RED5 Limited

1 August 2019

Maiden 1.45Moz open pit Ore Reserve for King of the Hills Confirms Exceptional Bulk Mining Opportunity

Pre-Feasibility Study outlines potential for a 10-year open pit operation delivering average annual life-of-mine (LOM) production of 140,000oz recovered at average AISC of A$1,167 per ounce, with substantial upside potential from future inclusion of 1.1Moz of underground Resources, regional oxide deposits and ongoing exploration

- **Maiden open pit Probable Ore Reserve for the King of the Hills Gold Project's (KOTH) open pit of 36.0Mt grading 1.25g/t Au for 1.45Moz of contained gold.**
- **Maiden open pit Probable Ore Reserve for the satellite Rainbow deposit of 1.4Mt grading 1.00g/t Au for 44koz of contained gold.**
- **The supporting Pre-Feasibility Study (PFS), which is a key component of the long-term bulk mining strategy for KOTH, has key highlights of:**
  - **A bulk open pit mining operation, underpinned by a maiden 1.45Moz Probable Ore Reserve;**
  - **Construction of a new 4Mtpa CIL processing plant on site, which will provide processing capacity for the integrated KOTH bulk mining strategy, consisting of the KOTH open pit, satellite starter pits, as well as maintaining or expanding output from the existing bulk underground mine;**
  - **Average annual gold production of 140,000 ounces over a mine life of 10 years. The current higher-grade underground mining operation is likely to be able to be reconfigured to add additional annual production ounces, to be assessed as part of studies for the Final Feasibility Study (FFS);**
  - **Forecast capital cost of A$218M, which includes pre-strip costs of A$24M and owners' costs;**
  - **Estimated average all-in sustaining cost (AISC) of A$1,167 per ounce over the life-of-mine (LOM);**
  - **Technically low-risk project development, with extensive mining history providing well-established metallurgy and recovery metrics.**
- **The Red 5 Board has given approval to proceed with a FFS on the integrated bulk open pit opportunity and underground mining operations at KOTH. The FFS is scheduled for completion by mid-CY2020, with an estimated cost of A$4M.**
- **Exceptional potential project upside, with key additional elements to be included in the FFS:**
  - **Indicated and Inferred Mineral Resource of 17.5Mt @ 2.0g/t Au for 1.11Moz of contained gold (1.0g/t Au cut-off) outside of the current KOTH optimised pit shell, which will be the basis of the underground mine (refer ASX announcement 20 May 2019);**
  - **Underground exploration upside, with a significant proportion of the prospective Eastern Margin Contact remaining largely untested by drilling;**
  - **Regional satellite deposits, including Severn, Centauri and Cerebus-Eclipse, which offer the opportunity for early gold production and cash-flow;**
  - **Regional exploration upside, with key targets including Cavalier, Puzzles and other prospects along the Ursus and Tarmoola Fault Zones. These and other targets are being systematically explored.**

Red 5's Managing Director, Mark Williams, said: *"The delivery of this maiden JORC 2012 open pit Ore Reserve and the supporting PFS is a significant milestone for our shareholders. It marks a key step towards realising our objective of transforming Red 5 into a substantial mid-tier gold producer with a diversified production base and production profile.*

"To put the PFS numbers into perspective, King of the Hills now has a bulk Mineral Resource for the Eastern Margin contact zone of 3.11Moz, inclusive of a maiden open pit Ore Reserve of 1.45Moz, and has the potential to become Western Australia's next significant gold mine.

"This open pit PFS is a key stepping-stone, setting a firm foundation for us to unlock the broader value at King of the Hills by developing an integrated open pit and underground bulk mining operation.

"The PFS confirms a technically robust, long-life project based on the open pit mine development, underpinned by maiden Ore Reserves of 1.45Moz, with annual average gold production of 140,000 ounces per annum at an average all-in sustaining cost of A$1,167 per ounce. The initial capital cost of A$218 million includes the construction of a 4Mtpa CIL processing plant on site, which provides sufficient processing capacity for an integrated bulk open pit and underground mining operation and is the significant component of the expected total upfront cost.

"We will now use this PFS as the basis for a Final Feasibility Study (FFS) that will also incorporate concurrent bulk underground mining as well as satellite starter pits to provide a more complete picture of the Project.

"The FFS will also include the bulk underground Resource, which currently stands at 1.1Moz, the regional oxide resources, as well any additions to the Resource base as a result of ongoing underground and regional exploration programs.

"We are confident the Project will continue to enjoy growth in both Resources and Reserves over the next 12 months and we are focused on advancing the KOTH project towards development over the next 18 months. In parallel with the continued successful operation and growth of our Darlot operations, King of the Hills has the potential to quickly elevate Red 5 in the ranks of Australia's mid-tier gold producers."

Pre-Feasibility Study – Cautionary Statement

As the Pre-Feasibility Study (PFS) for the KOTH open pit Project (Project) utilises a portion of Inferred Resources, the ASX Listing Rules require a cautionary statement be included in this announcement.

The PFS referred to in this announcement is based upon a JORC 2012 compliant Mineral Resource estimate (ASX: "King of the Hills Resource Increases to 3.1Moz": 20 May 2019) inclusive of the maiden Probable Ore Reserve referred to in this announcement. The Company advises that the Probable Ore Reserve provided 100% of the total milled tonnage and 100% of the total contained gold metal. The Probable Ore Reserve is based on Indicated Resource MRM material with some Inferred Resource MRM material included. Indicated Resource MRM material makes up 88% of the milled tonnage (12% inferred) and 98% of the total contained gold metal (2% inferred). There is a low level of geological confidence associated with inferred resources and there is no certainty that further exploration work will result in the determination of indicated mineral resources or that the production target reported in this announcement will be realised. The Company confirms that the use of inferred resources in not a determining factor in the project's viability.

The Ore Reserves and Mineral Resource estimate underpinning the PFS have been prepared by Competent Persons in accordance with JORC 2012 with the Competent Persons' statement included in this announcement. The Company has concluded that it has a reasonable basis for providing the forward-looking statements included in this announcement. The detailed reasons for this conclusion are outlined throughout this announcement. While the Company considers that the detailed reasons and underlying material assumptions to be based on reasonable grounds, there is no certainty that they will prove correct.

ENDS

For more information:

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Competent Person's Statements

Mineral Resource
Mr Byron Dumpleton confirms that he is the Competent Person for the Mineral Resources summarised in this report and first reported on 20 May 2019. 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.

Independent Auditor
The King of the Hills Resource Model as reported on 20 May 2019 has been independently reviewed and audited by Dr Spero Carras of Carras Mining Pty Ltd. Dr Carras is a Fellow of the Australasian Institute of Mining & Metallurgy (Membership No: 107972) and has more than 40 years of experience which is relevant to the style of gold mineralisation and type of deposit under consideration and to the activity which he is undertaking to qualify as Auditor of the Resource as reported. Dr Carras is a Competent Person as defined in the 2012 Edition of the Australasian Code for Reporting of Exploration Results, Mineral Resources and Ore Reserves (JORC Code, 2012 Edition). Dr Carras has reviewed this report and consents to the inclusion of the matters based on his supporting information in the form and context in which it appears.

Ore Reserve
Mr Carl Murray confirms that he is the Competent Person for the following open pit components of the Ore Reserve estimates (being mining costs, ore loss and dilution, optimisation, pit design and production scheduling) summarised in this report and Mr Murray 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 Murray 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 Murray is a Fellow of the Australasian Institute of Mining and Metallurgy, No. 225085. Mr Murray is a full-time employee of SRK Consulting Australasia Pty Ltd. Mr Murray 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.

Geotechnical
Mr Peter O'Bryan confirms that he is the Competent Person for the geotechnical components of the Ore Reserve estimates summarised in this report and Mr O'Bryan 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 O'Bryan is a Competent Person as defined by the JORC Code, 2012 Edition, having more than 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 O'Bryan is a Member of the Australasian Institute of Mining and Metallurgy, No. 203335. Mr O'Bryan is a full-time employee of Peter O'Bryan & Associates Pty Ltd. Mr O'Bryan 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.

Metallurgy, Process Plant and Associated Infrastructure

Mr Chris Witt confirms that he is the Competent Person for the following metallurgy and processing components of the Ore Reserve estimates (being metallurgical recoveries, comminution, process plant design, tailings storage facilities, and infrastructure) summarised in this report and Mr Witt 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 Witt has relied upon the engineering work done by GR Engineering Services Limited on the process plant design, infrastructure and capital and operating costs for these facilities in the sign-off of the Pre-Feasibility Study. Mt Witt has relied upon the tailings storage design and management work done by Knight Piesold in the sign-off of the Pre-Feasibility Study. Mr Witt has sufficient experience in metallurgy, process design and process operations relevant to the project, to qualify as a Competent Person as defined in the JORC Code, 2012 Edition. Mr Witt is a Member of the Australasian Institute of Mining and Metallurgy, No. 201159. Mr Witt is a full-time employee of Red 5 Limited. Mr Witt consents to the inclusion in this announcement of the matters based on information in the form and context in which it appears.

Environment, Heritage, Hydrogeology, Hydrology, Economics

Mr Gary Powell confirms that he is the Competent Person for the following support components of the Ore Reserve estimates (being environment, heritage, hydrogeology, hydrology, financials) summarised in this report and Mr Powell 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 Powell has relied upon (i) various historical independent environment and heritage consultant survey reports on the former Tarmoola Operations and the report done by MBS Environmental on the environmental approvals process required to allow commencement of the project, (ii) hydrogeological assessment work done by Big Dog Hydrogeology Pty Ltd on the process water supply and open pit dewatering requirements, and (iii) economic evaluation using a gold price of A$1,800 per ounce for the project completed by Mr John Tasovac, Chief Financial Officer of Red 5 Limited, in the sign-off of the Pre-Feasibility Study. Mr Powell has sufficient 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 to qualify as a Competent Person as defined in the JORC Code, 2012 Edition. Mr Powell is a Member of the Australasian Institute of Mining and Metallurgy, No. 106563. Mr Powell is a consultant to Red 5 Limited. Mr Powell consents to the inclusion in this announcement of the matters based on information in the form and context in which it appears.

JORC 2012 Mineral Resource and Ore Reserves

Red 5 confirms that it is not aware of any new information or data that materially affects the information included in the original market announcements referred to in this announcement and that all material assumptions and technical parameters underpinning the estimates in the relevant market announcements continue to apply and have not materially changed. The Company confirms that the form and context in which the Competent Persons findings are presented have not been materially modified from the original market announcements.

Forward-Looking Statements

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

APPENDIX 1
KING OF THE HILLS GOLD MINE

The maiden 1.45Moz open pit Ore Reserve for the Company's 100%-owned King of the Hills (**KOTH**) gold mine is supported by a Pre-Feasibility Study on a stand-alone bulk open pit mining and processing operation (**open pit PFS**).

Ore Reserves

Table 1 – KOTH and Rainbow open pit Ore Reserve as at August 2019 within A$1,800 per ounce Pit Design

Deposit	JORC 2012 Classification	Cut-off (g/t)	Mining Method	Tonnes (Mt)	Gold Grade (g/t)	Contained Gold (koz)
King of the Hills	Probable	0.43	open pit	36.0	1.25	1,448.0
Rainbow	Probable	0.37	open pit	1.4	1.00	44.2
Total				**37.4**	**1.24**	**1,492.2**

Notes on KOTH and Rainbow JORC 2012 Ore Reserves as outlined in Table 1

1. The Probable Ore Reserve is based on the Indicated Mineral Resource category of the Mineral Resource estimation block model. No Inferred Mineral Resource category has been included.
2. The lowest grade of ore added to the process plant feed was 0.43 g/t Au for KOTH, and 0.37 g/t Au for Rainbow.
3. Ore Reserves are estimated based on a gold price of A$1,800 per ounce.
4. Ore loss and dilution for KOTH were reflected in the SMU process.
5. Ore loss and dilution for Rainbow were applied to the production schedule as an ore loss of approximately 5% and a diluted tonnage addition of approximately 10%.
6. Metallurgical test work recoveries were applied in accordance to the recovery algorithms developed from the variability test work program conducted during the pre-feasibility study.
7. Appropriate modifying factors were applied.

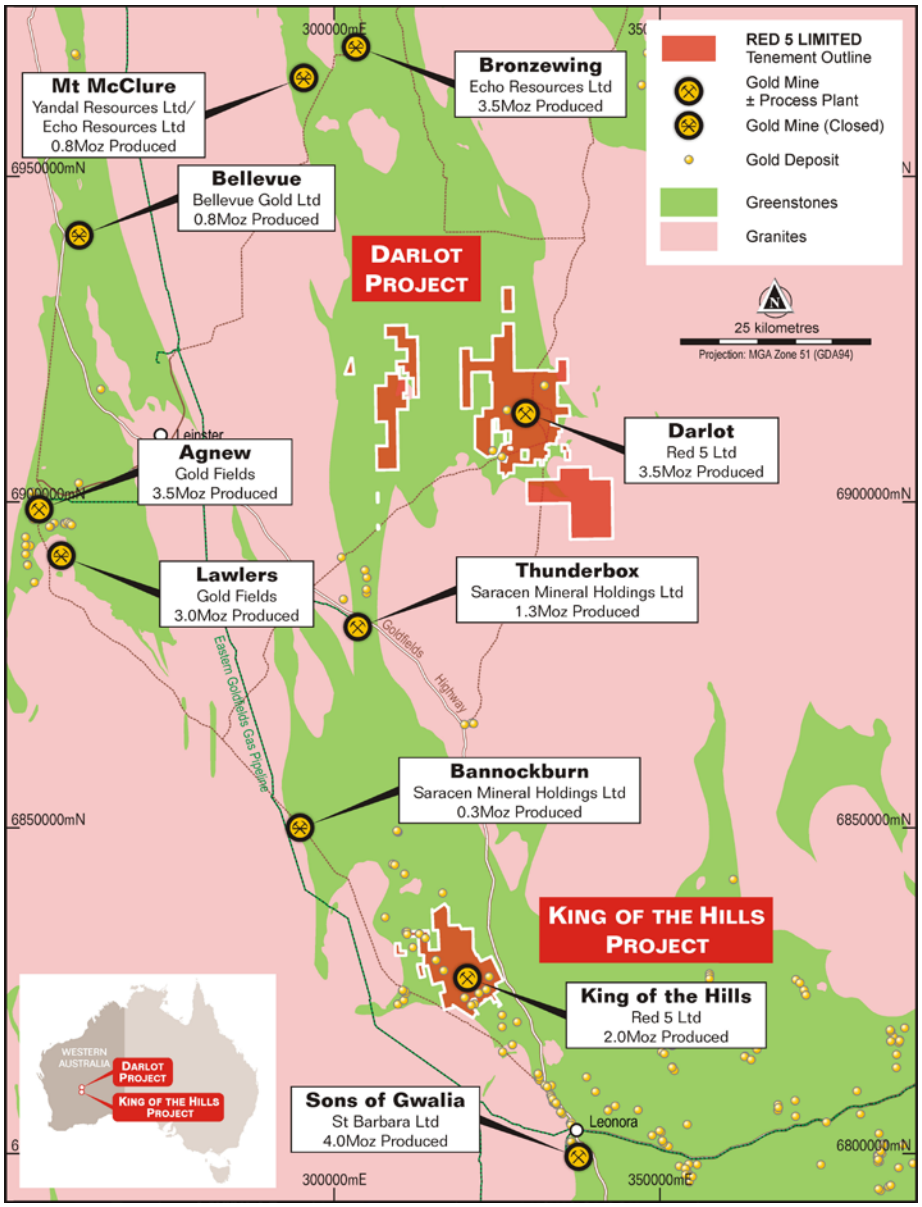


Figure 1: *Red 5 Limited Mining Operations – Eastern Goldfields, Western Australia.*

The KOTH open pit Ore Reserve includes some material previously reported as Underground Ore Reserves in the Company's ASX announcement dated 2 August 2018, "Red 5 Set to Become +100,000ozpa Australian Gold Producer". The mine plan proposed within the Open Pit PFS means that these underground ounces will now be extracted via open pit mining rather than underground mining as previously envisaged. The PFS pit design depletes the August 2018 Underground Ore Reserves by 290kt at 3.9/t Au (40koz contained gold). Red 5 considers this depletion to be material to the underground operation, however these underground reserves are scheduled for late 2021 and Red 5's current (2019) underground mine development plan includes defining underground reserves outside of the PFS pit design. Red 5 will be updating the underground Reserves as part of the KOTH Final Feasibility Study (FFS), targeting completion in mid-2020.

