ASX Announcement
28 September 2020

Initial Exploration Target for Rutherglen Gold Project

HIGHLIGHTS

- **Gladiator Resources reports an initial Exploration Target at its Rutherglen Gold project**
- **High resolution airborne magnetics planned to initiate validation of the Exploration Target**
- **The Exploration Target based on proposed exploration covers only the main lead with 33km of additional leads also interpreted with potential to add significant alluvial gold**

Gladiator Resources Limited (ASX: GLA) ("Gladiator" or the "Company") is pleased to announce an initial Exploration Target for its Rutherglen Gold Project located 30km west of Albury and covering ~377km^2 over the historic Chiltern and Rutherglen goldfields. The Exploration Target is based on proposed exploration and has a total potential of between **260,000oz** and **529,000oz** within three lead sections spanning a grade range from 4 g/m^2 to 7.9 g/m^2 (Table 1). The Exploration Target is identified within some 16.8km of the main lead system, which demonstrates the significant potential of this project. An Exploration Target is not a Mineral Resource and the potential quantity and grade of an Exploration Target is conceptual in nature with insufficient exploration to estimate a Mineral Resource and uncertainty whether future exploration will result in the estimation of a Mineral Resource.

Gladiator Resources Ltd Chairman, Ian Hastings, said:

"*The Exploration Target of between 260,000oz and 529,000oz highlights the clear potential of the Chiltern – Rutherglen deep lead system to host significant alluvial gold. A history of gold production well in excess of 1M ounces and historic bore holes that indicate new lead channels and possible lead extensions all add to the Company's growing excitement for the project.*

Quotes for the planned high-resolution airborne magnetics survey over the tenement are being sought to enable exploration to proceed as soon as possible. The results of this survey should better define the details of the ancient river systems that host the alluvial gold and allow for targeted drill testing over the coming field seasons."

CHILTERN – RUTHERGLEN EXPLORATION TARGET

The Company has finalized a statement of the Exploration Target potential of its Rutherglen Gold Project based on proposed exploration of deep lead mineralisation within the Chiltern-Rutherglen Goldfield (EL006331 – Figure 1). This Exploration Target only considers three remnant sections along the historically extensive lead system, mined intermittently from around 1860 through to 1920. Contemporary and more modern data compilations on lead extents, mined areas, gradient and gold concentration are available and have been fully utilised.

BASIS OF EXPLORATION TARGET

The statement of the Exploration Target potential is based on proposed exploration and considers a range of both lead widths and gold concentration (Table 1) assigned to remnant lead sections. Assignment of the ranges is based on data from historic reports consisting of detailed underground mine plans, production records and depth to bedrock data from over 500 historic boreholes across the goldfield. The data compilation of Canavan (1988) is essential to allow both lead width and gold grade (concentration) to be assigned to remnant lead sections. Open file data in contemporary and later reports show deep lead mine mapping and production records with additional paleochannel data recorded in government and private company boring reports across the goldfield. The boring reports provide the depth to basement across the paleochannels in various locations (Figure 1), indicating the topography at the time the ancient river systems were actively depositing gold. The surface geology and location of the historic bores is reported in government maps of the goldfield, Hunter (1903) and Hunter (1909) being the primary source. This mapping records lead interpretation, mine locations and bore hole data with the cadastral information showing the land allotments and main road network in 1903 and 1909 to be similar to the present day boundaries, allowing accurate georeferencing of the mapping. The elevation of the bores has been assigned based on the local open file digital terrain model (DTM) available from Geoscience Australia. The depth to bedrock is digitised from the georeferenced mapping and converted to reduced level (RL) values based on the drill hole collar elevation (Appendix 1). This data has not been used to plot wash thickness or presence of gold with no historical analytical data available. Only the depth to bedrock data is used to estimate the main lead channel path between historic workings, recorded as lead length in Table 1.

A preliminary assessment of additional new and remnant leads has also been carried out and presented in Table 1. This assessment has been confined to the identification of potential lead lengths only with sufficient information on lead width and grade unavailable in the historic record. Approximately **33km** of interpreted lead channels have been identified within EL006331 in addition to the lead areas identified in the Exploration Target (Figure 1). It is not possible with the data available to prepare an Exploration Target for these interpreted leads. However, potential lead lengths have been tabulated in order to highlight the additional potential that may result from exploration along these interpreted leads over the life of the license. More refined interpretation of widths and lengths of these leads and additional lead channels may also result from the proposed exploration to validate the Exploration Target as set out below.

The Exploration Target, being conceptual in nature, takes no account of geological complexity, possible mining methods, metallurgical recovery, ground water or land access issues. The statement of Exploration Target potential is an assessment of the potential scale of the Chiltern – Rutherglen Goldfield within EL006331, allowing for better design of future exploration programs and allocation of appropriate exploration funding.

The Company intends to test the Exploration Target validity using a number of techniques including initial tenement wide high-resolution airborne geophysics, likely to commence in the December quarter when final quotes for the program are received. A targeted ground magnetics program is schedule to follow-up the airborne program to refine drill targeting to validate the Exploration Target. Due to the size of the target area, a minimum of 5000 metres of initial drilling (using a percussion or sonic drilling technique) may be required to validate the concept of the lead extensions within the Exploration Target area. The anticipated timeframe to validate the Exploration Target is at least one field season, with the timeframe for completion of the work strongly controlled by Work Plan approval periods and required land access agreement negotiations, approvals for which lie outside the Company's direct control.

The Exploration Target considers a combination of:

- Historic deep lead production and tailings retreatment compilation data by various authors.
- Contemporary company and government bore holes that tested the depth to bedrock (basement) across the extensive lead system, reported on various published government maps of the area.
- Various areas of paleo-topographic modelling based on contemporary bore hole data and published basement outcrop mapping.
- Modern open file airborne magnetics data and interpretation – to assist in defining paleochannels hosting deep lead alluvial gold.

- Simplified interpretation by the author of extensions to existing productive leads based on all available data.
- The product of potential lead extents expressed as a range of lead widths and gold grade concentration ranges expressed in grams per square metre (g/m^2). The use of ranges in both lead width and gold concentration reflect the conceptual nature of the target and partly accounts for expected natural variability in a complex ancient river system consisting of a sinuous channel. Gold grade variability is influenced by depositional sites, channel gradient and tributary gold contribution or dilution. Lead widths and gold concentration ranges assigned are supported by production summary data, mainly that of Canavan (1988), reported in gold concentration per square metre (g/m^2) based on total production (ounces) from the area mined as reported.

