

8 August 2023

Outstanding drilling results support long-term growth potential for King of the Hills underground mine

Underground diamond drilling consolidates FY24 Mine Plan and identifies potential extensions to existing Resource areas at King of the Hills

- Grade control drilling provides further confidence in the FY24 King of the Hills (KOTH) underground mine plan, with drilling now 85% complete for the FY24 mine plan.
- Outstanding drilling results indicate potential to deliver mine life extensions at KOTH underground, particularly within the Regal and Eastern Flank mining areas.
- High-grade assays received from underground Resource extension and grade control drilling during 2H FY23 include:
 - 6.4m at 10.85g/t from 70.9m (KHRD0759)
 - 9.0m at 7.55g/t from 72m (KHRD0763)
 - 2.4m at 34.07g/t from 117.5m (KHRD0768)
 - 11.2m at 4.80g/t from 145m (KHRD0894)
 - 115.7m at 1.70g/t from 282m (KHRD0905)
 - 8.9m at 8.21g/t from 76m (KHRD0920)
 - 29.5m at 5.11g/t from 6.34m (KHRD0924)
 - 36.6m at 2.93g/t from 4.4m (KHRD0925)
 - 6.7m at 16.3g/t from 23.99m (KHRD0929)
 - 16.4m at 10.62g/t from 66m (KHRD0932)
 - 10.6m at 5.60g/t from 85m (KHRD0933)
 - 14.0m at 3.69g/t from 112m (KHRD0945)
 - 75.4m at 1.83g/t from 59.65m (KHRD0946)
 - 16.5m at 16.50g/t from 101.35m (KHRD0947)
 - 2.3m at 29.93g/t from 106.7m (KHRD0948)
 - 35.0m at 1.64g/t from 52.3m (KHRD0961)
 - 6.4m at 8.74g/t from 87m (KHRD0969)
 - 0.6m at 214.90g/t from 99.62m (KHRD1005)
 - 4.3m at 24.73g/t from 103m (KHRD1010)
 - 1.2m at 48.10g/t from 10m (KHRD1027)
- Further underground drilling is planned in FY24 to define extensions to current mining fronts.
- In advance of mining Stage 2 in the open pit, grade control drilling commenced in April 2023 and has already delivered encouraging results in the upper levels, including 26m grading 168.15g/t (KOTGC5567).

Management Comment:

Managing Director of Red 5, Mark Williams, said:

“Our underground drilling programs are continuing to confirm the robust nature of the King of the Hills Resource and Reserve models, with these latest results from grade control and Resource extension drilling supporting our mine plan over the next 12 months and defining extensions to the key Regal, Eastern Flanks and West Bulk mining areas. Over the last 12 months, drilling has covered 85% of the FY24 mine plan, providing strong confidence for mining in the year ahead.

“Despite the enormous amount of drilling completed to date, large sections of the King of the Hills orebody remain relatively undrilled, and we see outstanding potential to continue expanding the existing Resource and Reserve inventory to further extend the current mine life.”

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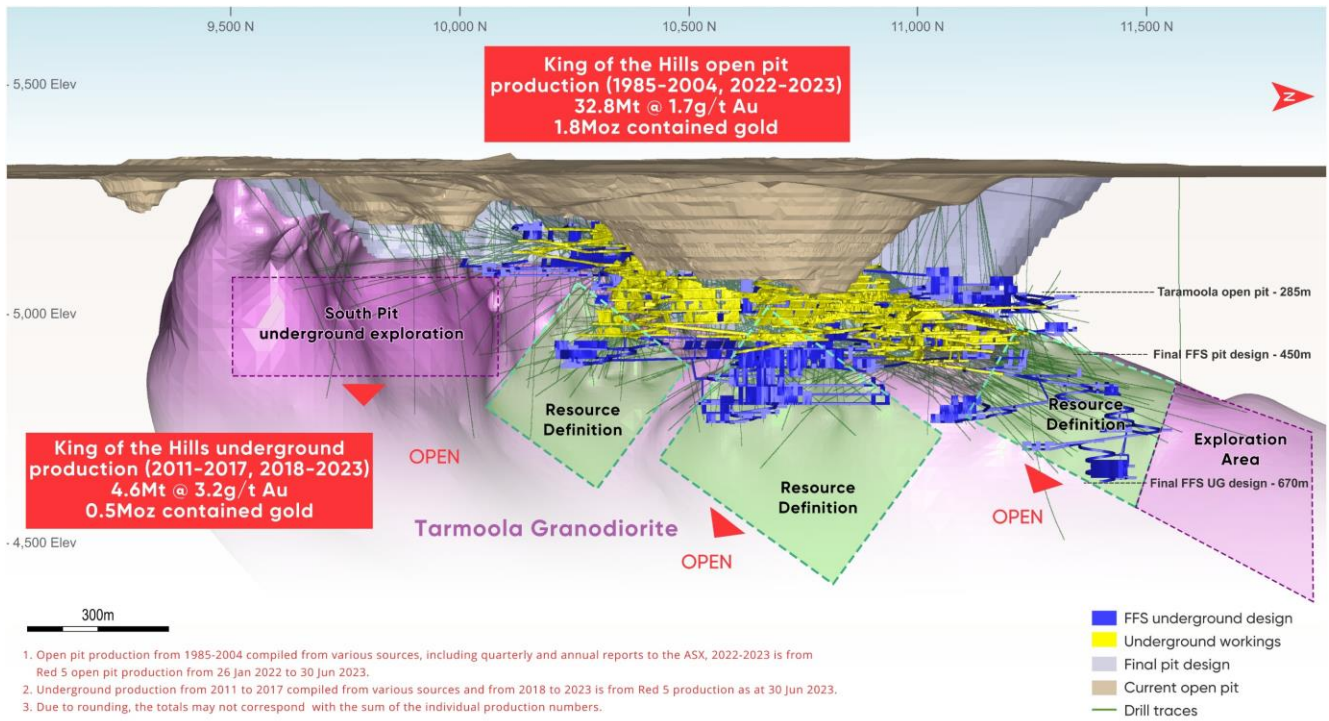


Figure 1. Long section looking west outlining the key target areas for planned underground drilling in FY24.

Red 5 Limited (ASX: RED) (**Red 5** or the **Company**) is pleased to advise that underground drilling at the King of the Hills (KOTH) Gold Mine, the central hub of the Company's Leonora District gold mining operation in Western Australia, has continued to deliver positive results, further defining current Ore Reserves that underpin the FY24 mine plan and confirming mineralisation remains open below the current mining fronts.

Grade control drilling has now been completed for 85% of the KOTH underground mine plan for FY24.

Underground diamond drilling programs totalling 19,196 metres were completed between 1 January and 30 June 2023, with significant assay results recorded across several key mining areas within the KOTH Underground including:

- (i) Regal & Eastern Flanks
- (ii) West Bulk
- (iii) Central

The drilling was focused on grade control for FY24 stope mining and extensional drilling to identify major trends and new mineralised zones.

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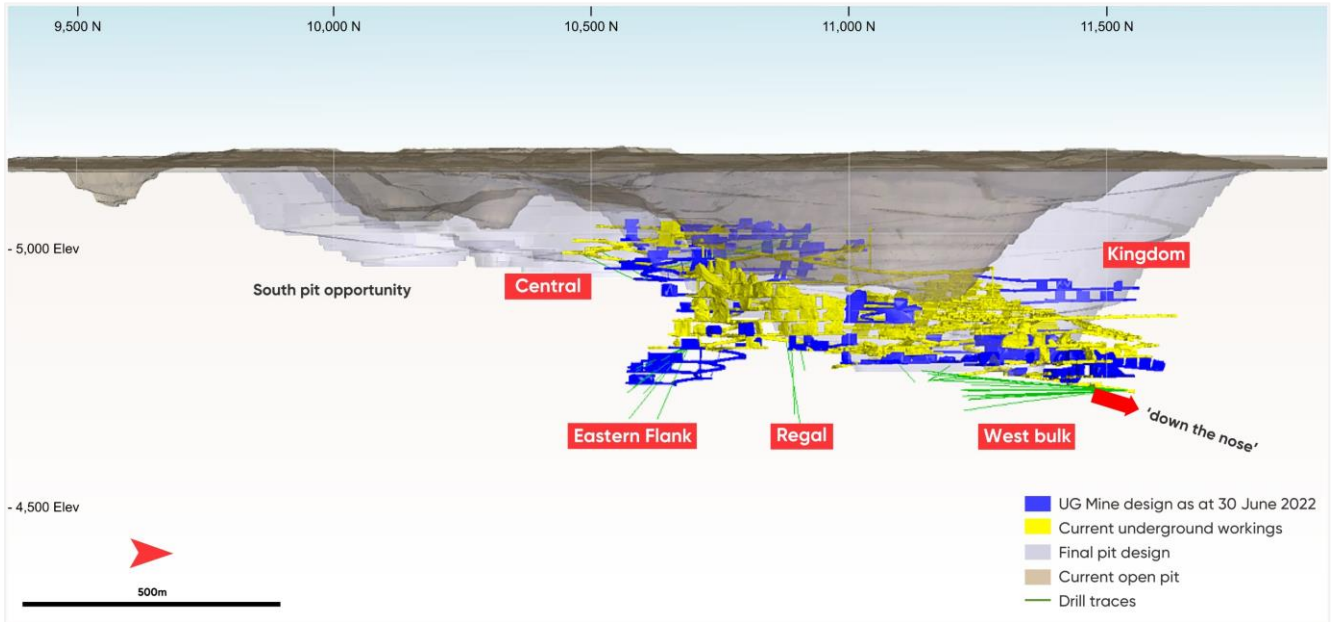


Figure 2. Long section view showing only the drill traces that contain gold intercepts of >50 gram metres (Regal, West Bulk, Central) and >40 gram metres (Eastern Flank) gold from drilling between 1 January and 30 June 2023 reported in this announcement.

