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**ASX Release**

**3 September 2026**

# 169,700 oz High-Grade Gold Mineral Resource Restated at Adelong

**Great Divide Mining Ltd (ASX: GDM)** (GDM or the Company) is pleased to report that independent geological consultant GeoRes has reviewed and restated for GDM the JORC 2012 Mineral Resources for the Adelong Gold Project in southern New South Wales.

The Mineral Resources reported in this announcement are not new Mineral Resource estimates. They comprise Mineral Resource estimates previously prepared by GeoRes for former owners of the Adelong Gold Project. The Challenger, Currajong and Donkey Hill estimates were prepared in September 2021 and the Caledonian estimate was updated in September 2022. The September 2022 Caledonian estimate supersedes the September 2021 Caledonian estimate. No new drilling or exploration data undertaken by GDM has been incorporated into the Mineral Resource estimates reported in this announcement.

The combined Mineral Resource totals approximately **1.55 Mt at 3.41 g/t Au for 169,700 oz of contained gold**, reported above a 1.0 g/t Au cut-off grade.

## Highlights

- **High-grade resource:** approximately 1.55 Mt at 3.41 g/t Au for 169,700 oz of contained gold.
- **Strong confidence profile:** approximately 92,500 oz, or 55% of contained gold, is classified as Measured or Indicated.
- **Largest deposit:** Challenger contains 663,000 t at 3.77 g/t Au for 80,300 oz.
- **Multiple deposits:** the Mineral Resource extends across Challenger, Currajong, Caledonian and Donkey Hill.
- **Established goldfield:** the Adelong Goldfield has recorded historical underground gold production of approximately 380,000 oz from narrow, high-grade quartz-vein systems.
- **Platform for further work:** the consolidated resource provides a clear baseline for resource verification, exploration planning and project studies.

## Justin Haines, Chief Executive Officer comment

"The restatement confirms that GDM's Adelong Project hosts a substantial, high-grade gold resource, with approximately 55% of the contained gold already classified in the Measured and Indicated categories.

The combined resource of approximately 170,000 oz at 3.41 g/t gold provides GDM with a strong foundation for the next phase of work at Adelong. The resource is distributed across several deposits within a historically productive goldfield, providing multiple opportunities for disciplined technical review and exploration.

GDM will use this consolidated resource position to prioritise verification work and assess opportunities to enhance confidence in, and potentially grow, the existing Mineral Resource."

## Consolidated Mineral Resource

The consolidated Mineral Resource, aggregated by resource classification, is set out below.

| Classification | Tonnes (kt) | Au (g/t) | Contained Au (oz) |
|---|---|---|---|
| Measured | 357 | 4.17 | 47,900 |
| Indicated | 416 | 3.33 | 44,600 |
| **Measured and Indicated** | **773** | **3.72** | **92,500** |
| Inferred | 777 | 3.09 | 77,200 |
| **Total** | **1,550*** | **3.41** | **169,700** |

*Mineral Resources are reported above a 1.0 g/t Au cut-off grade. Figures are rounded and differences may occur due to rounding.*

The contribution from each deposit is summarised below.

| Deposit | Tonnes (kt) | Au (g/t) | Contained Au (oz) |
|---|---|---|---|
| Challenger | 663 | 3.77 | 80,300 |
| Currajong | 533 | 2.62 | 44,800 |
| Caledonian | 250 | 3.48 | 28,000 |
| Donkey Hill | 103 | 5.03 | 16,600 |
| **Total** | **1,549*** | **3.41** | **169,700** |

*The consolidated total uses the September 2022 Caledonian estimate in place of the superseded September 2021 estimate.*

**Minor differences between aggregated tables reflect rounding.*

## Adelong Gold Project

The Adelong Gold Project is located within the historic Adelong Goldfield in southern New South Wales. The goldfield produced approximately 380,000 oz of gold from underground mining, principally around the turn of the twentieth century.



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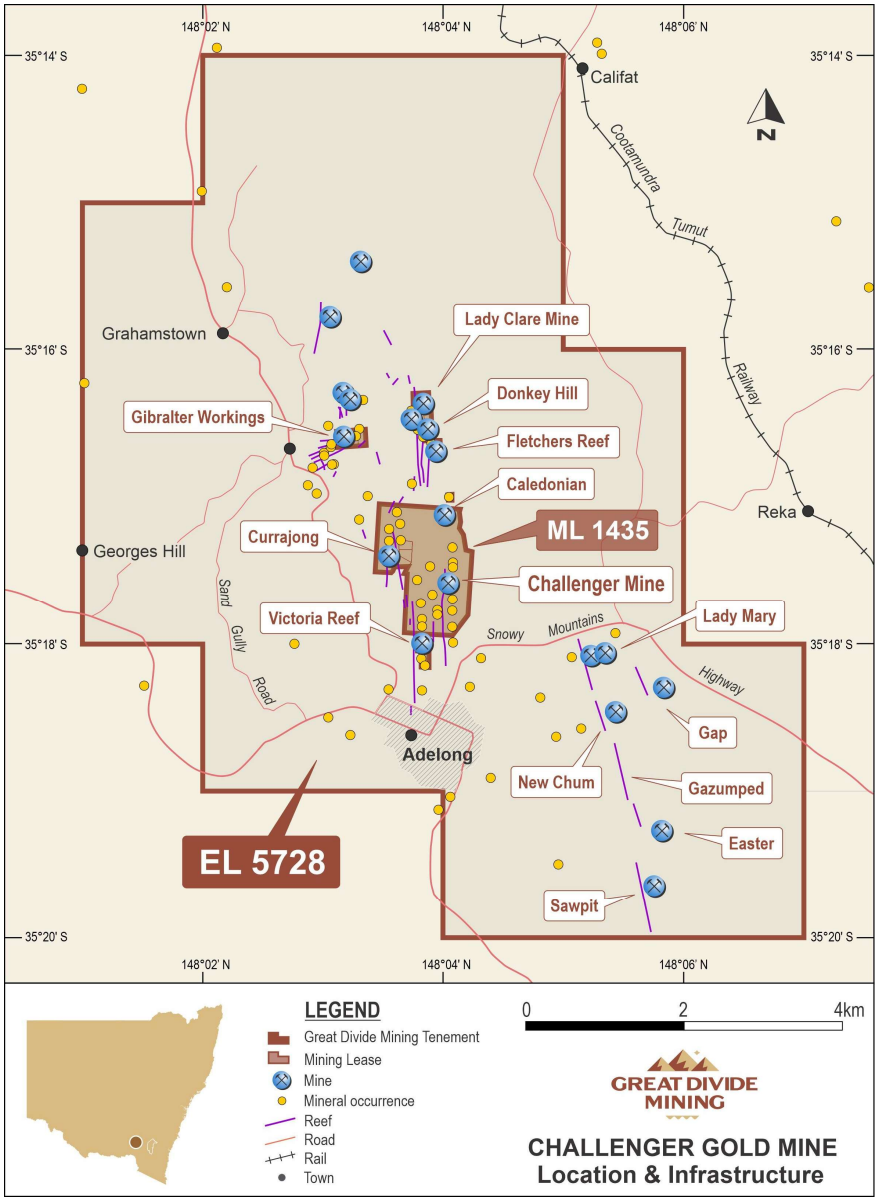
Gold mineralisation occurs within narrow, sub-vertical, north-south striking and sub-parallel quartz-vein systems. Historical mining targeted a series of individually named high-grade lodes. The approximately 1.4 km-long Old Hill Line accounted for about 130,000 oz of historical production.

Modern exploration drilling has principally focused on the Challenger and Challenger Extended lodes, with additional drilling at Currajong, Caledonian and Donkey Hill.

Challenger Gold Mines Pty Ltd, owner of the Adelong Gold Project tenements, became a wholly owned subsidiary of GDM in February 2026.





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**Basis of the Mineral Resource Restatement**

GeoRes has restated Mineral Resources that it previously estimated for former owners of the Adelong Gold Project (see Appendix 1). The Challenger, Currajong and Donkey Hill estimates were last reported in September 2021. The Caledonian estimate was updated in September 2022 following closer-spaced drilling, which supported model refinement and an increase in resource confidence. A JORC Table 1 for each of the reported Resource estimates appear in Appendices 2 to 4 in original form.

For the purposes of this announcement, the Competent Person has reviewed the Mineral Resource estimates and the JORC Code Table 1 disclosures prepared in support of the September 2021 and September 2022 estimates and confirms that those disclosures remain applicable to the Mineral Resources restated in this announcement, subject to the matters disclosed below.

## Material information supporting the Mineral Resource estimates

Geology and data: The Mineral Resources relate to narrow, steeply dipping gold-bearing quartz vein systems hosted principally within granodiorite. The estimates incorporate historical and modern drilling and exploration information collected by multiple previous project owners. Drilling used in the estimates includes RAB, RC and diamond drilling, with drilling generally oriented across the interpreted mineralised structures.

Sampling and assay: Sampling and analytical methods varied between historical exploration campaigns. More recent work included commercial laboratory analysis and quality-control procedures, while documentation for some historical sampling, recovery, logging and QA/QC is incomplete. GeoRes validated the available data to the extent considered possible and the Competent Person has taken the quality and limitations of the historical information into account in the estimation and classification of the Mineral Resources.

Estimation and classification: The Mineral Resources were estimated using three-dimensional geological and block models developed to reflect the narrow, sub-vertical vein geometry. Resource classification was based principally on the quantity, spacing and distance of samples informing block grade estimates, geological and grade continuity, and the Competent Person's assessment of the quality and reliability of the underlying data.

Cut-off grade and reasonable prospects for eventual economic extraction: Mineral Resources are reported above a 1.0 g/t Au cut-off grade. The supporting GeoRes studies considered potential open-cut and underground mining, historical mining of the Adelong Goldfield, previous pit optimisation work and historical metallurgical studies. The 1.0 g/t Au reporting cut-off was adopted in that context and was used throughout all past reporting for consistency. Historical metallurgical work has indicated that the mineralisation is amenable to conventional gold recovery methods.

Bulk density and historical workings: In-situ material is reported using a default density of 2.7 t/m$^3$. At Challenger, approximately 18,200 m$^3$ of filled stopes are included using a density of 1.5 t/m$^3$ and identified stope voids totalling approximately 16,200 m$^3$ are excluded from the

estimate. Historical underground mine voids have not been excluded from the Currajong, Caledonian and Donkey Hill Mineral Resource estimates because the available historical information did not permit those voids to be reliably modelled and indicated collectively those voids to be minimal. Accordingly, the reported tonnages for those deposits may include material within historical underground workings.

The Mineral Resources are not Ore Reserves and there is no certainty that all or any part of the Mineral Resources will be economically extracted.

## Supporting JORC Code Table 1 disclosures

The JORC Code Table 1 disclosures supporting the Mineral Resources are reproduced in the Appendices to this announcement in their original form and retain their original 2021 and 2022 dates. Appendix 2 supports the September 2021 Challenger Mineral Resource estimate; Appendix 3 supports the September 2021 Currajong, Caledonian and Donkey Hill Mineral Resource estimates; and Appendix 4 supports the September 2022 Caledonian Mineral Resource estimate. The September 2022 Caledonian estimate supersedes the September 2021 Caledonian estimate for the purposes of the consolidated Mineral Resource reported in this announcement.

**ENDS**

This announcement has been authorised for release by the Board of Great Divide Mining Ltd.

## For further information

Justin Haines
Chief Executive Officer
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## About Great Divide Mining Ltd

Great Divide Mining is a Gold, Antimony and Critical Metals miner, explorer and developer with five projects across 17 tenements (including two in application). GDM's focus is on operating producing assets within areas of historical mining and past exploration with nearby infrastructure, thus enabling rapid development. Through a staged exploration and development programme, GDM intends to generate cash flow from its initial projects to support further exploration across its portfolio of highly prospective tenements.

## Competent Person Statement

The information in this announcement that relates to Mineral Resources at the Adelong Gold Project is based on, and fairly represents, information and supporting documentation prepared by Mr Robin Rankin.

Mr Rankin is Principal Consulting Geologist of GeoRes and is a Member of the Australasian Institute of Mining and Metallurgy (AusIMM, membership number 110551). He has been accredited by the AusIMM as a Chartered Professional in the Geology discipline since 2000.

Mr Rankin has sufficient experience relevant to the style of mineralisation and type of deposit under consideration, and to the activity being undertaken, to qualify as a Competent Person as defined in the 2012 Edition of the Australasian Code for Reporting of Exploration Results, Mineral Resources and Ore Reserves.

Mr Rankin consents to the inclusion in this announcement of the matters based on his information in the form and context in which they appear. Mr Rankin has reviewed the September 2021 and September 2022 JORC Code Table 1 disclosures reproduced in the appendices and confirms that they remain applicable to the Mineral Resources restated in this announcement, subject to the matters disclosed in this announcement.

**Appendix 1**

Rankin R.A. 2026. ***Adelong Gold Project Resources – summary of GeoRes estimates***. GeoRes 2 September 2026.

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GeoRes
geological resources
ABN 67 569 320 102

Attn: Mr Justin Haines (CEO)

Great Divide Mining Limited
GPO Box 154
Brisbane QLD 4001
Australia

**Geo**Res
PO Box 2332
Bowral NSW 2576
Australia

2nd September 2026

Dear Justin

**Adelong Gold Project Resources – summary of GeoRes estimates**

This letter re-states the JORC Resources of gold at Adelong that GeoRes estimated for various parties in the past.

Yours sincerely

R. A. Rankin.

Robin A Rankin
MSc DIC MAusIMM (CPGeo)[1]

Principal Consulting Geologist – **Geo**Res

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[1] Member (#110551) since 1992 of The Australasian Institute of Mining & Metallurgy (The AusIMM) and accredited by The AusIMM since 2000 as a Chartered Professional (CP) in the Geology discipline.

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# Adelong Gold Project – JORC Resources re-statement September 2026

**Summary**: This Document (the Report) to Great Divide Mining Ltd (GDM) re-states (in September 2026) the JORC Resources of gold estimated at the Adelong Gold Project by GeoRes in the past for various previous owners and last reported in 2022. Those Resources were reported according to JORC (2012 Edition) for a series of individual deposits. Footnotes to the tables provide references to the original reports.

**Introduction**: This document responds to GDM's email request of 20 July 2026 to GeoRes for a re-statement of the various Gold Resources at Adelong previously estimated by GeoRes. The aim would be to satisfy ASX requirements for GDM to discuss Adelong's Resources publicly.

**Background**: Robin Rankin (the Consultant) has worked successively on estimating Adelong's gold Resources since 2000 – initially for ECS International (ECSI), ECS Mining Consultants (ECSMC) and SMG Consultants (SMGC) and subsequentially through his own geological consultancy GeoRes. Those estimates and allied consulting were for each of the successive owners of the project, including Adelong Capital Ltd in 1999/2000; Golden Cross Resources Pty Ltd (GCR) in 2005/6; Somerset Mining in 2010/11; Macquarie Gold lth (MGL) in 2012-6; and 3D resources Ltd (3D) in 2021/2. Resources were estimated separately for a series of individual steep linear vein deposits. Most recent Resources were reported for 3D according to JORC (2012 Edition).

**Gold deposit geology summary**: The Adelong Goldfield (at Adelong in southern NSW) saw historical underground and alluvial mining around the turn of the 20th century. The Goldfield saw total underground gold production of ~380,000 oz. One of the major lines of lode, the 1.4 km long Old Hill Line, accounted for ~130,000 oz. Mining was within narrow sub-vertical N/S striking and sub-parallel quartz vein systems. High-grade lodes along the lines were mined separately with their historical names continuing in use to today.

**Deposits**: Modern exploration drilling provided the input data for the Resource estimates. Those drill holes were mostly focussed north of the intensively mined Old Hill Line – at the Challenger and Challenger Extended lodes. Limited patches along strike to the north were drilled at Caledonian, Fletchers (no Resource yet) and Donkey Hill. Drilling also occurred further west on a northern extension of the Victoria Line at Currajong. The Gibraltar deposit in the NW has been drilled after the Consultant's involvement with the project.

**Resources**: All Resources were reported as global in-situ JORC (2012 Edition) Mineral Resources of gold. They were reported above a lower gold cut-off of 1.0 g/t. In-situ (un-mined) material was reported with a fixed default density of 2.7 t/m$^3$. Challenger deposit Resources are summarised by Resource class in Table 1[2] as at September 2021. They contained a small volume (18,200 m$^3$) of filled stopes reported at a fixed density of 1.5 t/m$^3$. Stope voids (volume16,200 m$^3$) were excluded (6.5% of the total Resources volume 250,200 m$^3$).

**Table 1 Challenger JORC Mineral Resources - 2021**

| Resource class | | Cut-off Au (g/t) | SG (t/m$^3$) | Tonnes (t) | Au (g/t) | Au (oz) |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Measured | 60% | 1.00 | 2.70 | 357,000 | 4.17 | 47,900 |
| Indicated | 23% | 1.00 | 2.70 | 163,000 | 3.50 | 18,300 |
| Inferred | 18% | 1.00 | 2.70 | 144,000 | 3.07 | 14,100 |
| **Measured + Indicated + Inferred** | | **1.00** | **2.70** | **663,000** | **3.77** | **80,300** |

*Figures are rounded and summations may not tally exactly.*

Resources at the Currajong, Caledonian and Donkey Hill deposits are summarised together by Resource class in Table 2[3] as at September 2021. Old underground mine voids were not excluded from those Resources.

[2] Rankin, R.A.,, 21 September 2021. *Adelong Gold Project – Challenger JORC Gold Resources – September 2021*. GeoRes report to 3D Resources Ltd. Table 2, pp13.
[3] Rankin, R.A.,, 16 September 2021. *Adelong Gold Project – Currajong / Caledonian / Donkey Hill JORC Gold Resources – September 2021*. GeoRes report to 3D Resources Ltd. Table 1, pp9.

**Table 2 Currajong / Caledonian / Donkey Hill JORC Resources - 2021**

| Area | | Resource class | Au cut-off (g/t) | Tonnes (t) | Au (g/t) | Au (oz) |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Currajong West | | Indicated | 1.0 | 126,000 | 2.57 | 10,400 |
| | | Inferred | 1.0 | 339,000 | 2.64 | 28,800 |
| | | Ind+Inf | 1.0 | 465,000 | 2.62 | 39,200 |
| Currajong East | | Inferred | 1.0 | 68,000 | 2.58 | 5,600 |
| Currajong | 49% | Ind+Inf | 1.0 | **533,000** | **2.62** | **44,800** |
| Caledonian | 33% | Inferred | 1.0 | **157,000** | **5.94** | **30,000** |
| Donkey Hill | 18% | Inferred | 1.0 | **103,000** | **5.03** | **16,600** |
| Total | | Ind+Inf | 1.0 | **793,000** | **3.59** | **91,400** |
| Total | 11% | Indicated | 1.0 | 126,000 | 2.57 | 10,400 |
| | 89% | Inferred | 1.0 | 667,000 | 3.78 | 81,000 |
| | | Ind+Inf | 1.0 | **793,000** | **3.59** | **91,400** |

*Figures are rounded and summations may not tally exactly.*

The Caledonian deposit's Resources were updated in September 2022 and are summarised in Table 3[4]. That update included new closer-spaced drilling data which allowed model refinement and a higher JORC classification.

**Table 3 Caledonian JORC Resources - 2022**

| Deposit | Zone | Resource class | Au cut-off (g/t) | Proptn by tonnes | Tonnes (t) | Au (g/t) | Au (oz) |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Caledonian | +300RL | Indicated | 1.0 | 51% | 127,000 | 3.90 | 15,900 |
| Caledonian | | Inferred | 1.0 | 49% | 123,000 | 3.04 | 12,100 |
| **Caledonian** | | Ind+Inf | 1.0 | | **250,000** | **3.48** | **28,000** |

*Figures are rounded and summations may not tally exactly.*

**Competent Person (CP) Statement**: The information in this Report, that relates to Exploration Targets, Exploration results and Mineral Resources at the Adelong Gold Project (the Project), was based on exploration information and data that was compiled and supplied by previous owners of the Project which was reviewed and used for previous Resource estimation and reporting by Mr Robin Rankin, a Competent Person who is a Member (#110551) of the Australasian Institute of Mining and Metallurgy (AusIMM) and accredited since 2000 as a Chartered Professional by the AusIMM in the Geology discipline.

Robin Rankin is the author of this Report. Robin Rankin provided this information to his Client Great Divide Mining as paid consulting work in his capacity as Principal Consulting Geologist and operator of independent geological consultancy GeoRes. He and GeoRes are professionally and financially independent in the general sense and specifically of their Client and of the Client's Project. This consulting was provided on a paid basis and the results and conclusions reported were not contingent on payments. Robin Rankin has sufficient experience that is relevant to the style of mineralization and type of deposit under consideration and to the activity being undertaken to qualify as a Competent Person as defined in the 2012 Edition of the 'Australasian Code for Reporting of Exploration Results, Mineral Resources and Ore Reserves' (the JORC Code).

Robin Rankin consents to the inclusion in his Client's report(s) of the matters based on this information in the form and context in which it appears and also based on the CP's past reporting in the form and context in which it appeared then.

*Source data*: All original source data was taken at face value by the Consultant. The Consultant performed validation of the data to the extent considered possible and to his satisfaction. He believes that validation to at least be to the level required for JORC Resource estimation and reporting. The Consultant could not validate 'historical data' to the same degree as recent data

[4] Rankin, R.A.,, 30 September 2022. *Adelong Gold Project – Caledonian deposit JORC Gold Resources – September 2022 update*. GeoRes report to 3D Resources Ltd. Table 1, pp6.

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**Appendix 2**

Challenger JORC Resources September 2021, JORC Table 1, including:

- Addendum 1 – Challenger JORC Mineral Resources – by vein
- Addendum 2 – Challenger drill hole listing & collar surveys
- Addendum 3 – Challenger drill hole 'envelope' vein intercepts
- Addendum 4 – Challenger drill hole 'high grade' vein intercepts

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**Foreword on Table 1, Sections 1 to 3:**

- Sections 1 (sampling techniques and data) and 2 (exploration results):
  - Sections 1 and 2 of Table 1 here are given relating to data all used for the new Challenger deposit Mineral Resources reported here for 3D Resources Ltd (3D).
  - The Sections have also been used to update the August 2020 Mineral Resources report for 3D on nearby deposits (Currajong, Caledonian and Donkey Hill) which previously omitted Sections 1 and 2 of Table
  - The exploration data covers the period 1979 to 2016 and is thus predominantly historical. That collected prior to ~2010 has not previously been included in a JORC Table 1.
  - The Consultant is not aware of the details of any exploration on the deposits since late 2016 and statements on that, as they could relate to these Resource estimates, should be sought from 3D.
- Section 3 (estimation and reporting of Mineral Resources):
  - Details reported pertain to the Consultant's re-estimation of the Resources in the Challenger deposit performed in 2018.
  - That re-estimation was performed in-house for a group evaluating the Adelong Gold Project and before the Project was acquired by 3D. The un-published re-estimation partially implemented results of a re-interpretation of existing data from a new perspective.
  - Recent 3D work has progressed the Project and included the completion and reporting of the re-estimation (including this new Table 1).
  - Aspects of Section 3 here have also been abstracted from the Section 3 in the 2016 MGL IPO report Appendix 2 mentioned below.

**History of past JORC reporting:**

- This history aims to explain and clarify the past reporting and give particular context to the provision of Sections 1 and 2 here.
- Mineral Resources at Challenger have been reported according to JORC several times since 2000 – but effectively prior to the existence of or a requirement for a JORC Table 1.
- Sections 1 and 2 here tabulate the Consultant's knowledge as best as can be done on data which is predominantly historical. By that the Consultant means that the bulk of data (sample data from drill holes) was either collected before his first involvement in 1995 or was collected before a 'Table 1' became a requisite of JORC reporting (and hence was not tabulated in current JORC formats).
- The latter situation applied (regarding the Challenger deposit) to the Consultant's JORC reporting of Mineral Resources in June 2000 (for Agelong Capital (AC)) and again in July 2005 and March 2006 (for Golden Cross Resources (GCR)).
- Challenger Resources were re-estimated in 2016 for Macquarie Gold Limited (MGL) and reported by the Consultant in July 2016 under JORC 2012. The JORC Table 1 (stand-alone Appendix 2) was attached to the Resource report and issued as an 'Expert Geologist's Report' (EGR) for MGL included fully within their IPO document lodged with the Australian Securities and Investments Commission (ASIC) in August 2016. The 2016 Resource re-estimation was to incorporate 'new' drilling data collected between 2005 and 2010 by GCR and Tasman Resources (TR) as well as drilling data and geophysical collected by MGL from 2011 to 2013.
- The August 2016 report's Sections 1 and 2 of Table 1 focused on MGL's new data and not previous data, arguing that the previous data was outside their remit.
- Consequently Sections 1 and 2 here aim to consolidate all exploration data pertinent to the Resources reported here. That data covers the period 1979 to 2016. The data collected prior to ~2010 had not previously been described in a JORC Table 1.

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# JORC Code, 2012 Edition – Table 1

## Section 1 Sampling Techniques and Data

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

| Criteria | JORC Code explanation | Commentary |
|---|---|---|
| ***Sampling techniques*** | ○ *Nature and quality of sampling (eg cut channels, random chips, or specific specialised industry standard measurement tools appropriate to the minerals under investigation, such as down hole gamma sondes, or handheld XRF instruments, etc.). These examples should not be taken as limiting the broad meaning of sampling.*<br>○ *Include reference to measures taken to ensure sample representivity and the appropriate calibration of any measurement tools or systems used.*<br>○ *Aspects of the determination of mineralisation that are Material to the Public Report.*<br>○ *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.* | • **Partly historical:**<br>○ Sampling prior to the Consultant's first involvement in the Project in ~1995 was historical and therefore not observed.<br>○ Documentation for the historical sampling is poor and the Consultant initially (~1995) relied on the Project geologist for opinions and details of historical sampling.<br>○ All indications of the historical sampling were that it was "industry standard" for the time, that it was administered by geological professionals, and that it was mostly collected by well-known, respected and experienced explorers.<br>○ Subsequent to ~1995 the Consultant was generally in close consultation with Project geologists operating the field exploration programs.<br>○ Except in one small instance for MGL the Consultant was NOT present during sampling.<br>• **Sampling**:<br>○ Style of mineralisation being sampled: Exploration was aimed at finding **gold** mineralisation in **narrow sub-vertical quartz veins striking ~N/S** set in granodiorite country rock. This exploration was following known mineralisation mined underground earlier in the century (underground mining in the Gold field commenced in the late 1800s and ended in ~1910).<br>○ Objective & concept: The objective of all modern exploration since approximately the mid-1970's has been to delineate the narrow gold veins (frequently with little actual surface outcrop) principally through drilling and sampling closely spaced 'fence lines' of holes across the vein strike indicated by the pits and shafts left by the old underground mining.<br>○ Source & method of sampling: Virtually all samples (certainly all of those used for Resource estimation) were from drill holes. Sampling varied for the types of drilling, over time and between different drilling contractors. A very small proportion of samples were from surface costeans (trenches), outcrop rock chips, and underground openings (and these were not used in Resource estimation).<br>• RAB and RC drill holes: Chips were continuously collected and bagged directly from the drill head (typically from a cyclone separating the air from drill cuttings). Material volume was reduced to a manageable quantity (typically 2-3 kg) by use of a sample splitter. Samples were collected in bags on regular depth intervals and usually not across different rock types. Based on visual geological logging |

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| Criteria | JORC Code explanation | Commentary |
|---|---|---|
| | | most sampling for assaying was only done for intervals considered to be mineralised or potentially mineralised (effectively vein samples).<br>• Diamond drill holes: Drill core was placed in trays by the drillers. Based on visual geological logging most sampling was only done for intervals considered to be mineralised or potentially mineralised (effectively vein samples). For those intervals the core was split with one part stored and the other part processed for assaying (either on-site or by the laboratory).<br>• Underground: Face channel samples were taken underground in the Challenger Adit (understood to by Adelong Capital (AC). Details were not available. Sample assay data exists but was not used in the recent Resource estimation.<br>• Costean sampling: No details of this was available and no data is held.<br>○ Quality: Sample quality varied by drilling method with RAB assumed to be lowest quality and diamond coring the highest. However it is assumed that quality varied over time and between different drilling contractors and field staff.<br>• **Sampling representivity**:<br>○ As all down-hole sampling was based on short intervals (a sub-set of 6 m drill rod lengths, being 1, 2 or 3 m lengths) and continuous sampling (without breaks) the sampling is considered to be highly representative of the rock considered to be mineralised in cross-section (here E/W).<br>○ Representivity in long section (here N/S) was reasonably assured by close-spaced sections and holes designed to intersect the veins at multiple depths on section.<br>○ However the relatively small diameter of all drilling (typically <10 cm) would introduce an element of doubt of true representativity of typically highly variable vein mineralisation over short distances (< 1 m).<br>○ And the common practice at Adelong of only sampling those intervals visually considered mineralised implies that considerable portions of country rock assumed to be barren has not been proved.<br>○ ECSI's 2000[4] opinion was that CEC's early (1979-82) sampling and assaying procedures would not meet today's (2000) more rigorous standards. Considered along with the inherent difficulty of sampling narrow vein mineralisation (such as at Adelong) the opinion suggested treating the CEC drilling data with caution (which is what was subsequently done by AC). That opinion is qualified by CEC's obvious latter focus on establishing an open-cuttable Resource where fine-scale vein sampling became less important.<br>○ ECSI's 2000 opinion also commented that MM&S (1982-5) implemented improved sampling procedures which were more suited to the Adelong style gold vein mineralisation.<br>○ ECSI's 2000 opinion stated that for drilling to 1996 there appeared to have been no (documented) systematic use of standard samples or quality control statistics which |

[4] Pp17. Rankin et al, June 2000. *Independent Geological Report*. By ECS International for Adelong Capital Ltd.

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| Criteria | JORC Code explanation | Commentary |
|---|---|---|
| | | would assist in quantifying the reliability of sample or assay results.<br>○ Under-calling gold grade:<br>▪ Various Consultants have consistently observed that it seems likely that drill hole assays under-call the actual vein gold grades when compared against the historical high mine production grades.<br>▪ Pan Aust's 1989 Challenger Adit bulk sample average grade (5.6 g/t) was significantly higher than drill hole grades in the vicinity of the Adit and they concluded that drill holes may have under-sampled Adelong gold mineralisation by as much as 50%.<br>▪ ECSI's 2000 opinion however noted that the Adit sampling should be treated with caution as it represented a small portion of the deposit and may not be representative.<br>▪ GCR and possibly more so MGL made concerted efforts to determine the most accurate assay methods for Adelong 'ore' grade samples. They both concluded that if a sample indicated virtually any gold mineralisation that it was better assayed with a longer duration acid digestion method.<br>• **Mineralisation identification**:<br>○ Determination of gold mineralisation in all drilling was visually made during geological hole logging. Principal indicators were typical veins minerals (particularly massive quartz), sulphides and occasionally gold itself.<br>○ Identification was considered accurate with diamond drill core.<br>○ Identification was considered far less so with RAB/RC chips, which was catered for by sampling adjacent intervals to some degree.<br>○ Mineralisation was assumed to be reliably determined by assay results.<br>○ Assay results precipitated assaying of some intervals previously not considered mineralised.<br>• **"Industry standard"**: Sampling of the RAB/RC and diamond drilling programs is considered to have been (noting comments on time-based representivity above) of "industry standard" for gold exploration. |
| ***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.).* | • **Drilling methods** variously employed over time were:<br>○ RAB – rotary air blast (down-hole hammer) open hole (single tube) method.<br>○ RC – reverse circulation method to provide cased (twin tube) sample collection for accurate depth sampling and sample contamination minimization. Typically 6 m rods, ~140 mm diameter holes.<br>○ Diamond coring (triple tube). Details on core orientation work not available.<br>○ Blast hole – shallow air blast (top-hole hammer) open hole method. Typically 3.6 m rods, ~102 mm diameter holes.<br>○ Underground face channel sampling – specific details not available. However the sampling was along continuous channels separated into fixed sample lengths. Separate channels sampled across the ore body in the section of the Adit which |

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| | | drove along the hanging wall and footwall lodes. Channels were also sampled along the drives and along parts of the decline. Early databasing of this data treated the sample strings as pseudo drill holes located by the Adit surveys.<br>• **Drill hole down-hole survey**: All RAB/RC and diamond hole tracks were surveyed using down-hole instruments.<br>• **Casing**: All holes were drilled un-cased with the great majority using a short temporary section of casing at surface to prevent hole collapse. Subsequently the temporary casing was generally removed and the hole collar rehabilitated. |
| ***Drill sample recovery*** | ○ *Method of recording and assessing core and chip sample recoveries and results assessed.*<br>○ *Measures taken to maximise sample recovery and ensure representative nature of the samples.*<br>○ *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.* | • **Sample recovery overall comments**:<br>○ Sample recoveries overall were poorly recorded over time and varied between Project operators and between programs. This opinion largely derives from the limited documentation now available.<br>○ However overall sample recovery was considered very good over the Project as the granodiorite country rock was very hard, competent and tight giving little opportunity for hole collapse or sample loss.<br>○ Except for the valley bottom (Caledonian, Fletchers and to some degree Victoria) ground water generally posed no threat to sample recovery.<br>○ Recovery was hampered where drilling encountered underground voids, whether dry or wet.<br>○ No recovery data exists in the Consultant's drill hole database as it was never provided. That does not necessarily imply that the data was not originally recorded.<br>• **Recovery assessment**:<br>○ Diamond core drilling recovery:<br>▪ All diamond holes were drilled before ~2000, were essentially historical to the Consultant, and core treatment details were scant.<br>▪ Core recovery was determined by recording the length of core against the drill rod length.<br>▪ It is understood that core drilling could usually bridge across narrow underground mining voids.<br>○ RC drilling recovery:<br>▪ RC chip sample recovery was determined by monitoring sample weight and comparing that to the expected weight of the drill interval (derived by calculation using the hole diameter, length and density).<br>▪ As with coring it is understood that RC drilling could usually bridge across narrow underground mining voids.<br>○ RAB drilling recovery:<br>▪ RAB chip sample recovery was determined by monitoring sample weight and comparing that to the expected weight of the drill interval.<br>▪ RAB drilling (where the sample is delivered up the outside of the drill rods) would cease where underground voids were encountered as all return would cease. |

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| | | • **Recovery maximisation/representivity measures**:<br>○ Close geological supervision during drilling.<br>○ Reasonably short sample intervals (producing manageable weight samples which were easier to assess).<br>○ Continuous sampling.<br>○ Sampling according to geology (i.e. not sampling across rock type breaks).<br>○ Use of competent drillers.<br>○ Use of RC drilling – which inherently ensures good sample recovery and limitation of sample contamination.<br>○ With RC/RAB use of drilling rigs with sufficient compressed air capacity to easily lift drill cuttings. This capacity was apparently somewhat lacking in the limited drilling done by Tasman Goldfields in 2007-9, hence the short holes.<br>• **Recovery/grade relationship & sample material bias**:<br>○ As no recovery was measured (reasons above) it could not be compared with grade.<br>○ In any event any relationship would have been very difficult to determine as the number of 'mineralised' intervals was very small compared to the total number of intervals (typical of the narrow vein style of mineralisation).<br>○ Sample bias due to grain size was completely absent for the core drilling.<br>○ Bias was minimised during RC drilling by the continuous use of cyclones (to remove the air) and catching all of the sample (i.e. all grain sizes), albeit a split fraction. |
| ***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.*<br>○ *Whether logging is qualitative or quantitative in nature. Core (or costean, channel, etc.) photography.*<br>○ *The total length and percentage of the relevant intersections logged.* | • **Logging and adequacy**:<br>○ Geological logging was performed on all holes.<br>○ Not all logs were available and no logging data exists in the Consultant's drill hole database as it was either never provided or simply (mostly) not available digitally. The Consultant has not seen any detailed log reports.<br>○ Logging was aimed at characterising the geology sufficiently and particularly towards finding or defining the mineralised intercepts – and so was considered adequate for Resource estimation.<br>○ Some core remains on site in the core shed (the proportion is unknown).<br>○ Photographing samples and storage of small fractions in chip boxes has only been used in the most recent drilling.<br>• **Qualitative/quantitative logging**: All logging was qualitative in nature (or is unknown for the core). This involved observation and description.<br>• **Percentage logged**: Logging aimed to represent 100% of drilled intersections. |
| ***Sub-sampling techniques and sample preparation*** | ○ *If core, whether cut or sawn and whether quarter, half or all core taken.*<br>○ *If non-core, whether riffled, tube sampled, rotary split, etc. and whether sampled wet or dry.*<br>○ *For all sample types, the nature, quality and appropriateness of the sample preparation* | • **Sub-sampling overall comments**:<br>○ The large number of explorers using varied drilling and sampling techniques implies sub-sampling on the Project would have varied over time.<br>○ However the Consultant believes all used generally "industry-standard" methods and observes that results of different programs do not appear to have produced noticeable differences. |

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| | *technique.*<br>○ *Quality control procedures adopted for all sub-sampling stages to maximise representivity of samples.*<br>○ *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.*<br>○ *Whether sample sizes are appropriate to the grain size of the material being sampled.* | ○ Far greater differences would have arisen due to differing sample analytical methods.<br>• **Core sub-sampling**:<br>○ Core samples were split into regular down-hole interval lengths.<br>○ Core was then also sawn in half lengthways with one half retained and the other sent for analysis.<br>○ Subsequent re-sampling saw core sawn into quarters, and so on.<br>• **Chip sub-sampling**:<br>○ Chip samples were divided into regular down-hole interval lengths during drilling.<br>○ A portion (fraction) of the full interval sample was obtained directly from a sample splitter on or below the cyclone. The portion was bagged. Typically the split fraction was approximately an 1/8$^{th}$, designed to give a ~2-3 kg sample.<br>○ With RAB shallow blast hole drilling (the MGL 2011 program) the sample combined the fraction from the coarse cyclone with a fraction from the separate dust cyclone (ensuring fines were collected).<br>○ Sampling was performed both wet and dry. When wet sampling usually became more difficult. Then full samples typically would be collected in a large bucket or barrow below the cyclone, with the bagged sample collected by hand or spade from the bucket/barrow. This manual collection usually aimed to collect a similar volume to dry samples and grabs would be made at different depths in an effort to maintain representivity.<br>• **Appropriateness of methods**: Consultant believes all sub-sampling methods were "industry-standard" and therefore fully appropriate for sampling on the Project.<br>• **QC measures to maximise representivity**:<br>○ Described above with recovery maximisation and representivity.<br>○ QC was also monitored through the duplication of samples (see below).<br>• **Sampling representivity measures**:<br>○ Sampling continuously over short intervals were the primary methods of ensuring in-situ material representivity<br>○ A secondary method routinely used to ensure representivity was the duplication of samples to check similarity of bind assays as well as submittal of sample standards.<br>○ Several holes were effectively twinned over the life of the Project – the similarity of results indicating acceptable sampling representivity.<br>○ However the common practice at Adelong of only sampling those intervals visually considered to be "the vein" and/or mineralised implies that considerable portions of country rock has not been characterised and the assumption that it was barren has not been proved.<br>• **Sample size wrt rock grain size**: Samples sizes (2-3 kg) were very appropriately large compared to the grain size of the country rock (5-10 mm) and to gold mineralisation grain size (minute to several mm). And the full sample would be pulverised before analysis. |

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| ***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.*<br>○ *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.*<br>○ *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.* | • **Assay method and appropriateness**:<br>○ Laboratories:<br>▪ All Project operators used commercial assaying laboratories.<br>▪ Details are lacking of which labs were used before ~2010.<br>▪ After 2010 MGL used ALS (NATA certified) in Orange, NSW.<br>○ Analytical methods prior to ~2010:<br>▪ Details are missing, but are known to be generally the same as described below.<br>○ Analytical methods since 2010 (MGL):<br>▪ Samples were submitted to ALS and analysed in batches.<br>▪ All samples were run through ALS's standard sample preparation procedures for assaying by AAS.<br>▪ In 2013 the 1,528 samples are weighed upon receipt, dried for 24 hours, and whole samples pulverised to 85% passing 75 microns.<br>▪ 30 g assay charges were then extracted from a 100 g pulp and fire assayed for gold with an AAS analysis (ALS method Au-AA25) and assayed for a suite of 35 other elements by aqua regia digestion and ICP/AES analysis (ALS method ME-ICP41). The gold lower detection limit was 0.002 ppm.<br>▪ Selected mineralized samples (275) were re-submitted for gold analysis of 500 g splits by full cyanide bottle roll digestion (method Au-CN11).<br>▪ ALS QC: The laboratory carried out internal QC, which included the insertion of certified reference standards and duplicates on a sample batch basis. These results were supplied with the assay results.<br>• **Geophysics**:<br>○ Not necessary and none undertaken.<br>○ Hand-held XRF tools have not been used on the Project to date.<br>• **QC – duplicate assays**:<br>○ Prior to ~2010: Details are missing but it is known that to check lab assay results the explorers routinely submitted sample duplicates, blanks and standards and analysed the results.<br>○ In 2011 (MGL): 19 duplicates were submitted for analysis. Results appeared satisfactory but were not studied in detail.<br>○ In 2013 (MGL): 17 duplicates submitted for analysis by AAS. Although this number was very low (amongst ~1,500) it was still considered adequate given the program objectives (concept proving). Results were considered very good for the low value samples but only adequate for more mineralized samples. This fact lead to the use of check analyses by bottle roll. |
| ***Verification of sampling and assaying*** | ○ *The verification of significant intersections by either independent or alternative company personnel.*<br>○ *The use of twinned holes.* | • **Independent verification of significant intersections**: Significant (gold mineralised) intervals were very sparse by the location nature, so verification by any means was effectively impractical.<br>• **Twinned holes**: |

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| | ○ *Documentation of primary data, data entry procedures, data verification, data storage (physical and electronic) protocols.*<br>○ *Discuss any adjustment to assay data.* | ○ No program specifically twinned any holes.<br>○ However a handful of holes were effectively twinned by later programs drilling a number of holes very close to existing holes. Most mineralised intercepts correlated well, thus partly confirming their representivity.<br>• **Primary data documentation, entry, verification and storage**:<br>○ Most drill hole field data (collar positions, down-hole surveying, sample assays, and mineralised intercept interpretations) since ~2005 has been computerised into MS spread-sheet form. Most assay data was supplied by the labs in computerised spread-sheet form.<br>○ Geological logging has not been computerised.<br>• **Adjustment of assays**:<br>▪ No adjustment of assay data has occurred (other than for non-numeric values<br>▪ Detection limits:<br>○ Assay lower detection limits have become lower over the Project time.<br>○ Where marked as such with non-numeric text (such as “less then x” or “<x”) sample values have been set to zero.<br>○ In 2013: The detection limit was 0.002 ppm.<br>▪ Not sampled:<br>○ Early assay data did not consistently handle intervals which had not been sampled or for which there was no assay.<br>○ A proportion of those instances had zero gold values erroneously assigned. Where possible those intervals were identified and set more accurately to null (implying no assay).<br>▪ 2018 duplicate assay analysis and adjustment:<br>○ The re-estimation of Resources in 2018 included a detailed study of duplicate assay data (intervals with duplicate assays, sometimes by different methods) to evaluate if the most reliable values were being used for grade estimation.<br>○ The duplicated intervals were generally mineralised and the objective of the re-assaying had been to determine the actual tenor of the mineralisation (a known problem for assaying high gold values at the Project).<br>○ The most reliable analysis method for high grade samples was taken to be bottle roll cyanide digestion.<br>○ The study found that Golden Cross had tabulated much of this data but had not progressed it into the Consultant’s assay database for use in Resource estimation. In many cases there existed up to six or more assays for single intervals.<br>○ After consideration the most reliable assay value was assigned to each interval. This was either the average of the initial AAS values where no bottle roll values existed or the average of the bottle rolls if they did exist. On average this slightly raised the gold values of multiply assayed intervals. |

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| ***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.*<br>○ *Specification of the grid system used.*<br>○ *Quality and adequacy of topographic control.* | • **Surveying**:<br>○ Drill hole collars prior to 2010: It is understood that all hole collars were picked up by licensed surveyors.<br>○ Drill hole collars 2011 to 2013:<br>▪ All hole collars picked up with hand-held GPS by the Consultant. The XY accuracy was +/- 2 m. The Z values were only accurate to +/- 10 m and hence hole elevations were taken from topography data.<br>▪ All holes were tested to be located correctly with respect to other mapped topography and to cultural features.<br>○ Down-hole surveys prior to 2010: Most drill holes (all longer ones and all diamond holes) were down-hole surveyed at regular intervals.<br>○ Down-hole surveys 2011 to 2013: This was un-necessary with the short holes.<br>• **Coordinate grid system**:<br>○ All project data coordinates have been in the AMG 66 system (also known as AGD66 or AGD84).<br>○ This was maintained (even for the 2011 and 2013 drilling) for consistency between successive programs.<br>○ The intention is to convert all data concurrently to the current MGA system.<br>• **Topography**:<br>○ Surface topography mapping is considered highly accurate. The fine-scale data was collected with helicopter by GeoSpectrum in 2002 (organized by AC).<br>○ Comparison of drill hole collars with topo locations is logical and close.<br>○ Hole collar elevations have partly been taken from topography. |
| ***Data spacing and distribution*** | ○ *Data spacing for reporting of Exploration Results.*<br>○ *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.*<br>○ *Whether sample compositing has been applied.* | • **Drill hole data spacing**:<br>○ Drill holes prior to ~2010:<br>▪ N/S spacing (~ strike direction): The great majority of drill holes were drilled on vertical E/W cross-sections spaced 20 m apart N/S.<br>▪ E/W spacing (across strike direction): Virtually all holes were drilled steeply inclined, the great majority (and all at Challenger) towards the east. Collars tended to be spaced ~20 m apart E/W, but the hilly topography played a part in actual spacing by dictating possible practical drill pads. In places multiple holes were drilled from the same location, each with slightly different inclinations to achieve fairly even spacings at depth.<br>▪ Vertical spacing (down dip direction): Combining the ~20 m E/W hole spacing with the steep inclinations gave approximate vertical spacing of ~20-30 m. Down-hole sampling intervals were typically 1 m.<br>○ 2011 MGL drill holes (Caledonian):<br>▪ 34 short (20 m) blast holes were drilled over 4 ~E/W cross-section lines spaced ~50 m apart N/S.<br>▪ Holes were drilled to form a “fence” to ensure intersecting any semi-vertical reef. |

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| | | Holes were thus inclined to the E (60°), parallel, and 10 m apart.<br>▪ Down-hole sampling interval was 1.8 m (half a blast hole rod).<br>○ 2013 MGL drill holes (Donkey Hill, Fletchers, Caledonian, Currajong and Victoria North):<br>▪ 12 RC holes (average depth ~125 m) drilled over 11 ~E/W cross-section lines – generally 1 hole per line. Distances between lines was not relevant as the program was aiming to simply test mapped vein intersections at depth.<br>▪ Holes were all inclined (~50° to 60°) to the E or W and positioned to intersect reefs at moderate depth (50-100 m).<br>▪ Down-hole sampling interval was 1.0 m.<br>• **Data distribution adequacy wrt grade estimation & classification**:<br>○ Given: Individual mineralised sub-vertical veins at Adelong have been mined, mapped and interpreted over >400 m strike lengths and >250 m vertical depths. Typical horizontal across-strike widths are in the approximate range 2-20 m.<br>○ Opinion: The Consultant's views are that (for all deposits except Gibraltar):<br>▪ Both the ~N/S along-strike drill hole spacing (~20 m) and the vertical down-dip hole spacing (~20-30m) are clearly sufficient to effectively test and demonstrate geological and grade continuity between holes in the mineralised sub-vertical ~N/S striking vein systems.<br>▪ This drill hole spacing sufficiency for continuity is supported by the long ~35 m N/S and ~25 m vertical data ranges determined by the Consultant in a 2010[5] geostatistical study.<br>▪ The fine down-hole sampling (1 m) in steeply inclined holes is sufficient to provide representative traverses of individual veins (typically with >2-5 samples per vein).<br>▪ This fine down-hole sampling is well supported by the long 6 m down-hole data range determined in the study mentioned above.<br>○ Qualifier: Existing drill spacing proves the known deposits fairly well – but does not preclude new deposit discovery. The Consultant would observe that links between deposits in the average N/S strike direction remain poorly drilled (with 100s of metres untested in places), with the same situation occurring in the E/W across-strike direction. At Challenger much of the drilling stopped once the "main vein" was intersected, leaving potential foot-wall veins unexplored.<br>• **Compositing**:<br>○ During grade estimation and statistical analysis raw sample interval assays were composited down-hole to exactly 1.0 m. Residual intervals >0.5 m long were included.<br>○ This 1.0 m length was the same as the majority of sample intervals and would then composit the lesser number of 2 and 3 m intervals.<br>○ Compositing was done within interpreted vein intervals. |

[5] Rankin, R., December 2010. *Adelong – a geostatistical analysis of the Challenger Gold Deposit*. Report by GeoRes for Somerset Mining.