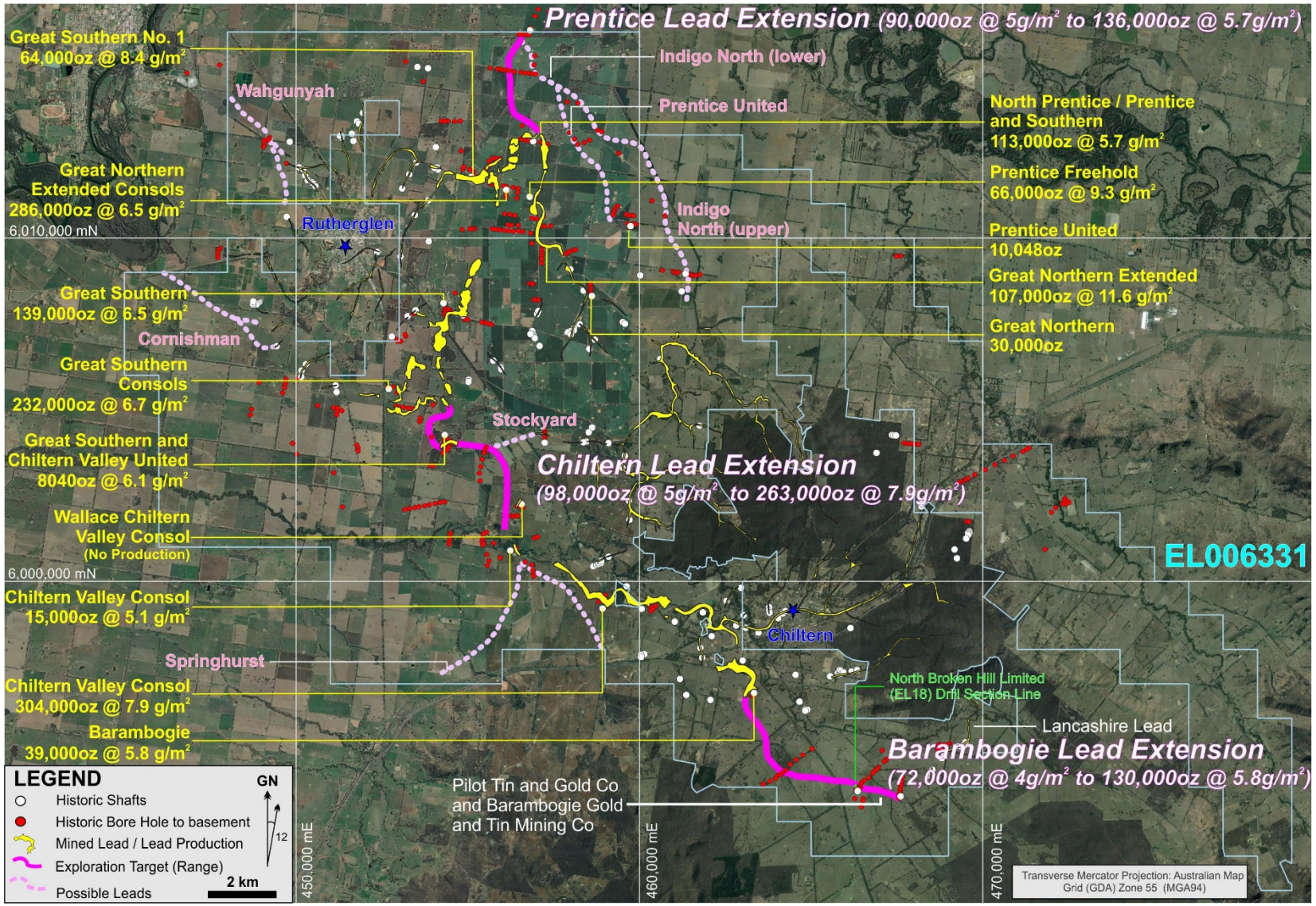

Figure 1. Chiltern – Rutherglen Goldfield showing historic production details after Canavan (1988), bore hole locations, historic shafts and mined lead areas. The location of the Exploration Target lead sections (Exploration Target and grade concentration range indicated) and interpreted leads are shown within EL006331. *Note: An Exploration Target is not a Mineral Resource. The potential quantity and grade of an Exploration Target is conceptual in nature and there has been insufficient exploration to estimate a Mineral Resource and it is uncertain if future exploration will result in the estimation of a Mineral Resource.*

EXPLORATION TARGET METHODOLOGY

The Exploration Target covers only the potential along the main Chiltern - Rutherglen lead channel, historically identified as the Chiltern and Prentice leads, which are likely a single lead system, Hunter (1903). The headwaters of this large alluvial system appear to be fed by the Barambogie Lead (Figure 1). The Exploration Target potential presented in Table 1 is drawn from three sections of the main lead where sufficient historic records exist of possible lead extensions to apply various width and grade ranges to state the Exploration Target potential for each section. A review of georeferenced government mine mapping, aerial photography and descriptions of historic operations has been used to identify lead sections where there is unlikely to be historic production. These lead sections represent remnant portions of the main Chiltern Lead system between or downstream of known producing mines (Figure 1). The historic production of the Chiltern Rutherglen field has been reported in several contemporary and modern data compilations, in particular the extensive report by Canavan (1988). This report cites the contemporary reports and incorporates, where available, data from subsequent deep lead tailings retreatment production to estimate total production in ounces per mine or mine groups (Table 2).

Table 2 is a summary from the Canavan (1988) report of estimated production and lead widths and grades from the Chiltern Rutherglen field, providing the key inputs that have been used in the preparation of the Exploration Target, also presented in summary in Figure 1. The production per mine or mine group is reported in total ounces with grade reported as a measure of mine production from the area mined, presented as grams per square metre (g/m^2). This method of reporting gold concentration (grade) is independent of production tonnage or volume, which would require details of wash thickness (wash is defined here as auriferous alluvial material within a paleochannel). Hunter (1909, p. 80) reports that in the early 1900's, gold concentrations of $6.5g/m^2$ to $8.5g/m^2$ in wash were "highly payable". Deep lead production is not quoted in grams per tonne other than the component of reprocessed tailings.

The relationship between various historic data and the Exploration Target is based on the geological setting of the lead system allowing the reported lead widths and estimated gold concentration (Table 2) to be used to assign a range of width and grade values to the adjacent remnant (unmined) Exploration Target sections (Table 1 – Figure 1). The concept behind applying adjacent lead width and gold concentration data to assign the ranges in Table 1 requires an understanding of the geological setting of the deep lead system and available records of the key variables.

The geological setting of the Chiltern – Rutherglen deep lead is of an ancient river system that has been subsequently covered by up to approximately 100m of alluvial sediments. The Ordovician sedimentary rocks forming the headwaters and basement of the system are host to quartz vein style gold mineralisation and the granites to the south host tin mineralisation. Erosion of these source rocks has concentrated the gold and some tin into meandering paleochannels over many kilometres, resulting in a relatively consistent distribution of gold in the wash. The paleochannels traversed wide valley floors and appear to meander, a common feature of present-day rivers as gradient reduces and valley floors broaden. The length along a lead section in the Exploration Target is adjusted by a sinuosity index (SI) to account for the increased length resulting from a meandering path, a maximum increase of 20% (SI 1.2) of the total lead length has been applied (Table 1) . Channel width, gold concentration and the thickness of the wash naturally vary along the lead due to local topography and basement geology changes. However, when considered over many kilometres of lead length and at the scales evident in the historic workings presented in Figure 1, illustrates the main Chiltern / Prentice lead is consistently mineralised with tributaries introducing additional alluvial gold to the system along its mined length.

This geological setting provides the confidence to assign the length of unmined lead sections making up the Exploration Target with width and gold concentration data influenced by the historic records (Table 1 and 2), described in detail below.

Any future Mineral Resource estimation will require a drill density suitable to capture the aerial extent of the wash, the wash thickness variation both across the channel and along the channel and also the grade variability. The consideration of wash thickness and aerial extent is necessary to enable the volume (tonnage) to be estimated as well as the gold grade, reported as grams per tonne (g/t) rather than the historic production quoted in grams per square metre (g/m^2) estimated after mining had occurred. The proposed exploration drilling will begin to collect the data necessary to estimate grade and tonnage through assay data and geological logging rather than the assignment of these variables based on past production.

An outline of the key input data for the three lead sections (Table 1) stated as part of the Exploration Target are provided below to indicate the methodology used in each.

Barambogie Lead Section

The Barambogie Lead section of the Exploration Target lies above the mined areas of this lead before its junction with the main Chiltern Valley Lead (Figure 1). The Barambogie Lead was mined between 1894 and 1902 from approximately 40 to 90m depth, with mapping of the extent of underground development reported by Hunter, 1903. The upper section of the lead is known as the Lancashire Lead which shows significant historic mining over some 4.5km (Figure 1). The lowest historic workings on the upper section of the lead are known as the Pilot Tin and Gold Mining Co and the East Barambogie Gold and Tin Co, both companies completed lines of bores across the lead (Figure 1) showing basement at between 40 and 52m depth, Canavan (1988). Both companies started shafts but these were not completed, Canavan (1988).

