MINCOR

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GOLD MINERAL RESOURCES INVENTORY UPDATE FOR THE WIDGIEMOOLTHA GOLD PROJECT

- **Gold Mineral Resources at Widgiemooltha now stands at 267,100 oz of gold, an increase of 29,070 oz at a discovery cost of just A$9.60/oz. Mincor's global Gold Resources inventory is ~328,660 oz.**
- **The increased Inventory incorporates two small but highly effective drilling campaigns completed in June and August 2017 which led to the Flinders West discovery.**
- **Revised mining studies are underway to confirm the viability of Flinders West and its potential to enhance in the start-up economics of the Project.**
- **From a regulatory point of review, only minor approvals are required from the Department of Water and Environmental Regulation before the Project is "Shovel-Ready".**
- **Mincor remains on track to commence mining at Widgiemooltha by the March 18 Quarter, subject to minor regulatory and Board approvals.**
- **An additional 5,177m reverse circulation (RC) drilling program has been completed, aimed at further extending the mineralisation around Flinders. Assay results are awaited.**

Mincor's Managing Director, Mr Peter Muccilli said: "The updated Gold Mineral Resources show how the Widgiemooltha Project rewards drilling, with a respectable discovery cost of <$10/oz achieved. The Flinders West discovery could underpin an improved mining schedule with enhanced start-up economics. Importantly, the mineralisation trends around Flinders remain open. Results from the latest drilling program will give further insight into this potential."

"On the nickel front, we have also been very encouraged with the recent rises in the nickel price and we are closely monitoring the fundamentals behind the growing positive sentiment for the commodity. Mincor has a high-quality nickel sulphide asset base in a Tier-1 nickel province. Our pipeline for growth is quite exceptional for a junior company."

Mincor Resources NL (ASX: MCR) is pleased to advise that it continues to make progress with plans to bring its 100%-owned Widgiemooltha Gold Project (**WGP**) in Western Australia into production in early 2018. Key regulatory approvals have now been received from the Department of Mines, Industry Regulation and Safety (**DMIRS**) allowing the commencement of mining operations at the WGP and the Mineral Resources have been updated to incorporate the results from two drilling programs.

The WGP Feasibility Study* (**FS**) confirmed the economic viability of a low capital cost start-up gold mining operation based on mining a number of shallow open pits, with the ore to be treated via a toll-treatment arrangement (for full details, see ASX announcement dated 26 April 2017).

The FS is forecast to generate net pre-tax cash-flow of A$28.3 million, assuming a gold price of A$1,600/oz, from its start-up Ore Reserves at a forecast AISC of A$1,126/oz.

There is significant exploration upside at the WGP as numerous shallow high-quality intersections are yet to be captured in the Mineral Resource inventory and remain open along a highly prospective 5.5km long shear corridor (Figure 1). Two small but highly successful drill programs completed in June and August 2017 were focused on resource definition drilling to upgrade the low confidence Inferred Resources that resided within the optimisations pit shells. These areas were not incorporated in Ore Reserve calculations in the FS (Figure 2a).

The revised Gold Mineral Resources inventory at the WGP has now increased to 267,100 oz of gold, representing an additional 29,070 oz at a respectable $9.60/oz discovery cost. An increase to the Indicated Resources category was achieved, mostly from the Flinders West prospect.

Revised mining studies are now underway and are expected to be completed in the December 2017 Quarter. If these studies confirm Ore Reserves at Flinders West, the deposit could be mined early in the schedule and potentially improve start-up cash-flows and minimise the working capital requirements of the Project.

The Flinders West discovery has demonstrated the growing importance of the Flinders area in what is a highly-mineralised section of the Widgiemooltha Fault corridor.

In order to test the broader extents of mineralisation trends around Flinders, a 5,177m RC drilling program was completed in late October 2017, assay results awaiting.

The program has infilled the area between the main Flinders orebody and Flinders West, as well as extensional drill section lines testing the strike extents of the prospective corridor north towards Nottingham Castle and to the south (Figures 2b).

Mincor believes that additional Resources in these intervening areas, if confirmed in the October 2017 drilling program, could result in a larger single open pit than currently planned.

A successful drilling program and mining study could also result in higher production than the 73,000 oz of gold Ore Reserves outlined in the FS.

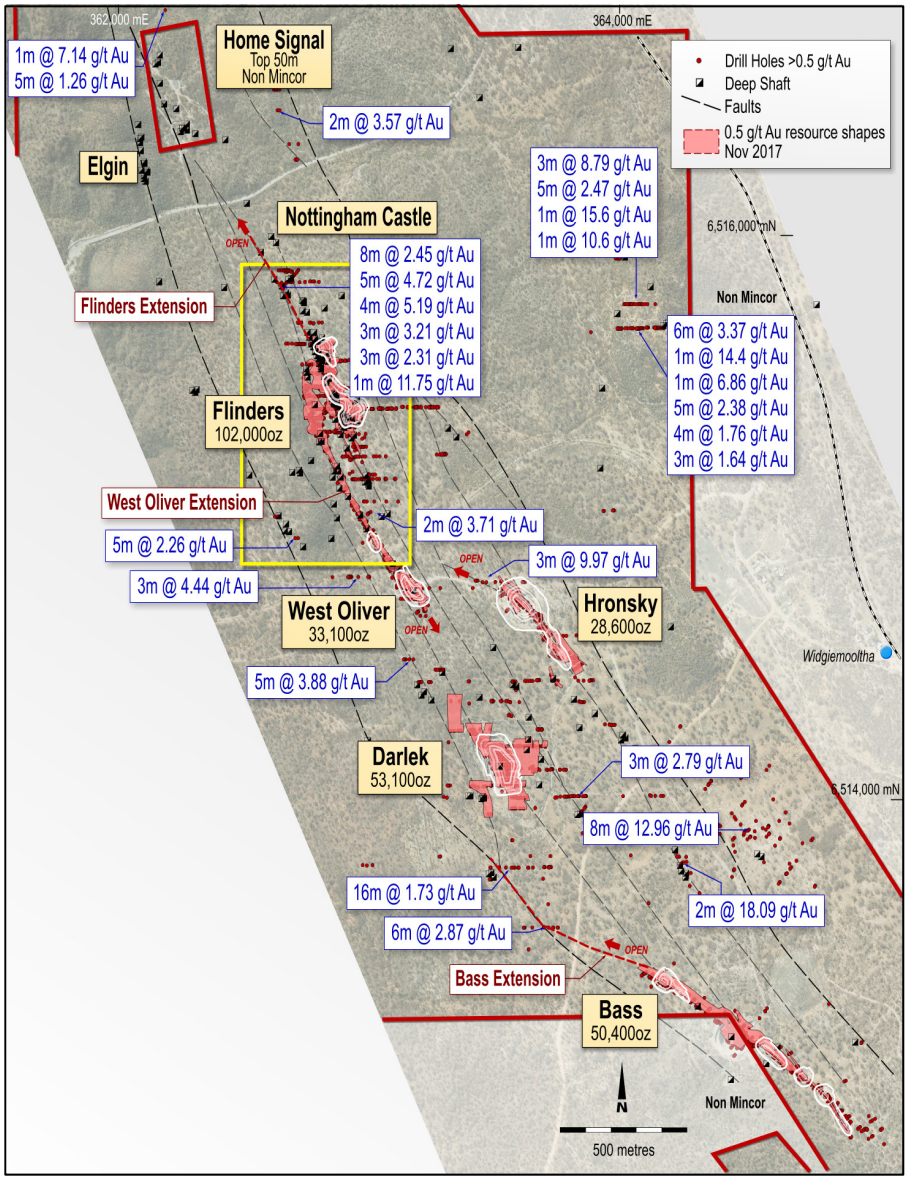

FIGURE 1: Regional potential of Widgiemooltha with intersections not yet captured in Resource along the Widgiemooltha Fault corridor