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| | | ○ Samples were not composited by the laboratories. |
| ***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.*<br>○ *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.* | • **Data orientation adequacy wrt structure**:<br>○ Given (all deposits except Gibraltar):<br>▪ Veins typically have an ~N/S strike, a vertical or very steep westerly dip, and horizontal ~E/W across-strike widths of 2-20 m. These directions and dimensions are clearly visible in the Challenger Adit and elsewhere. At Gibraltar the veins are oriented ~050°.<br>▪ Drill holes from surface were typically drilled steeply inclined E (or to a lesser extent W) and sampled continuously (in vein zones) at short intervals (1 m). Within the Boumoya Adit at Currajong the holes were drilled at a variety of azimuths and dips.<br>○ Opinion: The Consultant considers that the surface drilling orientation and fine down-hole sampling interval lengths achieves unbiased sampling of the sub-vertical vein structures by being across-strike of the veins and as close as practically possible normal to the sub-vertical vein dip. Underground at Currajong some holes could be drilled horizontally and therefore very close to normal to the vein dip.<br>○ Qualifiers: Although cross-cutting dykes (not N/S) have been noted in past mining virtually no drilling has ever been done that in not ~E/W (with the exception of Gibraltar). Although this is a directional bias the great mass of drilling and mining would appear to make this bias irrelevant.<br>• **Sample orientation bias - none**: As described immediately above the Consultant considers that the drilling orientation did not introduce a sampling bias of the mineralised veins. |
| ***Sample security*** | ○ *The measures taken to ensure sample security.* | • **Sample security**:<br>○ Drill holes prior to ~2010: The Consultant is unaware of the sample security measures.<br>○ Drill holes since 2010:<br>▪ All samples were taken, bagged, handled and supervised by the Consultant (2011) or MGL contractors (2013).<br>▪ All samples were despatched directly to ALS by those personnel and MLG employees. |
| ***Audits or reviews*** | ○ *The results of any audits or reviews of sampling techniques and data.* | • **Audits of past drilling**:<br>○ The Consultant is generally unaware of audits or reviews of Project drill hole sampling techniques and data (except where mentioned in Section 2 below).<br>○ However several operators re-sampled the old dumps and compared their results with earlier ones. The Consultant has not sighted any reporting on this.<br>○ As the Project moved through a series of operators it is likely that drill hole samples were audited to some degree, probably by re-assaying. It is known that drill core was re-assayed to an extent. |

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## Section 2 Reporting of Exploration Results

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

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| ***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.*<br>○ *The security of the tenure held at the time of reporting along with any known impediments to obtaining a license to operate in the area.* | • **Mineral tenement status**:<br>○ Qualifier: Whilst the following tenement details represent the Consultant's understandings he nevertheless states that he has not verified them recently and they should be confirmed by the 3D Resources (the Company).<br>○ Ownership: The Consultant believes that the Company acquired the Adelong tenements as part of its acquisition of the previous owner, Macquarie Gold Ltd (MGL). The Consultant is not aware of the details of the acquisition. MGL's title was confirmed by tenement specialists for the Consultant's 2012 EGR report to MGL. The Consultant is not aware of any subsequent changes to that title.<br>○ Tenements: Previously MGL owned (through Challenger Mines Pty Ltd (CMPL)):<br>▪ Exploration Licence (EL) 5728 covering the Adelong Goldfield.<br>▪ Mining Lease (ML) 1435 within the EL.<br>▪ A series of small Mineral Claim Leases (MCLs, numbered 279 to 291 and 311 to 313 inclusive) within the EL and surrounding the ML closely.<br>○ Location: Adelong is situated in the SE of NSW, and the town of Adelong (within the EL) is ~20 km SW of the regional centre of Tumut (at the northern tip of the Snowy Mountains)<br>○ Land ownership: The project area is on private land which was partly owned by MGL.<br>○ Other issues: The Consultant is unaware of other issues (such as agreements with third parties, royalties, native title, archaeology, history and the environment) which might influence the Project.<br>• **Security of tenure and impediments to operation**:<br>○ Tenure: The Consultant is not aware of the security of tenure at the time of reporting.<br>○ Impediments to operation: The Consultant is unaware of impediments to operation. However he would presume operating on at least part of it (within the ML) would be secure owing to the type of mineral tenure. |
| ***Exploration done by other parties*** | ○ *Acknowledgment and appraisal of exploration by other parties.* | • **Previous mining and exploration**: Adelong is a historic mining area (the Adelong Goldfield was mined underground and alluvially between ~1852 and ~1940). It has seen numerous eras of mineral exploration since mining ceased.<br>• **Past explorers**: The Project has had multiple owners and explorers in the modern era since 1979. Those between 1979 and ~1994 were pre-JORC.<br>○ Carpentaria Exploration Corporation (CEC, 1979-82):<br>▪ Initially their focus was on proving underground gold Resources (predominantly on the Old Hill line and Challenger), but low drill hole grades shifted their focus to proving open-cuttable Resources (as illustrated by their use of a low gold cut-off grade (0.5 g/t) for reporting).<br>▪ CEC made in-house Resource estimates and their eventual decision was that their open-cut potential was insufficient. |

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| | | ▪ CEC also made in-house estimates of material in the old dumps.<br>○ Mineral Management & Securities (MM&S, 1982-5):<br>▪ Their focus appeared to be proving underground gold Resources (based on their use of a high gold cut-off grade (4 g/) for reporting) by drilling.<br>▪ Focus was mostly on Challenger with lesser focus on Caledonian and Currajong.<br>○ Pan Australian Mining (Pan Aust, 1985-9):<br>▪ Their focus initially was on shallow open-cuttable mineralisation. Exploration drilling was spread fairly widely over most reefs (Challenger/Our Own, Caledonian, Victoria, Currajong, Gibraltar and Dyke).<br>▪ Ultimately their opinion was that the likelihood of economic open-cuttable Resources were low.<br>▪ However they revisited the possibility of underground Resources by sinking a decline at Challenger (see below) to demonstrate gold mineralisation continuity. The decline was done in a JV with the NSW Government Insurance Office.<br>○ Republic Minerals Corporation (RMC, ~1991).<br>○ Mining Management Services (MMS, ~1994).<br>• Focus was on alluvial/colluvial potential.<br>○ (Expenditure 1979 to 1996 was estimated to total ~$3M.<br>○ Adelong Consolidated Gold Mines / Adelong Capital (AC,1996-2000).<br>▪ AC undertook the first considerable exploration in the JORC era.<br>▪ This initially involved collation of all past data and computerisation of parts.<br>▪ AC looked at and drilled most deposits, undertook soil geochemical sampling, and commissioned geophysical surveys.<br>▪ The Consultant was engaged to estimate and report Resources at Challenger and Currajong.<br>▪ As at February 2000, using a 1.0 g/t cut-off, in-situ JORC Resources were:<br>▪ Challenger: 796,000 t @ 3.0 g/t (Indicated + Inferred)<br>▪ Currajong: 207,000 t @ 2.7 g/t (Inferred)<br>▪ Donkey Hill: 56,000 t @ 5.8 g/t (Inferred)<br>▪ Sawpit: 58,000 t @ 1.7 g/t (Inferred)<br>▪ Old dumps: 190,000 t @ 1.6 g/t (Inferred)<br>▪ At Challenger the Indicated portion of Resources lay above the 1,370mRL in a zone of dense drilling and where assaying had been predominantly by bottle roll. The Inferred material was at the peripheries and below the 1,370mRL where drilling was less dense and older (CEC).<br>▪ The Challenger Resource block model took account of the old mine voids (excluded) as well as the mineralised filled voids (given a low density of 1.5 t/m$^3$).<br>▪ Project development activities included:<br>▪ Incomplete preparation for a gravity/CIP plant.<br>▪ Commissioning a technical audit by Metplant Engineering Services in 1999. |

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| | | ▪ Entered into an agreement with Adelong Quarries to excavate a portion of over-burden above Challenger (west of the main lode).<br>▪ Obtaining the granting of ML 1435.<br>▪ Signing an indigenous Land Use Agreement with the local community (believed to be the first in NSW).<br>• Expenditure by AC was estimated to total ~$5.2M (~$3.7M on exploration, ~$1.5M on development).<br>○ Golden Cross Resources (GCR, 2000-7).<br>▪ As at July 2005 in-situ Resources using a 1.0 g/t cut-off were:<br>▪ Challenger: 930,000 t @ 2.74 g/t (Indicated + Inferred)<br>▪ Currajong: 338,000 t @ 3.39 g/t (Inferred)<br>○ Tasman Goldfields (Tasman, 2007-9).<br>○ Macquarie Gold Limited (MGL, 2009-20) and its intermediate antecedent Somerset Mining (Somerset).<br>○ 3D Resource Ltd (3D, 2020-present).<br>• **Past exploration**:<br>○ Geological mapping:<br>▪ Most recent explorers undertook geological mapping.<br>▪ GCR produced the initial recent comprehensive digital outcrop maps.<br>▪ MGL considerably enhanced the geological mapping through incorporating analysis of their enhanced geophysical surveys.<br>○ Topography survey: Detailed topography data was obtained by AC in 2002 from a helicopter survey by GeoSpectum.<br>○ Drilling:<br>▪ CEC: Total ~7,700 m in 38 (117?) holes of diamond tailed percussion, predominantly at Challenger (5,290 m in 26 holes). Also Caledonian (1,160 m in 6 holes), Victoria (490 m in 2 holes) and Currajong (750 m in 4 holes).<br>▪ MM&S: Total ~2,810 m in 20 holes of diamond tailed percussion, predominantly on the Old Hill line – Challenger (1,670 m in 12 holes) and Our Own (990 m in 6 holes). Minor amount at Caledonian (50 m in 1 hole) and Currajong (110 m in 1 hole).<br>▪ Pan Aust: Total ~2,800 m in 58 holes of percussion and diamond. Scattered across many deposits – Old Hill line (Challenger 620 m in 21 holes, Our Own 200 m in 3 holes), Caledonian (230 m in 2 holes), Victoria 410 m in 5 holes), Currajong (380 m in 6 holes), Gibraltar (710 m in 15 holes) and Dyke (260 m in 6 holes).<br>▪ 1979 to 1988 totals (CEC/MM&S/Pan Aust):<br>▪ Challenger ~7,580 m in 59 holes.<br>▪ Caledonian ~1,440 m in 9 holes.<br>▪ Currajong ~1,240 m in 11 holes.<br>▪ Victoria ~900 m in 7 holes. |

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| | | ▪ Gibraltar ~710 m in 15 holes.<br>▪ Dyke ~260 m in 6 holes.<br>▪ Total ~13,310 m in 116 holes.<br>▪ AC:<br>▪ Challenger ~5,600 m in 80 holes of RC for Resource definition. This program tightened up the hole spacing at Challenger Main and found the Challenger Extended just to the north. AC employed bottle roll analysis methods.<br>▪ Challenger, Donkey Hill, Fletchers, Currajong, Gibraltar ~5,850 m in 55 holes of RC for reconnaissance and geochem and IP anomaly follow-up.<br>▪ Sawpit ~500 m of RC.<br>▪ Currajong underground in Boumoya Adit ~820 m in 6 holes of diamond.<br>▪ Total ~12,780 m in 141 holes<br>▪ GCR: Challenger ~6,320 in 70 holes of RC for in-fill mostly at Challenger and a little at Currajong.<br>▪ Tasman:<br>▪ Very short holes at scattered locations ~910 m in 34 holes of RC.<br>▪ Aimed at finding N/S extensions to deposits.<br>▪ MGL:<br>▪ 2011: Caledonian ~640 m in 34 holes (averaging 20 m depth) of RAB on 4 E/W cross-sections to test N/S reef connections in areas of little or no outcrop and no old pits. Holes inclined @ 60° to the E and spaced 10 m apart. Down-hole sampling 1.8 m.<br>▪ 2013: Currajong, Caledonian, Fletchers, Donkey Hill and Victoria ~1,530 m in 12 holes of RC for Resource definition in-fill and extension.<br>○ Challenger Adit bulk sample (1988/9):<br>▪ In 1988/9 Pan Aust drove a 410 m long decline eastwards into the centre (in a N/S sense) of the Challenger deposit on the 1,380RL (the Challenger Adit). On encountering the ore body drives were driven 20 m N and 80 m S to encounter the hanging wall and foot wall in several spots.<br>▪ The purpose of the adit was to allow bulk samples for grade determination, for metallurgical testing, and to illustrate continuity of gold mineralisation.<br>▪ A bulk sample of 1,300 t @ 5.6 g/t gold was made.<br>▪ AC refurbished the Challenger Adit and the old Boumoya Adit at Currajong (335 m long incline driven SE towards the old Currajong shaft).<br>○ Old dumps sampling:<br>▪ CEC, MM&S and GCR all undertook programs of sampling the old waste dumps scattered over the Property.<br>▪ MGL also sampled the dumps as part of processing part of them through their new mill.<br>○ Costeans: |

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| | | ▪ Details are almost absent on costean work performed at Adelong other than knowing that RMC carried out a limited program in ~1991.<br>▪ No costean data has been used in Resource estimations.<br>○ Soil and rock chip geochemical sampling: Surveys were undertaken by Pan Aust and AC.<br>○ Geophysical surveys:<br>▪ MMS undertook ground magnetometer surveys in ~1994 over Old Hill and Caledonian.<br>▪ AC undertook in the late 1990s:<br>▪ Detailed aero-magnetic and radiometric surveys by helicopter (E/W lines at 50 m spacing with readings every 4-5 m for 220 line km or 11 km$^2$).<br>▪ Gradient ground-based array IP and resistivity surveys (E/W lines at 100 m spacing and sampling every 25 m for 30 line km or 4 km$^2$). These were successful in delineating several new anomalies.<br>▪ Dipole-dipole IP surveys (8 line km) following up the anomalies found by the gradient array IP.<br>▪ MGL considerably advanced the geophysical data in the early 2000s by several means:<br>▪ 1990s data was accurately re-processed. This spectacularly improved the resolution and allowed clearer geological mapping. It also illustrated and confirmed the ~350° strike of the reefs interpreted by the Consultant. This small but highly significant variation from the previously mis-interpreted 360° orientation gave the reason some past along-strike extensional drilling programs had moved off the reefs.<br>▪ A series of fine scale ground-based magnetometer surveys (to 2016 that included 1,814 lines at 5 m spacing and sampling every 0.8 m for 500 line km).<br>▪ Geological re-interpretation of the new data.<br>○ Geotechnical studies:<br>▪ GCR undertook a geotechnical study in 2001 to evaluate open-cat mining parameters such as possible pit wall slopes. Data was soured from the small waste rock quarry dug above Challenger.<br>▪ A further study in 2005 evaluated open-cut the impact of encountering underground workings in the walls of an open-cut.<br>• **Appraisal of past exploration**:<br>○ Consultant's capacity to comment: The Consultant has consulted on Adelong since ~1996 (JORC era) for AC and then for all subsequent explorers. That consulting required familiarity with all exploration data and some involvement or advice on each new explorer's actual exploration.<br>○ Overall opinion: The Consultant considers that past exploration followed clear objectives, was competently carried out, and produced good data. That data was sufficient for the estimation of Mineral Resources at some of the better explored deposits. The early explorers (up to and including GCR) undertook the bulk of the exploration and advanced |

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| | | the Project significantly. Later explorers performed less exploration but allowed a refinement in understanding of the mineralisation which provide pointers for future exploration. |
| ***Geology*** | ○ *Deposit type, geological setting and style of mineralisation.* | • **Deposit type**:<br>○ The deposit type is that of narrow sub-vertical gold bearing quartz veins hosted in granitic rocks.<br>• Geological setting:<br>○ Regionally:<br>▪ The Adelong Project is regionally situated at the southern end of the Lachlan Fold Belt (an orogenic zone containing many mineral deposits and mines).<br>▪ Two contrasting geological and tectonic environments dominate the Adelong region – the Wagga-Omeo Belt to the W (with Adelong on its eastern edge) and the Tumut Trough to the east.<br>▪ Adelong is located on the eastern edge of the Wagga-Omeo Belt. The Wagga-Omeo Belt is a metamorphic terrain dominated by metasediments that were deposited in a marginal basin. Granitoids are widespread and occur near Adelong, along with numerous small gabbroic stock like bodies.<br>▪ The Tumut Trough is dominated by rift-related sequences of flysch sediments, mafic-felsic volcanics and related sediments, and minor granites.<br>▪ The N to NW trending, west dipping, Gilmore Suture defines the boundary between the two zones. The Gilmore Suture broadly defines a 300 km long belt of gold (+/- copper) mineralisation in which several mines and numerous prospects are located.<br>○ Locally:<br>▪ In the local Adelong area the Gilmore suture bifurcates into the Gilmore Fault Zone (E of Adelong) and a subsidiary western structure known as the Wondalga Shear Zone (west of Adelong).<br>▪ The dominant rock types in the Adelong Project area are the Wondalga Granodiorite and the Avenal Basic Igneous Complex (ABIC) comprising norites, gabbros and diorites.<br>• **Mineralisation style**:<br>○ Primary gold mineralisation is described as occurring in “reefs”, generally narrow sub-vertical vein or shear structures.<br>○ These occur predominantly in N to NW trending structural corridors between the Wondalga Shear Zone and the Gilmore Suture.<br>○ This area is the focus of strong deformation and late stage intrusive activity, accompanied by significant hydrothermal alteration and gold mineralisation.<br>○ The aplite dykes, along with the mafic dykes and quartz veins, are regarded as the likely conduits and hosts of the gold mineralisation.<br>○ However the source of the ore bearing fluids appears unrelated to magmatic fluids associated with the Wondalga Granodiorite or the ABIC themselves and a deep |

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| | | mantle source is postulated. |
| ***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:*<br>○ *easting and northing of the drill hole collar*<br>○ *elevation or RL (Reduced Level – elevation above sea level in metres) of the drill hole collar*<br>○ *dip and azimuth of the hole*<br>○ *down hole length and interception depth*<br>○ *hole length.*<br>○ *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.* | • **Drill hole data**: Listings of all drill hole data used in these Challenger Resource estimations are given in Appendices:<br>○ Collar data: See Appendix 3 – Challenger drill hole listing & collar surveys. Includes:<br>▪ Drill hole names and deposit classification.<br>▪ Collar – E and N (AMG66).<br>▪ Elevation – RL above sea level PLUS 1,000 m. The addition of 1,000 m to all Project data was done historically to avoid negative elevations (below sea level).<br>▪ Hole direction – azimuth and dip below horizontal (negative angle).<br>▪ Hole depth – down-hole.<br>○ Vein intercepts: See Appendix 4 – Challenger drill hole 'ENVELOPE' vein intercepts. Details of individual named vein "envelope" interpretations. Includes vein intercept down-hole depths, down-hole thickness and composite gold grade.<br>○ Vein intercepts: See Appendix 5 – Challenger drill hole 'HIGH GRADE' vein intercepts. Details of individual named vein "high grade" interpretations within the envelopes. Includes vein intercept down-hole depths, down-hole thickness and composite gold grade. |
| ***Data aggregation methods*** | ○ *In reporting Exploration Results, weighting averaging techniques, maximum and/or minimum grade truncations (e.g. cutting of high grades) and cut-off grades are usually Material and should be stated.*<br>○ *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.*<br>○ *The assumptions used for any reporting of metal equivalent values should be clearly stated.* | • **Reporting aggregation/weighting**:<br>○ Gold grades in the individual vein intercept interpretations (listed in the Appendices detailed above) were reported composited across the full vein intercept with the constituent sample grades weighted on sample length.<br>○ No gold high grade cutting was applied.<br>○ Vein intercept interpretation in itself implied the selection of "gold mineralised" intervals, where low grades (taken to be ~<0.2 g/t) outside the veins were excluded.<br>• **Intercept aggregations**:<br>○ Intercept aggregations simply represented the report of composite grade of a vein at a specific location. Veins were effectively geologically based.<br>○ Resource block grade estimation worked of individual samples, not vein composites.<br>• **Metal equivalents**:<br>○ No metal equivalent values were necessary or used. |
| ***Relationship between mineralisation widths and intercept lengths*** | ○ *These relationships are particularly important in the reporting of Exploration Results.*<br>○ *If the geometry of the mineralisation with respect to the drill hole angle is known, its nature should be reported.*<br>○ *If it is not known and only the down hole lengths are reported, there should be a clear statement to this effect (e.g. 'down hole length, true width not known').* | • **Geometry of mineralization with respect to drill hole angles**:<br>○ Mineralisation was assumed sub-vertical and striking ~N/S.<br>○ All drilling was inclined at ~50-60° and drilled ~E/W.<br>○ Thus all drill holes would intercept veins obliquely at ~30° to dip and effectively normal to the vein strike direction.<br>• **Down-hole reporting basis – down-hole**:<br>○ All reporting of vein intercepts was on a simple "down-hole" basis (NOT on a true width (effectively horizontal) basis). |
| ***Diagrams*** | ○ *Appropriate maps and sections (with scales) and* | • **Diagrams**: |

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| | *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.* | ○ All exploration mentioned here is historical.<br>○ No new data is reported here.<br>○ All current intercept interpretations are tabulated in the Appendices below (and described in the "drill hole information" Section above.<br>○ Representative diagrams of drill hole vein intercepts are given in the body of the report above.<br>○ Detailed section by section diagrams appeared in past reporting. |
| ***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.* | • **Balanced reporting**:<br>○ Reporting of all historical exploration results, and the constituent assays within each interpreted vein intercept, is not practicable here and would partly duplicate past reporting.<br>○ However the listing of all individual vein intercepts (used in the Resource estimation reported here) are given in the Appendices below – with the basic statistics for each individual vein given as maximum, minimum and mean values. |
| ***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.* | • **Other material exploration data**:<br>○ No other exploration data is reported here as none is considered material to this Resource report.<br>○ Other peripheral data is mostly historical, precedes this report considerably, or was previously reported.<br>○ That other data (exploration and otherwise) included:<br>▪ Mining studies<br>▪ Geophysical surveys.<br>▪ Density determinations.<br>▪ Geotechnical studies.<br>▪ Environmental studies.<br>▪ Heritage studies.<br>▪ Metallurgical testwork. |
| ***Further work*** | ○ *The nature and scale of planned further work (e.g. tests for lateral extensions or depth extensions or large-scale step-out drilling).*<br>○ *Diagrams clearly highlighting the areas of possible extensions, including the main geological interpretations and future drilling areas, provided this information is not commercially sensitive.* | • **Further work planned**:<br>○ The Consultant is not specifically aware of the Company's future work plans.<br>○ The Consultant is aware that this report will be accompanied by a similar report(s) on the Resources at the other deposits at the project. |

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## Section 3 Estimation and Reporting of Mineral Resources

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

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| ***Database integrity*** | ○ *Measures taken to ensure that data has not been corrupted by, for example, transcription or keying errors, between its initial collection and its use for Mineral Resource estimation purposes.*<br>○ *Data validation procedures used.* | ○ Historical knowledge continuity:<br>○ All data was essentially 'historical' to the current Project owners.<br>○ However the Consultant has worked on the Project continuously (in a Resource estimation sense) for each successive owner since the late 1990s. Over that period he worked for ECS Mining Consultants (ECSMC), SMG Consultants (SMGC), and then latterly for his own consultancy GeoRes.<br>○ Previous Project owners during the Consultant's involvement included:<br>▪ Adelong Consolidated / Adelong Capital (AC)<br>▪ Golden Cross Resources (GCR)<br>▪ Tasman Goldfields (Tasman)<br>▪ Somerset Mining (Somerset)<br>▪ Macquarie Gold (MG)<br>○ The Consultant has been continuously involved with data collection and its databasing – and speaks for its integrity and validity.<br>○ Data coordinates:<br>○ All Project drill hole and topography data used by the Consultant here was in the AMG 66 (or AGD66) coordinate system (promulgated in 1966 and using the Australian Geodetic Datum (AGD66/AGD84) and the Universal Transverse Mercator Grid (UTM) projection). That system was the precursor to the current GDA94 system (Geocentric Datum of Australia, circa 1994, which uses the Map Grid of Australia (MGA94) projection which also conforms with UTM). The distance between origins of AMG66 and GDA94 is ~200 m in a NNE direction.<br>○ The fact that the Consultant's data was in AMG66 and not GDA94 had absolutely no impact on estimation accuracy.<br>○ The continued use of AMG 66 for this Project by the Consultant simply stems from the desire for consistency with the older system's use for all Project data and reporting until the mid-2000s. All subsequently collected data has consequently also remained in AMG66.<br>○ Drill hole data integrity & validation:<br>○ Data supply:<br>▪ AC and then GCR originally supplied the Consultant (then with SMGC) all raw data (particularly drill hole data) used in Resource estimations to 2005. That was partly supplied in spreadsheet form, partly in hard copy.<br>▪ Tasman subsequently supplied the Consultant (now with GeoRes) with their new 2007 to 2009 drill hole data in spreadsheet form.<br>▪ MGL's drilling data collected in 2011 and 2013 was computerised by the Consultant.<br>○ Checking: |

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| | | ▪ For the AC/GCR data the Consultant verified all data to the extent possible with partly historical data. That mostly included working directly with the Client's geologists and cross-referencing already computerised data with hard copy reports and maps.<br>▪ For the Tasman data the Consultant's checking was by directly working with the Client geologist, providing maps of databased drill holes for the geologist to check with his actual drilling knowledge.<br>▪ For the MGL drilling the Consultant's checking was by cross-referencing his own entered data with his actual drilling knowledge (2011 drilling) or with the contract geologist's drilling knowledge (2013 drilling).<br>○ The Consultant databased all data (historical and recent) into Minex geological software.<br>○ Gross error software data checking occurred with all drill holes during its databasing into Minex. This caught various collar, survey, sample depth and assay value inconsistencies. All data issues were satisfactorily resolved and fixed by reference to logs.<br>○ Assumed integrity: The Consultant relied on the basic integrity of the data supplied. This position was partly justified by the good standing of the exploration company's concerned and personal knowledge of the geologists.<br>○ Gross integrity of the drilling data emanating from the different sampling eras and from different drilling methods was indicated by the very similar tenor and spread of gold assays. This was particularly noted during the section-by-section geological vein intercept interpretation<br>○ Topography data integrity & validation:<br>○ Topography data was sourced from a specific site survey (GeoSpectrum 2002).<br>○ Data (when contoured and visualised) was validated on foot.<br>○ All topography XY locations matched the many hand-held GPS readings taken when mapping and pegging hole locations<br>○ Topography data detail was considered accurate enough for the tasks of mapping, drill hole databasing and geological modelling. |
| ***Site visits*** | ○ *Comment on any site visits undertaken by the Competent Person and the outcome of those visits.*<br>○ *If no site visits have been undertaken indicate why this is the case.* | ○ Site visits:<br>○ The Consultant (the Competent Person) has visited the Property on numerous occasions in the last 22 years (since 1998)<br>○ The Consultant visited the Property in the company of all successive exploration owners (except 3D Resources Ltd) since 1998 and with the local land holder.<br>○ During those visits virtually all parts of the Project surface area were visited.<br>○ The Consultant has also visited the underground workings in the Challenger Adit early on with AC and most recently in 2019 with MGL (during the Sale process).<br>○ Various drill hole locations, dumps and old shafts were inspected, photographed and coordinates taken by GPS. |
| ***Geological interpretation*** | ○ *Confidence in (or conversely, the uncertainty of ) the geological interpretation of the mineral deposit.*<br>○ *Nature of the data used and of any* | ○ Geological mineralisation style interpretation:<br>○ The geological interpretation at ALL prospects is that of similar 'narrow sub-vertical sub-parallel quartz vein hosted gold mineralisation'.<br>○ Confidence in the geological interpretation: |

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| | *assumptions made.*<br>○ *The effect, if any, of alternative interpretations on Mineral Resource estimation.*<br>○ *The use of geology in guiding and controlling Mineral Resource estimation.*<br>○ *The factors affecting continuity both of grade and geology.* | ○ The Consultant is confident in the geological interpretation of vein style gold deposits.<br>○ This was ultimately and primarily based on the known style of the historical mining of narrow sub-vertical quartz reefs, observing outcrops of the reefs at surface, and being able to observe such reefs underground in the Challenger Adit.<br>○ All drill hole gold mineralisation confirmed the shape, position and style of a vein system.<br>○ Intercepts in the drill holes in the immediate vicinity of the Challenger Adit and of the Boumoya Adit at Currajong confirm the vein styles at both deposits.<br>○ Data nature, assumptions & geological controls:<br>○ The basic assumption was that all gold assays ~>0.2 g/t represented localized mineralization (a vein) and that lower or zero assays represented barren rock. These mineralization intercepts would also frequently contain much higher grades typically recognized as 'ore' grades (>1.0 g/t).<br>○ Mineralization clearly grouped together in laminar 'vein' styles (contiguously from hole to hole along strike and up and down dip) forming bodies (lodes) of realistic extraction size (and therefore representing Resources). Even very lowly mineralized intercepts (0.1 to 0.2 g/t) exist on strike and dip of veins – interpreted as the trace of the vein between thicker and better mineralized lodes.<br>○ Mineralised intercepts clearly aligned in 3D into swarms of sub-parallel sub-vertical narrow planes interpreted geologically as veins.<br>○ At all deposits the strike of the mineralized intercepts was clearly parallel (350° to 355°) to the latest aeromagnetic and ground magnetic mapping. Very steep westerly to vertical dips were interpreted – similar to the 80°W observed and modelled at Challenger.<br>○ The vein foot wall and hanging wall positions were interpreted in drill holes from the ends of contiguous sharply gold mineralised intercepts.<br>○ In all cases where the geological logging was available (minimal) it confirmed the occurrence of veins.<br>○ Country rock was virtually completely barren of gold mineralisation.<br>○ Mineralised intercepts were very distinct, containing either reasonable (close to a nominal cut-off grade of ~0.5 g/t) and very good mineralisation (well above cut-off grade) or virtually no mineralisation (at detection limit (~0.01 g/t) or below).<br>○ All samples within the interpreted vein surfaces was used – as they all represented the vein material. Internal lower grades included were seldom much below cut-off.<br>○ Vein interpretations:<br>○ At set of sub-vertical sub-parallel (~N/S striking) veins were interpreted. The following lists the main veins from west to east. Assay population domain numbers are in brackets (and are unique to each deposit as holes were selected by deposit). Veins (CHM1 on the very west, and CH4 on the very east) intercepted in only a few holes (<4) are not listed.<br>○ Challenger envelope veins:<br>○ CH0 (dom 5), CH1 (dom 1), CH2 (dom 2), CH3 (dom 3).<br>○ Challenger high grade veins:<br>○ Within CH0: CHOW (dom 16), CHOE (dom 17) |

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| | | ○ Within CH1: CH1W (dom 7), CH1M (dom 8), CH1E (dom 9)<br>○ Within CH2: CH2W (dom 10), CH2E (dom 11)<br>○ Within CH3: Ch3W (dom 12), CH3E (dom 13)<br>○ Alternative interpretations:<br>○ *All deposits*:<br>▪ Given the physical evidence from past mining it is very difficult to envisage an interpretation other than a multi-vein system.<br>▪ Even if the nature of mineralisation is different to that interpreted as being within sharply defined veins then its continuity would still have been constrained by the vein surface modelling, the block modelling within the vein surfaces, and the domain (by individual vein) assay control.<br>▪ And in many spots the density of drilling is sufficient to preclude any other type of mineralisation continuity.<br>▪ Where drill hole spacing becomes wider (>50 m) the individual close-spaced veins may have been miss-named (hence the lowest confidence assignment). However this would not impact volumetrics and would have minimal impact on estimated grades overall.<br>▪ The CP considers it very unlikely overall that mineralization continuity could be interpreted in any other orientation (sub-vertical 355° oriented veins) given the more recent geophysical mag data modelling.<br>○ Continuity factors on geology and grades:<br>○ Geological continuity was ultimately controlled by interpreting individual named veins in each deposit. This name was used to model the vein's roof and floor surfaces independently.<br>○ Grades in each vein were segregated with a unique a data population domain number. All assays within a vein were linked by the number with other assays in the vein identified in other holes.<br>○ Block grade continuity within veins was controlled by an 'un-folding' technique oriented in the plane of the veins.<br>○ Block grade estimation also employed a strong E/W (X) direction distance weighting factor (3) to minimise cross-strike continuity and emphasise continuity within the vein (up-dip and along-strike). |
| ***Dimensions*** | ○ *The extent and variability of the Mineral Resource expressed as length (along strike or otherwise), plan width, and depth below surface to the upper and lower limits of the Mineral Resource.* | ○ Deposit dimensions (volume containing deposit).<br>○ Challenger dimensions:<br>▪ Strike length (N/S): ~750 m<br>▪ Width (E/W): ~30 m<br>▪ Depth: 250 m from surface down<br>○ Vein dimensions:<br>○ Widths: Individual veins were typically ranged from ~0.5 m to ~15 m wide horizontally (E/W).<br>○ Vein spacing: Spacing between individual veins varied, but typically closer spacings were of the order of ~5 to 10 m apart. |

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| ***Estimation and modelling techniques*** | ○ *The nature and appropriateness of the estimation technique(s) applied and key assumptions, including treatment of extreme grade values, domaining, interpolation parameters and maximum distance of extrapolation from data points. If a computer assisted estimation method was chosen include a description of computer software and parameters used.*<br>○ *The availability of check estimates, previous estimates and/or mine production records and whether the Mineral Resource estimate takes appropriate account of such data.*<br>○ *The assumptions made regarding recovery of by-products.*<br>○ *Estimation of deleterious elements or other non-grade variables of economic significance (eg sulphur for acid mine drainage characterisation).*<br>○ *In the case of block model interpolation, the block size in relation to the average sample spacing and the search employed.*<br>○ *Any assumptions behind modelling of selective mining units.*<br>○ *Any assumptions about correlation between variables.*<br>○ *Description of how the geological interpretation was used to control the resource estimates.*<br>○ *Discussion of basis for using or not using grade cutting or capping.*<br>○ *The process of validation, the checking process used, the comparison of model data to drill hole data, and use of reconciliation data if available.* | ○ **ESTIMATION TECHNIQUES**<br>○ **Vein surface modelling**:<br>○ Software: Modelling and estimation was done in Minex Genesis software.<br>○ Method: Geological modelling employed computerised gridded DTM surface interpolation. The method's appropriateness stems from its 3D computational capability and rigor. Gridded surfaces allow simple mathematical operations within and between surfaces. Bounding lode surfaces were interpolated from the top and bottom down-hole lode intercepts. Each lode was modelled independently with a hanging wall (structure roof, SR) and foot wall (structure floor, SF) boundary surface (see below).<br>○ Algorithm: Surface modelling used a trending growth algorithm to interpolate smooth natural surfaces (as opposed to straight line methods) as a regular fine mesh. Through extrapolation this method honours local inflections away from the reference plane mean orientation. Mesh point interpolations grow out from data points until all mesh points are estimated.<br>○ Orientation: All vein surfaces effectively semi-vertical and ~N/S. So model wrt a vertical N/S reference plane west of the veins. Models vertical N/S, looking west.<br>○ Model build: After independent interpolation of each lode's roof and floor the suite of surfaces was 'built' into a valid model using processes to correct potential cross-overs between and within lodes.<br>○ *Surface estimation parameters – common to ALL deposits*:<br>▪ Algorithm: Growth<br>▪ Scan distance: 150 m (nominal with growth algorithm)<br>▪ Expansion: 25 m outside perimeter intercepts<br>▪ Extrapolation.<br>▪ No data limits.<br>▪ Surface names: Vein name + suffix SR (roof) or SF (floor)<br>▪ XY directions: Pseudo vertical N/S. So X = Y N/S, Y = Z vertical<br>▪ Mesh: 2.5*2.5 m XY (equiv. YZ)<br>○ *Challenger surface parameters*:<br>▪ Reference plane: Local vertical N/S 6800E, group REF (596,800E)<br>▪ Grid file: DD 2018_CH, file …201907_Chall_env_model_GR1806.GRD<br>▪ Origin (minimum) – lower south corner:<br>• X: 6,092,900 (equiv. Y)<br>• Y: 1,100 (equiv. Z)<br>▪ Extent:<br>• X: 2,000 m (equiv. Y)<br>• Y: 400 m (equiv. Z)<br>○ **Drill hole sample data population domains**:<br>○ Samples and blocks (see below) in veins were uniquely identified and segregated by domain number for assay analysis and block grade estimation.<br>○ Domains were set in the drill hole database and in the block models. |

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| | | ○ Domain numbers are given above with the vein names.<br>○ **Drill hole gold sample analysis:**<br>○ Gold (AU) was the focus of the Project.<br>○ Detailed statistical or geostatistical analysis was undertaken up to 2016 and has been previously reported.<br>○ That detailed geostatistical analysis informed the general grade estimation parameters (see below).<br>○ Gold grades throughout the goldfield are characterised generally by great variability. Scattered high grade samples are of much higher tenor (to >100 g/t) than more general (numerous) 'ore grade' samples (~2-5 g/t). This nuggety effect would typically require specific handling of high grades during block estimation.<br>○ **Grade continuity control block model (Z-grid):**<br>○ An 'un-folding' 3D block model (a Minex Z-grid) was built within the geological vein surface models to provide domain control within layers and to control grade trending continuity within and along the layers (the 'Z' direction).<br>○ As the veins were essentially in an ~N/S semi-vertical plane the Z-grid required rotating to have its Z axis normal to that plane (see below).<br>○ 'Un-folding' block model (Z-grid):<br>▪ A Z-grid is built to align its X and Y data search directions sub-parallel to geological layer models (with each layer modelled by bounding upper and lower surfaces) with the same orientation. The XY searching is continuously (dynamically) transformed to follow along the undulations of the geological layers (and is therefore not in a straight line but parallels the layer). The Z direction remains a fixed direction normal to the average plane of the layer. The layer sub-parallel effect is achieved by a fixed number of 'sub-blocks' being assigned across a layer in the Z direction (say 10). Layers with higher average and maximum thicknesses are assigned the most Z blocks. Thus Z direction block heights are always fractions of the full layer height at any XY location. As the thickness of the layer varies so does the Z sub-block height (so with 10 sub-blocks where the layer is 10 m thick the Z block heights would be 1 m, where 5 m they would be 0,5 m, etc.). This creates an undulating block height mesh normal to the layer as the individual Z block boundaries continuously remain sub-parallel to the layer orientation.<br>▪ This 3D mesh orients the X and Y direction search preferentially along the Z sub-block layers. Z direction grade estimation weighting >1 supresses grade continuity across the layers.<br>▪ A Z-grid may be built from multiple geological layers. Blocks in each layer are assigned a unique domain number.<br>▪ Where a geological layer model is not 'horizontal' (where its XY axis would be in the usual horizontal plane) then the Z-grid is rotated to align its 'pseudo' XY axes parallel to the plane of the geological model (and therefore its Z axis normal to the plane of the model). Thus a vertical geological layer model would require a 90° rotation of the relevant X or Y axis (depending on the model strike direction) to orient the XY plane vertically, resulting in |

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| | | the Z axis now being horizontal.<br>○ Adelong Z-grid rotation – common to ALL deposits:<br>▪ As all vein surfaces were in an ~N/S semi-vertical plane the Z-grids were rotated -90° about the Y axis to orient its pseudo 'Z' axis to be horizontal E/W (normal to the vertical N/S plane). This also rotated the pseudo 'X' axis to be vertical down.<br>▪ This rotation also require the grid's origin and extents to be transformed to pseudo positions and directions (see dimensions below).<br>▪ Rotation – common to ALL deposits:<br>○ X: 0°<br>○ Y: -90°<br>○ Z: 0°<br>○ Adelong Z-grid block sizes – Challenger deposit only (Currajong, Caledonian, Donkey Hill different):<br>▪ X and Y (pseudo Z and Y) block sizes were set to reflect a simple proportion (usually 25%) of the actual drill hole spacings N/S and vertically. As this spacing averaged ~20 m for closer holes an X/Y blocks size of 5 m was set. This was also a simple multiple (x2) of the vein surface X/Y mesh size of 2.5 m.<br>▪ Z (pseudo X) block sizes were nominally set to be 2.5 m by dividing ~100 blocks into an horizontal deposit width of ~250 m. Actual Z block sizes would be determined by the number of blocks assigned and vein widths. In practice the Z block sizes would all be <0.5 m wide.<br>▪ Z-grid block sizes:<br>○ X: 4.0 m (pseudo Z)<br>○ Y: 10.0 m (actual Y)<br>○ Z: 2.0 m nominal (pseudo X (E/W))<br>○ *Challenger Z-grid block dimensions*: (CH_HG_Z.GR3)<br>▪ Origin:<br>○ X: 596,900 E (actual)<br>○ Y: 6,092,951 N (actual)<br>○ Z: 1,500 RL (actual – at surface)<br>• Extent:<br>○ X: 400 m (pseudo vertically down (to 1,100 RL) with rotation about Y axis)<br>○ Y: 1,300 m (actual to 6,094,251 N)<br>○ Z: 130 m (pseudo horizontally east (to 597,030 E) with rotation about Y axis)<br>• Z blocks:<br>○ A Z block size of 2.0 m would give 65 blocks over the 130 m pseudo Z extent.<br>○ To accommodate 6 high grade veins each was assigned ~10 blocks.<br>○ **Domain control block model (domain 3D-grid):**<br>○ A 'domain' 3D block model (a Minex 3D-grid) was built for each deposit within the geological vein surface models to provide block domain control within veins – linking vein block domains with the vein assay domains in the drill hole database. |

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

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| | | ▪ Sample numbers used to calculate each block:<br>• Samples/sector: 3 maximum, 1 minimum<br>• Sectors: 1 minimum<br>• Effectively samples 18 maximum, 1 minimum<br>▪ Anisotropy:<br>• Without any clear indications of plunge in the ~N/S plane of the veins the grades were assumed to be isotropic (effectively in Y and Z directions) in the plane.<br>• With the natural in-vein continuity in play continuity was discouraged across strike (effectively X direction). Direction distance weighting was applied to the X direction (E/W) to minimise continuity across strike.<br>• Distance weighting: Direction distance ratios applied were X – 3, Y – 1, Z – 1.<br>• Direction rotation: None (no plunge accounted for).<br>○ Block gold grade estimation statistics:<br>▪ *Challenger gold estimates*: (.GR3)<br>• Input Au: Samples 7,933, Max 73.00 g/t, Min 0.00 g/t, Av 0.52 g/t<br>• Estimated Au: Blocks 112,226, Max 45.86 g/t, Min 0.00 g/t, Av 1.05 g/t<br>○ **Grade reporting block model (geological resource database):**<br>○ 'Geological resource block database':<br>▪ A Minex geological database is used to store, JORC classify, report and plot grade estimates. It may then also be used for pit optimisation.<br>▪ The database has regular orthogonal 3D blocks (which may be sub-blocked down in size) and is used to database geology (by domain) and multiple variables (typically grades and density).<br>▪ Blocks are built from geological models (typically wire-frames or vein surface models). Primary maximum size blocks are created where possible, and smaller variably sized sub-blocks are created along edges of models to provide volumetric accuracy.<br>▪ Grades may be estimated directly into blocks from drill hole samples or may be loaded from individual grade block 3D-grids. Those grade 3D-grids may be rotated and/or computed with Z-grid control.<br>▪ Other variables, such as manipulated grades, density or JORC classification variables, may be computed using SQL macros.<br>○ *Adelong resource block database*: (ALL deposits)<br>▪ Primary block sizes (1*5*5 m) were set to reflect the thin N/S vertical planar shape of the veins.<br>▪ Sub-blocking: None (XYZ 1)<br>▪ Grades: Database blocks were loaded with grades directly from the individual grade block models (see above). Grades were averaged into the database orthogonal blocks from the dynamic sized Z-grid blocks.<br>○ *Challenger reporting block model dimensions*: (CHALL_20210101_2_ENV_HG.G3*)<br>▪ History; Initially (7/2018) a coarser block model including sub-blocking was built. |

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| | | Subsequently (1/2021) a finer block size model was built with no sub-blocking. Details given below are for the ,most recent 2021 block model.<br>▪ Block build:<br>• Built from ENV vein surfaces and then from HG vein surfaces.<br>• Rotation: None. All coordinates actual.<br>• Sub-blocking: None<br>▪ Origin (minimum):<br>• X: 596,900 E<br>• Y: 6,092,951 N<br>• Z: 1,100 RL<br>• Extent:<br>• X: 130 m<br>• Y: 1,330 m<br>• Z: 400 m<br>• Block sizes:<br>• X: 1.0 m<br>• Y: 5.0 m<br>• Z: 2.0 m<br>○ Block gold grade estimation statistics:<br>▪ *Challenger gold estimates*: direct into block model<br>○ Input Au: Samples 7,933, Max 73.00 g/t, Min 0.00 g/t, Av 0.52 g/t<br>○ Estimated Au: Blocks 112,226, Max 45.86 g/t, Min 0.00 g/t, Av 1.05 g/t<br>○ **Resource classification:**<br>○ *Challenger*: Resources were all considered to be in all classes (continuing on from past estimates).<br>▪ During grade estimation of each block the average distance of samples and the number of samples were stored (variables AU_D and AU_P).<br>▪ A classification variable (AU_CAT) was computed in each block by applying CP determined criteria (see below in JORC classification section) to the distance and number variables. The criteria set a number in each block for Resource class:<br>• 3 – Measured<br>• 2 – Indicated<br>• 1 – Inferred<br>○ **Check estimates:** Other estimates to check against included: |

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| Company Date | Deposit | Resource class | % by oz | Cut-off Au (g/t) | SG (t/m³) | Tonnes (t) | Au (g/t) | Au (oz) |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| **AC** | **Challenger** | Indicated | 37% | 1.00 | 2.70 | 328,000 | 2.80 | 29,500 |
| **Feb 2000** | | Inferred | 63% | 1.00 | 2.70 | 468,000 | 3.30 | 49,700 |
| | | **Total** | | **1.00** | 2.70 | **796,000** | **3.10** | **79,300** |
| **GCR** | **Challenger** | Indicated | 84% | 1.00 | 2.70 | 765,000 | 2.81 | 69,100 |
| **July 2005** | | Inferred | 16% | 1.00 | 2.70 | 165,000 | 2.43 | 12,900 |
| | | **Total** | | **1.00** | **2.70** | **930,000** | **2.74** | **81,900** |
| **MGL** | **Challenger** | Measured | 51% | 1.00 | 2.70 | 459,000 | 3.07 | 45,300 |
| **July 2016** | | Indicated | 26% | 1.00 | 2.70 | 268,000 | 2.67 | 23,000 |
| | | Inferred | 23% | 1.00 | 2.70 | 290,000 | 2.16 | 20,100 |
| | | **Total** | | **1.00** | **2.70** | **1,017,000** | **2.71** | **88,600** |

- **By-product recovery & deleterious elements:**
  - Potential by-products:
    - Other elements were effectively not considered in this Resource estimation as the Client's economic focus was principally gold.
    - This focus would appear reasonable from the past gold mining history in the district.
    - Silver was assayed for very sporadically, and showed little mineralisation.
    - From a wider range of element assayed in scattered holes there appears little potential for both by-product or deleterious elements.
    - The CP's impression is that no 'modern' high-tech elements (lithium, rare earths etc) have been assayed for, their potential would appear completely untested, and their presence would be unlikely.
  - Deleterious elements:
    - Past mining did not apparently encounter deleterious elements.
    - The presence of some sulphides (principally pyrite) within veins was apparently taken into account by MGL's more recent metallurgy and plant design.
    - It is presumed that the AMD issue was similarly taken into account by MGL
- **Block size – sample size relationship:**
  - Situation:
    - Block sizes: Major block sizes were effectively small at 1*5*2 m.
    - Sample spacing: Down-hole sampling typically ~0.5 to 2 m; drill section spacing mostly down to ~20-50 m; and hole spacing on section was ~20-100 m.
    - Data search distances: Maximum 50 m.
  - Distance relationships:
    - Block sizes were considered well-proportioned to drill hole spacing and down-hole sampling intervals.
    - In long-section block size (5 m) was 25% of typical minimum hole spacing (20 m).
    - In cross-section the block size (1 m) was of the same order as down hole sample intervals and usually 2-300% narrower than 2-3 m wide veins.
- **Model – SMU relationship:**

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| | | ○ No specific focus on selective mining units occurred.<br>○ However The primary 1*5*2 m tall thin block sizes in the model was specifically built not only to reflect vein shape but to take into account the probability of hand-held underground mining.<br>○ Therefore the block shape and size reflected a practical underground mining unit.<br>○ **Correlation between variables:**<br>○ No work on variable correlation was done as the sample database only effectively contained one variable (gold).<br>○ **Geological interpretation control of estimate:**<br>○ The block grade estimate was fundamentally controlled by the geological interpretation of sample mineralization – in thin sub-vertical sub-parallel veins.<br>○ Use of 'un-folding' Z-grid modelling emphasised in-vein continuity.<br>○ Use of sample domain control prevented contamination of grades between veins.<br>○ Grade estimation anisotropy enhanced in-vein continuity.<br>○ **Grade cutting/capping use:**<br>○ Effectively **no** grade cutting of clipping was used.<br>○ Justification for this was<br>▪ Vein interpretations had effectively already clipped out low grades (the country rock between veins.<br>▪ Anomalously high grades were relatively uncommon and where they existed experience with Challenger showed that they should be incorporated to realistically allow the known high grade shuts to be represented.<br>▪ Because of their relative scarcity the high grades were not specifically catered for with 2nd pass estimation (which would have limited high grade samples to very short distances.<br>▪ An indeterminate number (but possibly significant) of un-sampled drill hole intervals had wrongly been assigned gold assay values of zero. And many mineralised intervals were not sampled. This virtually ensures that current estimates are conservative.<br>○ **Estimate validation:**<br>○ Block geology validation:<br>▪ Volume report: Initial check to compare volumes reported within geological model lode surfaces with volumes reported from the blocks built from them. Expect almost exact match. Spot checks of several lodes considered acceptable.<br>▪ Plots: Visual cross-sectional plot comparison of block boundaries with geological model surface intersections. Particular focus on validity of the blocks in each lode (possibly corrupt if the raw surfaces overlapped). Also check of block domain assignments. Comparisons considered good.<br>○ Block grade estimate validation:<br>▪ Estimate stats: initial basic check to compare overall (not on a lode/domain basis) stats given during the block estimation – input drill sample stats with output |

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| | | estimated grade stats. Expect reasonable but not exact match. Particular focus on closeness of the maximums and the raw averages.<br>▪ Plots: Methodical visual cross-sectional plot comparison of colour-coded block grades with annotated drill hole samples. Comparisons considered acceptable.<br>○ Estimate reconciliation: Not possible as no previous estimates exist.<br>○ **Estimate reconciliation:**<br>○ The Challenger 8/2018 estimate was compared with the 7/2016 estimate done for MGL (see summary above).<br>○ Total contained gold ounces were 7% lower in the 2018 estimate.<br>○ This result was considered close and acceptable.<br>○ The slight reduction would be expected from the Phase 2 re-estimation process where the same number of samples would be spread over more veins (meaning less samples in each vein).<br>○ reconcile against.<br>○ Mine records:<br>• Comparison was not specifically possible with mine records as where they applied to was not certain.<br>• However the reported past production grades are very high by rough comparison.<br>• This fact is presumably the reason many past geologists have surmised that drill hole assay values under-call the true grades significantly.<br>• This latter position is partially bourne out by the Consultants' experience with the MGL 2013 drilling where all 'anomalous' fire assay gold values were re-assay by bottle roll – and found to be up to ~100% greater.<br>○ The Consultant's overall view here is that past Adelong mining encountered small volumes of ore with possible very high grades (in the order of many oz/t, or >100 g/t). Encountering these by drilling is very difficult and unlikely, and only actual mining will prove the point. |
| ***Moisture*** | ○ *Whether the tonnages are estimated on a dry basis or with natural moisture, and the method of determination of the moisture content.* | ○ Moisture: Reporting has assumed a hard rock dry basis, with no account made for water.<br>○ No data on moisture was available. |
| ***Cut-off parameters*** | ○ *The basis of the adopted cut-off grade(s) or quality parameters applied.* | ○ The principal low Resource reporting 1.0 g/t gold cut-off value was justified as being in line with other similar gold deposits in Australia. |
| ***Mining factors or assumptions*** | ○ *Assumptions made regarding possible mining methods, minimum mining dimensions and internal (or, if applicable, external) mining dilution. It is always necessary as part of the process of determining reasonable prospects for eventual economic extraction to consider potential mining methods, but the* | ○ Underground mining has been considered for the Project as this occurred in the past.<br>○ However open cut mining would also be highly possible for shallower regions of the deposits.<br>○ Past Resources have be studied using 'pit optimisation' and practical profitable open cuts have been shown for Challenger and Currajong. |

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| | *assumptions made regarding mining methods and parameters when estimating Mineral Resources may not always be rigorous. Where this is the case, this should be reported with an explanation of the basis of the mining assumptions made.* | |
| ***Metallurgical factors or assumptions*** | ○ *The basis for assumptions or predictions regarding metallurgical amenability. It is always necessary as part of the process of determining reasonable prospects for eventual economic extraction to consider potential metallurgical methods, but the assumptions regarding metallurgical treatment processes and parameters made when reporting Mineral Resources may not always be rigorous. Where this is the case, this should be reported with an explanation of the basis of the metallurgical assumptions made.* | ○ Several past owners have conducted metallurgical studies.<br>○ The most recent (MGL) undertook fairly extensive testing and on that basis constructed a gold mill at site.<br>○ The CP understands that a high proportion (>90%) of the gold may be extracted by gravity. |
| ***Environmen-tal factors or assumptions*** | ○ *Assumptions made regarding possible waste and process residue disposal options. It is always necessary as part of the process of determining reasonable prospects for eventual economic extraction to consider the potential environmental impacts of the mining and processing operation. While at this stage the determination of potential environmental impacts, particularly for a greenfields project, may not always be well advanced, the status of early consideration of these potential environmental impacts should be reported. Where these aspects have not been considered this should be reported with an explanation of the environmental assumptions made.* | ○ The Project is understood to have had recent (and possibly continuing) mining approval – which would indicate that environmental factors have already been addressed. |
| ***Bulk density*** | ○ *Whether assumed or determined. If assumed, the basis for the assumptions. If determined, the method used, whether wet or dry, the frequency of the measurements, the nature, size and representativeness of* | ○ Density used:<br>○ No density data was available.<br>○ A dry bulk density of 2.7 t/m$^3$ has been assumed and used.<br>○ The Consultant is not generally aware of historic drill hole density determinations, and is under the impression they had either not been taken (particularly not recently) or not in sufficient |

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| | *the samples.*<br>○ *The bulk density for bulk material must have been measured by methods that adequately account for void spaces (vugs, porosity, etc), moisture and differences between rock and alteration zones within the deposit.*<br>○ *Discuss assumptions for bulk density estimates used in the evaluation process of the different materials.* | numbers.<br>○ The assumed density was derived from the detailed AC/GCR dump studies (and possibly by the CEC bulk sample from the Challenger adit).<br>○ Density accounting for rock variability:<br>○ The vein rock could be considered as a rock type whose density may vary considerably over short distances (considering the variable mineralogy).<br>○ This represents an inhomogeneous rock mass on a small drill hole diameter scale.<br>○ Therefore bulk sampling should be the most reliable source of determinations.<br>○ The historic CEC bulk sample is the only one to date, and data is sketchy (but possibly informed AC/GCR use of 2.7 t/m$^3$).<br>○ Assumptions behind density estimates:<br>○ The Consultant has taken the default 2.7 t/m$^3$ density default as reasonable for a considerable period.<br>○ During that time the density has also been assumed as correct by a variety of mining engineers and other experts, particularly metallurgists. |
| ***JORC Classification*** | ○ *The basis for the classification of the Mineral Resources into varying confidence categories.*<br>○ *Whether appropriate account has been taken of all relevant factors (ie relative confidence in tonnage/grade estimations, reliability of input data, confidence in continuity of geology and metal values, quality, quantity and distribution of the data).*<br>○ *Whether the result appropriately reflects the Competent Person's view of the deposit.* | ○ **Classification basis:**<br>○ Classification:<br>○ *Challenger*: The CP's opinion was that the deposit's JORC classification should follow the past decisions to classify the deposit with proportions of Measured, Indicated and Inferred classes.<br>○ It should be noted that the deposit was historically mined, hence the confidence with the Measured classification.<br>○ Classification criteria:<br>○ Classification was done on a numeric block by block basis followed by visual verification of acceptable areas of contiguous classes.<br>○ The principal criteria used to set a block class number was the average distance and number of samples used to estimate individual block grades (see method above).<br>○ Sample distance could be related to the average geostatistical maximum range determined from the variogram analysis done in the past for the Challenger deposit. Samples distances less than the range would have higher confidence (as they would be statistically linked) with increasing confidence with reducing distance.<br>○ Numbers of samples could be related to the uniformity of drilling around a block. Greater numbers of samples would imply better data distribution around a block. Blocks at the edges of veins, where holes were only present on one side, would have the lowest confidence.<br>○ Class rules were:<br>▪ Measured – 3distance ≤ 27.5 m and samples ≥ 6<br>▪ Indicated – 2 distance ≤ 35.0 m and samples ≥ 3<br>▪ Inferred – 1 distance ≤ 70.0 m and samples ≥ 1 (although in reality this was 50 m)<br>○ **Accounting for relevant factors:** |

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| | | ○ Classification details were developed :<br>▪ As project knowledge was gained – over 20 years.<br>▪ During the geological interpretation.<br>▪ With regard to previous mining and estimation history.<br>○ The CP was particularly aware of:<br>▪ Past mining (which proves the existence of gold in narrow veins structures).<br>▪ The close link between surface outcrop lode mapping and vein intercepts interpreted in drill holes.<br>▪ The close link between the ~350-355° orientation of the veins with the new and detailed ground mag mapping.<br>○ **CP's view of classification**:<br>○ *CP's view of Challenger classification*:<br>▪ The classification (Measured 60%, Indicated 23% and Inferred 17% by ounces) adequately reflects the CP's expectations of the class, proportions and locations.<br>▪ The Measured material forms a particularly contiguous mass in the centre and majority of the Challenger main deposit and is well supported by drilling.<br>▪ The lower confidence Indicated and Inferred material strongly conforms with areas of lesser drilling and greater sample distances. |
| ***Audits or reviews*** | ○ *The results of any audits or reviews of Mineral Resource estimates.* | ○ Audits:<br>○ The Consultant is unaware of specific third-party audits of these Resources.<br>○ However during early MGL (and its precursor Somerset Mining) ownership (and more recently) the 2005 Resources were reviewed by a series of potential purchasers or mining consultants acting for them.<br>○ One of these consultants, Mining One from Melbourne, conducted (in ~2010) a detailed study and review of the geology, Resources and pit optimisation of Challenger and Currajong (West).<br>○ In 2016 an independent geological Resource consultant very briefly reviewed the Resources, apparently concluding their validity but noting the risk of not having excluded all past mining. The Consultant concurs with that risk, but considers it minimal (see also 'Risk' below). |
| ***Discussion of relative accuracy/ confidence*** | ○ *Where appropriate a statement of the relative accuracy and confidence level in the Mineral Resource estimate using an approach or procedure deemed appropriate by the Competent Person. For example, the application of statistical or geostatistical procedures to quantify the relative accuracy of the resource within stated confidence limits, or, if such an approach is not deemed appropriate, a qualitative discussion of the factors that* | ○ Accuracy & confidence in the estimate:<br>○ Statement: The Consultant is confident in the accuracy of the estimate.<br>○ Reasons:<br>▪ The careful geological vein intercept interpretation and vein surface modelling are considered the most appropriate to the style of mineralisation.<br>▪ The clear continuity of grades between a great majority of drill holes gives the CP confidence in the interpretation.<br>▪ Drilling on Challenger is of multiple eras – and the results of each are similar.<br>▪ Parts of these interpretations and estimates may be considered as at least second generation studies.<br>▪ The Challenger geostatistical analysis in 2010 produced good results which build |

| Criteria | JORC Code explanation | Commentary |
|---|---|---|
| | *could affect the relative accuracy and confidence of the estimate.*<br>○ *The statement should specify whether it relates to global or local estimates, and, if local, state the relevant tonnages, which should be relevant to technical and economic evaluation. Documentation should include assumptions made and the procedures used.*<br>○ *These statements of relative accuracy and confidence of the estimate should be compared with production data, where available.* | confidence and showed that statistically determined ranges were up to ~200% the typical drill hole spacings.<br>○ Risks:<br>○ The Consultant considers the greatest risk to the reported Resources is the quantum of materially already mined.<br>○ That material has been deducted to the extent that it is known (through wire-framing known stopes and drives).<br>○ However whilst the CP would assess that deduction to in all likelihood be incomplete he nevertheless considers the potential omissions would be comparatively small (see below). Old records are scarce and poor quality.<br>○ However all past attempts to quantify this at Challenger (where some records are available and the site of effectively the greatest extraction) have shown that the mined volumes are much <10% of Resource volumes.<br>○ This previously mined risk is considered minimal (and nil below old depth limits which are above the base of the Resources).<br>○ Global or local estimate: This is a global estimate.<br>○ Comparisons:<br>○ Comparisons can only be made are with historical (~100 year old now) mine production.<br>○ That production was considerable (see all recent reports, including the 2016 MGL IPO document) and cut-off grades were much higher than possible now.<br>○ These facts would very strongly indicate that these new estimates are highly plausible. |

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## Addendum 1 – CHALLENGER JORC MINERAL RESOURCES – BY VEIN

The following tabulations give the Challenger JORC Mineral Resources by Resource class for individual veins.