Past exploration of the Lancashire lead within EL006331 under EL 18 (North Broken Hill Ltd) occurred from 1965 – 1967. A number of drill sections were completed within the EL at the head of the Lancashire lead (outside the Exploration Target area) and one drill section across a portion of the Barambogie Exploration Target lead section. The drill section consists of 5 Gemco auger holes completed at close to right angles across the upper extent of the interpreted Barambogie Exploration Target lead path over a width of 125m (Figure 1). Historic bores by the East Barambogie Gold and Tin Mining Company identified a channel in excess of 250m width at this location based on basement RL levels. The five auger holes confirmed the depth to basement with minor gold and tin identified in one of the five drill holes, Veit (1968). The drill section does not test the full width of the paleochannel but did confirm the lead channel continuity. The absence of gold in samples from the leads tested using an auger drill method is not considered a reliable indication of reduced prospectivity. This observation has been made by a number of previous workers in the field, with Canavan (1988) outlining the sampling limitations of historic bores and the fact that productive mines had followed areas where historic bores had not identified gold in the wash. North Broken Hill Limited completed a shallow shaft to test how representative assay data from Gemco auger drill testing was against small bulk samples. This test (not within the Exploration Target area) raised doubts as to the sample quality of the Gemco Auger drill method used in the test work with auger samples under reporting tin values as compared to the small bulk sample. Testing by the company above the Barambogie Exploration Target section across the Lancashire Lead generally confirmed the location of past mining and did not identify gold or tin of significance outside the mined channel widths and the focus shifted to the Eldorado lead system.

The Barambogie Lead has a production of approximately 40,000oz and was mined over some 2000m with an average reported width of 150m and average gold concentration of 5.8 g/m^2 (Table 2). The Exploration Target for this section of the lead presents a width range for the lead between 80 and 100m and gold concentration in the wash of between 4 and 5.8 g/m^2. The lead lies within a broad valley paleochannel (as defined by historic bores) and a Sinuosity Index of 1.2 has been applied to account for overall lead length in this section (Table 1). The lead width range is considered appropriate to capture the likely average width along the lead section with the grade range based on historic production quoted for the Barambogie Lead historic workings above the junction with the Chiltern Lead workings. The lower grade range is intended to account for dilution downslope due to a possible tributary lead below Sawpit and Gap creeks introducing lower grade wash. The lower grade range may also account for a higher production grade in the Barambogie Lead due to the influence of gold being introduced from the Skeleton Lead tributary. The upper grade range reflects the average grade of historic production from the Barambogie lead workings immediately downstream (Table 2).

The lines of historic bores used to test the depth to bedrock along the lead (Figure 1) show a broad valley floor more than 200m in width for up to 3.5km below the upper section of the Exploration Target for the lead section. Historic production both above and below the Exploration Target lead section and broad bedrock lows identified in historic bores provide confidence in the validity of this section of lead and the Exploration Target section.

Chiltern Lead Section

The Chiltern Lead was mined between 1870 and 1920 at depths from approximately 90 to 100m, with the last underground development mapping reported by Hunter (1909), giving a period of approximately 11 years of unrecorded development. The Chiltern Lead section of the Exploration Target provides for an 1800m separation below the last known mining development of the lead at the Chiltern Valley # 3 Shaft to minimise the possibility of past mining within the section. The Chiltern Valley Consol Mine is reported to have been developed along a tributary lead from Springhurst, Hunter (1903) with the mine ceasing operations in 1908.

The Chiltern Lead section of the Exploration Target is interpreted to represent the continuation of the main Chiltern Lead below the historic workings of the Chiltern Valley Gold Mining Co (Table 2 – Figure 1). The Chiltern Lead is noted to contain tin, sourced from the tributaries draining the Pilot Range granite to the south, the tin being a key identification marker of this main lead. Tributaries draining from the east and west do not appear to have tin recorded in historic descriptions and provides confidence that the main Chiltern Lead continues toward the Great Southern and Chiltern Valley United mine (Figure 1), Hunter (1909) also made this conclusion. The lead below the Chiltern Valley Gold Mining Co workings has historically been assigned as part of the Prentice Lead draining to the north.

Historic production from the Chiltern Valley Gold Mining Co (Table 2 - Figure 1) is recorded over a length of some 4000m with the lead ranging in width from 100 – 300m, averaging 170m with an average gold concentration of 7.9 g/m^2, Canavan (1988) – Table 2. This section of the lead has a reported production of some 304,050oz (Table 2 – Figure 1) with no reported production from tailings retreatment noted or adjusted in the average gold concentration reported by Canavan (1988). Further downstream in the Chiltern Lead the Great Southern Consols mine has reported tailings retreatment production by the Rutherglen Dumps Ltd up until 1916 of some 93,000oz at an average grade of 1.38g/t, Canavan (1988). During the period of production (1870 to 1920) the recovery of fine gold, known to exist in the Chiltern Lead, appears to have been problematic with a

number of examples of tailings retreatment ventures recovering gold through cyanide treatment at similar grades to the Rutherglen Dumps Ltd operation, adding considerable unrecovered gold to the lead.

The Chiltern Lead section of the Exploration Target lies within a broad valley floor, not all historic bore hole lines cross the full width of the paleochannel but reveal the depth to bedrock is consistent with the average gradient of the Chiltern Lead (Figure 1). Paleochannel modelling based on historic bore holes and reported mapping of basement rocks at surface (previously reported ASX 13 July 2020) indicate a sinuosity index of 1.2 is appropriate to apply to the lead length with the sinuous nature of the lead noted in descriptions of the historic workings higher in the lead. The Wallace Chiltern Valley Consol Mine is located within the Chiltern Lead section of the Exploration Target with no recorded production. There are reports that the grade was too low to permit production but that deeper ground to the west remained untested, Canavan (1988). The development completed in the mine may fall east of the main Chiltern Lead channel.

The Exploration Target for this section of the lead presents a width range between 100 and 170m and a gold concentration range between 5 and 7.9 g/m^2 (Table 1). The lead width range is considered appropriate to capture the likely average width along the lead section based on mapped underground workings both above and below the lead section (Figure 1 and Table 2). The grade range is based on historic production quoted for the mines above and below the section (Table 2 – Figure 1) with the lower grade range accounting for possible dilution from lower grade tributaries from the east and west above the Stockyard Lead junction. The Stockyard Lead is a tributary entering from the east above the Great Southern and Chiltern Valley United Mine connected to the Indigo Lead system with substantial but poorly recorded early production figures. The upper grade range reflects the historic grade of the Chiltern Lead above this section but does not reflect the potential gold contained within tailings of the Chiltern Valley Gold Mining Co that may increase the average recoverable grade from this section of the lead (discussed above).

The lines of historic bores used to test the depth to bedrock along this section of the lead (Figure 1) indicate a broad valley floor more than 200m in width. Historic production both above and below the Exploration Target lead section and broad bedrock lows identified in historic bores provide confidence in the validity of this section of lead and the Exploration Target section.

Prentice Lead Section

The Prentice Lead was mined between 1886 and 1916, with the last operations at the extreme north of the lead operating between 1893 to 1910 (Table 2) at a depth of approximately 100m. The Southern and Prentice mine was the most northerly shaft on the Prentice Lead and was worked by the Southern and Prentice Company from about 1895, Freeman (2002). The operations of the company however were limited to shaft sinking and boring with no gold production reported, Freeman (2002). Underground development mapping from the most northern section of the lead to have been developed (Prentice and Southern Gold Mine) was reported by Hunter (1909), reflecting accurately the likely extent of mining toward the Southern and Prentice Mine to the north.

