RED5 Limited

7 September 2022

Ore Reserve and Mineral Resource Statement as at 30 June 2022

King of the Hills Ore Reserves grow 12.5% to 2.7Moz and Mineral Resources 7% to 4.7Moz

Updated Resource and Reserve underscores the size and longevity of the King of the Hills (KOTH) gold mine

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Updated KOTH Mineral Resource Estimate (MRE) as at 30 June 2022:

- Total Measured, Indicated and Inferred Resource of **95.3Mt @ 1.4g/t Au for 4.4Moz of contained gold** for KOTH open pit and underground, comprising:
  - **Open Pit Resource: 81.2Mt @ 1.3g/t Au for 3.4Moz of contained gold** (representing a 3% increase in contained gold over the previous MRE as at 30 June 2021).
  - **Underground Resource: 14.1Mt @ 2.2g/t Au for 1.0Moz of contained gold** (representing a 20.5% increase in contained gold over the previous MRE as at 30 June 2021).
  - Underground MRE includes a significant 32% increase in contained ounces in the higher confidence Indicated Resource category.
- Updated Resource is based on an additional 24,100m of underground drilling and 70,000m of open pit grade control drilling.
- **Global KOTH MRE is 105.5Mt @ 1.4g/t Au for 4.7Moz of contained gold**, including satellite deposits and stockpiles.

Updated KOTH Ore Reserve Estimate as at 30 June 2022:

- Total Proved and Probable Reserve of **70Mt @ 1.2g/t Au for 2.7Moz of contained gold** (representing a 12.7% increase in contained gold over the previous Ore Reserve as at 30 June 2021).
- Updated KOTH Ore Reserve reflects the completion of grade control drilling and a re-design of all open pit cut-backs and a deepening of the Stage 2 pit.

Updated Darlot Mineral Resource Estimate as at 30 June 2022:

- Total Measured, Indicated and Inferred Resource of 17.1Mt @ 3.4g/t Au for 1.84Moz of contained gold (representing a 25% increase in contained gold over the previous MRE as at 30 June 2021).
- Updated Resource is based on underground drilling completed over the past 12 months, updated geology and mapping, and an inaugural JORC 2012 MRE for the satellite Mission and Cable deposits.

Updated Darlot Ore Reserve Estimate as at 30 June 2022:

- Total Proved and Probable Reserve of 1.3Mt @ 2.6g/t Au for 109koz of contained gold.
- Updated Darlot Ore Reserve represents a 94koz (47%) decrease in contained ounces since the previous Ore Reserve Estimate as at 30 June 2021, reflecting FY2021 mining depletion of 78,000oz and including 21koz of contained gold in new mining areas at Middle Walters South, Metzke, Crown Pillar and Dar Cent.

Management Comment

Red 5 Managing Director, Mark Williams, said: *"The updated Reserve and Resource Statement for 2022 represents an outstanding result for Red 5 and underscores the quality endowment of King of the Hills, which is still open in all directions. Surface and underground drilling continues daily, to increase the definition, understanding and size of the orebody.*

"Our global Mineral Resource base across the Eastern Goldfields – including the King of the Hills and Darlot mining operations, as well as our satellite deposits – has increased by 10 per cent and now stands at 6.6 million ounces of contained gold.

"The substantial Resource growth has been predominantly at the new King of the Hills mining operation, where gold production commenced in June 2022. Underground drilling at KOTH has enabled a 20.5 per cent increase in the underground Resource to one million ounces of contained gold, with a very pleasing 32 per cent increase in the Indicated Resource category.

"In the KOTH open pit, we are very pleased that the grade control drilling has increased the overall resource confidence.

"The King of the Hills Ore Reserve has increased by 12.5 per cent to 2.7 million ounces of contained gold, largely reflecting grade control drilling and some enhancements to the open pit design. KOTH continues to demonstrate exceptional capacity for Resource and Reserve growth, and we believe that an orebody of this size and a mining operation of this scale has the potential to support a higher processing rate than the current designed capacity of 4.7Mtpa.

"A study will be initiated to determine an optimal future processing rate for the KOTH operation, potentially increasing annual gold production and cash-flow. Importantly, the process plant has already been built with this expansion objective in mind, leaving scope for the gold leaching and recovery circuit to be expanded at low cost with minimal disruption to plant operations.

"Meanwhile at Darlot, drilling and Resource definition programs have delivered a 25 per cent increase in the Mineral Resource base, including inaugural JORC 2012 Resources for the satellite Mission and Cable open pits. Our aim is to progressively upgrade these Resources at Darlot for future conversion to Ore Reserves."

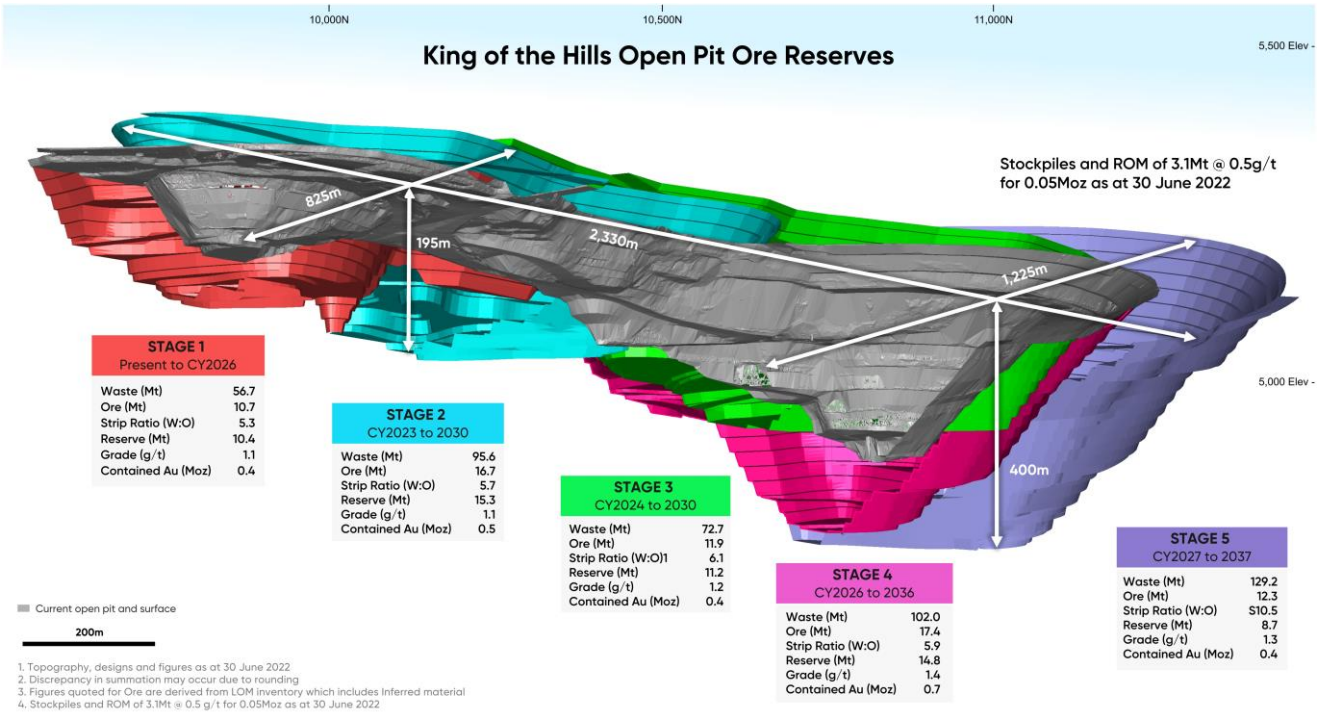

***Figure 1**: King of the Hills open pit Ore Reserves and Mining Inventory.*

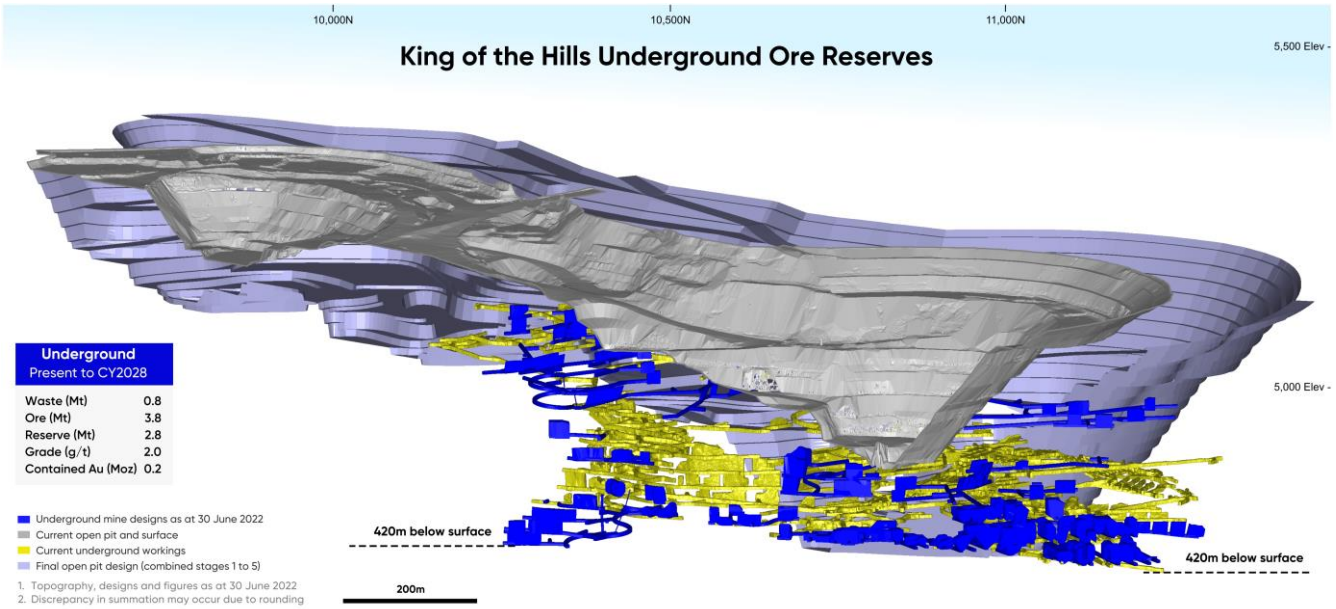

***Figure 2**: King of the Hills underground Ore Reserves.*

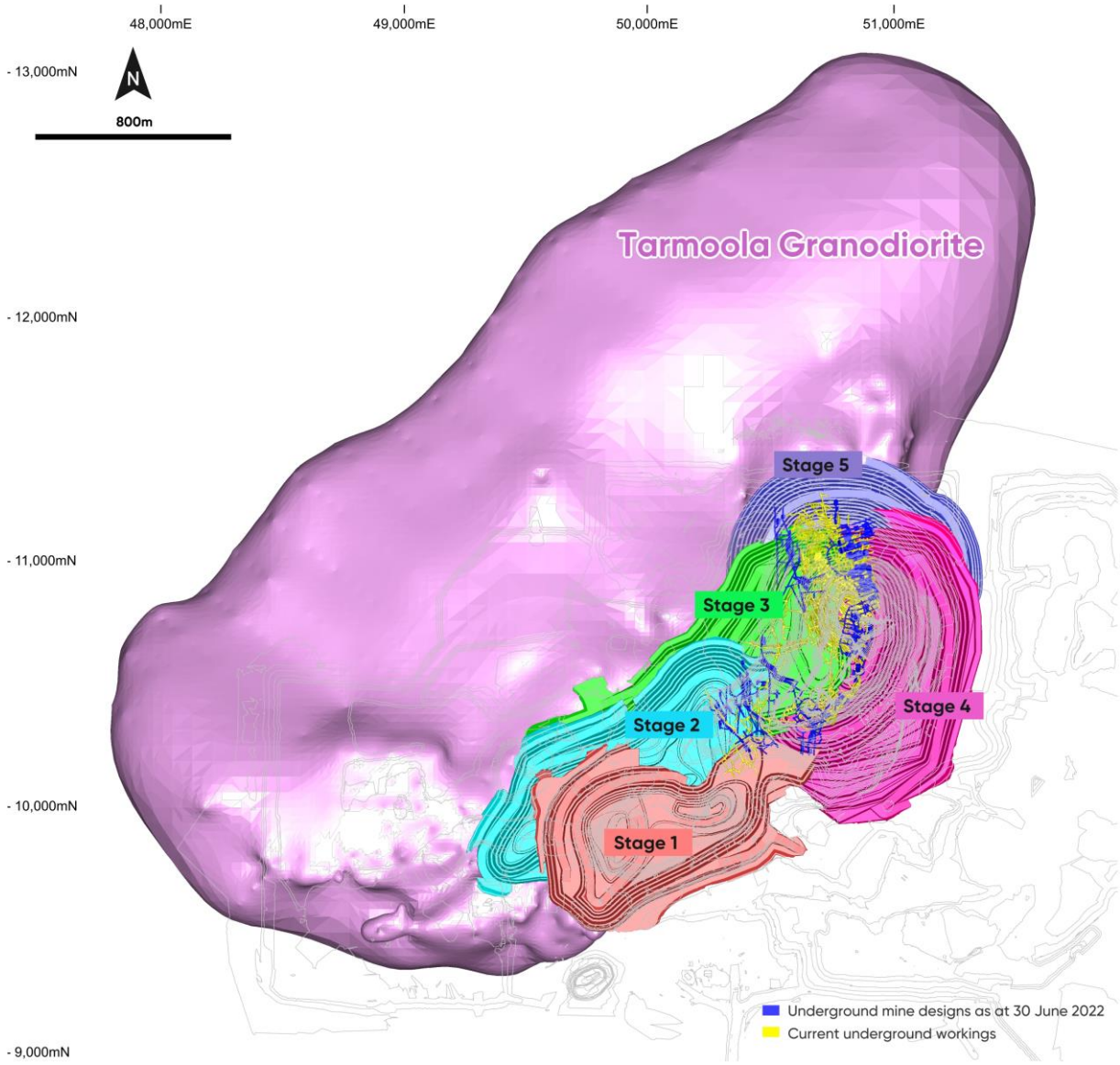

***Figure 3:** King of the Hills plan view showing the pit stages and underground against the granodiorite.*

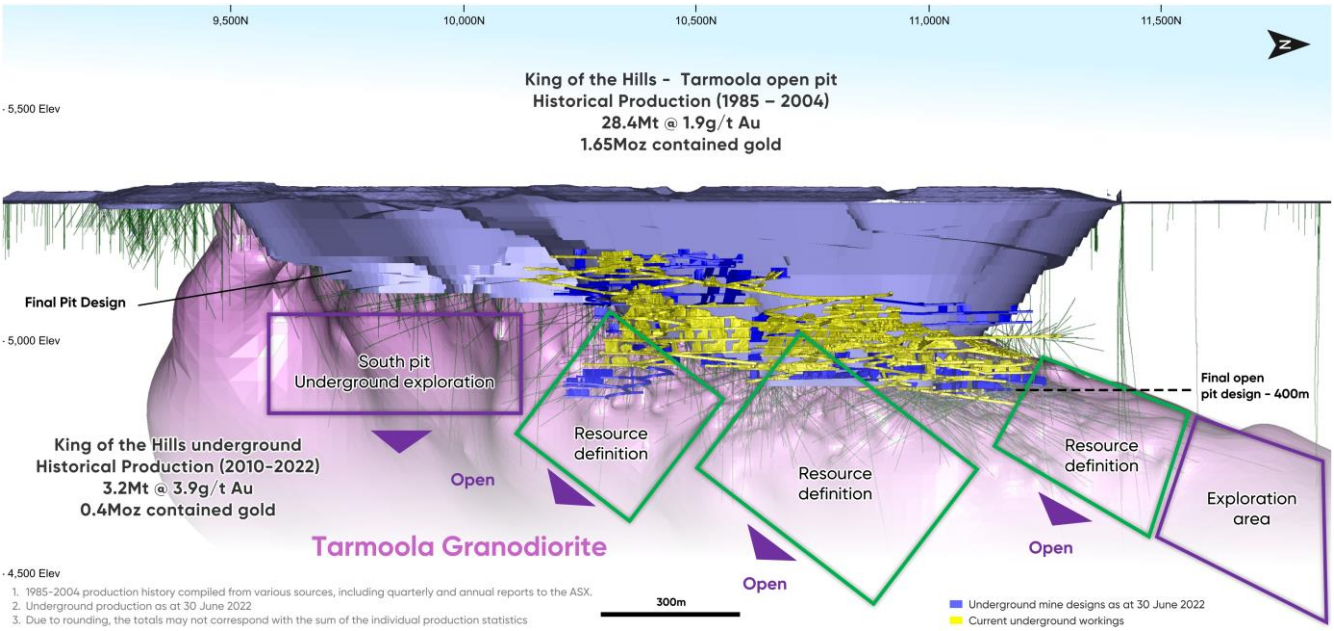

Figure 4: *Long section looking west outlining the key target areas for planned underground drilling in FY23 and FY24.*

Red 5 Limited ("Red 5" or "the Company") (ASX: RED) is pleased to report an updated Ore Reserve and Mineral Resource Statement for its King of the Hills (KOTH) and Darlot gold mining operations in the Eastern Goldfields region of Western Australia as at 30 June 2022.

1. KING OF THE HILLS MINERAL RESOURCE AS AT 30 JUNE 2022

Table 1: KOTH Total Open Pit, Underground, Regional and Stockpiles Mineral Resource as at 30 June 2022

KOTH Resource as at 30 June 2022						
Project	**Au cut off g/t**	**Mining Method**	**Classification**	**Tonnes (kt)**	**Au g/t**	**Contained Au (koz)**
KOTH as at 30 June 2022	0.4	OP[3]	Measured	1,330	1.2	50
			Indicated	66,870	1.3	2,800
			Inferred	12,990	1.3	540
			Sub Total	**81,190**	**1.3**	**3,390**
	1.0	UG[3]	Indicated	6,010	2.4	450
			Inferred	8,080	2.1	550
			Sub Total	**14,090**	**2.2**	**1,000**
	0.4-1.0	**All**	Measured	**1,330**	**1.2**	**50**
			Indicated	**72,880**	**1.4**	**3,250**
			Inferred	**21,070**	**1.6**	**1,090**
KOTH OP & UG sub total				**95,280**	**1.4**	**4,390**
KOTH – Regional as at 30 June 2022						
Regional Resources as at 30 June 2022	**Variable**	**OP**	**Indicated**	**5,410**	**1.4**	**242**
			Inferred	**1,610**	**1.3**	**67**
Regional Resources as at 30 June 2022 – sub total				**7,020**	**1.4**	**308**
Total KOTH and KOTH Regional Resource as at 30 June 2022						
All Projects as at 30 June 2022	Variable	OP	Measured	1,330	1.2	50
			Indicated	72,280	1.3	3,042
			Inferred	14,600	1.3	607
			Sub Total	**88,210**	**1.3**	**3,698**
	1.0	UG	Indicated	6,010	2.4	450
			Inferred	8,080	2.1	550
			Sub Total	**14,090**	**2.2**	**1,000**
KOTH and KOTH Regional Resource – sub total				**102,300**	**1.4**	**4,698**
KOTH Stockpiles (OP)	0.0	OP	Indicated	2,064	0.4	28
KOTH Broken Stocks	Variable	UG	Measured	5	1.2	0.2
KOTH ROM	Variable	UG	Measured	1,120	0.6	22
Stockpiles – sub total				**3,189**	**0.5**	**50**
Total KOTH and KOTH Regional Resources including Stockpiles	Variable	All	Measured	2,455	0.9	73
			Indicated	80,354	1.4	3,519
			Inferred	22,680	1.6	1,157
Grand Total				**105,489**	**1.4**	**4,748**

Total KOTH and KOTH Regional Resource as at 30 June 2021						
KOTH as at 30 June 2021	*0.4*	*OP[3]*	*Measured*			
			Indicated	*65,000*	*1.3*	*2,690*
			Inferred	*13,700*	*1.4*	*600*
			Sub Total	***78,700***	***1.3***	***3,290***
	1.0	*UG[3]*	*Indicated*	*4,600*	*2.3*	*340*
			Inferred	*7,500*	*2.0*	*490*
			Sub Total	***12,100***	***2.1***	***830***
	0.4-1.0	***All***	*Measured*			
			Indicated	***69,600***	***1.4***	***3,030***
			Inferred	***21,200***	***1.6***	***1,090***
KOTH OP & UG sub total				***90,800***	***1.4***	***4,120***
Regional Resources as at 30 June 2022	**Variable**	**OP**	**Indicated**	**5,410**	**1.4**	**242**
			Inferred	**1,610**	**1.3**	**67**
Regional Resources as at 30 June 2021 - sub total				**7,020**	**1.4**	**308**
KOTH Stockpiles (OP)	*0.0*	*OP*	*Indicated*	*2,810*	*0.5*	*40*
KOTH Broken Stocks	*Variable*	*UG*	*Measured*	*0*	*0.0*	*0*
KOTH ROM	*Variable*	*UG*	*Measured*	*111*	*0.9*	*3*
Stockpiles - sub total				***2,921***	***0.5***	***43***
Total KOTH and KOTH Regional Resources including Stockpiles	*Variable*	*All*	*Measured*	*111*	*0.9*	*3*
			Indicated	*77,820*	*1.3*	*3,312*
			Inferred	*22,810*	*1.6*	*1,157*
Grand Total				***100,741***	***1.4***	***4,471***
Total Mineral Resource - difference						
Total KOTH and KOTH Regional Resource	Variable	All	Measured	2,344	0.0	69
			Indicated	2,534	0.0	208
			Inferred	-130	0.0	0
Grand Total				**4,748**	**0.0**	**277**

Notes on KOTH and KOTH Regional JORC 2012 Mineral Resource as outlined in Table 1

1. Mineral Resources are quoted as inclusive of Ore Reserves.
2. A discrepancy in summation may occur due to rounding.
3. OP = Open Pit and UG = Underground.
4. The cut-off (g/t) grade 0.4-1.0 refers to the total of the OP reported Resource at 0.4g/t cut-off grade and the UG reported Resource below the A$2,100 pit shell reported at 1.0g/t cut-off grade.
5. The figures take into account cut-off dates for inclusion of drilling data as at 9 July 2022 and mining depletion as at 30 June 2022.
6. OP cut-off at 0.4g/t determined based on estimated grade cut-off for large-scale open pit mining with the pit optimisation shell selected based on an A$2,100 gold price.
7. UG cut-off at 1.0g/t determined based on estimated grade cut-off for large-scale open stoping.
8. Refer to Appendix 4 for JORC 2012 Table 1, sections 1 to 3.
9. The optimised pit utilised both Indicated and Inferred material using the same modifying factors (geotechnical, mining, processing and gold recovery) with those used for the KOTH PFS pit design (refer to ASX announcement dated 1 August 2019).
10. Figures quoted include all material types – Oxide, Transitional and Fresh.
11. The pit shell (A$2,100 Indicated & Inferred) used for defining the open pit and underground components for the June 2021 Mineral Resource was selected to ensure a like-for-like comparison.
12. Portions of the UG Ore Reserves are reported within both the OP and UG optimised pit shell.
13. Refer to Appendix 1 for the KOTH Regional Mineral Resources by deposit.
14. The information that relates the KOTH Regional Resources includes the Mineral Resources of Rainbow and Severn (refer to ASX release dated 1 May 2019) and the Mineral Resources of Centauri and Cerebus-Eclipse (refer to ASX release dated 6 May 2020).

The updated KOTH MRE represents a 6.6% increase (270,000oz) in total contained ounces across the global KOTH Resource compared with the previous MRE as at 30 June 2021, including a 20.5% increase (170,000oz) in underground ounces and a 3% increase (100,000oz) in open pit ounces. The update has also seen a significant increase of 32% (450,000oz) in underground Indicated Resources contained ounces.

The updated KOTH MRE reflects the inclusion of 70,000m of open pit grade control drilling and approximately 24,100m of underground drilling, as well as model depletion as at 30 June 2022. No changes have been reported for the KOTH Regional Resources (comprising the Rainbow, Severn, Centauri and Cerebus-Eclipse deposits).

In addition to the ~24,100m of underground drilling included in the updated Resource, a further 16,000m of completed underground drilling has not been included, with logging and assay analysis of this drill core ongoing. Underground drilling continues and is expected to further expand and upgrade the KOTH MRE.

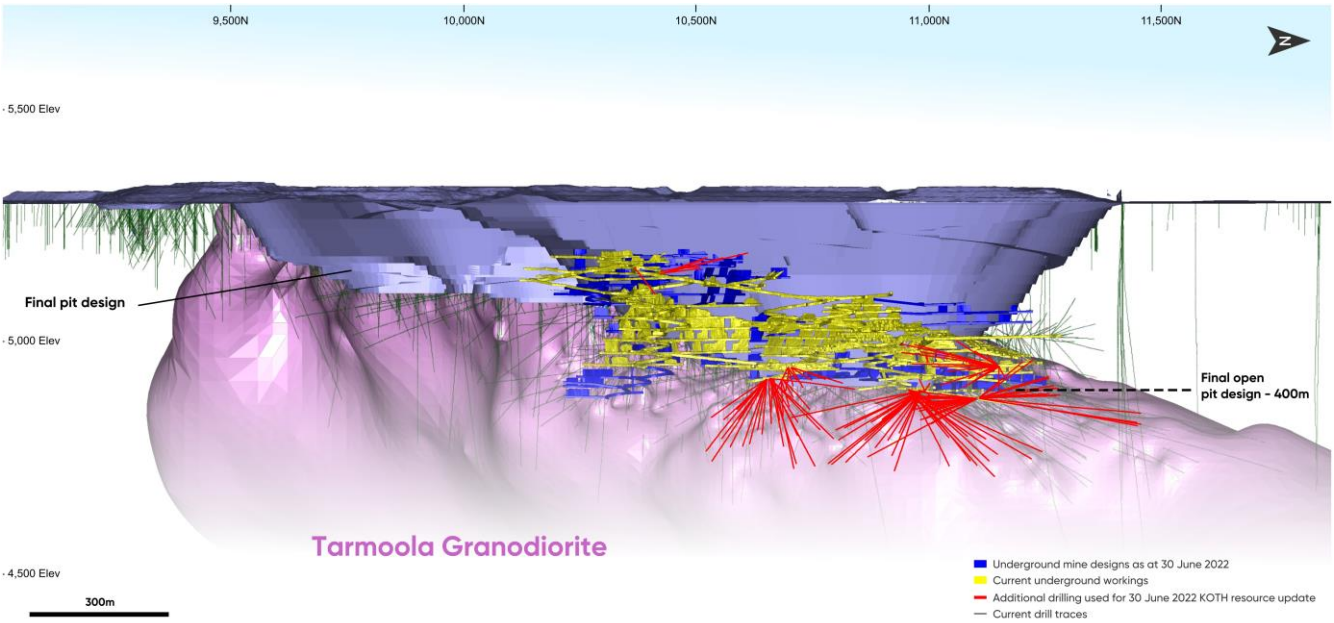

Figure 5: *Long Section showing the additional drill traces for Resource Definition (KHRD Series – red lines) drilling conducted by Red 5 used for the June 2022 Mineral Resource update.*

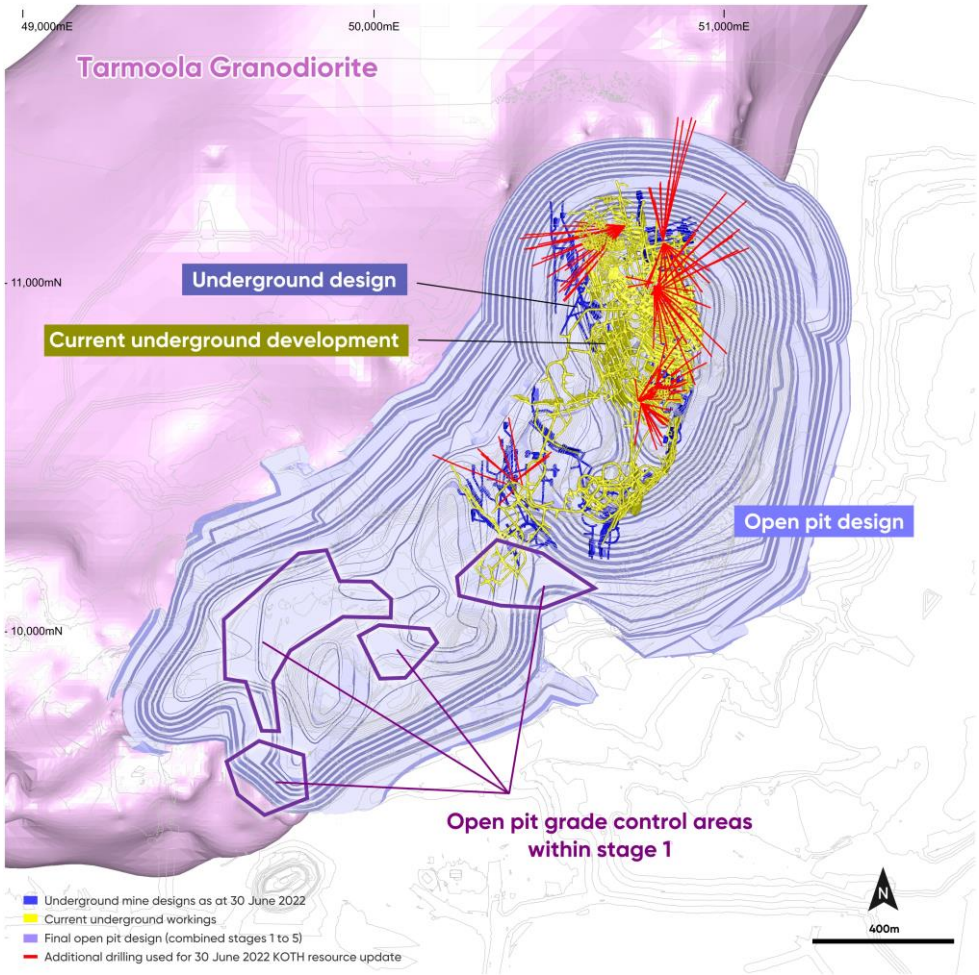

Figure 6: *Plan view showing the additional drill traces for Resource Definition (KHRD Series – red) drilling conducted by Red 5 used for the June 2022 Mineral Resource update.*

2. KING OF THE HILLS ORE RESERVE AS AT 30 JUNE 2022

Table 2: KOTH Ore Reserve as at 30 June 2022

Project	Au cut off g/t	Mining Method	Classification	Tonnes (kt)	Grade Au (g/t)	Contained Au (koz)
King of the Hills	0.4	OP	Proved	1,372	1.0	42
			Probable	59,036	1.2	2,280
			Sub Total	**60,363**	**1.2**	**2,322**
	1.3	UG	Proved	0	0.0	0
			Probable	2,835	2.0	177
			Sub Total	**2,835**	**2.0**	**177**
King of the Hills – sub-total				**63,198**	**1.2**	**2,499**
Rainbow	0.4	OP	Proved	0	0.0	0
			Probable	2,054	0.8	56
			Sub Total	**2,054**	**0.8**	**56**
Centauri	0.4	OP	Proved	0	0.0	0
			Probable	326	1.2	13
			Sub Total	**326**	**1.2**	**13**
Cerebus-Eclipse	0.4	OP	Proved	0	0.0	0
			Probable	1,490	1.0	47
			Sub Total	**1,490**	**1.0**	**47**
Regional Resources - sub total				**3,869**	**1.0**	**116**
Stockpiles	0.0	OP	Probable	2,064	0.4	28
Broken Stocks	Variable	UG	Proved	5	1.2	0
ROM	Variable	All	Proved	1,007	0.6	20
Stockpiles – sub-total				**3,076**	**0.5**	**48**
Total King of the Hills (as at 30 June 2022)	Variable	All	Proved	2,384	0.8	62
			Probable	67,804	1.2	2,600
Grand total				**70,188**	**1.2**	**2,663**

King of the Hills Ore Reserve as at 30 June 2021						
King of the Hills and Regional Resources	*Variable*	*All*	*Proved*	*0*	*0.0*	*0*
			Probable	*61,679*	*1.2*	*2,341*
King of the Hills and Regional Resources - sub total				***61,679***	***1.2***	***2,341***
Stockpiles	*0.0*	*OP*	*Probable*	*2,810*	*0.5*	*40*
Broken Stocks	*Variable*	*UG*	*Proved*	*0*	*0.0*	*0*
ROM	*Variable*	*All*	*Proved*	*111*	*0.9*	*3*
Stockpiles – sub-total				***2,921***	***0.5***	***43***
Total King of the Hills (as at 30 June 2021)	*Variable*	*All*	*Proved*	*111*	*0.9*	*3*
			Probable	*64,489*	*1.1*	*2,381*
Grand total				***64,600***	***1.1***	***2,384***
King of the Hills Ore Reserve - difference						
King of the Hills Gold Project	Variable	All	Proved	2,273	-0.1	59
			Probable	3,315	0.0	220
Grand total - difference				**5,588**	**0.0**	**279**
Production for FY22				1,178	0.6	21

Notes on KOTH JORC 2012 Ore Reserves as outlined in Table 2

1. Ore Reserves are quoted as inclusive of Mineral Resources.
2. A discrepancy in summation may occur due to rounding.
3. OP = Open Pit and UG = Underground.
4. Ore Reserves are estimated based on a gold price of A$2,100 per ounce.
5. Cut-off grades for: the KOTH OP are 0.4g/t Au, the KOTH UG are 1.3g/t Au, and Regional Resources are 0.4g/t Au.
6. Ore loss and mining dilution for KOTH OP were reflected in the SMU process.
7. Planned dilution for KOTH UG is reflected in the stope designs with an additional unplanned dilution of 10% added.
8. KOTH UG reserves include 5% or 9koz of Inferred material entrained within stope designs.
9. Mine production and cash flow estimates are based on a metallurgical recovery of 92.5%, which is consistent with current performance.
10. Appropriate modifying factors were applied for both OP and UG operations.
11. Refer to Appendix 3 for Table 1 section 4.

The updated KOTH Ore Reserve as at 30 June 2022 represents a 12.7% increase (+300,000oz) in contained ounces compared with the previous Ore Reserve as at 30 June 2021, net of mining depletion of 21,000oz since 30 June 2021.

Minimal change has been reported for the KOTH underground, with key factors contributing to the updated Ore Reserve including grade control drilling in the KOTH open pit (+110,000oz), a re-design of all pit cut-backs and a deepening of the Stage 2 pit (+261,000oz), and the inclusion of an ore loss factor (-30,000oz).

3. DARLOT MINERAL RESOURCE AS AT 30 JUNE 2022

Table 3: Darlot Mineral Resource Estimate as at 30 June 2022

Darlot Mineral Resources as at 30 June 2022						
Project	**Au cut off g/t**	**Mining method**	**Classification**	**Tonnes (kt)**	**Grade Au (g/t)**	**Contained Au (koz)**
Darlot	2.0	UG	Measured	2	7.4	1
			Indicated	7,149	4.3	987
			Inferred	4,846	3.9	612
			Sub Total	**11,998**	**4.1**	**1,599**
Great Western	1.5	UG	Measured	0	0.0	0
			Indicated	57	4.0	7
			Inferred	142	3.1	14
			Sub Total	**199**	**3.4**	**22**
Underground – sub-total				**12,196**	**4.1**	**1,621**
Darlot Region	0.5	OP	Measured	100	1.0	3
			Indicated	810	1.2	31
			Inferred	3,508	0.7	76
			Sub Total	**4,418**	**1.4**	**200**
Great Western	0.5	OP	Measured	6	2.8	1
			Indicated	83	2.7	7
			Inferred	97	1.9	6
			Sub Total	**186**	**2.3**	**14**
Open-pit – sub-total				**4,604**	**1.4**	**214**
Darlot & Great Western UG & OP Resource - sub total				**16,800**	**3.4**	**1,834**
Broken Stocks	Variable	UG	Measured	16	2.3	1
ROM	Variable	UG & OP	Measured	251	0.6	5
Stockpiles – sub-total				**267**	**0.7**	**6**
Total Darlot (as at 30 June 2022)	Variable	All	Measured	375	0.8	10
			Indicated	8,099	4.0	1,032
			Inferred	8,593	2.6	708
Grand total				**17,067**	**3.4**	**1,840**

Darlot Mineral Resources as at 30 June 2021						
Darlot and Great Western	*0.5 - 2.0*	*UG & OP*	*Measured*	*159*	*2.1*	*11*
			Indicated	*7,771*	*3.8*	*947*
			Inferred	*5,962*	*2.7*	*513*
Darlot and Great Western – sub-total				***13,892***	***3.3***	***1,471***
Broken Stocks	*Variable*	*UG*	*Measured*	*9*	*2.5*	*0.7*
ROM			*Measured*	*61*	*1.0*	*2.0*
Stockpiles – sub-total				***70***	***1.2***	***2.7***
Total Darlot (as at 30 June 2021)	*0.5 - 2.0*	*All*	*Measured*	*159*	*2.1*	*11*
			Indicated	*7,771*	*3.8*	*947*
			Inferred	*5,962*	*2.7*	*513*
Grand total				***13,962***	***3.3***	***1,474***
Darlot Mineral Resources - difference						
Total Darlot	0.5 - 2.0	All	Measured	215	-1.3	-1
			Indicated	329	0.2	85
			Inferred	2,631	-0.1	285
Grand total - difference				**3,105**	**0.1**	**366**
Production for FY22				1,490	1.6	78

Notes on Darlot JORC 2012 Mineral Resources as outlined in Table 3

1. Mineral Resources are quoted as inclusive of Ore Reserves.
2. A discrepancy in summation may occur due to rounding.
3. Darlot regional open pit resources includes inaugural JORC 2012 Resource Estimates for the Mission and Cable deposits.

4. The Darlot Region Open Pit Resource figures are proportionally quoted to reflect a JV with PanAust Limited where Darlot Mining Company (DMC) owns 84% and PanAust 16%. These resources are Waikato South (1,902kt @ 0.8g/t for 50koz) and Cornucopia North (62kt @ 1.3g/t for 3koz). For information relating to these deposits, refer to the Red 5 Resource and Reserve growth at Darlot Gold Mine ASX release dated 10 February 2020.
5. Refer to Appendix 2 for Darlot and Darlot Regional Mineral Resources by area.
6. Refer to Appendix 4 for relevant Table 1's for the reported Mineral Resources.

The updated Darlot MRE represents a 25% increase (+366koz) in total contained ounces across the global Darlot Resource compared with the previous MRE as at 30 June 2021.

The updated Darlot MRE reflects the expansion of key mining areas including Centenary/Middle Walters South (+123koz), Ped-Burswood (+71koz) and Lords Felsics (+65koz), as well as the inclusion of inaugural JORC 2012 MRE's for the satellite Cable and Mission deposits (+125koz).

4. DARLOT ORE RESERVE AS AT 30 JUNE 2022

Table 4: Darlot Ore Reserve Estimate as at 30 June 2022

Project	Au cut off g/t	Mining Method	Classification	Tonnes (kt)	Grade Au (g/t)	Contained Au (koz)
Darlot	1.7 - 2.4	UG	Proved	0	0.0	0
			Probable	1,256	2.6	106
Darlot – sub-total				**1,256**	**2.6**	**106**
Broken Stocks	Variable	UG	Proved	16	2.3	1
ROM	Variable	UG	Proved	33	1.6	2
Stockpiles – sub-total				**49**	**1.8**	**3**
Total Darlot (as at 30 June 2022)	Variable	All	Proved	49	1.8	3
			Probable	1,256	2.6	106
Grand total				**1,305**	**2.6**	**109**
Darlot Ore Reserve as at 30 June 2021						
Darlot and Great Western	*Variable*	*UG & OP*	*Proved*	*104*	*3.0*	*10*
			Probable	*2,309*	*2.6*	*191*
Darlot and Great Western – sub-total				***2,414***	***2.6***	***201***
Broken stocks	*Variable*	*UG*	*Proved*	*9*	*2.5*	*1*
ROM	*Variable*	*UG & OP*	*Proved*	*41*	*1.3*	*2*
Stockpiles – sub-total				***50***	***1.5***	***2***
Total Darlot (as at 30 June 2021)	*Variable*	*All*	*Proved*	*154*	*2.5*	*12*
			Probable	*2,309*	*2.6*	*191*
Grand total				***2,464***	***2.6***	***203***
Darlot Ore Reserve - difference						
Total Darlot	Variable	All	Proved	-105	-0.7	-9
			Probable	-1,053	0.0	-85
Grand total - difference				**-1,159**	**0.0**	**-94**
Production for FY22				1,490	1.6	78

Notes on Darlot JORC 2012 Ore Reserve as outlined in Table 4

1. Ore Reserves are quoted as inclusive of Mineral Resources.
2. A discrepancy in summation may occur due to rounding.
3. Ore Reserves are estimated based on a gold price of A$2,300 per ounce.
4. Cut-off grade for production is 2.4g/t, and for development it is 0.9g/t.
5. Mining dilution of 15% and a mining recovery of 95% has been applied.
6. Ore Reserve includes 7% or 7koz of Inferred material entrained within stope designs.

7. Mine production and cash flow estimates are based on a metallurgical recovery of 92.5%, which is consistent with current performance.
8. Appropriate modifying factors were applied.
9. Refer to Appendix 3 for Table 1 section 4.

The updated Darlot Ore Reserve Estimate represents a 47% decrease (-94,000oz) from the previous Ore Reserve Estimate as at 30 June 2021, and reflects FY2021 mining depletion (-78,000oz), a change in the cut-off grade driven by cost inflation (-38,000oz) and an increase in mining dilution (-5,000oz).

These factors have been partially offset by the delineation of Ore Reserves in new mining areas at Middle Walters South, Metzke, Crown Pillar and DarCent (+21,000oz).

The Company sees potential to further expand the Darlot Ore Reserve through ongoing drilling in the near-mine environment, as well as through the completion of mining studies for the Great Western underground and St George open pit satellite deposits.

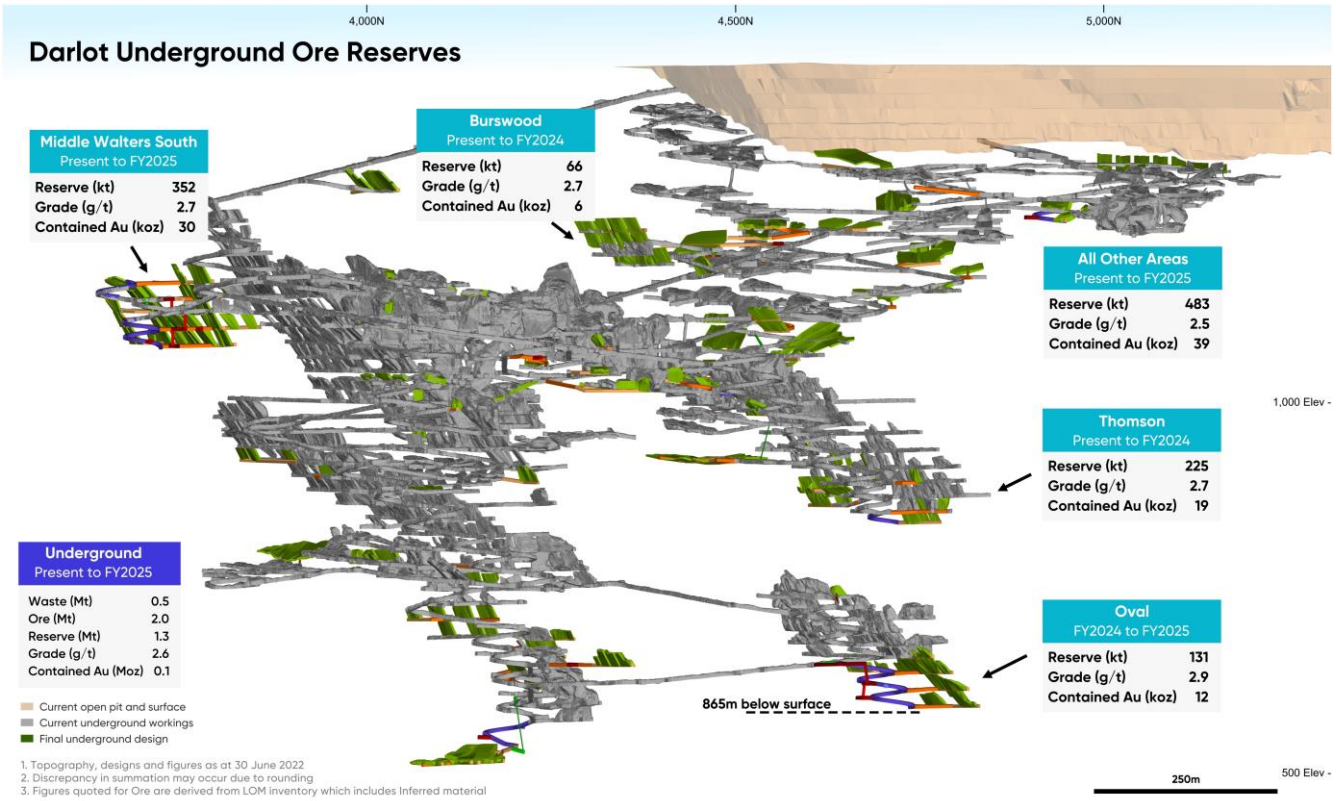

Figure 7: *Oblique view showing Ore Reserve locations as at 30 June 2022.*

Authorised for release by the Board.

ENDS

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Competent Person Statement for JORC 2012 Exploration Results and Mineral Resources

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

Mr Dumpleton verifies that the Exploration Results and Mineral Resource estimate section of this report is based on and fairly and accurately reflects in the form and context in which it appears, the information in his supporting documentation relating to Open Pit and Underground Mineral Resource estimates.

Competent Person Statements for JORC 2012 Ore Reserves

Mr Kevin Oborne confirms that he is the Competent Person for the underground and open-pit Ore Reserve estimates summarised in this report and Mr Oborne has read and understood the requirements of the 2012 Edition of the Australasian Code for Reporting of Exploration Results, Mineral Resources and Ore Reserves (JORC Code, 2012 Edition). Mr Oborne is a Competent Person as defined by the JORC Code, 2012 Edition, having five years' experience that is relevant to the style of mineralisation and type of deposit described in the report and to the activity for which he is accepting responsibility. Mr Oborne is a Member of the Australasian Institute of Mining and Metallurgy, No. 226591. Mr Oborne is a full time employee of Red 5 Limited. Mr Oborne has reviewed this report and consents to the inclusion of the matters based on his supporting information in the form and context in which it appears.

Mr Oborne verifies that the Ore Reserve section of this report is based on and fairly and accurately reflects in the form and context in which it appears, the information in his supporting documentation relating to the Ore Reserves.

Forward-Looking Statements

Certain statements made during or in connection with this statement contain or comprise certain forward-looking statements regarding Red 5's Mineral Resources and Reserves, exploration operations, project development operations, production rates, life of mine, projected cash flow, capital expenditure, operating costs and other economic performance and financial condition as well as general market outlook. Although Red 5 believes that the expectations reflected in such forward-looking statements are reasonable, such expectations are only predictions and are subject to inherent risks and uncertainties which could cause actual values, results, performance or achievements to differ materially from those expressed, implied or projected in any forward-looking statements and no assurance can be given that such expectations will prove to have been correct. Accordingly, results could differ materially from those set out in the forward-looking statements as a result of, among other factors, changes in economic and market conditions, delays or changes in project development, success of business and operating initiatives, changes in the regulatory environment and other government actions, fluctuations in metals prices and exchange rates and business and operational risk management. Except for statutory liability which cannot be excluded, each of Red 5, its officers, employees and advisors expressly disclaim any responsibility for the accuracy or completeness of the material contained in this statement and excludes all liability whatsoever (including in negligence) for any loss or damage which may be suffered by any person as a consequence of any information in this statement or any error or omission. Red 5 undertakes no obligation to update publicly or release any revisions to these forward-looking statements to reflect events or circumstances after today's date or to reflect the occurrence of unanticipated events other than required by the Corporations Act and ASX Listing Rules. Accordingly, you should not place undue reliance on any forward-looking statement.

GOVERNANCE AND INTERNAL CONTROLS

Mineral Resources and Ore Reserves are estimated either by suitably qualified consultants or internal personnel in accordance with the applicable JORC Code and using industry standard techniques and internal guidelines for the estimation and reporting of Mineral Resources and Ore Reserves. All data is collected in accordance with applicable JORC Code requirements. Ore Reserve estimates are based on pre-feasibility or feasibility studies which consider all material factors.

The estimates and supporting data and documentation are reviewed by qualified Competent Persons (including estimation methodology, sampling, analytical and test data).

APPENDIX 1

Additional information on KOTH Mineral Resources as at 30 June 2022

Table A1.1: KOTH Mineral Resource only showing comparison between FY2022 and FY2021 quoted figures

KOTH Resource as at 30 June 2022						
Project	**Au cut off g/t**	**Mining Method**	**Classification**	**Tonnes (kt)**	**Au g/t**	**Contained Au (koz)**
KOTH as at 30 June 2022	0.4	OP	Measured	1,330	1.2	50
			Indicated	66,870	1.3	2,800
			Inferred	12,990	1.3	540
			Sub Total	**81,190**	**1.3**	**3,390**
	1.0	UG	Indicated	6,010	2.4	450
			Inferred	8,080	2.1	550
			Sub Total	**14,090**	**2.2**	**1,000**
	Variable	**All**	Measured	**1,330**	**1.2**	**50**
			Indicated	**72,880**	**1.4**	**3,250**
			Inferred	**21,070**	**1.6**	**1,090**
KOTH OP & UG sub total				**95,280**	**1.4**	**4,390**

Total KOTH and KOTH Regional Resource as at 30 June 2021						
KOTH as at 30 June 2021	*0.4*	*OP*	*Measured*			
			Indicated	*65,000*	*1.3*	*2,690*
			Inferred	*13,700*	*1.4*	*600*
			Sub Total	***78,700***	***1.3***	***3,290***
	1.0	*UG*	*Indicated*	*4,600*	*2.3*	*340*
			Inferred	*7,500*	*2.0*	*490*
			Sub Total	***12,100***	***2.1***	***830***
	Variable	***All***	*Measured*			
			Indicated	***69,600***	***1.4***	***3,030***
			Inferred	***21,200***	***1.6***	***1,090***
KOTH OP & UG sub total				***90,800***	***1.4***	***4,120***
KOTH Mineral Resource ONLY - difference						
KOTH Resource difference	0.4	OP	Measured	1,330	1.2	50
			Indicated	1,870	0.0	110
			Inferred	-710	-0.1	-60
			Sub Total	**2,490**	**0.0**	**100**
	1.0	UG	Indicated	1,410	0.1	110
			Inferred	580	0.1	60
			Sub Total	**1,990**	**0.1**	**170**
	Variable	**All**	Measured	**1,330**	**1.2**	**50**
			Indicated	**3,280**	**0.0**	**220**
			Inferred	**-130**	**0.0**	**0**
KOTH OP & UG sub total				**4,480**	**0.0**	**270**

Total KOTH and KOTH Regional Resource as at 30 June 2021 *KOTH Mineral Resource ONLY - % difference*						
Project	**Au cut off g/t**	**Mining Method**	**Classification**	**Tonnes (kt)**	**Au g/t**	**Contained Au (koz)**
KOTH Resource % difference	*0.4*	*OP*	*Measured*	*>100%*	*>100%*	*>100%*
			Indicated	*3%*	*0%*	*4%*
			Inferred	*-5%*	*-7%*	*-10%*
			Sub Total	*3%*	*0%*	*3%*
	1.0	*UG*	*Indicated*	*31%*	*2%*	*32%*
			Inferred	*8%*	*5%*	*12%*
			Sub Total	*16%*	*3%*	*20%*
	Variable	***All***	*Measured*	*>100%*	*>100%*	*>100%*
			Indicated	*5%*	*2%*	*7%*
			Inferred	*-1%*	*1%*	*0%*
KOTH OP & UG sub total				*5%*	*2%*	*7%*

Table A1.2: KOTH Mineral Resource by various cut offs above & below 2,100 pit shell

KOTH JORC 2012 All Material within AUD 2,100 Pit Shell at various cut offs					
Cut-off (g/t)	**Classification**	**Mining Method**	**Tonnes (t)**	**Gold (g/t)**	**Contained Gold (oz)**
0.2	Measured	OP	2,870,000	0.7	60,000
	Indicated	OP	135,600,000	0.8	3,420,000
	Inferred	OP	24,770,000	0.8	650,000
	Total	**OP**	**163,240,000**	**0.8**	**4,130,000**
0.3	Measured	OP	1,870,000	0.9	60,000
	Indicated	OP	91,210,000	1.0	3,070,000
	Inferred	OP	17,550,000	1.1	600,000
	Total	**OP**	**110,630,000**	**1.05**	**3,730,000**
0.4	Measured	OP	1,330,000	1.2	50,000
	Indicated	OP	66,870,000	1.3	2,800,000
	Inferred	OP	12,990,000	1.3	540,000
	Total	**OP**	**81,190,000**	**1.30**	**3,390,000**
0.5	Measured	OP	1,000,000	1.4	40,000
	Indicated	OP	52,220,000	1.5	2,590,000
	Inferred	OP	10,180,000	1.5	500,000
	Total	**OP**	**63,400,000**	**1.54**	**3,130,000**
0.6	Measured	OP	780,000	1.6	40,000
	Indicated	OP	42,380,000	1.8	2,410,000
	Inferred	OP	8,240,000	1.8	470,000
	Total	**OP**	**51,400,000**	**1.77**	**2,920,000**
KOTH JORC 2012 All material outside AUD 2,100 Pit Shell at various cut offs					
Classification	**Cut-off (g/t)**	**Mining Method**	**Tonnes (t)**	**Gold (g/t)**	**Contained Gold (oz)**
0.8	Indicated	UG	8,180,000	2.0	520,000
	Inferred	UG	11,720,000	1.7	650,000
	Total	**UG**	**19,900,000**	**1.83**	**1,170,000**
1.0	Indicated	UG	6,010,000	2.4	450,000
	Inferred	UG	8,080,000	2.1	550,000
	Total	**UG**	**14,090,000**	**2.21**	**1,000,000**
1.1	Indicated	UG	5,260,000	2.5	430,000
	Inferred	UG	6,830,000	2.3	510,000
	Total	**UG**	**12,090,000**	**2.42**	**940,000**
1.2	Indicated	UG	4,580,000	2.7	400,000
	Inferred	UG	5,810,000	2.5	470,000
	Total	**UG**	**10,390,000**	**2.60**	**870,000**
1.5	Indicated	UG	3,380,000	3.2	350,000
	Inferred	UG	3,710,000	3.2	380,000
	Total	**UG**	**7,090,000**	**3.20**	**730,000**

Notes on KOTH JORC 2012 Mineral Resources as outlined in above Tables

1. Mineral Resources are quoted as inclusive of Underground Ore Reserves.
2. Discrepancy in summation may occur due to rounding.
3. OP = Open Pit & UG = Underground.
4. The figures take into account cut off date for inclusion of drilling data, and mining depletion up to 14 February 2018.
5. Cut off at 0.3 g/t determined based on estimated grade cut off for large scale open pit mining with the pit optimisation shell selected based on a A$2,500 gold price.
6. Cut off at 0.8 g/t for underground determined based on estimated incremental stope grade cut off for large scale open stoping on a A$2,500 gold price.
7. Refer to Appendix 4 for JORC 2012 Table 1, sections 1 to 3.

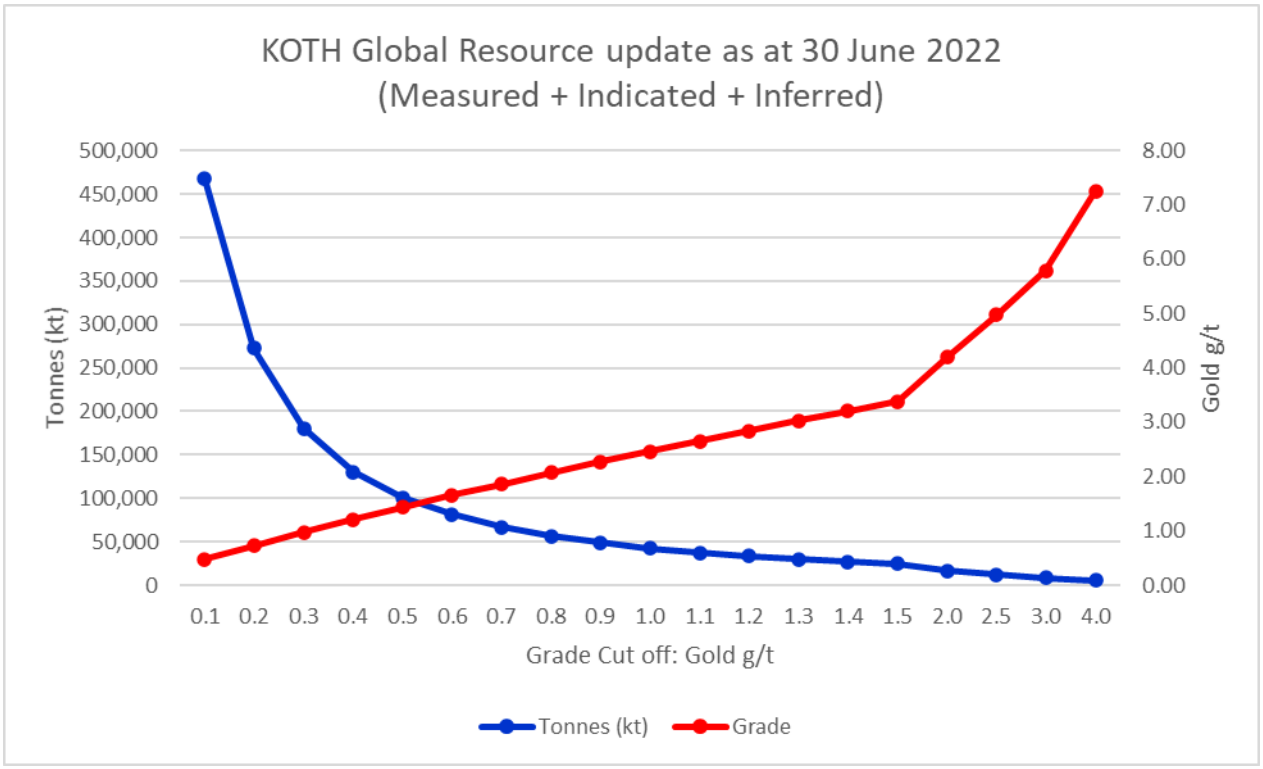


Figure A1.1: *Global grade tonnage curve for KOTH resource.*

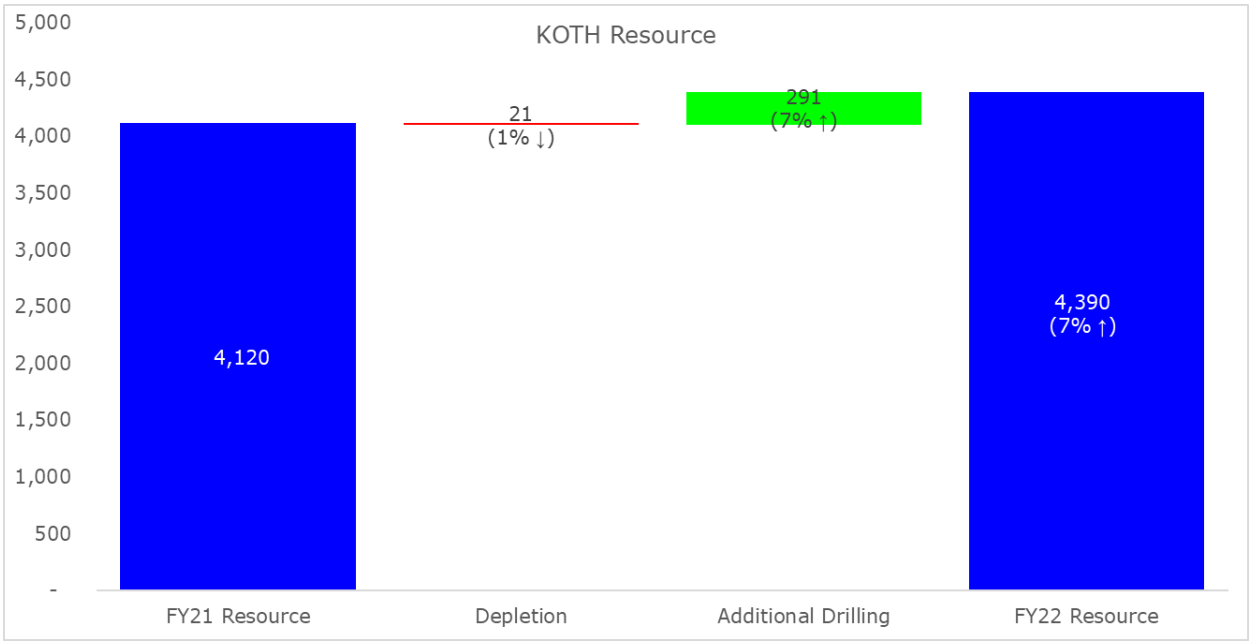


Figure A1.2: *KOTH resource only waterfall graph.*

Table A1.3: KOTH Regional Mineral Resources as at 30 June 2022

Rainbow Mineral Resource as at 30 June 2022					
Project	**Cut-off (g/t)**	**Resource Classification**	**Tonnes (t)**	**Gold (g/t)**	**Ounces (oz)**
Rainbow	0.6	Indicated	1,380,000	1.3	57,700
		Inferred	200,000	1.4	9,300
		Total	1,580,000	1.3	67,000

Severn Mineral Resource as at 30 June 2022					
Project	**Cut-off (g/t)**	**Resource Classification**	**Tonnes (t)**	**Gold (g/t)**	**Ounces (oz)**
Severn	0.4	Indicated	480,000	1.7	27,100
		Inferred	440,000	1.5	20,800
		Total	920,000	1.6	47,900

Centauri Mineral Resource as at 30 June 2022					
Project	**Cut-off (g/t)**	**Resource Classification**	**Tonnes (t)**	**Gold (g/t)**	**Ounces (oz)**
Centauri	0.5	Indicated	1,390,000	1.5	67,900
		Inferred	320,000	1.3	13,400
		Total	1,710,000	1.5	81,300

Cerebus-Eclipse Mineral Resource as at 30 June 2022					
Project	**Cut-off (g/t)**	**Resource Classification**	**Tonnes (t)**	**Gold (g/t)**	**Ounces (oz)**
Cerebus	0.5	Indicated	1,140,000	1.3	46,000
		Inferred	380,000	1.0	12,000
		Total	1,520,000	1.2	57,000
Project	**Cut-off (g/t)**	**Resource Classification**	**Tonnes (t)**	**Gold (g/t)**	**Ounces (oz)**
Eclipse	0.5	Indicated	1,020,000	1.3	43,000
		Inferred	270,000	1.3	11,000
		Total	1,300,000	1.3	53,000
Project	**Cut-off (g/t)**	**Resource Classification**	**Tonnes (t)**	**Gold (g/t)**	**Ounces (oz)**
Total (Cerebus & Eclipse)	0.5	Indicated	2,160,000	1.3	89,000
		Inferred	650,000	1.1	23,000
		Total	2,810,000	1.2	112,000

Total KOTH Regional Resources as at 30 June 2022					
Project	**Cut-off (g/t)**	**Resource Classification**	**Tonnes (t)**	**Gold (g/t)**	**Ounces (oz)**
Total Regional	Variable	Indicated	5,410,000	1.4	241,700
		Inferred	1,610,000	1.3	66,500
		Total	7,020,000	1.4	308,200

Notes on KOTH JORC 2012 Mineral Resources for KOTH Operations Regional Resources

1. Mineral Resources are quoted as inclusive of Underground Ore Reserves.
2. Discrepancy in summation may occur due to rounding.
3. The information that relates the KOTH Regional Resources include the Mineral Resources of Rainbow and Severn (refer to ASX release dated 1 May 2019) and the Mineral Resources Centauri and Cerebus-Eclipse (refer to ASX release dated 6 May 2020).

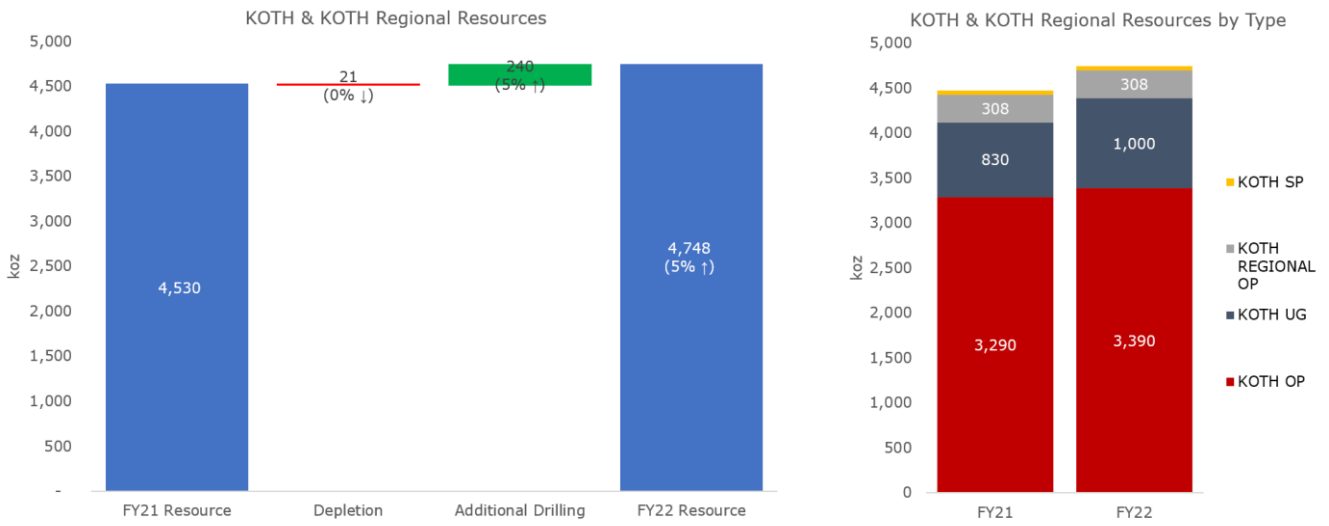


Figure A1.3: *KOTH and KOTH Regional resource waterfall graph showing resource changes by ounces.*

APPENDIX 2

Additional information for Darlot underground and open pit Mineral Resources

Table A2.1: Darlot underground JORC 2012 Mineral Resources as at 30 June 2022 by Area

Mineral Resource, Darlot Gold Mine @ 30th June 2022							Mineral Resource, Darlot Gold Mine @ 30th June 2021					Difference		
Area	**Au cut off g/t**		**JORC 2012 Classification**	**k t**	**Au g/t**	**k oz**	**Au cut off g/t**	**JORC 2012 Classification**	**k t**	**Au g/t**	**k oz**	k t	Au g/t	k oz
Centenary/Middle Walters South	2.0	UG	Measured	2.1	7.4	1	*2.0*	*Measured*	*2.6*	*8.4*	*1*	-0.5	-1.0	0
			Indicated	2,698	4.8	414		*Indicated*	*2,205*	*4.7*	*331*	493	0.1	83
			Inferred	1,235	4.9	196		*Inferred*	*1,104*	*4.4*	*156*	131	0.5	40
			Sub total	**3,935**	**4.8**	**610**		***Sub total***	***3,312***	***4.6***	***488***	**623**	**0.2**	**123**
Pedersen/Pederson South/ Burswood	2.0	UG	Indicated	2,259	3.9	283	*2.0*	*Indicated*	*1,981*	*4.0*	*257*	278	-0.1	26
			Inferred	1,878	3.6	219		*Inferred*	*1,573*	*3.4*	*174*	306	0.2	45
			Sub total	**4,138**	**3.8**	**501**		***Sub total***	***3,554***	***3.8***	***431***	**584**	**0.0**	**71**
Lords South Lower	2.0	UG	Indicated	580	4.6	86	*2.0*	*Indicated*	*582*	*4.6*	*86*	-1	0.0	0
			Inferred	27	4.1	4		*Inferred*	*28*	*4.1*	*4*	-1	0.0	0
			Sub total	**608**	**4.6**	**89**		***Sub total***	***610***	***4.6***	***89***	**-2**	**0.0**	**0**
Lords Felsics	2.0	UG	Indicated	1,393	3.3	150	*2.0*	*Indicated*	*1,349*	*3.4*	*146*	44	0.0	4
			Inferred	1,530	3.5	170		*Inferred*	*1,213*	*2.8*	*110*	316	0.7	61
			Sub total	**2,922**	**3.4**	**320**		***Sub total***	***2,562***	***3.1***	***255***	**360**	**0.3**	**65**
Oval	2.0	UG	Indicated	219	7.8	55	*2.0*	*Indicated*	*241*	*6.7*	*52*	-22	1.1	3
			Inferred	176	4.2	24		*Inferred*	*49*	*4.3*	*7*	128	-0.1	17
			Sub total	**395**	**6.2**	**79**		***Sub total***	***289***	***6.3***	***59***	**106**	**-0.1**	**20**
Sub Total Darlot(UG) Resource	**2.0**	**UG**	**Measured**	**2.1**	**7.4**	**1**	*2.0*	*Measured*	*2.6*	*8.4*	*1*	-1	-1.0	0
			Indicated	**7,149**	**4.3**	**987**		*Indicated*	*6,357*	*4.3*	*871*	792	0.0	115
			Inferred	**4,846**	**3.9**	**612**		*Inferred*	*3,967*	*3.5*	*450*	879	0.4	162
			Sub -total	**11,998**	**4.1**	**1,599**		***Sub -total***	***10,327***	***4.0***	***1,322***	**1,671**	**0.2**	**277**
Great Western Underground	1.5	UG	Measured	0	0.0	0	*1.5*	*Measured*	*0*	*0.0*	*0*	0	0.0	0
			Indicated	57	4.0	7		*Indicated*	*58*	*3.1*	*6*	-1	0.9	2
			Inferred	142	3.1	14		*Inferred*	*161*	*3.0*	*15*	-20	0.1	-1
			Sub Total	**199**	**3.4**	**22**		***Sub Total***	***220***	***3.0***	***21***	-21	0.4	0
Total Darlot & Great Western (UG) Resource	**1.5-2.0**	UG	**Measured**	**2**	**7**	**1**	***1.5-2.0***	***Measured***	***3***	***8***	***1***	**-1**	**-1.0**	**0**
			Indicated	**7,206**	**8**	**994**		***Indicated***	***6,415***	***7***	***877***	**791**	**0.9**	**117**
			Inferred	**4,988**	**7**	**626**		***Inferred***	***4,128***	***6***	***465***	**860**	**0.5**	**161**
			Total	**12,196**	**4.1**	**1,621**		***Total***	***10,546***	***4.0***	***1,343***	**1,650**	**0.2**	**278**

Notes on Darlot underground JORC 2012 Mineral Resources for Darlot Operations

1. Mineral Resources are quoted as inclusive of Underground Ore Reserves.
2. Discrepancy in summation may occur due to rounding.
3. Refer to Appendix 4 for JORC2012 Table 1 for the listed resources

Table 2.2: Darlot open pit JORC 2012 Mineral Resources as at 30 June 2022 by Area

Mineral Resource, Darlot Gold Mine @ 30th June 2022 (Open Pits)							Mineral Resource, Darlot Gold Mine @ 30th June 2021					Difference		
Area	Au cut off g/t		JORC 2012 Classification	Tonnes ('000s)	Au g/t	K oz	Au cut off g/t	JORC 2012 Classification	Tonnes ('000s)	Au g/t	K oz	k t	Au g/t	k oz
Waikato	0.5	OP	Indicated	105	1.2	4	*0.5*	*Indicated*	*105*	*1.2*	*4*	0	0.0	0
			Inferred	100	0.8	3		*Inferred*	*100*	*0.8*	*3*	0	0.0	0
			Sub total	205	1.0	7		***Sub total***	***205***	***1.0***	***7***			
Waikato South[3]	0.5	OP	Indicated	436	1.0	14	*0.5*	*Indicated*	*436*	*1.0*	*14*	0	0.0	0
			Inferred	1,466	0.8	37		*Inferred*	*1,466*	*0.8*	*37*	0	0.0	0
			Sub total	1,902	0.8	50		***Sub total***	***1,902***	***0.8***	***50***			
Cornucopia North[3]	0.5	OP	Indicated	47	1.5	2	*0.5*	*Indicated*	*47*	*1.5*	*2*	0	0.0	0
			Inferred	15	0.8	0		*Inferred*	*15*	*0.8*	*0*	0	0.0	0
			Sub total	62	1.3	3		***Sub total***	***62***	***1.3***	***3***			
St George	0.5	OP	Measured	100	1.0	3	*0.5*	*Measured*	*0.0*	*0.0*	*0*	100	1.0	3
			Indicated	163	1.4	7		*Indicated*	*305*	*1.6*	*16*	-143	-0.2	-9
			Inferred	152	1.0	5		*Inferred*	*210*	*0.9*	*6*	-58	0.0	-2
			Sub total	414	1.1	15		***Sub total***	***516***	***1.3***	***22***			
Mission[4]	0.5	OP	Indicated	60	1.9	4	*0.5*	*Indicated*				60	1.9	4
			Inferred	449	2.2	32		*Inferred*				449	2.2	32
			Sub total	509	2.2	35		***Sub total***	***0***	***0.0***	***0***			
Cable[4]	0.5	OP	Indicated	0	0.0	0	*0.5*	*Indicated*				0	0.0	0
			Inferred	1,326	2.1	90		*Inferred*				1,326	2.1	90
			Sub total	1,326	2.1	90		***Sub total***	***0***	***0.0***	***0***			
Sub Total Darlot Area Open Pit Resource	**0.5**	**OP**	**Measured**	**100**	**1.0**	**3**	***0.5***	***Measured***	***0.0***	***0.0***	***0***	**100**	**1.0**	**3**
			Indicated	**810**	**1.2**	**31**		***Indicated***	***893***	***1.2***	***36***	**-83**	**-0.1**	**-5**
			Inferred	**3,508**	**1.5**	**166**		***Inferred***	***1,792***	***0.8***	***46***	**1,716**	**0.7**	**120**
			Sub total	**4,418**	**1.4**	**200**		***Sub total***	***2,685***	***0.9***	***82***			
Great Western Open Pit	0.5	OP	Measured	6	2.6	1	0.5	Measured	27	8.7	8	-20.9	-6.1	-7
			Indicated	83	2.7	7		Indicated	325	3.3	35	-242.0	-0.6	-27
			Inferred	97	1.9	6		Inferred	27	1.9	2	69.5	-0.1	4
			Sub total	186	2.3	14		Sub total	379	3.6	44	-193.4	-1.3	-30
Total Darlot (OP) & Great Western (OP) Resource	**0.5**	OP	**Measured**	**106**	**1.1**	**4**	***0.5***	***Measured***	***27***	***8.7***	***8***	**79**	**-7.6**	**-4**
			Indicated	**893**	**1.3**	**38**		***Indicated***	***1,218***	***1.8***	***70***	**-325**	**-0.5**	**-32**
			Inferred	**3,605**	**1.5**	**172**		***Inferred***	***1,819***	***0.8***	***48***	**1,786**	**0.7**	**124**
			Total	**4,604**	**1.4**	**214**		***Total***	***3,064***	***1.3***	***125***	**1,540**	**0.2**	**88**

Notes on Darlot open pit JORC 2012 Mineral Resources for Darlot Operations

1. Mineral Resources are quoted as inclusive of Underground Ore Reserves.
2. Discrepancy in summation may occur due to rounding.