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## Adelong Challenger JORC Mineral Resources - by vein

| ADELONG - Challenger "full strike" Global in-situ JORC Resources | | | | | | | TOPO |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Block model: | CHALL_20210908_ENV_HG_UG.G3* 15/9/2021 | | | | | | Low |
| **Area: Vein** | **Dom** | **Resource class** | **Cut-off Au (g/t)** | **SG (t/m³)** | **Tonnes (t)** | **Au (g/t)** | **Au (oz)** |
| **MEASURED** | | | | | | | |
| CH0 envelope | 5 | Measured | 1.00 | 2.70 | | 1.16 | |
| CH1 envelope | 1 | Measured | 1.00 | 2.70 | 5,000 | 1.17 | 200 |
| W high grade | 7 | Measured | 1.00 | 2.70 | 63,000 | 4.58 | 9,300 |
| M high grade | 8 | Measured | 1.00 | 2.70 | 145,000 | 4.20 | 19,600 |
| E high grade | 9 | Measured | 1.00 | 2.70 | 54,000 | 4.37 | 7,600 |
| CH2 envelope | 2 | Measured | 1.00 | 2.70 | | | |
| E high grade | 11 | Measured | 1.00 | 2.70 | 1,000 | 2.14 | 100 |
| CH3 envelope | 3 | Measured | 1.00 | 2.70 | 1,000 | 1.47 | 100 |
| W high grade | 12 | Measured | 1.00 | 2.70 | 40,000 | 4.54 | 5,900 |
| E high grade | 13 | Measured | 1.00 | 2.70 | 32,000 | 2.78 | 2,800 |
| Hanging-wall fill | 22 | Measured | 1.00 | 1.50 | 10,000 | 5.35 | 1,700 |
| Foot-wall fill | 23 | Measured | 1.00 | 1.50 | 3,000 | 4.33 | 500 |
| **Total** | **72%** | **Measured** | **1.00** | | **357,000** | **4.17** | **47,900** |
| **INDICATED** | | | | | | | |
| CH0 envelope | 5 | Indicated | 1.00 | 2.70 | | | |
| CH1 envelope | 1 | Indicated | 1.00 | 2.70 | 2,000 | 1.05 | 100 |
| W high grade | 7 | Indicated | 1.00 | 2.70 | 20,000 | 4.78 | 3,100 |
| M high grade | 8 | Indicated | 1.00 | 2.70 | 52,000 | 3.52 | 5,800 |
| E high grade | 9 | Indicated | 1.00 | 2.70 | 45,000 | 3.47 | 5,000 |
| CH2 envelope | 2 | Indicated | 1.00 | 2.70 | | | |
| E high grade | 11 | Indicated | 1.00 | 2.70 | 17,000 | 3.99 | 2,200 |
| CH3 envelope | 3 | Indicated | 1.00 | 2.70 | 4,000 | 1.52 | 200 |
| W high grade | 12 | Indicated | 1.00 | 2.70 | 11,000 | 3.36 | 1,200 |
| E high grade | 13 | Indicated | 1.00 | 2.70 | 11,000 | 1.66 | 600 |
| Hanging-wall fill | 22 | Measured | 1.00 | 1.50 | 1,000 | 3.57 | 100 |
| Foot-wall fill | 23 | Measured | 1.00 | 1.50 | 1,000 | 2.69 | 100 |
| **Total** | **28%** | **Indicated** | **1.00** | | **163,000** | **3.50** | **18,300** |
| **MEASURED + INDICATED** | | | | | | | |
| CH0 envelope | 5 | Meas + Ind | 1.00 | 2.70 | | 1.16 | |
| CH1 envelope | 1 | Meas + Ind | 1.00 | 2.70 | 7,000 | 1.13 | 300 |
| W high grade | 7 | Meas + Ind | 1.00 | 2.70 | 83,000 | 4.63 | 12,400 |
| M high grade | 8 | Meas + Ind | 1.00 | 2.70 | 197,000 | 4.02 | 25,400 |
| E high grade | 9 | Meas + Ind | 1.00 | 2.70 | 99,000 | 3.96 | 12,700 |
| CH2 envelope | 2 | Meas + Ind | 1.00 | 2.70 | | | |
| E high grade | 11 | Meas + Ind | 1.00 | 2.70 | 18,000 | 3.85 | 2,300 |
| CH3 envelope | 3 | Meas + Ind | 1.00 | 2.70 | 5,000 | 1.51 | 200 |
| W high grade | 12 | Meas + Ind | 1.00 | 2.70 | 51,000 | 4.29 | 7,100 |
| E high grade | 13 | Meas + Ind | 1.00 | 2.70 | 42,000 | 2.50 | 3,400 |
| Hanging-wall fill | 22 | Meas + Ind | 1.00 | 1.50 | 11,000 | 5.20 | 1,900 |
| Foot-wall fill | 23 | Meas + Ind | 1.00 | 1.50 | 4,000 | 4.03 | 500 |
| **Total** | | **Meas + Ind** | **1.00** | | **520,000** | **3.96** | **66,200** |

| | | | | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| **INFERRED** | | | | | | | |
| CH0 envelope | 5 | Inferred | 1.00 | 2.70 | | | |
| CH1 envelope | 1 | Inferred | 1.00 | 2.70 | 5,000 | 1.09 | 200 |
| W high grade | 7 | Inferred | 1.00 | 2.70 | 27,000 | 3.90 | 3,400 |
| M high grade | 8 | Inferred | 1.00 | 2.70 | 31,000 | 3.80 | 3,700 |
| E high grade | 9 | Inferred | 1.00 | 2.70 | 31,000 | 2.55 | 2,500 |
| CH2 envelope | 2 | Inferred | 1.00 | 2.70 | 1,000 | 2.26 | 100 |
| E high grade | 11 | Inferred | 1.00 | 2.70 | 19,000 | 3.83 | 2,300 |
| CH3 envelope | 3 | Inferred | 1.00 | 2.70 | 10,000 | 1.24 | 400 |
| W high grade | 12 | Inferred | 1.00 | 2.70 | 9,000 | 2.91 | 800 |
| E high grade | 13 | Inferred | 1.00 | 2.70 | 11,000 | 1.99 | 700 |
| Hanging-wall fill | 22 | Inferred | 1.00 | 1.50 | | 3.49 | |
| Foot-wall fill | 23 | Inferred | 1.00 | 1.50 | | 6.28 | |
| **Total** | **18%** | **Inferred** | **1.00** | | **144,000** | **3.07** | **14,100** |

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| MEASURED + INDICATED + INFERRED | | | | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| CH0 envelope | 5 | All | 1.00 | 2.70 | | 1.16 | |
| CH1 envelope | 1 | All | 1.00 | 2.70 | 13,000 | 1.12 | 500 |
| W high grade | 7 | All | 1.00 | 2.70 | 110,000 | 4.45 | 15,800 |
| M high grade | 8 | All | 1.00 | 2.70 | 227,000 | 3.99 | 29,200 |
| E high grade | 9 | All | 1.00 | 2.70 | 130,000 | 3.62 | 15,200 |
| CH2 envelope | 2 | All | 1.00 | 2.70 | 1,000 | 2.26 | 100 |
| E high grade | 11 | All | 1.00 | 2.70 | 37,000 | 3.84 | 4,600 |
| CH3 envelope | 3 | All | 1.00 | 2.70 | 15,000 | 1.33 | 600 |
| W high grade | 12 | All | 1.00 | 2.70 | 60,000 | 4.09 | 7,900 |
| E high grade | 13 | All | 1.00 | 2.70 | 54,000 | 2.39 | 4,100 |
| Hanging-wall fill | 22 | All | 1.00 | 1.50 | 11,000 | 5.20 | 1,900 |
| Foot-wall fill | 23 | All | 1.00 | 1.50 | 4,000 | 4.03 | 500 |
| **All classes** | | **All** | **1.00** | | **663,000** | **3.77** | **80,300** |

| **ADELONG - Challenger "full strike" Global in-situ JORC Resources** | | | | | | TOPO |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Block model: | CHALL_20210908_ENV_HG_UG.G3* 15/9/2021 | | | | | Low |
| **Resource class** | | **Cut-off Au (g/t)** | **SG (t/m³)** | **Tonnes (t)** | **Au (g/t)** | **Au (oz)** |
| Measured | 72% | 1.00 | 2.70 | 357,000 | 4.17 | 47,900 |
| Indicated | 28% | 1.00 | 2.70 | 163,000 | 3.50 | 18,300 |
| **Measured + Indicated** | | **1.00** | **2.70** | **520,000** | **3.96** | **66,200** |

| **ADELONG - Challenger "full strike" Global in-situ JORC Resources** | | | | | | TOPO |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Block model: | CHALL_20210908_ENV_HG_UG.G3* 15/9/2021 | | | | | Low |
| **Resource class** | | **Cut-off Au (g/t)** | **SG (t/m³)** | **Tonnes (t)** | **Au (g/t)** | **Au (oz)** |
| **Inferred** | | **1.00** | **2.70** | **144,000** | **3.07** | **14,100** |

| **ADELONG - Challenger "full strike" Global in-situ JORC Resources** | | | | | | TOPO |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Block model: | CHALL_20210908_ENV_HG_UG.G3* 15/9/2021 | | | | | Low |
| **Resource class** | | **Cut-off Au (g/t)** | **SG (t/m³)** | **Tonnes (t)** | **Au (g/t)** | **Au (oz)** |
| Measured | 60% | 1.00 | 2.70 | 357,000 | 4.17 | 47,900 |
| Indicated | 23% | 1.00 | 2.70 | 163,000 | 3.50 | 18,300 |
| Inferred | 18% | 1.00 | 2.70 | 144,000 | 3.07 | 14,100 |
| **Measured + Indicated + Inferred** | | **1.00** | **2.70** | **663,000** | **3.77** | **80,300** |

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## Addendum 2 – CHALLENGER DRILL HOLE LISTING & COLLAR SURVEYS

The following listing gives name and collar details of the drill holes within the Challenger deposit area.

**NB:** Easting and Northing coordinates are in AMG 66. Elevations have had 1,000 m added to true elevation.

| Drill hole | Easting (m) | Northing (m) | Elevation (m) | Depth (m) | Azimuth (°) | Dip (°) | Type |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| AD039 | 596,950.7 | 6,093,682.9 | 1466.0 | 64.5 | 102.6 | -60.0 | CHL |
| AD040 | 596,950.0 | 6,093,734.1 | 1458.7 | 61.6 | 102.6 | -60.0 | CHL |
| AD041 | 596,956.7 | 6,093,791.9 | 1443.2 | 62.0 | 119.6 | -60.0 | CHL |
| AD043 | 596,935.8 | 6,093,635.0 | 1472.0 | 117.8 | 102.6 | -70.0 | CHL |
| AD044 | 596,950.4 | 6,093,606.5 | 1476.7 | 64.0 | 102.6 | -60.0 | CHL |
| AD046 | 596,962.7 | 6,093,961.1 | 1424.0 | 58.7 | 102.6 | -60.0 | CHX |
| AD047 | 596,977.7 | 6,093,223.4 | 1412.0 | 51.4 | 102.6 | -60.0 | CHL |
| AD048 | 596,981.9 | 6,093,171.5 | 1405.0 | 48.2 | 102.6 | -60.0 | AU |
| AD049 | 596,976.2 | 6,093,909.8 | 1429.0 | 53.0 | 102.6 | -65.0 | CHX |
| AD050 | 596,867.0 | 6,093,776.6 | 1439.7 | 249.4 | 102.6 | -75.0 | CHL |
| AD051 | 596,863.5 | 6,093,680.4 | 1452.8 | 311.0 | 102.6 | -70.0 | CHL |
| AD052 | 596,939.8 | 6,093,889.2 | 1426.8 | 150.4 | 102.6 | -71.0 | CHX |
| AD053 | 596,932.2 | 6,093,969.3 | 1421.6 | 157.7 | 102.6 | -75.0 | CHX |
| AD054 | 596,888.7 | 6,093,508.9 | 1477.0 | 310.6 | 102.6 | -65.0 | CHL |
| AD055 | 596,861.0 | 6,093,854.3 | 1428.5 | 319.6 | 102.6 | -68.0 | CHL |
| AD056 | 596,881.0 | 6,093,371.7 | 1462.5 | 232.6 | 102.6 | -65.0 | CHL |
| AD057 | 596,931.1 | 6,093,257.4 | 1428.0 | 130.6 | 102.6 | -65.0 | CHL |
| AD058 | 596,920.2 | 6,093,163.7 | 1421.0 | 214.5 | 102.6 | -65.0 | AU |
| AD059 | 596,959.3 | 6,093,659.8 | 1469.3 | 61.8 | 102.6 | -60.0 | CHL |
| AD060 | 596,961.4 | 6,093,682.8 | 1467.0 | 41.7 | 102.6 | -60.0 | CHL |
| AD061 | 596,952.2 | 6,093,710.2 | 1462.3 | 55.7 | 100.6 | -60.0 | CHL |
| AD062 | 596,964.9 | 6,093,737.2 | 1458.4 | 40.5 | 105.6 | -60.0 | CHL |
| AD063 | 596,959.5 | 6,093,765.8 | 1451.0 | 57.6 | 103.6 | -60.0 | CHL |
| AD064 | 596,956.5 | 6,093,611.3 | 1474.0 | 69.8 | 101.1 | -50.0 | CHL |
| AD069 | 596,960.3 | 6,093,295.3 | 1427.8 | 64.3 | 84.6 | -70.0 | CHL |
| AD070 | 596,962.7 | 6,093,252.0 | 1420.7 | 66.0 | 85.6 | -59.0 | CHL |
| AD071 | 596,973.2 | 6,093,198.8 | 1409.4 | 67.4 | 88.6 | -55.0 | AU |
| AD072 | 596,963.1 | 6,093,575.6 | 1476.4 | 68.7 | 97.6 | -55.0 | CHL |
| AD073 | 596,964.4 | 6,093,537.5 | 1470.4 | 72.7 | 93.6 | -55.0 | CHL |
| AD074 | 596,957.1 | 6,093,435.4 | 1453.3 | 69.3 | 100.6 | -60.0 | CHL |
| AD075 | 596,982.0 | 6,093,847.2 | 1435.1 | 80.0 | 96.6 | -60.0 | CHX |
| AD080 | 596,930.3 | 6,094,321.7 | 1407.5 | 51.0 | 97.6 | -60.0 | CHX |
| AD081 | 596,977.1 | 6,094,189.6 | 1414.2 | 51.0 | 99.6 | -60.0 | CHX |
| ARC001 | 596,789.8 | 6,094,198.7 | 1399.7 | 80.0 | 91.6 | -59.5 | CHX |
| ARC002 | 596,750.2 | 6,094,198.4 | 1397.1 | 96.0 | 93.6 | -60.2 | CHX |
| ARC003 | 596,998.6 | 6,093,924.1 | 1433.3 | 30.0 | 95.6 | -60.0 | CHX |
| ARC004 | 596,961.0 | 6,093,921.1 | 1426.7 | 102.0 | 96.6 | -64.3 | CHX |
| ARC005 | 596,946.2 | 6,093,721.6 | 1460.4 | 86.0 | 90.6 | -68.0 | CHL |
| ARC006 | 596,935.1 | 6,093,758.1 | 1453.0 | 96.0 | 92.1 | -60.0 | CHL |
| ARC007 | 596,964.8 | 6,093,714.8 | 1462.2 | 54.0 | 96.6 | -60.4 | CHL |
| ARC008 | 596,939.1 | 6,093,821.1 | 1435.6 | 96.0 | 89.1 | -59.0 | CHL |
| ARC009 | 596,995.3 | 6,093,905.6 | 1436.9 | 60.0 | 100.1 | -90.0 | CHX |
| ARC010 | 596,988.5 | 6,093,784.8 | 1452.3 | 12.0 | 358.3 | -70.0 | CHX |
| ARC011 | 596,946.0 | 6,093,721.7 | 1460.4 | 84.0 | 90.6 | -69.0 | CHL |
| ARC020 | 596,831.0 | 6,094,199.5 | 1402.9 | 96.0 | 94.6 | -49.0 | CHX |
| ARC022 | 596,937.0 | 6,093,887.2 | 1427.3 | 120.0 | 89.6 | -58.6 | CHX |
| ARC023 | 596,690.9 | 6,094,196.6 | 1393.8 | 102.0 | 96.6 | -49.0 | CHX |
| ARC024 | 596,967.2 | 6,093,638.3 | 1472.2 | 52.0 | 97.1 | -59.2 | CHL |
| ARC025 | 596,938.5 | 6,093,639.5 | 1473.1 | 93.0 | 87.6 | -70.8 | CHL |
| ARC028 | 596,946.3 | 6,093,721.6 | 1460.3 | 59.0 | 90.6 | -70.0 | CHL |
| ARC042 | 596,898.9 | 6,093,711.8 | 1454.5 | 94.0 | 98.1 | -62.1 | CHL |
| ARC046 | 596,899.9 | 6,093,711.7 | 1454.6 | 150.0 | 91.6 | -56.8 | CHL |
| ARC051 | 596,968.9 | 6,093,619.1 | 1473.3 | 51.0 | 91.6 | -48.0 | CHL |
| ARC052 | 596,987.5 | 6,093,660.6 | 1470.2 | 46.0 | 91.6 | -48.0 | CHL |
| ARC053 | 596,977.9 | 6,093,628.3 | 1472.0 | 36.0 | 86.6 | -49.0 | CHL |
| ARC055 | 596,972.8 | 6,093,660.5 | 1469.8 | 72.0 | 88.6 | -60.0 | CHL |
| ARC056 | 596,946.5 | 6,093,660.1 | 1470.0 | 88.0 | 85.6 | -60.0 | CHL |
| ARC057 | 596,955.3 | 6,093,616.9 | 1474.2 | 66.0 | 87.6 | -50.0 | CHL |
| ARC058 | 596,976.4 | 6,093,682.3 | 1467.9 | 40.0 | 90.6 | -60.0 | CHL |
| ARC059 | 596,965.0 | 6,093,681.9 | 1467.8 | 51.0 | 89.1 | -61.5 | CHL |
| ARC060 | 596,955.1 | 6,093,681.8 | 1467.6 | 61.0 | 92.6 | -60.0 | CHL |
| ARC061 | 596,974.6 | 6,093,719.2 | 1462.5 | 41.0 | 93.6 | -54.5 | CHL |
| ARC062 | 596,967.8 | 6,093,701.6 | 1465.3 | 48.0 | 90.6 | -56.0 | CHL |

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| Drill hole | Easting (m) | Northing (m) | Elevation (m) | Depth (m) | Azimuth (°) | Dip (°) | Type |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| ARC063 | 596,952.6 | 6,093,700.1 | 1464.3 | 60.0 | 87.6 | -60.0 | CHL |
| ARC065 | 596,936.1 | 6,093,699.4 | 1463.9 | 90.0 | 94.6 | -60.5 | CHL |
| ARC066 | 596,953.5 | 6,093,719.7 | 1461.3 | 69.0 | 93.6 | -58.5 | CHL |
| ARC067 | 596,970.3 | 6,093,741.2 | 1457.7 | 40.0 | 97.6 | -51.0 | CHL |
| ARC068 | 596,952.2 | 6,093,738.9 | 1458.1 | 66.0 | 92.6 | -59.5 | CHL |
| ARC069 | 596,971.7 | 6,093,604.4 | 1473.4 | 48.0 | 102.6 | -45.0 | CHL |
| ARC070 | 596,974.1 | 6,093,760.9 | 1453.0 | 54.0 | 96.6 | -61.5 | CHL |
| ARC071 | 596,987.6 | 6,093,776.8 | 1452.6 | 30.0 | 92.6 | -60.0 | CHX |
| ARC072 | 596,961.4 | 6,093,791.2 | 1443.0 | 60.0 | 97.6 | -55.0 | CHL |
| ARC073 | 596,988.4 | 6,093,819.9 | 1439.8 | 37.0 | 92.6 | -50.0 | CHX |
| ARC074 | 596,976.5 | 6,093,878.6 | 1431.9 | 50.0 | 91.6 | -59.0 | CHX |
| ARC075 | 596,959.8 | 6,093,898.4 | 1428.4 | 66.0 | 89.1 | -55.0 | CHX |
| ARC076 | 596,974.3 | 6,093,919.4 | 1428.7 | 54.0 | 92.6 | -55.0 | CHX |
| ARC077 | 596,979.1 | 6,093,960.1 | 1427.0 | 48.0 | 90.6 | -59.5 | CHX |
| ARC078 | 596,981.9 | 6,094,034.3 | 1423.9 | 84.0 | 95.6 | -67.5 | CHX |
| ARC079 | 596,979.2 | 6,094,118.5 | 1418.8 | 84.0 | 87.6 | -65.0 | CHX |
| ARC081 | 596,932.8 | 6,093,659.2 | 1469.7 | 108.0 | 92.6 | -58.0 | CHL |
| ARC082 | 597,003.8 | 6,093,659.2 | 1469.7 | 24.0 | 94.6 | -54.5 | CHL |
| ARC083 | 596,954.6 | 6,093,617.1 | 1474.3 | 80.0 | 88.6 | -62.5 | CHL |
| ARC084 | 596,933.9 | 6,093,679.5 | 1466.4 | 90.0 | 88.6 | -60.0 | CHL |
| ARC085 | 596,940.1 | 6,093,738.2 | 1457.7 | 73.0 | 88.6 | -63.0 | CHL |
| ARC086 | 596,984.3 | 6,093,898.5 | 1432.2 | 42.0 | 88.6 | -54.5 | CHX |
| ARC087 | 596,974.2 | 6,093,981.1 | 1425.9 | 36.0 | 91.6 | -58.0 | CHX |
| ARC088 | 596,980.7 | 6,093,766.3 | 1452.7 | 42.0 | 93.1 | -48.5 | CHL |
| ARC089 | 596,963.7 | 6,093,940.0 | 1425.9 | 66.0 | 91.6 | -59.0 | CHX |
| ARC090 | 596,979.3 | 6,093,940.3 | 1428.5 | 42.0 | 91.6 | -58.5 | CHX |
| ARC091 | 596,985.7 | 6,093,920.0 | 1430.6 | 36.0 | 102.6 | -55.0 | CHX |
| ARC092 | 596,977.2 | 6,093,890.2 | 1431.4 | 45.0 | 91.6 | -61.5 | CHX |
| ARC093 | 596,988.2 | 6,093,882.7 | 1433.5 | 24.0 | 91.6 | -49.0 | CHX |
| ARC094 | 596,962.6 | 6,093,918.9 | 1426.9 | 60.0 | 90.6 | -60.0 | CHX |
| ARC095 | 596,996.7 | 6,093,940.8 | 1431.1 | 30.0 | 92.6 | -55.0 | CHX |
| ARC096 | 596,975.3 | 6,093,931.3 | 1427.6 | 48.0 | 90.6 | -60.0 | CHX |
| ARC097 | 596,973.0 | 6,093,960.1 | 1426.0 | 50.0 | 89.6 | -61.0 | CHX |
| ARC098 | 596,969.9 | 6,093,999.7 | 1423.8 | 36.0 | 88.6 | -59.0 | CHX |
| ARC099 | 596,912.6 | 6,094,160.5 | 1410.3 | 80.0 | 92.6 | -60.0 | CHX |
| ARC100 | 596,920.2 | 6,094,036.4 | 1415.1 | 96.0 | 87.6 | -60.0 | CHX |
| ARC101 | 596,939.2 | 6,094,100.5 | 1413.1 | 80.0 | 89.6 | -60.0 | CHX |
| ARC102 | 596,991.0 | 6,093,857.3 | 1435.7 | 30.0 | 88.6 | -49.5 | CHX |
| ARC104 | 596,991.2 | 6,093,940.6 | 1430.1 | 33.0 | 91.6 | -58.0 | CHX |
| ARC105 | 596,897.0 | 6,093,764.0 | 1445.0 | 138.0 | 84.6 | -53.0 | CHL |
| ARC106 | 596,963.7 | 6,094,063.3 | 1420.3 | 52.0 | 92.6 | -62.5 | CHX |
| ARC107 | 596,962.1 | 6,094,093.9 | 1420.9 | 36.0 | 88.6 | -60.0 | CHX |
| ARC108 | 596,984.3 | 6,093,981.4 | 1426.5 | 20.0 | 89.6 | -57.5 | CHX |
| ARC109 | 596,963.1 | 6,093,980.8 | 1423.4 | 54.0 | 90.6 | -60.5 | CHX |
| ARC110 | 596,978.9 | 6,093,994.7 | 1425.2 | 18.0 | 91.6 | -59.5 | CHX |
| ARC111A | 596,958.2 | 6,093,999.9 | 1422.3 | 50.0 | 90.6 | -60.0 | CHX |
| ARC112 | 596,972.1 | 6,094,018.9 | 1422.8 | 36.0 | 91.6 | -58.0 | CHX |
| ARC113 | 596,953.8 | 6,094,019.1 | 1420.7 | 51.0 | 91.6 | -58.5 | CHX |
| ARC125 | 596,954.0 | 6,093,620.0 | 1472.0 | 96.0 | 86.6 | -73.0 | CHL |
| ARC126 | 596,970.0 | 6,093,858.0 | 1431.5 | 58.0 | 93.6 | -58.5 | CHX |
| ARC127 | 596,986.0 | 6,093,836.0 | 1438.0 | 30.0 | 94.6 | -45.5 | CHX |
| ARC128 | 596,965.0 | 6,093,810.0 | 1441.5 | 66.0 | 77.6 | -58.5 | CHL |
| ARC129 | 596,955.0 | 6,093,791.0 | 1444.5 | 78.0 | 78.6 | -59.5 | CHL |
| ASD001 | 596,917.4 | 6,093,665.2 | 1466.6 | 165.4 | 78.1 | -71.5 | CHL |
| ASD002 | 596,901.1 | 6,093,711.2 | 1454.6 | 90.0 | 81.6 | -60.0 | CHL |
| ASD003 | 596,901.5 | 6,093,711.4 | 1454.6 | 132.0 | 83.6 | -54.0 | CHL |
| ASD004 | 596,850.4 | 6,093,920.9 | 1415.8 | 315.2 | 91.1 | -65.0 | CHX |
| ASD005 | 596,954.6 | 6,093,644.2 | 1472.7 | 79.0 | 90.6 | -60.0 | CHL |
| ASD006 | 596,939.0 | 6,093,639.4 | 1473.3 | 96.4 | 92.6 | -59.5 | CHL |
| DDH001 | 596,910.5 | 6,093,668.2 | 1464.5 | 157.1 | 105.6 | -60.0 | CHL |
| DDH002 | 596,862.7 | 6,093,681.5 | 1452.8 | 250.0 | 105.6 | -65.0 | CHL |
| DDH003 | 596,897.8 | 6,093,718.2 | 1453.6 | 205.6 | 105.6 | -60.0 | CHL |
| DDH006 | 596,870.1 | 6,093,725.4 | 1448.4 | 250.0 | 105.6 | -60.0 | CHL |
| DDH007 | 596,936.8 | 6,093,732.9 | 1458.6 | 175.1 | 105.6 | -72.0 | CHL |
| DDH008 | 596,888.7 | 6,093,746.1 | 1448.5 | 209.5 | 105.6 | -60.0 | CHL |
| DDH009 | 596,933.5 | 6,093,760.7 | 1452.8 | 156.9 | 105.6 | -70.0 | CHL |
| DDH010 | 596,897.3 | 6,093,770.0 | 1445.2 | 148.5 | 105.6 | -63.0 | CHL |
| DDH011 | 596,915.4 | 6,093,792.2 | 1441.5 | 216.9 | 105.6 | -53.5 | CHL |
| DDH012 | 596,914.9 | 6,093,792.3 | 1441.5 | 193.5 | 105.6 | -67.0 | CHL |
| DDH013 | 596,912.7 | 6,093,819.0 | 1436.2 | 244.5 | 105.6 | -52.0 | CHL |
| DDH014 | 596,912.3 | 6,093,819.1 | 1436.2 | 250.2 | 105.6 | -77.0 | CHL |

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| Drill hole | Easting (m) | Northing (m) | Elevation (m) | Depth (m) | Azimuth (°) | Dip (°) | Type |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| DDH015 | 596,914.0 | 6,093,792.5 | 1441.5 | 220.5 | 105.6 | -78.0 | CHL |
| DDH016 | 596,896.3 | 6,093,770.2 | 1445.2 | 235.5 | 105.6 | -70.0 | CHL |
| DDH017 | 596,932.2 | 6,093,683.2 | 1465.8 | 223.5 | 105.6 | -68.5 | CHL |
| DDH018 | 596,932.2 | 6,093,683.2 | 1465.8 | 186.1 | 105.6 | -80.0 | CHL |
| DDH019 | 596,897.3 | 6,093,846.9 | 1430.0 | 217.7 | 105.6 | -80.0 | CHL |
| DDH020 | 596,898.7 | 6,093,718.0 | 1453.6 | 129.5 | 105.6 | -52.0 | CHL |
| DDH021 | 596,895.8 | 6,093,770.3 | 1445.2 | 257.0 | 105.6 | -77.0 | CHL |
| DDH022 | 596,887.7 | 6,093,746.3 | 1448.5 | 212.0 | 105.6 | -72.0 | CHL |
| DDH023 | 596,888.3 | 6,093,799.4 | 1437.2 | 225.2 | 105.6 | -76.0 | CHL |
| DDH024 | 596,872.3 | 6,093,827.5 | 1433.1 | 246.1 | 105.6 | -76.0 | CHL |
| DDH025 | 596,912.5 | 6,093,819.1 | 1436.2 | 137.8 | 105.6 | -67.0 | CHL |
| DDH026 | 596,899.3 | 6,093,848.3 | 1430.0 | 173.0 | 105.6 | -74.0 | CHL |
| DDH027 | 596,917.9 | 6,093,615.2 | 1475.0 | 131.0 | 105.6 | -62.0 | CHL |
| DDH038 | 596,899.5 | 6,093,848.3 | 1430.0 | 148.3 | 105.6 | -62.3 | CHL |
| GAB001 | 596,989.0 | 6,093,665.0 | 1469.0 | 17.0 | 85.1 | -45.0 | CHL |
| GAB002 | 597,011.0 | 6,093,667.0 | 1468.6 | 15.0 | 270.3 | -45.0 | CHL |
| GAB003 | 596,985.0 | 6,093,501.0 | 1456.4 | 17.0 | 105.1 | -60.0 | CHL |
| GAB004 | 596,864.0 | 6,093,419.0 | 1474.3 | 25.0 | 270.3 | -45.0 | CHL |
| GAB005 | 596,871.0 | 6,093,368.0 | 1464.2 | 25.0 | 270.3 | -45.0 | CHL |
| GAB006 | 596,879.0 | 6,093,237.0 | 1439.0 | 25.0 | 270.3 | -45.0 | CHL |
| GAB007 | 596,881.0 | 6,093,242.0 | 1439.0 | 12.0 | 270.3 | -45.0 | CHL |
| GAB008 | 596,980.0 | 6,093,341.0 | 1431.0 | 11.0 | 90.1 | -45.0 | CHL |
| GAB009 | 596,986.0 | 6,093,234.0 | 1411.0 | 12.0 | 90.1 | -45.0 | CHL |
| GAB010 | 597,011.0 | 6,093,005.0 | 1390.0 | 6.0 | 90.1 | -45.0 | CHL |
| GAB011 | 597,011.0 | 6,092,978.0 | 1386.0 | 25.0 | 90.1 | -45.0 | CHL |
| GAB012 | 597,024.0 | 6,093,003.0 | 1386.0 | 25.0 | 270.3 | -45.0 | CHL |
| GAB013 | 597,007.0 | 6,093,230.0 | 1408.0 | 16.2 | 270.3 | -45.0 | CHL |
| GAB038 | 596,972.0 | 6,094,075.0 | 1420.0 | 25.0 | 90.1 | -47.0 | CHX |
| GAB039 | 596,986.0 | 6,094,070.0 | 1422.0 | 25.0 | 90.1 | -46.0 | CHX |
| GAB040 | 596,940.0 | 6,094,178.0 | 1412.0 | 25.0 | 90.1 | -45.0 | CHX |
| GAB041 | 596,955.0 | 6,094,179.0 | 1413.0 | 25.0 | 94.1 | -46.0 | CHX |
| GAB042 | 596,973.0 | 6,094,179.0 | 1415.0 | 25.0 | 90.1 | -45.0 | CHX |
| GAB068 | 597,177.0 | 6,094,058.0 | 1451.0 | 25.0 | 90.1 | -41.0 | CHXE |
| GAB069 | 597,163.0 | 6,094,058.0 | 1449.0 | 25.0 | 90.1 | -45.0 | CHXE |
| GRC001 | 596,995.6 | 6,093,880.7 | 1434.9 | 20.0 | 87.6 | -56.0 | CHX |
| GRC002 | 596,984.4 | 6,093,880.3 | 1435.3 | 33.0 | 86.6 | -59.5 | CHX |
| GRC003 | 596,996.9 | 6,093,891.3 | 1434.5 | 24.0 | 86.6 | -54.0 | CHX |
| GRC004 | 596,984.8 | 6,093,890.6 | 1432.6 | 36.0 | 89.6 | -60.0 | CHX |
| GRC005 | 596,974.9 | 6,093,899.8 | 1429.8 | 45.0 | 88.6 | -54.0 | CHX |
| GRC006 | 596,976.8 | 6,093,909.6 | 1429.5 | 42.0 | 87.6 | -48.0 | CHX |
| GRC007 | 596,980.4 | 6,093,919.5 | 1429.8 | 36.0 | 89.6 | -54.5 | CHX |
| GRC008 | 596,966.1 | 6,093,919.3 | 1427.6 | 53.0 | 90.6 | -54.0 | CHX |
| GRC009 | 596,974.4 | 6,093,999.7 | 1424.3 | 30.0 | 91.6 | -55.5 | CHX |
| GRC010 | 596,946.9 | 6,093,976.9 | 1420.2 | 78.0 | 87.6 | -55.0 | CHX |
| GRC011 | 596,985.4 | 6,093,939.9 | 1429.5 | 30.0 | 90.6 | -60.0 | CHX |
| GRC012 | 596,964.2 | 6,093,999.9 | 1423.0 | 48.0 | 92.6 | -58.5 | CHX |
| GRC013 | 596,989.5 | 6,093,965.1 | 1428.6 | 24.0 | 91.6 | -60.0 | CHX |
| GRC014 | 596,963.9 | 6,094,020.6 | 1422.5 | 40.0 | 89.6 | -57.0 | CHX |
| GRC015 | 597,002.4 | 6,094,040.1 | 1426.1 | 36.0 | 89.6 | -51.0 | CHX |
| GRC016 | 596,990.0 | 6,093,934.0 | 1429.3 | 15.0 | 97.6 | -49.5 | CHX |
| GRC017 | 596,935.2 | 6,093,998.8 | 1417.5 | 90.0 | 90.1 | -55.0 | CHX |
| GRC018 | 596,944.6 | 6,093,976.6 | 1419.8 | 95.0 | 85.1 | -63.0 | CHX |
| GRC019 | 596,927.1 | 6,093,754.8 | 1452.9 | 132.0 | 108.6 | -65.5 | CHL |
| GRC020 | 596,925.6 | 6,093,755.1 | 1452.8 | 150.0 | 108.6 | -71.0 | CHL |
| GRC021 | 596,926.9 | 6,093,757.5 | 1452.7 | 138.0 | 81.1 | -68.0 | CHL |
| GRC022 | 596,937.0 | 6,093,660.0 | 1458.0 | 140.0 | 90.1 | -76.0 | CHL |
| GRC023 | 596,930.1 | 6,093,685.4 | 1457.9 | 150.0 | 90.1 | -73.0 | CHL |
| GRC027 | 596,929.0 | 6,093,577.7 | 1479.1 | 120.0 | 90.1 | -67.0 | CHL |
| GRC029 | 596,930.3 | 6,093,577.7 | 1479.1 | 96.0 | 90.1 | -53.0 | CHL |
| GRC030 | 596,878.7 | 6,093,724.3 | 1449.3 | 197.0 | 86.1 | -65.0 | CHL |
| GRC032 | 596,917.5 | 6,093,614.0 | 1475.0 | 168.0 | 91.1 | -68.0 | CHL |
| GRC033 | 596,874.4 | 6,093,777.3 | 1439.2 | 216.0 | 102.1 | -65.0 | CHL |
| GRC034 | 596,879.3 | 6,093,819.8 | 1432.9 | 192.0 | 97.0 | -61.0 | CHL |
| GRC036 | 596,872.0 | 6,093,868.7 | 1425.2 | 186.0 | 90.1 | -68.0 | CHL |
| GRC037 | 596,875.6 | 6,093,869.0 | 1425.2 | 220.0 | 90.1 | -60.0 | CHL |
| GRC062 | 596,920.0 | 6,094,100.0 | 1414.0 | 120.0 | 90.1 | -70.0 | CHX |
| GRC063 | 596,915.0 | 6,094,000.0 | 1416.0 | 126.0 | 90.1 | -60.0 | CHX |
| GRC064 | 596,940.0 | 6,093,920.0 | 1415.2 | 125.0 | 90.1 | -80.0 | CHX |
| GRC065 | 596,914.0 | 6,093,485.0 | 1476.5 | 142.0 | 120.1 | -60.0 | CHL |
| GRC066 | 596,965.0 | 6,093,295.0 | 1426.5 | 60.0 | 90.1 | -60.0 | CHL |
| GSD001 | 596,898.9 | 6,093,711.8 | 1454.5 | 165.4 | 98.1 | -60.0 | CHL |

| Drill hole | Easting (m) | Northing (m) | Elevation (m) | Depth (m) | Azimuth (°) | Dip (°) | Type |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| GSD003 | 596,891.2 | 6,093,793.5 | 1437.8 | 165.9 | 109.1 | -62.0 | CHL |
| GSD004 | 596,877.3 | 6,093,819.8 | 1432.7 | 240.1 | 90.1 | -69.0 | CHL |
| GSD005 | 596,862.0 | 6,093,660.0 | 1458.0 | 108.0 | 90.1 | -66.0 | CHX |
| TGRC004 | 596,781.0 | 6,093,322.0 | 1468.7 | 10.0 | 90.1 | -50.0 | CHL |
| TGRC026 | 596,905.0 | 6,094,146.0 | 1409.9 | 8.0 | 90.1 | -60.0 | CHX |
| TGRC027 | 596,931.0 | 6,094,176.0 | 1411.6 | 15.0 | 90.1 | -60.0 | CHX |
| TGRC028 | 596,917.0 | 6,094,216.0 | 1407.7 | 10.0 | 90.1 | -60.0 | CHX |
| TGRC029 | 596,937.0 | 6,094,251.0 | 1406.7 | 38.0 | 90.1 | -50.0 | CHX |
| TGRC030 | 596,926.0 | 6,094,299.0 | 1405.8 | 19.0 | 90.1 | -50.0 | CHX |
| TGRC031 | 596,919.0 | 6,094,348.0 | 1407.4 | 34.0 | 90.1 | -50.0 | CHX |
| TGRC040 | 597,067.0 | 6,094,178.0 | 1426.7 | 40.0 | 90.1 | -60.0 | CHX |
| TGRC041 | 596,945.0 | 6,094,299.0 | 1407.5 | 20.0 | 270.3 | -65.0 | CHX |
| TGRC047 | 596,959.0 | 6,094,220.0 | 1410.9 | 9.0 | 270.3 | -60.0 | CHX |
| **218** | | | Total | **19,531.4** | **m** | | |

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## Addendum 3 – CHALLENGER DRILL HOLE 'ENVELOPE' VEIN INTERCEPTS

The following listings give all drill hole vein intercepts within the Challenger deposit area – for the 'Envelope veins' interpretation. Intercepts are listed by vein, from east to west. Vein intercepts may have had multiple sample intervals and the gold values are the composits of all samples within each vein.