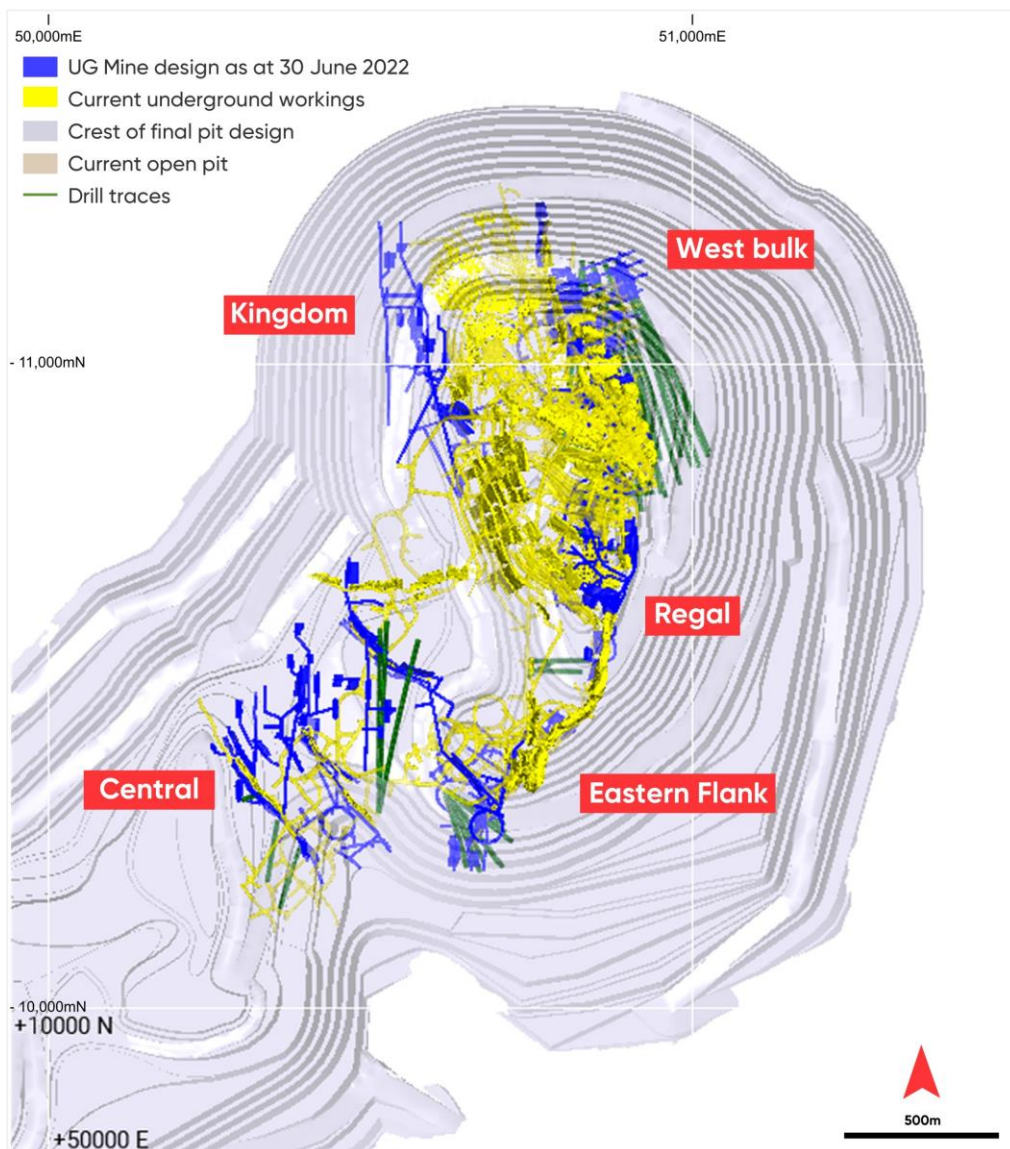


Figure 3. Plan view showing only the drill traces that contain gold intercepts of >50 gram metres (Regal, West Bulk, Central) and >40 gram metres (Eastern Flank) gold from drilling between 1 January and 30 June 2023 reported in this announcement.

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1. Regal

Regal represents a significant mining area for the KOTH underground mine in FY24, with capital development currently underway. Resource definition and grade control drilling were completed between January and June 2023, focused on the eastern contact below and adjacent to current underground mining areas, with the aim of testing for repeated southwest-dipping structures at depth down plunge of the Regal area.

Drilling confirmed a significant Kaiser-style embayment of the granodiorite/ultramafic contact, with mineralisation remaining open down plunge.

Drilling also targeted the Regal bulk mining areas further to the north, with results de-risking the R4881m – R4925m levels. Bulk mineralisation is associated with the brittle fracture zone seen in the footwall of the Regal structure (and parallel southwest dipping structures).

The intersection of new Regal-associated southwest dipping structures highlights the potential for further Resource growth, with additional drilling scheduled in this area in FY24.

A total of 11,432 metres of diamond drilling was undertaken in the Regal area over the six months to 30 June 2023, with key results shown in Table 1 below.

Table 1: Significant intercepts for the Regal area

Drill Hole	From (m)	To (m)	Width (m)	Gold (g/t)	Gram metres
KHRD0909	294.00	322.00	28.00	2.16	60.00
KHRD0920	68.30	90.00	21.70	3.42	74.00
KHRD0945	81.00	136.00	55.00	1.71	94.00
KHRD0908	335.50	382.40	46.90	2.24	105.00
KHRD0899	267.00	370.00	103.00	1.03	106.00
KHRD0948	3.00	110.90	107.90	1.11	120.00
KHRD0911	340.00	357.00	17.00	7.98	136.00
KHRD0946	45.00	135.00	90.00	1.58	142.00
KHRD0905	282.00	397.65	115.65	1.70	197.00
KHRD0947	94.40	117.84	23.44	11.68	274.00

Reported drill results are based on a minimum of 50 gram metres and may include $\leq 4m$ internal waste zones at a cut-off of 0.3g/t. Results represent down hole values, not true widths. No top cuts applied. Refer to Appendix for JORC 2012 Table 1.

The Regal mining area is located between the footwall of the Regal structure, which represents a major controlling structure within the granodiorite and the eastern contact against the ultramafic that surrounds the granodiorite intrusion. The area is characterised by a series of moderately southwest dipping structures in combination with other anastomosing tension veins associated with the contact. Development within this area to date has returned high-grade results associated with moderately southwest dipping structures and near vertical tension veins and associated linking structures.

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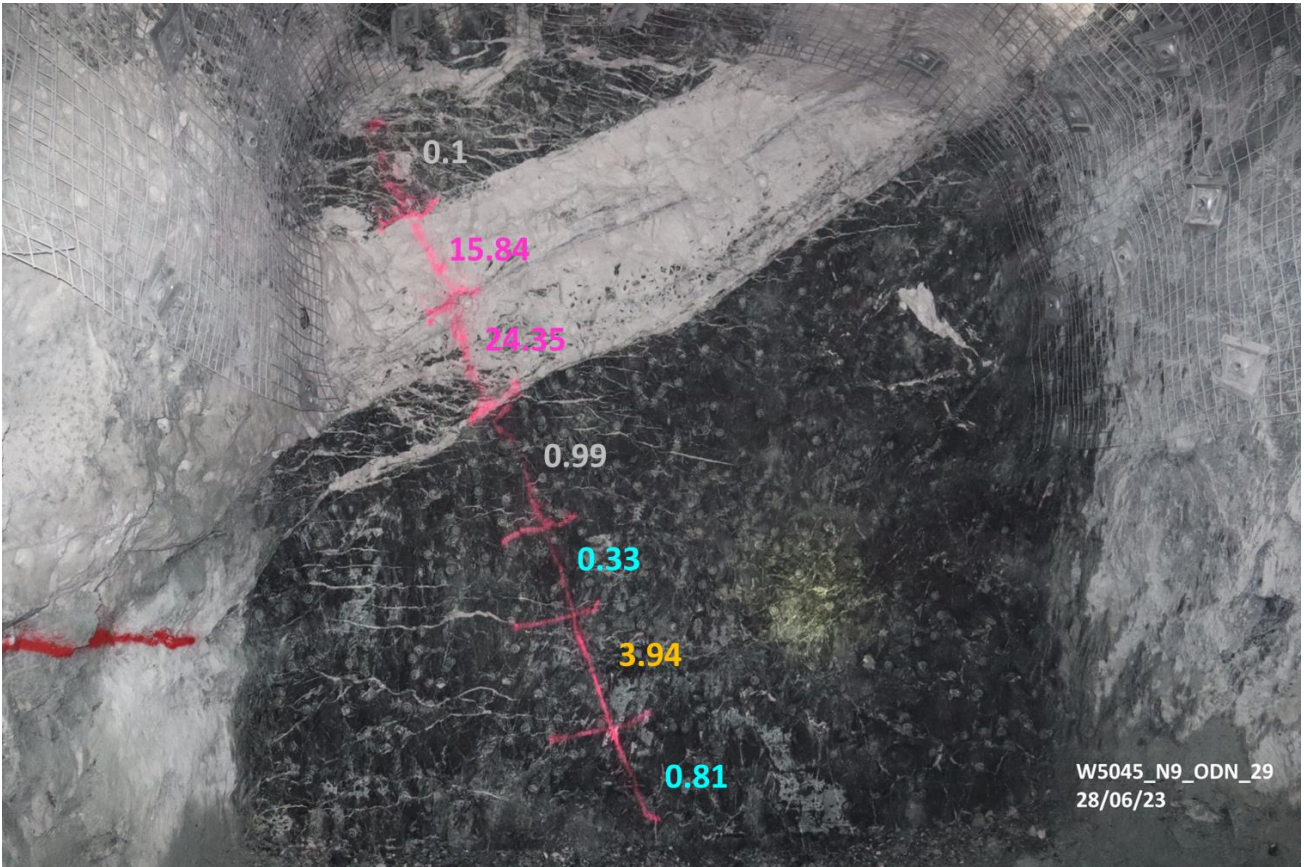


Figure 4. Development along the W5045 ODN following a high-grade shallow southwest dipping structure (averaging ~20g/t) seen in the hanging wall of the Kaiser Lode. High grades are seen due to the interaction of the structure with the granodiorite and ultramafic contact. Face grade of 7.47/t.