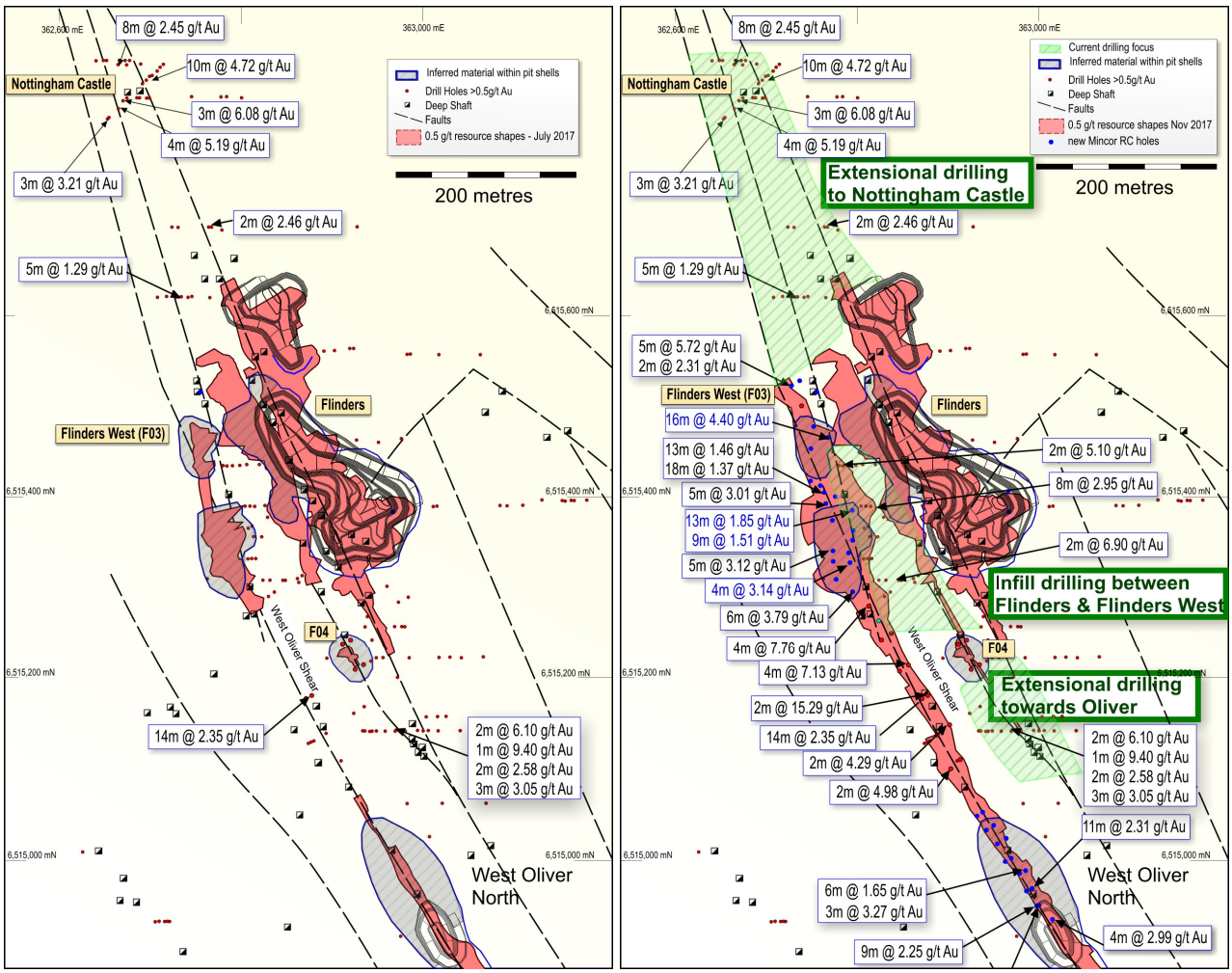

FIGURE 2: A) Plan of West Oliver North to Flinders West showing Inferred Resources **(July 2017)** in FS Pit Shells not included in reserve calculations. B) The same plan with updated Gold Resources Inventory **(November 2017)** showing the successful identification of additional Resource at Flinders West to West Oliver prospects. The area tested in the October 2017 drilling program is shaded in green – results are pending (please refer to ASX announcements dated 6 and 28 August 2017, 27 July 2017 and June 2017 for full intersection details)

The information in this Public Report that relates to Exploration Results is based on information compiled by Robert Hartley, who is a Member of The Australasian Institute of Mining and Metallurgy. Mr Hartley is a full-time employee of Mincor Resources NL. Mr Hartley has sufficient experience that is relevant to the style of mineralisation and type of deposit under consideration and to the activity that he is undertaking to qualify as Competent Persons as defined in the 2012 Edition of the Australasian Code for Reporting of Exploration Results, Mineral Resources and Ore Reserves. Mr Hartley consents to the inclusion in the report of the matters based on his information in the form and context in which it appears.

*Mincor advises that the Resources underpinning the FS have increased per this announcement and a revised mining study is underway. Mincor confirms that all other factors used in the FS continue to apply and have not materially changed.

- ENDS -

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APPENDIX 1: Technical Summary – Gold Mineral Resources Resource Estimation Methodology and Data

Resources were estimated by independent consultants from Cube Consulting Pty Ltd in conjunction with Mincor Technical staff.

Geology and Geological Interpretation

The Widgiemooltha North Gold Project area lies approximately 4km east of the Widgiemooltha Granitic Dome in the southern part of the Archaean Norseman–Wiluna Greenstone Belt.

Locally the stratigraphic sequence of tuffaceous sediments, mafic and ultramafic rocks has been cut by northwest trending shear zones and subjected to folding in the northeast quadrant of the tenure. The stratigraphic units are metamorphosed to Upper Greenschist–Lower Amphibolite Faces.

The project area lies in Archaean shear zone hosted gold deposits associated with mafic-ultramafic volcanics, metasediments and mafic-felsic intrusives. There is evidence of supergene enrichment within some of the project areas.

Brief descriptions of styles of mineralisation for each project are outlined as follows (from McEwen, 2000b) and Mincor (2016c):

- Bass – Gold mineralisation is hosted by flat lying quartz veins in basalt and interflow sediments that locally strike northwest and dip steeply to the east. The bulk of the mineralised veins lie adjacent to the western contact of a sheared sediment and plunge gently towards the northwest at approximately 40°. Narrow, steep dipping mineralised veins also occur within the sheared sediment. A sub-vertical, east-west trending Proterozoic dyke crosscuts the mineralisation at depth.
- Darlek – Gold mineralisation at Darlek occurs within a thick sequence of basalts and interflow sediments. Gold occurs within a stockwork quartz vein system that trends north-northwest within a tight, moderately east dipping shear zone.
- Hronsky - Gold mineralisation is hosted within a thick basalt/sediment sequence with gold mineralisation contained within north westerly trending quartz-bearing shear zones. The Hronsky shear trend runs parallel to the east of the Flinders-Darlek shear trend.
- Flinders – Gold mineralisation is associated with north-northeast trending quartz-carbonate veining that crosscuts north-northwest trending sheared basalt and thin, cherty interflow sediments. High grade gold mineralisation occurs at the intersection of the vein sets and cherty sediments (the target of historical prospecting activity). The core of the Flinders resource area is marked by north-northwest aligned densely clustered series of old shafts and diggings located along the Flinders tenements.
- West Oliver – Gold mineralisation is associated with steep east dipping, northwest-trending quartz veins hosted within an interpreted strike extension of the Darlek-Flinders shear system

Drilling Techniques

Drillholes are dominantly 150mm diameter RC holes. Diamond drillholes are HQ3 (triple tube) core for the purposes of geotechnical logging and density measurements.