| Vein Hole | Roof (m) | Floor (m) | Thick (m) | Au (g/t) |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| **CHALLENGER ENVELOPE** | | | | |
| **CH4** | | | | |
| AD052 | 131.00 | 132.00 | 1.00 | 0.00 |
| AD072 | 66.70 | 67.70 | 1.00 | 0.03 |
| ARC008 | 94.00 | 95.00 | 1.00 | 0.04 |
| ARC052 | 41.00 | 42.00 | 1.00 | 6.25 |
| ARC082 | 18.00 | 24.00 | 6.00 | 0.60 |
| DDH001 | 148.15 | 153.48 | 5.33 | 0.28 |
| DDH003 | 166.80 | 169.60 | 2.80 | 0.75 |
| DDH006 | 243.30 | 246.60 | 3.30 | 0.03 |
| DDH008 | 184.90 | 185.50 | 0.60 | 0.34 |
| DDH011 | 152.10 | 155.90 | 3.80 | 0.64 |
| DDH013 | 138.80 | 141.70 | 2.90 | 0.03 |
| DDH017 | 154.40 | 156.60 | 2.20 | 0.54 |
| Mean_Value : | 128.26 | 130.84 | 2.58 | 0.57 |
| Max_Value : | 243.30 | 246.60 | 6.00 | 6.25 |
| Min_Value : | 18.00 | 24.00 | 0.60 | 0.00 |
| No. Samples : | 12.00 | 12.00 | 12.00 | 12.00 |
| **CH3** | | | | |
| AD046 | 40.65 | 56.65 | 16.00 | 0.87 |
| AD049 | 36.60 | 51.00 | 14.40 | 0.68 |
| AD052 | 120.00 | 120.20 | 0.20 | |
| AD053 | 121.00 | 142.00 | 21.00 | 0.03 |
| AD055 | 305.65 | 306.29 | 0.64 | 2.69 |
| AD059 | 59.70 | 60.70 | 1.00 | |
| AD064 | 63.50 | 66.30 | 2.80 | 0.42 |
| AD072 | 61.70 | 62.70 | 1.00 | 0.01 |
| AD073 | 57.50 | 58.50 | 1.00 | 0.12 |
| AD075 | 30.00 | 31.00 | 1.00 | 0.17 |
| ARC003 | 0.00 | 13.00 | 13.00 | 0.25 |
| ARC004 | 53.00 | 65.00 | 12.00 | 0.35 |
| ARC006 | 91.00 | 92.00 | 1.00 | 0.03 |
| ARC007 | 51.00 | 52.00 | 1.00 | 0.53 |
| ARC008 | 76.00 | 81.00 | 5.00 | 0.87 |
| ARC009 | 33.00 | 49.00 | 16.00 | 2.84 |
| ARC022 | 81.00 | 82.00 | 1.00 | 0.22 |
| ARC046 | 147.00 | 148.00 | 1.00 | 0.14 |
| ARC051 | 42.00 | 44.00 | 2.00 | 0.79 |
| ARC052 | 16.00 | 17.00 | 1.00 | 0.00 |
| ARC053 | 35.00 | 36.00 | 1.00 | 0.70 |
| ARC055 | 42.00 | 43.00 | 1.00 | 0.24 |
| ARC056 | 86.00 | 87.00 | 1.00 | 0.00 |
| ARC057 | 64.00 | 65.00 | 1.00 | 0.76 |
| ARC058 | 30.00 | 31.00 | 1.00 | 0.00 |
| ARC059 | 50.00 | 50.10 | 0.10 | 0.00 |
| ARC060 | 60.00 | 61.00 | 1.00 | 0.07 |
| ARC061 | 34.00 | 35.00 | 1.00 | 0.10 |
| ARC062 | 45.00 | 46.00 | 1.00 | 0.05 |
| ARC066 | 66.00 | 67.00 | 1.00 | 0.38 |
| ARC067 | 36.00 | 40.00 | 4.00 | 1.34 |
| ARC069 | 41.00 | 45.00 | 4.00 | 0.80 |
| ARC070 | 37.00 | 39.00 | 2.00 | 0.02 |
| ARC071 | 20.00 | 20.10 | 0.10 | 0.02 |
| ARC072 | 54.00 | 54.10 | 0.10 | 0.00 |
| ARC073 | 17.00 | 20.00 | 3.00 | 0.10 |
| ARC074 | 32.00 | 37.00 | 5.00 | 0.46 |
| ARC075 | 46.00 | 59.00 | 13.00 | 0.67 |
| ARC076 | 26.00 | 40.00 | 14.00 | 10.43 |
| ARC077 | 15.00 | 30.00 | 15.00 | 1.03 |
| ARC081 | 98.00 | 102.00 | 4.00 | 1.40 |
| ARC083 | 76.00 | 77.00 | 1.00 | 0.05 |
| ARC086 | 20.00 | 31.00 | 11.00 | 0.31 |

| Vein Hole | Roof (m) | Floor (m) | Thick (m) | Au (g/t) |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| ARC087 | 18.00 | 31.00 | 13.00 | 2.49 |
| ARC088 | 22.00 | 23.00 | 1.00 | |
| ARC089 | 39.00 | 52.00 | 13.00 | 0.37 |
| ARC090 | 21.00 | 36.00 | 15.00 | 1.61 |
| ARC091 | 17.00 | 28.00 | 11.00 | 0.59 |
| ARC092 | 32.00 | 39.00 | 7.00 | 0.37 |
| ARC093 | 14.00 | 22.00 | 8.00 | 3.58 |
| ARC094 | 47.00 | 58.00 | 11.00 | 0.31 |
| ARC095 | 0.00 | 12.00 | 12.00 | 0.02 |
| ARC096 | 28.00 | 42.00 | 14.00 | 3.35 |
| ARC097 | 23.00 | 40.00 | 17.00 | 2.84 |
| ARC098 | 16.00 | 35.00 | 19.00 | 4.67 |
| ARC099 | 72.00 | 73.00 | 1.00 | 1.25 |
| ARC100 | 86.00 | 87.00 | 1.00 | 0.06 |
| ARC102 | 14.00 | 17.00 | 3.00 | 1.35 |
| ARC104 | 6.00 | 21.00 | 15.00 | 0.17 |
| ARC105 | 136.00 | 137.00 | 1.00 | 0.00 |
| ARC106 | 16.00 | 17.00 | 1.00 | 0.01 |
| ARC107 | 15.00 | 16.00 | 1.00 | 0.03 |
| ARC108 | 6.00 | 14.00 | 8.00 | 0.33 |
| ARC109 | 37.00 | 49.00 | 12.00 | 0.68 |
| ARC110 | 3.00 | 18.00 | 15.00 | 0.45 |
| ARC111A | 36.00 | 51.00 | 15.00 | 3.38 |
| ARC112 | 13.00 | 17.00 | 4.00 | 1.03 |
| ARC113 | 38.00 | 47.00 | 9.00 | 3.79 |
| ARC126 | 41.00 | 44.00 | 3.00 | 0.01 |
| ARC127 | 22.00 | 24.00 | 2.00 | 0.16 |
| ARC128 | 49.00 | 50.00 | 1.00 | 0.05 |
| ARC129 | 67.00 | 68.00 | 1.00 | 0.37 |
| ASD004 | 237.70 | 247.90 | 10.20 | 0.50 |
| ASD005 | 77.00 | 78.00 | 1.00 | 0.31 |
| DDH001 | 140.00 | 141.00 | 1.00 | |
| DDH002 | 220.00 | 221.00 | 1.00 | |
| DDH003 | 145.00 | 145.10 | 0.10 | |
| DDH006 | 197.00 | 197.10 | 0.10 | |
| DDH008 | 160.00 | 160.10 | 0.10 | |
| DDH009 | 130.00 | 130.10 | 0.10 | |
| DDH011 | 112.00 | 112.10 | 0.10 | |
| DDH012 | 139.20 | 139.90 | 0.70 | 0.02 |
| DDH013 | 111.00 | 111.10 | 0.10 | |
| DDH014 | 190.90 | 192.60 | 1.70 | 27.51 |
| DDH015 | 196.20 | 196.40 | 0.20 | 1.50 |
| DDH017 | 128.40 | 129.40 | 1.00 | 0.28 |
| DDH020 | 129.40 | 129.50 | 0.10 | |
| DDH021 | 235.00 | 235.10 | 0.10 | |
| DDH023 | 215.20 | 218.50 | 3.30 | 0.37 |
| DDH025 | 129.10 | 129.70 | 0.60 | 0.42 |
| DDH027 | 130.00 | 131.00 | 1.00 | 0.09 |
| DDH038 | 142.60 | 144.30 | 1.70 | 0.14 |
| GAB001 | 16.00 | 17.00 | 1.00 | 0.52 |
| GAB002 | 14.00 | 15.00 | 1.00 | 0.04 |
| GAB040 | 19.00 | 20.00 | 1.00 | 0.17 |
| GRC001 | 6.00 | 15.00 | 9.00 | 1.12 |
| GRC002 | 23.00 | 30.00 | 7.00 | 0.77 |
| GRC003 | 5.00 | 15.00 | 10.00 | 1.17 |
| GRC004 | 21.00 | 31.00 | 10.00 | 2.24 |
| GRC005 | 32.00 | 39.00 | 7.00 | 7.06 |
| GRC006 | 24.00 | 35.00 | 11.00 | 2.14 |
| GRC007 | 21.00 | 33.00 | 12.00 | 1.82 |
| GRC008 | 35.00 | 49.00 | 14.00 | 1.78 |
| GRC009 | 10.00 | 24.00 | 14.00 | 1.37 |
| GRC010 | 52.00 | 67.00 | 15.00 | 3.43 |
| GRC011 | 13.00 | 29.00 | 16.00 | 0.81 |

For personal use only

| Vein Hole | Roof (m) | Floor (m) | Thick (m) | Au (g/t) |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| GRC012 | 28.00 | 45.00 | 17.00 | 1.72 |
| GRC013 | 0.00 | 13.00 | 13.00 | 0.59 |
| GRC014 | 22.00 | 28.00 | 6.00 | 0.15 |
| GRC016 | 5.00 | 18.00 | 13.00 | 1.52 |
| GRC017 | 61.00 | 75.00 | 14.00 | 0.96 |
| GRC018 | 66.00 | 80.00 | 14.00 | 0.46 |
| GRC029 | 94.00 | 95.00 | 1.00 | 0.00 |
| GRC032 | 167.00 | 168.00 | 1.00 | |
| GRC033 | 210.00 | 210.10 | 0.10 | |
| GRC034 | 178.00 | 180.00 | 2.00 | 0.06 |
| GRC037 | 186.00 | 186.10 | 0.10 | |
| GRC063 | 94.00 | 116.00 | 22.00 | 0.22 |
| GRC064 | 118.00 | 120.00 | 2.00 | 0.00 |
| GSD004 | 234.00 | 234.10 | 0.10 | |
| TGRC029 | 3.00 | 4.00 | 1.00 | 2.27 |
| Mean_Value : | 68.59 | 74.25 | 5.66 | 1.57 |
| Max_Value : | 305.65 | 306.29 | 22.00 | 27.51 |
| Min_Value : | -5.00 | -4.00 | 0.10 | 0.00 |
| No. Samples : | 122.00 | 122.00 | 122.00 | 104.00 |
| **CH2** | | | | |
| AD039 | 61.00 | 62.00 | 1.00 | |
| AD047 | 46.20 | 48.20 | 2.00 | 0.19 |
| AD049 | 18.00 | 18.10 | 0.10 | |
| AD052 | 106.35 | 106.65 | 0.30 | 0.03 |
| AD053 | 114.00 | 114.50 | 0.50 | 0.00 |
| AD054 | 293.93 | 295.00 | 1.07 | 0.02 |
| AD055 | 289.00 | 290.00 | 1.00 | 0.02 |
| AD057 | 120.00 | 123.00 | 3.00 | 0.28 |
| AD059 | 51.50 | 53.00 | 1.50 | 0.41 |
| AD060 | 40.30 | 40.69 | 0.39 | 0.15 |
| AD062 | 37.60 | 38.60 | 1.00 | 0.68 |
| AD063 | 53.10 | 55.10 | 2.00 | 0.03 |
| AD064 | 56.50 | 59.70 | 3.20 | 0.81 |
| AD070 | 60.00 | 60.10 | 0.10 | |
| AD071 | 51.00 | 51.10 | 0.10 | |
| AD072 | 57.70 | 58.70 | 1.00 | 0.04 |
| AD073 | 51.30 | 52.30 | 1.00 | 0.24 |
| AD074 | 63.00 | 64.00 | 1.00 | 0.00 |
| AD075 | 12.00 | 14.00 | 2.00 | 0.00 |
| ARC004 | 44.00 | 45.00 | 1.00 | 0.03 |
| ARC006 | 85.00 | 86.00 | 1.00 | 0.03 |
| ARC007 | 44.00 | 48.00 | 4.00 | 0.24 |
| ARC008 | 69.00 | 73.00 | 4.00 | 0.47 |
| ARC022 | 71.90 | 72.00 | 0.10 | 0.00 |
| ARC024 | 39.00 | 47.00 | 8.00 | 0.79 |
| ARC046 | 140.00 | 141.00 | 1.00 | 0.20 |
| ARC051 | 37.00 | 39.00 | 2.00 | 0.28 |
| ARC052 | 7.00 | 8.00 | 1.00 | 0.01 |
| ARC053 | 24.00 | 28.00 | 4.00 | 0.34 |
| ARC055 | 26.00 | 27.00 | 1.00 | 0.02 |
| ARC056 | 76.00 | 79.00 | 3.00 | 0.13 |
| ARC057 | 55.00 | 58.00 | 3.00 | 2.25 |
| ARC058 | 23.00 | 24.00 | 1.00 | 0.22 |
| ARC059 | 38.00 | 38.50 | 0.50 | 0.03 |
| ARC060 | 48.00 | 49.00 | 1.00 | 0.46 |
| ARC061 | 24.00 | 25.00 | 1.00 | 0.04 |
| ARC062 | 36.00 | 37.00 | 1.00 | 0.08 |
| ARC065 | 88.00 | 90.00 | 2.00 | 0.10 |
| ARC066 | 59.00 | 61.00 | 2.00 | 0.17 |
| ARC067 | 27.00 | 31.00 | 4.00 | 0.66 |
| ARC068 | 60.00 | 61.00 | 1.00 | |
| ARC069 | 32.00 | 33.00 | 1.00 | 0.02 |
| ARC070 | 28.00 | 29.00 | 1.00 | 0.00 |
| ARC071 | 9.00 | 10.00 | 1.00 | 0.46 |
| ARC072 | 48.00 | 48.10 | 0.10 | 0.00 |
| ARC073 | 6.00 | 7.00 | 1.00 | 0.00 |
| ARC074 | 19.00 | 19.10 | 0.10 | 0.00 |
| ARC075 | 34.00 | 36.00 | 2.00 | 0.41 |
| ARC077 | 11.00 | 11.10 | 0.10 | 0.00 |
| ARC081 | 91.00 | 94.00 | 3.00 | 0.36 |

| Vein Hole | Roof (m) | Floor (m) | Thick (m) | Au (g/t) |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| ARC083 | 70.00 | 72.00 | 2.00 | 0.20 |
| ARC084 | 89.00 | 90.00 | 1.00 | 0.03 |
| ARC087 | 14.00 | 14.10 | 0.10 | 0.00 |
| ARC088 | 15.00 | 15.50 | 0.50 | |
| ARC089 | 34.00 | 34.10 | 0.10 | 0.00 |
| ARC090 | 15.00 | 15.10 | 0.10 | 0.00 |
| ARC093 | 4.00 | 5.00 | 1.00 | 0.12 |
| ARC094 | 39.00 | 40.00 | 1.00 | 0.02 |
| ARC098 | 14.00 | 15.00 | 1.00 | 0.08 |
| ARC102 | 1.00 | 2.00 | 1.00 | 0.03 |
| ARC104 | 0.00 | 0.50 | 0.50 | 0.27 |
| ARC105 | 129.00 | 130.00 | 1.00 | 0.00 |
| ARC108 | 3.00 | 4.00 | 1.00 | 0.10 |
| ARC109 | 34.00 | 35.00 | 1.00 | 0.13 |
| ARC110 | -2.00 | -1.90 | 0.10 | |
| ARC111A | 31.00 | 32.00 | 1.00 | 0.07 |
| ARC112 | 6.00 | 6.10 | 0.10 | 0.05 |
| ARC113 | 30.00 | 30.10 | 0.10 | 0.00 |
| ARC125 | 87.00 | 88.00 | 1.00 | 0.16 |
| ARC126 | 26.00 | 26.10 | 0.10 | |
| ARC128 | 42.00 | 44.00 | 2.00 | 0.78 |
| ARC129 | 57.00 | 63.00 | 6.00 | 0.52 |
| ASD003 | 129.60 | 130.05 | 0.45 | 0.11 |
| ASD004 | 221.70 | 222.70 | 1.00 | 0.04 |
| ASD005 | 63.00 | 72.45 | 9.45 | 0.10 |
| ASD006 | 89.80 | 91.00 | 1.20 | 0.49 |
| DDH001 | 132.00 | 133.00 | 1.00 | |
| DDH002 | 207.10 | 207.60 | 0.50 | 0.05 |
| DDH003 | 141.10 | 141.50 | 0.40 | 0.38 |
| DDH006 | 190.00 | 190.10 | 0.10 | |
| DDH008 | 151.40 | 152.00 | 0.60 | 0.02 |
| DDH009 | 123.80 | 124.30 | 0.50 | 0.00 |
| DDH011 | 104.10 | 105.70 | 1.60 | 9.11 |
| DDH012 | 130.50 | 131.50 | 1.00 | 0.72 |
| DDH013 | 104.80 | 106.80 | 2.00 | 3.14 |
| DDH014 | 179.80 | 183.80 | 4.00 | 1.15 |
| DDH015 | 183.70 | 192.20 | 8.50 | 0.46 |
| DDH016 | 185.00 | 185.10 | 0.10 | |
| DDH017 | 120.40 | 121.40 | 1.00 | 0.24 |
| DDH018 | 180.00 | 181.00 | 1.00 | |
| DDH019 | 217.00 | 217.10 | 0.10 | |
| DDH020 | 120.70 | 121.60 | 0.90 | 0.41 |
| DDH021 | 230.00 | 230.10 | 0.10 | |
| DDH022 | 206.50 | 207.50 | 1.00 | 0.09 |
| DDH023 | 208.80 | 211.10 | 2.30 | 0.18 |
| DDH024 | 237.00 | 244.10 | 7.10 | 3.97 |
| DDH025 | 123.30 | 126.30 | 3.00 | 1.23 |
| DDH026 | 159.50 | 166.10 | 6.60 | 1.79 |
| DDH027 | 122.60 | 124.70 | 2.10 | 0.15 |
| DDH038 | 131.40 | 132.20 | 0.80 | 2.96 |
| GAB013 | 4.00 | 5.00 | 1.00 | 0.83 |
| GRC010 | 50.00 | 51.00 | 1.00 | 0.30 |
| GRC011 | 8.00 | 9.00 | 1.00 | 3.23 |
| GRC012 | 23.00 | 24.00 | 1.00 | 0.00 |
| GRC017 | 58.00 | 59.00 | 1.00 | 0.02 |
| GRC018 | 63.00 | 64.00 | 1.00 | 0.00 |
| GRC019 | 127.00 | 127.10 | 0.10 | |
| GRC021 | 131.00 | 132.00 | 1.00 | 0.05 |
| GRC022 | 139.00 | 140.00 | 1.00 | 0.01 |
| GRC023 | 145.00 | 147.00 | 2.00 | 1.52 |
| GRC027 | 117.00 | 118.00 | 1.00 | 0.08 |
| GRC029 | 88.00 | 91.00 | 3.00 | 0.23 |
| GRC030 | 189.00 | 189.10 | 0.10 | 0.00 |
| GRC032 | 150.00 | 155.00 | 5.00 | 0.16 |
| GRC033 | 204.00 | 205.00 | 1.00 | 37.00 |
| GRC034 | 170.00 | 172.00 | 2.00 | 0.00 |
| GRC037 | 170.00 | 170.10 | 0.10 | |
| GRC063 | 88.00 | 90.00 | 2.00 | 0.08 |
| GRC064 | 106.00 | 108.00 | 2.00 | 0.16 |
| GRC065 | 140.00 | 142.00 | 2.00 | 0.00 |
| GRC066 | 56.00 | 56.10 | 0.10 | |

For personal use only

| Vein Hole | Roof (m) | Floor (m) | Thick (m) | Au (g/t) |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| GSD001 | 160.00 | 161.00 | 1.00 | 0.03 |
| GSD003 | 155.00 | 156.00 | 1.00 | 0.00 |
| GSD004 | 217.00 | 219.00 | 2.00 | 0.21 |
| Mean_Value : | 87.68 | 89.21 | 1.54 | 0.88 |
| Max_Value : | 293.93 | 295.00 | 9.45 | 37.00 |
| Min_Value : | -2.00 | -1.90 | 0.10 | 0.00 |
| No. Samples : | 124.00 | 124.00 | 124.00 | 107.00 |
| **CH1** | | | | |
| AD039 | 38.00 | 53.50 | 15.50 | 4.57 |
| AD040 | 40.00 | 57.10 | 17.10 | 2.45 |
| AD043 | 97.35 | 113.00 | 15.65 | 1.12 |
| AD044 | 53.15 | 67.00 | 13.85 | 0.24 |
| AD047 | 38.30 | 43.14 | 4.84 | 0.64 |
| AD048 | 43.00 | 46.65 | 3.65 | 0.39 |
| AD051 | 299.14 | 300.14 | 1.00 | 0.01 |
| AD052 | 90.00 | 90.10 | 0.10 | 0.00 |
| AD054 | 279.13 | 280.36 | 1.23 | 0.01 |
| AD055 | 270.00 | 279.00 | 9.00 | 0.40 |
| AD056 | 217.35 | 220.35 | 3.00 | 0.05 |
| AD057 | 115.62 | 116.23 | 0.61 | 0.22 |
| AD058 | 194.00 | 198.00 | 4.00 | 0.12 |
| AD059 | 30.00 | 46.40 | 16.40 | 1.68 |
| AD060 | 22.00 | 32.60 | 10.60 | 0.16 |
| AD061 | 34.00 | 53.70 | 19.70 | 0.93 |
| AD062 | 19.00 | 35.10 | 16.10 | 1.33 |
| AD063 | 32.00 | 50.00 | 18.00 | 0.59 |
| AD064 | 36.00 | 50.10 | 14.10 | 1.16 |
| AD070 | 48.00 | 48.10 | 0.10 | |
| AD071 | 46.00 | 46.10 | 0.10 | |
| AD072 | 41.70 | 51.70 | 10.00 | 0.59 |
| AD073 | 43.00 | 49.00 | 6.00 | 2.25 |
| AD074 | 53.60 | 54.70 | 1.10 | 0.01 |
| AD075 | 2.70 | 3.60 | 0.90 | 0.01 |
| ARC005 | 54.00 | 80.00 | 26.00 | 2.05 |
| ARC006 | 64.00 | 83.00 | 19.00 | 0.70 |
| ARC007 | 18.00 | 41.00 | 23.00 | 1.17 |
| ARC008 | 58.00 | 59.00 | 1.00 | 0.04 |
| ARC011 | 56.00 | 83.00 | 27.00 | 2.71 |
| ARC022 | 64.00 | 64.10 | 0.10 | 0.00 |
| ARC024 | 22.00 | 37.00 | 15.00 | 2.01 |
| ARC025 | 88.00 | 102.00 | 14.00 | 0.58 |
| ARC046 | 119.00 | 139.00 | 20.00 | 6.07 |
| ARC051 | 22.00 | 33.00 | 11.00 | 1.05 |
| ARC052 | -8.00 | 3.00 | 11.00 | 0.27 |
| ARC053 | 9.00 | 20.00 | 11.00 | 1.08 |
| ARC055 | 9.00 | 19.00 | 10.00 | 1.19 |
| ARC056 | 47.00 | 63.00 | 16.00 | 2.24 |
| ARC057 | 37.00 | 53.00 | 16.00 | 1.53 |
| ARC058 | 2.00 | 8.00 | 6.00 | 0.64 |
| ARC059 | 17.00 | 27.00 | 10.00 | 0.83 |
| ARC060 | 31.00 | 43.00 | 12.00 | 0.74 |
| ARC061 | 6.00 | 19.00 | 13.00 | 0.63 |
| ARC062 | 13.00 | 22.00 | 9.00 | 0.58 |
| ARC063 | 32.00 | 52.00 | 20.00 | 0.54 |
| ARC065 | 62.00 | 79.00 | 17.00 | 3.45 |
| ARC066 | 33.00 | 53.00 | 20.00 | 0.69 |
| ARC067 | 11.00 | 22.00 | 11.00 | 0.73 |
| ARC068 | 33.00 | 51.00 | 18.00 | 0.96 |
| ARC069 | 18.00 | 28.00 | 10.00 | 0.29 |
| ARC070 | 10.00 | 26.00 | 16.00 | 0.88 |
| ARC071 | -5.00 | 6.00 | 11.00 | 0.24 |
| ARC072 | 33.00 | 40.00 | 7.00 | 0.01 |
| ARC075 | 30.00 | 31.00 | 1.00 | 0.02 |
| ARC081 | 69.00 | 90.00 | 21.00 | 5.69 |
| ARC083 | 48.00 | 67.00 | 19.00 | 0.61 |
| ARC084 | 63.00 | 83.00 | 20.00 | 2.90 |
| ARC085 | 60.00 | 80.00 | 20.00 | 1.23 |
| ARC088 | 0.00 | 13.00 | 13.00 | 0.18 |
| ARC105 | 110.00 | 126.00 | 16.00 | 0.66 |
| ARC125 | 64.00 | 84.00 | 20.00 | 1.10 |

| Vein Hole | Roof (m) | Floor (m) | Thick (m) | Au (g/t) |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| ARC128 | 30.00 | 32.00 | 2.00 | 0.02 |
| ASD001 | 140.00 | 159.70 | 19.70 | 1.89 |
| ASD003 | 107.85 | 125.00 | 17.15 | 1.74 |
| ASD005 | 35.00 | 53.40 | 18.40 | 2.04 |
| ASD006 | 67.00 | 81.15 | 14.15 | 6.69 |
| DDH001 | 110.00 | 128.50 | 18.50 | 1.54 |
| DDH002 | 192.90 | 199.20 | 6.30 | 0.30 |
| DDH003 | 120.80 | 140.20 | 19.40 | 7.26 |
| DDH006 | 174.60 | 185.00 | 10.40 | 2.60 |
| DDH007 | 85.60 | 114.20 | 28.60 | 4.30 |
| DDH008 | 131.40 | 149.50 | 18.10 | 6.36 |
| DDH009 | 80.40 | 117.60 | 37.20 | 3.61 |
| DDH010 | 127.00 | 144.50 | 17.50 | 3.30 |
| DDH011 | 90.60 | 102.40 | 11.80 | 6.00 |
| DDH012 | 111.70 | 129.50 | 17.80 | 1.42 |
| DDH013 | 84.20 | 101.90 | 17.70 | 0.46 |
| DDH014 | 154.20 | 174.60 | 20.40 | 0.67 |
| DDH015 | 162.80 | 177.80 | 15.00 | 2.70 |
| DDH016 | 160.50 | 178.60 | 18.10 | 0.19 |
| DDH017 | 83.60 | 110.50 | 26.90 | 3.20 |
| DDH018 | 136.70 | 163.00 | 26.30 | 2.29 |
| DDH019 | 206.00 | 206.50 | 0.50 | |
| DDH020 | 107.00 | 120.20 | 13.20 | 2.02 |
| DDH021 | 217.50 | 225.20 | 7.70 | 0.24 |
| DDH022 | 188.60 | 202.50 | 13.90 | 1.14 |
| DDH023 | 191.20 | 205.80 | 14.60 | 0.39 |
| DDH024 | 225.60 | 235.90 | 10.30 | 0.97 |
| DDH025 | 104.40 | 122.30 | 17.90 | 1.48 |
| DDH026 | 155.00 | 156.00 | 1.00 | 0.04 |
| DDH027 | 109.70 | 120.70 | 11.00 | 0.07 |
| DDH038 | 119.50 | 127.20 | 7.70 | 0.10 |
| GAB003 | 16.00 | 17.00 | 1.00 | 0.00 |
| GAB008 | 6.00 | 7.00 | 1.00 | 0.05 |
| GAB011 | 11.00 | 12.00 | 1.00 | 0.14 |
| GAB012 | 7.00 | 8.00 | 1.00 | 0.00 |
| GAB013 | 11.00 | 12.00 | 1.00 | 0.74 |
| GRC019 | 88.00 | 119.00 | 31.00 | 2.78 |
| GRC020 | 122.00 | 150.00 | 28.00 | 1.64 |
| GRC021 | 101.00 | 127.00 | 26.00 | 2.33 |
| GRC022 | 106.00 | 126.00 | 20.00 | 3.49 |
| GRC023 | 114.00 | 138.00 | 24.00 | 7.18 |
| GRC027 | 107.00 | 115.00 | 8.00 | 0.80 |
| GRC029 | 76.00 | 83.00 | 7.00 | 1.05 |
| GRC030 | 177.00 | 188.00 | 11.00 | 0.37 |
| GRC032 | 132.00 | 144.00 | 12.00 | 0.39 |
| GRC033 | 184.00 | 197.00 | 13.00 | 0.66 |
| GRC034 | 153.00 | 167.00 | 14.00 | 1.53 |
| GRC037 | 158.00 | 158.10 | 0.10 | |
| GRC064 | 96.00 | 100.00 | 4.00 | 0.22 |
| GRC065 | 130.00 | 134.00 | 4.00 | 0.05 |
| GRC066 | 34.00 | 36.00 | 2.00 | 0.21 |
| GSD001 | 139.00 | 157.00 | 18.00 | 2.18 |
| GSD003 | 134.00 | 153.00 | 19.00 | 1.54 |
| GSD004 | 195.00 | 206.00 | 11.00 | 3.45 |
| Mean_Value : | 84.51 | 97.07 | 12.56 | 1.98 |
| Max_Value : | 299.14 | 300.14 | 37.20 | 7.26 |
| Min_Value : | -8.00 | -2.00 | 0.10 | 0.00 |
| No. Samples : | 117.00 | 117.00 | 117.00 | 112.00 |
| **CH0** | | | | |
| AD039 | 34.00 | 36.00 | 2.00 | |
| AD041 | 30.30 | 33.89 | 3.59 | 0.06 |
| AD043 | 93.15 | 94.15 | 1.00 | 0.11 |
| AD044 | 50.85 | 51.36 | 0.51 | 0.26 |
| AD054 | 254.20 | 255.20 | 1.00 | 0.03 |
| AD056 | 200.00 | 202.25 | 2.25 | 1.00 |
| AD059 | 24.00 | 29.00 | 5.00 | 0.36 |
| AD060 | 18.00 | 19.00 | 1.00 | 0.00 |
| AD061 | 29.00 | 32.00 | 3.00 | 0.23 |
| AD062 | 10.00 | 11.00 | 1.00 | 0.01 |
| AD063 | 22.00 | 23.00 | 1.00 | 0.01 |

For personal use only

| Vein Hole | Roof (m) | Floor (m) | Thick (m) | Au (g/t) |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| AD064 | 32.00 | 33.50 | 1.50 | 0.04 |
| AD072 | 29.70 | 30.70 | 1.00 | 0.00 |
| AD073 | 25.90 | 27.90 | 2.00 | 0.36 |
| ARC005 | 48.00 | 49.00 | 1.00 | 0.03 |
| ARC006 | 54.00 | 59.00 | 5.00 | 0.04 |
| ARC007 | 13.00 | 16.00 | 3.00 | 1.20 |
| ARC008 | 50.00 | 52.00 | 2.00 | 0.03 |
| ARC011 | 50.00 | 51.00 | 1.00 | 0.03 |
| ARC024 | 16.00 | 21.00 | 5.00 | 0.43 |
| ARC025 | 74.00 | 75.00 | 1.00 | 0.01 |
| ARC046 | 106.00 | 113.00 | 7.00 | 1.31 |
| ARC051 | 14.00 | 15.00 | 1.00 | 0.03 |
| ARC053 | 1.00 | 2.00 | 1.00 | 0.19 |
| ARC055 | 7.00 | 8.00 | 1.00 | 0.04 |
| ARC056 | 42.00 | 46.00 | 4.00 | 1.41 |
| ARC057 | 31.00 | 37.00 | 6.00 | 1.17 |
| ARC058 | -3.00 | -2.00 | 1.00 | |
| ARC059 | 13.00 | 14.00 | 1.00 | 0.00 |
| ARC060 | 27.00 | 29.00 | 2.00 | 0.00 |
| ARC061 | 2.00 | 3.00 | 1.00 | 0.06 |
| ARC062 | 7.00 | 9.00 | 2.00 | 1.02 |
| ARC063 | 28.00 | 30.00 | 2.00 | 0.08 |
| ARC065 | 54.00 | 57.00 | 3.00 | 0.17 |
| ARC066 | 28.00 | 31.00 | 3.00 | 0.93 |
| ARC067 | 3.00 | 4.00 | 1.00 | 0.42 |
| ARC068 | 26.00 | 28.00 | 2.00 | 0.20 |
| ARC069 | 15.00 | 16.50 | 1.50 | 0.13 |
| ARC070 | 0.00 | 1.00 | 1.00 | 0.02 |
| ARC072 | 18.00 | 19.00 | 1.00 | 0.02 |
| ARC081 | 61.00 | 65.00 | 4.00 | 0.57 |
| ARC083 | 43.00 | 44.00 | 1.00 | 0.38 |
| ARC084 | 57.00 | 61.00 | 4.00 | 1.04 |
| ARC085 | 44.00 | 47.00 | 3.00 | 1.18 |
| ARC125 | 57.00 | 58.00 | 1.00 | 0.03 |
| ASD001 | 135.90 | 138.30 | 2.40 | 0.53 |
| ASD003 | 96.25 | 102.20 | 5.95 | 0.25 |
| ASD005 | 31.00 | 34.00 | 3.00 | 0.28 |
| ASD006 | 54.00 | 60.00 | 6.00 | 0.22 |
| DDH001 | 105.00 | 106.00 | 1.00 | |
| DDH002 | 185.00 | 185.10 | 0.10 | |
| DDH003 | 110.00 | 114.00 | 4.00 | |
| DDH006 | 172.80 | 173.70 | 0.90 | 0.76 |
| DDH007 | 73.50 | 76.80 | 3.30 | 3.58 |
| DDH008 | 125.00 | 126.00 | 1.00 | |
| DDH009 | 73.40 | 79.40 | 6.00 | 0.48 |
| DDH010 | 123.00 | 125.00 | 2.00 | |
| DDH011 | 79.00 | 79.10 | 0.10 | |
| DDH012 | 102.30 | 104.40 | 2.10 | 0.33 |
| DDH013 | 80.20 | 81.20 | 1.00 | 0.19 |
| DDH015 | 150.00 | 150.10 | 0.10 | |
| DDH016 | 156.80 | 158.80 | 2.00 | 0.19 |
| DDH017 | 79.00 | 82.70 | 3.70 | 1.45 |
| DDH018 | 132.00 | 135.80 | 3.80 | 2.11 |
| DDH020 | 95.00 | 102.00 | 7.00 | 0.62 |
| DDH021 | 213.50 | 214.50 | 1.00 | 0.09 |
| DDH022 | 185.00 | 185.10 | 0.10 | |
| DDH023 | 178.00 | 178.10 | 0.10 | |
| DDH025 | 94.00 | 94.10 | 0.10 | |
| DDH027 | 105.60 | 106.60 | 1.00 | 0.04 |
| DDH038 | 107.60 | 108.60 | 1.00 | 0.23 |
| GRC019 | 77.00 | 81.00 | 4.00 | 0.32 |
| GRC020 | 101.00 | 112.00 | 11.00 | 0.35 |
| GRC021 | 87.00 | 89.00 | 2.00 | 0.19 |
| GRC022 | 99.00 | 104.00 | 5.00 | 0.95 |
| GRC023 | 110.00 | 113.00 | 3.00 | 5.27 |
| GRC027 | 100.00 | 101.00 | 1.00 | 0.00 |
| GRC029 | 68.00 | 69.00 | 1.00 | 0.00 |
| GRC030 | 165.00 | 165.10 | 0.10 | |
| GRC032 | 126.00 | 127.00 | 1.00 | 0.08 |
| GRC033 | 180.00 | 181.00 | 1.00 | 0.00 |
| GRC034 | 146.00 | 148.00 | 2.00 | 0.00 |

| Vein Hole | Roof (m) | Floor (m) | Thick (m) | Au (g/t) |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| GSD001 | 129.00 | 133.00 | 4.00 | 0.05 |
| GSD003 | 132.00 | 134.00 | 2.00 | 2.83 |
| Mean_Value : | 76.21 | 78.53 | 2.31 | 0.67 |
| Max_Value : | 254.20 | 255.20 | 11.00 | 5.27 |
| Min_Value : | -3.00 | -2.00 | 0.10 | 0.00 |
| No. Samples : | 84.00 | 84.00 | 84.00 | 71.00 |
| **CHM1** | | | | |
| AD059 | 5.00 | 7.00 | 2.00 | 0.20 |
| AD061 | 15.00 | 16.00 | 1.00 | 2.80 |
| ARC025 | 66.00 | 68.00 | 2.00 | 0.12 |
| ARC046 | 94.00 | 96.00 | 2.00 | 0.03 |
| ARC056 | 25.00 | 26.00 | 1.00 | 0.44 |
| ARC065 | 46.00 | 48.00 | 2.00 | 0.13 |
| ARC084 | 47.00 | 56.00 | 9.00 | 1.00 |
| ARC085 | 24.00 | 30.00 | 6.00 | 0.02 |
| ASD003 | 90.40 | 91.30 | 0.90 | 0.07 |
| DDH008 | 108.60 | 109.50 | 0.90 | 0.35 |
| DDH011 | 66.20 | 67.40 | 1.20 | 2.56 |
| DDH020 | 84.40 | 86.90 | 2.50 | 0.10 |
| GRC019 | 67.00 | 69.00 | 2.00 | 0.28 |
| Mean_Value : | 56.82 | 59.32 | 2.50 | 0.54 |
| Max_Value : | 108.60 | 109.50 | 9.00 | 2.80 |
| Min_Value : | 5.00 | 7.00 | 0.90 | 0.02 |
| No. Samples : | 13.00 | 13.00 | 13.00 | 13.00 |
| **CHN1** | | | | |
| AD052 | 139.90 | 141.50 | 1.60 | 0.09 |
| AD058 | 171.00 | 172.00 | 1.00 | 0.06 |
| ARC008 | 22.00 | 32.00 | 10.00 | 0.03 |
| ARC009 | 54.00 | 55.00 | 1.00 | 0.37 |
| ARC022 | 1.00 | 8.00 | 7.00 | 0.33 |
| ARC022 | 108.00 | 112.00 | 4.00 | 7.43 |
| ARC025 | 48.00 | 50.00 | 2.00 | 0.15 |
| ARC052 | 35.00 | 37.00 | 2.00 | 1.07 |
| ARC065 | 29.00 | 30.00 | 1.00 | 0.66 |
| ARC078 | 54.00 | 66.00 | 12.00 | 0.11 |
| ARC084 | 26.00 | 27.00 | 1.00 | 0.22 |
| ARC095 | 17.00 | 18.00 | 1.00 | 0.38 |
| ARC107 | 25.00 | 26.00 | 1.00 | 0.08 |
| ASD004 | 257.80 | 261.60 | 3.80 | 0.08 |
| DDH001 | 72.05 | 72.80 | 0.75 | 0.09 |
| DDH009 | 142.00 | 142.60 | 0.60 | 0.25 |
| DDH011 | 170.60 | 171.30 | 0.70 | 0.16 |
| DDH014 | 197.70 | 199.80 | 2.10 | 0.08 |
| DDH017 | 45.70 | 47.70 | 2.00 | 0.24 |
| GAB001 | 12.00 | 13.00 | 1.00 | 0.13 |
| GAB009 | 10.00 | 11.00 | 1.00 | 0.02 |
| GAB013 | 15.00 | 16.00 | 1.00 | 0.38 |
| GAB039 | 13.00 | 14.00 | 1.00 | 0.08 |
| GAB040 | 5.00 | 6.00 | 1.00 | 2.32 |
| GRC015 | 23.00 | 24.00 | 1.00 | 0.06 |
| GRC064 | 52.00 | 54.00 | 2.00 | 0.22 |
| Mean_Value : | 67.14 | 69.55 | 2.41 | 0.68 |
| Max_Value : | 257.80 | 261.60 | 12.00 | 7.43 |
| Min_Value : | 1.00 | 6.00 | 0.60 | 0.02 |
| No. Samples : | 26.00 | 26.00 | 26.00 | 26.00 |
| **CHN2** | | | | |
| ARC078 | 30.00 | 36.00 | 6.00 | 0.04 |
| ARC084 | 36.00 | 40.00 | 4.00 | 0.91 |
| ASD004 | 250.55 | 251.25 | 0.70 | 0.78 |
| DDH017 | 143.60 | 144.60 | 1.00 | 0.61 |
| Mean_Value : | 115.04 | 117.96 | 2.93 | 0.43 |
| Max_Value : | 250.55 | 251.25 | 6.00 | 0.91 |
| Min_Value : | 30.00 | 36.00 | 0.70 | 0.04 |
| No. Samples : | 4.00 | 4.00 | 4.00 | 4.00 |
| **ALL** | | | | |
| Mean_Value : | 79.71 | 85.05 | 5.34 | 1.64 |
| Max_Value : | 305.65 | 306.29 | 37.20 | 37.00 |
| Min_Value : | -8.00 | -4.00 | 0.10 | 0.00 |
| No. Samples : | 502.00 | 502.00 | 502.00 | 449.00 |

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## Addendum 4 – CHALLENGER DRILL HOLE 'HIGH GRADE' VEIN INTERCEPTS

The following listings give all drill hole vein intercepts within the Challenger deposit area – for the 'High grade veins' interpretation. Intercepts are listed by vein, from east to west. Vein intercepts may have had multiple sample intervals and the gold values are the composits of all samples within each vein.

| Vein Hole | Roof (m) | Floor (m) | Thick (m) | Au (g/t) |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| **CHALLENGER HIGH GRADE** | | | | |
| **CH4** | | | | |
| ARC052 | 41.00 | 42.00 | 1.00 | 6.25 |
| ARC082 | 18.00 | 24.00 | 6.00 | 0.60 |
| DDH003 | 167.60 | 167.90 | 0.30 | 1.95 |
| DDH011 | 155.00 | 155.90 | 0.90 | 2.13 |
| DDH017 | 154.40 | 154.90 | 0.50 | 1.52 |
| Mean_Value : | 107.20 | 108.94 | 1.74 | 1.51 |
| Max_Value : | 167.60 | 167.90 | 6.00 | 6.25 |
| Min_Value : | 18.00 | 24.00 | 0.30 | 0.60 |
| No. Samples : | 5.00 | 5.00 | 5.00 | 5.00 |
| **CH3E** | | | | |
| AD046 | 53.65 | 55.65 | 2.00 | 2.80 |
| AD049 | 50.00 | 51.00 | 1.00 | 1.10 |
| AD052 | 120.00 | 120.20 | 0.20 | |
| AD053 | 141.90 | 142.00 | 0.10 | 0.09 |
| AD055 | 305.65 | 306.29 | 0.64 | 2.69 |
| AD075 | 30.00 | 31.00 | 1.00 | 0.17 |
| ARC003 | 10.00 | 11.00 | 1.00 | 0.71 |
| ARC004 | 58.00 | 60.00 | 2.00 | 0.59 |
| ARC006 | 91.00 | 91.10 | 0.10 | 0.03 |
| ARC008 | 79.00 | 81.00 | 2.00 | 1.53 |
| ARC009 | 47.00 | 49.00 | 2.00 | 0.34 |
| ARC022 | 81.00 | 82.00 | 1.00 | 0.22 |
| ARC067 | 37.00 | 38.00 | 1.00 | 3.86 |
| ARC070 | 38.90 | 39.00 | 0.10 | 0.02 |
| ARC071 | 20.00 | 20.10 | 0.10 | 0.02 |
| ARC072 | 54.00 | 54.10 | 0.10 | 0.00 |
| ARC073 | 19.00 | 20.00 | 1.00 | 0.11 |
| ARC074 | 35.00 | 36.00 | 1.00 | 0.36 |
| ARC075 | 56.00 | 57.00 | 1.00 | 0.19 |
| ARC076 | 36.00 | 38.00 | 2.00 | 3.09 |
| ARC077 | 21.00 | 23.00 | 2.00 | 1.80 |
| ARC078 | -4.10 | -4.00 | 0.10 | |
| ARC086 | 26.00 | 28.00 | 2.00 | 0.51 |
| ARC087 | 25.00 | 27.00 | 2.00 | 9.71 |
| ARC088 | 22.90 | 23.00 | 0.10 | |
| ARC089 | 44.00 | 49.00 | 5.00 | 0.84 |
| ARC090 | 30.00 | 35.00 | 5.00 | 4.21 |
| ARC091 | 24.00 | 26.00 | 2.00 | 2.15 |
| ARC092 | 35.00 | 36.00 | 1.00 | 0.57 |
| ARC093 | 18.00 | 21.00 | 3.00 | 1.94 |
| ARC094 | 50.00 | 55.00 | 5.00 | 0.26 |
| ARC095 | 5.00 | 6.00 | 1.00 | 0.03 |
| ARC096 | 34.00 | 39.00 | 5.00 | 5.25 |
| ARC097 | 35.00 | 37.00 | 2.00 | 1.47 |
| ARC098 | 29.00 | 31.00 | 2.00 | 0.87 |
| ARC100 | 86.90 | 87.00 | 0.10 | 0.06 |
| ARC102 | 16.00 | 17.00 | 1.00 | 1.50 |
| ARC104 | 12.00 | 16.00 | 4.00 | 0.35 |
| ARC105 | 136.00 | 136.10 | 0.10 | 0.00 |
| ARC106 | 16.90 | 17.00 | 0.10 | 0.01 |
| ARC108 | 11.00 | 12.00 | 1.00 | 0.66 |
| ARC109 | 48.00 | 49.00 | 1.00 | 2.16 |
| ARC110 | 11.00 | 15.00 | 4.00 | 1.25 |
| ARC111A | 49.00 | 50.00 | 1.00 | 37.30 |
| ARC112 | 15.00 | 16.00 | 1.00 | 2.51 |
| ARC113 | 43.00 | 47.00 | 4.00 | 0.64 |
| ARC126 | 43.00 | 43.10 | 0.10 | 0.02 |
| ARC127 | 23.00 | 23.10 | 0.10 | 0.19 |
| ARC128 | 49.00 | 49.10 | 0.10 | 0.05 |
| ARC129 | 67.00 | 68.00 | 1.00 | 0.37 |
| ASD004 | 242.00 | 247.90 | 5.90 | 0.86 |
| DDH011 | 112.00 | 112.10 | 0.10 | |
| DDH012 | 139.20 | 139.30 | 0.10 | 0.02 |
| DDH013 | 111.00 | 111.10 | 0.10 | |
| DDH014 | 190.90 | 191.20 | 0.30 | 154.98 |
| DDH015 | 196.20 | 196.40 | 0.20 | 1.50 |
| DDH023 | 217.30 | 217.50 | 0.20 | 0.57 |
| DDH025 | 129.10 | 129.70 | 0.60 | 0.42 |
| DDH038 | 144.00 | 144.30 | 0.30 | 0.23 |
| GRC001 | 11.00 | 14.00 | 3.00 | 2.31 |
| GRC002 | 27.00 | 30.00 | 3.00 | 0.26 |
| GRC003 | 7.00 | 11.00 | 4.00 | 2.52 |
| GRC004 | 27.00 | 30.00 | 3.00 | 2.27 |
| GRC005 | 37.00 | 38.00 | 1.00 | 0.60 |
| GRC006 | 29.00 | 33.00 | 4.00 | 4.81 |
| GRC007 | 24.00 | 29.00 | 5.00 | 2.31 |
| GRC008 | 44.00 | 47.00 | 3.00 | 0.80 |
| GRC009 | 19.00 | 23.00 | 4.00 | 3.04 |
| GRC010 | 61.00 | 63.00 | 2.00 | 1.26 |
| GRC011 | 23.00 | 27.00 | 4.00 | 1.53 |
| GRC012 | 42.00 | 45.00 | 3.00 | 1.92 |
| GRC013 | 5.00 | 6.00 | 1.00 | 0.35 |
| GRC014 | 25.00 | 26.00 | 1.00 | 0.35 |
| GRC017 | 69.00 | 72.00 | 3.00 | 1.07 |
| GRC018 | 71.00 | 75.00 | 4.00 | 1.09 |
| GRC034 | 178.00 | 178.10 | 0.10 | 0.06 |
| GRC037 | 186.00 | 186.10 | 0.10 | |
| GRC063 | 112.00 | 114.00 | 2.00 | 0.56 |
| GRC064 | 119.90 | 120.00 | 0.10 | 0.00 |
| GSD004 | 234.00 | 234.10 | 0.10 | |
| Mean_Value : | 65.22 | 66.88 | 1.67 | 2.40 |
| Max_Value : | 305.65 | 306.29 | 5.90 | 154.98 |
| Min_Value : | -4.10 | -4.00 | 0.10 | 0.00 |
| No. Samples : | 80.00 | 80.00 | 80.00 | 73.00 |
| **CH3W** | | | | |
| AD046 | 41.65 | 43.25 | 1.60 | 2.66 |
| AD049 | 44.00 | 47.00 | 3.00 | 1.36 |
| AD053 | 121.00 | 121.40 | 0.40 | 0.00 |
| ARC003 | 6.00 | 7.00 | 1.00 | 1.06 |
| ARC004 | 54.00 | 56.00 | 2.00 | 0.78 |
| ARC009 | 33.00 | 43.00 | 10.00 | 4.36 |
| ARC074 | 32.00 | 34.00 | 2.00 | 0.88 |
| ARC075 | 54.00 | 55.00 | 1.00 | 5.19 |
| ARC076 | 32.00 | 36.00 | 4.00 | 29.05 |
| ARC077 | 16.00 | 20.00 | 4.00 | 2.24 |
| ARC078 | -5.00 | -4.90 | 0.10 | |
| ARC086 | 23.00 | 25.00 | 2.00 | |
| ARC087 | 20.00 | 22.00 | 2.00 | 4.65 |
| ARC089 | 42.00 | 43.00 | 1.00 | 0.08 |
| ARC090 | 21.00 | 25.00 | 4.00 | 0.59 |
| ARC091 | 20.00 | 22.00 | 2.00 | 0.43 |
| ARC092 | 33.00 | 34.00 | 1.00 | 1.29 |
| ARC093 | 15.00 | 18.00 | 3.00 | 7.23 |
| ARC094 | 48.00 | 50.00 | 2.00 | 0.87 |
| ARC095 | 0.00 | 1.00 | 1.00 | 0.03 |
| ARC096 | 28.00 | 30.00 | 2.00 | 9.11 |
| ARC097 | 24.00 | 34.00 | 10.00 | 4.35 |
| ARC098 | 16.00 | 25.00 | 9.00 | 9.38 |
| ARC100 | 86.00 | 86.10 | 0.10 | 0.06 |
| ARC102 | 15.00 | 16.00 | 1.00 | 2.21 |

