KAISER REEF

ASX: KAU

ASX RELEASE I 3 DECEMBER 2024

Maldon Mine Restart Study

Kaiser Reef Limited ("Kaiser" or "the Company") is pleased to announce that it has completed a Mining Study to bring the Union Hill Gold Mine at Maldon, out of Care and Maintenance, recommence exploration and into production. Financial scenarios are currently being evaluated and Kaiser is seeking to realise value by re-opening the Union Hill Gold Mine and establish a second operating platform at the historic multimillion-ounce gold camp and open-ended orebody.

Key Outcomes of the Union Hill Mine Restart Study

- Operations on care and maintenance since 2018 when the AUD gold price was trading at ~AUD $1,650 Oz gold (currently over AUD $4,000 Oz gold)
- Proximity (4.1 km) to the Maldon gold processing plant
- Maldon gold processing plant operating at ~20% capacity
- Rapid Start Up - Fully permitted Mining Licence, Low Capex
- Established infrastructure, including a 2.4km long 5.5m x 5.5m decline, ventilation, grid power and dewatering infrastructure (maintained over the past 6 years) (Figures 1 and 2)
- Stage 1 - 8 month programme (Figure 3)
- Stage 2 - 15 month programme (Figure 4)
- Existing defined and open-ended inferred resource (refer to ASX announcement dated 21 July 2022)

Managing Director Jonathan Downes commented:

"Kaiser is focused on ramping up the A1 Mine while leveraging its 100% ownership of the Maldon project as a second production centre. With no debt, no hedging, and a proven multimillion-ounce high-grade goldfield, Maldon offers a prime opportunity to restart operations quickly, at minimal cost and amid soaring gold prices. Once in production, Maldon can complement Kaiser's A1 Gold mining operation, strengthening the company's growth potential."

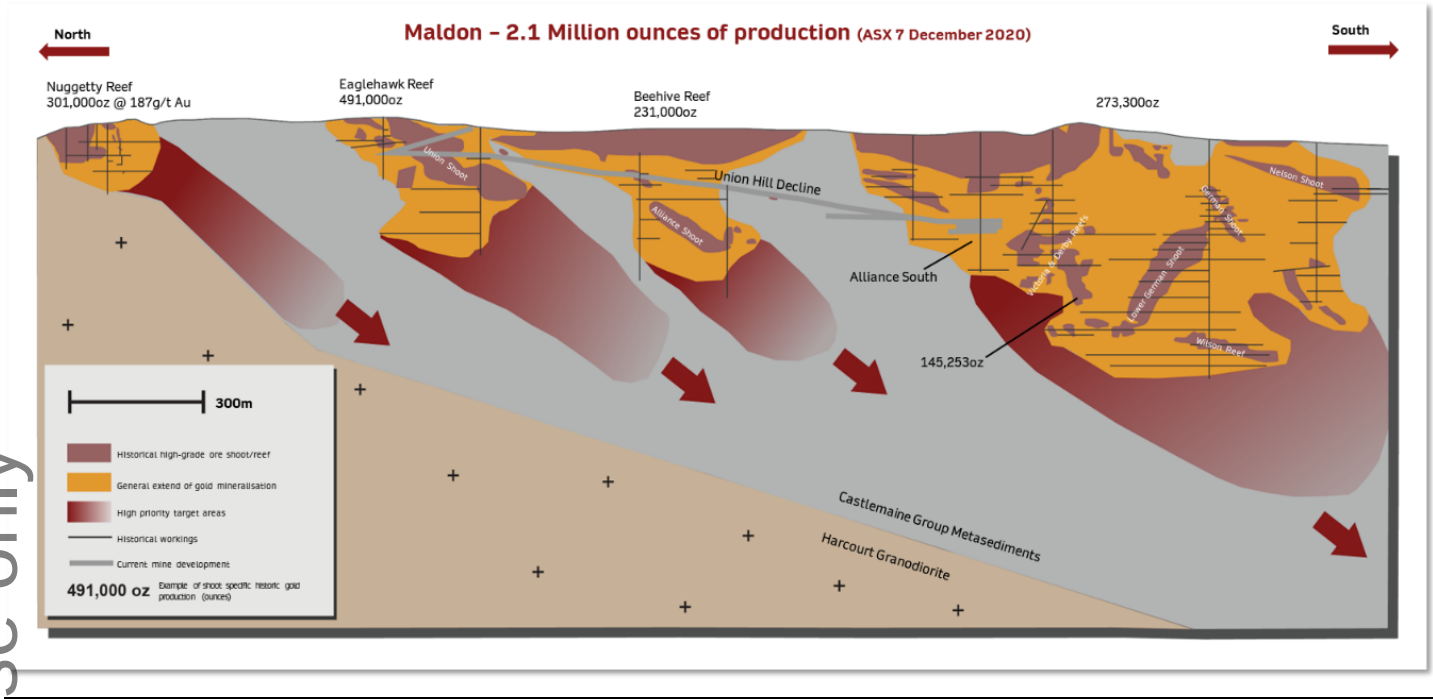

Figure 1: Long Section of Maldon Goldfield showing historic development

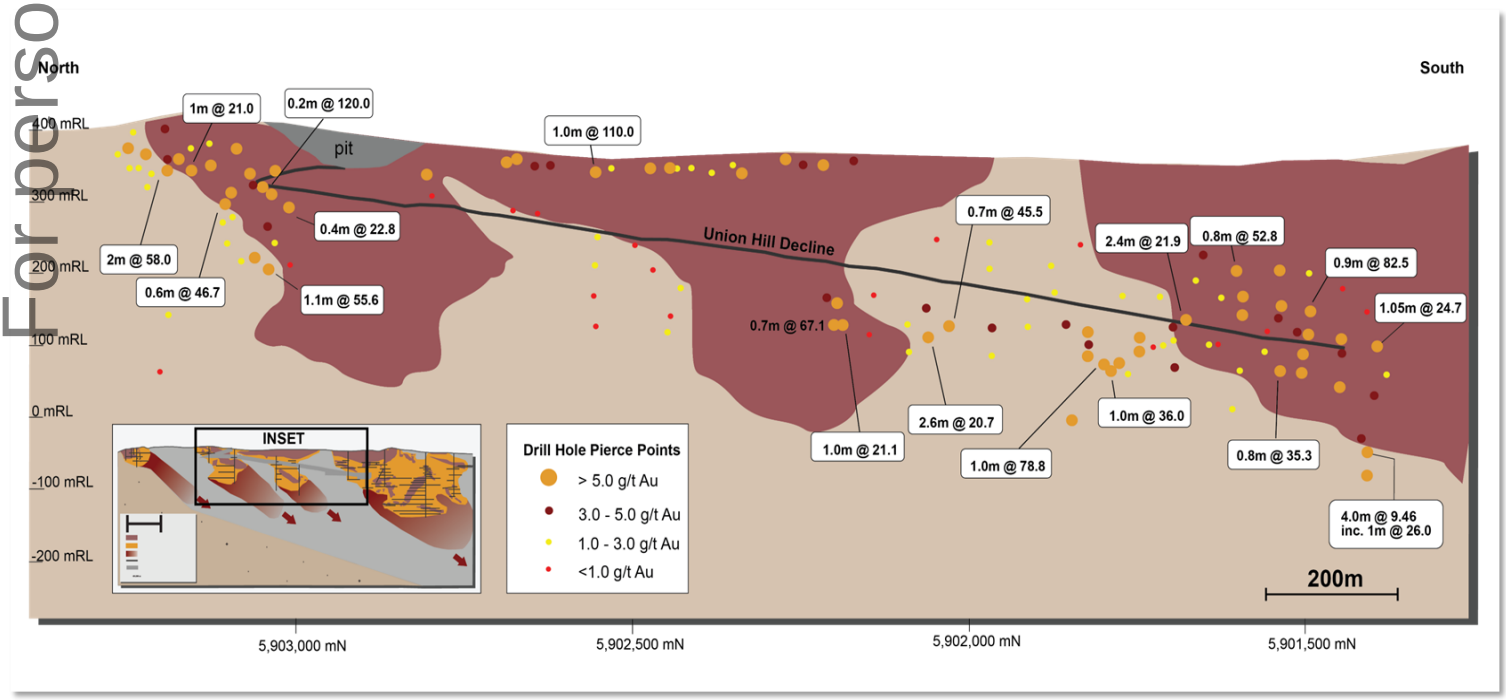

Figure 2: Long Section of Union Reef showing decline and drilling pierce points (refer to ASX announcement dated 7 July 2020)

Two Stage Development, Exploration and Trial Mining

Stage 1:

Establish development to exploit the Union Shoot (Figure 3). The Union Shoot represents a subset of the Eaglehawk Reef that historically produced 491,000 ounces of gold (refer to ASX announcement dated 19 July 2021). The Union Shoot ore is planned to be trucked to the Maldon Gold Processing Plant, approximately 4.1km away, which is operating at ~20% of its capacity. The plan is for an initial "soft" start to establish a second emergency escapeway and access the Union Shoot resource as defined in the 2022 Resource Estimate[1]. An indicative development plan has been costed and scheduled by an independent Mining Engineer (Mining Eng Pty Ltd). The Union Shoot resource is currently only in the inferred category, which precludes Kaiser's ability from reporting projected cash costs and revenues at this time. A drilling programme is being planned by the Company, the aim being to re-categorise the inferred resource into indicated or measured categories under the JORC code and facilitate publication of a scoping study and associated financial metrics at this time. The Stage 1 mine plan is anticipated to run for approximately 8 months from commissioning and is then planned to immediately roll into Stage 2.

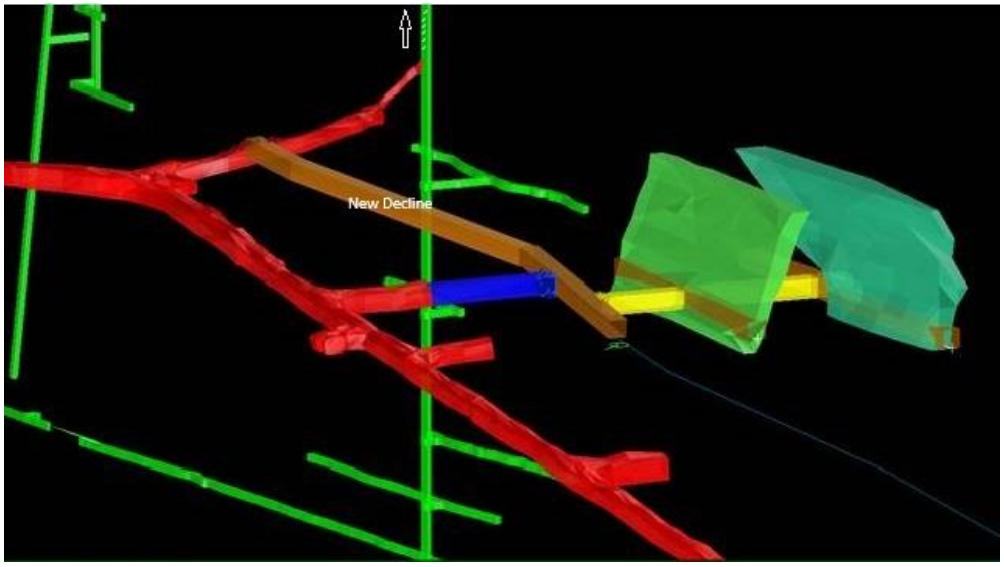

Figure 3: Existing decline in red, return airway/escape as white arrow, new decline in brown accessing the Eaglehawk/Union Shoot mining blocks in green along the yellow access drive.

Stage 2:

Stage 2 will establish a 4.3m x 4.3m decline development further south of, and parallel to, the existing 5.5m x 5.5m decline (Figure 4) and provide access to exploit the upper levels of the Alliance shoot and later, the Alliance South lode. The Alliance South lode has already been partially accessed (Figure 5) and is currently a defined resource. The second stage is scheduled to take 15 months. Existing stockpile drives will be extended to provide crosscuts between the two declines.

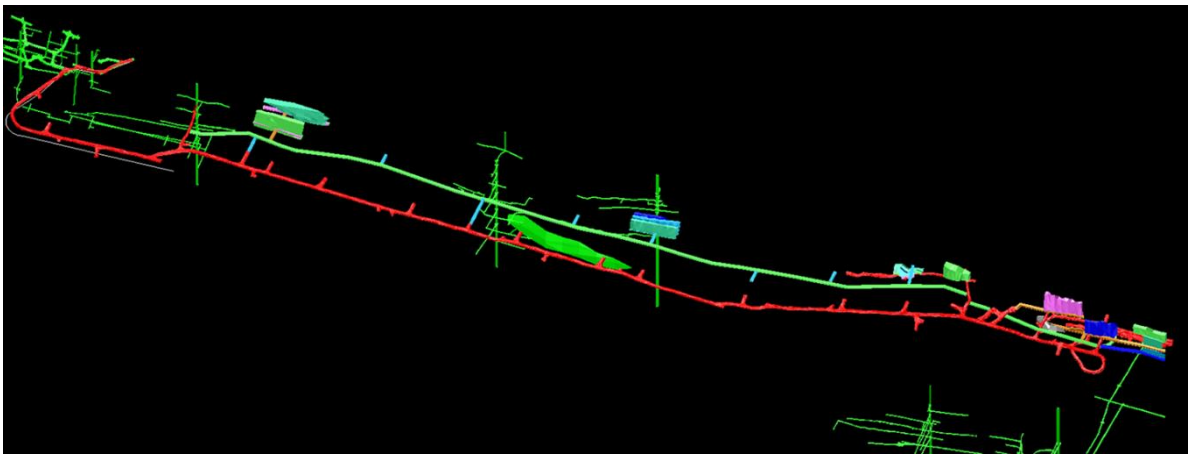

Figure 4: Existing decline in red, new decline in green, with various coloured mining blocks, from left right being grouped as Union Shoot, Alliance Shoot and Alliance South. Historic workings shown as thin green lines.

Both Stage 1 and 2 development will facilitate underground drilling programmes with the aim to bring the Maldon plant back into a fully operational status with a significant target production rate that can't be reported under the JORC code. The first stage of drilling is planned to bring the existing 186,000 ounces of inferred resources into an indicated category and the conversion of the current Exploration Target into further resources (refer to ASX Announcement 21 July 2022). The potential quantity and grade of the Exploration Targets are conceptual in nature and, as such, there has been insufficient exploration drilling conducted to estimate a Mineral Resource. At this stage it is uncertain if further exploration drilling will result in the estimation of a Mineral Resource. The Exploration Target has been prepared in accordance with the JORC Code (2012). A later and larger drilling programme will seek to delineate +1M oz of gold through extending the known ore shoots.

Background

The Maldon goldfield was a major high-grade gold producer in the late 1800's through to the early 1900's with over 2.1M ounces of historic gold production. The operation was briefly brought back into production in 2017 but a falling gold price (AUD$1695/oz in June 2018) and insufficient working capital as well as weak gold markets saw the operations placed into care and maintenance in 2019. Kaiser has kept the mine on Care and Maintenance since its acquisition in 2021. The gold price six years later is now nearly 2.5 times higher.

The Maldon Project has a defined JORC resource of 1.2 Mt for 186,000 ounces at 4.4 g/t of gold (inferred)[1] from limited shallow drilling. A target resource of between 1.75 Mt to 2.7 Mt at between 3 g/t and 4 g/t gold has also been identified, and based on broad spaced drilling that will require further drilling to bring into a JORC category (refer to ASX announcement dated 21July 2022). The potential quantity and grade of the Exploration Targets are conceptual in

nature and, as such, there has been insufficient exploration drilling conducted to estimate a Mineral Resource. At this stage it is uncertain if further exploration drilling will result in the estimation of a Mineral Resource. The Exploration Target has been prepared in accordance with the JORC Code (2012). All mineralisation remains open at depth and drilling has confirmed high-grade results down plunge along most of the goldfield with results strongly supporting the mineralisation being open ended. The German Reef was one of the largest ore bodies being mined and finished in reportedly high grade ore when water was struck and inundated most of the mine. The mines at Maldon were abandoned in 1917. Kaiser currently keeps the mine dewatered and uses the water at the processing plant as well as providing water to 35 local farmers.

Kaiser recently engaged independent mining engineering services to conduct a restart study, budget and schedule for the Maldon restart project. This included refurbishing the existing development and infrastructure as well as planning for a drilling programme, to deliver both resource definition and resource expansion. The identified mineralisation from earlier drilling remains open at depth across the site, and some of the most productive shoots have never been drill tested. There is potential for the delineation of resources at depth to be comparable to what has already been mined.

Recovery and Processing

The nearby processing plant at Maldon, 100% owned by Kaiser, is 4.2km away by truck to the ROM pad, and was originally built to process ore from the Union Hill mine. The Mill is operating well under capacity and has a total annual treatment capacity of circa 250,000tpa. This is expandable and has proven to be able to treat Maldon ore, with acceptable recoveries of between 88 and 91%. The processing plant has had substantial recent processing improvements including the installation of modern hydrocylcones, a gravity circuit and modern Process Logic Control. These implemented improvements are expected to improve recoveries. Because the ore has been treated before at this plant, the metallurgical risks are considered low.