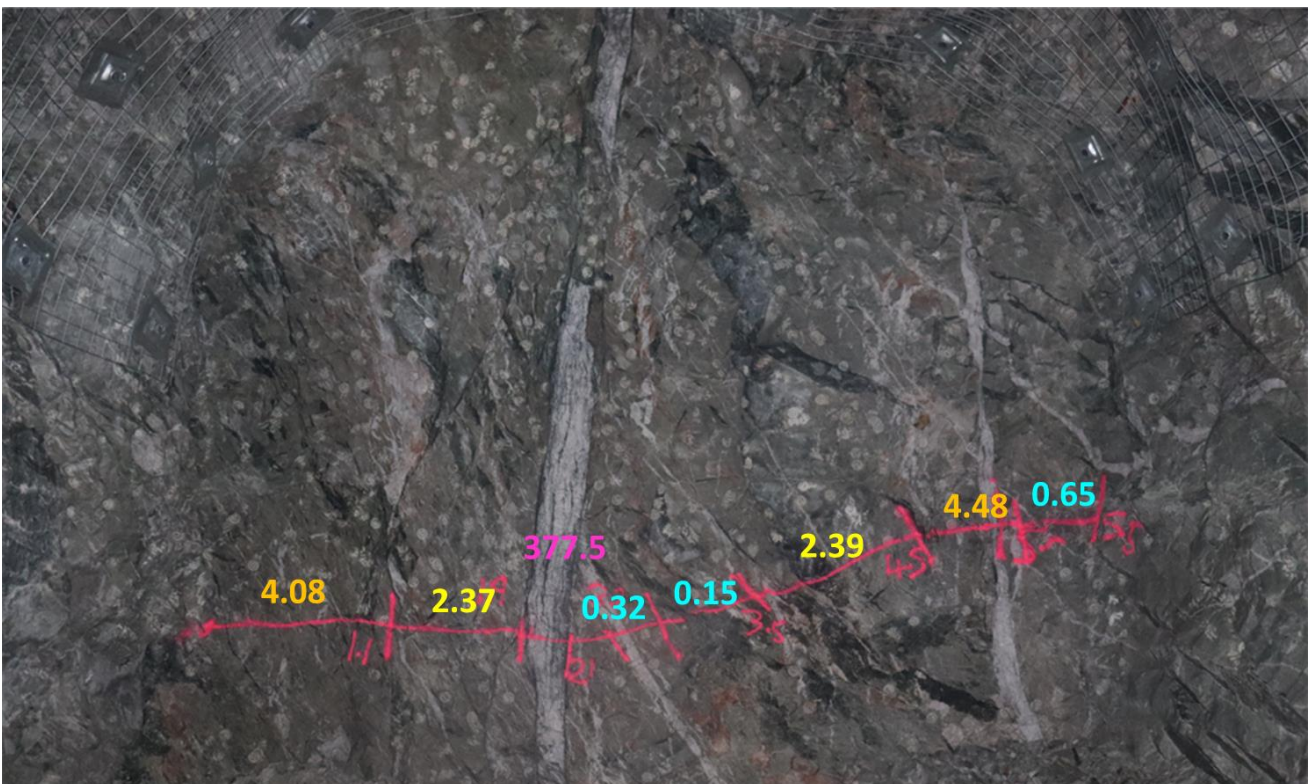


Figure 5. Development along the R4881m following high-grade steeply dipping tension veins within the Bulk Regal mining area. Face grade of 8.9g/t and the high-grade vein 377g/t (a top cut of 100g/t has been applied).

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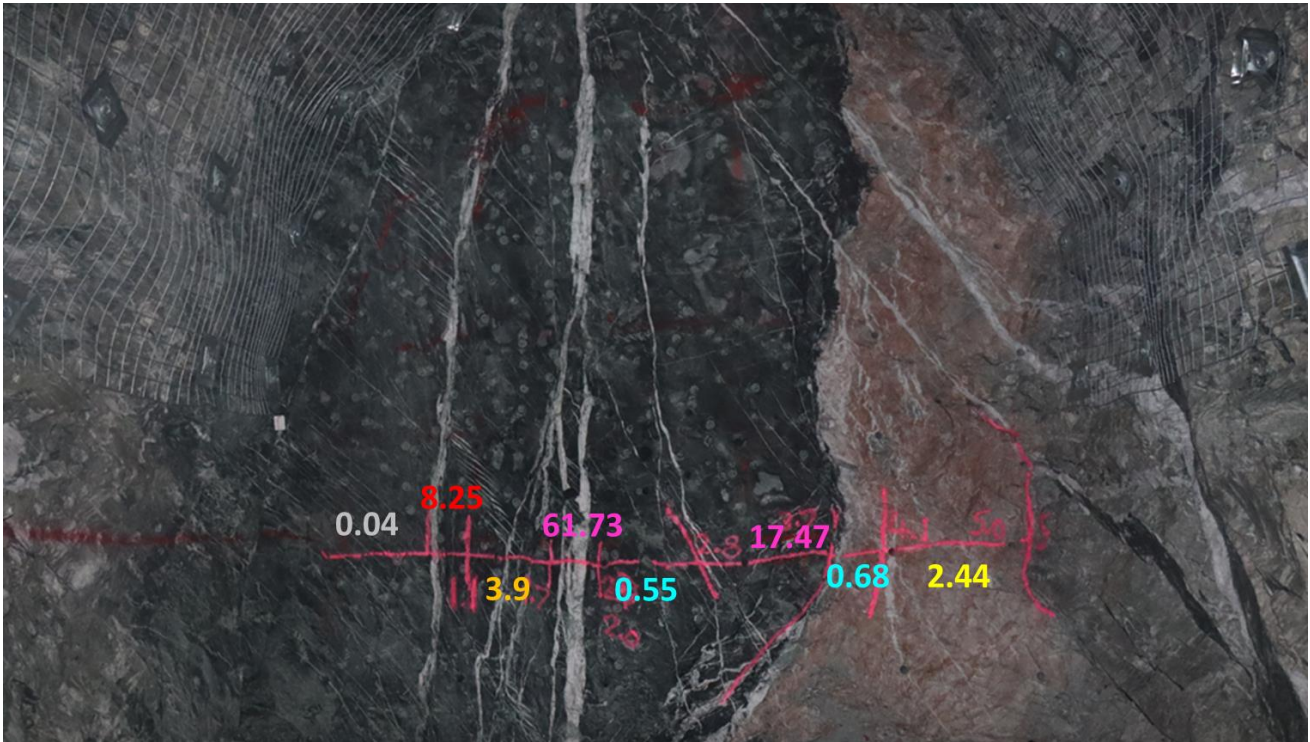


Figure 6. Development along the R4881m high grades seen associated with the granodiorite – ultramafic contact within the Regal Bulk mining area. Face grade 10.97g/t and the high-grade vein was 61.7g/t.

2. Eastern Flanks

The Eastern Flanks mining area is located to the south of the Regal structure, with mineralisation generally concentrated proximal to the granodiorite/ultramafic contact with a high-grade trend plunging south bound by two intrusive diorite units. The area was mined historically and is open at depth. Drilling in FY23 extended confidence down plunge, with the East Decline scheduled to commence in Q1 FY24.



Figure 7. Core photographs of KHRD0969 showing intense mineralisation within the ultramafic footwall.

Table 2: Significant intercepts for the Eastern Flanks area

Drill Hole	From (m)	To (m)	Width (m)	Gold (g/t)	Gram metres
KHRD0977	94.29	124.00	29.71	1.39	41.00
KHRD0974	81.00	111.00	30.00	1.45	44.00
KHRD0999	59.97	64.00	4.03	10.87	44.00
KHRD0980	40.34	53.00	12.66	3.51	44.00
KHRD0958	53.00	91.00	38.00	1.23	47.00
KHRD0964	41.00	93.00	52.00	0.92	48.00
KHRD0969	87.00	93.35	6.35	8.74	55.00
KHRD0961	52.30	87.25	34.95	1.64	57.00

Reported drill results are based on a minimum of 40 gram metres and may include <4m internal waste zones at a cut-off of 0.3g/t. Results represent down hole values, not true widths. No top cuts applied. Refer to Appendix for JORC 2012 Table 1.

3. West Bulk

Drilling in the West Bulk area between January and June 2023 totalled 3,736 metres, with the program predominantly targeting east-west striking high-grade veins proximal to the granodiorite contact. Drilling focused on the levels below the current W4860, with some holes extended into the Regal Bulk mining area around the R4881m. Key drilling results are shown in Table 3 below.

The drilling was designed to define potential bulk mining areas for FY23 and FY24, with broad mineralised zones identified as expected and high-grade tension vein interpretations extended up to 40m below current development levels on the 4890mRL.

Table 3: Significant intercepts for the West Bulk area

Drill Hole	From (m)	To (m)	Width (m)	Gold (g/t)	Gram metres
KHRD0759	70.90	77.25	6.35	10.85	69.00
KHRD0763	72.00	81.00	9.00	7.55	68.00
KHRD0768	117.50	119.88	2.38	34.07	81.00
KHRD0894	145.00	156.23	11.23	4.80	54.00
KHRD0920	76.00	84.85	8.85	8.21	73.00
KHRD0924	6.34	35.85	29.51	5.11	151.00
KHRD0925	4.40	41.00	36.60	2.93	107.00
KHRD0928	4.00	41.00	37.00	1.39	51.00
KHRD0929	23.99	30.65	6.66	16.30	109.00

Reported drill results are based on a minimum of 50 gram metres and may include ≤4m internal waste zones at a cut-off of 0.3g/t. Results represent down hole values, not true widths. No top cuts applied. Refer to Appendix for JORC 2012 Table 1.

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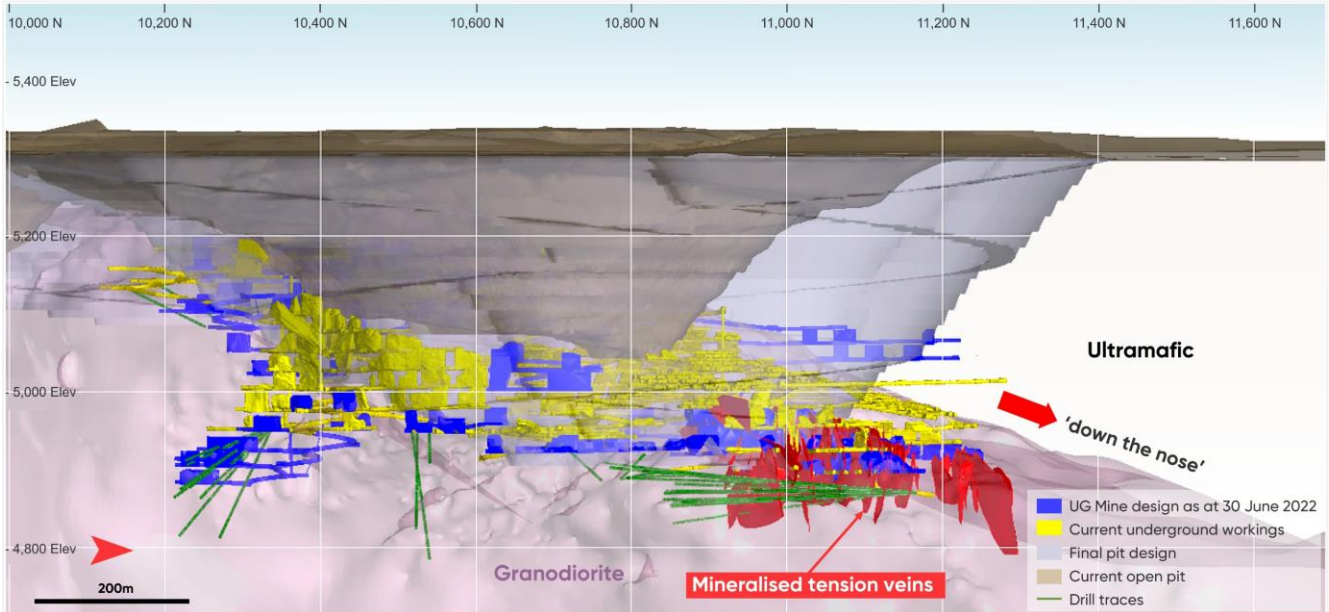


Figure 8. Section looking west at the West Bulk area drilling showing the high-grade tension veins in red.

