3D Resources Increase Resources at Adelong Goldfield

Highlights

- **Total JORC 2012 Mineral Resources increased to 180,600 oz (42% increase)**
- **Maiden Resource delivered for Caledonian, Donkey Hill, and Currajong East deposits**
- **All resources open at depth and most along strike offering additional exploration potential**
- **Further historic data under review**
- **Modelling work has provided a clearer view to target extensions and further resource upgrades**

3D Resources Limited (ASX:DDD) (**3D Resources** or the **Company**) is pleased to announce a 42% upgrade of gold in Resources at the Adelong Goldfield. This includes a maiden Resource for the Caledonian and Donkey Hill deposits, and a remodelling of Resources at the Currajong deposit with the inclusion of a resource of parallel vein systems to the east .

Chairman of 3D Resources, Mr Ian Hastings, commented

> *"This maiden resource upgrade for the Adelong Goldfield Project is a clear sign of the exploration potential that the Company believes it can unlock. We are only scratching the surface and I look forward to quickly progressing further exploration activities."*

These new resource estimates for these three deposits are tabulated below and a JORC Table 1 is appended to this announcement:

ADELONG (Ex Challenger) - JORC Resources - 13 August 2020

Deposit	Indicated			Inferred			Total			Au cut-off 1.0 g/t
	Tonnes (t)	Au (g/t)	Au (oz)	Tonnes (t)	Au (g/t)	Au (oz)	Tonnes (t)	Au (g/t)	Au (oz)	
Currajong	126,000	2.57	10,400	407,000	2.63	34,400	533,000	2.61	44,800	
Caledonian	-	-	-	157,000	5.94	30,000	157,000	5.94	30,000	
Donkey Hill	-	-	-	103,000	5.03	16,600	103,000	5.03	16,600	
TOTAL	**126,000**	**2.57**	**10,400**	**667,000**	**3.78**	**81,000**	**793,000**	**3.59**	**91,400**	

Adelong - Overall Resource Increase - 13 August 2020

Area	Resource Class	Au cut-off (g/t)	Tonnes (t)	Au (g/t)	Au (oz)
Currajong (2005)	Indicated & Inferred	1.0	338,000	3.48	37,800
Currajong + Caledonian + Donkey Hill (2020)	Indicated & Inferred	1.0	793,000	3.59	91,400
Increase in Resources			**455,000**	**3.65**	**53,600**

Summary of Increase in Resources

Summary of changes	Tonnes (t)	Au (g/t)	Au (oz)
Historic Total Resources	1,355,000	2.92	127,000
Total Upgraded Resources Announced	1,810,000	3.28	180,600
Increases in Resources	**455,000**	**3.65**	**53,600**

These maiden Resource estimates were produced by Robin Rankin (for GeoRes)who is the same Competent Person that produced the earlier Resource estimates for Adelong and are calculated on the same basis as previously published Resources and so can be readily integrated to upgrade the current project Resources. This represents a 42% increase in the total gold in Resources outlined to date for the Adelong Gold project.

Overall Resources for the Adelong Goldfield Projects are now as follows:

New Resource Statements – Adelong Goldfield

CHALLENGER deposit		Tonnes (t)	Au (g/t)	Au (oz)
Measured	51%	459,000	3.07	45,000
Indicated	26%	268,000	2.67	23,000
Inferred	23%	290,000	2.16	20,000
Total	**100%**	**1,017,000**	**2.71**	**89,000**

CURRAJONG deposit		Tonnes (t)	Au (g/t)	Au (oz)
Measured	-	-	-	-
Indicated	22%	126,000	2.57	10,400
Inferred	78%	407,000	2.63	34,400
Total	**100%**	**533,000**	**2.61**	**44,800**

DONKEY HILL deposit		Tonnes (t)	Au (g/t)	Au (oz)
Measured	-	-	-	-
Indicated	-	-	-	-
Inferred	100%	103,000	5.03	16,600
Total	**100%**	**103,000**	**5.03**	**16,600**

CALEDONIAN deposit		Tonnes (t)	Au (g/t)	Au (oz)
Measured	-	-	-	-
Indicated	-	-	-	-
Inferred	100%	157,000	5.94	30,000
Total	**100%**	**157,000**	**5.94**	**30,000**

TOTAL ADELONG GOLD PROJECT RESOURCES*		Tonnes (t)	Au (g/t)	Au (oz)
Measured	25%	459,000	3.07	45,000
Indicated	22%	394,000	2.64	33,400
Inferred	53%	957,000	3.28	101,000
Total	**100%**	**1,810,000**	**3.28**	**180,600**

*Note minor Rounding Errors in Ounces

This represents a major upgrade in Resources on just the first 3 deposits that have previously been drilled.

Work on this latest Resource estimation has added considerably to the knowledge about these areas as it is the first time these past drill intersections have been modelled to define the zones of mineralisation. What this work has also shown is that the resources are largely open at depth and in most cases along strike giving considerable opportunity to expand and upgrade these resources. A brief description of each of the deposits follows.

Donkey Hill

Four parallel vein deposits have been modelled showing the mineralisation following near vertical shear zones striking 355°. The veins are cutting through a circular Norite plug. An additional vein structure had been intersected in one drill hole to the East which at this stage have not been assessed for resource purposes.

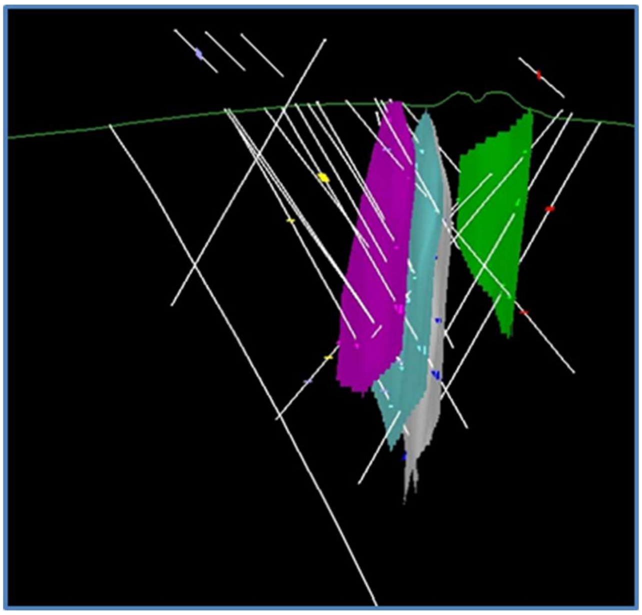

Figure 1 - 3D image of Donkey Hill veins showing the limited extent of drilling

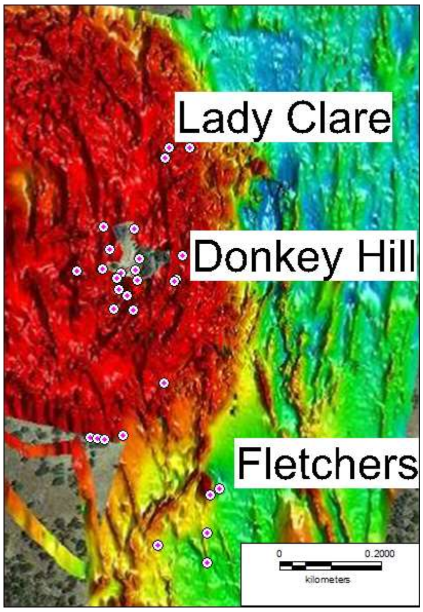

Figure 2 - Drill location superimposed on detailed magnetic data that shows the Norite Plug as a magnetic high but also the presence of shear zones continuing north for approximately 500m

Caledonian

Past drilling had clearly some potential as it had one of the highest grades encountered with 117 g/t Au. A total of 20 sub-vertical veins were identified trending approximately 350° N, of these, 14 veins had sufficient information to be modelled. These mineralised shears were identified over a zone 200m (E-W) and over a strike length of 750m.

Currajong

This current assessment has reviewed the drilling and remodelled the vein system at Currajong in a lot more detail. The Currajong West deposit was largely brought to a resource in 2005 but to the east of those veins a further 12 veins are present. These eastern deposits are mostly poorly drilled, or carry lower grades and so require further exploration to identify the potential resources in more detail.

Conclusion on Resources

It is evident from the work done so far that the resource potential of the Adelong Goldfield Project is considerably more than previous Resource Estimates had shown. The addition of maiden Resources for Donkey Hill, Caledonian and the Currajong area has generated a 42% improvement in the total gold resources, but also highlighted possible extensions to those mineralised zones that have not yet been drilled. In addition to those deposits brought to account by this work, there are a number of areas that warrant further work to bring the existing drilling to a standard that would allow additional resource estimations to be undertaken.

One of the major added benefits of undertaking this program of resource assessment, has been that for the first time there is now a detailed 3D model generated for these three deposits so that it is possible to better define targets for future drilling. Historical drilling at Adelong had largely focused on drilling around the old mines without any real targeting tool to assist in planning drill holes or interpreting the results.

While it is early days, the Company expects to apply a similar approach to some of the other deposits that have already been drilled, including an initial resource assessment for the Gibraltar Mine deposits, Sawpit, and the Victoria Line.