Sampling and Subsampling Techniques

RC samples were split by riffle splitter at the drill rig into a small calico bag for laboratory analysis and the reject collected in green plastic bags and left at the drill site. All the samples were dry and sampled collected for assaying weighed 2 kg to 5 kg, which is considered appropriate for grain sizes of the material expected.

Sample Analysis Method

Mincor samples were sent to SGS Kalgoorlie Laboratory (**SGS**), a NATA accredited laboratory. The samples were oven dried and pulverised. A 50g charge weight of the resultant pulverised material is assayed using a high-grade fire assay fusion method using lead flux with a silver collector. Atomic absorption spectroscopy (**AAS**) is used to determine the final concentration of gold. This method is considered a total measure of gold.

Estimation Methodology

Bass:

- Ordinary kriging (**OK**) estimation method was used to estimate gold into the 3D block model for the Bass deposit.

- Variogram calculations were carried out on the 1m composites from the three main domains for the steep lodes but only domain gave robust variograms. The same process was carried out for the shallow lodes with one domain being the most informed with 399 composites. The variogram and search parameters for two well informed domains were therefore used to represent the poorly informed domains.
- Samples were composited to 1m within each estimation domain, using fixed length option and a threshold inclusion of samples at sample length 50% of the targeted composite length.
- The influence of extreme grade values was reduced by top-cutting where required. The top-cut levels were determined using a combination of top-cut analysis tools (grade histograms, log probability plots and coefficients of variation (**CVs**)). Top-cuts were reviewed and applied on a domain basis.
- The kriging neighbourhood analysis (**KNA**) function within Supervisor software was used to determine the most appropriate block size and other estimation parameters such as minimum and maximum samples, discretisation, to be used for the estimation.
- Parent block size of 2m x 5m x 5m in the X, Y, Z directions respectively was used and they were sub-blocked to 0.5m x 1.25m x 1.25m. This was deemed to be appropriate for block estimation and modelling the selectivity for an open pit operation.
- Gold was estimated in two passes with the first pass using optimum search distance of 30m as determined through the KNA process and the second run was set at 500m in order to populate all blocks.

Darlek:

- OK estimation method was used to estimate gold into the 3D block model for the Darlek deposit.
- Variogram calculations were carried out on the 1m composites from the three main domains for the steep lodes but only domain gave robust variograms. The same process was carried out for the shallow lodes with one domain being the most informed with 399 composites. The variogram and search parameters for two well informed domains were therefore used to represent the poorly informed domains.
- Samples were composited to 1m within each estimation domain, using fixed length option and a threshold inclusion of samples at sample length 50% of the targeted composite length.
- The influence of extreme grade values was reduced by top-cutting where required. The top-cut levels were determined using a combination of top-cut analysis tools (grade histograms, log probability plots and CVs). Top-cuts were reviewed and applied on a domain basis
- The KNA function within Supervisor software was used to determine the most appropriate block size and other estimation parameters such as minimum and maximum samples, discretisation, to be used for the estimation.
- Parent block size of 2.5m x 5m x 2.5m in the X, Y, Z directions respectively was used and they were sub-blocked to 0.625m x 1.25m x 0.625m. This was deemed to be appropriate for block estimation and modelling the selectivity for an open pit operation, and to obtain accurate volume representation of the narrow discrete mineralised domains modelled.
- Gold was estimated in two passes with the first pass using optimum search distance of 25m as determined through the KNA process and the second run was set at 250m in order to populate all blocks.

Hronsky:

- OK estimation method was used to estimate gold into the 3D block model for the Hronsky deposit.
- Variogram calculations were carried out on the 1m composites for the main well-informed mineralised domain, which also provided robust variogram and search parameters to represent the poorly informed domains.
- Samples were composited to 1m within each estimation domain, using fixed length option and a threshold inclusion of samples at sample length 50% of the targeted composite length.
- The influence of extreme grade values was reduced by top-cutting where required. The top-cut levels were determined using a combination of top-cut analysis tools (grade histograms, log probability plots and CVs). Top-cuts were reviewed and applied on a domain basis.
- The KNA function within Supervisor software was used to determine the most appropriate block size and other estimation parameters such as minimum and maximum samples, discretisation, to be used for the estimation.
- Parent block size of 2.5m x 5m x 5m in the X, Y, Z directions respectively was used and they were sub-blocked to 0.625m x 1.25m x 1.25m. This was deemed to be appropriate for block estimation and modelling the selectivity for an open pit operation, and to obtain accurate volume representation of the narrow discrete mineralised domains modelled.
- Gold was estimated in two passes with the first pass using optimum search distance of 30m as determined through the KNA process and the second run was set at 300m in order to populate all blocks.

Flinders-West Oliver:

- Inverse distance to the power of two (**ID2**) estimation method was used to estimate gold into the 3D block model for the Flinders-West deposit.
- Variography was attempted using the 1m composite data from inside the mineralisation wireframes. Poorly structured variograms were generated. Consequently, the drilling is considered to be beyond the limits of the short-range variability of the gold mineralisation, particularly for the shallow dipping, discrete vein structure modelled. Without robust variograms, geostatistical interpolation methods were not considered appropriate, so ID2 interpolation was chosen with ellipsoids oriented to match mineralisation directions evident in the grade distribution and 3D domaining.
- Samples were composited to 1m within each estimation domain, using fixed length option and a threshold inclusion of samples at sample length 50% of the targeted composite length.
- The influence of extreme grade values was reduced by top-cutting where required. The top-cut levels were determined using a combination of top-cut analysis tools (grade histograms, log probability plots and CVs). Top-cuts were reviewed and applied on a domain basis.
- Parent block size of 2.5m x 5m x 2.5m in the X, Y, Z directions respectively was used and they were sub-blocked to 0.625m x 1.25m x 0.625m. This was deemed to be appropriate for block estimation and modelling the selectivity for an open pit operation, and to obtain accurate volume representation of the narrow discrete mineralised domains modelled.
- Gold was estimated in two passes with the first pass using optimum search distance of 25m as determined through the KNA process and the second run was set at 250m in order to populate all blocks.

Surpac v6.8.0 was used for modelling and estimation. Snowden Supervisor v8.6 was used for statistical and geostatistical data analysis to review search parameters.

Cut-off Grade

Cut-off grade for reporting is 0.5g/t Au, in line with recommendations from Mincor.

As resources occur at surface the model was constructed with a view towards selective open pit mining. Thus, a 0.5g/t Au lower cut-off was deemed appropriate.

Resource Classification Criteria

Blocks have been classified as Indicated or Inferred essentially based on data spacing and using a combination of search volume and number of data used for the estimation. Indicated Mineral Resources are defined nominally on 25m x 20m spaced drilling or less. Inferred Mineral Resources are defined by data density greater than 25m x 20m spaced drilling and confidence that the continuity of geology and mineralisation can be extended along strike and at depth.

Classification limits may vary where grade and geology are extremely continuous, even though drill spacing extends passed the nominal limits specified.

The resource classifications are based on the quality of information for the geological domaining, as well as the drill spacing and geostatistical measures to provide confidence in the tonnage and grade estimates.

The Mineral Resource estimate appropriately reflects the Competent Person's view of the deposit.