Union Hill Summary

- Fully permitted Mining Licence ensures operational readiness
- Close proximity to the Maldon gold processing plant, just 4.2km by truck, with ample under-utilised capacity
- Quick project start-up with low capital expenditure
- Two-phase development plan:
  - Stage 1 - 8 months programme (Figure 3)
  - Stage 2 - 15 months programme (Figure 4)
- Operations have been on care and maintenance since 2018, when the gold price was AUD $1,695/oz; it now exceeds AUD $4,000/oz
- Established infrastructure includes a 2.4km long 5.5m x 5.5m decline, ventilation systems, grid power supply, and dewatering facilities, preserved at significant cost over six years
- Existing resource remains open at depth, with significant potential for expansion
- Low metallurgical risk due to proven recoveries (88%-91%) at the nearby Maldon processing plant, which has benefited from substantial modern upgrades

References:

1. Refer to ASX announcement "Updated Maldon Study Results Confirm Significant Resource Base" dated 21 July 2022.

-ENDS-

This announcement was approved for release by the Board of Kaiser Reef Limited.

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About Kaiser Reef Limited (ASX: KAU)

Kaiser Reef is a high-grade gold producer and exploration company with a clear focus on gold within the prolific Victorian goldfields. Kaiser wholly owns and operates the A1 Gold Mine, the Maldon Gold Processing Plant and the Maldon Gold Mine (currently on care and maintenance) in Victoria.

Future Performance

This announcement may contain certain forward-looking statements and opinions. Forward-looking statements, including projections, forecasts and estimates, are provided as a general guide only and should not be relied on as an indication or guarantee of future performance and involve known and unknown risks, uncertainties, assumptions, contingencies and other important factors, many of which are outside the control of the Company and which are subject to change without notice and could cause the actual results, performance or achievements of the Company to be materially different from the future results, performance or achievements expressed or implied by such statements. Past performance is not necessarily a guide to future performance and no representation or warranty is made as to the likelihood of achievement or reasonableness of any forward-looking statements or other forecast. Nothing contained in this announcement, nor any information made available to you is, or shall be relied upon as, a promise, representation, warranty or guarantee as to the past, present or the future. Please note that the restart study referred to in this announcement involves certain risks and uncertainties. The future performance of the Company, including its ability to implement proposals coming out of the restart study, will be influenced by a range of factors, many of which are largely beyond the control of the Company and the Directors.

The restart study referred to in this announcement has been undertaken to bring the Union Hill Gold Mine at Maldon, out of care and maintenance and into commercial production. It is a preliminary technical and economic study of the potential viability undertaken to bring the Union Hill Gold Mine at Maldon, out of care and maintenance and into commercial production. It is based on low level technical and economic assessments that are not sufficient to support the estimation of ore reserves. Further exploration and evaluation work and appropriate studies are required before the Company will be in a position to estimate any ore reserves or to provide any assurance of an economic development case. The restart study is based on the material assumptions outlined below. While the Company considers all of the material assumptions to be based on reasonable grounds, there is no certainty that they will prove to be correct or that the range of outcomes indicated by the restart study will be achieved. Given the uncertainties involved, investors should not make any investment decisions based solely on the results of the restart study

KAISER REEF

MALDON MINE RESTART STUDY

NOVEMBER 2024

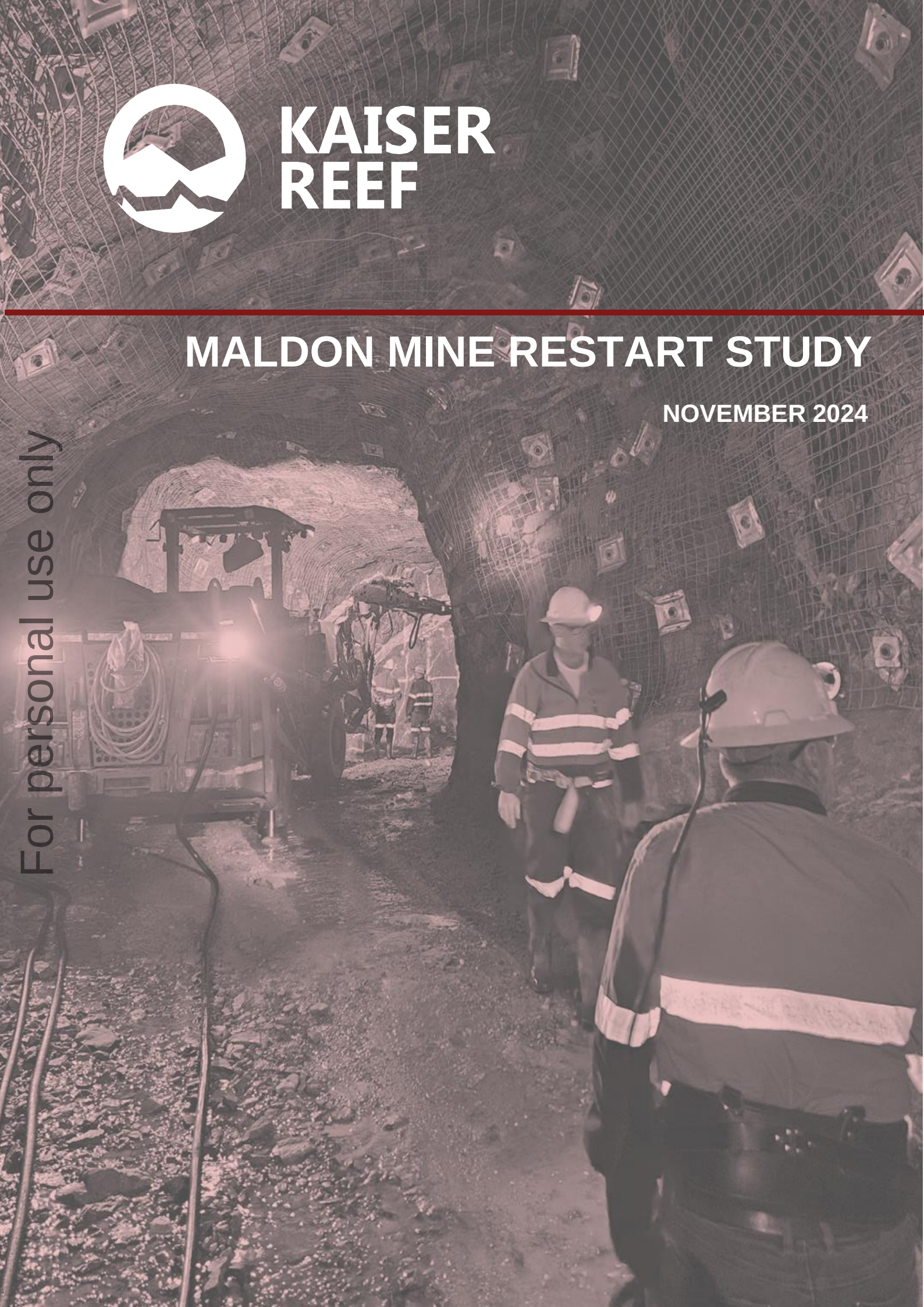

TABLE OF CONTENTS

LIST OF FIGURES

LIST OF TABLES

1.0 INTRODUCTION

MIN5146 (Mining Licence and associated production permits) is located in the goldfields of central Victoria and covers the historic Maldon Goldfield and township (Figure 1). The Porcupine Flat Gold Processing Plant and Union Hill Mine are located at Maldon on MIN5146.

This document details the current state of the Maldon Goldfield and the results and plans for a resumption of mining at Maldon. The study includes the establishment of a second means of egress for the mine and the study shows an economic development scenario. The results of the study are encouraging and indicate that establishing the decline is an economic mining opportunity. The final objective however is utilising the existing infrastructure to establish an operating platform into the multimillion-ounce high-grade Maldon Goldfield. Drilling has returned extensive high-grade results across the depth extents of the lowest drilled portions of the ore bodies at Maldon. There is no evidence that the multimillion-ounce Maldon Goldfield shows any reduction in mineralisation at depth.

Today, agriculture, grazing and tourism are an important part of the local economy. MIN5146 overlies a combination of Crown Land and freehold town lots and farmland (Figure 1).

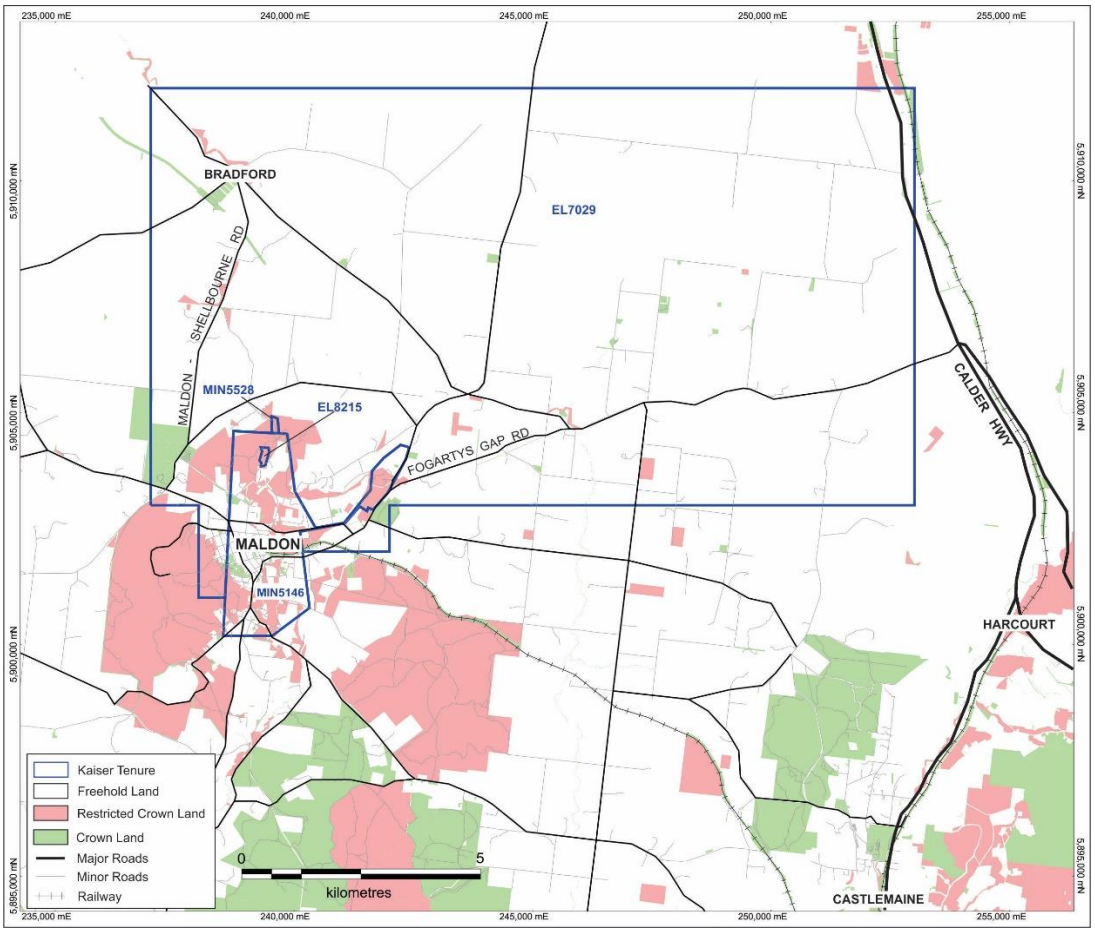

Figure 1. Location Plan & Land Use.

Kaiser is investigating the opportunity to establish and develop additional supplementary ore sources for the 250 ktpa Porcupine Flat Gold Process Plant, including within MIN5146 and other Kaiser tenements within the Maldon District. Whilst the A1 Mine will likely remain the primary feed source for Porcupine Flat in the short term, the plan is for Maldon to become Kaiser's primary gold producer.

1.1 Target Description

Orogenic Gold deposits in the Western Lachlan Fold Belt, including the Bendigo Zone, which hosts the Maldon Goldfield and MIN5146, typically occur in quartz vein systems occupying brittle-ductile structures concentrated in regional anticlinoria (Ebsworth and Krokowski de Vickerod, 2002). The distribution of some gold deposits is also thought to be controlled by deep first order faults. Gold may also be hosted in hornfels and altered dykes proximal to structurally controlled quartz vein systems.

The stratigraphy is composed of substantial volumes of strongly and complexly deformed (folded and faulted), thick-bedded turbidites of the Ordovician Castlemaine Group which have

undergone metamorphism to lower greenschist facies and have been intruded by Devonian granites, producing metamorphic aureoles up to a few hundred metres wide.

Alteration associated with the quartz reef structures is dominated by phyllosilicates including abundant biotite alteration which forms metre wide zones in the wallrock and overprints earlier muscovite alteration. Sericite-Chlorite alteration forms narrow zones (2cm to 10cm wide) of sheared metasediment on the margins of recrystalised quartz veins and quartz-metasediment breccia and disseminated sulphide alteration occurs as haloes a few metres wide around the mineralisation. Networked sulphide veins and veinlets are also associated with the quartz reef structures.

Victorian gold deposits tend to be associated with arsenopyrite and other base metal sulphides such as pyrite, sphalerite, galena and chalcopyrite. Arsenic has proven to be a useful element for defining reef structures on a broad scale and Bismuth also shows a strong correlation with Gold. The ore shoots tend to be consistent in geometry, reflecting the strong structural controls on mineralisation. The distribution of gold within these deposits displays extreme variability and is very nuggetty, making them drill-intensive targets for exploration.

1.2 Mining History

Mining licence MIN5146 overlies the Maldon town site and most of the main producing reefs of the Maldon Goldfield, which between 1856 and 1926 produced over 1.7 million ounces of gold at a grade of 28 g/t with an estimated additional 400,000 ounces mined in open pit and modern mining.

The history of gold mining and exploration in Central Victoria has been well documented for over 150 years since its discovery in the early 1850's and Central Victoria remains one of the great gold producing regions of Australia.

Around the greater Maldon district, mining was typically conducted on separate claims and as mining progressed, claims were amalgamated into syndicates or associations and then companies were able to float as the mines became deeper.

By the early 1900's, chlorination and cyanidation of tailings were introduced to improve gold recoveries and by the mid 1920's, deeper mining, escalating exploration and dewatering costs combined with a fixed gold price to put economic pressure on many of the mines, forcing them to close.

During the 1930's, small scale operators began cyanide vat leaching of the pre-1900 battery sand dumps, but this activity was short lived and up until the 1970's very little mining or exploration took place except for some small-scale prospecting.

Locally, historic production from the Maldon Goldfield was from several key reef systems between 1854 and 1926 and the last historic mine closed in 1926. Significant reefs in the Maldon Goldfield included the Eaglehawk (491,400 ounces), Nuggetty (301,000 ounces), Parkins Reef (Oswalds' North British Mine) (242,000 ounces), Beehive (231,000 ounces), German (270,300 ounces) and Victoria & Derby (145,253 ounces) (Table 1) (Mason and Webb, 1953 and Ebsworth and Krokowski, 2002). The average grade for the Maldon Goldfield has been estimated at 28g/t and there are numerous historic reefs and mines, which remain relatively unexplored by modern standards, highlighting the potential for this area to host significant, economic gold mineralisation.

Table 1. Historical gold production from the major reefs on the Maldon Goldfield.

From Mason and Webb (1953) and Ebsworth and Krokowski, 2002

Reef Name	Production (ozs)
Eaglehawk Reef	491,400
Nuggetty Reef	301,000
German Reef	270,300
North British Reef	242,000
Beehive Reef	231,000
Victoria & Derby Reefs	145,253
Wilsons Reef	61,500
Total	**1,742,453**

1.3 Exploration History

Since 1926 there has been a considerable amount of exploration and mining work completed within the Maldon Goldfield that is summarised below.

In the late 1940's North Broken Hill Limited carried out a program of mapping and literature research of the Maldon Goldfield, prepared a set of sections and plans based on the work of Moon (1897) and drilled a few diamond holes at the Nuggetty Reef, 1.5 kilometres north of the Union Hill Pit.

During the period 1973 to 1982 exploration of the Maldon Goldfield consisted of geological mapping, geochemical sampling and diamond and percussion drilling programs. The most comprehensive work was completed by Carpentaria Exploration Company Pty Ltd (CEC) and culminated in the drilling of 23 diamond holes throughout the Maldon Goldfield with the main focus on the central and northern zones of the goldfield.

Exploration by Lone Star Exploration NL from 1973 to 1975 identified a gold resource at Union Hill (now on MIN 5146), however mining of this resource failed in 1975 due to a lack of working capital and an inadequate gravity treatment plant.

Triad Minerals NL commenced exploration at Maldon in 1983 and carried out further percussion drilling at Union Hill. This work identified a near-surface resource comprising 1 million tonnes of remnant reef, stope fill and spur vein arrays, that was mined by open cut between 1988 to 1992.

Between 1986 and 1988 Western Mining Corporation explored the Muckleford Line of Reefs (MLR) (now on EL 3422) undertaking soil sampling over Fenteman's, Smith's, Dunn's, Red White and Blue and Blow/Kangaroo Reef's. This was followed by a program of shallow percussion drilling that returned limited encouraging results, with the best results received from the Red, White and Blue Prospect. A more extensive soil sampling program was undertaken during 1987 and 1988. This work revealed that along the main producing reefs the arsenic values decrease towards the south and that the gold soil response correlated very well with the intensity of old workings.

Between 1988 and 1993 Triad Minerals explored the area surrendered by Western Mining Corporation for open pit deposits of similar size to the Union Hill deposit for treatment at the Maldon gold processing plant. Drilling was completed at the Red, White and Blue, Blow, Fenteman's, and Smith's series of reefs and Frenchman's Reef. Encouraging results were obtained from the Red, White and Blue and the Blow reefs. These results were considered to be inconclusive however it appears that the drilling only targeted depth extensions and unworked portions of the reef structures with no emphasis placed on the structural settings of the reef structures. Triad subsequently abandoned regional exploration to focus on the Central Maldon Shear Zone (now within MIN 5146).