3. For Waikato South and Cornucopia North Darlot Mining Company Pty Ltd (DMC) has JV with PanAust Limited where DMC owns 84% and PanAust 16%.
4. For information that relates to Waikato, Waikato South and Cornucopia North deposits refer to the Red 5 Resource and Reserve growth at Darlot Gold Mine ASX release dated 10 February 2020
5. Inaugural release of the JORC 2012 resource modelling of Mission and Cable deposits. These resources form part of the exclusive sub-lease over the southern portion of Exploration Licence E37/1220, refer to ASX release dated 2 December 2019.
6. For St George, Mission and Cable refer to Appendix 4 Table 1 for sections 1 to 3.

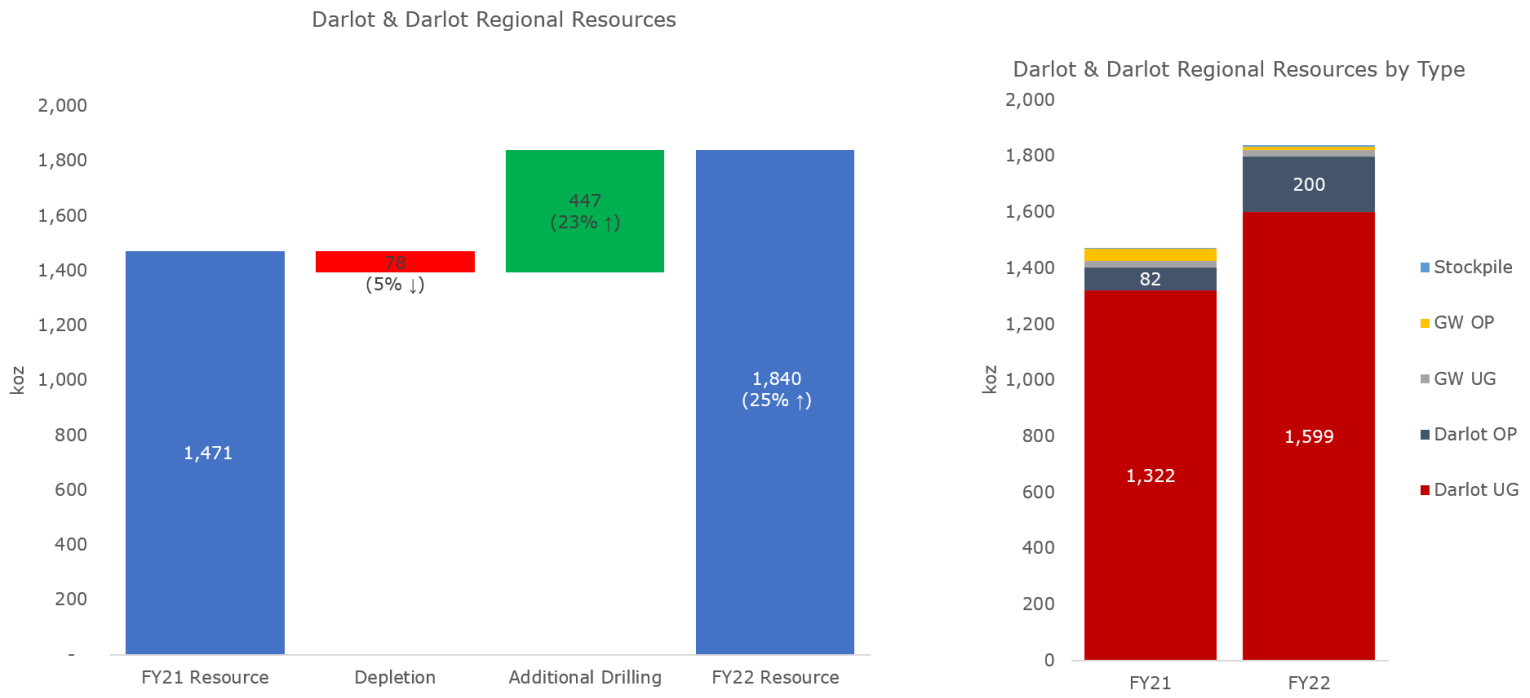


Figure A2.1: *Darlot and Darlot Regional resource waterfall graph showing resource changes by ounces.*

APPENDIX 3
JORC2012 Table 1 section 4 for information relating to King of the Hills and Darlot Operations Ore Reserves

JORC Code, 2012 Edition – Table 1 for the Reserves covering the King of the Hills Open-Pit, Rainbow Open-pit, Centauri Open-pit and Cerebus-Eclipse Open-pit

Section 4 Estimation and Reporting of Ore Reserves

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

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
Mineral Resource estimate for conversion to Ore Reserves	• *Description of the Mineral Resource estimate used as a basis for the conversion to an Ore Reserve.* • *Clear statement as to whether the Mineral Resources are reported additional to, or inclusive of, the Ore Reserves.*	• The Mineral Resources are reported inclusive of the Ore Reserve. • Red 5 Limited has reported a Mineral Resource estimate for the King of the Hills (KOTH) deposit in Western Australia, in accordance with the JORC Code 2012. • A regularised Mineral Resource Model (MRM) to create the SMU model, in accordance with the JORC Code 2012, has been used for open cut mining purposes. Red 5 Limited has re-classified the mineral resource classification in the SMU model to fairly and transparently reflect the approach taken to define the mineral resource classification in the MRM. • The economically evaluated mineralised blocks used only the gold grade to determine the block revenue. • The Mineral Resource classifications have been applied to the SMU based on consideration of the confidence in the geological interpretation, the quality and quantity of the input data, the confidence in the estimation technique, and the likely economic viability of the mineralised material.
Site visits	• *Comment on any site visits undertaken by the Competent Person and the outcome of those visits.* • *If no site visits have been undertaken indicate why this is the case.*	• The Competent Person is employed in a site-based role.
Study status	• *The type and level of study undertaken to enable Mineral Resources to be converted to Ore Reserves.* • *The Code requires that a study to at least Pre-Feasibility Study level has been undertaken to convert Mineral Resources to Ore Reserves. Such studies will have been carried out and will have determined a mine plan that is technically achievable and economically viable, and that*	• A Final Feasibility Study was completed for the King of the Hills mine in 2021. The FFS demonstrates that the mine plan is technically achievable and economically viable under the current assumptions. • All material modifying factors have been considered and included in the FFS study that supports the Ore Reserve estimate. • The mine has been in full production since. Any

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
	material Modifying Factors have been considered.	further studies undertaken are to extend the mine or optimise the current operating practices.
Cut-off parameters	• *The basis of the cut-off grade(s) or quality parameters applied.*	• A break-even type of analysis was used to determine the COG applied in the Ore Reserve estimate. • This is the grade that returns a total revenue that is equal to the sum of the costs directly attributable to ore including the processing and selling costs. Blocks that were below the marginal breakeven grade (0.4 g/t Au) were classified as waste.
Mining factors or assumptions	• *The method and assumptions used as reported in the Pre-Feasibility or Feasibility Study to convert the Mineral Resource to an Ore Reserve (i.e. either by application of appropriate factors by optimisation or by preliminary or detailed design).* • *The choice, nature and appropriateness of the selected mining method(s) and other mining parameters including associated design issues such as pre-strip, access, etc.* • *The assumptions made regarding geotechnical parameters (eg pit slopes, stope sizes, etc), grade control and pre-production drilling.* • *The major assumptions made and Mineral Resource model used for pit and stope optimisation (if appropriate).* • *The mining dilution factors used.* • *The mining recovery factors used.* • *Any minimum mining widths used.* • *The manner in which Inferred Mineral Resources are utilised in mining studies and the sensitivity of the outcome to their inclusion.* • *The infrastructure requirements of the selected mining methods.*	• Ore loss and dilution are addressed by the regularisation of the subcelled MRM to the SMU model. • The King of the Hills open-pit is in full production with an extensive production history. Reconciliation results and production history show the mining methods to be well matched to the ore body. • The mining method used is contractor based using established medium-scale open pit mining equipment. • Red 5 Limited retain direct control of ore quality. • The open pit is relatively deep at approximately 395 metres from surface. • The geotechnical parameters have been defined by independent consultants Peter O'Bryan and Associates. The results from this work were used for the pit design, that have been verified as geotechnically compliant by the team that developed the parameters. • A hydrogeological report has been prepared by independent consultants Big Dog Hydrogeology Pty Ltd. • The mining operation is supported by a close spaced RC grade control program drilling multiple benches in each instance to minimise the impact on bench turnover rates. • In 2021, SRK provided Red 5 Limited with multiple

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
		mining options with practical pit designs based on the Whittle optimisation outputs. These options were also presented as a high-level NPV Scheduler-based production schedule for order of magnitude economic assessment and risk assessment. Red 5 Limited selected the KOTH ultimate pit design to suit its business objectives. • The ultimate pit design has been used to generate this Ore Reserve.
Metallurgical factors or assumptions	• *The metallurgical process proposed and the appropriateness of that process to the style of mineralisation.* • *Whether the metallurgical process is well-tested technology or novel in nature.* • *The nature, amount and representativeness of metallurgical test work undertaken, the nature of the metallurgical domaining applied and the corresponding metallurgical recovery factors applied.* • *Any assumptions or allowances made for deleterious elements.* • *The existence of any bulk sample or pilot scale test work and the degree to which such samples are considered representative of the orebody as a whole.* • *For minerals that are defined by a specification, has the ore reserve estimation been based on the appropriate mineralogy to meet the specifications?*	• All King of the Hills ore is trucked to the King of the Hills processing plant. The processing plant consists of a single stage gyratory crushing circuit, single-stage SAG mill circuit and hybrid carbon-in-leach (CIL) circuit with two designated leach tank and six adsorption tanks. Gold is recovered from activated carbon into concentrated solution via a split AARL-type elution circuit. Electrowinning and smelting are conducted in an adjacent secure gold room. The tailings from the process are deposited into a dedicated tails storage facility consisting of multiple cells with multi-spigot distribution and decant return pumping system. • The technology associated with processing of King of the Hills Open-pit ore is currently in operation and is based on industry standard practices. • Mine production and cash flow estimates are based on a metallurgical recovery of 92.5%, which is consistent with current performance. • A recent study on capacity requirements of the tailings storage facility (TSF) showed that the total capacity that will be created (new lifts and void created by reclaiming) will be adequate for the life-of-mine plan. This includes construction of TSF5, which is planned for completion in H1 of FY23.
Environmen-tal	• *The status of studies of potential environmental impacts of the mining and processing operation. Details of waste rock characterisation and the consideration of potential sites, status of design*	• The King of the Hills open-pit mine is currently compliant with all environmental regulatory agreements under the Environmental Protection Act 1986.

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
	options considered and, where applicable, the status of approvals for process residue storage and waste dumps should be reported.	• All external reporting against the environmental licenses are recorded and reported in the Annual Environmental Report available on the Red 5 Limited's website. • Sullivan Creek and Heritage zones at KOTH mine restrict access in some areas. Mining and waste dumping must not occur within 100 m of Sullivan Creek or within Heritage zones. • Groundwater monitoring occurs via existing and additional monitoring bores associated with tailings facilities and groundwater abstraction. • No potentially acid-forming materials have been identified at KOTH. • No threatened or endangered flora or fauna species have been identified within proposed disturbance areas. One Priority 1 flora species is located 500m from the waste dump.
Infrastructure	• *The existence of appropriate infrastructure: availability of land for plant development, power, water, transportation (particularly for bulk commodities), labour, accommodation; or the ease with which the infrastructure can be provided, or accessed.*	• The KOTH project area is well served with infrastructure. • Access to the site from the sealed Goldfields Highway is via an 8km all-weather mine access road. • Raw and process water is sourced from KOTH mine dewatering and the established Sullivan Creek and Rainbow Borefield. • Unskilled and skilled labour is sourced from the local area, where possible, or through Fly In Fly Out labour pool. • Accommodation is provided at the KOTH campsite located within the tenements, close to the Goldfields Highway. • Communications are present at the site, including Telstra optic fibre and mobile networks. • All other equipment required for the mining and processing of the Ore Reserve is in place and operational. It is located on tenements held by Red 5 Limited.

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
Costs	• *The derivation of, or assumptions made, regarding projected capital costs in the study.* • *The methodology used to estimate operating costs.* • *Allowances made for the content of deleterious elements.* • *The derivation of assumptions made of metal or commodity price(s), for the principal minerals and co- products.* • *The source of exchange rates used in the study.* • *Derivation of transportation charges.* • *The basis for forecasting or source of treatment and refining charges, penalties for failure to meet specification, etc.* • *The allowances made for royalties payable, both Government and private.*	• All costs used in the estimation of Ore Reserves are based on the Life-of-Mine plan. • Operating costs are estimated as part of the internal budgeting process and approved by the Red 5 Limited Board. • Exchange rates are sourced from recommendations by the Group Treasury and accepted by the Executive Leadership Team (ELT). • Costs associated with treatment and transport have been included in the cost modelling completed for the project based on the Life-of-Mine plan. • Royalties have been included at the WA government royalty of 2.5% of gold produced. A Resource Capital Royalty (IRC) is also applied to the King of the Hills tenements and is applied at 1.5% of gold produced.
Revenue factors	• *The derivation of, or assumptions made regarding revenue factors including head grade, metal or commodity price(s) exchange rates, transportation and treatment charges, penalties, net smelter returns, etc.* • *The derivation of assumptions made of metal or commodity price(s), for the principal metals, minerals and co-products.*	• A gold price of AU$2,100/oz has been used in all revenue calculations • The ultimate pit design is based on a Whittle pit shell at a Revenue Factor of 1.00 times the applied gold metal price of AU$2,000/oz. • The assumptions on revenue and associated value drivers are supported by Life-of-Mine plan. • As part of Red 5 Limited's annual budgeting process, a sensitivity analysis for mining cost, processing cost, overall slope angle, ore loss, dilution, gold selling price and metal process recovery was completed.
Market assessment	• *The demand, supply and stock situation for the particular commodity, consumption trends and factors likely to affect supply and demand into the future.* • *A customer and competitor analysis along with the identification of likely market windows for the product.* • *Price and volume forecasts and the basis for these forecasts.*	• All gold doré produced at the King of the Hills processing plant is transported to the Perth Mint for refining.

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
	• *For industrial minerals the customer specification, testing and acceptance requirements prior to a supply contract.*	
Economic	• *The inputs to the economic analysis to produce the net present value (NPV) in the study, the source and confidence of these economic inputs including estimated inflation, discount rate, etc.* • *NPV ranges and sensitivity to variations in the significant assumptions and inputs.*	• The mine is an operating asset and is not subject to project-type analysis. • Life-of-Mine plans are developed or updated on an annual basis. These plans reflect current and projected performances for the Ore Reserve.
Social	• *The status of agreements with key stakeholders and matters leading to social licence to operate.*	• Red 5 Limited's social licence to operate is underpinned by the excellent relationship that the Company has built, over many years, with the local community of Leonora. Red 5 Limited also recognises, and has a good relationship with, the Aboriginal groups within the Leonora Region. Formal Access and/or Heritage Protection Agreements exist with most of the Aboriginal groups in the Leonora and the eastern Kalgoorlie Region.
Other	• *To the extent relevant, the impact of the following on the project and/or on the estimation and classification of the Ore Reserves:* • *Any identified material naturally occurring risks.* • *The status of material legal agreements and marketing arrangements.* • *The status of governmental agreements and approvals critical to the viability of the project, such as mineral tenement status, and government and statutory approvals. There must be reasonable grounds to expect that all necessary Government approvals will be received within the timeframes anticipated in the Pre-Feasibility or Feasibility study. Highlight and discuss the materiality of any unresolved matter that is dependent on a third party on which extraction of the reserve is contingent.*	• The King of the Hills Underground mine is an operating asset in full production. All other required government and statutory permits and approvals are in place. • A company risk register is maintained to address and mitigate against all foreseeable risks that could impact the Ore Reserve. • Contracts are in place for all critical goods and services required to operate the mine.
Classification	• *The basis for the classification of the Ore Reserves into varying confidence categories.* • *Whether the result appropriately reflects the Competent Person's view of the deposit.*	• The Ore Reserve includes only Proved and Probable classifications. • The economically minable component of the Measured Mineral Resource has been classified as

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
	• *The proportion of Probable Ore Reserves that have been derived from Measured Mineral Resources (if any).*	a Proved Ore Reserve. • The economically minable component of the Indicated Mineral Resource has been classified as a Probable Ore Reserve.
Audits or reviews	• *The results of any audits or reviews of Ore Reserve estimates.*	• The King of the Hills Open-pit Ore Reserve has been internally peer-reviewed and is based on the Final Feasibility Study that was completed for the King of the Hills mine in 2021. • Red 5 Limited organises external reviews of the Ore Reserve every two-years. In 2021, SRK released the KOTH open-pit reserves refer to ASX release dated 15 September 2020, titled "KOTH Final Feasibility Study delivers 2.4Moz Ore Reserve, underpinning an initial 16-year mine life and confirming a clear pathway to production in 2022." • Red 5 Limited considers the processes used by SRK to align with industry standard and to comply with reporting requirements of the JORC Code. An external peer-review will be organised for 2023, in-line with Red 5 Limited's policies.
Discussion of relative accuracy/ confidence	• *Where appropriate a statement of the relative accuracy and confidence level in the Ore Reserve estimate using an approach or procedure deemed appropriate by the Competent Person. For example, the application of statistical or geostatistical procedures to quantify the relative accuracy of the reserve within stated confidence limits, or, if such an approach is not deemed appropriate, a qualitative discussion of the factors which could affect the relative accuracy and confidence of the estimate.* • *The statement should specify whether it relates to global or local estimates, and, if local, state the relevant tonnages, which should be relevant to technical and economic evaluation. Documentation should include assumptions made and the procedures used.* • *Accuracy and confidence discussions should extend to specific discussions of any applied Modifying*	• The Ore Reserve estimate has been prepared in accordance with the guidelines of the JORC Code (2012). The relative confidence of the estimates contained fall with the criteria of Proved and Probable Ore Reserves. Significant operating history supports the modifying factors applied. • The Ore Reserve has been estimated in line with the Red 5 Limited's Ore Reserve process. The Ore Reserve has been peer reviewed internally and the Competent Person is confident that it is an accurate estimation of the current King of the Hills Open-pit reserve.

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
	Factors that may have a material impact on Ore Reserve viability, or for which there are remaining areas of uncertainty at the current study stage. • *It is recognised that this may not be possible or appropriate in all circumstances. These statements of relative accuracy and confidence of the estimate should be compared with production data, where available.*	

JORC Code, 2012 Edition – Table 1 for the Reserves covering the King of the Hills Underground

Section 4 Estimation and Reporting of Ore Reserves

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

<table>
<tr><th>Criteria</th><th>JORC Code explanation</th><th>Commentary</th></tr>
<tr><td>Mineral Resource estimate for conversion to Ore Reserves</td><td>• Description of the Mineral Resource estimate used as a basis for the conversion to an Ore Reserve.
• Clear statement as to whether the Mineral Resources are reported additional to, or inclusive of, the Ore Reserves.</td><td>• The underground Ore Reserve estimate is based on the Mineral Resource estimate carried out by Red 5 Limited. Gold grade was estimated using Ordinary Kriging (OK) as the primary estimation method for majority of the domains while Inverse Distance Squared (ID2) was utilised for domains where the data population was insufficient for conclusive variography.
• The Mineral Resources are reported inclusive of the Ore Reserve.
• The Mineral Resource model used to estimate this Reserve is described as:
<table><tr><th>Area</th><th>Block Model</th></tr><tr><td>Central</td><td>cent_2010012.dm</td></tr><tr><td>All other areas</td><td>res_koth_v2p0_at_30JUN2021 _SMU_2p5.dm</td></tr></table></td></tr>
<tr><td>Site visits</td><td>• Comment on any site visits undertaken by the Competent Person and the outcome of those visits.
• If no site visits have been undertaken indicate why this is the case.</td><td>• The Competent Person is employed in a site-based role.</td></tr>
<tr><td>Study status</td><td>• The type and level of study undertaken to enable Mineral Resources to be converted to Ore
• Reserves.
• The Code requires that a study to at least Pre-Feasibility Study level has been undertaken to convert Mineral Resources to Ore Reserves. Such studies will have been carried out and will have determined a mine plan that is technically achievable and economically viable, and that material Modifying Factors have been considered.</td><td>• A Definitive Feasibility Study was completed for the King of the Hills mine in 2021. The mine has been in full production since. Any further studies undertaken are to extend the mine or optimise the current operating practices.</td></tr>
<tr><td>Cut-off parameters</td><td>• The basis of the cut-off grade(s) or quality parameters applied.</td><td>• A break-even type analysis was used to determine the COG used in the Ore Reserve estimate.</td></tr>
</table>

<table>
<tr><th>Criteria</th><th>JORC Code explanation</th><th>Commentary</th></tr>
<tr><td></td><td></td><td>

BECOG includes all costs associated with the extraction and processing of ore material
SECOG is used as the basis for defining economic stope areas on a level. It covers all mining costs (excluding capital development), processing costs and site general & administration costs
SOCOG applies to all material that does not require additional development
POCOG only covers the surface haulage and processing costs

<table>
<tr><th></th><th>Units</th><th>POCOG</th><th>SOCOG</th><th>SECOG</th><th>BECO</th></tr>
<tr><td>Analysis</td><td>g / t</td><td>0.4</td><td>1.0</td><td>1.3</td><td>1.5</td></tr>
</table>
</td></tr>
<tr><td>Mining factors or assumptions</td><td>

The method and assumptions used as reported in the Pre-Feasibility or Feasibility Study to convert the Mineral Resource to an Ore Reserve (i.e. either by application of appropriate factors by optimisation or by preliminary or detailed design).
The choice, nature and appropriateness of the selected mining method(s) and other mining parameters including associated design issues such as pre-strip, access, etc.
The assumptions made regarding geotechnical parameters (eg pit slopes, stope sizes, etc), grade control and pre-production drilling.
The major assumptions made and Mineral Resource model used for pit and stope optimisation (if appropriate).
The mining dilution factors used.
The mining recovery factors used.
Any minimum mining widths used.
The manner in which Inferred Mineral Resources are utilised in mining studies and the sensitivity of the outcome to their inclusion.

</td><td>

The King of the Hills Underground Ore Reserve has been estimated based on detailed mine development and stope designs. Modifying factors for dilution and mining recovery have been applied post-geological interrogation to generate the final diluted and recovered Ore Reserve.
The King of the Hills Underground is in full production with an extensive production history. Reconciliation results and production history show the mining methods to be well matched to the ore body.
Stope size, development placement and ground support strategies have been designed in line with recommendations from experienced geotechnical personnel and external subject matter experts. Grade control drilling is completed in advance of production with all stopes to be mined in the next three years already grade control drilled.
The model used to estimate the Ore Reserve is consistent with that which forms the basis of the Mineral Resource estimate for the King of the Hills Underground deposit. This model is internally known

</td></tr>
</table>

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
	• *The infrastructure requirements of the selected mining methods.*	as res_koth_v2p0_at_30JUN2021_SMU_2p5.dm. • Mining dilution of 10% has been applied to all long-hole open stoping methods. • Mining dilution of 5% has been applied to all sub-level open stoping with paste fill methods. • A 95% mining recovery factor has been applied to single-lift long-hole open stopes. An 60% recovery has been applied to all airleg stopes. • The profiles of development excavations have been designed inclusive of 10% overbreak. No further dilution factors or mining recovery factors have been applied to development ore. • A global minimum mining width of 2.5m is used. Outlines are designed to honour the minimum width and include planned dilution. • All ore in the Ore Reserve estimate is classified as a Proved or Probable Ore Reserve. No Inferred Mineral Resources are included in the Ore Reserve. The Inferred Mineral Resources in the Life-of-Mine plan have been removed from the Ore Reserve estimate. • The infrastructure requirements of the stoping methods used are either already in place or have been accounted for in the Life-of-Mine evaluation on which the project costings are based.
Metallurgical factors or assumptions	• *The metallurgical process proposed and the appropriateness of that process to the style of mineralisation.* • *Whether the metallurgical process is well-tested technology or novel in nature.* • *The nature, amount and representativeness of metallurgical test work undertaken, the nature of the metallurgical domaining applied and the corresponding metallurgical recovery factors applied.* • *Any assumptions or allowances made for deleterious elements.*	• All King of the Hills Underground ore is trucked to the King of the Hills processing plant. The processing plant consists of a single stage gyratory crushing circuit, single-stage SAG mill circuit and hybrid carbon-in-leach (CIL) circuit with two designated leach tank and six adsorption tanks. Gold is recovered from activated carbon into concentrated solution via a split AARL-type elution circuit. Electrowinning and smelting are conducted in an adjacent secure gold room. The tailings from the process are deposited into a dedicated tails storage facility consisting of multiple cells with multi-spigot distribution and decant return pumping system. • The technology associated with processing of King

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
	• *The existence of any bulk sample or pilot scale test work and the degree to which such samples are considered representative of the orebody as a whole.* • *For minerals that are defined by a specification, has the ore reserve estimation been based on the appropriate mineralogy to meet the specifications?*	of the Hills Underground ore is currently in operation and is based on industry standard practices. • Mine production and cash flow estimates are based on a metallurgical recovery of 92.5%, which is consistent with current performance. • A recent study on capacity requirements of the tailings storage facility (TSF) showed that the total capacity that will be created (new lifts and void created by reclaiming) will be adequate for the life-of-mine plan. This includes construction of TSF5, which is planned for completion in H1 of FY23.
Environmental	• *The status of studies of potential environmental impacts of the mining and processing operation. Details of waste rock characterisation and the consideration of potential sites, status of design options considered and, where applicable, the status of approvals for process residue storage and waste dumps should be reported.*	• The King of the Hills Underground mine is currently compliant with all environmental regulatory agreements under the Environmental Protection Act 1986. • All external reporting against the environmental licenses are recorded and reported in the Annual Environmental Report available on the Red 5 Limited's website.
Infrastructure	• *The existence of appropriate infrastructure: availability of land for plant development, power, water, transportation (particularly for bulk commodities), labour, accommodation; or the ease with which the infrastructure can be provided, or accessed.*	• An upgrade to the mine's primary ventilation system is required to support truck haulage at future production rates down to the base of the Ore Reserve. The capital and operating costs for the ventilation upgrade have been estimated to Feasibility Study level. These have been included in the economic evaluation which demonstrates the economic viability of the Ore Reserve. • All other equipment required for the mining and processing of the Ore Reserve is in place and operational. It is located on tenements held by Red 5 Limited. The infrastructure includes, but is not limited to: ○ Dedicated gas and diesel power station ○ Water supply from three sources to provide redundancy ○ Processing plant ○ Mine development

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
		○ Underground power and dewatering infrastructure ○ Workshop facilities on surface and underground ○ Ventilation fans ○ Camp facilities ○ Access to public roads
Costs	• *The derivation of, or assumptions made, regarding projected capital costs in the study.* • *The methodology used to estimate operating costs.* • *Allowances made for the content of deleterious elements.* • *The derivation of assumptions made of metal or commodity price(s), for the principal minerals and co- products.* • *The source of exchange rates used in the study.* • *Derivation of transportation charges.* • *The basis for forecasting or source of treatment and refining charges, penalties for failure to meet specification, etc.* • *The allowances made for royalties payable, both Government and private.*	• All costs used in the estimation of Ore Reserves are based on the Life-of-Mine plan. • Operating costs are estimated as part of the internal budgeting process and approved by the Red 5 Limited Board. • Exchange rates are sourced from recommendations by the Group Treasury and accepted by the Executive Leadership Team (ELT). • Costs associated with treatment and transport have been included in the cost modelling completed for the project based on the Life-of-Mine plan. • Royalties have been included at the WA government royalty of 2.5% of gold produced. A Resource Capital Royalty (IRC) is also applied to the King of the Hills tenements and is applied at 1.5% of gold produced.
Revenue factors	• *The derivation of, or assumptions made regarding revenue factors including head grade, metal or commodity price(s) exchange rates, transportation and treatment charges, penalties, net smelter returns, etc.* • *The derivation of assumptions made of metal or commodity price(s), for the principal metals, minerals and co-products.*	• A gold price of AU$2,100/oz has been used in all revenue calculations
Market assessment	• *The demand, supply and stock situation for the particular commodity, consumption trends and factors likely to affect supply and demand into the future.* • *A customer and competitor analysis along with the identification of likely market windows for the*	• All gold doré produced at the King of the Hills processing plant is transported to the Perth Mint for refining.

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
	product. • *Price and volume forecasts and the basis for these forecasts.* • *For industrial minerals the customer specification, testing and acceptance requirements prior to a supply contract.*	
Economic	• *The inputs to the economic analysis to produce the net present value (NPV) in the study, the source and confidence of these economic inputs including estimated inflation, discount rate, etc.* • *NPV ranges and sensitivity to variations in the significant assumptions and inputs.*	• The mine is an operating asset and is not subject to project-type analysis. • Life-of-Mine plans are developed or updated on an annual basis. These plans reflect current and projected performances for the Ore Reserve.
Social	• *The status of agreements with key stakeholders and matters leading to social licence to operate.*	• Red 5 Limited's social licence to operate is underpinned by the excellent relationship that the Company has built, over many years, with the local community of Leonora. Red 5 Limited also recognises, and has a good relationship with, the Aboriginal groups within the Leonora Region. Formal Access and/or Heritage Protection Agreements exist with most of the Aboriginal groups in the Leonora and the eastern Kalgoorlie Region.
Other	• *To the extent relevant, the impact of the following on the project and/or on the estimation and classification of the Ore Reserves:* • *Any identified material naturally occurring risks.* • *The status of material legal agreements and marketing arrangements.* • *The status of governmental agreements and approvals critical to the viability of the project, such as mineral tenement status, and government and statutory approvals. There must be reasonable grounds to expect that all necessary Government approvals will be received within the timeframes anticipated in the Pre-Feasibility or Feasibility study. Highlight and discuss the materiality of any unresolved matter that is dependent on a third party on which extraction of the reserve is contingent.*	• The King of the Hills Underground mine is an operating asset in full production. All other required government and statutory permits and approvals are in place. • A company risk register is maintained to address and mitigate against all foreseeable risks that could impact the Ore Reserve. • Contracts are in place for all critical goods and services required to operate the mine.
Classification	• *The basis for the classification of the Ore Reserves*	• The Ore Reserve includes only Proved and

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
	into varying confidence categories. • *Whether the result appropriately reflects the Competent Person's view of the deposit.* • *The proportion of Probable Ore Reserves that have been derived from Measured Mineral Resources (if any).*	Probable classifications. • The economically minable component of the Measured Mineral Resource has been classified as a Proved Ore Reserve. • The economically minable component of the Indicated Mineral Resource has been classified as a Probable Ore Reserve.
Audits or reviews	• *The results of any audits or reviews of Ore Reserve estimates.*	• The King of the Hills Underground Ore Reserve has been internally peer-reviewed and is based on the Definitive Feasibility Study that was completed for the King of the Hills mine in 2021. • Red 5 Limited organises external reviews of the Ore Reserve every two-years. In 2021, Entech released the KOTH underground reserves refer to ASX release dated 15 September 2020, titled "KOTH Final Feasibility Study delivers 2.4Moz Ore Reserve, underpinning an initial 16-year mine life and confirming a clear pathway to production in 2022." • Red 5 Limited considers the processes used by Entech to align with industry standard and to comply with reporting requirements of the JORC Code. An external peer-review will be organised for 2023, in-line with Red 5 Limited's policies.
Discussion of relative accuracy/ confidence	• *Where appropriate a statement of the relative accuracy and confidence level in the Ore Reserve estimate using an approach or procedure deemed appropriate by the Competent Person. For example, the application of statistical or geostatistical procedures to quantify the relative accuracy of the reserve within stated confidence limits, or, if such an approach is not deemed appropriate, a qualitative discussion of the factors which could affect the relative accuracy and confidence of the estimate.* • *The statement should specify whether it relates to global or local estimates, and, if local, state the relevant tonnages, which should be relevant to technical and economic evaluation. Documentation should include assumptions made and the*	• The Ore Reserve estimate has been prepared in accordance with the guidelines of the JORC Code (2012). The relative confidence of the estimates contained fall with the criteria of Proved and Probable Ore Reserves. Significant operating history supports the modifying factors applied. • The Ore Reserve has been estimated in line with the Red 5 Limited's Ore Reserve process. The Ore Reserve has been peer reviewed internally and the Competent Person is confident that it is an accurate estimation of the current King of the Hills Underground reserve.

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
	procedures used. • *Accuracy and confidence discussions should extend to specific discussions of any applied Modifying Factors that may have a material impact on Ore Reserve viability, or for which there are remaining areas of uncertainty at the current study stage.* • *It is recognised that this may not be possible or appropriate in all circumstances. These statements of relative accuracy and confidence of the estimate should be compared with production data, where available.*	

JORC Code, 2012 Edition – Table 1 for the Reserves covering the Centenary Combined (includes Middle Walters South), Pederson, Lord South Lower, CDA Oval and Burswood – Part of the Darlot Deposit

Section 4 Estimation and Reporting of Ore Reserves

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

<table>
<tr><th>Criteria</th><th>JORC Code explanation</th><th>Commentary</th></tr>
<tr><td>Mineral Resource estimate for conversion to Ore Reserves</td><td>• Description of the Mineral Resource estimate used as a basis for the conversion to an Ore Reserve.
• Clear statement as to whether the Mineral Resources are reported additional to, or inclusive of, the Ore Reserves.</td><td>• The mineral resource estimate covers the Centenary Combined (includes Middle Walters South), Pederson, Lord South Lower, CDA Oval and Burswood – Part of the Darlot Deposit. The mineral resource estimates were completed on the individual models from which the reserve estimate was completed using data on actual mining and processing costs at Darlot
• The Mineral Resources are reported inclusive of the Ore Reserve
• The Mineral Resource model used to estimate this Reserve is described as:
<table>
<tr><th></th><th>Block Model</th></tr>
<tr><td></td><td>cen_res_july22_l760_1400_depJuly22</td></tr>
<tr><td>ed Sth/Burswood</td><td>PED_RES_JULY22_ENG_depJuly22.</td></tr>
<tr><td></td><td>OVAL_RES_JUN22_L950-500_ENG.</td></tr>
<tr><td>Lower</td><td>lsth_rs_260321_500_760_ENG_depJ</td></tr>
<tr><td>s (inc Chappell)</td><td>Lords_Felsics_RES_060622_ENG.bm</td></tr>
</table></td></tr>
<tr><td>Site visits</td><td>• Comment on any site visits undertaken by the Competent Person and the outcome of those visits.
• If no site visits have been undertaken indicate why this is the case.</td><td>• The Competent Person is employed in a site-based role.</td></tr>
<tr><td>Study status</td><td>• The type and level of study undertaken to enable Mineral Resources to be converted to Ore
• Reserves.
• The Code requires that a study to at least Pre-Feasibility Study level has been undertaken to convert Mineral Resources to Ore Reserves. Such studies will have been carried out and will have</td><td>• The Darlot Underground Gold Mine has been operated continuously since 1995 with operating parameters well understood
• A Pre-Feasibility Study standard study was undertaken to using actual Darlot Mining, Processing and Administration costs to assess the economic viability of mining extensions to existing</td></tr>
</table>

<table>
<tr><th>Criteria</th><th>JORC Code explanation</th><th>Commentary</th></tr>
<tr><td></td><td>determined a mine plan that is technically achievable and economically viable, and that material Modifying Factors have been considered.</td><td>work areas
• Material Modifying Factors have been assessed</td></tr>
<tr><td>Cut-off parameters</td><td>• The basis of the cut-off grade(s) or quality parameters applied.</td><td>• A break-even type analysis was used to determine the COG used in the Ore Reserve estimate.
○ BECOG includes all costs associated with the extraction and processing of ore material
○ SECOG is used as the basis for defining economic stope areas on a level. It covers all mining costs (excluding capital development), processing costs and site general & administration costs
○ SOCOG applies to all material that does not require additional development
○ POCOG only covers the surface haulage and processing costs
<table><tr><th></th><th>Units</th><th>POCOG</th><th>SOCOG</th><th>SECOG</th><th>BECO</th></tr><tr><td>Analysis</td><td>g / t</td><td>0.9</td><td>1.7</td><td>2.4</td><td>2.7</td></tr></table></td></tr>
<tr><td>Mining factors or assumptions</td><td>• The method and assumptions used as reported in the Pre-Feasibility or Feasibility Study to convert the Mineral Resource to an Ore Reserve (i.e. either by application of appropriate factors by optimisation or by preliminary or detailed design).
• The choice, nature and appropriateness of the selected mining method(s) and other mining parameters including associated design issues such as pre-strip, access, etc.
• The assumptions made regarding geotechnical parameters (eg pit slopes, stope sizes, etc), grade control and pre-production drilling.
• The major assumptions made and Mineral Resource model used for pit and stope optimisation (if appropriate).
• The mining dilution factors used.</td><td>• The Darlot Underground Ore Reserve has been estimated based on detailed mine development and stope designs. Modifying factors for dilution and mining recovery have been applied post-geological interrogation to generate the final diluted and recovered Ore Reserve.
• Selected mining method deemed appropriate based on geotechnical advice and previous experience and history at Darlot.
• Assumptions have been based on actual mining performance at Darlot with Geotechnical Assessments undertaken over the years to develop a comprehensive ground support and reinforcement regime for conditions encountered at Darlot.
• Stopes have been designed based on an economic cut-off.</td></tr>
</table>

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
	• *The mining recovery factors used.* • *Any minimum mining widths used.* • *The manner in which Inferred Mineral Resources are utilised in mining studies and the sensitivity of the outcome to their inclusion.* • *The infrastructure requirements of the selected mining methods.*	• Mining dilution of 15 to 20% has been used. • Mining recovery factor of 95% is applied. • A global minimum mining width of 2.5m is used. Outlines are designed to honour the minimum width and include planned dilution. • The profiles of development excavations have been designed inclusive of 10% overbreak. No further dilution factors or mining recovery factors have been applied to development ore. • Designed stopes with greater than 50% inferred blocks are excluded from the reported reserve. • Darlot is an operating underground mine and as such all the required infrastructure is in place and operational. Minor Capital Development will be required to extract all of the ore reserve. • The infrastructure requirements of the stoping methods used are either already in place or have been accounted for in the Life-of-Mine evaluation on which the project costings are based.
Metallurgical factors or assumptions	• *The metallurgical process proposed and the appropriateness of that process to the style of mineralisation.* • *Whether the metallurgical process is well-tested technology or novel in nature.* • *The nature, amount and representativeness of metallurgical test work undertaken, the nature of the metallurgical domaining applied and the corresponding metallurgical recovery factors applied.* • *Any assumptions or allowances made for deleterious elements.* • *The existence of any bulk sample or pilot scale test work and the degree to which such samples are considered representative of the orebody as a whole.* • *For minerals that are defined by a specification, has the ore reserve estimation been based on the appropriate mineralogy to meet the specifications?*	• All Darlot ore is trucked to the King of the Hills processing plant. The processing plant consists of a single stage gyratory crushing circuit, single-stage SAG mill circuit and hybrid carbon-in-leach (CIL) circuit with two designated leach tank and six adsorption tanks. Gold is recovered from activated carbon into concentrated solution via a split AARL type elution circuit. Electrowinning and smelting are conducted in an adjacent secure gold room. The tailings from the process are deposited into a dedicated tails storage facility consisting of multiple cells with multi-spigot distribution and decant return pumping system. • The King of the Hills processing plant is currently operating and is a conventional design. • No additional testwork was undertaken as all the ore reserve is contained within previously mined orebodies which are currently being processed on site. • Recoveries through the King of the Hills processing

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
		plant have average 92.5%. • There have been no deleterious elements identified while processing Darlot ore. • Recovery based on actual historical performance.
Environmen-tal	• *The status of studies of potential environmental impacts of the mining and processing operation. Details of waste rock characterisation and the consideration of potential sites, status of design options considered and, where applicable, the status of approvals for process residue storage and waste dumps should be reported.*	• The Darlot Underground mine is currently compliant with all environmental regulatory agreements under the Environmental Protection Act 1986. • Mine waste is currently stored within the open pit or used to backfill completed stopes. All government permits and licenses and statutory approvals are in place for this operating mine. • All external reporting against the environmental licenses are recorded and reported in the Annual Environmental Report available on the Red 5 Limited's website.
Infrastructure	• *The existence of appropriate infrastructure: availability of land for plant development, power, water, transportation (particularly for bulk commodities), labour, accommodation; or the ease with which the infrastructure can be provided, or accessed.*	• Darlot is a well-established gold mine and has all the required infrastructure in place including a 400 person accommodation village, process plant, offices and workshops, airstrip, water supply and road access. • All other equipment required for the mining and processing of the Ore Reserve is in place and operational. It is located on tenements held by Red 5 Limited. The infrastructure includes, but is not limited to: ○ Dedicated gas and diesel power station ○ Water supply from three sources to provide redundancy ○ Mine development ○ Underground power and dewatering infrastructure ○ Workshop facilities on surface and underground ○ Ventilation fans ○ Camp facilities ○ Access to public roads

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
Costs	• *The derivation of, or assumptions made, regarding projected capital costs in the study.* • *The methodology used to estimate operating costs.* • *Allowances made for the content of deleterious elements.* • *The derivation of assumptions made of metal or commodity price(s), for the principal minerals and co- products.* • *The source of exchange rates used in the study.* • *Derivation of transportation charges.* • *The basis for forecasting or source of treatment and refining charges, penalties for failure to meet specification, etc.* • *The allowances made for royalties payable, both Government and private.*	• All costs used in the estimation of Ore Reserves are based on the Life-of-Mine plan. • Operating costs are estimated as part of the internal budgeting process and approved by the Red 5 Limited Board. • Exchange rates are sourced from recommendations by the Group Treasury and accepted by the Executive Leadership Team (ELT). • Costs associated with treatment and transport have been included in the cost modelling completed for the project based on the Life-of-Mine plan. • Royalties have been included at the WA government royalty of 2.5% of gold produced.
Revenue factors	• *The derivation of, or assumptions made regarding revenue factors including head grade, metal or commodity price(s) exchange rates, transportation and treatment charges, penalties, net smelter returns, etc.* • *The derivation of assumptions made of metal or commodity price(s), for the principal metals, minerals and co-products.*	• A gold price of AU$2,300/oz has been used in all revenue calculations.
Market assessment	• *The demand, supply and stock situation for the particular commodity, consumption trends and factors likely to affect supply and demand into the future.* • *A customer and competitor analysis along with the identification of likely market windows for the product.* • *Price and volume forecasts and the basis for these forecasts.* • *For industrial minerals the customer specification, testing and acceptance requirements prior to a supply contract.*	• All gold doré produced at the King of the Hills processing plant is transported to the Perth Mint for refining. • Historical gold price and forward looking estimates have been used for the gold price.
Economic	• *The inputs to the economic analysis to produce the net present value (NPV) in the study, the source and confidence of these economic inputs including estimated inflation, discount rate, etc.*	• The mine is an operating asset and is not subject to project-type analysis. • Life-of-Mine plans are developed or updated on an annual basis. These plans reflect current and

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
	• *NPV ranges and sensitivity to variations in the significant assumptions and inputs.*	projected performances for the Ore Reserve.
Social	• *The status of agreements with key stakeholders and matters leading to social licence to operate.*	• Agreements are in place and are current with all key stakeholders • Red 5 Limited's social licence to operate is underpinned by the excellent relationship that the Company has built, over many years, with the local community. • Darlot and the majority of the Darlot tenements are located on the underlying Melrose Pastoral Lease PL N049788. The Company is the leaseholder and owner/operator of the Melrose Pastoral Station. • To the Company's best knowledge, there is no current or impending litigation concerning Darlot.
Other	• *To the extent relevant, the impact of the following on the project and/or on the estimation and classification of the Ore Reserves:* • *Any identified material naturally occurring risks.* • *The status of material legal agreements and marketing arrangements.* • *The status of governmental agreements and approvals critical to the viability of the project, such as mineral tenement status, and government and statutory approvals. There must be reasonable grounds to expect that all necessary Government approvals will be received within the timeframes anticipated in the Pre-Feasibility or Feasibility study. Highlight and discuss the materiality of any unresolved matter that is dependent on a third party on which extraction of the reserve is contingent.*	• The Darlot Underground mine is an operating asset in full production. All other required government and statutory permits and approvals are in place. • A company risk register is maintained to address and mitigate against all foreseeable risks that could impact the Ore Reserve. • Contracts are in place for all critical goods and services required to operate the mine.
Classification	• *The basis for the classification of the Ore Reserves into varying confidence categories.* • *Whether the result appropriately reflects the Competent Person's view of the deposit.* • *The proportion of Probable Ore Reserves that have been derived from Measured Mineral Resources (if any).*	• The Ore Reserve includes only Proved and Probable classifications. • The economically minable component of the Measured Mineral Resource has been classified as a Proved Ore Reserve. • The economically minable component of the Indicated Mineral Resource has been classified as a Probable Ore Reserve.

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
Audits or reviews	• *The results of any audits or reviews of Ore Reserve estimates.*	• There have been no external reviews of this Ore reserve estimate. • An external peer-review will be organised for 2023, in-line with Red 5 Limited's policies.
Discussion of relative accuracy/ confidence	• *Where appropriate a statement of the relative accuracy and confidence level in the Ore Reserve estimate using an approach or procedure deemed appropriate by the Competent Person. For example, the application of statistical or geostatistical procedures to quantify the relative accuracy of the reserve within stated confidence limits, or, if such an approach is not deemed appropriate, a qualitative discussion of the factors which could affect the relative accuracy and confidence of the estimate.* • *The statement should specify whether it relates to global or local estimates, and, if local, state the relevant tonnages, which should be relevant to technical and economic evaluation. Documentation should include assumptions made and the procedures used.* • *Accuracy and confidence discussions should extend to specific discussions of any applied Modifying Factors that may have a material impact on Ore Reserve viability, or for which there are remaining areas of uncertainty at the current study stage.* • *It is recognised that this may not be possible or appropriate in all circumstances. These statements of relative accuracy and confidence of the estimate should be compared with production data, where available.*	• The Ore Reserve estimate has been prepared in accordance with the guidelines of the JORC Code (2012). The relative confidence of the estimates contained fall with the criteria of Proved and Probable Ore Reserves. Significant operating history supports the modifying factors applied. • The Ore Reserve has been estimated in line with the Red 5 Limited's Ore Reserve process. The Ore Reserve has been peer reviewed internally and the Competent Person is confident that it is an accurate estimation of the current Darlot Underground reserve.

APPENDIX 4

JORC 2012 Table 1 Sections 1 to 3 for information relating to King of the Hills and Darlot Operations Mineral Resources

KING OF THE HILLS GOLD MINE

Drill Collar Locations of reported assays since June 2021 Resource model release used for the 30 June 2022 KOTH Resource model update

June 2021 model update for the database close off was 09 November 2020.

30 June 2022 Resource update model update for the database close off was 12 July 2022.

Table 1 Drill collar locations for underground exploration holes (KHRD series).

Drill Hole ID	East	North	RL	Dip	Azimuth	Depth
KHRD0463	50797.0	10957.9	4897.9	-22.7	33.4	381.0
KHRD0464	50796.8	10958.1	4897.9	-35.0	33.4	263.7
KHRD0465	50796.8	10958.1	4897.9	-45.6	33.4	146.8
KHRD0466	50797.0	10957.8	4898.0	-21.0	52.8	302.9
KHRD0467	50797.1	10957.9	4897.8	-31.6	52.9	362.6
KHRD0468	50796.7	10957.8	4897.2	-45.9	53.1	227.6
KHRD0469	50796.9	10958.1	4897.9	-22.5	43.0	405.3
KHRD0470	50796.6	10957.9	4897.1	-28.9	42.7	300.0
KHRD0471	50796.6	10958.1	4897.2	-39.0	43.0	261.5
KHRD0472	50797.1	10957.8	4897.8	-19.5	62.2	294.0
KHRD0473	50797.1	10957.8	4897.9	-26.4	62.0	342.0
KHRD0474	50805.3	10982.9	4894.0	-23.2	167.0	204.0
KHRD0475	50805.2	10982.8	4894.2	-9.2	156.0	305.7
KHRD0476	50805.3	10983.0	4893.5	-30.1	160.0	130.0
KHRD0477	50805.3	10983.0	4893.4	-37.7	160.0	144.0
KHRD0478	50805.4	10983.0	4894.1	-22.1	149.2	203.5
KHRD0479	50805.4	10983.1	4893.4	-36.6	148.0	174.0
KHRD0480	50805.3	10983.0	4894.2	-10.8	138.0	131.0
KHRD0481	50805.5	10983.1	4893.7	-30.2	139.0	300.0
KHRD0482	50805.5	10983.1	4893.4	-43.5	141.0	173.3
KHRD0483	50805.5	10983.1	4894.1	-22.0	123.0	159.0
KHRD0484	50805.6	10983.3	4893.7	-38.5	110.5	219.0
KHRD0485	50805.2	10982.8	4893.2	-27.7	130.0	321.0
KHRD0486	50805.2	10982.9	4893.3	-42.3	171.0	222.0
KHRD0487	50805.2	10982.7	4893.5	-29.8	179.0	204.6
KHRD0489	50805.6	10983.1	4894.3	-19.1	97.0	123.0
KHRD0490	50805.3	10983.0	4893.3	-54.0	134.0	111.0
KHRD0491	50805.2	10982.9	4893.3	-56.1	174.0	126.0
KHRD0492	50805.5	10983.3	4893.4	-49.0	111.3	230.8
KHRD0493	50802.5	10992.5	4894.6	17.8	281.7	54.0
KHRD0494	50802.3	10992.7	4893.7	-9.4	281.7	78.0
KHRD0495	50802.4	10992.7	4893.9	0.8	259.7	72.0
KHRD0496	50802.4	10992.5	4894.8	20.3	260.2	68.8
KHRD0500	50760.9	10658.9	4920.8	-31.0	51.0	258.0
KHRD0501	50760.9	10658.8	4920.8	-28.0	59.0	246.0
KHRD0502	50760.8	10658.8	4920.1	-55.8	60.9	219.0
KHRD0503	50760.9	10658.8	4920.2	-39.2	65.5	191.0
KHRD0504	50760.9	10658.7	4920.2	-45.2	77.0	201.0
KHRD0506	50769.6	10652.2	4919.3	-51.6	103.2	137.3
KHRD0507	50769.2	10652.3	4919.2	-77.1	113.1	120.0
KHRD0508	50769.5	10652.1	4919.3	-55.9	123.9	171.0
KHRD0509	50769.4	10652.1	4919.4	-43.3	133.9	122.3
KHRD0510	50769.4	10652.0	4919.4	-48.2	146.1	171.0
KHRD0511	50769.4	10652.0	4919.4	-39.3	147.8	138.0
KHRD0512	50769.2	10651.9	4919.8	-30.3	151.9	156.2
KHRD0513	50769.0	10651.8	4919.2	-55.8	186.7	213.0
KHRD0514	50760.7	10658.9	4920.1	-60.2	29.1	219.0
KHRD0515	50831.9	11103.5	4878.1	-3.1	199.5	136.4
KHRD0516	50831.8	11103.5	4878.0	-10.3	200.7	135.0

Drill Hole ID	East	North	RL	Dip	Azimuth	Depth
KHRD0517	50832.1	11103.5	4877.5	-17.4	200.1	138.0
KHRD0518	50832.1	11103.5	4877.3	-26.3	199.8	116.7
KHRD0519	50832.0	11103.6	4878.2	2.0	185.8	114.0
KHRD0520	50832.0	11103.4	4878.1	-6.7	185.7	111.0
KHRD0521	50832.0	11103.3	4878.0	-14.2	186.6	102.0
KHRD0522	50832.2	11103.5	4877.5	-20.8	185.6	117.0
KHRD0523	50832.2	11103.6	4877.4	-28.0	186.0	266.0
KHRD0524	50832.1	11103.5	4878.2	3.7	174.8	105.0
KHRD0525	50832.1	11103.5	4878.2	-4.9	175.7	105.0
KHRD0526	50832.2	11103.5	4878.0	-15.0	176.2	92.8
KHRD0527	50832.2	11103.6	4877.5	-27.2	175.7	102.0
KHRD0528	50832.2	11103.6	4878.1	0.3	165.0	153.0
KHRD0529	50832.8	11103.8	4878.4	6.0	155.0	156.2
KHRD0530	50832.8	11103.8	4878.1	-6.5	155.5	99.0
KHRD0531	50832.7	11103.8	4877.8	-17.1	155.3	102.0
KHRD0532	50832.9	11103.8	4878.2	2.3	140.6	174.0
KHRD0533	50832.9	11103.8	4878.1	-6.7	140.6	177.0
KHRD0535	50832.8	11103.8	4877.9	-16.7	144.0	104.3
KHRD0536	50833.1	11103.8	4878.2	1.1	129.9	170.7
KHRD0537	50833.2	11103.8	4878.4	2.9	119.9	150.2
KHRD0541	50831.3	11111.1	4878.0	-5.0	12.0	357.0
KHRD0542	50831.2	11111.1	4878.1	-8.0	10.0	348.1
KHRD0543	50760.8	10658.6	4919.9	-56.8	351.7	110.9
KHRD0544	50760.7	10658.8	4921.2	-4.9	32.6	222.0
KHRD0545	50769.1	10651.9	4919.5	-45.2	161.0	207.0
KHRD0546	50769.2	10651.8	4919.3	-58.1	157.7	168.0
KHRD0547	50722.4	11153.1	4947.0	11.5	216.6	276.4
KHRD0550	50722.7	11152.4	4946.1	-10.4	232.9	213.1
KHRD0554	50722.7	11152.6	4946.0	-15.2	241.0	164.5
KHRD0555	50722.7	11152.6	4946.7	-1.1	245.9	282.4
KHRD0556	50722.6	11152.7	4946.9	13.4	246.8	257.7
KHRD0559	50722.6	11152.7	4946.7	2.0	256.0	282.4
KHRD0561	50722.6	11152.7	4946.6	10.0	258.0	250.0
KHRD0563	50722.7	11152.6	4946.6	0.0	263.0	297.4
KHRD0564	50722.6	11152.6	4946.6	6.7	263.2	282.0
KHRD0565	50722.7	11152.7	4945.5	-14.0	269.0	179.5
KHRD0567	50722.7	11152.8	4946.1	-7.3	274.0	143.6
KHRD0570	50831.3	11111.1	4877.8	-8.7	13.1	354.0
KHRD0571	50831.2	11111.1	4877.8	-8.0	6.0	354.0
KHRD0580	50722.7	11152.4	4946.6	12.7	222.8	253.8
KHRD0581	50722.9	11152.1	4946.6	8.8	227.1	249.0
KHRD0582	50722.8	11152.3	4946.1	-6.2	256.2	278.3
KHRD0583	50722.8	11152.2	4946.2	-3.0	256.2	277.9
KHRD0585	50723.0	11151.9	4946.7	7.8	217.0	273.5
KHRD0586	50722.9	11151.8	4946.6	3.2	223.7	263.3
KHRD0588	50722.9	11151.9	4946.6	1.5	235.1	261.5
KHRD0589	50722.9	11152.0	4946.6	-0.9	254.5	291.1
KHRD0602	50388.1	10424.7	5152.3	4.5	290.4	221.9
KHRD0605	50410.9	10432.8	5149.1	5.5	308.2	120.0
KHRD0606	50410.9	10432.8	5149.1	14.2	310.1	140.3
KHRD0619	50410.9	10432.8	5149.1	14.9	339.0	136.3
KHRD0622	50414.0	10432.3	5149.3	13.3	50.0	134.0
KHRD0623	50414.0	10432.3	5149.3	9.4	53.7	120.0
KHRD0624	50433.7	10422.2	5146.6	13.6	347.3	198.1
KHRD0634	50831.2	11111.0	4877.8	9.0	4.0	171.1
KHRD0636	50831.6	11111.3	4878.5	4.0	10.0	174.1
KHRD0654	50831.1	11111.0	4878.9	16.0	344.0	159.0
KHRD0655	50831.3	11111.0	4878.6	6.0	344.0	155.4
KHRD0656	50831.2	11111.0	4880.0	35.0	346.0	144.0
KHRD0658	50831.3	11110.8	4880.6	40.0	355.0	120.0

Drill Hole ID	East	North	RL	Dip	Azimuth	Depth
KHRD0659	50831.3	11111.0	4878.7	11.0	356.0	161.5
KHRD0660	50831.2	11111.1	4879.6	19.0	356.0	155.1
KHRD0661	50831.4	11111.1	4878.5	3.0	356.0	165.0
KHRD0662	50811.2	10705.3	4945.2	-14.6	35.0	92.6
KHRD0663	50811.4	10705.2	4945.1	-16.0	12.0	117.7
KHRD0664	50811.3	10705.3	4944.5	-30.1	18.3	52.8
KHRD0665	50811.2	10705.0	4944.0	-56.8	24.6	50.3
KHRD0666	50817.0	10700.2	4942.7	-80.9	174.3	48.0
KHRD0667	50810.8	10697.9	4944.8	-45.4	73.2	54.0
KHRD0668	50810.7	10697.7	4944.7	-25.6	69.1	61.1
KHRD0669	50810.6	10697.8	4944.6	-31.3	89.6	59.9
KHRD0670	50810.6	10697.6	4944.6	-32.8	107.8	62.8
KHRD0671	50810.5	10697.5	4944.6	-52.7	130.7	80.9
KHRD0672	50768.1	10650.8	4919.3	-36.2	129.9	114.1
KHRD0673	50768.0	10650.5	4919.4	-32.7	128.9	117.0
KHRD0674	50768.0	10650.7	4919.1	-64.9	123.1	152.8
KHRD0675	50768.1	10650.6	4919.4	-35.4	120.0	114.0
KHRD0687	50767.2	10656.2	4919.3	-82.7	65.5	96.0
KHRD0693	50780.8	10663.7	4919.7	-34.5	90.5	120.0
KHRD0695	50783.1	10666.8	4919.6	-46.7	80.9	120.0
KHRD0696	50783.0	10666.8	4919.5	-56.2	68.1	228.0
KHRD0700	50787.4	10683.3	4919.3	-40.5	87.3	120.0
KHRD0703	50787.6	10683.4	4919.4	-31.5	79.1	111.0
KHRD0705	50788.0	10686.6	4919.5	-25.0	71.7	84.0
KHRD0708	50787.9	10686.7	4919.6	-29.7	57.1	126.0
KHRD0727	50368.1	10366.5	5160.9	-40.8	46.0	87.0

Significant Assays from Red 5 diamond drilling for the drilling used for the 30 June 2022 Resource model update

Table 2 Significant intercepts >12 g/m Au gold received for underground exploration holes (KHRD series).

Drill hole ID	From	To	Length	Gold (g/t)	gram/meter
KHRD0464	6.0	20.4	14.4	0.97	14.01
KHRD0465	58.0	71.0	13.0	1.10	14.24
KHRD0466	81.0	89.0	8.0	1.29	10.30
KHRD0466	100.0	101.0	1.0	13.58	13.58
KHRD0466	113.2	115.0	1.8	11.81	21.49
KHRD0466	237.1	237.8	0.7	46.35	33.37
KHRD0468	9.0	29.6	20.6	1.50	31.00
KHRD0468	60.0	74.0	14.0	4.80	67.25
KHRD0468	203.0	211.0	8.0	7.36	58.91
KHRD0469	393.0	401.2	8.2	1.26	10.37
KHRD0471	18.1	28.0	9.9	1.25	12.40
KHRD0471	131.3	136.0	4.7	5.57	26.16
KHRD0472	48.0	55.2	7.2	1.30	9.29
KHRD0472	212.3	219.1	6.8	1.27	8.62
KHRD0474	21.0	22.6	1.6	7.66	12.25
KHRD0474	31.0	51.0	20.0	1.29	25.87
KHRD0474	134.0	145.0	11.0	1.32	14.52
KHRD0474	163.2	172.0	8.8	1.52	13.43
KHRD0475	18.7	33.0	14.4	1.23	17.60
KHRD0475	146.0	149.0	3.0	4.10	12.29
KHRD0475	156.0	207.3	51.3	1.32	67.62
KHRD0475	212.0	228.2	16.2	2.20	35.57
KHRD0475	242.0	244.0	2.0	17.03	34.05
KHRD0476	37.0	47.5	10.5	2.60	27.43
KHRD0476	80.2	81.2	1.0	50.51	51.02
KHRD0477	52.0	59.0	7.0	4.38	30.66
KHRD0477	86.1	92.7	6.6	4.64	30.65
KHRD0478	112.0	117.5	5.5	2.55	14.10
KHRD0479	51.0	60.2	9.2	7.32	67.48
KHRD0480	33.0	35.0	2.0	8.97	18.21
KHRD0483	42.6	43.7	1.1	122.18	134.40
KHRD0483	52.7	61.2	8.5	1.20	10.24
KHRD0484	33.0	33.6	0.6	27.98	16.79
KHRD0484	46.5	52.1	5.6	5.37	30.08
KHRD0485	264.0	270.0	6.0	1.58	9.49
KHRD0486	56.0	68.2	12.2	1.91	23.22
KHRD0486	89.3	103.0	13.7	2.87	39.34
KHRD0487	1.0	8.0	7.0	3.35	23.42
KHRD0487	35.3	43.3	8.1	1.34	10.80
KHRD0487	176.0	187.0	11.0	10.46	115.05
KHRD0490	4.5	11.7	7.3	1.55	11.25
KHRD0490	72.3	79.0	6.7	11.51	77.57
KHRD0491	60.0	66.0	6.0	11.70	70.57
KHRD0492	19.0	25.0	6.0	2.24	13.45
KHRD0494	6.0	26.0	20.0	1.27	25.32
KHRD0500	77.7	87.2	9.6	1.70	16.26
KHRD0500	128.0	142.0	14.0	1.64	22.98
KHRD0500	163.0	171.0	8.0	8.81	70.48
KHRD0500	201.2	212.0	10.9	1.48	16.03
KHRD0500	239.0	246.0	7.0	1.52	10.65
KHRD0501	41.0	58.0	17.0	1.99	33.91
KHRD0501	88.0	106.0	18.0	2.63	47.28
KHRD0501	189.0	195.0	6.0	7.32	43.92
KHRD0502	109.1	119.3	10.2	1.27	12.97
KHRD0503	98.0	105.8	7.8	5.75	44.84

Drill hole ID	From	To	Length	Gold (g/t)	gram/meter
KHRD0504	146.0	150.0	4.0	4.13	16.53
KHRD0504	156.0	163.7	7.7	3.06	23.47
KHRD0506	76.0	104.0	28.0	1.81	50.55
KHRD0507	75.6	83.9	8.4	1.40	11.73
KHRD0508	109.0	127.0	18.0	3.99	71.81
KHRD0508	135.0	146.0	11.0	1.44	15.89
KHRD0508	155.3	156.0	0.7	30.96	21.67
KHRD0509	95.0	99.0	4.0	7.31	29.25
KHRD0510	89.5	100.0	10.5	1.31	13.76
KHRD0511	3.0	5.0	2.0	7.33	14.67
KHRD0511	55.0	72.0	17.0	1.83	31.08
KHRD0511	89.7	94.2	4.5	6.60	29.61
KHRD0512	47.6	95.0	47.4	2.05	97.31
KHRD0512	131.0	135.0	4.0	7.50	30.00
KHRD0513	78.0	94.8	16.8	1.10	18.46
KHRD0513	148.2	158.0	9.8	1.71	16.76
KHRD0513	164.0	170.0	6.0	2.59	15.51
KHRD0513	186.0	201.3	15.3	2.18	33.29
KHRD0514	137.2	150.6	13.4	1.16	15.55
KHRD0515	1.0	4.9	3.9	3.46	13.31
KHRD0515	50.0	54.7	4.7	4.75	22.18
KHRD0516	17.5	24.0	6.5	1.31	8.52
KHRD0516	56.8	61.0	4.2	4.07	17.06
KHRD0517	18.0	26.0	8.0	1.26	10.00
KHRD0517	40.5	40.9	0.5	38.93	18.30
KHRD0518	38.7	39.8	1.1	43.55	47.91
KHRD0518	107.0	107.5	0.5	24.59	13.03
KHRD0519	55.0	61.5	6.5	1.21	7.88
KHRD0521	17.0	31.7	14.7	2.23	32.86
KHRD0522	97.7	116.3	18.6	5.75	106.96
KHRD0523	34.4	35.0	0.6	84.77	52.56
KHRD0523	168.0	169.0	1.0	30.33	30.33
KHRD0525	36.0	42.6	6.6	1.48	9.84
KHRD0526	85.4	89.4	4.0	3.83	15.33
KHRD0527	33.5	35.5	2.0	6.20	12.58
KHRD0528	43.5	48.8	5.3	2.42	12.69
KHRD0529	63.0	66.0	3.0	9.17	27.51
KHRD0529	73.0	85.0	12.0	3.50	42.08
KHRD0529	90.0	108.0	18.0	2.15	38.73
KHRD0529	115.0	131.0	16.0	1.13	18.01
KHRD0529		48.5	7.1	1.72	12.18
KHRD0530	1.2	1.9	0.7	16.58	12.10
KHRD0530	39.0	53.1	14.1	1.22	17.19
KHRD0530	89.0	92.8	3.8	5.82	22.07
KHRD0531	1.6	8.8	7.2	1.24	8.94
KHRD0531	27.4	34.0	6.7	1.34	8.90
KHRD0531	61.0	62.6	1.6	39.80	64.47
KHRD0532	31.2	32.7	1.5	16.93	25.39
KHRD0532	97.5	103.6	6.0	1.23	7.38
KHRD0532	112.3	121.0	8.7	1.40	12.15
KHRD0535	47.4	49.0	1.6	11.29	18.18
KHRD0536	71.4	80.7	9.3	2.49	23.14
KHRD0537	54.2	61.0	6.9	2.50	17.11
KHRD0541	10.2	20.7	10.5	1.47	15.44
KHRD0541	35.0	91.7	56.7	1.55	87.95
KHRD0541	98.0	110.0	12.0	1.87	22.40
KHRD0541	128.0	132.4	4.4	6.33	27.58
KHRD0541	142.9	152.0	9.1	4.23	38.55
KHRD0541	156.9	181.0	24.1	1.20	28.95
KHRD0541	234.0	241.0	7.0	1.34	9.40

Drill hole ID	From	To	Length	Gold (g/t)	gram/meter
KHRD0542	9.9	24.0	14.1	4.40	62.16
KHRD0542	306.0	315.0	9.0	1.23	11.04
KHRD0542	328.0	341.0	13.0	1.21	15.67
KHRD0544	53.0	67.4	14.4	1.04	14.86
KHRD0544	129.8	137.0	7.2	1.25	9.02
KHRD0544	169.3	179.0	9.7	10.58	102.19
KHRD0545	176.0	179.0	3.0	4.38	13.13
KHRD0546	80.1	86.6	6.5	3.69	23.93
KHRD0547	156.0	162.0	6.0	10.63	63.80
KHRD0547	177.0	184.0	7.0	1.56	10.94
KHRD0555	51.0	58.0	7.0	1.31	9.15
KHRD0555	226.0	232.4	6.4	3.20	20.55
KHRD0556	185.0	193.0	8.0	4.77	38.12
KHRD0556	211.0	219.0	8.0	2.55	20.40
KHRD0559	100.0	108.0	8.0	1.21	9.65
KHRD0564	103.1	110.0	6.9	1.39	9.61
KHRD0565	43.0	50.0	7.0	1.82	12.73
KHRD0570	37.0	96.0	59.0	1.03	61.00
KHRD0570	248.0	303.0	55.0	1.81	99.28
KHRD0570	309.0	328.0	19.0	2.16	41.02
KHRD0570	335.0	345.0	10.0	1.23	12.28
KHRD0571	10.3	23.7	13.4	6.43	86.02
KHRD0571	54.8	64.0	9.2	1.27	11.64
KHRD0571	114.2	128.1	14.0	1.19	16.57
KHRD0571	221.0	227.6	6.7	1.47	9.79
KHRD0571	304.6	325.1	20.6	1.36	28.01
KHRD0580	17.0	23.0	6.0	1.28	7.68
KHRD0580	109.0	118.0	9.0	1.21	10.85
KHRD0580	153.0	165.0	12.0	2.56	30.70
KHRD0581	43.0	49.0	6.0	2.07	12.43
KHRD0583	247.0	253.0	6.0	1.76	10.56
KHRD0585	92.0	97.0	5.0	5.86	29.29
KHRD0585	165.0	170.0	5.0	3.62	18.10
KHRD0588	30.0	34.0	4.0	6.65	26.60
KHRD0588	191.0	198.0	7.0	3.06	21.43
KHRD0602	122.5	152.0	29.6	3.48	102.81
KHRD0602	158.0	169.0	11.0	3.87	42.53
KHRD0606	13.5	15.5	2.1	16.93	34.70
KHRD0622	41.0	50.0	9.0	1.68	15.14
KHRD0622	85.0	101.0	16.0	1.23	19.74
KHRD0623	55.5	76.0	20.5	4.43	90.93
KHRD0624	59.0	65.0	6.0	1.31	7.88
KHRD0634	82.0	91.0	9.0	3.16	28.46
KHRD0634	107.0	154.0	47.0	1.21	57.08
KHRD0636	23.0	33.0	10.0	4.96	49.63
KHRD0636	38.0	52.0	14.0	2.14	29.96
KHRD0636	57.0	145.0	88.0	2.29	201.30
KHRD0636	160.0	173.0	13.0	10.41	135.32
KHRD0654	111.0	137.0	26.0	2.16	56.07
KHRD0655	64.0	73.0	9.0	1.71	15.40
KHRD0655	147.0	154.4	7.4	1.25	9.26
KHRD0658	25.6	42.2	16.6	1.27	21.06
KHRD0659	75.0	103.0	28.0	1.08	30.31
KHRD0659	122.0	143.0	21.0	1.01	21.25
KHRD0660	46.0	116.0	70.0	1.30	90.79
KHRD0661	29.0	30.0	1.0	20.99	20.99
KHRD0661	46.0	67.0	21.0	1.34	28.22
KHRD0661	72.0	104.0	32.0	2.25	72.07
KHRD0661	109.0	141.0	32.0	1.16	37.10
KHRD0661	147.0	165.0	18.0	1.72	30.95

Drill hole ID	From	To	Length	Gold (g/t)	gram/meter
KHRD0662	71.0	77.7	6.7	1.31	8.79
KHRD0663	39.5	46.9	7.4	1.21	8.94
KHRD0663	67.6	90.0	22.4	1.32	29.64
KHRD0665	19.6	27.0	7.4	1.40	10.38
KHRD0667	25.0	44.9	19.9	5.07	100.96
KHRD0668	29.0	40.4	11.4	2.67	30.50
KHRD0671	66.6	70.9	4.3	17.65	76.24
KHRD0672	39.0	74.0	35.0	1.49	52.03
KHRD0673	0.5	22.9	22.4	1.45	32.45
KHRD0673	62.5	92.7	30.2	3.25	98.13
KHRD0674	78.4	106.0	27.6	3.88	107.03
KHRD0674	121.0	128.0	7.0	1.53	10.72
KHRD0674	145.0	152.0	7.0	3.73	26.10
KHRD0675	43.2	70.0	26.8	2.78	74.58
KHRD0675	77.0	90.0	13.0	9.65	125.50
KHRD0693	62.8	74.0	11.2	4.10	45.97
KHRD0695	93.0	102.0	9.0	7.19	64.71
KHRD0696	88.0	94.3	6.3	1.22	7.66
KHRD0700	49.2	57.0	7.8	1.41	10.98
KHRD0705	66.0	68.2	2.2	10.37	22.81
KHRD0708	38.0	45.1	7.1	1.31	9.32
KHRD0727	54.0	55.2	1.2	14.54	17.31

Reporting parameters:

1. 0.3g/t Au low cut.
2. No high cut applied.
3. Max 4m consecutive intervals of sub-grade (<0.3 g/t Au) material included.
4. Minimum reporting length of 6 metres and grade of 1.2 g/t Au, or minimum contained gold >12 gram*metres accumulation.
5. Figures quoted are based down hole calculations.
6. Collar coordinates, elevation and orientation given in KOTH Mine Grid.
7. Note discrepancies between announcements for significant calculations of previous quoted results may occur due to different reporting parameters and nature of calculation.