A$1,530 per ounce Gold Price Pit Shell as the Basis for KOTH Ultimate open pit Design

At Red 5's request, consulting mining engineers, SRK Consulting (SRK), completed an ultimate open pit design based on a number of pit shells generated by Whittle optimisations-based on A$1,800 per ounce (Table 2). The Ore Reserve reported is based on the 0.85 Revenue Factor pit shell, equivalent to a gold price of A$1,530 per ounce. If a Revenue factor of 1.00 had been used, the starting pit shell would have contained 47.5Mt of Indicated Mineral Resource at 1.14g/t for 1.74Moz of contained gold.

Table 2 – KOTH pit optimisation pit shells at RF1.00 = A$1,800 per ounce

Revenue Factor	Gold Price A$ per ounce	Rock Mt	Waste Mt	Strip Ratio	Ore Mt	Grade	(Moz)
0.60	1080	99.9	85.2	5.78	14.7	1.65	0.78
0.65	1170	130.9	111.9	5.91	18.9	1.55	0.94
0.70	1260	170.3	146.0	6.03	24.2	1.45	1.13
0.75	1350	183.1	156.2	5.79	27.0	1.38	1.20
0.80	1440	218.9	186.7	5.81	32.2	1.31	1.36
0.85	**1530**	**233.0**	**198.0**	**5.66**	**35.0**	**1.27**	**1.43**
0.90	1620	267.6	228.1	5.78	39.5	1.22	1.55
0.95	1710	297.0	253.0	5.74	44.1	1.17	1.66
1.00	1800	317.1	269.6	5.68	47.5	1.14	1.74
1.05	1890	335.1	283.9	5.55	51.2	1.10	1.81
1.10	1980	424.2	365.0	6.16	59.2	1.07	2.04
1.15	2070	472.9	408.3	6.32	64.6	1.05	2.17
1.20	2160	502.4	433.2	6.26	69.2	1.02	2.26

The Ultimate open pit Design adjusts the pit shell for mining recovery, mining dilution, access ramp design, and adjustments for geotechnical issues. Further optimisation will be completed in the FFS.

Pre-Feasibility Study Completed, Confirming a Low-Cost, High-Margin Operation at Current Gold Price Levels

The Ore Reserve is supported by a Pre-Feasibility Study (PFS) which has been prepared on the basis that the ore supply to the proposed 4Mtpa processing plant is sourced from the KOTH open pit and the Rainbow Satellite open pit. The FFS will also include the bulk underground Mineral Resource, which currently stands at 1.1Moz, the regional oxide resources, together with potential additions to the Resource base as a result of ongoing underground and regional exploration programs. The data in the following tables relate to the open pit component only.

The PFS confirms the technical and economic viability of the KOTH open pit and Rainbow open pit on their own, based on a combined maiden open pit Ore Reserve of 1.49 million ounces, and sets a strong foundation for the Company to progress the development of a combined project including the existing, possibly expanded Underground and additional satellite open pits.

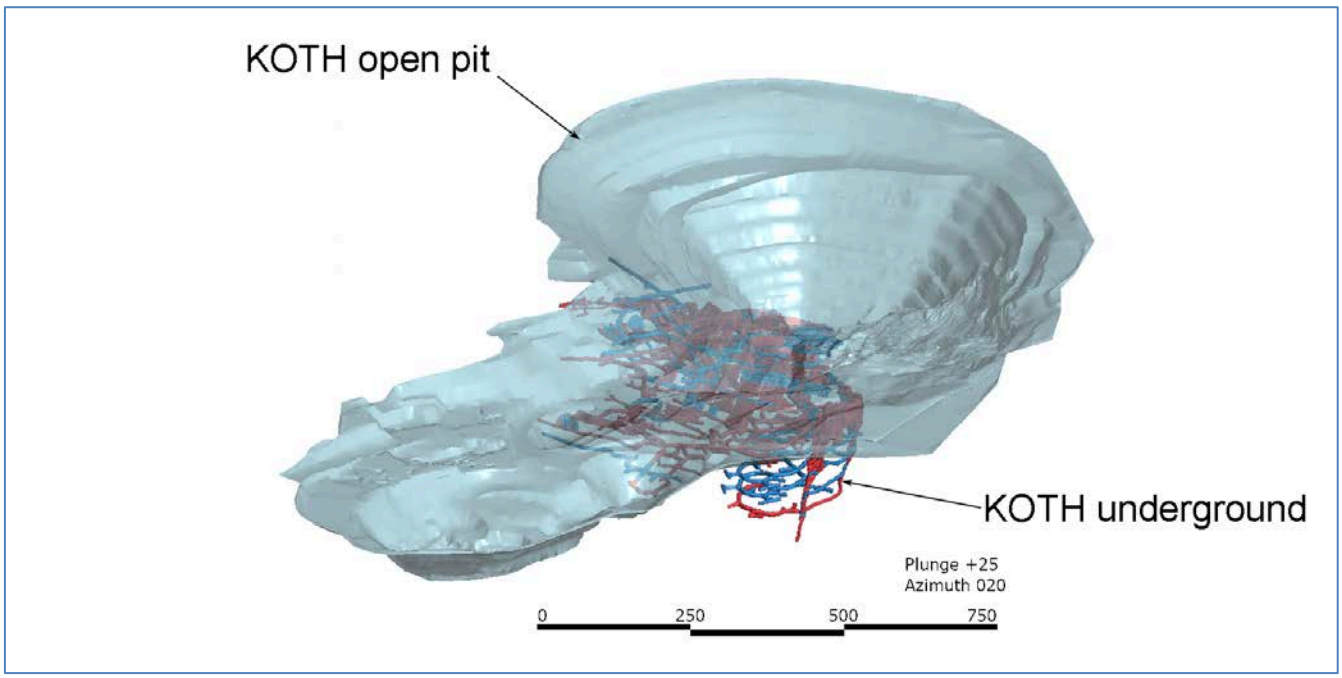


***Figure 2**: KOTH Current pit (translucent blue) and underground workings.*

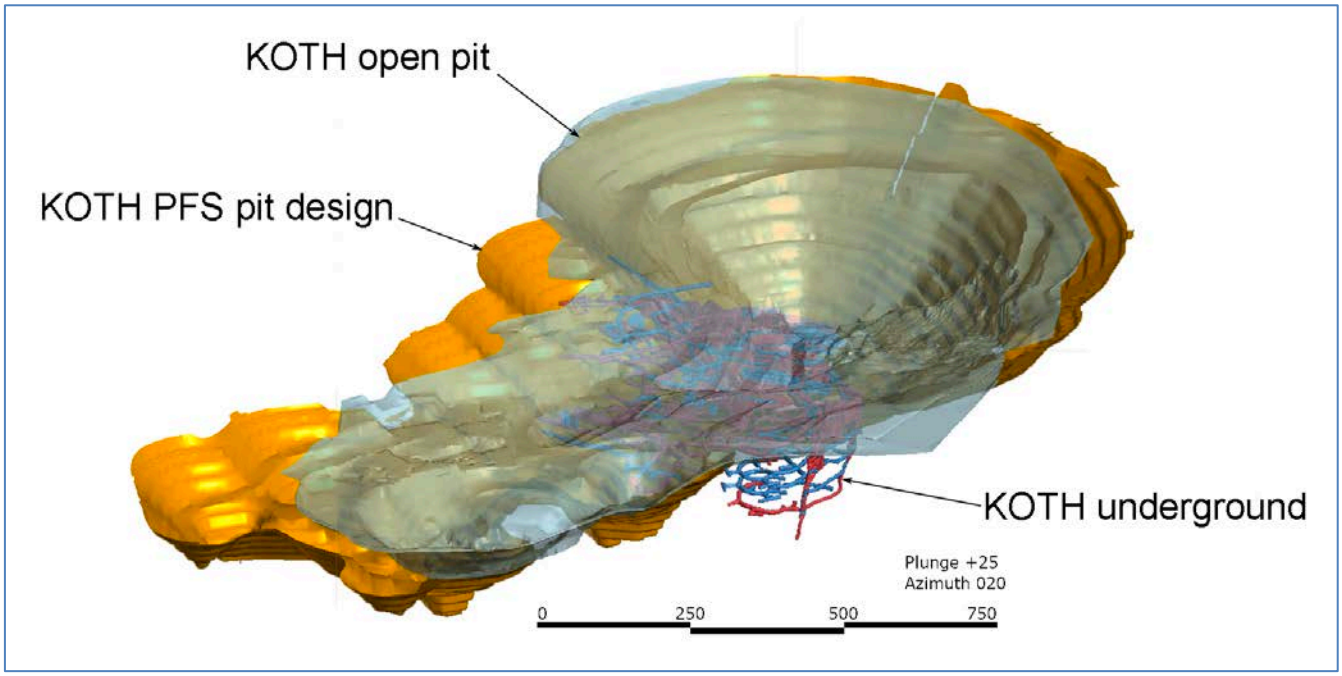


Figure 3*: KOTH Current pit (translucent blue), underground workings and PFS pit design (shown as gold shape).*

Key Project Statistics Supporting the Project Reserve

Table 3 – Summary of key Pre-Feasibility outcomes

	KOTH open pit	Rainbow open pit	Total
LOM Waste movement (Mt)	222.4	6.1	228.4
LOM Ore Mined Mt	36.0	1.4	37.4
Average grade gold g/t	1.25	1.00	1.24
Contained Gold Moz	1.45	0.04	1.49
Recovery (%)	92.8%	92.0%	92.8%
Recovered Gold (Moz)	1.34	0.04	1.38
Project Life (years)	10	2	10
Stripping ratio (waste:ore)(1)	6.2	4.4	6.1
Stripping ratio (waste:ore) (excluding pre-strip)	5.9	4.4	5.9
Final pit depth (m)	385m	70m	
Final pit dimensions	2,100m x 1,050m	640m by 350m	
Production Rate Mtpa	3.3 – 4.0	0.7	4.0
Annual Gold Production (average oz/pa)			140,000
Grind size $P_{[80]}$ (µm)			150
Development Capital Cost (A$M)			218
LOM Sustaining capital (A$M)			82
Mining Cost			
Total Material Moved (Mt) (1)	258.4	7.5	265.8
Mining cost (A$/tonne ore) (1)	3.35	2.58	3.33
Mining cost (A$M) (1)	842	19	861
Grade Control & Rehandle (A$/tonne ore)	1.75	1.75	1.75
Grade Control & Rehandle (A$M)	63	2	65
Total Mining Cost (A$M) (1)	866	19	885
State Royalty	2.50%	2.50%	2.50%
Other Royalty	1.50%	1.50%	1.50%

Note (1): including pre-strip.
Figures are rounded to reflect appropriate levels of confidence. Apparent differences may occur due to rounding.

The Life-of-Mine operating costs demonstrate an All-In Sustaining Cost (AISC) of A$1,167 per ounce, and a Development Capital Cost intensity of A$158 per ounce.

Table 4 – Life-of-Mine All-in Sustaining Costs

	A$M	A$/tonne ore	A$ per ounce Gold
Mining Costs	885		
Less Capitalised Pre-Strip	-24		
Mining Cost	861	23.0	623
Grade Control & Rehandle	65	1.8	47
Processing Cost	446	11.9	322
Selling, General and Administration	75	2.0	54
Royalty	100	2.7	73
Sustaining Capital Expenditure	82	2.2	59
Silver Revenue	-15	-0.4	-11
All in Sustaining Costs	**1,615**	**43.2**	**1,167**
Development Capital Cost	218	5.8	158
Total Cost	**1,832**	**49.1**	**1,325**

Figures are rounded to reflect appropriate levels of confidence. Apparent differences may occur due to rounding.

The Project is sensitive to the mining cost. The Life of Mine cost of A$3.33/t used in the PFS has been estimated by SRK based on experience with similar projects, benchmarking and industry standards. SRK also reviewed the historical budgets and actuals from the 2001-2004 period when the open pit last operated, adjusting those cost for changes in fuel prices and labour wage rates, generating a Life of Mine cost of A$2.90/t, i.e. lower than the PFS estimate.

The KOTH mine site has significant advantages as a site for a major mining development, including:

- Current operating underground mine;
- Tailings Storage Facility 4 has capacity for the first year of production once a low-cost lift is completed;
- Existing water production bore field and additional identified water sources within the Project area, with adequate supply of good quality water;
- Potential total installed power of ~20 MW, fuelled by natural gas;
- Close proximity to the Goldfields Highway, connected by a high-quality access road;
- 30 minutes by highway from Leonora Regional centre and domestic airport;
- All proposed development and infrastructure areas, including satellite gold deposits, plant site and camp site locations, covered by granted mining leases.

The KOTH orebody also has significant processing advantages, including:

- Long and well understood process history and reconciliation;
- Bond Work Index of 14-18KWh/t;
- High gravity recoverable gold component;
- Free milling, with no deleterious elements, requiring low cyanide and reagent consumption.

Table 5 – Development Capital Cost

	A$M
4 Mtpa Process plant	92
Infrastructure	31
Tailings storage facilities	3
Construction indirect costs (equipment and mobilisation)	14
Contractors engineering, procurement and construction management	21
Owners Costs (non-mining mobile equipment, spares)	6
Sub-total	***166***
Owners Costs (project management, operations readiness)	5
Sub-total	***171***
Contingency	23
Sub-total	***194***
Pre-Strip	24
Total (Real) Pre-Production Capital Cost	**218**

Note: Figures are rounded to reflect appropriate levels of confidence. Apparent differences may occur due to rounding.

Project Delivery

Immediate commencement of the Final Feasibility Study (FFS) has been approved by the Red 5 Board including the appointment of a full time Study Manager. The FFS will integrate the bulk KOTH open pit and underground mining operations together with satellite open pit upside opportunities, including:

- Underground Indicated and Inferred Mineral Resource of 17.5Mt @ 2.0g/t Au for 1.11 million ounces of contained gold (1.0g/t Au cut-off).
- Underground exploration upside, with a significant proportion of the prospective Eastern Margin Contact remaining largely untested by drilling.

- Satellite open pit Resources, including Severn, Centauri and Cerebus-Eclipse, which are currently subject to active exploration programs and offer the opportunity for early gold production and cash flow.
- Satellite exploration upside, with key targets including Cavalier and Puzzles. These and other targets are being systematically evaluated.

The FFS is scheduled for completion by mid-CY2020 with an estimated cost of ~A$4 million. This is in addition to a FY2020 KOTH geology budget of ~A$15million to be allocated to:

- Underground Resource development and grade control at KOTH; mainly consisting of two underground diamond drill rigs with a drill program planned to drill over 65,000 metres;
- Regional Resource near mine development at KOTH; mainly consisting of one surface reverse circulation drill rig with a drill program planned to drill over 25,000 metres;
- In addition, the Darlot Gold Mine geology budget is ~A$4 million; which consists of one underground diamond drill rig with a drill program to drill over 10,000 metres.

***Plate 1**: Underground Diamond Drilling operations.*

The cost for the FFS and FY2020 geology budget will be funded from cash flows generated from the current Darlot business model, which includes the trucking of KOTH underground ore to the Darlot mill.

Assuming a successful FFS is completed mid-CY2020, subsequent activities would be final permitting and funding, assumed by end CY2020, before commencement of construction in CY2021 and initial production in late CY2021 or early CY2022.

Project Funding

Subject to successful outcomes from the FFS, it is envisaged that project funding could be largely or wholly achieved by means of a combination of cash flow generated from the current Darlot business model, debt finance and additional equity if required.

The Company believes that the relatively low technical risk of the KOTH bulk development, being a brownfields development with an extensive mining, metallurgical and recovery history and evidence, will result in the achievement of an appropriate level of debt funding.