In 1994 Alliance Gold Mines NL listed on the ASX and acquired Triad's Maldon tenements and treatment plant. Exploration by Alliance Gold Mines included historical research, costeaning, mapping, and drilling to follow up several high-grade intersections of Lone Star and CEC. Due to the relatively small dimensions of high-grade ore shoots at Maldon, Alliance Gold Mine's approach was to drill prospects intensively, typically on a 20 to 30 metre spaced pattern, to try and define sufficient resources to warrant underground development.

At the Union Hill North Prospect 85 surface diamond and reverse circulation holes, totalling over 7,000 metres and several thousand metres of underground drilling were completed to test the Eaglehawk and Linscott's reef system. Close spaced diamond drilling was also completed at the Alliance South and Union Hill South prospects on the Eaglehawk Reef, and at the Nuggetty and Beehive reefs. This drilling returned generally positive results. Mineralised 'seamy' quartz zones with significant grades were intersected at the Alliance South Prospect. Drilling at the Nuggetty Reef defined a small ore shoot in 'seamy' quartz close to the east bounding 'wall' fault and other zones of seamy quartz and intervals of mineralised spurs and bedding parallel veins in the western part of the reef. One hole at the

Union Hill South Prospect intersected similar quartz veining and gold grades to the Alliance South Prospect.

In November 1997 Alliance Gold Mines entered into a Joint Venture Agreement with MPI Gold Pty Ltd and Pittston Mineral Ventures Australia Pty Ltd (MPI- Pittston) whereby MPI - Pittston would carry out a diamond drilling program of approximately 5,000 metres. Priority targets were identified associated with major flexures in the Eaglehawk Reef to the north of Union Hill and in the Alliance South area. These targets, as well as part of the Victoria Reef and a porphyry dyke to its east at the Derby Hill Prospect, were drill tested. MPI-Pittston withdrew from the joint venture in 1998.

Between 2001 and 2003 Roxbury Mining Contractors explored the Maldon Goldfield in joint venture with Alliance Gold Mines. Work involved limited exploration at the Nuggetty Reef Prospect (now on MIN 5528).

In October 2003, under new management, Alliance Gold Mines changed its name to Alliance Resources Limited and commenced exploring for deeper gold deposits within the Central Maldon Shear Zone on MIN 5146 that may be exploitable using underground mining methods. A detailed review of all historic mining and exploration data was completed and a computer based three-dimensional geological model of the Central Maldon Shear Zone constructed. This modelling highlighted the structural continuity of four major quartz reef systems and identified ten target areas within them. Drilling was initially completed at the Alliance South, Union Hill South, New Chum, and Cymru prospects and resulted in early success at the Alliance South Prospect.

A total of 41 diamond holes, totalling 9,908 metres, were drilled at the Alliance South Prospect to define sufficient mineralisation to justify extending the Union Hill Decline 2,000 metres to the south to mine the Alliance South Deposit.

Development of the Union Hill Decline commenced in 2006. As the decline was developed to the south exploration targets on the Ladies Reef and Elvan Dyke were tested. Drilling at the Ladies Reef intersected a best result of 2.75 metres grading 22 g/t gold. In 2008 development on the Union Hill Decline was suspended following the Global Financial Crisis and the need for Alliance Resources to preserve funds

In December 2010 Octagonal Resources Limited acquired the Maldon Gold Operation from Alliance Resources and re-commenced development of the Union Hill Decline to mine the Alliance South Deposit. Then in 2015, Octagonal sold Maldon Resources Pty Ltd to A1 Consolidated Gold Ltd. In December 2016, A1 Consolidated Gold Ltd was renamed Centennial Mining Limited.

2.0 GEOLOGY

2.1 Regional Geology

The geology of the Maldon Goldfield has been described by numerous authors with a comprehensive description available in the VIMP Report 75, Central Maldon Goldfield, 1:5000 Map area, (Ebsworth and Krokowski, 2002). A summary of the geology of the main Maldon Goldfield is described below. The Maldon Goldfield lies within the central part of the Bendigo-Ballarat zone of the Lachlan Fold Belt. The host rocks are Ordovician (Lancefieldian) turbiditic sediments of the Castlemaine Supergroup which have undergone several major deformational events, reflecting a regional thin skinned style tectonic history. The dominant regional structures are tight, isoclinal, north south trending asymmetric F1 folds with a pervasive axial planar cleavage and occasional small parasitic folds. Major faults in the project area include the Muckleford Fault to the east and to lesser extent the Campbelltown and Tarnagulla Faults to the west (Figure 2). Regional greenschist facies metamorphism was contemporaneous with the F1 folding (Cas and Vandenberg, 1988; Gray and Willman, 1991; Cherry and Wilkinson, 1994). Auriferous quartz reef systems in the Maldon Goldfield are associated with D3-D7 structures and exhibit a complex history of quartz vein formation. The metasedimentary sequence and reef systems were intruded by the Late Devonian sub-volcanic Harcourt Batholith which comprised at least three separate, dominantly granodioritic intrusive phases. K-feldspar-cordierite-andalusite-sillimanite-biotite grade contact metamorphism (M2) was attained in aureoles associated with the Batholith (Gregory, 1994). Quartz porphyry, diorite and basaltic lamprophyre dykes also intrude the Ordovician sequence. A quartz porphyry dyke appears to have intruded at least one of the major reef systems at Maldon. Evidence of post granitic deformation includes reverse and strike slip faulting, some of which is associated with the intrusion of the ultramafic dykes.

2.2. Project Geology

A summary of the geology of the main Maldon Goldfield is described below and presented in the interpreted surface geological maps in Figures 2 & 3.

2.2.1 Stratigraphy

The host sequence at Maldon comprises originally very fine sandy, silty and muddy turbiditic depositional units, which in part contain calc-silicate nodules and minor laminae to thin beds of pyritic black shale. The black shale beds and some distinctively spotted, originally argillaceous units are useful as local stratigraphic markers but are generally difficult to trace over distances of more than a few hundred metres.

2.2.2 Structure

Folds on the Maldon Goldfield mainly display western vergence with typical anticlinal west limbs of 80° to 90° east and east limbs dips of 50° to 60° east. The reef structure typically comprises north north-west trending, steeply west to east dipping shear zones, which are essentially limb thrusts on F2 folds (Figures 4). The shear zones comprise en echelon quartz vein arrays, which commonly but not always plunge in sympathy with their associated folds, south plunges being most common on the goldfield.

Brittle-ductile D3-D4 conjugated west and east dipping en echelon oblique-slip shear zones are interpreted to have formed the reef systems which Ebsworth and Krokowski (2002) referred to as the 'Central Maldon Shear Zone'. The individual shear zones are interpreted to have used the existing anisotropy of bedding surfaces with anticlinal west limb, bedding parallel reverse to oblique slip (reverse sinistral) faults predominately. Two strong flexures in the reef structures are generally present where they cross the anticlinal and synclinal hinges. Between the flexures, the structures have jogged across bedding in the west limbs of anticlines creating mainly dilational quartz veining, particularly close to the flexures. Within the west limbs of anticlines, the reef structures comprise bedding-parallel shear zone segments and associated shear zone-parallel quartz veining in zones usually less than one metre wide. A first phase of gold mineralisation, similar to other Central Victorian deposits, was probably associated with D4 quartz veining.

During later D4, the reef systems were thought to have transformed to a transpressional regime and then to transtensional conditions sometime before D7 (Ebsworth and Krokowski, 2002). Oblique-slip (reverse-dextral) shearing and a conjugate system of northeast and northwest striking faults (D5a) were preferentially focused within the pre-existing reef structures, particularly along zones of competency contrast. Intrusion of the Harcourt Batholith is considered to be generally contemporaneous with the D5 phase of this deformation (Ebsworth and Krokowski, 2002).

The earliest quartz veins recognized are interpreted to have formed during D1 to D2 flexural slip. They comprise bedding parallel and gently north-northwest dipping vein sets, which are locally ptygmatically folded due to bedding parallel, reverse movements. Quartz veins associated with D3 thrusting are generally barren and are restricted to narrow D3 ductile shear zones (Ebsworth et al, 1998).

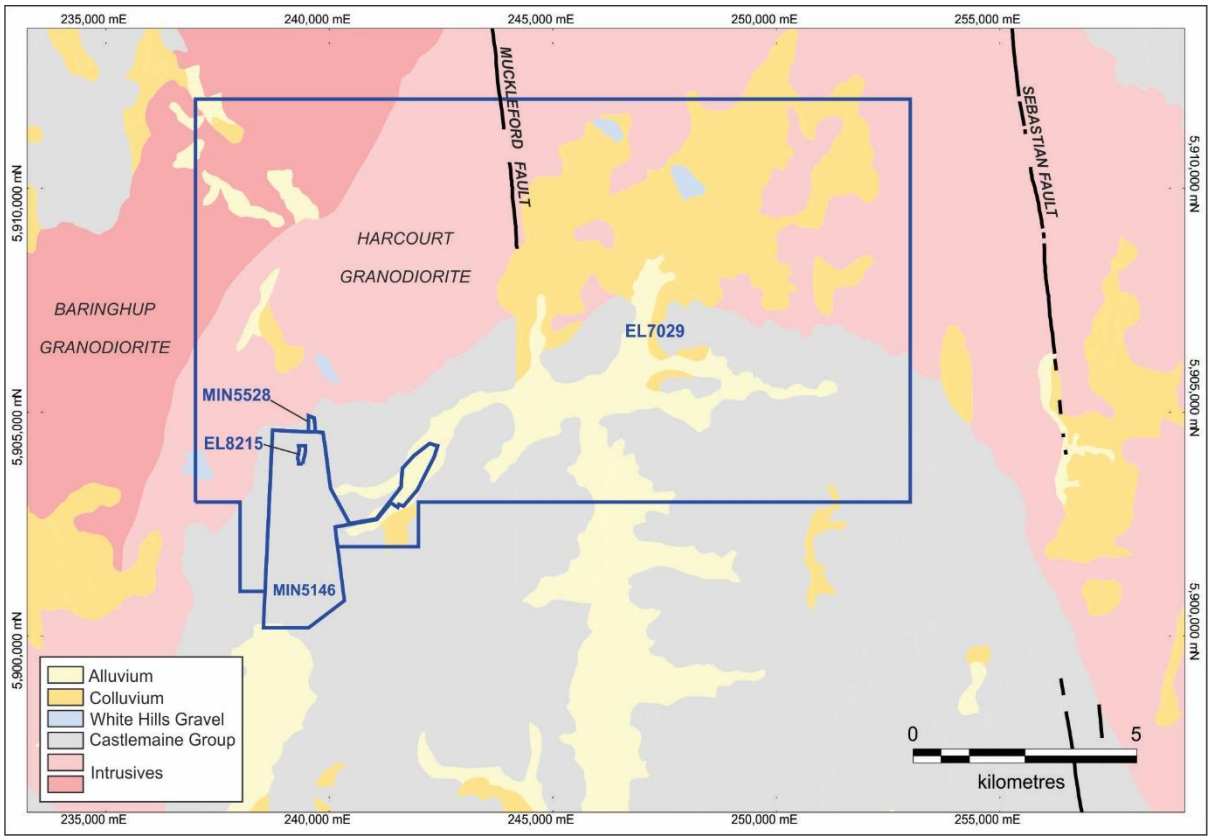

Figure 2. Maldon Project Geology

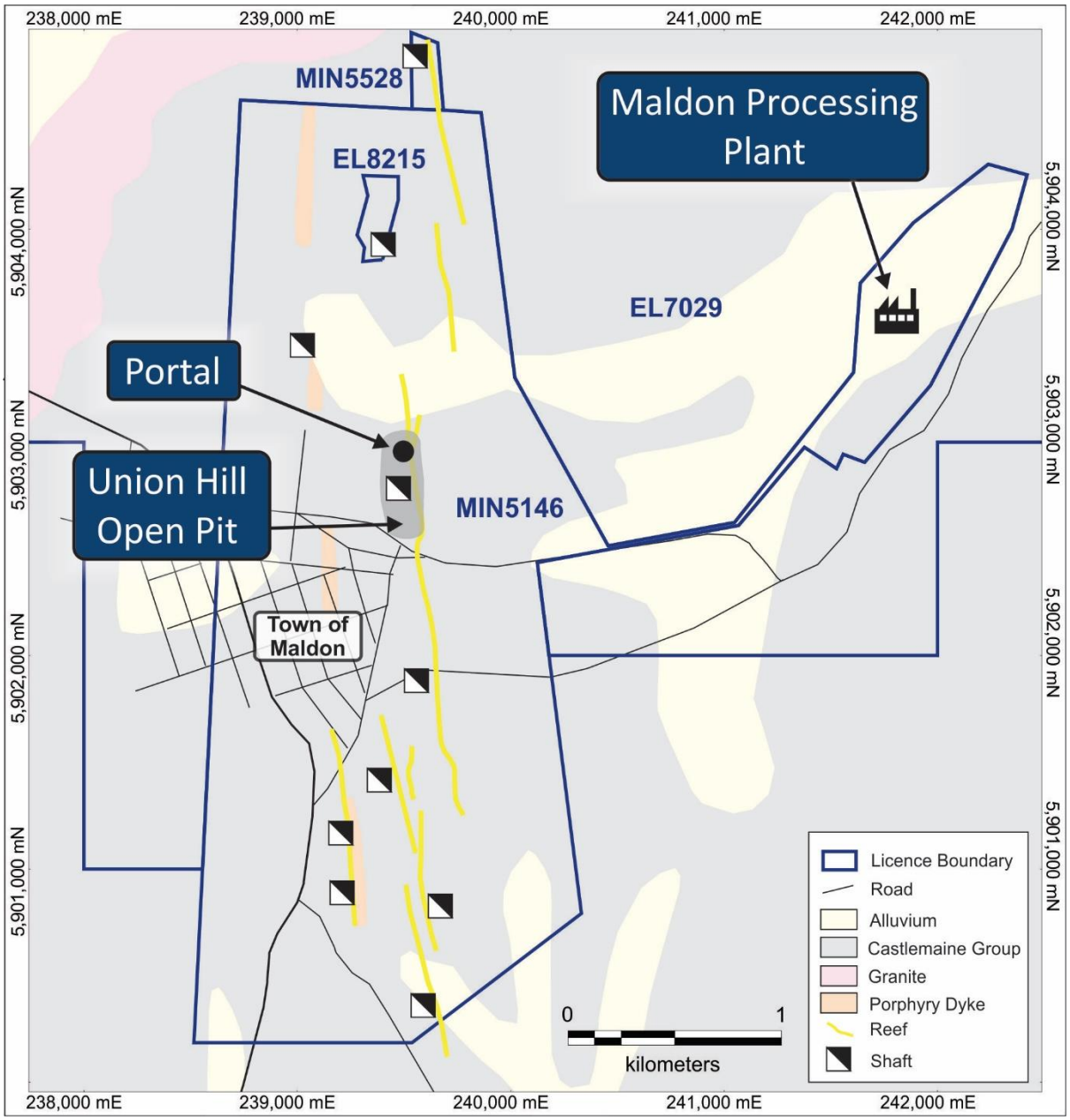

Figure 3. Interpreted Geology of the Maldon Goldfield with location of MIN5146.

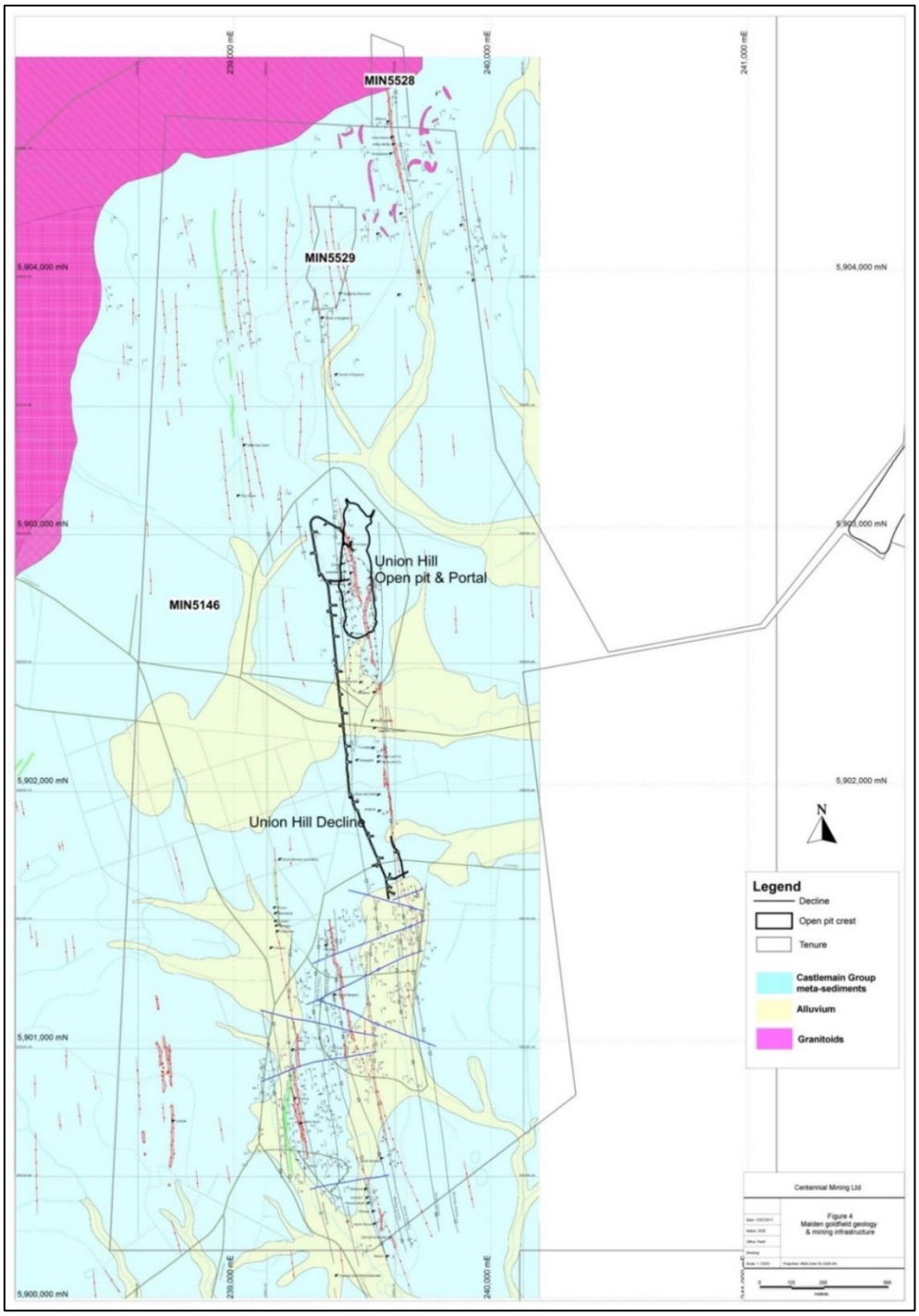

Figure 4. Interpreted Geology of the Maldon Goldfield showing Major Reefs and Union Hill Mine Workings.