JORC CODE, 2012 EDITION – TABLE 1 REPORT: KOTH GOLD MINE – KOTH Resource 30 June 2022 model update

Section 1: Sampling Techniques and Data

Criteria	JORC Code Explanation	Commentary
Sampling Techniques	*Nature and quality of sampling (e.g. cut channels, random chips, or specific specialised industry standard measurement tools appropriate to the minerals under investigation, such as down hole gamma sondes, or handheld XRF instruments, etc.). These examples should not be taken as limiting the broad meaning of sampling.*	• Sampling activities conducted at King of the Hills by Red5 included underground diamond core drilling (DD), reverse circulation (RC) and underground face chip sampling. • Sampling methods undertaken at King of the Hills by previous owners have included rotary air blast (RAB), reverse circulation (RC), aircore (AC), diamond drilling (DD) and face chip sampling. • All sampling of diamond drill core (DD) from recent drilling by Red5 was carried out by halving the drill core lengthwise, using a powered diamond saw, and submitting predetermined lengths of half core for analysis. • Drilling completed by Red5 from November 2020 to July 2022, was sampled in accordance with the Company's standard sampling protocols, which are considered to be appropriate and of industry standard. • Historical sampling of KUD, KHEX, KHGC, KSD, TADD and TARD series of diamond drill holes (DD), the nature and quality of which is considered to be done using Industry Standard practices and standard sampling protocols. • Sampling of historical drill core and core from recent drilling by Red5 was carried out in accordance with the Company's standard sampling protocols, which are considered to be appropriate and of industry standard.
	Include reference to measures taken to ensure sample representivity and the appropriate calibration of any measurement tools or systems used	• Red 5 are satisfied that the historical and recent sampling of drill core, drill samples and face samples was carried out as per industry standard, and similar to, or in accordance with Red 5 sampling and QAQC procedures. • Red 5 inserted certified blank material into the sampling sequence immediately after samples that had been identified as potentially containing coarse gold. Barren flushes were also carried out during the sample preparation process, immediately after preparation of the suspected coarse gold bearing samples. The barren flush is also analysed for gold to identify and quantify any gold smearing in the sample preparation process. • Certified Reference Material was regularly inserted into the sampling sequence after every 20 samples to monitor QAQC of the analytical process. • All historic samples pre-August 2021 are crushed, dried and pulverised to a nominal 90% passing 75µm to produce a 50 g sub-sample for analysis by Fire Assay fusion / AAS determination techniques. • Historically, core samples were taken on a 40g sub sample for analysis by FA/AAS. • RC, RAB, AC and DD core drilling is assumed to have been completed by previous holders to industry standard at that time (1984- 2017).

Section 1: Sampling Techniques and Data		
Criteria	**JORC Code Explanation**	**Commentary**
		• All Red 5 samples post August 2021 are dried, crushed to nominal 2-3mm then split to produce a 500g sample for analysis by Photon Analysis for gold by MinAnalytical at their Kalgoorlie laboratory. • Samples for multielement are pulverise to 75µm from the gold sample course rejects. The pulp is then digested using either a 3 or the 4 acid digest for analysed using Inductively coupled plasma mass spectrometry (ICP-MS). • Note MinAnalytical was purchased by ALS in December 2021.
	Aspects of the determination of mineralisation that are Material to the Public Report. In cases where 'industry standard' work has been done this would be relatively simple (e.g. 'reverse circulation drilling was used to obtain 1 m samples from which 3 kg was pulverised to produce a 30 g charge for fire assay'). In other cases more explanation may be required, such as where there is coarse gold that has inherent sampling problems. *Unusual commodities or mineralisation types (e.g. submarine nodules) may warrant disclosure of detailed information*	• All underground samples post August 2021 have been whole core sampled which are dried, crushed to nominal 2-3mm then split to produce a 500g sample for analysis by Photon Analysis for gold. • Pre-August 2021 Red 5 drill core sampling has been half cut and sampled downhole to a minimum of 0.2m and a maximum of 1.2m to provide a sample size between 0.3-5.4 kg, which is crushed and pulverised to produce a 50g charge for fire assay. The remaining half of the core is stored in the core farm for reference. For dedicated grade control samples whole core sampling was conducted. • Coarse gold is only occasionally observed in drill core. Coarse gold is rarely seen in RC drill fines. • All historic RAB, RC, AC and DD and sampling is assumed to have been carried out to industry standard at that time. • The majority of the recent historic drillholes have been sampled to 1m intervals to provide a 2.5-3 kg sample for analysis via fire assay and atomic absorption spectroscopy. • Historical analysis methods include fire assay, aqua regia and unknown methods. • All RC samples obtained by Red 5 from drill cuttings where split using the Rotary splitter attached to the drill rig and collected into numbered calico bags weighing between 2 – 3 kg.
Drilling Techniques	*Drill type (e.g. core, reverse circulation, open-hole hammer, rotary air blast, auger, Bangka, sonic, etc.) and details (e.g. core diameter, triple or standard tube, depth of diamond tails, face-sampling bit or other type, whether core is oriented and if so, by what method, etc.).*	• Drilling methods undertaken at King of the Hills by previous owners have included rotary air blast (RAB), reverse circulation (RC), aircore (AC), and diamond drilling (DD). • Historical and current surface and underground diamond core drilling are carried out by drilling contractors, using standard wireline techniques. Standard double tube is used since the core is considered to be sufficiently competent to not require the use of triple tube. Diamond drill core diameter is NQ2 (Ø 50.5mm). • Current underground diamond drill core is orientated. Diamond core is pieced together in an angle iron cradle to form a consecutive string of core, where enough consecutive orientation marks that align an orientation line is marked on the core. • Current RC techniques for surface are based on Schramm drill rig fitted with a 5 ¼" diameter face-sampling RC bit.

Section 1: Sampling Techniques and Data		
Criteria	**JORC Code Explanation**	**Commentary**
		• For Open Pit grade control drilling is conducted using a track mounted Atlas Copco ROC L8 drill rig fitted with a 4 ½" diameter face-sampling RC bit. Note the Open Pit RCGC samples where not used in the estimation for this release.
Drill Sample Recovery	*Method of recording and assessing core and chip sample recoveries and results assessed*	• Drill core sample recovery is calculated for each core run, by measuring and recording length of core retrieved divided by measured length of the core run drilled. Sample recoveries are calculated and recorded in the database. • Core recovery factors for core drilling are generally very high typically in excess of 95% recovery. • It has been noted that recoveries for historic diamond drilling were rarely less than 100% although recovery data has not been provided. Minor core loss was most likely due to drilling conditions and not ground conditions. • Rock chip samples, taken by the geologist underground, do not have sample recovery issues.
	Measures taken to maximise sample recovery and ensure representative nature of the samples	• Drill core recovery, and representativeness, is maximised by the driller continually adjusting rotation speed and torques, and mud mixes to suit the ground being drilled. • Diamond core is reconstructed into continuous runs on an angle iron cradle for orientation marking. Depths are checked against depth given on the core blocks. • UG faces are sampled left to right/bottom to top across the face allowing a representative sample to be taken. • It is unknown what, if any, measures were taken to ensure sample recovery and representivity with historic sampling.
	Whether a relationship exists between sample recovery and grade and whether sample bias may have occurred due to preferential loss/gain of fine/coarse material.	• There is no known relationship between sample recovery and grade. • Diamond drilling has high recoveries, due to the competent nature of the ground, therefore loss of material is minimised. There is no apparent sample bias. • Any historical relationship is not known.
Logging	*Whether core and chip samples have been geologically and geotechnically logged to a level of detail to support appropriate Mineral Resource estimation, mining studies and metallurgical studies. Whether logging is qualitative or quantitative in nature.* *Core (or costean, channel, etc) photography.*	• 100% of drill core is logged geologically and geotechnically to a level of detail sufficient to support appropriate Mineral Resource estimation, mining studies and metallurgical studies. • Logging of diamond drill core has recorded lithology, mineralogy, texture, mineralisation, weathering, alteration and veining. Logging is qualitative and/or quantitative where appropriate. • There are no known core photographs available for historical KUD, KHEX, KHGC, KSD, TADD and TARD series of drill core. • Core photographs are taken for all drill core drilled by Red5. • Underground faces are photographed and mapped. • Qualitative and quantitative logging of historic data varies in its completeness.

Section 1: Sampling Techniques and Data		
Criteria	**JORC Code Explanation**	**Commentary**
		• Some historical diamond drilling has been geotechnically logged to provide data for geotechnical studies. • Some historic diamond core photography has been preserved.
	The total length and percentage of the relevant intersections logged	• All diamond drill holes are logged in their entirety and underground faces are mapped. • Historic logging varies in its completeness.
Sub-sampling techniques and sample preparation	*If core, whether cut or sawn and whether quarter, half or all core taken.*	• All diamond drill core samples were obtained by cutting the core in half, along the entire length of each sampling interval. Half core samples are collected over predetermined sampling intervals, from the same side, and submitted for analysis. • Drill core sample lengths can be variable in a mineralized zone, though usually no larger than 1.2 meters. Minimum sampling width is 0.2 metres. This enables the capture of assay data for narrow structures and localized grade variations. • Drill core samples are taken according to a cut sheet compiled by the Geologist. Core samples are bagged in pre-numbered calico bags and submitted with a sample submission form.
	If non-core, whether riffled, tube sampled, rotary split, etc and whether sampled wet or dry.	• Various sampling methods for historic RAB, AC and RC drilling have been carried out including scoop, spear, riffle and cyclone split. • Underground face samples are chip sampled from the wall using a hammer • It is unknown if wet sampling was carried out previously.
	For all sample types, the nature, quality and appropriateness of the sample preparation technique.	• The sample preparation of diamond drill core and face samples adheres to industry standard practice. It is conducted by a commercial certified laboratory and involves oven drying at 105ºC, jaw crushing then total grinding using an LM5 to a grind size of 90% passing 75 microns. This procedure is industry standard and considered appropriate for the analysis of gold for Archaean lode gold systems. • Best practice is assumed at the time of historic sampling
	Quality control procedures adopted for all sub-sampling stages to maximise representivity of samples.	• All sub-sampling activities are carried out by commercial certified laboratory and are considered to be appropriate. • Industry standard practice is assumed at the time of historic RAB, RC, AC and DD sampling.
	Measures taken to ensure that the sampling is representative of the in situ material collected, including for instance results for field duplicate/second half sampling.	• Some duplicate sampling was performed on historic RAB, RC, AC and DD drilling. • No duplicates have been taken of UG diamond core. • Field duplicates are taken routinely underground when sampling the ore structures. • For diamond drill core the remaining half core, portion not sampled, is retained in core trays for future reference. There is sufficient drilling data and underground mapping and sampling data to satisfy Red 5 that the sampling is representative of the in-situ material collected

Section 1: Sampling Techniques and Data		
Criteria	**JORC Code Explanation**	**Commentary**
	Whether sample sizes are appropriate to the grain size of the material being sampled.	• Analysis of drilling data and mine production data supports the appropriateness of sample sizes.
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.*	• Pre-August 2021 Primary assaying for gold for DD and Face samples is by fire assay fusion with AAS finish to determine gold content. This method is considered one of the most suitable for determining gold concentrations in rock and is a total digest method. • Screen fire assays are carried out for all assays returning a grade >100g/t for drilling conducted by Red 5. In general, the screen fire assays are higher than normal fire assay. The procedure involves passing the sample through a Tyler 200 mesh stainless steel screen. The +75 micron material is fire assayed to extinction. Two samples are taken from the -75 micron and fire assayed. In both instances an AAS finish is used. A weighted grade average is produced. The procedure is referenced as Au-SCR22. • Documentation regarding more historical holes and their sample analyses are not well documented. Historic sampling includes fire assay, aqua regia and unknown methods. Umpire analysis were undertaken at Independent Assay Laboratories (IAL) for selected samples comprising a 100-sample batch. Results show a reasonable correlation with the original samples, with differences largely attributed to nugget effect. • Historic work by Mount Edon Mines (2000, AusIMM 4th International Mining Geology Conference) showed an undervaluation of 8% for fire assaying when compared to Leachwell using a 200g pulp and a 2 hour leach. • Post August 2021 all gold assays for both DD and RC have been done using the Photon Anayliser technique. • The quality of the assays is within industry standards. • All the recent and historical assay results for gold are considered total. • Acceptable levels of accuracy and precision were established prior to accepting the sample data. • The QAQC procedures and results show acceptable levels of accuracy and precision were established. • MinAnalytical has National Association of Testing Authorities (NATA) accreditation for the technology, in accordance with ISO/IEC-17025 testing requirements.
	For geophysical tools, spectrometers, handheld XRF instruments, etc, the parameters used in determining the analysis including instrument make and model, reading times, calibrations factors applied and their derivation, etc.	• No geophysical tools have been utilised to determine assay results at the King of the Hills project
	Nature of quality control procedures adopted (e.g. standards, blanks, duplicates, external laboratory	• QC samples were routinely inserted into the sampling sequence and also submitted around expected zones of mineralisation. Standard procedures are to examine any erroneous QC results

Section 1: Sampling Techniques and Data		
Criteria	**JORC Code Explanation**	**Commentary**
	checks) and whether acceptable levels of accuracy (i.e. lack of bias) and precision have been established.	and validate if required; establishing acceptable levels of accuracy and precision for all stages of the sampling and analytical process. • Certified Reference Material (standards and blanks) with a wide range of values are inserted into all batches of diamond drill hole submissions, at a rate of 1 in 20 samples, to assess laboratory accuracy and precision and possible contamination. The CRM values are not identifiable to the laboratory. • Certified blank material is inserted under the control of the geologist and are inserted at a minimum of one per batch. Barren quartz flushes are inserted between expected mineralised sample interval(s) when pulverising. • QAQC data returned are checked against pass/fail limits with the SQL database and are passed or failed on import. A report is generated and reviewed by the geologist as necessary upon failure to determine further action. • QAQC data validation is routinely completed and demonstrates sufficient levels of accuracy and precision. • Pre-August 2021 sample preparation checks for fineness are carried out to ensure a grind size of 90% passing 75 microns. • Post-August 2021 assays are course crushed to nominal 2-3mm and stored in 500g jars. These are check by the laboratory before analysing. • The laboratory performs several internal processes including standards, blanks, repeats and checks. • Industry standard practice is assumed for previous holders. • Some historic QAQC data is stored in the database but not reviewed.
Verification of sampling and assaying	*The verification of significant intersections by either independent or alternative company personnel.*	• Core samples with significant intersections are typically reviewed by Senior Geological personnel to confirm the results.
	The use of twinned holes.	• No specific twinned holes were drilled, however due to the drilling density several intersections are often in close proximity.
	Documentation of primary data, data entry procedures, data verification, data storage (physical and electronic) protocols	• Data from previous owners was taken from a database compilation and was validated as much as practicable before entry into the Red 5 SQL database. The SQL server database is configured for optimal validation through constraints, library tables and triggers. Data that fails these rules on import is rejected and not ranked as a priority to be used for exports or any data applications. • All exploration data control is managed centrally, from drill hole planning to final assay, survey and geological capture. The majority of logging data (lithology, alteration and structural characteristics of core) is captured directly by customised digital logging tools with stringent validation and data entry constraints. Geologists load data in the database where initial validation of the data occurs.

Section 1: Sampling Techniques and Data

Criteria	JORC Code Explanation	Commentary
		The data is uploaded into the database by the geologist after which ranking of the data happens based on multiple QAQC and validation rules. • Hard copies of face mapping, backs mapping and sampling records are kept on site. Digital scans are also kept on the corporate server.
	Discuss any adjustment to assay data.	• The database is secure and password protected by the Database Administrator to prevent accidental or malicious adjustments to data. • No adjustments have been made to assay data. First gold assay is utilised for grade review. Re-assays carried out due to failed QAQC will replace original results, though both are stored in the database.
Location of data points	*Accuracy and quality of surveys used to locate drillholes (collar and down-hole surveys), trenches, mine workings and other locations used in Mineral Resource estimation.*	• Diamond drill hole collars are marked out pre-drilling and picked up by company surveyors using a total station at the completion of drilling, with an expected accuracy of +/-2mm. • Underground faces are located using a Leica D5 disto with and accuracy of +/- 1mm from a known survey point. • Downhole surveys are carried out at regular intervals using a single shot camera, initially at 15m and then 30m thereafter. A final downhole survey is completed using an electronic downhole survey tool (Deviflex Rapid), both in and out runs are recorded. • Historic drilling was located using mine surveyors and standard survey equipment; more recent surface drilling has been surveyed using a DGPS system. • The majority of downhole surveys for historic RAB, RC, AC and DD drilling are estimates only. More recent (post 1990) drilling has been surveyed with downhole survey tools at regular intervals including DEMS, gyroscope and camera. • Underground voids are surveyed by mine surveyors. The survey control on these voids is considered adequate to support the drill and mine planning.
	Specification of the grid system used.	• A local grid system (King of the Hills) is used. A two point transformation to MGA_GDA94 zone 51 is tabulated below: KOTHEast KOTHNorth RL MGAEast MGANorth RL Point 1 49823.541 9992.582 0 320153.794 6826726.962 0 Point 2 50740.947 10246.724 0 320868.033 6827356.243 0 • Mine Grid elevation data is +4897.27m relative to Australian Height Datum • Historic data is converted to King of the Hills local grid on export from the database.
	Quality and adequacy of topographic control.	• DGPS survey has been used to establish a topographic surface and aerial/drone survey. Open pit drone survey is done on regular bases.
Data spacing and distribution	*Data spacing for reporting of Exploration Results.*	• The nominal drill spacing is variable ranging from less than 20m x 20m with some areas of the deposit at 80m x 80m or greater. This spacing includes data that has been verified from previous

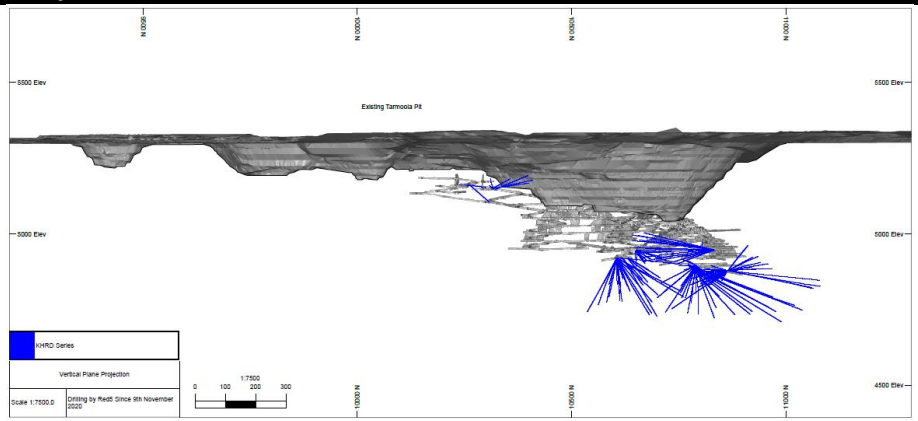
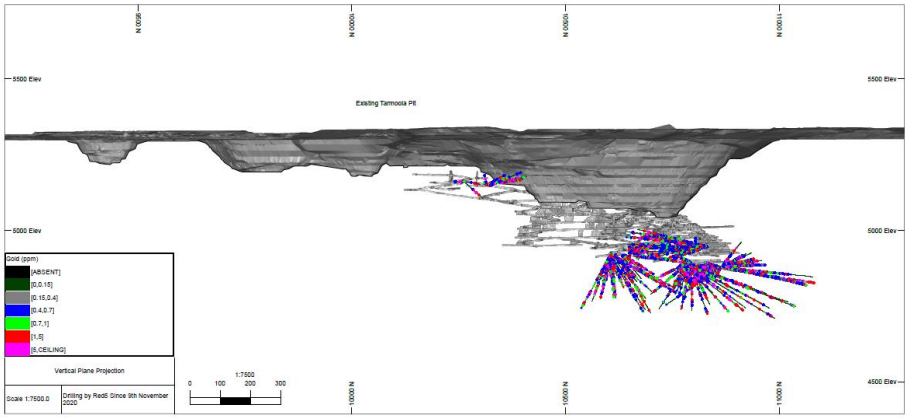
Section 1: Sampling Techniques and Data		
Criteria	**JORC Code Explanation**	**Commentary**
		exploration activities on the project. Note underground grade control drilling can be down to nominal 15m x 15m.
	Whether the data spacing and distribution is sufficient to establish the degree of geological and grade continuity appropriate for the Mineral Resource and Ore Reserve estimation procedure(s) and classifications applied.	• Underground level development is 15-25 meters between levels and face sampling is <1m to 10m spacing. This close spaced production data provides insights into the geological and grade continuity and forms the basis of exploration drill spacing. • The Competent Person considers the data reported to be sufficient to establish the degree of geological and grade continuity appropriate for future Mineral Resource classification categories adopted for KOTH.
Orientation of data in relation to geological structure	*Whether sample compositing has been applied.*	• Diamond drill core and faces are sampled to geological intervals; compositing is not applied until the estimation stage. • Reverse circulation drilling are sampled to 1m composite lengths. • Samples were composited in the estimation stage to two fundamental lengths; 1m and 2m. • The 1m composite length has been used in the evaluation of the High Grade Vein (HGV) domains and the 2m composite length has been used to evaluate the bulk domains. • Some historic RAB and AC drilling was sampled with 3-4m composite samples. Anomalous zones were resampled at 1m intervals in some cases; it is unknown at what threshold this occurred.
	Whether the orientation of sampling achieves unbiased sampling of possible structures and the extent to which this is known, considering the deposit type.	• Sampling of the (HGV) domains has been conducted in most cases perpendicular to the lode orientations where the mineralisation controls are well understood. The space between the HGV consists of stockwork mineralisation (bulk domain) where the predominant mineralisation trend is orthogonal to the current drilling orientation. It is possible, where mineralisation controls are not well understood and the interpretation of the stockwork mineralisation aligns with drilling, mineralisation in this deposit has not been optimally intersected. • Majority of the Open Pit drilling is oriented sub perpendicular 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.	• Drilling is designed to intersect ore structures as close to orthogonal as practicable. This is not always achievable from underground development. • Cursory reconciliations carried out during mining operations have not identified any apparent sample bias having been introduced because of the relationship between the orientation of the drilling and that of the higher-grade mineralised structures. • There is no record of any drilling or sample bias that has been introduced because of the relationship between the orientation of the drilling and that of the mineralised structures.
Sample security	*The measures taken to ensure sample security.*	• Recent samples are prepared on site under supervision of geological staff. Samples are selected, bagged into tied numbered calico bags then grouped into larger secured bags and delivered to the laboratory by a transport company. All recent KOTH samples manage by Red 5 Limited are submitted to an independent certified laboratory's in Kalgoorlie for analysis.

Section 1: Sampling Techniques and Data		
Criteria	**JORC Code Explanation**	**Commentary**
		• KOTH is a remote site and the number of external visitors is minimal. The deposit is known to contain visible gold, and while this renders the core susceptible to theft, the risk of sample tampering is considered very low due to the policing by Company personnel at all stages from drilling through to storage at the core yard, sampling and delivery to the laboratory • Historical samples are assumed to have been under the security of the respective tenement holders until delivered to the laboratory where samples would be expected to have been under restricted access.
Audits or reviews	*The results of any audits or reviews of sampling techniques and data.*	• A series of written standard procedures exists for sampling and core cutting at KOTH. Periodic routine visits to drill rigs and the core farm are carried out by project geologists and Senior Geologists / Superintendents to review core logging and sampling practices. There were no adverse findings, and any minor deficiencies were noted, and staff notified, with remedial training if required. • No external audits or reviews have been conducted for the purposes of this report. • Previous resource estimations for the KOTH resource have been independently reviewed by third parties.

Section 2: Reporting of Exploration Results		
Criteria	**JORC Code Explanation**	**Commentary**
Mineral tenement and land tenure status	*Type, reference name/number, location and ownership including agreements or material issues with third parties such as joint ventures, partnerships, overriding royalties, native title interests, historical sites, wilderness or national park and environmental settings.*	• The King of the Hill pit and near mine exploration are located on M37/67, M37/76, M37/90, M37/201 and M37/248 which expire between 2028 and 2031. All mining leases have a 21 year life and are renewable for a further 21 years on a continuing basis. • The mining leases are 100% held and managed by Greenstone Resources (WA) Pty Limited, a wholly owned subsidiary of Red 5 Limited. • The mining leases are subject to a 1.5% 'IRC' royalty, now owned by Royal Gold Inc. • Mining leases M37/67, M37/76, M37/201 and M37/248 are subject to a mortgage with 'PT Limited'. • All production is subject to a Western Australian state government 'NSR' royalty of 2.5%. • All bonds have been retired across these mining leases and they are all currently subject to the conditions imposed by the MRF. • There are currently no native title claims applied for, or determined, over the mining leases. • An 'Other Heritage Place' (aboriginal heritage place ID: 1741), referred to as the "Lake Raeside/Sullivan Creek" site, is located within M37/90.

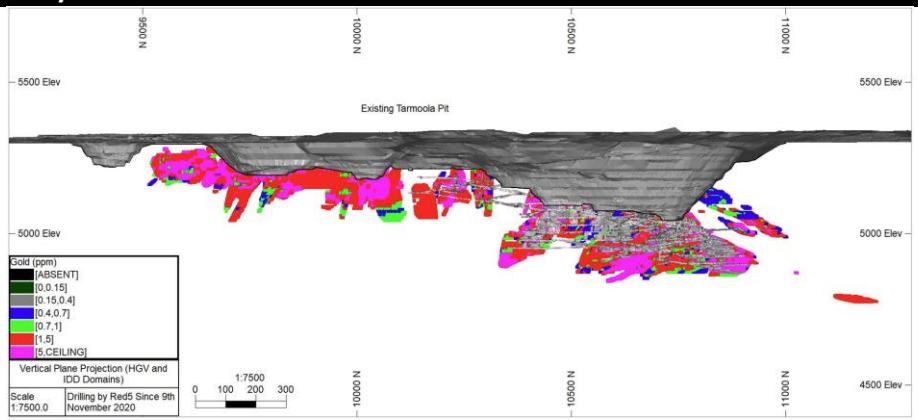
Section 2: Reporting of Exploration Results		
Criteria	**JORC Code Explanation**	**Commentary**
	The security of the tenure held at the time of reporting along with any known impediments to obtaining a licence to operate in the area.	• The tenements are in good standing and the licence to operate already exists. There are no known impediments to obtaining additional licences to operate in the area.
Exploration done by other parties	A*cknowledgment and appraisal of exploration by other parties.*	• The King of the Hills prospect was mined sporadically from 1898-1918. Modern exploration in the Leonora area was triggered by the discovery of the Habour Lights and Tower Hill prospects in the early 1980s, with regional mapping indicating the King of the Hills prospect area was worthy of further investigation. • Various companies (Esso, Ananconda, BP Minerals. Kulim) carried out sampling, mapping and drilling activities delineating gold mineralisation. Kulim mined two small open pits in JV with Sons of Gwalia during 1986 and 1987. Arboynne took over Kulim's interest and outlined a new resource while Mount Edon carried out exploration on the surrounding tenements. Mining commenced but problems lead to Mount Edon Mines acquiring the whole project area from Kulim, leading to the integration of the King of the Hills, KOTH West and KOTH Extended into the Tarmoola Project. Pacmin bought out Mount Edon and were subsequently taken over by Sons of Gwalia. • St Barbara acquired the project after taking over Sons of Gwalia in 2005. King of The Hills is the name given to the underground mine, which St Barbara developed beneath the Tarmoola pit. St Barbara continued mining at King of The Hills and processed the ore at their Gwalia operations until 2005 when it was put on care and maintenance. It was subsequently sold that year to Saracen Minerals Holdings who re-commenced underground mining in 2016 and processed the ore at their Thunderbox Gold mine. • In October 2017 Red 5 Limited purchased King of the Hills (KOTH) Gold Project from Saracen Mineral Holdings Limited.
Geology	*Deposit type, geological setting and style of mineralisation.*	• The KOTH mineralisation is considered to be part of an Archean Orogenic gold deposit with many similar characteristics to other gold deposits within the Eastern Goldfields of the Yilgarn Craton. • Gold mineralisation is associated with sheeted and stockwork quartz vein sets within a hosting granodiorite stock and pervasively carbonate altered ultramafic rocks. Mineralisation is thought to have occurred within a brittle/ductile shear zone with the main thrust shear zone forming the primary conduit for the mineralising fluids. Pre-existing quartz veining and brittle fracturing of the granite created a network of second order conduits for mineralising fluids. • Brittle fracturing along the granodiorite contact generated radial tension veins, perpendicular to the orientation of the granodiorite, and zones of quartz stockwork. These stockwork zones are seen in both the granodiorite and ultramafic units and contain mineralisation outside the modelled continuous vein system (High Grade Veins). • Gold appears as free particles (coarse gold) or associated with traces of base metals sulphides (galena, chalcopyrite, pyrite) intergrown within quartz along late stage fractures.

Section 2: Reporting of Exploration Results		
Criteria	**JORC Code Explanation**	**Commentary**
Drillhole information	*A summary of all information material to the understanding of the exploration results including a tabulation of the following information for all Material drill holes:* *- easting and northing of the drill hole collar* *elevation or RL (Reduced Level – elevation above sea level in metres) of the drill hole collar* *- dip and azimuth of the hole* *- down hole length and interception depth* *- hole length.* *If the exclusion of this information is justified on the basis that the information is not Material and this exclusion does not detract from the understanding of the report, the Competent Person should clearly explain why this is the case.*	• Drillhole collar locations, azimuth and drill hole dip and significant assays are reported in Appendix 1 attached to the ASX announcement for which this Table 1 Report accompanies. • Future drill hole data will be periodically released or when a result materially changes the economic value of the project.
Data aggregation methods	*In reporting Exploration Results, weighting averaging techniques, maximum and/or minimum grade truncations (e.g. cutting of high grades) and cut-off grades are usually Material and should be stated.*	• Reporting of significant intercepts are based on weighted average gold grades, using a low cut-off grade of 0.3g/t Au. No cutting of high grades has been applied to the significant intercept reported.
	Where aggregate intercepts incorporate short lengths of high grade results and longer lengths of low grade results, the procedure used for such aggregation should be stated and some typical examples of such aggregations should be shown in detail.	• Compositing of intercepts is constrained by including consecutive down-hole lengths of maximum 4 metres at grades <0.3g/ Au. • Minimum reporting length of 6m and grade >1.2g/t or a minimum contained gold >12 gram*meter accumulation has been used. • Note due to the type of mineralization high grade values are common over narrow intervals.
	The assumptions used for any reporting of metal equivalent values should be clearly stated.	• No metal equivalents are used.
Relationship between mineralisation widths and intercept lengths	*These relationships are particularly important in the reporting of Exploration Results.* *If the geometry of the mineralisation with respect to the drill hole angle is known, its nature should be reported.* *If it is not known and only the down hole lengths are reported, there should be a clear statement to this effect (eg 'down hole length, true width not known').*	• No true thickness calculations have been made. • All reported down hole intersections are documented as down hole width only. True width not known. • The KOTH mineralisation envelope is intersected approximately orthogonal to the orientation of the mineralised zone, or sub-parallel to the contact between the granodiorite and ultramafic. Due to underground access limitations and the variability of orientation of the quartz veins and quartz vein stock-works, drilling orientation is not necessarily optimal.
Diagrams	*Appropriate maps and sections (with scales) and tabulations of intercepts should be included for any*	• Longsection below shows underground drill holes included in resource model (KHRD Series drillholes) completed since the June 2021 Resource model.

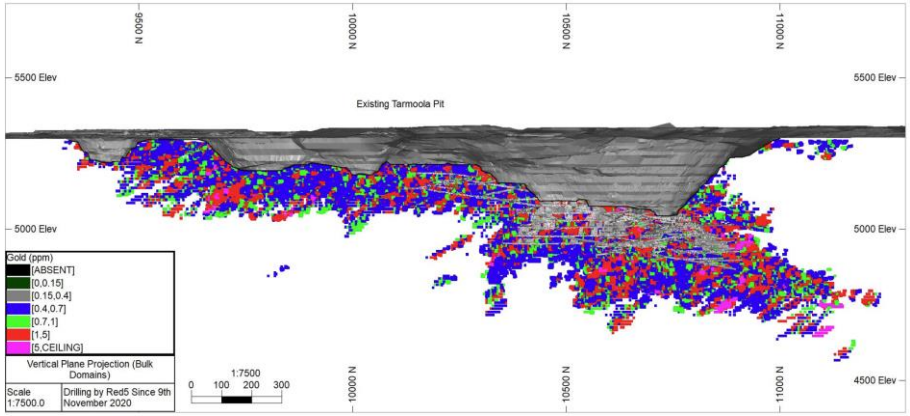
Section 2: Reporting of Exploration Results		
Criteria	**JORC Code Explanation**	**Commentary**
	significant discovery being reported These should include, but not be limited to a plan view of drill hole collar locations and appropriate sectional views.	 • Longsection below shows underground drill holes included in resource model completed since the June 2021 Resource model, with gold legend displayed.  • Longsection below shows Measure, Indicate and Inferred resource model at a cut-off grade of 0.4g/t Au. Model displayed a centroids (points) for HGV and IDD Domains with gold legend displayed

Section 2: Reporting of Exploration Results

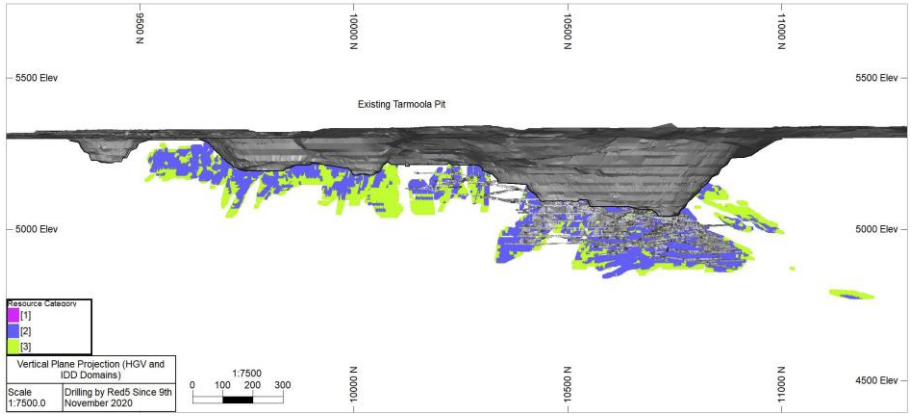
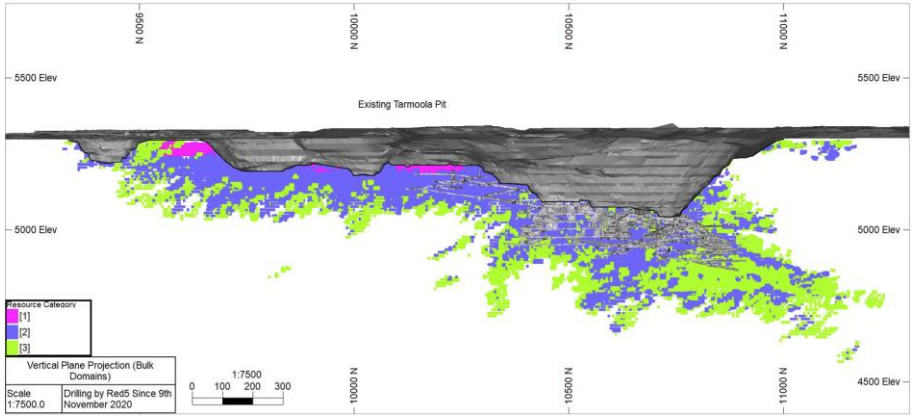
Criteria	JORC Code Explanation	Commentary

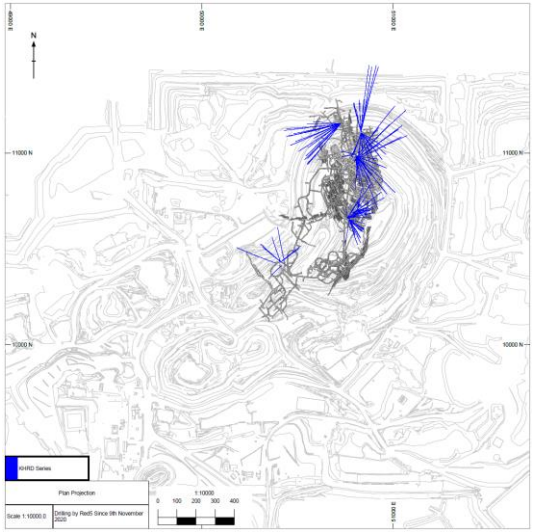


- Longsection below shows Measure, Indicate and Inferred resource model at a cut-off grade of 0.4g/t Au. Model displayed a centroids (points) for Bulk Domains with gold legend displayed



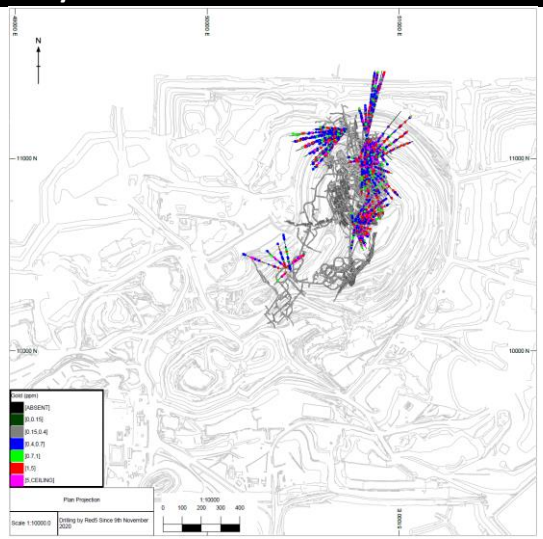
Section 2: Reporting of Exploration Results

Criteria	JORC Code Explanation	Commentary
		• Longsection below shows Measure, Indicate and Inferred resource model at a cut-off grade of 0.4g/t Au. Model displayed a centroids (points) for HGV and IDD Domains with Resource Category legend displayed  • Longsection below shows Measure, Indicate and Inferred resource model at a cut-off grade of 0.4g/t Au. Model displayed a centroids (points) for Bulk Domains with Resource Category legend displayed 

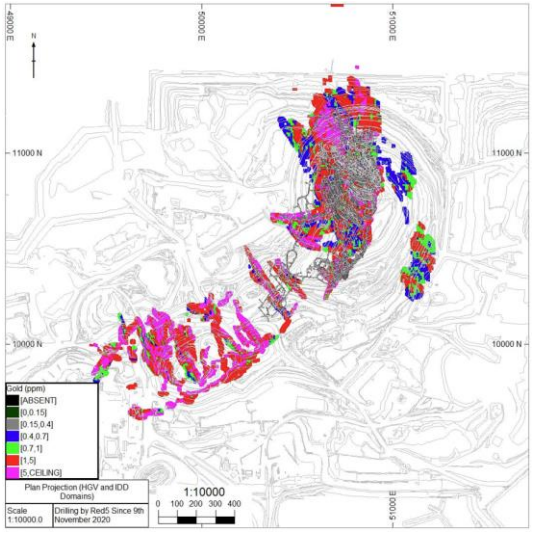
Section 2: Reporting of Exploration Results		
Criteria	**JORC Code Explanation**	**Commentary**
		• Plan below shows underground drill holes included in resource model (KHRD Series drillholes) completed since the June 2021 Resource model.  • Plan below shows underground drill holes included in resource model completed since the June 2021 Resource model, with gold legend displayed.

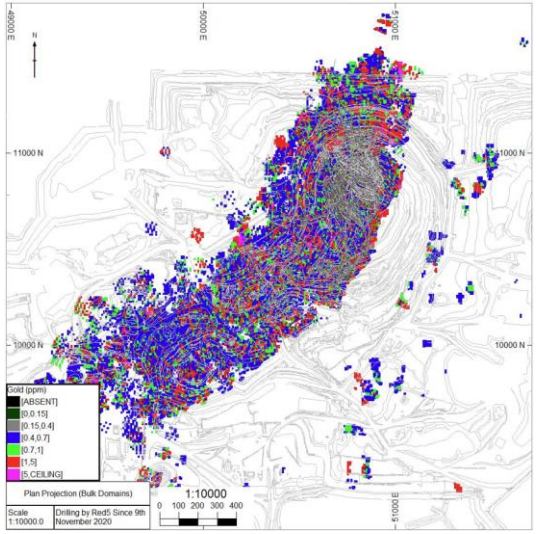
Section 2: Reporting of Exploration Results

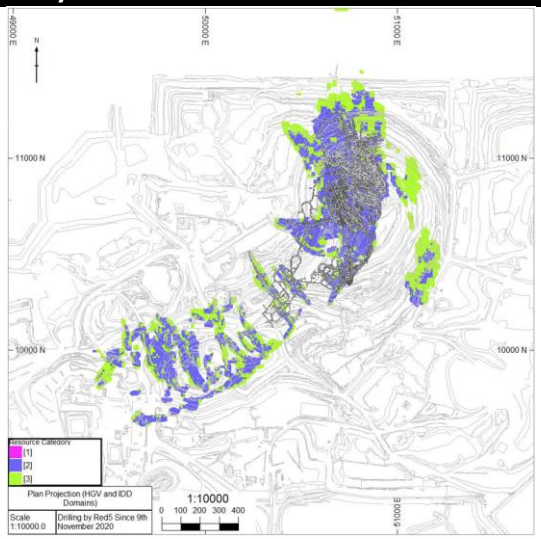
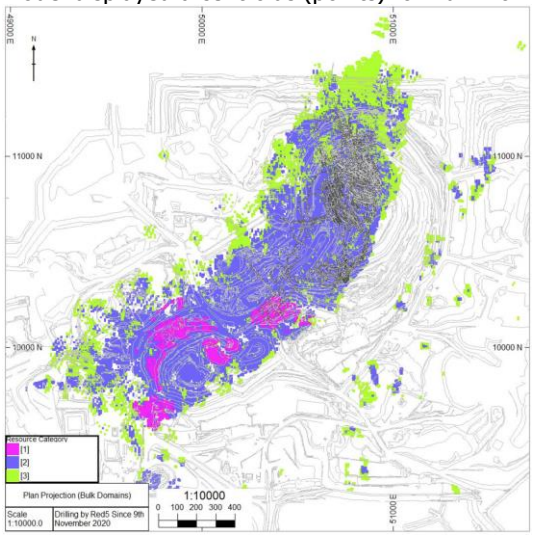
Criteria	JORC Code Explanation	Commentary



- Plan below shows Measure, Indicate and Inferred resource model at a cut-off grade of 0.4g/t Au. Model displayed a centroids (points) for HGV and IDD Domains with gold legend displayed



Section 2: Reporting of Exploration Results		
Criteria	**JORC Code Explanation**	**Commentary**
		• Plan below shows Measure, Indicate and Inferred resource model at a cut-off grade of 0.4g/t Au. Model displayed a centroids (points) for Bulk Domains with gold legend displayed  • Longsection below shows Measure, Indicate and Inferred resource model at a cut-off grade of 0.4g/t Au. Model displayed a centroids (points) for HGV and IDD Domains with Resource Category legend displayed

Section 2: Reporting of Exploration Results		
Criteria	**JORC Code Explanation**	**Commentary**
		 • Plan below shows Measure, Indicate and Inferred resource model at a cut-off grade of 0.4g/t Au. Model displayed a centroids (points) for Bulk Domains with Resource Category legend displayed 

Section 2: Reporting of Exploration Results		
Criteria	**JORC Code Explanation**	**Commentary**
Balanced Reporting	*Where comprehensive reporting of all Exploration Results are not practicable, representative reporting of both low and high grades and/or widths should be practiced to avoid misleading reporting of Exploration Results.*	• All significant resulted have been reported in Table 2. KoTH significant assays (relative to the intersection criteria) including those results where no significant intercept was recorded. • Weighted average composited intervals have been tabulated and included within the main body of the ASX release for which this Table 1 Report accompanies.
Other substantive exploration data	*Other exploration data, if meaningful and material, should be reported including (but not limited to): geological observations; geophysical survey results; geochemical survey results; bulk samples – size and method of treatment; metallurgical test results; bulk density, groundwater, geotechnical and rock characteristics; potential deleterious or contaminating substances.*	• No other exploration data that may have been collected is considered material to this announcement.
Further work	*The nature and scale of planned further work (eg tests for lateral extensions or depth extensions or large-scale step-out drilling).* *Diagrams clearly highlighting the areas of possible extensions, including the main geological interpretations and future drilling areas, provided this information is not commercially sensitive*	• Red 5 Limited is continually reviewing the resource models and geology interpretations. Drilling is currently being planned to test the next one to two-year mine plan for underground, stope de-risking for mine planning and resource extensions. • No diagrams have been included in this report to show the proposed drilling plans for the KOTH resource.

Section 3: Estimation and Reporting of Mineral Resources		
Criteria	**JORC Code Explanation**	**Commentary**
Database Integrity	*Measures taken to ensure that data has not been corrupted by, for example, transcription or keying errors, between its initial collection and its use for Mineral Resource estimation purposes.*	• The database provided to Red 5 was an extract from an SQL database. The database is secure and password protected by the Database Administrator to prevent accidental or malicious adjustments to data. All exploration data control is managed centrally, from drill hole planning to final assay, survey and geological capture. • Logging data (lithology, alteration and structural characteristics of core) is captured directly either by manual or customised digital logging tools with stringent validation and data entry constraints. Geologists load logging data in the database where initial validation of the data occurs. The data is uploaded into the database by the geologist after which ranking of the data happens based on multiple QAQC and validation rules. • The Database Administrator imports assay and survey data (downhole and collar) from raw csv files. • Data from previous owners was taken to be correct and valid.

Section 3: Estimation and Reporting of Mineral Resources		
Criteria	**JORC Code Explanation**	**Commentary**
	Data validation procedures used.	• The SQL server database is configured for optimal validation through constraints, library tables and triggers. Data that fails these rules on import is rejected and not ranked as a priority to be used for exports or any data applications. • Validation of data included visual checks of hole traces, analytical and geological data.
Site Visits	*Comment on any site visits undertaken by the Competent Person and the outcome of those visits.*	• The competent person is an employee of Red 5 and conducts regular site visits to the King of the Hill project. The Competent person has an appreciation of the King of the Hills deposit geology and the historical mining activities that occurred there.
Geological Interpretation	*Confidence in (or conversely, the uncertainty of) the geological interpretation of the mineral deposit.*	• The interpretation has been based on the detailed geological work completed by previous owners of the project. Red 5 has reviewed and validated the historical interpretation of the King of the Hills deposit. This knowledge is based on extensive geological logging of drill core, RC chips, detailed open pit mapping and assay data. Results of current mining have also been used. Mineralisation of HGV domains are defined by quartz veining, occurrence of sulphides (galena, chalcopyrite, and pyrite) and elevated gold grade (>0.5 g/t). Mineralisation of stockwork zones (bulk domains) are defined by stockwork quartz veining along the contact of the granodiorite/ultramafic and captures all drill intercepts in the deposit.
	Nature of the data used and any assumptions made.	• The interpretations have been constructed using all available geological logging descriptions including but not limited to, stratigraphy, lithology, texture, and alteration. • Fourteen HGV domains and five bulk domains were updated while ten HGV domains have been added based on additional information (drillhole and face data), the remaining 75 domains within the deposit were not updated from the June 2021 Resource Model which includes 67 domains from Saracens latest review completed in October 2017 and assumed correct. • No domains were removed from the Resource. • Cross sectional interpretations of the mineralisation have been created and form the basic framework through which the 3D wireframe solid is built.
	The affect, if any, of alternative interpretations on Mineral Resource estimation.	• Red 5 has not considered any alternative interpretation on this resource. Red 5 is continuing to review all the resource data with the aim of validating the current interpretation and its extents.
	The use of geology in guiding and controlling the Mineral Resource estimation.	• The wireframed domains are constructed using all available geological information (as stated above) and terminate along known structures. Mineralisation styles, geological homogeneity, and grade distributions for each domain (used to highlight any potential for bimodal populations) are all assessed to ensure effective estimation of the domains.
	The factors affecting continuity both of grade and geology.	• The main factors affecting continuity are; • Structurally offset quartz veining within the hosting granodiorite stock and the pervasively altered ultramafic rocks. • Proximity to the granodiorite as mineralisation extends into the altered ultramafic rocks.

Section 3: Estimation and Reporting of Mineral Resources		
Criteria	**JORC Code Explanation**	**Commentary**
		• Potassic alteration in the form of sericite is occasionally associated with mineralisation within the granite whilst fuchsite is often present in mineralised parts of the ultramafic rocks. • Orientation of tension vein arrays within the hosting granodiorite. These tension vein arrays within the central and southern portion of the mine may not necessarily be as continuous as modelled given the thickness of these veins, variability and fact most of these veins are modelled using RC data. • The existence of these tension veins has been validated by current underground development and recent drilling and assay of historical information. • These factors were used to aid the construction of the mineralisation domains.
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 northern section of the mineralised zone (also known as part of the Western Flank) strikes 30 degrees west of true north over a distance of 700m and plunges to the southwest. Individual lodes dip east at 35 to 45 degrees. Eastern Flank mineralisation strikes 30 degrees east of true north over a distance of 700m and is sub vertical. Stockwork mineralisation runs along the contact of the granodiorite/ultramafic contact and penetrates up to and over 100 to 200m inter the granodiorite. The average strike of the eastern edge of the granodiorite runs 30 degrees east of true north over a distance of 4km and is vertical. • In summary the KOTH mineralisation is over 3.7km by length up to 770m wide at the top of the granodiorite/ultramafic contact where the mineralisation is sub horizontal. Along the eastern contact, in the northern half the sub vertical mineralisation is drilled down to a depth of approximately 590m and the southern half mineralisation has been drilled to approximately 250m below surface. • Mineralisation is still open down dip on the eastern contact and down plunge along the northern contact.
Estimation and modelling techniques	*The nature and appropriateness of the estimation technique(s) applied and key assumptions, including treatment of extreme grade values, domaining, interpolation parameters and maximum distance of extrapolation from data points.*	• 117 domains (including HGV, Bulk Domains, Intermediate Dolerite Dykes (IDD)) were estimated using ordinary kriging and • 49 domains estimated using Inverse Distance to the power of 2 on 10mE x 10mN x 10mRL parent blocks size. Search parameters are consistent with geological observation of the mineralisation geometry, with three search passes completed: Examples of search and variogram parameters for the resource model are as follows;

Section 3: Estimation and Reporting of Mineral Resources

Criteria	JORC Code Explanation	Commentary

			Search Ellipse										
DOMAIN	DOM_CODE	DOM_GP	STRIKE	DIP	DISTANCE1	DISTANCE1 DIRECTION	DISTANCE2	DISTANCE2 DIRECTION	DISTANCE3	DISTANCE3 DIRECTION	SV2 RATIO	SV3 RATIO	Min Samp (SV3)
Transported	500	500	90°	0°	10	90° (East)	10	0° (North)	2.5	Z	2	4	2
Oxide	501	501	90°	0°	10	90° (East)	10	0° (North)	2.5	Z	2	4	2
Transitional	502	502	165°	35° West	10	Strike	10	Dip	2.5	Width	4	6	2
BULK	998	998	165°	35° West	7.5	Strike	7.5	Dip	2.5	Width	40x40x10	60x60x15	2
WASTE	999	999	165°	35° West	10	Strike	10	Dip	2.5	Width	4	6	2
BK_SD1U	997	997	90°	0°	10	90° (East)	10	0° (North)	10	Z	2	5	4
BK_SD1G	994	994	90°	0°	10	90° (East)	10	0° (North)	10	Z	2	5	4
BK_SD2U	996	996	90°	0°	10	90° (East)	10	0° (North)	10	Z	2	5	4
BK_SD2G	993	993	90°	0°	10	90° (East)	10	0° (North)	10	Z	2	5	4
REGAL	13	13	90°	0°	30	90° (East)	60	0° (North)	60	Z	2	7	1
RIVERRUN/ THEON/ RODRIK/ AGGO	1/2/163/164	1	90°	0°	30	90° (East)	60	0° (North)	10	Z	2	7	4
Kingdom Lower	20 (3 domains)	20	90°	0°	30	90° (East)	60	0° (North)	10	Z	2	7	1
Osha/Osha01	3/4	3	90°	0°	30	90° (East)	60	0° (North)	10	Z	2	7	4
Kaiser	9	9	90°	0°	30	90° (East)	60	0° (North)	10	Z	2	7	4
Kaiser1	10	10	90°	0°	30	90° (East)	60	0° (North)	10	Z	2	7	4
Regal Splay	12	12	90°	0°	30	90° (East)	60	0° (North)	10	Z	2	7	4
Imperial_N	14 (13 domains)	14	90°	0°	30	90° (East)	60	0° (North)	10	Z	2	7	1
Kingdom_U	19	19	90°	0°	30	90° (East)	60	0° (North)	10	Z	2	7	4
Whitewalker	138 (3 domains)	138	90°	0°	30	90° (East)	60	0° (North)	10	Z	2	7	4
IDD_12_NTH	150	150	90°	0°	30	90° (East)	60	0° (North)	10	Z	2	7	4
IDD_13_NTH	151	151	90°	0°	30	90° (East)	60	0° (North)	10	Z	2	7	1
	28 domains	201	90°	0°	30	90° (East)	60	0° (North)	10	Z	2	7	4
	19 domains	202	90°	0°	30	90° (East)	60	0° (North)	10	Z	2	7	4
	6 domains	203	90°	0°	30	90° (East)	60	0° (North)	10	Z	2	7	4
	10 domains	204	90°	0°	30	90° (East)	60	0° (North)	10	Z	2	7	4
	5 domains	205	90°	0°	30	90° (East)	60	0° (North)	10	Z	2	7	4
	17 domains	207	90°	0°	30	90° (East)	60	0° (North)	10	Z	2	7	4

			Variogram Ellipse				Structure 1 (XYZ)				Structure 2 (XYZ)			
DOMAIN	DOM_CODE	DOM_GP	STRIKE	DIP	PLUNGE (tilts ellipse)	NUGGET	Major	Semi-Major	Minor	Sill	Major	Semi-Major	Minor	Sill
Transported	500	500	170°	25° East	16° North	0.5	17m (on DIP)	6m (on STRIKE)	6m (Width)	0.175	33m (on DIP)	13m (on STRIKE)	13m (Width)	0.325
Oxide	501	501	170°	25° East	16° North	0.5	17m (on DIP)	6m (on STRIKE)	6m (Width)	0.175	33m (on DIP)	13m (on STRIKE)	13m (Width)	0.325
Transitional	502	502	170°	25° East	16° North	0.5	17m (on DIP)	6m (on STRIKE)	6m (Width)	0.175	33m (on DIP)	13m (on STRIKE)	13m (Width)	0.325
BULK	998	998	170°	25° East	16° North	0.5	17m (on DIP)	6m (on STRIKE)	6m (Width)	0.175	33m (on DIP)	13m (on STRIKE)	13m (Width)	0.325
WASTE	999	999	170°	25° East	16° North	0.5	17m (on DIP)	6m (on STRIKE)	6m (Width)	0.175	33m (on DIP)	13m (on STRIKE)	13m (Width)	0.325
BK_SD1U	997	997	360°	70° E	13.5° N	0.4	15	12	10	0.4	40	35	20	0.2
BK_SD1G	994	994	298°	10° NW	80° NE	0.6	10	10	5	0.25	30	20	40	0.15
BK_SD2U	996	996	22°	17° E	10° N	0.35	25	10	4	0.5	35	20	10	0.15
BK_SD2G	993	993	240°	46° W	22° NE	0.6	15	10	10	0.3	40	30	15	0.1
REGAL	13	13	234°	7.5° NW	50° SW	0.4	15	10	5	0.4	40	25	5	0.2
RIVERRUN/ THEON/ RODRIK/ AGGO	1/2/163/164	1	75°	80° S	10° W	0.6	30	10	12	0.4				
Kingdom Lower	20 (3 domains)	20	110°	10° NE	10° NW	0.5	25	30	5	0.5				
Osha/Osha01	3/4	3	345°	10° W	25° S	0.5	30	10	5	0.5				
Kaiser	9	9	330°	10° W	5° S	0.4	20	10	5	0.6				
Kaiser1	10	10	75°	15°N	15° W	0.4	40	20	5	0.6				
Regal Splay	12	12	340°	25°W	25° S	0.5	20	30	5	0.5				
Imperial_N	14 (13 domains)	14	211°	41°NW	30° SW	0.35	25	15	5	0.45	40	20	5	0.2
Kingdom_U	19	19	280°	20°W		0.6	15	35	10	0.4				
Whitewalker	138 (3 domains)	138	185°	20° E	20° N	0.3	40	40	10	0.7				
IDD_12_NTH	150	150	325°	15° W	55° S	0.1	30	11	5	0.256	64	25	5	0.644
IDD_13_NTH	151	151	110°	15° E	5° N	0.1	3	7	5	0.064	6	12	5	0.836
	28 domains	201	350°	15° W	55° S	0.6	10	25	10	0.4				
	19 domains	202	255°	10° S	50° E	0.6	10	15	10	0.4				
	6 domains	203	185°	10° E	51° N	0.3	40	27	5	0.002	80	39	5	0.698
	10 domains	204	30°	35° NW	50° S	0.3	16	7	5	0.05	32	14	12	0.65
	5 domains	205	120°	5° E	10° N	0.1	32	19	5	0.035	101	36	5	0.865
	17 domains	207	40°	35° NW	20° S	0.4	30	15	10	0.6				

Section 3: Estimation and Reporting of Mineral Resources		
Criteria	**JORC Code Explanation**	**Commentary**
	The availability of check estimates, previous estimates and/or mine production records and whether the Mineral Resource estimate takes appropriate account of such data.	• Ordinary Kriging (OK), Inverse Distance Squared (ID2) and Nearest Neighbour (NN) were completed on all domains as validation of the OK grades. The results were found to be satisfactory.
	The assumptions made regarding recovery of by-products.	• No assumptions have been made with respect to the recovery of by-products.
	Estimation of deleterious elements or other non-grade variables of economic significance (e.g. sulfur for acid mine drainage characterisation).	• There has been no estimate at this point of deleterious elements.
	In the case of block model interpolation, the block size in relation to the average sample spacing and the search employed.	• The resource used the parent block size of 10m(X) by 10m(Y) by 10m(Z). These were deemed appropriate for the majority of the resource, where the nominal drill spacing is in the order of 20m x 20m. • Parent blocks in the HGV domains were sub-celled to 0.625m(X) by 0.625m(Y) by 0.625m(Z) and in the Bulk Domain were sub-celled to 1.25m(X) by 1.25m (Y) by 1.25m (Z) using a half by half method to ensure that the wireframe boundaries were honoured and preserved the location and shape of the mineralisation. Search ranges have been informed by variogram modelling and knowledge of the drill spacing and the known mineralisation geometry including direction of maximum continuity. • Three search estimation runs are used.
	Any assumptions behind modelling of selective mining units.	• The model has been sub-celled to reflect the narrow veining with the updated domains using the string method modelled to a minimum width of 1m and using leapfrog modelled to a minimum of 0.2m. Legacy wireframes are still utilised in this resource estimate and have been modelled based on lithology, ore control, and not a minimum mining width.
	Any assumptions about correlation between variables.	• No assumptions have been made regarding correlation between variables.
	Description of how the geological interpretation was used to control the resource estimates.	• The geological interpretation strongly correlates with the mineralised domains. Specifically, where the mineralised domain corresponds with quartz veining and data density (bulk domain). HGV wireframe boundaries including those where lithology and mineralisation correspond, hard boundaries are enforced. Note the accuracies for majority of the HGV at mine scale can vary significantly due to the short strike length of the mineralisation including up and down dip. The purpose of these hard HGV domains are to identify the mineralised corridor. Further infill drilling and mine development is required to accurately position these areas for high grade narrow stoping/mining techniques. For bulk mining (both open pit and underground) the Mineral Resource estimate requires reblocking to suitable dimension to simulate the planned dilution. When the lithology, veining, was less than one meter the updated domains were modelled to a one-meter minimum mining width, these hard lithology boundaries were not honoured in this instance. Bulk wireframe boundaries capture all drill intercepts within the deposit with sub-domains generated in

Section 3: Estimation and Reporting of Mineral Resources

Criteria	JORC Code Explanation	Commentary
		areas of increase data-density improving geological confidence on the nature on mineralisation, stockwork, no hard boundaries enforced.
	Discussion of basis for using or not using grade cutting or capping.	• Top-cuts were employed to reduce the risk of overestimating in the local areas where a few high-grade samples existed.
	The process of validation, the checking process used, the comparison of model data to drill hole data, and use of reconciliation data if available.	• Several key model validation steps have been taken to validate the resource estimate; • The mineral resource model has been stepped through visually in sectional and plan view to appreciate the composite grades used in the estimate and the resultant block grades. This has also been carried out in 3D with the composite grades and a point cloud of the model grades.

Domain Code	High Grade Cut (g/t)	Domain Code	High Grade Cut (g/t)	Domain Code	High Grade Cut (g/t)	Domain Code	High Grade Cut (g/t)
1	30	47	100	101	100	161	100
2	30	48	100	102	100	162	30
3	25	49	100	103	100	163	30
4	70	50	100	104	100	164	30
5	100	51	50	105	100	167	100
6	100	52	100	114	-	168	100
7	70	53	100	115	-	169	100
8	100	54	100	118	50	170	100
9	100	55	100	119	80	171	90
10	60	56	20	120	100	172	100
11	80	57	100	121	60	173	100
12	-	58	45	122	60	174	100
13	70	60	100	123	60	175	100
14	90	61	45	125	80	177	100
15	20	62	100	127	100	178	60
16	80	63	20	129	100	179	60
18	80	64	12	130	100	180	90
19	999	65	100	133	60	181	90
20	60	66	100	134	60	182	100
21	-	67	5	135	60	183	90
22	100	68	100	136	60	184	90
23	45	69	30	137	60	185	90
24	100	70	100	138	100	186	90
25	100	71	30	139	-	187	90
28	40	72	100	140	60	188	60
29	100	73	100	141	60	189	100
30	60	74	-	142	60	233	90
31	50	75	-	143	60	333	20
32	100	76	100	144	60	433	45
33	10	78	100	145	60	500	10
34	100	81	100	146	60	501	15
35	20	82	100	147	60	502	25
36	100	83	30	149	60	993 (sth)	30
37	100	84	100	150	-	993 (nth)	12
38	100	87	35	151	-	994	45
39	100	89	80	153	60	996	20
40	20	90	20	154	60	997	60
41	100	92	100	155	8	998 (sth)	23
42	100	93	-	156	60	998 (nth)	30
43	100	94	20	157	-	999	10
44	100	95	-	158	-		
45	45	96	-	159	60		
46	100	100	15	160	60		

Section 3: Estimation and Reporting of Mineral Resources		
Criteria	**JORC Code Explanation**	**Commentary**
		• Northing, Easting and Elevation swath plots have been constructed to evaluate the composited assay means against the mean block estimates.
Moisture	*Whether the tonnages are estimated on a dry basis or with natural moisture, and the method of determination of the moisture content.*	• All tonnages are estimated on a dry basis.
Cut-off parameters	*The basis of the adopted cut-off grade(s) or quality parameters applied.*	• The reported Mineral Resource is reported at varying cut-off grades, reflecting mining both open pit and underground methods. • The Mineral Resource estimate includes both open pit and underground components defined by pit optimisation at a A$2,100 gold price using both Indicated and Inferred material. This optimisation shell is the one used for the March 2020 resource estimation (ASX release 19 Mar 2020). • The pit shell (A$2,100 Indicated & Inferred) used for defining the open pit and underground components for the March 2020 resource was selected to ensure a like-for-like comparison. Updated pit optimisations have been done with the updated June 2021 resource which was based on the FFS modifying factors (refer to ASX announcement 15 September 2020). The results using the same gold price A$2,100 Indicated and Inferred shell are in line with expectations and show no material changes between the optimisations. • Optimisations were conducted on a reblocked 10mN x 10mE x 5mZ model which represent the mining block size for open pit mining. • The cut-off selected for reporting material within the pit shell is 0.4g/t Au cut-off and for material outside the pit shell is 1.0g/t Au cut-off. Material within the pit shell is aimed to be mined by open pit methods and material outside to be mined using underground methods.
Mining factors or assumptions	*Assumptions made regarding possible mining methods, minimum mining dimensions and internal (or, if applicable, external) mining dilution. It is always necessary as part of the process of determining reasonable prospects for eventual economic extraction to consider potential mining methods, but the assumptions made regarding mining methods and parameters when estimating Mineral Resources may not always be rigorous. Where this is the case, this should be reported with an explanation of the basis of the mining assumptions made.*	• The model has been developed to take into consideration for the development of large-scale stoping methods and for large scale open pit mining methods for evaluation purposes. • The mining methods for underground is a mix of narrow to large scale open stoping and air leg room and pillar. Minimum height is approximately 3.8m with Jumbo development and 3.0m for air leg development with the resource reported on similar size panels to reflect this relationship. • For narrow vein mining additional drilling and on ore development will be required for certain HGV domains. • At grade control level model cell dimensions may need to be modified to suit software requirements for detailed mine planning for production.
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*	• Based on historical mining at King of the Hills, gold recovery factors for oxide and transition ore are around 95%

Section 3: Estimation and Reporting of Mineral Resources		
Criteria	**JORC Code Explanation**	**Commentary**
	prospects for eventual economic extraction to consider potential metallurgical methods, but the assumptions regarding metallurgical treatment process and parameters made when reporting Mineral Resources may not always be rigorous. Where this is the case, this should be reported with an explanation of the basis of the metallurgical assumptions made.	• King of the Hills ore was historically processed at Darlot Mining Operations with gold recoveries in fresh ore ranging between 91-94%. • Current ore is now being process on site with the new 4.7Mtpa processing plant and is currently ramping up to full production. Current recoveries are greater than 90% for material greater than 0.3g/t gold
Environmental factors or assumptions	*Assumptions made regarding possible waste and process residue disposal options. It is always necessary as part of the process of determining reasonable prospects for eventual economic extraction to consider the potential environmental impacts of the mining and processing operation. While at this stage the determination of potential environmental impacts, particularly for a greenfields project, may not always be well advanced, the status of early consideration of these potential environmental impacts should be reported. Where these aspects have not been considered this should be reported with an explanation of the environmental assumptions made.*	• The project covers an area that has been previously impacted by mining. The tenement area includes existing ethnographic heritage sites. Red 5 and SBM have undertook extensive Aboriginal Heritage Surveys within the tenements and the management measures implemented are still in place.
Bulk Density	*Whether assumed or determined. If assumed, the basis for the assumptions. If determined, the method used, whether wet or dry, the frequency of the measurements, the nature, size and representativeness of the samples.*	• The bulk densities, which were assigned to each domain in the resource model, are derived from over a thousand determinations which were carried out between 1994 and 2001 as part of routine Grade Control procedures. The bulk density values were determined from the previous reports by St Barbara Limited that were validated through recent bulk density measurements completed by Red5. • In fresh rock density values ranges between 2.71g/cm3 and 2.80g/cm3
	The bulk density for bulk material must have been measured by methods that adequately account for void spaces (vugs, porosity, etc), moisture and differences between rock and alteration zones within the deposit.	• The procedure the previous owners utilised, included the coating of dried samples in paraffin wax where the samples had some degree of weathering, were porous or clay rich. These coated samples were then tested using the water displacement technique. • Red 5 utilises the available underground diamond core, fresh rock, and tests selected samples using the water displacement technique.
	Discuss assumptions for bulk density estimates used in the evaluation process of the different materials.	• An average mean of densities collected for each weathering profile material, fresh, transitional and oxide
Classification	*The basis for the classification of the Mineral Resources into varying confidence categories.*	• The Mineral Resource model is classified as a combination of Indicated and Inferred. The classification of the Mineral Resource was determined based on geological confidence and continuity, drill density/spacing, search volume and the average sample distance.

Section 3: Estimation and Reporting of Mineral Resources		
Criteria	**JORC Code Explanation**	**Commentary**
		• For the HGV domains the classification of Indicated Resources; an average sampling distance within 35m was required, the classification of Inferred Resources; an average sampling distance within 70m was required. • For the Intermediate Dolerite Dyke (IDD) domains, except for domain code 153, the classification of Indicated Resources; an average sampling distance within 35m was required, the classification of Inferred Resources; an average sampling distance within 70m was required. For domain code 153 the classification of Inferred Resources; an average sampling distance within 45m and within the first two search passes was required. (Note the dolerite dykes are not material in terms of the resource but where they cross the HGV domains they result in a depletion of tonnage and grade within the HGVs.) • For the Bulk Domain 998, the classification of Indicated Resources; is defined by search pass 1 (7.5m x 7.5m x 2.5m) which requires 1 hole (minimum of 2 samples) and search pass 2 (40m x 40m x 10m) which requires a minimum of 2 holes to be found. If 1 hole is found in search pass 2 material is assigned to the Inferred category. Inferred material has also been assigned based on search pass 3 (60m x 60m x 15m) where the average sample distance is less than 60m and the number of holes used to estimate a block is greater than 1. • For all other bulk domains (993, 996, 994 and 997) the resource classification of Indicated Resource, is defined by search pass 1 (10m x 10m x 10m) which requires 4 holes (minimum of 8 samples). Search pass 2 (20m x 20m x 20m) requires 4 holes (minimum of 8 samples) and an average sampling distance between 0m and 30m. For the Inferred resource within search pass 2 having an average sampling distance between 30m and 60m. Inferred material has also been assigned based on search pass 3 (50m x 50m x 50m) which requires 2 holes (minimum of 4 samples) and having an average sampling distance of 0m to 60m.
	Whether appropriate account has been taken of all the relevant factors (ie relative confidence in tonnage/grade estimations, reliability of input data, confidence in continuity of geology and metal values, quality, quantity and distribution of the data).	• All care has been taken to account for relevant factors influencing the mineral resource estimate. The historical reconciled production for pit mining between 1985 to 2004 was 28.4Mt @ 1.8g/t for 1.65Moz contained and for underground from 2010 to 30 June 2022 was 3.0Mt @ 4.0 g/t for 0.39Moz contained.
	Whether the result appropriately reflects the Competent Person's view of the deposit.	• The geological model and the mineral resource estimate reflect the competent person's view of the deposit.
Audits or reviews	*The results of any audits or reviews of Mineral Resource estimates.*	• Internal reviews have been conducted for this resource estimate. The reviews covered all aspects of the estimate including source data, geological model, resource estimate and classification. In addition, the reporting of the Mineral Resources. The findings from the review show that the data, interpretation, estimation parameters, implementation, validation, documentation and reporting are all fit for purpose with no material errors or omissions.