Development within the West Bulk mining area focused on the W4920 and W4890 bulk mining levels and the W4920 FWDN2 area to capture mineralisation associated with the southwest dipping Imperial North structure in longhole stopes. Mineralisation within the West Bulk mining area is associated with parallel sets of steeply dipping tension veins and linking structures seen in the footwall of the Imperial North structure and the granodiorite/ultramafic contact along the eastern contact.

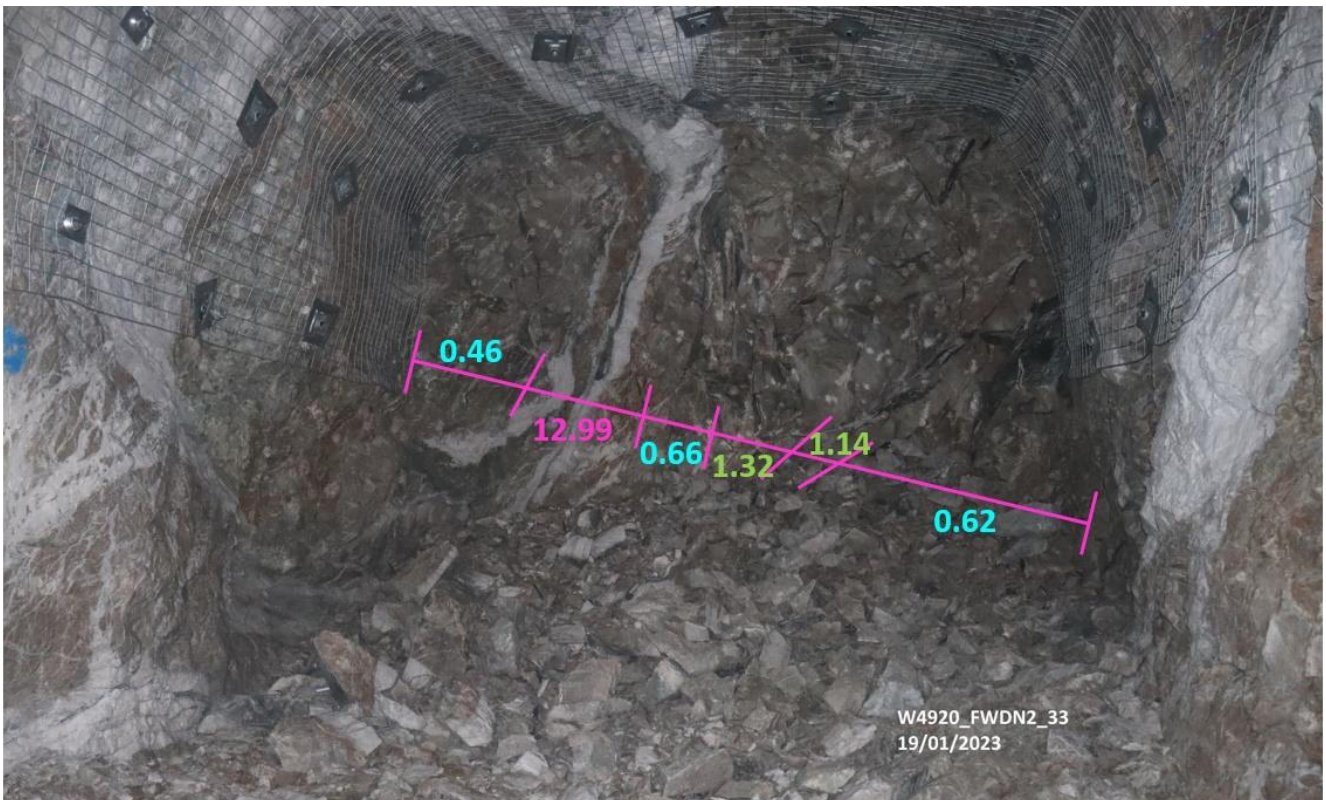


Figure 9. Development on the W4920 FWDN2 following one of the high-grade veins of the Imperial structure, with an average face grade of 2.58g/t and the Imperial lode averaging 13g/t. The Imperial structure is located within the footwall area of the Regal lode. The Imperial structure represents an important controlling structural feature along with the Regal structural corridor as part of the development of the mineralisation for the KOTH underground.

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Figure 10. Development along the W4920m south following high-grade tension veins, face grade 10.47g/t and the high-grade vein was 99.3/t.

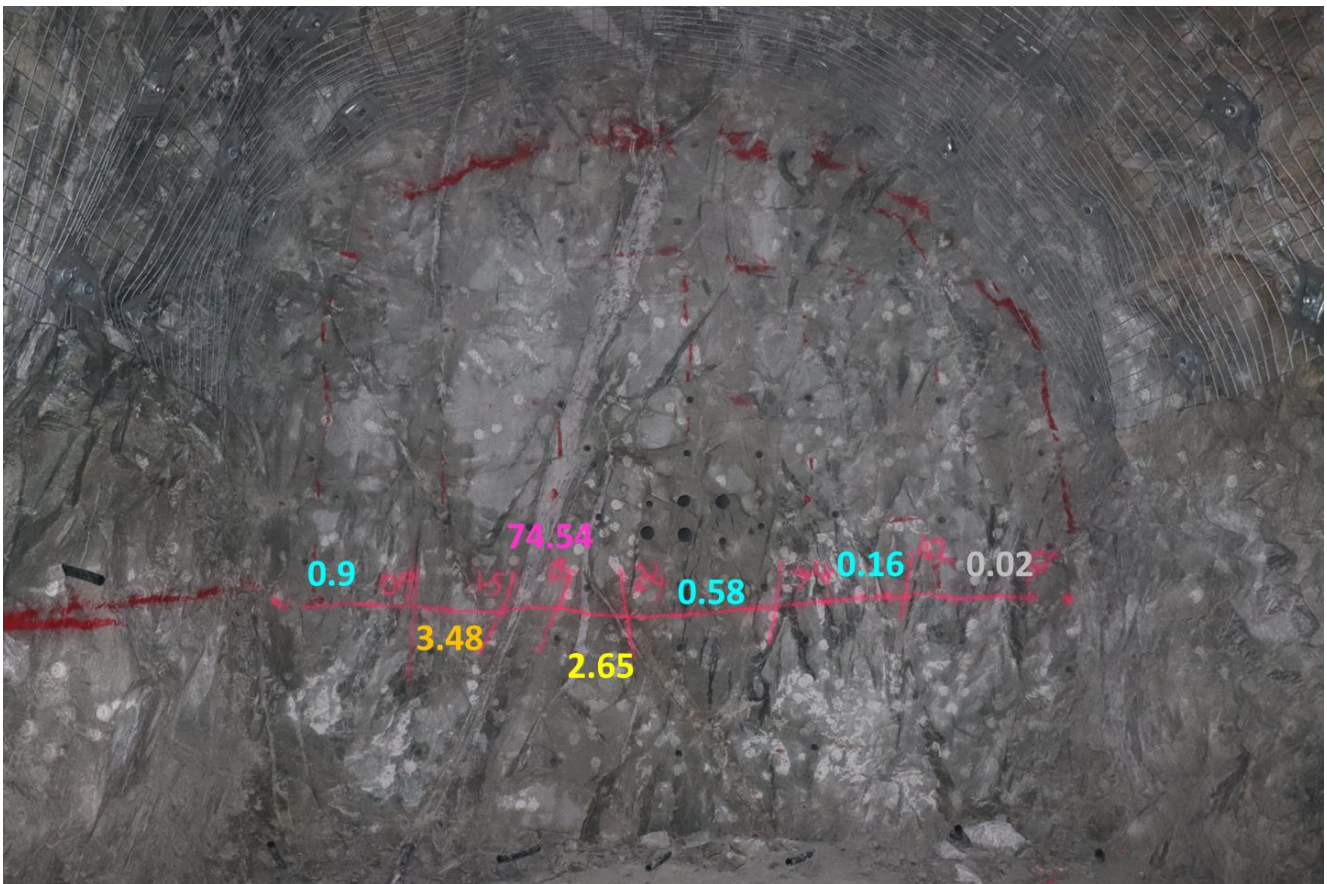


Figure 11. Development along the W4890m following high-grade tension veins, face grade 9.93g/t and the high-grade vein was 74.5g/t.

4. Central

A total of 4,029 metres of drilling was completed within the Central area with the aim of delineating a high-grade narrow vein mining area as part of grade control. The Central area (Figure 3) represents the south-western extent of the underground workings, which are located approximately below the centre of the existing KOTH open pit.

The area is characterised by a series of narrow tension veins dipping steeply to the south-west, with tension vein mineralisation developed within the granodiorite away from the eastern contact.

Table 4: Significant intercepts for the Central area

Drill Hole	From (m)	To (m)	Width (m)	Gold (g/t)	Gram metres
KHRD0932	66.00	82.40	16.40	10.62	174.00
KHRD0933	85.00	95.60	10.60	5.60	59.00
KHRD1005	99.62	100.22	0.60	214.90	129.00
KHRD1010	103.00	107.32	4.32	24.73	107.00
KHRD1027	10.00	11.20	1.20	48.10	58.00

Reported drill results are based on a minimum of 50 gram metres and may include <4m internal waste zones at a cut-off of 0.3g/t. Results represent down hole values, not true widths. No top cuts applied. Refer to Appendix for JORC 2012 Table 1.

Positive diamond drill results within the Central mining area enhanced 3-Dimensional modelling confidence of the high-grade tension vein distribution and continuity around the C5130m and C5100m levels which resulted in the commitment to develop these levels leading into FY24. Lodes to the northeast of the current Central workings were also drilled, with results opening up potential additional development areas (along the Duncan Lode) for FY24.

