ASX Announcement
19 April 2016

BLACKHAM
Resources Limited

Matilda Reserves Now Over Half a Million Ounces

- **Matilda Gold Project Ore Reserves Total 517,000oz**
- **Bulletin Reserves now stand at 142,000oz, an increase of 34%**
- **Very strong conversion of Bulletin Mining Inventory to Reserves**
- **Infill and extensional Bulletin drilling ongoing**

Blackham Resources Ltd (ASX Code: BLK) is pleased to provide a revised Ore Reserve estimate for the Matilda Gold Project. The estimate was undertaken by Entech Pty Ltd (Entech) based on the successful Bulletin Resources upgrade announced on the 14 March 2016.

Entech focussed on the Bulletin Upper portion of the Bulletin Sulphide mine plan and completed a redesign and reschedule of the area incorporating the updated resource information. The Ore Reserve estimate is based on financials and modifying factors determined as part of the recent Definitive Feasibility Study (DFS) and announced in the updated Reserve estimate.

The Bulletin Sulphide Ore Reserve now stands at 938,000 tonnes @ 4.7 for 142,000 ounces. Historical mining focussed on the broad high grade zones that extended to >600m below surface. Blackham is focused on near-surface reserves of <500m depth as part of a planned low risk start up strategy. Decline access, ventilation and mine services are already in place reducing expenditure and improving the economics. Matilda Gold Project Ore Reserves now total 6,354,000 tonnes @ 2.5g/t for 517,000 ounces.

In conjunction with the increase in the Ore Reserves the mining inventory for the Bulletin Sulphides has also increased to 1,645,806 tonnes @ 4.93 g/t for 261,651 ounces. This has increased the total mining inventory of the project to 8.5Mt @ 3.0t for 826,000 oz.

Blackham's Managing Director, Bryan Dixon commented:
"This is a good first pass result based on our early drilling of the Bulletin Underground and shows our strategy of targeting shallow resources with easy access that can be easily converted to reserves for a low risk mining solution".

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Blackham has commenced additional testwork on improving the flotation recoveries of the sulphides circuit after receiving encouraging initial results. Improving the floatation recovery will increase the overall recovery of the sulphide ores.

Bulletin Upper Underground

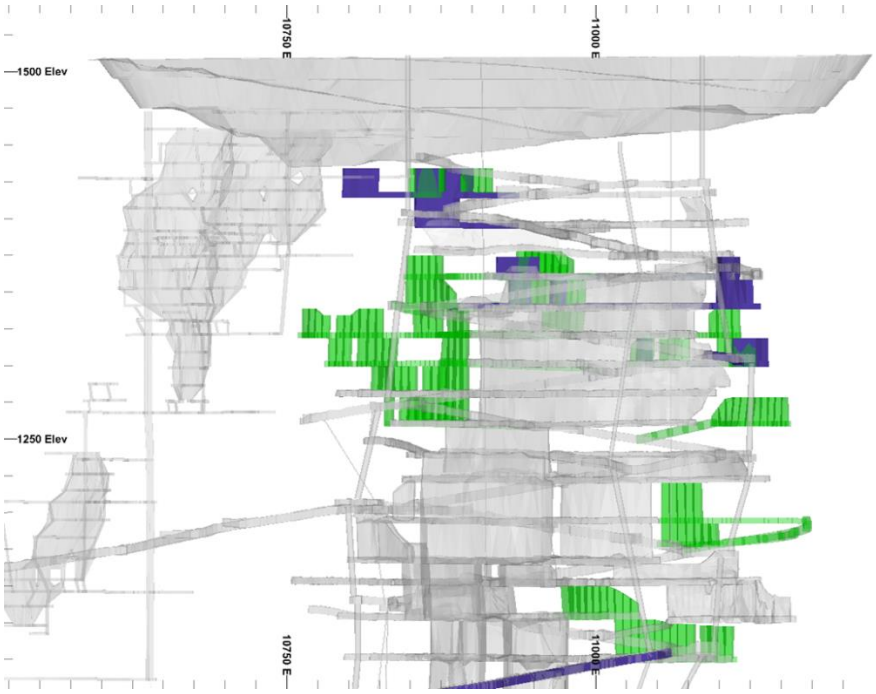

Figure 1: Bulletin Upper April 2016 Reserve Estimate Design (Green) Compared to February 2016 Design (Blue), Long-Section Looking West

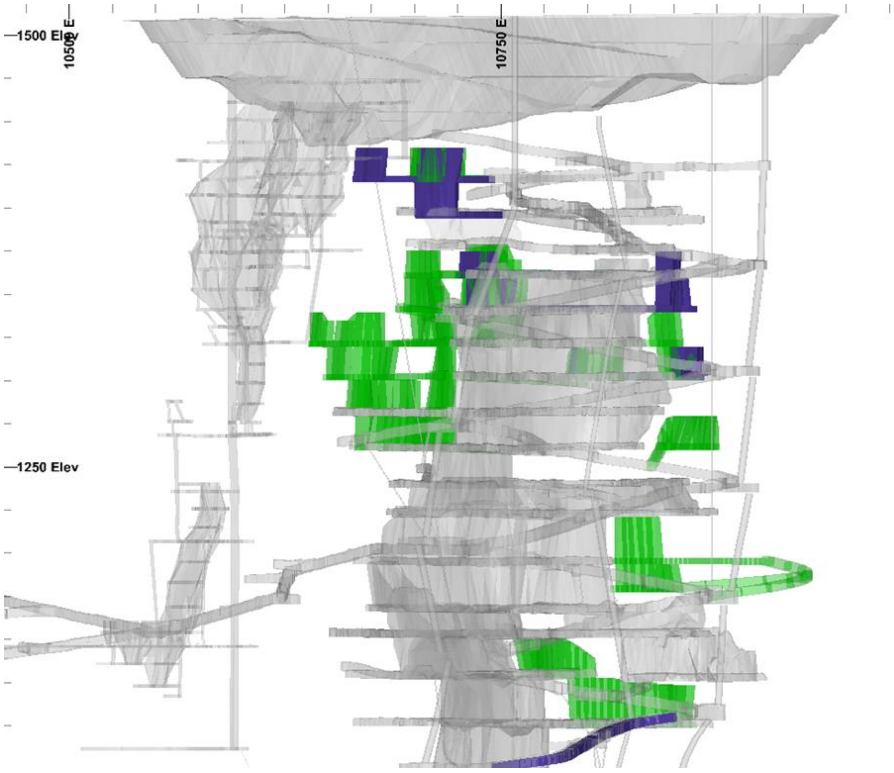

Figure 2: Bulletin Upper April 2016 Reserve Estimate Design (Green) Compared to February 2016 Design (Blue), Looking North