Most auriferous quartz veins are associated with D4 structures and are predominantly crack-seal veins. They comprise three distinct sets; 1) D4 shear-parallel and associated (R1) Riedel veins, 2) extensional veins with lesser conjugate (R2) Riedel veins, 3) extensional (T) and conjugate Riedel (R2) veins (Ebsworth and Krokowski, 2002). Groups 1) and 2) are interpreted to be related to the dip slip component of D4 faults whilst 3) overprint 1) and 2) and

are related to late oblique slip D4 faults, which have a dextral strike slip component (Ebsworth et al., 1998).

Petrological evidence (Dugdale, 1998) indicates that recrystallisation and possibly further addition of quartz occurred within and on the margins of D4 quartz veins, probably during D5-D6. At least two phases of host rock alteration are associated with gold mineralisation at Maldon. Pervasive to vein style biotite-sericite-arsenopyrite-pyrrhotite is strongly developed in host rock fragments within the reef structures and for a few metres into the adjoining wall rocks. It also forms narrow selvedges a few centimetre wide marginal to quartz veins up to tens of metres from the main reef structures. The biotite has been interpreted as the (M2) contact metamorphosed equivalent of muscovite-rich alteration selvedges seen outside the aureole (Hughes et al., 1997). However petrographic studies suggest that biotite-sulphide assemblages were deposited during the retrograde phase of contact metamorphism and are associated both with (D5-D6) shear-related recrystallisation of D4 quartz veins and the bismuth telluride-related gold phase.

2.2.3 Metamorphism and Age Dating

The sequence has been hornfelsed where it lies within the Harcourt Granodiorite contact metamorphic aureole. The majority of major gold producing reefs lie with the cordierite isograd of the aureole. Dating of intrusive phases from the batholiths suggests that the granodioritic, quartz porphyry and pegmatitic dykes may post date the peak of contact metamorphism. Dating of alteration phases also suggest that a second, magmatic-related phase of gold mineralisation is temporally associated with these dykes (Bierlien and Arne, 1997; 1998). The later phase of gold mineralisation is associated with D5-D6 structures (Ebsworth et al, 1998; Dugdale, 1998).

2.2.4 Gold Mineralisation and Alteration

Gold mineralisation at Maldon shows an association with arsenopyrite and pyrrhotite with minor amounts of base metal sulphides, largely pyrite, galena, sphalerite, chalcopyrite and marcasite, in common with other Central Victorian Goldfields. At Maldon, gold is also associated with native bismuth, bismuthinite (Bi_2S_3), bismuth telluride (Bi_2Te_3), maldonite (Au_2Bi), joseite [$Bi_3Te(Se,S)$], several other unidentified tellurides, tetradymite, loellingite ($FeAs_2$) scheelite, stibnite and molybdenite and has an unusually high pyrrhotite to pyrite ratio (Haupt, 1982; Kwak, 1997; Ebsworth et al, 1998; Dugdale, 1998, McKnight, 2004).

Within the reef structures, gold most commonly occurs in stylolitic to slickolitic “seamy” quartz, quartz-hornfels dilational breccias, extensional vein arrays (‘spurs’) and to a far lesser extent in massive quartz. In biotite altered hornfels and strained-inclusion rich D4 quartz veins, gold is associated with biotite-sulphide-telluride mineralisation in late fracture filling veinlets typically close to chloritic D5-D6 faults. Similar mineralisation is also hosted by unstrained recrystallised quartz on the margins of strained D4 quartz veins. Stylolitic quartz-albite-titanite veins have crosscut both the early and recrystallised quartz and carry gold-bismuth-telluride mineralisation. The stylolitic veins form “seamy” quartz, which was the main type of mineralised quartz worked in ore shoots at Maldon.

Patchy to vein style chlorite and carbonate alteration occurs in centimetre thick zones associated with D5-D6 faults (“puggy strike-slip faults”). The chloritic alteration zones around the reef shear zones are consistently gold-anomalous, often averaging 5 to 40 g/t. This phase is also retrograde and shows a close association with the bismuth telluride-related gold phase (Ebsworth et al, 1998).

Gold-bismuth mineralisation in dilational breccias composed of quartz and hornfels was considered by Kwak (1997) to overprint arsenopyrite-pyrrhotite-pyrite mineralisation. Kwak also reported that auriferous quartz vein samples from Linscott’s Reef contained two phases of gold. One had a silver content of 8% which is similar to other Central Victorian gold deposits, whereas the second phase was very pure with less than 1% silver and the gold was closely associated to bismuth. Gregory (1994) considered the variable replacement of large, twinned arsenopyrite by loellingite and pyrrhotite to be the result of the interaction with granite related fluids. Hack (1997) recognised a nickeliferous, euhedral phase of arsenopyrite, which is distinct from the altered arsenopyrite and closely associated with gold-bismuth mineralisation. He also considered that later contact metamorphism redistributed the gold and bismuth from maldonite and modified large twinned crystals of loellingite in wall rock alteration to form arsenopyrite and pyrrhotite.

Gold also occurs in clay fault gouge (‘pug’) and with phengite for D5-D6 faults and shear zones. These structures contain several generations of carbonate veining but the gold is restricted to brecciated, phengite-altered country rock and cataclasite gouge in the shear zones, which suggests that a third or remobilized phase of gold is present. It is also possible that during the latest fault movements, gold was concentrated in gouge which acted as a localised fluid conduit.

At the Day Dawn mine, to the northwest of Union Hill, a granitic dyke with pegmatite phases is hydrothermally altered to a muscovite assemblage with associated molybdenite-gold-bismuth telluride mineralisation. The dyke-hosted mineralisation is very similar to that seen in the reef shear zone structures at Maldon but has lower gold grades when mined in the late 1890's. Quartz porphyry dykes, on strike to the south, have altered, deformed margins with elevated gold values including gold mineralisation in intervals with narrow pegmatitic veins.

Controls on the gold distribution within the reef structures at Maldon appear to be mainly structural but as discussed below, lithology may have played a role in localising gold mineralisation. There is some evidence that a galena-sphalerite associated phase of gold mineralisation, typical of other Central Victorian Goldfields (Arne et al, 1998), Foster et al, 1998), was deposited with D4 vein arrays. It mainly occurs within massive quartz and consists of free gold at the margins of sulphide disseminations and masses. It is probable that this phase was strongly overprinted by the later gold-bismuth-telluride mineralisation close to reactivated reef-related shear zones but has been preserved within massive D4 quartz bodies.

During the retrograde phase of contact metamorphism, D3-D4 reef related faults and other zones of competency contrast were the locus of D5-D6 faulting. These zones were most commonly on the margins of quartz veins or arrays but include hinge zones of parasitic folds and the margins of felsic dykes. The economically most important phase of gold mineralisation is associated with D5-D6 structures. Ground preparation was probably important in determining ore shoot geometry, as only suitably orientated structures would have been favoured for dilation during D5-D6 faulting.

In steep east dipping reefs, within the west limbs of anticlines, the strike-slip component of reactivation appears to have been more important as ore shoots in these settings typically have moderate strike lengths and greater vertical continuity. Ore shoots in west-dipping reefs that crosscut bedding, in the west limbs of anticlines, plunge flatly to moderately south. Below, the flexures formed near the anticlinal hinges, these reefs dip east and form ore shoots which plunge moderately to the south, but steeper than the fold plunge.

Most ore shoots mined in the Maldon Goldfield were mined from reefs averaging 2.1 metres wide with a few wider ore shoots mined (up to 10 metres wide) with dilational breccias that comprised quartz veins in altered country rock, with visible gold in both the quartz veins and hornfels contacts. Dilational breccias were probably structurally well prepared for D5-D6 faulting as they had abundant zones of competency contrast as well as potential fault valves

above or lateral to them. Large massive reefs, including the Eaglehawk Reef at Union Hill and Dunn's Reef along the Muckleford Line of Reefs, were generally barren except close to the bounding wall (D5-D6 faults), which formed their east and west margins. Most of the major ore shoots occurred in the narrower parts of the reefs, along strike or up or down dip from the massive but often Au-poor quartz veins. A similar correlation of major shoots with narrower, marginal parts of massive quartz vein reefs is seen in the Poverty Reef at Tarnagulla where narrow zones often contain a major proportion of the gold.

The quartz reefs on the Maldon Goldfields (Figure 3) form a series of moderately continuous, en echelon NNW-striking linear shear zones with strike lengths of a few tens of metres to several kilometres (Figure 4). The reefs comprise arrays of quartz veins associated with foliated cataclasite shear zones that cut across tight chevron-style folds in the meta-sedimentary host sequence. The reef-related faults are limb thrusts, formed when the folds in the sedimentary sequence locked up and were overturned. Bedding-parallel faults formed on the western limbs of anticlines breached the anticlinal hinges and cut across the anticlinal east limbs to the neighbouring synclinal hinges. In the east limbs of anticlines the faults were at a high angle to bedding and formed mainly dilatational quartz vein arrays. In contrast, in the anticlinal west limbs quartz veining is narrower and mainly shear zone-parallel.

3.0 SCHEDULE

3.1 Production

The Porcupine Flat Gold Processing Plant is operating on a part-time basis with nearly all of the ore coming from the A1 Mine (MIN5294). The mill is operating well below its capacity.

Gold production during 2022-2023 reporting period from the Porcupine Flat Gold Process plant on MIN5146 was derived from underground ore sourced from the A1 Gold Mine (MIN5294). A total of 32,538 dry metric tonnes were treated for 11,579 recovered ounces of gold (Table 2). The difference in recovered ounces versus 11,347 sold ounces is attributed to recovered ounces including gold in circuit. A trial parcel of Union Hill ore from the 1060 stope was sampled, and trucked to the mill as supplemental ore.

Table 2. 2022-2023 gold production at the Porcupine Flat Gold Process Plant.

Item	FY 21/22	Sept' Q 2022	Dec' Q 2022	Mar' Q 2023	Jun' Q 2023	FY22/23
Tonnes (dry metric tonnes)	28,480	8,789	7,553	6,570	9,626	**32,538**
Grade Au (g/t)	10.08	12.08	9.86	17.31	8.13	**11.45**
Recovery (%)	96.0	96.2	97.2	97.8	95.1	**96.7**
Gold Production (oz Au recovered)	8,867.2	3285.2	2325.7	3574.6	2393.6	**11,579.0**

3.2 Underground Mining at Union Hill (MIN5146)

There was limited underground mining activity at Union Hill 2022-23. The trial parcel of low-grade ore from the 1060 stope located on the ROM pad and was sampled and assessed prior to haulage to the mill.

3.3 Underground Rehabilitation

Kaiser's Geotechnical Consultant visited the Union Hill Mine at Maldon to inspect the underground mine decline and provide an assessment of the requirement for ground support rehabilitation.

While the ground conditions remain in remarkably good condition, a programme of ground support rehabilitation is planned.

3.4 Surface Mine Facilities and Works

There have been significant changes to the surface facilities at the Porcupine Flat Gold Processing Plant including the installation and commissioning of a Gekko gravity circuit.

3.5 Tailings Storage Facility (MIN5146)

This summary is an overview the environmental management of the MIN5146 Tails facilities.

Daily (shift) and quarterly inspections are conducted at the tailings storage facility at MIN5146 as part of the Dam Safety and Emergency Response Plan (DSERP). An annual Independent TSF audit was carried out by a recognised Dam Engineer.

There were some minor recent changes to the surface facilities at the MIN5146 mill. These included:

- Minor modifications to surface drainage on TSF 123
- Minor modifications to site drainage
- Stability assessment final report, including detailed design of remediation option completed on TSF 123
- The crest of the process water dam was made trafficable.

4.0 MIN5146 ANNUAL ACTIVITY SUMMARY

4.1 Union Hill Work Programs 2022-2023

The results returned from the underground exploration drilling completed at Union Hill during the previous reporting period informed an updated resource report and a block model.
An extensive program of mine planning was conducted with the following objectives:

- Assessment of remnant reef material from the 1060 stope area as a parcel (to blend with high-grade ore from the A1 Mine).
- Assess mining potential of the Eaglehawk Reef east of the main decline utilising the new block model;
- Development of a second means of egress;
- Existing decline rehabilitation assessment and budget;
- Long term plans for a ventilation rise;
- Underground diamond drilling programs; and
- Surface exploration.

4.2 Mine Planning

A desktop program using Surpac and Deswik was conducted to initiate future mine plans for Union Hill. These plans included the establishment of:

  - A second means of egress – 4 concepts considered.
  - Improved primary ventilation design from the existing Union shaft (located south of Stockpile 3 in the return air rise (RAR) Access.
  - A ventilation raise bore site review.
  - High level ore zone access and mining assessment.

4.3 Second Egress Study

The development of a second means of egress for the Union Hill mine is critical infrastructure required to support any form of future mining activity. Work Safe, the Victorian Regulatory body will require the resubmission of all major hazard safety assessments prior to the resumption of any mining. Mining cannot proceed prior to these events. Exploration drilling with robust JSA planning may take place without Union Hill establishing a second means of egress. The permits to conduct mining are otherwise all active and valid.

Exploration drilling was permitted without a second means of egress previously because there was no mining activity being conducted in parallel. Diamond drilling crews and a geologist were the only personnel accessing the mine.

Four options were reviewed in establishing a second means of egress at Union Hill. These options, also presented in Table 3, include:

1. Airleg Rise - Twin rise with sub-level (as shown in Figure x, associated with stage 1 development plans).
2. Airleg Rise - Break into existing return air rise (utilisation of the historic Union Shaft).
3. Box-hole Rise to new surface location.
4. Use vertical ladders and stages in existing return air rise.

Table 3. Mine Egress Options

Egress Options	Lateral Development (m)	Vertical Development (m)
Airleg Rise - Twin rise with sub-level	48.6	73
Airleg Rise - Break into existing RAR	23	43.5
Box-hole Rise to new surface location	37.5	49.5
Use vertical ladders and stages in existing RAR	0	0

4.4 Planned RAR Egress Development and Mine Planning

The Option 4 concept development to establish a second means of egress was investigated and selected by Kaiser Mining Engineers. The first pass concept required the development of 50-55m new decline under the existing main decline. The primary ventilation would be extending off the existing return airway drive (the ventilation drives that can access and utilises the historic Union Shaft). The work was broken down into two stages of development, Stage 1 and Stage 2.

Stage 1 will be focused on developing the ladderway and beginning the second decline while exploiting two nearby identified gold mineralised lodes of ore. Stage 2 is a longer extensional run of the decline extension that takes the second decline to the end of the current decline and well into the Alliance South identified mineralisation. Figures 5 presents the long section concept for Stage 1 and Stage 2.

4.6 Selected Concept Development for emergency escapeway

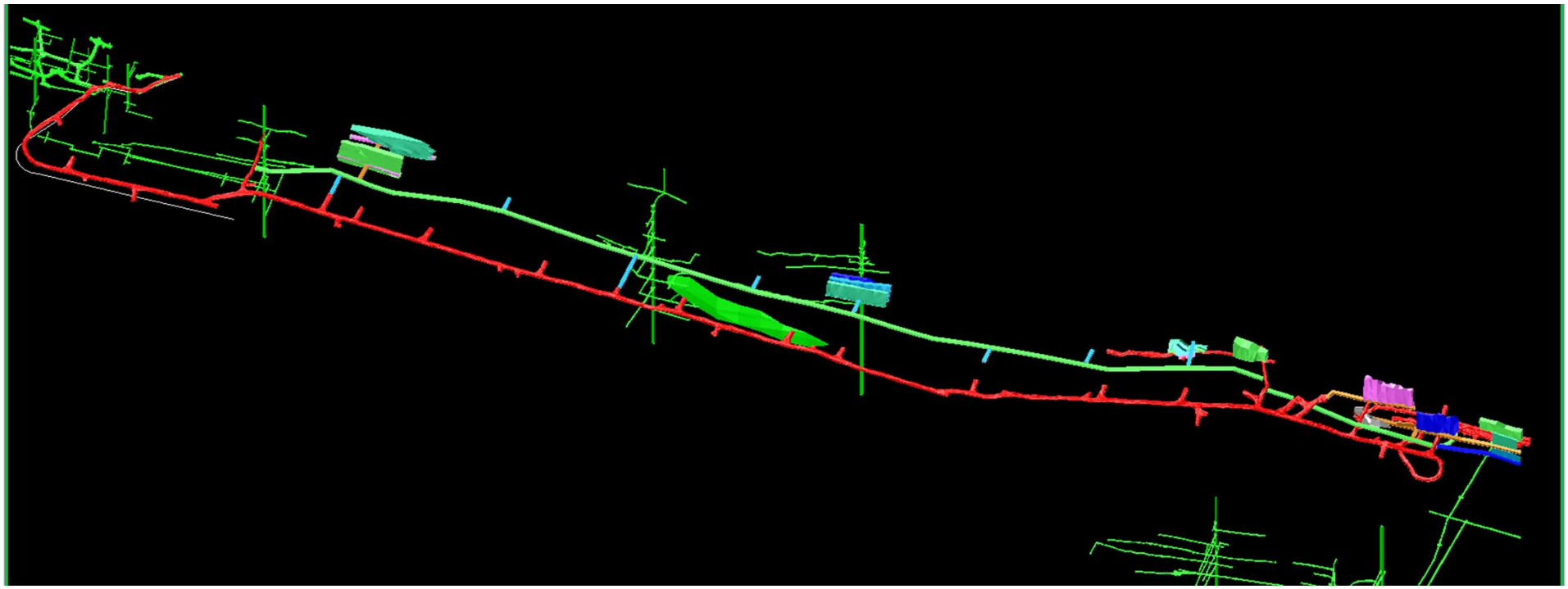

Figure 5. Combined Stage 1 & 2 Concept Development for Union Hill.