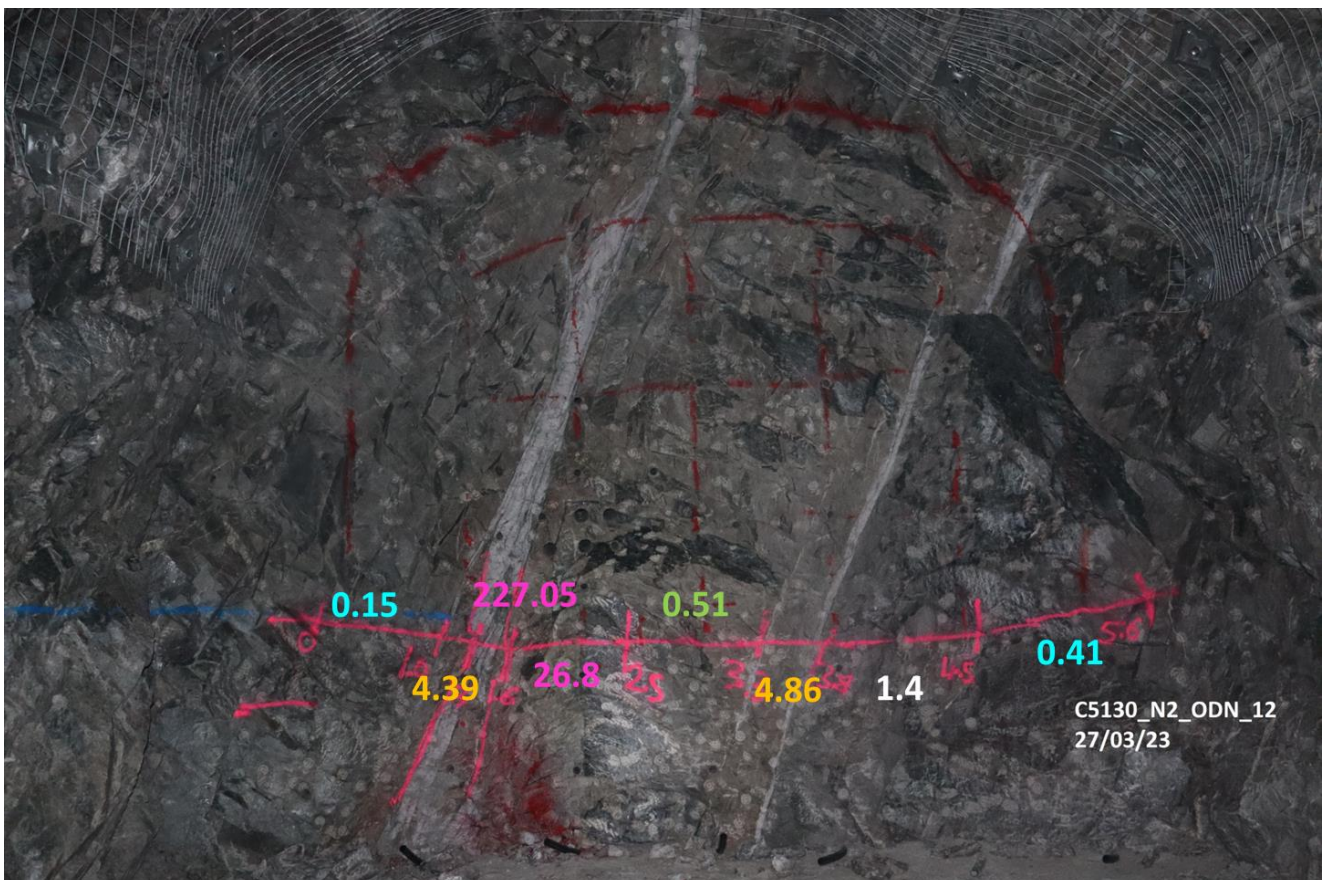


Figure 12. Development on the C5130m level following typical narrow high-grade veins in Central, face grade is 12.61g/t and the grade for the lode was 227g/t (top cut of 100g/t has been applied).

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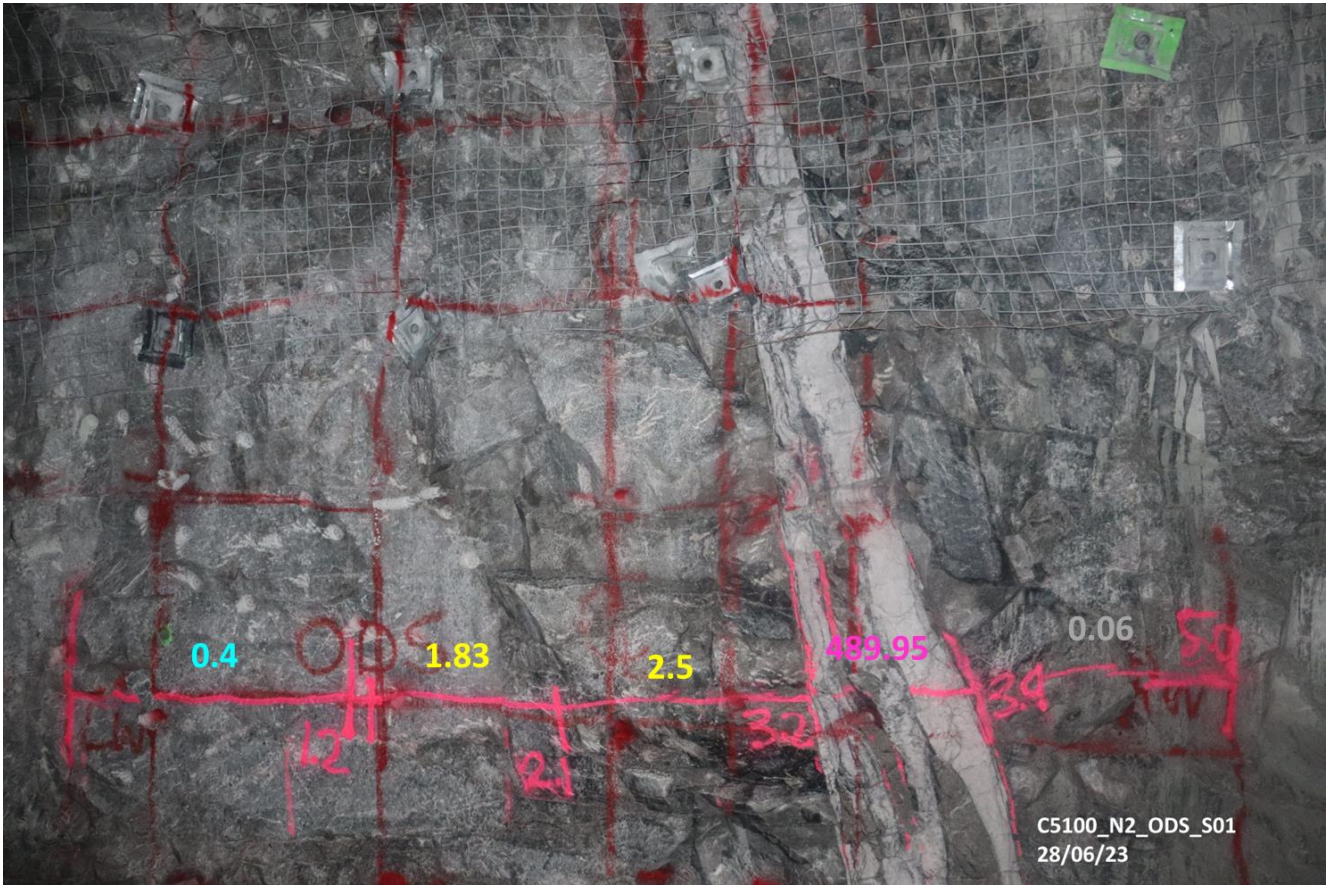


Figure 13. Development on the C5100m level following typical narrow high-grade veins in Central, face grade is 8.91g/t and the grade for the lode was 490g/t (top cut of 60g/t has been applied).

5. Open Pit

Encouraging results were returned from the first phase of grade control drilling in Stage 2 of the KOTH open pit. The drilling was undertaken from surface to around the 5265mRL and was completed in two phases during April and June 2023. One drill hole intercepted a zone of ultramafic hosted oxide mineralisation which assayed above 2,274g/t gold over 2 metres from 16 metres down hole, with field investigation of the drill spoils producing a gold nugget. Drilling around KOTGC5567 was outside the current Resource model and represents a potential Resource extension, with further drilling planned in this area.

Table 5: Significant intercepts reported from Stage 2 open pit grade control drilling

Drill Hole	From (m)	To (m)	Width (m)	Gold (g/t)	Gram metres
KOTGC5567	16.00	44.00	26.00	168.15	4708.20
KOTGC5580	10.00	18.00	8.00	3.36	29.28
KOTGC5583	0.00	6.00	6.00	1.94	11.64
KOTGC5584	0.00	4.00	4.00	10.56	42.24
KOTGC5590	26.00	38.00	12.00	1.57	18.84
KOTGC5594	44.00	56.00	12.00	1.34	16.08

Reported drill results are based on a minimum of 10 gram metres and may include <2m internal waste zones at a cut-off of 0.2g/t. Results represent down hole values, not true widths. No top cuts applied. Refer to Appendix for JORC 2012 Table 1.



Figure 14. Visible gold recovered from hole KOTGC5567 drilled in KOTH Stage 2 pit from 16 to 18 metre intervals.

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Authorised for release by the Board.

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Exploration Results

Mr Byron Dumpleton confirms that he is the Competent Person for the Exploration Results summarised in this report and Mr Dumpleton has read and understood the requirements of the 2012 Edition of the Australasian Code for Reporting of Exploration Results, Mineral Resources and Ore Reserves (JORC Code, 2012 Edition). Mr Dumpleton is a Competent Person as defined by the JORC Code, 2012 Edition, having five year's experience that is relevant to the style of mineralisation and type of deposit described in this report and to the activity for which he is accepting responsibility. Mr Dumpleton is a Member of the Australian Institute of Geoscientists, No. 1598. Mr Dumpleton is a full-time employee of Red 5. Mr Dumpleton has reviewed this report and consents to the inclusion of the matters based on his supporting information in the form and context in which it appears.

Mr Dumpleton verifies that the Exploration Results reported 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 Open Pit and Underground Mineral Resource estimates.

JORC 2012 Mineral Resource and Ore Reserves

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

Forward-Looking Statements

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

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Appendix 1

Key KOTH “whole of hole” intercepts which represent results greater than 50 gram metres include up to 15m of internal dilution less than 0.3g/t instead of 4 metres internal dilution as reported in the main announcement. These are reported to demonstrate the bulk nature of the mineralisation.

Regal and Eastern Flank – Whole of Hole significant intercepts for results greater than 50 gram metres showing significant assays within the interval reported.

Drill Hole	From (m)	To (m)	Width (m)	Gold (g/t)	Gram metres
KHRD0945	1.00	136.00	135.00	1.10	149.00
KHRD0946	2.60	135.00	132.40	1.18	156.00
KHRD0947	4.35	123.00	118.65	2.93	348.00
KHRD0948	3.40	134.90	131.50	1.26	166.00
KHRD0950	9.00	115.62	106.62	0.66	70.00
KHRD0958	1.00	90.00	89.00	0.73	65.00
KHRD0961	2.00	87.25	85.25	0.92	78.00
KHRD0964	0.00	93.00	93.00	0.64	60.00
KHRD0968	32.00	93.00	61.00	0.84	51.00
KHRD0969	87.00	93.35	6.35	8.74	55.00
KHRD0973	84.00	136.00	52.00	1.13	59.00
KHRD0974	69.14	111.00	41.86	1.37	57.00
KHRD0977	46.00	123.00	77.00	0.65	50.00
KHRD0980	32.00	101.36	69.36	1.43	99.00
KHRD0995	3.00	82.00	79.00	0.67	53.00
KHRD0999	59.97	150.90	90.93	0.89	81.00

1. Reported drill results are based on a minimum of 50 gram metres and may include <15m internal waste zones at a cut-off of 0.3g/t.
2. Results represents down hole values, not true width.
3. No top cuts applied.