Table 1: Matilda Gold Project Reserves				
Mine	**Category**	**Tonnes**	**Mined g/t**	**Reserve Oz**
Matilda Mine	Proven	175,000	1.90	11,000
Matilda Mine	Probable	2,799,000	1.80	164,000
Golden Age	Probable	110,000	5.10	18,000
Galaxy	Probable	259,000	2.80	23,000
Williamson	Probable	1,433,000	1.40	65,000
Bulletin Sulphides	Probable	938,000	4.70	142,000
East-West Sulphides	Probable	516,000	5.20	87,000
Stockpiles	Probable	124,000	1.70	7,000
Total Proven Reserves		**175,000**	**1.90**	**11,000**
Total Probable Reserves		**6,179,000**	**2.50**	**506,000**
Total Reserves		**6,354,000**	**2.50**	**517,000**

Calculations have been rounded to the nearest 1,000 t of ore, 0. 1 g/t Au grade and 1,000 oz. Au metal.

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Gold Resources

The Matilda Gold Project now has **45Mt @3.3g/t for 4.7Moz** of resource all within a 20 kilometres radius of Blackham's 100% owned Wiluna gold plant capable of 1.3Mtpa for over 100,000ozpa gold production. Measured and indicated resources now total **21Mt @ 3.4g/t for 2.4Moz**.

Matilda Gold Project Resource Summary												
Mining Centre	**Measured**			**Indicated**			**Inferred**			**Total 100%**		
	Mt	g/t Au	Koz Au	Mt	g/t Au	Koz Au	Mt	g/t Au	Koz Au	Mt	g/t Au	Koz Au
Matilda Mine	0.2	2.1	13	7.4	1.8	426	5.3	1.7	285	12.9	1.8	**724**
Golden Age				0.4	4.5	62	0.7	3.5	88	1.1	4.4	**150**
Galaxy				0.4	3.0	38	0.4	2.2	28	0.8	2.6	**66**
Williamson Mine				3.3	1.6	170	3.8	1.6	190	7.0	1.6	**360**
Regent				0.7	2.7	61	3.1	2.1	210	3.9	2.2	**270**
Bulletin Upper				0.9	4.2	120	0.7	5.5	130	1.6	4.8	**250**
Henry 5 - Woodley - Bulletin Deeps				2.1	5.9	400	0.8	4.6	120	2.9	5.6	**520**
Happy Jack - Creek Shear Upper				0.1	2.2	7	0.4	3.2	46	0.5	3.0	**53**
Happy Jack - Creek Shear Lower				1.5	5.9	290	1.3	4.8	200	2.9	5.4	**490**
East Lode				1.0	5.2	170	2.3	4.7	340	3.3	4.8	**510**
West Lode				1.4	5.5	240	2.8	5.2	460	4.2	5.3	**700**
Burgundy - Calais				1.3	6.0	250	0.3	5.7	60	1.6	6.0	**310**
Other Wiluna Deposits				0.8	4.3	106	1.5	4.0	195	2.3	4.1	**301**
Total	**0.2**	**2.1**	**13**	**21**	**3.4**	**2,340**	**23**	**3.1**	**2,352**	**45**	**3.3**	**4,704**

Mineral Resource estimates are not precise calculations, being dependent on the interpretation of limited information on the location shape and continuity of the occurrence and on the available sampling results. The figures in the above table are rounded to two significant figures to reflect the relative uncertainty of the estimate.

Competent Persons Statement

The information contained in the report that relates to Exploration Targets and Exploration Results at the Matilda Gold Project is based on information compiled or reviewed by Mr Cain Fogarty, who is a full-time employee of the Company. Mr Fogarty is a Member of the Australian Institute of Geoscientists and has sufficient experience which is relevant to the style of mineralisation and type of deposit under consideration and to the activity which is 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 Fogarty has given consent to the inclusion in the report of the matters based on this information in the form and context in which it appears.

The information contained in the report that relates to all other Mineral Resources is based on information compiled or reviewed by Mr Marcus Osiejak, who is a full-time employee of the Company. Mr Osiejak, is a Member of the Australian Institute of Mining and Metallurgy and has sufficient experience which is relevant to the style of mineralisation and type of deposit under consideration and to the activity which is 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 Osiejak has given consent to the inclusion in the report of the matters based on this information in the form and context in which it appears.

With regard to the Matilda Gold Project Mineral Resources, the Company is not aware of any new information or data that materially affects the information included in this report and that all material assumptions and parameters underpinning Mineral Resource Estimates as reported in the market announcements dated 14 March 2016 continue to apply and have not materially changed.

The information contained in the report that relates to Ore Reserves at the Matilda Gold Project is based on information compiled or reviewed by Matthew Keenan. Mr Keenan confirmed that he 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 JORC Edition). He is a Competent Person as defined by the JORC Code 2012 Edition, having more than five years' experience which 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 Keenan is a Member of The Australasian Institute of Mining and Metallurgy, has reviewed the Report to which this consent statement applies and is a full time employee working for Entech Pty Ltd having been engaged by Blackham Resources Ltd to prepare the documentation for the Matilda Gold Project on which the Report is based, for the period ended 12 April 2016. He disclosed to the reporting company the full nature of the relationship between himself and the company, including any issue that could be perceived by investors as a conflict of interest. Mr Keenan verifies that the Report is based on and fairly and accurately reflects in the form and context in which it appears, the information in his supporting documentation relating to Ore Reserves.