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| Vein Hole | Roof (m) | Floor (m) | Thick (m) | Au (g/t) |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| ARC104 | 7.00 | 8.00 | 1.00 | 0.07 |
| ARC106 | 16.00 | 16.10 | 0.10 | 0.01 |
| ARC108 | 7.00 | 8.00 | 1.00 | 0.86 |
| ARC109 | 38.00 | 41.00 | 3.00 | 1.35 |
| ARC110 | 3.00 | 5.00 | 2.00 | 0.15 |
| ARC111A | 38.00 | 40.00 | 2.00 | 3.55 |
| ARC112 | 13.00 | 15.00 | 2.00 | 0.71 |
| ARC113 | 38.00 | 42.00 | 4.00 | 7.75 |
| ARC126 | 42.00 | 42.10 | 0.10 | 0.01 |
| ASD004 | 237.70 | 239.60 | 1.90 | 0.33 |
| GRC001 | 7.00 | 8.00 | 1.00 | 1.03 |
| GRC002 | 23.00 | 26.00 | 3.00 | 1.44 |
| GRC003 | 6.00 | 7.00 | 1.00 | 0.63 |
| GRC004 | 22.00 | 26.00 | 4.00 | 3.66 |
| GRC005 | 32.00 | 36.00 | 4.00 | 12.08 |
| GRC006 | 25.00 | 28.00 | 3.00 | 1.16 |
| GRC007 | 21.00 | 22.00 | 1.00 | 8.08 |
| GRC008 | 40.00 | 44.00 | 4.00 | 5.25 |
| GRC009 | 10.00 | 13.00 | 3.00 | 1.75 |
| GRC010 | 53.00 | 58.00 | 5.00 | 8.93 |
| GRC011 | 14.00 | 16.00 | 2.00 | 1.74 |
| GRC012 | 30.00 | 34.00 | 4.00 | 4.72 |
| GRC013 | 1.00 | 4.00 | 3.00 | 2.19 |
| GRC014 | 24.00 | 25.00 | 1.00 | 0.20 |
| GRC016 | 5.00 | 10.00 | 5.00 | 1.52 |
| GRC017 | 62.00 | 64.00 | 2.00 | 3.55 |
| GRC018 | 66.00 | 68.00 | 2.00 | 0.39 |
| GRC063 | 94.00 | 96.00 | 2.00 | 0.92 |
| GRC064 | 118.00 | 118.10 | 0.10 | 0.00 |
| Mean_Value : | 35.41 | 37.94 | 2.53 | 4.58 |
| Max_Value : | 237.70 | 239.60 | 10.00 | 29.05 |
| Min_Value : | -5.00 | -4.90 | 0.10 | 0.00 |
| No. Samples : | 54.00 | 54.00 | 54.00 | 52.00 |
| **CH2E** | | | | |
| AD039 | 61.00 | 61.10 | 0.10 | |
| AD059 | 51.50 | 52.50 | 1.00 | 0.49 |
| AD060 | 40.30 | 40.69 | 0.39 | 0.15 |
| AD062 | 37.60 | 38.60 | 1.00 | 0.68 |
| AD063 | 54.10 | 54.20 | 0.10 | 0.03 |
| AD064 | 56.50 | 57.70 | 1.20 | 1.95 |
| AD075 | 12.00 | 12.10 | 0.10 | 0.00 |
| ARC006 | 85.00 | 85.10 | 0.10 | 0.03 |
| ARC007 | 44.00 | 45.00 | 1.00 | 0.34 |
| ARC008 | 70.00 | 71.00 | 1.00 | 1.44 |
| ARC024 | 44.00 | 45.00 | 1.00 | 3.02 |
| ARC046 | 140.00 | 141.00 | 1.00 | 0.20 |
| ARC051 | 38.00 | 39.00 | 1.00 | 0.35 |
| ARC052 | 7.00 | 8.00 | 1.00 | 0.01 |
| ARC053 | 26.00 | 27.00 | 1.00 | 0.71 |
| ARC055 | 26.00 | 27.00 | 1.00 | 0.02 |
| ARC056 | 78.00 | 79.00 | 1.00 | 0.34 |
| ARC057 | 56.00 | 58.00 | 2.00 | 3.22 |
| ARC058 | 23.00 | 24.00 | 1.00 | 0.22 |
| ARC059 | 38.00 | 38.50 | 0.50 | 0.03 |
| ARC060 | 48.00 | 49.00 | 1.00 | 0.46 |
| ARC061 | 24.00 | 25.00 | 1.00 | 0.04 |
| ARC062 | 36.00 | 37.00 | 1.00 | 0.08 |
| ARC065 | 89.00 | 90.00 | 1.00 | 0.12 |
| ARC066 | 59.00 | 60.00 | 1.00 | 0.22 |
| ARC067 | 28.00 | 29.00 | 1.00 | 1.87 |
| ARC068 | 60.00 | 60.10 | 0.10 | |
| ARC069 | 32.00 | 33.00 | 1.00 | 0.02 |
| ARC070 | 28.00 | 28.10 | 0.10 | 0.00 |
| ARC071 | 9.00 | 10.00 | 1.00 | 0.46 |
| ARC072 | 48.00 | 48.10 | 0.10 | 0.00 |
| ARC073 | 6.00 | 6.10 | 0.10 | 0.00 |
| ARC081 | 91.00 | 92.00 | 1.00 | 0.79 |
| ARC083 | 71.00 | 72.00 | 1.00 | 0.23 |
| ARC084 | 89.00 | 89.10 | 0.10 | 0.03 |
| ARC088 | 15.00 | 15.10 | 0.10 | |

| Vein Hole | Roof (m) | Floor (m) | Thick (m) | Au (g/t) |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| ARC102 | 1.00 | 1.10 | 0.10 | 0.03 |
| ARC105 | 129.00 | 129.10 | 0.10 | 0.00 |
| ARC125 | 87.00 | 88.00 | 1.00 | 0.16 |
| ARC126 | 26.00 | 26.10 | 0.10 | |
| ARC128 | 42.00 | 43.00 | 1.00 | 1.40 |
| ARC129 | 60.00 | 62.00 | 2.00 | 0.93 |
| ASD003 | 129.60 | 130.05 | 0.45 | 0.11 |
| ASD005 | 71.80 | 72.45 | 0.65 | 0.48 |
| ASD006 | 90.20 | 91.00 | 0.80 | 0.38 |
| DDH001 | 132.00 | 133.00 | 1.00 | |
| DDH003 | 141.10 | 141.50 | 0.40 | 0.38 |
| DDH006 | 190.00 | 190.10 | 0.10 | |
| DDH008 | 151.40 | 152.00 | 0.60 | 0.02 |
| DDH009 | 123.80 | 124.30 | 0.50 | 0.00 |
| DDH011 | 104.90 | 105.70 | 0.80 | 17.70 |
| DDH012 | 130.50 | 131.50 | 1.00 | 0.72 |
| DDH013 | 104.80 | 105.50 | 0.70 | 8.45 |
| DDH014 | 180.80 | 182.80 | 2.00 | 1.87 |
| DDH015 | 184.70 | 186.60 | 1.90 | 0.94 |
| DDH016 | 185.00 | 185.10 | 0.10 | |
| DDH017 | 120.40 | 121.40 | 1.00 | 0.24 |
| DDH018 | 180.00 | 180.10 | 0.10 | |
| DDH019 | 217.00 | 217.10 | 0.10 | |
| DDH020 | 121.40 | 121.60 | 0.20 | 1.16 |
| DDH022 | 206.50 | 207.50 | 1.00 | 0.09 |
| DDH023 | 208.80 | 209.00 | 0.20 | 0.75 |
| DDH024 | 237.00 | 241.00 | 4.00 | 6.94 |
| DDH025 | 125.10 | 126.30 | 1.20 | 2.66 |
| DDH026 | 164.20 | 166.10 | 1.90 | 3.60 |
| DDH027 | 123.70 | 124.70 | 1.00 | 0.18 |
| DDH038 | 131.40 | 132.20 | 0.80 | 2.96 |
| GRC019 | 127.00 | 127.10 | 0.10 | |
| GRC021 | 131.00 | 131.10 | 0.10 | 0.05 |
| GRC022 | 139.00 | 140.00 | 1.00 | 0.01 |
| GRC023 | 145.00 | 147.00 | 2.00 | 1.52 |
| GRC030 | 189.00 | 189.10 | 0.10 | 0.00 |
| GRC032 | 154.00 | 155.00 | 1.00 | 0.21 |
| GRC033 | 204.00 | 205.00 | 1.00 | 37.00 |
| GRC034 | 171.90 | 172.00 | 0.10 | 0.00 |
| GSD001 | 160.00 | 161.00 | 1.00 | 0.03 |
| GSD003 | 155.00 | 155.10 | 0.10 | 0.00 |
| GSD004 | 217.00 | 218.00 | 1.00 | 0.36 |
| Mean_Value : | 97.63 | 98.42 | 0.79 | 2.24 |
| Max_Value : | 237.00 | 241.00 | 4.00 | 37.00 |
| Min_Value : | 1.00 | 1.10 | 0.10 | 0.00 |
| No. Samples : | 78.00 | 78.00 | 78.00 | 68.00 |
| **CH2W** | | | | |
| ARC024 | 39.00 | 41.00 | 2.00 | 0.76 |
| ASD005 | 63.00 | 64.00 | 1.00 | 0.12 |
| ASD006 | 89.80 | 90.20 | 0.40 | 0.70 |
| DDH026 | 159.50 | 160.20 | 0.70 | 4.09 |
| Mean_Value : | 87.82 | 88.85 | 1.02 | 1.17 |
| Max_Value : | 159.50 | 160.20 | 2.00 | 4.09 |
| Min_Value : | 39.00 | 41.00 | 0.40 | 0.12 |
| No. Samples : | 4.00 | 4.00 | 4.00 | 4.00 |
| **CH1E** | | | | |
| AD039 | 53.00 | 53.50 | 0.50 | |
| AD040 | 51.60 | 55.60 | 4.00 | 7.80 |
| AD043 | 111.00 | 112.09 | 1.09 | 0.42 |
| AD044 | 64.00 | 64.10 | 0.10 | |
| AD055 | 278.00 | 279.00 | 1.00 | 0.07 |
| AD059 | 40.20 | 46.40 | 6.20 | 1.44 |
| AD060 | 29.00 | 31.10 | 2.10 | 0.39 |
| AD061 | 48.70 | 50.80 | 2.10 | 3.95 |
| AD062 | 30.60 | 31.70 | 1.10 | 1.68 |
| AD063 | 46.00 | 48.50 | 2.50 | 3.21 |
| AD064 | 48.70 | 49.80 | 1.10 | 1.25 |
| AD072 | 49.70 | 51.70 | 2.00 | 1.48 |
| AD073 | 48.30 | 49.00 | 0.70 | 0.34 |
| AD075 | 3.50 | 3.60 | 0.10 | 0.01 |

For personal use only

| Vein Hole | Roof (m) | Floor (m) | Thick (m) | Au (g/t) |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| ARC005 | 77.00 | 80.00 | 3.00 | 0.57 |
| ARC006 | 82.00 | 83.00 | 1.00 | 0.62 |
| ARC007 | 34.00 | 35.00 | 1.00 | 1.80 |
| ARC008 | 58.90 | 59.00 | 0.10 | 0.04 |
| ARC011 | 77.00 | 82.00 | 5.00 | 1.07 |
| ARC024 | 34.00 | 37.00 | 3.00 | 1.13 |
| ARC025 | 101.00 | 102.00 | 1.00 | |
| ARC046 | 133.00 | 136.00 | 3.00 | 5.03 |
| ARC051 | 32.00 | 33.00 | 1.00 | 2.76 |
| ARC052 | 0.00 | 1.00 | 1.00 | 0.27 |
| ARC053 | 16.00 | 19.00 | 3.00 | 2.58 |
| ARC055 | 15.00 | 17.00 | 2.00 | 2.91 |
| ARC056 | 55.00 | 61.00 | 6.00 | 4.09 |
| ARC057 | 48.00 | 52.00 | 4.00 | 3.29 |
| ARC058 | 6.00 | 7.00 | 1.00 | 1.11 |
| ARC059 | 26.00 | 27.00 | 1.00 | 0.05 |
| ARC060 | 42.00 | 43.00 | 1.00 | 0.57 |
| ARC061 | 15.00 | 16.00 | 1.00 | 1.46 |
| ARC062 | 20.00 | 21.00 | 1.00 | 2.28 |
| ARC063 | 47.00 | 48.00 | 1.00 | 2.97 |
| ARC065 | 76.00 | 77.50 | 1.50 | 1.90 |
| ARC066 | 47.00 | 50.00 | 3.00 | 0.97 |
| ARC067 | 19.00 | 20.00 | 1.00 | 1.37 |
| ARC068 | 44.00 | 49.00 | 5.00 | 0.77 |
| ARC069 | 26.00 | 27.00 | 1.00 | 1.30 |
| ARC070 | 25.00 | 26.00 | 1.00 | 0.44 |
| ARC071 | 5.00 | 6.00 | 1.00 | 0.30 |
| ARC072 | 39.90 | 40.00 | 0.10 | 0.01 |
| ARC073 | -2.10 | -2.00 | 0.10 | |
| ARC081 | 88.00 | 90.00 | 2.00 | 1.87 |
| ARC083 | 65.00 | 66.00 | 1.00 | 1.87 |
| ARC084 | 75.00 | 79.00 | 4.00 | 7.26 |
| ARC085 | 70.00 | 73.00 | 3.00 | 1.81 |
| ARC088 | 11.00 | 12.00 | 1.00 | 0.71 |
| ARC105 | 122.00 | 124.00 | 2.00 | 0.65 |
| ARC125 | 82.00 | 83.00 | 1.00 | 2.38 |
| ARC128 | 31.00 | 31.10 | 0.10 | 0.04 |
| ASD001 | 157.60 | 159.70 | 2.10 | 0.86 |
| ASD003 | 123.55 | 125.00 | 1.45 | 1.83 |
| ASD005 | 53.00 | 53.40 | 0.40 | 1.12 |
| ASD006 | 79.90 | 80.70 | 0.80 | 1.58 |
| DDH001 | 122.00 | 127.00 | 5.00 | 3.43 |
| DDH002 | 198.10 | 199.20 | 1.10 | 0.36 |
| DDH003 | 136.80 | 139.20 | 2.40 | 3.95 |
| DDH006 | 184.00 | 185.00 | 1.00 | 0.26 |
| DDH007 | 109.50 | 112.80 | 3.30 | 11.46 |
| DDH008 | 147.40 | 148.50 | 1.10 | 0.28 |
| DDH009 | 113.50 | 116.60 | 3.10 | 26.70 |
| DDH010 | 141.50 | 144.50 | 3.00 | 1.07 |
| DDH011 | 100.50 | 102.40 | 1.90 | 0.76 |
| DDH012 | 127.60 | 128.60 | 1.00 | 12.70 |
| DDH013 | 100.60 | 101.90 | 1.30 | 0.94 |
| DDH014 | 173.60 | 174.60 | 1.00 | 8.20 |
| DDH015 | 171.90 | 175.00 | 3.10 | 12.46 |
| DDH016 | 177.70 | 178.60 | 0.90 | 0.37 |
| DDH017 | 105.80 | 110.50 | 4.70 | 2.38 |
| DDH018 | 157.20 | 158.20 | 1.00 | 7.47 |
| DDH019 | 206.40 | 206.50 | 0.10 | |
| DDH020 | 118.00 | 120.20 | 2.20 | 2.72 |
| DDH021 | 224.30 | 225.20 | 0.90 | 0.05 |
| DDH022 | 197.40 | 202.50 | 5.10 | 1.08 |
| DDH023 | 201.90 | 202.90 | 1.00 | 1.92 |
| DDH024 | 233.90 | 235.90 | 2.00 | 2.89 |
| DDH025 | 121.40 | 122.30 | 0.90 | 0.78 |
| DDH026 | 155.90 | 156.00 | 0.10 | 0.04 |
| DDH027 | 118.60 | 119.70 | 1.10 | 0.24 |
| DDH038 | 126.20 | 127.20 | 1.00 | 0.24 |
| GAB003 | 16.90 | 17.00 | 0.10 | 0.00 |
| GRC019 | 109.00 | 116.00 | 7.00 | 7.00 |
| GRC020 | 145.00 | 148.00 | 3.00 | 0.63 |
| GRC021 | 125.00 | 127.00 | 2.00 | 3.00 |

| Vein Hole | Roof (m) | Floor (m) | Thick (m) | Au (g/t) |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| GRC022 | 122.00 | 125.00 | 3.00 | 12.39 |
| GRC023 | 127.00 | 135.00 | 8.00 | 6.28 |
| GRC027 | 114.00 | 115.00 | 1.00 | 0.20 |
| GRC029 | 81.00 | 82.00 | 1.00 | 0.30 |
| GRC030 | 184.00 | 185.00 | 1.00 | 1.19 |
| GRC032 | 143.00 | 144.00 | 1.00 | 0.12 |
| GRC033 | 193.00 | 197.00 | 4.00 | 0.54 |
| GRC034 | 164.00 | 167.00 | 3.00 | 0.97 |
| GSD001 | 156.00 | 157.00 | 1.00 | 0.72 |
| GSD003 | 151.00 | 153.00 | 2.00 | 2.81 |
| GSD004 | 205.00 | 206.00 | 1.00 | 0.93 |
| Mean_Value : | 94.44 | 96.37 | 1.92 | 3.45 |
| Max_Value : | 278.00 | 279.00 | 8.00 | 26.70 |
| Min_Value : | -2.10 | -2.00 | 0.10 | 0.00 |
| No. Samples : | 96.00 | 96.00 | 96.00 | 91.00 |
| **CH1M** | | | | |
| AD039 | 45.45 | 49.35 | 3.90 | 6.56 |
| AD040 | 44.60 | 50.60 | 6.00 | 2.52 |
| AD043 | 105.00 | 109.05 | 4.05 | 3.19 |
| AD044 | 60.00 | 60.10 | 0.10 | |
| AD055 | 274.00 | 275.00 | 1.00 | 0.34 |
| AD059 | 36.00 | 37.40 | 1.40 | 5.15 |
| AD060 | 24.90 | 25.00 | 0.10 | |
| AD061 | 46.00 | 48.70 | 2.70 | 2.46 |
| AD062 | 23.00 | 27.80 | 4.80 | 2.05 |
| AD063 | 38.00 | 41.00 | 3.00 | 0.23 |
| AD064 | 43.00 | 43.80 | 0.80 | 0.80 |
| AD072 | 46.70 | 47.70 | 1.00 | 1.54 |
| AD073 | 46.00 | 46.40 | 0.40 | 20.65 |
| AD075 | 3.00 | 3.10 | 0.10 | 0.01 |
| ARC005 | 64.00 | 74.00 | 10.00 | 2.71 |
| ARC006 | 71.00 | 78.00 | 7.00 | 1.44 |
| ARC007 | 24.00 | 30.00 | 6.00 | 3.08 |
| ARC008 | 58.40 | 58.50 | 0.10 | 0.04 |
| ARC011 | 67.00 | 69.00 | 2.00 | 17.37 |
| ARC024 | 28.00 | 33.00 | 5.00 | 3.36 |
| ARC025 | 92.00 | 93.00 | 1.00 | 2.22 |
| ARC046 | 125.00 | 132.00 | 7.00 | 10.98 |
| ARC051 | 24.00 | 30.00 | 6.00 | 1.09 |
| ARC052 | -4.00 | -3.90 | 0.10 | |
| ARC053 | 12.00 | 13.00 | 1.00 | 1.82 |
| ARC055 | 13.00 | 14.00 | 1.00 | 1.32 |
| ARC056 | 49.00 | 54.00 | 5.00 | 2.08 |
| ARC057 | 39.00 | 45.00 | 6.00 | 1.13 |
| ARC058 | 3.00 | 5.00 | 2.00 | 0.82 |
| ARC059 | 22.00 | 22.10 | 0.10 | |
| ARC060 | 36.00 | 36.10 | 0.10 | |
| ARC061 | 11.00 | 13.00 | 2.00 | 1.54 |
| ARC062 | 16.00 | 19.00 | 3.00 | 0.55 |
| ARC063 | 44.00 | 47.00 | 3.00 | 0.92 |
| ARC065 | 70.00 | 74.00 | 4.00 | 0.85 |
| ARC066 | 40.00 | 43.00 | 3.00 | 1.98 |
| ARC067 | 13.50 | 15.00 | 1.50 | 2.02 |
| ARC068 | 42.00 | 44.00 | 2.00 | 4.37 |
| ARC069 | 22.00 | 24.00 | 2.00 | 0.31 |
| ARC070 | 17.00 | 23.00 | 6.00 | 2.07 |
| ARC071 | 0.00 | 1.00 | 1.00 | 0.71 |
| ARC072 | 36.00 | 36.10 | 0.10 | 0.01 |
| ARC073 | -2.30 | -2.20 | 0.10 | |
| ARC081 | 76.00 | 81.00 | 5.00 | 10.84 |
| ARC083 | 53.00 | 56.00 | 3.00 | 1.63 |
| ARC084 | 72.00 | 73.00 | 1.00 | 1.06 |
| ARC085 | 63.00 | 69.00 | 6.00 | 1.51 |
| ARC088 | 6.00 | 7.00 | 1.00 | 0.10 |
| ARC105 | 118.00 | 120.00 | 2.00 | 3.22 |
| ARC125 | 73.00 | 75.00 | 2.00 | 5.37 |
| ARC128 | 30.30 | 30.40 | 0.10 | 0.00 |
| ASD001 | 151.45 | 154.30 | 2.85 | 1.92 |
| ASD003 | 114.00 | 122.00 | 8.00 | 2.69 |
| ASD005 | 47.10 | 52.00 | 4.90 | 4.11 |

For personal use only

| Vein Hole | Roof (m) | Floor (m) | Thick (m) | Au (g/t) |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| ASD006 | 76.35 | 78.90 | 2.55 | 15.05 |
| DDH001 | 118.00 | 121.00 | 3.00 | 1.24 |
| DDH002 | 195.40 | 195.70 | 0.30 | 1.07 |
| DDH003 | 125.70 | 134.30 | 8.60 | 14.23 |
| DDH006 | 177.80 | 178.90 | 1.10 | 15.30 |
| DDH007 | 94.50 | 109.50 | 15.00 | 3.53 |
| DDH008 | 135.20 | 144.40 | 9.20 | 4.86 |
| DDH009 | 99.40 | 104.40 | 5.00 | 2.00 |
| DDH010 | 132.50 | 140.50 | 8.00 | 3.23 |
| DDH011 | 93.50 | 96.70 | 3.20 | 21.57 |
| DDH012 | 120.70 | 127.60 | 6.90 | 1.32 |
| DDH013 | 98.30 | 99.00 | 0.70 | 5.65 |
| DDH014 | 161.20 | 163.60 | 2.40 | 0.39 |
| DDH015 | 167.60 | 169.90 | 2.30 | 0.40 |
| DDH016 | 163.30 | 171.30 | 8.00 | 0.26 |
| DDH017 | 98.20 | 103.90 | 5.70 | 3.72 |
| DDH018 | 149.10 | 156.20 | 7.10 | 2.53 |
| DDH019 | 206.20 | 206.30 | 0.10 | |
| DDH020 | 114.10 | 116.10 | 2.00 | 2.79 |
| DDH021 | 221.40 | 223.40 | 2.00 | 0.70 |
| DDH022 | 191.20 | 194.30 | 3.10 | 2.64 |
| DDH023 | 194.40 | 198.50 | 4.10 | 0.57 |
| DDH024 | 230.10 | 231.00 | 0.90 | 0.88 |
| DDH025 | 112.50 | 114.40 | 1.90 | 13.10 |
| DDH026 | 155.40 | 155.50 | 0.10 | 0.04 |
| DDH027 | 115.10 | 115.80 | 0.70 | 0.06 |
| DDH038 | 122.50 | 123.50 | 1.00 | 0.10 |
| GAB003 | 16.40 | 16.50 | 0.10 | 0.00 |
| GRC019 | 96.00 | 103.00 | 7.00 | 3.63 |
| GRC020 | 126.00 | 137.00 | 11.00 | 1.90 |
| GRC021 | 108.00 | 123.00 | 15.00 | 2.07 |
| GRC022 | 114.00 | 116.00 | 2.00 | 3.17 |
| GRC023 | 118.00 | 126.00 | 8.00 | 13.48 |
| GRC027 | 111.00 | 112.00 | 1.00 | 0.72 |
| GRC029 | 79.00 | 81.00 | 2.00 | 1.93 |
| GRC030 | 179.00 | 180.00 | 1.00 | 0.90 |
| GRC032 | 139.00 | 142.00 | 3.00 | 0.87 |
| GRC033 | 187.00 | 192.00 | 5.00 | 1.05 |
| GRC034 | 157.00 | 158.00 | 1.00 | 0.46 |
| GSD001 | 145.00 | 153.00 | 8.00 | 1.86 |
| GSD003 | 139.00 | 147.00 | 8.00 | 2.40 |
| GSD004 | 201.00 | 204.00 | 3.00 | 1.69 |
| Mean_Value : | 88.10 | 91.56 | 3.46 | 3.64 |
| Max_Value : | 274.00 | 275.00 | 15.00 | 21.57 |
| Min_Value : | -4.00 | -3.90 | 0.10 | 0.00 |
| No. Samples : | 96.00 | 96.00 | 96.00 | 89.00 |
| **CH1W** | | | | |
| AD039 | 43.50 | 43.70 | 0.20 | 25.00 |
| AD040 | 41.57 | 42.60 | 1.03 | 2.98 |
| AD043 | 97.35 | 98.00 | 0.65 | 1.53 |
| AD044 | 53.15 | 56.28 | 3.13 | 0.33 |
| AD055 | 273.00 | 274.00 | 1.00 | 2.81 |
| AD059 | 31.00 | 32.00 | 1.00 | 2.10 |
| AD060 | 22.00 | 23.00 | 1.00 | |
| AD061 | 37.00 | 38.00 | 1.00 | 1.32 |
| AD062 | 19.00 | 21.00 | 2.00 | 3.17 |
| AD063 | 32.00 | 33.00 | 1.00 | 0.32 |
| AD064 | 38.80 | 40.50 | 1.70 | 6.42 |
| AD072 | 42.70 | 43.70 | 1.00 | 0.69 |
| AD073 | 43.00 | 43.10 | 0.10 | |
| AD075 | 2.70 | 2.80 | 0.10 | 0.01 |
| ARC005 | 54.00 | 62.00 | 8.00 | 2.20 |
| ARC006 | 64.00 | 65.00 | 1.00 | 0.14 |
| ARC007 | 18.00 | 23.00 | 5.00 | 0.44 |
| ARC008 | 58.00 | 58.10 | 0.10 | 0.04 |
| ARC011 | 56.00 | 66.00 | 10.00 | 2.77 |
| ARC024 | 24.00 | 26.00 | 2.00 | 3.80 |
| ARC025 | 88.00 | 92.00 | 4.00 | 1.47 |
| ARC046 | 119.00 | 124.00 | 5.00 | 5.04 |
| ARC051 | 22.00 | 23.00 | 1.00 | 1.51 |

| Vein Hole | Roof (m) | Floor (m) | Thick (m) | Au (g/t) |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| ARC052 | -8.00 | -7.90 | 0.10 | |
| ARC053 | 9.00 | 10.00 | 1.00 | 0.41 |
| ARC055 | 9.00 | 10.00 | 1.00 | 0.25 |
| ARC056 | 47.00 | 48.00 | 1.00 | 2.49 |
| ARC057 | 37.00 | 39.00 | 2.00 | 1.02 |
| ARC058 | 2.00 | 3.00 | 1.00 | 0.23 |
| ARC059 | 17.00 | 19.00 | 2.00 | 2.73 |
| ARC060 | 31.00 | 33.00 | 2.00 | 2.20 |
| ARC061 | 6.00 | 7.00 | 1.00 | 0.87 |
| ARC062 | 13.00 | 14.00 | 1.00 | 0.19 |
| ARC063 | 32.00 | 36.00 | 4.00 | 0.57 |
| ARC065 | 63.00 | 70.00 | 7.00 | 7.26 |
| ARC066 | 36.00 | 38.00 | 2.00 | 0.41 |
| ARC067 | 11.00 | 13.50 | 2.50 | 1.00 |
| ARC068 | 33.00 | 35.00 | 2.00 | 1.16 |
| ARC069 | 18.00 | 19.00 | 1.00 | 0.07 |
| ARC070 | 10.00 | 12.00 | 2.00 | 0.19 |
| ARC071 | -5.00 | -4.90 | 0.10 | |
| ARC072 | 33.00 | 33.10 | 0.10 | 0.01 |
| ARC073 | -2.50 | -2.40 | 0.10 | |
| ARC081 | 70.00 | 71.50 | 1.50 | 22.90 |
| ARC083 | 50.00 | 51.00 | 1.00 | 0.65 |
| ARC084 | 66.00 | 69.00 | 3.00 | 5.21 |
| ARC085 | 60.00 | 61.00 | 1.00 | 0.57 |
| ARC088 | 0.00 | 1.00 | 1.00 | 0.89 |
| ARC105 | 112.00 | 113.00 | 1.00 | 0.53 |
| ARC125 | 66.00 | 69.00 | 3.00 | 1.61 |
| ARC128 | 30.00 | 30.10 | 0.10 | 0.00 |
| ASD001 | 145.10 | 148.10 | 3.00 | 7.08 |
| ASD003 | 108.50 | 111.80 | 3.30 | 0.75 |
| ASD005 | 37.00 | 45.00 | 8.00 | 1.10 |
| ASD006 | 69.00 | 75.10 | 6.10 | 6.53 |
| DDH001 | 116.00 | 117.00 | 1.00 | 3.02 |
| DDH002 | 192.90 | 193.10 | 0.20 | 1.22 |
| DDH003 | 120.80 | 124.80 | 4.00 | 1.44 |
| DDH006 | 174.60 | 175.70 | 1.10 | 7.62 |
| DDH007 | 87.60 | 90.50 | 2.90 | 7.50 |
| DDH008 | 132.30 | 134.40 | 2.10 | 32.84 |
| DDH009 | 85.20 | 91.70 | 6.50 | 5.47 |
| DDH010 | 128.70 | 131.50 | 2.80 | 8.04 |
| DDH011 | 90.60 | 90.80 | 0.20 | 0.06 |
| DDH012 | 113.80 | 115.30 | 1.50 | 0.29 |
| DDH013 | 85.20 | 86.10 | 0.90 | 0.32 |
| DDH014 | 158.20 | 159.20 | 1.00 | 2.24 |
| DDH015 | 162.80 | 163.80 | 1.00 | 0.06 |
| DDH016 | 160.50 | 162.30 | 1.80 | 0.33 |
| DDH017 | 88.30 | 97.20 | 8.90 | 5.56 |
| DDH018 | 138.60 | 141.30 | 2.70 | 6.60 |
| DDH019 | 206.00 | 206.10 | 0.10 | |
| DDH020 | 107.00 | 111.20 | 4.20 | 3.24 |
| DDH021 | 217.50 | 218.40 | 0.90 | 0.15 |
| DDH022 | 188.60 | 189.20 | 0.60 | 1.38 |
| DDH023 | 191.20 | 193.30 | 2.10 | 0.36 |
| DDH024 | 225.60 | 226.20 | 0.60 | 2.26 |
| DDH025 | 106.30 | 107.30 | 1.00 | 0.11 |
| DDH026 | 155.00 | 155.10 | 0.10 | 0.04 |
| DDH027 | 109.70 | 110.80 | 1.10 | 0.09 |
| DDH038 | 120.50 | 121.50 | 1.00 | 0.28 |
| GAB003 | 16.00 | 16.10 | 0.10 | 0.00 |
| GRC019 | 91.00 | 93.00 | 2.00 | 1.90 |
| GRC020 | 122.00 | 126.00 | 4.00 | 4.37 |
| GRC021 | 102.00 | 107.00 | 5.00 | 4.41 |
| GRC022 | 106.00 | 110.00 | 4.00 | 4.33 |
| GRC023 | 114.00 | 117.00 | 3.00 | 2.12 |
| GRC027 | 107.00 | 109.00 | 2.00 | 1.93 |
| GRC029 | 78.00 | 79.00 | 1.00 | 2.47 |
| GRC030 | 178.00 | 179.00 | 1.00 | 0.80 |
| GRC032 | 133.00 | 134.00 | 1.00 | 0.40 |
| GRC033 | 184.00 | 186.00 | 2.00 | 0.58 |
| GRC034 | 153.00 | 155.00 | 2.00 | 8.40 |
| GSD001 | 139.00 | 141.00 | 2.00 | 10.80 |

| Vein Hole | Roof (m) | Floor (m) | Thick (m) | Au (g/t) |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| GSD003 | 135.00 | 136.00 | 1.00 | 1.20 |
| GSD004 | 195.00 | 196.00 | 1.00 | 29.50 |
| Mean_Value : | 83.35 | 85.40 | 2.06 | 3.71 |
| Max_Value : | 273.00 | 274.00 | 10.00 | 32.84 |
| Min_Value : | -8.00 | -7.90 | 0.10 | 0.00 |
| No. Samples : | 96.00 | 96.00 | 96.00 | 90.00 |
| **CH0E** | | | | |
| AD056 | 200.00 | 201.25 | 1.25 | 1.66 |
| AD059 | 28.00 | 29.00 | 1.00 | 0.67 |
| AD061 | 31.00 | 32.00 | 1.00 | 0.60 |
| AD073 | 26.90 | 27.90 | 1.00 | 0.59 |
| ARC007 | 13.00 | 14.00 | 1.00 | 2.93 |
| ARC024 | 19.00 | 20.00 | 1.00 | 1.01 |
| ARC046 | 112.00 | 113.00 | 1.00 | 1.90 |
| ARC051 | 14.00 | 15.00 | 1.00 | 0.03 |
| ARC056 | 43.00 | 45.00 | 2.00 | 1.93 |
| ARC057 | 34.00 | 35.00 | 1.00 | 1.59 |
| ARC062 | 8.00 | 9.00 | 1.00 | 1.83 |
| ARC081 | 64.00 | 65.00 | 1.00 | 1.89 |
| ARC084 | 57.00 | 59.00 | 2.00 | 1.59 |
| ARC085 | 44.00 | 46.00 | 2.00 | 1.69 |
| ASD001 | 137.70 | 138.30 | 0.60 | 1.33 |
| ASD003 | 101.70 | 102.20 | 0.50 | 0.51 |
| DDH006 | 172.80 | 173.70 | 0.90 | 0.76 |
| DDH007 | 73.50 | 76.80 | 3.30 | 3.58 |
| DDH009 | 78.40 | 79.40 | 1.00 | 1.11 |
| DDH012 | 102.30 | 103.40 | 1.10 | 0.52 |
| DDH017 | 81.60 | 82.70 | 1.10 | 3.75 |
| DDH018 | 133.90 | 135.80 | 1.90 | 3.97 |

| Vein Hole | Roof (m) | Floor (m) | Thick (m) | Au (g/t) |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| DDH020 | 100.30 | 102.00 | 1.70 | 0.72 |
| GRC019 | 79.00 | 80.00 | 1.00 | 0.57 |
| GRC020 | 107.00 | 108.00 | 1.00 | 0.94 |
| GRC022 | 102.00 | 103.00 | 1.00 | 3.05 |
| GRC023 | 111.00 | 113.00 | 2.00 | 7.71 |
| GSD003 | 132.00 | 134.00 | 2.00 | 2.83 |
| Mean_Value : | 78.82 | 80.12 | 1.30 | 2.18 |
| Max_Value : | 200.00 | 201.25 | 3.30 | 7.71 |
| Min_Value : | 8.00 | 9.00 | 0.50 | 0.03 |
| No. Samples : | 28.00 | 28.00 | 28.00 | 28.00 |
| **CH0W** | | | | |
| ARC046 | 108.00 | 109.00 | 1.00 | 3.33 |
| ARC057 | 32.00 | 33.00 | 1.00 | 2.76 |
| ASD003 | 96.25 | 97.05 | 0.80 | 1.31 |
| DDH009 | 73.40 | 74.40 | 1.00 | 0.64 |
| DDH017 | 79.00 | 79.50 | 0.50 | 1.70 |
| DDH020 | 95.00 | 96.70 | 1.70 | 1.36 |
| GRC020 | 104.00 | 105.00 | 1.00 | 1.05 |
| GRC022 | 99.00 | 100.00 | 1.00 | 0.69 |
| Mean_Value : | 85.83 | 86.83 | 1.00 | 1.58 |
| Max_Value : | 108.00 | 109.00 | 1.70 | 3.33 |
| Min_Value : | 32.00 | 33.00 | 0.50 | 0.64 |
| No. Samples : | 8.00 | 8.00 | 8.00 | 8.00 |
| **ALL** | | | | |
| Mean_Value : | 80.83 | 82.85 | 2.02 | 3.42 |
| Max_Value : | 305.65 | 306.29 | 15.00 | 154.98 |
| Min_Value : | -8.00 | -7.90 | 0.10 | 0.00 |
| No. Samples : | 545.00 | 545.00 | 545.00 | 508.00 |

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**Appendix 3**

Currajong/Caledonian/Donkey Hill Resources September 2021, JORC Table 1, including:

- Addendum 1 – Deposit drill hole listing & collar surveys
- Addendum 2 – Drill hole vein intercepts – by deposit
- Addendum 3 – Vein model statistics – by deposit

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# JORC Code, 2012 Edition – Table 1

## Section 1 Sampling Techniques and Data

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

| Criteria | JORC Code explanation | Commentary |
|---|---|---|
| ***Sampling techniques*** | • *Nature and quality of sampling (eg cut channels, random chips, or specific specialised industry standard measurement tools appropriate to the minerals under investigation, such as down hole gamma sondes, or handheld XRF instruments, etc.). These examples should not be taken as limiting the broad meaning of sampling.*<br>• *Include reference to measures taken to ensure sample representivity and the appropriate calibration of any measurement tools or systems used.*<br>• *Aspects of the determination of mineralisation that are Material to the Public Report.*<br>• *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.* | • **Partly historical:**<br>○ Sampling prior to the Consultant's first involvement in the Project in ~1995 was historical and therefore not observed.<br>○ Documentation for the historical sampling is poor and the Consultant initially (~1995) relied on the Project geologist for opinions and details of historical sampling.<br>○ All indications of the historical sampling were that it was "industry standard" for the time, that it was administered by geological professionals, and that it was mostly collected by well-known, respected and experienced explorers.<br>○ Subsequent to ~1995 the Consultant was generally in close consultation with Project geologists operating the field exploration programs.<br>○ Except in one small instance for MGL the Consultant was NOT present during sampling.<br>• **Sampling**:<br>○ Style of mineralisation being sampled: Exploration was aimed at finding **gold** mineralisation in **narrow sub-vertical quartz veins striking ~N/S** set in granodiorite country rock. This exploration was following known mineralisation mined underground earlier in the century (underground mining in the Gold field commenced in the late 1800s and ended in ~1910).<br>○ Objective & concept: The objective of all modern exploration since approximately the mid-1970's has been to delineate the narrow gold veins (frequently with little actual surface outcrop) principally through drilling and sampling closely spaced 'fence lines' of holes across the vein strike indicated by the pits and shafts left by the old underground mining.<br>○ Source & method of sampling: Virtually all samples (certainly all of those used for Resource estimation) were from drill holes. Sampling varied for the types of drilling, over time and between different drilling contractors. A very small proportion of samples were from surface costeans (trenches), outcrop rock chips, and underground openings (and these were not used in Resource estimation).<br>• RAB and RC drill holes: Chips were continuously collected and bagged directly from the drill head (typically from a cyclone separating the air from drill cuttings). Material volume was reduced to a manageable quantity (typically 2-3 kg) by use of a sample splitter. Samples were collected in bags on regular depth intervals and usually not across different rock types. Based on visual geological logging |

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| Criteria | JORC Code explanation | Commentary |
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| | | most sampling for assaying was only done for intervals considered to be mineralised or potentially mineralised (effectively vein samples).<br>• Diamond drill holes: Drill core was placed in trays by the drillers. Based on visual geological logging most sampling was only done for intervals considered to be mineralised or potentially mineralised (effectively vein samples). For those intervals the core was split with one part stored and the other part processed for assaying (either on-site or by the laboratory).<br>• Underground: Face channel samples were taken underground in the Challenger Adit (understood to by Adelong Capital (AC). Details were not available. Sample assay data exists but was not used in the recent Resource estimation.<br>• Costean sampling: No details of this was available and no data is held.<br>• Quality: Sample quality varied by drilling method with RAB assumed to be lowest quality and diamond coring the highest. However it is assumed that quality varied over time and between different drilling contractors and field staff.<br>• **Sampling representivity**:<br>○ As all down-hole sampling was based on short intervals (a sub-set of 6 m drill rod lengths, being 1, 2 or 3 m lengths) and continuous sampling (without breaks) the sampling is considered to be highly representative of the rock considered to be mineralised in cross-section (here E/W).<br>○ Representivity in long section (here N/S) was reasonably assured by close-spaced sections and holes designed to intersect the veins at multiple depths on section.<br>○ However the relatively small diameter of all drilling (typically <10 cm) would introduce an element of doubt of true representativity of typically highly variable vein mineralisation over short distances (< 1 m).<br>○ And the common practice at Adelong of only sampling those intervals visually considered mineralised implies that considerable portions of country rock assumed to be barren has not been proved.<br>○ ECSI's 2000[4] opinion was that CEC's early (1979-82) sampling and assaying procedures would not meet today's (2000) more rigorous standards. Considered along with the inherent difficulty of sampling narrow vein mineralisation (such as at Adelong) the opinion suggested treating the CEC drilling data with caution (which is what was subsequently done by AC). That opinion is qualified by CEC's obvious latter focus on establishing an open-cuttable Resource where fine-scale vein sampling became less important.<br>○ ECSI's 2000 opinion also commented that MM&S (1982-5) implemented improved sampling procedures which were more suited to the Adelong style gold vein mineralisation.<br>○ ECSI's 2000 opinion stated that for drilling to 1996 there appeared to have been no (documented) systematic use of standard samples or quality control statistics which |

[4] Pp17. Rankin et al, June 2000. *Independent Geological Report*. By ECS International for Adelong Capital Ltd.

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| Criteria | JORC Code explanation | Commentary |
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| | | would assist in quantifying the reliability of sample or assay results.<br>○ Under-calling gold grade:<br>▪ Various Consultants have consistently observed that it seems likely that drill hole assays under-call the actual vein gold grades when compared against the historical high mine production grades.<br>▪ Pan Aust's 1989 Challenger Adit bulk sample average grade (5.6 g/t) was significantly higher than drill hole grades in the vicinity of the Adit and they concluded that drill holes may have under-sampled Adelong gold mineralisation by as much as 50%.<br>▪ ECSI's 2000 opinion however noted that the Adit sampling should be treated with caution as it represented a small portion of the deposit and may not be representative.<br>▪ GCR and possibly more so MGL made concerted efforts to determine the most accurate assay methods for Adelong 'ore' grade samples. They both concluded that if a sample indicated virtually any gold mineralisation that it was better assayed with a longer duration acid digestion method.<br>• **Mineralisation identification**:<br>• Determination of gold mineralisation in all drilling was visually made during geological hole logging. Principal indicators were typical veins minerals (particularly massive quartz), sulphides and occasionally gold itself.<br>• Identification was considered accurate with diamond drill core.<br>• Identification was considered far less so with RAB/RC chips, which was catered for by sampling adjacent intervals to some degree.<br>• Mineralisation was assumed to be reliably determined by assay results.<br>• Assay results precipitated assaying of some intervals previously not considered mineralised.<br>• **"Industry standard"**: Sampling of the RAB/RC and diamond drilling programs is considered to have been (noting comments on time-based representivity above) of "industry standard" for gold exploration. |
| ***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.).* | • **Drilling methods** variously employed over time were:<br>○ RAB – rotary air blast (down-hole hammer) open hole (single tube) method.<br>○ RC – reverse circulation method to provide cased (twin tube) sample collection for accurate depth sampling and sample contamination minimization. Typically 6 m rods, ~140 mm diameter holes.<br>○ Diamond coring (triple tube). Details on core orientation work not available.<br>○ Blast hole – shallow air blast (top-hole hammer) open hole method. Typically 3.6 m rods, ~102 mm diameter holes.<br>○ Underground face channel sampling – specific details not available. However the sampling was along continuous channels separated into fixed sample lengths. Separate channels sampled across the ore body in the section of the Adit which |

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| Criteria | JORC Code explanation | Commentary |
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| | | drove along the hanging wall and footwall lodes. Channels were also sampled along the drives and along parts of the decline. Early databasing of this data treated the sample strings as pseudo drill holes located by the Adit surveys.<br>• **Drill hole down-hole survey**: All RAB/RC and diamond hole tracks were surveyed using down-hole instruments.<br>• **Casing**: All holes were drilled un-cased with the great majority using a short temporary section of casing at surface to prevent hole collapse. Subsequently the temporary casing was generally removed and the hole collar rehabilitated. |
| ***Drill sample recovery*** | • *Method of recording and assessing core and chip sample recoveries and results assessed.*<br>• *Measures taken to maximise sample recovery and ensure representative nature of the samples.*<br>• *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.* | • **Sample recovery overall comments**:<br>○ Sample recoveries overall were poorly recorded over time and varied between Project operators and between programs. This opinion largely derives from the limited documentation now available.<br>○ However overall sample recovery was considered very good over the Project as the granodiorite country rock was very hard, competent and tight giving little opportunity for hole collapse or sample loss.<br>○ Except for the valley bottom (Caledonian, Fletchers and to some degree Victoria) ground water generally posed no threat to sample recovery.<br>○ Recovery was hampered where drilling encountered underground voids, whether dry or wet.<br>○ No recovery data exists in the Consultant's drill hole database as it was never provided. That does not necessarily imply that the data was not originally recorded.<br>• **Recovery assessment**:<br>• Diamond core drilling recovery:<br>▪ All diamond holes were drilled before ~2000, were essentially historical to the Consultant, and core treatment details were scant.<br>▪ Core recovery was determined by recording the length of core against the drill rod length.<br>▪ It is understood that core drilling could usually bridge across narrow underground mining voids.<br>• RC drilling recovery:<br>▪ RC chip sample recovery was determined by monitoring sample weight and comparing that to the expected weight of the drill interval (derived by calculation using the hole diameter, length and density).<br>▪ As with coring it is understood that RC drilling could usually bridge across narrow underground mining voids.<br>• RAB drilling recovery:<br>▪ RAB chip sample recovery was determined by monitoring sample weight and comparing that to the expected weight of the drill interval.<br>▪ RAB drilling (where the sample is delivered up the outside of the drill rods) would cease where underground voids were encountered as all return would cease. |

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| Criteria | JORC Code explanation | Commentary |
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| | | • **Recovery maximisation/representivity measures**:<br>○ Close geological supervision during drilling.<br>○ Reasonably short sample intervals (producing manageable weight samples which were easier to assess).<br>○ Continuous sampling.<br>○ Sampling according to geology (i.e. not sampling across rock type breaks).<br>○ Use of competent drillers.<br>○ Use of RC drilling – which inherently ensures good sample recovery and limitation of sample contamination.<br>○ With RC/RAB use of drilling rigs with sufficient compressed air capacity to easily lift drill cuttings. This capacity was apparently somewhat lacking in the limited drilling done by Tasman Goldfields in 2007-9, hence the short holes.<br>• **Recovery/grade relationship & sample material bias**:<br>○ As no recovery was measured (reasons above) it could not be compared with grade.<br>○ In any event any relationship would have been very difficult to determine as the number of 'mineralised' intervals was very small compared to the total number of intervals (typical of the narrow vein style of mineralisation).<br>○ Sample bias due to grain size was completely absent for the core drilling.<br>○ Bias was minimised during RC drilling by the continuous use of cyclones (to remove the air) and catching all of the sample (i.e. all grain sizes), albeit a split fraction. |
| ***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.*<br>• *Whether logging is qualitative or quantitative in nature. Core (or costean, channel, etc.) photography.*<br>• *The total length and percentage of the relevant intersections logged.* | • **Logging and adequacy**:<br>○ Geological logging was performed on all holes.<br>○ Not all logs were available and no logging data exists in the Consultant's drill hole database as it was either never provided or simply (mostly) not available digitally. The Consultant has not seen any detailed log reports.<br>○ Logging was aimed at characterising the geology sufficiently and particularly towards finding or defining the mineralised intercepts – and so was considered adequate for Resource estimation.<br>○ Some core remains on site in the core shed (the proportion is unknown).<br>○ Photographing samples and storage of small fractions in chip boxes has only been used in the most recent drilling.<br>• **Qualitative/quantitative logging**: All logging was qualitative in nature (or is unknown for the core). This involved observation and description.<br>• **Percentage logged**: Logging aimed to represent 100% of drilled intersections. |
| ***Sub-sampling techniques and sample preparation*** | • *If core, whether cut or sawn and whether quarter, half or all core taken.*<br>• *If non-core, whether riffled, tube sampled, rotary split, etc. and whether sampled wet or dry.*<br>• *For all sample types, the nature, quality and appropriateness of the sample preparation* | • **Sub-sampling overall comments**:<br>○ The large number of explorers using varied drilling and sampling techniques implies sub-sampling on the Project would have varied over time.<br>○ However the Consultant believes all used generally "industry-standard" methods and observes that results of different programs do not appear to have produced noticeable differences. |

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| Criteria | JORC Code explanation | Commentary |
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| | *technique.*<br>• *Quality control procedures adopted for all sub-sampling stages to maximise representivity of samples.*<br>• *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.*<br>• *Whether sample sizes are appropriate to the grain size of the material being sampled.* | ○ Far greater differences would have arisen due to differing sample analytical methods.<br>• **Core sub-sampling**:<br>○ Core samples were split into regular down-hole interval lengths.<br>○ Core was then also sawn in half lengthways with one half retained and the other sent for analysis.<br>○ Subsequent re-sampling saw core sawn into quarters, and so on.<br>• **Chip sub-sampling**:<br>○ Chip samples were divided into regular down-hole interval lengths during drilling.<br>○ A portion (fraction) of the full interval sample was obtained directly from a sample splitter on or below the cyclone. The portion was bagged. Typically the split fraction was approximately an 1/8$^{th}$, designed to give a ~2-3 kg sample.<br>○ With RAB shallow blast hole drilling (the MGL 2011 program) the sample combined the fraction from the coarse cyclone with a fraction from the separate dust cyclone (ensuring fines were collected).<br>○ Sampling was performed both wet and dry. When wet sampling usually became more difficult. Then full samples typically would be collected in a large bucket or barrow below the cyclone, with the bagged sample collected by hand or spade from the bucket/barrow. This manual collection usually aimed to collect a similar volume to dry samples and grabs would be made at different depths in an effort to maintain representivity.<br>• **Appropriateness of methods**: Consultant believes all sub-sampling methods were "industry-standard" and therefore fully appropriate for sampling on the Project.<br>• **QC measures to maximise representivity**:<br>○ Described above with recovery maximisation and representivity.<br>○ QC was also monitored through the duplication of samples (see below).<br>• **Sampling representivity measures**:<br>• Sampling continuously over short intervals were the primary methods of ensuring in-situ material representivity<br>• A secondary method routinely used to ensure representivity was the duplication of samples to check similarity of bind assays as well as submittal of sample standards.<br>• Several holes were effectively twinned over the life of the Project – the similarity of results indicating acceptable sampling representivity.<br>• However the common practice at Adelong of only sampling those intervals visually considered to be "the vein" and/or mineralised implies that considerable portions of country rock has not been characterised and the assumption that it was barren has not been proved.<br>• **Sample size wrt rock grain size**: Samples sizes (2-3 kg) were very appropriately large compared to the grain size of the country rock (5-10 mm) and to gold mineralisation grain size (minute to several mm). And the full sample would be pulverised before analysis. |

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| Criteria | JORC Code explanation | Commentary |
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| ***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.*<br>• *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.*<br>• *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.* | • **Assay method and appropriateness**:<br>  • Laboratories:<br>  ▪ All Project operators used commercial assaying laboratories.<br>  ▪ Details are lacking of which labs were used before ~2010.<br>  ▪ After 2010 MGL used ALS (NATA certified) in Orange, NSW.<br>  • Analytical methods prior to ~2010:<br>  ▪ Details are missing, but are known to be generally the same as described below.<br>  • Analytical methods since 2010 (MGL):<br>  ▪ Samples were submitted to ALS and analysed in batches.<br>  ▪ All samples were run through ALS's standard sample preparation procedures for assaying by AAS.<br>  ▪ In 2013 the 1,528 samples are weighed upon receipt, dried for 24 hours, and whole samples pulverised to 85% passing 75 microns.<br>  ▪ 30 g assay charges were then extracted from a 100 g pulp and fire assayed for gold with an AAS analysis (ALS method Au-AA25) and assayed for a suite of 35 other elements by aqua regia digestion and ICP/AES analysis (ALS method ME-ICP41). The gold lower detection limit was 0.002 ppm.<br>  ▪ Selected mineralized samples (275) were re-submitted for gold analysis of 500 g splits by full cyanide bottle roll digestion (method Au-CN11).<br>  ▪ ALS QC: The laboratory carried out internal QC, which included the insertion of certified reference standards and duplicates on a sample batch basis. These results were supplied with the assay results.<br>• **Geophysics**:<br>  ○ Not necessary and none undertaken.<br>  ○ Hand-held XRF tools have not been used on the Project to date.<br>• **QC – duplicate assays**:<br>  ○ Prior to ~2010: Details are missing but it is known that to check lab assay results the explorers routinely submitted sample duplicates, blanks and standards and analysed the results.<br>  ○ In 2011 (MGL): 19 duplicates were submitted for analysis. Results appeared satisfactory but were not studied in detail.<br>  ○ In 2013 (MGL): 17 duplicates submitted for analysis by AAS. Although this number was very low (amongst ~1,500) it was still considered adequate given the program objectives (concept proving). Results were considered very good for the low value samples but only adequate for more mineralized samples. This fact lead to the use of check analyses by bottle roll. |
| ***Verification of sampling and assaying*** | • *The verification of significant intersections by either independent or alternative company personnel.*<br>• *The use of twinned holes.* | • **Independent verification of significant intersections**: Significant (gold mineralised) intervals were very sparse by the location nature, so verification by any means was effectively impractical.<br>• **Twinned holes**: |

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| Criteria | JORC Code explanation | Commentary |
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| | • *Documentation of primary data, data entry procedures, data verification, data storage (physical and electronic) protocols.*<br>• *Discuss any adjustment to assay data.* | ○ No program specifically twinned any holes.<br>○ However a handful of holes were effectively twinned by later programs drilling a number of holes very close to existing holes. Most mineralised intercepts correlated well, thus partly confirming their representivity.<br>• **Primary data documentation, entry, verification and storage**:<br>○ Most drill hole field data (collar positions, down-hole surveying, sample assays, and mineralised intercept interpretations) since ~2005 has been computerised into MS spread-sheet form. Most assay data was supplied by the labs in computerised spread-sheet form.<br>○ Geological logging has not been computerised.<br>• **Adjustment of assays**:<br>▪ No adjustment of assay data has occurred (other than for non-numeric values<br>▪ Detection limits:<br>○ Assay lower detection limits have become lower over the Project time.<br>○ Where marked as such with non-numeric text (such as “less then x” or “<x”) sample values have been set to zero.<br>○ In 2013: The detection limit was 0.002 ppm.<br>▪ Not sampled:<br>○ Early assay data did not consistently handle intervals which had not been sampled or for which there was no assay.<br>○ A proportion of those instances had zero gold values erroneously assigned. Where possible those intervals were identified and set more accurately to null (implying no assay).<br>▪ 2018 duplicate assay analysis and adjustment:<br>○ The re-estimation of Resources in 2018 included a detailed study of duplicate assay data (intervals with duplicate assays, sometimes by different methods) to evaluate if the most reliable values were being used for grade estimation.<br>○ The duplicated intervals were generally mineralised and the objective of the re-assaying had been to determine the actual tenor of the mineralisation (a known problem for assaying high gold values at the Project).<br>○ The most reliable analysis method for high grade samples was taken to be bottle roll cyanide digestion.<br>○ The study found that Golden Cross had tabulated much of this data but had not progressed it into the Consultant’s assay database for use in Resource estimation. In many cases there existed up to six or more assays for single intervals.<br>○ After consideration the most reliable assay value was assigned to each interval. This was either the average of the initial AAS values where no bottle roll values existed or the average of the bottle rolls if they did exist. On average this slightly raised the gold values of multiply assayed intervals. |

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| Criteria | JORC Code explanation | Commentary |
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| ***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.*<br>• *Specification of the grid system used.*<br>• *Quality and adequacy of topographic control.* | • **Surveying**:<br>○ Drill hole collars prior to 2010: It is understood that all hole collars were picked up by licensed surveyors.<br>○ Drill hole collars 2011 to 2013:<br>▪ All hole collars picked up with hand-held GPS by the Consultant. The XY accuracy was +/- 2 m. The Z values were only accurate to +/- 10 m and hence hole elevations were taken from topography data.<br>▪ All holes were tested to be located correctly with respect to other mapped topography and to cultural features.<br>○ Down-hole surveys prior to 2010: Most drill holes (all longer ones and all diamond holes) were down-hole surveyed at regular intervals.<br>○ Down-hole surveys 2011 to 2013: This was un-necessary with the short holes.<br>• **Coordinate grid system**:<br>○ All project data coordinates have been in the AMG 66 system (also known as AGD66 or AGD84).<br>○ This was maintained (even for the 2011 and 2013 drilling) for consistency between successive programs.<br>○ The intention is to convert all data concurrently to the current MGA system.<br>• **Topography**:<br>○ Surface topography mapping is considered highly accurate. The fine-scale data was collected with helicopter by GeoSpectrum in 2002 (organized by AC).<br>○ Comparison of drill hole collars with topo locations is logical and close.<br>○ Hole collar elevations have partly been taken from topography. |
| ***Data spacing and distribution*** | • *Data spacing for reporting of Exploration Results.*<br>• *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.*<br>• *Whether sample compositing has been applied.* | • **Drill hole data spacing**:<br>○ Drill holes prior to ~2010:<br>▪ N/S spacing (~ strike direction): The great majority of drill holes were drilled on vertical E/W cross-sections spaced 20 m apart N/S.<br>▪ E/W spacing (across strike direction): Virtually all holes were drilled steeply inclined, the great majority (and all at Challenger) towards the east. Collars tended to be spaced ~20 m apart E/W, but the hilly topography played a part in actual spacing by dictating possible practical drill pads. In places multiple holes were drilled from the same location, each with slightly different inclinations to achieve fairly even spacings at depth.<br>▪ Vertical spacing (down dip direction): Combining the ~20 m E/W hole spacing with the steep inclinations gave approximate vertical spacing of ~20-30 m. Down-hole sampling intervals were typically 1 m.<br>○ 2011 MGL drill holes (Caledonian):<br>▪ 34 short (20 m) blast holes were drilled over 4 ~E/W cross-section lines spaced ~50 m apart N/S.<br>▪ Holes were drilled to form a “fence” to ensure intersecting any semi-vertical reef. |

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| Criteria | JORC Code explanation | Commentary |
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| | | Holes were thus inclined to the E (60°), parallel, and 10 m apart.<br>▪ Down-hole sampling interval was 1.8 m (half a blast hole rod).<br>○ 2013 MGL drill holes (Donkey Hill, Fletchers, Caledonian, Currajong and Victoria North):<br>▪ 12 RC holes (average depth ~125 m) drilled over 11 ~E/W cross-section lines – generally 1 hole per line. Distances between lines was not relevant as the program was aiming to simply test mapped vein intersections at depth.<br>▪ Holes were all inclined (~50° to 60°) to the E or W and positioned to intersect reefs at moderate depth (50-100 m).<br>▪ Down-hole sampling interval was 1.0 m.<br>• **Data distribution adequacy wrt grade estimation & classification**:<br>○ Given: Individual mineralised sub-vertical veins at Adelong have been mined, mapped and interpreted over >400 m strike lengths and >250 m vertical depths. Typical horizontal across-strike widths are in the approximate range 2-20 m.<br>○ Opinion: The Consultant's views are that (for all deposits except Gibraltar):<br>▪ Both the ~N/S along-strike drill hole spacing (~20 m) and the vertical down-dip hole spacing (~20-30m) are clearly sufficient to effectively test and demonstrate geological and grade continuity between holes in the mineralised sub-vertical ~N/S striking vein systems.<br>▪ This drill hole spacing sufficiency for continuity is supported by the long ~35 m N/S and ~25 m vertical data ranges determined by the Consultant in a 2010[5] geostatistical study.<br>▪ The fine down-hole sampling (1 m) in steeply inclined holes is sufficient to provide representative traverses of individual veins (typically with >2-5 samples per vein).<br>▪ This fine down-hole sampling is well supported by the long 6 m down-hole data range determined in the study mentioned above.<br>○ Qualifier: Existing drill spacing proves the known deposits fairly well – but does not preclude new deposit discovery. The Consultant would observe that links between deposits in the average N/S strike direction remain poorly drilled (with 100s of metres untested in places), with the same situation occurring in the E/W across-strike direction. At Challenger much of the drilling stopped once the "main vein" was intersected, leaving potential foot-wall veins unexplored.<br>• **Compositing**:<br>○ During grade estimation and statistical analysis raw sample interval assays were composited down-hole to exactly 1.0 m. Residual intervals >0.5 m long were included.<br>○ This 1.0 m length was the same as the majority of sample intervals and would then composit the lesser number of 2 and 3 m intervals.<br>○ Compositing was done within interpreted vein intervals. |

[5] Rankin, R., December 2010. *Adelong – a geostatistical analysis of the Challenger Gold Deposit*. Report by GeoRes for Somerset Mining.