This work has clearly demonstrated some of the untapped exploration potential that the Adelong Goldfield offers, and with additional site work there is an immediate opportunity for further and additional resource upgrades. The Company has identified that there are other deposits that have not previously been drilled, including historic workings for over 2km north of Sawpit, and a deposit in the northern end of the field "Paylees" that can be traced for over 600m.

-ENDS-

Released with the authority of the board.

For further information on the Company and our projects, please visit: **www.3dresources.com.au**

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Competent Person

Information in this "ASX Announcement" contains a summary of Resource Estimates published by Robin Rankin in a report presented to the Company as a consultant. Mr Peter Mitchell has summarised the Exploration Results and geological data. Mr Peter Mitchell is a Member of the Australian Institute of Mining and Metallurgy and is Managing Director of 3D Resources Ltd. Peter Mitchell qualifies as a Competent Person as defined in the 2012 Edition of the "Australasian Code for Reporting of Exploration Results, Mineral Resources and Ore Reserves" (JORC Code 2012 Edition).

The information in Robin Rankin's report that relates to Exploration Targets, Exploration Results, Mineral Resources or Ore Reserves is based on information compiled by Robin Rankin, a Competent Person who is a Member (#110551) of the Australasian Institute of Mining and Metallurgy (MAusIMM) and accredited since 2000 as a Chartered Professional (CP) by the AusIMM in the Geology discipline. Robin Rankin provided this information to 3D Resources Limited as paid consultant in his capacity as Principal Consulting Geologist and operator of independent geological consultancy GeoRes. He and GeoRes are professionally and financially independent in the general sense and specifically of 3D Resources and of the project. This consulting was provided on a paid basis, governed by a (in this case very generalised) scope of work and a fee and expenses schedule, and the results or conclusions reported were not contingent on payments. Robin Rankin has sufficient experience that is relevant to the style of mineralization and type of deposit under consideration and to the activity being undertaken to qualify as a Competent Person (CP) as defined in the 2012 Edition of the 'Australasian Code for Reporting of Exploration Results, Mineral Resources and Ore Reserves' (the JORC Code). Robin Rankin consents to the inclusion in the report of the matters based on his information in the form and context in which it appears.

About 3D Resources Ltd

3D Resources Limited is a minerals explorer targeting high value commodities (gold, copper, lead, zinc and nickel) across Australia with a particular focus on Gold and owns the Adelong Goldfield in New South Wales (NSW) together with "advanced mineral projects" in Western Australia (WA).

In May 2020, 3D Resources took control of the Adelong Gold Project which covers 70km2, comprising the old Adelong Goldfield situated in Southern NSW located approximately 20km from Tumut and 80km from Gundagai. The project carries aJORC (2012) Resource that includes the latest Resource upgrades of 180,600oz of gold and 17 freehold properties with all mining and processing plant equipment onsite, and until recently was a producing mine.

The Company's Western Australian projects are located in the Proterozoic of the East Kimberley, and the highly prospective Archean Cosmo Newbery area, in the Eastern Goldfields

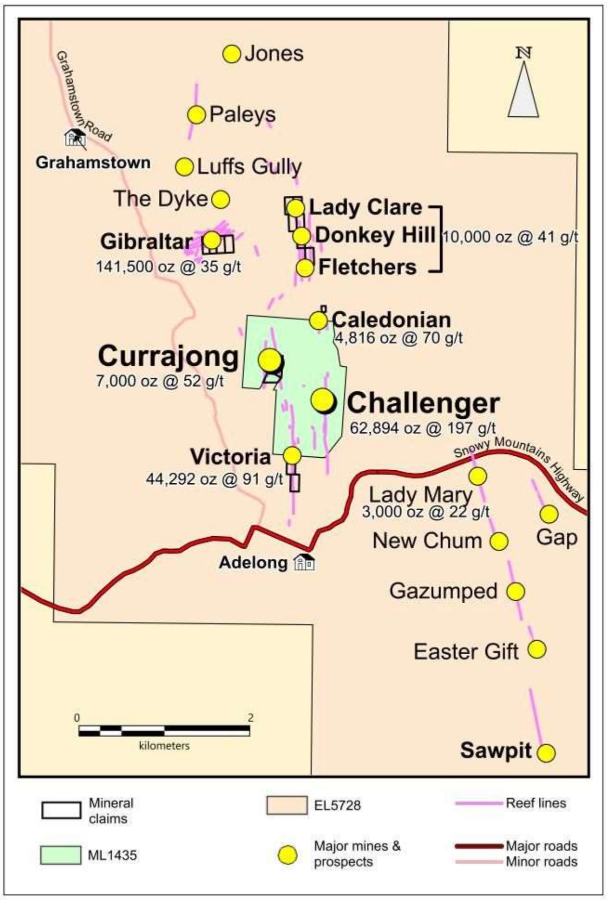

Figure 3 - Map showing exploration and mining licences

JORC Code, 2012 Edition – Table 1

Sections:

- Sections 1 (sampling techniques and data) and 2 (exploration results) of Table 1 are NOT contained here as they were previously reported by the Consultant in August 2016 (see below). Statements on any subsequent exploration activity and data as it would relate to these Resource estimates (the Consultant is not aware of any) should be sought from the Company (3D Resources Ltd).
- Sections 1 and 2 were contained in the Consultant's stand-alone Appendix 2 – JORC 2012 'Table 1' to his 20th July 2016 Expert Geologist's Report on Adelong (2016 EGR) for Macquarie Gold Ltd (MGL). The EGR and Appendix 2 were included in MGL's IPO Prospectus of 8th August 2016 lodged with the Australian Securities and Investments Commission (ASIC) in July 2016.
- Aspects of Section 3 here have been abstracted from the Section 3 in the 2016 Appendix 2 described above.
- In 2016 Table 1 applied to the Challenger deposit. Here in 2020 this Table 1 Section 3 applies to the **Currajong**, **Caledonian** and **Donkey Hill** deposits.

Section 3 Estimation and Reporting of Mineral Resources

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary

Database integrity	• *Measures taken to ensure that data has not been corrupted by, for example, transcription or keying errors, between its initial collection and its use for Mineral Resource estimation purposes.*
	• *Data validation procedures used.*
		• Historical knowledge continuity:
		  ○ All data was essentially 'historical' to the current Project owners 3D Resources Ltd.
		  ○ However the Consultant has worked on the Project continuously (in a Resource estimation sense) for each successive owner since the late 1990s. Over that period he worked for ECS Mining Consultants (ECSMC), SMG Consultants (SMGC), and then latterly for his own consultancy GeoRes.
		  ○ Previous Project owners during the Consultant's involvement included:
		    ▪ Adelong Consolidated (AC)
		    ▪ Golden Cross Resources (GCR)
		    ▪ Tasman Goldfields (Tasman)
		    ▪ Macquarie Gold (MG)
		  ○ The Consultant has been continuously involved with data collection and its databasing – and speaks for its integrity and validity.
		• Drill hole data integrity & validation:
		  ○ Data supply:
		    ▪ AC and then GCR originally supplied the Consultant (then with SMGC) all raw data (particularly drill hole data) used in Resource estimations to 2005. That

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
		was partly supplied in spreadsheet form, partly in hard copy. ▪ Tasman subsequently supplied the Consultant (now with GeoRes) with their new 2007 to 2009 drill hole data in spreadsheet form. ▪ MGL's drilling data gained in 2011 and 2013 was directly computerised by the Consultant. ○ Checking: ▪ For the AC/GCR data the Consultant verified all data to the extent possible with partly historical data. That mostly included working directly with the Client's geologists and cross-referencing already computerised data with hard copy reports and maps. ▪ For the Tasman data the Consultant's checking was by directly working with the Client geologist, providing maps of databased drill holes for the geologist to check with his actual drilling knowledge. ▪ For the MGL drilling the Consultant's checking was by cross-referencing his own entered data with his actual drilling knowledge (2011 drilling) or with the contract geologist's drilling knowledge (2013 drilling). ○ The Consultant databased all data (historical and recent) into Minex geological software. ○ Gross error software data checking occurred with all drill holes during its databasing into Minex. This caught various collar, survey, sample depth and assay value inconsistencies. All data issues were satisfactorily resolved and fixed by reference to logs. ○ Assumed integrity: The Consultant relied on the basic integrity of the data supplied. This position was partly justified by the good standing of the exploration company's concerned and personal knowledge of the geologists. ○ Gross integrity of the drilling data emanating from the different sampling eras and from different drilling methods was indicated by the very similar tenor and spread of gold assays. This was particularly noted during the section-by-section geological vein intercept interpretation • Topography data integrity & validation: ○ Topography data was sourced from a specific site survey (GeoSpectrum). ○ Data (when contoured and visualised) was validated on foot. ○ All topography XY locations matched the many hand-held GPS readings taken