APPENDIX 2: Gold Mineral Resources as at November 2017

RESOURCE		MEASURED		INDICATED		INFERRED		TOTAL		
		Tonnes	Au (g/t)	Tonnes	Au (g/t)	Tonnes	Au (g/t)	Tonnes	Au (g/t)	Ounces
West Oliver	**Nov 2017**	**-**	**-**	**314,900**	**2.1**	**153,600**	**2.3**	**468,500**	**2.2**	**33,100**
	Jul 2017	-	-	295,810	2.3	142,420	2.5	438,220	2.4	33,130
Jeffreys Find	**Nov 2017**	**-**	**-**	**833,400**	**1.7**	**321,700**	**1.5**	**1,155,100**	**1.7**	**61,560**
	Jul 2017	-	-	833,400	1.7	321,700	1.5	1,155,100	1.7	61,560
Bass	**Nov 2017**	**-**	**-**	**355,200**	**2.1**	**400,600**	**2.0**	**755,800**	**2.1**	**50,400**
	Jul 2017	-	-	385,990	2.2	344,400	2.0	730,390	2.1	49,010
Hronsky	**Nov 2017**	**-**	**-**	**249,600**	**2.5**	**144,300**	**1.8**	**393,800**	**2.3**	**28,600**
	Jul 2017	-	-	201,430	2.6	261,250	2.0	462,680	2.3	34,120
Darlek	**Nov 2017**	**-**	**-**	**549,100**	**2.0**	**342,300**	**1.6**	**891,400**	**1.9**	**53,100**
	Jul 2017	-	-	712,790	1.9	169,170	1.6	881,960	1.9	52,430
Flinders	**Nov 2017**	**-**	**-**	**1,216,600**	**1.9**	**576,500**	**1.5**	**1,793,200**	**1.8**	**102,000**
	Jul 2017	-	-	796,000	1.8	486,250	1.5	1,282,240	1.7	69,340
TOTAL	**Nov 2017**	**-**	**-**	**3,518,800**	**1.9**	**1,939,000**	**1.8**	**5,457,800**	**1.9**	**328,660**
	Jul 2017	**-**	**-**	3,225,410	2.0	1,725,180	1.8	4,950,600	1.9	299,590

Notes:

- Figures have been rounded and hence may not add up exactly to the given totals.
- Resources are inclusive of Reserves reported at 0.5 g/t cut-off.

The information in this report that relates to Mineral Resources is based on information compiled by Rob Hartley who is a full-time employee of Mincor Resources NL and has sufficient experience relevant to the style of mineralisation and type of deposit under consideration, and to the activity which he is undertaking to qualify as a Competent Person as defined in the 2012 edition of the 'Australasian Code for Reporting of Exploration Results, Mineral Resources and Ore Reserves. Mr Hartley consents to the inclusion in this report of the matters based on his information in the form and context in which it appears and is a Member of the AusIMM.

APPENDIX 3: Gold Ore Reserves as at April 2017

DEPOSIT	PROVEN		PROBABLE		TOTAL		
	Tonnes	Au (g/t)	Tonnes	Au (g/t)	Tonnes	Au (g/t)	Ounces
West Oliver	-	-	130,160	2.7	130,160	2.7	11,340
Bass	-	-	94,980	2.9	94,980	2.9	8,950
Hronsky	-	-	164,510	2.9	164,510	2.9	15,600
Darlek	-	-	181,010	2.3	181,010	2.3	13,140
Flinders	-	-	252,930	2.9	252,930	2.9	23,560
Total	**-**	**-**	**823,590**	**2.7**	**823,590**	**2.7**	**72,580**

Notes:

- Calculations have been rounded to the nearest 10 tonnes, 0.1 g/t Au grade and 10 ounces; differences may occur due to rounding.
- Probable Ore Reserves contain a small amount (4%) of Inferred Resource material.

The information in this report that relates to Mineral Reserves is based on information compiled by Dave Clark who is a full-time employee of Minero Consulting and has sufficient experience relevant to the style of mineralisation and type of deposit under consideration, and to the activity which he is undertaking to qualify as a Competent Person as defined in the 2012 edition of the "Australasian Code for Reporting of Exploration Results, Mineral Resources and Ore Reserves". Mr Clark consents to the inclusion in this report of the matters based on his information in the form and context in which it appears and is a Fellow of the AusIMM.

APPENDIX 4: JORC Code, 2012 Edition – Table 1 report template

Section 1: Sampling Techniques and Data (criteria in this section apply to all succeeding sections)

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
Sampling techniques	• Nature and quality of sampling (e.g. cut channels, random chips, or specific specialised industry standard measurement tools appropriate to the minerals under investigation, such as downhole 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 (e.g. 'reverse circulation drilling was used to obtain 1m samples from which 3kg was pulverised to produce a 30g 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.	• Reverse circulation (RC) chip samples were collected in 1m intervals. • The whole sample was riffle split in a two-stage splitter, that produced a 75% split stored on site in plastic bags, the remaining 25% was split to a 2-5kg sample for assaying. • The remaining 12.5% was only collected for duplicate samples otherwise it was discarded. • Samples were submitted to an accredited commercial laboratory, samples over 3kg in weight were 50:50 riffle split before proceeding with sample preparation. • All samples were analysed via 50g fire assay.
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).	• Drill type is all 150mm diameter RC drilling. • Diamond drillholes are HQ3 size. • Mincor diamond core was orientated.
Drill sample recovery	• Method of recording and assessing core and chip sample recoveries and results assessed.	• Sample recoveries were not recorded, however given the excess sample weights in the 12.5% splits which were recorded by the laboratory, recoveries were very good.
	• Measures taken to maximise sample recovery and ensure representative nature of the samples.	• The whole sample was collected through a cyclone and riffle split in a two-stage splitter, that produced a 75% split stored onsite in plastic bags, the remaining 25% was split to a 2-5kg sample for assaying.
	• 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.	• No relationship between recovery and grade was noted, and no biases were observed. Sample recovery was consistently good during for the 2017 drilling programs.

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
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.	• All RC chips are geologically logged for lithology, alteration, vein percentage and oxidation. • RC chips have been geologically logged to a level of detail to support appropriate Mineral Resource estimation.
	• Whether logging is qualitative or quantitative in nature. Core (or costean, channel, etc) photography.	• Logging has been conducted both qualitatively and quantitatively –descriptions of lithologies, alteration, as well as intensity estimates on alteration and weathering, and vein percentage amount.
	• The total length and percentage of the relevant intersections logged.	• All drillholes were logged in full.
Subsampling techniques and sample preparation	• If core, whether cut or sawn and whether quarter, half or all core taken.	• No diamond drill (DD) core drilling was carried out for the 2017 drilling programs.
	• 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.	• RC samples were split by riffle splitter at the drill rig into a small calico bag for laboratory analysis and the reject collected in green plastic bags and left at the drill site. • All the samples were dry and sample collected for assaying weighed 2kg to 5kg, which is considered appropriate for grain sizes of the material expected.
	• Quality control procedures adopted for all subsampling stages to maximise representivity of samples.	• Certified standards and blanks, and duplicate samples were inserted every 10 samples within a drill sequence.
	• 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.	• Every 30th sample has a field duplicate collected at the same time when the sample was collected. Duplicates are stored at the field office area and can be used for later confirmation the high-grade intersections and for other quality assurance/quality control (QAQC) checks. • Pulp duplicates were systematically collected in the lab and assayed for QAQC purposes.
	• Whether sample sizes are appropriate to the grain size of the material being sampled.	• Sample size of 2-5kg is appropriate for grain size of material for gold sampling.
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.	• Mincor samples were sent to SGS Kalgoorlie Laboratory (SGS), a NATA accredited laboratory. The samples were oven dried and pulverised. A 50g charge weight of the resultant pulverised material is assayed using a high-grade fire assay fusion method (FA50) using lead flux with a silver collector. Atomic absorption spectroscopy (AAS) is used to determine the final concentration of gold. This method is considered a total measure of gold.
	• 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.	• Not applicable.
	• 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.	• In addition to Mincor QAQC samples submitted with the batch, SGS uses its own certified reference materials for QAQC adherence.
Verification of sampling and assaying	• The verification of significant intersections by either independent or alternative company personnel.	• Field and laboratory pulp duplicates were systematically analysed and compared with original sample assays. • Filed duplicates were collected for each 30th interval and will be processed and analysed for confirmation purpose. • Laboratory pulp duplicates were systematically analysed and compared with original sample assays. • Results show good consistency of the gold assays determined from original sample with that of the duplicates.