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| Criteria | JORC Code explanation | Commentary |
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| | | ○ Samples were not composited by the laboratories. |
| ***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.*<br>• *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.* | • **Data orientation adequacy wrt structure**:<br>○ Given (all deposits except Gibraltar):<br>▪ Veins typically have an ~N/S strike, a vertical or very steep westerly dip, and horizontal ~E/W across-strike widths of 2-20 m. These directions and dimensions are clearly visible in the Challenger Adit and elsewhere. At Gibraltar the veins are oriented ~050°.<br>▪ Drill holes from surface were typically drilled steeply inclined E (or to a lesser extent W) and sampled continuously (in vein zones) at short intervals (1 m). Within the Boumoya Adit at Currajong the holes were drilled at a variety of azimuths and dips.<br>○ Opinion: The Consultant considers that the surface drilling orientation and fine down-hole sampling interval lengths achieves unbiased sampling of the sub-vertical vein structures by being across-strike of the veins and as close as practically possible normal to the sub-vertical vein dip. Underground at Currajong some holes could be drilled horizontally and therefore very close to normal to the vein dip.<br>○ Qualifiers: Although cross-cutting dykes (not N/S) have been noted in past mining virtually no drilling has ever been done that in not ~E/W (with the exception of Gibraltar). Although this is a directional bias the great mass of drilling and mining would appear to make this bias irrelevant.<br>• **Sample orientation bias - none**: As described immediately above the Consultant considers that the drilling orientation did not introduce a sampling bias of the mineralised veins. |
| ***Sample security*** | • *The measures taken to ensure sample security.* | • **Sample security**:<br>○ Drill holes prior to ~2010: The Consultant is unaware of the sample security measures.<br>○ Drill holes since 2010:<br>▪ All samples were taken, bagged, handled and supervised by the Consultant (2011) or MGL contractors (2013).<br>▪ All samples were despatched directly to ALS by those personnel and MLG employees. |
| ***Audits or reviews*** | • *The results of any audits or reviews of sampling techniques and data.* | • **Audits of past drilling**:<br>○ The Consultant is generally unaware of audits or reviews of Project drill hole sampling techniques and data (except where mentioned in Section 2 below).<br>○ However several operators re-sampled the old dumps and compared their results with earlier ones. The Consultant has not sighted any reporting on this.<br>○ As the Project moved through a series of operators it is likely that drill hole samples were audited to some degree, probably by re-assaying. It is known that drill core was re-assayed to an extent. |

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## Section 2 Reporting of Exploration Results

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

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| ***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.*<br>• *The security of the tenure held at the time of reporting along with any known impediments to obtaining a license to operate in the area.* | • **Mineral tenement status**:<br>○ Qualifier: Whilst the following tenement details represent the Consultant's understandings he nevertheless states that he has not verified them recently and they should be confirmed by the 3D Resources (the Company).<br>○ Ownership: The Consultant believes that the Company acquired the Adelong tenements as part of its acquisition of the previous owner, Macquarie Gold Ltd (MGL). The Consultant is not aware of the details of the acquisition. MGL's title was confirmed by tenement specialists for the Consultant's 2012 EGR report to MGL. The Consultant is not aware of any subsequent changes to that title.<br>○ Tenements: Previously MGL owned (through Challenger Mines Pty Ltd (CMPL)):<br>▪ Exploration Licence (EL) 5728 covering the Adelong Goldfield.<br>▪ Mining Lease (ML) 1435 within the EL.<br>▪ A series of small Mineral Claim Leases (MCLs, numbered 279 to 291 and 311 to 313 inclusive) within the EL and surrounding the ML closely.<br>○ Location: Adelong is situated in the SE of NSW, and the town of Adelong (within the EL) is ~20 km SW of the regional centre of Tumut (at the northern tip of the Snowy Mountains)<br>○ Land ownership: The project area is on private land which was partly owned by MGL.<br>○ Other issues: The Consultant is unaware of other issues (such as agreements with third parties, royalties, native title, archaeology, history and the environment) which might influence the Project.<br>• **Security of tenure and impediments to operation**:<br>○ Tenure: The Consultant is not aware of the security of tenure at the time of reporting.<br>○ Impediments to operation: The Consultant is unaware of impediments to operation. However he would presume operating on at least part of it (within the ML) would be secure owing to the type of mineral tenure. |
| ***Exploration done by other parties*** | • *Acknowledgment and appraisal of exploration by other parties.* | • **Previous mining and exploration**: Adelong is a historic mining area (the Adelong Goldfield was mined underground and alluvially between ~1852 and ~1940). It has seen numerous eras of mineral exploration since mining ceased.<br>• **Past explorers**: The Project has had multiple owners and explorers in the modern era since 1979. Those between 1979 and ~1994 were pre-JORC.<br>○ Carpentaria Exploration Corporation (CEC, 1979-82):<br>▪ Initially their focus was on proving underground gold Resources (predominantly on the Old Hill line and Challenger), but low drill hole grades shifted their focus to proving open-cuttable Resources (as illustrated by their use of a low gold cut-off grade (0.5 g/t) for reporting).<br>▪ CEC made in-house Resource estimates and their eventual decision was that their open-cut potential was insufficient. |

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| | | ▪ CEC also made in-house estimates of material in the old dumps.<br>○ Mineral Management & Securities (MM&S, 1982-5):<br>▪ Their focus appeared to be proving underground gold Resources (based on their use of a high gold cut-off grade (4 g/) for reporting) by drilling.<br>▪ Focus was mostly on Challenger with lesser focus on Caledonian and Currajong.<br>○ Pan Australian Mining (Pan Aust, 1985-9):<br>▪ Their focus initially was on shallow open-cuttable mineralisation. Exploration drilling was spread fairly widely over most reefs (Challenger/Our Own, Caledonian, Victoria, Currajong, Gibraltar and Dyke).<br>▪ Ultimately their opinion was that the likelihood of economic open-cuttable Resources were low.<br>▪ However they revisited the possibility of underground Resources by sinking a decline at Challenger (see below) to demonstrate gold mineralisation continuity. The decline was done in a JV with the NSW Government Insurance Office.<br>○ Republic Minerals Corporation (RMC, ~1991).<br>○ Mining Management Services (MMS, ~1994).<br>• Focus was on alluvial/colluvial potential.<br>○ (Expenditure 1979 to 1996 was estimated to total ~$3M.<br>○ Adelong Consolidated Gold Mines / Adelong Capital (AC,1996-2000).<br>▪ AC undertook the first considerable exploration in the JORC era.<br>▪ This initially involved collation of all past data and computerisation of parts.<br>▪ AC looked at and drilled most deposits, undertook soil geochemical sampling, and commissioned geophysical surveys.<br>▪ The Consultant was engaged to estimate and report Resources at Challenger and Currajong.<br>▪ As at February 2000, using a 1.0 g/t cut-off, in-situ JORC Resources were:<br>▪ Challenger: 796,000 t @ 3.0 g/t (Indicated + Inferred)<br>▪ Currajong: 207,000 t @ 2.7 g/t (Inferred)<br>▪ Donkey Hill: 56,000 t @ 5.8 g/t (Inferred)<br>▪ Sawpit: 58,000 t @ 1.7 g/t (Inferred)<br>▪ Old dumps: 190,000 t @ 1.6 g/t (Inferred)<br>▪ At Challenger the Indicated portion of Resources lay above the 1,370mRL in a zone of dense drilling and where assaying had been predominantly by bottle roll. The Inferred material was at the peripheries and below the 1,370mRL where drilling was less dense and older (CEC).<br>▪ The Challenger Resource block model took account of the old mine voids (excluded) as well as the mineralised filled voids (given a low density of 1.5 t/m$^3$).<br>▪ Project development activities included:<br>▪ Incomplete preparation for a gravity/CIP plant.<br>▪ Commissioning a technical audit by Metplant Engineering Services in 1999. |

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| | | ▪ Entered into an agreement with Adelong Quarries to excavate a portion of over-burden above Challenger (west of the main lode).<br>▪ Obtaining the granting of ML 1435.<br>▪ Signing an indigenous Land Use Agreement with the local community (believed to be the first in NSW).<br>• Expenditure by AC was estimated to total ~$5.2M (~$3.7M on exploration, ~$1.5M on development).<br>○ Golden Cross Resources (GCR, 2000-7).<br>▪ As at July 2005 in-situ Resources using a 1.0 g/t cut-off were:<br>▪ Challenger: 930,000 t @ 2.74 g/t (Indicated + Inferred)<br>▪ Currajong: 338,000 t @ 3.39 g/t (Inferred)<br>○ Tasman Goldfields (Tasman, 2007-9).<br>○ Macquarie Gold Limited (MGL, 2009-20) and its intermediate antecedent Somerset Mining (Somerset).<br>○ 3D Resource Ltd (3D, 2020-present).<br>• **Past exploration**:<br>• Geological mapping:<br>▪ Most recent explorers undertook geological mapping.<br>▪ GCR produced the initial recent comprehensive digital outcrop maps.<br>▪ MGL considerably enhanced the geological mapping through incorporating analysis of their enhanced geophysical surveys.<br>• Topography survey: Detailed topography data was obtained by AC in 2002 from a helicopter survey by GeoSpectum.<br>• Drilling:<br>▪ CEC: Total ~7,700 m in 38 (117?) holes of diamond tailed percussion, predominantly at Challenger (5,290 m in 26 holes). Also Caledonian (1,160 m in 6 holes), Victoria (490 m in 2 holes) and Currajong (750 m in 4 holes).<br>▪ MM&S: Total ~2,810 m in 20 holes of diamond tailed percussion, predominantly on the Old Hill line – Challenger (1,670 m in 12 holes) and Our Own (990 m in 6 holes). Minor amount at Caledonian (50 m in 1 hole) and Currajong (110 m in 1 hole).<br>▪ Pan Aust: Total ~2,800 m in 58 holes of percussion and diamond. Scattered across many deposits – Old Hill line (Challenger 620 m in 21 holes, Our Own 200 m in 3 holes), Caledonian (230 m in 2 holes), Victoria 410 m in 5 holes), Currajong (380 m in 6 holes), Gibraltar (710 m in 15 holes) and Dyke (260 m in 6 holes).<br>▪ 1979 to 1988 totals (CEC/MM&S/Pan Aust):<br>▪ Challenger ~7,580 m in 59 holes.<br>▪ Caledonian ~1,440 m in 9 holes.<br>▪ Currajong ~1,240 m in 11 holes.<br>▪ Victoria ~900 m in 7 holes. |

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| | | ▪ Gibraltar ~710 m in 15 holes.<br>▪ Dyke ~260 m in 6 holes.<br>▪ Total ~13,310 m in 116 holes.<br>▪ AC:<br>▪ Challenger ~5,600 m in 80 holes of RC for Resource definition. This program tightened up the hole spacing at Challenger Main and found the Challenger Extended just to the north. AC employed bottle roll analysis methods.<br>▪ Challenger, Donkey Hill, Fletchers, Currajong, Gibraltar ~5,850 m in 55 holes of RC for reconnaissance and geochem and IP anomaly follow-up.<br>▪ Sawpit ~500 m of RC.<br>▪ Currajong underground in Boumoya Adit ~820 m in 6 holes of diamond.<br>▪ Total ~12,780 m in 141 holes<br>▪ GCR: Challenger ~6,320 in 70 holes of RC for in-fill mostly at Challenger and a little at Currajong.<br>▪ Tasman:<br>▪ Very short holes at scattered locations ~910 m in 34 holes of RC.<br>▪ Aimed at finding N/S extensions to deposits.<br>▪ MGL:<br>▪ 2011: Caledonian ~640 m in 34 holes (averaging 20 m depth) of RAB on 4 E/W cross-sections to test N/S reef connections in areas of little or no outcrop and no old pits. Holes inclined @ 60° to the E and spaced 10 m apart. Down-hole sampling 1.8 m.<br>▪ 2013: Currajong, Caledonian, Fletchers, Donkey Hill and Victoria ~1,530 m in 12 holes of RC for Resource definition in-fill and extension.<br>○ Challenger Adit bulk sample (1988/9):<br>▪ In 1988/9 Pan Aust drove a 410 m long decline eastwards into the centre (in a N/S sense) of the Challenger deposit on the 1,380RL (the Challenger Adit). On encountering the ore body drives were driven 20 m N and 80 m S to encounter the hanging wall and foot wall in several spots.<br>▪ The purpose of the adit was to allow bulk samples for grade determination, for metallurgical testing, and to illustrate continuity of gold mineralisation.<br>▪ A bulk sample of 1,300 t @ 5.6 g/t gold was made.<br>▪ AC refurbished the Challenger Adit and the old Boumoya Adit at Currajong (335 m long incline driven SE towards the old Currajong shaft).<br>○ Old dumps sampling:<br>▪ CEC, MM&S and GCR all undertook programs of sampling the old waste dumps scattered over the Property.<br>▪ CEC estimated them to contain ~35,000 t @ 2.0 g/t gold.<br>▪ MGL also sampled the dumps as part of processing part of them through their new mill. |

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| | | ○ Costeans:<br>▪ Details are almost absent on costean work performed at Adelong other than knowing that RMC carried out a limited program in ~1991.<br>▪ No costean data has been used in Resource estimations.<br>○ Soil and rock chip geochemical sampling: Surveys were undertaken by Pan Aust and AC.<br>○ Geophysical surveys:<br>▪ MMS undertook ground magnetometer surveys in ~1994 over Old Hill and Caledonian.<br>▪ AC undertook in the late 1990s:<br>▪ Detailed aero-magnetic and radiometric surveys by helicopter (E/W lines at 50 m spacing with readings every 4-5 m for 220 line km or 11 km$^2$).<br>▪ Gradient ground-based array IP and resistivity surveys (E/W lines at 100 m spacing and sampling every 25 m for 30 line km or 4 km$^2$). These were successful in delineating several new anomalies.<br>▪ Dipole-dipole IP surveys (8 line km) following up the anomalies found by the gradient array IP.<br>▪ MGL considerably advanced the geophysical data in the early 2000s by several means:<br>▪ 1990s data was accurately re-processed. This spectacularly improved the resolution and allowed clearer geological mapping. It also illustrated and confirmed the ~350° strike of the reefs interpreted by the Consultant. This small but highly significant variation from the previously mis-interpreted 360° orientation gave the reason some past along-strike extensional drilling programs had moved off the reefs.<br>▪ A series of fine scale ground-based magnetometer surveys (to 2016 that included 1,814 lines at 5 m spacing and sampling every 0.8 m for 500 line km).<br>▪ Geological re-interpretation of the new data.<br>○ Geotechnical studies:<br>▪ GCR undertook a geotechnical study in 2001 to evaluate open-cat mining parameters such as possible pit wall slopes. Data was soured from the small waste rock quarry dug above Challenger.<br>▪ A further study in 2005 evaluated open-cut the impact of encountering underground workings in the walls of an open-cut.<br>• **Appraisal of past exploration**:<br>• Consultant's capacity to comment: The Consultant has consulted on Adelong since ~1996 (JORC era) for AC and then for all subsequent explorers. That consulting required familiarity with all exploration data and some involvement or advice on each new explorer's actual exploration.<br>• Overall opinion: The Consultant considers that past exploration followed clear objectives, was competently carried out, and produced good data. That data was sufficient for the estimation of Mineral Resources at some of the better explored deposits. The early |

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| | | explorers (up to and including GCR) undertook the bulk of the exploration and advanced the Project significantly. Later explorers performed less exploration but allowed a refinement in understanding of the mineralisation which provide pointers for future exploration. |
| ***Geology*** | • *Deposit type, geological setting and style of mineralisation.* | • **Deposit type**:<br>○ The deposit type is that of narrow sub-vertical gold bearing quartz veins hosted in granitic rocks.<br>• Geological setting:<br>○ Regionally:<br>▪ The Adelong Project is regionally situated at the southern end of the Lachlan Fold Belt (an orogenic zone containing many mineral deposits and mines).<br>▪ Two contrasting geological and tectonic environments dominate the Adelong region – the Wagga-Omeo Belt to the W (with Adelong on its eastern edge) and the Tumut Trough to the east.<br>▪ Adelong is located on the eastern edge of the Wagga-Omeo Belt. The Wagga-Omeo Belt is a metamorphic terrain dominated by metasediments that were deposited in a marginal basin. Granitoids are widespread and occur near Adelong, along with numerous small gabbroic stock like bodies.<br>▪ The Tumut Trough is dominated by rift-related sequences of flysch sediments, mafic-felsic volcanics and related sediments, and minor granites.<br>▪ The N to NW trending, west dipping, Gilmore Suture defines the boundary between the two zones. The Gilmore Suture broadly defines a 300 km long belt of gold (+/- copper) mineralisation in which several mines and numerous prospects are located.<br>○ Locally:<br>▪ In the local Adelong area the Gilmore suture bifurcates into the Gilmore Fault Zone (E of Adelong) and a subsidiary western structure known as the Wondalga Shear Zone (west of Adelong).<br>▪ The dominant rock types in the Adelong Project area are the Wondalga Granodiorite and the Avenal Basic Igneous Complex (ABIC) comprising norites, gabbros and diorites.<br>• **Mineralisation style**:<br>○ Primary gold mineralisation is described as occurring in “reefs”, generally narrow sub-vertical vein or shear structures.<br>○ These occur predominantly in N to NW trending structural corridors between the Wondalga Shear Zone and the Gilmore Suture.<br>○ This area is the focus of strong deformation and late stage intrusive activity, accompanied by significant hydrothermal alteration and gold mineralisation.<br>○ The aplite dykes, along with the mafic dykes and quartz veins, are regarded as the likely conduits and hosts of the gold mineralisation.<br>○ However the source of the ore bearing fluids appears unrelated to magmatic fluids |

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| | | associated with the Wondalga Granodiorite or the ABIC themselves and a deep mantle source is postulated. |
| ***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:*<br>○ *easting and northing of the drill hole collar*<br>○ *elevation or RL (Reduced Level – elevation above sea level in metres) of the drill hole collar*<br>○ *dip and azimuth of the hole*<br>○ *down hole length and interception depth*<br>○ *hole length.*<br>• *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.* | • **Drill hole data**: Listings of all drill hole data used in these *Challenger* Resource estimations are given in Appendices:<br>○ Collar data: See Appendix 2 – Deposit drill hole listing & collar surveys. Includes:<br>▪ Drill hole names and deposit classification.<br>▪ Collar – E and N (AMG66).<br>▪ Elevation – RL above sea level PLUS 1,000 m. The addition of 1,000 m to all Project data was done historically to avoid negative elevations (below sea level).<br>▪ Hole direction – azimuth and dip below horizontal (negative angle).<br>▪ Hole depth – down-hole.<br>○ Vein intercepts: See Appendix 3 – Drill hole vein intercepts – by deposit. Details of individual named vein "envelope" interpretations. Includes vein intercept down-hole depths, down-hole thickness and composite gold grade.<br>○ Vein intercepts: See Appendix 4 – Vein model statistics – by deposit. Details of individual named vein "high grade" interpretations within the envelopes. Includes vein intercept down-hole depths, down-hole thickness and composite gold grade. |
| ***Data aggregation methods*** | • *In reporting Exploration Results, weighting averaging techniques, maximum and/or minimum grade truncations (e.g. cutting of high grades) and cut-off grades are usually Material and should be stated.*<br>• *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.*<br>• *The assumptions used for any reporting of metal equivalent values should be clearly stated.* | • **Reporting aggregation/weighting**:<br>○ Gold grades in the individual vein intercept interpretations (listed in the Appendices detailed above) were reported composited across the full vein intercept with the constituent sample grades weighted on sample length.<br>○ No gold high grade cutting was applied.<br>○ Vein intercept interpretation in itself implied the selection of "gold mineralised" intervals, where low grades (taken to be ~<0.2 g/t) outside the veins were excluded.<br>• **Intercept aggregations**:<br>○ Intercept aggregations simply represented the report of composite grade of a vein at a specific location. Veins were effectively geologically based.<br>○ Resource block grade estimation worked of individual samples, not vein composites.<br>• **Metal equivalents**:<br>○ No metal equivalent values were necessary or used. |
| ***Relationship between mineralisation widths and intercept lengths*** | • *These relationships are particularly important in the reporting of Exploration Results.*<br>• *If the geometry of the mineralisation with respect to the drill hole angle is known, its nature should be reported.*<br>• *If it is not known and only the down hole lengths are reported, there should be a clear statement to this effect (e.g. 'down hole length, true width not known').* | • **Geometry of mineralization with respect to drill hole angles**:<br>○ Mineralisation was assumed sub-vertical and striking ~N/S.<br>○ All drilling was inclined at ~50-60° and drilled ~E/W.<br>○ Thus all drill holes would intercept veins obliquely at ~30° to dip and effectively normal to the vein strike direction.<br>• **Down-hole reporting basis – down-hole**:<br>○ All reporting of vein intercepts was on a simple "down-hole" basis (NOT on a true width (effectively horizontal) basis). |

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| ***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.* | • **Diagrams**:<br>○ All exploration mentioned here is historical.<br>○ No new data is reported here.<br>○ All current intercept interpretations are tabulated in the Appendices below (and described in the "drill hole information" Section above.<br>○ Representative diagrams of drill hole vein intercepts are given in the body of the report above.<br>○ Detailed section by section diagrams appeared in past reporting. |
| ***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.* | • **Balanced reporting**:<br>○ Reporting of all historical exploration results, and the constituent assays within each interpreted vein intercept, is not practicable here and would partly duplicate past reporting.<br>○ However the listing of all individual vein intercepts (used in the Resource estimation reported here) are given in the Appendices below – with the basic statistics for each individual vein given as maximum, minimum and mean values. |
| ***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.* | • **Other material exploration data**:<br>○ No other exploration data is reported here as none is considered material to this Resource report.<br>○ Other peripheral data is mostly historical, precedes this report considerably, or was previously reported.<br>○ That other data (exploration and otherwise) included:<br>▪ Mining studies<br>▪ Geophysical surveys.<br>▪ Density determinations.<br>▪ Geotechnical studies.<br>▪ Environmental studies.<br>▪ Heritage studies.<br>▪ Metallurgical testwork. |
| ***Further work*** | • *The nature and scale of planned further work (e.g. tests for lateral extensions or depth extensions or large-scale step-out drilling).*<br>• *Diagrams clearly highlighting the areas of possible extensions, including the main geological interpretations and future drilling areas, provided this information is not commercially sensitive.* | • **Further work planned**:<br>○ The Consultant is not specifically aware of the Company's future work plans.<br>○ The Consultant is aware that this report will be accompanied by a similar report(s) on the Resources at the other deposits at the project. |

## Section 3 Estimation and Reporting of Mineral Resources

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| ***Database integrity*** | • *Measures taken to ensure that data has not been corrupted by, for example, transcription or keying errors, between its initial collection and its use for Mineral Resource estimation purposes.*<br>• *Data validation procedures used.* | • Historical knowledge continuity:<br>○ All data was essentially 'historical' to the current Project owners.<br>○ However the Consultant has worked on the Project continuously (in a Resource estimation sense) for each successive owner since the late 1990s. Over that period he worked for ECS Mining Consultants (ECSMC), SMG Consultants (SMGC), and then latterly for his own consultancy GeoRes.<br>○ Previous Project owners during the Consultant's involvement included:<br>▪ Adelong Consolidated (AC)<br>▪ Golden Cross Resources (GCR)<br>▪ Tasman Goldfields (Tasman)<br>▪ Somerset Mining (Somerset)<br>▪ Macquarie Gold (MG)<br>○ The Consultant has been continuously involved with data collection and its databasing – and speaks for its integrity and validity.<br>• Data coordinates:<br>○ All Project drill hole and topography data used by the Consultant here was in the **AMG 66** coordinate system, the precursor to the current GDA94 system.<br>○ The continued use of AMG 66 for this Project stems from this older system's use for the great bulk of Project data until the mid-1990s. Subsequently collected data was also mostly stored in AMG 66 coordinates for consistency and to avoid transformation errors.<br>○ Prior to approximately the mid-1990s geographic data was in the Australian Map Grid (AMG 66) coordinate system. This was referenced to the Australian Geodetic Datum (AGD), used the Universal Transverse Mercator Grid (UTM) projection, was promulgated in 1966, and was known as AGD66 or AMG 66. In 2000 the Geocentric Datum of Australia circa 1994 (GDA94) replaced AGD. The standard map projection associated with GDA94 is the Map Grid of Australia (MGA94) which conforms to UTM.<br>○ The distance between origins of AGD84 and GDA94 is ~200 m in a NE direction.<br>• Drill hole data integrity & validation:<br>○ Data supply:<br>▪ AC and then GCR originally supplied the Consultant (then with SMGC) all raw data (particularly drill hole data) used in Resource estimations to 2005. That was partly supplied in spreadsheet form, partly in hard copy.<br>▪ Tasman subsequently supplied the Consultant (now with GeoRes) with their new 2007 to 2009 drill hole data in spreadsheet form.<br>▪ MGL's drilling data collected in 2011 and 2013 was computerised by the Consultant.<br>○ Checking:<br>▪ For the AC/GCR data the Consultant verified all data to the extent possible with partly historical data. That mostly included working directly with the Client's geologists and cross-referencing already computerised data with hard copy reports and maps. |

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| | | ▪ For the Tasman data the Consultant's checking was by directly working with the Client geologist, providing maps of databased drill holes for the geologist to check with his actual drilling knowledge.<br>▪ For the MGL drilling the Consultant's checking was by cross-referencing his own entered data with his actual drilling knowledge (2011 drilling) or with the contract geologist's drilling knowledge (2013 drilling).<br>○ The Consultant databased all data (historical and recent) into Minex geological software.<br>○ Gross error software data checking occurred with all drill holes during its databasing into Minex. This caught various collar, survey, sample depth and assay value inconsistencies. All data issues were satisfactorily resolved and fixed by reference to logs.<br>○ Assumed integrity: The Consultant relied on the basic integrity of the data supplied. This position was partly justified by the good standing of the exploration company's concerned and personal knowledge of the geologists.<br>○ Gross integrity of the drilling data emanating from the different sampling eras and from different drilling methods was indicated by the very similar tenor and spread of gold assays. This was particularly noted during the section-by-section geological vein intercept interpretation<br>• Topography data integrity & validation:<br>○ Topography data was sourced from a specific site survey (GeoSpectrum).<br>○ Data (when contoured and visualised) was validated on foot.<br>○ All topography XY locations matched the many hand-held GPS readings taken when mapping and pegging hole locations<br>• Topography data detail was considered accurate enough for the tasks of mapping, drill hole databasing and geological modelling. |
| ***Site visits*** | • *Comment on any site visits undertaken by the Competent Person and the outcome of those visits.*<br>• *If no site visits have been undertaken indicate why this is the case.* | • Site visits:<br>○ The Consultant (the Competent Person) has visited the Property on numerous occasions in the last 22 years (since 1998)<br>○ The Consultant visited the Property in the company of all successive exploration owners (except 3D Resources Ltd) since 1998 and with the local land holder.<br>○ During those visits virtually all parts of the Project surface area were visited.<br>○ The Consultant has also visited the underground workings in the Challenger Adit early on with AC and most recently in 2019 with MGL (during the Sale process).<br>○ Various drill hole locations, dumps and old shafts were inspected, photographed and coordinates taken by GPS. |
| ***Geological interpretation*** | • *Confidence in (or conversely, the uncertainty of ) the geological interpretation of the mineral deposit.*<br>• *Nature of the data used and of any assumptions made.*<br>• *The effect, if any, of alternative interpretations on Mineral Resource* | • Geological mineralisation style interpretation:<br>○ The geological interpretation at ALL prospects is that of similar '**narrow sub-vertical sub-parallel quartz vein hosted gold mineralisation**'.<br>• Confidence in the geological interpretation:<br>○ The Consultant is confident in the geological interpretation of vein style gold deposits.<br>○ This was ultimately and primarily based on the known style of the historical mining of narrow sub-vertical quartz reefs, observing outcrops of the reefs at surface, and being able |

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| | *estimation.*<br>• *The use of geology in guiding and controlling Mineral Resource estimation.*<br>• *The factors affecting continuity both of grade and geology.* | to observe such reefs underground in the Challenger Adit.<br>○ All drill hole gold mineralisation confirmed the shape, position and style of a vein system.<br>○ Intercepts in the drill holes in the immediate vicinity of the Challenger Adit and of the Boumoya Adit at Currajong confirm the vein styles at both deposits.<br>• Data nature, assumptions & geological controls:<br>○ The basic assumption was that all gold assays ~>0.2 g/t represented localized mineralization (a vein) and that lower or zero assays represented barren rock. These mineralization intercepts would also frequently contain much higher grades typically recognized as 'ore' grades (>1.0 g/t).<br>○ Mineralization clearly grouped together in laminar 'vein' styles (contiguously from hole to hole along strike and up and down dip) forming bodies (lodes) of realistic extraction size (and therefore representing Resources). Even very lowly mineralized intercepts (0.1 to 0.2 g/t) exist on strike and dip of veins – interpreted as the trace of the vein between thicker and better mineralized lodes.<br>○ Mineralised intercepts clearly aligned in 3D into swarms of sub-parallel sub-vertical narrow planes interpreted geologically as veins.<br>○ At all deposits the strike of the mineralized intercepts was clearly parallel (350° to 355°) to the latest aeromagnetic and ground magnetic mapping. Very steep westerly to vertical dips were interpreted – similar to that observed and modelled at Challenger.<br>○ The vein foot wall and hanging wall positions were interpreted in drill holes from the ends of contiguous sharply gold mineralised intercepts.<br>○ In all cases where the geological logging was available (minimal) it confirmed the occurrence of veins.<br>○ Country rock was virtually completely barren of gold mineralisation.<br>○ Mineralised intercepts were very distinct, containing either reasonable (close to a nominal cut-off grade of ~0.5 g/t) and very good mineralisation (well above cut-off grade) or virtually no mineralisation (at detection limit (~0.01 g/t) or below).<br>○ All samples within the interpreted vein surfaces was used – as they all represented the vein material. Internal lower grades included were seldom much below cut-off.<br>• Vein interpretations:<br>○ At each of the three deposits a set of sub-vertical sub-parallel (~N/S striking) veins were interpreted. The following lists the main veins at each from west to east. Assay population domain numbers are in brackets (and are unique to each deposit as the hole were selected by deposit). Veins intercepted in only a few holes (<4) are not listed.<br>○ *Currajong veins*:<br>▪ West – CUW7 (7), CU_C (6), CU_M (5), CU_A (4), CU_F (3), CU_5 (2), CU_6 (1)<br>▪ East – CUE8 (18), CUE7 (17), CUE6 (16), CUE5 (15), CUE4 (14), CUE3 (13), CUE2 (12), CUE1 (11), CUEM1 (21), CUEM2 (22), CUEM3 (23)<br>○ *Caledonian veins*:<br>▪ CA08 (8), CA07 (7), CA06 (6), CA05 (5), CA04 (4), CA03 (3), CA02 (2), CA01 (1), CAM1 (11), CAM2 (12), CAM3 (13), CAM4 (14), CAM9 (19), CAM11 (21) |

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| | | ○ *Donkey Hill veins*:<br>▪ DH06 (6), DH05 (5), DH04 (4), DH03 (3)<br>• Alternative interpretations:<br>○ *All deposits*:<br>▪ Even if the nature of mineralisation is different to that interpreted as being within sharply defined veins then its continuity would still have been constrained by the vein surface modelling, the block modelling within the vein surfaces, and the domain (by individual vein) assay control.<br>▪ And in many spots the density of drilling is sufficient to preclude any other type of mineralisation continuity.<br>▪ Where drill hole spacing becomes wider (>50 m) the individual close-spaced veins may have been miss-named (hence the lowest confidence assignment). However this would not impact volumetrics and would have minimal impact on estimated grades overall.<br>○ *Currajong*:<br>▪ The CP considers it very unlikely overall that mineralization continuity could be interpreted in any other orientation (sub-vertical 355° oriented veins).<br>▪ Existing old mining on the western side would confirm this.<br>▪ Orientation of the new interpretation of an eastern side parallels the western side and aligns both with outcrop mapping and the mag data.<br>○ *Caledonian*:<br>▪ The CP considers it unlikely overall that mineralization continuity could be interpreted in any other orientation (sub-vertical 350° oriented veins).<br>▪ Although insufficient drilling exists here to overwhelmingly establish this the vein style mineralisation strongly appears to align with the Challenger Extended deposit to the south – of which the CP considers it to simply be the northern extension of the same set of veins.<br>▪ Vein mineralisation also aligns closely with the mag data.<br>○ *Donkey Hill*:<br>▪ The CP considers it very unlikely overall that mineralization continuity could be interpreted in any other orientation (sub-vertical 355° oriented veins).<br>▪ Existing old mining would confirm this.<br>• Continuity factors on geology and grades:<br>○ Geological continuity was ultimately controlled by interpreting individual named veins in each deposit. This name was used to model the vein's roof and floor surfaces independently.<br>○ Grades in each vein were segregated with a unique a data population domain number. All assays within a vein were linked by the number with other assays in the vein identified in other holes.<br>○ Block grade continuity within veins was controlled by an 'un-folding' technique oriented in the plane of the veins. |

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| | | ○ Block grade estimation also employed a strong E/W (X) direction distance weighting factor (2) to minimise cross-strike continuity and emphasise continuity within the vein (up-dip and along-strike). |
| ***Dimensions*** | • *The extent and variability of the Mineral Resource expressed as length (along strike or otherwise), plan width, and depth below surface to the upper and lower limits of the Mineral Resource.* | • Deposit dimensions (volume containing each deposit.<br>○ *Currajong dimensions*:<br>▪ Strike length (N/S): 600 m<br>▪ Width (E/W): 250 m<br>▪ Depth: 300 m from surface down<br>○ *Caledonian dimensions*:<br>▪ Strike length (N/S): 750 m<br>▪ Width (E/W): 300 m<br>▪ Depth: 250 m from surface down<br>○ *Donkey Hill dimensions*:<br>▪ Strike length (N/S): 400 m<br>▪ Width (E/W): 200 m<br>▪ Depth: 250 m from surface down<br>• Vein dimensions:<br>○ Widths: Individual veins were typically ranged from ~0.5 m to ~10 m wide horizontally (E/W).<br>○ *Currajong West vein widths*:<br>▪ Average width: 3.2 m<br>▪ Average maximum width: 8.8 m<br>▪ Maximum width: 24.0 m (CU_M)<br>○ *Currajong East vein widths*:<br>▪ Average width: 1.1 m<br>▪ Average maximum width: 2.3 m<br>▪ Maximum width: 4.0 m (CUE2)<br>○ *Caledonian vein widths*:<br>▪ Average width: 0.9 m<br>▪ Average maximum width: 2.5 m<br>▪ Maximum width: 5.7 m (CA05)<br>○ *Donkey Hill vein widths*:<br>▪ Average width: 1.3 m<br>▪ Average maximum width: 3.4 m<br>▪ Maximum width: 5.3 m (DH04)<br>• Vein spacing: Spacing between individual veins varied, but typically closer spacings were of the order of ~5 to 15 m apart. |
| ***Estimation and modelling techniques*** | • *The nature and appropriateness of the estimation technique(s) applied and key assumptions, including treatment of extreme grade values, domaining, interpolation parameters and maximum* | • **ESTIMATION TECHNIQUES**<br>• **Vein surface modelling**:<br>○ Software: Modelling and estimation was done in Minex Genesis software.<br>○ Method: Geological modelling employed computerised gridded DTM surface interpolation. The method's appropriateness stems from its 3D computational capability and rigor. |

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| | *distance of extrapolation from data points. If a computer assisted estimation method was chosen include a description of computer software and parameters used.*<br>• *The availability of check estimates, previous estimates and/or mine production records and whether the Mineral Resource estimate takes appropriate account of such data.*<br>• *The assumptions made regarding recovery of by-products.*<br>• *Estimation of deleterious elements or other non-grade variables of economic significance (eg sulphur for acid mine drainage characterisation).*<br>• *In the case of block model interpolation, the block size in relation to the average sample spacing and the search employed.*<br>• *Any assumptions behind modelling of selective mining units.*<br>• *Any assumptions about correlation between variables.*<br>• *Description of how the geological interpretation was used to control the resource estimates.*<br>• *Discussion of basis for using or not using grade cutting or capping.*<br>• *The process of validation, the checking process used, the comparison of model data to drill hole data, and use of reconciliation data if available.* | Gridded surfaces allow simple mathematical operations within and between surfaces. Bounding lode surfaces were interpolated from the top and bottom down-hole lode intercepts. Each lode was modelled independently with a hanging wall (structure roof, SR) and foot wall (structure floor, SF) boundary surface (see below).<br>○ Algorithm: Surface modelling used a trending growth algorithm to interpolate smooth natural surfaces (as opposed to straight line methods) as a regular fine mesh. Through extrapolation this method honours local inflections away from the reference plane mean orientation. Mesh point interpolations grow out from data points until all mesh points are estimated.<br>○ Orientation: All vein surfaces effectively semi-vertical and ~N/S. So model wrt a vertical N/S reference plane west of the veins. Models vertical N/S, looking west.<br>○ Model build: After independent interpolation of each lode's roof and floor the suite of surfaces was 'built' into a valid model using processes to correct potential cross-overs between and within lodes.<br>○ *Surface estimation parameters – common to ALL deposits*:<br>▪ Algorithm: Growth<br>▪ Scan distance: 150 m (nominal with growth algorithm)<br>▪ Expansion: 25 m outside perimeter intercepts<br>▪ Extrapolation.<br>▪ No data limits.<br>▪ Surface names: Vein name + suffix SR (roof) or SF (floor)<br>▪ XY directions: Pseudo vertical N/S. So X = Y N/S, Y = Z vertical<br>▪ Mesh: 2.5*2.5 m XY (equiv. YZ)<br>○ *Currajong surface parameters*:<br>▪ Reference plane: Local vertical N/S 6000E, group REF (596,000E)<br>▪ Grid file: DD CUR, file …202008_CUR_GR2012.GRD<br>▪ Origin (minimum) – lower south corner:<br>• X: 6,094,000 (equiv. Y)<br>• Y: 1,150 (equiv. Z)<br>▪ Extent:<br>• X: 650 m (equiv. Y)<br>• Y: 350 m (equiv. Z)<br>○ *Caledonian surface parameters*:<br>▪ Reference plane: Local vertical N/S 6500E_CA, group REF_CAL (596,500E)<br>▪ Grid file: DD CAL, file …202007_CAL_GR2012.GRD<br>▪ Origin (minimum) – lower south corner:<br>• X: 6,093,800 (equiv. Y)<br>• Y: 1,100 (equiv. Z)<br>▪ Extent:<br>• X: 1,400 m (equiv. Y)<br>• Y: 400 m (equiv. Z) |

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| | | ▪ Mesh: 2.5*2.5 m XY (equiv. YZ)<br>○ *Donkey Hill surface parameters*:<br>▪ Reference plane: Local vertical N/S 6500E_DH, group REF_DH (596,500E)<br>▪ Grid file: DD DH, file …202006_DH_GR2012.GRD<br>▪ Origin (minimum) – lower south corner:<br>• X: 6,095,000 (equiv. Y)<br>• Y: 1,100 (equiv. Z)<br>▪ Extent:<br>• X: 1,200 m (equiv. Y)<br>• Y: 400 m (equiv. Z)<br>▪ Mesh: 2.5*2.5 m XY (equiv. YZ)<br>• **Drill hole sample data population domains**:<br>○ Samples and blocks (see below) in veins were uniquely identified and segregated by domain number for assay analysis and block grade estimation.<br>○ Domains were set in the drill hole database and in the block models.<br>○ Domain numbers are given above with the vein names.<br>• **Drill hole gold sample analysis:**<br>○ Gold (AU) was the focus of the Project.<br>○ NO detailed statistical or geostatistical analysis was undertaken as the CP considered each deposit (with the possible exception of Currajong) to have insufficient drill holes and close or regular enough spacing.<br>○ Geostatistical analysis is greatly aided by Z-grid control (as modelled here) – and this should be employed when more drilling data is available on these deposits.<br>○ However detailed geostatistical analysis had been performed in the past on the (similar mineralisation style, setting and size) Challenger deposit and general grade estimation parameters (see below) were informed by those results.<br>○ Gold grades throughout the goldfield are characterised generally by great variability. Scattered high grade samples are of much higher tenor (to >100 g/t) than more general (numerous) 'ore grade' samples (~2-5 g/t). This nuggety effect would typically require specific handling of high grades during block estimation.<br>• **Grade continuity control block model (Z-grid):**<br>○ An 'un-folding' 3D block model (a Minex Z-grid) was built within the geological vein surface models to provide domain control within layers and to control grade trending continuity within and along the layers (the 'Z' direction).<br>○ As the veins were essentially in an ~N/S semi-vertical plane the Z-grid required rotating to have its Z axis normal to that plane (see below).<br>○ 'Un-folding' block model (Z-grid):<br>▪ A Z-grid is built to align its X and Y data search directions sub-parallel to geological layer models (with each layer modelled by bounding upper and lower surfaces) with the same orientation. The XY searching is continuously (dynamically) transformed to follow along the undulations of the geological layers (and is therefore not in a straight line but parallels |

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| | | the layer). The Z direction remains a fixed direction normal to the average plane of the layer. The layer sub-parallel effect is achieved by a fixed number of 'sub-blocks' being assigned across a layer in the Z direction (say 10). Layers with higher average and maximum thicknesses are assigned the most Z blocks. Thus Z direction block heights are always fractions of the full layer height at any XY location. As the thickness of the layer varies so does the Z sub-block height (so with 10 sub-blocks where the layer is 10 m thick the Z block heights would be 1 m, where 5 m they would be 0,5 m, etc.). This creates an undulating block height mesh normal to the layer as the individual Z block boundaries continuously remain sub-parallel to the layer orientation.<br>▪ This 3D mesh orients the X and Y direction search preferentially along the Z sub-block layers. Z direction grade estimation weighting >1 supresses grade continuity across the layers.<br>▪ A Z-grid may be built from multiple geological layers. Blocks in each layer are assigned a unique domain number.<br>▪ Where a geological layer model is not 'horizontal' (where its XY axis would be in the usual horizontal plane) then the Z-grid is rotated to align its 'pseudo' XY axes parallel to the plane of the geological model (and therefore its Z axis normal to the plane of the model). Thus a vertical geological layer model would require a 90° rotation of the relevant X or Y axis (depending on the model strike direction) to orient the XY plane vertically, resulting in the Z axis now being horizontal.<br>○ Adelong Z-grid rotation – common to ALL deposits:<br>▪ As all vein surfaces were in an ~N/S semi-vertical plane the Z-grids were rotated -90° about the Y axis to orient its pseudo 'Z' axis to be horizontal E/W (normal to the vertical N/S plane). This also rotated the pseudo 'X' axis to be vertical down.<br>▪ This rotation also require the grid's origin and extents to be transformed to pseudo positions and directions (see dimensions below).<br>▪ Rotation – common to ALL deposits:<br>○ X: 0°<br>○ Y: -90°<br>○ Z: 0°<br>○ Adelong Z-grid block sizes – common to ALL deposits:<br>▪ X and Y (pseudo Z and Y) block sizes were set to reflect a simple proportion (usually 25%) of the actual drill hole spacings N/S and vertically. As this spacing averaged ~20 m for closer holes an X/Y blocks size of 5 m was set. This was also a simple multiple (x2) of the vein surface X/Y mesh size of 2.5 m.<br>▪ Z (pseudo X) block sizes were nominally set to be 2.5 m by dividing ~100 blocks into an horizontal deposit width of ~250 m. Actual Z block sizes would be determined by the number of blocks assigned and vein widths. In practice the Z block sizes would all be <0.5 m wide.<br>▪ Z-grid block sizes:<br>○ X: 5.0 m (pseudo Z) |

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

- *Currajong Z-grid block dimensions*: (CUR2_Z.GR3)
  - Origin:
    - X: 596,200 E (actual)
    - Y: 6,094,050 N (actual)
    - Z: 1,470 RL (actual – at surface)
  - Extent:
    - X: 300 m (pseudo vertically down (to 1,170 RL) with rotation about Y axis)
    - Y: 600 m (actual to 6,094,650 N)
    - Z: 250 m (pseudo horizontally east (to 596,450 E) with rotation about Y axis)
  - Z blocks:
    - A Z block size of 2.5 m would give 100 blocks over the 250 m pseudo Z extent.
    - To accommodate 18 veins each was assigned ~5 blocks.
- *Caledonian Z-grid block dimensions*: (CAL2_Z.GR3)
  - Origin:
    - X: 596,800 E (actual)
    - Y: 6,094,150 N (actual)
    - Z: 1,450 RL (actual – at surface)
  - Extent:
    - X: 250 m (pseudo vertically down (to 1,200 RL) with rotation about Y axis)
    - Y: 750 m (actual to north)
    - Z: 300 m (pseudo horizontally east (to 597,100 E) with rotation about Y axis)
  - Z blocks:
    - A Z block size of 2.5 m would give 120 blocks over the 300 m pseudo Z extent.
    - To accommodate 14 veins each was assigned ~8 blocks.
- *Donkey Hill Z-grid block dimensions*: (DH2_Z.GR3)
  - Origin:
    - X: 596,600 E (actual)
    - Y: 6,095,650 N (actual)
    - Z: 1,550 RL (actual – at surface)
  - Extent:
    - X: 250 m (pseudo vertically down (to 1,300 RL) with rotation about Y axis)
    - Y: 400 m (actual to north)
    - Z: 200 m (pseudo horizontally east (to 596,800 E) with rotation about Y axis)
  - Z blocks:
    - A Z block size of 2.5 m would give 80 blocks over the 200 m pseudo Z extent.
    - To accommodate 4 veins each was assigned 15 blocks.