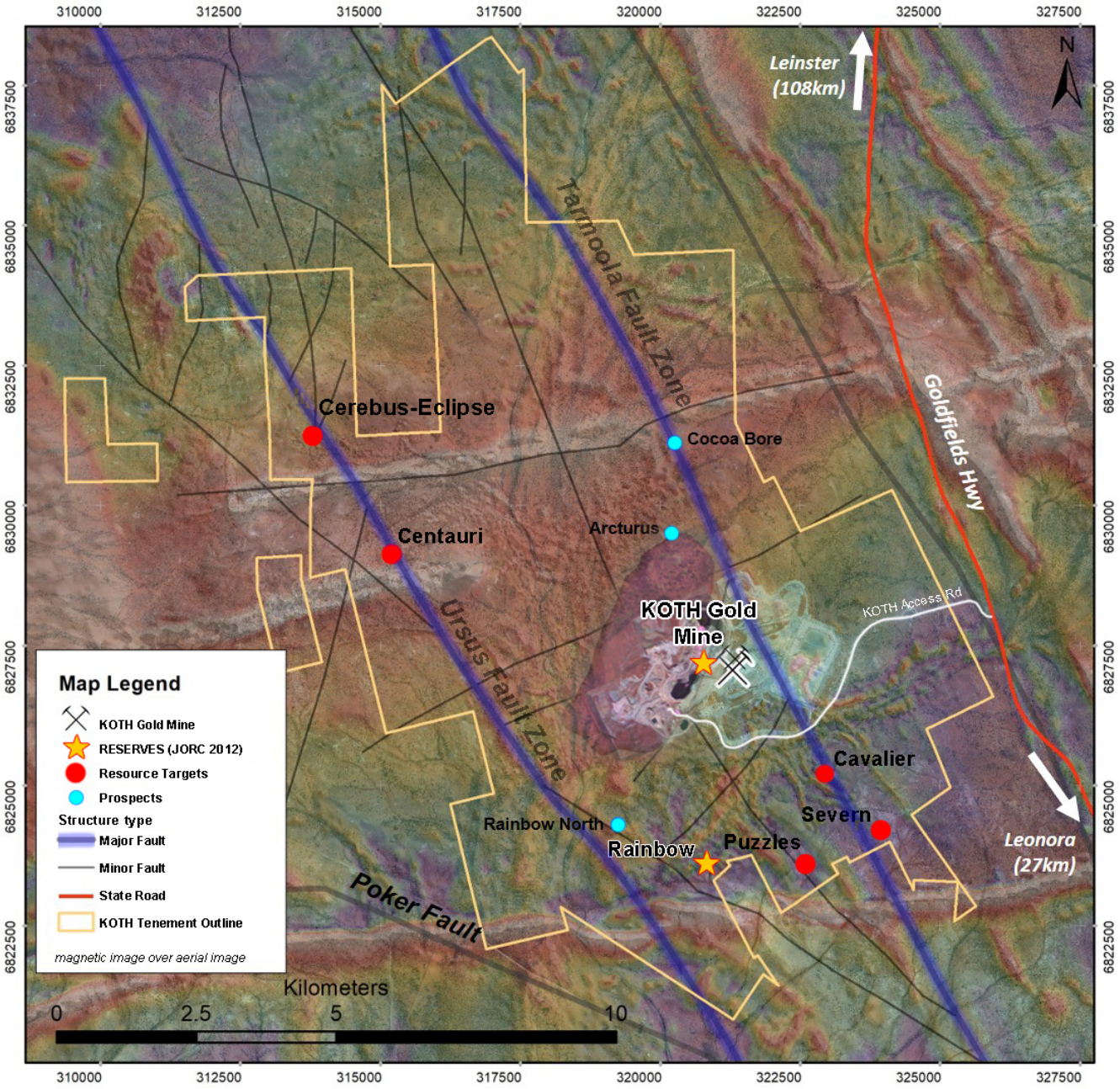


Figure 4: *KOTH Project location plan, including location of group tenement boundary, and regional satellite deposits and prospects.*

ORE RESERVES

Table 6 – KOTH and Rainbow open pit Ore Reserve as at August 2019 within A$1,800 per ounce Pit Design

Deposit	JORC 2012 Classification	Cut-off (g/t)	Mining Method	Tonnes (Mt)	Gold Grade (g/t)	Contained Gold (koz)
King of the Hills	Probable	0.43	open pit	36.0	1.25	1,448.0
Rainbow	Probable	0.37	open pit	1.4	1.00	44.2
Total				**37.4**	**1.24**	**1,492.2**

Notes on KOTH and Rainbow JORC 2012 Ore Reserves as outlined in Table 6

1. The Probable Ore Reserve is based on the Indicated Mineral Resource category of the Mineral Resource estimation block model. No Inferred Mineral Resource category has been included.
2. The lowest grade of ore added to the process plant feed was 0.43 g/t Au for KOTH, and 0.37 g/t Au for Rainbow.
3. Ore Reserves are estimated based on a gold price of A$1,800 per ounce.
4. Ore loss and dilution for KOTH were reflected in the SMU process.
5. Ore loss and dilution for Rainbow were applied to the production schedule as an ore loss of approximately 5% and a diluted tonnage addition of approximately 10%.
6. Metallurgical testwork recoveries were applied in accordance to the recovery algorithms developed from the variability testwork program conducted during the pre-feasibility study.
7. Appropriate modifying factors were applied.

Material Assumptions, Modifying Factors and Outcomes from Study and Economic Assumptions

Key parameters:

- May 2019 – KOTH open pit JORC 2012 Indicated and Inferred Mineral Resource estimate of 48.5Mt at 1.3g/t Au for 2.0Moz of contained gold (0.4g/t Au cut-off), constrained within a RF1.00 (A$1,800 per ounce) optimised pit shell;
- RF0.85 pit shell, containing approximately 35Mt of mill feed at 1.27g/t Au, selected as the basis for the KOTH ultimate pit design;
- May 2019 – Rainbow JORC 2012 Indicated and Inferred Mineral Resource estimate of 1.58Mt at 1.3g/t Au for 67koz of contained gold (0.6g/t Au cut-off);
- RF1.00 (A$1,800 per ounce) pit shell, containing approximately 1.7Mt at 1.0g/t Au for 55koz contained gold.
- Open-pit earthmoving mining operations conducted by contractors;
- Processing plant and infrastructure built under Engineering, Procurement and Construction (EPC) contracts and Owner operated/managed
- Power supply under a Build Own Operate (BOO) contract for a gas-fired power generation plant with the gas fuel supplied by APA's Eastern Goldfields Pipeline System

KOTH and Rainbow Ore Reserve Estimates

The Ore Reserve estimate uses modifying factors presented in the KOTH open pit Pre-Feasibility Study (PFS) just completed. Red 5's PFS team consists of independent external consultants and experienced Red 5 employees and contractors. All modifying factors used for the Ore Reserve are within the tolerances expected for a PFS.

The KOTH PFS financial modelling, shows the project is economically viable under current assumptions and within a range of reasonable sensitivities to the assumptions. In the opinion of the applicable Competent Persons, cost assumptions and modifying factors applied in the process of estimating Ore Reserves are reasonable. Material mining, processing, infrastructure, economic, commercial, environmental and social assumptions were considered during the Ore Reserve estimation process.

Criteria Used for Classification

After receiving the Mineral Resource Model (MRM) from Red 5, SRK determined the impacts of ore loss and dilution reflected in the MRM regularisation process and coded the MRM to an appropriate Mining Model to be used for the Whittle open pit optimisation process, production scheduling and reporting of the associated Ore Reserve estimate.

The purpose of regularising the MRM to an appropriate selective mining unit (SMU) size is to reflect the likely ore loss and dilution while presenting the realistic smallest possible mining block to address the size of mining equipment and the complexity of the orebody. The SMU represents the block size for which a decision can be made regarding the material destination in the SMU block.

When converting the subcelled KOTH MRM to the KOTH SMU Model (in preparation to create the Mining Model) there was an 11.8% increase in Indicated mineralisation, within the KOTH pit design, due to 'dilution" with Inferred mineralisation (sub cells). This has resulted in a 0.6% decrease in contained ounces due to a lower overall head grade when applying the marginal breakeven grade of 0.43g/t Au as a cut-off.

When converting the subcelled Rainbow MRM to the SMU Model (in preparation to create the Mining Model) there was an 3.5% increase in Indicated mineralisation, within the Rainbow pit design, due to 'dilution" with Inferred mineralisation (sub cells). This has resulted in a 7.9% decrease in contained ounces due to a lower overall head grade when applying the marginal breakeven grade of 0.37g/t Au as a cut-off.

SRK reported the mining inventory of the MRMs using the calculated Marginal Breakeven cut-off grades for each deposit to determine the impacts of ore loss and dilution for KOTH and Rainbow.

Only Indicated Mineral Resource from the SMU model was presented to the optimisation process as a potential source of ore feed to the processing plant; all Inferred Mineral Resource was treated as waste. There was no Measured Mineral Resource in the Mineral Resource SMU Model.

The KOTH SMU process changed the potential mineralisation quantity and associated Au grade by approximately +3% and -10%, respectively, and the Rainbow SMU process reduced the potential mineralisation quantity and associated Au grade by approximately 8% and 12%, respectively. The Mining Model was coded from the MRM by SRK to address the input parameters that were not directly applied in Whittle, the pit design package (MineSight) and the scheduling package (Datamine NPVS).

Typically, the input parameters that need to be coded in a Mining Model are the following:

- Geotechnical zones
- Rock classification (Ore, Waste or Air)
- Mining cost.

Mining Methods and Mining Assumptions

The mining operation is proposed to be contractor-based, utilising traditional truck and excavator mining methods, with equipment sized according to mining method and haulage distances to waste dumps and ROM pad. Both KOTH and Rainbow have been deemed to require drill and blast. SRK has undertaken LOM Production Scheduling based on developing the KOTH and Rainbow deposits at a production rate of 4 Mtpa (dry) after ramp-up, producing a LOM production schedule.

Mining operating costs were based on prior concept studies completed by SRK and SRK's experience on recent projects of a similar nature. During the PFS, SRK reassessed these mining costs based on the historical actual and budget costs of the KOTH mining operation from 2001 to 2004. These costs were escalated to reflect the 2019 mining environment and cost of fuel and labour.

A unit mining cost for material mined on surface was applied to the pit optimisations and adjusted vertically at A$0.05/t/vertical 10m increments. An additional mining cost adjustment was also applied for the KOTH northern slip area to account for suboptimal 25 m mining widths, and the higher costs and lower mining productivity rates associated with managing the safe extraction of the slip material.

Cut-Off Grade

The Ultimate Pit design for KOTH open pit is based on a conservative Whittle pit shell defined by a revenue factor of 0.85 (i.e. 85% of gold price of A$1,800 per ounce). The Ultimate Pit design for Rainbow open pit is based on a Whittle pit shell defined by a revenue factor of 1.00 (i.e. gold price of A$1,800 per ounce). The production schedule has targeted utilising a gold cut-off grade of 0.37g/t Au for KOTH, and 0.43g/t Au for Rainbow.

Geotechnical

Geotechnical review was carried out by independent consultant Peter O'Bryan (Peter O'Bryan & Associates Pty Ltd) and the geotechnical parameters defined. The results from this work were used for pit designs, and these have been verified as geotechnically compliant by the team that developed the parameters. Mr O'Bryan was also involved in previous geotechnical investigation and assessment of wall design and development at the KOTH site.

The base case wall design parameters (face height, face angle, berm width and inter-ramp angle) were developed for ongoing open pit mining evaluation for the KOTH deposit:

- Face height across the sectors varied from ≤ 15 m to 20 m;
- Face angle varied from ≤ 60° to 80°;
- Berm width was 7 m to 17 m; and
- Inter ramp angles ranged from 35° to 62°.

The sectors analysed were:

- North Pit north-eastern & eastern sectors (all areas destabilised during 2001 – 2004);
- All other North Pit Sectors & all South Pit sectors:
  - Mafics, ultramafics & sediments; and
  - Granodiorite.

Hydrogeology

Hydrogeology review was carried out by independent consultant Mr Simon Barrett (Big Dog Hydrogeology Pty Ltd) on groundwater water parameters for process water supply and open pit dewatering requirements for open pit mining operations

The process water supply to KOTH will most efficiently be provided from open pit dewatering, the historical Tarmoola Borefield and portions of the Sullivan Creek Borefield, all of which lie within mining leases controlled by Red 5. Based on the data available to the PFS, the sustainable flow rate from these sources is expected to meet the processing requirement of 120 L/s, with 55 L/s and 45 L/s contributed from each of the Sullivan Creek and Tarmoola Borefields respectively, and 20 L/s contributed from pit dewatering. Based on a preliminary water balance for the planned processing operation, the reasonable case process water supply would support a processing throughput of 4.0 Mt/a. Groundwater supplied from the combined sources would be expected to have a TDS concentration less than 5,000 mg/L and groundwater hydrochemistry is indicated to be suitable for processing use.

Hydrology

The only area of the mine site that is exposed to flooding in the surrounding catchment is near the processing plant. The remainder of the mine site perimeter is protected by waste dumps that rise well above any flood levels that may be associated with the northern diversion, the unnamed northern stream or Sullivans Creek.

The location of the process plant and ROM pad is proposed to be located in an area adjacent to the Galahad pit. The natural ground level in this area is slightly lower < 1 m than the 100-year ARI flood level. Consequently, the preliminary design has included a bund and clean water drain around the process plant and infrastructure to prevent flooding. This will also prevent the potential flood ingress pathways to the pit.

Processing Methods and Processing Assumptions

Metallurgy

The KOTH ore is well known and was treated successfully for approximately 10 years through to 2004 through the Tarmoola processing plant. The ore is free milling, with no other deleterious elements observed. It has a relatively high gravity recovery component and very low reagent consumptions. Gold recoveries in excess of 94% were consistently observed over the life of the Tarmoola plant.

The KOTH underground ore, which is a continuation of the open cut minerology was treated by Saracen through the Thunderbox process plant. More recently the same underground ore is currently being successfully treated through Red 5's Darlot processing plant, which is a conventional milling, gravity recovery and CIL circuit.

A design head grade of 1.27 g/t and calculated gold recovery of 93% has been utilised in the PFS.

Process Description

The KOTH process facility has been designed to process 4 Mtpa of gold ore. The plant has been designed to operate 24 hours a day seven days per week at a nominal treatment rate of 500 dry tph. The design milling utilisation is 91.3% or 8,000 hours per year. The process facility utilises recognised technology for gold processing circuits and follows a processing route of:

- Single stage crushing to produce a crushed product <325 mm;
- Grinding in a SAG mill to P80 of 150 µm in closed circuit with gravity circuit, classification cyclones and a pebble crusher;
- A centrifugal gravity concentrator circuit to recover gravity gold recovery and with intensive cyanidation of the gravity concentrate;
- Carbon in Leach (CIL) adsorption of gold onto activated carbon;
- Recovery of loaded carbon, elution, and electrowinning of gold and silver from the pregnant eluate; and
- Calcining and smelting doré.

Tailings Storage Facility

The TSF preliminary design considers the processing of 21 Mt of gold ore at a rate of 4 Mtpa for approximately 5.3 years discharging into TSF4 and TSF5, and provision for the balance of the life of mine (LOM) to discharge into TSF6.

The previous tailings storage facilities TSF4 at the site were placed on Care and Maintenance in 2004/05. The construction of TSF5 had commenced at that time. The facilities were inspected by GR Engineering during a site visit in February 2019 and appeared in a stable condition.

A plan has been developed to generate the required tailings storage capacity for the proposed processing plant by recommissioning and raising the existing TSF4 to provide approximately 1 year of initial storage capacity. During this time, it is planned to complete the Stage 1 construction of TSF5. TSF5 would then be raised annually to provide capacity for approximately 5.3 years. A provision will be made for a new facility, TSF6, for the remaining LOM.

Infrastructure

The site development works and supporting infrastructure required for the Project will include the following:

- Access roads and tracks;
- Village (280 rooms);
- Process plant internal roads, water ponds, culverts, hard stands, drains, and below ground services;
- Communications network utilising an existing local microwave mast;
- Transportable buildings including offices, crib rooms and toilets;

- Steel-framed buildings including workshops, warehouse and storage;
- Fuel storage and distribution facility;
- Power supply (based on BOO operation);
- Power reticulation across the project site;
- Water supply including raw water for processing and potable supplies; and
- Wastewater treatment.

Leonora aerodrome will be utilised for flying personnel in and out of site. A bus service will be provided to transfer people between Leonora and the mine site.

Operations

The manning and resourcing strategy for the Project will be a combination of directly engaged (salaried) staff and the use of contracts for work. A mining contractor will be engaged for the performance of direct mining activities.

Onsite management, mine technical services, geology, mineral processing operations and maintenance, OHS&E and administration personnel will be employees of Red 5. A number of the senior management team may be shared with Darlot Gold Mine, with employees overseeing activities on both sites.

The maintenance of the processing facilities and supporting infrastructure will be managed by Red 5 with the work conducted on site by a core maintenance team supported by Original Equipment Manufacturers and specialist contractors when required.

Power

KOTH will have a total installed power of approximately 20 MW, excluding the existing facilities. A power station dedicated to KOTH will service the site. It will utilise natural gas fuel and be operated and maintained by an IPP.

Environmental and Community Considerations

A number of locations at KOTH were reported in 2007 as suspected contaminated sites under the required reporting deadline to meet compliance with the Contaminated Sites Act 2003. Further investigation will be undertaken to clear these sites.

The risk of significant impact from flooding is considered low for the project area.

The sparse population of this mining region is unlikely to be affected by noise from the project.

Tailings and waste rock have been classified as non-acid forming, posing no significant threat to the environment both during and post-mining.

A number of flora surveys have been conducted around KOTH and Rainbow, which cover areas associated with the proposed project. No threatened species were identified within the expected disturbance footprint of the proposed project, including the Rainbow satellite deposit. Two priority flora species were identified nearby but are outside the planned disturbance areas.