The Exploration Target for this section of the lead presents a width range between 150 and 200m and a gold concentration range between 5 and 5.7 g/m^2 (Table 1). The lead width range is considered appropriate to capture the likely average width below the intersection of two leads toward the Southern and Prentice Mine within the lead section based on mapped underground workings (Figure 1 and Table 2). The grade range is based on historic production quoted for the

mines above the lead section with the lower range appropriate to account for diminished grade lower in the system and the upper range capped at the average grade of the Prentice and Southern mine (Table 2 – Figure 1).

The two lines of historic bores used to test the depth to bedrock along this section of the lead (Figure 1) indicate a broad valley floor more than 200m in width. Historic production above the Exploration Target lead section and broad bedrock lows identified in historic bores provide confidence in the validity of this section of lead and the Exploration Target section.

Delayed Shareholders Meeting

The Company is preparing to convene a meeting of shareholders and expects to dispatch a Notice of Meeting shortly. The meeting which has been delayed due to COVID – 19 is expected to consider those matters previously announced as requiring shareholder approval during the course of 2020.

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Competent Person's Statement

The information in this report that relates to Exploration Targets is based on, and fairly represents, information and supporting documentation compiled by Dean Turnbull B.App.Sc.(Geol) Hons. of North East Geological Contractors Pty Ltd, a Competent Person who is a Member of the Australian Institute of Geoscientists. Mr. Turnbull is an independent consultant. Mr. Turnbull has sufficient experience that is relevant to the style of mineralisation and type of deposits under consideration and to the activity being undertaken to qualify as a competent person as defined in the 2012 Edition of the "Australasian Code for Reporting of Exploration Results, Mineral Resources and Ore Reserves". Mr. Turnbull consents to the inclusion in the report of the matters based on his information in the form and context in which it appears.

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Table 1. Exploration Target Summary – Chiltern and Rutherglen Deep Lead System.

LEAD - ASSIGNED	SINUOSITY	LENGTH (m) [2]	WIDTH RANGE (m) [3]		GRADE RANGE (g/m^2) [4]		RANGE - OUNCES (oz) [5]	
	INDEX (SI) [1]		LOWER	UPPER	LOWER	UPPER	LOWER	UPPER
Barambogie	1.2	6960	80	100	4	5.8	72,000	130,000
Chiltern	1.2	6090	100	170	5	7.9	98,000	263,000
Prentice	1.2	3720	150	200	5	5.7	90,000	136,000
		16,770					**260,000**	**529,000**

LEAD - INTERPRETED	SINUOSITY	LENGTH (m) [6]
	INDEX (SI) [1]	
Springhurst	1	7800
Stockyard	1	1300
Cornishman	1	4500
Indigo North (Upper)	1	3100
Indigo North (Lower)	1.2	8010
Prentice United	1	4300
Wahgunyah	1	4200
		33,210

NOTES TO TABLE

1 The sinuosity index is a numeric factor applied to the Lead length to reflect the likely style of the lead (1) straight and (1.2) a moderate meandering path in wider channels of lower gradient.

2 Length denotes the approximate distance along a potential lead path adjusted by the sinuosity index, measured in metres.

3 The potential average width of the lead across its short axis based on likely channel widths from adjacent historic mining (where this exists). A range is provided to illustrate the variability of the channel width and form and impacts the Exploration Target potential together with gold grade variability expressed as a range per unit area.

4 A grade range for gold is provided to illustrate the variability in gold concentration along a lead and is based on likely gold concentration expressed in grams (g) per square metre (m^2) and is guided by records of historic mining reported by Canavan (1988).

5 The Exploration Target range is based on the upper and lower ranges provided in the Width and Grade Range variables and is expressed in ounces of gold. This is based on both lead widths and gold grade, influenced by records of past mining in developed areas adjacent to the areas within the Exploration Target. Values are rounded to nearest 1000oz figure to denote approximations.

6 The length of interpreted leads is provided to illustrate additional deep lead targets exist that do not have sufficient historic data to state the Exploration Target potential.

An Exploration Target is not a Mineral Resource. The potential quantity and grade of an Exploration Target is conceptual in nature and there has been insufficient exploration to estimate a Mineral Resource and it is uncertain if future exploration will result in the estimation of a Mineral Resource.

Table 2. Chiltern and Rutherglen Goldfield Deep Lead Gold Production and Lead Characteristics Summary (after Canavan, 1988)

Deep Leads **Company**	**Production** **Period**	**GSV Bull 62 [(1)]** **Ounces**	**Length of Leads (km)**	**Gradient (%)**	**Width (m)** **(Average)**	**Length of Lead Worked**	**Grade (g/m^2)** **(Average)**
Chiltern Valley GMC	1870 to 1920	304,050	8.0	0.55	100-300 (170)	4000	7.9
Chiltern Valley Consols	1902 to 1908	14,854			85-170	760	4.65 - 5.6 (5.1)
Barambogie	1894 to 1902	39,481	6.4	0.62	150	2000	5.8
Great Southern No1	1887 to 1905	63,948	2.4	0.76	75	2400	8.8
Great Northern	1886 to 1894	***30,268*** [(2)]					
Great Southern	1889 to 1914	138,698	4.0	0.25	Up to 450 (300)	2200	6.5
Great Southern Consol	1895 to 1916	231,968	8.0	0.32	40 - 210 (100)	3500	5.6 - 9.3 (6.7)
Great Northern Extended	1888 to 1898	107,223	2.4	0.85	90	2400	11.6
Prentice and Southern (inc North Prentice)	1893 to 1910	113,524	8.0	0.22	240	1370	5.3 - 6.1 (5.7)
Prentice United	?	10,481					
Prentice Freehold	1893 to 1898	66,005	2.0	0.76	90	2000	9.3
Great Northern Ext Consol	1893 to 1910	285,820	2.4	0.23	150	1100	6.5
Great Southern & Chiltern Valley United GMC	1899 to 1903	8,038		0.34	210	400	6.1
		1,414,357					

NOTES TO TABLE

1 Canavan, F., 1988. Deep lead gold deposits of Victoria. Geological Survey of Victoria Bulletin 62

2 Irving, J.L., 1898. The Rutherglen - Chiltern Goldfield, A history of Development and Progress

JORC CODE, 2012 EDITION – TABLE 1

SECTION 1 SAMPLING TECHNIQUES AND DATA

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
Sampling techniques	• *Nature and quality of sampling (e.g. cut channels, random chips, or specific specialised industry standard measurement tools appropriate to the minerals under investigation, such as down hole gamma sondes, or handheld XRF instruments, etc.). These examples should not be taken as limiting the broad meaning of sampling.* • *Include reference to measures taken to ensure sample representivity and the appropriate calibration of any measurement tools or systems used.* • *Aspects of the determination of mineralisation that are Material to the Public Report.* • *In cases where 'industry standard' work has been done this would be relatively simple (e.g. 'reverse circulation drilling was used to obtain 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.*	• No analytical data is provided from sampling as part of the Exploration Target reporting.
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.).*	• Depth of bedrock data from historic drill holes across the Chiltern – Rutherglen area have been utilised to investigate paleochannel paths and valley width within the Exploration Target sections. Historic drill hole locations and collar heights above sea level (RL) were generally accurately collected for the bores completed by the Mines Department of Victoria. Annual Department reports and Boring Records reported hole logs and hole locations / depth to basement were provided on a master plan, reported progressively. These bore hole plans have been used to digitise the location and depth to bedrock data for the field. Bore holes were also completed by private companies, some of which reported the results to the Mines Department. • Principal historic drilling methods included: Auger Drilling, Calyx Drilling and Cable Tool / percussion styles. While holes could be drilled through alluvial deposits, these early