Section 3: Estimation and Reporting of Mineral Resources		
Criteria	**JORC Code Explanation**	**Commentary**
		• As part of the funding process for the KOTH Final Feasibility Study (FFS) CSA acting as the Independent Technical Expert (ITE) conducted a review of the original KOTH resource model used to develop the reserves for the FFS. The FFS and model released in July 2021 was also independently reviewed and audited by Dr Spero Carras of Carras Mining Pty Ltd. Both parties had identified No fatal flaws. The KOTH grade control model (May 2022) resource update fundamentally has the same model parameters as those used for the original March 2020 resource model (refer to announcement dated 19 Mar 2020) and the June 2021 resource (refer to announcement dated 22 Jul 2021). Parameters modified to adjust to the additional geological data – drilling and mapping. This model has not been reviewed by CSA or Dr Spero Carras of Carras Mining Pty Ltd.
Discussion of relative accuracy/confidence	*Where appropriate a statement of the relative accuracy and confidence level in the Mineral Resource estimate using an approach or procedure deemed appropriate by the Competent Person. For example, the application of statistical or geostatistical procedures to quantify the relative accuracy of the resource within stated confidence limits, or, if such an approach is not deemed appropriate, a qualitative discussion of the factors that could affect the relative accuracy and confidence of the estimate.*	• The mineral resource has been reported in accordance with the guidelines established in the 2012 edition of the JORC code. The resource estimate is a global resource estimate. As for all estimates, the results come from a single deterministic interpolation process, which minimises error by smoothing of the sample data variance. Validation indicates a high level of estimate accuracy on a global basis however; this accuracy for key variables may not be available at a local mining scale which would be derived from the grade control model.
	The statement should specify whether it relates to global or local estimates, and, if local, state the relevant tonnages, which should be relevant to technical and economic evaluation. Documentation should include assumptions made and the procedures used.	• The statements relate to a global estimate of tonnes and grade applicable to a bulk mining strategy.

JORC CODE, 2012 EDITION – TABLE 1 REPORT: KOTH GOLD MINE – King of the Hills Open Pit Grade Control Resource reported in 30th June 2022 resource update (Reported as Measured at 0.4 g/t cut off)

Section 1: Sampling Techniques and Data

Criteria	JORC Code Explanation	Commentary
Sampling Techniques	*Nature and quality of sampling (e.g. cut channels, random chips, or specific specialised industry standard measurement tools appropriate to the minerals under investigation, such as down hole gamma sondes, or handheld XRF instruments, etc.). These examples should not be taken as limiting the broad meaning of sampling.*	• Sampling activities conducted at King of the Hills by Red5 included Reverse circulation (RC) and underground diamond core drilling (DD) and underground face chip sampling. For this announcement the updated samples are those collected as part of the King of the Hills (KOTH) open pit RC grade control (GC) program for the stage 1 pit. • The RC drill method used for the open pit grade control collects rock cuttings produced by the drill bit. The rock chips travel up the drill string through the inner tube to the rotary splitter. The sample is then passed through the rotary split system to produce a 2 metre composite sample weighing between 2-3 kilograms. The 2m composite samples are collected in numbered calico sample bags, tied and placed in sequence for later collection and submission to the laboratory for assay. • The RC open pit grade control drilling completed by Red5 and was drilled by Jarafire Drilling between October 2021 and February 2022 and was sampled in accordance with the Company's standard sampling protocols, which are considered to be appropriate and of industry standard. • Sampling methods undertaken at King of the Hills by previous owners have included rotary air blast (RAB), reverse circulation (RC), aircore (AC), diamond drilling (DD) and face chip sampling. • Historical sampling of KUD, KHEX, KHGC, KSD, TADD and TARD series of diamond drill holes (DD), the nature and quality of which is considered to be done using Industry Standard practices and standard sampling protocols. Note historic holes captured within the grade control area were used in the estimate, refer to previous KOTH resource announcement (dated 22 July 2021) for Table 1 for historic core used for the estimate. Details of the historic holes have not been outlined in this report.
	Include reference to measures taken to ensure sample representivity and the appropriate calibration of any measurement tools or systems used	• Red 5 are satisfied that the RC grade control grade control sampling was carried out as per industry standard. • Red 5 inserted certified blank material into the sampling sequence at a rate of 1:50 samples or as required immediately after samples that had been identified as potentially containing coarse gold. • Certified Reference Material was regularly inserted into the sampling sequence after every 20 samples to monitor QAQC of the analytical process. • All samples are dried, crushed to nominal 2-3mm then split to produce a 500g sample for analysis by Photon Analysis by MinAnalytical at their Kalgoorlie laboratory.

Section 1: Sampling Techniques and Data		
Criteria	**JORC Code Explanation**	**Commentary**
		• Refer to previous KOTH resource announcement (dated 22 July 2021) for Table 1 for historic core used for the estimate. • RC, RAB, AC and DD core drilling is assumed to have been completed by previous holders to industry standard at that time (1984- 2017).
	Aspects of the determination of mineralisation that are Material to the Public Report. In cases where 'industry standard' work has been done this would be relatively simple (e.g. 'reverse circulation drilling was used to obtain 1 m samples from which 3 kg was pulverised to produce a 30 g charge for fire assay'). In other cases more explanation may be required, such as where there is coarse gold that has inherent sampling problems. *Unusual commodities or mineralisation types (e.g. submarine nodules) may warrant disclosure of detailed information*	• The RC samples obtained from drill cuttings where split using the Rotary splitter attached to the drill rig and collected into numbered calico bags weighing between 2 – 3 kg. • All assays for the RC GC samples are crushed to a nominal 2-3mm and split down to 500g and stored in a secured plastic container for Photon analysis. • Coarse gold is only occasionally observed in drill core. Coarse gold is rarely seen in RC drill fines.
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.).*	• Drilling type for the open pit grade control (GC) was reverse circulation (RC). The drilling was conducted on a nominal 7m x 7m drill spacing by JarahFire using a track mounted Atlas Copco ROC L8 drill rig fitted with a 4 ½" diameter face-sampling RC bit.
Drill Sample Recovery	*Method of recording and assessing core and chip sample recoveries and results assessed*	• Only visual assessment of how full a calico samples was and bag weights at the laboratory for was conduct for assessing sample recoveries
	Measures taken to maximise sample recovery and ensure representative nature of the samples	• Regular checks taken by the geologists of the rotary splitter to ensure appropriate sample size and representative nature of the sample collected.
	Whether a relationship exists between sample recovery and grade and whether sample bias may have occurred due to preferential loss/gain of fine/coarse material.	• There is no known relationship between sample recovery and grade.
Logging	*Whether core and chip samples have been geologically and geotechnically logged to a level of detail to support appropriate Mineral Resource estimation, mining studies and metallurgical studies. Whether logging is qualitative or quantitative in nature.* *Core (or costean, channel, etc) photography.*	• The RC chips are logged geologically to a level of detail sufficient to support appropriate Mineral Resource estimation for developing the grade control model. • Logging of RC chips has recorded lithology and weathering only as there was sufficient geological data from earlier drilling and the exposures of the pit walls. • Logging is qualitative and/or quantitative where appropriate.

Section 1: Sampling Techniques and Data		
Criteria	**JORC Code Explanation**	**Commentary**
		• For the RC GC open pit drill program for stage 1 samples (KOTGC holes) were placed on the ground adjacent to the rig in down hole sequence. Samples where not retained in chip trays as the is sufficient geological data from earlier drilling. • Photos of the ordered sample piles where taken.
	The total length and percentage of the relevant intersections logged	• All RC holes are logged in 2m intervals for the entirety of the hole.
Sub-sampling techniques and sample preparation	*If core, whether cut or sawn and whether quarter, half or all core taken.*	• For the KOTGC program only RC drilling was completed. • Note historic drilling captured within the GC areas where used for the estimation and geostatistical analysis.
	If non-core, whether riffled, tube sampled, rotary split, etc and whether sampled wet or dry.	• RC chip samples travel up the drill string through the inner tube to the rotary splitter. The sample is then passed through the rotary split system to produce a 2 metre composite sample weighing between 2-3 kilograms. • All the samples collected where dry.
	For all sample types, the nature, quality and appropriateness of the sample preparation technique.	• All the samples collect for analysis are appropriate for analysis by the Photon Analyser. Samples for Photon Assay are dried and crushed to nominal -3mm and ~500g linear split into photon assay jar for analysis. All excess sample retained.
	Quality control procedures adopted for all sub-sampling stages to maximise representivity of samples.	• All sub-sampling activities are carried out by commercial certified laboratory and are considered to be appropriate. • Industry standard practice is assumed at the time of historic RAB, RC, AC and DD sampling.
	Measures taken to ensure that the sampling is representative of the in situ material collected, including for instance results for field duplicate/second half sampling.	• Only routine checks of sample collection observations where done to ensure sampling representative. • KOTH previously name Tarmoola Open Pit has significant historic mining and production history for determining sample size and spacing. • No field duplicates where completed at the time of this report.
	Whether sample sizes are appropriate to the grain size of the material being sampled.	• Analysis of drilling data and historic mine production data supports the appropriateness of sample sizes.
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.*	• The assay method was conducted using the Photon analyser at the MinAnalytical laboratory in Kalgoorlie. PhotonAssay is highly accurate, chemical-free and completely non-destructive sample method. Samples are crush to a nominal 2-3mm and split down to 500g. The 500g sample is then placed into a single-use jars which allow for bulk analysis with no chance of cross contamination between sample.

Section 1: Sampling Techniques and Data		
Criteria	**JORC Code Explanation**	**Commentary**
		• This method is considered to be appropriate for the material and mineralisation. • Acceptable levels of accuracy and precision were established prior to accepting the sample data. • The QAQC procedures and results show acceptable levels of accuracy and precision were established. • MinAnalytical has National Association of Testing Authorities (NATA) accreditation for the technology, in accordance with ISO/IEC-17025 testing requirements.
	For geophysical tools, spectrometers, handheld XRF instruments, etc, the parameters used in determining the analysis including instrument make and model, reading times, calibrations factors applied and their derivation, etc.	• No geophysical tools have been utilised to determine assay results at the King of the Hills project
	Nature of quality control procedures adopted (e.g. standards, blanks, duplicates, external laboratory checks) and whether acceptable levels of accuracy (i.e. lack of bias) and precision have been established.	• QC samples were routinely inserted into the sampling sequence and also submitted around expected zones of mineralisation. Standard procedures are to examine any erroneous QC results and validate if required; establishing acceptable levels of accuracy and precision for all stages of the sampling and analytical process. • Certified Reference Material (standards and blanks) with a wide range of values are inserted into all batches of diamond drill hole submissions, at a rate of 1 in 20 samples, to assess laboratory accuracy and precision and possible contamination. The CRM values are not identifiable to the laboratory. • Certified blank material is inserted under the control of the geologist and are inserted at a minimum of one per batch. • QAQC data returned are checked against pass/fail limits with the SQL database and are passed or failed on import. A report is generated and reviewed by the geologist as necessary upon failure to determine further action. • QAQC data validation is routinely completed and demonstrates sufficient levels of accuracy and precision. • The laboratory performs its own internal processes including standards, blanks, repeats and checks.
Verification of sampling and assaying	*The verification of significant intersections by either independent or alternative company personnel.*	• RC samples with significant intersections are typically reviewed by Senior Geological personnel to confirm the results.
	The use of twinned holes.	• No specific twinned holes were drilled, however due to the drilling density several intersections are often in close proximity. Drilling was completed at ~7m x 7m spacing.
	Documentation of primary data, data entry procedures, data verification, data storage (physical and electronic) protocols	• Data from previous owners was taken from a database compilation and was validated as much as practicable before entry into the Red 5 SQL database. The SQL server database is configured for optimal validation through constraints, library tables and triggers. Data that fails these rules on import is rejected and not ranked as a priority to be used for exports or any data applications.

Section 1: Sampling Techniques and Data

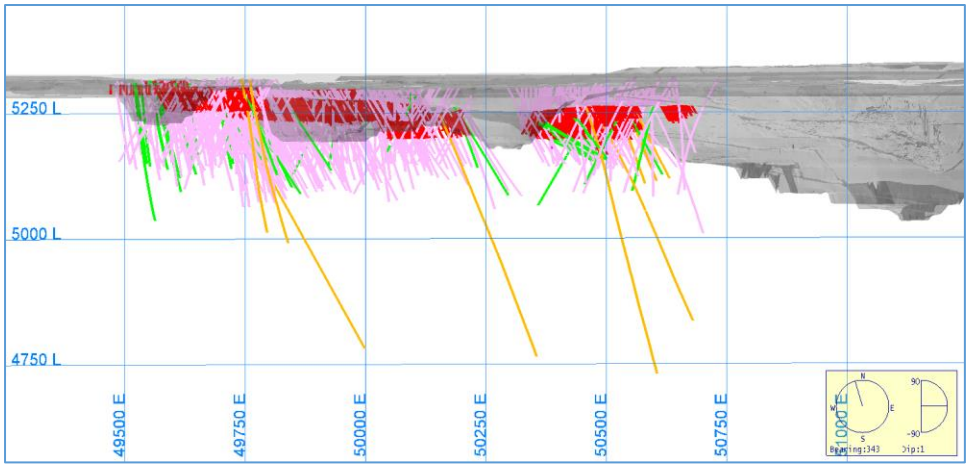
Criteria	JORC Code Explanation	Commentary
		• All exploration data control is managed centrally, from drill hole planning to final assay, survey and geological capture. The majority of logging data (lithology, alteration and structural characteristics of core) is captured directly by customised digital logging tools with stringent validation and data entry constraints. Geologists load data in the database where initial validation of the data occurs. The data is uploaded into the database by the geologist after which ranking of the data happens based on multiple QAQC and validation rules. • Hard copies of face mapping, backs mapping and sampling records are kept on site. Digital scans are also kept on the corporate server.
	Discuss any adjustment to assay data.	• The database is secure and password protected by the Database Administrator to prevent accidental or malicious adjustments to data. • No adjustments have been made to assay data. First gold assay is utilised for grade review. Re-assays carried out due to failed QAQC will replace original results, though both are stored in the database.
Location of data points	*Accuracy and quality of surveys used to locate drillholes (collar and down-hole surveys), trenches, mine workings and other locations used in Mineral Resource estimation.*	• RC drill hole collars are marked out pre-drilling and picked up by company surveyors using a total station at the completion of drilling, with an expected accuracy of +/-2mm. • Downhole surveys are carried out at regular intervals using a single shot camera, initially at 15m and then 30m thereafter. A final downhole survey is completed using an electronic downhole survey tool (Deviflex Rapid), both in and out runs are recorded.
	Specification of the grid system used.	• A local grid system (King of the Hills) is used. A two point transformation to MGA_GDA94 zone 51 is tabulated below: KOTHEast KOTHNorth RL MGAEast MGANorth RL Point 1 49823.541 9992.582 0 320153.794 6826726.962 0 Point 2 50740.947 10246.724 0 320868.033 6827356.243 0 • Mine Grid elevation data is +4897.27m relative to Australian Height Datum • Historic data is converted to King of the Hills local grid on export from the database.
	Quality and adequacy of topographic control.	• DGPS survey has been used to establish a topographic surface and aerial/drone survey. Open pit drone survey is done on regular bases.
Data spacing and distribution	*Data spacing for reporting of Exploration Results.*	• The drill spacing for the KOTGC programs was completed at an average or ~7m x 7m. This was to complete the required infill GC drilling of the KOTH pit.
	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.	• Data spacing is nominal 7m x 7m drilled to various depths from 9m to 80m with the average depth around 54m. Sampling conducted at 2m intervals down hole. This drill spacing and sample frequency is suitable for developing open pit grade control model.

Section 1: Sampling Techniques and Data		
Criteria	**JORC Code Explanation**	**Commentary**
		• The Competent Person considers the data reported to be sufficient to establish the degree of geological and grade continuity appropriate for future "Measured" Mineral Resource classification category.
Orientation of data in relation to geological structure	*Whether sample compositing has been applied.*	• Reverse circulation drilling are sampled to 2m composite lengths.
	Whether the orientation of sampling achieves unbiased sampling of possible structures and the extent to which this is known, considering the deposit type.	• The grade control drilling orientation is the same as that was used by previous owner – Sons of Gwalia (SOG) approximately perpendicular to the mineralised trend. Sample biasing can occur due to the nature of 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.	• Due to the style of the mineralisation it is possible, that mineralisation controls are not perpendicular to the drill orientation and hence may not be fully optimal.
Sample security	*The measures taken to ensure sample security.*	• Recent samples are prepared on site under supervision of geological staff. Samples are selected, bagged into tied numbered calico bags then grouped into larger secured bags and delivered to the laboratory by a transport company. All KOTH samples are submitted to an independent certified laboratory (MinAnalyitical) in Kalgoorlie for analysis. • KOTH is a remote site and the number of external visitors is minimal. The deposit is known to contain visible gold, and while this renders the core susceptible to theft, the risk of sample tampering is considered very low due to the policing by Company personnel at all stages from drilling through to storage at the core yard, sampling and delivery to the laboratory.
Audits or reviews	*The results of any audits or reviews of sampling techniques and data.*	• A series of written standard procedures exists for sampling at KOTH. Periodic routine visits to drill rigs and the core yard are carried out by project geologists and Senior Geologists / Superintendents to review core logging and sampling practices. There were no adverse findings, and any minor deficiencies were noted and staff notified, with remedial training if required. • No external audits or reviews have been conducted for the purposes of this report.

Section 2: Reporting of Exploration Results		
Criteria	**JORC Code Explanation**	**Commentary**
Mineral tenement and land tenure status	*Type, reference name/number, location and ownership including agreements or material issues with third parties such as joint ventures, partnerships, overriding royalties, native title*	• The King of the Hill pit and near mine exploration are located on M37/67, M37/76, M37/90, M37/201 and M37/248 which expire between 2028 and 2031. All mining leases have a 21 year life and are renewable for a further 21 years on a continuing basis.

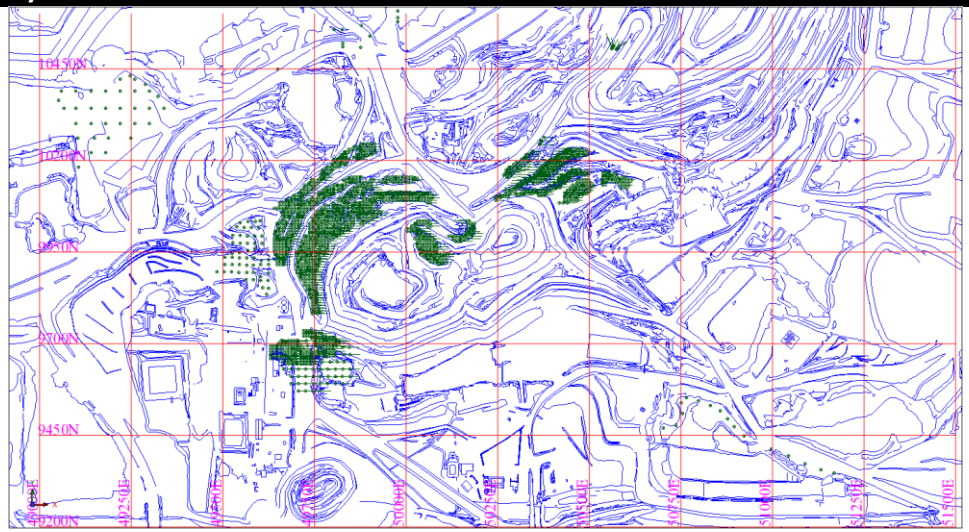
Section 2: Reporting of Exploration Results		
Criteria	**JORC Code Explanation**	**Commentary**
	interests, historical sites, wilderness or national park and environmental settings.	• The mining leases are 100% held and managed by Greenstone Resources (WA) Pty Limited, a wholly owned subsidiary of Red 5 Limited. • The mining leases are subject to a 1.5% 'IRC' royalty, now owned by Royal Gold Inc. • Mining leases M37/67, M37/76, M37/201 and M37/248 are subject to a mortgage with 'PT Limited'. • All production is subject to a Western Australian state government 'NSR' royalty of 2.5%. • All bonds have been retired across these mining leases and they are all currently subject to the conditions imposed by the MRF. • There are currently no native title claims applied for, or determined, over the mining leases. • An 'Other Heritage Place' (aboriginal heritage place ID: 1741), referred to as the "Lake Raeside/Sullivan Creek" site, is located within M37/90.
	The security of the tenure held at the time of reporting along with any known impediments to obtaining a licence to operate in the area.	• The tenements are in good standing and the licence to operate already exists. There are no known impediments to obtaining additional licences to operate in the area.
Exploration done by other parties	A*cknowledgment and appraisal of exploration by other parties.*	• The King of the Hills prospect was mined sporadically from 1898-1918. Modern exploration in the Leonora area was triggered by the discovery of the Habour Lights and Tower Hill prospects in the early 1980s, with regional mapping indicating the King of the Hills prospect area was worthy of further investigation. • Various companies (Esso, Ananconda, BP Minerals. Kulim) carried out sampling, mapping and drilling activities delineating gold mineralisation. Kulim mined two small open pits in JV with Sons of Gwalia during 1986 and 1987. Arboynne took over Kulim's interest and outlined a new resource while Mount Edon carried out exploration on the surrounding tenements. Mining commenced but problems lead to Mount Edon Mines acquiring the whole project area from Kulim, leading to the integration of the King of the Hills, KOTH West and KOTH Extended into the Tarmoola Project. Pacmin bought out Mount Edon and were subsequently taken over by Sons of Gwalia. • St Barbara acquired the project after taking over Sons of Gwalia in 2005. King of The Hills is the name given to the underground mine, which St Barbara developed beneath the Tarmoola pit. St Barbara continued mining at King of The Hills and processed the ore at their Gwalia operations until 2005 when it was put on care and maintenance. It was subsequently sold that year to Saracen Minerals Holdings who re-commenced underground mining in 2016 and processed the ore at their Thunderbox Gold mine. • In October 2017 Red 5 Limited purchased King of the Hills (KOTH) Gold Project from Saracen.
Geology	*Deposit type, geological setting and style of mineralisation.*	• The KOTH mineralisation is considered to be part of an Archean Orogenic gold deposit with many similar characteristics to other gold deposits within the Eastern Goldfields of the Yilgarn Craton. • Gold mineralisation is associated with sheeted and stockwork quartz vein sets within a hosting granodiorite stock and pervasively carbonate altered ultramafic rocks. Mineralisation is thought to

Section 2: Reporting of Exploration Results		
Criteria	**JORC Code Explanation**	**Commentary**
		have occurred within a brittle/ductile shear zone with the main thrust shear zone forming the primary conduit for the mineralising fluids. Pre-existing quartz veining and brittle fracturing of the granite created a network of second order conduits for mineralising fluids. • Brittle fracturing along the granodiorite contact generated radial tension veins, perpendicular to the orientation of the granodiorite, and zones of quartz stockwork. These stockwork zones are seen in both the granodiorite and ultramafic units and contain mineralisation outside the modelled continuous vein system (High Grade Veins). • Gold appears as free particles (coarse gold) or associated with traces of base metals sulphides (galena, chalcopyrite, pyrite) intergrown within quartz along late stage fractures.
Drillhole information	*A summary of all information material to the understanding of the exploration results including a tabulation of the following information for all Material drill holes:* *- easting and northing of the drill hole collar* *elevation or RL (Reduced Level – elevation above sea level in metres) of the drill hole collar* *- dip and azimuth of the hole* *- down hole length and interception depth* *- hole length.* *If the exclusion of this information is justified on the basis that the information is not Material and this exclusion does not detract from the understanding of the report, the Competent Person should clearly explain why this is the case.*	• NA
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.*	• NA.
	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.	• NA.
	The assumptions used for any reporting of metal equivalent values should be clearly stated.	• NA.

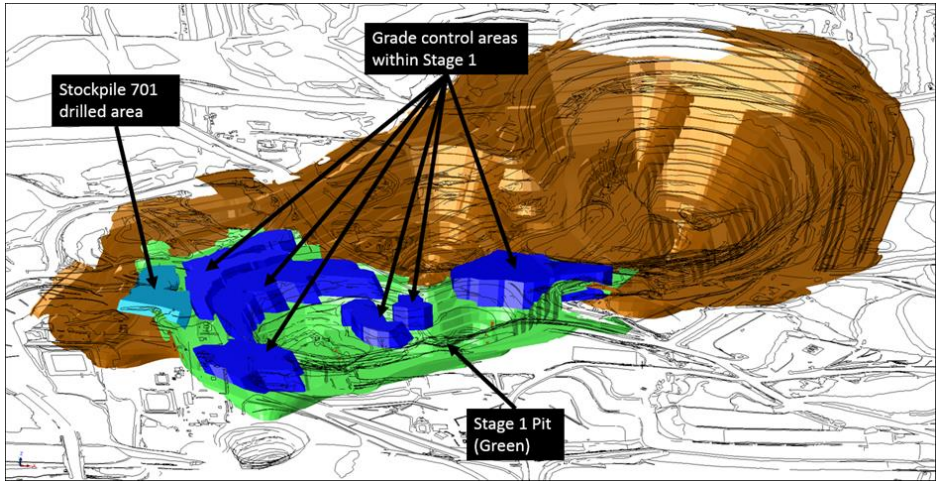
Section 2: Reporting of Exploration Results		
Criteria	**JORC Code Explanation**	**Commentary**
Relationship between mineralisation widths and intercept lengths	*These relationships are particularly important in the reporting of Exploration Results.* *If the geometry of the mineralisation with respect to the drill hole angle is known, its nature should be reported.* *If it is not known and only the down hole lengths are reported, there should be a clear statement to this effect (eg 'down hole length, true width not known').*	• NA.
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.*	• Diagram below shows the KoTH Spatial Distribution of Drilling (NEW RC: Red;, OLD RC: Pink Diamond Drilling: Green, Face data: Magenta, RC with Diamond tails: Orange)  • Diagram below chose the collar positions of the RC GC stage 1 drill program drilled between October 2021 to February 2022

Section 2: Reporting of Exploration Results

Criteria	JORC Code Explanation	Commentary



- Diagram below shows the open pit grade control areas (dark blue) and confirmation drilling for stockpile SP701 (light blue) within stage 1 (green) of the KOTH open pit. Only the material in the light and dark blue areas have been modelled. The reported figures for this announcement are only from the dark blue areas.



Section 2: Reporting of Exploration Results		
Criteria	**JORC Code Explanation**	**Commentary**
Balanced Reporting	*Where comprehensive reporting of all Exploration Results are not practicable, representative reporting of both low and high grades and/or widths should be practiced to avoid misleading reporting of Exploration Results.*	• All significant results of the drilling used for the KOTH June 2021 update have been reported in the Appendix 3. Results reported are based on down hole lengths and no top cuts applied. • Weighted average composited intervals have been tabulated and included within the main body of the Appendix of the ASX release.
Other substantive exploration data	*Other exploration data, if meaningful and material, should be reported including (but not limited to): geological observations; geophysical survey results; geochemical survey results; bulk samples – size and method of treatment; metallurgical test results; bulk density, groundwater, geotechnical and rock characteristics; potential deleterious or contaminating substances.*	• No other exploration data that may have been collected is considered material to this announcement.
Further work	*The nature and scale of planned further work (eg tests for lateral extensions or depth extensions or large-scale step-out drilling).* *Diagrams clearly highlighting the areas of possible extensions, including the main geological interpretations and future drilling areas, provided this information is not commercially sensitive*	• Red 5 Limited is continually reviewing the resource models and geology interpretations. Drilling is currently being planned to test the next one to two-year mine plan for underground, stope de-risking for mine planning and resource extensions. • No diagrams have been included in this report to show the proposed drilling plans for the KOTH resource.

Section 3: Estimation and Reporting of Mineral Resources		
Criteria	**JORC Code Explanation**	**Commentary**
Database Integrity	*Measures taken to ensure that data has not been corrupted by, for example, transcription or keying errors, between its initial collection and its use for Mineral Resource estimation purposes.*	• The database provided to Red 5 was an extract from an SQL database. The database is secure and password protected by the Database Administrator to prevent accidental or malicious adjustments to data. All exploration data control is managed centrally, from drill hole planning to final assay, survey and geological capture. • Logging data (lithology, alteration and structural characteristics of core) is captured directly either by manual or customised digital logging tools with stringent validation and data entry constraints. Geologists load logging data in the database where initial validation of the data occurs. The data is uploaded into the database by the geologist after which ranking of the data happens based on multiple QAQC and validation rules. • The Database Administrator imports assay and survey data (downhole and collar) from raw csv files. • Data from previous owners was taken to be correct and valid.

Section 3: Estimation and Reporting of Mineral Resources		
Criteria	**JORC Code Explanation**	**Commentary**
	Data validation procedures used.	• The SQL server database is configured for optimal validation through constraints, library tables and triggers. Data that fails these rules on import is rejected and not ranked as a priority to be used for exports or any data applications. • Validation of data included visual checks of hole traces, analytical and geological data.
Site Visits	*Comment on any site visits undertaken by the Competent Person and the outcome of those visits.*	• The competent person (CP) for the grade control resource model is the Chief Geologist for Red 5. The CP makes regular visits to site.
Geological Interpretation	*Confidence in (or conversely, the uncertainty of) the geological interpretation of the mineral deposit.*	• The interpretation has been based on the detailed geological work completed by previous owners of the project. Red 5 has reviewed and validated the historical interpretation of the King of the Hills deposit. This knowledge is based on extensive geological logging of drill core, RC chips, detailed open pit mapping and assay data. Results of current mining have also been used. Mineralisation of HGV domains are defined by quartz veining, occurrence of sulphides – pyrite and trace galena and chalcopyrite and elevated gold grade (>0.5 g/t). Mineralisation of stockwork zones (bulk domains) are defined by stockwork quartz veining along the contact of the granodiorite/ultramafic and captures all drill intercepts in the deposit. • For the open pit GC model sampling boundaries for the RC grade control program are not geologically defined, and sampling conducted over two metre intervals (2m composites). • For the resource model only two main domain types are considered. These are the narrow high-grade veins (HGV) and the Bulk domains. Some domains extend pass the granodiorite into the surrounding ultramafic.
	Nature of the data used and any assumptions made.	• The interpretations have been constructed using all available geological logging descriptions including but not limited to, stratigraphy, lithology, texture, and alteration. • The major granodiorite bulk domain is modelled using Leapfrog software. Sub domains for the bulk area are defined by string interpretation and wireframed.
	The affect, if any, of alternative interpretations on Mineral Resource estimation.	• Red 5 has not considered any alternative interpretation on this resource. Red 5 is continuing to review all the resource data with the aim of validating the current interpretation and its extents.
	The use of geology in guiding and controlling the Mineral Resource estimation.	• The wireframed domains are constructed using all available geological information (as stated above) and terminate along known structures. Mineralisation styles, geological homogeneity, and grade distributions for each domain (used to highlight any potential for bimodal populations) are all assessed to ensure effective estimation of the domains. • For the open pit GC model sampling boundaries for the RC grade control program are not geologically defined, and sampling conducted over two metre intervals (2m composites). • For the resource model only two main domain types are considered. These are the narrow high-grade veins (HGV) and the Bulk domains. Some domains extend pass the granodiorite into the surrounding ultramafic.

Section 3: Estimation and Reporting of Mineral Resources		
Criteria	**JORC Code Explanation**	**Commentary**
	The factors affecting continuity both of grade and geology.	The main factors affecting continuity are; • Structurally offset quartz veining within the hosting granodiorite stock and the pervasively altered ultramafic rocks. • Proximity to the granodiorite as mineralisation extends into the altered ultramafic rocks. • Potassic alteration in the form of sericite is occasionally associated with mineralisation within the granite whilst fuchsite is often present in mineralised parts of the ultramafic rocks. • Orientation of tension vein arrays within the hosting granodiorite. These tension vein arrays within the central and southern portion of the mine may not necessarily be as continuous as modelled given the thickness of these veins, variability and fact most of these veins are modelled using RC data. • The existence of these tension veins has been validated by current underground development and recent drilling and assay of historical information. • These factors were used to aid the construction of the mineralisation domains.
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 northern section of the mineralised zone (also known as part of the Western Flank) strikes 30 degrees west of true north over a distance of 700m and plunges to the southwest. Individual lodes dip east at 35 to 45 degrees. Eastern Flank mineralisation strikes 30 degrees east of true north over a distance of 700m and is sub vertical. Stockwork mineralisation runs along the contact of the granodiorite/ultramafic contact and penetrates up to and over 100 to 200m inter the granodiorite. The average strike of the eastern edge of the granodiorite runs 30 degrees east of true north over a distance of 4km and is vertical. • The open pit grade control model reported is only considering the southwestern portion and straddles the contact between the ultramafic host rock and the granodiorite. • In summary the KOTH mineralisation is over 3.7km by length up to 770m wide at the top of the granodiorite/ultramafic contact where the mineralisation is sub horizontal. Along the eastern contact, in the northern half the sub vertical mineralisation is drilled down to a depth of approximately 590m and the southern half mineralisation has been drilled to approximately 250m below surface. • Mineralisation is still open down dip on the eastern contact and down plunge along the northern contact.
Estimation and modelling techniques	*The nature and appropriateness of the estimation technique(s) applied and key assumptions, including treatment of extreme grade values, domaining, interpolation parameters and maximum distance of extrapolation from data points.*	• For the grade control estimation 4 bulk domains, being the main bulk domains (998 & 999) and the transitional (502) were estimated using ordinary kriging and • 2 domains (Oxide & Transported 500 & 501) were estimated using Inverse Distance to the power of 2 and 3 on 3.5mE x 3.5mN x 5mRL parent blocks were sized to reflect the 7mN x 7mE grade control drilling pattern. Search parameters are consistent with geological observation of the mineralisation geometry, with three search passes completed: Examples of search and variogram parameters for the resource model are as follows;

Section 3: Estimation and Reporting of Mineral Resources

Criteria	JORC Code Explanation	Commentary

Control	Parameter	Search pass		
		1	2	3
KoTH Bulk (m)	Major	7.5	40	60
(All Lodes)	Semi-major	7.5	40	60
	Minor	2.5	10	15
Search Ellipse Orientaton	Z/Y/X	165	0	-35
Number of samples	Minimum	2	2	2
	Maximum	10	10	10

Control	Parameter	Search pass		
		1	2	3
KoTH Bulk Regoith (m)	Major	10	20	40
(All Lodes)	Semi-major	10	20	40
	Minor	2.5	5	10
Search Ellipse Orientaton	Z/Y/X	0	0	0
Number of samples	Minimum	2	2	2
	Maximum	10	10	10

Domain Group	Rotation	Nugget	Structure 1	Variance 1	Structure 2	Variance 2
998	260	0.5	30	0.5		
	25		25			
	-15		15			
999	260	0.5	30	0.5		
	25		25			
	-15		15			
502	260	0.5	30	0.5		
	25		25			
	-15		15			

Section 3: Estimation and Reporting of Mineral Resources

Criteria	JORC Code Explanation	Commentary
	The availability of check estimates, previous estimates and/or mine production records and whether the Mineral Resource estimate takes appropriate account of such data.	• Ordinary Kriging (OK), Inverse Distance Squared (ID2) and Inverse Distance cubed (ID3) were completed on all domains as validation of the OK grades. The results were found to be satisfactory. The ID3 estimated grades were also applied to the non-insitu dump and ramp filled areas.
	The assumptions made regarding recovery of by-products.	• No assumptions have been made with respect to the recovery of by-products.
	Estimation of deleterious elements or other non-grade variables of economic significance (e.g. sulfur for acid mine drainage characterisation).	• There has been no estimate at this point of deleterious elements.
	In the case of block model interpolation, the block size in relation to the average sample spacing and the search employed.	• The resource used the parent block size of 3.5m(X) by 3.5m(Y) by 5m(Z). These were deemed appropriate to reflect the 7mN x 7mE grade control drilling pattern upon which the reported resource is based. • The waste portions had parent cells of 14m(X) by 14m(Y) by 10m(Z). • Three search estimation runs are used.
	Any assumptions behind modelling of selective mining units.	• The model has been sub-celled to 1.75mN x 1.75mE and 1.25mRL to suitably honour the grade control drill pattern and also to honour the bulk domain volumes as accurately as possible.
	Any assumptions about correlation between variables.	• No assumptions have been made regarding correlation between variables.
	Description of how the geological interpretation was used to control the resource estimates.	• The geological interpretation strongly correlates with the mineralised domains being estimated. Specifically, where the mineralised domain corresponds with quartz veining and data density (bulk domain). Bulk wireframe boundaries capture all drill intercepts within the deposit with sub-domains generated in areas of increase data-density improving geological confidence on the nature on mineralisation, stockwork, no hard boundaries enforced.
	Discussion of basis for using or not using grade cutting or capping.	• Top-cuts were employed to reduce the risk of overestimating in the local areas where a few high-grade samples existed. They were based on a rigorous assessment of histograms and log-probability plots of the specific domains on a case by case basis. **Domain** / **Cap Mar 2022(GC)** / **Cap Nov 20 RES** Bulk (998) / 20 / 30/23 Bulk Waste (999) / 20 / 40 Transition (502) / 15 / 25 Oxide (501) / 15 / 15 Transported (500) / 10 / 10
	The process of validation, the checking process used, the comparison of model data to drill hole data, and use of reconciliation data if available.	• Several key model validation steps have been taken to validate the resource estimate;

Section 3: Estimation and Reporting of Mineral Resources		
Criteria	**JORC Code Explanation**	**Commentary**
		• The mineral resource model has been stepped through visually in sectional and plan view to appreciate the composite grades used in the estimate and the resultant block grades. This has also been carried out in 3D with the composite grades and a point cloud of the model grades. • Northing, Easting and Elevation swath plots have been constructed to evaluate the composited assay means against the mean block estimates. • Declustered means vs Estimate comparisons per domain were also done and were within acceptable tolerances.
Moisture	*Whether the tonnages are estimated on a dry basis or with natural moisture, and the method of determination of the moisture content.*	• All tonnages are estimated on a dry basis.
Cut-off parameters	*The basis of the adopted cut-off grade(s) or quality parameters applied.*	• The Measured component for the KOTH Mineral Resource estimate includes open pit components only defined by pit optimisation at a A$2,100 gold price using Measured resources only and DTM's representing the 7 areas of recent grade control (GC) drilling upon which this update is based. Refer to Diagram section to modelled areas. • The optimised pit utilised Measured material only using the same modifying factors (geotechnical, mining, processing and gold recovery) with those used for the KOTH PFS pit design (refer to ASX announcement dated 1 August 2019 for PFS cost structure and modifying factors and refer to announcement dated 19 March 2020 for information on the March 2020 resource release). • The cut-off selected for reporting material within the GC areas of interest is 0.4g/t. Material within the DTM's and pit shell is aimed to be mined by open pit methods. • The pit shell (A$2,100 Indicated & Inferred) used for defining the open pit and underground components for the March 2020 resource was selected to ensure a like-for-like comparison. Updated pit optimisations have been done with the updated June 2021 resource which was based on the FFS modifying factors (refer to ASX announcement 15 September 2020). The results using the same gold price A$2,100 Indicated and Inferred shell are in line with expectations and show no material changes between the optimisations. • Optimisations were conducted on a reblocked 10mN x 10mE x 5mZ model which represent the mining block size for open pit mining.
Mining factors or assumptions	*Assumptions made regarding possible mining methods, minimum mining dimensions and internal (or, if applicable, external) mining dilution. It is always necessary as part of the process of determining reasonable prospects for eventual economic extraction to consider*	• The grade control model has been developed to take into consideration for large scale open pit mining methods for evaluation purposes. • The model cell dimensions may need to be modified to suit software requirements for detailed mine planning and for the designing of practical ore blocks designs for production.

Section 3: Estimation and Reporting of Mineral Resources		
Criteria	**JORC Code Explanation**	**Commentary**
	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 process and parameters made when reporting Mineral Resources may not always be rigorous. Where this is the case, this should be reported with an explanation of the basis of the metallurgical assumptions made.*	• Based on historical mining at King of the Hills, gold recovery factors for oxide and transition ore are around 95% • King of the Hills ore is processed at Darlot Mining Operations with gold recoveries in fresh ore ranging between 91-94%. • Current ore is now being process on site with the new 4.7Mtpa processing plant and is currently ramping up to full production. Current recoveries are greater than 90% for material greater than 0.3g/t gold
Environmental factors or assumptions	*Assumptions made regarding possible waste and process residue disposal options. It is always necessary as part of the process of determining reasonable prospects for eventual economic extraction to consider the potential environmental impacts of the mining and processing operation. While at this stage the determination of potential environmental impacts, particularly for a greenfields project, may not always be well advanced, the status of early consideration of these potential environmental impacts should be reported. Where these aspects have not been considered this should be reported with an explanation of the environmental assumptions made.*	• The project covers an area that has been previously impacted by mining. The tenement area includes existing ethnographic heritage sites. Red 5 and SBM undertook extensive Aboriginal Heritage Surveys within the tenements and the management measures implemented are still in place.
Bulk Density	*Whether assumed or determined. If assumed, the basis for the assumptions. If determined, the method used, whether wet or dry, the frequency of the measurements, the nature, size and representativeness of the samples.*	• The bulk densities, which were assigned to each domain in the resource model, are derived from over a thousand determinations which were carried out between 1994 and 2001 as part of routine Grade Control procedures. The bulk density values were determined from the previous reports by St Barbara Limited that were validated through recent bulk density measurements completed by Red5. • In fresh rock density values ranges between 2.69g/cm3 and 2.82g/cm3

Section 3: Estimation and Reporting of Mineral Resources		
Criteria	**JORC Code Explanation**	**Commentary**
	The bulk density for bulk material must have been measured by methods that adequately account for void spaces (vugs, porosity, etc), moisture and differences between rock and alteration zones within the deposit.	• The procedure the previous owners utilised, included the coating of dried samples in paraffin wax where the samples had some degree of weathering, were porous or clay rich. These coated samples were then tested using the water displacement technique. • Red 5 utilises the available underground diamond core, fresh rock, and tests selected samples using the water displacement technique. Waxing of core was not done for Red 5 measurements.
	Discuss assumptions for bulk density estimates used in the evaluation process of the different materials.	• An average mean of densities collected for each weathering profile material, fresh, transitional and oxide
Classification	*The basis for the classification of the Mineral Resources into varying confidence categories.*	• The Mineral Resource model is classified as Measured only. The classification of the Mineral Resource was determined based on geological confidence and continuity, drill density/spacing, search volume and the average sample distance. • For the Bulk Domain 998, the classification of Measured and Indicated Resources; is defined by search pass 1 (7.5m x 7.5m x 2.5m) which requires 1 hole (minimum of 2 samples) and search pass 2 (40m x 40m x 10m) which requires a minimum of 1 holes (minimum of 2 samples) to be found. If 1 hole is found in search pass 2 material is assigned to the Inferred category. Inferred material has also been assigned based on search pass 3 (60m x 60m x 15m) where the average sample distance is less than 60m and the number of holes used to estimate a block is greater than 1. In strictly wireframed areas of recent grade control drilling only a classification of Measured was applied. • For the transitional portions of the Bulk Domains (502) the classification of Measured and Indicated Resources; is defined by search pass 1 (10m x 10m x 2.5m) which requires 1 hole (minimum of 2 samples) and search pass 2 (40m x 40m x 10m) which requires a minimum of 1 holes (minimum of 2 samples) to be found. If 1 hole is found in search pass 2 material is assigned to the Inferred category. Inferred material has also been assigned based on search pass 3 (60m x 60m x 15m) where the average sample distance is less than 60m and the number of holes used to estimate a block is greater than 1. In strictly wireframed areas of recent grade control drilling only a classification of Measured was applied. • For the oxide portions of the Bulk Domains (500 & 501) the classification of Measured and Indicated Resources; is defined by search pass 1 (10m x 10m x 2.5m) which requires 1 hole (minimum of 2 samples) and search pass 2 (20m x 20m x 5m) which requires a minimum of 1 holes (minimum of 2 samples) to be found. If 1 hole is found in search pass 2 material is assigned to the Inferred category. Inferred material has also been assigned based on search pass 3 (40m x 40m x 15m) where the average sample distance is less than 60m and the number of holes used to estimate a block is greater than 1. In strictly wireframed areas of recent grade control drilling only a classification of Measured was applied.

Section 3: Estimation and Reporting of Mineral Resources		
Criteria	**JORC Code Explanation**	**Commentary**
		• The reader should be aware that this report is concerned only with the Measured Resources parts of this model which pertain to the RC GC areas only within the KOTH stage 1 open pit (refer to Diagram section to show the modelled areas).
	Whether appropriate account has been taken of all the relevant factors (ie relative confidence in tonnage/grade estimations, reliability of input data, confidence in continuity of geology and metal values, quality, quantity and distribution of the data).	• All care has been taken to account for relevant factors influencing the mineral resource estimate. • The grade control model has been reblocked to 10mN x 10mE x 5mZ model which represent the mining block size for open pit mining. • The historical reconciled production for pit mining between 1985 to 2004 was 28.4Mt @ 1.8g/t for 1.65Moz contained and for underground from 2010 to 30 2022 was 3.0Mt @ 4.0 g/t for 0.39Moz contained.
	Whether the result appropriately reflects the Competent Person's view of the deposit.	• The geological model and the mineral resource estimate reflect the competent person's view of the deposit.
Audits or reviews	*The results of any audits or reviews of Mineral Resource estimates.*	• Internal reviews have been conducted for this resource estimate. The reviews covered all aspects of the estimate including source data, geological model, resource estimate and classification. In addition, the reporting of the Mineral Resources. The findings from the review show that the data, interpretation, estimation parameters, implementation, validation, documentation and reporting are all fit for purpose with no material errors or omissions. • As part of the funding process for the KOTH Final Feasibility Study (FFS) CSA acting as the Independent Technical Expert (ITE) conducted a review of the original KOTH resource model used to develop the reserves for the FFS. The FFS and model released in July 2021 was also independently reviewed and audited by Dr Spero Carras of Carras Mining Pty Ltd. Both parties had identified No fatal flaws. The KOTH grade control model (May 2022) resource update fundamentally has the same model parameters as those used for the original March 2020 resource model (refer to announcement dated 19 Mar 2020) and the June 2021 resource (refer to announcement dated 22 Jul 2021). Parameters modified to adjust to the additional geological data – drilling and mapping. This model **has not** been reviewed by CSA or Dr Spero Carras of Carras Mining Pty Ltd.
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*	• The mineral resource has been reported in accordance with the guidelines established in the 2012 edition of the JORC code. The resource estimate is a global resource estimate. As for all estimates, the results come from a single deterministic interpolation process, which minimises error by smoothing of the sample data variance. Validation indicates a high level of estimate accuracy on a global basis however; this accuracy for key variables may not be available at a local mining scale which would be derived from the grade control model.

Section 3: Estimation and Reporting of Mineral Resources		
Criteria	**JORC Code Explanation**	**Commentary**
	qualitative discussion of the factors that could affect the relative accuracy and confidence of the estimate.	
	The statement should specify whether it relates to global or local estimates, and, if local, state the relevant tonnages, which should be relevant to technical and economic evaluation. Documentation should include assumptions made and the procedures used.	• The statements relate to a global estimate of tonnes and grade applicable to a bulk mining strategy.

JORC TABLE 1's Sections 1 to 3 for DARLOT REGIONAL RESOURCES

Significant Assays for Mission and Cable Drilling

Table 1 Mission and Cable drill hole collar locations reported for this announcement (Data reported MGA 94 Zone 51)

Hole ID	Easting (MGA94/51)	Northing (MGA94/51)	RL (MGA94/51)	Dip	Azimuth	Depth	Collar Location
20CBRC0001	328186.9	6923138.3	438.6	-60	270	182	Surface
20CBRC0002	328282.3	6923010.5	438.5	-60	270	140	Surface
20CBRC0003	328359.3	6922888.0	438.8	-60	270	140	Surface
21CBRC0004	328055.343	6923222.197	439.146	-60	270	350.86	Surface
21CBRC0005	328094.192	6923222.374	439.491	-60	270	350.9	Surface
21CBRC0006	328174.301	6923225.313	439.065	-60	270	350.8	Surface
21CBRC0007	328059.011	6923179.392	439.257	-60	270	162	Surface
21CBRC0008	328074.947	6923179.265	439.515	-60	270	162	Surface
21CBRC0009	328097.882	6923181.951	439.709	-60	270	180	Surface
21CBRC0010	328114.316	6923181.386	439	-60	270	120	Surface
21CBRC0011	328137.953	6923180.412	438.973	-60	270	120	Surface
21CBRC0012	328198.203	6923182.67	438.376	-60	270	120	Surface
21CBRC0013	328218.797	6923182.394	438.275	-60	270	96	Surface
21CBRC0014	328237.498	6923182.976	437.61	-60	270	180	Surface
21CBRC0015	328058.773	6923140.242	439.627	-60	270	210	Surface
21CBRC0016	328078.516	6923140.114	439.894	-60	270	240	Surface
21CBRC0017	328099.111	6923139.902	439.447	-60	270	270	Surface
21CBRC0018	328116.951	6923139.821	438.884	-60	270	114	Surface
21CBRC0019	328137.954	6923139.564	438.811	-60	270	120	Surface
21CBRC0020	328170.828	6923138.846	438.389	-60	270	114	Surface
21CBRC0021	328205.958	6923138.828	438.283	-60	270	150	Surface
21CBRC0023	328101.761	6923097.514	439	-60	270	170	Surface
21CBRC0024	328137.071	6923098.669	438.281	-60	270	200	Surface
21CBRC0026	328101.93	6923060.189	438.816	-60	270	230	Surface
21CBRC0027	328117.617	6923060.299	438.425	-60	270	120	Surface
21CBRC0028	328137.039	6923060.53	438	-60	270	150	Surface
21CBRC0030	328120.827	6923020.071	438.852	-60	270	126	Surface
21CBDD001	328247.946	6923138.837	438	-60	270	182	Surface
21CBDD001A	328250.836	6923138.849	438.195	-60	270	140	Surface
21CBDD002	328277.548	6923036.473	439.099	-60	270	140	Surface
21CBDD003	328341.42	6922956.679	439.627	-60	270	112.4	Surface
20CBDD004	328220.45	6923220.02	440.13	-60	270	354	Surface
20MIRC0001	329147.9	6923385.2	437.4	-60	90	134	Surface
20MIRC0002	329149.0	6923468.7	437.2	-60	90	140	Surface
20MIRC0003	329117.2	6923676.4	437.0	-60	90	122	Surface
20MIRC0004	329119.826	6923394.498	437.656	-60	90	270	Surface
20MIRC0005	329135.762	6923399.756	437.87	-60	90	228	Surface
20MIRC0006	329160.289	6923401.093	437.837	-60	90	204	Surface
20MIRC0007	329176.801	6923402.129	437.779	-60	90	156	Surface
20MIRC0008	329196.908	6923402.119	437.708	-60	90	120	Surface
20MIRC0009	329216.7	6923402.058	437.757	-60	90	96	Surface
20MIRC0010	329096.671	6923437.196	437.796	-60	90	240	Surface
20MIRC0011	329119.753	6923437.552	437.605	-60	90	252	Surface
20MIRC0012	329174.465	6923442.898	437.762	-60	90	168	Surface
20MIRC0013	329198.312	6923443.265	437.712	-60	90	156	Surface
20MIRC0014	329218.237	6923443.442	437.849	-60	90	96	Surface

20MIRC0015	329097.077	6923479.021	437.713	-60	90	252	Surface
20MIRC0016	329116.163	6923478.253	437.513	-60	90	248	Surface
20MIRC0017	329158.381	6923480.051	437.568	-60	90	174	Surface
20MIRC0018	329175.956	6923479.4	437.684	-60	90	150	Surface
20MIRC0019	329194.632	6923480.639	437.856	-60	90	144	Surface
20MIRC0020	329216.946	6923480.361	437.687	-60	90	132	Surface
20MIRC0021	329095.938	6923516.615	437.698	-60	90	252	Surface
20MIRC0022	329139.076	6923518.05	437.473	-60	90	198	Surface
20MIRC0023	329180.007	6923519.156	437.639	-60	90	174	Surface
20MIRC0024	329197.465	6923519.216	437.511	-60	90	132	Surface
20MIRC0025	329218.728	6923519.267	437.424	-60	90	132	Surface
20MIRC0026	329097.059	6923554.18	437.55	-60	90	258	Surface
20MIRC0027	329115.742	6923560.672	437.427	-60	90	150	Surface
20MIRC0028	329136.793	6923553.644	437.302	-60	90	150	Surface
20MIRC0029	329156.313	6923559.668	437.418	-60	90	150	Surface
20MIRC0030	329177.698	6923559.905	437.504	-60	90	120	Surface
20MIRC0031	329195.109	6923559.619	437.611	-60	90	114	Surface
20MIRC0032	329097.022	6923597.872	437.336	-60	90	168	Surface
20MIRC0033	329116.551	6923600.3	437.458	-60	90	207	Surface
20MIRC0034	329137.518	6923601.81	437.587	-60	90	180	Surface
20MIRC0035	329157.532	6923604.274	437.232	-60	90	144	Surface
20MIRC0036	329176.072	6923605.207	437.476	-60	90	96	Surface
20MIRC0037	329194.013	6923606.065	437.432	-60	90	84	Surface
20MIRC0038	329102.036	6923636.487	437.493	-60	90	180	Surface
20MIRC0039	329119.852	6923636.816	437.44	-60	90	174	Surface
20MIRC0040	329135.223	6923635.506	437.403	-60	90	150	Surface
20MIRC0041	329156.852	6923638.193	437.378	-60	90	138	Surface
20MIRC0042	329175.037	6923637.571	437.23	-60	90	84	Surface
20MIRC0043	329058.91	6923679.477	437.005	-60	90	198	Surface
20MIRC0044	329077.4	6923679.006	436.795	-60	90	164	Surface
20MIRC0045	329136.953	6923679.879	437.342	-60	90	132	Surface
20MIRC0046	329156.589	6923680.194	437.298	-60	90	120	Surface
20MIRC0047	329179.713	6923680.844	437.395	-60	90	102	Surface
20MIRC0048	329100.12	6923716.915	437.344	-60	90	150	Surface
20MIRC0049	329117.06	6923719.309	437.524	-60	90	120	Surface
20MIRC0050	329138.53	6923721.911	438.085	-60	90	102	Surface
20MIRC0051	329159.492	6923724.942	438.402	-60	90	108	Surface
20MIDD001	329090.63	6923379.199	437.639	-60	90	308.9	Surface
20MIDD002	329078.835	6923459.541	437.657	-60	90	314.9	Surface
20MIDD003	329060.645	6923581.338	437.696	-60	90	302.67	Surface
20MIDD004	329042.372	6923659.971	437.287	-60	90	299.6	Surface
21MIDD0005	329062.771	6923419.368	437.747	-60	90	273.07	Surface
21MIDD0007A	329036.593	6923621.714	437.501	-60	90	280	Surface

Table 2 Mission and Cable significant assays report in this announcement.

Hole ID	From	Length (m)	Estimated True Width (m)	Au g/t	Comments
20MIRC0001	37	2	7.1	2.2	Mission Lode 15
20MIRC0001	44	1	0.8	1.0	Mission Lode 7
20MIRC0001	48	1	0.8	1.1	Mission Lode 7
20MIRC0001	68	7	5.2	5.4	Mission Lode 2 (incl 1m at 34.2gpt)
20MIRC0001	104	3	2	1.3	Mission Lode 6
20MIRC0002	53	6	3.8	9.9	Mission Lode 2 & 4 (incl 1m at 42.9gpt)
20MIRC0002	68	1	1.0	3.2	Mission Lode 1
20MIRC0002	97	1	0.7	0.6	Mission Lode 6
20MIRC0003	43	1	2.5	0.5	Unmodelled Interval
20MIRC0003	78	1	0.7	0.6	Mission Lode 8
20MIRC0003	88	7	4	0.5	Mission Lode 2
20MIRC0004	36	3	3	0.5	Mission Lode 13
20MIRC0004	79	5	4.8	0.9	Mission Lode 7
20MIRC0004	101	1	0.9	0.7	Mission Lode 2
20MIRC0004	122	2	1.7	0.5	Unmodelled Interval
20MIRC0005	47	1	0.5	0.4	Mission Lode 15
20MIRC0005	80	2	1.6	3.7	Mission Lode 2
20MIRC0006	58	2	2	0.6	Mission Lode 4
20MIRC0006	88	1	0.7	4.0	Mission Lode 6
20MIRC0006	101	1	0.8	0.8	Mission Lode 14
20MIRC0008	8	1	0.9	1.1	Unmodelled Interval
20MIRC0008	13	2	1	1.0	Mission Lode 2
20MIRC0008	68	1	0.5	0.7	Mission Lode 14
20MIRC0010	147	1	0.9	0.8	Unmodelled Interval
20MIRC0010	157	1	0.9	11.0	Mission Lode 6
20MIRC0011	41	1	0.8	0.7	Unmodelled Interval
20MIRC0011	90	5	4.6	4.9	Mission Lode 2
20MIRC0011	139	1	0.8	2.4	Mission Lode 6
20MIRC0012	31	2	1.8	0.5	Mission Lode 2
20MIRC0012	49	3	2.8	1.8	Mission Lode 4
20MIRC0012	57	1	0.7	0.6	Mission Lode 1
20MIRC0012	62	5	4.2	0.9	Mission Lode 6
20MIRC0012	72	1	0.7	0.6	Unmodelled Interval
20MIRC0013	42	2	1.8	1.5	Mission Lode 6
20MIRC0015	109	1	0.7	4.5	Mission Lode 3
20MIRC0015	151	1	0.7	0.7	Mission Lode 6
20MIRC0016	44	3	3	1.1	Mission Lode 9
20MIRC0017	25	5	4.7	0.9	Mission Lode 10
20MIRC0017	41	5	4.1	4.5	Mission Lode 2
20MIRC0017	50	7	7	1.1	Mission Lode 4
20MIRC0017	67	1	0.8	1.6	Mission Lode 1
20MIRC0017	92	1	0.5	0.5	Mission Lode 6
20MIRC0018	12	12	10	3.2	Mission Lode 2 &10
20MIRC0018	37	8	7.8	0.6	Mission Lode 4 & 1
20MIRC0018	66	2	1.6	3.3	Mission Lode 6
20MIRC0018	82	1	0.7	1.2	Unmodelled Interval
20MIRC0019	23	1	0.8	2.6	Mission Lode 1
20MIRC0019	28	1	0.8	1.4	Unmodelled Interval
20MIRC0019	45	2	1.7	0.3	Mission Lode 6

20MIRC0021	148	1	0.7	0.5	Unmodelled Interval
20MIRC0021	156	1	0.7	0.5	Unmodelled Interval
20MIRC0022	36	2	1..1	1.3	Mission Lode 3
20MIRC0022	58	5	2.7	1.1	Mission Lode 2
20MIRC0022	93	1	1	0.6	Mission Lode 18
20MIRC0023	13	2	1.5	0.4	Mission Lode 2
20MIRC0023	42	4	3.6	5.4	Mission Lode 1
20MIRC0023	92	2	1	0.5	Mission Lode 16
20MIRC0026	122	3	1.5	0.6	Mission Lode 2
20MIRC0026	129	1	1	1.4	Mission Lode 20
20MIRC0027	79	1	0.5	0.6	Mission Lode 3
20MIRC0027	93	3	1.5	1.4	Mission Lode 2
20MIRC0027	99	4	4	0.5	Mission Lode 18
20MIRC0028	62	8	4	0.7	Mission Lode 2
20MIRC0028	74	1	1	1.1	Mission Lode 19
20MIRC0028	94	1	1	0.7	Mission Lode 18
20MIRC0029	13	2	1	1.1	Unmodelled Interval
20MIRC0029	24	1	0.5	2.2	Mission Lode 3
20MIRC0030	9	2	1	0.5	Mission Lode 2
20MIRC0030	17	1	0.6	0.6	Unmodelled Interval
20MIRC0030	40	1	0.8	0.7	Mission Lode 1
20MIRC0031	62	1	0.5	0.5	Mission Lode 16
20MIRC0032	108	5	2.5	2.6	Mission Lode 3
20MIRC0032	119	5	2.5	0.5	Mission Lode 2
20MIRC0033	82	4	2	0.9	Mission Lode 3
20MIRC0033	95	1	0.5	4.2	Mission Lode 2
20MIRC0034	50	4	2	4.0	Mission Lode 3
20MIRC0034	57	1	0.5	3.0	Mission Lode 22
20MIRC0034	66	2	1	0.6	Mission Lode 2
20MIRC0035	23	1	0.5	3.4	Mission Lode 3
20MIRC0035	29	1	0.5	4.0	Mission Lode 22
20MIRC0037	63	3	1.5	2.2	Mission Lode 16
20MIRC0038	96	13	7	2.2	Mission Lode 2
20MIRC0039	65	10	8	0.5	Mission Lode 3
20MIRC0039	77	4	3.7	3.9	Mission Lode 2
20MIRC0040	58	7	6	1.2	Mission Lode 3
20MIRC0040	68	5	4	0.7	Mission Lode 2
20MIRC0041	45	2	1.6	2.4	Mission Lode 2
20MIRC0043	50	3	3	1.0	Mission Lode 17
20MIRC0043	61	1	1	0.5	Mission Lode 23
20MIRC0043	151	3	3	0.7	Mission Lode 2
20MIRC0045	55	3	2	1.5	Mission Lode 8
20MIRC0045	62	1	0.7	1.3	Mission Lode 2
20MIRC0046	19	1	0.5	1.0	Unmodelled Interval
20MIRC0046	44	9	4.5	0.9	Mission Lode 2
20MIRC0046	58	1	0.5	0.6	Unmodelled Interval
20MIRC0046	73	1	0.5	1.5	Unmodelled Interval
20MIRC0047	16	2	1	1.4	Mission Lode 2
20MIRC0049	49	1	0.5	0.5	Unmodelled Interval
20MIRC0049	61	2	1	0.7	Mission Lode 8
20MIRC0050	55	1	0.5	0.9	Mission Lode 2
20MIRC0051	18	1	0.5	1.4	Mission Lode 2
20MIDD001	50	1	1	4.0	Mission Lode 13
20MIDD002	53	1	0.8	0.6	Mission Lode 13

20MIDD002	69.6	0.9	0.7	0.3	Unmodelled Interval
20MIDD002	77.3	0.7	0.5	1.0	Unmodelled Interval
20MIDD003	52	2	1	0.4	Unmodelled Interval
20MIDD003	159.5	1.5	1	1.5	Mission Lode 3
20MIDD003	168.3	1.3	1	24.3	Mission Lode 2
20MIDD004	59	1	1	0.9	Mission Lode 17
20MIDD004	67	1	1	0.6	Mission Lode 23
21MIDD005	162	0.4	0.3	3.2	Mission Lode 2
20CBRC0001	65	3	1.5	0.5	Cable Lode 1
20CBRC0001	88	1	0.5	0.6	Cable Lode 5
20CBRC0001	150	4	4	1.8	Cable Lode 8
20CBRC0001	162	3	1.5	0.7	Cable Lode 7
20CBRC0002	67	1	0.5	0.6	Cable Supergene Lode 11
20CBRC0002	73	1	0.5	0.6	Cable Lode 1
20CBRC0002	92	1	0.5	1.4	Unmodelled Interval
20CBRC0002	105	2	1	0.6	Unmodelled Interval
20CBRC0003	64	5	2.3	3.7	Cable Lode 7
20CBRC0003	85	1	0.5	0.5	Unmodelled Interval in Supergene zone
20CBRC0003	150	154	4.0	1.8	Cable Lode 29
21CBRC0004	30	1	0.9	0.7	Cable Supergene Lode 1
21CBRC0005	26	6	5.2	0.4	Cable Supergene Lode 1
21CBRC0005	97	2	2	0.6	Cable Lode 6
21CBRC0005	109	1	0.5	1.3	Unmodelled Interval
21CBRC0006	26	4	3.5	0.4	Cable Supergene Lode 1
21CBRC0006	140	1	0.5	3.3	Cable Lode 18
21CBRC0007	24	2	1.8	0.3	Cable Supergene Lode 1
21CBRC0007	63	1	0.9	2.4	Cable Supergene Lode 2
21CBRC0008	28	3	2.6	0.4	Cable Supergene Lode 1
21CBRC0008	64	2	1.7	1.9	Cable Supergene Lode 2
21CBRC0011	97	1	1	0.5	Unmodelled Interval
21CBRC0011	102	3	3	0.5	Cable Lode 6
21CBRC0013	168	1	0.6	0.9	Cable Lode 18
21CBRC0013	195	1	1	1.6	Cable Lode 10
21CBRC0014	100	2	1	0.5	Cable Lode 12
21CBRC0014	202	2	2	4.8	Cable Lode 10
21CBRC0015	28	1	0.8	0.5	Cable Supergene Lode 1
21CBRC0015	70	4	3.5	0.2	Cable Supergene Lode 2
21CBRC0015	90	2	1	0.7	Cable Lode 17
21CBRC0015	102	1	0.5	2.1	Unmodelled Interval
21CBRC0019	78	6	4.9	0.3	Cable Supergene Lode 5
21CBRC0019	101	4	4	0.4	Cable Lode 14
21CBRC0019	111	4	4	13.3	Cable Lode 19
21CBRC0019	128	4	2.4	0.8	Cable Lode 13
21CBRC0020	48	2	1.1	0.7	Cable Lode 1
21CBRC0020	65	1	0.5	0.6	Cable Lode 5
21CBRC0021	115	5	2.6	0.5	Cable Lode 1
21CBRC0024	77	7	6.1	0.4	Cable Supergene Lode 5
21CBRC0026	27	1	0.9	0.4	Cable Supergene Lode 1
21CBRC0028	81	3	2.5	0.4	Cable Supergene Lode 5
21CBRC0030	87	1	0.5	0.6	Cable Supergene Lode 5
21CBRC0030	104	4	3.2	0.3	Cable Supergene Lode 4
21CBRC0030	114	1	0.7	0.2	Cable Supergene Lode 3
21CBDD001A	256	2	1.1	1.5	Cable Lode 5
21CBDD001A	286	4	2.4	1.1	Unmodelled Interval

21CBDD001A	301	0.7	0.4	6.3	Unmodelled Interval
21CBDD001A	333	3	1.8	1.5	Cable Lode 7
21CBDD002	91	3	2.6	0.5	Unmodelled Interval
21CBDD002	111.3	0.7	0.4	164.4	Cable Lode 1
21CBDD002	225	1	0.5	7.5	Unmodelled Interval
21CBDD002	260	4	2.1	1.9	Cable Lode 7
21CBDD002	299	2	1	2.1	Unmodelled Interval
21CBDD002	325	1	0.5	1.7	Unmodelled Interval
21CBDD002	336	2	1	0.6	Unmodelled Interval
21CBDD003	104	7	2.7	0.4	Cable Lode 1
21CBDD003	133	2	0.7	20.4	Cable Lode 7
21CBDD003	245	1	0.5	2.0	Unmodelled Interval
21CBDD003	320	3	1.5	0.6	Cable Lode 13
21CBDD003	340	2	1	0.7	Unmodelled Interval
21CBDD003	349	1	0.5	0.9	Unmodelled Interval
21CBDD004	200.1	0.9	0.4	0.6	Cable Lode 12
21CBDD004	301	7	3.6	0.4	Cable Lode 18
21CBDD004	317	3	1.6	3.7	Cable Lode 18
21CBDD004	347	1	0.5	0.6	Cable Lode 1

*No top cuts applied, minimum of 0.2g/t and maximum 1-meter internal waste.

Summary of the Mission and Cable Mineral Resource Estimates

Geology and Geological Interpretation

The Mission and Cable (MICA) lodes are part of an Archean hydrothermal fault-vein deposit hosted in the main by sheared (magnetic) fractionated dolerite and felsic volcanic units with similarities to the Mount Pickering dolerite sill (The Darlot-Centenary deposits host). The Mission lodes strike north south and dip relatively steeply to the west on the interpreted eastern limb of a synform, with a few shallower linking structures also dipping west. The Cable lodes include several NNW striking and steeply westerly dipping mineralised shears with several shallower SSE dipping linking structures and six flattish supergene lodes, which sit on the western limb of the same synform. The steeply dipping NNW striking mineralised shears at MICA are thought to be extensions to the Taranaki Shear series observed to the south at Darlot.

The Mission and Cable gold mineralisation is associated with a series of sub-metre to metre scale wide laminated quartz veins which crosscut the shear planes with silica-sericite-chlorite-epidote-pyrrhotite+/-pyrite altered margins of varying alteration intensity. Pyrite and pyrrhotite are rarely observed above 5%. Some remobilized gold mineralisation has also been observed mainly in ferruginous saprock.

The structural controls at MICA are thought to be the reactivation of NNW striking likely deep-seated shears along a pre-existing axial planar fabric also associated with the synform on which both deposits sit.

Drilling Techniques

A total of 13 diamond drill (DD) holes (3,727.65 m) and 184 Reverse Circulation (RC) drill holes (29,918.9 m) support the Mineral Resource's.

Sampling and Sub-Sampling Techniques

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

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

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

Sample Analysis Method

Primary assaying of DD and RC samples has been undertaken by various facilities including mainly Leonora Assay Laboratory (LAL) of the Kalassay Group for the historical drilling and ALS Kalgoorlie for the 2020 drilling. Analysis is by 30-50g fire assay (FA) with Atomic Absorption Spectrometer (AAS) finish to 0.01 g/t detection limit. Since 2021 Red 5 has submitted samples to MinAnalytical (now ALS) for Photon assaying which is currently becoming industry wide standard for Archean lode gold systems

Estimation Methodology

All geological interpretations were prepared in MGA 94 Zone 51 Grid. Geological interpretations are based mainly upon geological mapping, geological logs (all sample data) and gold assays. Twenty-two (22) lodes and thirty-three (33) have been modelled to represent the Mission and Cable Mineralisation respectively. Sample data were composited to 1m intervals, very high gold grades were capped and statistically analysed and estimated into a block model using Ordinary Kriging (OK) and Simple Kriging (SK). For Cable dry bulk densities of 2.7, 2.5, 2.2 and 1.8 t/m3 was applied to all blocks for the fresh, transition and oxide/transported zones respectively. For Mission dry bulk densities of 2.78, 2.37, 1.79 and 1.8 t/m3 was applied to all blocks for the fresh, transition and oxide/transported zones respectively The models were validated to ensure that blocks were correctly coded for geological domains, and that estimated gold grades honoured the surrounding drill assays.

Cut-off Grades

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

Classification

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

For classification of Indicated Resources, a survey supported drill spacing of <25 x 25m was generally required, and for classification of Inferred Resources, <60 x 60m was required. The Indicated and some Inferred resource blocks were assigned the OK estimated grades based on validations and sample quantities, while the ID estimated grades were applied to mainly to the Inferred blocks where sample quantities were usually supported by less than 5 holes, or hole location accuracy issues were apparent.

Other Material Modifying Factors

No significant amounts of deleterious elements have historically been encountered or estimated in the MICA deposits, and hence have never been considered for estimation in the Mineral Resource.

Pyrite and pyrrhotite do not occur in significant enough quantities to be considered for acid mine drainage (AMD) considerations.