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
		when mapping and pegging hole locations • Topography data detail was considered accurate enough for the tasks of mapping, drill hole databasing and geological modelling.
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.*	• Site visits: ○ The Consultant (the Competent Person) has visited the Property on numerous occasions in the last 22 years (since 1998) ○ The Consultant visited the Property in the company of all successive exploration owners (except 3D Resources Ltd) since 1998 and with the local land holder. ○ During those visits virtually all parts of the Project surface area were visited. ○ The Consultant has also visited the underground workings in the Challenger adit early on with AC and most recently in 2019 with MGL (during the Sale process). ○ Various drill hole locations, dumps and old shafts were inspected, photographed and coordinates taken by GPS.
Geological interpretation	• *Confidence in (or conversely, the uncertainty of) the geological interpretation of the mineral deposit.* • *Nature of the data used and of any assumptions made.* • *The effect, if any, of alternative interpretations on Mineral Resource estimation.* • *The use of geology in guiding and controlling Mineral Resource estimation.* • *The factors affecting continuity both of grade and geology.*	• Geological mineralisation style interpretation: ○ The geological interpretation at ALL prospects is that of similar '**narrow sub-vertical sub-parallel quartz vein hosted gold mineralisation**'. • Confidence in the geological interpretation: ○ The Consultant is confident in the geological interpretation of vein style gold deposits. ○ This was ultimately and primarily based on the known style of the historical mining of narrow sub-vertical quartz reefs, observing outcrops of the reefs at surface, and being able to observe such reefs underground in the Challenger adit. ○ All drill hole gold mineralisation confirmed the shape, position and style of a vein system. ○ Intercepts in the drill holes in the immediate vicinity of the Challeger Adit and of the Boumoya Adit at Currajong confirm the vein styles at both deposits. • Data nature, assumptions & geological controls: ○ The basic assumption was that all gold assays ~>0.2 g/t represented localized mineralization (a vein) and that lower or zero assays represented barren rock. These mineralization intercepts would also frequently contain much higher grades typically recognized as 'ore' grades (>1.0 g/t). ○ Mineralization clearly grouped together in laminar 'vein' styles (contiguously from

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
		hole to hole along strike and up and down dip) forming bodies (lodes) of realistic extraction size (and therefore representing Resources). Even very lowly mineralized intercepts (0.1 to 0.2 g/t) exist on strike and dip of veins – interpreted as the trace of the vein between thicker and better mineralized lodes. o Mineralised intercepts clearly aligned in 3D into swarms of sub-parallel sub-vertical narrow planes interpreted geologically as veins. o At all deposits the strike of the mineralized intercepts was clearly parallel (350° to 355°) to the latest aeromagnetic and ground magnetic mapping. Very steep westerly to vertical dips were interpreted – similar to that observed and modelled at Challenger. o The vein foot wall and hanging wall positions were interpreted in drill holes from the ends of contiguous sharply gold mineralised intercepts. o In all cases where the geological logging was available (minimal) it confirmed the occurrence of veins. o Country rock was virtually completely barren of gold mineralisation. o Mineralised intercepts were very distinct, containing either reasonable (close to a nominal cut-off grade of ~0.5 g/t) and very good mineralisation (well above cut-off grade) or virtually no mineralisation (at detection limit (~0.01 g/t) or below). o All samples within the interpreted vein surfaces was used – as they all represented the vein material. Internal lower grades included were seldom much below cut-off. • Vein interpretations: o At each of the three deposits a set of sub-vertical sub-parallel (~N/S striking) veins were interpreted. The following lists the main veins at each from west to east. Assay population domain numbers are in brackets (and are unique to each deposit as the hole were selected by deposit). Veins intercepted in only a few holes (<4) are not listed. o *Currajong veins*: ▪ West – CUW7 (7), CU_C (6), CU_M (5), CU_A (4), CU_F (3), CU_5 (2), CU_6 (1) ▪ East – CUE8 (18), CUE7 (17), CUE6 (16), CUE5 (15), CUE4 (14), CUE3 (13), CUE2 (12), CUE1 (11), CUEM1 (21), CUEM2 (22), CUEM3 (23) o *Caledonian veins*: ▪ CA08 (8), CA07 (7), CA06 (6), CA05 (5), CA04 (4), CA03 (3), CA02 (2),

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
		CA01 (1), CAM1 (11), CAM2 (12), CAM3 (13), CAM4 (14), CAM9 (19), CAM11 (21) o *Donkey Hill veins*: ▪ DH06 (6), DH05 (5), DH04 (4), DH03 (3) • Alternative interpretations: o *All deposits*: ▪ Even if the nature of mineralisation is different to that interpreted as being within sharply defined veins then its continuity would still have been constrained by the vein surface modelling, the block modelling within the vein surfaces, and the domain (by individual vein) assay control. ▪ And in many spots the density of drilling is sufficient to preclude any other type of mineralisation cointinuity. ▪ Where drill hole spacing becomes wider (>50 m) the individual close-spaced veins may have been miss-named (hence the lowest confidence assignment). However this would not impact volumetrics and would have minimal impact on estimated grades overall. o *Currajong*: ▪ The CP considers it very unlikely overall that mineralization continuity could be interpreted in any other orientation (sub-vertical 355° oriented veins). ▪ Existing old mining on the western side would confirm this. ▪ Orientation of the new interpretation of an eastern side parallels the western side and aligns both with outcrop mapping and the mag data. o *Caledonian*: ▪ The CP considers it unlikely overall that mineralization continuity could be interpreted in any other orientation (sub-vertical 350° oriented veins). ▪ Although insufficient drilling exists here to overwhelmingly establish this the vein style mineralisation strongly appears to align with the Challenger Extended deposit to the south – of which the CP considers it to simply be the northern extension of the same set of veins. ▪ Vein mineralisation also aligns closely with the mag data. o *Donkey Hill*: ▪ The CP considers it very unlikely overall that mineralization continuity

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
		could be interpreted in any other orientation (sub-vertical 355° oriented veins). ▪ Existing old mining would confirm this. • Continuity factors on geology and grades: o Geological continuity was ultimately controlled by interpreting individual named veins in each deposit. This name was used to model the vein's roof and floor surfaces independently. o Grades in each vein were segregated with a unique a data population domain number. All assays within a vein were linked by the number with other assays in the vein identified in other holes. o Block grade continuity within veins was controlled by an 'un-folding' technique oriented in the plane of the veins. o Block grade estimation also employed a strong E/W (X) direction distance weighting factor (2) to minimise cross-strike continuity and emphasise continuity within the vein (up-dip and along-strike).
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.*	• Deposit dimensions (volume containing each deposit. o *Currajong dimensions*: ▪ Strike length (N/S): 600 m ▪ Width (E/W): 250 m ▪ Depth: 300 m from surface down o *Caledonian dimensions*: ▪ Strike length (N/S): 750 m ▪ Width (E/W): 300 m ▪ Depth: 250 m from surface down o *Donkey Hill dimensions*: ▪ Strike length (N/S): 400 m ▪ Width (E/W): 200 m ▪ Depth: 250 m from surface down • Vein dimensions: o Widths: Individual veins were typically ~1-5 m wide horizontally (E/W). o Spacing: Spacing between veins varied, but typically closer spacings were ~5-15 m apart.
Estimation and	• *The nature and appropriateness of the estimation technique(s) applied and key*	• **ESTIMATION TECHNIQUES** • **Vein surface modelling**:

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
modelling techniques	*assumptions, including treatment of extreme grade values, domaining, interpolation parameters and maximum distance of extrapolation from data points. If a computer assisted estimation method was chosen include a description of computer software and parameters used.* • *The availability of check estimates, previous estimates and/or mine production records and whether the Mineral Resource estimate takes appropriate account of such data.* • *The assumptions made regarding recovery of by-products.* • *Estimation of deleterious elements or other non-grade variables of economic significance (eg sulphur for acid mine drainage characterisation).* • *In the case of block model interpolation, the block size in relation to the average sample spacing and the search employed.* • *Any assumptions behind modelling of selective mining units.* • *Any assumptions about correlation between variables.* • *Description of how the geological interpretation was used to control the resource estimates.* • *Discussion of basis for using or not using grade cutting or capping.*	○ Software: Modelling and estimation was done in Minex Genesis software. ○ Method: Geological modelling employed computerised gridded DTM surface interpolation. The method's appropriateness stems from its 3D computational capability and rigor. Gridded surfaces allow simple mathematical operations within and between surfaces. Bounding lode surfaces were interpolated from the top and bottom down-hole lode intercepts. Each lode was modelled independently with a hanging wall (structure roof, SR) and foot wall (structure floor, SF) boundary surface (see below). ○ Algorithm: Surface modelling used a trending growth algorithm to interpolate smooth natural surfaces (as opposed to straight line methods) as a regular fine mesh. Through extrapolation this method honours local inflections away from the reference plane mean orientation. Mesh point interpolations grow out from data points until all mesh points are estimated. ○ Orientation: All vein surfaces effectively semi-vertical and ~N/S. So model wrt a vertical N/S reference plane west of the veins. Models vertical N/S, looking west. ○ Model build: After independent interpolation of each lode's roof and floor the suite of surfaces was 'built' into a valid model using processes to correct potential cross-overs between and within lodes. ○ Surface estimation parameters – common to ALL deposits: ▪ Algorithm: Growth ▪ Scan distance: 150 m (nominal with growth algorithm) ▪ Expansion: 25 m outside perimeter intercepts ▪ Extrapolation. ▪ No data limits. ▪ Surface names: Vein name + suffix SR (roof) or SF (floor) ▪ XY directions: Pseudo vertical N/S. So X = Y N/S, Y = Z vertical ▪ Mesh: 2.5*2.5 m XY (equiv. YZ) ○ *Currajong surface parameters*: ▪ Reference plane: Local vertical N/S 6000E, group REF (596,000E) ▪ Grid file: DD CUR, file …202008_CUR_GR2012.GRD ▪ Origin (minimum) – lower south corner: • X: 6,094,000 (equiv. Y)