Fauna surveys and studies have been conducted throughout the project area. No threatened or endangered species have been identified and the likelihood of any such species being affected is small based on likely habitat and the existing mining operation.

No subterranean fauna species were found in any bores currently within or adjacent to the project area.
Potential environmental impacts associated with the project include:

- Clearing of native vegetation;

- Dust and other emissions to air;
- Localised changes in groundwater quality;
- Localised changes in groundwater levels;
- Changes to landscape and visual aesthetics;
- Wind-blown litter and plastics.

Red 5 operates in compliance with all applicable legislation and conducts environmental monitoring to ensure adverse environmental impacts are controlled and minimised.

The proposed project is considered to be of benefit to the local community and residents of Leonora, as well as the State of Western Australia as a whole. Potential benefits of the project include additional local, regional and state-wide employment, increased support of local and regional businesses and community and increased government revenue.

The current estimated closure cost liability for KOTH is about $11.4M. An estimate of the potential closure cost liability for the proposed project will depend on the amount of new disturbance and progressive rehabilitation during construction and operational phases. It is possible that the amount could exceed $30M at certain stages of the project.

An annual levy is payable to DMIRS in accordance with the Mining Rehabilitation Fund Act 2012 and Mining Rehabilitation Fund Regulations 2013 for areas disturbed by mining activities. The annual levy is currently charged at 1% of the total categorized rehabilitation liability.

There are currently no registered Native Title Claims over the project area and no material registered Aboriginal heritage sites of significance within the proposed disturbance area of the project.

Capital Cost Estimate

The Project capital cost estimate developed for the PFS is based upon an Engineering, Procurement and Construction Management (EPC) approach for the process plant and infrastructure. The capital expenditure required to the first production totals A$194 million, including contingency and owner's costs.

The following allowances are not included in the cost estimate set out in the table above:

- Escalation of supply and contractor prices from the estimate base date;
- Financing costs and interest;
- Allowance for foreign currency exchange rate fluctuation;
- Goods and Services Tax (GST) or Value-added Tax (VAT) (it is expected not to apply); and
- Sunk costs incurred by the owner prior to project implementation.

Operating Cost Estimate

The operating cost estimate is based on the provision of all new equipment in the plant and considers costs associated with the existing site conditions and Project location. The operating costs include; labour, power, maintenance, reagents, consumables and general and administration (G&A) costs.

JORC Code, 2012 Edition – Table 1 Report: KING OF THE HILLS

Section 1: Sampling Techniques and Data – King of the Hills

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 Red 5 include underground diamond core drilling (DD) 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 drillholes (DD) and face chip sampling.
	Include reference to measures taken to ensure sample representivity and the appropriate calibration of any measurement tools or systems used	• Sampling for DD and face chip sampling is carried out as specified within Red 5 sampling and QAQC procedures as per industry standard. • Blank material was inserted into the sampling sequence after samples where coarse gold was expected. Barren flushes were completed during the sample preparation after the suspected coarse gold samples. The barren flush is analysed for gold to quantify gold smearing in the milling process. • Certified standard material was inserted into the sampling sequence every 20 samples to ensure calibration was occurring in the assaying process. • Core samples are crushed, dried and pulverised to a nominal 90% passing 75µm to produce a 50g sub sample for analysis by FA/AAS. • 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).
	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 DD core is logged for core loss (and recorded as such), marked into 1m intervals, orientated, geologically and structurally logged for the following parameters: rock type, alteration and mineralisation. • Red5 DD sampling has been half cut sampled to a minimum of 0.2m and a maximum of 1.2m to provide a sample >0.5kg. The second half of the core is stored in the core farm for reference. • 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.
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.).*	• The number of holes intersecting the current resource is 8,633 holes amounting to 801,682m. The holes include both RC and Diamond holes. RC drilling is mainly concentrated in the upper parts of the deposit, while diamond drilling is mainly concentrated in the deeper levels. Overall there are 5,781 reverse circulation holes, 73 reverse circulation with diamond tail holes, 192 rotary air blast (RAB) holes, 73 aircore holes, 1,199 Diamond core holes and 1,315 face samples intersecting the wireframes within the Mineral Resource. • Red 5 has completed 44 NQ2 underground diamond drill holes since the November 2018 Resource amounting to 8,726 downhole meters and sampled underground faces.
Drill Sample Recovery	*Method of recording and assessing core and chip sample recoveries and results assessed*	• Drill sample recoveries are recorded for each sample number and stored in the Red 5 central database. Sample recoveries calculated. • 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

Section 1: Sampling Techniques and Data – King of the Hills

Criteria	JORC Code Explanation	Commentary
		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	• 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 meaning loss of material is minimal. • 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.*	• Logging of diamond drill core has recorded lithology, mineralogy, texture, mineralisation, weathering, alteration and veining. • Geological logging protocols at the time of drilling were followed to ensure consistency in drill logs between the geological staff. • Geotechnical and structural logging is carried out on all diamond core holes to record recovery, RQD, defect number, type, fill material, shape and roughness and alpha and beta angles. With the recent drilling, 100% of core is logged and photographed. • Underground faces are photographed and mapped. • Qualitative and quantitative logging of historic data varies in its completeness. Some 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 drillholes are logged in full 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.*	• DD core sample lengths can be variable in a mineralized zone, through usually no larger than 1.2 meters. Minimum sample is 0.2 metres. This enables the capture of assay data for narrow structures and localized grade variations. • DD 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. • All diamond core is cut in half onsite using an automatic core saw by a geology field assistant. Samples are always collected from the same side.
	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. • UG faces are chip sampled 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 core and UG face chips adhere to industry best practice. It is conducted by a commercial laboratory and involves oven drying at 105°C, jaw crushing to 12mm then total grinding using an LM5 to a grind size of 90% passing 75 microns. 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 subsampling activities are carried out by commercial laboratory and are considered to be satisfactory. Best practice is assumed at the time of historic RAB, DD, AC and RC sampling.
	Measures taken to ensure that the sampling is representative of the in situ material collected, including for instance results for field	• 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 UG when sampling the ore structures.

Section 1: Sampling Techniques and Data – King of the Hills

Criteria	JORC Code Explanation	Commentary
	duplicate/second half sampling.	
	Whether sample sizes are appropriate to the grain size of the material being sampled.	• Analysis of data determined sample sizes were considered to be appropriate.
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.*	• Primary assaying for the DD samples has been undertaken by ALS Kalgoorlie. A 50 gram fire assay with AAS finish is used to determine the gold concentration for UG diamond core and face chip samples. This method is considered one of the most suitable for determining gold concentrations in rock and is a total digest method. Given the occurrence of coarse gold, Screen Fire Assays (SFA) checks are periodically undertaken. • Documentation regarding more historical holes and their sample analyses are not well documented. Historic sampling includes fire assay, aqua regia and unknown methods. 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 attributed to nugget effects.
	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 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 (a result outside of expected tolerance limits – 2 standard deviations) 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 diamond drillhole submissions 1 in 20 and UG face job to assess laboratory accuracy and precision and possible contamination. These 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. • 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. • Industry best practice is assumed for previous holders. • 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.*	• If core samples with significant intersections are logged then Senior Geological personnel are likely to review and confirm the results.
	The use of twinned holes.	• No specific twinned holes have been drilled at King of the Hills but underground diamond drilling has confirmed the width and grade of previous exploration drilling.
	Documentation of primary data, data entry procedures, data verification, data storage (physical and electronic) protocols	• Hard copies of face mapping, backs mapping and sampling records are kept on site. Digital scans are also kept on the corporate server. • 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 drillhole planning to final assay, survey and geological capture. The majority of logging data (lithology, alteration and structural characteristics of core) is captured

Section 1: Sampling Techniques and Data – King of the Hills

Criteria	JORC Code Explanation	Commentary
		directly either by manual or 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.
	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 resource estimation. Reassays 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.*	• All drillhole collars are marked out pre-drilling and picked up by company surveyors using a total station, various models have been used over the years 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. • Historic drilling was located using mine surveyors and standard survey equipment; more recent surface drilling has been surveyed using a DGPS system. • Surveys are carried out every 15-30m downhole during diamond drilling using an Eastman single shot camera, with the entire hole being surveyed using a deviflex rapid tool upon completion. • 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. It is rotated 25.89 degrees east of MGA_GDA94. The two point conversion to MGA_GDA94 zone 51 is 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 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.
Data spacing and distribution	*Data spacing for reporting of Exploration Results.*	• The nominal drill spacing is 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 exploration activities on the project.
	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.	• Level development is 15-25 meters between levels and face sampling is 2m 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 spacing 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.*	• Underground core and faces are sampled to geological intervals; compositing is not applied until the estimation stage. • Samples were composited 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

Section 1: Sampling Techniques and Data – King of the Hills		
Criteria	**JORC Code Explanation**	**Commentary**
		stockwork mineralisation aligns with drilling, mineralisation in this deposit has not been optimally intersected.
	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 cross the ore structures close to perpendicular as practicable. • 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 King of the Hill samples are submitted to ALS laboratory in Kalgoorlie. • 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. • Although security in not strongly enforced, KOTH is a remote site and the number of outside visitors is minimal. 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.
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.

Section 2: Reporting of Exploration Results – King of the Hills		
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. • 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 across these mining leases. However, an agreement for Heritage Protection between St Barbara Mines Ltd and the Wutha People still applies. Lodged aboriginal heritage site (Place ID: 1741), which is an Other Heritage Place referred to as the "Lake Raeside/Sullivan Creek" site, is located in 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 license to operate already exists.
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

Section 2: Reporting of Exploration Results – King of the Hills

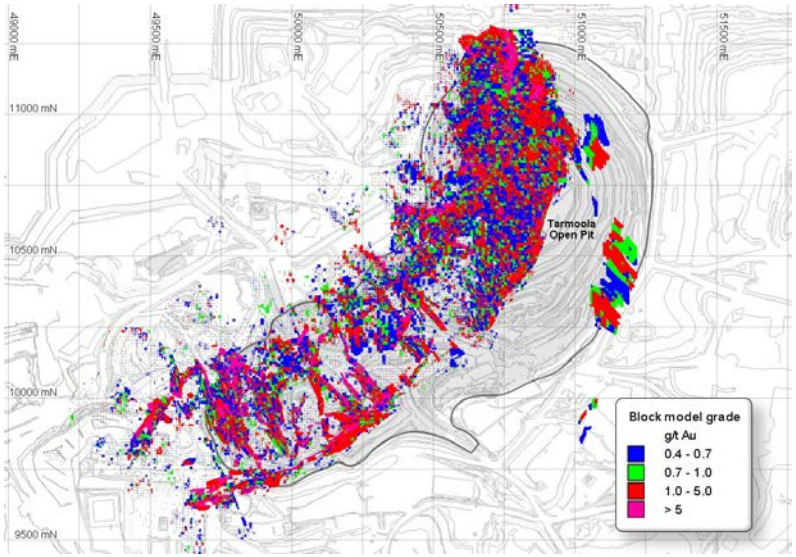
Criteria	JORC Code Explanation	Commentary
		regional mapping indicating the King of the Hills prospect area was worthy of further investigation. • Various companies (Esso, Ananconda, BP Minerals. Kulim) carried out sampling, mapping and drilling activities delineating gold mineralisation. Kulim mined 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 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 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. • Gold mineralisation is associated with sheeted 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 previously modelled continuous vein system. • Gold appears as free particles 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.*	• A total of 8633 holes have been used in the mineral resource and are deemed to be material. It is not practical to summarise all the holes here in this release. • Drillhole collar locations, azimuth and drill hole dip and significant assays are reported in the tables preceding this document, for holes drilled since the November 2018 Resource Model. (Table 1. KoTH drill hole collar locations reported for this announcement (Data reported in Mine Grid) and Table 2. KoTH significant assays) • Future drill hole data will be periodically released or when a result materially changes the economic value of the project.

Section 2: Reporting of Exploration Results – King of the Hills

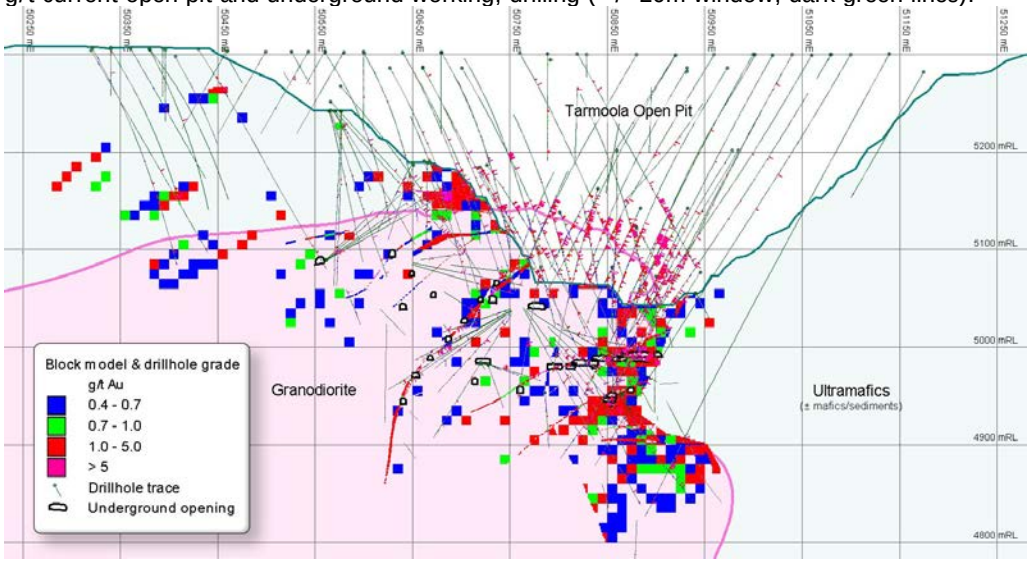
<table>
<tr><th>Criteria</th><th>JORC Code Explanation</th><th>Commentary</th></tr>
<tr><td rowspan="3">Data aggregation methods</td><td>In reporting Exploration Results, weighting averaging techniques, maximum and/or minimum grade truncations (e.g. cutting of high grades) and cut-off grades are usually Material and should be stated.</td><td>• Multiple domains were grouped into domain groups based on geological conditions; ore control, orientation and spatial position within the deposit. Top-cut values where determined using statistical methods on these domain groups based on; quantiles, log histograms and log probability plots for each domain group.
• Table below identifies the top-cut grades applied to each domain group for the HGV Domains and domain code for the Bulk Domains.
<table>
<tr><th>DOMAIN GROUP</th><th>TOP-CUT</th></tr>
<tr><td>1</td><td>60</td></tr>
<tr><td>3</td><td>60</td></tr>
<tr><td>9</td><td>90</td></tr>
<tr><td>10</td><td>80</td></tr>
<tr><td>13</td><td>70</td></tr>
<tr><td>14</td><td>70</td></tr>
<tr><td>20</td><td>100</td></tr>
<tr><td>138</td><td>100</td></tr>
<tr><td>153</td><td>100</td></tr>
<tr><td>201</td><td>90</td></tr>
<tr><td>202</td><td>100</td></tr>
<tr><td>203</td><td>65</td></tr>
<tr><td>204</td><td>100</td></tr>
<tr><td>207</td><td>100</td></tr>
<tr><td>210</td><td>60</td></tr>
<tr><td>211</td><td>60</td></tr>
</table>
<table>
<tr><th>DOMAIN GROUP</th><th>TOP-CUT</th></tr>
<tr><td>997</td><td>16.5</td></tr>
<tr><td>994</td><td>16.5</td></tr>
<tr><td>996</td><td>8.5</td></tr>
<tr><td>993</td><td>8.5</td></tr>
<tr><td>998</td><td>10</td></tr>
<tr><td>502</td><td>10</td></tr>
<tr><td>501</td><td>10</td></tr>
<tr><td>500</td><td>10</td></tr>
<tr><td>999</td><td>10</td></tr>
</table>
</td></tr>
<tr><td>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.</td><td>• Exploration results have been calculated using weighted average length method. No grade cuts have been applied. Minimum value use is 0.5 g/t Au. Internal dilution up to 1m may be used.
• If a small zone of high grade is used this has been outlined in the comments section of the reported values. Note due to the type of mineralization high grade values are common over narrow intervals.</td></tr>
<tr><td>The assumptions used for any reporting of metal equivalent values should be clearly stated.</td><td>• No metal equivalents are used.</td></tr>
<tr><td>Relationship between mineralisation widths and intercept lengths</td><td>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').</td><td>• The geometry of the mineralisation within the high-grade veins is well known and true thickness can be calculated.
• Mineralisation at King of the Hills has been intersected in most cases where mineralisation controls are known, approximately perpendicular to the orientation of the mineralised lodes. For recent drilling targeting the bulk domain drill angles are approximately perpendicular to the predominant mineralisation orientation.
• Drill holes intersections vary due to infrastructure issues and drill rig access, but are at a high angle to each mineralised zone. Reported down hole intersections are documented as down hole width.</td></tr>
<tr><td>Diagrams</td><td>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.</td><td>• Included in this release is an appropriately orientated plan of the mineralisation, illustrating the centroids of the intercept point projected to a plane.</td></tr>
</table>