JORC Code, 2012 Edition – Table 1 for the Mission and Cable Resource

Section 1 Sampling Techniques and Data

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

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
Sampling techniques	• *Nature and quality of sampling (eg cut channels, random chips, or specific specialised industry standard measurement tools appropriate to the minerals under investigation, such as down hole gamma sondes, or handheld XRF instruments, etc). These examples should not be taken as limiting the broad meaning of sampling.* • *Include reference to measures taken to ensure sample representivity and the appropriate calibration of any measurement tools or systems used.* • *Aspects of the determination of mineralisation that are Material to the Public Report.* • *In cases where 'industry standard' work has been done this would be relatively simple (eg 'reverse circulation drilling was used to obtain 1 m samples from which 3 kg was pulverised to produce a 30 g charge for fire assay'). In other cases more explanation may be required, such as where there is coarse gold that has inherent sampling problems. Unusual commodities or mineralisation types (eg submarine nodules) may warrant disclosure of detailed information.*	• Reverse circulation (RC) and Diamond (DD) drilling provided pulverized chips and (generally) competent lengths of core samples. Drill hole data supporting the Mineral Resource contains 197 holes for a total sample length of 33,646.55 m • A total of 13 diamond drill (DD) holes (3,727.65 m), and 184 Reverse Circulation (RC) drill holes (29,918.9 m) support the Mineral Resource. • Reverse Circulation (RC) drill sampling is carried out during drilling, by collecting 1 metre down-hole interval sample after the sample return has passed through a cyclone and under-mounted MetzkeTM sample splitter. Approximately 3-4kg representative samples are collected from of each metre drilled. Air core samples were typically 2-3kg of spear sampled drill spoils to represent each metre drilled. • Diamond (DD) core is predominantly HQ-3 was cleaned, laid out, measured and logged in its entirety. Core is marked up with a maximum core length of 1 m, depending on core size. Report evidence suggests that all core was halved, with half sent for analysis and the other half retained for posterity. The location of historical drill core is unknown. • Red 5 inserted certified blank material into the RC sampling sequence at a ratio of 1:20 samples • Certified Reference Material was regularly inserted into the sampling sequence at a ratio of 1:20 samples to monitor QAQC of the analytical process. • RC drill samples are split to obtain 3-4kg subsamples which are crushed, dried and pulverised to a nominal 90% passing 75µm to produce a 50g sub-sample for analysis by Fire Assay (FA) fusion / Atomic Absorption Spectroscopy (AAS) determination techniques.

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
Drilling techniques	• *Drill type (eg core, reverse circulation, open-hole hammer, rotary air blast, auger, Bangka, sonic, etc) and details (eg core diameter, triple or standard tube, depth of diamond tails, face-sampling bit or other type, whether core is oriented and if so, by what method, etc).*	• RC drilling is carried out using face-sampling RC hammers • The sample data for the Mission and Cable area includes 13 surface diamond (DD), and 184 reverse circulation drill holes (RC) for a total of 33,646.55 m. The data was collected during 1993 to 2015 by previous owners, with more recently drilled 11 DD holes and 78 RC holes in 2020/21 by Red 5 Limited.
Drill sample recovery	• *Method of recording and assessing core and chip sample recoveries and results assessed.* • *Measures taken to maximise sample recovery and ensure representative nature of the samples.* • *Whether a relationship exists between sample recovery and grade and whether sample bias may have occurred due to preferential loss/gain of fine/coarse material.*	• Drill recovery for RC drilling is always monitored during the drilling process to ensure representivity of each metre drilled. • The core recoveries from the 9 historical diamond holes is unknown. • RC samples are passed through a cyclone and splitter, which are regularly checked and cleaned, if required, to maintain sample integrity. • There is no known relationship between sample recovery and grade. • RC drilling have high recoveries, due to the competent nature of the ground, therefore loss of material is minimised. There is no apparent sample bias.
Logging	• *Whether core and chip samples have been geologically and geotechnically logged to a level of detail to support appropriate Mineral Resource estimation, mining studies and metallurgical studies.* • *Whether logging is qualitative or quantitative in nature. Core (or costean, channel, etc) photography.* • *The total length and percentage of the relevant intersections logged.*	• 100% of RC samples are logged geologically to a level of detail enough to support appropriate Mineral Resource estimation, mining studies and metallurgical studies. • Logging of RC samples includes recording lithology, mineralogy, texture, mineralisation, weathering, alteration, and veining. Logging is qualitative and/or quantitative where appropriate. • Representative RC chip samples are collected from each metre drilled, placed in RC chip trays, and stored at the Darlot mine site. • Diamond core were logged for weathering, lithology, structure, stratigraphy, mineralisation, alteration, veining, and geophysical (magnetic properties). • All RC and DD drill holes are logged in their entirety.
Sub-sampling techniques and sample preparation	• *If core, whether cut or sawn and whether quarter, half or all core taken.* • *If non-core, whether riffled, tube sampled, rotary split, etc and whether sampled wet or dry.* • *For all sample types, the nature, quality and appropriateness of the*	• DD core (HQ) is cut using a mechanical saw by a Geotech field assistant with the same side of the core sampled for the entire length of the hole. Generally, core is halved or quartered in some cases. • DD core samples are taken according to a cut sheet compiled by the geologist. Half or full core samples are bagged in pre-numbered

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
	sample preparation technique. • *Quality control procedures adopted for all sub-sampling stages to maximise representivity of samples.* • *Measures taken to ensure that the sampling is representative of the in situ material collected, including for instance results for field duplicate/second-half sampling.* • *Whether sample sizes are appropriate to the grain size of the material being sampled.*	calico bags and submitted with a sample submission form. • Recent RC samples are passed through a cyclone and under-mounted MetzkeTM sample splitter to obtain a 3-4kg representative sample of each metre drilled. Generally, the samples are dry. • Historical RC samples are passed through a cyclone and riffle sample splitter to obtain a 2-3kg representative sample of each metre drilled. Generally, the samples are dry. Replicate samples were generally obtained by spear sampling of excess drill spoils. • Sample preparation of RC and DD drill samples adheres to industry standard practice. Sample preparation and analysis are conducted by a commercial certified laboratory and involves oven drying at 105ºC, jaw crushing then total grinding using an LM5 to a grind size of 90% passing 75 microns. This procedure is industry standard and considered appropriate for the analysis of gold for Archaean lode gold systems. • All sub-sampling activities are carried out by a commercial certified laboratory and is appropriate. Red 5 monitors the QAQC by inserting certified reference material (CRM) into the sample sequence and reviewing the results. If results from Red 5's CRM are outside of the acceptable limits, the batch of samples are re-submitted for analysis. • For the recent RC drilling, field duplicate samples are taken at regular intervals at a ratio of 1 in 20 samples • Available documentation suggests that replicates and duplicates of the historical RC drilling were collected at regular intervals. • Analysis of drilling data supports the appropriateness of sample sizes and is generally considered in the industry to be appropriate for sampling of Archaean lode gold systems. • Since 2021 Red 5 has submitted samples to MinAnalytical (now ALS) for Photon assaying which is currently becoming industry wide standard for Archean lode gold systems.
Quality of assay data and	• *The nature, quality and appropriateness of the assaying and laboratory procedures used and whether the technique is considered partial or total.* • *For geophysical tools, spectrometers, handheld XRF instruments, etc, the parameters used in determining the analysis including instrument*	• Primary assaying of RC and DD samples is by 30-50g FA / AAS to determine gold content. This method is considered in industry to be one of the most suitable for determining gold concentrations in rock and is a total digest method. • No downhole geophysical tools have been utilised.

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
laboratory tests	*make and model, reading times, calibrations factors applied and their derivation, etc.* • *Nature of quality control procedures adopted (eg standards, blanks, duplicates, external laboratory checks) and whether acceptable levels of accuracy (ie lack of bias) and precision have been established.*	• QC samples were routinely inserted into the sampling sequence and are also submitted around expected zones of mineralisation. Standard procedures are to examine any erroneous QC results and validate if required, establishing acceptable levels of accuracy and precision for all stages of the sampling and analytical process. • Certified Reference Material (standards and blanks) with a wide range of values are inserted into all batches of diamond drill core and RC sample subMission, at a ratio of 1 in 20 samples, to assess laboratory accuracy and precision and possible contamination. The CRM values are not identifiable to the laboratory. • Certified blank material is inserted under the control of the geologist and are inserted at a minimum of one per batch. Barren quartz flushes are inserted, by the laboratory, between expected mineralised sample interval(s) when pulverising. • QAQC data returned are checked against pass/fail limits with the SQL database and are passed or failed on import. A report is generated and reviewed by the geologist as necessary upon failure to determine further action. • QAQC data validation is routinely completed and demonstrates sufficient levels of accuracy and precision. • Sample preparation checks for fineness are carried out to ensure a grind size of 90% passing 75 microns. • The laboratory performs several internal processes including standards, blanks, repeats and checks.
Verification of sampling and assaying	• *The verification of significant intersections by either independent or alternative company personnel.* • *The use of twinned holes.* • *Documentation of primary data, data entry procedures, data verification, data storage (physical and electronic) protocols.* • *Discuss any adjustment to assay data.*	• RC and DD core drill samples with significant intersections are typically reviewed by Senior Geological personnel to validate the results. • No specific twinned holes were drilled • The SQL server database is configured for optimal validation through constraints, library tables and triggers. Data that fails these rules on import is rejected and not ranked as a priority to be used for exports or any data applications. • All RC drill data control is managed centrally, from drill hole planning to final assay, survey and geological capture. Most logging data (lithology, alteration and structural characteristics of core) is captured

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
		directly by customised digital logging tools with stringent validation and data entry constraints. Geologists email the data to the database administrator for importing in the database where ranking of the data occurs based on multiple QAQC and validation rules. • The database is secure, and password protected by the Database Administrator to prevent accidental or malicious adjustments to data. • No adjustments have been made to assay data. First gold assay is utilised for grade review. Re-assays carried out due to failed QAQC will replace original results, though both are stored in the database.
Location of data points	• *Accuracy and quality of surveys used to locate drill holes (collar and down-hole surveys), trenches, mine workings and other locations used in Mineral Resource estimation.* • *Specification of the grid system used.* • *Quality and adequacy of topographic control.*	• RC and DD drill hole collars are marked out pre-drilling and picked up by contract surveyors using a total station or DGPS at the completion of drilling, with an expected accuracy of +/-2mm. • Approximately 40% of the historical holes appeared to have no collar survey and this has been reflected in the Mineral Resource classifications. • Downhole surveys are carried out at regular intervals, using an electronic downhole survey tool. These surveys are completed using continuously recording tools (e.g. Reflex EZ_SHOTTM). • Historical down hole surveys are presumed to be Eastman camera shot surveys, although a significant number of the sub 100m holes were not surveyed at all, and the CP is comfortable that significant deviation on these holes is unlikely. • The grid system used is the based on the GDA94 geographic 2D CRS and the Map Grid of Australia zone 51 (Transverse Mercator) as its projection. • A topographic surface has been produced based on 1m accuracy DEM data collected in 2018 by airborne surveys.
Data spacing and distribution	• *Data spacing for reporting of Exploration Results.* • *Whether the data spacing and distribution is sufficient to establish the degree of geological and grade continuity appropriate for the Mineral Resource and Ore Reserve estimation procedure(s) and classifications applied.* • *Whether sample compositing has been applied.*	• Drill spacing varies with position in the deposit from 10mN x 10mE to in excess of 50m. The drilling being reported on is for infill drilling and was at a spacing of 5m to 10m distance from an historical drill hole. • The Competent Person considers the data reported to be sufficient to establish the degree of geological and grade continuity appropriate for the Mineral Resource and Ore Reserve estimation procedure(s) and classifications applied.

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
Orientation of data in relation to geological structure	• *Whether the orientation of sampling achieves unbiased sampling of possible structures and the extent to which this is known, considering the deposit type.* • *If the relationship between the drilling orientation and the orientation of key mineralised structures is considered to have introduced a sampling bias, this should be assessed and reported if material.*	• Sample compositing is not applied to recent RC drill samples. • Historical RC samples appear in some cases to be composited in lengths up to 4m • The drilling is oriented as close to orthogonal to the mineralised structures and veins. • Drilling is designed to intersect ore structures as close to orthogonal as practicable. • Given the sub-vertical and sub-planar nature of the mineralisation, it is considered that the drilling orientation has not introduced a sampling bias.
Sample security	• *The measures taken to ensure sample security.*	• Drill samples are prepared on site under supervision of geological staff. Samples are selected, bagged into tied numbered calico bags then grouped into larger secured bags and delivered to the laboratory by a transport company. All drill samples are submitted to an independent certified laboratory in Kalgoorlie or Leonora for analysis. • The Darlot mine site is a remote site, with restricted access, and the number of external visitors is minimal. The deposit is known to contain visible gold, however the risk of sample tampering is considered very low due to the policing by Company personnel at all stages from drilling through to storage at the core yard, sampling and delivery to the laboratory
Audits or reviews	• *The results of any audits or reviews of sampling techniques and data.*	• A series of written standard procedures exists for RC sampling. Periodic routine visits to drill rigs and the core farm are carried out by project geologists and Senior Geologists / Superintendents to review RC logging and sampling practices. There were no adverse findings. The standard protocol requires that if any minor deficiencies noted, staff are notified, with remedial training if required. • No external audits or reviews have been conducted for the purposes of this report.

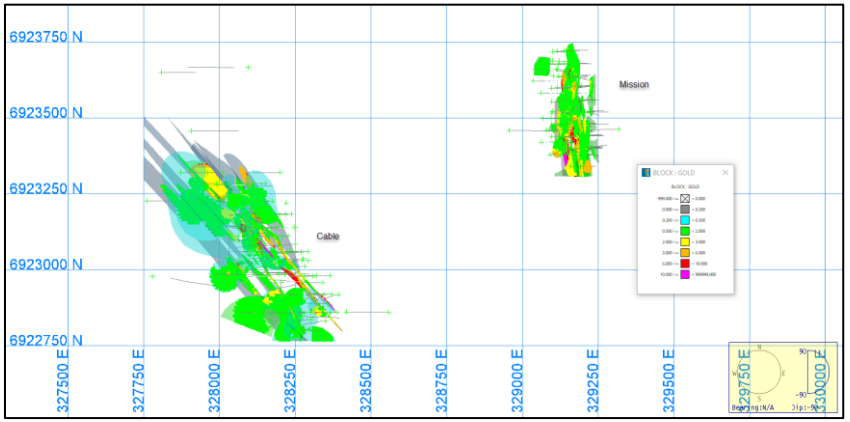
Section 2 Reporting of Exploration Results

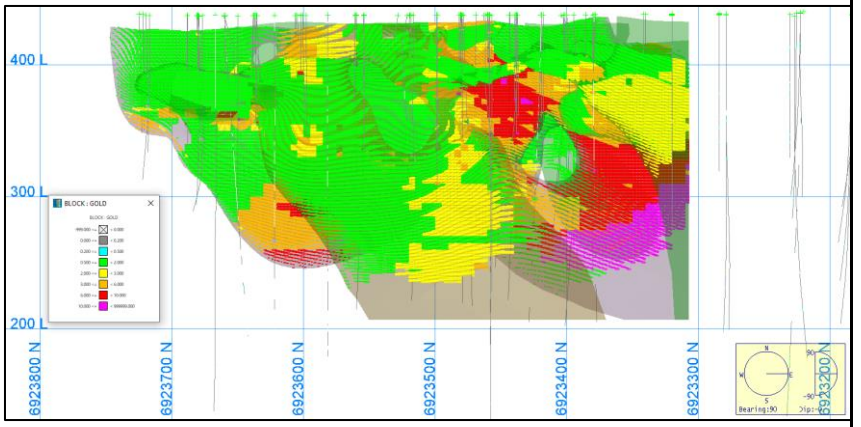
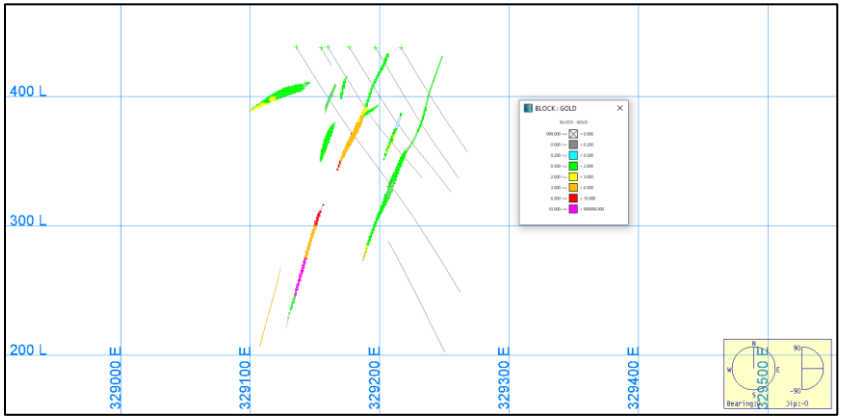
(Criteria listed in the preceding section also apply to this section.)

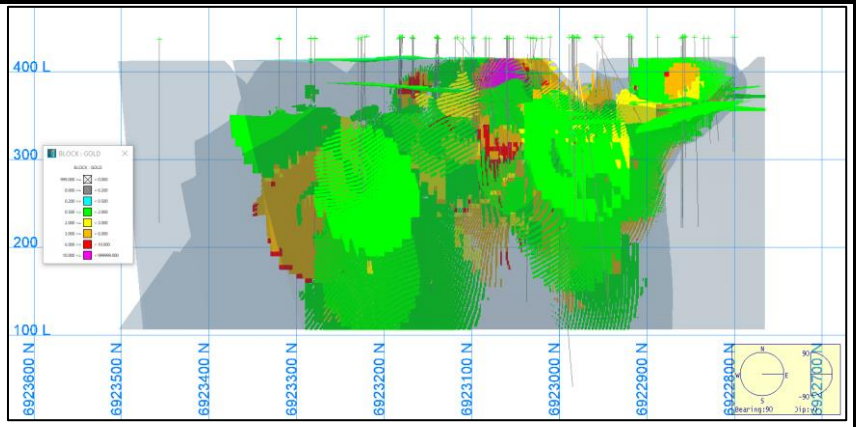
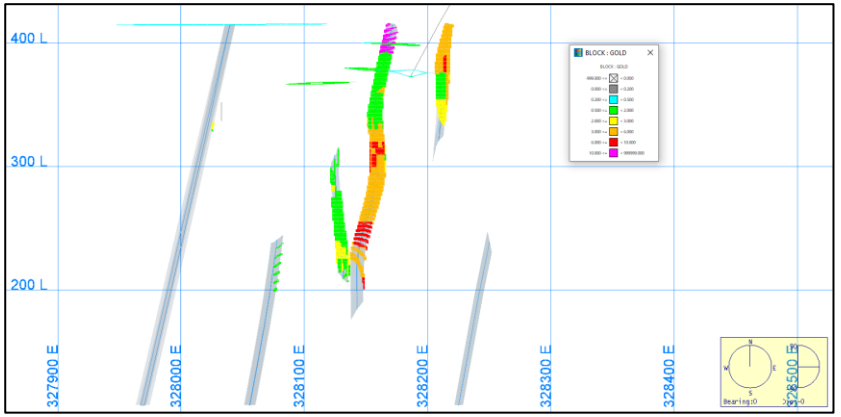
Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
Mineral tenement and land tenure status	• *Type, reference name/number, location and ownership including agreements or material issues with third parties such as joint ventures, partnerships, overriding royalties, native title interests, historical sites, wilderness or national park and environmental settings.* • *The security of the tenure held at the time of reporting along with any known impediments to obtaining a licence to operate in the area.*	• The Mission and Cable deposits are situated on Exploration Licence E37/1220, which expires on 09/09/2024 and is renewable for a further 5 years on a continuing basis. • The Exploration Licence is currently held 100% by Mr Andrew George Paterson, and Red 5 through its wholly owned subsidiary Darlot Mining Company Pty Ltd (DMC) has entered into an Option and Sub-lease Agreement on 13 blocks for the right to convert any part of the Sub-lease area to one or more Mining Leases and have 100% transferred to Darlot Mining Company Pty Ltd. • The Exploration Licence area subject to the Option and Sub-lease Agreement is not subject to any third-party royalty. • All production is subject to a Western Australian state government 'NSR' royalty of 2.5%. • There are no bonds registered against the exploration lease and will be subject to conditions imposed by the MRF. • There are currently no native title claims applied for, or determined, over the Exploration Licence area subject to the Option and Sub-lease Agreement. • The tenement is in good standing. There are no known impediments to obtaining licences to operate in the area.
Exploration done by other parties	• *Acknowledgment and appraisal of exploration by other parties.*	• No known historical production has occurred at Mission and Cable in the past. • Between the mid 1980's and 1992 exploration comprising mapping, rock sampling, limited aero-magnetics and RAB drilling was carried out by Hawk Investments, Sundowner and others. Then between 1993 and 2001 work done by Newcrest and JV partners (Barrick and Placer) through RAB, RC, DD and AC defined the Mission and Cable prospects. Since then various operators such Navarre Pty Ltd (2205-2006), Aragon Resources (2008-09). Interglobal Investments Ltd (2011-13) and then Leopard Minerals Ltd (2013-15) have continued to conduct additional drilling and preliminary or scoping mining studies, including an Inferred Resource of 184koz announced in 2013

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
		by Leopard Minerals ltd.
Geology	• *Deposit type, geological setting and style of mineralisation.*	• The Mission and Cable (MICA) lodes are part of an Archean hydrothermal fault-vein deposit hosted in the main by sheared (magnetic) fractionated dolerite and felsic volcanic units with similarities to the Mount Pickering dolerite sill (The Darlot-Centenary deposits host). The Mission lodes strike north south and dip relatively steeply to the west on the interpreted eastern limb of a synform, with a few shallower linking structures also dipping west. The Cable lodes include several NNW striking and steeply westerly dipping mineralised shears with several shallower SSE dipping linking structures and six flattish supergene lodes, which sit on the western limb of the same synform. The steeply dipping NNW striking mineralised shears at MICA are thought to be extensions to the Taranaki Shear series observed to the south at Darlot. • The Mission and Cable gold mineralisation is associated with a series of sub-metre to metre scale wide laminated quartz veins which crosscut the shear planes with silica-sericite-chlorite-epidote-pyrrhotite+/-pyrite altered margins of varying alteration intensity. Pyrite and pyrrhotite are rarely observed above 5%. Some remobilized gold mineralisation has also been observed mainly in ferruginous saprock • The structural controls at MICA are thought to be the reactivation of NNW striking likely deep-seated shears along a pre-existing axial planar fabric also associated with the synform on which both deposits sit.

Drill hole Information	• *A summary of all information material to the understanding of the exploration results including a tabulation of the following information for all Material drill holes:*
	  ○ *easting and northing of the drill hole collar*
	  ○ *elevation or RL (Reduced Level – elevation above sea level in metres) of the drill hole collar*
	  ○ *dip and azimuth of the hole*
	  ○ *down hole length and interception depth*
	  ○ *hole length.*
	• *If the exclusion of this information is justified on the basis that the*
		• All recent and historical drill collar locations and orientations are recorded in the MGA94Z51 grid and elevation relative to AHD.
		• Drill hole information from Mission and Cable drill programs were used to support the Mineral Resource estimate. The locations of drill samples, and the geological logs of these samples were used to build the geological model, and with the sample analyses, support the Mineral Resource estimate.

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
	information is not Material and this exclusion does not detract from the understanding of the report, the Competent Person should clearly explain why this is the case.	
Data aggregation methods	• *In reporting Exploration Results, weighting averaging techniques, maximum and/or minimum grade truncations (eg cutting of high grades) and cut-off grades are usually Material and should be stated.* • *Where aggregate intercepts incorporate short lengths of high grade results and longer lengths of low grade results, the procedure used for such aggregation should be stated and some typical examples of such aggregations should be shown in detail.* • *The assumptions used for any reporting of metal equivalent values should be clearly stated.*	• Exploration results are not reported here, with all drill holes used to support the Mineral Resource estimate. RAB samples are recorded in the drill hole database but were not used in the Mineral Resource estimate due to insufficient reliability of sampling methods.
Relationship between mineralisation widths and intercept lengths	• *These relationships are particularly important in the reporting of Exploration Results.* • *If the geometry of the mineralisation with respect to the drill hole angle is known, its nature should be reported.* • *If it is not known and only the down hole lengths are reported, there should be a clear statement to this effect (eg 'down hole length, true width not known').*	• All reported down-hole intersections are documented as estimated true widths based on the current interpretations and measurements made in Vulcan software. • Drilling is oriented as close as possible to orthogonal to the orientation of the mineralised zone.
Diagrams	• *Appropriate maps and sections (with scales) and tabulations of intercepts should be included for any significant discovery being reported These should include, but not be limited to a plan view of drill hole collar locations and appropriate sectional views.*	• Plan view representing Mission and Cable shown below, with lodes (translucent), drill traces and the block model at a 0.5g/t cut off: 

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
		• Oblique View (looking East) representing Mission shown below, with lodes (translucent), drill traces and the block model at a 0.5g/t cut off:  • Sectional View representing Mission shown below, with lodes (translucent), drill traces and the block model at a 0.5g/t cut off:  • Oblique View (looking East) representing Cable shown below, with lodes (translucent), drill traces and the block model at a 0.5g/t cut off:

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
		 • Sectional View representing Mission shown below, with lodes (translucent), drill traces and the block model at a 0.5g/t cut off: 
Balanced reporting	• *Where comprehensive reporting of all Exploration Results is not practicable, representative reporting of both low and high grades and/or widths should be practiced avoiding misleading reporting of Exploration Results.*	• Exploration results are not reported here, with all drill holes used to support the Mineral Resource estimate.

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
Other substantive exploration data	• *Other exploration data, if meaningful and material, should be reported including (but not limited to): geological observations; geophysical survey results; geochemical survey results; bulk samples – size and method of treatment; metallurgical test results; bulk density, groundwater, geotechnical and rock characteristics; potential deleterious or contaminating substances.*	• No other exploration data that may have been collected is considered material to this announcement
Further work	• *The nature and scale of planned further work (eg tests for lateral extensions or depth extensions or large-scale step-out drilling).* • *Diagrams clearly highlighting the areas of possible extensions, including the main geological interpretations and future drilling areas, provided this information is not commercially sensitive.*	• Red 5 will continue drilling and resource modelling studies, including metallurgy, geotechnical studies. In addition, Red 5 will complete other studies appropriate for the future development of the Mission and Cable deposits. • No diagrams have been included in this report to show the proposed drilling plans for extensions to the Mission and Cable resource, since the drill density is currently sufficient to commence preliminary scoping studies

Section 3 Estimation and Reporting of Mineral Resources

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

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
Database integrity	• *Measures taken to ensure that data has not been corrupted by, for example, transcription or keying errors, between its initial collection and its use for Mineral Resource estimation purposes.* • *Data validation procedures used.*	• Data is entered directly into the data capture system in the field and reviewed by a geologist before being imported to the main database. Geological Logging at Mission and Cable is collected by geologists and entered directly into an Acquire Database on a laptop computer. Logging is regularly checked by a senior company geologist to ensure the veracity and consistency of the data. • Logs cannot be finalised if key fields are missing, nor can codes not existing in the library be entered, ensuring continuity of data, and reducing data entry and transcription errors. • Once in the main database, only the database administrators can edit or change data, and all changes are logged by the system. • The historical drilling data is planned to be imported into acQuire after being provided to Red 5 limited in CSV format. • Records show that historical logging data was collected on paper logging sheets, hand entered into electronic spreadsheets and

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
		validated against expected codes. Assay information in electronic form from the laboratories was merged with the sample interval data based on sample numbers.
Site visits	• *Comment on any site visits undertaken by the Competent Person and the outcome of those visits.* • *If no site visits have been undertaken indicate why this is the case.*	• The Competent Person(s) (CP) are based on site at Darlot and are familiar with the geological setting of the deposit, sampling protocols, quality control and quality assurance (QA/QC) of sample data, resource modelling procedures, current site procedures and policies, and are confident that all data collected is verifiable and has been collected in line with industry best practices to support a Mineral Resource Estimate. • Site visits were carried out in the past by various CP's who did not identify any significant data quality issues.
Geological interpretation	• *Confidence in (or conversely, the uncertainty of) the geological interpretation of the mineral deposit.* • *Nature of the data used and of any assumptions made.* • *The effect, if any, of alternative interpretations on Mineral Resource estimation.* • *The use of geology in guiding and controlling Mineral Resource estimation.* • *The factors affecting continuity both of grade and geology.*	• The Mission and Cable (MICA) lodes are part of an Archean hydrothermal fault-vein deposit hosted in the main by sheared (magnetic) fractionated dolerite and felsic volcanic units with similarities to the Mount Pickering dolerite sill (The Darlot-Centenary deposits host). The Mission lodes strike north south and dip relatively steeply to the west on the interpreted eastern limb of a synform, with a few shallower linking structures also dipping west. The Cable lodes include several NNW striking and steeply dipping westerly mineralised shears with several shallower SSE dipping linking structures and six flattish supergene lodes, which sit on the western limb of the same synform. The gold mineralisation is associated with a series of sub-metre to metre scale wide laminated quartz veins which crosscut the shear planes with silica-sericite-chlorite-epidote-pyrrhotite+/-pyrite altered margins of varying alteration intensity. Pyrite and pyrrhotite are rarely observed above 5%. Some remobilized gold mineralisation has also been observed mainly in ferruginous saprock. • The structural controls at Mission and Cable are thought to be the reactivation of NNW striking likely deep-seated shears along a pre-existing axial planar fabric also associated with the synform on which both deposits sit. • The sample data for the Mission and Cable includes diamond drill (DD) core and reverse circulation (RC). A default grade of 0.005g/t

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
		was assigned where the gold grade was absent, and void intercepts were not assigned a grade at all. The interpretations supporting the geological models are predominantly based upon mapping, drill hole samples and the current geological understanding of the Mission and Cable lodes. • All geological interpretations for Mission and Cable are prepared in MGA94 Zone 51 grid space and are not transformed. • The Mission and Cable Deposits are sub-divided into twenty-two (22) and thirty-three (33) mineralised domains respectively based on geology, weathering, and structure, with all lodes dipping steeply to sub-vertically to the with little to no supergene enrichment observed. The Oxide zone lodes are assumed to be weathered analogues of the main lode which are exhibiting a primary trend like the fresh rock lodes. Those domains with similar characteristics were grouped geo-statistically. Some supergene mineralisation has been modelled at Cable. • The site geologists prepared the interpretations of the mineralised lodes within these domains; with 55 individual lode wireframes produced. • The grade in the Mission and Cable deposits is controlled mainly by structure, and to a lesser extent by lithology and weathering. No sub-domaining by the latter was considered necessary.
Dimensions	• *The extent and variability of the Mineral Resource expressed as length (along strike or otherwise), plan width, and depth below surface to the upper and lower limits of the Mineral Resource.*	• The Mission deposit has an overall strike length of about 600 m and a width of about 50 m and extends from the natural surface to a depth of about 170 m. • The Cable deposit has an overall strike length of about 840 m and a width of about 500 m and extends from the natural surface to a depth of about 340 m.
Estimation and modelling techniques	• *The nature and appropriateness of the estimation technique(s) applied and key assumptions, including treatment of extreme grade values, domaining, interpolation parameters and maximum distance of extrapolation from data points. If a computer assisted estimation method was chosen include a description of computer software and parameters used.* • *The availability of check estimates, previous estimates and/or mine*	• As previously noted, the Mission and Cable Mineral Resource estimate have been divided twenty-two (22) and thirty-three (33) mineralised domains respectively domains for the purpose of resource estimation. The models were constructed with manual wireframing in Leapfrog software. • The 55 wireframes mentioned above were imported directly into Vulcan for grade estimation and resource reporting.

<table>
<tr><th>Criteria</th><th>JORC Code explanation</th><th>Commentary</th></tr>
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production records and whether the Mineral Resource estimate takes appropriate account of such data.

The assumptions made regarding recovery of by-products.
Estimation of deleterious elements or other non-grade variables of economic significance (eg sulphur for acid mine drainage characterisation).
In the case of block model interpolation, the block size in relation to the average sample spacing and the search employed.
Any assumptions behind modelling of selective mining units.
Any assumptions about correlation between variables.
Description of how the geological interpretation was used to control the resource estimates.
Discussion of basis for using or not using grade cutting or capping.
The process of validation, the checking process used, the comparison of model data to drill hole data, and use of reconciliation data if available.

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Vulcan was used for block modelling, grade interpolation, and Mineral Resource classification and reporting. Snowden Supervisor was used for geostatistical analyses. The Au domain interpretations were based upon both geology and grade.
All Mission and Cable lodes were estimated in 3D space.
No significant amounts of deleterious elements have historically been encountered or estimated in the Mission and Cable deposits, and hence have never been considered for estimation in the Mineral Resource. Neither Pyrite nor pyrrhotite occur in significant enough quantities to be considered for acid mine drainage (AMD) considerations.
The Mission and Cable lodes extend from regolith into fresh rock in this Mineral Resource Estimate.
All lodes were sub-celled to 1x1x1m block sizes with a nominal parent cell size of 16x16x8m (5x5x5m for estimations). Typical drill spacing at Mission and Cable ranges up to 60 x 60 m and is reduced to around 10 x 10 m in the parts. The table below summarizes the search parameters used.

<table>
<tr><th>Control</th><th>Parameter</th><th colspan="3">Search pass</th></tr>
<tr><th></th><th></th><th>1</th><th>2</th><th>3</th></tr>
<tr><td>Mission and Cable (m)
(All Lodes)</td><td>Major
Semi-major
Minor</td><td>2
2
1</td><td>30
30
10</td><td>80
80
20</td></tr>
<tr><td>Number of samples</td><td>Minimum
Maximum</td><td>1
2</td><td>6
12</td><td>1
12</td></tr>
</table>

All gold grades were estimated using Ordinary Kriging (OK) and Inverse Distance (ID2) methods, The Indicated and some Inferred resource blocks were assigned the OK estimated grades based on validations and sample quantities, while the ID estimated grades were applied to mainly to the Inferred blocks where sample quantities were usually supported by less than 5 holes.
Samples were composited to 1 m intervals.
A variety of top cuts were applied to the composites of up to 30g/t; dependent on the statistics for each domain. This was based on

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Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
		assessment of outliers and histogram skewness. • Mission and Cable deposits are primarily a gold deposit and other elements have not been considered for analysis. • The estimates were validated in three ways, by on-screen visual assessments, declustered sample mean grades vs. block mean grades for each domain and swath plots.
Moisture	• *Whether the tonnages are estimated on a dry basis or with natural moisture, and the method of determination of the moisture content.*	• Tonnages are estimated on a dry basis
Cut-off parameters	• *The basis of the adopted cut-off grade(s) or quality parameters applied.*	• All geological interpretations were completed by site geologists based on both grade and lithology, and an approximate lower cut-off of around 0.3g/t.
Mining factors or assumptions	• *Assumptions made regarding possible mining methods, minimum mining dimensions and internal (or, if applicable, external) mining dilution. It is always necessary as part of the process of determining reasonable prospects for eventual economic extraction to consider potential mining methods, but the assumptions made regarding mining methods and parameters when estimating Mineral Resources may not always be rigorous. Where this is the case, this should be reported with an explanation of the basis of the mining assumptions made.*	• Domains were modelled to a minimum 1 m plan width.
Metallurgical factors or assumptions	• *The basis for assumptions or predictions regarding metallurgical amenability. It is always necessary as part of the process of determining reasonable prospects for eventual economic extraction to consider potential metallurgical methods, but the assumptions regarding metallurgical treatment processes and parameters made when reporting Mineral Resources may not always be rigorous. Where this is the case, this should be reported with an explanation of the basis of the metallurgical assumptions made.*	• The competent person is not aware of any metallurgical test work that has been carried out on either of the Mission or Cable deposits.
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*	• Mission and Cable deposits are located on a granted exploration lease. The CP is unaware of any studies relating to environmental impacts of a potential mining and processing operation in the location. There are numerous mining and processing operations with 50km of the site and thus environmental impacts should be manageable.

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
	these potential environmental impacts should be reported. Where these aspects have not been considered this should be reported with an explanation of the environmental assumptions made.	
Bulk density	• *Whether assumed or determined. If assumed, the basis for the assumptions. If determined, the method used, whether wet or dry, the frequency of the measurements, the nature, size and representativeness of the samples.* • *The bulk density for bulk material must have been measured by methods that adequately account for void spaces (vugs, porosity, etc), moisture and differences between rock and alteration zones within the deposit.* • *Discuss assumptions for bulk density estimates used in the evaluation process of the different materials.*	• For Cable a dry (in situ) bulk density of 2.7 t/m3 has been used for all lithologies for fresh rock, with 2.5 t/m3 used for transition, and 2.2 t/m3 used for the oxide and 1.8 t/m3 for the transported. • For Mission a dry (in situ) bulk density of 2.78 t/m3 has been used for all lithologies for fresh rock, with 2.37 t/m3 used for transition, and 1.79 t/m3 used for the oxide and 1.8 t/m3 for the transported. • Red5 carried out some bulk density test work from the 2020/21 drilling campaign and the density figures above are based on this data and are like other projects in the area, and the CP is comfortable that they are sufficient to support an Indicated and Inferred Resource.
Classification	• *The basis for the classification of the Mineral Resources into varying confidence categories.* • *Whether appropriate account has been taken of all relevant factors (ie relative confidence in tonnage/grade estimations, reliability of input data, confidence in continuity of geology and metal values, quality, quantity and distribution of the data).* • *Whether the result appropriately reflects the Competent Person's view of the deposit.*	• The Mineral Resource is classified as Indicated and Inferred. • The geological evidence for mineralisation occurrence and continuity was observed in the drill samples. For classification Indicated a drill spacing of <=25 x 25 m was required, for classification of Inferred; <= 60 x 60 m was required. Any blocks outside these parameters were unclassified. Drill sampling and analytical techniques for DD and RC drilling are well documented by Red 5 Limited and by previous operators, as well as rigorous QAQC protocols and documentation to support an Indicated Resource Classification where geological confidence allows. • The classification of the Mineral Resource considered the geological understanding of the deposit, quality of the samples, quality and quantity of density data, drill hole spacing, and the quality of the block grade estimates. Geological understanding and quality of samples is sufficient to assume geological and grade continuity in the Measured and Indicated volumes. • All relevant factors have been considered when determining the resource classification for Mission and Cable deposits, and the results are deemed by the CP to be fair and relevant.
Audits or reviews	• *The results of any audits or reviews of Mineral Resource estimates.*	• The Mineral Resource Estimate was peer reviewed internally by Red 5 limited Senior Geologists.

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
Discussion of relative accuracy/ confidence	• *Where appropriate a statement of the relative accuracy and confidence level in the Mineral Resource estimate using an approach or procedure deemed appropriate by the Competent Person. For example, the application of statistical or geostatistical procedures to quantify the relative accuracy of the resource within stated confidence limits, or, if such an approach is not deemed appropriate, a qualitative discussion of the factors that could affect the relative accuracy and confidence of the estimate.* • *The statement should specify whether it relates to global or local estimates, and, if local, state the relevant tonnages, which should be relevant to technical and economic evaluation. Documentation should include assumptions made and the procedures used.* • *These statements of relative accuracy and confidence of the estimate should be compared with production data, where available.*	• The Mineral Resource estimate is considered a global resource for both Indicated and Inferred Resource estimations. • No volumetric depletions were required for the Mission and Cable deposits, as no significant workings are known to exist.

JORC Code, 2012 Edition – Table 1 for the St George Resource (part of the Darlot Deposit)

Section 1 Sampling Techniques and Data

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

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
Sampling techniques	• *Nature and quality of sampling (eg cut channels, random chips, or specific specialised industry standard measurement tools appropriate to the minerals under investigation, such as down hole gamma sondes, or handheld XRF instruments, etc). These examples should not be taken as limiting the broad meaning of sampling.* • *Include reference to measures taken to ensure sample representivity and the appropriate calibration of any measurement tools or systems used.* • *Aspects of the determination of mineralisation that are Material to the Public Report.* • *In cases where 'industry standard' work has been done this would be relatively simple (eg 'reverse circulation drilling was used to obtain 1 m samples from which 3 kg was pulverised to produce a 30 g charge for fire assay'). In other cases more explanation may be required, such as where there is coarse gold that has inherent sampling problems. Unusual commodities or mineralisation types (eg submarine nodules) may warrant disclosure of detailed information.*	• Reverse circulation (RC) and RC with diamond tails (RCD) drilling provided pulverized chips and (generally) competent lengths of core samples. Drill hole data supporting the Mineral Resource contains 469 holes for a total sample length of 50,286.34 m. • A total 2 Diamond Drill holes for 495.6m, 49 RCD holes for 20,990.24 m (RC collars with DD tails), and 129 RC holes for 11,514.5 m, and 289 RC Grade control holes for 17, 286m support the St George Mineral Resource. • RC samples of 1 m drill length were passed through a rig mounted cyclone and collected in large plastic bags positioned beneath the cyclone. The action of the cyclone adequately homogenizes the sample collected in the bag. Representative 3 kg samples were collected in calico bags for dispatch to the analytical laboratory. • Diamond core is predominantly NQ2 was cleaned, laid out, measured and logged in its entirety. Core is marked up with a maximum core length of 1 m, depending on core size. Some core is whole sampled (full core collection) when necessary, but most core is half cut core. Digital photographs are taken and stored for reference purposes. Where possible core is cut in half with one half only being submitted for analysis at the Laboratory, with the other half is stored in the core farm for reference.
Drilling techniques	• *Drill type (eg core, reverse circulation, open-hole hammer, rotary air blast, auger, Bangka, sonic, etc) and details (eg core diameter, triple or standard tube, depth of diamond tails, face-sampling bit or other type, whether core is oriented and if so, by what method, etc).*	• The sample data for the St George area includes diamond drill holes, reverse circulation holes with diamond core tails (RCD), and reverse circulation only drill holes (RC). The data was collected during 1992 to 1999 and 2013, 2015, 2018 and in 2021. • Surface DDH is generally NQ2 or HQ,

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
Drill sample recovery	• *Method of recording and assessing core and chip sample recoveries and results assessed.* • *Measures taken to maximise sample recovery and ensure representative nature of the samples.* • *Whether a relationship exists between sample recovery and grade and whether sample bias may have occurred due to preferential loss/gain of fine/coarse material.*	• Drill sample recoveries are recorded for each sample number and stored in the Acquire database. Diamond core samples were geotechnically logged and sample recoveries calculated. Most drill samples penetrating mineralisation are diamond core with RC closer to the topographic surface, and weights of RC samples are not recorded. Visual checks by the supervising geologist assessed RC sample recovery on the run. • Diamond drilling and open pit grade control drilling typically provide close to 100% sample recovery, and where core loss occurs, it is recorded. Pre-1995 drilling did not utilise core blocks making estimation of core recovery prior to that point in time difficult. • Core recovery factors for core drilling are generally very high typically in excess of 95% recovery. Some loss occurs locally when drilling through fault/shear zones. • Where possible, RC percussion samples are recovered from the RC drill rig through the cyclone splitter, providing a 2-4 kg sample, which is submitted for assay. • Periodic reviews of early drilling assay results and bias may be done from time to time where required on historical prospects where new drilling is done. Q-Q Plots of the re-drills and original holes are correlated and any bias (positive / negative) identified. This is utilised in any future interpretations and modelling. • The supervising geologist monitored the diamond core recoveries and discussed any shortcoming with the driller.
Logging	• *Whether core and chip samples have been geologically and geotechnically logged to a level of detail to support appropriate Mineral Resource estimation, mining studies and metallurgical studies.* • *Whether logging is qualitative or quantitative in nature. Core (or costean, channel, etc) photography.* • *The total length and percentage of the relevant intersections logged.*	• A geologist was present at all times during drilling and sampling. Geological logging protocols at the time of drilling were followed to ensure consistency in drill logs between the geological staff. All completed drill hole logs are re-checked, and peer reviewed by the site senior geologists prior to modelling. • RC chips were logged for weathering, lithologies, mineralogy, colour and grainsize. RC chip trays (with chips) were infrequently photographed. • Diamond core were logged for lithology, structure, stratigraphy, mineralisation, alteration, geophysical (magnetic properties) and geochemical properties (multi-element assays) and physical measurements (rock hardness, geotechnical RQD's, density, acid

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
		rock drainage (ARD)). • The full sample lengths were logged. Core was photographed (mostly wet).

Sub-sampling techniques and sample preparation	• *If core, whether cut or sawn and whether quarter, half or all core taken.*
	• *If non-core, whether riffled, tube sampled, rotary split, etc and whether sampled wet or dry.*
	• *For all sample types, the nature, quality and appropriateness of the sample preparation technique.*
	• *Quality control procedures adopted for all sub-sampling stages to maximise representivity of samples.*
	• *Measures taken to ensure that the sampling is representative of the in situ material collected, including for instance results for field duplicate/second-half sampling.*
	• *Whether sample sizes are appropriate to the grain size of the material being sampled.*
		• DDH core sample lengths can be variable in a mineralized zone, though usually no larger than one-metre. This enables the capture of assay data for narrow structures and localized grade variations.
		• Grade control drill holes are sampled as whole core. DDH samples are taken according to a cut sheet compiled by the geologist. Half or full core samples are bagged in pre-numbered calico bags and submitted with a sample submission form.
		• DDH core is cut by a Geotech field assistant.
		• RC drilling is logged and sampled on one-metre intervals using similar codes to DDH core.
		• The sampling protocols for both DD and RC are considered appropriate for the style of mineralisation.
		• A summary of the sample preparation process is as below:
		  ○ Oven dried at 105ºC.
		  ○ Jaw crushed to -12 mm.
		  ○ If sample >3kg, Boyd crusher to 3 mm, and riffle split to <3kg.
		  ○ Pulverised in LM5.
		  ○ 250-300 g pulp sample taken.
		  ○ Remainder of pulp returned to calico sample bag.
		• Samples for Photon Assay are dried and crushed to nominal -3mm and ~500g linear split into photon assay jar for analysis. All excess sample retained.
		• Quality Control (QC) samples are inserted at a rate of 1 in 20. All standards used are Certified Reference Materials (CRM). The insertion of blanks is under the control of the geologist and CRMs are usually inserted one per batch.
		• Sample sizes are considered appropriate to the grain size of the material being sampled.

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
		• Since 2021 Red 5 has submitted samples to MinAnalytical (now ALS) for Photon assaying which is currently becoming industry wide standard for Archean lode gold systems
Quality of assay data and laboratory tests	• *The nature, quality and appropriateness of the assaying and laboratory procedures used and whether the technique is considered partial or total.* • *For geophysical tools, spectrometers, handheld XRF instruments, etc, the parameters used in determining the analysis including instrument make and model, reading times, calibrations factors applied and their derivation, etc.* • *Nature of quality control procedures adopted (eg standards, blanks, duplicates, external laboratory checks) and whether acceptable levels of accuracy (ie lack of bias) and precision have been established.*	• Primary assaying of DDH and RC has been undertaken by ALS Kalgoorlie and Minanalytical. Documentation regarding more historical holes and their sample analyses are not well documented. Analysis is by 50g fire assay (FA) with Atomic Absorption Spectrometer (AAS) finish to 0.01 g/t detection limit. Given the occurrence of coarse gold, Screen Fire Assays (SFA) checks are undertaken periodically. • The processes are considered total. • Previous operators employed a comprehensive QA/QC regime with CRMs, blanks, quartz flush checks and grind checks routinely monitored. Coarse duplicates from crush residue, and pulp duplicates from pulp residues were regularly monitored to test the quality of sub sampling stages. Results are documented on a quarterly basis, with any failures or irregularities investigated and actions taken to correct the issue. Regular communications were had with ALS. • Acceptable levels of accuracy and precision were established prior to accepting the sample data as support for the Mineral Resource estimate. • The QAQC procedures established and the results received show acceptable levels of accuracy and precision.
Verification of sampling and assaying	• *The verification of significant intersections by either independent or alternative company personnel.* • *The use of twinned holes.* • *Documentation of primary data, data entry procedures, data verification, data storage (physical and electronic) protocols.* • *Discuss any adjustment to assay data.*	• St George is a mature deposit within Darlot mining operations, and intersections with significant Au grade are not unknown. Visible Au is occasionally observed. If core samples with significant intersections are logged, then alternative geological personnel are likely to review and confirm the results. • No twin drilling has occurred at St George. • All data at Darlot is stored in an SQL relational database format using acQuire software. acQuire enables definition of tasks, permission management and database integrity. The SQL Server database is configured for optimal validation through constraints, library tables and triggers. Data that fails these rules on import is rejected and not ranked as a priority to be used for exports or any data applications.

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
		• All exploration data control is managed centrally, from drill-hole planning to final assay, survey and geological capture. The majority of logging data (lithology, alteration, and structural characteristics of core and percussion chips) is captured directly either by manual or to customised digital logging tools with stringent validation and data entry constraints. Geologists load data in the acquire database where initial validation of the data occurs. The data are uploaded into the database by the geologist after which ranking of the data happen based on multiple QAQC and validation rules. • All assay data is uploaded into the database in a text format known as a sif. These files include detailed information about the batch, methods, units, detection limits and elements assayed. The file also includes all QC data in the sequence of analysis. The assay data is stored in a flattened format to ensure all required information is stored for each sample, and that multiple assay results are stored for each sample. • Data validation is controlled via rules, library tables and triggers. Once all data for a drill-hole have been entered into the database, the geologist responsible for the drilling program validates each drill-hole. A standard validation trigger in the acquire database run queries against the data, which includes checks for; incorrect collar locations, testing for overlapping, missing or incorrect down-hole surveys, and incorrect collar location. • A digital certified assay certificate in Adobe PDF format is backed up on the Darlot server on a regular schedule. A copy of the database also resides on the Red 5 back-up server in Perth. • The database is secure, and password protected by the Database Administrator to prevent accidental or malicious adjustment to data. • No adjustments are made to the data.
Location of data points	• *Accuracy and quality of surveys used to locate drill holes (collar and down-hole surveys), trenches, mine workings and other locations used in Mineral Resource estimation.* • *Specification of the grid system used.* • *Quality and adequacy of topographic control.*	• Collars are marked out pre and post drilling by licensed surveyors. Surface collars were surveyed using Differential Global Positioning System (DGPS). All recent DDH holes were surveyed down the hole by single shot down hole camera and Reflex non-magnetic multi shot gyro survey. Down hole surveys are routinely undertaken by the drilling contractor. Due to the relatively short depths of RC drilling (<100m) these holes are generally not surveyed. When RC is used as

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
		pre-collars to DDH tails, these are then surveyed using standard down hole survey methods, typically a Gyro at 30m intervals. • Drill hole collars at St George are all located respective to the UTM MGA94-Zone51 grid and are also transformed into the local Darlot Mine Grid (DMG). • The St George Mineral Resource is exposed at surface in the South East and dips/plunges gently to the North West. The natural topographic surface is flat with minor undulations. The control on these topographies and voids is considered adequate, despite some narrow artisanal workings which are unlikely to materially affect the volumes reported.
Data spacing and distribution	• *Data spacing for reporting of Exploration Results.* • *Whether the data spacing and distribution is sufficient to establish the degree of geological and grade continuity appropriate for the Mineral Resource and Ore Reserve estimation procedure(s) and classifications applied.* • *Whether sample compositing has been applied.*	• Drill hole spacing at St George ranges from 10 m(gN) by 10 m (gE) to 60 m(gN) by 60 m (gE) • The Competent Person considers the data spacing to be sufficient to establish the degree of geological and grade continuity appropriate for the Mineral Resource classification categories adopted for St George. • Samples were not composited prior to dispatch for analyses. • Previous operators did composite RC samples of up to 4m in length which were then re-assayed at 1 m intervals given anomalous results.
Orientation of data in relation to geological structure	• *Whether the orientation of sampling achieves unbiased sampling of possible structures and the extent to which this is known, considering the deposit type.* • *If the relationship between the drilling orientation and the orientation of key mineralised structures is considered to have introduced a sampling bias, this should be assessed and reported if material.*	• St George was drilled by a combination of all surface holes. The surface holes were orientated to penetrate the host unit as orthogonally as possible. • Resultant sampling bias is usually retained in the drill database and any potential impact upon the Mineral Resource was not assessed. The Competent Person does not believe any potential impacts to be material in terms of grade interpolation.
Sample security	• *The measures taken to ensure sample security.*	• Darlot is a remote secured site and the number of outside visitors is small. The deposit is known to contain visible gold, and this renders the core susceptible to theft, however the risk of sample tampering is considered low. • Darlot Mining Company organise transport companies to pick up bagged samples from a secured locality at the mine site. These are then transported to the laboratory facility for further preparation and

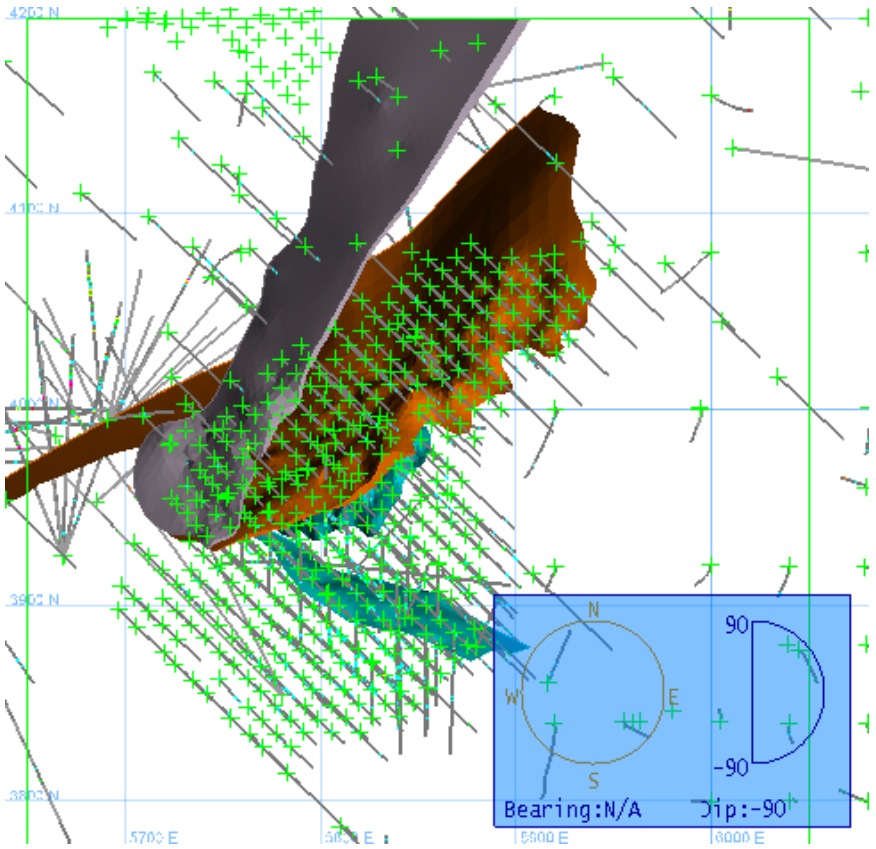
Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
		assaying. All samples received by the laboratory are physically checked against the despatch order and Darlot is notified of any discrepancies prior to sample preparation commencing. No Red 5 personnel are involved in the preparation or analysis process.
Audits or reviews	• *The results of any audits or reviews of sampling techniques and data.*	• A series of written standard procedures exists for sampling and core cutting at Darlot. Periodic routine visits to drill rigs and the core farm are carried out by project geologists and Senior Geologists / Superintendents to review core logging and sampling practices.

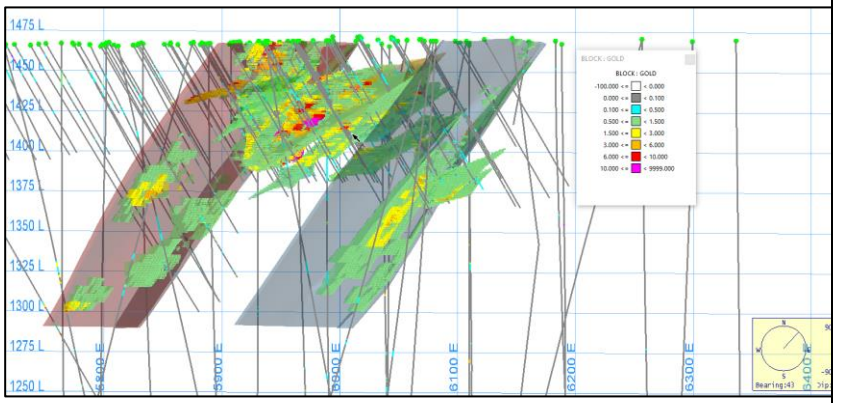
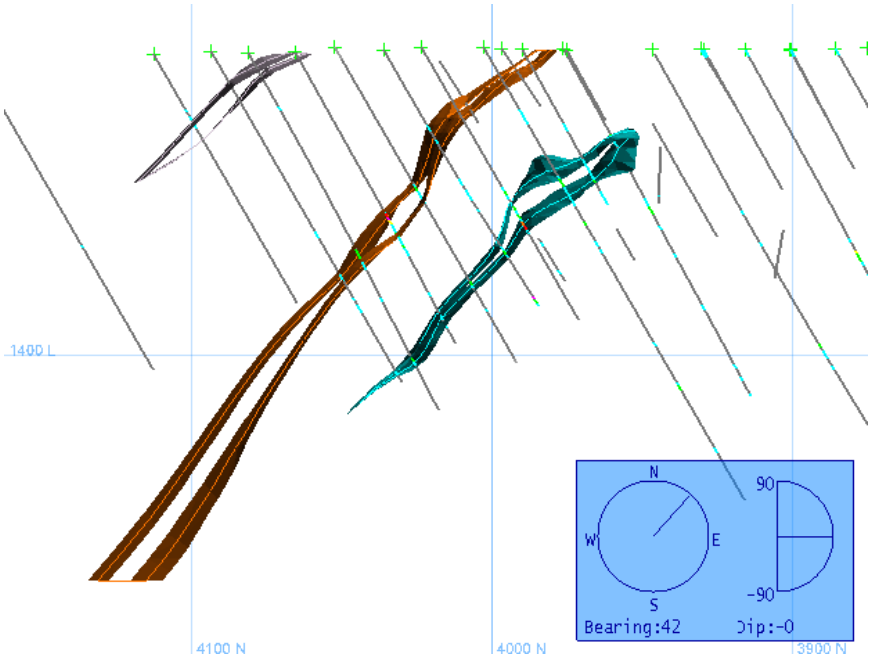
Section 2 Reporting of Exploration Results

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

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
Mineral tenement and land tenure status	• *Type, reference name/number, location and ownership including agreements or material issues with third parties such as joint ventures, partnerships, overriding royalties, native title interests, historical sites, wilderness or national park and environmental settings.* • *The security of the tenure held at the time of reporting along with any known impediments to obtaining a licence to operate in the area.*	• St George is covered by one mining lease, M37/155 and held by Darlot Mining Company Limited. This lease covers 1,000Ha and was granted on 18/7/1988, renewed 17/7/2009 and to be renewed on 17/7/2030. Current rental has been paid and minimum annual expenditure has been met. There are no Joint Ventures over the tenure and no native title claims. There are no other agreements in place apart from a 2.5% royalty for all gold sold, payable to the Government of Western Australia.
Exploration done by other parties	• *Acknowledgment and appraisal of exploration by other parties.*	• St George is part of the Darlot Gold Mine, which has a long history of gold mining and exploration. Alluvial gold was first mined in the area in 1894 with a consequent gold rush between 1895 and 1913. Total gold production from this time is unknown. Limited gold production occurred between 1935 and 1980. • Modern exploration of Darlot commenced in the period in the 1970's, with intensive exploration by Sundowner Minerals NL during 1986 to 1988. Darlot open pit mining commenced in 1988, and Sundowner was acquired by Plutonic Resources in 1992, who continued open cut mining through to 1995. Underground mining commenced in 1995 and has continued to the present day. • A total of 469 holes for a total sample length of 50,286 m support the resource, including 2 Diamond Drill holes for 495.6m, 49 RCD holes for 20,990.24 m (RC collars with DD tails), and 129 RC holes for 11,514.5 m, and 289 RC Grade control holes for 17, 286m support the St George Mineral Resource, mostly drilled since modern exploration commenced in 1988. • St George has not been mined at all to date, except for historical artisanal workings.
Geology	• *Deposit type, geological setting and style of mineralisation.*	• The Darlot lodes are part of an Archean hydrothermal fault-vein deposit with many similar characteristics with other deposits within the Yilgarn Craton, namely host rock type and nature of hydrothermal alteration; however, it is atypical in being relatively flat-lying rather than steeply dipping. Felsic porphyries and lamprophyre intrusions

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
		are encountered throughout the deposit. The major host for gold mineralisation is the Mount Pickering Dolerite. • In the St George area, the mineralisation crosses lithological boundaries and is present in the mixed basalt, dolerite and felsic porphyry (MD and FAP) domains. • The St George gold mineralisation is located about the Oval and Burswood Faults and is associated with quartz veins and alteration haloes controlled by major D2 and D3 structures, secondary splays and cross-linking structures such as the enechelon tension gash arrays as a result of oblique reverse movement on the faults stated above.
Drill hole Information	• *A summary of all information material to the understanding of the exploration results including a tabulation of the following information for all Material drill holes:* ○ *easting and northing of the drill hole collar* ○ *elevation or RL (Reduced Level – elevation above sea level in metres) of the drill hole collar* ○ *dip and azimuth of the hole* ○ *down hole length and interception depth* ○ *hole length.* • *If the exclusion of this information is justified on the basis that the information is not Material and this exclusion does not detract from the understanding of the report, the Competent Person should clearly explain why this is the case.*	• Drill hole information from Darlot drill programs were used to support the Mineral Resource estimate. The locations of drill samples, and the geological logs of these samples were used to build the geological model, and with the sample analyses, support the Mineral Resource estimate.
Data aggregation methods	• *In reporting Exploration Results, weighting averaging techniques, maximum and/or minimum grade truncations (eg cutting of high grades) and cut-off grades are usually Material and should be stated.* • *Where aggregate intercepts incorporate short lengths of high grade results and longer lengths of low grade results, the procedure used for such aggregation should be stated and some typical examples of such aggregations should be shown in detail.* • *The assumptions used for any reporting of metal equivalent values should be clearly stated.*	• Exploration results are not reported here, with all drill holes used to support the Mineral Resource estimate. RAB samples are recorded in the drill hole database but were not used in the Mineral Resource estimate due to insufficient reliability of sampling methods.
Relationship between mineralisation	• *These relationships are particularly important in the reporting of Exploration Results.* • *If the geometry of the mineralisation with respect to the drill hole*	• From the diamond drilling, mineralisation appears to be dipping approximately 30º to the north west. Drillholes are angled to drill as

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
widths and intercept lengths	*angle is known, its nature should be reported.* • *If it is not known and only the down hole lengths are reported, there should be a clear statement to this effect (eg 'down hole length, true width not known').*	close to perpendicular to mineralisation as possible. • Intercepts reported are downhole length, and true width can generally be calculated because the dip of the lode is known.
Diagrams	• *Appropriate maps and sections (with scales) and tabulations of intercepts should be included for any significant discovery being reported These should include, but not be limited to a plan view of drill hole collar locations and appropriate sectional views.*	• Plan view representing the St George (Darlot Gold Mine) shown below, with St George lodes and drill traces:  • Sectional View representing the St George (Darlot Gold Mine) shown

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
		below, with St George lodes (translucent), drill traces:  

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
		• Location plan showing major structures and open pit deposit locations with respect to the Darlot Pit. 
Balanced reporting	• *Where comprehensive reporting of all Exploration Results is not practicable, representative reporting of both low and high grades and/or widths should be practiced to avoid misleading reporting of Exploration Results.*	• Exploration results are not reported here, with all drill holes used to support the Mineral Resource estimate.
Other substantive exploration data	• *Other exploration data, if meaningful and material, should be reported including (but not limited to): geological observations; geophysical survey 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.*	• St George is part of the Darlot Gold Mine, and the interpretation is based largely on the Centenary style mineralisation that is also in part associated with the Oval and Burswood Faults, with minimal supergene enrichment. • The Competent Person is not aware of any Metallurgical test work being carried out on St George. • Bulk density test work is discussed in Section 3 of this table.
Further work	• *The nature and scale of planned further work (eg tests for lateral extensions or depth extensions or large-scale step-out drilling).* • *Diagrams clearly highlighting the areas of possible extensions, including the main geological interpretations and future drilling areas, provided this information is not commercially sensitive.*	• St George Mineral Resource has not been mined due to unfavorable economics in the past, however an economic review is still to be completed. • The St George lodes are largely closed off in all directions, apart from SE where the lodes are exposed on surface. Structural repetition of

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
		the St George lodes along the Oval/Burswood corridor trend warrants future investigations.

Section 3 Estimation and Reporting of Mineral Resources

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

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

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
		mineralisation and hence has similar characteristics. The veracity of the estimate considering the above is believed to be fair despite no previous mining data. A Whittle pit shell was derived around the 20x20 m drilling data back in 2013, however was deemed uneconomic at the time. • The sample data for the St George includes reverse circulation (RC) with DD tail and RC only. Some holes were excluded due to erroneous collar and down-hole surveys and a default grade of 0.005g/t was assigned where the gold grade was absent. The interpretations supporting the geological models are predominantly based upon drill hole samples and current geological understandings of the St George lodes. • All geological interpretations for St George are prepared in Darlot mine grid space and are not transformed. • The St George South Deposit is sub-divided into six (6) mineralised domains based on geology and structure, with all lodes plunging gently at around 30º to the Northwest, with the bounding Oval and Burswood Faults dipping at 50º NW with supergene enrichment observed. • The site geologists prepared the interpretations of the mineralised lodes within these domains; with 6 individual lode wireframes produced. • The grade in the St George deposit is controlled mainly by structure, and to a lesser extent by lithology and weathering. No sub-domaining by the latter was considered necessary.
Dimensions	• *The extent and variability of the Mineral Resource expressed as length (along strike or otherwise), plan width, and depth below surface to the upper and lower limits of the Mineral Resource.*	• The St George deposit has an overall strike length of about 600 m and a width of about 200 m and extends from the natural surface to a depth of about 125 m.
Estimation and modelling techniques	• *The nature and appropriateness of the estimation technique(s) applied and key assumptions, including treatment of extreme grade values, domaining, interpolation parameters and maximum distance of extrapolation from data points. If a computer assisted estimation method was chosen include a description of computer software and parameters used.* • *The availability of check estimates, previous estimates and/or mine*	• As previously noted, the Mineral Resource estimate has been divided into six (6) domains for the purpose of resource estimation. The model was constructed with manual wireframing in Leapfrog software. • The 6 wireframes mentioned above were imported directly into Vulcan for grade estimation and resource reporting. • Vulcan was used for block modelling, grade interpolation, and Mineral Resource classification and reporting. Snowden Supervisor was used

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production records and whether the Mineral Resource estimate takes appropriate account of such data.

The assumptions made regarding recovery of by-products.
Estimation of deleterious elements or other non-grade variables of economic significance (eg sulphur for acid mine drainage characterisation).
In the case of block model interpolation, the block size in relation to the average sample spacing and the search employed.
Any assumptions behind modelling of selective mining units.
Any assumptions about correlation between variables.
Description of how the geological interpretation was used to control the resource estimates.
Discussion of basis for using or not using grade cutting or capping.
The process of validation, the checking process used, the comparison of model data to drill hole data, and use of reconciliation data if available.

</td>
<td>
for geostatistical analyses. The Au domain interpretations were based upon both geology and grade.

All St George lodes were estimated in 3D space.
No significant amounts of deleterious elements have historically been encountered or estimated in the St George deposit, and hence have never been considered for estimation in the Mineral Resource. Pyrite does not occur in significant enough quantities to be considered for acid mine drainage (AMD) considerations.
The St George lodes extend from regolith into fresh rock in this Mineral Resource Estimate.
All lodes were sub-celled to 1.25x1.25x1.25m block sizes with a nominal parent cell size of 10x10x10m. Typical drill spacing at St George ranges up to 60 x 60 m and is reduced to around 10 x 10 m in grade control areas.
Search parameters, the table below summarizes the search parameters used.
<table>
<tr><th rowspan="2">Control</th><th rowspan="2">Parameter</th><th colspan="3">Search Pass</th></tr>
<tr><th>1</th><th>2</th><th>3</th></tr>
<tr><td rowspan="3">St George Search (m)</td><td>major</td><td>2</td><td>30</td><td>60</td></tr>
<tr><td>semi-major</td><td>2</td><td>30</td><td>60</td></tr>
<tr><td>minor</td><td>1</td><td>10</td><td>20</td></tr>
</table>

All gold grades were estimated using Ordinary Kriging (OK)
Samples were composited to 1 m intervals.
A variety of top cuts were applied to the composites of up to 22g/t, dependent on the statistics for each domain. This was based on assessment of outliers and histogram skewness.
High Yield thresholds were applied to some domains as required to moderate the influence of very high-grade samples within the domain.
St George is primarily a gold deposit and other elements have not been considered for analysis.
The estimates were validated in three ways, by on-screen visual assessments, declustered sample mean grades vs. block mean grades for each domain and swath plots.

</td>
</tr>
</table>

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
Moisture	• *Whether the tonnages are estimated on a dry basis or with natural moisture, and the method of determination of the moisture content.*	• Tonnages are estimated on a dry basis
Cut-off parameters	• *The basis of the adopted cut-off grade(s) or quality parameters applied.*	• All geological interpretations were completed by site geologists based on both grade and lithology, and an approximate lower cut-off of around 0.2g/t.
Mining factors or assumptions	• *Assumptions made regarding possible mining methods, minimum mining dimensions and internal (or, if applicable, external) mining dilution. It is always necessary as part of the process of determining reasonable prospects for eventual economic extraction to consider potential mining methods, but the assumptions made regarding mining methods and parameters when estimating Mineral Resources may not always be rigorous. Where this is the case, this should be reported with an explanation of the basis of the mining assumptions made.*	• Domains were modelled to a minimum 1 m plan width.
Metallurgical factors or assumptions	• *The basis for assumptions or predictions regarding metallurgical amenability. It is always necessary as part of the process of determining reasonable prospects for eventual economic extraction to consider potential metallurgical methods, but the assumptions regarding metallurgical treatment processes and parameters made when reporting Mineral Resources may not always be rigorous. Where this is the case, this should be reported with an explanation of the basis of the metallurgical assumptions made.*	• During the mining history of the Centenary lodes the mill at Darlot has generally achieved >93-95% recoveries with a significant portion of the gold also captured by a gravity circuit. St George mineralisation is an analogue of the Centenary mineralisation and is expected to have similar metallurgical characteristics. St George has not been mined to date. • The CP is not aware of any specific metallurgical test-work for these orebodies.
Environmental factors or assumptions	• *Assumptions made regarding possible waste and process residue disposal options. It is always necessary as part of the process of determining reasonable prospects for eventual economic extraction to consider the potential environmental impacts of the mining and processing operation. While at this stage the determination of potential environmental impacts, particularly for a greenfields project, may not always be well advanced, the status of early consideration of these potential environmental impacts should be reported. Where these aspects have not been considered this should be reported with an explanation of the environmental assumptions made.*	• Darlot has had an extensive mining history and as such has full infrastructure for the treatment of processing and mining residues. • Darlot is certified as ISO14001 compliant for OHS and environmental management.
Bulk density	• *Whether assumed or determined. If assumed, the basis for the assumptions. If determined, the method used, whether wet or dry, the frequency of the measurements, the nature, size and*	• A dry (in situ) bulk density of 2.90 t/m^3 has been used for all lithologies for fresh rock, with 2.40 t/m^3 used for transition, 1.80 t/m^3 used for oxide and 1.80 t/m^3 used for transported.