Forward Looking Statements

This announcement includes certain statements that may be deemed 'forward-looking statements'. All statements that refer to any future production, resources or reserves, exploration results and events or production that Blackham Resources Ltd ('Blackham' or 'the Company') expects to occur are forward-looking statements. Although the Company believes that the expectations in those forward-looking statements are based upon reasonable assumptions, such statements are not a guarantee of future performance and actual results or developments may differ materially from the outcomes. This may be due to several factors, including market prices, exploration and exploitation success, and the continued availability of capital and financing, plus general economic, market or business conditions. Investors are cautioned that any such statements are not guarantees of future performance, and actual results or performance may differ materially from those projected in the forward-looking statements. The Company does not assume any obligation to update or revise its forward-looking statements, whether as a result of new information, future events or otherwise.

JORC Code, 2012 Edition – Compliance

Section 1 Sampling Techniques and Data

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

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
Sampling techniques	• *Nature and quality of sampling (eg cut channels, random chips, or specific specialised industry standard measurement tools appropriate to the minerals under investigation, such as down hole gamma sondes, or handheld XRF instruments, etc). These examples should not be taken as limiting the broad meaning of sampling.* • *Include reference to measures taken to ensure sample representivity and the appropriate calibration of any measurement tools or systems used.* • *Aspects of the determination of mineralisation that are Material to the Public Report.* • *In cases where 'industry standard' work has been done this would be relatively simple (eg 'reverse circulation drilling was used to obtain 1 m samples from which 3 kg was pulverised to produce a 30 g charge for fire assay'). In other cases more explanation may be required, such as where there is coarse gold that has inherent sampling problems. Unusual commodities or mineralisation types (eg submarine nodules) may warrant disclosure of detailed information.*	• This is a portion of a large drilling database compiled since the 1930's by various project owners. Only the drilling results contained in this document are considered in this table, as it is impractical to comment on the entire database. Bulletin has been mainly core drilled from underground, though some surface RAB and RC drilling has tested the shallow portions of the deposit. Drilling data contained in this report includes RC and diamond core data. Drilling data is more complete for holes drilled since the early 2000's. Sundry data on sampling quality is not available and not evaluated in earlier drilling. Blackham Resources has used reverse circulation drilling to obtain 1m samples from which ~3kg samples were collected using a cone splitter connected to the rig. • For Blackham's RC drilling, the drill rig (and cone splitter) is always jacked up so that it is level with the earth to ensure even splitting of the sample. It is assumed that previous owners of the project had procedures in place in line with standard industry practice to ensure sample representivity. NQ2 diamond holes were completed by BLK in Bulletin and half core sampled. The drilling was completed to industry standard using varying sample

		lengths (0.3m to 1.2m) based on geology intervals • Historically, RC samples were composited in the field on 2m or 6m composites, with high-grade samples subsequently re-sampled on 1m intervals. Composited samples were spear-split, and / or reduced in size in the field using a riffle splitter to ensure sample representivity. For Blackham drilling, 4m composites were collected in the field, with 1m splits to be assayed where mineralisation is encountered. At the laboratory, samples >3kg were 50:50 riffle split to become <3kg. The <3kg splits were pulverized to produce a 50g charge for fire assay. • Gold analyses were obtained using industry standard methods; split samples were pulverized in an LM5 bowl to produce a 50g charge for assay by Fire Assay or Aqua Regia with AAS finish at the Wiluna Mine site laboratory. Blackham Resources analysed samples using laboratories in Perth. Analytical method was Fire Assay with a 50g charge and AAS finish (P-FA6).
Drilling techniques	• *Drill type (eg core, reverse circulation, open-hole hammer, rotary air blast, auger, Bangka, sonic, etc) and details (eg core diameter, triple or standard tube, depth of diamond tails, face-sampling bit or other type, whether core is oriented and if so, by what method, etc).*	• Historical drilling data contained in this report includes RC and DD core samples. RC sampling utilized a face-sampling hammer of 4.5” or 5.5” diameter, and DD sampling utilized NQ2 half core samples. It is unknown if core was orientated, though it is not material to this report. All Blackham drilling is RC with a face-sampling bit or NQ2 diamond.
Drill sample recovery	• *Method of recording and assessing core and chip sample recoveries and results assessed.*	• For Blackham drilling, chip sample recovery is visually estimated by volume for each 1m bulk sample bag, and recorded digitally in the sample database. For historical

	• *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.*	drilling, recovery data for drill holes contained in this report has not been located or assessed, owing to incomplete data records. Database compilation is ongoing. • For Blackham drilling, sample recovery is maximized by pulling back the drill hammer and blowing the entire sample through the rod string at the end of each metre. Where composite samples are taken, the sample spear is inserted diagonally through the sample bag from top to bottom to ensure a full cross-section of the sample is collected. To minimize contamination and ensure an even split, the cone splitter is cleaned with compressed air at the end of each rod, and the cyclone is cleaned every 50m and at the end of hole, and more often when wet samples are encountered. Historical practices are not known, though it is assumed similar industry-standard procedures were adopted by each operator. For historical drilling with dry samples it is unknown what methods were used to ensure sample recovery, though it is assumed that industry-standard protocols were used to maximize the representative nature of the samples, including dust-suppression and rod pull-back after each drilled interval. For wet samples, it is noted these were collected in polyweave bags to allow excess water to escape; this is standard practice though can lead to biased loss of sample material into the suspended fine sample fraction. • Diamond Drill core is logged and divided into sample intervals that have a minimum sample length of 0.3m and a maximum sample length of 1.2m. Geological boundaries

		are typically used to determine intervals. • Some intervals logged as 'stope' were assayed, presumably this is back-fill material and would be excluded from detailed investigation of these prospects. The presence of these intervals does not materially affect assessment of the prospects at this stage. • For Blackham drilling, no such relationship was evaluated as sample recoveries were generally very good. For historical drilling no relationship was investigated as recovery data is not available.
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.*	• Samples have been routinely logged for geology, including lithology, colour, oxidation, veining and mineralisation content. This level of detail is considered appropriate for exploration drilling. • Logging of geology and colour for example are interpretative and qualitative, whereas logging of mineral percentages is quantitative. • Holes were logged entirely. Geology data has not yet been located for some holes, database compilation is on-going. • Core photography was taken for BLK diamond drilling.
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 core samples, it is assumed that sawn half-core was routinely sampled. Holes have been selectively sampled (visibly barren zones not sampled, though some quartz vein intervals have been left un-sampled), with a minimum sample width of 0.3m and maximum of 1.2m, though