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
		techniques gave little reliable evidence of the presence of gold, Canavan (1988).
Drill sample recovery	• *Method of recording and assessing core and chip sample recoveries and results assessed.* • *Measures taken to maximise sample recovery and ensure representative nature of the samples.* • *Whether a relationship exists between sample recovery and grade and whether sample bias may have occurred due to preferential loss/gain of fine/coarse material.*	• No historic drill (bore) related analytical data has been reported as it related to sample grades.
Logging	• *Whether core and chip samples have been geologically and geotechnically logged to a level of detail to support appropriate Mineral Resource estimation, mining studies and metallurgical studies.* • *Whether logging is qualitative or quantitative in nature. Core (or costean, channel, etc.) photography.* • *The total length and percentage of the relevant intersections logged.*	• The Mines Department of Victoria generally recorded detailed logs of bores and reported this data in boring records. Alluvial material was generally described in the logs, however some holes only have "drillers logs" which were far less detailed. The lithology provided in the bore records can only be considered as qualitative and are subject to the poor quality of recovery and contamination common in this style of drilling. The main logged section data used in the estimation of paleo-topography requires the identification of basement in the logs.
Sub-sampling techniques and sample preparation	• *If core, whether cut or sawn and whether quarter, half or all core taken.* • *If non-core, whether riffled, tube sampled, rotary split, etc. and whether sampled wet or dry.* • *For all sample types, the nature, quality and appropriateness of the sample preparation technique.* • *Quality control procedures adopted for all sub-sampling stages to maximise representivity of samples.* • *Measures taken to ensure that the sampling is representative of the in situ material collected, including for instance results for field duplicate/second-half sampling.* • *Whether sample sizes are appropriate to the grain size of the material being sampled.*	• NA
Quality of assay data and laboratory tests	• *The nature, quality and appropriateness of the assaying and laboratory procedures used and whether the technique is considered partial or total.* • *For geophysical tools, spectrometers, handheld XRF instruments, etc., the parameters used in determining the analysis including instrument make and model, reading times, calibrations factors applied and their derivation, etc.*	• NA

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
	• *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.*	
Verification of sampling and assaying	• *The verification of significant intersections by either independent or alternative company personnel.* • *The use of twinned holes.* • *Documentation of primary data, data entry procedures, data verification, data storage (physical and electronic) protocols.* • *Discuss any adjustment to assay data.*	• The only form of verification applied in the estimation of paleochannel paths defined in bore records involved review of adjacent bore holes and elevation differences between bore hole lines across the approximate lead path. The Chiltern – Rutherglen leads are known to have consistent gradient along the lead and this appears to be well represented in the bore hole data.
Location of data points	• *Accuracy and quality of surveys used to locate drill holes (collar and down-hole surveys), trenches, mine workings and other locations used in Mineral Resource estimation.* • *Specification of the grid system used.* • *Quality and adequacy of topographic control.*	• Historic drill hole locations and collar heights above sea level (RL) were generally accurately collected for the bores completed by the Mines Department of Victoria. Annual Department reports and Boring Records reported hole logs and hole location, collar height above sea level / depth to basement were provided on a master plan, reported progressively. • The maps recording the bore hole location and attribute data also present the contemporary land allotments and road networks. The data for the Chiltern – Rutherglen bore records appears to reflect very closely the present-day private land parcels and easements allowing the maps to be georeferenced and digitised using the MGA94 GDA datum (Zone 55). • Bore hole locations have been assigned an RL based on topography control data from DTM data (Geoscience Australia, 2012).
Data spacing and distribution	• *Data spacing for reporting of Exploration Results.* • *Whether the data spacing and distribution is sufficient to establish the degree of geological and grade continuity appropriate for the Mineral Resource and Ore Reserve estimation procedure(s) and classifications applied.* • *Whether sample compositing has been applied.*	• Historic drill hole spacing impacts the data density for paleochannel identification and is not evenly distributed along the lead system and also does not cross the lead paths in all cases. Hole spacing only allows bore hole data interpretation to be considered indicative of the ancient river systems, with significant lengths of the lead system mined showing consistent elevation drop (gradient) consistent with the bore hole data from pre-mining drilling (validating the collar survey and location data). The geological setting of a major

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
		river system within broard valley floors assists with establishing lead continuity, validated by historic mining.
Orientation of data in relation to geological structure	• *Whether the orientation of sampling achieves unbiased sampling of possible structures and the extent to which this is known, considering the deposit type.* • *If the relationship between the drilling orientation and the orientation of key mineralised structures is considered to have introduced a sampling bias, this should be assessed and reported if material.*	• Historic bore holes are often drilled in lines at a large angle to the interpreted channel direction, however there are over 500 historic bores recorded across the field and not all are located in ideal locations. The bores are predominantly located along the main Chiltern / Prentice lead and bias the data available for minor or undeveloped leads of the district (outside the Exploration Target area).
Sample security	• *The measures taken to ensure sample security.*	• NA
Audits or reviews	• *The results of any audits or reviews of sampling techniques and data.*	• Historic bore hole data interpretation has been carried out by several workers – Hunter, 1903; Hunter, 1909; Canavan, 1988. Validation of the basement RL data highlighted a number of possible lithology logging errors in some areas. These are not thought to impact the Exploration Target sections reported here.

SECTION 2 REPORTING OF EXPLORATION RESULTS

<table>
<tr><th>Criteria</th><th>JORC Code explanation</th><th>Commentary</th></tr>
<tr><td>Mineral tenement and land tenure status</td><td>• Type, reference name/number, location and ownership including agreements or material issues with third parties such as joint ventures, partnerships, overriding royalties, native title interests, historical sites, wilderness or national park and environmental settings.
• The security of the tenure held at the time of reporting along with any known impediments to obtaining a licence to operate in the area.</td><td>All tenements remain in good standing at 31 August 2020

<table>
<tr><th>Tenement Number</th><th>Name</th><th>Tenement Type</th><th>Area (km2) Unless specified</th><th>Ownership</th><th>Location</th></tr>
<tr><td>EL006331[1]</td><td>Rutherglen</td><td>Exploration</td><td>377</td><td>Peter Mitchell (100%)</td><td>NE Victoria</td></tr>
</table>
The tenements remain in good standing at 31 August 2020.
NOTE 1: Subject to a 12-month Option Agreement with Gladiator Resources Ltd (GLA 17 March 2020).

• EL006331 remains in good standing at 31 August 2020 and covers private land, roads and road reserves, the majority of the tenement covers active farmland utilized for cropping and minor livestock operations.</td></tr>
<tr><td>Exploration done by other parties</td><td>• Acknowledgment and appraisal of exploration by other parties.</td><td>• EL 18 (North Broken Hill Ltd) from 1965 – 1967. A number of drill sections were completed within the EL at the head of the Barambogie lead. 5 Gemco auger holes were completed at close to right angles across the interpreted lead path over a width of 125m. Previous bores identified a channel in excess of 250m width based on basement RL levels. The five auger holes confirmed the depth to basement (discussed in the Barambogie Lead Exploration Target methodology section of the main report) identified in previous historic drilling by the East Barambogie Gold and Tin Mining Company, with minor gold and tin identified in one of the five drill holes. The drill section does not test the full width of the paleochannel. The company completed a shallow shaft to test how representative assay data from Gemco auger drill testing was against small bulk samples. This test (not within the Exploration Target area) raised doubts as to the sample quality of the Gemco Auger drill method used in the test work and under reported tin values as compared to the small bulk sample. Testing by the company above the Barambogie Exploration Target section across the Lancashire Lead generally confirmed the location of past mining and did not identify gold or tin of significance outside the mined channel widths and the focus shifted to the Eldorado lead system.
• A number of other exploration licenses have overlapped the current EL006331 area but have not carried out systematic drill testing of the deep leads within the Exploration Target sections. These licenses include:
o EL 79 North Broken Hill Prospecting Pty Ltd 1968 – 1969: Shallow leads tested by Gemco Auger Rig to a maximum depth of 27.4m and three prospects tested by Kato cased holes to a maximum depth of 21.2m, very low grade alluvial wash intersected. This work lies outside the Exploration Target sections of lead.
o EL 139 M.D.F. Pty Ltd 1970 – 1971: No significant work completed.
o EL 269 Northlands Minerals Ltd. & Minefields Exploration N.L. 1971 – 1972: No significant work completed.</td></tr>
</table>