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
	representativeness of the samples. • *The bulk density for bulk material must have been measured by methods that adequately account for void spaces (vugs, porosity, etc), moisture and differences between rock and alteration zones within the deposit.* • *Discuss assumptions for bulk density estimates used in the evaluation process of the different materials.*	• Data is available for bulk density determinations and is recorded in Red 5 Limited's database and was assessed by previous operators of the Darlot Gold Mine. This CP is satisfied that the value used is verifiable and typical given their knowledge and experience in similar deposits in the Eastern Goldfields. • All the bulk density measurements were determined mainly by a down hole geophysical tool at regular intervals downhole. These samples are considered representative of the lodes and waste zones.
Classification	• *The basis for the classification of the Mineral Resources into varying confidence categories.* • *Whether appropriate account has been taken of all relevant factors (ie relative confidence in tonnage/grade estimations, reliability of input data, confidence in continuity of geology and metal values, quality, quantity and distribution of the data).* • *Whether the result appropriately reflects the Competent Person's view of the deposit.*	• The Mineral Resource is classified as Indicated and Inferred. • The geological evidence for mineralisation occurrence and continuity was observed in the drill samples. For classification of Indicated a drill spacing of <=25 x 25 m was required, for classification of Inferred; <= 60 x 60 m was required. Any blocks outside these parameters were unclassified. Drill sampling and analytical techniques for DD and RC drilling are well documented by Red 5 Limited, as well as rigorous QAQC protocols and documentation to support an Indicated Resource Classification where geological confidence allows. • The classification of the Mineral Resource considered the geological understanding of the deposit, quality of the samples, quality and quantity of density data, drill hole spacing, and the quality of the block grade estimates. Geological understanding and quality of samples is sufficient to assume geological and grade continuity in the Indicated volumes. • All relevant factors have been considered when determining the resource classification for St George deposit, and the results are deemed by the CP to be fair and relevant.
Audits or reviews	• *The results of any audits or reviews of Mineral Resource estimates.*	• The Mineral Resource Estimate was peer reviewed internally by Red 5 limited Senior Geologists.
Discussion of relative accuracy/ confidence	• *Where appropriate a statement of the relative accuracy and confidence level in the Mineral Resource estimate using an approach or procedure deemed appropriate by the Competent Person. For example, the application of statistical or geostatistical procedures to quantify the relative accuracy of the resource within stated confidence limits, or, if such an approach is not deemed appropriate, a qualitative*	• The Mineral Resource estimate is considered a global resource for both Indicated and Inferred Resource estimations. • None of St George has yet been mined so no depletions were required. • Some historical artisanal workings at St George are unlikely to

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
	discussion of the factors that could affect the relative accuracy and confidence of the estimate. • *The statement should specify whether it relates to global or local estimates, and, if local, state the relevant tonnages, which should be relevant to technical and economic evaluation. Documentation should include assumptions made and the procedures used.* • *These statements of relative accuracy and confidence of the estimate should be compared with production data, where available.*	significantly affect reported volumes.

JORC Code, 2012 Edition – Table 1 for the Great Western Resource

Section 1 Sampling Techniques and Data

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

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
Sampling techniques	• *Nature and quality of sampling (eg cut channels, random chips, or specific specialised industry standard measurement tools appropriate to the minerals under investigation, such as down hole gamma sondes, or handheld XRF instruments, etc). These examples should not be taken as limiting the broad meaning of sampling.* • *Include reference to measures taken to ensure sample representivity and the appropriate calibration of any measurement tools or systems used.* • *Aspects of the determination of mineralisation that are Material to the Public Report.* • *In cases where 'industry standard' work has been done this would be relatively simple (eg 'reverse circulation drilling was used to obtain 1 m samples from which 3 kg was pulverised to produce a 30 g charge for fire assay'). In other cases more explanation may be required, such as where there is coarse gold that has inherent sampling problems. Unusual commodities or mineralisation types (eg submarine nodules) may warrant disclosure of detailed information.*	• Reverse circulation (RC), Diamond (DD) and RC with diamond tails (RCD) drilling provided pulverized chips and (generally) competent lengths of core samples. Drill hole data supporting the Mineral Resource contains 688 holes for a total sample length of 59,453.38 m. • A total of 13 DD holes (1,180.4 m) and 20 RCD holes (RC collars with DD tails, 4,994.78 m), and 706 RC holes (57,623.2 m), support the Great Western (GW) Mineral Resource. • Reverse Circulation (RC) drill sampling is carried out during drilling, by collecting 1 metre down-hole interval sample after the sample return has passed through a cyclone and under-mounted Metzke™ sample splitter. Approximately 3-4kg representative samples are collected from of each metre drilled. • Diamond core is predominantly NQ2, or HQ was cleaned, laid out, measured, and logged in its entirety. Core is marked up with a maximum core length of 1 m, depending on core size. Report evidence suggests that all core was halved, with half sent for analysis and the other half retained for posterity. None of the historical core is stored onsite. All the Red 5 limited DD core is stored at the Darlot core farm. • Red 5 inserted certified blank material into the RC sampling sequence at a ratio of 1:20 samples • Certified Reference Material was regularly inserted into the sampling sequence at a ratio of 1:20 samples to monitor QAQC of the analytical process.
Drilling techniques	• *Drill type (eg core, reverse circulation, open-hole hammer, rotary air blast, auger, Bangka, sonic, etc) and details (eg core diameter, triple or standard tube, depth of diamond tails, face-sampling bit or other type, whether core is oriented and if so, by what method, etc).*	• The sample data for the GW area includes 7 surface diamond (DD) holes and 6 underground DD holes with 20 reverse circulation holes with diamond core tails (RCD), and 706 reverse circulation drill holes (RC) for a total of 63,798.38 m. The data was collected during 1981 to 2016 by previous owners, with the more recently drilled 567 RC

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
		holes, 19 RCD holes and 4 surface DD holes in 2019-21 by Red 5 Limited. • RC drilling historically and recently used a face sampling RC hammer with holes up to 120mm in diameter.
Drill sample recovery	• *Method of recording and assessing core and chip sample recoveries and results assessed.* • *Measures taken to maximise sample recovery and ensure representative nature of the samples.* • *Whether a relationship exists between sample recovery and grade and whether sample bias may have occurred due to preferential loss/gain of fine/coarse material.*	• Drill recovery for RC drilling is always monitored during the drilling process to ensure representivity of each metre drilled. • The core recoveries from the 9 historical diamond holes is unknown. • The four recent DD holes were observed to have close to 100% recoveries. • RC samples are passed through a cyclone and splitter, which are regularly checked and cleaned, if required, to maintain sample integrity. • There is no known relationship between sample recovery and grade. • RC drilling have high recoveries, due to the competent nature of the ground, therefore loss of material is minimised. There is no apparent sample bias
Logging	• *Whether core and chip samples have been geologically and geotechnically logged to a level of detail to support appropriate Mineral Resource estimation, mining studies and metallurgical studies.* • *Whether logging is qualitative or quantitative in nature. Core (or costean, channel, etc) photography.* • *The total length and percentage of the relevant intersections logged.*	• 100% of RC samples are logged geologically to a level of detail enough to support appropriate Mineral Resource estimation, mining studies and metallurgical studies. • Logging of RC samples includes recording lithology, mineralogy, texture, mineralisation, weathering, alteration, and veining. Logging is qualitative and/or quantitative where appropriate. • Representative RC chip samples are collected from each metre drilled, placed in RC chip trays, and stored at the Darlot mine site. • Diamond cores were logged for weathering, lithology, structure, stratigraphy, mineralisation, alteration, veining, and geophysical (magnetic properties). • All RC and DD drill holes are logged in their entirety.
Sub-sampling techniques and sample preparation	• *If core, whether cut or sawn and whether quarter, half or all core taken.* • *If non-core, whether riffled, tube sampled, rotary split, etc and whether sampled wet or dry.* • *For all sample types, the nature, quality and appropriateness of the sample preparation technique.*	• DD core (HQ) is cut using a mechanical saw by a Geotech field assistant with the same side of the core sampled for the entire length of the hole. Generally, core is halved or quartered in some cases. • DD core samples are taken according to a cut sheet compiled by the geologist. Half or full core samples are bagged in pre-numbered calico bags and submitted with a sample submission form.

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
	• *Quality control procedures adopted for all sub-sampling stages to maximise representivity of samples.* • *Measures taken to ensure that the sampling is representative of the in situ material collected, including for instance results for field duplicate/second-half sampling.* • *Whether sample sizes are appropriate to the grain size of the material being sampled.*	• RC samples are passed through a cyclone and under-mounted MetzkeTM sample splitter to obtain a 3-4kg representative sample of each metre drilled. Generally, the samples are dry. • Sample preparation of RC and DD drill samples adheres to industry standard practice. Sample preparation and analysis are conducted by a commercial certified laboratory and involves oven drying at 105ºC, jaw crushing then total grinding using an LM5 to a grind size of 90% passing 75 microns. This procedure is industry standard and considered appropriate for the analysis of gold for Archaean lode gold systems. • All sub-sampling activities are carried out by a commercial certified laboratory and is considered to be appropriate. Red 5 monitors the QAQC by inserting certified reference material (CRM) into the sample sequence and reviewing the results. If results from Red 5's CRM are outside of the acceptable limits, the batch of samples are re-submitted for analysis. • For RC drilling, field duplicate samples are taken at regular intervals at a ratio of 1 in 20 samples. • Analysis of drilling data supports the appropriateness of sample sizes, and is generally considered in the industry to be appropriate for sampling of Archaean lode gold systems. • Since 2021 Red 5 has submitted samples to MinAnalytical (now ALS) for Photon assaying which is currently becoming industry wide standard for Archean lode gold systems.
Quality of assay data and laboratory tests	• *The nature, quality and appropriateness of the assaying and laboratory procedures used and whether the technique is considered partial or total.* • *For geophysical tools, spectrometers, handheld XRF instruments, etc, the parameters used in determining the analysis including instrument make and model, reading times, calibrations factors applied and their derivation, etc.* • *Nature of quality control procedures adopted (eg standards, blanks, duplicates, external laboratory checks) and whether acceptable levels of accuracy (ie lack of bias) and precision have been established.*	• Primary assaying of RC samples is by 50g FA / AAS /Photon Assays to determine gold content. This method is considered in industry to be one of the most suitable for determining gold concentrations in rock and is a total digest method. • No geophysical tools have been utilised. • QC samples were routinely inserted into the sampling sequence and also submitted around expected zones of mineralisation. Standard procedures are to examine any erroneous QC results and validate if required, establishing acceptable levels of accuracy and precision for all stages of the sampling and analytical process. • Certified Reference Material (standards and blanks) with a wide range of values are inserted into all batches of diamond drill core and

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
		RC sample submissions, at a ratio of 1 in 20 samples, to assess laboratory accuracy and precision and possible contamination. The CRM values are not identifiable to the laboratory. • Certified blank material is inserted under the control of the geologist and are inserted at a minimum of one per batch. Barren quartz flushes are inserted, by the laboratory, between expected mineralised sample interval(s) when pulverizing. • QAQC data returned are checked against pass/fail limits with the SQL database and are passed or failed on import. A report is generated and reviewed by the geologist as necessary upon failure to determine further action. • QAQC data validation is routinely completed and demonstrates sufficient levels of accuracy and precision. • Sample preparation checks for fineness are carried out to ensure a grind size of 90% passing 75 microns. • The laboratory performs several internal processes including standards, blanks, repeats and checks.
Verification of sampling and assaying	• *The verification of significant intersections by either independent or alternative company personnel.* • *The use of twinned holes.* • *Documentation of primary data, data entry procedures, data verification, data storage (physical and electronic) protocols.* • *Discuss any adjustment to assay data.*	• RC and DD core drill samples with significant intersections are typically reviewed by Senior Geological personnel to validate the results. • No specific twinned holes were drilled. • The SQL server database is configured for optimal validation through constraints, library tables and triggers. Data that fails these rules on import is rejected and not ranked as a priority to be used for exports or any data applications. • All RC drill data control is managed centrally, from drill hole planning to final assay, survey and geological capture. The majority of logging data (lithology, alteration and structural characteristics of core) is captured directly by customised digital logging tools with stringent validation and data entry constraints. Geologists email the data to the database administrator for importing in the database where ranking of the data occurs based on multiple QAQC and validation rules. • The database is secure, and password protected by the Database Administrator to prevent accidental or malicious adjustments to data. • No adjustments have been made to assay data. First gold assay is utilised for grade review. Re-assays carried out due to failed QAQC

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
		will replace original results, though both are stored in the database.
Location of data points	• *Accuracy and quality of surveys used to locate drill holes (collar and down-hole surveys), trenches, mine workings and other locations used in Mineral Resource estimation.* • *Specification of the grid system used.* • *Quality and adequacy of topographic control.*	• RC and DD drill hole collars are marked out pre-drilling usually by handheld GPS and picked up by company surveyors using a total station (DGPS) at the completion of drilling, with an expected accuracy of +/-2mm. • Downhole surveys are carried out at regular intervals, using an electronic downhole survey tool. These surveys are completed using continuously recording tools (e.g. Reflex EZ_SHOTTM). • The grid system used is the based on the GDA94 geographic 2D CRS and the Map Grid of Australia zone 51 (Transverse Mercator) as its projection. • A topographic surface has been produced using DGPS data from pick-ups of drill hole collar pick-ups.
Data spacing and distribution	• *Data spacing for reporting of Exploration Results.* • *Whether the data spacing and distribution is sufficient to establish the degree of geological and grade continuity appropriate for the Mineral Resource and Ore Reserve estimation procedure(s) and classifications applied.* • *Whether sample compositing has been applied.*	• Drill spacing varies with position in the deposit from 10mN x 10mE to in excess of 50m. The drilling being reported on is for infill drilling and was at a spacing of 5m to 10m distance from an historical drill hole. • The Competent Person considers the data reported to be sufficient to establish the degree of geological and grade continuity appropriate for Mineral Resource and Ore Reserve estimation procedure(s) and classifications applied.
Orientation of data in relation to geological structure	• *Whether the orientation of sampling achieves unbiased sampling of possible structures and the extent to which this is known, considering the deposit type.* • *If the relationship between the drilling orientation and the orientation of key mineralised structures is considered to have introduced a sampling bias, this should be assessed and reported if material.*	• Sample compositing is not applied to RC drill samples. • The drilling is oriented as close to orthogonal to the mineralised structures and veins. • Drilling is designed to intersect ore structures as close to orthogonal as practicable. • Given the sub-vertical and sub-planar nature of the mineralisation, it is considered that the drilling orientation has not introduced a sampling bias.
Sample security	• *The measures taken to ensure sample security.*	• Drill samples are prepared on site under supervision of geological staff. Samples are selected, bagged into tied numbered calico bags then grouped into larger secured bags and delivered to the laboratory by a transport company. All drill samples are submitted to an independent certified laboratory in Kalgoorlie for analysis. • The Darlot and Great Western mine sites are remote sites, with

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

Section 2 Reporting of Exploration Results

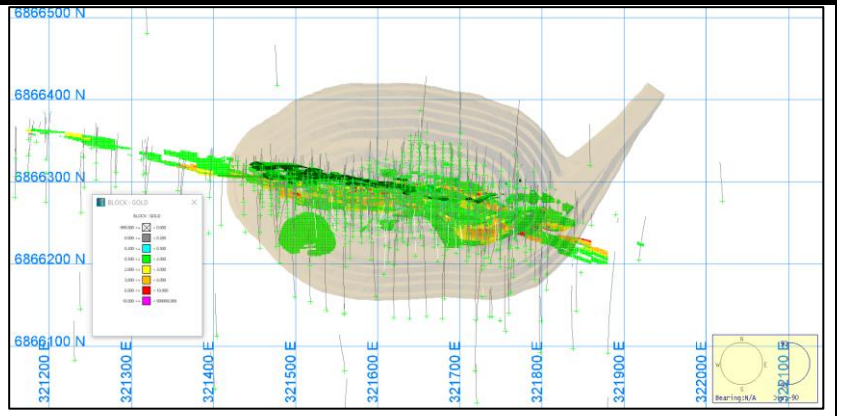
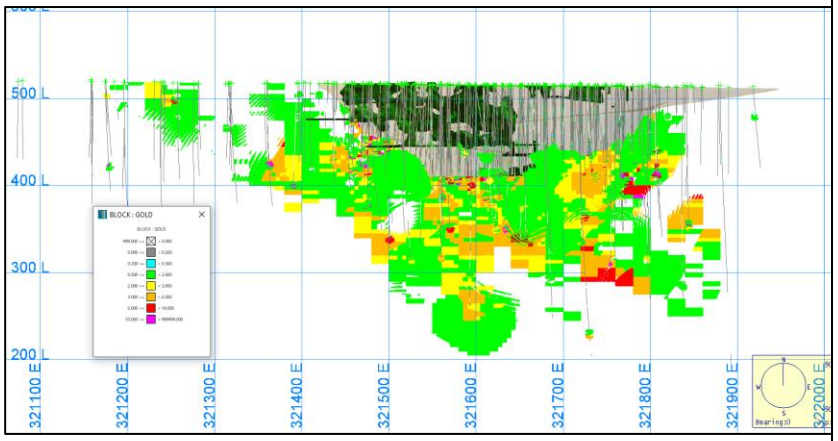
(Criteria listed in the preceding section also apply to this section.)

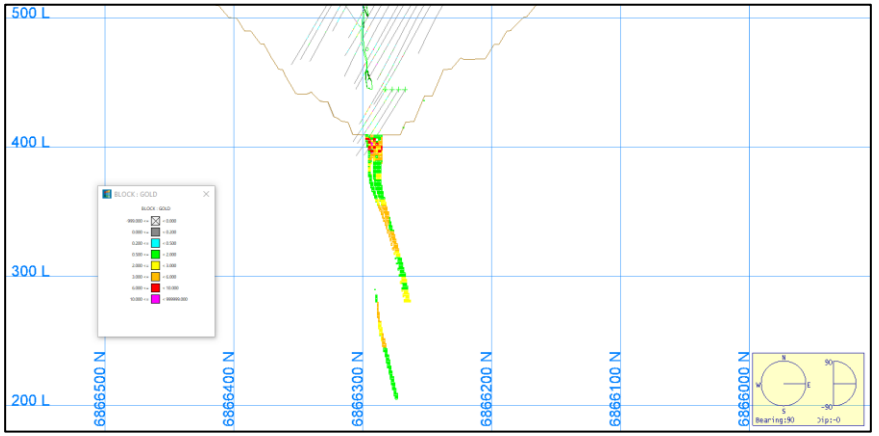
Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
Mineral tenement and land tenure status	• *Type, reference name/number, location and ownership including agreements or material issues with third parties such as joint ventures, partnerships, overriding royalties, native title interests, historical sites, wilderness or national park and environmental settings.* • *The security of the tenure held at the time of reporting along with any known impediments to obtaining a licence to operate in the area.*	• The Great Western tenement is a mining lease M37/54 which expires on 14/08/2027 and is renewable for a further 21 years on a continuing basis. • The mining lease is currently registered as 100% held by Darlot Mining Company Pty Ltd, a wholly owned subsidiary of Red 5 Limited. • The mining leases are not subject to any third-party royalty. • All production is subject to a Western Australian state government 'NSR' royalty of 2.5%. • There are no bonds registered against the mining lease and will be subject to conditions imposed by the MRF. • There are currently no native title claims applied for, or determined, over the mining leases. • The tenement is in good standing. There are no known impediments to obtaining licenses to operate in the area.

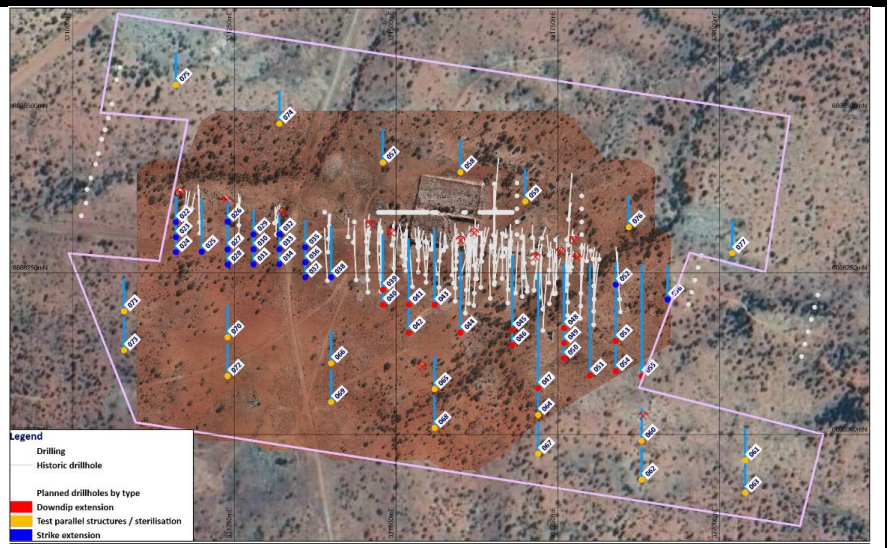
Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
Exploration done by other parties	• *Acknowledgment and appraisal of exploration by other parties.*	• Historical production from the main-reef line commenced in 1896 and ceased in 1940, during which time 12,121 ounces of gold was produced from 27,095 tons at an average grade of 13.7g/t. Since 1980 exploration has been undertaken by various companies and individuals, including BF Anderson and C R Young, Balmoral Resources NL, V Taylor, Stonyfell Mining NL, P D Green, Kanowna Lights Ltd. More recently Terrain Minerals Ltd undertook exploration from 2007-2011 and Bligh Resources from 2011-2014 before the projected was returned to Terrain Minerals. Terrain Minerals conducted additional drilling and preliminary or scoping mining studies, including basic metallurgy
Geology	• *Deposit type, geological setting and style of mineralisation.*	• The Great Western Project comprises structurally controlled and laminated quartz veining, hosted within a shear zone at the contact of mafic rock units and granitoid. • The Great Western mineralisation is considered to be very similar in nature and style of mineralisation to the Wonder North deposit, some 2-3km to the south, which was mined and processed by Sons of Gwalia Ltd at the Tarmoola plant, formerly located at Red 5's King of the Hills gold mine, between 2000 and 2002. • At deposit scale, geology is characterised by east-west trending greenstone-granitoid stratigraphy with sub-vertical, south dipping contacts. The intrusive margin is a complex, sub-planar contact, which provides the dominant structural control on the mineralisation. • Where favourable, brecciated-laminated quartz veins have developed proximal to the contact during the mineralisation event, hosting the bulk of the Au. Laminations are defined by sulphides, which includes chalcopyrite, pyrite +/- galena. • Alteration haloes within the granitoid are well developed broad zones of pervasive hematite and patchy sericite. In contrast, alteration of the mafic's is variably developed but typically includes pervasive chlorite and patchy hematite.

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*
		• All recent and historical drill collar locations and orientations are recorded in the MGA94Z51 grid and elevation relative to AHD.
		• Drill hole information from Great Western drill programs were used to support the Mineral Resource estimate. The locations of drill samples,

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
	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.*	and the geological logs of these samples were used to build the geological model, and with the sample analyses, support the Mineral Resource estimate.
Data aggregation methods	• *In reporting Exploration Results, weighting averaging techniques, maximum and/or minimum grade truncations (eg cutting of high grades) and cut-off grades are usually Material and should be stated.* • *Where aggregate intercepts incorporate short lengths of high grade results and longer lengths of low grade results, the procedure used for such aggregation should be stated and some typical examples of such aggregations should be shown in detail.* • *The assumptions used for any reporting of metal equivalent values should be clearly stated.*	• Exploration results are not reported here, with all drill holes used to support the Mineral Resource estimate. RAB samples are recorded in the drill hole database but were not used in the Mineral Resource estimate due to insufficient reliability of sampling methods.
Relationship between mineralisation widths and intercept lengths	• *These relationships are particularly important in the reporting of Exploration Results.* • *If the geometry of the mineralisation with respect to the drill hole angle is known, its nature should be reported.* • *If it is not known and only the down hole lengths are reported, there should be a clear statement to this effect (eg 'down hole length, true width not known').*	• From the diamond drilling, the mineralisation appears to be dipping steeply to sub-vertically to the South. Drillholes are angled to drill as close to perpendicular to mineralisation as possible. • Intercepts reported are downhole length, and true width can generally be calculated because the dip of the lode is known.
Diagrams	• *Appropriate maps and sections (with scales) and tabulations of intercepts should be included for any significant discovery being reported These should include, but not be limited to a plan view of drill hole collar locations and appropriate sectional views.*	• Plan view representing Great Western (GW) shown below, with GW Pit (brown), voids(green), and drill traces and the block model (excluding previously mined material) at a 0.5g/t cut off:

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
		 • Oblique View (looking North) representing the Great Western (GW) shown below, with GW lodes (translucent), stopes (green), development (brown), drill traces and the block model at a 0.5g/t cut off:  • Sectional View representing the Great Western (GW) shown below,

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
		with GW lodes (translucent), development (brown), stopes (green), drill traces and the block model at a 0.5g/t cut off:  • Location plan showing 2019/20 Drilling Collar, heap leach and old workings.

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
		
Balanced reporting	• *Where comprehensive reporting of all Exploration Results is not practicable, representative reporting of both low and high grades and/or widths should be practiced to avoid misleading reporting of Exploration Results.*	• Exploration results are not reported here, with all drill holes used to support the Mineral Resource estimate.
Other substantive exploration data	• *Other exploration data, if meaningful and material, should be reported including (but not limited to): geological observations; geophysical survey results; geochemical survey results; bulk samples – size and method of treatment; metallurgical test results; bulk density, groundwater, geotechnical and rock characteristics; potential deleterious or contaminating substances.*	• Great Western is part of the Historic Wilson's Patch area, and the interpretation is based largely on steeply dipping shear hosted lode gold systems that are not uncommon in Yilgarn of WA, with minimal supergene enrichment. • In 2006 UTS Geophysics carried out a detailed Airborne Magnetic, Radiometric and Digital Terrain Survey for Terrain Minerals Ltd full details of which are published in the 2007 Annual Technical Report on WAMEX. • In 2009 Amdel Mineral Laboratories (Amdel) carried out metallurgical test work to determine the gravity and leaching characteristics of 3 samples from the GW deposit. This test work indicated a large free gold component which combined leaching would recover in excess of 95% of the contained gold, liberated at a grind P80 of approximately 106 microns. • Red 5 Limited is currently in the process of doing metallurgical,

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
		geotechnical and density test work on core samples from the 2020 drilling. • Bulk density test work is discussed in Section 3 of this table.
Further work	• *The nature and scale of planned further work (eg tests for lateral extensions or depth extensions or large-scale step-out drilling).* • *Diagrams clearly highlighting the areas of possible extensions, including the main geological interpretations and future drilling areas, provided this information is not commercially sensitive.*	• Red 5 will continue drilling and resource modelling studies, including metallurgy, geotechnical studies. In addition, Red 5 will complete other studies appropriate for the future development of the Great Western gold deposit. • No diagrams have been included in this report to show the proposed drilling plans for extensions to the Great Western resource, since the drill density is currently sufficient to commence feasibility studies.

Section 3 Estimation and Reporting of Mineral Resources

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

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
Database integrity	• *Measures taken to ensure that data has not been corrupted by, for example, transcription or keying errors, between its initial collection and its use for Mineral Resource estimation purposes.* • *Data validation procedures used.*	• Data is entered directly into the data capture system in the field and reviewed by a geologist before being imported to the main database. Geological Logging at Great Western is collected by geologists and entered directly into an Acquire Database on a laptop computer. Logging is regularly checked by a senior company geologist to ensure the veracity and consistency of the data. • Logs cannot be finalised if key fields are missing, nor can codes not existing in the library be entered, ensuring continuity of data, and reducing data entry and transcription errors. • Once in the main database, only the database administrators can edit or change data, and all changes are logged by the system. • The historical drilling data has been imported into acQuire after being provided to Red 5 limited in CSV format. • Records show that historical logging data was collected on paper logging sheets, hand entered into electronic spreadsheets and validated against expected codes. Assay information in electronic form from the laboratories was merged with the sample interval data based on sample numbers.

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
Site visits	• *Comment on any site visits undertaken by the Competent Person and the outcome of those visits.* • *If no site visits have been undertaken indicate why this is the case.*	• The Competent Person(s) (CP) are based on site at Darlot and are familiar with the geological setting of the deposit, sampling protocols, quality control and quality assurance (QA/QC) of sample data, resource modelling procedures, current site procedures and policies, and are confident that all data collected is verifiable and has been collected in line with industry best practices to support a Mineral Resource Estimate. • Site visits were carried out in the past by various CP's who did not identify any significant data quality issues.
Geological interpretation	• *Confidence in (or conversely, the uncertainty of) the geological interpretation of the mineral deposit.* • *Nature of the data used and of any assumptions made.* • *The effect, if any, of alternative interpretations on Mineral Resource estimation.* • *The use of geology in guiding and controlling Mineral Resource estimation.* • *The factors affecting continuity both of grade and geology.*	• The Great Western gold mineralisation is associated with a series of sub-metre to metre scale wide steeply south dipping laminated quartz veins with silica-haematite-carbonate-pyrite+/- epidote altered margins of varying alteration intensity. Pyrite is rarely observed above 5% which is consistent with the 'low-sulphide" style of alteration observed in the district. The structural controls at GW are thought to be related to north-east trending cross-cutting faults, however this is still not fully understood. The high-grade intercepts and development of historical workings suggest a moderate easterly plunge to the mineralisation. • The sample data for the Great Western includes diamond drill (DD) core, reverse circulation (RC) with DD tail and RC only. A default grade of 0.005g/t was assigned where the gold grade was absent, and void intercepts were not assigned a grade at all. The interpretations supporting the geological models are predominantly based upon mapping, drill hole samples and the current geological understanding of the Great Western lodes. • All geological interpretations for Great Western are prepared in MGA94 Zone 51 grid space and are not transformed. • The Great Western Deposit is sub-divided into Thirty-nine (39) mineralised domains based on geology, weathering, and structure, with all lodes dipping steeply to sub-vertically to the south, with moderate supergene enrichment observed. The Oxide zone lodes are assumed to be weathered analogues of the main lode which are exhibiting a primary trend like the fresh rock lodes. Those domains with similar characteristics were grouped geo-statistically. • The site geologists prepared the interpretations of the mineralised

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
		lodes within these domains; with 37 individual lode wireframes produced. • The grade in the Great Western deposit is controlled mainly by structure, and to a lesser extent by lithology and weathering. No sub-domaining by the latter was considered necessary.
Dimensions	• *The extent and variability of the Mineral Resource expressed as length (along strike or otherwise), plan width, and depth below surface to the upper and lower limits of the Mineral Resource.*	• The Great Western deposit has an overall strike length of about 790 m and a width of about 60 m and extends from the natural surface to a depth of about 200 m.
Estimation and modelling techniques	• *The nature and appropriateness of the estimation technique(s) applied and key assumptions, including treatment of extreme grade values, domaining, interpolation parameters and maximum distance of extrapolation from data points. If a computer assisted estimation method was chosen include a description of computer software and parameters used.* • *The availability of check estimates, previous estimates and/or mine production records and whether the Mineral Resource estimate takes appropriate account of such data.* • *The assumptions made regarding recovery of by-products.* • *Estimation of deleterious elements or other non-grade variables of economic significance (eg sulphur for acid mine drainage characterisation).* • *In the case of block model interpolation, the block size in relation to the average sample spacing and the search employed.* • *Any assumptions behind modelling of selective mining units.* • *Any assumptions about correlation between variables.* • *Description of how the geological interpretation was used to control the resource estimates.* • *Discussion of basis for using or not using grade cutting or capping.* • *The process of validation, the checking process used, the comparison of model data to drill hole data, and use of reconciliation data if available.*	• As previously noted, the Mineral Resource estimate has been divided into Thirty-nine (39) domains for the purpose of resource estimation. The model was constructed with manual wireframing in Leapfrog software using the vein modelling functionality. • Leapfrog was also used to model the regolith profile and main lithologies for bulk density assignations. • The 39 wireframes mentioned above were imported directly into Vulcan for grade estimation and resource reporting. • Vulcan was used for block modelling, grade interpolation, and Mineral Resource classification and reporting. Snowden Supervisor was used for geostatistical analyses. The Au domain interpretations were based upon both geology and grade at an approximate lower cut-off of 0.2g/t. • All Great Western lodes were estimated in 3D space. • No significant amounts of deleterious elements have historically been encountered or estimated in the Great Western deposit, and hence have never been considered for estimation in the Mineral Resource. Pyrite does not occur in significant enough quantities to be considered for acid mine drainage (AMD) considerations. • The Great Western lodes extend from regolith into fresh rock in this Mineral Resource Estimate. • All lodes were sub-celled to 1x1x0.5m block sizes with a nominal parent cell size of 8x8x8m (5x5x5m for estimations). Typical drill spacing at Great Western ranges up to 60 x 60 m and is reduced to around 10 x 10 m in the east. The table below summarizes the search parameters used.

<table>
<tr><th>Criteria</th><th>JORC Code explanation</th><th>Commentary</th></tr>
<tr><td></td><td></td><td>
<table>
<tr><th>Control</th><th>Parameter</th><th colspan="3">Search pass</th></tr>
<tr><th></th><th></th><th>1</th><th>2</th><th>3</th></tr>
<tr><td>Great Western Search (m)
(All Lodes)</td><td>Major
Semi-major
Minor</td><td>2
2
1</td><td>30
30
10</td><td>60
60
20</td></tr>
<tr><td>Number of samples</td><td>Minimum
Maximum</td><td>1
2</td><td>6
12</td><td>2
12</td></tr>
</table>

All gold grades were estimated using Ordinary Kriging (OK) and Inverse Distance (ID) methods, where OK grades were applied to the Measured and Indicated areas and ID grades were applied to the Inferred and potential areas.
Samples were composited to 1 m intervals.
A variety of top cuts were applied to the composites of up to 50g/t; dependent on the statistics for each domain. This was based on assessment of outliers and histogram skewness.
Great Western is primarily a gold deposit and other elements have not been considered for analysis.
The estimates were validated in three ways, by on-screen visual assessments, declustered sample mean grades vs. block mean grades for each domain and swath plots.

</td></tr>
<tr><td>Moisture</td><td>Whether the tonnages are estimated on a dry basis or with natural moisture, and the method of determination of the moisture content.</td><td>Tonnages are estimated on a dry basis</td></tr>
<tr><td>Cut-off parameters</td><td>The basis of the adopted cut-off grade(s) or quality parameters applied.</td><td>All geological interpretations were completed by site geologists based on both grade and lithology, and an approximate lower cut-off of 0.2g/t.</td></tr>
<tr><td>Mining factors or assumptions</td><td>Assumptions made regarding possible mining methods, minimum mining dimensions and internal (or, if applicable, external) mining dilution. It is always necessary as part of the process of determining reasonable prospects for eventual economic extraction to consider potential mining methods, but the assumptions made regarding mining methods and parameters when estimating Mineral Resources may not always be rigorous. Where this is the case, this should be reported with an explanation of the basis of the mining assumptions made.</td><td>Domains were modelled to a minimum 1 m plan width.</td></tr>
</table>

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
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.*	• In 2009 Amdel Mineral Laboratories (Amdel) carried out metallurgical test work to determine the gravity and leaching characteristics of 3 samples from the GW deposit. This test work indicated a large free gold component which combined leaching would recover more than 95% of the contained gold, liberated at a grind P80 of approximately 106 microns. • Red 5 Limited completed doing metallurgical, geotechnical and density test work on core samples from the 2020 drilling. • Great Western has a history of artisanal underground mining up to around 1940 yielding some 12,121 oz of gold which was produced from 27kt at an average grade of 13.85g/t.
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.*	• Great Western deposit is located on a granted mining lease. The CP is unaware of any studies relating to environmental impacts of a potential mining and processing operation in the location. There are numerous mining and processing operations with 50km of the site and thus environmental impacts should be manageable.
Bulk density	• *Whether assumed or determined. If assumed, the basis for the assumptions. If determined, the method used, whether wet or dry, the frequency of the measurements, the nature, size and representativeness of the samples.* • *The bulk density for bulk material must have been measured by methods that adequately account for void spaces (vugs, porosity, etc), moisture and differences between rock and alteration zones within the deposit.* • *Discuss assumptions for bulk density estimates used in the evaluation process of the different materials.*	• A dry (in situ) bulk density of 2.62 t/m^3 has been used for all lithologies for fresh rock, with 2.2 t/m^3 used for transition, 1.8 t/m^3 used for the oxide, and 1.5 t/m^3 used for the heap leach. • Data is available for bulk density determinations and is recorded in Red 5 Limited's database and was also assessed by previous operators of the Great Western. This CP is satisfied that the values used is verifiable and typical given their knowledge and experience in similar deposits in the Eastern Goldfields. • All the bulk density records that have been sighted and were determined by the Archimedes method of immersion in water, with no wax coating required as porosity is not an issue in GW host rocks. These samples are considered representative of both the lodes and waste zones. • Density test work was also carried out by Red 5 limited on the diamond drill core from 2020 and was used to derive the values

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
		stated above.
Classification	• *The basis for the classification of the Mineral Resources into varying confidence categories.* • *Whether appropriate account has been taken of all relevant factors (ie relative confidence in tonnage/grade estimations, reliability of input data, confidence in continuity of geology and metal values, quality, quantity and distribution of the data).* • *Whether the result appropriately reflects the Competent Person's view of the deposit.*	• The Mineral Resource is classified as Measured, Indicated and Inferred. • The geological evidence for mineralisation occurrence and continuity was observed in the drill samples. For classification of Measured a drill spacing of <=10x10m was required, for Indicated a drill spacing of <=25 x 25 m was required, for classification of Inferred; <= 60 x 60 m was required. Any blocks outside these parameters were unclassified. Drill sampling and analytical techniques for DD and RC drilling are well documented by Red 5 Limited and by previous operators, as well as rigorous QAQC protocols and documentation to support a Measured and Indicated Resource Classification where geological confidence allows. • The classification of the Mineral Resource considered the geological understanding of the deposit, quality of the samples, quality and quantity of density data, drill hole spacing, and the quality of the block grade estimates. Geological understanding and quality of samples is sufficient to assume geological and grade continuity in the Measured and Indicated volumes. • All relevant factors have been considered when determining the resource classification for Great Western deposit, and the results are deemed by the CP to be fair and relevant.
Audits or reviews	• *The results of any audits or reviews of Mineral Resource estimates.*	• The Mineral Resource Estimate was peer reviewed internally by Red 5 limited Senior Geologists.
Discussion of relative accuracy/ confidence	• *Where appropriate a statement of the relative accuracy and confidence level in the Mineral Resource estimate using an approach or procedure deemed appropriate by the Competent Person. For example, the application of statistical or geostatistical procedures to quantify the relative accuracy of the resource within stated confidence limits, or, if such an approach is not deemed appropriate, a qualitative discussion of the factors that could affect the relative accuracy and confidence of the estimate.* • *The statement should specify whether it relates to global or local estimates, and, if local, state the relevant tonnages, which should be relevant to technical and economic evaluation. Documentation should*	• The Mineral Resource estimate is considered a global resource for both Measured, Indicated and Inferred Resource estimations. • The GW Mineral Resource has been volumetrically depleted using the wireframes of the main pit (@30th June 2022), the development and stope voids modelled in 2017 have been augmented by probe drilling during mining and are believed by the CP to be adequately representative of the already mined material.

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
	include assumptions made and the procedures used. • *These statements of relative accuracy and confidence of the estimate should be compared with production data, where available.*	

JORC 2012 TABLE 1's Sections 1 to 3 for DARLOT UNDERGROUND RESOURCES

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

Section 1 Sampling Techniques and Data

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

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
Sampling techniques	• *Nature and quality of sampling (eg cut channels, random chips, or specific specialised industry standard measurement tools appropriate to the minerals under investigation, such as down hole gamma sondes, or handheld XRF instruments, etc). These examples should not be taken as limiting the broad meaning of sampling.* • *Include reference to measures taken to ensure sample representivity and the appropriate calibration of any measurement tools or systems used.* • *Aspects of the determination of mineralisation that are Material to the Public Report.* • *In cases where 'industry standard' work has been done this would be relatively simple (eg 'reverse circulation drilling was used to obtain 1 m samples from which 3 kg was pulverised to produce a 30 g charge for fire assay'). In other cases more explanation may be required, such as where there is coarse gold that has inherent sampling problems. Unusual commodities or mineralisation types (eg submarine nodules) may warrant disclosure of detailed information.*	• Reverse circulation (RC), diamond core (DD) drilling provided pulverised chips and competent lengths of core samples. Face sampling was converted to dummy drill holes and included in the database. Drill hole data supporting the Mineral Resource contains 13,164 unique drill hole IDs for a total sample length of 694,161.70 m. Sludge samples were excluded from the drill hole data files due to lack of quality assurance regarding sampling. A further 42 drill holes (DD and RC) were also suppressed due to wither missing collar or downhole surveys, missing assay data or duplicate of existing hole. • A total of 4,084 Diamond drill holes (485,392.46 m), 324 RCDD (145,440.32 m), 70 RC drill holes (12,552.58 m) and 8,686 face samples (50,776.34 m) support the Mineral Resource. • RC samples of 1 m drill length were passed through a rig mounted cyclone and collected in large plastic bags positioned beneath the cyclone. The action of the cyclone adequately homogenises the sample collected in the bag. Representative 3 kg samples were collected in calico bags for dispatch to the analytical laboratory. • Diamond core is predominantly NQ2 with some HQ and was cleaned, laid out, measured and logged in its entirety. Core is marked up with a maximum core length of 1 m, depending on core size. Some core is whole sampled (full core collection) when necessary, but most core is half cut core. Digital photographs are taken and stored for reference purposes. Where possible core is cut in half with one half only being submitted for analysis at the Laboratory, with the other half is stored in the core farm for reference.
Drilling techniques	• *Drill type (eg core, reverse circulation, open-hole hammer, rotary air blast, auger, Bangka, sonic, etc) and details (eg core diameter, triple*	• The sample data for the Centenary area includes diamond drilling (DD), underground face samples (FACE), reverse circulation holes with diamond core tails (RCDD), reverse circulation only drill holes

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
	or standard tube, depth of diamond tails, face-sampling bit or other type, whether core is oriented and if so, by what method, etc).	(RC), surface drill holes (SURF) and. The data was collected during 1998 to present. • Underground DDH is usually NQ2 or LTK60. • Underground face sampling was carried out by the mine geologist painting a sample line orthogonal to the dip of the quartz veining and sampled according to geological intervals. Samples were bagged and ticketed with unique sample IDs and dispatched to the assay laboratory.
Drill sample recovery	• *Method of recording and assessing core and chip sample recoveries and results assessed.* • *Measures taken to maximise sample recovery and ensure representative nature of the samples.* • *Whether a relationship exists between sample recovery and grade and whether sample bias may have occurred due to preferential loss/gain of fine/coarse material.*	• Drill sample recoveries are recorded for each sample number and stored in the Acquire database. Diamond core samples were geotechnically logged and sample recoveries calculated. Most drill samples penetrating mineralisation are diamond core. • Core recovery factors for core drilling are generally very high typically in excess of 95% recovery. Some loss occurs locally when drilling through fault/shear zones. Face sampling, by its nature, can be a biased sampling method, relying on manual 'picking' of the face by either a geological hammer, or by a Jumbo scraping sample material off the face and collected by the mine geologist. Face sampling can be regarded as having 100% sample recovery, however the Competent Person is cognisant of sampling bias. The use of face samples in grade estimation is provided in Section 3. • Periodic reviews of early drilling assay results and bias may be done from time to time where required on historical prospects where new drilling is done. Q-Q Plots of the re-drills and original holes are correlated and any bias (positive / negative) identified. This is utilised in any future interpretations and modelling. • The supervising geologist monitored the diamond core recoveries and discussed any shortcoming with the driller. Recoveries are generally very good however.
Logging	• *Whether core and chip samples have been geologically and geotechnically logged to a level of detail to support appropriate Mineral Resource estimation, mining studies and metallurgical studies.* • *Whether logging is qualitative or quantitative in nature. Core (or costean, channel, etc) photography.* • *The total length and percentage of the relevant intersections logged.*	• A geologist was present at all times during drilling and sampling. Geological logging protocols at the time of drilling were followed to ensure consistency in drill logs between the geological staff. • Diamond core were logged for lithology, structure, stratigraphy, mineralisation, alteration, geophysical (magnetic properties) and geochemical properties (multi-element assays) and physical measurements (rock hardness, geotechnical RQD's, density, acid rock drainage (ARD)).

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
		• The full sample lengths were logged. Core was photographed (mostly wet).

Sub-sampling techniques and sample preparation	• *If core, whether cut or sawn and whether quarter, half or all core taken.*
	• *If non-core, whether riffled, tube sampled, rotary split, etc and whether sampled wet or dry.*
	• *For all sample types, the nature, quality and appropriateness of the sample preparation technique.*
	• *Quality control procedures adopted for all sub-sampling stages to maximise representivity of samples.*
	• *Measures taken to ensure that the sampling is representative of the in situ material collected, including for instance results for field duplicate/second-half sampling.*
	• *Whether sample sizes are appropriate to the grain size of the material being sampled.*
		• DDH core sample lengths can be variable in a mineralized zone, though usually no larger than one-metre. This enables the capture of assay data for narrow structures and localized grade variations.
		• Grade control drill holes are sampled as whole core. DDH samples are taken according to a cut sheet compiled by the geologist. Half or full core samples are bagged in pre-numbered calico bags and submitted with a sample submission form.
		• DDH core is cut by a Geotech field assistant.
		• The sampling protocols for both DD and Face are considered appropriate for the style of mineralisation.
		• A summary of the sample preparation process is as below:
		  ○ Oven dried at 105ºC.
		  ○ Jaw crushed to -12 mm.
		  ○ If sample >3kg, Boyd crusher to 3 mm, and riffle split to <3kg.
		  ○ Pulverised in LM5.
		  ○ 250-300 g pulp sample taken.
		  ○ Remainder of pulp returned to calico sample bag.
		• Quality Control (QC) samples are inserted at a rate of 1 in 20. All standards used are Certified Reference Materials (CRM). The insertion of blanks is under the control of the geologist and CRMs are usually inserted one per batch.
		• Sample sizes are considered appropriate to the grain size of the material being sampled.
		• Since 2021 Red 5 has submitted samples to MinAnalytical (now ALS) for Photon assaying which is currently becoming industry wide standard for Archean lode gold systems.

Quality of assay data and laboratory tests	• *The nature, quality and appropriateness of the assaying and laboratory procedures used and whether the technique is considered partial or total.* • *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.*	• Primary assaying of face samples and DD samples has been undertaken by ALS Kalgoorlie for considerable time. Documentation regarding more historical holes and their sample analyses are not well documented. Analysis is by 50g fire assay (FA) with Atomic Absorption Spectrometer (AAS) finish to 0.01 g/t detection limit. Given the occurrence of coarse gold, Screen Fire Assays (SFA) checks are periodically undertaken.

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
	• *Nature of quality control procedures adopted (eg standards, blanks, duplicates, external laboratory checks) and whether acceptable levels of accuracy (ie lack of bias) and precision have been established.*	• The processes are considered total. • Previous operators employed a comprehensive QA/QC regime with CRMs, blanks, quartz flush checks and grind checks routinely monitored. Coarse duplicates from crush residue, and pulp duplicates from pulp residues were regularly monitored to test the quality of sub sampling stages. Results are documented on a quarterly basis, with any failures or irregularities investigated and actions taken to correct the issue. Regular communications were had with ALS. • Umpire analyses were undertaken at Independent Assay Laboratories (IAL) for selected samples comprising a 100 sample batch. Results show a reasonable correlation with the original samples, with differences largely attributable to nugget effects. • Acceptable levels of accuracy and precision were established prior to accepting the sample data as support for the Mineral Resource estimate. • The QAQC procedures and results show acceptable levels of accuracy and precision were established.
Verification of sampling and assaying	• *The verification of significant intersections by either independent or alternative company personnel.* • *The use of twinned holes.* • *Documentation of primary data, data entry procedures, data verification, data storage (physical and electronic) protocols.* • *Discuss any adjustment to assay data.*	• Centenary is a mature deposit within Darlot mining operations, and intersections with significant Au grade are not unknown. Visible Au is often observed. If core samples with significant intersections are logged then alternative geological personnel are likely to review and confirm the results. • No twin drilling has occurred at Centenary. • All data at Darlot is stored in an SQL relational database format using acQuire software. acQuire enables definition of tasks, permission management and database integrity. The SQL Server database is configured for optimal validation through constraints, library tables and triggers. Data that fails these rules on import is rejected and not ranked as a priority to be used for exports or any data applications. • All exploration data control is managed centrally, from drill-hole planning to final assay, survey and geological capture. The majority of logging data (lithology, alteration, and structural characteristics of core and percussion chips) is captured directly either by manual or to customised digital logging tools with stringent validation and data entry constraints. Geologists load data in the acquire database where initial validation of the data occurs. The data are uploaded into the database by the geologist after which ranking of the data happen based on multiple QAQC and validation rules.

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
		• All assay data is uploaded into the database in a text format known as a sif. These files include detailed information about the batch, methods, units, detection limits and elements assayed. The file also includes all QC data in the sequence of analysis. The assay data is stored in a flattened format to ensure all required information is stored for each sample, and that multiple assay results are stored for each sample. • Data validation is controlled via rules, library tables and triggers. Once all data for a drill-hole have been entered into the database, the geologist responsible for the drilling program validates each drill-hole. A standard validation trigger in the acquire database run queries against the data, which includes checks for; incorrect collar locations, testing for overlapping, missing or incorrect down-hole surveys, and incorrect collar location. • A digital certified assay certificate in Adobe PDF format is backed up on the Darlot server on a regular schedule. A copy of the database also resides on the Red 5 back-up server in Perth. • The database is secure and password protected by the Database Administrator to prevent accidental or malicious adjustment to data. • No adjustments are made to the data.
Location of data points	• *Accuracy and quality of surveys used to locate drill holes (collar and down-hole surveys), trenches, mine workings and other locations used in Mineral Resource estimation.* • *Specification of the grid system used.* • *Quality and adequacy of topographic control.*	• Collars are marked out pre-drilling and surveyed post-drilling by licensed surveyors. All recent DD holes were surveyed down the hole by Reflex non-magnetic multi shot gyro survey. Down hole surveys are routinely undertaken by the drilling contractor and verified by the mine geologist. • Drill hole collars are located respective to the local mine grid and to the overall property in UTM MGA94-Zone51. Mine grid north is 44° west of north Australian Map Grid, and all mining Mineral Resource and Ore Reserve work is carried out in Mine Grid. Reduced Level (RL) for surface drilling is calculated by adding 1,000 m to surface elevation, while the underground RL is calculated by taking the surface RL minus the vertical depth to the point being referenced. • Underground voids are surveyed by mine surveyors. The survey control on these voids is considered adequate to support the depletion of the Mineral Resource model.

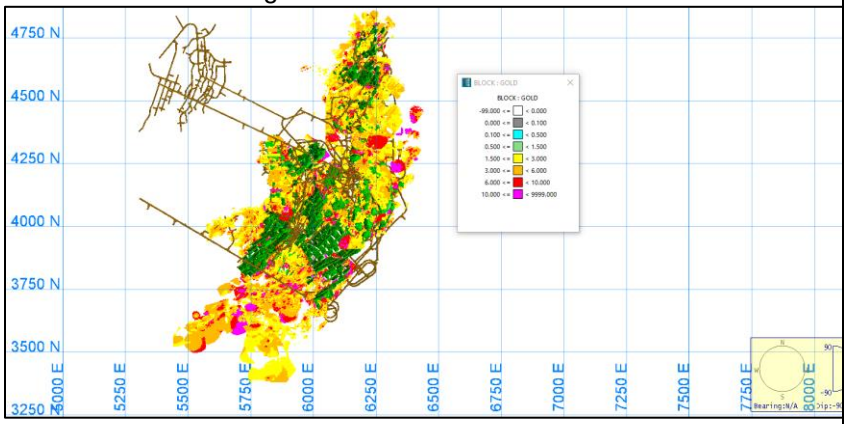
Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
Data spacing and distribution	• *Data spacing for reporting of Exploration Results.* • *Whether the data spacing and distribution is sufficient to establish the degree of geological and grade continuity appropriate for the Mineral Resource and Ore Reserve estimation procedure(s) and classifications applied.* • *Whether sample compositing has been applied.*	• Typical drill spacing in Centenary ranges up to 30x30m, which is reduced to around 15x15m in the grade control areas. • The Competent Person considers the data spacing to be sufficient to establish the degree of geological and grade continuity appropriate for the Mineral Resource classification categories adopted for Centenary. • Samples were not composited prior to dispatch for analyses.
Orientation of data in relation to geological structure	• *Whether the orientation of sampling achieves unbiased sampling of possible structures and the extent to which this is known, considering the deposit type.* • *If the relationship between the drilling orientation and the orientation of key mineralised structures is considered to have introduced a sampling bias, this should be assessed and reported if material.*	• Centenary was drilled by a combination of underground diamond holes and face sampling, with each face sample trace assigned a drill hole collar ID. Underground drilling is confined to drill cuddies and the orientation of exploration holes is often oblique to the mineralisation. Face sampling traces are aligned orthogonal to the dip of the mineralisation, as exposed in the face, whenever possible. • Resultant sampling bias, particularly from face sampling, is usually retained in the drill database and any potential impact upon the Mineral Resource was not assessed. The Competent Person does not believe any potential impacts to be material in terms of grade interpolation.
Sample security	• *The measures taken to ensure sample security.*	• Although security in not strongly enforced, Darlot is a remote site, and the number of outside visitors is small. The deposit is known to contain visible gold, and this renders the core susceptible to theft, however the risk of sample tampering is considered low. • Red 5 Staff organise transport companies to pick up bagged samples from a secured locality at the mine site. These are then transported to the laboratory facility for further preparation and assaying. All samples received by the laboratory are physically checked against the despatch order and Darlot is notified of any discrepancies prior to sample preparation commencing. No Red5 personnel are involved in the preparation or analysis process.
Audits or reviews	• *The results of any audits or reviews of sampling techniques and data.*	• A series of written standard procedures exists for sampling and core cutting at Darlot. Periodic routine visits to drill rigs and the core farm are carried out by project geologists and Senior Geologists / Superintendents to review core logging and sampling practices. There were no adverse findings, and any minor deficiencies were noted and staff notified, with remedial training if required.

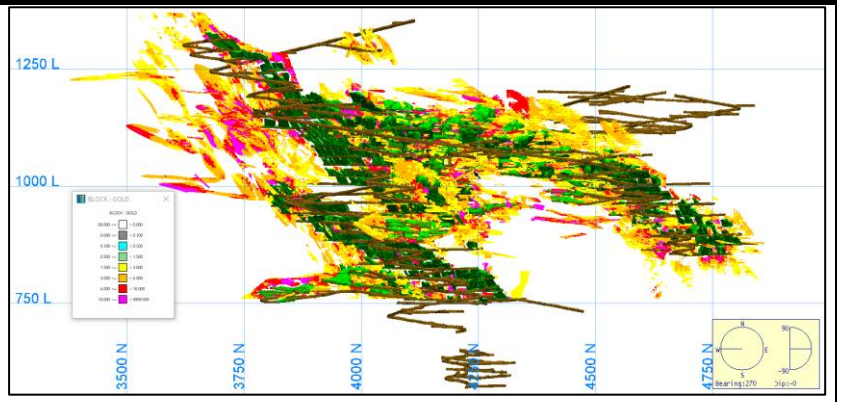
Section 2 Reporting of Exploration Results

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

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
Mineral tenement and land tenure status	• *Type, reference name/number, location and ownership including agreements or material issues with third parties such as joint ventures, partnerships, overriding royalties, native title interests, historical sites, wilderness or national park and environmental settings.* • *The security of the tenure held at the time of reporting along with any known impediments to obtaining a licence to operate in the area.*	• Centenary is covered by mining lease M37/155 and held by Darlot Mining Company Limited. This lease covers 1,000Ha and was granted on 18/7/1988, renewed 17/7/2009 and to be renewed on 17/7/2030. Current rental has been paid ($17,600) and minimum annual expenditure of $100,000 is required and is being met. There are no Joint Ventures over the tenure and no native title claims. There are no other agreements in place apart from a 2.5% royalty for all gold sold, payable to the Government of Western Australia.
Exploration done by other parties	• *Acknowledgment and appraisal of exploration by other parties.*	• Centenary is part of the Darlot Gold Mine, which has a long history of gold mining and exploration. Alluvial gold was first mined in the area in 1894 with a consequent gold rush between 1895 and 1913. Total gold production from this time is unknown. Limited gold production occurred between 1935 and 1980. • Modern exploration of Darlot commenced in the period in the 1970's, with intensive exploration by Sundowner Minerals NL during 1986 to 1988. Darlot open pit mining commenced in 1988, and Sundowner was acquired by Plutonic Resources in 1992, who continued open cut mining through to 1995. Underground mining commenced in 1995 and has continued to the present day. • Centenary was discovered in 1996, and underground development commenced in the same year. Mining has continued to the present day. • To the end of October 2017, the Darlot Gold Mine has produced 17 Mt @ 4.8 g/t Au for 2.7 MOz. • A total of 4,084 Diamond drill holes (485,392.46 m), 324 RCDD (145,440.32 m), 70 RC drill holes (12,552.58 m) and 8,686 face samples (50,776.34 m) support the Mineral Resource. • 3D seismic surveys were carried out in late 2016 to provide geophysical data in support of planned exploration programs.
Geology	• *Deposit type, geological setting and style of mineralisation.*	• The Centenary lodes are considered to be part of an Archean hydrothermal fault-vein deposit with many similar characteristics with other deposits within the Yilgarn Craton, namely host rock type and nature of hydrothermal alteration; however, it is atypical in being relatively flat-lying rather than steeply dipping. Felsic porphyries and

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
		lamprophyre intrusions are encountered throughout the deposit. The major host for gold mineralisation is the Mount Pickering Dolerite. • The Centenary deposit is located approximately 1.2 km east of the Darlot open pit and has been defined between 150 m and 700 m below the surface. • The Centenary gold mineralisation occurs within sub-horizontal to 20° north-westerly dipping stacked quartz veins bounded to the west by the Oval Fault and to the east by the Lords Fault. These reverse faults are marked by banded quartz veins dipping 50° to the northwest. • Gold mineralisation is associated with quartz veins and alteration haloes controlled by major D2 and D3 structures or secondary splays and cross-linking structures. The quartz veins are hosted mainly by magnetic dolerite and magnetic quartz dolerite rock types and, to a lesser extent, by non-magnetic dolerite and felsic volcano-sedimentary rock types. Lamprophyre intrusions are present in the area with a variety of orientations. In most cases the lamprophyres are thought to be pre-mineralisation but are an unfavorable host rock for mineralisation and in most cases are barren. • Mineralisation is hosted by a fractionated Dolerite sill within the greater Mt Pickering dolerite syncline, with silica+/-albite+/-carbonate+/-pyrite+/-gold being the key alteration components.
Drill hole Information	• *A summary of all information material to the understanding of the exploration results including a tabulation of the following information for all Material drill holes:* ○ *easting and northing of the drill hole collar* ○ *elevation or RL (Reduced Level – elevation above sea level in metres) of the drill hole collar* ○ *dip and azimuth of the hole* ○ *down hole length and interception depth* ○ *hole length.* • *If the exclusion of this information is justified on the basis that the information is not Material and this exclusion does not detract from the understanding of the report, the Competent Person should clearly explain why this is the case.*	• Drill hole information from Darlot drill programs, predominantly diamond core and face sampling, were used to support the Mineral Resource estimate. The locations of drill samples, and the geological logs of these samples were used to build the geological model, and with the sample analyses, support the Mineral Resource estimate.
Data aggregation methods	• *In reporting Exploration Results, weighting averaging techniques, maximum and/or minimum grade truncations (eg cutting of high grades) and cut-off grades are usually Material and should be stated.*	• Exploration results are not reported here, with most drill holes and face samples used to support the Mineral Resource estimate. Sludge samples are recorded in the drill hole database but were not used in

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
	• *Where aggregate intercepts incorporate short lengths of high grade results and longer lengths of low grade results, the procedure used for such aggregation should be stated and some typical examples of such aggregations should be shown in detail.* • *The assumptions used for any reporting of metal equivalent values should be clearly stated.*	the Mineral Resource estimate due insufficient reliability of sampling methods.
Relationship between mineralisation widths and intercept lengths	• *These relationships are particularly important in the reporting of Exploration Results.* • *If the geometry of the mineralisation with respect to the drill hole angle is known, its nature should be reported.* • *If it is not known and only the down hole lengths are reported, there should be a clear statement to this effect (eg 'down hole length, true width not known').*	• From mapping and diamond drilling, mineralisation appears to be dipping approximately 45 degrees to the north west. Drill holes are angled to drill as close to perpendicular to mineralisation as possible, although this is difficult when drilling from underground locations, targeting lode positions along strike from the drill cuddies. • Intercepts reported are downhole length, and true width can generally be calculated because the dip of the lode is known.
Diagrams	• *Appropriate maps and sections (with scales) and tabulations of intercepts should be included for any significant discovery being reported These should include, but not be limited to a plan view of drill hole collar locations and appropriate sectional views.*	• Plan view representing the Centenary deposit (Darlot Gold Mine) shown below, with current development (brown), stopes (green) and the block model at a 2g/t cut off:  • Oblique view looking West representing the Centenary deposit (Darlot Gold Mine) shown below, with current development (brown), stopes (green) and the block model at a 2g/t cut off:

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
		
Balanced reporting	• *Where comprehensive reporting of all Exploration Results is not practicable, representative reporting of both low and high grades and/or widths should be practiced to avoid misleading reporting of Exploration Results.*	• Exploration results are not reported here, with all drill holes used to support the Mineral Resource estimate.
Other substantive exploration data	• *Other exploration data, if meaningful and material, should be reported including (but not limited to): geological observations; geophysical survey results; geochemical survey results; bulk samples – size and method of treatment; metallurgical test results; bulk density, groundwater, geotechnical and rock characteristics; potential deleterious or contaminating substances.*	• Centenary is part of the Darlot Gold Mine, and the lodes were geologically mapped in underground exposures. The geological mapping provided a foundation for the interpretation of the geological models. • Metallurgical test work carried out in 2010 demonstrated a recovery of 91% for Centenary ore. • Bulk density test work is discussed in Section 3 of this table. Samples were tested using the water immersion technique. Fresh core billets (not weathered) were not required to be wax coated prior to immersion.
Further work	• *The nature and scale of planned further work (eg tests for lateral extensions or depth extensions or large-scale step-out drilling).* • *Diagrams clearly highlighting the areas of possible extensions, including the main geological interpretations and future drilling areas, provided this information is not commercially sensitive.*	• Centenary is open along strike and down dip, with potential for additional gold mineralisation in these directions. • Plans are currently being formulated for exploration drilling to test these targets.

Section 3 Estimation and Reporting of Mineral Resources

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

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
Database integrity	• *Measures taken to ensure that data has not been corrupted by, for example, transcription or keying errors, between its initial collection and its use for Mineral Resource estimation purposes.* • *Data validation procedures used.*	• Data is entered directly into the data capture system in the field, and reviewed by a geologist before being imported to the main database. Geological Logging at Darlot is collected by geologists and entered directly into an Acquire Database on a laptop computer. Logging is regularly checked by a senior company geologist to ensure the veracity and consistency of the data. • Logs cannot be finalised if key fields are missing, nor can codes not existing in the library be entered, ensuring continuity of data, and reducing data entry and transcription errors. • Once in the main database, only the database administrators can edit or change data, and all changes are logged by the system.
Site visits	• *Comment on any site visits undertaken by the Competent Person and the outcome of those visits.* • *If no site visits have been undertaken indicate why this is the case.*	• The Competent Person(s) (CP) are based on site at Darlot and are familiar with the geological setting of the deposit, sampling protocols, quality control and quality assurance (QA/QC) of sample data, resource modelling procedures, current site procedures and policies, and are confident that all data collected is verifiable and has been collected in line with industry best practices to support a Mineral Resource Estimate.
Geological interpretation	• *Confidence in (or conversely, the uncertainty of) the geological interpretation of the mineral deposit.* • *Nature of the data used and of any assumptions made.* • *The effect, if any, of alternative interpretations on Mineral Resource estimation.* • *The use of geology in guiding and controlling Mineral Resource estimation.* • *The factors affecting continuity both of grade and geology.*	• Gold mineralisation is associated with quartz veins and alteration haloes controlled by major D2 and D3 structures or secondary splays and cross-linking structures. The quartz veins are hosted mainly by magnetic dolerite and magnetic quartz dolerite rock types and, to a lesser extent, by non-magnetic dolerite and felsic volcano-sedimentary rock types. Lamprophyre intrusions are present in the area with a variety of orientations. In most cases the lamprophyres are thought to be pre-mineralisation but are an un-favorable host rock for mineralisation and in most cases are barren. • The veins associated with the mineralisation typically dip to the NW between ~5° and 20° with the associated mainly quartz filled structures dipping at around 50°. In Centenary these veins typically occur in vast flat stacked arrays between the Lords and Oval Faults, and other parallel structures. The mining history at Darlot and associated reconciliations has proven the veracity of this model.

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
		• The sample data for the Centenary includes diamond drilling (DD), reverse circulation (RC) with DD tail and RC only. Underground face samples taken by mine geologists were also included. Some holes were excluded due to erroneous collar and down-hole surveys and a default grade of 0.005g/t was assigned where the gold grade was absent. The interpretations supporting the geological models are predominantly based upon drill hole samples. • All geological interpretations for Centenary are prepared in Darlot Mine Grid. • The Centenary Orebody has been continuously mined since 1996 and alternative interpretations have not been considered as the geological controls are generally well understood. • The Centenary Deposit is sub-divided into twenty-five mineralised domains based on geology and structure, with the steeper fault hosted domains such as Walters, Lords and Oval areas separated from the flatter wing vein hosted mineralisation such as the Grace-Marsh bulk and Boon North areas. There are also shallowly dipping domains such as the Benaud's Link. Those domains with similar characteristics were grouped geo-statistically. • The site geologists prepared the interpretations of the mineralised lodes within these domains and the 469 lodes are modeled as individual wireframes. • The grade in the ore bodies is controlled by both structure and host lithology, in that typically the best grades are hosted by the Magnetic Dolerite and Felsic intrusions, with comparatively lesser grades observed in the other host rocks such as the non-magnetic dolerite. Consequently, host lithology for lodes was a key factor considered for the estimate.
Dimensions	• *The extent and variability of the Mineral Resource expressed as length (along strike or otherwise), plan width, and depth below surface to the upper and lower limits of the Mineral Resource.*	• The deposit has an overall strike length of about 1.3km and a width of about 0.5km and extends from about 150m to 700m below the natural surface.
Estimation and modelling techniques	• *The nature and appropriateness of the estimation technique(s) applied and key assumptions, including treatment of extreme grade values, domaining, interpolation parameters and maximum distance of extrapolation from data points. If a computer assisted estimation method was chosen include a description of computer software and parameters used.*	• As previously noted, the Mineral Resource estimate has been divided into twenty-five (25) domains for the purpose of resource estimation. The model was constructed with manual wireframing in both Vulcan Leapfrog and Datamine software. • The 469 wireframes mentioned above were imported directly into Vulcan and Datamine for grade estimation and resource reporting.

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
	• *The availability of check estimates, previous estimates and/or mine production records and whether the Mineral Resource estimate takes appropriate account of such data.* • *The assumptions made regarding recovery of by-products.* • *Estimation of deleterious elements or other non-grade variables of economic significance (eg sulphur for acid mine drainage characterisation).* • *In the case of block model interpolation, the block size in relation to the average sample spacing and the search employed.* • *Any assumptions behind modelling of selective mining units.* • *Any assumptions about correlation between variables.* • *Description of how the geological interpretation was used to control the resource estimates.* • *Discussion of basis for using or not using grade cutting or capping.* • *The process of validation, the checking process used, the comparison of model data to drill hole data, and use of reconciliation data if available.*	• Vulcan and Datamine was used for block modelling, grade interpolation, and Mineral Resource classification and reporting. Snowden Supervisor was used for geostatistical analyses. The Au domain interpretations were based upon both geology and grade. • Some estimates were also completed in Leapfrog Edge such as for the Thomson and C1125 areas. • Given the crenulated nature of some of the Centenary lodes, several of the domains were flattened, meaning all composites and blocks are transformed to a single RL and estimated in 2D space, and then re-transformed back into 3D space. Only the elevation is adjusted while the X and Y coordinates remain the same. This was done only for the Datamine estimates including the Lords Main and Walters lodes. • The interpreted mineralisation wireframes encompass broad areas, with gold grades that vary from poorly mineralised through to significantly mineralised within each domain. To improve definition of higher grades within the mineralised domains an indicator estimation method, based on ≥ 1 g/t Au and ≥ 3 g/t Au composited drill hole grade thresholds, was applied. The two thresholds are selected to identify areas of lower grade gold mineralisation from the high grade gold mineralisation and the threshold of 3 g/t Au is intentionally around the Mineral Resource reporting cut-off of and the Ore Reserves reporting cut-off. • Significant amounts of lamprophyre which are generally barren cross-cut some of the lodes, some of the larger ones were wire-framed by the site geologists, while a categorical estimation technique was applied to model out the less continuous dykes, based on an indicator kriging technique. These areas are then flagged as waste in the final model. • The Centenary lodes have been mined since 1996 and historical mine to mill reconciliations have proven the veracity of the model. No check estimates are known to have been completed. • No significant amounts of deleterious elements have historically been encountered or estimated in the Centenary deposit, and hence have never been considered for estimation in the Mineral Resource. Pyrite does not occur in significant enough quantities to be considered for acid mine drainage (AMD) considerations. • All of the Centenary lodes are entirely in fresh rock • All lodes were sub-celled to 1x1x1m block sizes with a nominal parent cell size of 10x10x5m. In grade control areas this was reduced to

<table>
<tr><th>Criteria</th><th>JORC Code explanation</th><th>Commentary</th></tr>
<tr><td></td><td></td><td>5m(X) x 5m(Y) x 5m(Z), to more accurately represent the closer spaced drilling. Typical drill spacing in Centenary ranges up to 30x30m, which is reduced to around 15x15m in the grade control
<table>
<tr><th rowspan="2">Control</th><th rowspan="2">Parameter</th><th colspan="3">Search pass</th></tr>
<tr><th>1</th><th>2</th><th>3</th></tr>
<tr><td rowspan="3">Centenary (m)
(All Lodes)</td><td>Major</td><td>2</td><td>30</td><td>60</td></tr>
<tr><td>Semi-major</td><td>2</td><td>30</td><td>60</td></tr>
<tr><td>Minor</td><td>1</td><td>10</td><td>20</td></tr>
<tr><td rowspan="2">Number of samples</td><td>Minimum</td><td>1</td><td>6</td><td>2</td></tr>
<tr><td>Maximum</td><td>2</td><td>12</td><td>12</td></tr>
</table>
areas. The table below summarizes the search parameters used.

All gold grades were estimated using Ordinary Kriging (OK) and Inverse Distance (ID). The OK estimated grades were applied to the Indicated resource blocks only while the Inferred resource blocks and unclassified blocks were assigned the ID estimated grade. Simple Kriging (SK) was used for some of the older domains.
Samples were composited to 1 m intervals.
A variety of top cuts were applied to the composites of up to 60g/t, dependent on the statistics for each domain. This was based on assessment of outliers and histogram skewness.
Centenary is primarily a gold deposit and other elements have not been considered for analysis.
The estimates were validated in three ways, by on-screen visual assessments, declustered sample mean grades vs. block mean grades for each domain and swath plots.
</td></tr>
<tr><td>Moisture</td><td>Whether the tonnages are estimated on a dry basis or with natural moisture, and the method of determination of the moisture content.</td><td>Tonnages are estimated on a dry basis.</td></tr>
<tr><td>Cut-off parameters</td><td>The basis of the adopted cut-off grade(s) or quality parameters applied.</td><td>All geological interpretations were completed by site geologists based on both grade and lithology, and an approximate lower cut-off of around 0.5g/t.</td></tr>
<tr><td>Mining factors or assumptions</td><td>Assumptions made regarding possible mining methods, minimum mining dimensions and internal (or, if applicable, external) mining dilution. It is always necessary as part of the process of determining reasonable prospects for eventual economic extraction to consider</td><td>Domains were modelled to a minimum 1 m plan width.</td></tr>
</table>

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
	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.*	• During the mining history of the Centenary lodes the mill at Darlot has generally achieved >93-95% recoveries with a significant portion of the gold also captured by a gravity circuit. • The CP is not aware of any specific metallurgical test-work for these orebodies.
Environmental factors or assumptions	• *Assumptions made regarding possible waste and process residue disposal options. It is always necessary as part of the process of determining reasonable prospects for eventual economic extraction to consider the potential environmental impacts of the mining and processing operation. While at this stage the determination of potential environmental impacts, particularly for a greenfields project, may not always be well advanced, the status of early consideration of these potential environmental impacts should be reported. Where these aspects have not been considered this should be reported with an explanation of the environmental assumptions made.*	• Darlot has had an extensive mining history and as such has full infrastructure for the treatment of processing and mining residues. • Darlot is certified as ISO14001 compliant for OHS and environmental management.
Bulk density	• *Whether assumed or determined. If assumed, the basis for the assumptions. If determined, the method used, whether wet or dry, the frequency of the measurements, the nature, size and representativeness of the samples.* • *The bulk density for bulk material must have been measured by methods that adequately account for void spaces (vugs, porosity, etc), moisture and differences between rock and alteration zones within the deposit.* • *Discuss assumptions for bulk density estimates used in the evaluation process of the different materials.*	• A dry (in situ) bulk density of 2.90 t/m3 has been used for all lithologies. This value has been historically assigned for the Darlot project area. All Centenary ore bodies are within fresh rock. • Data is available for bulk density determinations and is recorded in Red 5 Limited's database and was assessed by previous operators of the Darlot Gold Mine. The CP is satisfied that the value used is verifiable and typical given their knowledge and experience in similar deposits in the Eastern Goldfields of Western Australia. • All the bulk density records that have been sighted were determined by the Archimedes method of immersion in water, with no wax coating required as porosity is not an issue in Darlot host rocks. These samples are considered representative of the lodes and waste zones.
Classification	• *The basis for the classification of the Mineral Resources into varying confidence categories.*	• The Mineral Resource is classified as Measured, Indicated, and Inferred.