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
	• *The process of validation, the checking process used, the comparison of model data to drill hole data, and use of reconciliation data if available.*	• Y: 1,150 (equiv. Z) ▪ Extent: • X: 650 m (equiv. Y) • Y: 350 m (equiv. Z) o *Caledonian surface parameters*: ▪ Reference plane: Local vertical N/S 6500E_CA, group REF_CAL (596,500E) ▪ Grid file: DD CAL, file …202007_CAL_GR2012.GRD ▪ Origin (minimum) – lower south corner: • X: 6,093,800 (equiv. Y) • Y: 1,100 (equiv. Z) ▪ Extent: • X: 1,400 m (equiv. Y) • Y: 400 m (equiv. Z) ▪ Mesh: 2.5*2.5 m XY (equiv. YZ) o *Donkey Hill surface parameters*: ▪ Reference plane: Local vertical N/S 6500E_DH, group REF_DH (596,500E) ▪ Grid file: DD DH, file …202006_DH_GR2012.GRD ▪ Origin (minimum) – lower south corner: • X: 6,095,000 (equiv. Y) • Y: 1,100 (equiv. Z) ▪ Extent: • X: 1,200 m (equiv. Y) • Y: 400 m (equiv. Z) ▪ Mesh: 2.5*2.5 m XY (equiv. YZ) • **Drill hole sample data population domains**: o Samples and blocks (see below) in veins were uniquely identified and segregated by domain number for assay analysis and block grade estimation. o Domains were set in the drill hole database and in the block models. o Domain numbers are given above with the vein names. • **Drill hole gold sample analysis:**

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
		○ Gold (AU) was the focus of the Project. ○ NO detailed statistical or geostatistical analysis was undertaken as the CP considered each deposit (with the possible exception of Currajong) to have insufficient drill holes and close or regular enough spacing. ○ Geostatistical analysis is greatly aided by Z-grid control (as modelled here) – and this should be employed when more drilling data is available on these deposits. ○ However detailed geostatistical analysis had been performed in the past on the (similar mineralisation style, setting and size) Challenger deposit and general grade estimation parameters (see below) were informed by those results. ○ Gold grades throughout the goldfield are characterised generally by great variability. Scattered high grade samples are of much higher tenor (to >100 g/t) than more general (numerous) 'ore grade' samples (~2-5 g/t). This nuggety effect would typically require specific handling of high grades during block estimation. • **Grade continuity control block model (Z-grid):** ○ An 'un-folding' 3D block model (a Minex Z-grid) was built within the geological vein surface models to provide domain control within layers and to control grade trending continuity within and along the layers (the 'Z' direction). ○ As the veins were essentially in an ~N/S semi-vertical plane the Z-grid required rotating to have its Z axis normal to that plane (see below). ○ 'Un-folding' block model (Z-grid): ▪ A Z-grid is built to align its X and Y data search directions sub-parallel to geological layer models (with each layer modelled by bounding upper and lower surfaces) with the same orientation. The XY searching is continuously (dynamically) transformed to follow along the undulations of the geological layers (and is therefore not in a straight line but parallels the layer). The Z direction remains a fixed direction normal to the average plane of the layer. The layer sub-parallel effect is achieved by a fixed number of 'sub-blocks' being assigned across a layer in the Z direction (say 10). Layers with higher average and maximum thicknesses are assigned the most Z blocks. Thus Z direction block heights are always fractions of the full layer height at any XY location. As the thickness of the layer varies so does the Z sub-block height (so with 10 sub-blocks where the layer is 10 m thick the Z block heights would be 1 m, where 5 m they would be 0,5 m, etc.). This creates an

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
		undulating block height mesh normal to the layer as the individual Z block boundaries continuously remain sub-parallel to the layer orientation. ▪ This 3D mesh orients the X and Y direction search preferentially along the Z sub-block layers. Z direction grade estimation weighting >1 supresses grade continuity across the layers. ▪ A Z-grid may be built from multiple geological layers. Blocks in each layer are assigned a unique domain number. ▪ Where a geological layer model is not 'horizontal' (where its XY axis would be in the usual horizontal plane) then the Z-grid is rotated to align its 'pseudo' XY axes parallel to the plane of the geological model (and therefore its Z axis normal to the plane of the model). Thus a vertical geological layer model would require a 90° rotation of the relevant X or Y axis (depending on the model strike direction) to orient the XY plane vertically, resulting in the Z axis now being horizontal. o Adelong Z-grid rotation – common to ALL deposits: ▪ As all vein surfaces were in an ~N/S semi-vertical plane the Z-grids were rotated -90° about the Y axis to orient its pseudo 'Z' axis to be horizontal E/W (normal to the vertical N/S plane). This also rotated the pseudo 'X' axis to be vertical down. ▪ This rotation also require the grid's origin and extents to be transformed to pseudo positions and directions (see dimensions below). ▪ Rotation – common to ALL deposits: o X: 0° o Y: -90° o Z: 0° o Adelong Z-grid block sizes – common to ALL deposits: ▪ X and Y (pseudo Z and Y) block sizes were set to reflect a simple proportion (usually 25%)of the actual drill hole spacings N/S and vertically. As this spacing averaged ~20 m for closer holes an X/Y blocks size of 5 m was set. This was also a simple multiple (x2) of the vein surface X/Y mesh size of 2.5 m. ▪ Z (pseudo X) block sizes were nominally set to be 2.5 m by dividing ~100 blocks into an horizontal deposit width of ~250 m. Actual Z block sizes

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would be determined by the number of blocks assigned and vein widths. In practice the Z block sizes would all be <0.5 m wide.

Z-grid block sizes:

X: 5.0 m (pseudo Z)
Y: 5.0 m (actual Y)
Z: 2.5 m nominal (pseudo X (E/W))

Currajong Z-grid block dimensions: (CUR2_Z.GR3)

Origin:

X: 596,200 E (actual)
Y: 6,094,050 N (actual)
Z: 1,470 RL (actual – at surface)

Extent:

X: 300 m (pseudo vertically down (to 1,170 RL) with rotation about Y axis)
Y: 600 m (actual to 6,094,650 N)
Z: 250 m (pseudo horizontally east (to 596,450 E) with rotation about Y axis)

Z blocks:

A Z block size of 2.5 m would give 100 blocks over the 250 m pseudo Z extent.
To accommodate 18 veins each was assigned ~5 blocks.

Caledonian Z-grid block dimensions: (CAL2_Z.GR3)

Origin:

X: 596,800 E (actual)
Y: 6,094,150 N (actual)
Z: 1,450 RL (actual – at surface)

Extent:

X: 250 m (pseudo vertically down (to 1,200 RL) with rotation about Y axis)
Y: 750 m (actual to north)
Z: 300 m (pseudo horizontally east (to 597,100 E) with rotation about Y axis)

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Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary

		• Z blocks:
		  o A Z block size of 2.5 m would give 120 blocks over the 300 m pseudo Z extent.
		  o To accommodate 14 veins each was assigned ~8 blocks.
		o *Donkey Hill Z-grid block dimensions*: (DH2_Z.GR3)
		  ▪ Origin:
		    o X: 596,600 E (actual)
		    o Y: 6,095,650 N (actual)
		    o Z: 1,550 RL (actual – at surface)
		  • Extent:
		    o X: 250 m (pseudo vertically down (to 1,300 RL) with rotation about Y axis)
		    o Y: 400 m (actual to north)
		    o Z: 200 m (pseudo horizontally east (to 596,800 E) with rotation about Y axis)
		  • Z blocks:
		    o A Z block size of 2.5 m would give 80 blocks over the 200 m pseudo Z extent.
		    o To accommodate 4 veins each was assigned 15 blocks.
		• **Domain control block model (domain 3D-grid):**
		  o A 'domain' 3D block model (a Minex 3D-grid) was built for each deposit within the geological vein surface models to provide block domain control within veins – linking vein block domains with the vein assay domains in the drill hole database.
		  o The domain grids was built in tandem with the Z-grids, with the same block dimensions and rotations. The domain grids carried similar names to the Z grids with the substitution of the letter 'D' for the 'Z'.
		• **Gold grade block estimation (gold 3D-grid):**
		  o A 'gold' grade 3D block model (a Minex 3D-grid) was estimated for each deposit from gold assays stored in the drill hole database.
		  o The grade grids was built with direct control from the Z-grids (to dynamically trend search directions along the veins) and the domain grids (to segregate samples by vein).