Section 2: Reporting of Exploration Results – King of the Hills

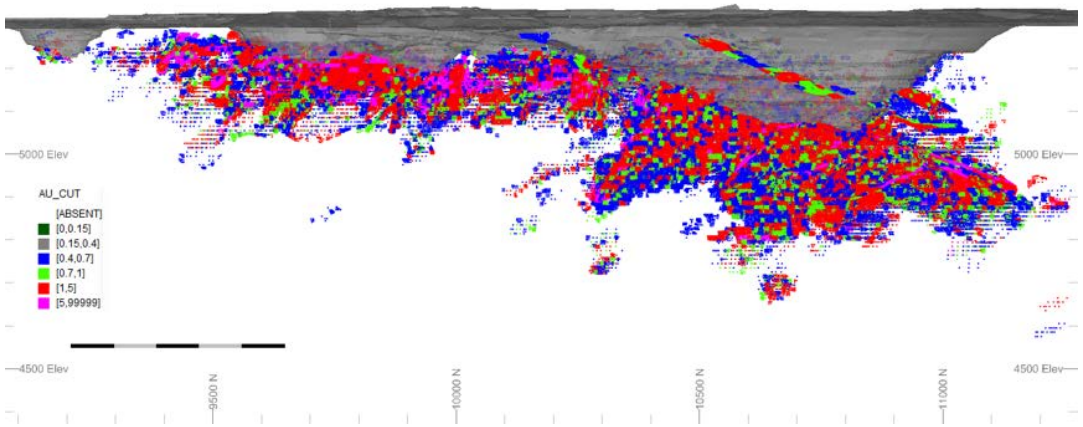
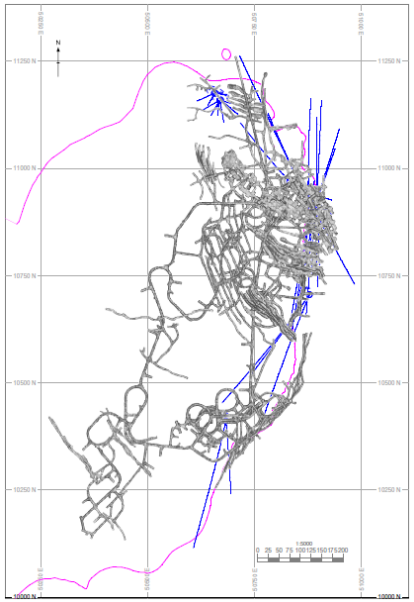
Criteria	JORC Code Explanation	Commentary
		• Diagram below: Plan view (mine grid) displaying the block model for all material above 0.4 g/t showing surface contours (grey).



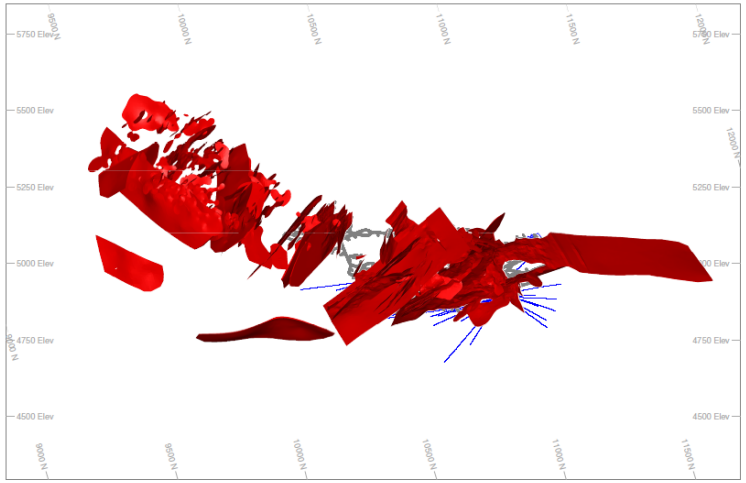
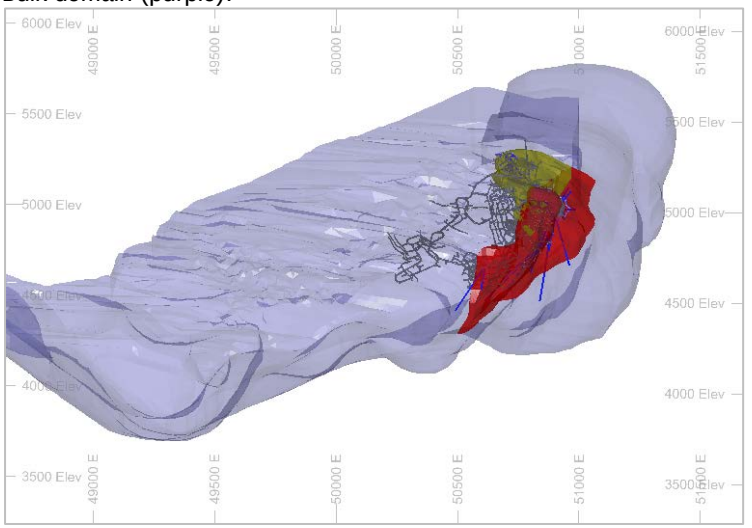
- Diagram below: Cross-section at 9860mN (mine grid) displaying the block model for all material above 0.4 g/t current open pit and underground working, drilling (+/- 20m window, dark green lines).



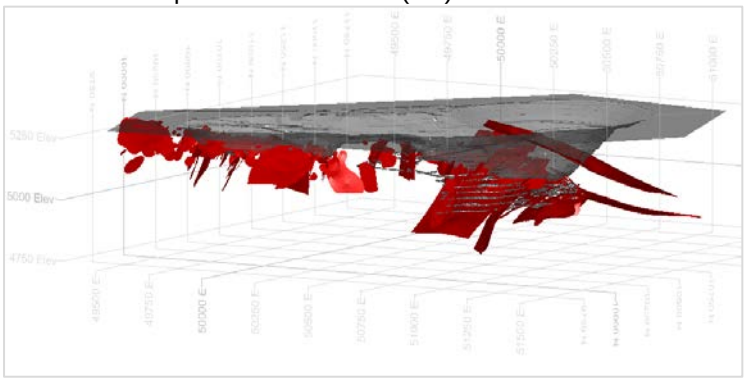
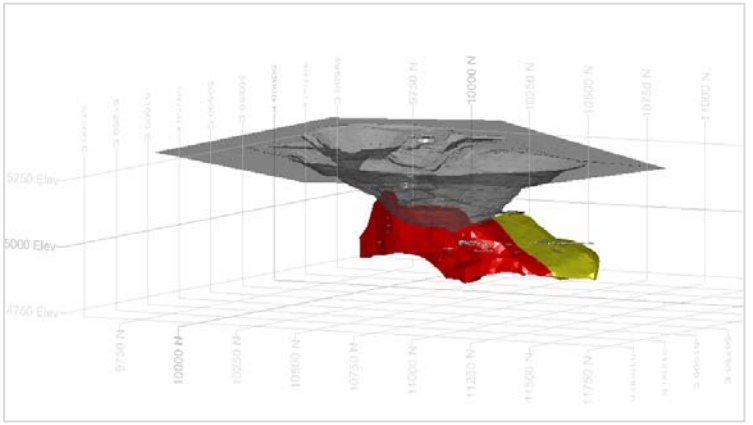
Section 2: Reporting of Exploration Results – King of the Hills

Criteria	JORC Code Explanation	Commentary
		• Diagram below: Oblique long section (looking NW mine grid) displaying the block model for all material above 0.4 g/t current open pit.  • Diagram below: Plan view of the current KoTH UG workings (grey), Granodiorite contact at 4950mRL (pink) and the UG holes (blue) drilled at KoTH during FY19 Q2 and FY19 Q3: 

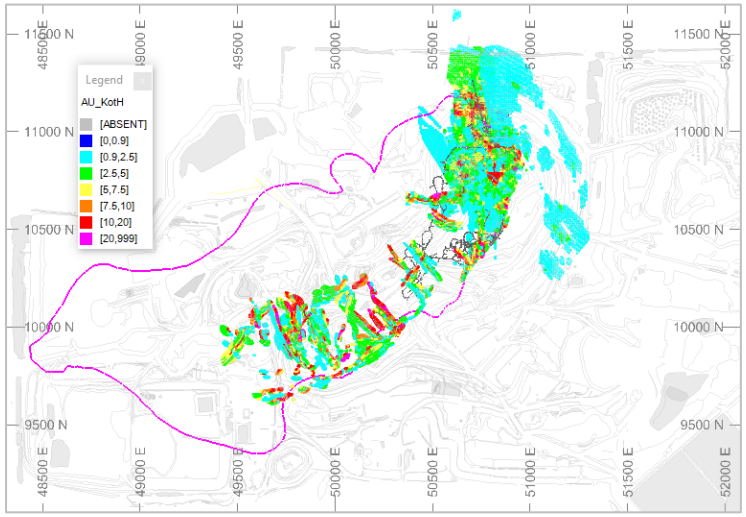
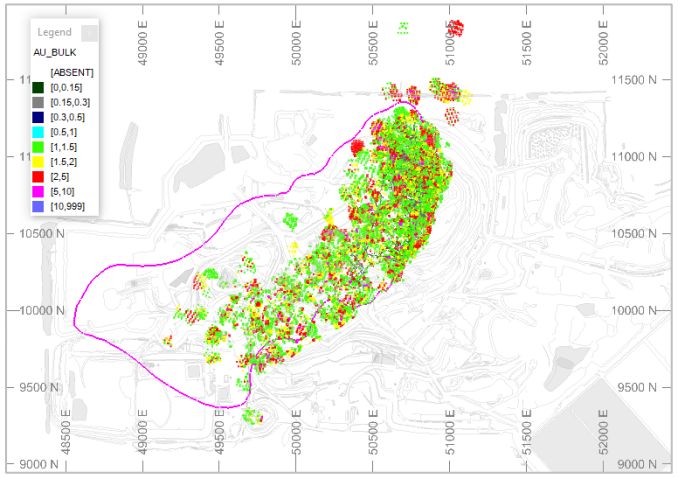
Section 2: Reporting of Exploration Results – King of the Hills

Criteria	JORC Code Explanation	Commentary
		• Diagram below: Oblique view showing completed holes (blue) drilled during FY19 Q2 and FY19 Q3 with the current KoTH UG workings (grey) and the current interpreted HGV domains (red):  • Diagram below: Oblique view showing completed holes (blue) drilled during FY19 Q2 and FY19 Q3 with the current KoTH UG workings (grey) and the current interpreted Sub-Domain 1 (red), Sub-Domain 2 (yellow) and Bulk domain (purple): 

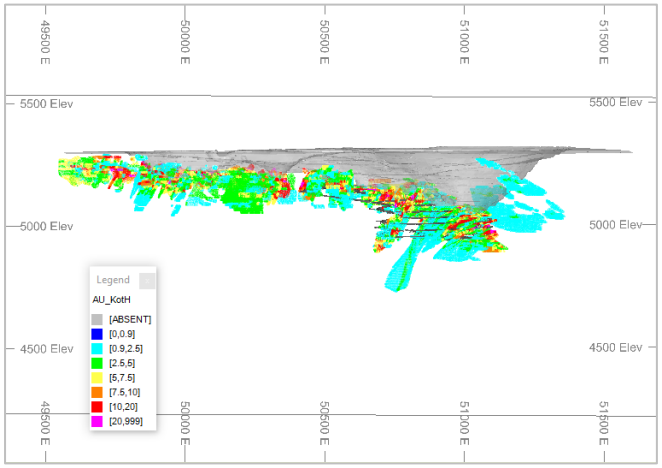
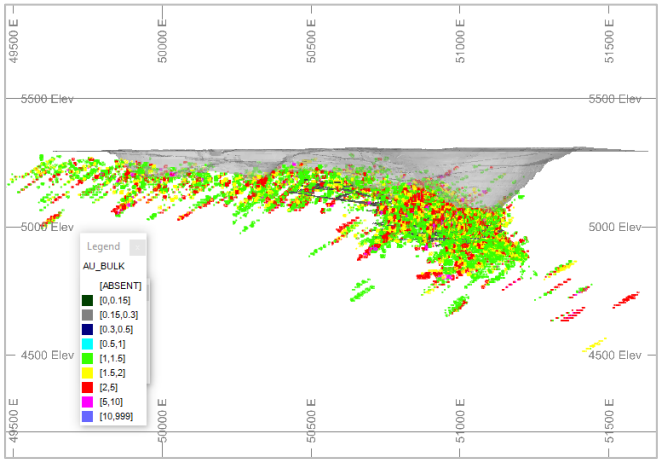
Section 2: Reporting of Exploration Results – King of the Hills

Criteria	JORC Code Explanation	Commentary
		• Diagram below: Oblique long section (looking NW) showing the current KoTH Pit and UG workings (grey) and the current interpreted HGV domains (red):  • Diagram below: Oblique long section (looking SW) showing the current KoTH Pit and UG workings (grey) and the current interpreted Sub-Domain 1 (red) and Sub-Domain 2 (yellow): 

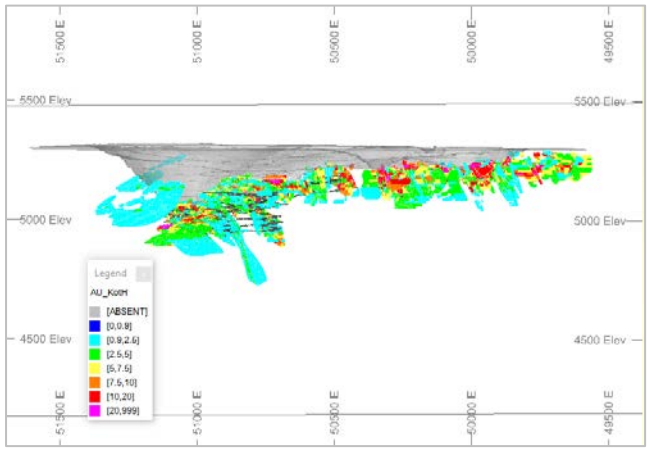
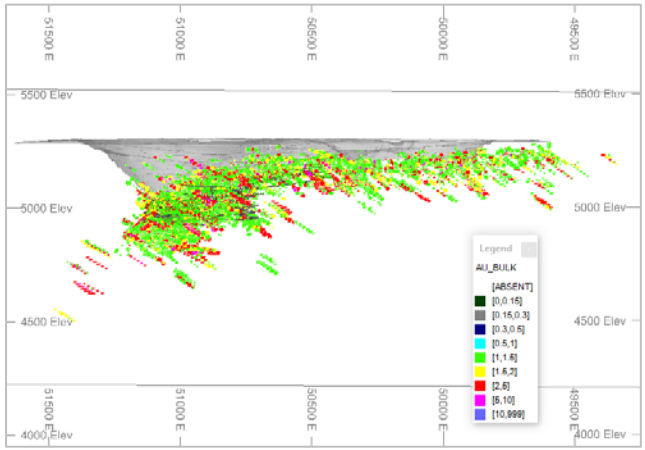
Section 2: Reporting of Exploration Results – King of the Hills

Criteria	JORC Code Explanation	Commentary
		• Diagram below: Plan view showing the current KoTH Pit and UG workings (grey) and the current HGV and Intermediate Dolerite Dyke (IDD) Resource Model, Indicated and Inferred with Au >1.0g/t displayed as centroids:  • Diagram below: Plan view showing the current KoTH Pit and UG workings (grey) and the current Bulk Domain, Sub-Domain 1 and Sub-Domain 2 Resource Model, Indicated and Inferred with Au >1.0g/t displayed as centroids: 