- EL 436 Leighton Mining N.L. 1972 – 1974: No work.
- EL 535 Jennings Mining Ltd. 1974 – 1976: No testing of deep leads completed, soil sampling only.
- EL 619 Freeport of Australia Inc. & Northern Mining Corporation N.L. 1977 – 1982: The target was diamond bearing kimberlitic rocks.
- EL 676 (renewed as EL 1225) Duval Mining Ltd. / Picon Exploration Pty. Ltd. / Jan Resources Pty. Ltd. 1978 – 1982: The target was gold, tin and diamonds within the Chiltern and Eldorado deep leads. Resistivity survey data was consistent with the presence of a major palaeodrainage approximately 130 m deep that extends westwards from the Chiltern Valley lead towards the Ovens-Oaklands graben. No drilling was completed to verify this. **Work outside the Exploration Target**.
- ELs 825, 869 & 886 Freeport of Australia Inc. & Northern Mining Corporation N.L. 1980 – 1982: Work concentrated on primary tin in the Pilot granite and molybdenum at Everton.
- EL 918 Geosearch Pty Ltd & Hardrock Exploration Pty Ltd. 1981 – 1984: Exploration for primary source of tin, tungsten and diamonds that occur in the Lancashire Lead – **outside the Exploration Target**. Geophysics indicated anomalies likely due to magnetite within paleochannels.
- EL 1004 ACI Resources Ltd. 1981 – 1983: The target was "glass-grade" feldspar within granite.
- EL 1306 Jupiter Mining Pty. Ltd. 1984 – 1986: Target was Low grade, large deposits of both shallow and deep lead alluvial gold and tin. No significant work was completed.
- EL 1628 Minax Giselle Pty. Ltd. 1987 – 1988: The target was alluvial gold. Work was confined to a literature survey.
- EL 1661 Gordon R Smith 1987 – 1988: No report located.
- EL 1900 Jeffcott Geological Services 1988 – 1990: The target was alluvial gold of the Murray River valley. Work was confined to mapping and a gravity survey.
- EL 1926 Baracus Pty. Ltd. 1987 – 1988: No report located.
- EL 3275 Osprey Gold N.L. / CRA 1993 – 1996: targets were fine-grained, sediment-hosted gold, and gold in alteration zones associated with quartz reefs. 119 samples of cobbles on mine dumps near Rutherglen were collected and analysed. It was concluded that the fine gold (~10 microns) in cobbles was secondary in origin.
- EL 4362 Sedimentary Holdings N.L. / BHP Minerals Pty. Ltd. 1998: The target was fine-grained "sediment-hosted" gold. No work was done.
- EL 4694 Reliance Mining Limited 2003 – 2004: The targets were primary gold in quartz veins and deep lead alluvial gold. Work was confined to a literature survey, minor mapping and

		interpretation of open file geophysical and bore-hole data. ○ EL 4813 Minor Resources N.L. 2004 – 2006: Target was placer gold and tin and hard rock sediment hosted and quartz reef hosted gold deposits. No significant work was completed. ○ EL 5217 S. Twyerould 2009 – 2012, Desk top studies examining the deep lead gold potential. No exploration carried out.
Geology	• *Deposit type, geological setting and style of mineralisation.*	• The Chiltern – Rutherglen Goldfield is best recognized for deep lead gold mining over an extensive area with over 1.4 million ounce production reported by Canavan, 1988. The geological setting for the lead system is discussed in the body of the report. Alluvial gold occurs within paleochannels buried by up to 100+m of alluvium with channels often over 200m in width with 0.4 – 0.9m of basal wash showing between 5 and 11.6 g/m^2 (summary after Canavan, 1988). The large river system shows a sinuous path with consistent gradients draining north and west. The majority of the alluvial gold is considered to be locally sourced from adjacent Ordovician sediments containing narrow, high grade gold in discontinuous quartz veins (worked historically across the region).
Drill hole Information	• *A summary of all information material to the understanding of the exploration results including a tabulation of the following information for all Material drill holes:* ○ *easting and northing of the drill hole collar* ○ *elevation or RL (Reduced Level – elevation above sea level in metres) of the drill hole collar* ○ *dip and azimuth of the hole* ○ *down hole length and interception depth* ○ *hole length.* • *If the exclusion of this information is justified on the basis that the information is not Material and this exclusion does not detract from the understanding of the report, the Competent Person should clearly explain why this is the case.*	• A summary of the historic drill hole locations is provided in the report as Figure 1 and tabulated in Appendix 1. This plots the drill hole position data only with all holes assumed to be vertical. Only the depth to basement data (where available) has been used as part of the overall dataset for the Exploration Target. The drill hole data has been referenced in the report as it relates to the location of the Exploration Target lead sections but does not influence grade range or directly control lead width ranges within the paleochannels.
Data aggregation methods	• *In reporting Exploration Results, weighting averaging techniques, maximum and/or minimum grade truncations (e.g. cutting of high grades) and cut-off grades are usually Material and should be stated.* • *Where aggregate intercepts incorporate short lengths of high grade results and longer lengths of low grade results, the*	• NA

	procedure used for such aggregation should be stated and some typical examples of such aggregations should be shown in detail. • *The assumptions used for any reporting of metal equivalent values should be clearly stated.*	
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 (e.g. 'down hole length, true width not known').*	• NA
Diagrams	• *Appropriate maps and sections (with scales) and tabulations of intercepts should be included for any significant discovery being reported These should include, but not be limited to a plan view of drill hole collar locations and appropriate sectional views.*	• Historic drill hole locations are provided in the report as Figure 1 showing the relative position of the holes to the historic lead mining, known shafts and the Exploration Target lead sections.
Balanced reporting	• *Where comprehensive reporting of all Exploration Results is not practicable, representative reporting of both low and high grades and/or widths should be practiced to avoid misleading reporting of Exploration Results.*	• Exploration results are not reported as part of the Exploration Target potential, only historic production, bore hole location and historic shaft locations from published data are presented and used as part of the Exploration Target reporting. • An Exploration Target is not a Mineral Resource. The potential quantity and grade of an Exploration Target is conceptual in nature and there has been insufficient exploration to estimate a Mineral Resource and it is uncertain if future exploration will result in the estimation of a Mineral Resource.
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.*	• Any other relevant information is discussed in the main body of the report.

Further work	• *The nature and scale of planned further work (e.g. tests for lateral extensions or depth extensions or large-scale step-out drilling).* • *Diagrams clearly highlighting the areas of possible extensions, including the main geological interpretations and future drilling areas, provided this information is not commercially sensitive.*	• Planned work is discussed in the body of the report and is dependent on future company direction. Time frames to complete validation of the Exploration Target is discussed in the body of the report with exploration techniques including airborne magnetics, ground magnetics and drilling proposed. Targeting of proposed drilling is dependent on the results of geophysical surveys and could test any portion of the Exploration Target during the evaluation stage.