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
		○ Minex 3D-grids are usually built as orthogonal 3D grids without sub-blocking. ○ However here the gold grade 3D-grids had the same block dimensions and rotations as the Z-grids (see above). The grade grids carried similar names to the Z grids with the inclusion of the letters 'AU'. ○ Input drill hole sample parameters – common to ALL deposits: ▪ Variable: AU ▪ Down-hole sample compositing: None. • This position was taken because of the typically very limited (typically 1-3) numbers of samples in each vein intercept. • Down-hole composit lengths of 1.0 m and 0.5 m were trialled initially – both leading to excessive data smoothing and the effective elimination of any high grades. ○ Block gold grade estimation parameters – common to ALL deposits: ▪ Method: Single pass estimation. • The interpolation of grades in two passes (to overcome the issues of very localised highly anomalous grades) was considered but not undertaken because of the limited numbers of samples/holes in general and high grade samples in particular. • In a 2 pass estimation an initial 1st pass uses all samples whilst a 2nd pass uses only high grade samples with severely restricted scan distances to over-write blocks close to the high grades. ▪ Algorithm: Inverse distance squared (ID2). ▪ Continuity control: Un-folding search direction continuity control by Z-grid in the vertical N/S plane of the lodes. ▪ Scan distance: 50 m. One pass. ▪ Data limits: None. • No lower cut or clip was required as the vein intercept interpretation effectively excluded all grades outside the veins, the vast majority of which were effectively 0 g/t (or below detection). • No upper cut of clip was applied because of 1) the limited number of anomalous high grades, 2) their short intervals, and 3) the positive desire to allow the few high grades to register higher grades in some blocks because

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
		of the CP's past experience at the Challenger deposit where this was found to be realistic. ▪ Sample numbers used to calculate each block: • Samples/sector: 3 maximum, 1 minimum • Sectors: 1 minimum • Effectively samples 18 maximum, 1 minimum ▪ Anisotropy: • Without any clear indications of plunge in the ~N/S plane of the veins the grades were assumed to be isotropic (effectively in Y and Z directions) in the plane. • With the natural in-vein continuity in play continuity was discouraged across strike (effectively X direction). Direction distance weighting was applied to the X direction (E/W) to minimise continuity across strike. • Distance weighting: Direction distance ratios applied were X – 2, Y – 1, Z – 1. • Direction rotation: None (no plunge accounted for). ○ Block gold grade estimation statistics: ▪ *Currajong gold estimates*: (CUR2_AU2.GR3) • Input Au: Samples 2,296, Max 116.00 g/t, Min 0.00 g/t, Av 0.42 g/t • Estimated Au: Blocks 97,794, Max 116.00 g/t, Min 0.00 g/t, Av 0.72 g/t ▪ *Caledonian gold estimates*: (CAL2_AU1.GR3) • Input Au: Samples 1,361, Max 114.74 g/t, Min 0.00 g/t, Av 0.25 g/t • Estimated Au: Blocks 117,107, Max 114.74 g/t, Min 0.00 g/t, Av 0.25 g/t ▪ *Donkey Hill gold estimates*: (DH2_AU2.GR3) • Input Au: Samples 504, Max 67.90 g/t, Min 0.00 g/t, Av 0.42 g/t • Estimated Au: Blocks 51,699, Max 63.92 g/t, Min 0.00 g/t, Av 1.64 g/t • **Grade reporting block model (geological resource database):** ○ 'Geological resource block database': ▪ A Minex geological database is used to store, JORC classify, report and plot

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
		grade estimates. It may then also be used for pit optimisation. ▪ The database has regular orthogonal 3D blocks (which may be sub-blocked down in size) and is used to database geology (by domain) and multiple variables (typically grades and density). ▪ Blocks are built from geological models (typically wire-frames or vein surface models). Primary maximum size blocks are created where possible, and smaller variably sized sub-blocks are created along edges of models to provide volumetric accuracy. ▪ Grades may be estimated directly into blocks from drill hole samples or may be loaded from individual grade block 3D-grids. Those grade 3D-grids may be rotated and/or computed with Z-grid control. ▪ Other variables, such as manipulated grades, density or JORC classification variables, may be computed using SQL macros. ○ *Adelong resource block database*: (ALL deposits) ▪ Primary block sizes (1*5*5 m) were set to reflect the thin N/S vertical planar shape of the veins. ▪ Sub-blocking: None (XYZ 1) ▪ Grades: Database blocks were loaded with grades directly from the individual grade block models (see above). Grades were averaged into the database orthogonal blocks from the dynamic sized Z-grid blocks. ○ *Currajong reporting block model dimensions*: (CUR2_WEST.G3* / CUR2_EAST.G3*) ▪ Block build: • Deposit split into a west side (equivalent to old 2005 area) and an east side (new modelling) • West side built from Z-grid (CUR2_Z) domains 1 to 7 • East side built from Z-grid (CUR2_Z) domains 11 to 18 and 21 to 23 • Rotation: None. All coordinates actual. • Sub-blocking: None ▪ Origin (minimum): • X: 596,200 E • Y: 6,094,050 N

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
		• Z: 1,170 RL • Extent: • X: 250 m • Y: 600 m • Z: 300 m • Block sizes: • X: 1.0 m • Y: 5.0 m • Z: 5.0 m ○ *Caledonian reporting block model dimensions*: (CAL2.G3*) ▪ Block build: • Built from Z-grid (CAL2_Z) domains ALL (1 to 8, 11 to 14, 19,21) • Rotation: None. All coordinates actual. • Sub-blocking: None ▪ Origin (minimum): • X: 596,800 E • Y: 6,094,150 N • Z: 1,200 RL • Extent: • X: 300 m • Y: 750 m • Z: 250 m • Block sizes: • X: 1.0 m • Y: 5.0 m • Z: 5.0 m ○ *Donkey Hill reporting block model dimensions*: (DH2.G3*) ▪ Block build: • Built from Z-grid (DH2_Z) domains ALL (3 to 6) • Rotation: None. All coordinates actual. • Sub-blocking: None

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
		▪ Origin (minimum): • X: 596,600 E • Y: 6,095,650 N • Z: 1,300 RL • Extent: • X: 200 m • Y: 400 m • Z: 250 m • Block sizes: • X: 1.0 m • Y: 5.0 m • Z: 5.0 m ○ Block gold grade estimation statistics: ▪ *Currajong WEST gold estimates*: (CUR2_WEST.G3*) • Load AU2: Blocks 35,007, Max 116.00 g/t, Min 0.01 g/t, Av 0.83 g/t, SD 1.94, Var 3.74, CV 2.33 ▪ *Currajong EAST gold estimates*: (CUR2_EAST.G3*) • Load AU2: Blocks 10,880, Max 11.20 g/t, Min 0.00 g/t, Av 0.44 g/t, SD 0.24, Var 0.85, CV 2.11 ▪ *Caledonian gold estimates*: (CAL2.G3*) • Load AU1: Blocks 17,746, Max 43.25 g/t, Min 0.00 g/t, Av 1.01 g/t, SD 3.70, Var 14.21, CV 3.72 ▪ *Donkey Hill gold estimates*: (DH2.G3*) • Load AU2: Blocks 5,542, Max 47.57 g/t, Min 0.01 g/t, Av 1.83 g/t, SD 3.62, Var 13.12, CV 1.98 • **Resource classification:** ○ *Caledonian and Donkey Hill*: Resources were all considered to be in the JORC Inferred class. ○ *Currajong*: Whilst predominantly considered JORC Inferred a portion were considered to be in the JORC Indicated class in the western part of the deposit. That area was equivalent to the area for which Resources had previously been reported in 2005.

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
		▪ During grade estimation of each block the average distance of samples and the number of samples were stored (variables AU_D and AU_P). ▪ A classification variable (AU_CAT) was computed in each block by applying CP determined criteria (see below in JORC classification section) to the distance and number variables. The criteria set a number in each block for Resource class: • 3 – Measured • 2 – Indicated • 1 – Inferred • **CHECK ESTIMATES:** o Other estimates to check against: ▪ *Currajong West*: 1998 to 2005 JORC Resource estimates by Consultant. ▪ *Currajong East / Caledonian / Donkey Hill*: • No modern Resource estimates have been done for these deposits. • A non-JORC simple polygonal estimate was produced (and semi-reported) for Donkey Hill, and is known to be ~50% less than this estimate. It preceded much of the extensional drilling at the deposit. • **By-product recovery & deleterious elements:** o Potential by-products: ▪ Other elements were effectively not considered in this Resource estimation as the Client's economic focus was principally gold. ▪ This focus would appear reasonable from the past gold mining history in the district. ▪ Silver was assayed for very sporadically, and showed little mineralisation. ▪ From a wider range of element assayed in scattered holes there appears little potential for both by-product or deleterious elements. ▪ The CP's impression is that no 'modern' high-tech elements (lithium, rare earths etc) have been assayed for and their potential would appear completely untested. o Deleterious elements: ▪ Past mining did not apparently encounter deleterious elements. ▪ The presence of some sulphides (principally pyrite) within veins was