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
	• The use of twinned holes.	• Historic rotary air blast holes were twinned with RC percussion infill holes during previous drilling campaigns. Results confirmed the initial intersection mineralisation and geology.
	• Documentation of primary data, data entry procedures, data verification, data storage (physical and electronic) protocols.	• Mincor holes are logged on Microsoft Excel templates and uploaded by consultant into Datashed format SQL databases, these have their own inbuilt libraries and validation routines. • Validation against assay, lithological and drill meta-data was completed by the software prior to consolidation within the main Widgiemooltha database. • Primary field data is collated into a file for each drill programme and is stored in the Mincor regional and head offices. Electronic data is stored in Datashed, where it can only be changed by a database administrator. • Intercepts have been calculated using Datashed. Selected intercepts have been verified by manual calculation. • The primary returned assay result was used for reporting of all intersections and in mineral resource estimation, no averaging with field duplicates or laboratory repeats was undertaken so as not to introduce volume bias. • The database was reviewed and independent validation checks conducted by Cube Consulting Pty Ltd (Cube).
	• Discuss any adjustment to assay data.	• No averaging with field duplicates or laboratory repeats was undertaken so as not to introduce volume bias.
Location of data points	• Accuracy and quality of surveys used to locate drillholes (collar and downhole surveys), trenches, mine workings and other locations used in Mineral Resource estimation.	• Drillhole collars are located using a Leica Captivate RTK GPS. The survey control was SSM Widgiemooltha 35, horizontal accuracy of 0.015m, vertical accuracy 0.05m. • The drillhole collar survey accuracy would be, Positional 0.05, Vertical 0.1; these were single shots, sometimes under trees. • Downhole survey is made by Reflex tool with the measurements taken nominally at 20-30m intervals. All holes were surveyed.
	• Specification of the grid system used.	• Holes are picked up in MGA94 UTM 51.
	• Quality and adequacy of topographic control.	• A surface topography digital terrain model (DTM) file (50cm contoured) was produced by recent orthophoto surveys covering the entire Widgiemooltha North Project area. This file was used in the 2017 program for validation the RLs of the drillhole collars derived from the GPS readings.
Data spacing and distribution	• Data spacing for reporting of Exploration Results.	• Drillhole spacing for the 2017 drilling is nominally 20m x 20m within Resource areas and up to 100m between prospects.
	• 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.	• Recent drilling was undertaken on 15m to 20m spaced east-west oriented sections. • The drillhole spacing is adequate to determine the geological and grade continuity for reporting of Mineral Resource estimates.
	• Whether sample compositing has been applied.	• No sample compositing of field samples has been applied.
Orientation of data in relation to geological structure	• Whether the orientation of sampling achieves unbiased sampling of possible structures and the extent to which this is known, considering the deposit type.	• Hole azimuths were orientated either at 239° to 59°, and commonly 60° dips. • Mineralised structures appear to strike at approximately 330° and are steeply dipping. • Thus, drill orientation should not introduce any bias.
	• 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.	• Not applicable. • 2017 drilling orientation is optimal for sampling the gold lodes and testing their controlling structures at each of the Widgiemooltha North projects.
Sample security	• The measures taken to ensure sample security.	• The sampling of RC material is overseen by Mincor exploration employees in the field and the samples are taken

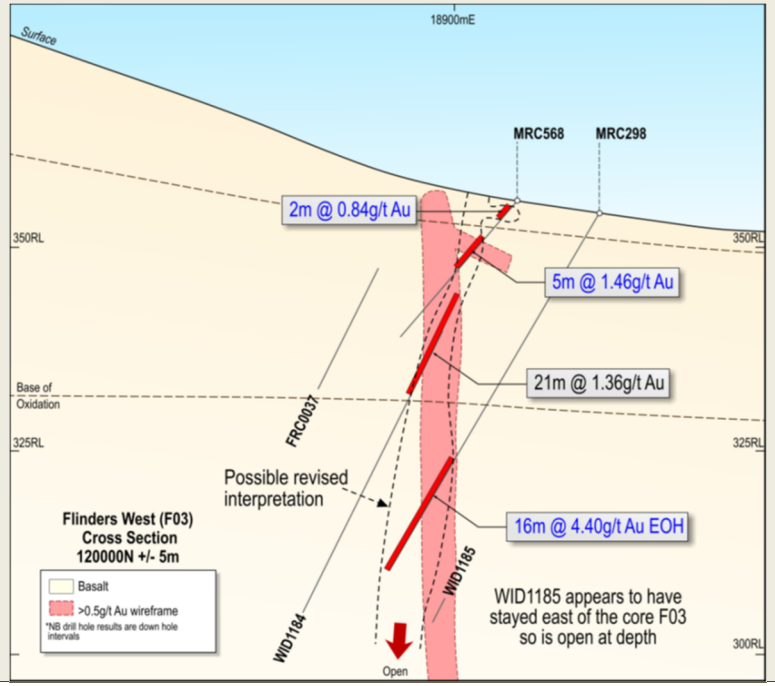
Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
		into Mincor's custody at the time of drilling, whereupon they are organised and stored at secure company premises before being delivered to the contracted laboratory by Mincor staff.
Audits or reviews	• The results of any audits or reviews of sampling techniques and data.	• In-house audits of data are undertaken on a periodic basis. QAQC reports are generated by the database consultant. • Cube has conducted a review of the QAQC results and also inspected drilling and sampling activities during the site visit in July 2017.

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.	• All resources lie within mining tenements owned 100% by Mincor Resources NL. Listed below are tenement numbers and expiry dates: o M15/48 – Darlek – 13/02/2026 o M15/103 – Flinders – 11/12/2026 o M15/105 – Flinders North – 21/10/2026 o M15/478 – Flinders South – 02/08/2032 o M15/1830 – Hronsky – 16/03/2038 o M15/48 – Bass - 13/02/2026. • One determined native title claim covers the Bass prospect.
	• 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.	• Leases are granted and are properly maintained.
Exploration done by other parties	• Acknowledgment and appraisal of exploration by other parties.	• Exploration and mining activities have been conducted by a number of parties previously: o Bass was previously explored by WMC and mined by Resolute o Hronsky was explored by Black Mountain Gold NL and mined by Amalg o Darlek was previously explored by WMC and mined by Resolute.