Appendix 1. Historical Bore Hole Location and Basement RL Data

APPENDIX 1. Historic Bore Hole Collar location and RL of basement			
MGA94 EASTING (m)	**MGA94 NORTHING (m)**	**AHD RL (m)**	**BASEMENT AHD RL (m)**
454,225	6,013,409	149	97
454,419	6,013,409	150	91
454,619	6,013,393	149	109
454,781	6,013,409	149	123
455,156	6,011,831	151	42
455,156	6,011,931	150	40
455,056	6,012,001	150	49
454,851	6,012,004	151	63
454,883	6,012,074	151	65
456,544	6,012,878	148	29
456,649	6,012,860	149	32
456,762	6,012,833	150	67
456,965	6,012,811	151	79
457,127	6,012,787	150	36
457,958	6,013,073	150	99
458,107	6,012,884	150	119
458,549	6,012,851	150	71
458,395	6,012,781	150	86
458,906	6,013,094	150	81
458,784	6,013,140	150	48
458,204	6,013,929	148	56
457,896	6,013,966	148	91
456,487	6,015,926	144	17
456,549	6,015,926	145	15
456,646	6,015,923	145	19
456,719	6,015,921	145	20
456,781	6,015,921	146	32
456,841	6,016,112	146	53
456,962	6,016,463	146	45
456,949	6,015,305	145	18
456,930	6,015,043	145	32
459,367	6,010,932	158	98
459,297	6,010,859	158	89
459,278	6,010,805	158	105
459,251	6,010,746	159	95
459,235	6,010,670	159	115
459,651	6,010,419	160	114
459,794	6,010,411	160	70
459,840	6,010,408	160	72
459,894	6,010,398	160	85
456,587	6,013,267	149	21
456,074	6,010,708	153	53
456,231	6,010,686	154	66
456,376	6,010,654	155	103
456,430	6,011,162	154	106
456,109	6,011,302	158	49
456,452	6,011,324	153	121
456,465	6,011,442	152	116

APPENDIX 1. Historic Bore Hole Collar location and RL of basement			
MGA94 EASTING (m)	**MGA94 NORTHING (m)**	**AHD RL (m)**	**BASEMENT AHD RL (m)**
456,317	6,011,472	155	104
456,128	6,011,504	155	85
455,650	6,011,577	151	35
455,718	6,011,561	151	33
455,774	6,011,550	152	32
455,836	6,011,550	152	31
456,036	6,011,513	154	53
456,114	6,011,175	154	83
456,109	6,011,237	156	54
455,294	6,011,788	151	44
457,208	6,010,641	159	58
457,003	6,010,565	159	74
456,870	6,010,576	159	86
458,201	6,012,727	150	87
455,650	6,014,949	143	81
455,863	6,014,925	144	66
455,942	6,014,925	144	52
456,015	6,014,898	144	44
456,125	6,014,887	144	54
456,206	6,014,873	144	41
456,347	6,014,846	145	99
456,544	6,014,825	145	90
456,676	6,014,806	145	90
456,795	6,014,795	146	91
456,886	6,014,784	146	32
456,984	6,014,771	146	24
449,223	6,012,932	142	65
449,220	6,012,897	142	53
449,177	6,012,849	142	53
449,069	6,012,854	142	66
449,069	6,012,795	142	87
449,061	6,012,727	142	89
449,047	6,012,654	142	92
449,717	6,012,171	149	72
449,701	6,005,892	160	82
449,692	6,005,838	160	86
449,684	6,005,782	160	85
449,674	6,005,717	160	87
449,665	6,005,647	160	90
449,606	6,005,487	160	102
457,244	6,004,377	176	105
457,238	6,004,332	176	98
457,240	6,004,301	176	91
457,238	6,004,243	176	86
457,236	6,004,191	176	90
457,232	6,004,142	176	80
457,223	6,003,998	176	92
457,232	6,004,080	177	117

APPENDIX 1. Historic Bore Hole Collar location and RL of basement			
MGA94 EASTING (m)	**MGA94 NORTHING (m)**	**AHD RL (m)**	**BASEMENT AHD RL (m)**
460,676	6,009,059	159	145
460,976	6,009,025	159	117
461,012	6,008,991	159	120
461,048	6,008,981	159	128
461,074	6,009,010	159	124
461,095	6,008,981	159	110
461,129	6,009,004	159	124
461,389	6,008,945	160	97
461,425	6,008,941	160	79
461,457	6,008,936	160	80
461,501	6,008,928	160	95
461,554	6,008,911	160	119
461,637	6,008,905	160	118
461,766	6,008,938	160	143
461,230	6,008,447	161	97
457,162	6,009,764	159	66
457,153	6,009,631	159	73
457,158	6,009,550	159	95
457,149	6,009,468	159	105
457,153	6,009,385	159	111
457,149	6,009,264	159	126
457,869	6,009,529	160	76
457,894	6,009,571	160	76
457,958	6,009,601	160	94
458,049	6,009,639	160	87
458,091	6,009,648	160	84
458,142	6,009,658	160	92
454,336	6,007,939	168	71
454,311	6,007,863	166	53
454,306	6,007,804	163	47
454,488	6,007,889	163	75
454,848	6,007,745	160	46
454,899	6,007,635	161	74
454,941	6,007,635	161	69
454,996	6,007,620	161	54
455,411	6,007,547	164	134
455,534	6,007,528	164	112
455,604	6,007,506	165	84
455,691	6,007,483	166	87
458,576	6,008,645	160	140
458,578	6,008,548	160	129
458,584	6,008,491	160	99
458,580	6,008,453	160	87
458,586	6,008,408	160	84
458,595	6,008,372	160	86
457,117	6,010,341	159	57
457,164	6,010,343	159	62
457,202	6,010,341	159	75

APPENDIX 1. Historic Bore Hole Collar location and RL of basement			
MGA94 EASTING (m)	**MGA94 NORTHING (m)**	**AHD RL (m)**	**BASEMENT AHD RL (m)**
457,236	6,010,337	159	85
457,414	6,010,351	159	99
455,208	6,010,277	155	37
455,168	6,010,273	155	60
455,132	6,010,260	156	44
455,062	6,010,267	156	71
454,836	6,010,248	156	105
454,334	6,013,404	150	97
467,703	6,004,026	186	117
467,811	6,004,014	185	108
467,894	6,004,007	184	110
467,989	6,003,997	184	105
468,053	6,003,999	184	101
468,093	6,003,997	184	102
468,139	6,003,993	183	105
469,327	6,002,890	186	141
469,429	6,002,932	185	123
469,469	6,002,932	185	103
469,496	6,002,949	185	102
469,524	6,002,977	185	109
469,570	6,003,000	184	119
469,765	6,003,104	182	135
471,344	6,003,883	181	83
471,270	6,003,849	181	68
471,166	6,003,781	181	78
470,885	6,003,654	181	111
470,629	6,003,525	180	114
470,354	6,003,400	178	156
470,074	6,003,252	182	142
469,522	6,001,749	198	124
469,564	6,001,738	198	147
469,594	6,001,738	198	170
460,477	5,999,270	190	130
460,320	5,999,232	190	102
460,398	5,999,181	190	106
460,337	5,999,111	190	109
458,921	5,999,503	189	94
458,961	5,999,554	189	106
459,001	5,999,600	189	114
458,811	5,999,395	189	93
456,671	6,000,563	179	91
456,868	6,000,475	181	93
456,893	6,000,322	182	84
456,910	6,000,206	182	83
456,925	6,000,153	183	87
455,547	6,001,433	173	111
455,458	6,001,376	172	97
455,760	6,001,110	174	121