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
		apparently taken into account by MGL's more recent metallurgy and plant design. ▪ It is presumed that the AMD issue was similarly taken into account by MGL • **Block size – sample size relationship:** o Situation: ▪ Block sizes: Major block sizes were effectively small at 1*5*5 m. ▪ Sample spacing: Down-hole sampling was typically ~0.5 to 2 m; drill section spacing was mostly down to ~20-50 m; and hole spacing on section was ~50-100 m. ▪ Data search distances: Maximum 50 m. o Distance relationships: ▪ Block sizes were considered well-proportioned to drill hole spacing and down-hole sampling intervals. ▪ In long-section the block size (5 m) was 25% of the typical minimum hole spacing (20 m). ▪ In cross-section the block size (1 m) was of the same order as down hole sample intervals and usually 2-300% narrower than 2-3 m wide veins. • **Model – SMU relationship:** o No specific focus on selective mining units occurred. o However The primary 1*5*5 m tall thin block sizes in the models were specifically built not only to reflect vein shape but to take into account the probability of hand-held underground mining. o Therefore the block shape and size reflected a practical underground mining unit. • **Correlation between variables:** o No work on variable correlation was done as the sample database only effectively contained one variable (gold). • **Geological interpretation control of estimate:** o The block grade estimates were fundamentally controlled by the geological interpretation of sample mineralization – in thin sub-vertical sub-parallel veins. o Use of 'un-folding' Z-grid modelling emphasised in-vein continuity. o Use of sample domain control prevented contamination of grades between veins. o Grade estimation anisotropy enhanced in-vein continuity.

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
		• **Grade cutting/capping use:** o Effectively **no** grade cutting of clipping was used. o Justification for this was ▪ Vein interpretations had effectively already clipped out low grades (the country rock between veins. ▪ High grades were relatively uncommon and where they existed experience with Challenger showed that they should be incorporated to realistically allow the known high grade shuts to be represented. ▪ Only the general paucity of drill holes (Caledonian and Donkey Hill in particular) prevented high grades being specifically catered for with 2nd pass estimation using high grade samples over very short distances. ▪ An indeterminate number (but possibly significant) of un-sampled drill hole intervals had wrongly been assigned gold assay values of zero. And many mineralised intervals were not sampled. This virtually ensures that current estimates are conservative. • **Estimate validation:** o Block geology validation: ▪ Volume report: Initial check to compare volumes reported within geological model lode surfaces with volumes reported from the blocks built from them. Expect almost exact match. Spot checks of several lodes considered acceptable. ▪ Plots: Visual cross-sectional plot comparison of block boundaries with geological model surface intersections. Particular focus on validity of the blocks in each lode (possibly corrupt if the raw surfaces overlapped). Also check of block domain assignments. Comparisons considered good. o Block grade estimate validation: ▪ Estimate stats: initial basic check to compare overall (not on a lode/domain basis) stats given during the block estimation – input drill sample stats with output estimated grade stats. Expect reasonable but not exact match. Particular focus on closeness of the maximums and the raw averages. ▪ Plots: Methodical visual cross-sectional plot comparison of colour-coded block grades with annotated drill hole samples. Comparisons considered

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
		acceptable. o Estimate reconciliation: Not possible as no previous estimates exist. • **Estimate reconciliation:** o The Currajong West estimate was checked against the Consultant's previous JORC estimate in 2005 (see Resources tables). The estimate was of the same order of magnitude and slightly larger due to the inclusion of previously missing drill holes. o The old Donkey Hill rough estimate was not considered relevant to reconcile with. o The Currajong East and Caledonian deposits had no estimates to reconcile against. o Mine records: • Comparison was not specifically possible with mine records as where they applied to was not certain. • However the reported past production grades are very high by rough comparison. • This fact is presumably the reason many past geologists have surmised that drill hole assay values under-call the true grades significantly. • This latter position is partially bourne out by the Consultants' experience with the MGL 2013 drilling where all 'anomalous' fire assay gold values were re-assay by bottle roll – and found to be up to ~100% greater. o The Consultant's overall view here is that past Adelong mining encountered small volumes of ore with possible very high grades (in the order of many oz/t, or >100 g/t). Encountering these by drilling is very difficult and unlikely, and only actual mining will prove the point.
Moisture	• *Whether the tonnages are estimated on a dry basis or with natural moisture, and the method of determination of the moisture content.*	• Moisture: Reporting has assumed a hard rock dry basis, with no account made for water. • No data on moisture was available.
Cut-off parameters	• *The basis of the adopted cut-off grade(s) or quality parameters applied.*	• The principal low 1.0 g/t gold cut-off value was justified as being in line with other similar gold deposits in Australia.
Mining factors or assumptions	• *Assumptions made regarding possible mining methods, minimum mining dimensions and internal (or, if*	• Underground mining has been considered for the Project as this occurred in the past. • However open cut mining would also be highly possible for shallower regions of the deposits.

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
	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.	• Past Resources have be studied using 'pit optimisation' and practical profitable open cuts have been shown for Challenger and Currajong.
Metallurgical factors or assumptions	• *The basis for assumptions or predictions regarding metallurgical amenability. It is always necessary as part of the process of determining reasonable prospects for eventual economic extraction to consider potential metallurgical methods, but the assumptions regarding metallurgical treatment processes and parameters made when reporting Mineral Resources may not always be rigorous. Where this is the case, this should be reported with an explanation of the basis of the metallurgical assumptions made.*	• Several past owners have consucted metallurgical studies. • The most recent (MGL) undertook fairly extensive testing and on that basis constructed a gold mill at site. • The CP understands that a high proportion (>90%) of the gold may be extracted by gravity.
Environmen-tal factors or assumptions	• *Assumptions made regarding possible waste and process residue disposal options. It is always necessary as part of the process of determining reasonable prospects for eventual*	• The Project is understood to have had recent (and possibly continuing) mining approval – which would indicate that environmental factors have already been addressed.

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
	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.	
Bulk density	• *Whether assumed or determined. If assumed, the basis for the assumptions. If determined, the method used, whether wet or dry, the frequency of the measurements, the nature, size and representativeness of the samples.* • *The bulk density for bulk material must have been measured by methods that adequately account for void spaces (vugs, porosity, etc), moisture and differences between rock and alteration zones within the deposit.* • *Discuss assumptions for bulk density estimates used in the evaluation process of the different materials.*	• Density used: ○ No density data was available. ○ A dry bulk density of 2.7 t/m^3 has been assumed and used. ○ The Consultant is not aware of historic drill hole density determinations, and is under the impression they had not been taken (particularly not recently) or not in sufficient numbers. ○ The assumed density was derived from the AC/GCR dump studies (and possibly by the CEC bulk sample from the Challenger adit). • Density accounting for rock variability: ○ The vein rock could be considered as a rock type whose density may vary considerably over short distances (considering the variable mineralogy). ○ This represents an inhomogeneous rock mass on a small drill hole diameter scale. ○ Therefore bulk sampling should be the most reliable source of determinations. ○ The historic CEC bulk sample is the only one to date, and data is sketchy (but possibly informed AC/GCR use of 2.7 t/m^3). • Assumptions behind density estimates: ○ The Consultant has taken the default 2.7 t/m^3 density default as reasonable for a considerable period. ○ During that time the density has also been assumed as correct by a variety of mining

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
		engineers and other experts, particularly metallurgists.
JORC 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.*	• **Classification basis:** • Classification: o *Currajong West*: The CP's opinion was that the deposit's JORC classification should follow the past 2005 decision to predominantly classify it as **Inferred** but to also classify a smaller portion of the more tightly drilled area as **Indicated** (see criteria below). o *Currajong East / Caledonian / Donkey Hill*: The CP's opinion was that the first-time JORC classification for these newly estimated deposits should be **Inferred**. o It should be noted that all of these deposits were historically mined and that portions close to the old workings could potentially be classified higher than they have been. • Classification criteria: o Classification was done on a numeric block by block basis followed by visual verification of acceptable areas of contiguous classes. o The principal criteria used to set a block class number was the average distance and number of samples used to estimate individual block grades (see method above). o Sample distance could be related to the average geostatistical maximum range determined from the variogram analysis done in the past for the Challenger deposoit. Samples distances less than the range would have higher confidence (as they would be statistically linked) with increasing confidence with reducing distance. o Numbers of samples could be related to the uniformity of drilling around a block. Greater numbers of samples would imply better data distribution around a block. Blocks at the edges of veins, where holes were only present on one side, would have the lowest confidence. o Class rules were: ▪ Measured – 3 distance ≤ 10.0 m and samples ≥ 6 ▪ Indicated – 2 distance ≤ 22.5 m and samples ≥ 2 ▪ Inferred – 1 distance ≤ 50.0 m and samples ≥ 1 • **Accounting for relevant factors:** o Classification details were developed : ▪ As project knowledge was gained – over 20 years.