West Bulk – Whole of Hole significant intercepts for results greater than 50 gram metres showing significant assays within the interval reported.

Drill Hole	From (m)	To (m)	Width (m)	Gold (g/t)	Gram metres
KHRD0759	2.34	77.25	74.91	1.27	95.00
KHRD0763	11.90	81.00	69.10	1.21	84.00
KHRD0768	117.50	119.88	2.38	34.07	81.00
KHRD0890	0.00	311.00	311.00	0.60	187.00
KHRD0891	57.85	184.00	126.15	0.59	74.00
KHRD0891	206.70	297.00	90.30	0.72	65.00
KHRD0894	92.00	190.40	98.40	0.76	75.00
KHRD0894	208.00	302.20	94.20	0.74	70.00
KHRD0899	0.00	205.70	205.70	1.32	272.00
KHRD0899	210.00	374.62	164.62	0.79	130.00
KHRD0905	1.50	397.65	396.15	0.97	384.00
KHRD0907	1.00	233.00	232.00	0.70	162.00
KHRD0908	2.80	381.96	379.16	0.86	326.00
KHRD0909	36.15	322.00	285.85	0.82	234.00
KHRD0911	2.25	364.00	361.75	1.51	546.00
KHRD0913	2.93	256.00	253.07	0.47	119.00
KHRD0915	74.00	273.00	199.00	0.43	86.00
KHRD0917	3.00	189.00	186.00	0.59	110.00

Drill Hole	From (m)	To (m)	Width (m)	Gold (g/t)	Gram metres
KHRD0918	4.78	181.87	177.09	0.50	89.00
KHRD0920	2.35	161.50	159.15	0.92	146.00
KHRD0924	6.34	101.65	95.31	1.72	164.00
KHRD0925	4.40	116.00	111.60	1.09	122.00
KHRD0928	4.00	98.00	94.00	0.72	68.00
KHRD0929	7.00	100.00	93.00	1.62	151.00
KHRD0930	4.00	97.07	93.07	0.88	82.00

1. Reported drill results are based on a minimum of 50 gram metres and may include <15m internal waste zones at a cut-off of 0.3g/t.
2. Results represents down hole values, not true width.
3. No top cuts applied.

Central – Whole of Hole significant intercepts for results greater than 50 gram metres showing significant assays within the interval reported.

Drill Hole	From (m)	To (m)	Width (m)	Gold (g/t)	Gram metres
KHRD0932	11.40	97.00	85.60	2.21	189.00
KHRD0933	39.00	100.77	61.77	1.10	68.00
KHRD0933	134.30	256.65	122.35	0.59	72.00
KHRD0934	66.40	210.00	143.60	0.37	53.00
KHRD1005	41.93	113.10	71.17	1.91	136.00
KHRD1010	103.00	107.32	4.32	24.73	107.00
KHRD1027	2.50	11.20	8.70	7.66	67.00

1. Reported drill results are based on a minimum of 50 gram metres and may include <15m internal waste zones at a cut-off of 0.3g/t.
2. Results represents down hole values, not true width.
3. No top cuts applied.

Appendix 2 King of the Hills 2022 Underground Diamond Drilling

Drill hole collar locations reported for this announcement (Data reported in Mine Grid)

Hole ID	Easting (Mine Grid)	Northing (Mine Grid)	RL (Mine Grid)	Dip	Azimuth	Depth (m)
KHRD0759	50744.92	10540.19	4961.62	-26.02	90.19	117.00
KHRD0763	50742.99	10515.46	4963.12	-73.65	57.67	185.80
KHRD0768	50744.36	10524.72	4962.76	-57.81	90.19	162.20
KHRD0890	50827.30	11160.73	4869.51	1.44	185.06	312.20
KHRD0891	50827.38	11160.64	4869.49	-2.21	184.66	309.20
KHRD0894	50827.48	11160.56	4869.45	-5.46	181.92	309.60
KHRD0899	50827.48	11160.58	4869.62	4.30	172.21	376.00
KHRD0905	50842.43	11159.75	4869.44	4.22	168.04	399.60
KHRD0907	50842.23	11159.68	4869.39	-2.44	168.02	310.00
KHRD0908	50842.32	11159.80	4869.70	4.37	164.95	397.00
KHRD0909	50842.44	11159.75	4869.72	1.19	165.16	322.60
KHRD0911	50843.27	11159.92	4869.93	3.80	161.80	384.00
KHRD0913	50842.23	11159.81	4869.75	-2.08	161.88	322.70
KHRD0915	50861.52	11161.63	4869.93	4.02	163.00	375.40
KHRD0917	50861.68	11161.76	4869.96	2.00	162.16	318.40

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Hole ID	Easting (Mine Grid)	Northing (Mine Grid)	RL (Mine Grid)	Dip	Azimuth	Depth (m)
KHRD0918	50861.79	11161.78	4869.96	4.93	159.63	369.00
KHRD0920	50861.66	11161.74	4869.22	-2.60	160.00	325.00
KHRD0924	50880.12	11166.76	4870.34	4.38	158.93	327.40
KHRD0925	50880.01	11166.69	4870.31	0.61	158.84	345.40
KHRD0928	50880.16	11166.66	4870.11	-1.69	156.13	350.80
KHRD0929	50880.25	11166.79	4870.28	0.76	153.91	341.00
KHRD0930	50880.33	11166.59	4870.10	-1.44	151.73	334.90
KHRD0932	50511.90	10304.40	5104.69	-1.44	151.73	282.00
KHRD0933	50511.87	10304.41	5104.85	15.44	2.14	307.30
KHRD0934	50511.88	10304.38	5104.57	12.56	0.35	291.00
KHRD0945	50803.81	10786.37	4887.74	3.44	53.68	137.70
KHRD0946	50803.93	10786.09	4887.75	5.41	60.97	137.00
KHRD0947	50803.94	10786.09	4887.83	13.71	76.42	141.00
KHRD0948	50803.78	10785.97	4887.76	7.36	82.00	138.00
KHRD0950	50784.90	10762.08	4885.33	24.50	118.00	117.00
KHRD0958	50615.72	10339.90	4954.00	-24.00	121.00	117.00
KHRD0961	50615.76	10339.99	4954.86	-13.19	124.97	116.80
KHRD0964	50615.69	10338.78	4954.42	-21.25	128.93	141.00
KHRD0968	50615.51	10338.53	4954.53	-27.18	143.59	169.00
KHRD0969	50615.56	10338.47	4954.75	-16.02	144.95	145.80
KHRD0973	50613.89	10338.35	4954.10	-41.22	153.93	138.00
KHRD0974	50613.81	10338.31	4954.27	-32.99	154.04	165.00
KHRD0977	50613.91	10338.29	4954.34	-34.33	162.63	135.00
KHRD0980	50614.02	10338.17	4954.65	-20.60	150.99	135.00
KHRD0995	50614.00	10338.40	4954.05	-58.08	140.22	167.60
KHRD0999	50613.56	10338.28	4954.18	-47.53	163.85	187.50
KHRD1005	50338.72	10196.67	5135.00	-30.07	8.72	113.10
KHRD1010	50358.09	10155.18	5131.04	-25.03	16.00	114.00
KHRD1027	50329.74	10334.86	5137.41	46.62	249.61	47.20

King of the Hills Open Pit Drilling

Drill hole collar locations reported for this announcement (Data reported in Mine Grid)

Hole ID	Easting (Mine Grid)	Northing (Mine Grid)	RL (Mine Grid)	Dip	Azimuth	Depth (m)
KOTGC5567	50157.5	10561.47	5303.51	-60	90	84
KOTGC5580	50171.47	10589.48	5304.46	-60	90	84
KOTGC5583	50213.47	10589.53	5304.81	-60	90	72
KOTGC5584	50227.47	10589.55	5305.03	-60	90	72
KOTGC5590	50227.45	10603.55	5305.19	-60	90	72
KOTGC5594	50206.43	10617.52	5305.07	-60	90	72

Appendix 3

JORC CODE, 2012 EDITION – TABLE 1 REPORT: KOTH GOLD MINE – King of the Hills Drilling update of significant intercepts from 1st January 2023 to 30th June 2023 and reported Open Pit GC results for stage 2.

Section 1: Sampling Techniques and Data		
Sampling Techniques	<p><i>Nature and quality of sampling (e.g. cut channels, random chips, or specific specialised industry standard measurement tools appropriate to the minerals under investigation, such as down hole gamma sondes, or handheld XRF instruments, etc.). These examples should not be taken as limiting the broad meaning of sampling.</i></p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • All sampling of diamond drill core (DD) drilling by Red5 for second half of FY2023 at King of the Hills (KOTH) is whole core. • Drilling completed was sampled in accordance with the Company's standard sampling protocols, which are considered to be appropriate and of industry standard. • Sampling for KOTH Open Pit grade control is based on RC samples and sampled over a 2 metre interval.
	<p><i>Include reference to measures taken to ensure sample representivity and the appropriate calibration of any measurement tools or systems used</i></p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Certified Reference Material is regularly inserted into the sampling sequence after every 20 samples to monitor QAQC of the analytical process. • All Red 5 KOTH drill samples post August 2021 are dried, crushed to nominal 2-3mm then split to produce a 500g sample for analysis by Photon Analysis for gold by MinAnalytical at their Kalgoorlie laboratory. • Samples for multielement are pulverise to 75µm from the gold sample course rejects. The pulp is then digested using either a 3 or the 4 acid digest for analysed using Inductively coupled plasma mass spectrometry (ICP-MS). • Note MinAnalytical was purchased by ALS in December 2021. • For face samples the following QAQC procedures are used: Standards are placed every 1:20 samples; Blanks are place every 1:50 or after high grade ore zones as required; Quartz flush after high grade zones with known visible gold; duplicates every 1:20.
	<p><i>Aspects of the determination of mineralisation that are Material to the Public Report. In cases where 'industry standard' work has been done this would be relatively simple (e.g. 'reverse circulation drilling was used to obtain 1 m samples from which 3 kg was pulverised to produce a 30 g charge for fire assay'). In other cases more explanation may be required,</i></p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • All samples are dried, crushed to nominal 2-3mm then split to produce a 500g sample for analysis by Photon Analysis for gold. Note RC GC generally don't need to be course crushed. • Coarse gold is occasionally observed in drill core and in near surface Open Pit GC sample piles. • All samples collected are placed into numbered calico bags weighing between 2 – 3 kg.