- **Domain control block model (domain 3D-grid):**
  - A 'domain' 3D block model (a Minex 3D-grid) was built for each deposit within the geological vein surface models to provide block domain control within veins – linking vein

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

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| | | experience at the Challenger deposit where this was found to be realistic.<br>▪ Sample numbers used to calculate each block:<br>• Samples/sector: 3 maximum, 1 minimum<br>• Sectors: 1 minimum<br>• Effectively samples 18 maximum, 1 minimum<br>▪ Anisotropy:<br>• Without any clear indications of plunge in the ~N/S plane of the veins the grades were assumed to be isotropic (effectively in Y and Z directions) in the plane.<br>• With the natural in-vein continuity in play continuity was discouraged across strike (effectively X direction). Direction distance weighting was applied to the X direction (E/W) to minimise continuity across strike.<br>• Distance weighting: Direction distance ratios applied were X – 2, Y – 1, Z – 1.<br>• Direction rotation: None (no plunge accounted for).<br>○ Block gold grade estimation statistics:<br>▪ *Currajong gold estimates*: (CUR2_AU2.GR3)<br>• Input Au: Samples 2,296, Max 116.00 g/t, Min 0.00 g/t, Av 0.42 g/t<br>• Estimated Au: Blocks 97,794, Max 116.00 g/t, Min 0.00 g/t, Av 0.72 g/t<br>▪ *Caledonian gold estimates*: (CAL2_AU1.GR3)<br>• Input Au: Samples 1,361, Max 114.74 g/t, Min 0.00 g/t, Av 0.25 g/t<br>• Estimated Au: Blocks 117,107, Max 114.74 g/t, Min 0.00 g/t, Av 0.25 g/t<br>▪ *Donkey Hill gold estimates*: (DH2_AU2.GR3)<br>• Input Au: Samples 504, Max 67.90 g/t, Min 0.00 g/t, Av 0.42 g/t<br>• Estimated Au: Blocks 51,699, Max 63.92 g/t, Min 0.00 g/t, Av 1.64 g/t<br>• **Grade reporting block model (geological resource database):**<br>○ 'Geological resource block database':<br>▪ A Minex geological database is used to store, JORC classify, report and plot grade estimates. It may then also be used for pit optimisation.<br>▪ The database has regular orthogonal 3D blocks (which may be sub-blocked down in size) and is used to database geology (by domain) and multiple variables (typically grades and density).<br>▪ Blocks are built from geological models (typically wire-frames or vein surface models). Primary maximum size blocks are created where possible, and smaller variably sized sub-blocks are created along edges of models to provide volumetric accuracy.<br>▪ Grades may be estimated directly into blocks from drill hole samples or may be loaded from individual grade block 3D-grids. Those grade 3D-grids may be rotated and/or computed with Z-grid control.<br>▪ Other variables, such as manipulated grades, density or JORC classification variables, may be computed using SQL macros.<br>○ *Adelong resource block database*: (ALL deposits) |

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| | | ▪ Primary block sizes (1*5*5 m) were set to reflect the thin N/S vertical planar shape of the veins.<br>▪ Sub-blocking: None (XYZ 1)<br>▪ Grades: Database blocks were loaded with grades directly from the individual grade block models (see above). Grades were averaged into the database orthogonal blocks from the dynamic sized Z-grid blocks.<br>○ *Currajong reporting block model dimensions*: (CUR2_WEST.G3* / CUR2_EAST.G3*)<br>▪ Block build:<br>• Deposit split into a west side (equivalent to old 2005 area) and an east side (new modelling)<br>• West side built from Z-grid (CUR2_Z) domains 1 to 7<br>• East side built from Z-grid (CUR2_Z) domains 11 to 18 and 21 to 23<br>• Rotation: None. All coordinates actual.<br>• Sub-blocking: None<br>▪ Origin (minimum):<br>• X: 596,200 E<br>• Y: 6,094,050 N<br>• Z: 1,170 RL<br>• Extent:<br>• X: 250 m<br>• Y: 600 m<br>• Z: 300 m<br>• Block sizes:<br>• X: 1.0 m<br>• Y: 5.0 m<br>• Z: 5.0 m<br>○ *Caledonian reporting block model dimensions*: (CAL2.G3*)<br>▪ Block build:<br>• Built from Z-grid (CAL2_Z) domains ALL (1 to 8, 11 to 14, 19,21)<br>• Rotation: None. All coordinates actual.<br>• Sub-blocking: None<br>▪ Origin (minimum):<br>• X: 596,800 E<br>• Y: 6,094,150 N<br>• Z: 1,200 RL<br>• Extent:<br>• X: 300 m<br>• Y: 750 m<br>• Z: 250 m<br>• Block sizes: |

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- X: 1.0 m
- Y: 5.0 m
- Z: 5.0 m

- *Donkey Hill reporting block model dimensions*: (DH2.G3*)
  - Block build:
    - Built from Z-grid (DH2_Z) domains ALL (3 to 6)
    - Rotation: None. All coordinates actual.
    - Sub-blocking: None
  - Origin (minimum):
    - X: 596,600 E
    - Y: 6,095,650 N
    - Z: 1,300 RL
  - Extent:
    - X: 200 m
    - Y: 400 m
    - Z: 250 m
  - Block sizes:
    - X: 1.0 m
    - Y: 5.0 m
    - Z: 5.0 m
- Block gold grade estimation statistics:
  - *Currajong WEST gold estimates*: (CUR2_WEST.G3*)
    - Load AU2: Blocks 35,007, Max 116.00 g/t, Min 0.01 g/t, Av 0.83 g/t, SD 1.94, Var 3.74, CV 2.33
  - *Currajong EAST gold estimates*: (CUR2_EAST.G3*)
    - Load AU2: Blocks 10,880, Max 11.20 g/t, Min 0.00 g/t, Av 0.44 g/t, SD 0.24, Var 0.85, CV 2.11
  - *Caledonian gold estimates*: (CAL2.G3*)
    - Load AU1: Blocks 17,746, Max 43.25 g/t, Min 0.00 g/t, Av 1.01 g/t, SD 3.70, Var 14.21, CV 3.72
  - *Donkey Hill gold estimates*: (DH2.G3*)
    - Load AU2: Blocks 5,542, Max 47.57 g/t, Min 0.01 g/t, Av 1.83 g/t, SD 3.62, Var 13.12, CV 1.98

- **Resource classification:**
  - *Caledonian and Donkey Hill*: Resources were all considered to be in the JORC Inferred class.
  - *Currajong*: Whilst predominantly considered JORC Inferred a portion were considered to be in the JORC Indicated class in the western part of the deposit. That area was equivalent to the area for which Resources had previously been reported in 2005.
    - During grade estimation of each block the average distance of samples and the

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| | | number of samples were stored (variables AU_D and AU_P).<br>▪ A classification variable (AU_CAT) was computed in each block by applying CP determined criteria (see below in JORC classification section) to the distance and number variables. The criteria set a number in each block for Resource class:<br>• 3 – Measured<br>• 2 – Indicated<br>• 1 – Inferred<br>• **CHECK ESTIMATES:**<br>○ Other estimates to check against:<br>▪ *Currajong West*: 1998 to 2005 JORC Resource estimates by Consultant.<br>▪ *Currajong East / Caledonian / Donkey Hill*:<br>• No modern Resource estimates have been done for these deposits.<br>• A non-JORC simple polygonal estimate was produced (and semi-reported) for Donkey Hill, and is known to be ~50% less than this estimate. It preceded much of the extensional drilling at the deposit.<br>• **By-product recovery & deleterious elements:**<br>○ Potential by-products:<br>▪ Other elements were effectively not considered in this Resource estimation as the Client's economic focus was principally gold.<br>▪ This focus would appear reasonable from the past gold mining history in the district.<br>▪ Silver was assayed for very sporadically, and showed little mineralisation.<br>▪ From a wider range of element assayed in scattered holes there appears little potential for both by-product or deleterious elements.<br>▪ The CP's impression is that no 'modern' high-tech elements (lithium, rare earths etc) have been assayed for and their potential would appear completely untested.<br>○ Deleterious elements:<br>▪ Past mining did not apparently encounter deleterious elements.<br>▪ The presence of some sulphides (principally pyrite) within veins was apparently taken into account by MGL's more recent metallurgy and plant design.<br>▪ It is presumed that the AMD issue was similarly taken into account by MGL<br>• **Block size – sample size relationship:**<br>○ Situation:<br>▪ Block sizes: Major block sizes were effectively small at 1*5*5 m.<br>▪ Sample spacing: Down-hole sampling was typically ~0.5 to 2 m; drill section spacing was mostly down to ~20-50 m; and hole spacing on section was ~50-100 m.<br>▪ Data search distances: Maximum 50 m.<br>○ Distance relationships:<br>▪ Block sizes were considered well-proportioned to drill hole spacing and down-hole sampling intervals.<br>▪ In long-section the block size (5 m) was 25% of the typical minimum hole spacing |

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| Criteria | JORC Code explanation | Commentary |
|---|---|---|
| | | (20 m).<br>▪ In cross-section the block size (1 m) was of the same order as down hole sample intervals and usually 2-300% narrower than 2-3 m wide veins.<br>• **Model – SMU relationship:**<br>○ No specific focus on selective mining units occurred.<br>○ However The primary 1*5*5 m tall thin block sizes in the models were specifically built not only to reflect vein shape but to take into account the probability of hand-held underground mining.<br>○ Therefore the block shape and size reflected a practical underground mining unit.<br>• **Correlation between variables:**<br>○ No work on variable correlation was done as the sample database only effectively contained one variable (gold).<br>• **Geological interpretation control of estimate:**<br>○ The block grade estimates were fundamentally controlled by the geological interpretation of sample mineralization – in thin sub-vertical sub-parallel veins.<br>○ Use of 'un-folding' Z-grid modelling emphasised in-vein continuity.<br>○ Use of sample domain control prevented contamination of grades between veins.<br>○ Grade estimation anisotropy enhanced in-vein continuity.<br>• **Grade cutting/capping use:**<br>○ Effectively **no** grade cutting of clipping was used.<br>○ Justification for this was<br>▪ Vein interpretations had effectively already clipped out low grades (the country rock between veins.<br>▪ High grades were relatively uncommon and where they existed experience with Challenger showed that they should be incorporated to realistically allow the known high grade shuts to be represented.<br>▪ Only the general paucity of drill holes (Caledonian and Donkey Hill in particular) prevented high grades being specifically catered for with 2nd pass estimation using high grade samples over very short distances.<br>▪ An indeterminate number (but possibly significant) of un-sampled drill hole intervals had wrongly been assigned gold assay values of zero. And many mineralised intervals were not sampled. This virtually ensures that current estimates are conservative.<br>• **Estimate validation:**<br>○ Block geology validation:<br>▪ Volume report: Initial check to compare volumes reported within geological model lode surfaces with volumes reported from the blocks built from them. Expect almost exact match. Spot checks of several lodes considered acceptable.<br>▪ Plots: Visual cross-sectional plot comparison of block boundaries with geological model surface intersections. Particular focus on validity of the blocks in each lode (possibly corrupt if the raw surfaces overlapped). Also check of block domain |

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| Criteria | JORC Code explanation | Commentary |
|---|---|---|
| | | assignments. Comparisons considered good.<br>○ Block grade estimate validation:<br>▪ Estimate stats: initial basic check to compare overall (not on a lode/domain basis) stats given during the block estimation – input drill sample stats with output estimated grade stats. Expect reasonable but not exact match. Particular focus on closeness of the maximums and the raw averages.<br>▪ Plots: Methodical visual cross-sectional plot comparison of colour-coded block grades with annotated drill hole samples. Comparisons considered acceptable.<br>○ Estimate reconciliation: Not possible as no previous estimates exist.<br>• **Estimate reconciliation:**<br>○ The Currajong West estimate was checked against the Consultant's previous JORC estimate in 2005 (see Resources tables). The estimate was of the same order of magnitude and slightly larger due to the inclusion of previously missing drill holes.<br>○ The old Donkey Hill rough estimate was not considered relevant to reconcile with.<br>○ The Currajong East and Caledonian deposits had no estimates to reconcile against.<br>○ Mine records:<br>• Comparison was not specifically possible with mine records as where they applied to was not certain.<br>• However the reported past production grades are very high by rough comparison.<br>• This fact is presumably the reason many past geologists have surmised that drill hole assay values under-call the true grades significantly.<br>• This latter position is partially bourne out by the Consultants' experience with the MGL 2013 drilling where all 'anomalous' fire assay gold values were re-assay by bottle roll – and found to be up to ~100% greater.<br>○ The Consultant's overall view here is that past Adelong mining encountered small volumes of ore with possible very high grades (in the order of many oz/t, or >100 g/t). Encountering these by drilling is very difficult and unlikely, and only actual mining will prove the point. |
| ***Moisture*** | • *Whether the tonnages are estimated on a dry basis or with natural moisture, and the method of determination of the moisture content.* | • Moisture: Reporting has assumed a hard rock dry basis, with no account made for water.<br>• No data on moisture was available. |
| ***Cut-off parameters*** | • *The basis of the adopted cut-off grade(s) or quality parameters applied.* | • The principal low 1.0 g/t gold cut-off value was justified as being in line with other similar gold deposits in Australia. |
| ***Mining factors or assumptions*** | • *Assumptions made regarding possible mining methods, minimum mining dimensions and internal (or, if applicable, external) mining dilution. It is always necessary as part of the process of determining reasonable prospects for eventual economic extraction to consider* | • Underground mining has been considered for the Project as this occurred in the past.<br>• However open cut mining would also be highly possible for shallower regions of the deposits.<br>• Past Resources have be studied using 'pit optimisation' and practical profitable open cuts have been shown for Challenger and Currajong. |

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|---|---|---|
| | *potential mining methods, but the assumptions made regarding mining methods and parameters when estimating Mineral Resources may not always be rigorous. Where this is the case, this should be reported with an explanation of the basis of the mining assumptions made.* | |
| ***Metallurgical factors or assumptions*** | • *The basis for assumptions or predictions regarding metallurgical amenability. It is always necessary as part of the process of determining reasonable prospects for eventual economic extraction to consider potential metallurgical methods, but the assumptions regarding metallurgical treatment processes and parameters made when reporting Mineral Resources may not always be rigorous. Where this is the case, this should be reported with an explanation of the basis of the metallurgical assumptions made.* | • Several past owners have conducted metallurgical studies.<br>• The most recent (MGL) undertook fairly extensive testing and on that basis constructed a gold mill at site.<br>• The CP understands that a high proportion (>90%) of the gold may be extracted by gravity. |
| ***Environmen-tal factors or assumptions*** | • *Assumptions made regarding possible waste and process residue disposal options. It is always necessary as part of the process of determining reasonable prospects for eventual economic extraction to consider the potential environmental impacts of the mining and processing operation. While at this stage the determination of potential environmental impacts, particularly for a greenfields project, may not always be well advanced, the status of early consideration of these potential environmental impacts should be reported. Where these aspects have not been considered this should be reported with an explanation of the environmental assumptions made.* | • The Project is understood to have had recent (and possibly continuing) mining approval – which would indicate that environmental factors have already been addressed. |
| ***Bulk density*** | • *Whether assumed or determined. If assumed, the basis for the assumptions. If determined, the method used, whether wet or dry, the frequency of the measurements,* | • Density used:<br>○ No density data was available.<br>○ A dry bulk density of 2.7 $t/m^3$ has been assumed and used.<br>○ The Consultant is not aware of historic drill hole density determinations, and is under the |

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| Criteria | JORC Code explanation | Commentary |
|---|---|---|
| | *the nature, size and representativeness of the samples.*<br>• *The bulk density for bulk material must have been measured by methods that adequately account for void spaces (vugs, porosity, etc), moisture and differences between rock and alteration zones within the deposit.*<br>• *Discuss assumptions for bulk density estimates used in the evaluation process of the different materials.* | impression they had not been taken (particularly not recently) or not in sufficient numbers.<br>○ The assumed density was derived from the AC/GCR dump studies (and possibly by the CEC bulk sample from the Challenger adit).<br>• Density accounting for rock variability:<br>○ The vein rock could be considered as a rock type whose density may vary considerably over short distances (considering the variable mineralogy).<br>○ This represents an inhomogeneous rock mass on a small drill hole diameter scale.<br>○ Therefore bulk sampling should be the most reliable source of determinations.<br>○ The historic CEC bulk sample is the only one to date, and data is sketchy (but possibly informed AC/GCR use of 2.7 t/m$^3$).<br>• Assumptions behind density estimates:<br>○ The Consultant has taken the default 2.7 t/m$^3$ density default as reasonable for a considerable period.<br>○ During that time the density has also been assumed as correct by a variety of mining engineers and other experts, particularly metallurgists. |
| ***JORC Classification*** | • *The basis for the classification of the Mineral Resources into varying confidence categories.*<br>• *Whether appropriate account has been taken of all relevant factors (ie relative confidence in tonnage/grade estimations, reliability of input data, confidence in continuity of geology and metal values, quality, quantity and distribution of the data).*<br>• *Whether the result appropriately reflects the Competent Person's view of the deposit.* | • **Classification basis:**<br>• Classification:<br>○ *Currajong West*: The CP's opinion was that the deposit's JORC classification should follow the past 2005 decision to predominantly classify it as **Inferred** but to also classify a smaller portion of the more tightly drilled area as **Indicated** (see criteria below).<br>○ *Currajong East / Caledonian / Donkey Hill*: The CP's opinion was that the first-time JORC classification for these newly estimated deposits should be **Inferred**.<br>○ It should be noted that all of these deposits were historically mined and that portions close to the old workings could potentially be classified higher than they have been.<br>• Classification criteria:<br>○ Classification was done on a numeric block by block basis followed by visual verification of acceptable areas of contiguous classes.<br>○ The principal criteria used to set a block class number was the average distance and number of samples used to estimate individual block grades (see method above).<br>○ Sample distance could be related to the average geostatistical maximum range determined from the variogram analysis done in the past for the Challenger deposoit. Samples distances less than the range would have higher confidence (as they would be statistically linked) with increasing confidence with reducing distance.<br>○ Numbers of samples could be related to the uniformity of drilling around a block. Greater numbers of samples would imply better data distribution around a block. Blocks at the edges of veins, where holes were only present on one side, would have the lowest confidence.<br>○ Class rules were:<br>▪ Measured – 3 distance ≤ 10.0 m and samples ≥ 6<br>▪ Indicated – 2 distance ≤ 22.5 m and samples ≥ 2<br>▪ Inferred – 1 distance ≤ 50.0 m and samples ≥ 1 |

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| Criteria | JORC Code explanation | Commentary |
|---|---|---|
| | | • **Accounting for relevant factors:**<br>○ Classification details were developed :<br>▪ As project knowledge was gained – over 20 years.<br>▪ During the geological interpretation.<br>▪ With regard to the previous mining and history and data spacing deemed necessary for that.<br>○ The CP was particularly aware of:<br>▪ Past mining (which proves the existence of gold in narrow veins structures).<br>▪ The close link between surface outcrop lode mapping and vein intercepts interpreted in drill holes.<br>▪ The close link between the ~350-355° orientation of the veins with the new and detailed ground mag mapping.<br>• **CP's view of classification**:<br>○ *CP's view of Currajong West classification*:<br>▪ The classification (27% Indicated and 73% Inferred by ounces), although largely developed in 2005 and before subsequent detailed geostatistical work on the Challenger deposit, reflects the CP's expectations of the class, proportions and locations.<br>▪ No Measured class was reported, and at this point (prior to further drilling exploration and observation in the adit (which he has not seen)) the CP would not consider classification of any Measured Resources there.<br>○ *CP's view of Currajong East, Caledonian and Donkey Hill classification*:<br>▪ The classification (100% Inferred by ounces) reflects the CP's expectations of the appropriate class for these newly estimated deposits.<br>▪ The CP would note that the fact of past mining could have encouraged contemplation of higher classification. However he also notes that most drilling on the deposits has not been fully focussed on targeting narrow veins systems and the different programs were fairly uncoordinated. |
| ***Audits or reviews*** | • *The results of any audits or reviews of Mineral Resource estimates.* | • Audits:<br>○ The Consultant is unaware of specific third-party audits of these Resources.<br>○ However during early MGL (and its precursor Somerset Mining) ownership (and more recently) the 2005 Resources were reviewed by a series of potential purchasers or mining consultants acting for them.<br>○ One of these consultants, Mining One from Melbourne, conducted (in ~2010) a detailed study and review of the geology, Resources and pit optimisation of Challenger and Currajong (West).<br>○ In 2016 an independent geological Resource consultant very briefly reviewed the Resources, apparently concluding their validity but noting the risk of not having excluded all past mining. The Consultant here concurs with that risk, but considers it minimal (see also 'Risk' below). |

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

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## Addendum 1 – DEPOSIT DRILL HOLE LISTING & COLLAR SURVEYS

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

NB: Easting and Northing coordinates are in AMG 66.

| Drill hole | Easting (m) | Northing (m) | Elevation (m) | Depth (m) | Azimuth (°) | Dip (°) |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| **CURRAJONG** | | | | | | |
| AD042 | 596,249.4 | 6,094,275.2 | 1442.5 | 109.5 | 102.56 | -55 |
| AD076 | 596,276.3 | 6,094,175.9 | 1429.5 | 24.5 | 82.563 | -60 |
| AD076A | 596,276.3 | 6,094,176.2 | 1429.4 | 78.6 | 82.563 | -50 |
| AD077 | 596,298.7 | 6,094,318.7 | 1447.8 | 85.2 | 280.25 | -50 |
| AD078 | 596,364.2 | 6,094,353.2 | 1440.8 | 89.0 | 95.563 | -50 |
| AD079 | 596,315.7 | 6,094,396.8 | 1452.0 | 30.1 | 276.25 | -50 |
| AD079A | 596,316.0 | 6,094,396.9 | 1452.0 | 77.1 | 276.25 | -53 |
| ARC012 | 596,233.1 | 6,094,159.1 | 1437.5 | 73.0 | 96.563 | -50.2 |
| ARC013 | 596,438.3 | 6,094,500.1 | 1445.2 | 120.0 | 268.25 | -59.5 |
| ARC014 | 596,246.9 | 6,094,239.2 | 1442.9 | 143.0 | 95.563 | -59 |
| ARC015 | 596,407.6 | 6,094,500.9 | 1447.1 | 54.0 | 268.25 | -59.4 |
| ARC016 | 596,274.3 | 6,094,240.0 | 1439.8 | 90.0 | 94.563 | -56.1 |
| ARC017 | 596,303.0 | 6,094,346.3 | 1450.0 | 66.0 | 260.25 | -49 |
| ARC018 | 596,305.7 | 6,094,178.1 | 1424.6 | 12.0 | 91.563 | -70 |
| AUD001 | 596,260.9 | 6,094,264.1 | 1330.3 | 203.3 | 89.563 | 0.5 |
| AUD002 | 596,259.8 | 6,094,262.9 | 1331.2 | 133.4 | 138.13 | 29.5 |
| AUD003 | 596,259.8 | 6,094,263.2 | 1329.3 | 152.0 | 139.13 | -54 |
| AUD004 | 596,260.2 | 6,094,265.2 | 1331.9 | 106.9 | 25.516 | 50 |
| AUD005 | 596,251.7 | 6,094,366.1 | 1328.7 | 184.5 | 85.063 | 21 |
| AUD006 | 596,248.4 | 6,094,365.5 | 1328.0 | 87.2 | 237.13 | 1 |
| DDH034 | 596,234.5 | 6,094,221.4 | 1440.4 | 250.5 | 102.56 | -50 |
| DDH035 | 596,233.9 | 6,094,221.5 | 1440.4 | 232.8 | 102.56 | -70 |
| DDH036 | 596,251.1 | 6,094,116.0 | 1424.0 | 97.7 | 102.56 | -61 |
| DDH037 | 596,251.1 | 6,094,116.0 | 1424.0 | 170.0 | 102.56 | -75 |
| GAB043 | 596,275.0 | 6,094,128.0 | 1420.0 | 18.0 | 110.06 | -61 |
| GAB044 | 596,498.0 | 6,093,978.0 | 1377.0 | 25.0 | 264.25 | -45 |
| GAB045 | 596,347.0 | 6,094,341.0 | 1445.0 | 25.0 | 272.25 | -50 |
| GAB046 | 596,379.0 | 6,094,299.0 | 1426.0 | 25.0 | 268.25 | -49 |
| GAB047 | 596,417.0 | 6,094,280.0 | 1413.0 | 25.0 | 268.25 | -46 |
| GAB048 | 596,443.0 | 6,094,278.0 | 1408.0 | 25.0 | 270.25 | -47 |
| GAB049 | 596,410.0 | 6,094,400.0 | 1432.0 | 25.0 | 270.25 | -46 |
| GAB050 | 596,320.0 | 6,094,443.0 | 1451.0 | 25.0 | 262.25 | -53 |
| GRC039 | 596,401.0 | 6,094,479.0 | 1450.0 | 30.0 | 270.25 | -60 |
| GRC040 | 596,390.0 | 6,094,501.0 | 1450.0 | 36.0 | 270.25 | -60 |
| GRC041 | 596,406.0 | 6,094,521.0 | 1450.0 | 66.0 | 270.25 | -60 |
| GRC042 | 596,408.0 | 6,094,586.0 | 1450.0 | 49.9 | 270.25 | -60 |
| GRC053 | 596,255.0 | 6,094,130.0 | 1426.8 | 102.0 | 90.063 | -50 |
| GRC054 | 596,270.0 | 6,094,210.0 | 1437.4 | 90.0 | 90.063 | -60 |
| GRC055 | 596,272.0 | 6,094,280.0 | 1446.0 | 54.0 | 90.063 | -60 |
| GRC056 | 596,230.0 | 6,094,165.0 | 1437.8 | 137.0 | 90.063 | -65 |
| GRC057 | 596,315.0 | 6,094,340.0 | 1449.0 | 108.0 | 250.13 | -60 |
| GRC058 | 596,420.0 | 6,094,450.0 | 1432.0 | 42.0 | 270.25 | -55 |
| GRC059 | 596,420.0 | 6,094,415.0 | 1439.0 | 54.0 | 270.25 | -55 |
| GRC060 | 596,200.0 | 6,094,300.0 | 1425.0 | 163.0 | 90.063 | -65 |
| GRC061 | 596,195.0 | 6,094,200.0 | 1440.0 | 180.0 | 90.063 | -65 |
| MRC13069 | 596,382.0 | 6,094,479.0 | 1448.0 | 120.0 | 90.063 | -60 |
| MRC13070 | 596,432.0 | 6,094,576.0 | 1445.0 | 120.0 | 270.25 | -60 |
| MRC13075 | 596,380.0 | 6,094,481.0 | 1448.0 | 150.0 | 270.25 | -50 |
| **49** | | | | **4,360.2** | **m** | |
| **CALEDONIAN** | | | | | | |
| AD080 | 596,930.3 | 6,094,321.7 | 1407.5 | 51.0 | 97.563 | -60 |
| AD081 | 596,977.1 | 6,094,189.6 | 1414.2 | 51.0 | 99.563 | -60 |
| ARC029 | 596,915.6 | 6,094,681.5 | 1415.3 | 72.0 | 268.25 | -46.5 |
| ARC030 | 597,049.1 | 6,094,658.8 | 1433.7 | 83.0 | 266.25 | -45.8 |
| ARC031 | 597,049.9 | 6,094,581.3 | 1423.6 | 84.0 | 270.25 | -49.1 |

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| Drill hole | Easting (m) | Northing (m) | Elevation (m) | Depth (m) | Azimuth (°) | Dip (°) |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| DDH028 | 596,971.1 | 6,094,775.6 | 1425.0 | 217.0 | 282.25 | -54 |
| DDH029 | 596,971.7 | 6,094,775.5 | 1424.0 | 217.0 | 282.25 | -74 |
| DDH030 | 596,963.5 | 6,094,661.2 | 1420.7 | 149.0 | 282.25 | -54 |
| DDH031 | 596,959.5 | 6,094,676.3 | 1420.7 | 212.0 | 282.25 | -74 |
| DDH032 | 596,983.0 | 6,094,586.7 | 1418.4 | 167.0 | 276.25 | -50 |
| DDH033 | 596,983.6 | 6,094,586.5 | 1418.4 | 225.9 | 276.25 | -70 |
| GAB040 | 596,940.0 | 6,094,178.0 | 1412.0 | 25.0 | 90.063 | -45 |
| GAB041 | 596,955.0 | 6,094,179.0 | 1413.0 | 25.0 | 94.063 | -46 |
| GAB042 | 596,973.0 | 6,094,179.0 | 1415.0 | 25.0 | 90.063 | -45 |
| GAB053 | 596,909.0 | 6,094,380.0 | 1407.5 | 25.0 | 94.063 | -44.5 |
| GAB054 | 596,929.0 | 6,094,379.0 | 1409.1 | 25.0 | 83.063 | -45 |
| GAB055 | 597,005.0 | 6,094,690.0 | 1428.0 | 25.0 | 90.063 | -44 |
| GAB056 | 597,020.0 | 6,094,690.0 | 1431.0 | 25.0 | 94.063 | -43 |
| GAB057 | 597,016.0 | 6,094,795.0 | 1430.5 | 25.0 | 270.25 | -49 |
| GAB058 | 597,001.0 | 6,094,795.0 | 1428.0 | 25.0 | 260.25 | -46 |
| GRC038 | 596,953.9 | 6,094,657.4 | 1418.6 | 140.0 | 270.25 | -55 |
| MAB0001 | 596,974.0 | 6,094,460.0 | 1414.1 | 17.5 | 101.56 | -60 |
| MAB0002 | 596,979.0 | 6,094,460.0 | 1414.5 | 13.9 | 100.56 | -60 |
| MAB0003 | 596,983.0 | 6,094,459.0 | 1414.8 | 17.5 | 99.563 | -60 |
| MAB0004 | 596,990.0 | 6,094,458.0 | 1415.4 | 13.9 | 106.56 | -60 |
| MAB0005 | 596,995.0 | 6,094,457.0 | 1415.9 | 24.7 | 120.56 | -60 |
| MAB0006 | 597,003.0 | 6,094,455.0 | 1416.9 | 15.7 | 107.56 | -60 |
| MAB0007 | 597,009.0 | 6,094,454.0 | 1417.5 | 10.3 | 97.563 | -60 |
| MAB0008 | 597,013.0 | 6,094,454.0 | 1417.9 | 15.7 | 108.56 | -60 |
| MAB0009 | 597,019.0 | 6,094,454.0 | 1418.6 | 13.9 | 104.56 | -60 |
| MAB0010 | 597,022.0 | 6,094,453.0 | 1418.9 | 13.9 | 90.563 | -60 |
| MAB0011 | 597,026.0 | 6,094,453.0 | 1419.3 | 17.5 | 97.563 | -60 |
| MAB0012 | 597,037.0 | 6,094,450.0 | 1420.8 | 17.5 | 100.56 | -60 |
| MAB0013 | 597,042.0 | 6,094,448.0 | 1421.6 | 24.7 | 98.063 | -60 |
| MAB0014 | 597,050.0 | 6,094,446.0 | 1422.8 | 13.9 | 96.563 | -60 |
| MAB0015 | 596,954.0 | 6,094,463.0 | 1412.1 | 13.9 | 98.063 | -60 |
| MAB0016 | 596,960.0 | 6,094,463.0 | 1412.9 | 13.9 | 103.56 | -60 |
| MAB0017 | 596,965.0 | 6,094,462.0 | 1413.4 | 24.7 | 94.563 | -60 |
| MAB0018 | 596,948.0 | 6,094,464.0 | 1411.4 | 13.9 | 101.56 | -60 |
| MAB0019 | 596,942.0 | 6,094,465.0 | 1411.0 | 13.9 | 98.063 | -60 |
| MAB0020 | 596,898.0 | 6,094,732.0 | 1413.4 | 24.7 | 97.563 | -60 |
| MAB0021 | 596,906.0 | 6,094,732.0 | 1414.3 | 24.7 | 90.063 | -60 |
| MAB0022 | 596,916.0 | 6,094,733.0 | 1415.5 | 24.7 | 91.563 | -60 |
| MAB0023 | 596,929.0 | 6,094,734.0 | 1417.1 | 17.5 | 96.563 | -60 |
| MAB0024 | 596,939.0 | 6,094,736.0 | 1418.8 | 19.3 | 89.563 | -60 |
| MAB0025 | 596,947.0 | 6,094,735.0 | 1420.1 | 11.5 | 92.563 | -60 |
| MAB0026 | 596,880.0 | 6,094,837.0 | 1413.2 | 17.5 | 97.563 | -60 |
| MAB0027 | 596,892.0 | 6,094,838.0 | 1415.2 | 21.1 | 91.563 | -60 |
| MAB0028 | 596,901.0 | 6,094,838.0 | 1416.3 | 24.7 | 91.563 | -60 |
| MAB0029 | 596,910.0 | 6,094,840.0 | 1417.4 | 21.1 | 93.063 | -60 |
| MAB0030 | 596,869.0 | 6,094,843.0 | 1414.4 | 22.9 | 92.563 | -60 |
| MAB0031 | 596,858.0 | 6,094,848.0 | 1414.7 | 24.7 | 93.563 | -60 |
| MAB0032 | 596,542.0 | 6,094,931.0 | 1465.9 | 24.7 | 80.563 | -60 |
| MAB0033 | 596,552.0 | 6,094,931.0 | 1466.2 | 24.7 | 71.563 | -60 |
| MAB0034 | 596,543.0 | 6,094,931.0 | 1466.0 | 21.5 | 264.25 | -60 |
| MRC13004 | 596,879.0 | 6,094,703.0 | 1411.0 | 124.0 | 90.063 | -60 |
| MRC13008 | 596,893.0 | 6,094,750.0 | 1413.0 | 44.0 | 90.063 | -60 |
| MRC13010 | 596,891.0 | 6,094,800.0 | 1414.0 | 132.0 | 90.063 | -54 |
| TGRC026 | 596,905.0 | 6,094,146.0 | 1409.9 | 8.0 | 90.063 | -60 |
| TGRC027 | 596,931.0 | 6,094,176.0 | 1411.6 | 15.0 | 90.063 | -60 |
| TGRC028 | 596,917.0 | 6,094,216.0 | 1407.7 | 10.0 | 90.063 | -60 |
| TGRC029 | 596,937.0 | 6,094,251.0 | 1406.7 | 38.0 | 90.063 | -50 |
| TGRC030 | 596,926.0 | 6,094,299.0 | 1405.8 | 19.0 | 90.063 | -50 |
| TGRC031 | 596,919.0 | 6,094,348.0 | 1407.4 | 34.0 | 90.063 | -50 |
| TGRC032 | 596,916.0 | 6,094,401.0 | 1408.5 | 11.0 | 90.063 | -50 |
| TGRC034 | 596,961.0 | 6,094,607.0 | 1416.6 | 24.0 | 270.25 | -60 |
| TGRC035 | 596,961.0 | 6,094,622.0 | 1417.4 | 50.0 | 270.25 | -60 |
| TGRC036 | 596,956.0 | 6,094,651.0 | 1418.6 | 50.0 | 270.25 | -60 |
| TGRC037 | 596,950.0 | 6,094,668.0 | 1418.7 | 11.0 | 270.25 | -60 |
| TGRC040 | 597,067.0 | 6,094,178.0 | 1426.7 | 40.0 | 90.063 | -60 |
| TGRC041 | 596,945.0 | 6,094,299.0 | 1407.5 | 20.0 | 270.25 | -65 |
| TGRC047 | 596,959.0 | 6,094,220.0 | 1410.9 | 9.0 | 270.25 | -60 |

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

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## Addendum 2 – DRILL HOLE VEIN INTERCEPTS – BY DEPOSIT

The following listings give all drill hole vein intercepts within the three deposit areas. Intercepts are listed by vein, from west to east. Vein intercepts may have had multiple sample intervals and the gold values are the composits of all samples within each vein.

| Vein Hole | Roof (m) | Floor (m) | Thick (m) | Au (g/t) |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| **CURRAJONG** | | | | |
| **CURA** | | | | |
| AD042 | 59.50 | 60.50 | 1.00 | 0.15 |
| AD042 | 92.50 | 93.85 | 1.35 | 0.27 |
| AD076A | 37.00 | 39.00 | 2.00 | 0.46 |
| AD077 | 38.60 | 39.60 | 1.00 | 0.59 |
| AD077 | 73.90 | 76.90 | 3.00 | 0.42 |
| ARC012 | 8.00 | 16.00 | 8.00 | 0.06 |
| ARC013 | 60.00 | 61.00 | 1.00 | 0.17 |
| ARC014 | 9.00 | 12.00 | 3.00 | 0.24 |
| ARC014 | 135.00 | 136.00 | 1.00 | 0.05 |
| ARC014 | 111.00 | 112.00 | 1.00 | 0.18 |
| ARC015 | 40.00 | 44.00 | 4.00 | 0.04 |
| ARC016 | 22.00 | 24.00 | 2.00 | 0.06 |
| AUD001 | 176.15 | 177.40 | 1.25 | 0.04 |
| AUD001 | 4.85 | 5.30 | 0.45 | 0.40 |
| AUD001 | 136.00 | 137.00 | 1.00 | 0.00 |
| AUD001 | 55.40 | 57.40 | 2.00 | 0.03 |
| AUD002 | 84.00 | 87.00 | 3.00 | 0.72 |
| AUD003 | 150.00 | 152.00 | 2.00 | 0.05 |
| AUD003 | 4.00 | 6.00 | 2.00 | 0.09 |
| AUD003 | 70.75 | 71.30 | 0.55 | 0.45 |
| AUD003 | 99.60 | 99.90 | 0.30 | 0.44 |
| AUD004 | 67.00 | 67.70 | 0.70 | 0.24 |
| AUD004 | 104.00 | 104.80 | 0.80 | 0.07 |
| AUD006 | 43.40 | 43.70 | 0.30 | 0.02 |
| DDH034 | 174.20 | 176.10 | 1.90 | 0.07 |
| DDH035 | 174.00 | 174.40 | 0.40 | 0.11 |
| DDH035 | 38.60 | 38.90 | 0.30 | 0.29 |
| DDH035 | 210.50 | 212.65 | 2.15 | 0.11 |
| DDH035 | 145.75 | 148.35 | 2.60 | 0.24 |
| DDH035 | 79.00 | 80.25 | 1.25 | 0.30 |
| DDH037 | 90.20 | 91.00 | 0.80 | 0.24 |
| GAB044 | 11.00 | 12.00 | 1.00 | 0.04 |
| GAB044 | 1.00 | 2.00 | 1.00 | 0.38 |
| GAB046 | 9.00 | 10.00 | 1.00 | 0.03 |
| GAB046 | 0.00 | 1.00 | 1.00 | 0.04 |
| GAB049 | 6.00 | 7.00 | 1.00 | 0.29 |
| GRC060 | 30.00 | 32.00 | 2.00 | 0.10 |
| GRC061 | 110.00 | 112.00 | 2.00 | 0.21 |
| MRC13069 | 41.00 | 43.00 | 2.00 | 0.19 |
| MRC13069 | 0.00 | 1.00 | 1.00 | 0.06 |
| MRC13070 | 119.00 | 120.00 | 1.00 | 0.01 |
| MRC13070 | 71.00 | 72.00 | 1.00 | 0.01 |
| MRC13070 | 87.00 | 88.00 | 1.00 | 0.01 |
| Mean_Value | 71.60 | 73.16 | 1.56 | 0.18 |
| Max_Value | 210.50 | 212.65 | 8.00 | 0.72 |
| Min_Value | 0.00 | 1.00 | 0.30 | 0.00 |
| No. Samples | 43.00 | 43.00 | 43.00 | 43.00 |
| **CURB** | | | | |
| AD078 | 37.00 | 39.00 | 2.00 | 0.12 |
| AD079 | 9.80 | 11.80 | 2.00 | 0.02 |
| AD079A | 35.10 | 37.10 | 2.00 | 0.20 |
| ARC014 | 139.00 | 140.00 | 1.00 | 0.04 |
| AUD002 | 76.10 | 76.90 | 0.80 | 0.44 |
| AUD003 | 93.60 | 93.85 | 0.25 | 0.80 |
| AUD006 | 81.20 | 81.40 | 0.20 | 0.66 |
| DDH035 | 143.75 | 144.10 | 0.35 | 0.35 |
| DDH035 | 50.20 | 50.55 | 0.35 | 0.83 |
| DDH035 | 18.60 | 22.80 | 4.20 | 1.14 |
| GAB044 | 3.00 | 7.00 | 4.00 | 0.05 |
| GAB046 | 13.00 | 15.00 | 2.00 | 0.05 |
| GRC060 | 48.00 | 50.00 | 2.00 | 0.07 |
| MRC13069 | 6.00 | 8.00 | 2.00 | 0.07 |
| MRC13070 | 36.00 | 37.00 | 1.00 | 0.05 |
| Mean_Value | 52.69 | 54.30 | 1.61 | 0.30 |
| Max_Value | 143.75 | 144.10 | 4.20 | 1.14 |
| Min_Value | 3.00 | 7.00 | 0.20 | 0.02 |
| No. Samples | 15.00 | 15.00 | 15.00 | 15.00 |
| **CUW8** | | | | |
| AD077 | 63.80 | 64.80 | 1.00 | 0.29 |
| Mean_Value | 63.80 | 64.80 | 1.00 | 0.29 |
| Max_Value | 63.80 | 64.80 | 1.00 | 0.29 |
| Min_Value | 63.80 | 64.80 | 1.00 | 0.29 |
| No. Samples | 1.00 | 1.00 | 1.00 | 1.00 |
| **CUW7** | | | | |
| AD076 | 3.00 | 4.00 | 1.00 | 0.05 |
| AD076A | 4.30 | 6.30 | 2.00 | 0.01 |
| AD077 | 46.60 | 51.60 | 5.00 | 0.22 |
| ARC012 | 52.00 | 53.00 | 1.00 | 0.13 |
| ARC017 | 55.00 | 56.00 | 1.00 | 1.41 |
| AUD006 | 0.00 | 1.35 | 1.35 | 0.04 |
| DDH036 | 37.00 | 38.00 | 1.00 | |
| DDH037 | 57.00 | 58.10 | 1.10 | 0.35 |
| GAB043 | 0.00 | 1.00 | 1.00 | 0.36 |
| GRC053 | 26.00 | 28.00 | 2.00 | 0.02 |
| GRC055 | 4.00 | 6.00 | 2.00 | 0.10 |
| GRC056 | 70.00 | 72.00 | 2.00 | 0.03 |
| GRC060 | 104.00 | 106.00 | 2.00 | 0.10 |
| GRC061 | 114.00 | 120.00 | 6.00 | 0.39 |
| Mean_Value | 40.92 | 42.95 | 2.03 | 0.23 |
| Max_Value | 114.00 | 120.00 | 6.00 | 1.41 |
| Min_Value | 0.00 | 1.00 | 1.00 | 0.01 |
| No. Samples | 14.00 | 14.00 | 14.00 | 13.00 |
| **CU_C** | | | | |
| AD042 | 44.20 | 46.50 | 2.30 | 0.51 |
| AD076 | 18.00 | 20.00 | 2.00 | 0.03 |
| AD076A | 12.30 | 14.30 | 2.00 | 0.40 |
| AD077 | 29.60 | 35.60 | 6.00 | 0.90 |
| AD079A | 65.10 | 67.10 | 2.00 | 0.15 |
| ARC012 | 56.00 | 57.00 | 1.00 | 0.03 |
| ARC014 | 54.00 | 56.00 | 2.00 | 1.47 |
| ARC016 | 12.00 | 16.00 | 4.00 | 0.08 |
| ARC017 | 40.00 | 44.00 | 4.00 | 0.07 |
| AUD001 | 1.80 | 2.40 | 0.60 | 0.34 |
| AUD002 | 0.00 | 1.45 | 1.45 | 0.19 |
| AUD003 | 1.00 | 2.00 | 1.00 | 0.07 |
| AUD004 | 0.00 | 6.10 | 6.10 | 1.19 |
| AUD005 | 1.00 | 3.00 | 2.00 | |
| DDH034 | 65.30 | 67.20 | 1.90 | 0.38 |
| DDH035 | 86.10 | 88.90 | 2.80 | 2.98 |
| DDH036 | 50.00 | 51.00 | 1.00 | |
| DDH037 | 59.20 | 64.70 | 5.50 | 2.05 |
| GAB043 | 18.00 | 18.10 | 0.10 | |
| GRC053 | 36.00 | 38.00 | 2.00 | 0.22 |
| GRC054 | 18.00 | 20.00 | 2.00 | 0.11 |
| GRC055 | 10.00 | 14.00 | 4.00 | 0.41 |
| GRC056 | 84.00 | 86.00 | 2.00 | 0.27 |
| GRC060 | 118.00 | 122.00 | 4.00 | 2.19 |
| GRC061 | 122.00 | 132.00 | 10.00 | 0.59 |
| Mean_Value | 40.06 | 42.93 | 2.87 | 0.83 |
| Max_Value | 122.00 | 132.00 | 10.00 | 2.98 |
| Min_Value | 0.00 | 1.45 | 0.10 | 0.03 |
| No. Samples | 25.00 | 25.00 | 25.00 | 22.00 |
| **CU_M** | | | | |
| AD042 | 55.50 | 58.30 | 2.80 | 1.37 |
| AD076A | 21.30 | 32.00 | 10.70 | 0.48 |
| AD077 | 21.60 | 26.60 | 5.00 | 1.60 |
| AD079A | 45.10 | 49.10 | 4.00 | 0.41 |
| ARC012 | 66.00 | 78.00 | 12.00 | 0.78 |

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| Vein Hole | Roof (m) | Floor (m) | Thick (m) | Au (g/t) |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| ARC014 | 67.00 | 82.00 | 15.00 | 1.40 |
| ARC016 | 26.00 | 41.00 | 15.00 | 1.11 |
| ARC017 | 20.00 | 31.00 | 11.00 | 0.22 |
| AUD001 | 9.30 | 15.95 | 6.65 | 3.41 |
| AUD002 | 17.00 | 46.75 | 29.75 | 0.95 |
| AUD003 | 9.35 | 31.25 | 21.90 | 1.63 |
| AUD004 | 9.20 | 52.00 | 42.80 | 0.94 |
| AUD005 | 10.00 | 13.00 | 3.00 | |
| DDH034 | 69.10 | 83.00 | 13.90 | 2.94 |
| DDH035 | 96.90 | 114.00 | 17.10 | 1.75 |
| DDH036 | 59.40 | 74.80 | 15.40 | 0.63 |
| DDH037 | 68.80 | 85.80 | 17.00 | 0.54 |
| GRC053 | 46.00 | 56.00 | 10.00 | 0.20 |
| GRC054 | 30.00 | 50.00 | 20.00 | 1.20 |
| GRC055 | 32.00 | 36.00 | 4.00 | 1.54 |
| GRC056 | 88.00 | 116.00 | 28.00 | 0.30 |
| GRC057 | 68.00 | 78.00 | 10.00 | 0.49 |
| GRC060 | 124.00 | 144.00 | 20.00 | 0.22 |
| GRC061 | 134.00 | 154.00 | 20.00 | 0.36 |
| Mean_Value | 49.73 | 64.52 | 14.79 | 0.97 |
| Max_Value | 134.00 | 154.00 | 42.80 | 3.41 |
| Min_Value | 9.20 | 13.00 | 2.80 | 0.20 |
| No. Samples | 24.00 | 24.00 | 24.00 | 23.00 |
| **CU_A** | | | | |
| AD042 | 76.65 | 78.50 | 1.85 | 0.84 |
| AD076A | 44.90 | 49.80 | 4.90 | 1.74 |
| AD077 | 15.60 | 16.60 | 1.00 | 0.14 |
| AD079 | 23.80 | 25.80 | 2.00 | 0.35 |
| AD079A | 29.10 | 31.10 | 2.00 | 0.03 |
| ARC014 | 84.00 | 94.00 | 10.00 | 0.61 |
| ARC016 | 47.00 | 48.00 | 1.00 | 0.43 |
| ARC017 | 12.00 | 14.00 | 2.00 | 0.06 |
| ARC018 | 2.00 | 8.00 | 6.00 | 0.17 |
| AUD001 | 17.25 | 21.80 | 4.55 | 0.77 |
| AUD002 | 53.15 | 61.10 | 7.95 | 0.56 |
| AUD003 | 39.65 | 50.90 | 11.25 | 0.19 |
| AUD004 | 83.00 | 85.80 | 2.80 | 16.11 |
| AUD005 | 25.00 | 28.00 | 3.00 | |
| DDH035 | 125.10 | 129.00 | 3.90 | 6.22 |
| DDH036 | 84.00 | 89.90 | 5.90 | 0.52 |
| DDH037 | 129.00 | 130.00 | 1.00 | |
| GRC053 | 66.00 | 74.00 | 8.00 | 0.28 |
| GRC054 | 60.00 | 62.00 | 2.00 | 0.00 |
| GRC055 | 40.00 | 42.00 | 2.00 | 0.06 |
| GRC056 | 122.00 | 132.00 | 10.00 | 0.86 |
| GRC057 | 62.00 | 64.00 | 2.00 | 0.11 |
| GRC060 | 162.00 | 165.00 | 3.00 | 0.54 |
| Mean_Value | 61.01 | 65.27 | 4.27 | 1.21 |
| Max_Value | 162.00 | 165.00 | 11.25 | 16.11 |
| Min_Value | 2.00 | 8.00 | 1.00 | 0.00 |
| No. Samples | 23.00 | 23.00 | 23.00 | 21.00 |
| **CU_F** | | | | |
| AD042 | 83.50 | 91.50 | 8.00 | 1.08 |
| AD076A | 53.70 | 54.70 | 1.00 | 0.08 |
| AD079 | 17.80 | 19.80 | 2.00 | 0.03 |
| ARC014 | 99.00 | 102.00 | 3.00 | 0.19 |
| ARC016 | 56.00 | 60.00 | 4.00 | 0.28 |
| AUD001 | 31.00 | 36.00 | 5.00 | 0.26 |
| AUD002 | 91.40 | 96.25 | 4.85 | 0.88 |
| AUD003 | 88.70 | 92.00 | 3.30 | 16.44 |
| AUD004 | 94.50 | 95.75 | 1.25 | 0.80 |
| AUD005 | 51.25 | 56.60 | 5.35 | 0.77 |
| DDH034 | 109.80 | 119.00 | 9.20 | 1.59 |
| DDH035 | 160.00 | 164.00 | 4.00 | 0.15 |
| GAB050 | 21.00 | 24.00 | 3.00 | 0.04 |
| GRC053 | 76.00 | 88.00 | 12.00 | 0.30 |
| GRC054 | 68.00 | 70.00 | 2.00 | 0.00 |
| GRC055 | 46.00 | 52.00 | 6.00 | 0.06 |
| GRC057 | 46.00 | 50.00 | 4.00 | 0.07 |
| MRC13075 | 133.00 | 135.00 | 2.00 | 0.33 |
| Mean_Value | 73.70 | 78.14 | 4.44 | 1.20 |
| Max_Value | 160.00 | 164.00 | 12.00 | 16.44 |
| Min_Value | 17.80 | 19.80 | 1.00 | 0.00 |
| No. Samples | 18.00 | 18.00 | 18.00 | 18.00 |
| **CU_5** | | | | |
| AD042 | 102.39 | 105.60 | 3.21 | 0.05 |
| AD076A | 65.30 | 66.90 | 1.60 | 0.11 |
| AD079 | 0.00 | 2.00 | 2.00 | 0.13 |
| ARC014 | 128.00 | 130.00 | 2.00 | 0.94 |
| ARC016 | 73.00 | 74.00 | 1.00 | 0.02 |
| AUD001 | 43.30 | 48.40 | 5.10 | 0.48 |
| AUD002 | 109.50 | 111.00 | 1.50 | 0.77 |
| AUD003 | 115.20 | 125.45 | 10.25 | 0.58 |
| AUD005 | 58.35 | 60.30 | 1.95 | 0.08 |
| AUD005 | 161.30 | 161.80 | 0.50 | 0.00 |
| DDH035 | 184.00 | 188.30 | 4.30 | 0.15 |
| GAB050 | 0.00 | 2.00 | 2.00 | 0.19 |
| GRC054 | 80.00 | 84.00 | 4.00 | 0.61 |
| MRC13075 | 116.00 | 120.00 | 4.00 | 0.21 |
| Mean_Value | 88.31 | 91.41 | 3.10 | 0.38 |
| Max_Value | 184.00 | 188.30 | 10.25 | 0.94 |
| Min_Value | 0.00 | 2.00 | 0.50 | 0.00 |
| No. Samples | 14.00 | 14.00 | 14.00 | 14.00 |
| **CU_6** | | | | |
| ARC016 | 88.00 | 90.00 | 2.00 | 0.03 |
| AUD001 | 63.00 | 64.00 | 1.00 | 0.61 |
| AUD002 | 120.40 | 124.40 | 4.00 | 0.07 |
| AUD003 | 138.00 | 143.75 | 5.75 | 0.35 |
| AUD005 | 73.80 | 77.55 | 3.75 | 0.35 |
| DDH035 | 206.60 | 207.55 | 0.95 | 5.83 |
| GAB045 | 19.00 | 25.00 | 6.00 | 0.11 |
| MRC13075 | 103.00 | 105.00 | 2.00 | 0.21 |
| Mean_Value | 101.47 | 104.66 | 3.18 | 0.43 |
| Max_Value | 206.60 | 207.55 | 6.00 | 5.83 |
| Min_Value | 19.00 | 25.00 | 0.95 | 0.03 |
| No. Samples | 8.00 | 8.00 | 8.00 | 8.00 |
| **CUE8** | | | | |
| AUD001 | 78.00 | 80.00 | 2.00 | 0.24 |
| AUD005 | 86.00 | 87.75 | 1.75 | 0.14 |
| DDH034 | 157.10 | 160.10 | 3.00 | 0.41 |
| DDH035 | 227.10 | 228.30 | 1.20 | 1.07 |
| GAB045 | 9.00 | 11.00 | 2.00 | 0.04 |
| MRC13075 | 82.00 | 85.00 | 3.00 | 0.18 |
| Mean_Value | 106.53 | 108.69 | 2.16 | 0.30 |
| Max_Value | 227.10 | 228.30 | 3.00 | 1.07 |
| Min_Value | 9.00 | 11.00 | 1.20 | 0.04 |
| No. Samples | 6.00 | 6.00 | 6.00 | 6.00 |
| **CUE7** | | | | |
| AUD001 | 88.10 | 88.65 | 0.55 | 6.89 |
| AUD005 | 97.85 | 101.35 | 3.50 | 0.09 |
| DDH034 | 167.70 | 168.60 | 0.90 | 2.84 |
| GAB045 | 0.00 | 1.00 | 1.00 | 0.12 |
| MRC13075 | 59.00 | 61.00 | 2.00 | 0.06 |
| Mean_Value | 82.53 | 84.12 | 1.59 | 0.87 |
| Max_Value | 167.70 | 168.60 | 3.50 | 6.89 |
| Min_Value | 0.00 | 1.00 | 0.55 | 0.06 |
| No. Samples | 5.00 | 5.00 | 5.00 | 5.00 |
| **CUE6** | | | | |
| AD078 | 5.00 | 7.00 | 2.00 | 0.09 |
| AUD001 | 91.50 | 92.45 | 0.95 | 0.05 |
| AUD005 | 110.55 | 111.80 | 1.25 | 0.47 |
| DDH034 | 189.40 | 190.00 | 0.60 | 0.00 |
| GAB046 | 19.00 | 21.00 | 2.00 | 0.04 |
| MRC13075 | 39.00 | 40.00 | 1.00 | 0.07 |
| Mean_Value | 75.74 | 77.04 | 1.30 | 0.12 |
| Max_Value | 189.40 | 190.00 | 2.00 | 0.47 |
| Min_Value | 5.00 | 7.00 | 0.60 | 0.00 |
| No. Samples | 6.00 | 6.00 | 6.00 | 6.00 |
| **CUE5** | | | | |
| AD078 | 13.00 | 17.00 | 4.00 | 0.57 |
| AUD001 | 106.00 | 108.00 | 2.00 | 0.00 |
| AUD005 | 123.55 | 125.60 | 2.05 | 0.55 |
| DDH034 | 206.20 | 207.90 | 1.70 | 0.08 |
| GAB046 | 3.00 | 6.00 | 3.00 | 0.03 |
| MRC13075 | 20.00 | 21.00 | 1.00 | 0.05 |
| Mean_Value | 78.62 | 80.92 | 2.29 | 0.27 |