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
		▪ During the geological interpretation. ▪ With regard to the previous mining and history and data spacing deemed necessary for that. ○ The CP was particularly aware of: ▪ Past mining (which proves the existence of gold in narrow veins structures). ▪ The close link between surface outcrop lode mapping and vein intercepts interpreted in drill holes. ▪ The close link between the ~350-355° orientation of the veins with the new and detailed ground mag mapping. • **CP's view of classification**: ○ *CP's view of Currajong West classification*: ▪ The classification (27% Indicated and 73% Inferred by ounces), although largely developed in 2005 and before subsequent detailed geostatistical work on the Challenger deposit, reflects the CP's expectations of the class, proportions and locations. ▪ No Measured class was reported, and at this point (prior to further drilling exploration and observation in the adit (which he has not seen)) the CP would not consider classification of any Measured Resources there. ○ *CP's view of Currajong East, Caledonian and Donkey Hill classification*: ▪ The classification (100% Inferred by ounces) reflects the CP's expectations of the appropriate class for these newly estimated deposits. ▪ The CP would note that the fact of past mining could have encouraged contemplation of higher classification. However he also notes that most drilling on the deposits has not been fully focussed on targeting narrow veins systems and the different programs were fairly uncoordinated.
Audits or reviews	• *The results of any audits or reviews of Mineral Resource estimates.*	• Audits: ○ The Consultant is unaware of specific third-party audits of these Resources. ○ However during early MGL (and its precursor Somerset Mining) ownership (and more recently) the 2005 Resources were reviewed by a series of potential purchasers or mining consultants acting for them. ○ One of these consultants, Mining One from Melbourne, conducted (in ~2010) a detailed study and review of the geology, Resources and pit optimisation of

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
		Challenger and Currajong (West). o In 2016 an independent geological Resource consultant very briefly reviewed the Resources, apparently concluding their validity but noting the risk of not having excluded all past mining. The Consultant here concurs with that risk, but considers it minimal (see also 'Risk' below).
Discussion of relative accuracy/ confidence	• *Where appropriate a statement of the relative accuracy and confidence level in the Mineral Resource estimate using an approach or procedure deemed appropriate by the Competent Person. For example, the application of statistical or geostatistical procedures to quantify the relative accuracy of the resource within stated confidence limits, or, if such an approach is not deemed appropriate, a qualitative discussion of the factors that could affect the relative accuracy and confidence of the estimate.* • *The statement should specify whether it relates to global or local estimates, and, if local, state the relevant tonnages, which should be relevant to technical and economic evaluation. Documentation should include assumptions made and the procedures used.* • *These statements of relative accuracy and confidence of the estimate should be compared with production data, where available.*	• Accuracy & confidence in the estimate: o Statement: The Consultant is confident in the accuracy of the estimate. o Reasons: ▪ The careful geological vein intercept interpretation and vein surface modelling are considered the most appropriate to the style of mineralisation. ▪ The clear continuity of grades between a great majority of drill holes gives the CP confidence in the interpretation. ▪ Parts of these interpretations and estimates may be considered as at least second generation studies. ▪ The Challenger geostatistical analysis in 2010 produced good results which build confidence and showed that statistically determined ranges were up to ~200% the typical drill hole spacings. • Risks: o The Consultant considers the greatest risk to the reported Resources is the quantum of materially already mined. That material has **not** been deducted as there are very few records to show the shapes. o However all past attempts to quantify this at Challenger (where some records are available and the site of effectively the greatest extraction) have shown that the mined volumes are much <10% of Resource volumes. o This previously mined risk is considered minimal (and nil below old depth limits which are above the base of the Resources). • Global or local estimate: This is a global estimate. • Comparisons: o The only comparisons that can be made are with historical (~100 year old now) mine production. o That production was considerable (see all recent reports, including the 2016 MGL IPO document) and cut-off grades were much higher than possible now.

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
		○ These facts would very strongly indicate that these new estimates are highly plausible.

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APPENDIX 2 – DEPOSIT DRILL HOLE LISTING & COLLAR SURVEYS

The following listing gives name and collar details of the drill holes within the three deposit areas.

Drill hole	Easting (m)	Northing (m)	Elevation (m)	Depth (m)	Azimuth (°)	Dip (°)
CURRAJONG						
AD042	596,249.4	6,094,275.2	1442.5	109.5	102.56	-55
AD076	596,276.3	6,094,175.9	1429.5	24.5	82.563	-60
AD076A	596,276.3	6,094,176.2	1429.4	78.6	82.563	-50
AD077	596,298.7	6,094,318.7	1447.8	85.2	280.25	-50
AD078	596,364.2	6,094,353.2	1440.8	89.0	95.563	-50
AD079	596,315.7	6,094,396.8	1452.0	30.1	276.25	-50
AD079A	596,316.0	6,094,396.9	1452.0	77.1	276.25	-53
ARC012	596,233.1	6,094,159.1	1437.5	73.0	96.563	-50.2
ARC013	596,438.3	6,094,500.1	1445.2	120.0	268.25	-59.5
ARC014	596,246.9	6,094,239.2	1442.9	143.0	95.563	-59
ARC015	596,407.6	6,094,500.9	1447.1	54.0	268.25	-59.4
ARC016	596,274.3	6,094,240.0	1439.8	90.0	94.563	-56.1
ARC017	596,303.0	6,094,346.3	1450.0	66.0	260.25	-49
ARC018	596,305.7	6,094,178.1	1424.6	12.0	91.563	-70
AUD001	596,260.9	6,094,264.1	1330.3	203.3	89.563	0.5
AUD002	596,259.8	6,094,262.9	1331.2	133.4	138.13	29.5
AUD003	596,259.8	6,094,263.2	1329.3	152.0	139.13	-54
AUD004	596,260.2	6,094,265.2	1331.9	106.9	25.516	50
AUD005	596,251.7	6,094,366.1	1328.7	184.5	85.063	21
AUD006	596,248.4	6,094,365.5	1328.0	87.2	237.13	1
DDH034	596,234.5	6,094,221.4	1440.4	250.5	102.56	-50
DDH035	596,233.9	6,094,221.5	1440.4	232.8	102.56	-70
DDH036	596,251.1	6,094,116.0	1424.0	97.7	102.56	-61
DDH037	596,251.1	6,094,116.0	1424.0	170.0	102.56	-75
GAB043	596,275.0	6,094,128.0	1420.0	18.0	110.06	-61
GAB044	596,498.0	6,093,978.0	1377.0	25.0	264.25	-45
GAB045	596,347.0	6,094,341.0	1445.0	25.0	272.25	-50
GAB046	596,379.0	6,094,299.0	1426.0	25.0	268.25	-49
GAB047	596,417.0	6,094,280.0	1413.0	25.0	268.25	-46
GAB048	596,443.0	6,094,278.0	1408.0	25.0	270.25	-47
GAB049	596,410.0	6,094,400.0	1432.0	25.0	270.25	-46
GAB050	596,320.0	6,094,443.0	1451.0	25.0	262.25	-53
GRC039	596,401.0	6,094,479.0	1450.0	30.0	270.25	-60
GRC040	596,390.0	6,094,501.0	1450.0	36.0	270.25	-60
GRC041	596,406.0	6,094,521.0	1450.0	66.0	270.25	-60
GRC042	596,408.0	6,094,586.0	1450.0	45.0	270.25	-60
GRC053	596,255.0	6,094,130.0	1426.8	102.0	90.063	-50
GRC054	596,270.0	6,094,210.0	1437.4	90.0	90.063	-60
GRC055	596,272.0	6,094,280.0	1446.0	54.0	90.063	-60
GRC056	596,230.0	6,094,165.0	1437.8	137.0	90.063	-65
GRC057	596,315.0	6,094,340.0	1449.0	108.0	250.13	-60
GRC058	596,420.0	6,094,450.0	1432.0	42.0	270.25	-55
GRC059	596,420.0	6,094,415.0	1439.0	54.0	270.25	-55
GRC060	596,200.0	6,094,300.0	1425.0	163.0	90.063	-65
GRC061	596,195.0	6,094,200.0	1440.0	180.0	90.063	-65
MRC13069	596,382.0	6,094,479.0	1448.0	120.0	90.063	-60
MRC13070	596,432.0	6,094,576.0	1445.0	120.0	270.25	-60
MRC13075	596,380.0	6,094,481.0	1448.0	150.0	270.25	-50
49				**4,360.2**	**m**	