APPENDIX 1. Historic Bore Hole Collar location and RL of basement			
MGA94 EASTING (m)	**MGA94 NORTHING (m)**	**AHD RL (m)**	**BASEMENT AHD RL (m)**
455,441	6,001,264	172	58
455,422	6,001,213	173	60
455,416	6,001,141	173	106
455,468	6,001,103	174	119
455,445	6,001,057	174	127
455,553	6,000,779	177	142
455,614	6,000,595	179	157
455,566	6,000,462	179	148
455,947	6,000,684	178	124
456,233	6,000,870	176	103
456,351	6,000,917	175	77
456,417	6,000,974	174	77
454,495	6,001,408	170	108
454,488	6,001,345	171	105
454,482	6,001,266	172	101
454,463	6,001,169	172	102
454,446	6,001,086	173	120
453,163	6,002,090	170	88
453,303	6,002,119	170	87
453,460	6,002,149	170	100
453,580	6,002,176	170	106
453,745	6,002,204	171	127
453,883	6,002,234	172	126
454,042	6,002,267	172	114
454,192	6,002,297	172	129
454,327	6,002,318	172	142
452,645	6,005,625	169	120
452,818	6,005,661	169	78
452,909	6,005,102	169	58
453,005	6,005,085	169	58
453,121	6,005,070	169	60
453,271	6,005,051	169	82
453,394	6,005,028	169	61
453,616	6,004,759	169	67
452,933	6,005,500	169	58
453,595	6,004,653	169	84
454,313	6,004,221	171	100
454,323	6,004,156	171	93
454,317	6,004,067	171	72
454,308	6,003,976	170	61
454,410	6,003,971	171	72
454,444	6,003,899	171	79
454,393	6,003,830	171	89
454,275	6,003,747	171	74
454,518	6,004,018	171	69
454,495	6,004,067	171	69
454,440	6,004,126	171	67
455,536	6,003,906	172	67

APPENDIX 1. Historic Bore Hole Collar location and RL of basement			
MGA94 EASTING (m)	**MGA94 NORTHING (m)**	**AHD RL (m)**	**BASEMENT AHD RL (m)**
455,494	6,003,813	172	70
455,473	6,003,739	172	76
455,418	6,003,552	173	119
455,377	6,003,341	174	149
455,333	6,003,150	175	160
455,358	6,002,930	177	168
456,425	6,002,185	178	74
456,474	6,002,187	178	76
456,529	6,002,176	178	95
456,611	6,002,155	178	126
456,264	6,001,908	177	76
456,321	6,001,895	177	79
456,389	6,001,901	177	81
456,453	6,001,912	177	111
456,937	6,001,262	178	95
457,029	6,001,296	178	121
454,355	6,007,885	165	66
454,433	6,007,926	165	66
454,351	6,007,835	164	46
454,349	6,007,786	163	46
454,338	6,007,746	162	43
454,512	6,007,830	162	40
454,488	6,007,856	162	39
455,713	6,010,266	155	51
455,812	6,010,253	155	77
455,924	6,010,238	155	81
456,064	6,010,221	155	103
456,193	6,010,208	156	118
456,333	6,010,196	156	63
456,487	6,010,200	157	79
456,602	6,010,183	157	96
456,830	6,010,143	158	81
456,163	6,010,386	155	54
456,269	6,010,371	155	68
456,470	6,010,373	156	67
456,794	6,008,676	160	133
456,849	6,008,669	196	128
456,896	6,008,663	160	59
456,926	6,008,202	160	141
456,991	6,008,202	160	144
457,053	6,008,195	160	137
459,616	6,010,687	159	114
459,694	6,010,659	159	88
459,764	6,010,655	160	77
459,830	6,010,647	160	71
452,938	6,007,048	169	97
452,957	6,006,995	169	109
453,050	6,006,991	168	110

APPENDIX 1. Historic Bore Hole Collar location and RL of basement			
MGA94 EASTING (m)	**MGA94 NORTHING (m)**	**AHD RL (m)**	**BASEMENT AHD RL (m)**
453,196	6,007,137	168	84
453,172	6,007,186	168	87
453,909	6,003,373	170	65
453,987	6,003,363	170	66
453,947	6,004,205	170	61
451,092	6,005,058	165	79
451,212	6,005,048	166	77
451,331	6,004,969	166	82
451,191	6,004,940	165	72
451,185	6,004,851	165	82
451,767	6,003,972	167	68
451,799	6,003,883	167	68
451,805	6,003,799	167	72
455,526	6,012,001	150	40
455,594	6,012,084	150	38
455,730	6,012,323	149	36
455,827	6,012,317	149	29
455,952	6,012,315	149	41
469,035	5,995,271	233	202
468,999	5,995,246	232	202
468,970	5,995,217	232	202
468,885	5,995,220	230	199
468,795	5,995,235	230	197
468,708	5,995,231	229	202
468,734	5,995,196	229	199
468,755	5,995,161	230	198
468,774	5,995,124	230	200
468,690	5,995,028	231	201
468,888	5,994,946	234	213
467,561	5,993,681	226	184
467,589	5,993,805	226	179
467,596	5,993,856	226	179
467,596	5,993,896	226	180
467,598	5,993,960	226	188
467,622	5,994,065	228	203
467,639	5,994,172	227	200
467,654	5,994,284	226	209
467,199	5,994,812	223	194
467,157	5,994,769	223	190
467,130	5,994,740	223	189
466,965	5,994,579	223	194
466,928	5,994,536	223	196
466,853	5,994,478	221	198
466,794	5,994,408	219	206
466,680	5,994,274	217	197
466,541	5,994,198	218	184
466,459	5,994,117	219	169
466,379	5,994,015	221	169

APPENDIX 1. Historic Bore Hole Collar location and RL of basement			
MGA94 EASTING (m)	**MGA94 NORTHING (m)**	**AHD RL (m)**	**BASEMENT AHD RL (m)**
466,445	5,994,003	220	168
466,395	5,993,990	221	168
466,366	5,993,961	222	167
466,404	5,993,947	221	166
466,316	5,993,948	222	167
466,296	5,993,898	222	173
466,518	5,993,672	221	186
466,509	5,993,609	222	184
466,461	5,993,427	223	170
466,272	5,993,666	222	169
467,070	5,995,066	221	202
468,684	5,995,118	230	202
468,776	5,995,098	231	199
468,869	5,995,080	232	201
467,612	5,993,787	226	179
467,556	5,993,793	225	179
456,482	6,018,201	142	27
465,025	5,995,117	212	176
464,762	5,994,933	214	169
464,564	5,994,797	217	162
464,391	5,994,664	219	137
464,268	5,994,497	221	141
464,176	5,994,429	222	137
464,104	5,994,360	222	128
464,015	5,994,333	221	139
463,961	5,994,251	222	131
463,797	5,994,180	225	149
463,599	5,994,091	227	156
467,605	6,009,479	160	99
467,479	6,009,471	161	111
471,815	6,000,934	192	112
472,000	6,002,012	186	147
472,121	6,002,145	186	147
472,392	6,002,412	186	87
472,447	6,002,357	186	88
472,509	6,002,302	187	96
472,423	6,002,251	187	85
472,372	6,002,334	186	87
472,325	6,002,259	187	87
460,369	6,011,087	159	63
460,746	6,010,642	162	96
457,331	6,012,729	150	38
454,630	6,008,399	162	54
454,806	6,012,535	150	80
455,622	6,012,243	151	39
448,924	6,005,798	156	89
448,702	6,005,014	157	98
448,671	6,004,843	158	98

APPENDIX 1. Historic Bore Hole Collar location and RL of basement			
MGA94 EASTING (m)	**MGA94 NORTHING (m)**	**AHD RL (m)**	**BASEMENT AHD RL (m)**
449,900	6,004,020	160	69
450,019	6,003,704	160	64
451,094	6,003,165	162	70
451,348	6,002,169	165	66
453,422	6,007,801	163	71
453,983	6,005,143	169	71
463,282	5,996,651	209	117
450,059	6,005,911	161	85
450,631	6,005,122	160	69
459,390	6,012,470	155	71
457,050	6,016,660	146	46
457,370	6,016,600	148	104
453,200	6,015,140	148	30
456,870	6,009,840	154	66
453,700	6,014,560	149	93
447,770	6,015,040	140	38
446,820	6,014,810	139	36
447,790	6,009,700	150	103
447,740	6,009,660	150	98
447,720	6,009,600	151	86
447,720	6,009,570	151	97
447,720	6,009,510	151	92
447,720	6,009,430	151	84