4.7 Vertical ladders and stages in existing RAR

The preferred option selected was Option 4, installing ladders and stages in the existing return air rise. The attraction immediately being obvious with the limited variation to existing infrastructure and overall simplicity, see Figures 6, 7 and 8.

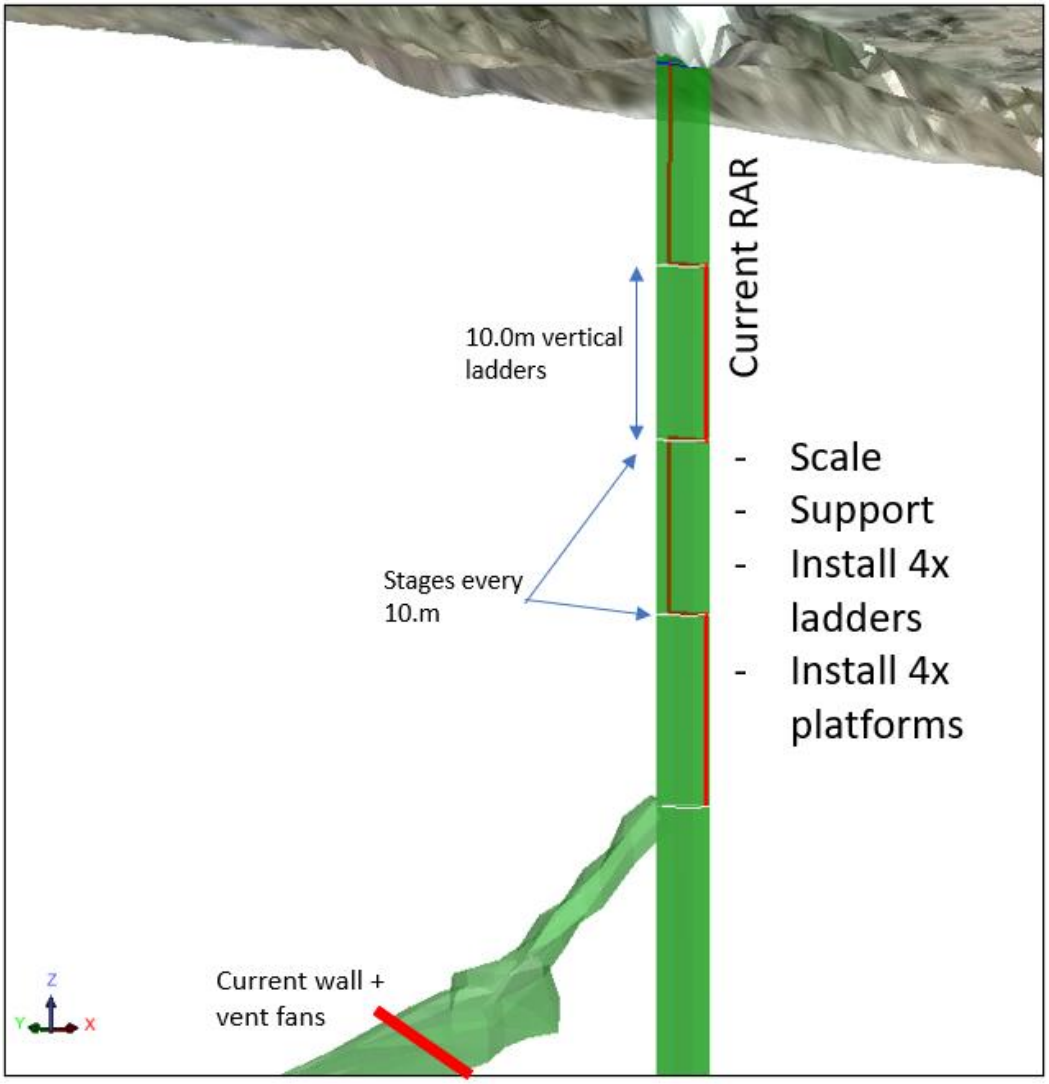

Figure 6. Vertical ladders and stages in existing RAR.

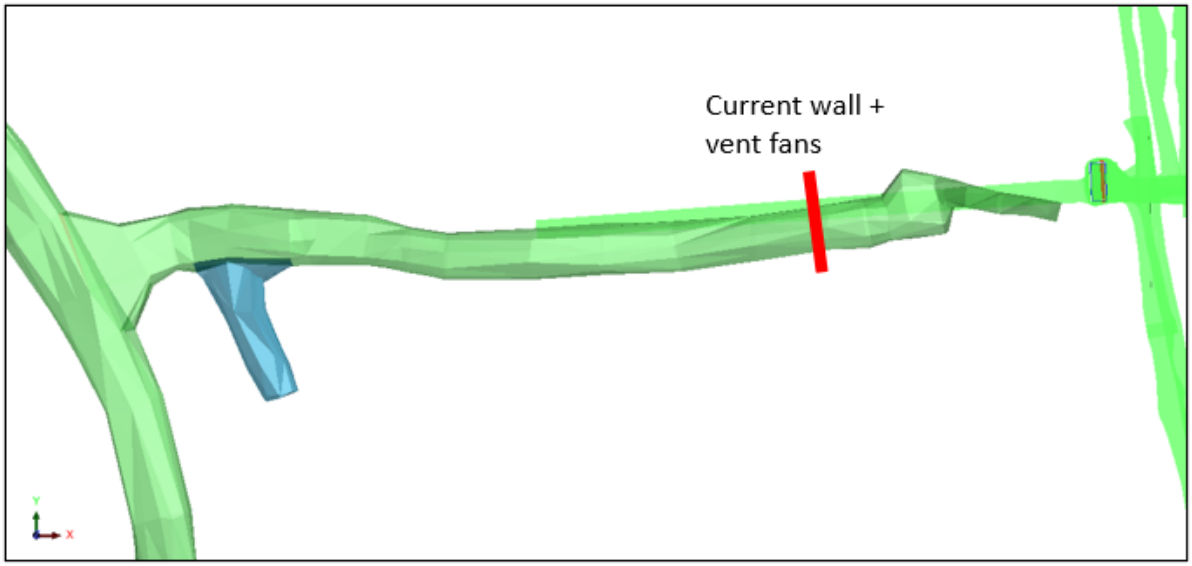

Figure 7. Vent drive showing the location of the planned, in blue, second egress/decline commencement point

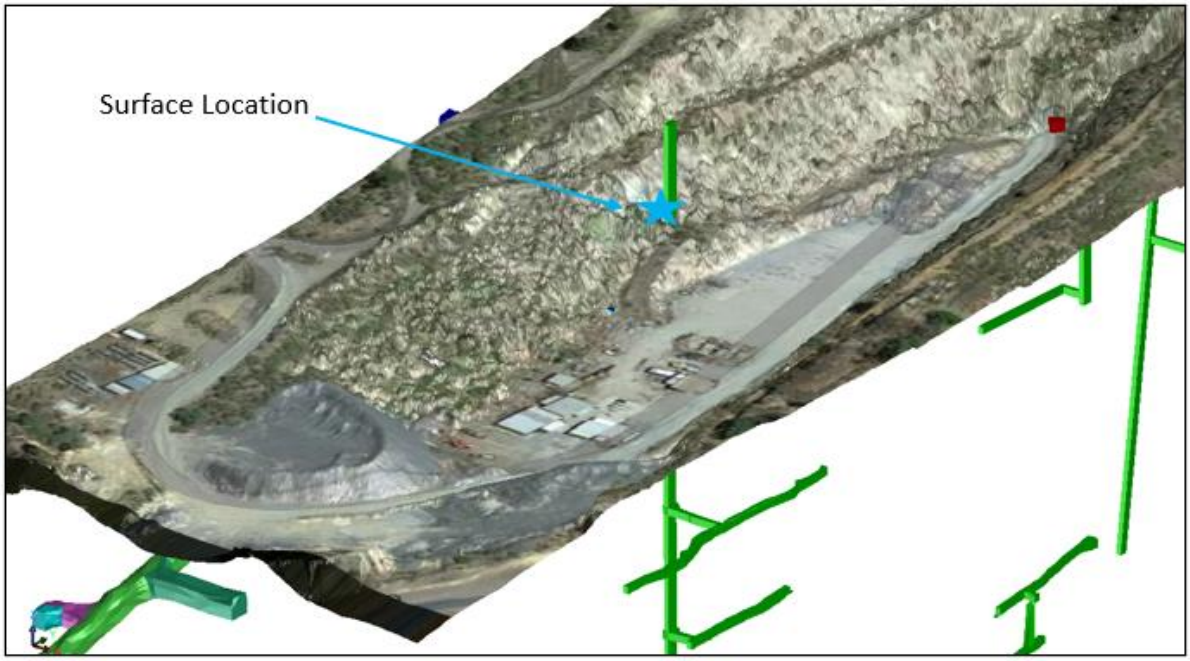

Figure 8. Surface projection of the main Union Hill shaft that has been adopted as the Return Air Rise and will now be utilised as the emergency ladderway

Infrastructure works planned include:

Lateral Development:

- Rehab and install door in vent wall

Vertical Development

- Current RAR – Scale, support and install 4 vertical ladders and 4 platforms

Workplan:

1) Turn off primary fans.
2) Working top down, scale and support existing shaft. Remove/protect mine services as required.
3) Install vertical ladders and platforms every 10m from level to surface.
4) Install upgraded wall and man door near primary fans.
5) Re-establish services in shaft.

The advantages of Option 4 include:

- No new development required.
- No additional surface holes required.

5.0 Proposed Underground Diamond Drilling Exploration

5.1 Introduction

A total of six underground diamond drilling programs are planned to support the mine restart following the resource estimation. In addition, a surface drilling program is proposed in an area below the South German workings which has no previous exploration drilling around a reef that produced ore grading 37.3 g/t Au (138,000 ounces). This area ceased mining prematurely due to flooding and has never been the subject of exploration.

In July 2022, Kaiser announced a resource estimate of 1.2 Mt at 4.4 g/t gold for 186,656 ounces of gold has been calculated by Mining One, an independent mining consultancy. In addition, a further Target resource of between 1.75 Mt to 2.7 Mt at between 3 g/t and 4 g/t gold has also been identified, and based on broad spaced drilling that will require further drilling to bring into a JORC category (refer to ASX announcement dated 21 July 2022)The potential quantity and grade of the Exploration Targets are conceptual in nature and, as such, there has been insufficient exploration drilling conducted to estimate a Mineral Resource. At this stage it is uncertain if further exploration drilling will result in the estimation of a Mineral Resource. The Exploration Target has been prepared in accordance with the JORC Code (2012). Table 4 is a summary of the Union Hill resource inventory.

Table 4. Union Hill JORC Mineral Resources.

Resource Class	Cut-Off Au	Volume (m^3)	Tonnage	Au ppm	Au oz
INFERRED	1.2 ppm	493,427	1,307,580	4.44	186,656

There is a low level of geological confidence associated with inferred mineral resources and there is no certainty that further exploration work will result in the determination of indicated mineral resources or that the production target itself will be realised. The stated production target is based on the entity's current expectations of future results or events and should not be solely relied upon by investors when making investment decisions. Further evaluation work and appropriate studies are required to establish sufficient confidence that this target will be met.

Kaiser is planning a drilling programme, as detailed herein, to improve the JORC category and confidence of these resources as well as extending the overall resource base. **The initial first**

stage target is to delineate over 500,000 ounces of gold. It is expected that the mineralisation will remain open ended and that a larger campaign will be proposed to later define a **1-million-ounce gold resource**.

The potential quantity and grade of an exploration target is conceptual in nature, there has been insufficient exploration to determine a mineral resource and there is no certainty that further exploration work will result in the determination of mineral resources or that the production target itself will be realised."

Underground diamond drilling is the preferred location to conduct exploration within MIN5146. Underground drilling is reliant mainly on existing development for cuddies however it would be necessary to develop some areas of Union Hill to optimise drilling positions against prospective exploration targets.

The proposed programs include:

i) Exploration infilling anomalous diamond drilling results in the vicinity of the Union Shoot which is likely to be intersecting remnant quartz reefs from historic mining in the vicinity of the Union Shaft (Figure 9).

ii) Alliance Shoot Exploration (infilling both historic surface drilling and diamond drilling from 2021-22 (Figures 10 and 11).

iii) Alliance South Deeps Resource Infill (up-grade the inferred resource beneath the southern region of Eaglehawk Reef (below the 1080 stope).

iv) Western Reefs Deeps - drilling targeting reefs below the historic workings of the Beehive and Victoria Reefs.

v) Surface exploration targeting the German Reef below the South German workings.

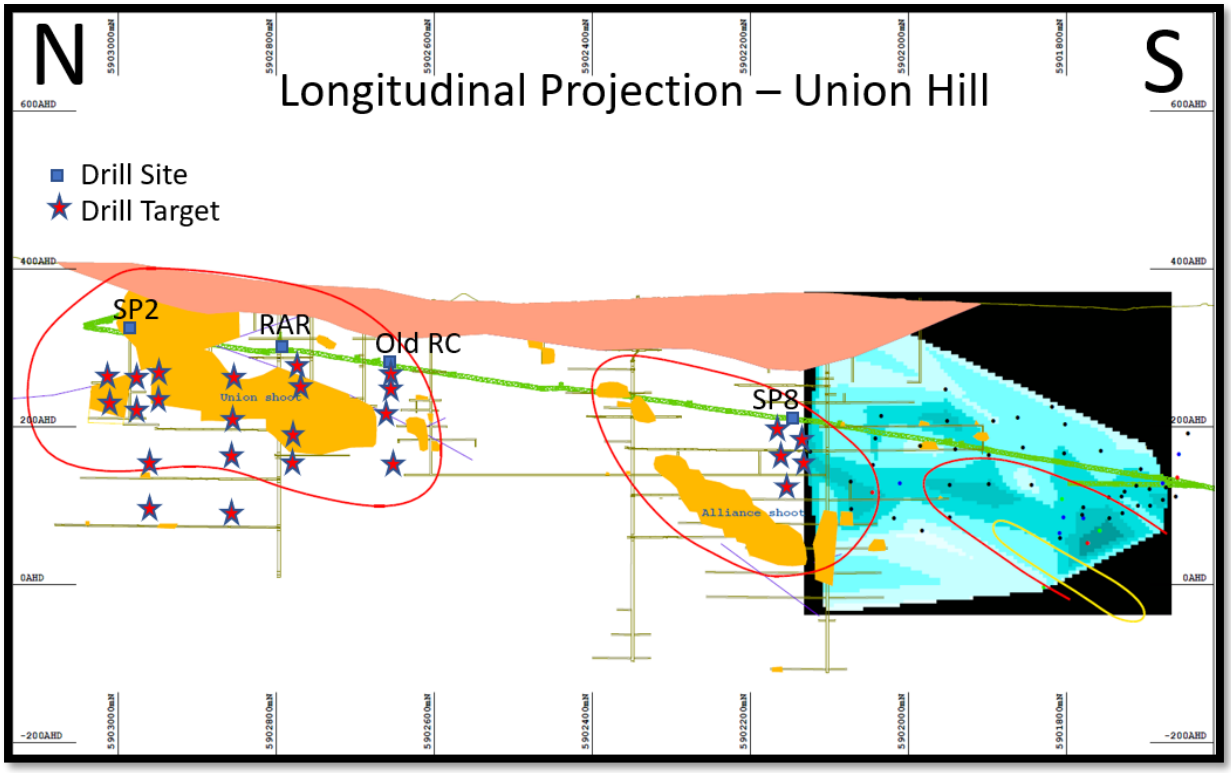

Figure 9. Union Hill long-section with planned drilling intercepts into the Union Shoot (north) and the Alliance Shoot (south).

Union Shoot and Union Shoot Deeps Exploration

The proposed diamond drilling program for the Union Shoot and Alliance Shoot utilises existing development from underground within the Union Hill Decline.

- The targets are within or adjacent to the interpreted shoots as depicted in Figure 9.
- The historical stope void extents are unknown.
- The initial program includes 25 holes for 4,670m.
- The final hole depths would be geologically controlled, and the total metres are assuming no stope voids are intersected during drilling.
- Another assumption is that the sites are not being used for other purposes and can be utilised for this drilling program.