	• *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.*	typically 1m intervals were selected. • Historically, RC and RAB samples were riffle split for dry samples; wet samples were collected in polyweave bags and speared. RC and RAB samples were initially composited on 2m, 4m or 6m intervals. Composites grading >0.1g/t were subsequently assayed on 1m intervals. For Blackham drilling, 1m samples were split using a cone splitter. 4m composite samples were collected with a spear tube where mineralisation was not anticipated. Most samples were dry; the moisture content data was logged and digitally captured. Where it proved impossible to maintain dry samples, at most three consecutive wet samples were obtained before drilling was abandoned, as per procedure. • Riffle splitting and half-core splitting are industry-standard techniques and considered to be appropriate. Note comments above about samples through 'stope' intervals; these samples don't represent the pre-mined grade in localized areas. • For historical drilling, field duplicates, blank samples and certified reference standards were collected and inserted from at least the early 2000's. Investigation revealed sufficient quality control performance. No field duplicate data has been located or evaluated in earlier drilling. Field duplicates were collected every 20m down hole for Blackham holes. Analysis of results indicated good correlation between primary and duplicate samples. • Sample sizes are considered appropriate for these rock

		types and style of mineralisation, and are in line with standard industry practice.
Quality of assay data and laboratory tests	• *The nature, quality and appropriateness of the assaying and laboratory procedures used and whether the technique is considered partial or total.* • *For geophysical tools, spectrometers, handheld XRF instruments, etc, the parameters used in determining the analysis including instrument make and model, reading times, calibrations factors applied and their derivation, etc.* • *Nature of quality control procedures adopted (eg standards, blanks, duplicates, external laboratory checks) and whether acceptable levels of accuracy (ie lack of bias) and precision have been established.*	• Fire assay is considered a total digestion technique, whereas aqua regia is a partial digestion. Both techniques are considered appropriate for analysis of exploration samples. • No geophysical tools were used to obtain analyses. • Field duplicates, blank samples and certified reference standards were collected and inserted from at least the early 2000's. Results generally fall within acceptable levels. However, for holes drilled prior to this no QAQC data has been located or evaluated. Some intervals logged as 'stope' were also assayed, presumably this is back-fill material and would be excluded from detailed investigation of these prospects. The presence of these intervals does not materially affect assessment of the prospects at this stage, although if anything prospectivity is enhanced as pre-mining metal tenor was greater than the drilling results indicate in stoped areas. For Blackham drilling certified reference material and blanks were submitted at 1:40 and 1:40 ratios for various campaigns and duplicate splits were submitted at 1:40 ratio with each batch of samples. Check samples are routinely submitted to an umpire lab at 1:40 ratio. Analysis of results confirms the accuracy and precision of the assay data.
Verification of sampling and	• *The verification of significant intersections by either independent or alternative company personnel.*	• Blackham's significant intersections have been verified by several company personnel. For historical results, significant intersections can't be independently verified.

assaying	• *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.*	However, database validation and cleaning has been done to ensure the latest assay set appears i.e. where intervals have been sub-split the newest assays are given priority. • The use of twin holes is not noted, as this is not routinely required. However, drilling at various orientations at a single prospect is common, and this helps to correctly model the mineralisation orientation. • Data is stored in Datashed SQL database. Internal Datashed validations and validations upon importing into Micromine were completed, as were checks on data location, logging and assay data completeness and down-hole survey information. QAQC and data validation protocols are contained within Blackham's manual "Blackham Exploration Geological Manual 2015". Historical procedures have not been sighted. • Conversion of lab non-numeric code to numeric for estimation.
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.*	• All historical holes appear to have been accurately surveyed to centimeter accuracy. Blackham holes reported herein have not yet been DGPS surveyed, though collar positions have been GPS located to within several metres accuracy. • Grid systems used in this report are Wil10 local mine grid and GDA 94 Zone 51 S. Drilling collars were originally surveyed in either Mine Grid Wiluna 10 or AMG, and converted in Datashed to MGA grid. • An accurate topographical model covering the mine site

		has been obtained, drill collar surveys are closely aligned with this. Away from the mine infrastructure, drill hole collar surveys provide adequate topographical control.
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.*	• Prospects mentioned in this report has received sufficient historical drilling to allow structural orientation and lode thicknesses to be confidently interpreted. Drill spacing is general 25m x 25m or better, with holes oriented perpendicular to the strike of mineralisation. • For core samples, typically 1m intervals were sampled though 3m composites are noted in some barren zones. Historical RC and RAB samples were initially composited on 2m, 4m or 6m intervals. Composites grading >0.1g/t were subsequently assayed on 1m intervals. For Blackham drilling, samples have been composited, the 1m samples will be submitted for analysis and these results were prioritized over the 4m composite values.
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.*	• In the historical data, no such bias is noted or believed to be a material factor. Potentially diamond half-core samples may show such bias to a minor degree; holes are orientated perpendicular to strike to mitigate any such bias. For Blackham drilling, the RC technique utilizes the entire 1m sample so significant bias is unlikely.
Sample security	• *The measures taken to ensure sample security.*	• It is not known what measures were taken historically. For Blackham drilling, samples are delivered to Toll Ipec freight yard in Wiluna by Blackham personnel, where they are stored in a gated locked yard (after hours) until

		transported by truck to the laboratory in Perth. In Perth the samples are likewise held in a secure compound.
Audits or reviews	• *The results of any audits or reviews of sampling techniques and data.*	• For Blackham drilling, data has been validated in Datashed and upon import into Micromine. QAQC data has been evaluated and found to be satisfactory. Historical assay techniques and data have not been reviewed in detail owing to the preliminary stage of exploration work.