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
Geology	• Deposit type, geological setting and style of mineralisation.	• The Widgiemooltha North Gold Project area lies approximately 4km east of the Widgiemooltha Granitic Dome in the southern part of the Archaean Norseman-Wiluna Greenstone Belt. • Locally the stratigraphic sequence of tuffaceous sediments, mafic and ultramafic rocks has been cut by northwest-trending shear zones and subjected to folding in the northeast quadrant of the tenure. The stratigraphic units are metamorphosed to Upper Greenschist–Lower Amphibolite Faces. • The project area lies in Archaean shear zone hosted gold deposits associated with mafic-ultramafic volcanics, metasediments and mafic-felsic intrusives. There is evidence of supergene enrichment within some of the project areas. • Brief descriptions of styles of mineralisation for each project are outlined as follows (from McEwen, 2000b) and Mincor (2016c): o **Bass** – Gold mineralisation is hosted by flat lying quartz veins in basalt and interflow sediments that locally strike at northwest and dip steeply to the east. The bulk of the mineralised veins lie adjacent to the western contact of a sheared sediment and plunge gently towards the northwest at approximately 40°. Narrow, steep dipping mineralised veins also occur within the sheared sediment. A sub-vertical, east-west trending Proterozoic dyke crosscuts the mineralisation at depth. o **Darlek** – Gold mineralisation at Darlek occurs within a thick sequence of basalts and interflow sediments. Gold occurs within a stockwork quartz vein system that trends north-northwest within a tight, steeply east dipping shear zone. o **Hronsky** – Gold mineralisation is hosted within a thick basalt/sediment sequence with gold mineralisation contained within north westerly trending quartz-bearing shear zones. The Hronsky shear trend runs parallel to the east of the Flinders-Darlek shear trend. o **Flinders** – Gold mineralisation is associated with north-northeast trending quartz-carbonate veining that crosscuts north-northwest trending sheared basalt and thin, cherty interflow sediments. High-grade gold mineralisation occurs at the intersection of the vein sets and cherty sediments (the target of historical prospecting activity). The core of the Flinders resource area is marked by north-northwest aligned densely clustered series of old shafts and diggings located along the Flinders tenements. o **West Oliver** – Gold mineralisation is associated with steep east dipping, northwest trending quartz veins hosted within an interpreted strike extension of the Darlek-Flinders shear system.
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 drillholes: o easting and northing of the drillhole collar o elevation or RL (Reduced Level – elevation above sea level in metres) of the drillhole collar o dip and azimuth of the hole o downhole length and interception depth o hole length.	• Location of data for 2017 drilling has been previously reported in media releases dated 7 August 2017 and 28 August 2017.

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
	• If the exclusion of this information is justified on the basis that the information is not Material and this exclusion does not detract from the understanding of the report, the Competent Person should clearly explain why this is the case.	• Not applicable.
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.	• Intersections have been reported above 0.5g/t Au, intercepts are length weighted only. Up to 2m of internal dilution in some instances. • Cutting of high grades was not applied.
	• Where aggregate intercepts incorporate short lengths of high grade results and longer lengths of low grade results, the procedure used for such aggregation should be stated and some typical examples of such aggregations should be shown in detail.	• Sample lengths from 2017 RC drilling are all 1m lengths. • Intersections can include short intervals of anomalous gold mineralisation, in the range of 1.5–9.15g/t Au per 1m or 2m length which are surrounded by a mineralisation of a lower grade, above 0.5g/t Au, which create thicker mineralised bodies.
	• The assumptions used for any reporting of metal equivalent values should be clearly stated.	• Not applicable. Only gold grade is reported. • No metal equivalent reporting is used or applied.
Relationship between mineralisation widths and intercept lengths	• These relationships are particularly important in the reporting of Exploration Results.	• The recent holes were drilled either at dips ranging from -50° to -60° dip along the strike of each zone in order to provide intersections normal with the mineralisation, thus the intercept length is an accurate measure of the mineralisation thickness.
	• If the geometry of the mineralisation with respect to the drillhole angle is known, its nature should be reported.	• Geometry of mineralisation is sufficiently well known, either from recent infill drilling or from evidence within the pit walls and pit surfaces. • Mineralisation is generally steep, so downhole intercepts will be greater than true width. There are also shallow to flatter lying supergene enrichment zones.
	• If it is not known and only the downhole lengths are reported, there should be a clear statement to this effect (e.g. 'downhole length, true width not known').	• Not applicable.
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.	• Maps and sections are included in this and previous media announcements on which this Table 1 is based. • Maps summarising the recent drilling intersections have been previously reported in media releases dated 7 August 2017 and 28 August 2017.
Balanced reporting	• Where comprehensive reporting of all Exploration Results is not practicable, representative reporting of both low and high grades and/or widths should be practiced to avoid misleading reporting of Exploration Results.	• All 2017 RC drilling that form the basis of the updated Mineral Resource estimate have been reported previously in the media releases dated 7 August 2017 and 28 August 2017.

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 is considered meaningful and material to this announcement. • Mincor has carried out field multi element analysis using a handheld portable XRF analyser for a full suite of elements. • No groundwater was intersected in drilling. • Fresh rock is very competent.
Further work	• The nature and scale of planned further work (e.g. tests for lateral extensions or depth extensions or large-scale step-out drilling). • Diagrams clearly highlighting the areas of possible extensions, including the main geological interpretations and future drilling areas, provided this information is not commercially sensitive.	• Resources at the extremities are usually still open down plunge and along strike, see example in the diagram below (from media release dated 28 August 2017): Flinders West cross section: 

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 2017 RC drilling data was uploaded directly from laboratory digital files by database consultant. Mincor geology personal checked results on cross sections and whilst creating composite table in database. • The historic drilling data is derived from Resolute and WMC data in database format which Mincor has previously compiled into a regional geological database in Microsoft Access format (Wannaway_v462.mdb). This database and its updated versions have been relied upon as the source of data for the 2017 Mineral Resource estimation work completed by Cube.
	• Data validation procedures used.	• Cube carried out a database validation review of the supplied drilling data, supplied DTMs and three-dimensional (3D) model validation checks prior to undertaking the resource estimation update. • Validation checks on the database included comparing collar points to the topography, maximum hole depths, checks between tables and the collar data. Cube also verified the data using visual inspection of the drillholes in 3D mining software (Surpac and Leapfrog) to identify inconsistencies of drillhole traces.
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.	• Brian Fitzpatrick (Principal Consultant – Cube) conducted a site visit to the Widgiemooltha North open pit workings on 12 July 2017. • During the site visits, Brian Fitzpatrick inspected the deposit areas including historic workings at Flinders and West Oliver; old open pits mined at Bass, Hronsky and Darlek; and current RC drilling and sampling activities at Flinders West. Notes and photographs were taken along with discussions with site personnel regarding geology and mineralisation of the deposits, procedures, drilling and sampling procedures, logging and portable x-ray fluorescence (XRF) analysis, and quality control procedures.
Geological interpretation	• Confidence in (or conversely, the uncertainty of) the geological interpretation of the mineral deposit.	• Previous interpretations and the successful mining of these interpretations have given reasonable confidence with the current geological interpretation and modelling.
	• Nature of the data used and of any assumptions made.	• Data is sourced from the historical drill logging and recent RC chip logging, and information from the old open pits and historic shafts, with projections made between drill sections and extending into along strike and down dip extensions based on a drill spacing of 20m x 20m/10m.
	• The effect, if any, of alternative interpretations on Mineral Resource estimation.	• The results of previous mining and close spaced drilling have provided confirmation of the interpretations used for 2017 Mineral Resource estimate. For Flinders and West Oliver, the recent infill drilling has resulted in changes to the interpretation from predominantly shallow dipping mineralised zones to steeper main shear hosted zones with shallow vein shoots projecting off the main shears.
	• The use of geology in guiding and controlling Mineral Resource estimation.	• The interpretation from the historical drill logging and recent RC chip logging, and geological information visible from the old open pits and historic shafts helped guide the interpretation.
	• The factors affecting continuity both of grade and geology.	• Drillhole grade data was used to develop mineralised outlines. The outlines were modelled to a nominal grade cut-off of approximately 0.5g/t Au cut-off which allowed the model shapes to have optimum continuity. • The major steeply dipping shear zones hosting mineralisation typically pinch and swell, giving variable thickness of mineralisation. Shallow supergene enrichment zones will affect the block grade estimation where steep and shallow mineralisation intersects.