Figure 10 below is a plan view of the planned Union Shoot program. Collar positions will be located at Stockpile 2, the start of the RAR access and the old refuge chamber cuddy. A further extensional programme of 30 deeper drill holes is planned to extend the Union Hill Shoot down plunge and to bring in further resources/reserves. This extensional programme is planned to target the delineation of a further 60,000 ounces of gold.

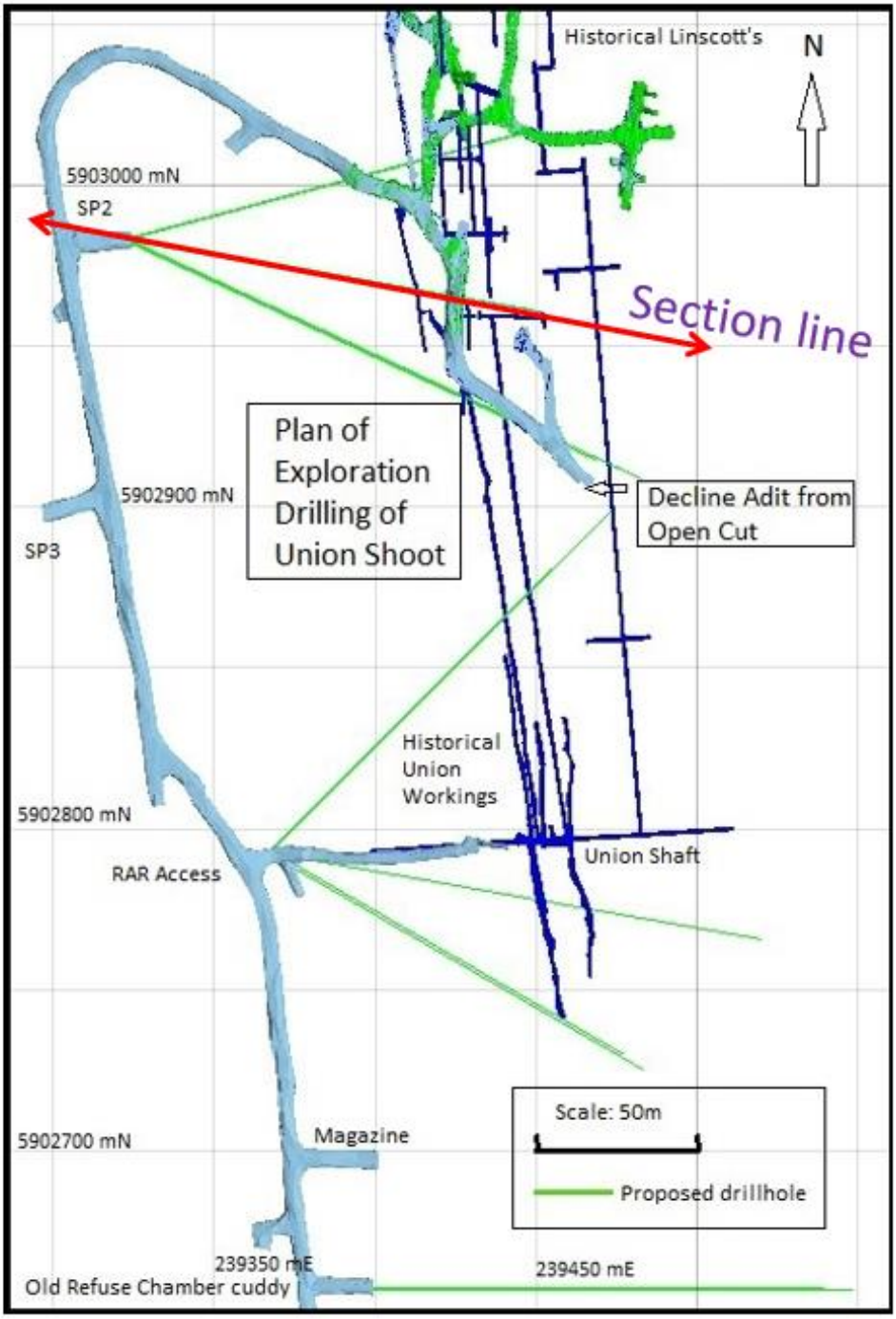

Figure 10. Union Hill ore shoot exploration drilling proposal, in plan view

5.2 Alliance Shoot Exploration

The Alliance Shoot hosts a proven and previously mined shoot of mineralisation (Figure 11). The historic drilling has shown that this is open ended to further mineralisation and is an exciting drilling target. Details for the proposed drilling are discussed below:

- Alliance Shoot program is part of the broader 25-hole Union Shoot proposal.

- Five drillholes have been planned, targeting above the Alliance Shoot. There is pre-existing drilling information from surface drilling (DW134 and wedges) which have significant intercepts and have not intersected old stopes.
- There is a historical drive in the vicinity, but stoping extents are also unknown.
- It is possible that while stopes may be intersected, information on the footwall mineralisation would be very useful as significant intersections were found in this position in UH-UDH-048 in SP8 in the last drill program.

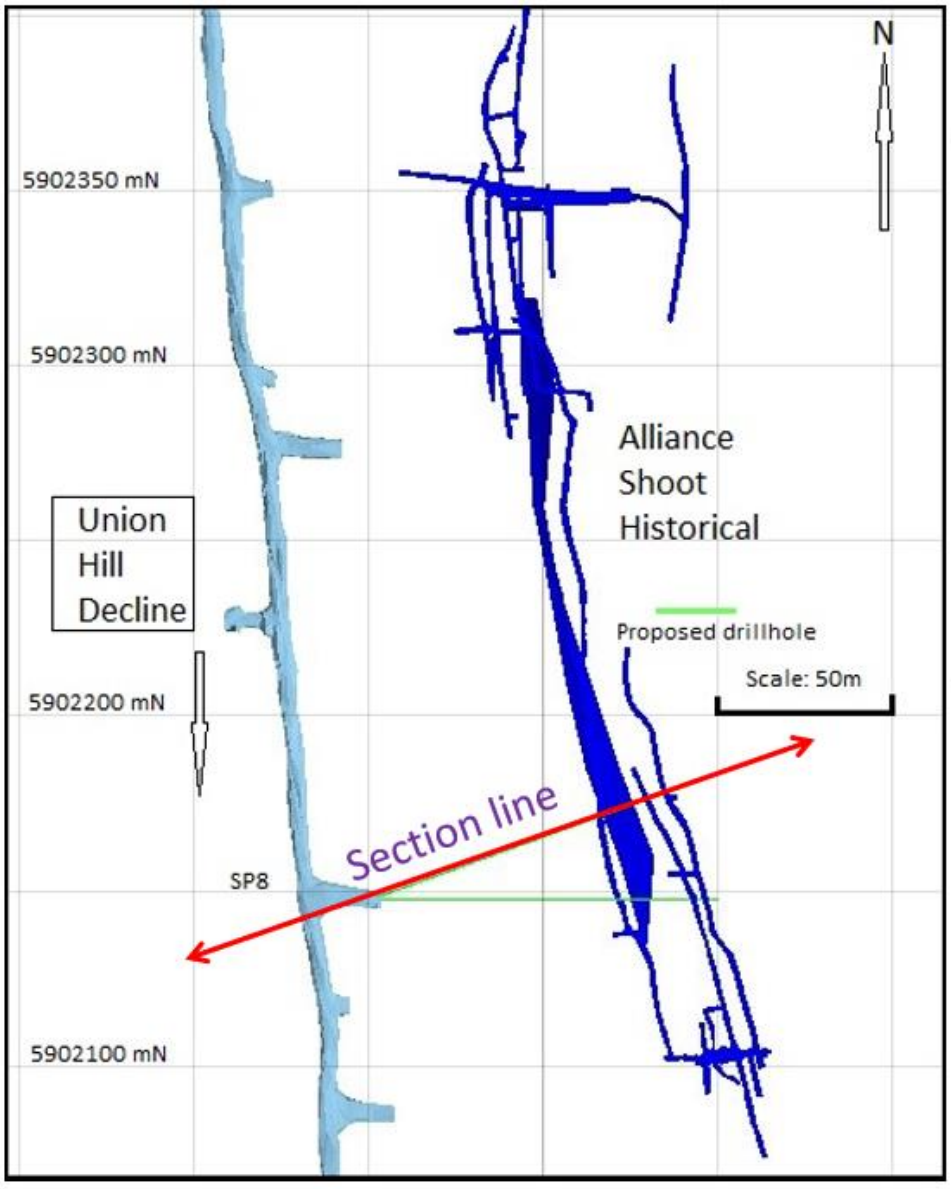

Figure 11. Alliance shoot exploration hole plan in plan view.

5.3 Alliance South and Alliance South Deeps Resource Infill Drilling Proposal

- The objective is to upgrade the Inferred Resource beneath the southern region of the Eaglehawk Reef below the 1080 long-hole stope with the first 73 drill holes. This will provide early support for the production restart and will be used as the first primary development area.
- It is estimated that a drill density of approximately 12.5m x 12.5m is required to achieve an indicated resource. Figure 13 illustrates
- Figure 14 is a conceptual drilling long section below the 1080 long- hole stope, for the upper 73 drill holes. A further 25 drill holes are planned below to test and define additional resources and reserves. The second tranche of holes will be stepped out on a broader spacing (50m x 50m and 25m x 25m) to target a further 60,000 ounces of initially inferred resources.
- These were designed from a proposed drive at the southernmost curve of the Union Hill decline and from existing sites on the eastern side off the decline – Figure 13 shows the location of the conceptual ventilation rise cuddy.

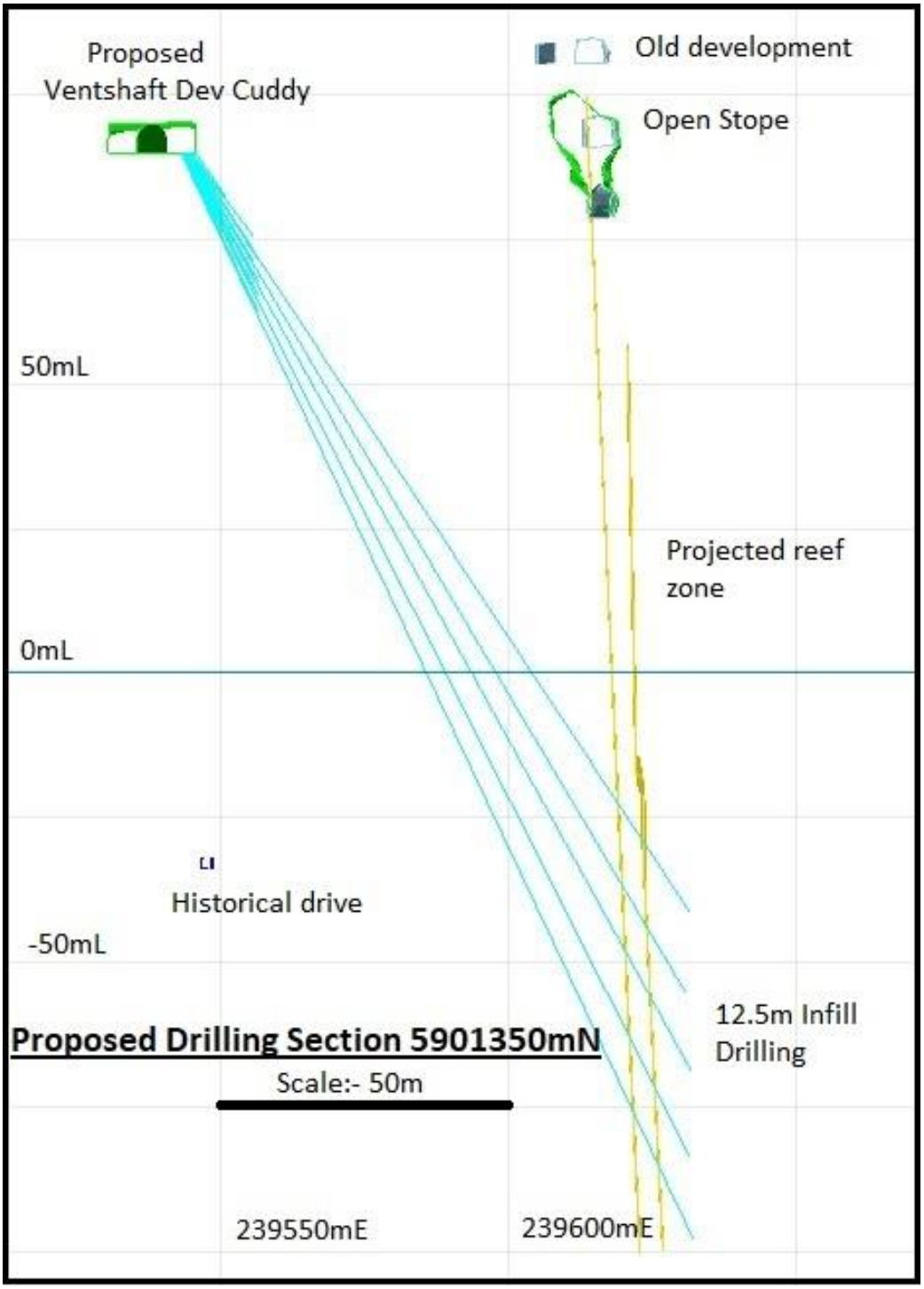

Figure 12. Alliance South deeps infill drilling plan from proposed ventilation rise cuddy.

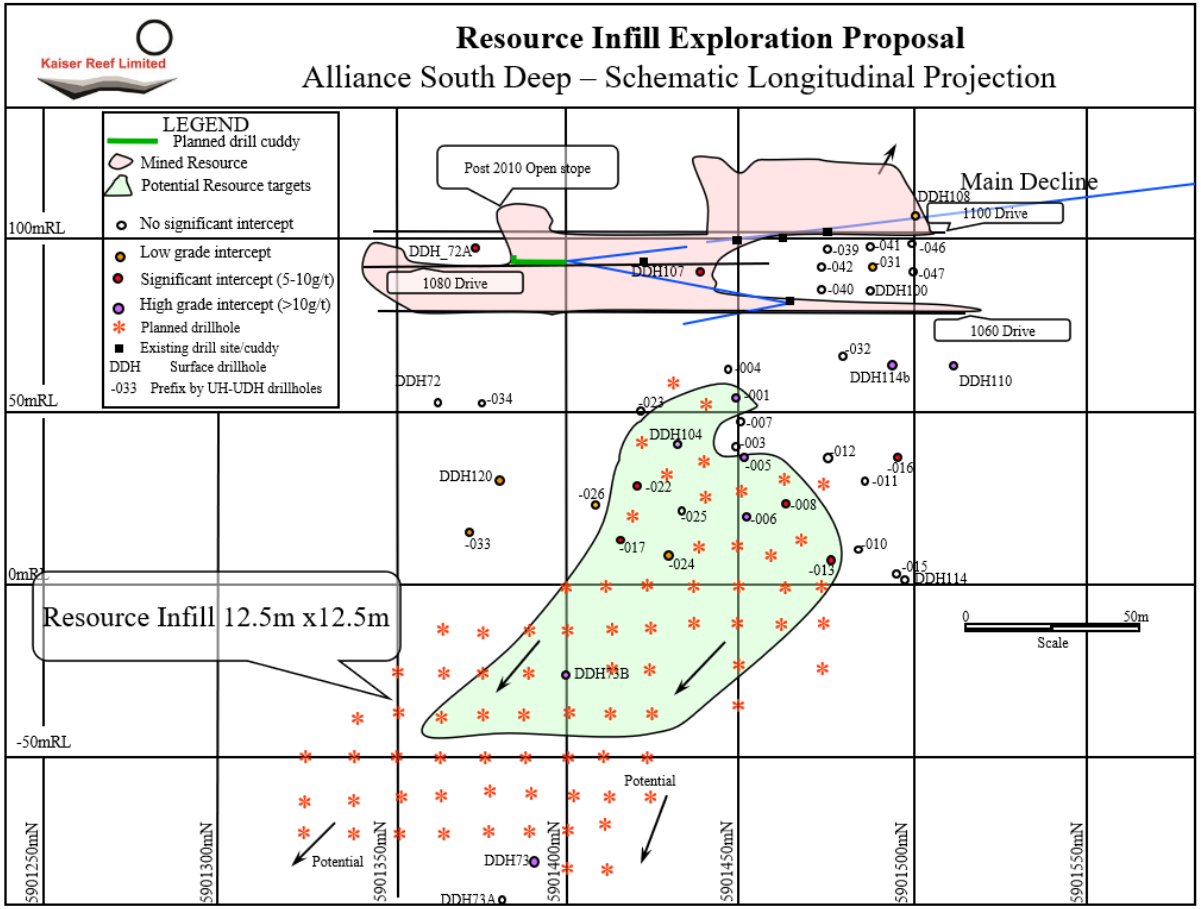

Figure 13. Alliance deeps infill exploration proposal to achieve 12.5m x 12.5m coverage.