Section 2 Reporting of Exploration Results

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

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
Mineral tenement and land tenure status	• *Type, reference name/number, location and ownership including agreements or material issues with third parties such as joint ventures, partnerships, overriding royalties, native title interests, historical sites, wilderness or national park and environmental settings.* • *The security of the tenure held at the time of reporting along with any known impediments to obtaining a licence to operate in the area.*	• All drill holes mentioned in this report are situated on granted mining licenses held 100% by Matilda Operations Pty Ltd, a fully-owned of Blackham Resources Ltd. • Tenements are in good standing and no impediments exist. • Franco Nevada have royalty rights over the Wiluna tenements. After the first 200,000oz of gold production from the Wiluna tenements, a royalty of between 3 to 5% of gold revenue of is payable.
Exploration done by other parties	• *Acknowledgment and appraisal of exploration by other parties.*	• Historical artisanal mining was conducted on the tenements. Modern exploration and mining has been conducted Bulletin since the early-1990's. This exploration is considered to have been successful as it led to the definition of JORC-compliant mineral resources and profitable open pit and underground mines. The deposits remain 'open' in various locations and opportunities remain to find extensions to the known potentially economic mineralisation.

Geology	• *Deposit type, geological setting and style of mineralisation.*	• The gold deposits are categorized as orogenic gold deposits, with similarities to many other gold deposits in the Yilgarn region. The deposits are hosted within the Wiluna Domain of the Wiluna Greenstone Belt. Rocks in the Wiluna Domain have experienced greenschist-facies regional metamorphism and brittle deformation. The Wiluna Domain is comprised of a fairly monotonous sequence of foliated basalts and high-magnesian basalts, with intercalated felsic intrusions, lamprophyre dykes, metasediments, and dolerites. Gold mineralisation is related to quartz vein emplacement, typically along stratigraphic boundaries, and the lodes have also been disrupted by later cross-faults.

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.*
		• All Drill hole information is contained within the Access database used to define the resource.

Data aggregation methods	• *In reporting Exploration Results, weighting averaging techniques, maximum and/or minimum grade truncations (eg cutting of high grades) and cut-off grades are usually Material and should be stated.* • *Where aggregate intercepts incorporate short lengths of high grade results and longer lengths of low grade results, the procedure used for such aggregation should be stated and*	• Assay intervals reported are length-weighted averages. Intervals are reported using a 1g/t lower cut-off and maximum 2m internal contiguous dilution. • No metal equivalent grades are reported as Au is the only metal of economic interest.

	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 (eg 'down hole length, true width not known').*	• Holes have been drilled mostly perpendicular to strike with access available from development.
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.*	• Please see body of this report for diagrams and tables.
Balanced reporting	• *Where comprehensive reporting of all Exploration Results is not practicable, representative reporting of both low and high grades and/or widths should be practiced to avoid misleading reporting of Exploration Results.*	• Selected intervals have been reported owing to impracticality of reporting the large drilling database.
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.*	• Not material to this report.
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*	• Further drilling is planned to locate high-grade extensions to shoots at depth and along strike of historical drilling intercepts. Please see body of the report for locations of the targets identified for high-priority drilling.

	areas, provided this information is not commercially sensitive.	

Section 3 Estimation and Reporting of Mineral Resources

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

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary

Database integrity	• *Measures taken to ensure that data has not been corrupted by, for example, transcription or keying errors, between its initial collection and its use for Mineral Resource estimation purposes.*
	• *Data validation procedures used.*
		• All data has been uploaded using Datashed which incorporates a series of internal checks.
		• The Wiluna dataset has been validated in Datashed and Surpac using internal validation macros and checks. Holes have been checked and corrected where necessary for:
		  • Intervals beyond EOH depth
		  • Overlapping intervals
		  • Missing intervals
		  • Holes with duplicate collar co-ordinates (i.e. same hole with different names)
		  • Missing dip / azimuth
		  • Holes missing assays
		  • Holes missing geology

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.*	• A site visit has been undertaken and no concerns or issues were discovered.
Geological interpretation	• *Confidence in (or conversely, the uncertainty of) the geological interpretation of the mineral deposit.* • *Nature of the data used and of any assumptions*	• The interpretation of the mineralisation was carried out using a methodical approach to ensure continuity of the geology and estimated mineral resource using Surpac software. The confidence in the geology and the associated mineralisation is high.

	made. • *The effect, if any, of alternative interpretations on Mineral Resource estimation.* • *The use of geology in guiding and controlling Mineral Resource estimation.* • *The factors affecting continuity both of grade and geology.*	• All available geological data was used in the interpretation including mapping, drilling, oxidation surfaces and interpretations of high grade ore shoots. Only diamond and reverse circulation drilling samples were used in the final estimate however all available grade control data was used in the geological assessment. • No alternate interpretations have been completed. The current interpretation follows similar methodology to that used historically. • Drill logging has been used to constrain the 3D wireframes. • Gold mineralisation is predominantly associated with second to third order north and northeast trending brittle to brittle-ductile dextral strike-slip faults, localised at dilational bends or jogs along faults, at fault intersections, horsetail splays and in subsidiary overstepping faults.

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.*	• Wiluna Total:
		  ○ Strike length = ~ 3700 m
		  ○ Width (total of combined parallel lodes) = ~ 800 m
		  ○ Depth (from surface) = ~ 0 to 1000 m

Estimation and modelling techniques	• *The nature and appropriateness of the estimation technique(s) applied and key assumptions, including treatment of extreme grade values, domaining, interpolation parameters and maximum distance of extrapolation from data points. If a computer assisted estimation method was chosen include a description of computer software and parameters used.* • *The availability of check estimates, previous estimates and/or mine production records and whether the Mineral Resource estimate takes appropriate account of such data.* • *The assumptions made regarding recovery of by-products.*	• The sample domains were flagged into an Access database from a validated wireframe. • For Bulletin a composites string-file was then created in Surpac with a 2.0 m composite length and a minimum percentage of sample to include at 30%. • Only Reverse Circulation (RC) and Diamond Drilling were used in the estimate. • Resource estimation for the Wiluna mineralisation was completed using Ordinary Kriging for Gold (Au) and Inverse Distance Squared for Sulphur (S). Blockmodel field coding was used to constrain the estimate. • Soft boundaries were utilised between the oxidation surfaces. Mineralisation is predominantly in fresh. • Only samples contained within each individual ore wireframe were