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
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.	**Bass:** • The Mineral Resource area has an overall strike length of approximately 1,040m with a maximum width of the mineralisation envelope being 110m. • The Mineral Resource is modelled to 125m vertical depth with the estimate based predominantly on RC drilling collared from surface. • A total of seven mineralised domains were modelled to represent changes in strike and dip of each mineralisation domain modelled. **Darlek:** • The Mineral Resource area has an overall strike length of approximately 470m with a maximum width of the mineralisation envelope being 390m. • The Mineral Resource is modelled to 100m vertical depth with the estimate based predominantly on RC drilling collared from surface. • A total of 32 discrete mineralised domains were modelled to represent changes in strike and dip of each mineralisation domain modelled, overall trending in a shallow to moderate dip toward the north-northeast. **Hronsky:** • The Mineral Resource area has an overall strike length of approximately 500m with a maximum width of the mineralisation envelope being 70m. • The Mineral Resource is modelled to 90m vertical depth with the estimate based predominantly on RC drilling collared from surface. • A total of nine mineralised domains were modelled to represent changes in strike and dip of each mineralisation domain modelled, overall steeply dipping toward the north-northwest. **Flinders-West Oliver:** • Flinders and West Oliver project areas have been combined into one Mineral Resource area with an overall strike length of approximately 1,080m with a maximum width of the mineralisation envelope being 250m. • The Mineral Resource is modelled to 200m vertical depth with the estimate based predominantly on RC drilling collared from surface. • A total of six mineralised domains were modelled to represent changes in strike and dip of each mineralisation domain modelled. Most of the modelled domains contain a major steeply dipping continuous zone, with discontinuous “extensional vein” structures extending to the west and east from the steeper mineralisation.

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
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.	**Bass:** • Ordinary kriging (OK) estimation method was used to estimate gold into the 3D block model for the Bass deposit. • Variogram calculations were carried out on the 1m composites from the three main domains for the steep lodes but only domain gave robust variograms. The same process was carried out for the shallow lodes with one domain being the most informed with 399 composites. The variogram and search parameters for two well informed domains were therefore used to represent the poorly informed domains. • Samples were composited to 1m within each estimation domain, using fixed length option and a threshold inclusion of samples at sample length 50% of the targeted composite length. • The influence of extreme grade values was reduced by top-cutting where required. The top-cut levels were determined using a combination of top-cut analysis tools (grade histograms, log probability plots and coefficients of variation (CVs)). Top-cuts were reviewed and applied on a domain basis. • The kriging neighbourhood analysis (KNA) function within Supervisor software was used to determine the most appropriate block size and other estimation parameters such as minimum and maximum samples, discretisation, to be used for the estimation. • Parent block size of 2m x 5m x 5m in the X, Y, Z directions respectively was used and they were sub-blocked to 0.5m x 1.25m x 1.25m. This was deemed to be appropriate for block estimation and modelling the selectivity for an open pit operation. • Gold was estimated in two passes with the first pass using optimum search distance of 30m as determined through the KNA process and the second run was set at 500m in order to populate all blocks. **Darlek:** • OK estimation method was used to estimate gold into the 3D block model for the Darlek deposit. • Variogram calculations were carried out on the 1m composites from the three main domains for the steep lodes but only domain gave robust variograms. The same process was carried out for the shallow lodes with one domain being the most informed with 399 composites. The variogram and search parameters for two well informed domains were therefore used to represent the poorly informed domains. • Samples were composited to 1m within each estimation domain, using fixed length option and a threshold inclusion of samples at sample length 50% of the targeted composite length. • The influence of extreme grade values was reduced by top-cutting where required. The top-cut levels were determined using a combination of top-cut analysis tools (grade histograms, log probability plots and CVs). Top-cuts were reviewed and applied on a domain basis. • The KNA function within Supervisor software was used to determine the most appropriate block size and other estimation parameters such as minimum and maximum samples, discretisation, to be used for the estimation. • Parent block size of 2.5m x 5m x 2.5m in the X, Y, Z directions respectively was used and they were sub-blocked to 0.625m x 1.25m x 0.625m. This was deemed to be appropriate for block estimation and modelling the selectivity for an open pit operation, and to obtain accurate volume representation of the narrow discrete mineralised domains modelled. • Gold was estimated in two passes with the first pass using optimum search distance of 25m as determined through the KNA process and the second run was set at 250m in order to populate all blocks. **Hronsky:** • OK estimation method was used to estimate gold into the 3D block model for the Hronsky deposit.

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
		• Variogram calculations were carried out on the 1m composites for the main well-informed mineralised domain, which also provided robust variogram and search parameters to represent the poorly informed domains. • Samples were composited to 1m within each estimation domain, using fixed length option and a threshold inclusion of samples at sample length 50% of the targeted composite length. • The influence of extreme grade values was reduced by top-cutting where required. The top-cut levels were determined using a combination of top-cut analysis tools (grade histograms, log probability plots and CVs). Top-cuts were reviewed and applied on a domain basis. • The KNA function within Supervisor software was used to determine the most appropriate block size and other estimation parameters such as minimum and maximum samples, discretisation, to be used for the estimation. • Parent block size of 2.5m x 5m x 5m in the X, Y, Z directions respectively was used and they were sub-blocked to 0.625m x 1.25m x 1.25m. This was deemed to be appropriate for block estimation and modelling the selectivity for an open pit operation, and to obtain accurate volume representation of the narrow discrete mineralised domains modelled. • Gold was estimated in two passes with the first pass using optimum search distance of 30m as determined through the KNA process and the second run was set at 300m in order to populate all blocks. **Flinders-West Oliver:** • Inverse distance to the power of two (ID2) estimation method was used to estimate gold into the 3D block model for the Flinders-West deposit. • Variography was attempted using the 1m composite data from inside the mineralisation wireframes. Poorly structured variograms were generated. Consequently, the drilling is considered to be beyond the limits of the short-range variability of the gold mineralisation, particularly for the shallow dipping, discrete vein structure modelled. Without robust variograms, geostatistical interpolation methods were not considered appropriate, so ID2 interpolation was chosen with ellipsoids oriented to match mineralisation directions evident in the grade distribution and 3D domaining. • Samples were composited to 1m within each estimation domain, using fixed length option and a threshold inclusion of samples at sample length 50% of the targeted composite length. • The influence of extreme grade values was reduced by top-cutting where required. The top-cut levels were determined using a combination of top-cut analysis tools (grade histograms, log probability plots and CVs). Top-cuts were reviewed and applied on a domain basis. • Parent block size of 2.5m x 5m x 2.5m in the X, Y, Z directions respectively was used and they were sub-blocked to 0.625m x 1.25m x 0.625m. This was deemed to be appropriate for block estimation and modelling the selectivity for an open pit operation, and to obtain accurate volume representation of the narrow discrete mineralised domains modelled. • Gold was estimated in two passes with the first pass using optimum search distance of 25m as determined through the KNA process and the second run was set at 250m in order to populate all blocks. **Software:** • Surpac v6.8.0 was used for modelling and estimation. Snowden Supervisor v8.6 was used for statistical and geostatistical data analysis to review search parameters.