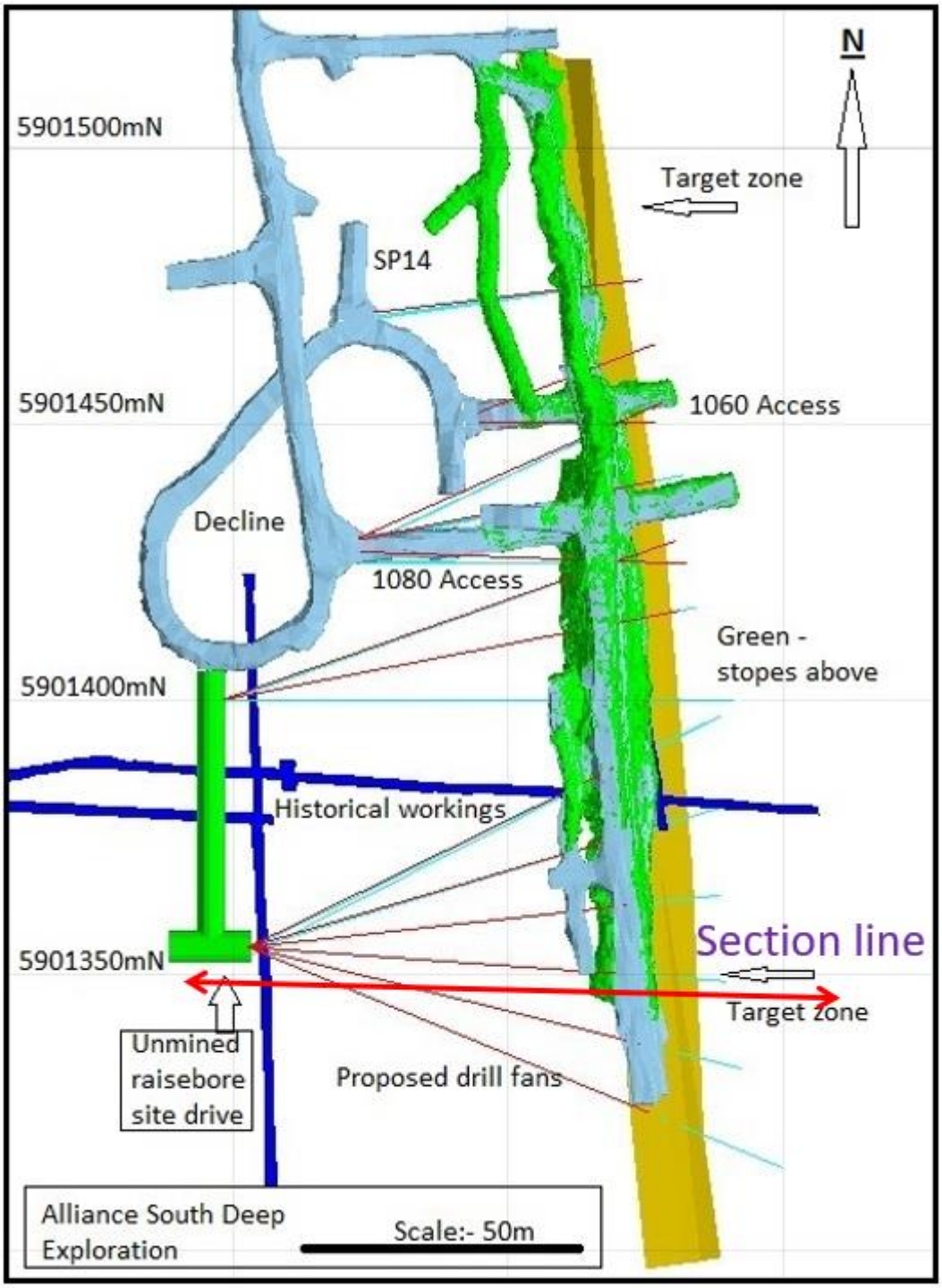

Figure 14. Plan view of Alliance South deeps exploration program.

5.4 Western Reef Exploration Proposal

This program will target the western reefs of Maldon Goldfield which have little to no exploration drilling but extensive shaft and lateral development supporting high-grade reef mining. Both the Alliance South Deeps and the Western Reef programs are reliant on the development of the drilling cuddy coming south of the main decline which could act as a raise bore development post drilling (refer to Section 4.12 and Figure 17 below).

These reefs include:

- Beehive and Victoria Reefs and the mine areas along strike within the reef lines of the Great Western, Cymru, Derby mines.
- Drilling has been planned from the Truck Loop off the main Union Hill Decline and a concept design and developed vent-raise cuddy at the southern loop of the decline.
- A total of six drillholes have been proposed with an estimated total of 2,400 - 3,100m.

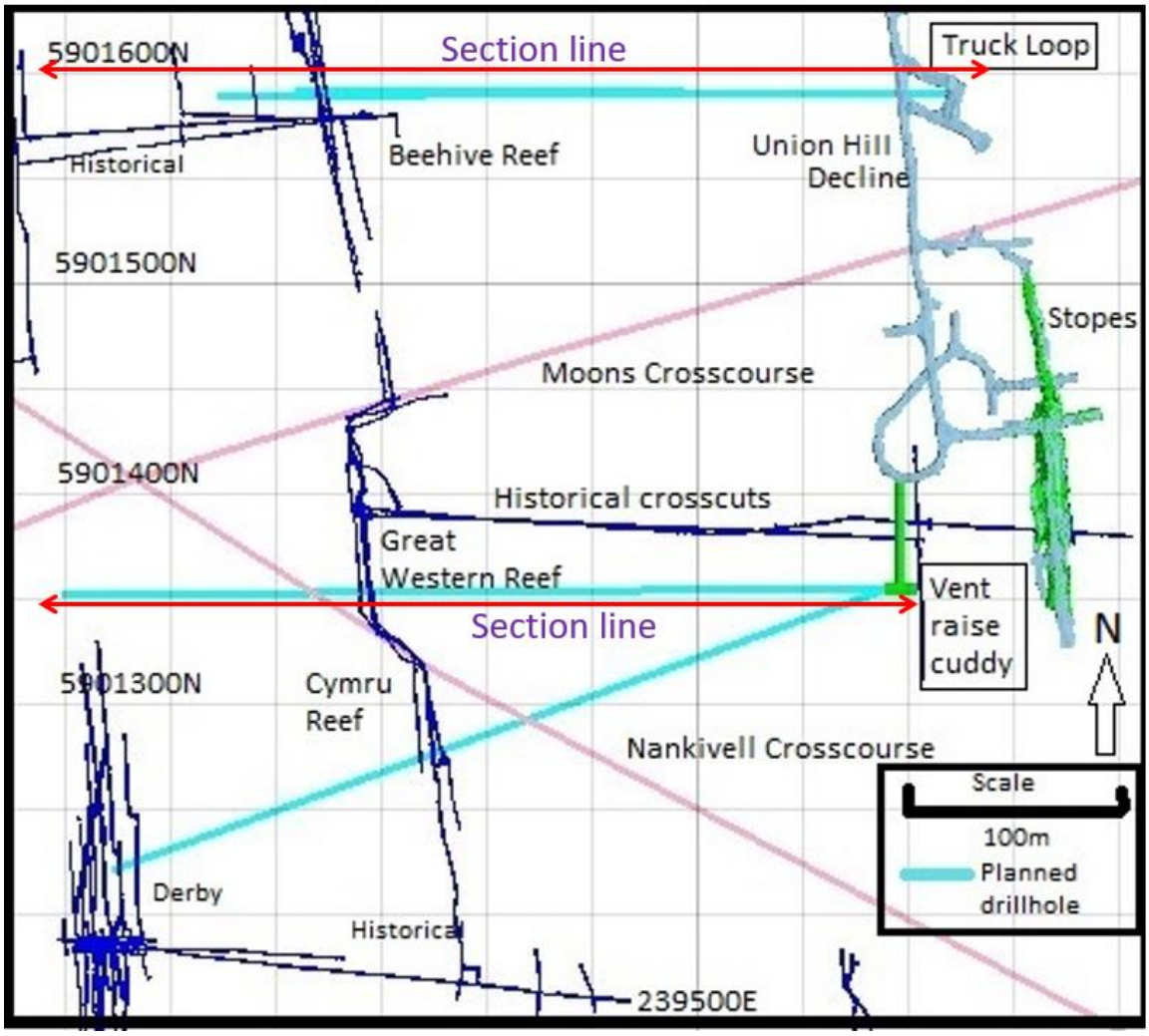

Figure 15. **Concept drilling location for the Western Reef exploration program.**

5.5 Surface Exploration – South German Workings

Alliance Resources identified several high-grade shoots exploration targets associated with the South German Reef north of the main workings of the South German Shaft. The German Reef is the next north-south striking reef west of the Eaglehawk Reef in the Maldon Goldfield. This target was referred to as the German Lower (Figure 18). The German Lower Reef was interpreted by Alliance Resources to be plunging south although this was never tested with drilling. Historic samples on lateral development that coincide with this south-plunging reef range 9-21 g/t Au with a thickness of 1.5m- 4.6m. The German Lower reef appears to be crosscut by the Nankivell Cross Course which is likely to add structural complexity to this schematic interpretation.

The conceptual German Lower exploration target (Figure 18, red ellipse) is adjacent to the known Lower German ore shoot which produced 138,000 ounces from 115,000 tonnes or ore (north plunging yellow zone depicting the stope shape. A series of smaller reefs plunge north on the more southern portion of the South German workings, and this is well illustrated in Figure 18. Historical production for the entire German reef is reef is recorded as 270,300 ounces and the lowest levels were productive and high grade at the time of a major flooding event. Kaiser dewaters the mine as part of the care and maintenance regime.

5.5.1 Exploration Opportunity at Maldon

Exploration potential exists to the south of the currently defined Eaglehawk Reef resource area within and below the remnants of the historical workings, namely, the South German Shaft. This area is represented by approximately a 1,000m strike length of historical workings along the South German Anticline. Research to date has indicated that there has not been significant surface exploration focused on the German Reef.

The current underground workings at the Union Hill Mine have developed south of the Maldon Goldfield and terminate between the Moons Cross Course and the Nankivell Cross Course. The extraordinary opportunity represented by the German Reef structural setting and with an historical endowment of >270k ounces would see this previously extensively explored in most jurisdictions in Australia. There has been no drilling below the German Reef.

Assuming surface drilling delineated economic resources, mining from existing Union Hill development would need to be extended 300m and contend with the Nankivell Cross Course. The termination of northern lateral development of the South Grman shaft at -200mRL conceding with the Nankivell Cross Course would indicate that this discontinuity could not be passed and was likely responsible for the mine flooding.

5.5.2 Previous Exploration

No recent or significant diamond drilling has been completed targeting the South German workings. The most recent exploration was conducted by Triad Minerals from 1989-90 as a joint venture with Interactive Processes Services. Willman and Associates and Garret targeting the Excelsior Reef which is presumably one of the high-grade shoots within the German reef itself.

In early 1989 Triad carried out an air track drilling program of 25 holes that yielded anomalous gold values. Many of the holes intersected South German old workings at shallow depths and consequently no information was obtained on the German reef, its footwall or the underlying footwall quartz splay veins.

Three reverse circulation drill holes (GSG26-GSG28) were completed to intersect the reef. Mining voids were intersected in holes GSG27-GSG28, however all three holes intersected the footwall spur veins zone that has not been tested by earlier open hole drilling.

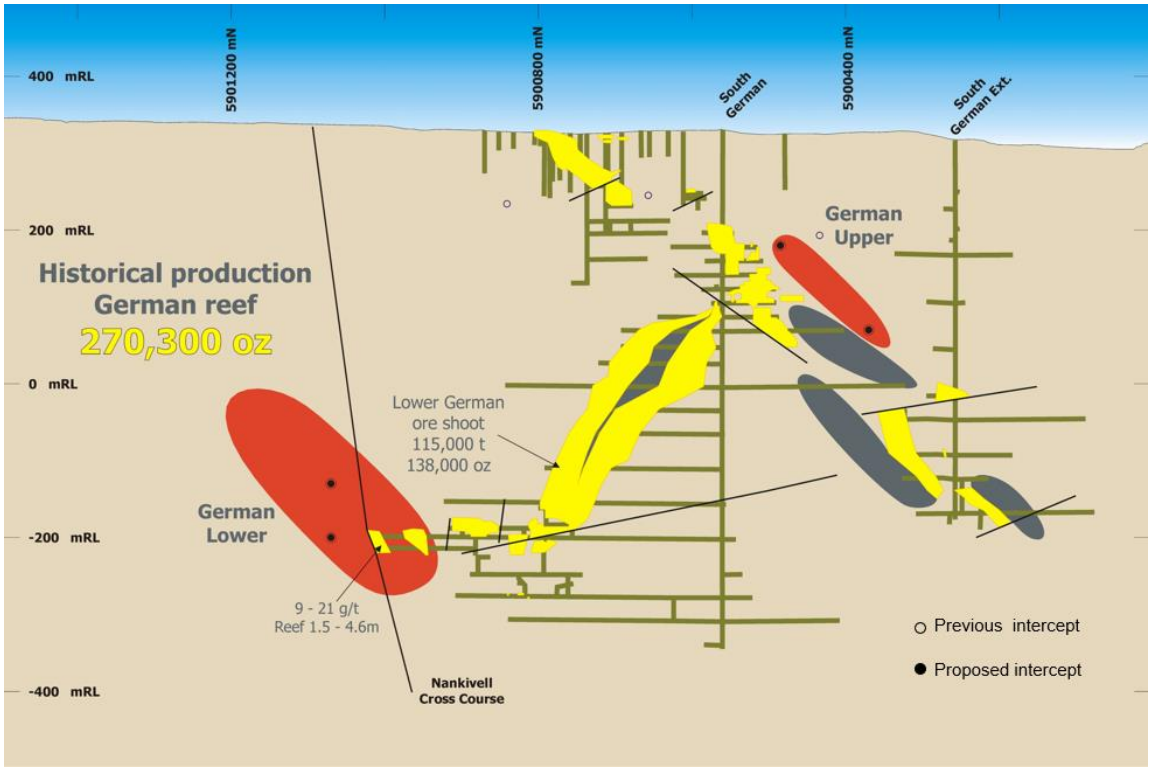

Figure 16. South German Shaft workings with surface exploration targets.

6.0 PROPOSED MINING PLAN

Commencing Mining Operations at Maldon has been the subject of scheduling. The operations will commence in a two-part process as detailed below.

6.1 Mining Proposal – Part 1

Extending the existing decline refurbishment and rehabilitation ground support work down 690 metres past the existing exhaust vent drive. A ladderway will be established in the exhaust

vent in to provide an emergency egress option as well as a fan shut down control and vent doors.

A second 4.3m x 4.3m decline drive will be established heading south and to the East of the existing decline, that will be eventually extended all the way down to the Alliance South stoping areas (Part 2). This new decline will begin from midway between the main 5.5m x 5.5m decline and the vent fan on the existing crosscut. Initially it will only run down to access the first two ore blocks as shown on Figure 17.

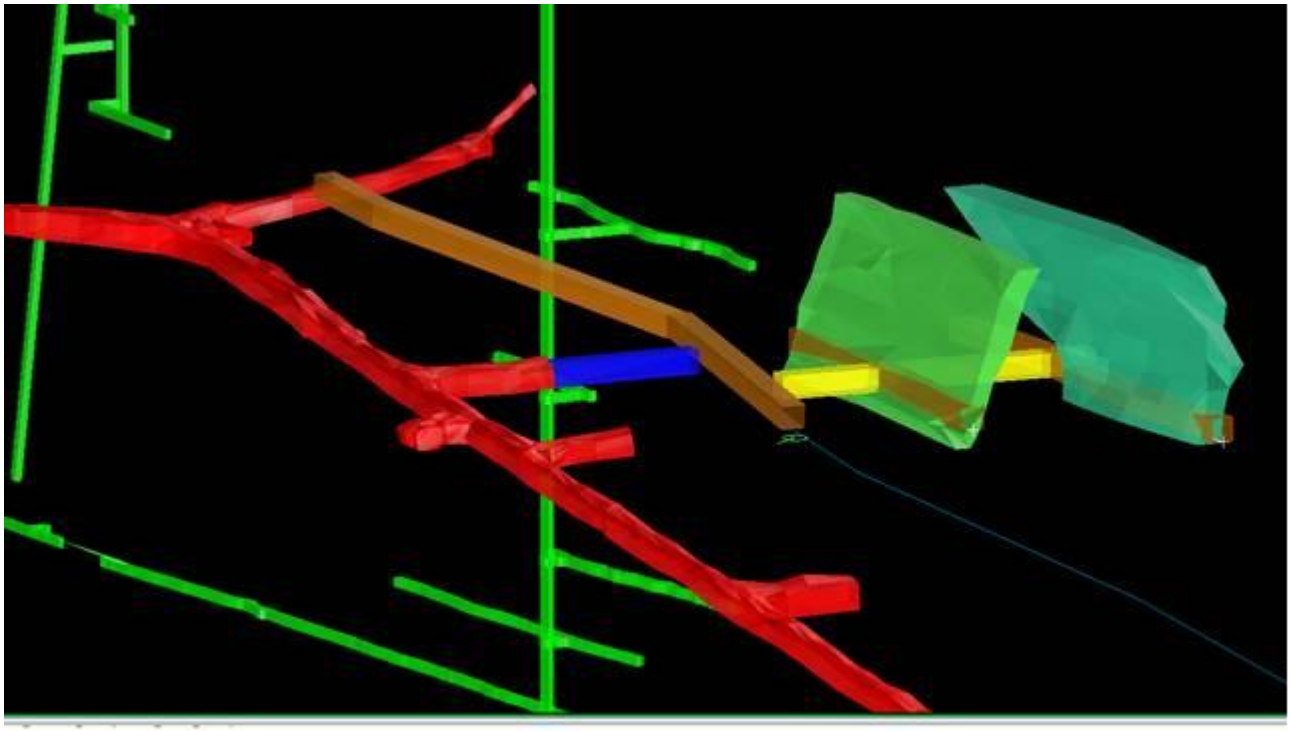

Figure 17. Establishing a second egress and developing the first two ore blocks.