	• *Estimation of deleterious elements or other non-grade variables of economic significance (eg sulphur for acid mine drainage characterisation).*
	• *In the case of block model interpolation, the block size in relation to the average sample spacing and the search employed.*
	• *Any assumptions behind modelling of selective mining units.*
	• *Any assumptions about correlation between variables.*
	• *Description of how the geological interpretation was used to control the resource estimates.*
	• *Discussion of basis for using or not using grade cutting or capping.*
	• *The process of validation, the checking process used, the comparison of model data to drill hole data, and use of reconciliation data if available.*
		used for the estimate of that lode.
		• A number of previous resource estimates and studies have been undertaken and were reviewed to assist in the development of this resource estimate.
		• The modelled wireframes were used to create a blockmodel with a user block size of 2mE by 5mN by 5mRL. The model used variable sub-blocking to 0.5mE by 1.25mN by 1.25mRL. The Block size corresponds to around half of the nominal drillhole spacing for all the main lodes.
		• The search ellipses used were based on the ranges of continuity observed in the variograms along with considerations of the drillhole spacing and lode geometry. The search ellipse was rotated to best reflect the lode geometry and the geology as seen in the drilling and as described in the logging. This geometry was checked to ensure that it was also supported by the variogram analysis.
		• Ordinary kriging parameters were also checked against those used in previous resource estimates and variography studies. No significant differences were discovered.
		• Three search passes were used to populate blocks using search ellipse distances based on ranges observed in the variograms. Typically the first pass was no more than 35 m and a second pass no more than 65 m. Each pass incorporated a different set of sample selection criteria to ensure blocks were filled with an appropriate level of statistical confidence.
		• For the first two passes at least 3 individual drillholes were required to complete the estimate.
		• Topcuts were determined from statistical analysis. A number of factors were taken into consideration when determining the top-cuts including:
		  ○ The disintegration point of the data on the probability plots;
		  ○ Having a coefficient of variance (CV) under 2.0; and
		  ○ Reviewing the model (block) grades against the composites.
		• The estimate was validated using a number of techniques including

		but not limited to: ○ A visual comparison of block grade estimates and the drill hole data; ○ A comparison of the composite and estimated block grades; ○ A comparison of the estimated block grades for ordinary kriged models using different cut-off grades for the composites. ○ A comparison of the estimated block grades against the composite grades along northings and RL.
Moisture	• *Whether the tonnages are estimated on a dry basis or with natural moisture, and the method of determination of the moisture content.*	• Tonnages are estimated on a dry basis.
Cut-off parameters	• *The basis of the adopted cut-off grade(s) or quality parameters applied.*	• A global reporting cut-off grade of 3.00g/t was applied to the Bulletin refractory resource. This is based on the understanding that a variety of underground mining techniques (including but not exclusive to) air-legging may be used.
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.*	• No mining factors or assumptions have been applied although it is envisaged that the resource has been created on the basis of an underground mining method.
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*	• Wiluna ores are typically extremely refractory, with most gold occurring in either solid solution or as submicroscopic particles within fine-grained sulphides.

	extraction to consider potential metallurgical methods, but the assumptions regarding metallurgical treatment processes and parameters made when reporting Mineral Resources may not always be rigorous. Where this is the case, this should be reported with an explanation of the basis of the metallurgical assumptions made.	
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.*	• No environmental, permitting, legal, taxation, socio-economic, marketing or other relevant issues are known, that may affect the estimate.
Bulk density	• *Whether assumed or determined. If assumed, the basis for the assumptions. If determined, the method used, whether wet or dry, the frequency of the measurements, the nature, size and representativeness of the samples.* • *The bulk density for bulk material must have been measured by methods that adequately account for void spaces (vugs, porosity, etc), moisture and differences between rock and alteration zones*	• Bulk densities were assigned as 1.80 t/m^3 for oxide, 2.40 t/m^3 for transitional and 2.80 t/m^3 • A total of 16,206 bulk density determinations have been collected by extensive sampling of diamond drill core in Calais – Henry 5, East Lode North and Calvert areas throughout the orebody and in wallrock adjacent to the mineralisation. All sections of the underground resource are in primary rock, and Bulk Density values are relatively uniform throughout. • Bulk Density determinations were completed by Apex staff for every

	within the deposit. • *Discuss assumptions for bulk density estimates used in the evaluation process of the different materials.*	assayed interval since the commencement of Apex's involvement with the project to the end of 2008. In addition, in areas where Apex bulk density determinations are considered too sparse, pre-Apex diamond core has been used for determinations.

Classification	• *The basis for the classification of the Mineral Resources into varying confidence categories.*
	• *Whether appropriate account has been taken of all relevant factors (ie relative confidence in tonnage/grade estimations, reliability of input data, confidence in continuity of geology and metal values, quality, quantity and distribution of the data).*
	• *Whether the result appropriately reflects the Competent Person's view of the deposit.*
		• A range of criteria were considered when addressing the suitability of the classification boundaries to the resource estimate.
		  ○ Geological continuity and volume models;
		  ○ Drill spacing and available mining information;
		  ○ Modelling technique
		  ○ Estimation properties including search strategy, number of informing composites, average distance of composites from blocks, number of drillholes used and kriging quality parameters.
		• The classification for this model was predominantly based on the estimation pass. With the first pass relating to an indicated resource and the second pass being inferred.
		• The classification of the blocks was also visually checked and adjusted to remove any "spotted dog" effects. No measured resources were calculated.