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.	• Current Mineral Resource estimate used ID2 estimation as check estimate against the OK estimation, with no significant variations in global estimate results for each projects. • Mincor completed the most recent estimates, mostly carried out by ID2 estimation, with minor differences in grade estimation parameters from the current estimate. • Previous Resolute estimates exist for Flinders and Darlek but both were done at higher cut-offs in a lower gold price environment. • No historical production records from the old open pits were available to use, such as grade control data, to assist with modelling and continuity of grade. Production data in the form of total tonnage mined and grade was available for Darlek and Bass.
	• The assumptions made regarding recovery of by-products.	• No by-product recoveries were considered.
	• Estimation of deleterious elements or other non-grade variables of economic significance (e.g. sulphur for acid mine drainage characterisation).	• Estimation of deleterious elements was not completed for the mineral resource. Only gold assays were extracted by Cube from the Mincor database assay tables.
	• In the case of block model interpolation, the block size in relation to the average sample spacing and the search employed.	• For all project areas and mineralisation domains, the search radius selected was based on lode geometry and drillhole spacing.
	• Any assumptions behind modelling of selective mining units.	• The block model definition parameters included a primary block size and sub-blocking and are deemed appropriate for the mineralisation and to provide adequate volume definition where there are narrow or complex zones modelled. These dimensions are suitable for block estimation and modelling the selectivity for an open pit operation.
	• Any assumptions about correlation between variables.	• No correlation analysis between other elements and Au was conducted. The XRF data analysis was not available for the 2017 Mineral Resource estimate.
	• Description of how the geological interpretation was used to control the resource estimates.	• The mineralised domains acted as a hard boundary to control the Mineral Resource estimate. The domaining was based on knowledge of the steeply dipping shears known to host gold mineralisation from drill logging and visual evidence in the old pits. The shallow to flat structures are interpreted as supergene enrichment based on the correlations with oxidation surfaces interpreted from previous modelling and from the 2017 drill logging information.
	• Discussion of basis for using or not using grade cutting or capping.	• Composite gold grade distributions within the mineralisation domains were assessed to determine if a high-grade cutting should be applied. • The top-cut was determined using a combination of top-cut analysis tools (grade histograms, log probability (LN) plots and effects on the CV and metal at risk analysis. • In most cases, only a very small number of outlier values are included in the estimation domains that required top-cut values to be applied.

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
	• The process of validation, the checking process used, the comparison of model data to drillhole data, and use of reconciliation data if available.	• Block model validation was conducted by the following means: o Visual inspection of block model estimation in relation to raw drill data on a section-by-section basis. o Volumetric comparison of the wireframe/solid volume to that of the block model volume for each domain. o A global statistical comparison of input and block grades, and local composite grade (by northing and RL) relationship plots (swath plots), to the block model estimated grade for each domain. o Comparison of the cut grade drill hole composites with the block model grades for each lode domain in 3D. • Limited open pit mining information was available, particularly broken down by flitches or levels, and therefore no reconciliation analysis was able to be completed.
Moisture	• Whether the tonnages are estimated on a dry basis or with natural moisture, and the method of determination of the moisture content.	• The tonnages are estimated on a dry tonnes basis. Moisture was not considered in the density assignment.
Cut-off parameters	• The basis of the adopted cut-off grade(s) or quality parameters applied.	• Cut-off grade for reporting is 0.5g/t Au, in line with recommendations from Mincor. • As resources occur at surface the model was constructed with a view towards selective open pit mining. Thus, a 0.5g/t Au lower cut-off was deemed appropriate.
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.	• Open pit mining has previously taken place at Bass, Hronsky and Darlek. • Any future mining method is likely to be selective open pit mining.
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.	• Bass and Darlek ore was milled by Resolute at Chalice and the Hronsky ore previously milled by Amalg. • Mincor have conducted numerous tests assuming standard carbon-in-leach treatment of run of mine ore. • Each prospect has two master composites representing oxide and mixed fresh/transitional material, except for Darlek where mining from the current pit floor has already removed oxide material. • Recoveries are in line with typical goldfields orebodies.

<table>
<tr><th>Criteria</th><th>JORC Code explanation</th><th>Commentary</th></tr>
<tr><td>Environmental factors or assumptions</td><td>• Assumptions made regarding possible waste and process residue disposal options. It is always necessary as part of the process of determining reasonable prospects for eventual economic extraction to consider the potential environmental impacts of the mining and processing operation. While at this stage the determination of potential environmental impacts, 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.</td><td>• The deposits are within already disturbed land by previous mining.
• The location and size of these deposits would lend themselves to small open pits with treatment at a third party mill elsewhere in the district.
• Only environmental issues would be waste rock storage and water disposal from pits.</td></tr>
<tr><td>Bulk density</td><td>• 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.</td><td>• There is no density measurement for the RC samples, however, recent diamond drillholes completed by Mincor were measured for specific gravity, averages within oxidation boundaries were used globally within each prospect.
• Bulk density values were stored within the assay table of Mincor access database "Wannaway_v462.mdb". A total of 380 samples had bulk density values are recorded in the database.
• Previous records had noted that density determinations were carried out using the immersion method on individual core samples from seven diamond drillholes (MDD291 to MDD297) within the Widgiemooltha North project area.
• For each Mineral Resource estimate, the samples were classified according to their weathering status using the DTM surfaces for the oxidation surfaces (Base of Oxidation, and Top of Fresh Rock). The average density values were calculated per weathering category and tabulated as follows:
<table>
<tr><th>Material type</th><th>Oxide state</th><th>Assigned density</th></tr>
<tr><td>All samples</td><td>Oxide</td><td>2.11</td></tr>
<tr><td>All samples</td><td>Transitional</td><td>2.38</td></tr>
<tr><td>All samples</td><td>Fresh</td><td>2.9</td></tr>
</table></td></tr>
<tr><td rowspan="2">Classification</td><td>• The basis for the classification of the Mineral Resources into varying confidence categories.</td><td>• Blocks have been classified as Indicated or Inferred essentially based on data spacing and using a combination of search volume and number of data used for the estimation.
• Indicated Mineral Resources are defined nominally on 25m x 20m spaced drilling or less.
• Inferred Mineral Resources are defined by data density greater than 25m x 20m spaced drilling and confidence that the continuity of geology and mineralisation can be extended along strike and at depth.
• Classification limits may vary where grade and geology are extremely continuous even though drill spacing extends passed the nominal limits specified.</td></tr>
<tr><td>• Whether appropriate account has been taken of all relevant factors (i.e. relative confidence in tonnage/grade estimations, reliability of input data, confidence in continuity of geology and metal values, quality, quantity and distribution of the data).</td><td>• The resource classifications are based on the quality of information for the geological domaining, as well as the drill spacing and geostatistical measures to provide confidence in the tonnage and grade estimates.</td></tr>
</table>

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
	• Whether the result appropriately reflects the Competent Person's view of the deposit.	• The Mineral Resource estimate appropriately reflects the Competent Person's view of the deposit.
Audits or reviews	• The results of any audits or reviews of Mineral Resource estimates.	• A previous review of the Mineral Resource estimates for the Widgiemooltha North projects was carried out by Cube in 2016. • For the current estimates peer reviews of work carried out by Cube have been conducted internally, and with Mincor staff. An external peer review of the Mineral Resource estimates is also being conducted.
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 Bass, Hronsky and Flinders-West Oliver Mineral Resources are made up predominantly of narrow, continuous mineralised gold zone. The Darlek Resource is made up of a series of shallow, discrete, sub-parallel gold-bearing shears. • The current modelled Mineral Resource is a reasonable representation of the global contained metal. • The resource risk is considered to be low to moderate as the density of drilling support the classification of over half of the Mineral Resource to be classified as Indicated. • In addition, previous Open Pit mining has verified the reproducibility of the original RC mineralised drill intersections for Bass, Hronsky and Darlek.
	• 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 Mineral Resource estimates each constitute a global resource estimate.
	• These statements of relative accuracy and confidence of the estimate should be compared with production data, where available.	**Bass:** • Previous open pit mining activity was undertaken by Resolute Ltd from 1999 until January 2000. Total production recorded was 71,267t at 3.02g/t Au for 6,920oz of gold (McEwen, 2000). **Darlek:** • Previous open pit mining activity was undertaken by Resolute Ltd from 1999 until January 2000. Total production recorded was 96,303t at 2.50g/t Au for 7,738oz of gold (McEwen, 2000). **Hronsky:** • Previous open pit mining activity was undertaken by Amalg in 1995. Total production has been documented at 1,450oz of gold (McEwen, 2000). **Flinders-West Oliver:** • No previous open pit mining. Extensive shallow historical underground workings occur along most of the strike length from West Oliver to the main Flinders mineralised zone.