Drill hole	Easting (m)	Northing (m)	Elevation (m)	Depth (m)	Azimuth (°)	Dip (°)
CALEDONIAN						
AD080	596,930.3	6,094,321.7	1407.5	51.0	97.563	-60
AD081	596,977.1	6,094,189.6	1414.2	51.0	99.563	-60
ARC029	596,915.6	6,094,681.5	1415.3	72.0	268.25	-46.5
ARC030	597,049.1	6,094,658.8	1433.7	83.0	266.25	-45.8
ARC031	597,049.9	6,094,581.3	1423.6	84.0	270.25	-49.1
DDH028	596,971.1	6,094,775.6	1425.0	217.0	282.25	-54
DDH029	596,971.7	6,094,775.5	1424.0	217.0	282.25	-74
DDH030	596,963.5	6,094,661.2	1420.7	149.0	282.25	-54
DDH031	596,959.5	6,094,676.3	1420.7	212.0	282.25	-74
DDH032	596,983.0	6,094,586.7	1418.4	167.0	276.25	-50
DDH033	596,983.6	6,094,586.5	1418.4	225.9	276.25	-70
GAB040	596,940.0	6,094,178.0	1412.0	25.0	90.063	-45
GAB041	596,955.0	6,094,179.0	1413.0	25.0	94.063	-46
GAB042	596,973.0	6,094,179.0	1415.0	25.0	90.063	-45
GAB053	596,909.0	6,094,380.0	1407.5	25.0	94.063	-44.5
GAB054	596,929.0	6,094,379.0	1409.1	25.0	83.063	-45
GAB055	597,005.0	6,094,690.0	1428.0	25.0	90.063	-44
GAB056	597,020.0	6,094,690.0	1431.0	25.0	94.063	-43
GAB057	597,016.0	6,094,795.0	1430.5	25.0	270.25	-49
GAB058	597,001.0	6,094,795.0	1428.0	25.0	260.25	-46
GRC038	596,953.9	6,094,657.4	1418.6	140.0	270.25	-55
MAB0001	596,974.0	6,094,460.0	1414.1	17.5	101.56	-60
MAB0002	596,979.0	6,094,460.0	1414.5	13.9	100.56	-60
MAB0003	596,983.0	6,094,459.0	1414.8	17.5	99.563	-60
MAB0004	596,990.0	6,094,458.0	1415.4	13.9	106.56	-60
MAB0005	596,995.0	6,094,457.0	1415.9	24.7	120.56	-60
MAB0006	597,003.0	6,094,455.0	1416.9	15.7	107.56	-60
MAB0007	597,009.0	6,094,454.0	1417.5	10.3	97.563	-60
MAB0008	597,013.0	6,094,454.0	1417.9	15.7	108.56	-60
MAB0009	597,019.0	6,094,454.0	1418.6	13.9	104.56	-60
MAB0010	597,022.0	6,094,453.0	1418.9	13.9	90.563	-60
MAB0011	597,026.0	6,094,453.0	1419.3	17.5	97.563	-60
MAB0012	597,037.0	6,094,450.0	1420.8	17.5	100.56	-60
MAB0013	597,042.0	6,094,448.0	1421.6	24.7	98.063	-60
MAB0014	597,050.0	6,094,446.0	1422.8	13.9	96.563	-60
MAB0015	596,954.0	6,094,463.0	1412.1	13.9	98.063	-60
MAB0016	596,960.0	6,094,463.0	1412.9	13.9	103.56	-60
MAB0017	596,965.0	6,094,462.0	1413.4	24.7	94.563	-60
MAB0018	596,948.0	6,094,464.0	1411.4	13.9	101.56	-60
MAB0019	596,942.0	6,094,465.0	1411.0	13.9	98.063	-60
MAB0020	596,898.0	6,094,732.0	1413.4	24.7	97.563	-60
MAB0021	596,906.0	6,094,732.0	1414.3	24.7	90.063	-60
MAB0022	596,916.0	6,094,733.0	1415.5	24.7	91.563	-60
MAB0023	596,929.0	6,094,734.0	1417.1	17.5	96.563	-60
MAB0024	596,939.0	6,094,736.0	1418.8	19.3	89.563	-60
MAB0025	596,947.0	6,094,735.0	1420.1	11.5	92.563	-60
MAB0026	596,880.0	6,094,837.0	1413.2	17.5	97.563	-60
MAB0027	596,892.0	6,094,838.0	1415.2	21.1	91.563	-60
MAB0028	596,901.0	6,094,838.0	1416.3	24.7	91.563	-60
MAB0029	596,910.0	6,094,840.0	1417.4	21.1	93.063	-60
MAB0030	596,869.0	6,094,843.0	1414.4	22.9	92.563	-60
MAB0031	596,858.0	6,094,848.0	1414.7	24.7	93.563	-60
MAB0032	596,542.0	6,094,931.0	1465.9	24.7	80.563	-60
MAB0033	596,552.0	6,094,931.0	1466.2	24.7	71.563	-60
MAB0034	596,543.0	6,094,931.0	1466.0	21.5	264.25	-60
MRC13004	596,879.0	6,094,703.0	1411.0	124.0	90.063	-60
MRC13008	596,893.0	6,094,750.0	1413.0	44.0	90.063	-60
MRC13010	596,891.0	6,094,800.0	1414.0	132.0	90.063	-54
TGRC026	596,905.0	6,094,146.0	1409.9	8.0	90.063	-60
TGRC027	596,931.0	6,094,176.0	1411.6	15.0	90.063	-60
TGRC028	596,917.0	6,094,216.0	1407.7	10.0	90.063	-60
TGRC029	596,937.0	6,094,251.0	1406.7	38.0	90.063	-50

Drill hole	Easting (m)	Northing (m)	Elevation (m)	Depth (m)	Azimuth (°)	Dip (°)
TGRC030	596,926.0	6,094,299.0	1405.8	19.0	90.063	-50
TGRC031	596,919.0	6,094,348.0	1407.4	34.0	90.063	-50
TGRC032	596,916.0	6,094,401.0	1408.5	11.0	90.063	-50
TGRC034	596,961.0	6,094,607.0	1416.6	24.0	270.25	-60
TGRC035	596,961.0	6,094,622.0	1417.4	50.0	270.25	-60
TGRC036	596,956.0	6,094,651.0	1418.6	50.0	270.25	-60
TGRC037	596,950.0	6,094,668.0	1418.7	11.0	270.25	-60
TGRC040	597,067.0	6,094,178.0	1426.7	40.0	90.063	-60
TGRC041	596,945.0	6,094,299.0	1407.5	20.0	270.25	-65
TGRC047	596,959.0	6,094,220.0	1410.9	9.0	270.25	-60
TGRC048	596,902.0	6,094,422.0	1407.4	10.0	90.063	-60
TGRC049	596,976.0	6,094,777.0	1424.6	13.0	270.25	-60
TGRC050	596,953.0	6,094,670.0	1419.2	47.0	270.25	-60
75				**3,239.1**	**m**	
DONKEY HILL						
AD045	596,848.9	6,095,346.4	1465.0	49.5	282.25	-50
ARC019	596,681.9	6,095,779.3	1499.0	60.0	90.563	-60
ARC021	596,654.8	6,095,772.9	1498.3	100.0	90.563	-60
ARC026	596,833.2	6,095,102.4	1438.1	84.0	252.13	-79.8
ARC026A	596,835.8	6,095,100.9	1437.8	28.0	90.563	-80
ARC027	596,831.5	6,095,102.2	1438.1	54.0	256.25	-50
ARC034	596,882.5	6,095,102.5	1432.5	72.0	264.25	-48.8
ARC035	596,679.3	6,095,699.5	1499.6	72.0	92.563	-60.5
ARC036	596,640.1	6,095,701.0	1495.9	156.0	92.563	-59.5
ARC037	596,616.0	6,095,781.4	1495.5	131.0	87.063	-55.2
ARC038	596,680.0	6,095,860.1	1494.2	59.0	99.063	-76.2
ARC039	596,617.5	6,095,781.5	1495.6	157.0	92.563	-55.2
ARC040	596,618.8	6,095,864.2	1491.6	160.0	97.563	-59.6
ARC047	596,632.7	6,095,820.2	1495.7	120.0	88.563	-53
ARC048	596,567.3	6,095,777.8	1488.9	246.0	89.563	-57
ARC049	596,651.0	6,095,740.5	1497.5	120.0	99.063	-56
CD001	595,867.8	6,096,073.6	1415.0	48.0	276.25	-60
GAB059	596,728.0	6,095,235.0	1468.0	25.0	270.25	-46
GAB074	596,824.0	6,095,200.0	1447.0	20.0	270.25	-42
GAB075	596,824.0	6,095,259.0	1457.7	25.0	270.25	-43
GAB076	596,830.0	6,095,335.0	1467.0	25.0	270.25	-45
GAB077	596,740.0	6,095,555.0	1517.0	25.0	90.063	-41
GAB078	596,595.0	6,095,450.0	1529.0	25.0	90.063	-45
GAB079	596,608.0	6,095,447.0	1528.0	23.0	90.063	-45
GAB080	596,623.0	6,095,445.0	1527.0	25.0	90.063	-45
GRC024	596,685.7	6,095,759.0	1499.3	42.0	91.063	-56.5
GRC025	596,690.8	6,095,800.0	1498.0	38.0	82.063	-50
GRC026	596,645.8	6,095,762.1	1497.8	117.0	94.063	-60
GRC028	596,762.2	6,095,760.9	1493.7	180.0	270.25	-60
GSD002	596,567.3	6,095,777.8	1488.9	276.0	89.563	-57
MRC13013	596,658.0	6,095,453.0	1525.0	130.0	270.25	-60
MRC13016	596,758.0	6,095,755.0	1495.0	125.0	270.25	-50
MRC13018	596,667.0	6,095,728.0	1499.0	150.0	90.063	-50
MRC13023	596,774.0	6,095,806.0	1490.0	164.0	270.25	-60
MRC13030	596,740.0	6,095,999.0	1487.0	160.0	270.25	-50
35				**3,291.5**	**m**	