Audits or reviews	• *The results of any audits or reviews of Mineral Resource estimates.*	• Audits have been undertaken on the resource estimates completed by Apex Minerals in 2012. No major issues were discovered and recommendations made from those audits have been assessed and included where required in subsequent estimates. • No specific review or audit has been under on the updated Bulletin Resource estimate.
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*	• This resource estimate is intended an underground mining assessment and reports global estimates.

	relative accuracy of the resource within stated confidence limits, or, if such an approach is not deemed appropriate, a qualitative discussion of the factors that could affect the relative accuracy and confidence of the estimate. • *The statement should specify whether it relates to global or local estimates, and, if local, state the relevant tonnages, which should be relevant to technical and economic evaluation. Documentation should include assumptions made and the procedures used.* • *These statements of relative accuracy and confidence of the estimate should be compared with production data, where available.*	

Section 4 Estimation and Reporting of Ore Reserves (Wiluna)

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

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary

Mineral Resource estimate for conversion to Ore Reserves	• *Description of the Mineral Resource estimate used as a basis for the conversion to an Ore Reserve.*
	• *Clear statement as to whether the Mineral Resources are reported additional to, or inclusive of, the Ore Reserves.*
		• The Mineral Resources used as the basis of this Ore Reserve were released to market:
		  ○ Galaxy and Golden Age both announced on the 25th January 2016
		  ○ Wiluna East/West Lode 14th December 2014
		  ○ Matilda 29th January 2016
		  ○ Williamson 11th February 2016
		  ○ Bulletin Upper 14th March 2016
		• Mineral Resources are reported inclusive of the Ore Reserves.

Site visits	• *Comment on any site visits undertaken by the Competent Person and the outcome of those visits.*	• The Competent Person previously worked at the Wiluna Gold mine and is familiar with the underground operations, the surrounding area and access routes and the Wiluna site infrastructure including the processing plant.

	• *If no site visits have been undertaken indicate why this is the case.*	• The Competent Person has not visited the Matilda, Williamson or Galaxy area, however the Competent Person is comfortable relying on reports from other independent consultants and detailed site surveys in determining the viability of the Ore Reserve.
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.*	• A Definitive Feasibility Study has been completed for all material being converted from Mineral Resource to Ore Reserve. • Modifying factors accurate to the study level have been applied based on detailed selective mining unit (SMU) and stope design analysis. Modelling indicates that the resulting mine plan is technically achievable and economically viable.
Cut-off parameters	• *The basis of the cut-off grade(s) or quality parameters applied.*	• Cut-off grade parameters were determined based on previous pre-feasibility study work and historical costs from the Wiluna mine. Cut-off grade sensitivity analysis has been carried out using the detailed financial model to check assumptions.
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,*	• Detailed mine designs were carried out on all ore sources and used as the basis for the Ore Reserve estimate. • Conventional mining methods were chosen. Open cut operations are planned around using 250 t-class excavators and 140 t dump trucks for waste excavation where working area sizes allowed, and 120 t-class excavators with 90 t dump trucks for ore excavation and in cutback benches or deeper parts of the pits where working room is restricted. Fleet equipment types assumed have been confirmed in a detailed contract tendering process based on the Reserve pit designs. All material excluding existing in-pit backfill or historical waste dumps was assumed to require drilling and blasting using emulsion-type explosives for costing and scheduling purposes.

	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.*	• Underground production at the East-West, Golden Age and Bulletin Sulphide underground mines will be predominantly from top-down mechanised longhole open stoping with in-situ pillars retained for stability. Deeper areas of the Bulletin Sulphide have been assumed to be mined using a bottom-up modified Avoca method with unconsolidated backfill based on geotechnical advice. Diesel powered trucks and loaders will be used for materials handling. Diesel-electric jumbo drill rigs will be used for development and ground support installation, and diesel-electric longhole rigs used for production drilling • The mining methods chosen are well-known and widely used in the local mining industry and production rates and costing can be predicted with a suitable degree of accuracy. Suitable access exists for all mines. Dewatering, re-entry and refurbishment of flooded workings was costed and allowed for in the schedule. Allowance was made for earthworks and infrastructure requirements including haul road construction and clearing for site facilities and mining areas. • Independent consultants prepared a geotechnical analysis to a suitable level of detail. This forms the basis of pit wall design criteria, underground stope sizes and pillar designs, underground mining factors and underground development design and support assumptions. • Cost allowances were made for grade control activities in both underground and open pit mines. • Only the Indicated portion of the Mineral Resource was used to estimate the Ore Reserve. All Inferred material has had grade set to waste. The Ore Reserve is technically and economically viable without the inclusion of Inferred Mineral Resource material. • Underground stopes were designed inclusive of minimum mining width plus dilution ‘skins’. Dilution width estimates were provided by independent geotechnical consultants based on historical experience, production data and surveyed voids, and geotechnical analysis. Dilution was assumed to carry no grade.

		• For East-West this comprised a minimum planned width of 2 m plus 0.2 m dilution skin on both the hangingwall and footwall, for a total minimum stope void width of 2.4 m at 20-25 m sub-level intervals. • For Golden Age, this comprised a minimum planned width of 1 m plus 0.2 m dilution skin on both the hangingwall and footwall, for a total minimum stope void width of 1.4 m at 15 m sub-level intervals. • For Bulletin Sulphide this comprised a minimum planned width of 2 m plus 0.2 m dilution skin on both the hangingwall and footwall, for a total minimum stope void width of 2.4 m at 20-25 m sub-level intervals. • Open pit mining blocks were diluted by 10% based on detailed SMU analysis. • Mining recovery of 95% was assumed for the stopes at all the underground operations. Ore development had an assumed 100% mining recovery, based on historical experience and industry standards. Golden Age ore development tonnes and grades have been modelled assuming a resue split firing development method. • Open pit mining recovery was assumed at 95% based on detailed SMU analysis and industry standards. • Most of the infrastructure required for the operations is already in place at the Wiluna operation, including a processing plant and associated infrastructure, camp, airstrip, offices, power station and power reticulation, borefields and coreyards. Allowance has been made for refurbishment of this infrastructure where required based on quotes provided by reputable independent vendors to an appropriate standard of detail. Allowance has been made for earthworks including road refurbishment and construction, and clearing for mining contractor facilities required at Matilda.
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-*	• The proposed process for most of the material is Crush-Grind-Gravity-Leach-CIL, a standard gold processing flowsheet used throughout the industry for this style of mineralisation. • The East-West and Bulletin Sulphide underground ore material is expected