The physicals summary has 400m of development, which includes 179m of ore driving on the 280 RL. Stoping (including ore driving) delivers substantial tonnes that are not able to be reported.

Strong revenues (based on unclassified resource categories) have been generated from this review. This is extremely positive because the purpose is primarily to provide a second egress and extend the decline into the deeper production centres and open up this major historic goldfield. This first step is rapid with all the proposed works expected to be completed in under 8 months.

6.2 Mining Proposal – Part 2

This second part represents the longer term and main push to open the Maldon underground mining operation. The continuation of the second 4.3m x 4.3m decline a further 943 metres parallel, and to the East of the existing decline, will provide access to the Alliance and Alliance South ore blocks (Figure 20) as well as providing a second egress and flexibility with regards to services such as power and ventilation.

The Part 2 Decline Extension takes the operations down to target regions for the delineation of larger and longer-term mining exploration and mining opportunities and opens the region between the Union Hill and Eagle Hawk Reefs all the way through to the Alliance South mineralisation. This infrastructure development is considered to be a critical step forward in establishing Maldon as an operating mine.

This return is positive because the purpose is primarily to provide a second egress and extends the decline into the deeper production centres. This second step is expected to be completed in under 20 months.

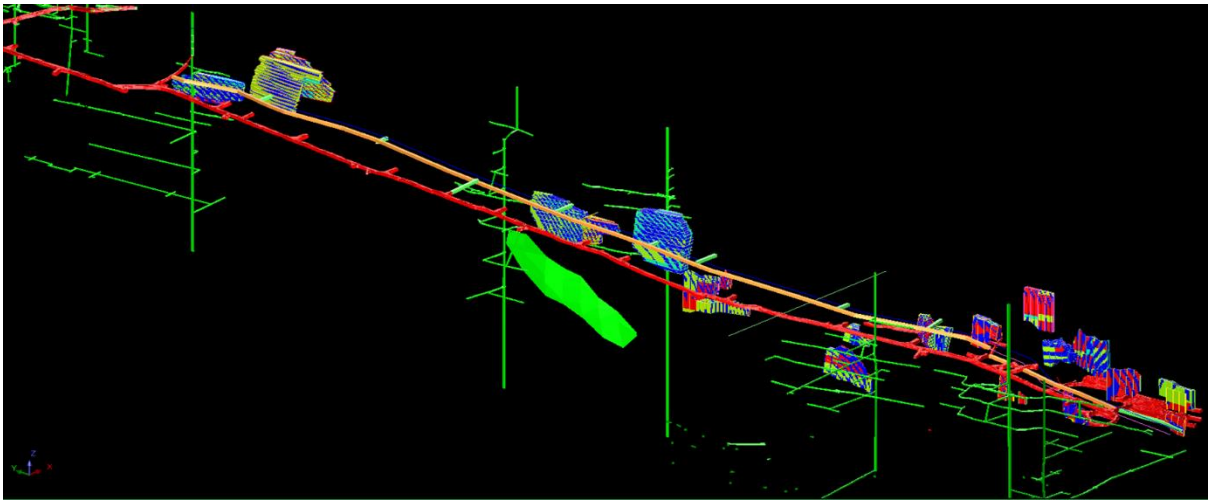

Figure 18. Long Section of the Union Hill showing the existing decline in red and the new parallel decline in tan with the identified mining blocks, as subsets of the resource blocks.

6.3 Processing Recovery

The nearby modern CIP processing plant at Maldon, 100% owned by KAU, is 4.2km away by truck to the ROM pad and was originally built to process ore from the Union Hill mine. The Mill is operating well under capacity and has a total annual treatment capacity of circa 250,000tpa. This is expandable and has proven to be able to treat Maldon ore, with acceptable recoveries

of between 88 and 91%. Table 6 contains the April 2018 reconciled estimated recovery from Union Hill production. Since the last processing of ore from Maldon, the processing plant has had substantial processing improvements including modern hydrocyclones, a gravity circuit and modern Process Logic Control. These implemented improvements are expected to likely improve recoveries. Because the ore has been treated before at this plant, and in fact the plant was built for this mine, the metallurgical risks are considered low.

Table 5. April 2018 reconciled recovery from Union Hill.

		Head		Tail		Recovery (%)	Gold Produced (oz)	Closing Stocks
	Tonnes	Grams	Grade (g/t)	Grams	Grade (g/t)			
Union Hill Ore	6462	17447	2.7	1745	0.27	90.8	504.85	871

Competent Persons Statement – The information in this document that relates to reserves or resources underpinning the restart study-

bv have been prepared by a competent person in accordance with the JORC Code. The Company confirms that it is not aware of any new information or data that materially affects the information included in the original market announcements, dated 21/7/2022, and that all material assumptions and technical parameters underpinning the estimates in the relevant original market announcements continue to apply and have not materially changed. The Company confirms that the form and context in which the Competent Person's findings are presented have not been materially modified from the original market announcements.

7.0 REFERENCES

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Union Hill Drilling

JORC Code, 2012 Edition – Table 1

Section 1 Sampling Techniques and Data

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
Sampling techniques	• *Nature and quality of sampling (e.g. cut channels, random chips, or specific specialised industry standard measurement tools appropriate to the minerals under investigation, such as down hole gamma sondes, or handheld XRF instruments, etc.). These examples should not be taken as limiting the broad meaning of sampling.* • *Include reference to measures taken to ensure sample representivity and the appropriate calibration of any measurement tools or systems used.* • *Aspects of the determination of mineralisation that are Material to the Public Report.* • *In cases where 'industry standard' work has been done this would be relatively simple (e.g. 'reverse circulation drilling was used to obtain 1 m samples from which 3 kg was pulverised to produce a 30 g charge for fire assay'). In other cases more explanation may be required, such as where there is coarse gold that has inherent sampling problems. Unusual commodities or mineralisation types (e.g. submarine nodules) may warrant disclosure of detailed information.*	• All sampling results reported are from diamond drilling collared in underground mine development in the Union Hill Mine (MIN5146). • Half core was submitted for sampling. The samples were dried, crushed and pulverised, then fire assayed (30g charge) for Au at the NATA accredited Gekko Laboratory at Ballarat. • All samples were dried, crushed and pulverised, then fire assayed (30g) for Au at the NATA accredited Gekko Laboratory. • QAQC protocols in place include the insertion of blanks and standards inserted at random or at more selective intervals such as immediately after samples of visible gold intersections, and insertion of higher-grade standards within samples from high grade zones.
Drilling techniques	• *Drill type (e.g. core, reverse circulation, open-hole hammer, rotary air blast, auger, Bangka, sonic, etc.) and details (e.g. core diameter, triple or standard tube, depth of diamond tails, face-sampling bit or other type, whether core is oriented and if so, by what method, etc.).*	• All of the holes being reported are diamond drill holes from a compressed air operated rig known as a Kempe. • Diamond drilling was completed by Core Prospecting using a Kempe drill rig. The core diameter drilled was LTK-48 (35.3mm), with the core orientated using a Reflex ACT II orientation tool. • The Kempe rig used the conventional drilling process to recover core from the barrel.
Drill sample recovery	• *Method of recording and assessing core and chip sample recoveries and results assessed.* • *Measures taken to maximise sample recovery and ensure representative nature of the samples.* • *Whether a relationship exists between sample recovery and grade and whether sample bias may have occurred due to preferential loss/gain of fine/coarse material.*	• RQD and recovery data are recorded in the geology logs for all drilling being reported. • Core loss is recorded by drillers on run sheets and core blocks placed in core trays. • Core runs were generally shorter due to the nature of the drilling process and ground conditions. • No significant sample loss has been correlated with a corresponding increase in Au grade.
Logging	• *Whether core and chip samples have been geologically and geotechnically logged to a level of detail to support appropriate Mineral Resource estimation, mining studies and metallurgical studies.* • *Whether logging is qualitative or quantitative in*	• All holes reported have been logged in full, including lithology, mineralisation, veining, structure, alteration and sampling data. • Logging methods include both qualitative and quantitative parameters in assessing the prospectivity of the overall drilling targets on the

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
	nature. Core (or costean, channel, etc.) photography. • *The total length and percentage of the relevant intersections logged.*	1120 North drive. • All core has been photographed before sampling. • The Kempe program was infilling between existing historic holes with mineralisation and no geotechnical logging was undertaken other than standard Rock Quality Designation (RQD) measurements.
Sub-sampling techniques and sample preparation	• *If core, whether cut or sawn and whether quarter, half or all core taken.* • *If non-core, whether riffled, tube sampled, rotary split, etc. and whether sampled wet or dry.* • *For all sample types, the nature, quality and appropriateness of the sample preparation technique.* • *Quality control procedures adopted for all sub-sampling stages to maximise representivity of samples.* • *Measures taken to ensure that the sampling is representative of the in situ material collected, including for instance results for field duplicate/second-half sampling.* • *Whether sample sizes are appropriate to the grain size of the material being sampled.*	• Whole core was submitted for sampling due to the size. • Core samples were assayed at the independent Gekko laboratory located in Ballarat. After drying, samples were crushed and pulverised to 95% passing 75µm. • Internal QAQC insertion of blanks and standards is routinely carried out. Random and select insertion is applied, i.e. blanks are inserted directly after samples containing visible gold. The Gekko laboratory has its own QAQC program which is reported with results and a monthly QAQC review.
Quality of assay data and laboratory tests	• *The nature, quality and appropriateness of the assaying and laboratory procedures used and whether the technique is considered partial or total.* • *For geophysical tools, spectrometers, handheld XRF instruments, etc., the parameters used in determining the analysis including instrument make and model, reading times, calibrations factors applied and their derivation, etc.* • *Nature of quality control procedures adopted (e.g. standards, blanks, duplicates, external laboratory checks) and whether acceptable levels of accuracy (i.e. lack of bias) and precision have been established.*	• The sample preparation and assay method of 30g Fire Assay is acceptable for this style of deposit and can be considered a total assay. • Industry standards are followed for all sample batches, including the insertion of commercially available CRM's and blanks. The insertion rate is approximately 1 every 10 to 20 samples both randomly and selects positions, such as blanks inserted after samples containing visible gold. QAQC results (Both CTL and internal laboratory QAQC) are reviewed by CTL geological staff upon receipt of the assay results. No issues were raised with the data being reported.
Verification of sampling and assaying	• *The verification of significant intersections by either independent or alternative company personnel.* • *The use of twinned holes.* • *Documentation of primary data, data entry procedures, data verification, data storage (physical and electronic) protocols.* • *Discuss any adjustment to assay data.*	• All field data is entered directly into an excel spreadsheet with front end validation built in to prevent spurious data entry. • Data was collected at the Union Hill core facility and is stored on a server at the A1 Mine (MIN5294) with daily backups. Backed up data is also stored offsite. • Significant intersections are reviewed by geological staff upon receipt, to ensure the intersections match the logging data, with the checks including verification of QAQC results.
Location of data points	• *Accuracy and quality of surveys used to locate drill holes (collar and down-hole surveys), trenches, mine workings and other locations used in Mineral Resource estimation.* • *Specification of the grid system used.*	• All holes are labelled during the drilling process, and all holes have been picked up by Kaiser mine surveyors. • Holes are labelled by drillers upon completion of the hole.

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
	• *Quality and adequacy of topographic control.*	• Down hole surveys were taken at 15m, and every 15m or end of hole after this with a reflex single shot camera. • Grid used is MGA_GDA94. • The topography control was received from previous operations owners and is of a high standard and consists of a DTM surface.
Data spacing and distribution	• *Data spacing for reporting of Exploration Results.* • *Whether the data spacing and distribution is sufficient to establish the degree of geological and grade continuity appropriate for the Mineral Resource and Ore Reserve estimation procedure(s) and classifications applied.* • *Whether sample compositing has been applied.*	• The last diamond drilling program to date consisted of 48 holes which ranged in collar spacing from 7.5 – 15m from each individual drilling cuddy. • Grade continuity has been correlated with known narrow vein structures from previous drilling intersecting the Eaglehawk Reef. • Sample compositing has not been applied to the Alliance South Shoot drilling program.
Orientation of data in relation to geological structure	• *Whether the orientation of sampling achieves unbiased sampling of possible structures and the extent to which this is known, considering the deposit type.* • *If the relationship between the drilling orientation and the orientation of key mineralised structures is considered to have introduced a sampling bias, this should be assessed and reported if material.*	• Diamond drilling was planned to intersect the Eaglehawk Reef between historic drill holes. • Holes were positioned perpendicular to the strike of the reef to achieve as close to true thickness as possible. • Due to the relatively perpendicular intersection angle of the Eaglehawk Reef, the majority of the drill angles are not expected to produce any sampling bias factors. • Given there were other mineralised intersections not associated with the Eaglehawk Reef, there is a chance of some bias, which have been identified and will be modelled accordingly.
Sample security	• *The measures taken to ensure sample security.*	• Samples were transported from the drill site to the laboratory or the Maldon Processing Plant either by Kaiser staff, or contractors. Calico bags containing the sample were places inside larger white poly weave bags, with this white bag sealed with a plastic tie. Samples that were taken to Maldon were placed in a locked security box and collected by the sole trader courier. • Core samples numbers and dispatch references are sequential and have no reference to hole number. • Core trays containing visible gold are stored inside the locked core shed until logged.

Section 2 Reporting of Exploration Results

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
Mineral tenement and land tenure status	• *Type, reference name/number, location and ownership including agreements or material issues with third parties such as joint ventures, partnerships, overriding royalties, native title interests, historical sites, wilderness or national park and environmental settings.* • *The security of the tenure held at the time of*	• The Maldon Project comprises Mining Licences MIN5146 and 5528 held by Kaiser Operations Pty Ltd and Exploration Licence 7029 in the name of Kaiser Mining Pty Ltd. • Both Kaiser Operations and Kaiser Mining Pty Ltd are subsidiaries of Kaiser Reef Limited. • The Licences are located at the town of Maldon

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
	reporting along with any known impediments to obtaining a licence to operate in the area.	in Victoria which is 35km southwest of Bendigo and 70km northeast of Ballarat in Victoria. • The Mining Licences and Exploration Licence Application are in good standing.
Exploration done by other parties	• *Acknowledgment and appraisal of exploration by other parties.*	• Previous exploration has been completed by: ○ Octagonal Resources ○ Alliance Gold Mines NL ○ MPI Gold Pty Ltd ○ Pittston Mineral Ventures Australia Pty Ltd ○ Western Mining Corporation ○ Lone Star Exploration NL ○ Triad Minerals NL • Exploration included mapping, rock chip sampling, geophysics, drilling and historic open pit and underground mining.
Geology	• *Deposit type, geological setting and style of mineralisation.*	• The Maldon goldfield is located in the central part of the Bendigo Zone of the Lachlan Fold Belt. The host rocks are Ordovician turbiditic metasediments of the Castlemaine Group which have been metamorphosed to lower greenschist facies and folded into a north-south trending series of chevron golds with doubly plunging fold axes. • Gold mineralisation is most abundant in quartz veining associated with reef structures. • Gold at Maldon has been described as showing an association with arsenopyrite, pyrrhotite and minor amounts of other base metal sulphides.
Drill hole Information	• *A summary of all information material to the understanding of the exploration results including a tabulation of the following information for all Material drill holes:* ○ *easting and northing of the drill hole collar* ○ *elevation or RL (Reduced Level – elevation above sea level in metres) of the drill hole collar* ○ *dip and azimuth of the hole* ○ *down hole length and interception depth* ○ *hole length.* • *If the exclusion of this information is justified on the basis that the information is not Material and this exclusion does not detract from the understanding of the report, the Competent Person should clearly explain why this is the case.*	• Refer to Table of Drill Results -Table 1 and Table 2
Data aggregation methods	• *In reporting Exploration Results, weighting averaging techniques, maximum and/or minimum grade truncations (eg cutting of high grades) and cut-off grades are usually Material and should be stated.* • *Where aggregate intercepts incorporate short lengths of high grade results and longer lengths of low grade results, the procedure used for such aggregation should be stated and some typical examples of such aggregations should be shown in detail.* • *The assumptions used for any reporting of metal equivalent values should be clearly stated.*	• Assays length weighted. • No metal equivalents have been reported.

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
Relationship between mineralisation widths and intercept lengths	• *These relationships are particularly important in the reporting of Exploration Results.* • *If the geometry of the mineralisation with respect to the drill hole angle is known, its nature should be reported.* • *If it is not known and only the down hole lengths are reported, there should be a clear statement to this effect (eg 'down hole length, true width not known').*	• The geometry of the mineralisation is explained within the text and shown is the figures.
Diagrams	• *Appropriate maps and sections (with scales) and tabulations of intercepts should be included for any significant discovery being reported These should include, but not be limited to a plan view of drill hole collar locations and appropriate sectional views.*	• Refer to Figures in text.
Balanced reporting	• *Where comprehensive reporting of all Exploration Results is not practicable, representative reporting of both low and high grades and/or widths should be practiced to avoid misleading reporting of Exploration Results.*	• All results have been reported.
Other substantive exploration data	• *Other exploration data, if meaningful and material, should be reported including (but not limited to): geological observations; geophysical survey results; geochemical survey results; bulk samples – size and method of treatment; metallurgical test results; bulk density, groundwater, geotechnical and rock characteristics; potential deleterious or contaminating substances.*	• No other data to report.
Further work	• *The nature and scale of planned further work (eg tests for lateral extensions or depth extensions or large-scale step-out drilling).* • *Diagrams clearly highlighting the areas of possible extensions, including the main geological interpretations and future drilling areas, provided this information is not commercially sensitive.*	• No other data to report.