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Section 1: Sampling Techniques and Data

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	<p><i>such as where there is coarse gold that has inherent sampling problems.</i></p> <p><i>Unusual commodities or mineralisation types (e.g. submarine nodules) may warrant disclosure of detailed information</i></p>	
Drilling Techniques	<p><i>Drill type (e.g. core, reverse circulation, open-hole hammer, rotary air blast, auger, Bangka, sonic, etc.) and details (e.g. core diameter, triple or standard tube, depth of diamond tails, face-sampling bit or other type, whether core is oriented and if so, by what method, etc.).</i></p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • All core drilled is NQ, drilled by Australian Underground Drilling Pty Ltd (AUD). • The diamond core is orientated. The core is pieced together in an angle iron cradle to form a consecutive string of core, where enough consecutive orientation marks that align an orientation line is marked on the core. • Underground face sampling was carried out by the mine geologist painting a sample line orthogonal to the dip of the quartz veining and sampled according to geological intervals. Samples were bagged and ticketed with unique sample IDs and dispatched to the assay laboratory. • For Open Pit grade control drilling is conducted using a track mounted Atlas Copco ROC L8 drill rig fitted with a 4 ½" diameter face-sampling RC bit.
Drill Sample Recovery	<p><i>Method of recording and assessing core and chip sample recoveries and results assessed</i></p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Drill core sample recovery is calculated for each core run, by measuring and recording length of core retrieved divided by measured length of the core run drilled. Sample recoveries are calculated and recorded in the database. • Core recovery factors for core drilling are generally very high typically in excess of 95% recovery. • Face sampling, by its nature, can be a biased sampling method, relying on manual 'picking' of the face by either a geological hammer, or by a Jumbo scraping sample material off the face and collected by the mine geologist. Face sampling can be regarded as having 100% sample recovery; however, the Competent Person is cognisant of sampling bias. • RC chip recovery is typically greater than 95%.
	<p><i>Measures taken to maximise sample recovery and ensure representative nature of the samples</i></p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Drill core recovery, and representativeness, is maximised by the driller continually adjusting rotation speed and torques, and mud mixes to suit the ground being drilled. • Diamond core is reconstructed into continuous runs on an angle iron cradle for orientation marking. Depths are checked against depth given on the core blocks. • UG faces are sampled left to right/bottom to top across the face allowing a representative sample to be taken. • For RC grade control regular sample checks of sample piles are made by the Logging Geologist and/or Field Technicians of the bagged samples for sample quantity.
	<p><i>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.</i></p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • There is no known relationship between sample recovery and grade. • Diamond drilling has high recoveries, due to the competent nature of the ground, therefore loss of material is minimised. There is no apparent sample bias. • Open Pit RC GC also maintains high recovery due to the competent nature of the geology.

Section 1: Sampling Techniques and Data

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<p>Logging</p>	<p><i>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.</i></p> <p><i>Whether logging is qualitative or quantitative in nature.</i></p> <p><i>Core (or costean, channel, etc) photography.</i></p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Drill core is logged geologically and geotechnically to a level of detail sufficient to support appropriate Mineral Resource estimation. • Logging of diamond drill core has recorded lithology, mineralogy, texture, mineralisation, weathering, alteration and veining. Logging is qualitative and/or quantitative where appropriate. • Core photographs are taken for all drill core drilled by Red5. • Underground faces are photographed and mapped. • Open Pit RC GC has basic logging conducted to identify lithology, alteration, mineralisation and veining.
	<p><i>The total length and percentage of the relevant intersections logged.</i></p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • All drilling are logged in their entirety.
<p>Sub-sampling techniques and sample preparation</p>	<p><i>If core, whether cut or sawn and whether quarter, half or all core taken.</i></p> <p><i>If non-core, whether riffled, tube sampled, rotary split, etc and whether sampled wet or dry.</i></p> <p><i>For all sample types, the nature, quality and appropriateness of the sample preparation technique.</i></p> <p><i>Quality control procedures adopted for all sub-sampling stages to maximise representivity of samples.</i></p> <p><i>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.</i></p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • All diamond drill core samples were obtained by whole core, along the entire length of each sampling interval. Core samples are collected over predetermined sampling intervals and submitted for analysis. • Drill core sample lengths can be variable in a mineralized zone, though usually no larger than 1.2 meters. Minimum sampling width is 0.3 metres. This enables the capture of assay data for narrow structures and localized grade variations. • Drill core samples are taken according to a cut sheet compiled by the Geologist. Core samples are bagged in pre-numbered calico bags and submitted with a sample submission form. • For face samples, sampling is done to a minimum of 0.3m and max of 1.2m in width for each interval. • Recent RC samples are passed through a cyclone and under-mounted "Metzke" Fixed Cone – Rotary Splitter to obtain a 2-3kg representative sample of each metre drilled. Generally, the samples are dry over a 2 metre interval. • The sample preparation for all samples adheres to industry standard practice. It is conducted by a commercial certified laboratory. This procedure is industry standard and considered appropriate for the analysis of gold for Archaean lode gold systems. • All sub-sampling activities are carried out by commercial certified laboratory and are considered to be appropriate. • Duplicate samples are taken from the course reject at approximately every 1:50 and 1:20 for face samples. Note this ratio may vary. • There is sufficient drilling data and surface and underground mapping and sampling data to satisfy Red 5 that the sampling is representative of the in-situ material collected.

Section 1: Sampling Techniques and Data

	<i>Whether sample sizes are appropriate to the grain size of the material being sampled.</i>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Analysis of drilling data and mine production data supports the appropriateness of sample sizes.
Quality of assay data and laboratory tests	<i>The nature, quality and appropriateness of the assaying and laboratory procedures used and whether the technique is considered partial or total.</i>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> The quality of the assays is within industry standards. Acceptable levels of accuracy and precision were established prior to accepting the sample data. The QAQC procedures and results show acceptable levels of accuracy and precision were established. MinAnalytical has National Association of Testing Authorities (NATA) accreditation for the technology, in accordance with ISO/IEC-17025 testing requirements.
	<i>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.</i>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> No geophysical tools have been utilised to determine assay results at the King of the Hills project
	<i>Nature of quality control procedures adopted (e.g. standards, blanks, duplicates, external laboratory checks) and whether acceptable levels of accuracy (i.e. lack of bias) and precision have been established.</i>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> QC samples were routinely inserted into the sampling sequence and also submitted around expected zones of mineralisation. Standard procedures are to examine any erroneous QC results and validate if required; establishing acceptable levels of accuracy and precision for all stages of the sampling and analytical process. Certified Reference Material (standards and blanks) with a wide range of values are inserted into all batches of diamond drill hole submissions, at a rate of 1 in 20 samples, to assess laboratory accuracy and precision and possible contamination. The CRM values are not identifiable to the laboratory. QAQC data returned are checked against pass/fail limits with the SQL database and are passed or failed on import. A report is generated and reviewed by the geologist as necessary upon failure to determine further action. QAQC data validation is routinely completed and demonstrates sufficient levels of accuracy and precision. The laboratory performs several internal processes including standards, blanks, repeats and checks.
Verification of sampling and assaying	<i>The verification of significant intersections by either independent or alternative company personnel.</i>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Samples with significant intersections are typically reviewed by Senior Geological personnel to confirm the results.
	<i>The use of twinned holes.</i>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> No specific twinned holes were drilled, however due to the drilling density several intersections are often in close proximity.

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Section 1: Sampling Techniques and Data

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	<i>Documentation of primary data, data entry procedures, data verification, data storage (physical and electronic) protocols</i>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> All drilling data is managed centrally, from drill hole planning to final assay, survey and geological capture. The majority of logging data (lithology, alteration and structural characteristics of core) is captured directly by customised digital logging tools with stringent validation and data entry constraints. Geologists load data in the database where initial validation of the data occurs. The data is uploaded into the database by the geologist after which ranking of the data happens based on multiple QAQC and validation rules. 																					
	<i>Discuss any adjustment to assay data.</i>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> The database is secure and password protected by the Database Administrator to prevent accidental or malicious adjustments to data. No adjustments have been made to assay data. First gold assay is utilised for grade review. Re-assays carried out due to failed QAQC will replace original results, though both are stored in the database. 																					
Location of data points	<i>Accuracy and quality of surveys used to locate drillholes (collar and down-hole surveys), trenches, mine workings and other locations used in Mineral Resource estimation.</i>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Diamond and RC drill hole collars are marked out pre-drilling and picked up by company surveyors using a total station at the completion of drilling, with an expected accuracy of +/-2mm. Downhole surveys are carried out at regular intervals using a single shot camera, initially at 15m and then 30m thereafter. A final downhole survey is completed using an electronic downhole survey tool (Deviflex Rapid), both in and out runs are recorded. Underground development and voids (stopes & rises) are surveyed by mine surveyors. The survey control is considered adequate to support the drill and mine planning. 																					
	<i>Specification of the grid system used.</i>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> A local grid system (King of the Hills) is used. A two point transformation to MGA_GDA94 zone 51 is tabulated below: <table border="1" data-bbox="1041 922 1881 1061"> <thead> <tr> <th></th> <th>KOTHEast</th> <th>KOTHNorth</th> <th>RL</th> <th>MGAEast</th> <th>MGANorth</th> <th>RL</th> </tr> </thead> <tbody> <tr> <td>Point 1</td> <td>49823.541</td> <td>9992.582</td> <td>0</td> <td>320153.794</td> <td>6826726.962</td> <td>0</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Point 2</td> <td>50740.947</td> <td>10246.724</td> <td>0</td> <td>320868.033</td> <td>6827356.243</td> <td>0</td> </tr> </tbody> </table> Mine Grid elevation data is +4897.27m relative to Australian Height Datum 		KOTHEast	KOTHNorth	RL	MGAEast	MGANorth	RL	Point 1	49823.541	9992.582	0	320153.794	6826726.962	0	Point 2	50740.947	10246.724	0	320868.033	6827356.243	0
	KOTHEast	KOTHNorth	RL	MGAEast	MGANorth	RL																	
Point 1	49823.541	9992.582	0	320153.794	6826726.962	0																	
Point 2	50740.947	10246.724	0	320868.033	6827356.243	0																	
	<i>Quality and adequacy of topographic control.</i>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> DGPS survey has been used to establish a topographic surface along with aerial/drone survey. Open pit drone survey is updated on regular bases. 																					
Data spacing and distribution	<i>Data spacing for reporting of Exploration Results.</i>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> The nominal drill spacing is variable ranging from less than 20m x 20m with some areas of the deposit at 80m x 80m or greater. This spacing includes data that has been verified from previous exploration activities on the project. Note underground grade control drilling can be down too nominal 15m x 15m. Open pit RC GC is based on a nominal 7m x 7m to 7m x 14m drill pattern to variable drill depth. 																					
	<i>Whether the data spacing and distribution is sufficient to establish the degree of geological and grade continuity appropriate for the Mineral Resource</i>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Underground level development is 15-25 meters between levels and face sampling is <1m to 10m spacing. This close spaced production data provides insights into the geological and grade continuity and forms the basis of exploration drill spacing. 																					