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
	• *Whether appropriate account has been taken of all relevant factors (ie relative confidence in tonnage/grade estimations, reliability of input data, confidence in continuity of geology and metal values, quality, quantity and distribution of the data).* • *Whether the result appropriately reflects the Competent Person's view of the deposit.*	• The geological evidence for mineralisation occurrence and continuity was observed in drill samples and significant underground workings on the Centenary lodes. For Classification of Measured a drill spacing of ~10x10m was required. For classification of Indicated; in the main steep lodes a drill spacing of <30 x 30 m was required, with <20 x 20 m for the flatter lodes. For classification of Inferred; < 60 x 60 m for steep lodes and < 40 x 40 m for the flatter lodes. Any blocks outside these parameters were unclassified. Drill sampling and analytical techniques for DD and RC drilling as well as face sampling are well documented by Red 5 Limited, as well as rigorous QAQC protocols and documentation to support an Indicated Resource Classification where geological confidence allows. • The classification of the Mineral Resource considered the geological understanding of the deposit, quality of the samples, quality and quantity of density data, drill hole spacing, and the quality of the block grade estimates. Geological understanding and quality of samples is sufficient to assume geological and grade continuity in the Indicated volumes. • All relevant factors have been considered when determining the resource classification for Centenary deposit, and the results are deemed by the CP to be fair and relevant.
Audits or reviews	• *The results of any audits or reviews of Mineral Resource estimates.*	• The Mineral Resource Estimate was peer reviewed internally by Red 5 Senior Geologists. Some of the older areas such as those from Datamine were reviewed by Consultants from OPTIRO.
Discussion of relative accuracy/ confidence	• *Where appropriate a statement of the relative accuracy and confidence level in the Mineral Resource estimate using an approach or procedure deemed appropriate by the Competent Person. For example, the application of statistical or geostatistical procedures to quantify the relative accuracy of the resource within stated confidence limits, or, if such an approach is not deemed appropriate, a qualitative discussion of the factors that could affect the relative accuracy and confidence of the estimate.* • *The statement should specify whether it relates to global or local estimates, and, if local, state the relevant tonnages, which should be relevant to technical and economic evaluation. Documentation should include assumptions made and the procedures used.* • *These statements of relative accuracy and confidence of the estimate should be compared with production data, where available.*	• The Mineral Resource estimate is considered a global resource for both Indicated and Inferred Resource estimations. • The CP is comfortable that more than 20 years of mining and reconciliation data is deemed sufficient to verify the veracity of the estimate. • Fully surveyed voids have been used to deplete the model of already mined material.

JORC Code, 2012 Edition – Table 1 for the Pederson (includes. Burswood, Pederson South) Resource (part of the Darlot Deposit)

Section 1 Sampling Techniques and Data

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

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
Sampling techniques	• *Nature and quality of sampling (eg cut channels, random chips, or specific specialised industry standard measurement tools appropriate to the minerals under investigation, such as down hole gamma sondes, or handheld XRF instruments, etc). These examples should not be taken as limiting the broad meaning of sampling.* • *Include reference to measures taken to ensure sample representivity and the appropriate calibration of any measurement tools or systems used.* • *Aspects of the determination of mineralisation that are Material to the Public Report.* • *In cases where 'industry standard' work has been done this would be relatively simple (eg 'reverse circulation drilling was used to obtain 1 m samples from which 3 kg was pulverised to produce a 30 g charge for fire assay'). In other cases more explanation may be required, such as where there is coarse gold that has inherent sampling problems. Unusual commodities or mineralisation types (eg submarine nodules) may warrant disclosure of detailed information.*	• Reverse circulation (RC) and diamond core (DD) drilling provided pulverized chips and (generally) competent lengths of core samples. A small quantity of face sampling is included in the database. Drill hole data supporting the Mineral Resource contains 5,746 holes for a total sample length of 338,172.27 m. • A total of 1,173 Diamond drill holes (120,053.97 m), 460 RCDD holes (RC collars with DD tails, 128,319.51 m), 739 RC holes (73,162.35 m) and 3,374 face samples (16,636.45 m) support the Mineral Resource. • RC samples of 1 m drill length were passed through a rig mounted cyclone and collected in large plastic bags positioned beneath the cyclone. The action of the cyclone adequately homogenizes the sample collected in the bag. Representative 3 kg samples were collected in calico bags for dispatch to the analytical laboratory. • Diamond core is predominantly NQ2 with some HQ was cleaned, laid out, measured and logged in its entirety. Core is marked up with a maximum core length of 1 m, depending on core size. Some core is whole sampled (full core collection) when necessary, but most core is half cut core. Digital photographs are taken and stored for reference purposes. Where possible core is cut in half with one half only being submitted for analysis at the Laboratory, with the other half is stored in the core farm for reference. • Underground face sampling was carried out by the mine geologist painting a sample line orthogonal to the dip of the quartz veining and sampled according to geological intervals. Samples were bagged and ticketed with unique sample IDs and dispatched to the assay laboratory.
Drilling techniques	• *Drill type (eg core, reverse circulation, open-hole hammer, rotary air blast, auger, Bangka, sonic, etc) and details (eg core diameter, triple or standard tube, depth of diamond tails, face-sampling bit or other type, whether core is oriented and if so, by what method, etc).*	• The sample data for the Pedersen area includes diamond drilling (DD), reverse circulation holes with diamond core tails (RCDD), reverse circulation only drill holes (RC), surface drill holes (SURF)

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
		and underground face samples (FACE). The data was collected during 1998 to 1999 and 2007 to 2015. • Surface DDH is generally NQ2 or HQ, while underground DDH is usually NQ2 or LTK60. Underground exploration/resource drilling is almost exclusively DD. • RC drilling used a face sampling hammer.
Drill sample recovery	• *Method of recording and assessing core and chip sample recoveries and results assessed.* • *Measures taken to maximise sample recovery and ensure representative nature of the samples.* • *Whether a relationship exists between sample recovery and grade and whether sample bias may have occurred due to preferential loss/gain of fine/coarse material.*	• Drill sample recoveries are recorded for each sample number and stored in the Acquire database. Diamond core samples were geotechnically logged and sample recoveries calculated. Most drill samples penetrating mineralisation are diamond core with RC closer to the topographic surface, and weights of RC samples are not recorded. Visual checks by the supervising geologist assessed RC sample recovery on the run. • Diamond drilling and open pit grade control drilling typically provide close to 100% sample recovery, and where core loss occurs, it is recorded. Pre-1995 drilling did not utilise core blocks making estimation of core recovery prior to that point in time difficult. • Core recovery factors for core drilling are generally very high typically in excess of 95% recovery. Some loss occurs locally when drilling through fault/shear zones. • Where possible, RC percussion samples are recovered from the RC drill rig through the cyclone splitter, providing a 2-4 kg sample, which is submitted for assay. • Periodic reviews of early drilling assay results and bias may be done form time to time where required on historical prospects where new drilling is done. Q-Q Plots of the re-drills and original holes are correlated and any bias (positive / negative) identified. This is utilised in any future interpretations and modelling. • The supervising geologist monitored the diamond core recoveries and discussed any shortcoming with the driller.
Logging	• *Whether core and chip samples have been geologically and geotechnically logged to a level of detail to support appropriate Mineral Resource estimation, mining studies and metallurgical studies.* • *Whether logging is qualitative or quantitative in nature. Core (or costean, channel, etc) photography.* • *The total length and percentage of the relevant intersections logged.*	• A geologist was present at all times during drilling and sampling. Geological logging protocols at the time of drilling were followed to ensure consistency in drill logs between the geological staff. • RC chips were logged for weathering, lithologies, mineralogy, colour and grainsize. RC chip trays (with chips) were infrequently photographed.

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
		• Diamond core were logged for lithology, structure, stratigraphy, mineralisation, alteration, geophysical (magnetic properties) and geochemical properties (multi-element assays) and physical measurements (rock hardness, geotechnical RQD's, density, acid rock drainage (ARD)). • The full sample lengths were logged. Core was photographed (mostly wet).

Sub-sampling techniques and sample preparation	• *If core, whether cut or sawn and whether quarter, half or all core taken.*
	• *If non-core, whether riffled, tube sampled, rotary split, etc and whether sampled wet or dry.*
	• *For all sample types, the nature, quality and appropriateness of the sample preparation technique.*
	• *Quality control procedures adopted for all sub-sampling stages to maximise representivity of samples.*
	• *Measures taken to ensure that the sampling is representative of the in situ material collected, including for instance results for field duplicate/second-half sampling.*
	• *Whether sample sizes are appropriate to the grain size of the material being sampled.*
		• DDH core sample lengths can be variable in a mineralized zone, though usually no larger than one-metre. This enables the capture of assay data for narrow structures and localized grade variations.
		• Grade control drill holes are sampled as whole core. DDH samples are taken according to a cut sheet compiled by the geologist. Half or full core samples are bagged in pre-numbered calico bags and submitted with a sample submission form.
		• DDH core is cut by a Geotech field assistant.
		• RC drilling is logged and sampled on one-metre intervals using similar codes to DDH core.
		• The sampling protocols for both DD and RC are considered appropriate for the style of mineralisation.
		• A summary of the sample preparation process is as below:
		  ○ Oven dried at 105ºC.
		  ○ Jaw crushed to -12 mm.
		  ○ If sample >3kg, Boyd crusher to 3 mm, and riffle split to <3kg.
		  ○ Pulverised in LM5.
		  ○ 250-300 g pulp sample taken.
		  ○ Remainder of pulp returned to calico sample bag.
		• Quality Control (QC) samples are inserted at a rate of 1 in 20. All standards used are Certified Reference Materials (CRM). The insertion of blanks is under the control of the geologist and CRMs are usually inserted one per batch.
		• Sample sizes are considered appropriate to the grain size of the material being sampled.
		• Since 2021 Red 5 has submitted samples to MinAnalytical (now ALS) for Photon assaying which is currently becoming industry wide standard for Archean lode gold systems

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
Quality of assay data and laboratory tests	• *The nature, quality and appropriateness of the assaying and laboratory procedures used and whether the technique is considered partial or total.* • *For geophysical tools, spectrometers, handheld XRF instruments, etc, the parameters used in determining the analysis including instrument make and model, reading times, calibrations factors applied and their derivation, etc.* • *Nature of quality control procedures adopted (eg standards, blanks, duplicates, external laboratory checks) and whether acceptable levels of accuracy (ie lack of bias) and precision have been established.*	• Primary assaying of face samples, DDH and RC has been undertaken by ALS Kalgoorlie for considerable time. Documentation regarding more historical holes and their sample analyses are not well documented. Analysis is by 50g fire assay (FA) with Atomic Absorption Spectrometer (AAS) finish to 0.01 g/t detection limit. Given the186ccurence of coarse gold, Screen Fire Assays (SFA) checks are periodically. • The processes are considered total. • Previous operators employed a comprehensive QA/QC regime with CRMs, blanks, quartz flush checks and grind checks routinely monitored. Coarse duplicates from crush residue, and pulp duplicates from pulp residues were regularly monitored to test the quality of sub sampling stages. Results are documented on a quarterly basis, with any failures or irregularities investigated and actions taken to correct the issue. Regular communications were had with ALS. • Acceptable levels of accuracy and precision were established prior to accepting the sample data as support for the Mineral Resource estimate. • The QAQC procedures and results show acceptable levels of accuracy and precision were established.
Verification of sampling and assaying	• *The verification of significant intersections by either independent or alternative company personnel.* • *The use of twinned holes.* • *Documentation of primary data, data entry procedures, data verification, data storage (physical and electronic) protocols.* • *Discuss any adjustment to assay data.*	• Pedersen is a mature deposit within Darlot mining operations, and intersections with significant Au grade are not unknown. Visible Au is often observed. If core samples with significant intersections are logged then alternative geological personnel are likely to review and confirm the results. • No twin drilling has occurred at Pedersen. • All data at Darlot is stored in an SQL relational database format using acQuire software. acQuire enables definition of tasks, permission management and database integrity. The SQL Server database is configured for optimal validation through constraints, library tables and triggers. Data that fails these rules on import is rejected and not ranked as a priority to be used for exports or any data applications. • All exploration data control is managed centrally, from drill-hole planning to final assay, survey and geological capture. The majority of logging data (lithology, alteration, and structural characteristics of core and percussion chips) is captured directly either by manual or to customised digital logging tools with stringent validation and data entry constraints. Geologists load data in the acquire database where

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
		initial validation of the data occurs. The data are uploaded into the database by the geologist after which ranking of the data happen based on multiple QAQC and validation rules. • All assay data is uploaded into the database in a text format known as a sif. These files include detailed information about the batch, methods, units, detection limits and elements assayed. The file also includes all QC data in the sequence of analysis. The assay data is stored in a flattened format to ensure all required information is stored for each sample, and that multiple assay results are stored for each sample. • Data validation is controlled via rules, library tables and triggers. Once all data for a drill-hole have been entered into the database, the geologist responsible for the drilling program validates each drill-hole. A standard validation trigger in the acquire database run queries against the data, which includes checks for; incorrect collar locations, testing for overlapping, missing or incorrect down-hole surveys, and incorrect collar location. • A digital certified assay certificate in Adobe PDF format is backed up on the Darlot server on a regular schedule. A copy of the database also resides on the Red 5 back-up server in Perth. • The database is secure and password protected by the Database Administrator to prevent accidental or malicious adjustment to data. • No adjustments are made to the data.
Location of data points	• *Accuracy and quality of surveys used to locate drill holes (collar and down-hole surveys), trenches, mine workings and other locations used in Mineral Resource estimation.* • *Specification of the grid system used.* • *Quality and adequacy of topographic control.*	• Collars are marked out pre and post drilling by licensed surveyors. Surface collars were surveyed using Differential Global Positioning System (DGPS). All recent DDH holes were surveyed down the hole by single shot down hole camera and Reflex non-magnetic multi shot gyro survey. Down hole surveys are routinely undertaken by the drilling contractor. Due to the relatively short depths of RC drilling (<100m) these holes are generally not surveyed. When RC is used as pre-collars to DDH tails, these are then surveyed using standard down hole gyro. • Drill hole collars are located respective to the local mine grid and to the overall property in UTM MGA94-Zone51. Mine grid north is 44° west of north Australian Map Grid, and all mining Mineral Resource and Ore Reserve work is carried out in Mine Grid. Reduced Level (RL) for surface drilling is calculated by adding 1,000 m to surface

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
		elevation, while the underground RL is calculated by taking the surface RL minus the vertical depth to the point being referenced. • The Pedersen Mineral Resource daylights into the open pit void and the open pit was surveyed at end of mining by licensed mine surveyors. The natural topographic surface is very flat with minor undulations. Underground voids are surveyed by mine surveyors. The control on these topographies and voids is considered adequate.
Data spacing and distribution	• *Data spacing for reporting of Exploration Results.* • *Whether the data spacing and distribution is sufficient to establish the degree of geological and grade continuity appropriate for the Mineral Resource and Ore Reserve estimation procedure(s) and classifications applied.* • *Whether sample compositing has been applied.*	• Drill hole spacing at Pedersen ranges from 20 m(gN) by 20 m (gE) to 60 m(gN) by 60 m (gE) • The Competent Person considers the data spacing to be sufficient to establish the degree of geological and grade continuity appropriate for the Mineral Resource classification categories adopted for Pedersen. • Samples were not composited prior to dispatch for analyses.
Orientation of data in relation to geological structure	• *Whether the orientation of sampling achieves unbiased sampling of possible structures and the extent to which this is known, considering the deposit type.* • *If the relationship between the drilling orientation and the orientation of key mineralised structures is considered to have introduced a sampling bias, this should be assessed and reported if material.*	• Pedersen was drilled by a combination of surface and underground holes. The surface holes were orientated to penetrate the host unit as orthogonally as possible, however underground drilling is confined to drill cuddies and the orientation of exploration holes is often oblique to the mineralisation. • Resultant sampling bias is usually retained in the drill database and any potential impact upon the Mineral Resource was not assessed. The Competent Person does not believe any potential impacts to be material in terms of grade interpolation.
Sample security	• *The measures taken to ensure sample security.*	• Although security in not strongly enforced, Darlot is a remote site and the number of outside visitors is small. The deposit is known to contain visible gold and this renders the core susceptible to theft, however the risk of sample tampering is considered low. • ALS Kalgoorlie organise transport companies to pick up bagged samples from a secured locality at the mine site. These are then transported to the laboratory facility for further preparation and assaying. All samples received by the laboratory are physically checked against the despatch order and Darlot is notified of any discrepancies prior to sample preparation commencing. No Red 5 personnel are involved in the preparation or analysis process.

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

Section 2 Reporting of Exploration Results

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

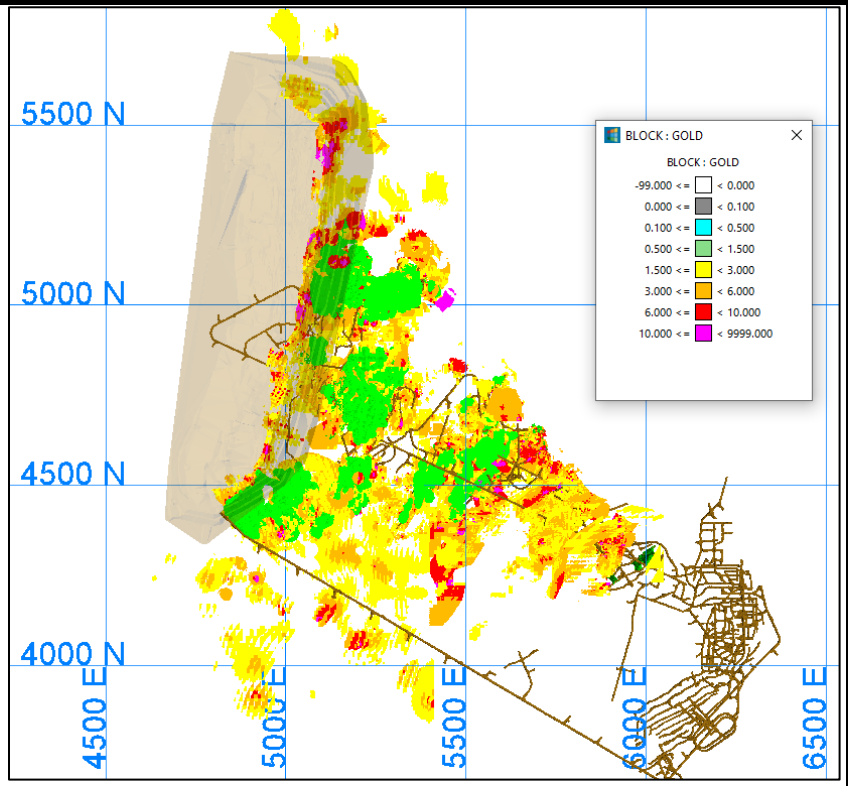
Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
Mineral tenement and land tenure status	• *Type, reference name/number, location and ownership including agreements or material issues with third parties such as joint ventures, partnerships, overriding royalties, native title interests, historical sites, wilderness or national park and environmental settings.* • *The security of the tenure held at the time of reporting along with any known impediments to obtaining a licence to operate in the area.*	• Pedersen is covered by mining lease M37/155 and held by Darlot Mining Company Limited. This lease covers 1,000Ha and was granted on 18/7/1988, renewed 17/7/2009 and to be renewed on 17/7/2030. Current rental has been paid ($17,600) and minimum annual expenditure of $100,000 is required and is being met. There are no Joint Ventures over the tenure and no native title claims. There are no other agreements in place apart from a 2.5% royalty for all gold sold, payable to the Government of Western Australia.
Exploration done by other parties	• *Acknowledgment and appraisal of exploration by other parties.*	• Pedersen is part of the Darlot Gold Mine, which has a long history of gold mining and exploration. Alluvial gold was first mined in the area in 1894 with a consequent gold rush between 1895 and 1913. Total gold production from this time is unknown. Limited gold production occurred between 1935 and 1980. • Modern exploration of Darlot commenced in the period in the 1970's, with intensive exploration by Sundowner Minerals NL during 1986 to 1988. Darlot open pit mining commenced in 1988, and Sundowner was acquired by Plutonic Resources in 1992, who continued open cut mining through to 1995. Underground mining commenced in 1995 and has continued to the present day. To the end of October 2017, the Darlot Gold Mine has produced 17 Mt @ 4.8 g/t Au for 2.7 MOz. • A total of 1,173 Diamond drill holes (120,053.97 m), 460 RCDD holes (RC collars with DD tails, 128,319.51 m), 739 RC holes (73,162.35 m) and 3,374 face samples (16,636.45 m) support the Mineral Resource, drilled since modern exploration commenced in 1988.

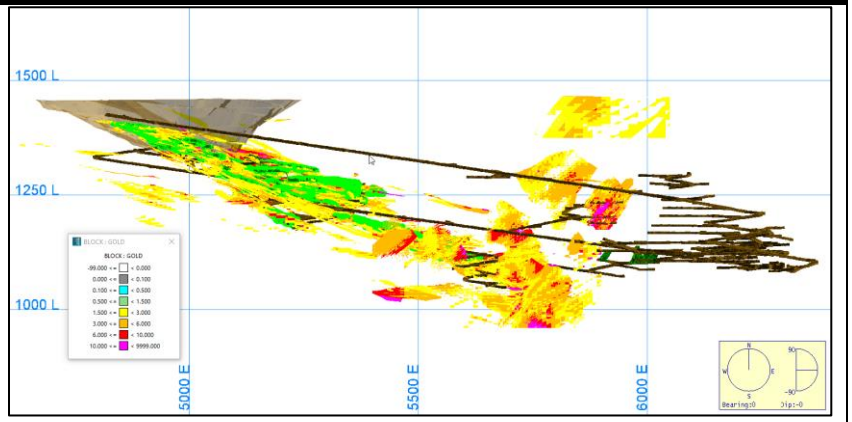
Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
		• Pedersen was mined from 1988 to 1995 from an Open pit and has continued to be mined sporadically from 1995 to the present day from the Darlot Underground workings,
Geology	• *Deposit type, geological setting and style of mineralisation.*	• The Darlot lodes are considered to be part of an Archean hydrothermal fault-vein deposit with many similar characteristics with other deposits within the Yilgarn Craton, namely host rock type and nature of hydrothermal alteration; however, it is atypical in being relatively flat-lying rather than steeply dipping. Felsic porphyries and lamprophyre intrusions are encountered throughout the deposit. The major host for gold mineralisation is the Mount Pickering Dolerite. • In the Pedersen area the mineralisation crosses lithological boundaries and is present in the magnetic dolerite (MMD), within the adjacent areas of mixed dolerite and felsic porphyry (MD and FAP) and within the porphyritic dolerite. Non-mineralised and variably mineralised lamprophyres including the main regional lamprophyre and smaller lamprophyres subparallel to the Pedersen mineralisation or the regional trend. • The Darlot gold mineralisation is located about the Darlot Thrust and is associated with quartz veins and alteration haloes controlled by major D2 and D3 structures, secondary splays and cross-linking structures.

Drill hole Information	• *A summary of all information material to the understanding of the exploration results including a tabulation of the following information for all Material drill holes:*
	  ○ *easting and northing of the drill hole collar*
	  ○ *elevation or RL (Reduced Level – elevation above sea level in metres) of the drill hole collar*
	  ○ *dip and azimuth of the hole*
	  ○ *down hole length and interception depth*
	  ○ *hole length.*
	• *If the exclusion of this information is justified on the basis that the information is not Material and this exclusion does not detract from the understanding of the report, the Competent Person should clearly explain why this is the case.*
		• Drill hole information from Darlot drill programs were used to support the Mineral Resource estimate. The locations of drill samples, and the geological logs of these samples were used to build the geological model, and with the sample analyses, support the Mineral Resource estimate.

Data aggregation methods	• *In reporting Exploration Results, weighting averaging techniques, maximum and/or minimum grade truncations (eg cutting of high grades) and cut-off grades are usually Material and should be stated.*	• Exploration results are not reported here, with all drill holes used to support the Mineral Resource estimate. Sludge samples are recorded

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
	• *Where aggregate intercepts incorporate short lengths of high grade results and longer lengths of low grade results, the procedure used for such aggregation should be stated and some typical examples of such aggregations should be shown in detail.* • *The assumptions used for any reporting of metal equivalent values should be clearly stated.*	in the drill hole database but were not used in the Mineral Resource estimate due insufficient reliability of sampling methods.
Relationship between mineralisation widths and intercept lengths	• *These relationships are particularly important in the reporting of Exploration Results.* • *If the geometry of the mineralisation with respect to the drill hole angle is known, its nature should be reported.* • *If it is not known and only the down hole lengths are reported, there should be a clear statement to this effect (eg 'down hole length, true width not known').*	• From mapping and diamond drilling, mineralisation appear to be dipping approximately 20 degrees. Drillholes are angled to drill as close to perpendicular to mineralisation as possible, although this is difficult when drilling from underground locations, targeting lode positions along strike from the drill cuddy. • Intercepts reported are downhole length, and true width can generally be calculated because the dip of the lode is known.
Diagrams	• *Appropriate maps and sections (with scales) and tabulations of intercepts should be included for any significant discovery being reported These should include, but not be limited to a plan view of drill hole collar locations and appropriate sectional views.*	• Plan view representing the Pedersen deposit (Darlot Gold Mine) shown below, with current development (brown), stopes (green) and the block model at a 2g/t cut off:

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

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
		
Balanced reporting	• *Where comprehensive reporting of all Exploration Results is not practicable, representative reporting of both low and high grades and/or widths should be practiced to avoid misleading reporting of Exploration Results.*	• Exploration results are not reported here, with all drill holes used to support the Mineral Resource estimate.
Other substantive exploration data	• *Other exploration data, if meaningful and material, should be reported including (but not limited to): geological observations; geophysical survey results; geochemical survey results; bulk samples – size and method of treatment; metallurgical test results; bulk density, groundwater, geotechnical and rock characteristics; potential deleterious or contaminating substances.*	• Pedersen is part of the Darlot Gold Mine, and the lodes were geologically mapped at both open cut and underground exposures. The geological mapping provided a foundation for the interpretation of the geological models. • Metallurgical testwork carried out in 2010 demonstrates a recovery of 94% achievable from Pedersen ore samples. • Bulk density testwork is discussed in Section 3 of this table.
Further work	• *The nature and scale of planned further work (eg tests for lateral extensions or depth extensions or large-scale step-out drilling).* • *Diagrams clearly highlighting the areas of possible extensions, including the main geological interpretations and future drilling areas, provided this information is not commercially sensitive.*	• Down dip extremities of the Mineral Resource have not been mined due to the thinner widths of the lodes, but may be included in future Ore Reserve inventories. • The Pedersen lodes die out once they reach the El Dorado Fault, and there is believed to be limited potential down dip for further mineralisation. There is potential for strike extension although this has not been tested, and there are no current plans for this evaluation.

Section 3 Estimation and Reporting of Mineral Resources

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

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
Database integrity	• *Measures taken to ensure that data has not been corrupted by, for example, transcription or keying errors, between its initial collection and its use for Mineral Resource estimation purposes.* • *Data validation procedures used.*	• Data is entered directly into the data capture system in the field, and reviewed by a geologist before being imported to the main database. Geological Logging at Darlot is collected by geologists and entered directly into an Acquire Database on a laptop computer. Logging is regularly checked by a senior company geologist to ensure the veracity and consistency of the data. • Logs cannot be finalised if key fields are missing, nor can codes not existing in the library be entered, ensuring continuity of data, and reducing data entry and transcription errors. • Once in the main database, only the database administrators can edit or change data, and all changes are logged by the system.
Site visits	• *Comment on any site visits undertaken by the Competent Person and the outcome of those visits.* • *If no site visits have been undertaken indicate why this is the case.*	• The Competent Person(s) (CP) are based on site at Darlot and are familiar with the geological setting of the deposit, sampling protocols, quality control and quality assurance (QA/QC) of sample data, resource modelling procedures, current site procedures and policies, and are confident that all data collected is verifiable and has been collected in line with industry best practices to support a Mineral Resource Estimate.
Geological interpretation	• *Confidence in (or conversely, the uncertainty of) the geological interpretation of the mineral deposit.* • *Nature of the data used and of any assumptions made.* • *The effect, if any, of alternative interpretations on Mineral Resource estimation.* • *The use of geology in guiding and controlling Mineral Resource estimation.* • *The factors affecting continuity both of grade and geology.*	• The Darlot Gold mineralisation is associated mainly with the Darlot Thrust and associated quartz veins and alteration haloes controlled by major D2 and D3 structures or secondary splays and cross-linking structures. The Darlot mineralisation is hosted by magnetic dolerite and magnetic quartz (porphyritic) dolerite rock types and, to a lesser extent, by non-magnetic dolerite and felsic volcano-sedimentary rock types. Lamprophyre intrusions are present in the area with a variety of orientations. In most cases the lamprophyres are thought to be pre-mineralisation but are an un-favorable host rock for mineralisation and in most cases are barren. • The Darlot Thrust and associated major quartz bearing structures typically dip at around 20° to the SE, with associated hanging-wall veins that dip between 0° and 20° to NW. The mining history at Darlot and associated reconciliations has proven the veracity of this model.

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
		• The sample data for the Pedersen includes diamond drilling (DD), reverse circulation (RC) with DD tail and RC only. Underground face samples taken by mine geologists were also included. Some holes were excluded due to erroneous collar and down-hole surveys and a default grade of 0.005g/t was assigned where the gold grade was absent. The interpretations supporting the geological models are predominantly based upon drill hole samples and also the mapping done by competent mining geologists in the Darlot pit and underground workings. • All geological interpretations for Pedersen are prepared in Darlot Mine Grid. • The Pedersen deposit has been continuously mined since 1988 and alternative interpretations have not been considered as the geological controls are generally well understood. • The Pedersen Deposit is sub-divided into fifteen mineralised domains based on geology and structure, with the moderately dipping fault hosted domains such as the Darlot thrust and Hurst areas separated from the flatter wing vein hosted mineralisation, such as the Pedersen hanging-wall lodes. Those domains with similar characteristics were grouped geo-statistically. • The site geologists prepared the interpretations of the mineralised lodes within these fifteen (15) domains; with 211 individual lode wireframes modelled in Leapfrog based on both lithology and grade and an approximate lower cut-off of 0.5g/t. • The grade in the Pedersen deposit is controlled by both structure and host lithology, in that typically the best grades are hosted by the Magnetic Dolerite and Felsic intrusions, with comparatively lesser grades observed in the other host rocks such as the non-magnetic dolerite. Consequently, host lithology for lodes was a key factor considered for the estimate.
Dimensions	• *The extent and variability of the Mineral Resource expressed as length (along strike or otherwise), plan width, and depth below surface to the upper and lower limits of the Mineral Resource.*	• The deposit has an overall strike length of about 1,500m and a width of about 850 m and extends from just below the natural surface to a depth of about 450 m.
Estimation and modelling techniques	• *The nature and appropriateness of the estimation technique(s) applied and key assumptions, including treatment of extreme grade values, domaining, interpolation parameters and maximum distance of extrapolation from data points. If a computer assisted estimation*	• As previously noted, the Mineral Resource estimate has been divided into fifteen (15) domains for the purpose of resource estimation. The model was constructed with wireframing in Leapfrog software using the vein and intrusion modelling functionality.

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
	method was chosen include a description of computer software and parameters used. • *The availability of check estimates, previous estimates and/or mine production records and whether the Mineral Resource estimate takes appropriate account of such data.* • *The assumptions made regarding recovery of by-products.* • *Estimation of deleterious elements or other non-grade variables of economic significance (eg sulphur for acid mine drainage characterisation).* • *In the case of block model interpolation, the block size in relation to the average sample spacing and the search employed.* • *Any assumptions behind modelling of selective mining units.* • *Any assumptions about correlation between variables.* • *Description of how the geological interpretation was used to control the resource estimates.* • *Discussion of basis for using or not using grade cutting or capping.* • *The process of validation, the checking process used, the comparison of model data to drill hole data, and use of reconciliation data if available.*	• The 211 wireframes mentioned above were imported directly into Vulcan for grade estimation and resource reporting. • Vulcan was used for block modelling, grade interpolation, and Mineral Resource classification and reporting. Snowden Supervisor was used for geostatistical analyses. The Au domain interpretations were based upon both geology and grade. The Hurst and Upper Burswood estimates were completed in Leapfrog Edge with similar estimation parameters to those used in Vulcan. • All the Pedersen lodes were estimated in 3D space • Significant amounts of lamprophyre which are generally barren cross-cut some of the lodes, some of the larger ones were wire-framed by the site geologists, while a categorical estimation technique was applied to model out the less continuous dykes, based on an indicator kriging technique. These areas are then flagged as waste in the final model. • The Pedersen lodes have been mined since 1988 and historical mine to mill reconciliations have proven the veracity of the model. No check estimates are known to have been completed. • No significant amounts of deleterious elements have historically been encountered or estimated in the Pedersen deposit, and hence have never been considered for estimation in the Mineral Resource. Pyrite does not occur in significant enough quantities to be considered for acid mine drainage (AMD) considerations. • All the Pedersen lodes are entirely in fresh rock in this Mineral Resource Estimate. • All lodes were sub-celled to 1x1x1m block sizes with a nominal parent cell size of 10x10x5m. In grade control areas this was reduced to 5m (X) x 5m (Y) x 5m (Z), to more accurately represent the closer spaced drilling. Typical drill spacing in Pedersen ranges up to +40x40m, and is reduced to around 15 x 15 m in the grade control areas. The table below summarizes the search parameters used.

<table>
<tr><th>Criteria</th><th>JORC Code explanation</th><th>Commentary</th></tr>
<tr><td></td><td></td><td>
<table>
<tr><th>Control</th><th>Parameter</th><th colspan="3">Search pass</th></tr>
<tr><th></th><th></th><th>1</th><th>2</th><th>3</th></tr>
<tr><td>Pedersen (m)
(All Lodes)</td><td>Major
Semi-major
Minor</td><td>2
2
1</td><td>30
30
10</td><td>60
60
20</td></tr>
<tr><td>Number of samples</td><td>Minimum
Maximum</td><td>1
2</td><td>6
12</td><td>1
12</td></tr>
</table>

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

</td></tr>
<tr><td>Moisture</td><td>Whether the tonnages are estimated on a dry basis or with natural moisture, and the method of determination of the moisture content.</td><td>Tonnages are estimated on a dry basis</td></tr>
<tr><td>Cut-off parameters</td><td>The basis of the adopted cut-off grade(s) or quality parameters applied.</td><td>All geological interpretations were completed by site geologists based on both grade and lithology, and an approximate lower cut-off of 0.5g/t.</td></tr>
<tr><td>Mining factors or assumptions</td><td>Assumptions made regarding possible mining methods, minimum mining dimensions and internal (or, if applicable, external) mining dilution. It is always necessary as part of the process of determining reasonable prospects for eventual economic extraction to consider potential mining methods, but the assumptions made regarding mining methods and parameters when estimating Mineral Resources may not always be rigorous. Where this is the case, this should be reported with an explanation of the basis of the mining assumptions made.</td><td>Domains were modelled to a minimum 1 m plan width.</td></tr>
</table>

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
Metallurgical factors or assumptions	• *The basis for assumptions or predictions regarding metallurgical amenability. It is always necessary as part of the process of determining reasonable prospects for eventual economic extraction to consider potential metallurgical methods, but the assumptions regarding metallurgical treatment processes and parameters made when reporting Mineral Resources may not always be rigorous. Where this is the case, this should be reported with an explanation of the basis of the metallurgical assumptions made.*	• During the mining history of the Pedersen lodes the mill at Darlot has generally achieved >93-95% recoveries with a significant portion of the gold also captured by a gravity circuit. • The CP is not aware of any specific metallurgical test-work for these orebodies.
Environmental factors or assumptions	• *Assumptions made regarding possible waste and process residue disposal options. It is always necessary as part of the process of determining reasonable prospects for eventual economic extraction to consider the potential environmental impacts of the mining and processing operation. While at this stage the determination of potential environmental impacts, particularly for a greenfields project, may not always be well advanced, the status of early consideration of these potential environmental impacts should be reported. Where these aspects have not been considered this should be reported with an explanation of the environmental assumptions made.*	• Darlot has had an extensive mining history and as such has full infrastructure for the treatment of processing and mining residues. • Darlot is certified as ISO14001 compliant for OHS and environmental management.
Bulk density	• *Whether assumed or determined. If assumed, the basis for the assumptions. If determined, the method used, whether wet or dry, the frequency of the measurements, the nature, size and representativeness of the samples.* • *The bulk density for bulk material must have been measured by methods that adequately account for void spaces (vugs, porosity, etc), moisture and differences between rock and alteration zones within the deposit.* • *Discuss assumptions for bulk density estimates used in the evaluation process of the different materials.*	• A dry (in situ) bulk density of 2.90 t/m^3 has been used for all fresh lithologies. Oxide material in the north was assigned 1.8 t/m^3 and transitional material 2.4 t/m^3. These values have been historically assigned for the Darlot project area. • Data is available for bulk density determinations and is recorded in Red 5 Limited's database and was assessed by previous operators of the Darlot Gold Mine. This CP is satisfied that the value used is verifiable and typical given their knowledge and experience in similar deposits in the Eastern Goldfields. • All the bulk density records that have been sighted were determined by the Archimedes method of immersion in water, with no wax coating required as porosity is not an issue in Darlot host rocks. These samples are considered representative of the lodes and waste zones.
Classification	• *The basis for the classification of the Mineral Resources into varying confidence categories.* • *Whether appropriate account has been taken of all relevant factors (ie relative confidence in tonnage/grade estimations, reliability of input data, confidence in continuity of geology and metal values, quality, quantity and distribution of the data).*	• The Mineral Resource is classified as Indicated and Inferred. • The geological evidence for mineralisation occurrence and continuity was observed in drill samples and significant underground workings on the Pedersen lodes. For classification of Indicated a drill spacing of <30 x 30 m was required, for classification of Inferred; < 60 x 60 m was required. Any blocks outside these parameters were

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
	• *Whether the result appropriately reflects the Competent Person's view of the deposit.*	unclassified. Drill sampling and analytical techniques for DD and RC drilling as well as face sampling are well documented by Red 5 Limited, as well as rigorous QAQC protocols and documentation to support an Indicated Resource Classification where geological confidence allows. • The classification of the Mineral Resource considered the geological understanding of the deposit, quality of the samples, quality and quantity of density data, drill hole spacing, and the quality of the block grade estimates. Geological understanding and quality of samples is sufficient to assume geological and grade continuity in the Indicated volumes. • All relevant factors have been considered when determining the resource classification for Pedersen deposit, and the results are deemed by the CP to be fair and relevant.
Audits or reviews	• *The results of any audits or reviews of Mineral Resource estimates.*	• The Mineral Resource Estimate was peer reviewed internally by Red 5 Senior Geologists.
Discussion of relative accuracy/ confidence	• *Where appropriate a statement of the relative accuracy and confidence level in the Mineral Resource estimate using an approach or procedure deemed appropriate by the Competent Person. For example, the application of statistical or geostatistical procedures to quantify the relative accuracy of the resource within stated confidence limits, or, if such an approach is not deemed appropriate, a qualitative discussion of the factors that could affect the relative accuracy and confidence of the estimate.* • *The statement should specify whether it relates to global or local estimates, and, if local, state the relevant tonnages, which should be relevant to technical and economic evaluation. Documentation should include assumptions made and the procedures used.* • *These statements of relative accuracy and confidence of the estimate should be compared with production data, where available.*	• The Mineral Resource estimate is considered a global resource for both Indicated and Inferred Resource estimations. • The CP is comfortable that more than 20 years of mining and reconciliation data is deemed sufficient to verify the veracity of the estimate. • Fully surveyed voids have been used to deplete the model of already mined material.

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

Section 1 Sampling Techniques and Data

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

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
Sampling techniques	• *Nature and quality of sampling (eg cut channels, random chips, or specific specialised industry standard measurement tools appropriate to the minerals under investigation, such as down hole gamma sondes, or handheld XRF instruments, etc). These examples should not be taken as limiting the broad meaning of sampling.* • *Include reference to measures taken to ensure sample representivity and the appropriate calibration of any measurement tools or systems used.* • *Aspects of the determination of mineralisation that are Material to the Public Report.* • *In cases where 'industry standard' work has been done this would be relatively simple (eg 'reverse circulation drilling was used to obtain 1 m samples from which 3 kg was pulverised to produce a 30 g charge for fire assay'). In other cases more explanation may be required, such as where there is coarse gold that has inherent sampling problems. Unusual commodities or mineralisation types (eg submarine nodules) may warrant disclosure of detailed information.*	• Reverse circulation (RC), diamond core (DD) drilling provided pulverised chips and competent lengths of core samples. Face sampling was converted to dummy drill holes and included in the database. Drill hole data supporting the Mineral Resource contains 991 unique drill hole IDs for a total sample length of 85,706 m. Sludge samples were excluded from the drill hole data files due to lack of quality assurance regarding sampling. • A total of 499 Diamond drill holes (82,809.98 m), including 6 RCDD holes, and 492 face samples (2,896.02 m) support the Mineral Resource. • Diamond core is predominantly NQ2 with some HQ and was cleaned, laid out, measured and logged in its entirety. Core is marked up with a maximum core length of 1 m, depending on core size. Some core is whole sampled (full core collection) when necessary, but most core is half cut core. Digital photographs are taken and stored for reference purposes. Where possible core is cut in half with one half only being submitted for analysis at the Laboratory, with the other half is stored in the core farm for reference.
Drilling techniques	• *Drill type (eg core, reverse circulation, open-hole hammer, rotary air blast, auger, Bangka, sonic, etc) and details (eg core diameter, triple or standard tube, depth of diamond tails, face-sampling bit or other type, whether core is oriented and if so, by what method, etc).*	• The sample data for the Lords South Lower (LSL) area includes diamond drilling (DD), underground face samples (FACE), and reverse circulation holes with diamond core tails (RCDD). Only the diamond core samples from RCDD holes were used in the LSL Mineral Resource. The data was collected during 2014 (year of discovery of LSL) to present. • Underground DDH is usually NQ2 or LTK60. • Underground face sampling was carried out by the mine geologist painting a sample line orthogonal to the dip of the quartz veining, and sampled according to geological intervals. Samples were bagged and

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
		ticketed with unique sample IDs, and dispatched to the assay laboratory.
Drill sample recovery	• *Method of recording and assessing core and chip sample recoveries and results assessed.* • *Measures taken to maximise sample recovery and ensure representative nature of the samples.* • *Whether a relationship exists between sample recovery and grade and whether sample bias may have occurred due to preferential loss/gain of fine/coarse material.*	• Drill sample recoveries are recorded for each sample number and stored in the Acquire database. Diamond core samples were geotechnically logged and sample recoveries calculated. Most drill samples penetrating mineralisation are diamond core. • Core recovery factors for core drilling are generally very high typically in excess of 95% recovery. Some loss occurs locally when drilling through fault/shear zones. Face sampling, by its nature, can be a biased sampling method, relying on manual 'picking' of the face by either a geological hammer, or by a Jumbo scraping sample material off the face and collected by the mine geologist. Face sampling can be regarded as having 100% sample recovery, however the Competent Person is cognisant of sampling bias. The use of face samples in grade estimation is provided in Section 3. • The supervising geologist monitored the diamond core recoveries and discussed any shortcoming with the driller. Recoveries are generally very good however.
Logging	• *Whether core and chip samples have been geologically and geotechnically logged to a level of detail to support appropriate Mineral Resource estimation, mining studies and metallurgical studies.* • *Whether logging is qualitative or quantitative in nature. Core (or costean, channel, etc) photography.* • *The total length and percentage of the relevant intersections logged.*	• A geologist was present at all times during drilling and sampling. Geological logging protocols at the time of drilling were followed to ensure consistency in drill logs between the geological staff. • Diamond core were logged for lithology, structure, stratigraphy, mineralisation, alteration, geophysical (magnetic properties) and geochemical properties (multi-element assays) and physical measurements (rock hardness, geotechnical RQD's, density, acid rock drainage (ARD)). • The full sample lengths were logged. Core was photographed (mostly wet).
Sub-sampling techniques and sample preparation	• *If core, whether cut or sawn and whether quarter, half or all core taken.* • *If non-core, whether riffled, tube sampled, rotary split, etc and whether sampled wet or dry.* • *For all sample types, the nature, quality and appropriateness of the sample preparation technique.* • *Quality control procedures adopted for all sub-sampling stages to maximise representivity of samples.*	• DDH core sample lengths can be variable in a mineralized zone, though usually no larger than one-metre. This enables the capture of assay data for narrow structures and localized grade variations. • Grade control drill holes are sampled as whole core. DDH samples are taken according to a cut sheet compiled by the geologist. Half or full core samples are bagged in pre-numbered calico bags and submitted with a sample submission form. • DDH core is cut by a Geotech field assistant.

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary

	• *Measures taken to ensure that the sampling is representative of the in situ material collected, including for instance results for field duplicate/second-half sampling.*
	• *Whether sample sizes are appropriate to the grain size of the material being sampled.*
		• The sampling protocols for both DD and Face are considered appropriate for the style of mineralisation.
		• A summary of the sample preparation process is as below:
		  ○ Oven dried at 105ºC.
		  ○ Jaw crushed to -12 mm.
		  ○ If sample >3kg, Boyd crusher to 3 mm, and riffle split to <3kg.
		  ○ Pulverised in LM5.
		  ○ 250-300 g pulp sample taken.
		  ○ Remainder of pulp returned to calico sample bag.
		• Quality Control (QC) samples are inserted at a rate of 1 in 20. All standards used are Certified Reference Materials (CRM). The insertion of blanks is under the control of the geologist and CRMs are usually inserted one per batch.
		• Sample sizes are considered appropriate to the grain size of the material being sampled.

Quality of assay data and laboratory tests	• *The nature, quality and appropriateness of the assaying and laboratory procedures used and whether the technique is considered partial or total.* • *For geophysical tools, spectrometers, handheld XRF instruments, etc, the parameters used in determining the analysis including instrument make and model, reading times, calibrations factors applied and their derivation, etc.* • *Nature of quality control procedures adopted (eg standards, blanks, duplicates, external laboratory checks) and whether acceptable levels of accuracy (ie lack of bias) and precision have been established.*	• Primary assaying of face samples and DD samples has been undertaken by ALS Kalgoorlie for considerable time. Documentation regarding more historical holes and their sample analyses are not well documented. Analysis is by 50g fire assay (FA) with Atomic Absorption Spectrometer (AAS) finish to 0.01 g/t detection limit. Given the occurrence of coarse gold, Screen Fire Assays (SFA) checks are periodically undertaken. • The processes are considered total. • Previous operators employed a comprehensive QA/QC regime with CRMs, blanks, quartz flush checks and grind checks routinely monitored. Coarse duplicates from crush residue, and pulp duplicates from pulp residues were regularly monitored to test the quality of sub sampling stages. Results are documented on a quarterly basis, with any failures or irregularities investigated and actions taken to correct the issue. Regular communications were had with ALS. • Umpire analyses were undertaken at Independent Assay Laboratories (IAL) for selected samples comprising a 100 sample batch. Results show a reasonable correlation with the original samples, with differences largely attributable to nugget effects. • Acceptable levels of accuracy and precision were established prior to accepting the sample data as support for the Mineral Resource estimate.

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
		• The QAQC procedures and results show acceptable levels of accuracy and precision were established.
Verification of sampling and assaying	• *The verification of significant intersections by either independent or alternative company personnel.* • *The use of twinned holes.* • *Documentation of primary data, data entry procedures, data verification, data storage (physical and electronic) protocols.* • *Discuss any adjustment to assay data.*	• Intersections with significant Au grade are not unknown. Visible Au is sometimes observed. If core samples with significant intersections are logged then alternative geological personnel are likely to review and confirm the results. • No twin drilling has occurred at LSL. • All data at Darlot is stored in an SQL relational database format using acQuire software. acQuire enables definition of tasks, permission management and database integrity. The SQL Server database is configured for optimal validation through constraints, library tables and triggers. Data that fails these rules on import is rejected and not ranked as a priority to be used for exports or any data applications. • All exploration data control is managed centrally, from drill-hole planning to final assay, survey and geological capture. The majority of logging data (lithology, alteration, and structural characteristics of core and percussion chips) is captured directly either by manual or to customised digital logging tools with stringent validation and data entry constraints. Geologists load data in the acquire database where initial validation of the data occurs. The data are uploaded into the database by the geologist after which ranking of the data happen based on multiple QAQC and validation rules. • All assay data is uploaded into the database in a text format known as a sif. These files include detailed information about the batch, methods, units, detection limits and elements assayed. The file also includes all QC data in the sequence of analysis. The assay data is stored in a flattened format to ensure all required information is stored for each sample, and that multiple assay results are stored for each sample. • Data validation is controlled via rules, library tables and triggers. Once all data for a drill-hole have been entered into the database, the geologist responsible for the drilling program validates each drill-hole. A standard validation trigger in the acquire database run queries against the data, which includes checks for incorrect collar locations, testing for overlapping, missing or incorrect down-hole surveys, and incorrect collar locations.

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

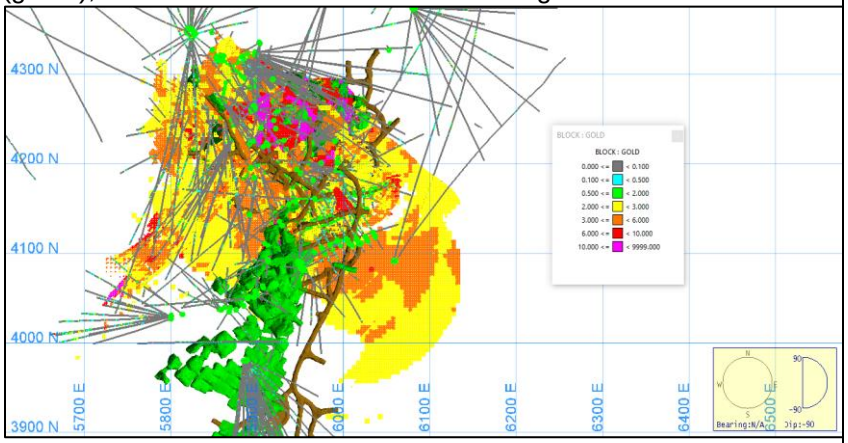
Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
		not believe any potential impacts to be material in terms of grade interpolation.
Sample security	• *The measures taken to ensure sample security.*	• Although security in not strongly enforced, Darlot is a remote site and the number of outside visitors is small.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

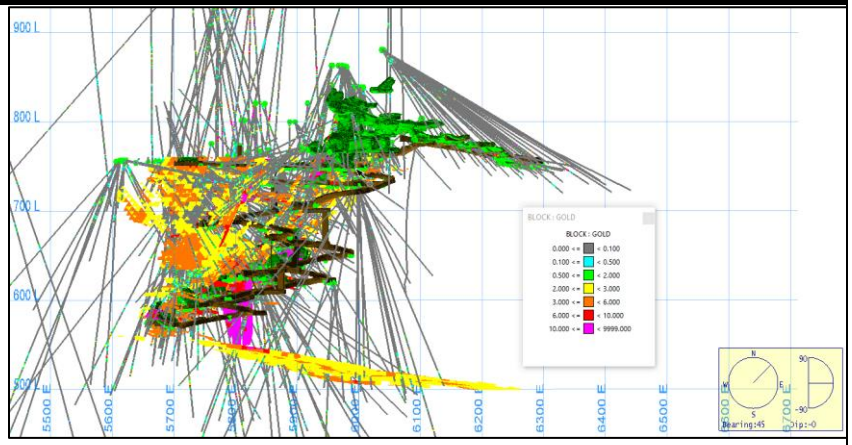
Section 2 Reporting of Exploration Results

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

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
Mineral tenement and land tenure status	• *Type, reference name/number, location and ownership including agreements or material issues with third parties such as joint ventures, partnerships, overriding royalties, native title interests, historical sites, wilderness or national park and environmental settings.* • *The security of the tenure held at the time of reporting along with any known impediments to obtaining a licence to operate in the area.*	• LSL is covered by mining lease M37/155 and held by Darlot Mining Company Limited. This lease covers 1,000Ha and was granted on 18/7/1988, renewed 17/7/2009 and to be renewed on 17/7/2030. Current rental has been paid ($17,600) and minimum annual expenditure of $100,000 is required, and is being met. There are no Joint Ventures over the tenure and no native title claims. There are no other agreements in place apart from a 2.5% royalty for all gold sold, payable to the Government of Western Australia.
Exploration done by other parties	• *Acknowledgment and appraisal of exploration by other parties.*	• LSL is part of the Darlot Gold Mine, which has a long history of gold mining and exploration. Alluvial gold was first mined in the area in 1894 with a consequent gold rush between 1895 and 1913. Total gold production from this time is unknown. Limited gold production occurred between 1935 and 1980. • Modern exploration of Darlot commenced in the period in the 1970's, with intensive exploration by Sundowner Minerals NL during 1986 to 1988. Darlot open pit mining commenced in 1988, and Sundowner was acquired by Plutonic Resources in 1992, who continued open cut mining through to 1995. Underground mining commenced in 1995 and has continued to the present day. • LSL was discovered in 2014, and underground development commenced in 2015. Mining has continued to the present day. • To the end of October 2017, the Darlot Gold Mine has produced 17 Mt @ 4.8 g/t Au for 2.7 MOz. • A total of 499 Diamond drill holes (82,809.98 m) (including 6 RCDD holes), and 492 face samples (2,896.02 m) support the Mineral Resource. • 3D seismic surveys were carried out in late 2016 to provide geophysical data in support of planned exploration programs down dip, although the seismic surveys do not support LSL as much as they do Centenary.
Geology	• *Deposit type, geological setting and style of mineralisation.*	• The Darlot lodes are considered to be part of an Archean hydrothermal fault-vein deposit with many similar characteristics with other deposits within the Yilgarn Craton, namely host rock type and nature of hydrothermal alteration; however, it is atypical in being

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
		relatively flat-lying rather than steeply dipping. Felsic porphyries and lamprophyre intrusions are encountered throughout the deposit. The major host for gold mineralisation is the Mount Pickering Dolerite. • The LSL deposit is located approximately 1.2 km east of the Darlot open pit and has been defined between 700 m and 960 m below the surface. • Gold mineralisation is associated with quartz veins and alteration haloes controlled by major D2 and D3 structures or secondary splays and cross linking structures. The quartz veins are hosted mainly by magnetic dolerite and magnetic quartz dolerite rock types and, to a lesser extent, by non-magnetic dolerite and felsic volcano-sedimentary rock types. Lamprophyre intrusions are present in the area with a variety of orientations. In most cases the lamprophyres are thought to be pre-mineralisation but are an un-favorable host rock for mineralisation and in most cases are barren. • The wing veins associated with the mineralisation typically dip to the NW and SE at around 15° with the associated Lords, (Walters and SRCG) faults being mainly quartz filled structures dipping at around 40°. The mining history of LSL and associated reconciliations has proven the veracity of this model. • Mineralisation is hosted by a fractionated Dolerite sill within the greater Mt Pickering dolerite syncline, with silica+/-albite+/-carbonate+/-pyrite+/-gold being the key alteration components.
Drill hole Information	• *A summary of all information material to the understanding of the exploration results including a tabulation of the following information for all Material drill holes:* ○ *easting and northing of the drill hole collar* ○ *elevation or RL (Reduced Level – elevation above sea level in metres) of the drill hole collar* ○ *dip and azimuth of the hole* ○ *down hole length and interception depth* ○ *hole length.* • *If the exclusion of this information is justified on the basis that the information is not Material and this exclusion does not detract from the understanding of the report, the Competent Person should clearly explain why this is the case.*	• Drill hole information from Darlot drill programs, predominantly diamond core and face sampling, were used to support the Mineral Resource estimate. The locations of drill samples, and the geological logs of these samples were used to build the geological model, and with the sample analyses, support the Mineral Resource estimate.

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
Data aggregation methods	• *In reporting Exploration Results, weighting averaging techniques, maximum and/or minimum grade truncations (eg cutting of high grades) and cut-off grades are usually Material and should be stated.* • *Where aggregate intercepts incorporate short lengths of high grade results and longer lengths of low grade results, the procedure used for such aggregation should be stated and some typical examples of such aggregations should be shown in detail.* • *The assumptions used for any reporting of metal equivalent values should be clearly stated.*	• Exploration results are not reported here, with most drill holes and face samples used to support the Mineral Resource estimate. Sludge samples are recorded in the drill hole database but were not used in the Mineral Resource estimate due insufficient reliability of sampling methods.
Relationship between mineralisation widths and intercept lengths	• *These relationships are particularly important in the reporting of Exploration Results.* • *If the geometry of the mineralisation with respect to the drill hole angle is known, its nature should be reported.* • *If it is not known and only the down hole lengths are reported, there should be a clear statement to this effect (eg 'down hole length, true width not known').*	• From mapping and diamond drilling, mineralisation appear to be dipping approximately 15° to the north west. Drillholes are angled to drill as close to perpendicular to mineralisation as possible, although this is difficult when drilling from underground locations, targeting lode positions along strike from the drill cuddies. • Intercepts reported are downhole length, and true width can generally be calculated because the dip of the lode is known.
Diagrams	• *Appropriate maps and sections (with scales) and tabulations of intercepts should be included for any significant discovery being reported These should include, but not be limited to a plan view of drill hole collar locations and appropriate sectional views.*	• Plan view representing the Lords South Lower deposit (Darlot Gold Mine) shown below, with current development (brown), stopes (green), drill holes and the block model at a 2g/t cut off:  • Oblique view looking North East representing the Lords South Lower deposit (Darlot Gold Mine) shown below, with current development (brown), stopes (green), drill holes and the block model at a 2g/t cut off:

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
		
Balanced reporting	• *Where comprehensive reporting of all Exploration Results is not practicable, representative reporting of both low and high grades and/or widths should be practiced to avoid misleading reporting of Exploration Results.*	• Exploration results are not reported here, with all drill holes used to support the Mineral Resource estimate.
Other substantive exploration data	• *Other exploration data, if meaningful and material, should be reported including (but not limited to): geological observations; geophysical survey results; geochemical survey results; bulk samples – size and method of treatment; metallurgical test results; bulk density, groundwater, geotechnical and rock characteristics; potential deleterious or contaminating substances.*	• LSL is part of the Darlot Gold Mine, and the lodes were geologically mapped in underground exposures. The geological mapping provided a foundation for the interpretation of the geological models. • Metallurgical testwork carried out in 2014 on a 55kg composited drill core sample demonstrated a recovery of 95% for LSL ore. • Bulk density testwork is discussed in Section 3 of this table. Testwork on the sample discussed in the previous point resulted in a density of 2.92 t/m^3, supporting the value of 2.9 assigned to the Mineral Resource model. Other samples were tested using the water immersion technique. Fresh core billets (not weathered) were not required to be wax coated prior to immersion.
Further work	• *The nature and scale of planned further work (eg tests for lateral extensions or depth extensions or large-scale step-out drilling).* • *Diagrams clearly highlighting the areas of possible extensions, including the main geological interpretations and future drilling areas, provided this information is not commercially sensitive.*	• LSL is open along strike and down dip, with potential for additional gold mineralisation in these directions. • Plans are currently being formulated for exploration drilling to test these targets.

Section 3 Estimation and Reporting of Mineral Resources

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

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

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
		taken by mine geologists were also included. Some holes were excluded due to erroneous collar and down-hole surveys and a default grade of 0.005g/t was assigned where the gold grade was absent. The interpretations supporting the geological models are predominantly based upon drill hole samples. • All geological interpretations for the LSL are prepared in Darlot Mine Grid. • The LSL Orebody has been continuously mined since 2015 and alternative interpretations have not been considered as the geological controls are generally well understood. • The LSL Deposit is sub-divided into six mineralised domains based on geology and structure, with the steeper fault hosted domains such as Walters, Lords and SRCG areas separated from the flatter wing vein hosted mineralisation such as the hanging-wall and foot-wall flat lodes. Those domains with similar characteristics were grouped geo-statistically. • The site geologists prepared the interpretations of the mineralised lodes within these six domains and the 100 lodes are modeled as individual wireframes. • The grade in the ore bodies is controlled by both structure and host lithology, in that typically the best grades are hosted by the Magnetic Dolerite and Felsic intrusions, with comparatively lesser grades observed in the other host rocks such as the non-magnetic dolerite. Consequently host lithology for lodes was a key factor considered for the estimate.
Dimensions	• *The extent and variability of the Mineral Resource expressed as length (along strike or otherwise), plan width, and depth below surface to the upper and lower limits of the Mineral Resource.*	• The LSL deposit has an overall strike length of about 900 m and a width of about 600 m and extends from about 700m to 960m below the natural surface.
Estimation and modelling techniques	• *The nature and appropriateness of the estimation technique(s) applied and key assumptions, including treatment of extreme grade values, domaining, interpolation parameters and maximum distance of extrapolation from data points. If a computer assisted estimation method was chosen include a description of computer software and parameters used.* • *The availability of check estimates, previous estimates and/or mine production records and whether the Mineral Resource estimate takes appropriate account of such data.*	• As previously noted, the Mineral Resource estimate has been divided into six (6) domains for the purpose of resource estimation. The model was constructed with manual wireframing in Vulcan software. • The 100 wireframes mentioned above were imported directly into Vulcan for grade estimation and resource reporting. • Vulcan was used for block modelling, grade interpolation, and Mineral Resource classification and reporting. Snowden Supervisor was used for geostatistical analyses. The Au domain interpretations were based

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<tr><th>Criteria</th><th>JORC Code explanation</th><th>Commentary</th></tr>
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- *The assumptions made regarding recovery of by-products.*
- *Estimation of deleterious elements or other non-grade variables of economic significance (eg sulphur for acid mine drainage characterisation).*
- *In the case of block model interpolation, the block size in relation to the average sample spacing and the search employed.*
- *Any assumptions behind modelling of selective mining units.*
- *Any assumptions about correlation between variables.*
- *Description of how the geological interpretation was used to control the resource estimates.*
- *Discussion of basis for using or not using grade cutting or capping.*
- *The process of validation, the checking process used, the comparison of model data to drill hole data, and use of reconciliation data if available.*

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upon both geology and grade.

- The interpreted mineralisation for the Main Lords structure wireframe encompasses a broad area in parts, with gold grades that vary from poorly mineralised through to significantly mineralised within. To improve definition of the higher grades within the mineralised Lords domain an indicator estimation method, based on ≥ 1 g/t Au and ≥ 3 g/t Au composited drill hole grade thresholds, was applied. The two thresholds are selected to identify areas of lower grade gold mineralisation from the high grade gold mineralisation and the threshold of 3 g/t Au is intentionally below the Mineral Resource reporting cut-off and the Ore Reserves reporting cut-off.
- Significant amounts of lamprophyre which are generally barren cross-cut some of the lodes, some of the larger ones were wire-framed by the site geologists, while a categorical estimation technique was applied to model out the less continuous dykes, based on an indicator kriging technique. These areas are then flagged as waste in the final model.
- The LSL lodes have been mined since 2015 and mostly positive mine to mill reconciliations have proven the veracity of the model. No check estimates are known to have been completed.
- No significant amounts of deleterious elements have historically been encountered or estimated in the LSL deposit, and hence have never been considered for estimation in the Mineral Resource. Pyrite does not occur in significant enough quantities to be considered for acid mine drainage (AMD) considerations.
- All of the LSL lodes are entirely in fresh rock
- All lodes were sub-celled to 1x1x1m block sizes with a nominal parent cell size of 5m(X) x5m(Y) x 5m(Z), to more accurately represent the closer spaced drilling. Typical drill spacing in LSL ranges up to 30x30m, which is reduced to around 15x15m in the grade control areas. The table below summarizes the search parameters used.

Control	Parameter	Search pass		
		1	2	3
Search (m)	Major	30	60	120
	Semi-major	30	60	120
	Minor	5	10	20
Number of samples	Minimum	6	4	1
	Maximum	20	20	10

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Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
		• All gold grades were estimated using Ordinary Kriging and Simple Kriging. The OK estimated grades were applied to the Indicated resource blocks only while the Inferred resource blocks and unclassified blocks were assigned the SK estimated grade. • Samples were composited to 1 m intervals. • A variety of top cuts were applied to the composites of up to 70g/t; dependent on the statistics for each domain. This was based on assessment of outliers and histogram skewness. • LSL is primarily a gold deposit and other elements have not been considered for analysis. • The estimates were validated in three ways, by on-screen visual assessments, declustered sample mean grades vs. block mean grades for each domain and swath plots.
Moisture	• *Whether the tonnages are estimated on a dry basis or with natural moisture, and the method of determination of the moisture content.*	• Tonnages are estimated on a dry basis.
Cut-off parameters	• *The basis of the adopted cut-off grade(s) or quality parameters applied.*	• All geological interpretations were completed by site geologists based on both grade and lithology, and an approximate lower cut-off of around 0.5 g/t.
Mining factors or assumptions	• *Assumptions made regarding possible mining methods, minimum mining dimensions and internal (or, if applicable, external) mining dilution. It is always necessary as part of the process of determining reasonable prospects for eventual economic extraction to consider potential mining methods, but the assumptions made regarding mining methods and parameters when estimating Mineral Resources may not always be rigorous. Where this is the case, this should be reported with an explanation of the basis of the mining assumptions made.*	• Domains were modelled to a minimum 1 m plan width.
Metallurgical factors or assumptions	• *The basis for assumptions or predictions regarding metallurgical amenability. It is always necessary as part of the process of determining reasonable prospects for eventual economic extraction to consider potential metallurgical methods, but the assumptions regarding metallurgical treatment processes and parameters made when reporting Mineral Resources may not always be rigorous. Where this is the case, this should be reported with an explanation of the basis of the metallurgical assumptions made.*	• During the mining history of the LSL lodes the mill at Darlot has generally achieved >93-95% recoveries with a significant portion of the gold also captured by a gravity circuit. • Metallurgical testwork carried out in 2014 on a 55kg composited drill core sample demonstrated a recovery of 95% for LSL ore.

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
Environmental factors or assumptions	• *Assumptions made regarding possible waste and process residue disposal options. It is always necessary as part of the process of determining reasonable prospects for eventual economic extraction to consider the potential environmental impacts of the mining and processing operation. While at this stage the determination of potential environmental impacts, particularly for a greenfields project, may not always be well advanced, the status of early consideration of these potential environmental impacts should be reported. Where these aspects have not been considered this should be reported with an explanation of the environmental assumptions made.*	• Darlot has had an extensive mining history and as such has full infrastructure for the treatment of processing and mining residues. • Darlot is certified as ISO14001 compliant for OHS and environmental management.
Bulk density	• *Whether assumed or determined. If assumed, the basis for the assumptions. If determined, the method used, whether wet or dry, the frequency of the measurements, the nature, size and representativeness of the samples.* • *The bulk density for bulk material must have been measured by methods that adequately account for void spaces (vugs, porosity, etc), moisture and differences between rock and alteration zones within the deposit.* • *Discuss assumptions for bulk density estimates used in the evaluation process of the different materials.*	• A dry (in situ) bulk density of 2.90 t/m3 has been used for all lithologies. This value has been historically assigned for the Darlot project area. • Metallurgical testwork (2014) on the sample discussed in Section 2 resulted in a density of 2.92 t/m^3, supporting the value of 2.90 assigned to the Mineral Resource model. • Data is available for bulk density determinations and is recorded in Red 5 Limited's database, and was assessed by previous operators of the Darlot Gold Mine. The CP is satisfied that the value used is verifiable and typical given their knowledge and experience in similar deposits in the Eastern Goldfields of Western Australia. • All the bulk density records that have been sighted were determined by the Archimedes method of immersion in water, with no wax coating required as porosity is not an issue in Darlot host rocks. These samples are considered representative of the lodes and waste zones.
Classification	• *The basis for the classification of the Mineral Resources into varying confidence categories.* • *Whether appropriate account has been taken of all relevant factors (ie relative confidence in tonnage/grade estimations, reliability of input data, confidence in continuity of geology and metal values, quality, quantity and distribution of the data).* • *Whether the result appropriately reflects the Competent Person's view of the deposit.*	• The Mineral Resource is classified as Indicated and Inferred. • The geological evidence for mineralisation occurrence and continuity was observed in drill samples and significant underground workings on the LSL lodes. For classification of Indicated; a drill spacing of <30 x 30 m was required. For classification of Inferred; < 60 x 60 m. Any blocks outside these parameters were unclassified. Drill sampling and analytical techniques for DD and RC drilling as well as face sampling are well documented by Red 5 Limited, as well as rigorous QAQC protocols and documentation to support an Indicated Resource Classification where geological confidence allows. • The classification of the Mineral Resource took into account the geological understanding of the deposit, quality of the samples,

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
		quality and quantity of density data, drill hole spacing, and the quality of the block grade estimates. Geological understanding and quality of samples is sufficient to assume geological and grade continuity in the Indicated volumes. • All relevant factors have been taken into account when determining the resource classification for LSL deposit, and the results are deemed by the CP to be fair and relevant.
Audits or reviews	• *The results of any audits or reviews of Mineral Resource estimates.*	• The Mineral Resource Estimate was peer reviewed internally by Red 5 Limited Senior Geologists..
Discussion of relative accuracy/ confidence	• *Where appropriate a statement of the relative accuracy and confidence level in the Mineral Resource estimate using an approach or procedure deemed appropriate by the Competent Person. For example, the application of statistical or geostatistical procedures to quantify the relative accuracy of the resource within stated confidence limits, or, if such an approach is not deemed appropriate, a qualitative discussion of the factors that could affect the relative accuracy and confidence of the estimate.* • *The statement should specify whether it relates to global or local estimates, and, if local, state the relevant tonnages, which should be relevant to technical and economic evaluation. Documentation should include assumptions made and the procedures used.* • *These statements of relative accuracy and confidence of the estimate should be compared with production data, where available.*	• The Mineral Resource estimate is considered a global resource for both Indicated and Inferred Resource estimations. • The CP is comfortable that the 2 years LSL production records of mining and reconciliation is sufficient to verify the veracity of the estimate. • Fully surveyed voids have been used to deplete the model of already mined material.

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

Section 1 Sampling Techniques and Data

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

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
Sampling techniques	• *Nature and quality of sampling (eg cut channels, random chips, or specific specialised industry standard measurement tools appropriate to the minerals under investigation, such as down hole gamma sondes, or handheld XRF instruments, etc). These examples should not be taken as limiting the broad meaning of sampling.* • *Include reference to measures taken to ensure sample representivity and the appropriate calibration of any measurement tools or systems used.* • *Aspects of the determination of mineralisation that are Material to the Public Report.* • *In cases where 'industry standard' work has been done this would be relatively simple (eg 'reverse circulation drilling was used to obtain 1 m samples from which 3 kg was pulverised to produce a 30 g charge for fire assay'). In other cases more explanation may be required, such as where there is coarse gold that has inherent sampling problems. Unusual commodities or mineralisation types (eg submarine nodules) may warrant disclosure of detailed information.*	• Diamond core (DD) drilling provided pulverized chips and competent lengths of core samples. Drill hole data supporting the Mineral Resource contains 419 unique drill hole IDs for a total sample length of 112,067.78m. • A total of 411 Diamond drill holes (112,020.49m), (including 8 RCDD holes) and 8 face samples (47.29m) support the Mineral Resource. • Diamond core is predominantly NQ2 with some HQ and was cleaned, laid out, measured and logged in its entirety. Core is marked up with a maximum core length of 1 m, depending on core size. Some core is whole sampled (full core collection) when necessary, but most core is half cut core. Digital photographs are taken and stored for reference purposes. Where possible core is cut in half with one half only being submitted for analysis at the Laboratory, with the other half is stored in the core farm for reference.
Drilling techniques	• *Drill type (eg core, reverse circulation, open-hole hammer, rotary air blast, auger, Bangka, sonic, etc) and details (eg core diameter, triple or standard tube, depth of diamond tails, face-sampling bit or other type, whether core is oriented and if so, by what method, etc).*	• The sample data for the Lords Felsics area includes diamond drilling (DD) and reverse circulation holes with diamond core tails (RCDD). The data was collected during 1998 to present. • Underground DDH is usually NQ2 or LTK60. • Underground face sampling was carried out by the mine geologist painting a sample line orthogonal to the dip of the quartz veining and sampled according to geological intervals. Samples were bagged and ticketed with unique sample IDs and dispatched to the assay laboratory.
Drill sample recovery	• *Method of recording and assessing core and chip sample recoveries and results assessed.* • *Measures taken to maximise sample recovery and ensure representative nature of the samples.*	• Drill sample recoveries are recorded for each sample number and stored in the Acquire database. Diamond core samples were geotechnically logged and sample recoveries calculated. Most drill samples penetrating mineralisation are diamond core.