	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?*	to be processed using the existing installed BIOX® circuit. This circuit was operated successfully on this type of material for over 20 years during previous operations. • Enough recent processing plant production data exists to estimate metallurgical recoveries and throughput rates to a suitable degree of accuracy. Recoveries have been applied to individual mines by weathered material type. • Metallurgical testing has been performed on diamond drill holes in well-known and recognised laboratories to standard test practices on a sufficient number of samples to be representative of the different domains. • No deleterious elements were detected however some of the ore sources may require alternative unit processes.
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.*	• Environmental impacts and hazards are being considered as part of the DMP application process. • Historical data indicates that the rock mass is non-acid forming. • Tailings from ore processing will be stored within the existing Tailings Storage Facility (TSF). Allowance has been made for expansions to this facility as required by the mine plan. • At this point in time the Competent Person sees no reason why permitting will not be granted within a reasonable time frame.
Infrastructure	• *The existence of appropriate infrastructure: availability of land for plant development, power, water, transportation (particularly for bulk commodities), labour, accommodation; or*	• Substantial infrastructure exists on-site at the Wiluna mine from previous operations (which ceased in 2013 and have been on care and maintenance since that time), and refurbishment of this infrastructure has been allowed for in the detailed cost model. The site is located proximal to the township of Wiluna and the all-weather Goldfields Highway. The Wiluna airport

	the ease with which the infrastructure can be provided, or accessed.	services both the mine and the town.
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.*	• Existing infrastructure refurbishment capital estimates are based on quotes from vendors following inspections. • Surface mining capital costs including contractor mobilisation and set-up and site preparation have been estimated based on the results of a detailed contract tender. Pit dewatering costs have been estimated based on analysis by an independent hydrological consultant and quotes from suppliers. • Underground mining capital costs have been estimated based on a detailed contract tender process, recent vendor quotes or estimates for refurbishment of capital infrastructure following inspection by independent experts. • Mining operating costs have been estimated based on a detailed contract tender. Power, diesel and accommodation costs have been determined based on vendor quotes. Staff costs have been assumed based on current market salary levels. • Processing operating costs were determined based on metallurgical testing of PQ diamond core, modelling, and supplier quotes for input costs. • No deleterious elements are expected to report through the process into the saleable product. • All costs have been estimated in Australian dollars. • All costs had transportation charges built into the final figure. No transportation charges were assumed for the product as it will be transported from site on scheduled flights. • A 2.5% WA state government royalty has been allowed over all the mines. An additional 5% non-government royalty has been applied over the Matilda and Williamson pits based on an existing agreement. This 5%

		royalty was also applied over the Wiluna material after 200 koz has been produced from these tenements. The 5% royalty was applied to the portion of the Galaxy pit which falls within the tenement over which the royalty holds (approximately 66% of metal produced from the Galaxy pit).
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.*	• Production for revenue calculations was based on detailed mine plans and mining factors. • The assumed metal price used for revenue calculation was A$1,500/oz, being the average price over the past 3-5 years.
Market assessment	• *The demand, supply and stock situation for the particular commodity, consumption trends and factors likely to affect supply and demand into the future.* • *A customer and competitor analysis along with the identification of likely market windows for the product.* • *Price and volume forecasts and the basis for these forecasts.* • *For industrial minerals the customer specification, testing and acceptance requirements prior to a supply contract.*	• Gold doré from the mine is assumed to be sold at the Perth mint as soon as it is produced.
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 Ore Reserve estimate is based on a financial model that has been prepared at a Definitive Feasibility study level of accuracy. All inputs from open pit and underground operations, processing, transportation and sustaining capital as well as contingencies have been scheduled and evaluated to generate a full life of mine cost model.

	the significant assumptions and inputs.	• Economic inputs have been sourced from suppliers or contractors. • A discount rate of 7% has been applied. • The NPV of the project is positive at the assumed commodity price. The Competent Person is satisfied that the project economics based on mining the Ore Reserve retains a suitable margin of profitability against reasonably foreseeable commodity price movements.
Social	• *The status of agreements with key stakeholders and matters leading to social licence to operate.*	• To the best of the Competent Persons knowledge all agreements are in place and current with all key stakeholders including traditional owner claimants and residents of Wiluna.
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*	• A formal process to assess and mitigate naturally occurring risks will be undertaken prior to execution. Currently, all naturally occurring risks are assumed to have adequate prospects for control and mitigation. • The approvals process for commencement of operations is underway. Based on the information provided, the Competent Person sees no reason why all required approvals will not be successfully granted within the anticipated timeframe.

	reserve is contingent.	
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 Probable Ore Reserve is based on that portion of the Indicated Mineral Resource within the mine designs that may be economically extracted and includes an allowance for dilution and ore loss. • The Proved Ore Reserve is based on that portion of the Measured Mineral Resource within the mine designs that may be economically extracted and includes an allowance for dilution and ore loss. • None of the Probable Ore Reserves have been derived from Measured Mineral Resource. • The result appropriately reflects the Competent Person's view of the deposit.
Audits or reviews	• *The results of any audits or reviews of Ore Reserve estimates.*	• The Ore Reserve estimate, along with the mine design and life of mine plan, has been peer-reviewed by Entech internally.
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*	• The design, schedule and financial model on which the Ore Reserve is based has been completed to a Definitive Feasibility study standard, with a corresponding level of confidence. • The Ore Reserve is based on a global estimate. • There is a degree of uncertainty associated with geological estimates. The Reserve classifications reflect the levels of geological confidence in the estimates. • There is a degree of uncertainty regarding estimates of impacts of natural phenomena including geotechnical assumptions, hydrological assumptions and the modifying mining factors, commensurate with the level of study. The Competent Person is satisfied that the analysis used to generate the modifying factors is appropriate, and that a suitable margin exists to allow for the Reserve estimate to remain economically viable despite reasonably

	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.*	foreseeable negative modifying factor results. • There is a degree of uncertainty regarding estimates of commodity prices and exchange rates, however the Competent Person is satisfied that the assumptions used to determine the economic viability of the Ore Reserves are reasonable based on current and historical data. • Further, i.e. quantitative, analysis of risk is not warranted or appropriate at the current level of technical and financial study.