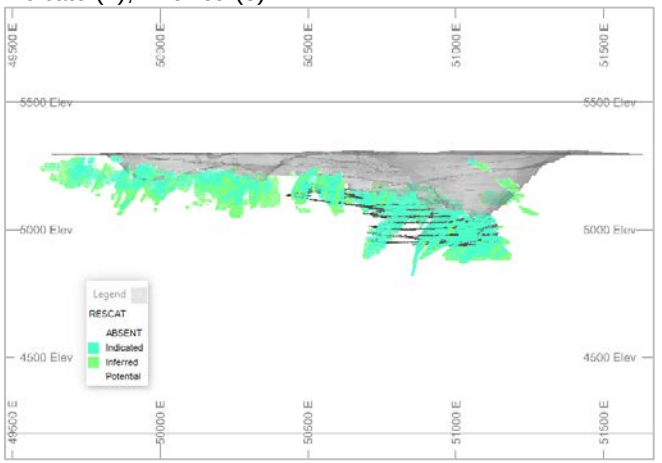
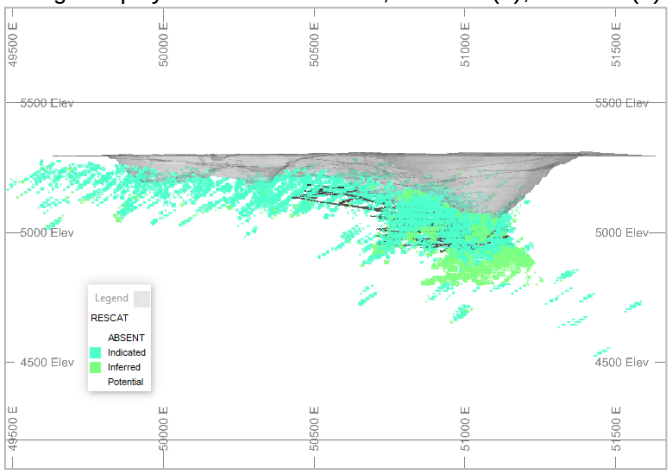
Section 2: Reporting of Exploration Results – King of the Hills

Criteria	JORC Code Explanation	Commentary
		• Diagram below: Oblique long section (looking NW) showing the current KoTH Pit and UG workings (grey) and the current HGV and IDD Resource Model, Indicated and Inferred with Au >1.0g/t displayed as centroids:  • Diagram below: Oblique long section (looking NW) showing the current KoTH Pit and UG workings (grey) and the current Bulk Domain, Sub-Domain 1 and Sub-Domain 2 Resource Model, Indicated and Inferred with Au >1.0g/t displayed as centroids : 

Section 2: Reporting of Exploration Results – King of the Hills

Criteria	JORC Code Explanation	Commentary
		• Diagram below: Oblique long section (looking NE) showing the current KoTH Pit and UG workings (grey) and the current HGV and IDD Resource Model, Indicated and Inferred with Au >1.0g/t displayed as centroids:  • Diagram below: Oblique long section (looking NE) showing the current KoTH Pit and UG workings (grey) and the current Bulk Domain, Sub-Domain 1 and Sub-Domain Resource Model, Indicated and Inferred with Au >1.0g/t displayed as centroids: 

Section 2: Reporting of Exploration Results – King of the Hills

Criteria	JORC Code Explanation	Commentary
		• Diagram below: Oblique long section (looking NW) showing the current KoTH Pit and UG workings (grey) and the current HGV and IDD Resource Model, Indicated and Inferred with Au >1.0g/t displayed as centroids used; Indicate (2), Inferred (3):  • Diagram below: Oblique long section (looking NW) showing the current KoTH Pit and UG workings (grey) and the current Bulk Domain, Sub-Domain 1 and Sub-Domain 2 Resource Model, Indicated and Inferred with Au >1.0g/t displayed as centroids used; Indicate (2), Inferred (3): 
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*	• All resulted have been reported in Table 2. KoTH significant assays (relative to the intersection criteria) including those results where no significant intercept was recorded. • Exploration results reported are balanced with figures quoting down hole drill lengths and estimated true

Section 2: Reporting of Exploration Results – King of the Hills

Criteria	JORC Code Explanation	Commentary
	practiced to avoid misleading reporting of Exploration Results.	widths. Figures quoted are in targeted areas for mining narrow long hole open stoping methods and stockwork zones for bulk mining methods. Minimum planned stoping widths for narrow long hole mining are between 1.0 to 1.5 metres.
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.*	• Aerial photography, geotechnical drilling, petrological studies, ground magnetics, metallurgical test-work and whole rock geochemistry have been completed by various companies over the history of the deposit. • Seismic and gravity surveys were carried out in 2003 and 2004 in an effort to identify controls on the mineralisation. Preliminary results indicated that the Tarmoola granite has a base and that mafics exist below this. The reporting was not completed due to Sons of Gwalia entering into administration. St Barbara completed an extended gravity survey from the previous one that was successful in delineating the granite/greenstone contact and mapped poorly tested extensions to known mineralised trends. • No other exploration data that may have been collected historically 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 currently reviewing the resource models and geology interpretations provided from the purchase of KoTH from Saracen with drilling currently design to test the next one to two year mine plan for UG. Red 5 are also designing drilling to further test the interpreted low grade mineralization and its potential for heap leaching. • No diagrams have been issued to show the proposed drilling plans for the KoTH resource.

Section 3: Estimation and Reporting of Mineral Resources – King of the Hills

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 drillhole 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.
	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 together with Red 5 technical representatives did conduct 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. Mineralisation of HGV domains are defined by quartz veining, occurrence of sulphides (galena,

Section 3: Estimation and Reporting of Mineral Resources – King of the Hills

Criteria	JORC Code Explanation	Commentary
		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. • Twelve HGV domains and four bulk domains were updated based on additional information (drillhole and face data), the remaining 158 domains within the deposit were not updated from the November 2018 Resource Model which includes 122 domains from Saracens latest review completed in October 2017 and assumed correct. • Six domains were removed from the Resource due to a lack of geological continuity identified through recent drilling. • 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. • 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. 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 Western Flank mineralised zone 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 vertical. Stockwork mineralisation runs along the contact of the granodiorite/ultramafic contact which strikes 30 degrees east of true north over a distance of 4km and is vertical. Mineralisation has been tested to approximately 400m below surface and remains open.
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.*	• 119 domains were estimated using ordinary kriging and 39 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 estimation and search parameters for bulk and sub domains are as follows • Bulk sub domain1 – Rotation Azimuth = 169.81 degrees, Dip = 24.48 degrees, Pitch = -15.86 degrees. Max search distances (first search pass) = 10m x 10m x 10m. Min samples = 2, max samples =10 • Bulk sub domain2 – Rotation Azimuth = 169.81 degrees, Dip = 24.48 degrees, Pitch = -15.86 degrees. Max search distances (first search pass) = 10m x 10m x 10m. Min samples = 2, max samples =10 • Bulk domain – Rotation (ZXY) Azimuth = 75 degrees, Dip = -35 degrees, Pitch = 0 degrees. Max search distances (first search pass) = 10m x 10m x 2.5m. Min samples = 2, max samples =10

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Criteria	JORC Code Explanation	Commentary
		Future adjustments to minimum and maximum samples may be changed with the completion of additional statistical reviews.
	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. Domain comparisons between the previous November 2018 model and this model were completed.
	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 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 with the aim to satisfy the minimum sample criteria in the first search range where possible.
	Any assumptions behind modelling of selective mining units.	• The model has been sub-celled to reflect the narrow veining with the updated domains modelled to a minimum width of 1m. Minimum stoping widths are planned at a minimum 1.2m – 1.5m. 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. 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 honour in this instance. 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.	• Resource analysis indicated that statistically very few grades in the domain populations required top-cutting. Top-cuts were employed to eliminate 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. • Northing, Easting and Elevation swathe 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*	• All tonnages are estimated on a dry basis.

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Criteria	JORC Code Explanation	Commentary
	determination of the moisture content.	
Cut-off parameters	*The basis of the adopted cut-off grade(s) or quality parameters applied.*	• The Mineral Resource estimate includes both open pit and underground components defined by pit optimisation at a AUD 1,800 gold price. •The pit shell was developed as part of preliminary work currently being conducted as part of the open pit Prefeasibility Study (PFS). The PFS is investigating the potential for the development of a "large scale" open pit mine operation to feed material to a 2-4Mtpa standalone processing plant at KOTH. The software used was Whittle with the following parameters: •Total mining cost of AU$2.50/t on surface, AU$0.05/t per 10m vertical increases below the topo surface, •Total ore processing cost of 18.63/t which includes (Processing 12.00/t, Admin 4.88/t, Grade Control 1.00/t, Rehandle 0.75/t). •Processing recovery based on a fixed tail of 0.09 g/t. •Gold price AUD 1,800/oz, •Total Royalties of 4%. •Geotechnical parameters based on current wall angles of the historically mined Tarmoola open pit. • 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. • The material reported outside the AUD 1,800 pit shell is calculated on a gold price of A$1,800/oz using estimated Mining cost of $34/t, Processing cost of $18/t and Administration cost of $2.4/t were used to determine the cut-off. • All costs are estimates with a +/- 30% error margin.
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 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. • The model as been developed to take into consideration for mining both narrow lodes and for the development of large scale stoping methods and for large scale open pit mining methods for evaluation purposes. • 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 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 93-94%.

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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.*	• The project covers an area that has been previously impacted by mining. The tenement area includes existing ethnographic heritage sites. 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 2.71g/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 as previously mentioned. • Red 5 utilises the available underground diamond core, fresh rock, and tests selected samples using the water displacement technique as previously mentioned.
	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, 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. 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. • For the Bulk Domain (998) the classification of Indicated Resources; all blocks estimated within search pass 1 and 2. • For the Bulk Domain (998) the classification of Inferred Resources; an average sampling distance between 30m and 60m, within search pass 3, and with 2 or more holes used to estimate a block. • For the Bulk Sub Domains (993, 994, 996, 997) and of the transported, oxide and transitional domains, the classification of Indicated Resources; an average sampling distance between 0m and 30m, within search pass 1 and 2, and for search pass 2 the blocks require a minimum of 2 holes used in the estimation of that block. • For the Bulk Sub Domains (993, 994, 996, 997) and of the transported, oxide and transitional domains, the classification of Inferred Resources; an average sampling distance between 30m and 60m, within search pass 3,

Section 3: Estimation and Reporting of Mineral Resources – King of the Hills

Criteria	JORC Code Explanation	Commentary
		and with 2 or more holes used to estimate a block. • All other areas have been classified as Potential/Unclassified
	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. This model has been post-reconciled against Sons of Gwalia (SOGs) period reports for pit mining. The historical reconciled production for pit mining reported at a 0.6g/t cut-off grade is 28Mt @ 1.80g/t. The February 2019 Model, using a 0.6g/t cut-off grade, reports 27Mt @ 1.78g/t within the pit shell.
	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. • A third-party review has been completed by Dr Spero Carras of Carras Mining Pty Ltd (CMPL). The results of the auditing carried out by CMPL on the KOTH Project has shown that the assumptions used to produce the global Resource model are reasonable.
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.

Section 4: Estimation and Reporting of Ore Reserves – King of the Hills

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.*	• Red 5 has reported (in this Table 1) a Mineral Resource Estimate (MRE) prepared by Red 5 Limited for the King of the Hills (KOTH) deposit in Western Australia, in accordance with the JORC 2012 Code. Only the Indicated mineral resource was included in the production scheduling process as a potential source of ore feed to the processing plant. • The economically evaluated mineralised blocks used only the gold grade to determine the block revenue. • The Mineral Resource classifications have been applied to the MRE 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. • The KOTH MRE is reported inclusive of Ore Reserves and is intended to be used for Red 5's 2019 Ore Reserve estimate.
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.*	• Mr Carl Murray (SRK Consulting) completed a site visit to the KOTH mine in February 2019. The proposed mining operation footprint and supporting infrastructure areas were inspected. A visual inspection of pit walls and the northern wall slip area was completed, with access to onsite technical personnel to clarify questions and observations. • Mr Peter O'Bryan (Peter O'Bryan & Associates Pty Ltd) completed a site visit in February 2019, including visual inspection of the current open pit walls. Mr O'Bryan was also involved in previous geotechnical investigation and assessment of wall design and development at the KOTH site. • Mr Simon Barrett (Big Dog Hydrogeology Pty Ltd) completed a site visit in February 2019, including a visual inspection of the current open pit walls, and current water production borefield. • Messers Tony Mathwin and Ernie Williams (GR Engineering Services Ltd) completed a site visit in February 2019, including a visual inspection of the proposed location for a process plant, tailings storage facilities and other locations for infrastructures. • Mr Andreas Mitteregger (Knight Piésold Pty Ltd) completed a site visit in April 2019, including a visual inspection of the current and proposed locations for tailings storage facilities and other locations for associated infrastructures. • Ms Kristy Sell (MBS Environmental) did not complete a site visit however has considerable experience with similar projects in the region and is familiar with the environmental characteristics of the project area. Mr Alan Wright (MBS Environmental) completed a site visit in November 2018, including visual inspections of existing infrastructure and landforms and the various areas proposed to be affected by future mining operations • Mr Daniel de Gand (Daniel de Gand & Associates Pty Ltd) did not complete a site visit, however has had a strong association over many years with various stakeholders in the local project area, and is familiar with the areas of cultural and heritage interest.
Study status	*The type and level of study undertaken to enable Mineral Resources to be converted to Ore Reserves.* *The Code requires that a study to at least Pre-Feasibility Study level has been undertaken to convert Mineral Resources to Ore Reserves. Such studies will have been carried out and will have determined a mine plan that is technically achievable and economically viable, and that material Modifying Factors have been considered.*	• SRK completed a concept optimisation study for KOTH prior to starting the PFS. The PFS 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 PFS study that supports the Ore Reserve estimate.
Cut-off parameters	*The basis of the cut-off grade(s) or quality parameters applied.*	• SRK used the marginal breakeven grade as the cut-off grade. This is the grade that returns a total revenue that is equal to the sum of the processing and selling costs. Blocks that were below the marginal breakeven grade (0.43 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).*	• All assumptions are listed in the basis of design document. • Ore loss and dilution are addressed by the regularisation of the subcelled MRM to a SMU Mining Model. • The mining method proposed uses established medium-scale open pit mining equipment. This mining equipment is readily available in the Western Australia mining environment with appropriate local skilled labour.

	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.*	• All mining activities including the short-term mining plan and some statutory requirements will be contractor based using conventional drill, blast, load and haul mining methods. Red 5 will retain direct control of ore quality and the medium/long term mine plan. • The open pit is relatively deep at approximately 385 metres from surface. • The geotechnical parameters have been defined by independent consultants Peter O'Bryan & Associates. The results from this work were used for the pit design, and these 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. establishing dewatering requirements for open pit mining operations. • The mining operation is proposed to be supported by a close spaced RC grade control program drilling multiple benches in each instance to minimise the impact on bench turnover rates. • Inferred mineral resources are classified as waste. • SRK provided Red 5 with four KOTH mining options with practical pit designs based on the Whittle optimisation outputs. These four options were also presented as a high-level Excel-based production schedule for order of magnitude economic assessment (by Red 5) and risk assessment. Red 5 selected the KOTH Ultimate Pit design to suit its business objectives. The mining method also suits the existing infrastructure at KOTH mine.
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?*	• Processing will occur at the proposed KOTH processing facility. Red 5 has provided SRK with all necessary processing costs and parameters. • A fixed tail of 0.09 g/t Au was applied in the process plant for ore feed. • A processing cost of A$12.00/ tonne ore feed was applied to the optimisation. • Conventional crushing, grinding and Carbon in Leach (CIL) processing is proposed which will produce a gold dore. The process is well tested, widely used in the mining industry and there are no novel steps in the flowsheet. • Proposed treatment route has been applied to similar style orebodies around the Western Australian Goldfields. • Variability samples that represent differing mineralisation types, lithologies and spatial distributions were tested. • Deleterious elements have been assayed for by previous owners and operators. There are no significant known amounts of deleterious elements present in the orebodies. • Bulk samples of mineralisation are not required be tested, since KOTH ore is currently being mined from underground operations and trucked to Darlot for processing. Similarly the former Tarmoola open pit operations (1989-2004) processed some 28Mt of 1.8g/t Au at an average recovery better than 93%. Similarly from 2011 to 2018, 2.48Mt @ 4.3g/t Au have been mined from underground operations and processed at Gwalia (2011-2015), Thunderbox (2017) and Darlot (2017-2018). Metallurgical comminution, reagent usage and recovery parameters are very well understood.
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*	• Sullivan Creek and Heritage zones at KOTH mine restrict access in some areas. Mining and waste dumping must not occur within 800 m of Sullivan Creek or within Heritage zones. • Groundwater monitoring will occur via existing and additional monitoring bores associated with tailings facilities and groundwater abstraction.

	options considered and, where applicable, the status of approvals for process residue storage and waste dumps should be reported.	• 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 will be sourced from KOTH mine dewatering and the established Sullivan Creek and Rainbow Borefield • Unskilled and skilled labour will be sourced from the local area where possible, otherwise will be Fly In Fly Out (FIFO) and based at a camp on site during rostered days on. • Accommodation to be provided at a proposed campsite located within the tenements, close to the Goldfields Highway • Communications are present at the site, including Telstra optic fibre and mobile networks
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 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.*	• The project cost has been derived by the PFS. • Mining costs are based on benchmarking similar recent projects and was further validated with the review of information from KOTH budgets/actuals and mining schedules from 2001–2004, adjusted to meet current conditions. • Mine closure and rehabilitation liability costs have been included in the financial model having been built from first principles and based on areas of disturbance. • Royalties of 2.5% State and 1.5% third party are applied.
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.*	• The ultimate pit design was based on a conservative Whittle pit shell at a Revenue Factor of 0.85 times the applied gold metal price of AU1800/troy oz. • The assumptions on revenue and associated value drivers are supported by consensus estimates for the proposed life of mine. • For commercial confidentiality reasons, some specific assumptions and inputs are not shown. • SRK completed a sensitivity analysis for mining cost, processing cost, overall slope angle, ore loss, dilution, Au selling price and metal process recovery.
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.*	• There is a transparent market for the sale of gold.