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
	• *Whether a relationship exists between sample recovery and grade and whether sample bias may have occurred due to preferential loss/gain of fine/coarse material.*	• Core recovery factors for core drilling are generally very high typically in excess of 95% recovery. Some loss occurs locally when drilling through fault/shear zones. Face sampling, by its nature, can be a biased sampling method, relying on manual 'picking' of the face by either a geological hammer, or by a Jumbo scraping sample material off the face and collected by the mine geologist. Face sampling can be regarded as having 100% sample recovery; however the Competent Person is cognisant of sampling bias. The use of face samples in grade estimation is provided in Section 3. • Periodic reviews of early drilling assay results and bias may be done from time to time where required on historical prospects where new drilling is done. Q-Q Plots of the re-drills and original holes are correlated and any bias (positive / negative) identified. This is utilised in any future interpretations and modelling. • The supervising geologist monitored the diamond core recoveries and discussed any shortcoming with the driller. Recoveries are generally very good however.
Logging	• *Whether core and chip samples have been geologically and geotechnically logged to a level of detail to support appropriate Mineral Resource estimation, mining studies and metallurgical studies.* • *Whether logging is qualitative or quantitative in nature. Core (or costean, channel, etc) photography.* • *The total length and percentage of the relevant intersections logged.*	• A geologist was always present during drilling and sampling. Geological logging protocols at the time of drilling were followed to ensure consistency in drill logs between the geological staff. • Diamond core were logged for lithology, structure, stratigraphy, mineralisation, alteration, geophysical (magnetic properties) and geochemical properties (multi-element assays) and physical measurements (rock hardness, geotechnical RQD's, density, acid rock drainage (ARD)). • The full sample lengths were logged. Core was photographed (mostly wet).
Sub-sampling techniques and sample preparation	• *If core, whether cut or sawn and whether quarter, half or all core taken.* • *If non-core, whether riffled, tube sampled, rotary split, etc and whether sampled wet or dry.* • *For all sample types, the nature, quality and appropriateness of the sample preparation technique.* • *Quality control procedures adopted for all sub-sampling stages to maximise representivity of samples.*	• DD core sample lengths can be variable in a mineralized zone, though usually no larger than one-metre. This enables the capture of assay data for narrow structures and localized grade variations. • Grade control drill holes are sampled as whole core. DD samples are taken according to a cut sheet compiled by the geologist. Half or full core samples are bagged in pre-numbered calico bags and submitted with a sample submission form. • DD core is cut by a field assistant. • The sampling protocols for both DD and Face are considered appropriate for the style of mineralisation.

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary

	• *Measures taken to ensure that the sampling is representative of the in situ material collected, including for instance results for field duplicate/second-half sampling.*
	• *Whether sample sizes are appropriate to the grain size of the material being sampled.*
		• A summary of the sample preparation process is as below:
		  ○ Oven dried at 105ºC.
		  ○ Jaw crushed to -12 mm.
		  ○ If sample >3kg, Boyd crusher to 3 mm, and riffle split to <3kg.
		  ○ Pulverised in LM5.
		  ○ 250-300 g pulp sample taken.
		  ○ Remainder of pulp returned to calico sample bag.
		• Quality Control (QC) samples are inserted at a rate of 1 in 20. All standards used are Certified Reference Materials (CRM). The insertion of blanks is under the control of the geologist and CRMs are usually inserted one per batch.
		• Sample sizes are considered appropriate to the grain size of the material being sampled.
		• Since 2021 Red 5 has submitted samples to MinAnalytical (now ALS) for Photon assaying which is currently becoming industry wide standard for Archean lode gold systems.

Quality of assay data and laboratory tests	• *The nature, quality and appropriateness of the assaying and laboratory procedures used and whether the technique is considered partial or total.* • *For geophysical tools, spectrometers, handheld XRF instruments, etc, the parameters used in determining the analysis including instrument make and model, reading times, calibrations factors applied and their derivation, etc.* • *Nature of quality control procedures adopted (eg standards, blanks, duplicates, external laboratory checks) and whether acceptable levels of accuracy (ie lack of bias) and precision have been established.*	• Primary assaying of face samples and DD samples has been undertaken by ALS Kalgoorlie for considerable time. Documentation regarding more historical holes and their sample analyses are not well documented. Analysis is by 50g fire assay (FA) with Atomic Absorption Spectrometer (AAS) finish to 0.01 g/t detection limit. Given the occurrence of coarse gold, Screen Fire Assays (SFA) checks are periodically undertaken. • Since 2021 Red 5 has employed MinAnalytical/ALS is NATA ISO17025 accredited for sample preparation and photon analysis • The processes are considered total. • Previous operators employed a comprehensive QA/QC regime with CRMs, blanks, quartz flush checks and grind checks routinely monitored. Coarse duplicates from crush residue, and pulp duplicates from pulp residues were regularly monitored to test the quality of sub sampling stages. Results are documented on a quarterly basis, with any failures or irregularities investigated and actions taken to correct the issue. Regular communications were had with ALS. • Umpire analyses were undertaken at Independent Assay Laboratories (IAL) for selected samples comprising a 100-sample

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

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
		• Data validation is controlled via rules, library tables and triggers. Once all data for a drill-hole have been entered into the database, the geologist responsible for the drilling program validates each drill-hole. A standard validation trigger in the acquire database run queries against the data, which includes checks for; incorrect collar locations, testing for overlapping, missing or incorrect down-hole surveys, and incorrect collar location. • A digital certified assay certificate in Adobe PDF format is backed up on the Darlot server on a regular schedule. A copy of the database also resides on the Red 5 back-up server in Perth. • The database is secure, and password protected by the Database Administrator to prevent accidental or malicious adjustment to data. • No adjustments are made to the data.
Location of data points	• *Accuracy and quality of surveys used to locate drill holes (collar and down-hole surveys), trenches, mine workings and other locations used in Mineral Resource estimation.* • *Specification of the grid system used.* • *Quality and adequacy of topographic control.*	• Collars are marked out pre-drilling and surveyed post-drilling by licensed surveyors. All recent DD holes were surveyed down the hole by Reflex non-magnetic multi shot gyro survey. Down hole surveys are routinely undertaken by the drilling contractor and verified by the mine geologist. • Drill hole collars are located respective to the local mine grid and to the overall property in UTM MGA94-Zone51. Mine grid north is 44° west of north Australian Map Grid, and all mining Mineral Resource and Ore Reserve work is carried out in Mine Grid. Reduced Level (RL) for surface drilling is calculated by adding 1,000 m to surface elevation, while the underground RL is calculated by taking the surface RL minus the vertical depth to the point being referenced. • Underground voids are surveyed by mine surveyors. The survey control on these voids is considered adequate to support the depletion of the Mineral Resource model.
Data spacing and distribution	• *Data spacing for reporting of Exploration Results.* • *Whether the data spacing and distribution is sufficient to establish the degree of geological and grade continuity appropriate for the Mineral Resource and Ore Reserve estimation procedure(s) and classifications applied.* • *Whether sample compositing has been applied.*	• Typical drill spacing in Lords Felsics ranges up to 60x60m, which is reduced to around 20x20m in the resource definition drilling areas. • The Competent Person considers the data spacing to be sufficient to establish the degree of geological and grade continuity appropriate for the Mineral Resource classification categories adopted for Centenary. • Samples were not composited prior to dispatch for analyses.

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
Orientation of data in relation to geological structure	• *Whether the orientation of sampling achieves unbiased sampling of possible structures and the extent to which this is known, considering the deposit type.* • *If the relationship between the drilling orientation and the orientation of key mineralised structures is considered to have introduced a sampling bias, this should be assessed and reported if material.*	• Lords Felsics was drilled by a combination of surface and underground diamond holes. Underground drilling is confined to drill cuddies and the orientation of exploration holes is often oblique to the mineralisation. • Resultant sampling bias is usually retained in the drill database and any potential impact upon the Mineral Resource was not assessed. The Competent Person does not believe any potential impacts to be material in terms of grade interpolation.
Sample security	• *The measures taken to ensure sample security.*	• Although security in not strongly enforced, Darlot is a remote site and the number of outside visitors is small. The deposit is known to contain visible gold, and this renders the core susceptible to theft, however the risk of sample tampering is considered low. • Darlot Mining Company organise transport companies to pick up bagged samples from a secured locality at the mine site. These are then transported to the laboratory facility for further preparation and assaying. All samples received by the laboratory are physically checked against the dispatch order and Darlot is notified of any discrepancies prior to sample preparation commencing. No Red 5 personnel are involved in the preparation or analysis process.
Audits or reviews	• *The results of any audits or reviews of sampling techniques and data.*	• A series of written standard procedures exists for sampling and core cutting at Darlot. Periodic routine visits to drill rigs and the core farm are carried out by project geologists and Senior Geologists / Superintendents to review core logging and sampling practices. There were no adverse findings, and any minor deficiencies were noted and staff notified, with remedial training if required.

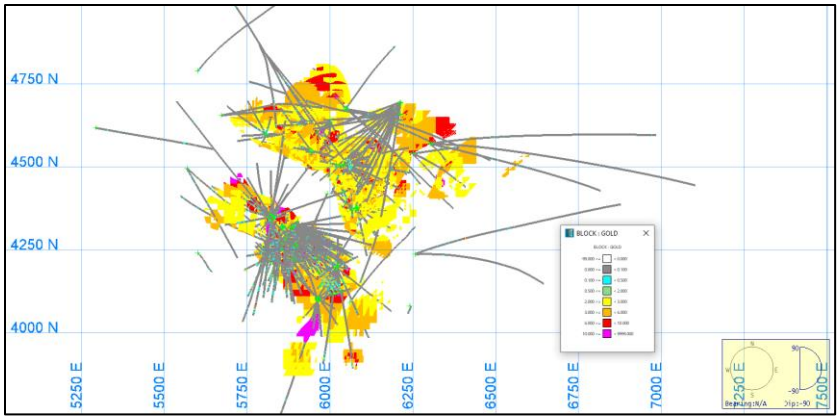
Section 2 Reporting of Exploration Results

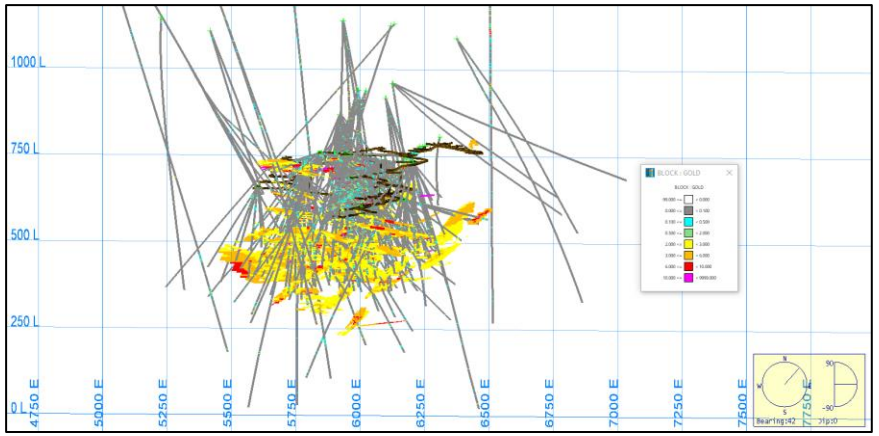
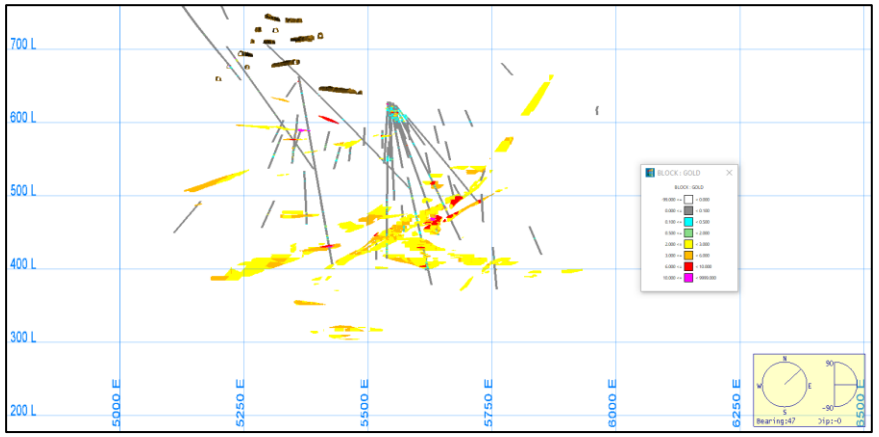
(Criteria listed in the preceding section also apply to this section.)

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
Mineral tenement and land tenure status	• *Type, reference name/number, location and ownership including agreements or material issues with third parties such as joint ventures, partnerships, overriding royalties, native title interests, historical sites, wilderness or national park and environmental settings.* • *The security of the tenure held at the time of reporting along with any known impediments to obtaining a licence to operate in the area.*	• Lords Felsics is covered by mining lease M37/155 and held by Darlot Mining Company Limited. This lease covers 1,000Ha and was granted on 18/7/1988, renewed 17/7/2009 and to be renewed on 17/7/2030. Current rental has been paid ($17,600) and minimum annual expenditure of $100,000 is required and is being met. There are no Joint Ventures over the tenure and no native title claims. There are no other agreements in place apart from a 2.5% royalty for all gold sold, payable to the Government of Western Australia.
Exploration done by other parties	• *Acknowledgment and appraisal of exploration by other parties.*	• Lords Felsics is part of the Darlot Gold Mine, which has a long history of gold mining and exploration. Alluvial gold was first mined in the area in 1894 with a consequent gold rush between 1895 and 1913. Total gold production from this time is unknown. Limited gold production occurred between 1935 and 1980. • Modern exploration of Darlot commenced in the period in the 1970's, with intensive exploration by Sundowner Minerals NL during 1986 to 1988. Darlot open pit mining commenced in 1988, and Sundowner was acquired by Plutonic Resources in 1992, who continued open cut mining through to 1995. Underground mining commenced in 1995 and has continued to the present day. • Lords Felsics was discovered in 2015, and resource definition drilling was recommenced in 2018, however no mining has occurred to date. • To the end of October 2017, the Darlot Gold Mine has produced 17 Mt @ 4.8 g/t Au for 2.7 Moz. • A total of 411 Diamond drill holes (112,020.49 m), (including 8 RCDD holes) and 8 face samples (47.29 m) support the Mineral Resource. • 3D seismic surveys were carried out in late 2016 to provide geophysical data in support of planned exploration programs.
Geology	• *Deposit type, geological setting and style of mineralisation.*	• The Darlot lodes are considered to be part of an Archean hydrothermal fault-vein deposit with many similar characteristics with other deposits within the Yilgarn Craton, namely host rock type and nature of hydrothermal alteration; however, it is atypical in being relatively flat-lying rather than steeply dipping. Felsic porphyries and lamprophyre intrusions are encountered throughout the deposit. The major host for gold mineralisation is the Mount Pickering Dolerite.

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
		• The Lords Felsics deposit is located approximately 0.5 km south-east of the Darlot open pit and has been defined between 550 m and 1,200 m below the surface. • Gold mineralisation is associated with quartz veins and alteration haloes controlled by major D2 and D3 structures or secondary splays and cross-linking structures. The quartz veins are hosted mainly by magnetic dolerite and magnetic quartz dolerite rock types and, to a lesser extent, by non-magnetic dolerite and felsic volcano-sedimentary rock types. Lamprophyre intrusions are present in the area with a variety of orientations. In most cases the lamprophyres are thought to be pre-mineralisation but are an un-favorable host rock for mineralisation and in most cases are barren. • The hanging-wall and foot-wall veins associated with the Lords Felsics mineralisation typically dip to the North between ~3° and 10° with the Main Lords structure dipping at around 40° to the NW. The Newlands Fault is also included in the resource and dips to the SE at around 6º, (All azimuths stated above are Darlot Mine Grid referenced) • The Lords Felsics area is yet to be mined; hence the veracity of this estimate is yet to be proven by reconciliation data. • Mineralisation is hosted by a fractionated Dolerite sill within the greater Mt Pickering dolerite syncline, with silica+/-albite+/-carbonate+/-pyrite+/-gold being the key alteration components.

Drill hole Information	• *A summary of all information material to the understanding of the exploration results including a tabulation of the following information for all Material drill holes:*
	  ○ *easting and northing of the drill hole collar*
	  ○ *elevation or RL (Reduced Level – elevation above sea level in metres) of the drill hole collar*
	  ○ *dip and azimuth of the hole*
	  ○ *down hole length and interception depth*
	  ○ *hole length.*
	• *If the exclusion of this information is justified on the basis that the information is not Material and this exclusion does not detract from the understanding of the report, the Competent Person should clearly explain why this is the case.*
		• Drill hole information from Darlot drill programs, predominantly diamond core and face sampling, were used to support the Mineral Resource estimate. The locations of drill samples, and the geological logs of these samples were used to build the geological model, and with the sample analyses, support the Mineral Resource estimate.

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
Data aggregation methods	• *In reporting Exploration Results, weighting averaging techniques, maximum and/or minimum grade truncations (eg cutting of high grades) and cut-off grades are usually Material and should be stated.* • *Where aggregate intercepts incorporate short lengths of high grade results and longer lengths of low grade results, the procedure used for such aggregation should be stated and some typical examples of such aggregations should be shown in detail.* • *The assumptions used for any reporting of metal equivalent values should be clearly stated.*	• Exploration results are not reported here, with most drill holes used to support the Mineral Resource estimate. Sludge samples are recorded in the drill hole database but were not used in the Mineral Resource estimate due insufficient reliability of sampling methods.
Relationship between mineralisation widths and intercept lengths	• *These relationships are particularly important in the reporting of Exploration Results.* • *If the geometry of the mineralisation with respect to the drill hole angle is known, its nature should be reported.* • *If it is not known and only the down hole lengths are reported, there should be a clear statement to this effect (eg 'down hole length, true width not known').*	• From diamond drilling, mineralisation typically dips to the NW between ~5° and 40°. Drillholes are angled to drill as close to perpendicular to mineralisation as possible, although this is difficult when drilling from underground locations, targeting lode positions along strike from the drill cuddies. • Intercepts reported are downhole length, and true width can generally be calculated because the dip of the lode is known.
Diagrams	• *Appropriate maps and sections (with scales) and tabulations of intercepts should be included for any significant discovery being reported These should include, but not be limited to a plan view of drill hole collar locations and appropriate sectional views.*	• Plan view representing the Lords Felsics (Darlot Gold Mine) shown below, with current development (brown), drill traces and the block model at a 2g/t cut off: 

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
		• Oblique view (looking NE) representing the Lords Felsics (Darlot Gold Mine) shown below, with current development (brown), drill traces and the block model at a 2g/t cut off:  • Oblique Sectional view looking NE representing the Lords Felsics (Darlot Gold Mine) shown below, with current development (brown), drill traces and the block model at a 2g/t cut off: 
Balanced reporting	• *Where comprehensive reporting of all Exploration Results is not practicable, representative reporting of both low and high grades*	• Exploration results are not reported here, with all drill holes used to support the Mineral Resource estimate.

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
	and/or widths should be practiced to avoid misleading reporting of Exploration Results.	
Other substantive exploration data	• *Other exploration data, if meaningful and material, should be reported including (but not limited to): geological observations; geophysical survey results; geochemical survey results; bulk samples – size and method of treatment; metallurgical test results; bulk density, groundwater, geotechnical and rock characteristics; potential deleterious or contaminating substances.*	• Lords Felsics is part of the Darlot Gold Mine, and the lodes interpretations are all based on data collected from the diamond drill core, with no underground exposures yet available. • The competent person is not aware of any metallurgical test work that has been carried out on the Lords Felsics mineralisation however it is expected to be analogous with the Felsic Lords South Lower ore which has a proven reconciliation history. • Samples were tested for bulk density using the water immersion technique. Fresh core billets (not weathered) were not required to be wax coated prior to immersion.
Further work	• *The nature and scale of planned further work (eg tests for lateral extensions or depth extensions or large-scale step-out drilling).* • *Diagrams clearly highlighting the areas of possible extensions, including the main geological interpretations and future drilling areas, provided this information is not commercially sensitive.*	• Lords Felsics is open along strike and down dip, with potential for additional gold mineralisation in these directions. • Exploration drilling to test these targets was completed in February 2022 and more drilling is currently being planned.

Section 3 Estimation and Reporting of Mineral Resources

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

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
Database integrity	• *Measures taken to ensure that data has not been corrupted by, for example, transcription or keying errors, between its initial collection and its use for Mineral Resource estimation purposes.* • *Data validation procedures used.*	• Data is entered directly into the data capture system in the field and reviewed by a geologist before being imported to the main database. Geological Logging at Darlot is collected by geologists and entered directly into an Acquire Database on a laptop computer. Logging is regularly checked by a senior company geologist to ensure the veracity and consistency of the data. • Logs cannot be finalised if key fields are missing, nor can codes not existing in the library be entered, ensuring continuity of data, and reducing data entry and transcription errors. • Once in the main database, only the database administrators can edit or change data, and all changes are logged by the system.
Site visits	• *Comment on any site visits undertaken by the Competent Person and the outcome of those visits.*	• The Competent Person(s) (CP) are based on site at Darlot and are familiar with the geological setting of the deposit, sampling protocols,

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
	• *If no site visits have been undertaken indicate why this is the case.*	quality control and quality assurance (QA/QC) of sample data, resource modelling procedures, current site procedures and policies, and are confident that all data collected is verifiable and has been collected in line with industry best practices to support a Mineral Resource Estimate.
Geological interpretation	• *Confidence in (or conversely, the uncertainty of) the geological interpretation of the mineral deposit.* • *Nature of the data used and of any assumptions made.* • *The effect, if any, of alternative interpretations on Mineral Resource estimation.* • *The use of geology in guiding and controlling Mineral Resource estimation.* • *The factors affecting continuity both of grade and geology.*	• Gold mineralisation is associated with quartz veins and alteration haloes controlled by major D2 and D3 structures or secondary splays and cross-linking structures. The quartz veins are hosted mainly by magnetic dolerite and magnetic quartz dolerite rock types and, to a lesser extent, by non-magnetic dolerite and felsic volcano-sedimentary rock types. Lamprophyre intrusions are present in the area with a variety of orientations. In most cases the lamprophyres are thought to be pre-mineralisation but are an un-favorable host rock for mineralisation and in most cases are barren. • The hanging-wall and footwall veins associated with the Lords Felsics mineralisation typically dip to the North between ~3° and ~10° with the Main Lords structure dipping at around 40° to the NW. The Newlands Fault is also included in the resource and dips to the SE at around 6º, (All azimuths stated above are Darlot Mine Grid referenced) • The Lords Felsics area is yet to be mined; hence the veracity of this estimate is yet to be proven by reconciliation data • The sample data for the Lords Felsics includes diamond drilling (DD), and reverse circulation (RC) with DD tail only. Some holes were excluded due to erroneous collar and down-hole surveys and a default grade of 0.005g/t was assigned where the gold grade was absent. The interpretations supporting the geological models are predominantly based upon drill hole samples. • All geological interpretations for Lords Felsics are prepared in Darlot Mine Grid. • The Lords Felsics deposit is yet to be mined and alternative interpretations have been considered as the geological controls are still in the process of being understood. However, all the deposits at Darlot Gold Mine have very similar characteristics and geometries which have all been considered for Lords Felsics. • The Lords Felsics Deposit is sub-divided into eleven mineralised domains based on geology and structure, with the steeper Lords and

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
		Newlands fault hosted domains separated from the flatter wing vein hosted mineralisation such as the hanging-wall and foot-wall lode areas. Those domains with similar characteristics were grouped geo-statistically. • The site geologists prepared the interpretations of the mineralised lodes within these domains and the 84 lodes are modeled as individual wireframes based on both lithology and grade at a nominal lower cut-off of 0.5g/t. • The grade in the ore bodies is controlled by both structure and host lithology, in that typically the best grades are hosted by the Magnetic Dolerite and Felsic intrusions, with comparatively lesser grades observed in the other host rocks such as the non-magnetic dolerite. Consequently, host lithology for lodes was a key factor considered for the estimate.
Dimensions	• *The extent and variability of the Mineral Resource expressed as length (along strike or otherwise), plan width, and depth below surface to the upper and lower limits of the Mineral Resource.*	• The deposit has an overall strike length of about 1.75km and a width of about 900 m and extends from about 660m to 1,460 m below the natural surface.
Estimation and modelling techniques	• *The nature and appropriateness of the estimation technique(s) applied and key assumptions, including treatment of extreme grade values, domaining, interpolation parameters and maximum distance of extrapolation from data points. If a computer assisted estimation method was chosen include a description of computer software and parameters used.* • *The availability of check estimates, previous estimates and/or mine production records and whether the Mineral Resource estimate takes appropriate account of such data.* • *The assumptions made regarding recovery of by-products.* • *Estimation of deleterious elements or other non-grade variables of economic significance (eg sulphur for acid mine drainage characterisation).* • *In the case of block model interpolation, the block size in relation to the average sample spacing and the search employed.* • *Any assumptions behind modelling of selective mining units.* • *Any assumptions about correlation between variables.* • *Description of how the geological interpretation was used to control the resource estimates.* • *Discussion of basis for using or not using grade cutting or capping.*	• As previously noted, the Mineral Resource estimate has been divided into eleven (11) domains for resource estimation. The model was constructed with wireframing in Leapfrog (v2021.2) software. • The 84 wireframes mentioned above were imported directly into Vulcan (v2022) for grade estimation and resource reporting. • Vulcan was used for block modelling, grade interpolation, and Mineral Resource classification and reporting. Snowden Supervisor was used for geostatistical analyses. The Au domain interpretations were based upon both geology and grade. • Significant amounts of lamprophyre which are generally barren cross-cut some of the lodes, some of the larger ones were wire-framed by the site geologists, while a categorical estimation technique was applied to model out the less continuous dykes, based on an indicator kriging technique. These areas are then flagged as waste in the final model. • The Lords Felsics area is yet to be mined; hence the veracity of this estimate is yet to be proven by reconciliation data. No check estimates are known to have been completed.

<table>
<tr><th>Criteria</th><th>JORC Code explanation</th><th>Commentary</th></tr>
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- *The process of validation, the checking process used, the comparison of model data to drill hole data, and use of reconciliation data if available.*

</td><td>

- No significant amounts of deleterious elements have historically been encountered or estimated in the Lords Felsics deposit, and hence have never been considered for estimation in the Mineral Resource. Pyrite does not occur in significant enough quantities to be considered for acid mine drainage (AMD) considerations.
- All of the Lords Felsics lodes are entirely in fresh rock
- All lodes were sub-celled to 1x1x0.5m block sizes with a nominal parent cell size of 20x20x5m. In resource definition areas this was reduced to 5m (X) x 5m (Y) x 5m (Z), to more accurately represent the closer spaced drilling. Typical drill spacing in Lords Felsics ranges up to 60x60m, which is reduced to around 20x20m in the resource definition areas. The table below summarizes the search parameters used.

<table>
<tr><th>Control</th><th>Parameter</th><th colspan="3">Search pass</th></tr>
<tr><th></th><th></th><th>1</th><th>2</th><th>3</th></tr>
<tr><td>Lords, Newlands and Pipeline Search (m)</td><td>Major</td><td>5</td><td>30</td><td>60</td></tr>
<tr><td></td><td>Semi-major</td><td>5</td><td>30</td><td>60</td></tr>
<tr><td></td><td>Minor</td><td>5</td><td>10</td><td>20</td></tr>
<tr><td>Number of samples</td><td>Minimum</td><td>2</td><td>6</td><td>3</td></tr>
<tr><td></td><td>Maximum</td><td>3</td><td>12</td><td>12</td></tr>
<tr><td>Lords Felsics Search (m) (HW and FW Lodes)</td><td>Major</td><td>5</td><td>30</td><td>60</td></tr>
<tr><td></td><td>Semi-major</td><td>5</td><td>30</td><td>60</td></tr>
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<tr><td></td><td>Maximum</td><td>3</td><td>3</td><td>3</td></tr>
</table>

- All gold grades were estimated using Ordinary Kriging and Inverse Distance methods.
- Samples were composited to 1 m intervals.
- A variety of top cuts were applied to the composites of up to 30g/t; dependent on the statistics for each domain. This was based on assessment of outliers and histogram skewness.
- Lords Felsics is primarily a gold deposit and other elements have not been considered for analysis.

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</table>

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
		• The estimates were validated in three ways, by on-screen visual assessments, declustered sample mean grades vs. block mean grades for each domain and swath plots.
Moisture	• *Whether the tonnages are estimated on a dry basis or with natural moisture, and the method of determination of the moisture content.*	• Tonnages are estimated on a dry basis.
Cut-off parameters	• *The basis of the adopted cut-off grade(s) or quality parameters applied.*	• All geological interpretations were completed by site geologists based on both grade and lithology, and an approximate lower cut-off of 0.5g/t.
Mining factors or assumptions	• *Assumptions made regarding possible mining methods, minimum mining dimensions and internal (or, if applicable, external) mining dilution. It is always necessary as part of the process of determining reasonable prospects for eventual economic extraction to consider potential mining methods, but the assumptions made regarding mining methods and parameters when estimating Mineral Resources may not always be rigorous. Where this is the case, this should be reported with an explanation of the basis of the mining assumptions made.*	• Domains were modelled to a minimum 1 m plan width.
Metallurgical factors or assumptions	• *The basis for assumptions or predictions regarding metallurgical amenability. It is always necessary as part of the process of determining reasonable prospects for eventual economic extraction to consider potential metallurgical methods, but the assumptions regarding metallurgical treatment processes and parameters made when reporting Mineral Resources may not always be rigorous. Where this is the case, this should be reported with an explanation of the basis of the metallurgical assumptions made.*	• During the mining history of Darlot the mill has generally achieved >93-95% recoveries with a significant portion of the gold also captured by a gravity circuit. • The competent person is not aware of any metallurgical test work that has been carried out on the Lords Felsics mineralisation however it is expected to be analogous with the Felsic Lords South Lower ore which has a proven reconciliation history.
Environmen-tal factors or assumptions	• *Assumptions made regarding possible waste and process residue disposal options. It is always necessary as part of the process of determining reasonable prospects for eventual economic extraction to consider the potential environmental impacts of the mining and processing operation. While at this stage the determination of potential environmental impacts, particularly for a greenfields project, may not always be well advanced, the status of early consideration of these potential environmental impacts should be reported. Where these aspects have not been considered this should be reported with an explanation of the environmental assumptions made.*	• Darlot has had an extensive mining history and as such has full infrastructure for the treatment of processing and mining residues. • Darlot is certified as ISO14001 compliant for OHS and environmental management.

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
Bulk density	• *Whether assumed or determined. If assumed, the basis for the assumptions. If determined, the method used, whether wet or dry, the frequency of the measurements, the nature, size and representativeness of the samples.* • *The bulk density for bulk material must have been measured by methods that adequately account for void spaces (vugs, porosity, etc), moisture and differences between rock and alteration zones within the deposit.* • *Discuss assumptions for bulk density estimates used in the evaluation process of the different materials.*	• A dry (in situ) bulk density of 2.90 t/m3 has been used for all lithologies. This value has been historically assigned for the Darlot project area for all fresh rock material. • Data is available for bulk density determinations and is recorded in Red 5 Limited's database, and was assessed by previous operators of the Darlot Gold Mine. The CP is satisfied that the value used is verifiable and typical given their knowledge and experience in similar deposits in the Eastern Goldfields of Western Australia. • All the bulk density records that have been sighted were determined by the Archimedes method of immersion in water, with no wax coating required as porosity is not an issue in Darlot host rocks. These samples are considered representative of the lodes and waste zones.
Classification	• *The basis for the classification of the Mineral Resources into varying confidence categories.* • *Whether appropriate account has been taken of all relevant factors (ie relative confidence in tonnage/grade estimations, reliability of input data, confidence in continuity of geology and metal values, quality, quantity and distribution of the data).* • *Whether the result appropriately reflects the Competent Person's view of the deposit.*	• The Mineral Resource is classified as Indicated and Inferred. • The geological evidence for mineralisation occurrence and continuity was observed only in drill samples of the Lords Felsics lodes. For classification of Indicated; in the main steep lodes a drill spacing of <30 x 30 m was required, with <20 x 20 m for the flatter lodes. For classification of Inferred; < 60 x 60 m for steep lodes and < 40 x 40 m for the flatter lodes. Any blocks outside these parameters were unclassified. Drill sampling and analytical techniques for DD as well as face sampling are well documented by Red 5 Limited, as well as rigorous QAQC protocols and documentation to support an Indicated Resource Classification where geological confidence allows. • The classification of the Mineral Resource considered the geological understanding of the deposit, quality of the samples, quality and quantity of density data, drill hole spacing, and the quality of the block grade estimates. Geological understanding and quality of samples is sufficient to assume geological and grade continuity in the Indicated volumes. • All relevant factors have been considered when determining the resource classification for Lords Felsics deposit, and the results are deemed by the CP to be fair and relevant.
Audits or reviews	• *The results of any audits or reviews of Mineral Resource estimates.*	• The Mineral Resource Estimate was peer reviewed internally by Red 5 Senior Geologists.
Discussion of relative	• *Where appropriate a statement of the relative accuracy and confidence level in the Mineral Resource estimate using an approach*	• The Mineral Resource estimate is considered a global resource for both Indicated and Inferred Resource estimations.

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
accuracy/ confidence	*or procedure deemed appropriate by the Competent Person. For example, the application of statistical or geostatistical procedures to quantify the relative accuracy of the resource within stated confidence limits, or, if such an approach is not deemed appropriate, a qualitative discussion of the factors that could affect the relative accuracy and confidence of the estimate.* • *The statement should specify whether it relates to global or local estimates, and, if local, state the relevant tonnages, which should be relevant to technical and economic evaluation. Documentation should include assumptions made and the procedures used.* • *These statements of relative accuracy and confidence of the estimate should be compared with production data, where available.*	• The CP is comfortable that the systematic QA/QC of the drilling samples is sufficient to verify the veracity of the estimate, as the deposit is yet to be exploited.

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

Section 1 Sampling Techniques and Data

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

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

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
		samples in grade estimation is provided in Section 3. • Periodic reviews of early drilling assay results and bias may be done from time to time where required on historical prospects where new drilling is done. Q-Q Plots of the re-drills and original holes are correlated and any bias (positive / negative) identified. This is utilised in any future interpretations and modelling. • The supervising geologist monitored the diamond core recoveries and discussed any shortcoming with the driller. Recoveries are generally very good however.
Logging	• *Whether core and chip samples have been geologically and geotechnically logged to a level of detail to support appropriate Mineral Resource estimation, mining studies and metallurgical studies.* • *Whether logging is qualitative or quantitative in nature. Core (or costean, channel, etc) photography.* • *The total length and percentage of the relevant intersections logged.*	• A geologist was present at all times during drilling and sampling. Geological logging protocols at the time of drilling were followed to ensure consistency in drill logs between the geological staff. • Diamond core were logged for lithology, structure, stratigraphy, mineralisation, alteration, geophysical (magnetic properties) and geochemical properties (multi-element assays) and physical measurements (rock hardness, geotechnical RQD's, density, acid rock drainage (ARD)). • The full sample lengths were logged. Core was photographed (mostly wet).

Sub-sampling techniques and sample preparation	• *If core, whether cut or sawn and whether quarter, half or all core taken.*
	• *If non-core, whether riffled, tube sampled, rotary split, etc and whether sampled wet or dry.*
	• *For all sample types, the nature, quality and appropriateness of the sample preparation technique.*
	• *Quality control procedures adopted for all sub-sampling stages to maximise representivity of samples.*
	• *Measures taken to ensure that the sampling is representative of the in situ material collected, including for instance results for field duplicate/second-half sampling.*
	• *Whether sample sizes are appropriate to the grain size of the material being sampled.*
		• DD core sample lengths can be variable in a mineralized zone, though usually no larger than one-metre. This enables the capture of assay data for narrow structures and localized grade variations.
		• Grade control drill holes are sampled as whole core. DD samples are taken according to a cut sheet compiled by the geologist. Half or full core samples are bagged in pre-numbered calico bags and submitted with a sample submission form.
		• DD core is cut by a Geotech field assistant.
		• The sampling protocols for both DD and Face are considered appropriate for the style of mineralisation.
		• A summary of the sample preparation process is as below:
		  ○ Oven dried at 105ºC.
		  ○ Jaw crushed to -12 mm.
		  ○ If sample >3kg, Boyd crusher to 3 mm, and riffle split to <3kg.
		  ○ Pulverised in LM5.

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
		○ 250-300 g pulp sample taken. ○ Remainder of pulp returned to calico sample bag. • Samples for Photon Assay are dried and crushed to nominal -3mm and ~500g linear split into photon assay jar for analysis. All excess sample retained. • Quality Control (QC) samples are inserted at a rate of 1 in 20. All standards used are Certified Reference Materials (CRM). The insertion of blanks is under the control of the geologist and CRMs are usually inserted one per batch. • Sample sizes are considered appropriate to the grain size of the material being sampled. • Since 2021 Red 5 has submitted samples to MinAnalytical (now ALS) for Photon assaying which is currently becoming industry wide standard for Archean lode gold systems
Quality of assay data and laboratory tests	• *The nature, quality and appropriateness of the assaying and laboratory procedures used and whether the technique is considered partial or total.* • *For geophysical tools, spectrometers, handheld XRF instruments, etc, the parameters used in determining the analysis including instrument make and model, reading times, calibrations factors applied and their derivation, etc.* • *Nature of quality control procedures adopted (eg standards, blanks, duplicates, external laboratory checks) and whether acceptable levels of accuracy (i.e. lack of bias) and precision have been established.*	• Primary assaying of DD samples has been undertaken by ALS Kalgoorlie up until December 2020 and Minanalytical for samples dispatched from January 2021 onwards. • Documentation regarding more historical holes and their sample analyses are not well documented. • Analytical method for samples dispatched to ALS Kalgoorlie is by 50g fire assay (FA) with Atomic Absorption Spectrometer (AAS) finish to 0.01 g/t detection limit. Given the occurrence of coarse gold, Screen Fire Assays (SFA) checks were periodically undertaken. • Analytical method for samples dispatched to MinAnalytical was a 500 g Photon Assay for gold only, which is considered to be appropriate for the material and mineralisation. Samples dispatched to MinAnalytical weighing less than 500g are assayed by 50g fire assay (FA) with Atomic Absorption Spectrometer (AAS) finish to 0.005 g/t detection limit. • Previous operators employed a comprehensive QA/QC regime with CRMs, blanks, quartz flush checks and grind checks routinely monitored. Coarse duplicates from crush residue, and pulp duplicates from pulp residues were regularly monitored to test the quality of sub sampling stages. Results are documented on a quarterly basis, with any failures or irregularities investigated and actions taken to correct the issue. Regular communications were had with ALS.

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
		• Umpire analyses were undertaken at Independent Assay Laboratories (IAL) for selected samples comprising a 100 sample batch. Results show a reasonable correlation with the original samples, with differences largely attributable to nugget effects. • Acceptable levels of accuracy and precision were established prior to accepting the sample data as support for the Mineral Resource estimate. • The QAQC procedures and results show acceptable levels of accuracy and precision were established.
Verification of sampling and assaying	• *The verification of significant intersections by either independent or alternative company personnel.* • *The use of twinned holes.* • *Documentation of primary data, data entry procedures, data verification, data storage (physical and electronic) protocols.* • *Discuss any adjustment to assay data.*	• The Oval deposit is situated within the Darlot Gold Mine, and intersections with significant Au grade are not unknown. Visible Au is often observed. If core samples with significant intersections are logged, then alternative geological personnel are likely to review and confirm the results. • No twin drilling has occurred at Oval. • All data at Darlot is stored in an SQL relational database format using acQuire software. acQuire enables definition of tasks, permission management and database integrity. The SQL Server database is configured for optimal validation through constraints, library tables and triggers. Data that fails these rules on import is rejected and not ranked as a priority to be used for exports or any data applications. • All exploration data control is managed centrally, from drill-hole planning to final assay, survey and geological capture. The majority of logging data (lithology, alteration, and structural characteristics of core) is captured directly either by manual or to customised digital logging tools with stringent validation and data entry constraints. Geologists load data in the acquire database where initial validation of the data occurs. The data are uploaded into the database by the geologist after which ranking of the data happen based on multiple QAQC and validation rules. • All assay data is uploaded into the database in a text format known as a sif. These files include detailed information about the batch, methods, units, detection limits and elements assayed. The file also includes all QC data in the sequence of analysis. The assay data is stored in a flattened format to ensure all required information is stored

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
		for each sample, and that multiple assay results are stored for each sample. • Data validation is controlled via rules, library tables and triggers. Once all data for a drill-hole have been entered into the database, the geologist responsible for the drilling program validates each drill-hole. A standard validation trigger in the acquire database run queries against the data, which includes checks for; incorrect collar locations, testing for overlapping, missing or incorrect down-hole surveys, and incorrect collar location. • A digital certified assay certificate in Adobe PDF format is backed up on the Darlot server on a regular schedule. A copy of the database also resides on the Red 5 back-up server in Perth. • The database is secure and password protected by the Database Administrator to prevent accidental or malicious adjustment to data. • No adjustments are made to the data.
Location of data points	• *Accuracy and quality of surveys used to locate drill holes (collar and down-hole surveys), trenches, mine workings and other locations used in Mineral Resource estimation.* • *Specification of the grid system used.* • *Quality and adequacy of topographic control.*	• Collars are marked out pre-drilling and surveyed post-drilling by licensed surveyors. All recent DD holes were surveyed down the hole by Reflex non-magnetic multi shot gyro survey. Down hole surveys are routinely undertaken by the drilling contractor and verified by the mine geologist. • Drill hole collars are located respective to the local mine grid and to the overall property in UTM MGA94-Zone51. Mine grid north is 44° west of north Australian Map Grid, and all mining Mineral Resource and Ore Reserve work is carried out in Mine Grid. Reduced Level (RL) for surface drilling is calculated by adding 1,000 m to surface elevation, while the underground RL is calculated by taking the surface RL minus the vertical depth to the point being referenced. • Underground voids are surveyed by mine surveyors. The survey control on these voids is considered adequate to support the depletion of the Mineral Resource model.
Data spacing and distribution	• *Data spacing for reporting of Exploration Results.* • *Whether the data spacing, and distribution is sufficient to establish the degree of geological and grade continuity appropriate for the Mineral Resource and Ore Reserve estimation procedure(s) and classifications applied.*	• Typical drill spacing in the Oval ranges up to 40x40m, which is reduced to around 15x15m in the grade control areas. • The Competent Person considers the data spacing to be sufficient to establish the degree of geological and grade continuity appropriate for the Mineral Resource classification categories adopted for

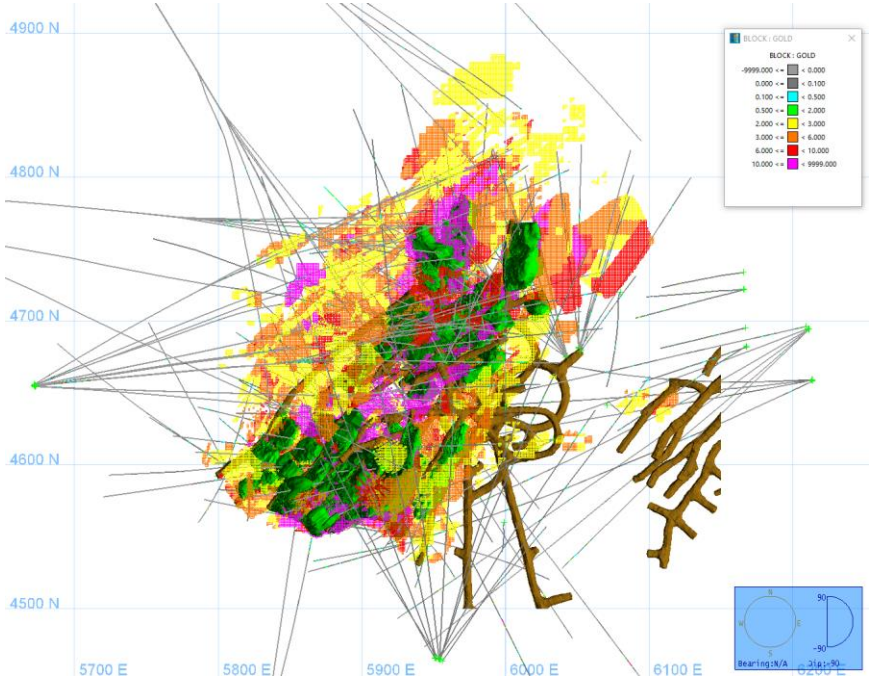
Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
	• *Whether sample compositing has been applied.*	Centenary. • Samples were not composited prior to dispatch for analyses.
Orientation of data in relation to geological structure	• *Whether the orientation of sampling achieves unbiased sampling of possible structures and the extent to which this is known, considering the deposit type.* • *If the relationship between the drilling orientation and the orientation of key mineralised structures is considered to have introduced a sampling bias, this should be assessed and reported if material.*	• The Oval was drilled by a combination of underground diamond holes and face sampling, with each face sample trace assigned a drill hole collar ID. Underground drilling is confined to drill cuddies and the orientation of exploration holes is often oblique to the mineralisation. Face sampling traces are aligned orthogonal to the dip of the mineralisation, as exposed in the face, whenever possible. • Resultant sampling bias, particularly from face sampling, is usually retained in the drill database and any potential impact upon the Mineral Resource was not assessed. The Competent Person does not believe any potential impacts to be material in terms of grade interpolation.
Sample security	• *The measures taken to ensure sample security.*	• Although security in not strongly enforced, Darlot is a remote site and the number of outside visitors is small. The deposit is known to contain visible gold, and this renders the core susceptible to theft, however the risk of sample tampering is considered low. • Darlot Mining Company organise transport companies to pick up bagged samples from a secured locality at the mine site. These are then transported to the laboratory facility for further preparation and assaying. All samples received by the laboratory are physically checked against the despatch order and Darlot is notified of any discrepancies prior to sample preparation commencing. No Red 5 personnel are involved in the preparation or analysis process.
Audits or reviews	• *The results of any audits or reviews of sampling techniques and data.*	• A series of written standard procedures exists for sampling and core cutting at Darlot. Periodic routine visits to drill rigs and the core farm are carried out by project geologists and Senior Geologists / Superintendents to review core logging and sampling practices. There were no adverse findings, and any minor deficiencies were noted, and staff notified, with remedial training if required.

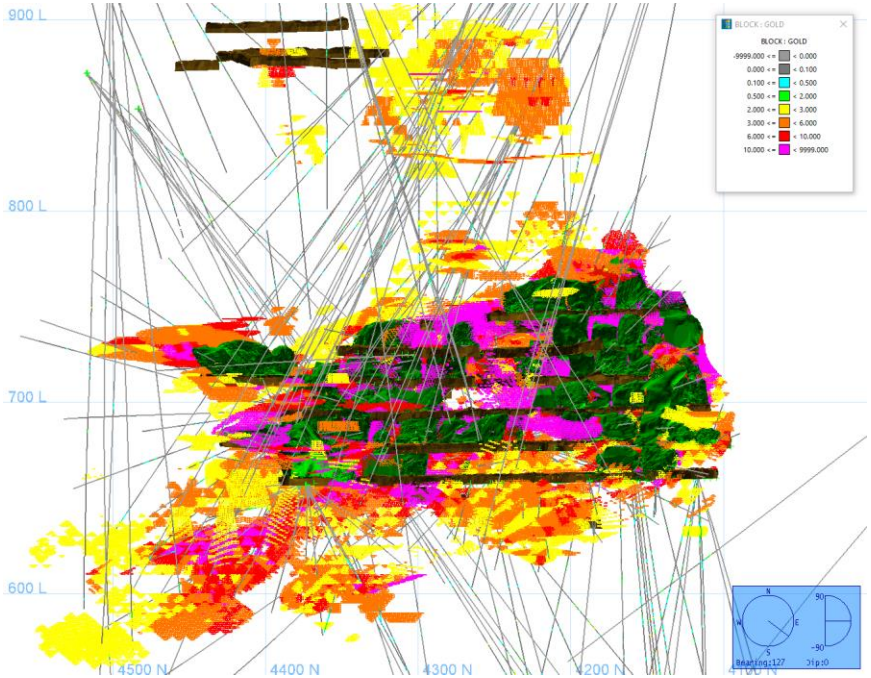
Section 2 Reporting of Exploration Results

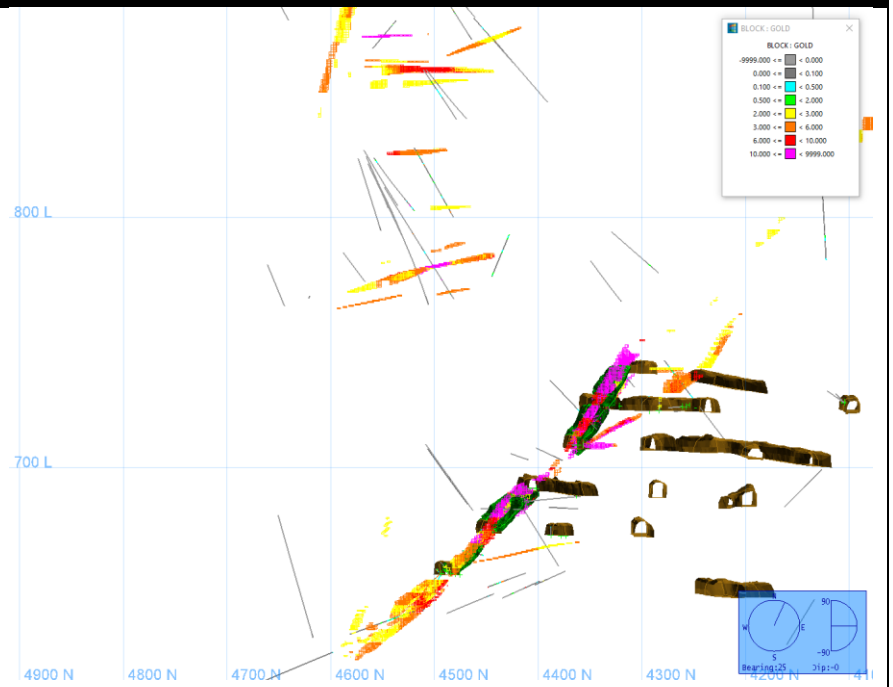
(Criteria listed in the preceding section also apply to this section.)

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
Mineral tenement and land tenure status	• *Type, reference name/number, location and ownership including agreements or material issues with third parties such as joint ventures, partnerships, overriding royalties, native title interests, historical sites, wilderness or national park and environmental settings.* • *The security of the tenure held at the time of reporting along with any known impediments to obtaining a licence to operate in the area.*	• The Oval is covered by mining lease M37/155 and held by Darlot Mining Company Limited which 100% is owned by Red 5 Limited. This lease covers 1,000Ha and was granted on 18/7/1988, renewed 17/7/2009 and to be renewed on 17/7/2030. Current rental has been paid ($17,600) and minimum annual expenditure of $100,000 is required and is being met. There are no Joint Ventures over the tenure and no native title claims. There are no other agreements in place apart from a 2.5% royalty for all gold sold, payable to the Government of Western Australia.
Exploration done by other parties	• *Acknowledgment and appraisal of exploration by other parties.*	• The Oval is part of the Darlot Gold Mine, which has a long history of gold mining and exploration. Alluvial gold was first mined in the area in 1894 with a consequent gold rush between 1895 and 1913. Total gold production from this time is unknown. Limited gold production occurred between 1935 and 1980. • Modern exploration of Darlot commenced in the period in the 1970's, with intensive exploration by Sundowner Minerals NL during 1986 to 1988. Darlot open pit mining commenced in 1988, and Sundowner was acquired by Plutonic Resources in 1992, who continued open cut mining through to 1995. Underground mining commenced in 1995 and has continued to the present day. • The Oval was discovered in 2015, and underground development commenced in 2016. Mining has continued to the present day. • A total of 263 Diamond drill holes (72,370.9m), and 516 face samples (2,514.6 m) support the Mineral Resource announced in July 2022. • 3D seismic surveys were carried out in late 2016 to provide geophysical data in support of planned exploration programs.
Geology	• *Deposit type, geological setting and style of mineralisation.*	• The Darlot lodes are considered to be part of an Archean hydrothermal fault-vein deposit with many similar characteristics with other deposits within the Yilgarn Craton, namely host rock type and nature of hydrothermal alteration; however, it is atypical in being relatively flat-lying rather than steeply dipping. Felsic porphyries and lamprophyre intrusions are encountered throughout the deposit. The major host for gold mineralisation is the Mount Pickering Dolerite. • The Oval deposit is located approximately 0.5 km east of the Darlot

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
		open pit and has been defined between 470 m and 1,200 m below the surface. • Gold mineralisation is associated with quartz veins and alteration haloes controlled by major D2 and D3 structures or secondary splays and cross-linking structures. The quartz veins are hosted mainly by magnetic dolerite and magnetic quartz dolerite rock types and, to a lesser extent, by non-magnetic dolerite and felsic volcano-sedimentary rock types. Lamprophyre intrusions are present in the area with a variety of orientations. In most cases the lamprophyres are thought to be pre-mineralisation but are an un-favourable host rock for mineralisation and in most cases are barren. • The hanging-wall and foot-wall veins associated with the Oval mineralisation typically dip to the NW between ~5° and 25° with the Main Oval structure dipping at around 45° to the NW. The Oval deposit also encompasses the Twelfth man and Burswood fault structures which are similar to the Oval and dip at ~70° to the NW too. The recent mining history of the Oval area and associated reconciliations has proven the veracity of this model. • Mineralisation is hosted by a fractionated Dolerite sill within the greater Mt Pickering dolerite syncline, with silica+/-albite+/-carbonate+/-pyrite+/-gold being the key alteration components.
Drill hole Information	• *A summary of all information material to the understanding of the exploration results including a tabulation of the following information for all Material drill holes:* ○ *easting and northing of the drill hole collar* ○ *elevation or RL (Reduced Level – elevation above sea level in metres) of the drill hole collar* ○ *dip and azimuth of the hole* ○ *down hole length and interception depth* ○ *hole length.* • *If the exclusion of this information is justified on the basis that the information is not Material and this exclusion does not detract from the understanding of the report, the Competent Person should clearly explain why this is the case.*	• Drill hole information from Darlot drill programs, predominantly diamond core and face sampling, were used to support the Mineral Resource estimate. The locations of drill samples, and the geological logs of these samples were used to build the geological model, and with the sample analyses, support the Mineral Resource estimate.
Data aggregation methods	• *In reporting Exploration Results, weighting averaging techniques, maximum and/or minimum grade truncations (eg cutting of high grades) and cut-off grades are usually Material and should be stated.* • *Where aggregate intercepts incorporate short lengths of high grade*	• Exploration results are not reported here, with most drill holes and face samples used to support the Mineral Resource estimate. Sludge samples are recorded in the drill hole database but were not used in the Mineral Resource estimate due insufficient reliability of sampling

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
	results and longer lengths of low grade results, the procedure used for such aggregation should be stated and some typical examples of such aggregations should be shown in detail. • *The assumptions used for any reporting of metal equivalent values should be clearly stated.*	methods.
Relationship between mineralisation widths and intercept lengths	• *These relationships are particularly important in the reporting of Exploration Results.* • *If the geometry of the mineralisation with respect to the drill hole angle is known, its nature should be reported.* • *If it is not known and only the down hole lengths are reported, there should be a clear statement to this effect (eg 'down hole length, true width not known').*	• From mapping and diamond drilling, mineralisation typically dips to the NW between ~5° and 25°. Drillholes are angled to drill as close to perpendicular to mineralisation as possible, although this is difficult when drilling from underground locations, targeting lode positions along strike from the drill cuddies. • Intercepts reported are downhole length, and true width can generally be calculated because the dip of the lode is known.
Diagrams	• *Appropriate maps and sections (with scales) and tabulations of intercepts should be included for any significant discovery being reported These should include, but not be limited to a plan view of drill hole collar locations and appropriate sectional views.*	• Plan view representing the Oval (Darlot Gold Mine) shown below, with current development (brown), stopes (green) drill traces and the block model at a 2g/t cut off: 

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

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
		
Balanced reporting	• *Where comprehensive reporting of all Exploration Results is not practicable, representative reporting of both low and high grades and/or widths should be practiced to avoid misleading reporting of Exploration Results.*	• Exploration results reported are balanced with figures quoting down hole drill lengths and estimated true widths. Figures quoted are in targeted areas for mining.
Other substantive exploration data	• *Other exploration data, if meaningful and material, should be reported including (but not limited to): geological observations; geophysical survey results; geochemical survey results; bulk samples – size and method of treatment; metallurgical test results; bulk density, groundwater, geotechnical and rock characteristics; potential deleterious or contaminating substances.*	• The Oval is part of the Darlot Gold Mine, and the lodes were geologically mapped in underground exposures. The geological mapping provided a foundation for the interpretation of the geological models. • A report from 2017 on metallurgical test-work done by ALS AMMTEC for the Oval lodes suggested that a recovery of 91% was achievable based on the sample composites provided by the Darlot Geology department. • Samples were tested for bulk density using the water immersion technique. Fresh core billets (not weathered) were not required to be wax coated prior to immersion.

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

Section 3 Estimation and Reporting of Mineral Resources

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

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
Database integrity	• *Measures taken to ensure that data has not been corrupted by, for example, transcription or keying errors, between its initial collection and its use for Mineral Resource estimation purposes.* • *Data validation procedures used.*	• Data is entered directly into the data capture system in the field and reviewed by a geologist before being imported to the main database. Geological Logging at Darlot is collected by geologists and entered directly into an Acquire Database on a laptop computer. Logging is regularly checked by a senior company geologist to ensure the veracity and consistency of the data. • Logs cannot be finalised if key fields are missing, nor can codes not existing in the library be entered, ensuring continuity of data, and reducing data entry and transcription errors. • Once in the main database, only the database administrators can edit or change data, and all changes are logged by the system.
Site visits	• *Comment on any site visits undertaken by the Competent Person and the outcome of those visits.* • *If no site visits have been undertaken indicate why this is the case.*	• The Competent Person(s) (CP) are based on site at Darlot and are familiar with the geological setting of the deposit, sampling protocols, quality control and quality assurance (QA/QC) of sample data, resource modelling procedures, current site procedures and policies, and are confident that all data collected is verifiable and has been collected in line with industry best practices to support a Mineral Resource Estimate.
Geological interpretation	• *Confidence in (or conversely, the uncertainty of) the geological interpretation of the mineral deposit.* • *Nature of the data used and of any assumptions made.* • *The effect, if any, of alternative interpretations on Mineral Resource estimation.* • *The use of geology in guiding and controlling Mineral Resource*	• Gold mineralisation is associated with quartz veins and alteration haloes controlled by major D2 and D3 structures or secondary splays and cross-linking structures. The quartz veins are hosted mainly by magnetic dolerite and magnetic quartz dolerite rock types and, to a lesser extent, by non-magnetic dolerite and felsic volcano-sedimentary rock types. Lamprophyre intrusions are present in the

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
	estimation. • *The factors affecting continuity both of grade and geology.*	area with a variety of orientations. In most cases the lamprophyres are thought to be pre-mineralisation but are an un-favourable host rock for mineralisation and in most cases are barren. • The hanging-wall and foot-wall veins associated with the Oval mineralisation typically dip to the NW between ~5° and 25° with the Main Oval structure dipping at around 45° to the NW. The Oval deposit also encompasses the Twelfth man and Burswood fault structures which are similar to the Oval and dip at ~70° to the NW too. The recent mining history of the Oval area and associated reconciliations has proven the veracity of this model. • The sample data for the Oval includes diamond drilling (DD), and reverse circulation (RC) with DD tail only. Underground face samples taken by mine geologists were also included. Some holes were excluded due to erroneous collar and down-hole surveys and a default grade of 0.005g/t was assigned where the gold grade was absent. The interpretations supporting the geological models are predominantly based upon drill hole samples and geological mapping from the development drives. • All geological interpretations for Oval are prepared in Darlot Mine Grid. • The Oval deposit has been continuously mined since 2016 and alternative interpretations have not been considered as the geological controls are generally well understood. • The Oval Deposit is sub-divided into six (6) mineralised domains based on geology and structure, with the steeper Oval, Oval foot-wall splays, Twelfth man and Burswood fault hosted domains separated from the flatter wing vein hosted mineralisation such as the hanging-wall and foot-wall lode areas, and the recently identified gently dipping Eldorado lodes, which sit between the Oval and the Eldorado Faults. Those domains with similar characteristics were grouped geo-statistically. • The site geologists prepared the interpretations of the mineralised lodes within these domains and the 89 lodes are modelled as individual wireframes. • The grade in the ore bodies is controlled by both structure and host lithology, in that typically the best grades are hosted by the Magnetic Dolerite and Felsic intrusions, with comparatively lesser grades observed in the other host rocks such as the non-magnetic dolerite. Consequently, host lithology for lodes was a key factor considered for

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
		the estimate.
Dimensions	• *The extent and variability of the Mineral Resource expressed as length (along strike or otherwise), plan width, and depth below surface to the upper and lower limits of the Mineral Resource.*	• The deposit has an overall strike length of about 600 m and a width of about 600 m and extends from about 470m to 1,200 m below the natural surface.
Estimation and modelling techniques	• *The nature and appropriateness of the estimation technique(s) applied and key assumptions, including treatment of extreme grade values, domaining, interpolation parameters and maximum distance of extrapolation from data points. If a computer assisted estimation method was chosen include a description of computer software and parameters used.* • *The availability of check estimates, previous estimates and/or mine production records and whether the Mineral Resource estimate takes appropriate account of such data.* • *The assumptions made regarding recovery of by-products.* • *Estimation of deleterious elements or other non-grade variables of economic significance (eg sulphur for acid mine drainage characterisation).* • *In the case of block model interpolation, the block size in relation to the average sample spacing and the search employed.* • *Any assumptions behind modelling of selective mining units.* • *Any assumptions about correlation between variables.* • *Description of how the geological interpretation was used to control the resource estimates.* • *Discussion of basis for using or not using grade cutting or capping.* • *The process of validation, the checking process used, the comparison of model data to drill hole data, and use of reconciliation data if available.*	• As previously noted, the Mineral Resource estimate has been divided into six (6) domains for the purpose of resource estimation. The model was constructed with manual wireframing Leapfrog software. • The 82 wireframes mentioned above were imported directly into Vulcan for grade estimation and resource reporting. • Vulcan was used for block modelling, grade interpolation, and Mineral Resource classification and reporting. Snowden Supervisor was used for geostatistical analyses. The Au domain interpretations were based upon both geology and grade. • Significant amounts of lamprophyre which are generally barren cross-cut some of the lodes, some of the larger ones were wire-framed by the site geologists, while a categorical estimation technique was applied to model out the less continuous dykes, based on an indicator kriging technique. These areas are then flagged as waste in the final model. • The Oval lodes have been mined since 2016 and recent mine to mill reconciliations have proven the veracity of the model. No check estimates are known to have been completed. • No significant amounts of deleterious elements have historically been encountered or estimated in the Oval deposit, and hence have never been considered for estimation in the Mineral Resource. Pyrite does not occur in significant enough quantities to be considered for acid mine drainage (AMD) considerations. • All of the Oval lodes are entirely in fresh rock • The steeply main lodes were sub-celled to 1x1x1m block sizes, with the footwall and hanging wall lodes mostly sub-celled to 1x1x0.5m to honour the mostly narrow nature of these lodes, with a nominal parent cell size of 20x20x5m. In grade control areas this was reduced to 5m (X) x 5m (Y) x 5m (Z), to more accurately represent the closer spaced drilling. Typical drill spacing in Oval ranges up to 40x40m, which is reduced to around 15x15m in the grade control areas. The table below summarizes the search parameters used.

<table>
<tr><th>Criteria</th><th>JORC Code explanation</th><th>Commentary</th></tr>
<tr><td></td><td></td><td>
<table>
<tr><th>Control</th><th>Parameter</th><th colspan="3">Search pass (GC)</th><th colspan="3">Search pass (Non GC)</th></tr>
<tr><td></td><td></td><td>1</td><td>2</td><td>3</td><td>1</td><td>2</td><td></td></tr>
<tr><td>Oval Search (m)</td><td>Major</td><td>15</td><td>30</td><td>60</td><td>15</td><td>30</td><td>60</td></tr>
<tr><td></td><td>Semi-major</td><td>10</td><td>30</td><td>60</td><td>10</td><td>30</td><td>60</td></tr>
<tr><td></td><td>Minor</td><td>5</td><td>10</td><td>15</td><td>5</td><td>10</td><td>15</td></tr>
<tr><td>Number of samples</td><td>Minimum</td><td>3</td><td>8</td><td>4</td><td>3</td><td>8</td><td>4</td></tr>
<tr><td></td><td>Maximum</td><td>4</td><td>12</td><td>12</td><td>4</td><td>12</td><td>12</td></tr>
<tr><td>FW/HW lodes Search (m)</td><td>Major</td><td>30</td><td>60</td><td></td><td>30</td><td>60</td><td></td></tr>
<tr><td></td><td>Semi-major</td><td>30</td><td>60</td><td></td><td>30</td><td>60</td><td></td></tr>
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<tr><td></td><td>Maximum</td><td>6</td><td>6</td><td></td><td>6</td><td>6</td><td></td></tr>
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<tr><td></td><td>Semi-major</td><td></td><td></td><td></td><td>30</td><td>60</td><td></td></tr>
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<tr><td></td><td>Maximum</td><td></td><td></td><td></td><td>6</td><td>6</td><td></td></tr>
</table>

All gold grades were estimated using Ordinary Kriging (OK) and Inverse Distance (ID) methods, where OK grades were applied to the Indicated areas and ID grades were applied to the Inferred areas.
Samples were composited to 1 m intervals.
A variety of top cuts were applied to the composites of up to 80g/t; dependent on the statistics for each domain. This was based on assessment of outliers and histogram skewness.
The Oval is primarily a gold deposit and other elements have not been considered for analysis.
The estimates were validated in three ways, by on-screen visual assessments, declustered sample mean grades vs. block mean grades for each domain and swath plots.

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<tr><td>Moisture</td><td>Whether the tonnages are estimated on a dry basis or with natural moisture, and the method of determination of the moisture content.</td><td>Tonnages are estimated on a dry basis.</td></tr>
</table>

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
Cut-off parameters	• *The basis of the adopted cut-off grade(s) or quality parameters applied.*	• All geological interpretations were completed by site geologists based on both grade and lithology, and an approximate lower cut-off of around 0.5g/t.
Mining factors or assumptions	• *Assumptions made regarding possible mining methods, minimum mining dimensions and internal (or, if applicable, external) mining dilution. It is always necessary as part of the process of determining reasonable prospects for eventual economic extraction to consider potential mining methods, but the assumptions made regarding mining methods and parameters when estimating Mineral Resources may not always be rigorous. Where this is the case, this should be reported with an explanation of the basis of the mining assumptions made.*	• Domains were modelled to a minimum 1 m plan width.
Metallurgical factors or assumptions	• *The basis for assumptions or predictions regarding metallurgical amenability. It is always necessary as part of the process of determining reasonable prospects for eventual economic extraction to consider potential metallurgical methods, but the assumptions regarding metallurgical treatment processes and parameters made when reporting Mineral Resources may not always be rigorous. Where this is the case, this should be reported with an explanation of the basis of the metallurgical assumptions made.*	• During the mining history of Darlot the mill has generally achieved >93-95% recoveries with a significant portion of the gold also captured by a gravity circuit. • A report from 2017 on metallurgical test-work done by ALS AMMTEC for the Oval lodes suggested that a recovery of 91% was achievable based on the sample composites provided by the Darlot Geology department.
Environmen-tal factors or assumptions	• *Assumptions made regarding possible waste and process residue disposal options. It is always necessary as part of the process of determining reasonable prospects for eventual economic extraction to consider the potential environmental impacts of the mining and processing operation. While at this stage the determination of potential environmental impacts, particularly for a greenfields project, may not always be well advanced, the status of early consideration of these potential environmental impacts should be reported. Where these aspects have not been considered this should be reported with an explanation of the environmental assumptions made.*	• Darlot has had an extensive mining history and as such has full infrastructure for the treatment of processing and mining residues. • Darlot is certified as ISO14001 compliant for environmental management.
Bulk density	• *Whether assumed or determined. If assumed, the basis for the assumptions. If determined, the method used, whether wet or dry, the frequency of the measurements, the nature, size and representativeness of the samples.* • *The bulk density for bulk material must have been measured by methods that adequately account for void spaces (vugs, porosity, etc), moisture and differences between rock and alteration zones within the deposit.*	• A dry (in situ) bulk density of 2.90 t/m3 has been used for all lithologies. This value has been historically assigned for the Darlot project area for all fresh rock material. • Data is available for bulk density determinations and is recorded in Red 5 Limited's database and was assessed by previous operators of the Darlot Gold Mine. The CP is satisfied that the value used is verifiable and typical given their knowledge and experience in similar deposits in the Eastern Goldfields of Western Australia.

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
	• *Discuss assumptions for bulk density estimates used in the evaluation process of the different materials.*	• All the bulk density records that have been sighted were determined by the Archimedes method of immersion in water, with no wax coating required as porosity is not an issue in Darlot host rocks. These samples are considered representative of the lodes and waste zones.
Classification	• *The basis for the classification of the Mineral Resources into varying confidence categories.* • *Whether appropriate account has been taken of all relevant factors (ie relative confidence in tonnage/grade estimations, reliability of input data, confidence in continuity of geology and metal values, quality, quantity and distribution of the data).* • *Whether the result appropriately reflects the Competent Person's view of the deposit.*	• The Mineral Resource is classified as Indicated and Inferred. • The geological evidence for mineralisation occurrence and continuity was observed in drill samples and significant underground workings on the Oval lodes. For classification of Indicated; in the main steep lodes a drill spacing of <=30 x 30 m was required, with <=20 x 20 m for the flatter lodes. For classification of Inferred; <= 60 x 60 m for steep lodes and < 40 x 40 m for the flatter lodes. Any blocks outside these parameters were unclassified. Additionally, the number of drill holes and/or samples was also considered for the classification of the hanging-wall and footwall lodes, such that any lode with only 1 drill hole and/or sample was considered unclassified. Drill sampling and analytical techniques for DD as well as face sampling are well documented by Red 5 Limited, as well as rigorous QAQC protocols and documentation to support an Indicated Resource Classification where geological confidence allows. • The classification of the Mineral Resource considered the geological understanding of the deposit, quality of the samples, quality and quantity of density data, drill hole spacing, and the quality of the block grade estimates. Geological understanding and quality of samples is sufficient to assume geological and grade continuity in the Indicated volumes. • All relevant factors have been considered when determining the resource classification for Oval deposit, and the results are deemed by the CP to be fair and relevant.
Audits or reviews	• *The results of any audits or reviews of Mineral Resource estimates.*	• The Mineral Resource Estimate was peer reviewed internally by Red 5 Senior Geologists.
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*	• The Mineral Resource estimate is considered a global resource for both Indicated and Inferred Resource estimations. • The CP is comfortable that the ~1-2 years of mining and reconciliation data is deemed sufficient to verify the veracity of the estimate. • Fully surveyed voids have been used to deplete the model of already

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
	discussion of the factors that could affect the relative accuracy and confidence of the estimate. • *The statement should specify whether it relates to global or local estimates, and, if local, state the relevant tonnages, which should be relevant to technical and economic evaluation. Documentation should include assumptions made and the procedures used.* • *These statements of relative accuracy and confidence of the estimate should be compared with production data, where available.*	mined material.