Section 1: Sampling Techniques and Data

	<i>and Ore Reserve estimation procedure(s) and classifications applied.</i>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Open pit RC GC drill spacing is suitable for developing Measured resource. The Competent Person considers the data reported to be sufficient to establish the degree of geological and grade continuity appropriate for future Mineral Resource classification categories adopted for KOTH.
Orientation of data in relation to geological structure	<i>Whether sample compositing has been applied.</i>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Diamond drill core and faces are sampled to geological intervals; compositing is not applied until the estimation stage. Open pit RC GC drilling are sampled to 2m composite lengths.
	<i>Whether the orientation of sampling achieves unbiased sampling of possible structures and the extent to which this is known, considering the deposit type.</i>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Sampling of the (HGV) domains has been conducted in most cases perpendicular to the lode orientations where the mineralisation controls are well understood. The space between the HGV consists of stockwork mineralisation (bulk domain) where the predominant mineralisation trend is orthogonal to the current drilling orientation. It is possible, where mineralisation controls are not well understood and the interpretation of the stockwork mineralisation aligns with drilling, mineralisation in this deposit has not been optimally intersected.
	<i>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.</i>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Drilling is designed to intersect ore structures as close to orthogonal as practicable. This is not always achievable from underground development. Cursory reconciliations carried out during mining operations have not identified any apparent sample bias having been introduced because of the relationship between the orientation of the drilling and that of the higher-grade mineralised structures. There is no record of any drilling or sample bias that has been introduced because of the relationship between the orientation of the drilling and that of the mineralised structures.
Sample security	<i>The measures taken to ensure sample security.</i>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Recent samples are prepared on site under supervision of geological staff. Samples are selected, bagged into tied numbered calico bags then grouped into larger secured bags and delivered to the laboratory by a transport company. All recent KOTH samples managed by Red 5 Limited are submitted to an independent certified laboratory's in Kalgoorlie for analysis. KOTH is a remote site and the number of external visitors is minimal. The deposit is known to contain visible gold, and while this renders the core susceptible to theft, the risk of sample tampering is considered very low due to the policing by Company personnel at all stages from drilling through to storage at the core yard, sampling and delivery to the laboratory.
Audits or reviews	<i>The results of any audits or reviews of sampling techniques and data.</i>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> A series of written standard procedures exists for sampling and core cutting at KOTH. Periodic routine visits to drill rigs and the core farm are carried out by project geologists and Senior Geologists to review core logging and sampling practices. There were no adverse findings, and any minor deficiencies were noted, and staff notified, with remedial training if required. No external audits or reviews have been conducted for the purposes of this report.

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Section 2: Reporting of Exploration Results

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<p>Mineral tenement and land tenure status</p>	<p><i>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.</i></p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The King of the Hill pit and near mine exploration are located on M37/67, M37/76, M37/90, M37/201 and M37/248 which expire between 2028 and 2031. All mining leases have a 21 year life and are renewable for a further 21 years on a continuing basis. • The mining leases are 100% held and managed by Greenstone Resources (WA) Pty Limited, a wholly owned subsidiary of Red 5 Limited. • The mining leases are subject to a 1.5% 'IRC' royalty, now owned by Royal Gold Inc. • Mining leases M37/67, M37/76, M37/201 and M37/248 are subject to a mortgage with 'PT Limited'. • All production is subject to a Western Australian state government 'NSR' royalty of 2.5%. • All bonds have been retired across these mining leases and they are all currently subject to the conditions imposed by the MRF. • There are currently no native title claims applied for, or determined, over the mining leases. • An 'Other Heritage Place' (aboriginal heritage place ID: 1741), referred to as the "Lake Raeside/Sullivan Creek" site, is located within M37/90.
	<p><i>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.</i></p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The tenements are in good standing and the licence to operate already exists. There are no known impediments to obtaining additional licences to operate in the area.
<p>Exploration done by other parties</p>	<p><i>Acknowledgment and appraisal of exploration by other parties.</i></p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The King of the Hills prospect was mined sporadically from 1898-1918. Modern exploration in the Leonora area was triggered by the discovery of the Harbour Lights and Tower Hill prospects in the early 1980s, with regional mapping indicating the King of the Hills prospect area was worthy of further investigation. • Various companies (Esso, Ananconda, BP Minerals. Kulim) carried out sampling, mapping and drilling activities delineating gold mineralisation. Kulim mined two small open pits in JV with Sons of Gwalia during 1986 and 1987. Arboyne took over Kulim's interest and outlined a new resource while Mount Edon carried out exploration on the surrounding tenements. Mining commenced but problems lead to Mount Edon Mines acquiring the whole project area from Kulim, leading to the integration of the King of the Hills, KOTH West and KOTH Extended into the Tarmoola Project. Pacmin bought out Mount Edon and were subsequently taken over by Sons of Gwalia. • St Barbara acquired the project after taking over Sons of Gwalia in 2005. King of The Hills is the name given to the underground mine, which St Barbara developed beneath the Tarmoola pit. St Barbara continued mining at King of The Hills and processed the ore at their Gwalia operations until 2005 when it was put on care and maintenance. It was subsequently sold that year to Saracen Minerals Holdings who re-commenced underground mining in 2016 and processed the ore at their Thunderbox Gold mine. • In October 2017 Red 5 Limited purchased King of the Hills (KOTH) Gold Project from Saracen Mineral Holdings Limited.

Section 2: Reporting of Exploration Results

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<p>Geology</p>	<p><i>Deposit type, geological setting and style of mineralisation.</i></p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The KOTH mineralisation is considered to be part of an Archean Orogenic gold deposit with many similar characteristics to other gold deposits within the Eastern Goldfields of the Yilgarn Craton. • Gold mineralisation is associated with sheeted and stockwork quartz vein sets within a hosting granodiorite stock and pervasively carbonate altered ultramafic rocks. Mineralisation is thought to have occurred within a brittle/ductile shear zone with the main thrust shear zone forming the primary conduit for the mineralising fluids. Pre-existing quartz veining and brittle fracturing of the granite created a network of second order conduits for mineralising fluids. • Brittle fracturing along the granodiorite contact generated radial tension veins, perpendicular to the orientation of the granodiorite, and zones of quartz stockwork. These stockwork zones are seen in both the granodiorite and ultramafic units and contain mineralisation outside the modelled continuous vein system (High Grade Veins). • Gold appears as free particles (coarse gold) or associated with traces of base metals sulphides (galena, chalcopyrite, pyrite) intergrown within quartz along late stage fractures.
<p>Drillhole information</p>	<p><i>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:</i></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - 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. <p><i>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.</i></p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Drillhole collar locations, azimuth and drill hole dip and significant assays are reported in the ASX announcement for which this Table 1 Report accompanies. • Future drill hole data will be periodically released or when a result materially changes the economic value of the project.
<p>Data aggregation methods</p>	<p><i>In reporting Exploration Results, weighting averaging techniques, maximum and/or minimum grade truncations (e.g. cutting of high grades) and cut-off grades are usually Material and should be stated.</i></p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Reporting of significant intercepts for Regal, West Bulk and Central are based on a minimum of 50 gram metres and may include <4m internal waste zones at a cut-off of 0.3g/t. Results represent down hole values, not true widths.

Section 2: Reporting of Exploration Results

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		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Reporting of significant intercepts for Eastern Flanks are based on a minimum of 40 gram metres and may include <4m internal waste zones at a cut-off of 0.3g/t. Results represent down hole values, not true widths. Reporting of significant intercepts for the Open Pit are based on a minimum of 10 gram metres and may include <2m internal waste zones at a cut-off of 0.2g/t. Results represent down hole values, not true widths. For face samples face have a range of top cuts pending on the mine area the face is being developed and knowledge of the vein and/or mineralisation from drilling. The top cuts applied can range from 20g/t, 50g/t or 100g/t.
	<i>Where aggregate intercepts incorporate short lengths of high grade results and longer lengths of low grade results, the procedure used for such aggregation should be stated and some typical examples of such aggregations should be shown in detail.</i>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Whole of hole intercepts reported in the Appendix represent results greater than 50-gram metres for the Regal, West Bulk and Central and 40 gram metres for Eastern Flanks include up to 15m of internal dilution less than 0.3g/t instead of 4 metres internal dilution has reported in the main announcement. These are reported to demonstrate the bulk nature of the mineralisation. Note due to the type of mineralization high grade values are common over narrow intervals.
	<i>The assumptions used for any reporting of metal equivalent values should be clearly stated.</i>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> No metal equivalents are used.
Relationship between mineralisation widths and intercept lengths	<p><i>These relationships are particularly important in the reporting of Exploration Results.</i></p> <p><i>If the geometry of the mineralisation with respect to the drill hole angle is known, its nature should be reported.</i></p> <p><i>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').</i></p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> No true thickness calculations have been made. All reported down hole intersections are documented as down hole width only. True width not known. The KOTH mineralisation envelope is intersected approximately orthogonal to the orientation of the mineralised zone, or sub-parallel to the contact between the granodiorite and ultramafic. Due to underground access limitations and the variability of orientation of the quartz veins and quartz vein stock-works, drilling orientation is not necessarily optimal.
Diagrams	<i>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.</i>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Refer to announcement for plan and sectional views to demonstrate the position of the reported significant assays for underground drilling. No diagrams for open pit grade control drilling have been provided. Reported drill holes where from the stage 2 drilling of the KOTH open pit.
Balanced Reporting	<i>Where comprehensive reporting of all Exploration Results are not practicable, representative reporting</i>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> All significant resulted have been reported in Table 2. KoTH significant assays (relative to the intersection criteria) including those results where no significant intercept was recorded.

Section 2: Reporting of Exploration Results

	<i>of both low and high grades and/or widths should be practiced to avoid misleading reporting of Exploration Results.</i>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Weighted average composited intervals have been tabulated and included within the main body of the ASX release for which this Table 1 Report accompanies.
Other substantive exploration data	<p><i>Other exploration data, if meaningful and material, should be reported including (but not limited to):</i></p> <p><i>geological observations; geophysical survey results;</i></p> <p><i>geochemical survey results; bulk samples – size and method of treatment; metallurgical test results;</i></p> <p><i>bulk density, groundwater, geotechnical and rock characteristics; potential deleterious or contaminating substances.</i></p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> No other exploration data that may have been collected is considered material to this announcement.
Further work	<p><i>The nature and scale of planned further work (eg tests for lateral extensions or depth extensions or large-scale step-out drilling).</i></p> <p><i>Diagrams clearly highlighting the areas of possible extensions, including the main geological interpretations and future drilling areas, provided this information is not commercially sensitive.</i></p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Red 5 Limited is continually reviewing the resource models and geology interpretations. Drilling is currently being planned to test the next one to two-year mine plan for underground, stope de-risking for mine planning and resource extensions. No diagrams have been included in this report to show the proposed drilling plans for the KOTH resource.

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