	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.*	• Discounted cash flow modelling and sensitivity analysis has been completed to evaluate the economic performance of the Ore Reserve. Key value driver inputs into the financial model included: o Gold price at A$1,800/oz based on historical trends and long term future forecasts o Discount rate of 8% as determined by the Board of Directors of Red o Project funding is not assumed in the calculations • The Ore Reserve returns a positive NPV under the assumptions detailed herein. Red 5 has not disclosed the Project NPV to support this Ore Reserve estimate as this is considered to be commercially sensitive information. • The Project NPV (Post Tax) is most sensitive to variations in the gold grade, price and process recovery. • Increasing development capital by 10% leads to an 8% reduction in NPV.
Social	*The status of agreements with key stakeholders and matters leading to social licence to operate.*	• Aboriginal heritage aspects of the Project area have been assessed and steps are being taking to address all approvals and permitting requirements.
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.*	• No material naturally occurring risks have been identified. • No significant flora or fauna species have been identified that would be significantly impacted by the Project in a manner that could not be adequately managed. A work program for 2019-20 is being developed to complete all remaining baseline studies and compile approvals documents for submission and assessment by regulators by the completion of the Final Feasibility Study (FFS). • Mining and power supply contract negotiations have not yet commenced. There are reasonable prospects to anticipate that contract terms as assumed in the Ore Reserves estimate will be achieved. • Completion of the FFS is anticipated in mid-2020.
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 primary basis for the Ore Reserve classifications is the Mineral Resource estimation classifications. • When converting the subcelled MRM to the SMU Model (in preparation to create the Mining Model) there was an 11.8% increase in Indicated mineralisation, within the Ultimate pit design, due to 'dilution" with Inferred mineralisation (sub cells). This has resulted in a 0.6% decrease in contained ounces due to a lower overall head grade when applying the marginal breakeven grade of 0.43g/t Au as a cut-off. • The Indicated Mineral Resources within the pit limits converted to Probable Ore Reserves. • The applied processes of reporting the Probable classifications are considered appropriate for the classification applied and reflect the Competent Person's view of both the deposit and the proposed mining operation. • There was no Measured Mineral Resource present in the Mineral Resource Model.

Audits or Reviews	*The results of any audits or reviews of Ore Reserve estimates.*	• SRK did not complete any audits on the Ore Reserve estimate. • The Mineral Resource model used to derive Ore Reserves was independently audited by Dr Spero Carras (Carras Mining Pty Ltd), and found to be appropriate for this style of mineralisation.
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 accuracy of and confidence in the Ore Reserve are considered appropriate. • The PFS mining studies included sensitivity analyses which demonstrated a robust project over plausible input parameter ranges. • Comparison between the resource model and historical open pit production for the period 1989 to 2004 gives an apparent reconciliation within ±10%. This gives a relatively high level degree of confidence in the resource model used to estimate the ore reserves.

JORC Code, 2012 Edition – Table 1 Report: RAINBOW DEPOSIT

Section 1: Sampling Techniques and Data – Rainbow

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.*	• No Sampling activities have been conducted at Rainbow by Red 5 • Sampling methods undertaken at Rainbow by previous owners have included rotary air blast (RAB), reverse circulation (RC), aircore (AC), diamond drillholes (DD).
	Include reference to measures taken to ensure sample representivity and the appropriate calibration of any measurement tools or systems used	• RC, RAB, AC and DD core drilling is assumed to have been completed by previous holders to industry standard at that time (1984- 2002).
	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 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.
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.).*	• The number of holes intersecting the current resource is 628 holes amounting to 26,334m. The holes include Ac, RC and Diamond holes. Overall there are 106 air core holes, 517 reverse circulation holes and 5 diamond drill holes intersecting the wireframes within the Mineral Resource. • 228 RAB holes were excluded from the estimation
Drill Sample Recovery	*Method of recording and assessing core and chip sample recoveries and results assessed*	• It is unknown what, if any, measures were taken to ensure sample recovery and representivity with historic sampling.
	Measures taken to maximise sample recovery and ensure representative nature of the samples	• 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.	• Any historical relationship is not known.
Logging	*Whether core and chip samples have been geologically and geotechnically logged to a level of*	• RC, RAB, AC and DD core logging is assumed to have been completed by previous holders to industry standard at that time.

Section 1: Sampling Techniques and Data – Rainbow

Criteria	JORC Code Explanation	Commentary
	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.*	• Qualitative and quantitative logging of historic data varies in its completeness. Some 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	• 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 core was cut in half onsite by previous companies.
	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. • It is unknown if wet sampling was carried out previously.
	For all sample types, the nature, quality and appropriateness of the sample preparation technique.	• Best practice is assumed at the time of historic sampling.
	Quality control procedures adopted for all sub-sampling stages to maximise representivity of samples.	• Best practice is assumed at the time of historic RAB, DD, AC and RC 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.
	Whether sample sizes are appropriate to the grain size of the material being sampled.	• Analysis of data determined sample sizes were considered to be appropriate.
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.*	• Documentation regarding more historical holes and their sample analyses are not well documented. Historic sampling includes fire assay, aqua regia and unknown methods.
	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 at the Rainbow 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.	• Industry best practice is assumed for previous holders. • 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.*	
	The use of twinned holes.	• Twinned holes have been drilled by previous owners at Rainbow with RC drilling to confirm the thickness and grade of the RC data.

Section 1: Sampling Techniques and Data – Rainbow

Criteria	JORC Code Explanation	Commentary
	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.
	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 resource estimation. Reassays 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.*	• The majority of downhole surveys for historic RAB, RC, AC and DD drilling is a combination of planned, multi and single shot data • Red5 completed an aerial flyover adjusting the collar positions to a recent topography model generated in February 2019
	Specification of the grid system used.	• A local grid system (HorsePaddockWells) is used. It is rotated 34.37 degrees east of MGA_GDA94. The two point conversion to MGA_GDA94 zone 51 is HPWEast HPWNorth RL MGAEast MGANorth RL Point 1 5000.000 10000.000 0 326629.964 6818424.080 0 Point 2 5000.000 16000.000 0 323220.071 6823360.953 0 Historic data is converted to HorsePaddockWells local grid on export from the database.
	Quality and adequacy of topographic control.	• Aerial Flyover survey has been used to establish a topographic surface.
Data spacing and distribution	*Data spacing for reporting of Exploration Results.*	• The nominal drill spacing is 20m x 20m with some areas of the deposit at 40m x 40m or greater and others at 5m x 5m. This spacing includes data that has been verified from previous exploration activities on the project.
	Whether the data spacing and distribution is sufficient to establish the degree of geological and grade continuity appropriate for the Mineral Resource and Ore Reserve estimation procedure(s) and classifications applied.	• The Competent Person considers the data spacing to be sufficient to establish the degree of geological and grade continuity appropriate for future Mineral Resource classification categories adopted for Rainbow.
Orientation of data in relation to geological structure	*Whether sample compositing has been applied.*	• Samples were composited to a fundamental length of 1m. • Some historic RAB and AC drilling was sampled with 1-4m and 1-3m composite samples respectively.
	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 mineralised domains has been conducted in most cases perpendicular to the lode orientations where the mineralisation controls are well understood.
	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 cross the ore structures close to perpendicular as practicable. • 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.*	• 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.

Section 1: Sampling Techniques and Data – Rainbow

Criteria	JORC Code Explanation	Commentary
Audits or reviews	*The results of any audits or reviews of sampling techniques and data.*	• No external audits or reviews have been conducted on historical data

Section 2: Reporting of Exploration Results – Rainbow

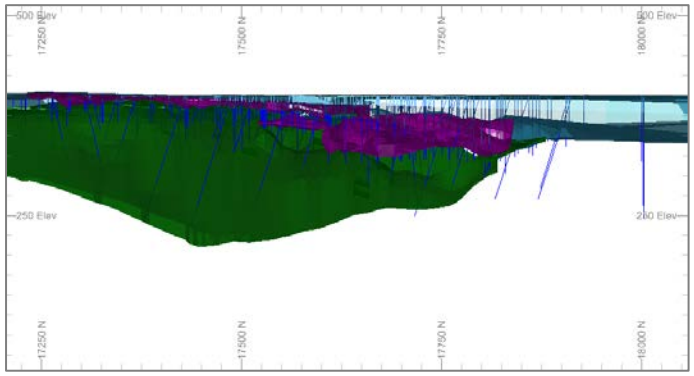
Criteria	JORC Code Explanation	Commentary
Mineral tenement and land tenure status	*Type, reference name/number, location and ownership including agreements or material issues with third parties such as joint ventures, partnerships, overriding royalties, native title interests, historical sites, wilderness or national park and environmental settings.*	• The Rainbow project is located on M37/547 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, pending final transfer from Saracen Metals. • The mining lease are subject to a 1.5% 'IRC' royalty. • All production is subject to a Western Australian state government 'NSR' royalty of 2.5%. • All bonds have been retired across these mining lease and they are all currently subject to the conditions imposed by the MRF. • There are currently no native title claims applied for or determined across these mining leases owned by Greenstone Resources (WA) Pty Ltd.
	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 license to operate already exists.
Exploration done by other parties	A*cknowledgment and appraisal of exploration by other parties.*	• The Rainbow deposit lies within the King of the Hills prospect area and has been mined through a small and shallow oxide pit in March to April 2004 to a depth of 18m below surface. The King of the Hills deposit 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 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 Rainbow project is located within the Leonora District in the Eastern Goldfields of Western Australia in the Norseman-Wiluna Greenstone belt.

Section 2: Reporting of Exploration Results – Rainbow

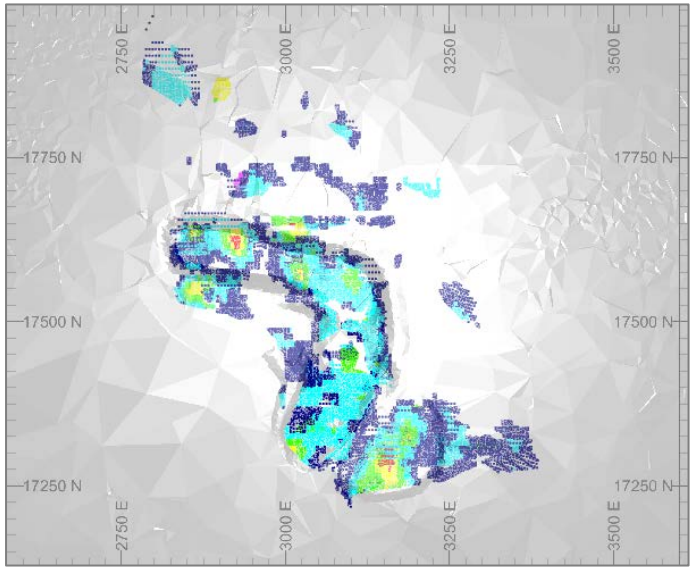
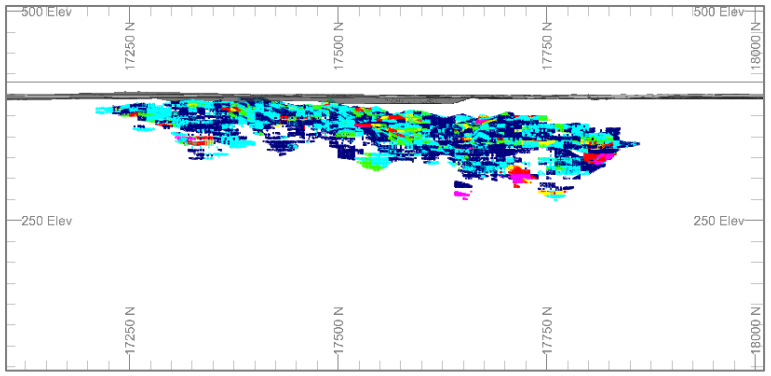
<table>
<tr><th>Criteria</th><th>JORC Code Explanation</th><th>Commentary</th></tr>
<tr><td></td><td></td><td>• The greenstone stratigraphy in the Leonora District contains a western mafic-ultramafic succession and an eastern succession of felsic volcanics. The Raeside batholith intruded the greenstone units in the west.
• The Rainbow deposits are situated within the western mafic-ultramafic succession along the second order Ursus Shear zone.</td></tr>
<tr><td>Drillhole information</td><td>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.</td><td>• A total of 628 holes have been used in the mineral resource and are deemed to be material. It is not practical to summarise all the holes here in this release.
• Drillhole collar locations, azimuth and dip, and significant assays are reported in the tables preceding this document. (Table 3. Rainbow drill hole collar locations reported for this announcement (Data reported in Mine Grid)
• Future drill hole data will be periodically released or when a result materially changes the economic value of the project.</td></tr>
<tr><td rowspan="2">Data aggregation methods</td><td>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.</td><td>• Top-cut values where determined using statistical methods on domains based on; quantiles, log histograms and log probability plots for each domain group.
• Table below identifies the top-cut grades applied to each domain group for the domains

<table><tr><th>Domain Code</th><th>Top Cut (g/t)</th></tr><tr><td>101</td><td>10</td></tr><tr><td>102</td><td>10</td></tr><tr><td>103</td><td>10</td></tr><tr><td>201</td><td>10</td></tr><tr><td>202</td><td>10</td></tr><tr><td>203</td><td>10</td></tr><tr><td>301</td><td>10</td></tr><tr><td>401</td><td>10</td></tr><tr><td>402</td><td>10</td></tr></table></td></tr>
<tr><td>Where aggregate intercepts incorporate short lengths of high grade results and longer lengths of low grade results, the procedure used for such aggregation</td><td>• Exploration results have been calculated using weighted average length method. No grade cuts have been applied. Minimum value use is 0.2 g/t Au. Internal dilution up to 1m may be used.
• If a small zone of high grade is used this has been outlined in the comments section of the reported values.</td></tr>
</table>

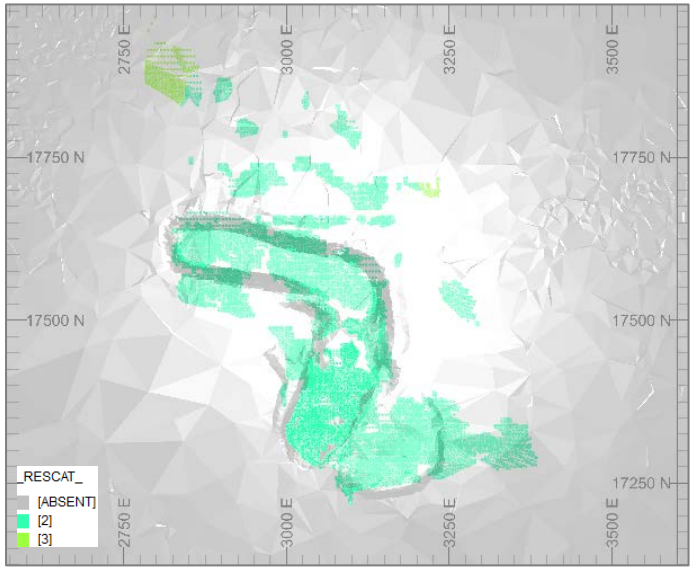
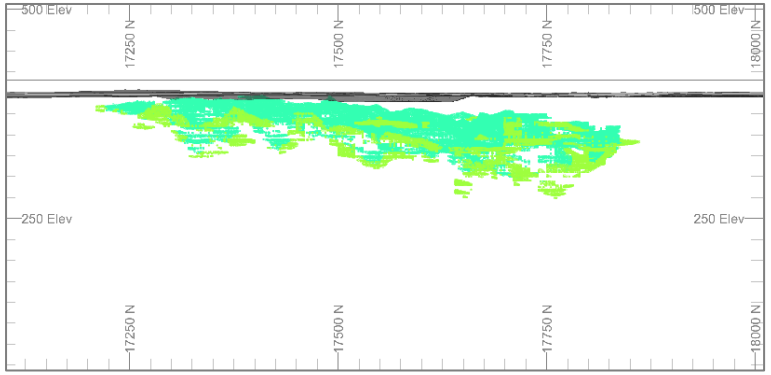
Section 2: Reporting of Exploration Results – Rainbow

Criteria	JORC Code Explanation	Commentary
	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.	• 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').*	• Mineralisation at Rainbow has been intersected in most cases where mineralisation controls are known, approximately perpendicular to the orientation of the mineralised lodes.
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.*	Included in this release is an appropriately orientated plan and long section of the mineralisation, illustrating the centroids of the intercept point projected to a plane. • Diagram below: Long-section view (looking west) of the current Rainbow mineralised wireframes, Domains 101, 102, 103 (green), Domains 201, 202, 203 (purple), Domain 301 (blue) dwith Diamond Drilling, Reverse Circulation and Air Core (blue strings): 

Section 2: Reporting of Exploration Results – Rainbow

Criteria	JORC Code Explanation	Commentary
		• Diagram below: Plan view showing the current topography (grey) and Resource Model Domains 301 and 203, Indicated and Inferred with Au >0.3g/t displayed as centroids:  • Diagram below: Long section (looking W) showing the current topography (grey) and Resource Model Domains 101, 102, 103, 201 and 202, Indicated and Inferred with Au >0.3g/t displayed as centroids: 

Section 2: Reporting of Exploration Results – Rainbow

Criteria	JORC Code Explanation	Commentary
		• Diagram below: Plan view showing the current topography (grey) and Resource Model Domains 301 and 203, Indicated and Inferred with Au >0.3g/t displayed as centroids; Indicated (2), Inferred (3):  • Diagram below: Long Section (looking W) showing the current topography (grey) and Resource Model Domains 101, 102, 103, 201 and 202, Indicated and Inferred with Au >0.3g/t displayed as centroids; Indicated (2), Inferred (3): 
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*	• All exploration results have been reported by previous owners.

Section 2: Reporting of Exploration Results – Rainbow		
Criteria	**JORC Code Explanation**	**Commentary**
	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.*	• Red5 completed an aerial flyover adjusting the collar positions to a recent topography model generated in February 2019 • Aerial photography, geotechnical drilling, petrological studies, ground magnetics, metallurgical test-work and whole rock geochemistry have been completed by various companies over the history of the deposit. • No other exploration data that may have been collected historically 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 currently reviewing the regional resource models and geology interpretations provided from the purchase of KOTH tenements from Saracen. • No diagrams have been issued to show the proposed drilling plans for the Rainbow resource.

Section 3: Estimation and Reporting of Mineral Resources – Rainbow		
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 drillhole 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.
	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 together with Red 5 technical representatives did conduct site visits to the King of the Hill regional project. The Competent person has an appreciation of the Rainbow deposit geology and the

Section 3: Estimation and Reporting of Mineral Resources – Rainbow

Criteria	JORC Code Explanation	Commentary
		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, validated and updated the historical interpretation of the Rainbow deposit. This knowledge is based on extensive geological logging of drill core, RC chips, and assay data.
	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. • Nine domains were included in the Resource on the review of geological continuity identified through historic drilling. • 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; • Transported mineralisation within the laterite and colluvial channels • Supergene mineralisation within carbonated basalt, sheared microgranite dykes and chlorite schist
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 Rainbow Project consists of a mineralised basalt striking 15 degrees west of north (mine grid) over a distance of 550m plunging 30 degrees to the east. Mineralisation occurs in the surrounding ultramafic and laterite units. Mineralisation has been tested to approximately 100m below surface and remains open.
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.*	• Nine domains were estimated using ordinary kriging on 5mE x 10mN x 5mRL parent blocks size. Search parameters are consistent with geological observation of the mineralisation geometry, with three search passes completed: Examples of estimation and search parameters for Domains 101 and 201 are as follows • Domain 101 – Rotation (ZYX) Z = -15 degrees, Y = -15 degrees, X = 0 degrees. Max search distances (first search pass) = Major = 10m, Semi-Major = 5m and Minor = 2m Min samples = 2, max samples =15 (second search pass) = Major = 30m, Semi-Major = 15m and Minor = 6m Min samples = 4, max samples =15 • Domain 201 – Rotation (ZYX) Z = 65 degrees, Y = 0 degrees, X = 0 degrees. Max search distances (first search pass) = Major = 15m, Semi-Major = 10m and Minor = 2m Min samples = 2, max samples =15 (second search pass) = Major = 45m, Semi-Major = 30m and Minor = 6m Min samples = 4, max samples =15 Future adjustments to minimum and maximum samples may be changed with the completion of additional statistical reviews with the inclusion of additional drilling.
	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.

Section 3: Estimation and Reporting of Mineral Resources – Rainbow

Criteria	JORC Code Explanation	Commentary
	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 5m(X) by 10m(Y) by 5m(Z). These were deemed appropriate for the majority of the resource, where drill spacing is in the order of 20m x 20m. • Parent blocks were sub-celled to 0.625m(X) by 1.25m(Y) by 0.625m(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 with the aim to satisfy the minimum sample criteria in the first search range where possible.
	Any assumptions behind modelling of selective mining units.	• No assumptions have been made regarding mining units.
	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. Domain boundaries including those where lithology and mineralisation correspond, hard boundaries are enforced.
	Discussion of basis for using or not using grade cutting or capping.	• Resource analysis indicated that statistically very few grades in the domain populations required top-cutting. Top-cuts were employed to eliminate 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. • 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 model is reported at a 0.60g/t Au cut-off grade. This is the expected grade cut off estimated using the assumed mining costs for the KOTH resource and a potential standalone processing plant as part of the KOTH Bulk mining study with the assumption that the Rainbow resource will be a satellite feed source.
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*	• The possible mining method for Rainbow is an open pit, with the parent block size in the resource model reflecting bench heights of 5m.

Section 3: Estimation and Reporting of Mineral Resources – Rainbow		
Criteria	**JORC Code Explanation**	**Commentary**
	economic extraction to consider potential mining methods, but the assumptions made regarding mining methods and parameters when estimating Mineral Resources may not always be rigorous. Where this is the case, this should be reported with an explanation of the basis of the mining assumptions made.	
Metallurgical factors or assumptions	*The basis for assumptions or predictions regarding metallurgical amenability. It is always necessary as part of the process of determining reasonable prospects for eventual economic extraction to consider potential metallurgical methods, but the assumptions regarding metallurgical treatment 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.*	• No metallurgical studies have been completed for the Rainbow resource. However, the King of the Hills mine located approximately 3km to the north is currently being mined and is being trucked to the Red 5 owned Darlot processing plant. The fresh rock for the KOTH material has been averaging recoveries between 92% to 94.5%,. For the reported resource at a 0.6g/t cut off grade, approximately 34% of the resource is modelled as oxide, 49% as transitional and 17% as fresh.
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 place ID 22413. 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, which are determined from the previous reports by SGW Exploration • In fresh rock density value assigned is 2.7g/cm^3
	The bulk density for bulk material must have been measured by methods that adequately account for void spaces (vugs, porosity, etc),	• 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 as previously mentioned.

Section 3: Estimation and Reporting of Mineral Resources – Rainbow		
Criteria	**JORC Code Explanation**	**Commentary**
	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.	• 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, Inferred. The classification of the Mineral Resource was determined based on geological confidence and continuity, drill density/spacing, and search volume using a perimeter string. For Indicated for drill spacing, a nominal drill spacing of 20m x 20m was used and for Inferred a nominal 40m x 40m was used. • All other areas have been classified as Potential/Unclassified
	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. This model has been validated against internal models calculated by previous owners.
	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.
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.

Section 4: Estimation and Reporting of Ore Reserves – Rainbow

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.*	• Red 5 has reported (in this Table 1) a Mineral Resource Estimate (MRE) prepared by Red 5 Limited for the Rainbow deposit in Western Australia, in accordance with the JORC 2012 Code. Only the Indicated mineral resource was included in the production schedule as a potential source of ore feed to the processing plant. • The economically evaluated mineralised blocks used only the gold grade to determine the block revenue. • The Mineral Resource classifications have been applied to the MRE 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. The Rainbow MRE is reported inclusive of Ore Reserves and is intended to be used for Red 5's 2019 Ore Reserve estimate
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 Rainbow deposit was not subject to a site visit by the Competent Person. Due to the small size of this deposit, flat topography and the relatively shallow depth of the pit (remaining within oxide material), the Competent Person does not anticipate a material risk to the Reserve due to a site visit not being completed. • Mr Peter O'Bryan (Peter O'Bryan & Associates Pty Ltd) did not complete a site visit to Rainbow, but in February 2019 he completed visual inspection of the nearby KOTH open pit walls. Mr O'Bryan was also involved in previous geotechnical investigation and assessment of wall design and development at the KOTH site. • Mr Simon Barrett (Big Dog Hydrogeology Pty Ltd) did not complete a site visit to Rainbow, but in February 2019 he completed a visual inspection of the nearby KOTH open pit walls, and current water production borefield. • Ms Kristy Sell (MBS Environmental) did not complete a site visit however has considerable experience with similar projects in the region and is familiar with the environmental characteristics of the project area. Mr Alan Wright (MBS Environmental) completed a site visit in November 2018, including visual inspections of existing infrastructure and landforms and the various areas proposed to be affected by future mining operations • Mr Daniel de Gand (Daniel de Gand & Associates Pty Ltd) did not complete a site visit, however has had a strong association over many years with various stakeholders in the local project area, and is familiar with the areas of cultural and heritage interest.
Study status	*The type and level of study undertaken to enable Mineral Resources to be converted to Ore Reserves.* *The Code requires that a study to at least Pre-Feasibility Study level has been undertaken to convert Mineral Resources to Ore Reserves. Such studies will have been carried out and will have determined a mine plan that is technically achievable and economically viable, and that material Modifying Factors have been considered.*	• SRK completed a concept optimisation study for Rainbow prior to starting the PFS. • The PFS 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 PFS study that supports the Ore Reserve estimate.
Cut-off parameters	*The basis of the cut-off grade(s) or quality*	• SRK used the marginal breakeven grade as the cut-off grade. This is the grade that returns a total

	parameters applied.	revenue that is equal to the sum of the processing and selling costs. Blocks that were below the marginal breakeven grade (0.37 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.*	• All assumptions are listed in the basis of design document. • Ore loss and dilution are addressed by the regularisation of the subcelled MRM to a SMU Mining Model. • The mining method proposed uses established medium-scale open pit mining equipment. This mining equipment is readily available in the Western Australia mining environment with appropriate local skilled labour. • All mining activities including the short-term mining plan and some statutory requirements will be contractor based using conventional drill, blast, load and haul mining methods. Red 5 will retain direct control of ore quality and the medium/long term mine plan. • The open pit is relatively shallow at approximately 70 metres from surface. • The geotechnical parameters have been defined by independent consultants Peter O'Bryan & Associates. The results from this work were used for the pit design, and these 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. establishing dewatering requirements for open pit mining operations. • The mining operation is proposed to be supported by a close spaced RC grade control program drilling multiple benches in each instance to minimise the impact on bench turnover rates. • Inferred mineral resources are classified as waste. • SRK designed the Rainbow Ultimate Pit based on an optimisation using Whittle software. The Ultimate Pit design was modified to fit within the Red 5 Mining Lease. The mining equipment used at Rainbow also suits the existing infrastructure at KOTH mine (the location of the process plant).
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.*	• Processing will occur at the proposed KOTH processing facility. Red 5 has provided SRK with all necessary processing costs and parameters. • An average gold metal recovery of 92% was applied in the process plant for ore feed. • A processing cost of A$12.00/ tonne ore feed was applied to the optimisation. • Conventional crushing, grinding and Carbon in Leach (CIL) processing is proposed which will produce a gold dore. The process is well tested, widely used in the mining industry and there are no novel steps in the flowsheet. • Proposed treatment route has been applied to similar style orebodies around the Western Australian Goldfields. • Variability samples that represent differing mineralisation types, lithologies and spatial distributions were not tested. • Deleterious elements have been assayed for by previous owners and operators. There are no significant known amounts of deleterious elements present in the orebodies. • Bulk samples of mineralisation are not required to be tested at this level of study, since Rainbow oxide ore was previously mined and processed at the former Tarmoola open pit operations (ca 2004). Metallurgical

	For minerals that are defined by a specification, has the ore reserve estimation been based on the appropriate mineralogy to meet the specifications?	comminution, reagent usage and recovery parameters are sufficiently understood.
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.*	• Mining and waste dumping will not occur within 18 m and 50 m of the mining lease respectively. • The Rainbow deposit is located within the buffer zone of a lodged heritage place. Updated heritage surveys will confirm if Section 18 of the Aboriginal Heritage Act applies.
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 Rainbow deposit is approximately 3 km south west of the proposed KOTH process plant, linked by a rehabilitated haul road utilised in the last Rainbow mining operation. There is currently no fixed surface infrastructure at Rainbow. • There are two existing licenced water production bores located nearby to the current open pit • Due to the relative short mine life at Rainbow it is envisaged that only temporary infrastructure will be use by Red 5 and the mining contractor. All other infrastructure requirements will be located at the current KOTH operations.
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 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.*	• The project cost has been derived by the PFS. • The mining costs defined for the KOTH mining operation were applied to Rainbow and adjusted for the 3km additional haul distance to the KOTH mill for the ore. • Mine closure and rehabilitation liability costs have been included in the financial model having been built from first principles and based on areas of disturbance. • Royalties of 2.5% State and 1.5% third party are applied.
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.*	• The ultimate pit design was based on the Whittle pit shell at a Revenue Factor of 1.00. The applied gold metal price of AU$1800/troy oz. • The assumptions on revenue and associated value drivers are supported by consensus estimates for the proposed life of mine. • For commercial confidentiality reasons, some specific assumptions and inputs are not shown. • SRK completed a sensitivity analysis for mining cost, processing cost, overall slope angle, ore loss, dilution, Au selling price and metal process recovery.
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.*	• There is a transparent market for the sale of gold.

	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.*	
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.*	• Discounted cash flow modelling and sensitivity analysis has been completed to evaluate the economic performance of the Ore Reserve. Key value driver inputs into the financial model included: o Gold price at A$1,800/oz based on historical trends and long term future forecasts o Discount rate of 8% as determined by the Board of Directors of Red o Project funding is not assumed in the calculations • The Ore Reserve returns a positive NPV under the assumptions detailed herein. Red 5 has not disclosed the Project NPV to support this Ore Reserve estimate as this is considered to be commercially sensitive information. • The Project NPV (Post Tax) is most sensitive to variations in the gold grade, price and process recovery. • Increasing development capital by 10% leads to an 8% reduction in NPV.
Social	*The status of agreements with key stakeholders and matters leading to social licence to operate.*	• Aboriginal heritage aspects of the Project area have been assessed and steps are being taking to address all approvals and permitting requirements.
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.*	• No material naturally occurring risks have been identified. • No significant flora or fauna species have been identified that would be significantly impacted by the Project in a manner that could not be adequately managed. A work program for 2019-20 is being developed to complete all remaining baseline studies and compile approvals documents for submission and assessment by regulators by the completion of the Final Feasibility Study (FFS). • Mining and power supply contract negotiations have not yet commenced. There are reasonable prospects to anticipate that contract terms as assumed in the Ore Reserves estimate will be achieved. • Completion of the FFS is anticipated in mid-2020.
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 primary basis for the Ore Reserve classifications is the Mineral Resource estimation classifications. • When converting the subcelled MRM to the SMU Model (in preparation to create the Mining Model) there was an 3.5% increase in Indicated mineralisation, within the Ultimate pit design, due to 'dilution" with Inferred mineralisation (sub cells). This has resulted in a 7.9% decrease in contained ounces due to a

	The proportion of Probable Ore Reserves that have been derived from Measured Mineral Resources (if any).	lower overall head grade when applying the marginal breakeven grade of 0.37g/t Au as a cut-off. • The Indicated Mineral Resources within the pit limits converted to Probable Ore Reserves. • The applied processes of reporting the Probable classifications are considered appropriate for the classification applied and reflect the Competent Person's view of both the deposit and the proposed mining operation. • There was no Measured Mineral Resource present in the Mineral Resource Model.
Audits or Reviews	*The results of any audits or reviews of Ore Reserve estimates.*	• SRK did not complete any audits on the Ore Reserve estimate. Red 5's mineral resource model has not been independently audited.
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 accuracy of and confidence in the Ore Reserve are considered appropriate. • The PFS mining study included sensitivity analyses which demonstrated a relatively robust project over plausible input parameter ranges. • No production or reconciliation data is yet available for comparison.