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| Vein Hole | Roof (m) | Floor (m) | Thick (m) | Au (g/t) |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| Max_Value | 206.20 | 207.90 | 4.00 | 0.57 |
| Min_Value | 3.00 | 6.00 | 1.00 | 0.00 |
| No. Samples | 6.00 | 6.00 | 6.00 | 6.00 |
| **CUE4** | | | | |
| AD078 | 29.00 | 31.00 | 2.00 | 0.12 |
| AUD001 | 117.95 | 119.35 | 1.40 | 0.00 |
| AUD005 | 131.50 | 131.90 | 0.40 | 0.00 |
| DDH034 | 225.60 | 226.60 | 1.00 | 0.03 |
| MRC13075 | 8.00 | 10.00 | 2.00 | 1.17 |
| Mean_Value | 102.41 | 103.77 | 1.36 | 0.38 |
| Max_Value | 225.60 | 226.60 | 2.00 | 1.17 |
| Min_Value | 8.00 | 10.00 | 0.40 | 0.00 |
| No. Samples | 5.00 | 5.00 | 5.00 | 5.00 |
| **CUE3** | | | | |
| ARC015 | 29.00 | 34.00 | 5.00 | 4.27 |
| AUD001 | 145.10 | 145.45 | 0.35 | 0.00 |
| AUD005 | 154.85 | 155.45 | 0.60 | 0.00 |
| DDH034 | 247.15 | 248.15 | 1.00 | 0.00 |
| GAB049 | 22.00 | 23.00 | 1.00 | 0.16 |
| GRC039 | 9.00 | 15.00 | 6.00 | 1.23 |
| GRC041 | 39.00 | 42.00 | 3.00 | 0.17 |
| GRC059 | 42.00 | 46.00 | 4.00 | 0.52 |
| MRC13069 | 23.00 | 24.00 | 1.00 | 0.04 |
| MRC13070 | 107.00 | 108.00 | 1.00 | 0.03 |
| Mean_Value | 81.81 | 84.10 | 2.29 | 1.38 |
| Max_Value | 247.15 | 248.15 | 6.00 | 4.27 |
| Min_Value | 9.00 | 15.00 | 0.35 | 0.00 |
| No. Samples | 10.00 | 10.00 | 10.00 | 10.00 |
| **CUE2** | | | | |
| ARC013 | 80.00 | 84.00 | 4.00 | 0.28 |
| ARC015 | 21.00 | 22.00 | 1.00 | 1.99 |
| AUD001 | 148.60 | 148.95 | 0.35 | 0.00 |
| GAB047 | 7.00 | 8.00 | 1.00 | 0.03 |
| GAB049 | 10.00 | 12.00 | 2.00 | 0.24 |
| GRC039 | 0.00 | 6.00 | 6.00 | 0.24 |
| GRC041 | 15.00 | 24.00 | 9.00 | 0.10 |
| GRC058 | 40.00 | 42.00 | 2.00 | 0.06 |
| GRC059 | 36.00 | 38.00 | 2.00 | 0.27 |
| MRC13069 | 33.00 | 35.00 | 2.00 | 0.22 |
| MRC13070 | 95.00 | 96.00 | 1.00 | 0.01 |
| Mean_Value | 44.15 | 46.90 | 2.76 | 0.23 |
| Max_Value | 148.60 | 148.95 | 9.00 | 1.99 |
| Min_Value | 0.00 | 6.00 | 0.35 | 0.00 |
| No. Samples | 11.00 | 11.00 | 11.00 | 11.00 |
| **CUE1** | | | | |
| ARC013 | 67.00 | 69.00 | 2.00 | 0.08 |
| ARC015 | 7.00 | 8.00 | 1.00 | 0.01 |
| AUD001 | 152.80 | 153.65 | 0.85 | 0.00 |
| AUD005 | 171.80 | 172.25 | 0.45 | 0.00 |
| GAB047 | 0.00 | 1.00 | 1.00 | 0.10 |
| GAB049 | 2.00 | 3.00 | 1.00 | 8.17 |
| GRC058 | 22.00 | 24.00 | 2.00 | 0.02 |
| GRC059 | 16.00 | 18.00 | 2.00 | 0.52 |
| MRC13069 | 47.00 | 48.00 | 1.00 | 1.78 |
| MRC13070 | 77.00 | 78.00 | 1.00 | 0.00 |
| Mean_Value | 56.26 | 57.49 | 1.23 | 0.92 |
| Max_Value | 171.80 | 172.25 | 2.00 | 8.17 |
| Min_Value | 0.00 | 1.00 | 0.45 | 0.00 |
| No. Samples | 10.00 | 10.00 | 10.00 | 10.00 |
| **CUEM1** | | | | |
| AD078 | 83.00 | 85.00 | 2.00 | 0.06 |
| ARC013 | 56.00 | 57.00 | 1.00 | 0.35 |
| AUD001 | 162.00 | 163.00 | 1.00 | 0.00 |
| AUD005 | 177.70 | 177.90 | 0.20 | 0.00 |
| GRC058 | 10.00 | 12.00 | 2.00 | 0.06 |
| MRC13069 | 60.00 | 61.00 | 1.00 | 0.05 |
| MRC13070 | 52.00 | 55.00 | 3.00 | 0.07 |
| Mean_Value | 85.81 | 87.27 | 1.46 | 0.08 |
| Max_Value | 177.70 | 177.90 | 3.00 | 0.35 |
| Min_Value | 10.00 | 12.00 | 0.20 | 0.00 |
| No. Samples | 7.00 | 7.00 | 7.00 | 7.00 |
| **CUEM2** | | | | |
| ARC013 | 51.00 | 53.00 | 2.00 | 1.86 |

| Vein Hole | Roof (m) | Floor (m) | Thick (m) | Au (g/t) |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| AUD001 | 171.00 | 172.00 | 1.00 | 0.00 |
| AUD005 | 182.20 | 183.05 | 0.85 | 0.31 |
| GAB048 | 17.00 | 18.00 | 1.00 | 0.03 |
| GRC058 | 2.00 | 4.00 | 2.00 | 0.18 |
| MRC13069 | 67.00 | 68.00 | 1.00 | 0.21 |
| MRC13070 | 43.00 | 45.00 | 2.00 | 0.01 |
| Mean_Value | 76.17 | 77.58 | 1.41 | 0.47 |
| Max_Value | 182.20 | 183.05 | 2.00 | 1.86 |
| Min_Value | 2.00 | 4.00 | 0.85 | 0.00 |
| No. Samples | 7.00 | 7.00 | 7.00 | 7.00 |
| **CUEM3** | | | | |
| ARC013 | 19.00 | 24.00 | 5.00 | 0.59 |
| AUD001 | 179.80 | 182.00 | 2.20 | 0.73 |
| GAB048 | 4.00 | 5.00 | 1.00 | 0.02 |
| MRC13069 | 81.00 | 83.00 | 2.00 | 3.13 |
| MRC13070 | 17.00 | 18.00 | 1.00 | 0.03 |
| Mean_Value | 60.16 | 62.40 | 2.24 | 0.97 |
| Max_Value | 179.80 | 182.00 | 5.00 | 3.13 |
| Min_Value | 4.00 | 5.00 | 1.00 | 0.02 |
| No. Samples | 5.00 | 5.00 | 5.00 | 5.00 |
| **CUEM4** | | | | |
| ARC013 | 16.00 | 17.00 | 1.00 | 0.07 |
| AUD001 | 190.60 | 191.00 | 0.40 | 0.46 |
| GAB044 | 21.00 | 22.00 | 1.00 | 0.04 |
| MRC13069 | 93.00 | 94.00 | 1.00 | 0.02 |
| MRC13070 | 4.00 | 5.00 | 1.00 | 0.01 |
| Mean_Value | 64.92 | 65.80 | 0.88 | 0.07 |
| Max_Value | 190.60 | 191.00 | 1.00 | 0.46 |
| Min_Value | 4.00 | 5.00 | 0.40 | 0.01 |
| No. Samples | 5.00 | 5.00 | 5.00 | 5.00 |
| **All veins** | | | | |
| Mean_Value | 65.65 | 69.18 | 3.53 | 0.80 |
| Max_Value | 247.15 | 248.15 | 42.80 | 16.44 |
| Min_Value | 0.00 | 1.00 | 0.10 | 0.00 |
| No. Samples | 268.00 | 268.00 | 268.00 | 261.00 |
| **CALEDONIAN** | | | | |
| **CA_A** | | | | |
| DDH028 | 19.70 | 20.70 | 1.00 | 0.04 |
| DDH029 | 131.00 | 131.30 | 0.30 | 0.03 |
| DDH029 | 39.20 | 40.10 | 0.90 | 0.73 |
| DDH030 | 117.10 | 118.60 | 1.50 | 0.13 |
| DDH032 | 9.30 | 9.40 | 0.10 | 0.30 |
| DDH032 | 132.30 | 132.40 | 0.10 | 0.42 |
| DDH032 | 64.30 | 65.10 | 0.80 | 0.25 |
| DDH032 | 57.60 | 58.30 | 0.70 | 0.02 |
| DDH033 | 90.20 | 90.70 | 0.50 | 0.06 |
| DDH033 | 108.60 | 109.50 | 0.90 | 0.08 |
| GAB041 | 11.00 | 12.00 | 1.00 | 0.03 |
| GAB056 | 7.00 | 8.00 | 1.00 | 0.04 |
| MAB0003 | 10.30 | 12.10 | 1.80 | 0.06 |
| MAB0009 | 4.90 | 10.30 | 5.40 | 0.00 |
| MAB0010 | 6.70 | 8.50 | 1.80 | 0.01 |
| MAB0011 | 3.10 | 6.70 | 3.60 | 0.01 |
| MAB0013 | 10.30 | 12.10 | 1.80 | 0.03 |
| MAB0017 | 13.90 | 15.70 | 1.80 | 0.01 |
| MAB0032 | 12.10 | 17.50 | 5.40 | 0.08 |
| MAB0033 | 1.30 | 4.90 | 3.60 | 0.17 |
| MAB0034 | 21.10 | 21.50 | 0.40 | 0.02 |
| MRC13004 | 12.00 | 13.00 | 1.00 | 0.02 |
| MRC13004 | 51.00 | 52.00 | 1.00 | 0.20 |
| MRC13004 | 77.00 | 78.00 | 1.00 | 0.03 |
| MRC13008 | 38.00 | 41.00 | 3.00 | 0.55 |
| MRC13010 | 118.00 | 119.00 | 1.00 | 0.04 |
| TGRC027 | 12.00 | 13.00 | 1.00 | 0.05 |
| TGRC029 | 2.00 | 3.00 | 1.00 | 2.27 |
| TGRC030 | 2.00 | 3.00 | 1.00 | 0.02 |
| TGRC034 | 11.00 | 13.00 | 2.00 | 0.31 |
| TGRC048 | 7.00 | 8.00 | 1.00 | 0.01 |
| TGRC050 | 43.00 | 44.00 | 1.00 | 0.04 |
| Mean_Value | 38.87 | 40.39 | 1.51 | 0.16 |
| Max_Value | 132.30 | 132.40 | 5.40 | 2.27 |
| Min_Value | 1.30 | 3.00 | 0.10 | 0.00 |

For personal use only

| Vein Hole | Roof (m) | Floor (m) | Thick (m) | Au (g/t) |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| No. Samples | 32.00 | 32.00 | 32.00 | 32.00 |
| **CA_B** | | | | |
| DDH029 | 57.40 | 58.00 | 0.60 | 0.05 |
| DDH032 | 10.60 | 11.10 | 0.50 | 0.22 |
| DDH033 | 87.90 | 88.50 | 0.60 | 0.02 |
| GAB042 | 22.00 | 23.00 | 1.00 | 0.02 |
| GAB055 | 23.00 | 24.00 | 1.00 | 0.07 |
| GAB056 | 13.00 | 14.00 | 1.00 | 0.11 |
| MAB0031 | 13.90 | 15.70 | 1.80 | 0.02 |
| MAB0032 | 21.10 | 22.90 | 1.80 | 0.04 |
| MAB0033 | 12.10 | 19.30 | 7.20 | 0.03 |
| TGRC027 | 3.00 | 4.00 | 1.00 | 0.04 |
| Mean_Value | 26.40 | 28.05 | 1.65 | 0.05 |
| Max_Value | 87.90 | 88.50 | 7.20 | 0.22 |
| Min_Value | 3.00 | 4.00 | 0.50 | 0.02 |
| No. Samples | 10.00 | 10.00 | 10.00 | 10.00 |
| **CA09** | | | | |
| DDH028 | 178.70 | 179.60 | 0.90 | 0.02 |
| DDH030 | 136.00 | 136.40 | 0.40 | 0.08 |
| DDH032 | 136.30 | 136.50 | 0.20 | 0.06 |
| GAB041 | 17.00 | 18.00 | 1.00 | 0.03 |
| GAB053 | 17.00 | 20.00 | 3.00 | 0.08 |
| TGRC029 | 17.00 | 18.00 | 1.00 | 0.03 |
| TGRC041 | 4.00 | 5.00 | 1.00 | 0.11 |
| TGRC047 | 5.00 | 6.00 | 1.00 | 0.01 |
| Mean_Value | 63.87 | 64.94 | 1.06 | 0.06 |
| Max_Value | 178.70 | 179.60 | 3.00 | 0.11 |
| Min_Value | 4.00 | 5.00 | 0.20 | 0.01 |
| No. Samples | 8.00 | 8.00 | 8.00 | 8.00 |
| **CA08** | | | | |
| ARC029 | 50.00 | 51.00 | 1.00 | 0.03 |
| DDH028 | 171.00 | 172.00 | 1.00 | 0.02 |
| DDH030 | 133.70 | 134.50 | 0.80 | 0.11 |
| DDH032 | 130.00 | 130.80 | 0.80 | 1.13 |
| GAB041 | 24.00 | 25.00 | 1.00 | 0.07 |
| GAB054 | 7.00 | 8.00 | 1.00 | 0.03 |
| GRC038 | 126.00 | 127.00 | 1.00 | 0.00 |
| TGRC029 | 34.00 | 35.00 | 1.00 | 0.00 |
| TGRC031 | 31.00 | 32.00 | 1.00 | 0.00 |
| Mean_Value | 78.52 | 79.48 | 0.96 | 0.13 |
| Max_Value | 171.00 | 172.00 | 1.00 | 1.13 |
| Min_Value | 7.00 | 8.00 | 0.80 | 0.00 |
| No. Samples | 9.00 | 9.00 | 9.00 | 9.00 |
| **CA07** | | | | |
| ARC029 | 36.00 | 37.00 | 1.00 | 0.01 |
| DDH028 | 165.40 | 166.20 | 0.80 | 0.11 |
| DDH030 | 105.80 | 110.60 | 4.80 | 15.54 |
| DDH031 | 207.20 | 209.50 | 2.30 | 0.01 |
| DDH032 | 115.60 | 115.80 | 0.20 | 17.85 |
| DDH033 | 203.00 | 205.90 | 2.90 | 0.07 |
| GAB042 | 7.00 | 8.00 | 1.00 | 0.01 |
| GRC038 | 93.00 | 99.00 | 6.00 | 0.54 |
| MAB0031 | 4.90 | 8.50 | 3.60 | 0.02 |
| MRC13004 | 20.00 | 21.00 | 1.00 | 0.06 |
| Mean_Value | 95.79 | 98.15 | 2.36 | 3.47 |
| Max_Value | 207.20 | 209.50 | 6.00 | 17.85 |
| Min_Value | 4.90 | 8.00 | 0.20 | 0.01 |
| No. Samples | 10.00 | 10.00 | 10.00 | 10.00 |
| **CA06** | | | | |
| ARC029 | 16.00 | 20.00 | 4.00 | 0.06 |
| DDH030 | 99.10 | 100.10 | 1.00 | 0.03 |
| MAB0019 | 3.10 | 4.90 | 1.80 | 0.00 |
| MAB0030 | 4.90 | 6.70 | 1.80 | 0.07 |
| MAB0031 | 21.10 | 22.90 | 1.80 | 0.03 |
| MRC13004 | 42.00 | 44.00 | 2.00 | 0.24 |
| Mean_Value | 31.03 | 33.10 | 2.07 | 0.07 |
| Max_Value | 99.10 | 100.10 | 4.00 | 0.24 |
| Min_Value | 3.10 | 4.90 | 1.00 | 0.00 |
| No. Samples | 6.00 | 6.00 | 6.00 | 6.00 |
| **CA05** | | | | |
| AD081 | 27.00 | 29.00 | 2.00 | 0.01 |
| ARC029 | 6.00 | 13.00 | 7.00 | 0.48 |
| DDH030 | 94.00 | 95.70 | 1.70 | 0.52 |

| Vein Hole | Roof (m) | Floor (m) | Thick (m) | Au (g/t) |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| GRC038 | 78.00 | 81.00 | 3.00 | 0.06 |
| MAB0018 | 1.30 | 4.90 | 3.60 | 0.05 |
| MAB0019 | 8.50 | 12.10 | 3.60 | 0.03 |
| MAB0020 | 1.30 | 3.10 | 1.80 | 0.01 |
| MAB0030 | 13.90 | 21.10 | 7.20 | 0.02 |
| MRC13004 | 55.00 | 56.00 | 1.00 | 0.60 |
| MRC13008 | 3.00 | 4.00 | 1.00 | 0.01 |
| Mean_Value | 28.80 | 31.99 | 3.19 | 0.17 |
| Max_Value | 94.00 | 95.70 | 7.20 | 0.60 |
| Min_Value | 1.30 | 3.10 | 1.00 | 0.01 |
| No. Samples | 10.00 | 10.00 | 10.00 | 10.00 |
| **CA04** | | | | |
| DDH028 | 121.10 | 121.90 | 0.80 | 0.08 |
| DDH032 | 81.20 | 81.40 | 0.20 | 1.87 |
| GRC038 | 59.00 | 60.00 | 1.00 | 0.00 |
| MAB0018 | 12.10 | 13.90 | 1.80 | 0.02 |
| MAB0020 | 19.30 | 24.70 | 5.40 | 0.06 |
| MAB0021 | 6.70 | 12.10 | 5.40 | 0.09 |
| MAB0026 | 16.50 | 17.50 | 1.00 | 0.00 |
| MRC13004 | 62.00 | 63.00 | 1.00 | 0.35 |
| MRC13008 | 23.00 | 24.00 | 1.00 | 0.02 |
| MRC13010 | 7.00 | 8.00 | 1.00 | 0.01 |
| Mean_Value | 40.79 | 42.65 | 1.86 | 0.09 |
| Max_Value | 121.10 | 121.90 | 5.40 | 1.87 |
| Min_Value | 6.70 | 8.00 | 0.20 | 0.00 |
| No. Samples | 10.00 | 10.00 | 10.00 | 10.00 |
| **CA03** | | | | |
| DDH028 | 111.50 | 112.40 | 0.90 | 0.35 |
| DDH029 | 211.50 | 213.90 | 2.40 | 0.25 |
| DDH032 | 72.00 | 72.50 | 0.50 | 2.58 |
| MAB0015 | 3.10 | 4.90 | 1.80 | 0.00 |
| MAB0021 | 15.70 | 17.50 | 1.80 | 0.02 |
| MAB0027 | 3.10 | 4.90 | 1.80 | 0.01 |
| MRC13004 | 68.00 | 69.00 | 1.00 | 2.31 |
| MRC13008 | 34.00 | 38.00 | 4.00 | 4.07 |
| MRC13010 | 17.00 | 18.00 | 1.00 | 0.05 |
| Mean_Value | 59.54 | 61.23 | 1.69 | 1.38 |
| Max_Value | 211.50 | 213.90 | 4.00 | 4.07 |
| Min_Value | 3.10 | 4.90 | 0.50 | 0.00 |
| No. Samples | 9.00 | 9.00 | 9.00 | 9.00 |
| **CA02** | | | | |
| DDH028 | 105.00 | 105.70 | 0.70 | 0.08 |
| DDH029 | 207.90 | 208.20 | 0.30 | 0.02 |
| DDH032 | 67.60 | 68.40 | 0.80 | 0.54 |
| DDH033 | 116.30 | 117.20 | 0.90 | 2.51 |
| MAB0016 | 8.50 | 10.30 | 1.80 | 0.00 |
| MAB0017 | 3.10 | 4.90 | 1.80 | 0.00 |
| MAB0027 | 15.70 | 17.50 | 1.80 | 0.01 |
| MAB0028 | 1.30 | 3.10 | 1.80 | 0.00 |
| MRC13004 | 74.00 | 75.00 | 1.00 | 0.26 |
| MRC13010 | 32.00 | 34.00 | 2.00 | 0.42 |
| TGRC035 | 48.00 | 49.00 | 1.00 | 8.77 |
| TGRC036 | 49.00 | 50.00 | 1.00 | 0.22 |
| Mean_Value | 60.70 | 61.94 | 1.24 | 0.86 |
| Max_Value | 207.90 | 208.20 | 2.00 | 8.77 |
| Min_Value | 1.30 | 3.10 | 0.30 | 0.00 |
| No. Samples | 12.00 | 12.00 | 12.00 | 12.00 |
| **CA01** | | | | |
| DDH028 | 99.20 | 100.20 | 1.00 | 0.04 |
| DDH032 | 60.40 | 60.70 | 0.30 | 0.02 |
| DDH033 | 100.70 | 101.80 | 1.10 | 0.14 |
| MAB0017 | 8.50 | 10.30 | 1.80 | 0.00 |
| MAB0022 | 17.50 | 19.30 | 1.80 | 0.01 |
| MAB0028 | 13.90 | 15.70 | 1.80 | 0.01 |
| MRC13010 | 36.00 | 37.00 | 1.00 | 0.06 |
| TGRC035 | 41.00 | 43.00 | 2.00 | 2.45 |
| TGRC036 | 37.00 | 41.00 | 4.00 | 0.57 |
| TGRC050 | 37.00 | 38.00 | 1.00 | 0.03 |
| Mean_Value | 45.12 | 46.70 | 1.58 | 0.48 |
| Max_Value | 100.70 | 101.80 | 4.00 | 2.45 |
| Min_Value | 8.50 | 10.30 | 0.30 | 0.00 |
| No. Samples | 10.00 | 10.00 | 10.00 | 10.00 |
| **CAM1** | | | | |

For personal use only

| Vein Hole | Roof (m) | Floor (m) | Thick (m) | Au (g/t) |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| DDH029 | 155.10 | 155.40 | 0.30 | 0.03 |
| DDH033 | 93.80 | 94.70 | 0.90 | 2.70 |
| MAB0001 | 6.70 | 8.50 | 1.80 | 0.01 |
| MAB0017 | 19.30 | 21.10 | 1.80 | 0.01 |
| MAB0023 | 4.90 | 6.70 | 1.80 | 0.00 |
| MAB0029 | 4.90 | 6.70 | 1.80 | 0.01 |
| MRC13004 | 99.00 | 100.00 | 1.00 | 0.01 |
| MRC13010 | 49.00 | 51.00 | 2.00 | 0.02 |
| TGRC034 | 17.00 | 23.00 | 6.00 | 1.12 |
| TGRC035 | 25.00 | 26.00 | 1.00 | 0.04 |
| Mean_Value | 47.47 | 49.31 | 1.84 | 0.51 |
| Max_Value | 155.10 | 155.40 | 6.00 | 2.70 |
| Min_Value | 4.90 | 6.70 | 0.30 | 0.00 |
| No. Samples | 10.00 | 10.00 | 10.00 | 10.00 |
| **CAM2** | | | | |
| DDH028 | 73.10 | 73.70 | 0.60 | 0.01 |
| DDH029 | 152.50 | 153.30 | 0.80 | 0.02 |
| DDH030 | 26.90 | 27.90 | 1.00 | 33.36 |
| MAB0002 | 3.10 | 4.90 | 1.80 | 0.09 |
| MAB0023 | 12.10 | 15.70 | 3.60 | 0.00 |
| MAB0029 | 17.50 | 19.30 | 1.80 | 0.00 |
| TGRC034 | 8.00 | 9.00 | 1.00 | 1.16 |
| TGRC037 | 5.00 | 6.00 | 1.00 | 0.01 |
| TGRC050 | 9.00 | 10.00 | 1.00 | 0.11 |
| Mean_Value | 34.13 | 35.53 | 1.40 | 2.77 |
| Max_Value | 152.50 | 153.30 | 3.60 | 33.36 |
| Min_Value | 3.10 | 4.90 | 0.60 | 0.00 |
| No. Samples | 9.00 | 9.00 | 9.00 | 9.00 |
| **CAM3** | | | | |
| DDH029 | 134.90 | 135.80 | 0.90 | 0.04 |
| DDH030 | 19.20 | 20.70 | 1.50 | 0.08 |
| MAB0002 | 12.10 | 13.90 | 1.80 | 0.01 |
| MAB0003 | 6.70 | 8.50 | 1.80 | 0.14 |
| MAB0024 | 3.10 | 4.90 | 1.80 | 0.02 |
| MRC13004 | 120.00 | 121.00 | 1.00 | 0.03 |
| MRC13010 | 60.00 | 61.00 | 1.00 | 0.00 |
| TGRC034 | 4.00 | 5.00 | 1.00 | 0.39 |
| TGRC035 | 9.00 | 11.00 | 2.00 | 0.31 |
| TGRC036 | 5.00 | 7.00 | 2.00 | 0.04 |
| Mean_Value | 37.40 | 38.88 | 1.48 | 0.11 |
| Max_Value | 134.90 | 135.80 | 2.00 | 0.39 |
| Min_Value | 3.10 | 4.90 | 0.90 | 0.00 |
| No. Samples | 10.00 | 10.00 | 10.00 | 10.00 |
| **CAM4** | | | | |
| DDH032 | 18.90 | 19.60 | 0.70 | 0.44 |
| DDH033 | 41.40 | 44.60 | 3.20 | 0.12 |
| MAB0003 | 13.90 | 15.70 | 1.80 | 0.00 |
| MAB0024 | 15.70 | 17.50 | 1.80 | 0.01 |
| MAB0025 | 1.30 | 3.10 | 1.80 | 0.00 |
| MRC13010 | 71.00 | 72.00 | 1.00 | 0.00 |
| Mean_Value | 27.03 | 28.75 | 1.72 | 0.07 |
| Max_Value | 71.00 | 72.00 | 3.20 | 0.44 |
| Min_Value | 1.30 | 3.10 | 0.70 | 0.00 |
| No. Samples | 6.00 | 6.00 | 6.00 | 6.00 |
| **CAM5** | | | | |
| DDH032 | 14.20 | 14.90 | 0.70 | 0.26 |
| DDH033 | 31.40 | 32.10 | 0.70 | 0.15 |
| MAB0005 | 1.30 | 3.10 | 1.80 | 0.00 |
| MAB0025 | 8.50 | 10.30 | 1.80 | 0.00 |
| MRC13010 | 82.00 | 83.00 | 1.00 | 0.01 |
| Mean_Value | 27.48 | 28.68 | 1.20 | 0.05 |
| Max_Value | 82.00 | 83.00 | 1.80 | 0.26 |
| Min_Value | 1.30 | 3.10 | 0.70 | 0.00 |
| No. Samples | 5.00 | 5.00 | 5.00 | 5.00 |
| **CAM6** | | | | |
| DDH032 | 5.40 | 6.00 | 0.60 | 0.57 |
| DDH033 | 13.10 | 14.20 | 1.10 | 0.14 |
| MAB0005 | 12.10 | 13.90 | 1.80 | 0.00 |
| MRC13010 | 89.00 | 90.00 | 1.00 | 0.00 |
| Mean_Value | 29.90 | 31.02 | 1.12 | 0.11 |
| Max_Value | 89.00 | 90.00 | 1.80 | 0.57 |
| Min_Value | 5.40 | 6.00 | 0.60 | 0.00 |
| No. Samples | 4.00 | 4.00 | 4.00 | 4.00 |

| Vein Hole | Roof (m) | Floor (m) | Thick (m) | Au (g/t) |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| **CAM7** | | | | |
| DDH033 | 4.60 | 5.00 | 0.40 | 2.03 |
| MAB0005 | 19.30 | 21.10 | 1.80 | 0.01 |
| MAB0006 | 4.90 | 6.70 | 1.80 | 0.01 |
| MRC13010 | 93.00 | 94.00 | 1.00 | 0.00 |
| Mean_Value | 30.45 | 31.70 | 1.25 | 0.17 |
| Max_Value | 93.00 | 94.00 | 1.80 | 2.03 |
| Min_Value | 4.60 | 5.00 | 0.40 | 0.00 |
| No. Samples | 4.00 | 4.00 | 4.00 | 4.00 |
| **CAM8** | | | | |
| MAB0007 | 8.50 | 10.30 | 1.80 | 0.00 |
| MRC13010 | 98.00 | 99.00 | 1.00 | 0.01 |
| Mean_Value | 53.25 | 54.65 | 1.40 | 0.00 |
| Max_Value | 98.00 | 99.00 | 1.80 | 0.01 |
| Min_Value | 8.50 | 10.30 | 1.00 | 0.00 |
| No. Samples | 2.00 | 2.00 | 2.00 | 2.00 |
| **CAM9** | | | | |
| DDH028 | 14.40 | 15.90 | 1.50 | 0.04 |
| DDH029 | 34.60 | 36.00 | 1.40 | 0.32 |
| MAB0008 | 8.50 | 13.90 | 5.40 | 0.04 |
| MRC13010 | 106.00 | 107.00 | 1.00 | 0.01 |
| Mean_Value | 40.87 | 43.20 | 2.33 | 0.08 |
| Max_Value | 106.00 | 107.00 | 5.40 | 0.32 |
| Min_Value | 8.50 | 13.90 | 1.00 | 0.01 |
| No. Samples | 4.00 | 4.00 | 4.00 | 4.00 |
| **CAM10** | | | | |
| ARC030 | 68.00 | 72.00 | 4.00 | 0.02 |
| MAB0012 | 1.30 | 3.10 | 1.80 | 0.03 |
| TGRC040 | 9.00 | 10.00 | 1.00 | 0.15 |
| Mean_Value | 26.10 | 28.37 | 2.27 | 0.04 |
| Max_Value | 68.00 | 72.00 | 4.00 | 0.15 |
| Min_Value | 1.30 | 3.10 | 1.00 | 0.02 |
| No. Samples | 3.00 | 3.00 | 3.00 | 3.00 |
| **CAM11** | | | | |
| ARC030 | 33.00 | 34.00 | 1.00 | 7.81 |
| GAB055 | 18.00 | 19.00 | 1.00 | 0.08 |
| GAB057 | 22.00 | 23.00 | 1.00 | 0.01 |
| GAB058 | 1.00 | 2.00 | 1.00 | 0.02 |
| MAB0013 | 22.90 | 24.70 | 1.80 | 0.01 |
| MAB0014 | 8.50 | 10.30 | 1.80 | 0.02 |
| Mean_Value | 17.57 | 18.83 | 1.27 | 1.05 |
| Max_Value | 33.00 | 34.00 | 1.80 | 7.81 |
| Min_Value | 1.00 | 2.00 | 1.00 | 0.01 |
| No. Samples | 6.00 | 6.00 | 6.00 | 6.00 |
| **CH3** | | | | |
| GAB040 | 19.00 | 20.00 | 1.00 | 0.17 |
| Mean_Value | 19.00 | 20.00 | 1.00 | 0.17 |
| Max_Value | 19.00 | 20.00 | 1.00 | 0.17 |
| Min_Value | 19.00 | 20.00 | 1.00 | 0.17 |
| No. Samples | 1.00 | 1.00 | 1.00 | 1.00 |
| **CHN1** | | | | |
| GAB040 | 5.00 | 6.00 | 1.00 | 2.32 |
| Mean_Value | 5.00 | 6.00 | 1.00 | 2.32 |
| Max_Value | 5.00 | 6.00 | 1.00 | 2.32 |
| Min_Value | 5.00 | 6.00 | 1.00 | 2.32 |
| No. Samples | 1.00 | 1.00 | 1.00 | 1.00 |
| **All veins** | | | | |
| Mean_Value | 44.27 | 45.92 | 1.65 | 0.64 |
| Max_Value | 211.50 | 213.90 | 7.20 | 33.36 |
| Min_Value | 1.00 | 2.00 | 0.10 | 0.00 |
| No. Samples | 191.00 | 191.00 | 191.00 | 191.00 |
| **DONKEY HILL** | | | | |
| **DH** | | | | |
| ARC037 | 129.00 | 130.00 | 1.00 | 0.03 |
| ARC040 | 131.00 | 132.00 | 1.00 | 0.05 |
| GAB077 | 10.00 | 12.00 | 2.00 | 0.10 |
| GAB078 | 12.00 | 16.00 | 4.00 | 0.59 |
| GRC024 | 36.00 | 37.00 | 1.00 | 0.35 |
| MRC13018 | 26.00 | 27.00 | 1.00 | 0.03 |
| MRC13030 | 54.00 | 55.00 | 1.00 | 0.03 |

| Vein Hole | Roof (m) | Floor (m) | Thick (m) | Au (g/t) |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| MRC13030 | 138.00 | 139.00 | 1.00 | 0.02 |
| Mean_Value | 67.00 | 68.50 | 1.50 | 0.26 |
| Max_Value | 138.00 | 139.00 | 4.00 | 0.59 |
| Min_Value | 10.00 | 12.00 | 1.00 | 0.02 |
| No. Samples | 8.00 | 8.00 | 8.00 | 8.00 |
| **DH02** | | | | |
| MRC13018 | 116.00 | 117.00 | 1.00 | 0.03 |
| MRC13023 | 41.00 | 43.00 | 2.00 | 1.43 |
| Mean_Value | 78.50 | 80.00 | 1.50 | 0.96 |
| Max_Value | 116.00 | 117.00 | 2.00 | 1.43 |
| Min_Value | 41.00 | 43.00 | 1.00 | 0.03 |
| No. Samples | 2.00 | 2.00 | 2.00 | 2.00 |
| **DH03** | | | | |
| GAB077 | 18.00 | 19.00 | 1.00 | 0.03 |
| GRC028 | 41.00 | 45.00 | 4.00 | 1.10 |
| MRC13016 | 22.00 | 23.00 | 1.00 | 2.73 |
| MRC13018 | 108.00 | 109.00 | 1.00 | 0.04 |
| MRC13023 | 79.00 | 80.00 | 1.00 | 1.63 |
| MRC13030 | 38.00 | 39.00 | 1.00 | 0.04 |
| Mean_Value | 51.00 | 52.50 | 1.50 | 0.98 |
| Max_Value | 108.00 | 109.00 | 4.00 | 2.73 |
| Min_Value | 18.00 | 19.00 | 1.00 | 0.03 |
| No. Samples | 6.00 | 6.00 | 6.00 | 6.00 |
| **DH04** | | | | |
| ARC019 | 47.00 | 48.00 | 1.00 | 7.06 |
| ARC021 | 89.00 | 94.00 | 5.00 | 17.32 |
| ARC036 | 128.00 | 132.00 | 4.00 | 0.02 |
| ARC038 | 56.00 | 59.00 | 3.00 | 0.05 |
| ARC039 | 138.00 | 141.00 | 3.00 | 11.64 |
| ARC040 | 156.00 | 160.00 | 4.00 | 0.02 |
| ARC047 | 112.50 | 113.00 | 0.50 | 0.02 |
| ARC049 | 106.00 | 108.00 | 2.00 | 0.03 |
| GRC024 | 30.00 | 32.00 | 2.00 | 4.73 |
| GRC026 | 105.00 | 107.00 | 2.00 | 5.67 |
| MRC13016 | 80.00 | 82.00 | 2.00 | 1.06 |
| MRC13018 | 65.00 | 67.00 | 2.00 | 0.47 |
| MRC13023 | 154.00 | 164.00 | 10.00 | 1.03 |
| MRC13030 | 89.00 | 90.00 | 1.00 | 0.74 |
| Mean_Value | 96.82 | 99.79 | 2.96 | 3.95 |
| Max_Value | 156.00 | 164.00 | 10.00 | 17.32 |
| Min_Value | 30.00 | 32.00 | 0.50 | 0.02 |
| No. Samples | 14.00 | 14.00 | 14.00 | 14.00 |

| Vein Hole | Roof (m) | Floor (m) | Thick (m) | Au (g/t) |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| **DH05** | | | | |
| ARC019 | 30.00 | 36.00 | 6.00 | 1.59 |
| ARC021 | 81.00 | 82.00 | 1.00 | 0.11 |
| ARC036 | 116.00 | 120.00 | 4.00 | 0.01 |
| ARC038 | 40.00 | 41.00 | 1.00 | 0.23 |
| ARC039 | 131.00 | 134.00 | 3.00 | 3.73 |
| ARC040 | 139.00 | 140.00 | 1.00 | 0.07 |
| ARC047 | 104.00 | 106.00 | 2.00 | 0.06 |
| ARC049 | 86.00 | 87.00 | 1.00 | 1.31 |
| GRC024 | 25.00 | 27.00 | 2.00 | 2.06 |
| GRC026 | 96.00 | 97.00 | 1.00 | 0.37 |
| MRC13018 | 60.00 | 61.00 | 1.00 | 2.80 |
| MRC13030 | 100.00 | 102.00 | 2.00 | 0.05 |
| Mean_Value | 84.00 | 86.08 | 2.08 | 1.20 |
| Max_Value | 139.00 | 140.00 | 6.00 | 3.73 |
| Min_Value | 25.00 | 27.00 | 1.00 | 0.01 |
| No. Samples | 12.00 | 12.00 | 12.00 | 12.00 |
| **DH06** | | | | |
| ARC019 | 12.00 | 16.00 | 4.00 | 0.02 |
| ARC036 | 96.00 | 100.00 | 4.00 | 0.07 |
| ARC040 | 109.00 | 115.00 | 6.00 | 0.01 |
| ARC049 | 71.00 | 72.00 | 1.00 | 0.62 |
| MRC13018 | 42.00 | 43.00 | 1.00 | 0.01 |
| MRC13030 | 116.00 | 118.00 | 2.00 | 0.16 |
| Mean_Value | 74.33 | 77.33 | 3.00 | 0.08 |
| Max_Value | 116.00 | 118.00 | 6.00 | 0.62 |
| Min_Value | 12.00 | 16.00 | 1.00 | 0.01 |
| No. Samples | 6.00 | 6.00 | 6.00 | 6.00 |
| **DH07** | | | | |
| ARC036 | 32.00 | 36.00 | 4.00 | 0.03 |
| ARC040 | 49.00 | 50.00 | 1.00 | 0.04 |
| MRC13030 | 125.00 | 126.00 | 1.00 | 0.03 |
| Mean_Value | 68.67 | 70.67 | 2.00 | 0.03 |
| Max_Value | 125.00 | 126.00 | 4.00 | 0.04 |
| Min_Value | 32.00 | 36.00 | 1.00 | 0.03 |
| No. Samples | 3.00 | 3.00 | 3.00 | 3.00 |
| **All veins** | | | | |
| Mean_Value | 78.72 | 80.96 | 2.25 | 1.84 |
| Max_Value | 156.00 | 164.00 | 10.00 | 17.32 |
| Min_Value | 10.00 | 12.00 | 0.50 | 0.01 |
| No. Samples | 51.00 | 51.00 | 51.00 | 51.00 |

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## Addendum 3 – VEIN MODEL STATISTICS – BY DEPOSIT

The following listings give statistics (thickness, area and volume for the raw vein models within the three deposit areas. Veins are listed from west to east. A number of minimum thicknesses are negative. These are of the raw grids, before correction for cross-overs of roofs and floors.

| Area: | Thickness | | | Area | Volume |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Vein | Max (m) | Min (m) | Av (m) | ($m^2$) | ($m^3$) |
| **Currajong WEST:** | | | | | |
| CUW7 | 4.18 | 0.19 | 1.52 | 33,256 | 50,609 |
| CU_C | 8.02 | -0.78 | 2.10 | 37,325 | 78,182 |
| CU_M | 24.00 | 0.44 | 8.49 | 36,881 | 313,909 |
| CU_A | 6.69 | -1.06 | 2.72 | 48,750 | 133,075 |
| CU_F | 9.63 | 0.23 | 3.17 | 52,719 | 167,789 |
| CU_5 | 5.20 | -0.11 | 2.21 | 52,581 | 116,249 |
| CU_6 | 3.75 | 0.50 | 1.97 | 48,606 | 95,188 |
| **Average** | 8.78 | -0.08 | 3.17 | 44,303 | 136,429 |
| **Currajong - EAST (new area):** | | | | | |
| CUE8 | 2.41 | 0.57 | 1.61 | 39,038 | 62,958 |
| CUE7 | 3.48 | -0.29 | 1.21 | 26,113 | 31,801 |
| CUE6 | 1.54 | 0.34 | 0.90 | 25,263 | 22,984 |
| CUE5 | 2.76 | 0.44 | 1.77 | 26,294 | 46,707 |
| CUE4 | 1.77 | 0.00 | 1.01 | 21,881 | 22,147 |
| CUE3 | 2.79 | 0.11 | 0.85 | 43,419 | 37,021 |
| CUE2 | 4.02 | 0.21 | 1.16 | 37,119 | 42,804 |
| CUE1 | 1.14 | 0.22 | 0.71 | 34,844 | 24,838 |
| CUEM1 | 1.62 | 0.18 | 0.83 | 21,356 | 17,650 |
| CUEM2 | 1.23 | 0.44 | 0.86 | 26,806 | 22,969 |
| CUEM3 | 2.47 | 0.04 | 1.22 | 28,606 | 34,785 |
| **Average** | 2.29 | 0.21 | 1.10 | 30,067 | 33,333 |
| **Caledonian:** | | | | | |
| CA09 | 2.21 | 0.01 | 0.79 | 34,606 | 27,516 |
| CA08 | 0.81 | 0.48 | 0.63 | 48,881 | 30,703 |
| CA07 | 3.44 | -0.61 | 0.86 | 99,494 | 85,592 |
| CA06 | 3.08 | -0.70 | 1.22 | 28,144 | 34,469 |
| CA05 | 5.65 | 0.06 | 1.89 | 47,381 | 89,396 |
| CA04 | 3.82 | -0.36 | 0.77 | 32,056 | 24,724 |
| CA03 | 2.13 | 0.23 | 0.68 | 52,469 | 35,468 |
| CA02 | 1.41 | -0.03 | 0.57 | 58,694 | 33,378 |
| CA01 | 1.95 | 0.24 | 0.74 | 35,013 | 25,891 |
| CAM1 | 4.26 | -0.09 | 0.94 | 48,175 | 45,190 |
| CAM2 | 2.15 | 0.11 | 0.66 | 41,169 | 26,961 |
| CAM3 | 1.96 | 0.25 | 0.78 | 37,794 | 29,300 |
| CAM4 | 1.90 | 0.02 | 0.79 | 23,419 | 18,549 |
| CAM5 | 1.16 | 0.04 | 0.59 | 22,494 | 13,144 |
| CAM9 | 2.84 | -0.73 | 1.27 | 28,044 | 35,541 |
| CAM11 | 1.01 | 0.65 | 0.79 | 18,569 | 14,755 |
| **Average** | 2.49 | -0.03 | 0.87 | 41,025 | 35,661 |
| **Donkey Hill:** | | | | | |
| DH06 | 3.35 | 0.31 | 2.07 | 26,863 | 55,591 |
| DH05 | 3.18 | 0.16 | 1.12 | 31,619 | 35,346 |
| DH04 | 5.27 | 0.18 | 1.37 | 34,331 | 46,871 |
| DH03 | 1.73 | 0.70 | 0.64 | 20,150 | 13,048 |
| **Average** | 3.38 | 0.34 | 1.30 | 28,241 | 37,714 |

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**Appendix 4**

Caledonian Resources September 2022, JORC Table 1, including:

- Addendum 1 – Deposit drill hole listing & collar surveys - Caledonian
- Addendum 2 – Drill hole vein intercepts – Caledonian
- Addendum 3 – Vein model statistics – Caledonian
- Addendum 4 – Caledonian 2022 Mineral Resources by vein
- Addendum 5 – Caledonian vein model E/W cross sections
- Addendum 6 – Caledonian gold block model E/W cross sections

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**Sections:**

- Sections 1 (sampling techniques and data) and 2 (exploration results) of JORC Table 1:
  - Information in Sections 1 & 2 was originally provided in the JORC Table 1 included with the Consultant's September 2021 Report on Resources in three deposits at Adelong which included for the Caledonian Deposit10. That information is repeated here.
  - That 2021 information is augmented for the new drilling undertaken in May2022 by 3D Resources Limited (3D) with details/extracts from the JORC Table 1 included with 3D's ASX announcement of May 202211. Those extracts are highlighted in purple.
  - Much of the detail on the Caledonian Deposit is historical, applied to the Adelong Goldfield generally, and was difficult to specifically split out for Caledonian.
  - The Consultant is unaware of other exploration which may have been done by 3D within the Goldfield since August 2020 – except for the new 2022 drilling done on the Caledonian Deposit by 3D.
- Section 3 (estimation and reporting of Mineral Resources) of JORC Table 1:
  - Section 3 applies to the new Resource estimation done in 2022 on the Caledonian Deposit at Adelong (described in this Report).

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# JORC Code, 2012 Edition – Table 1

## Section 1 Sampling Techniques and Data

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

| Criteria | JORC Code explanation | Commentary |
|---|---|---|
| ***Sampling techniques*** | • *Nature and quality of sampling (eg cut channels, random chips, or specific specialised industry standard measurement tools appropriate to the minerals under investigation, such as down hole gamma sondes, or handheld XRF instruments, etc.). These examples should not be taken as limiting the broad meaning of sampling.*<br>• *Include reference to measures taken to ensure sample representivity and the appropriate calibration of any measurement tools or systems used.*<br>• *Aspects of the determination of mineralisation that are Material to the Public Report.*<br>• *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.* | • **Partly historical:**<br>○ Sampling prior to the Consultant's first involvement in the Project in ~1995 was historical and therefore not observed.<br>○ Documentation for the historical sampling is poor and the Consultant initially (~1995) relied on the Project geologist for opinions and details of historical sampling.<br>○ All indications of the historical sampling were that it was "industry standard" for the time, that it was administered by geological professionals, and that it was mostly collected by well-known, respected and experienced explorers.<br>○ Subsequent to ~1995 the Consultant was generally in close consultation with Project geologists operating the field exploration programs.<br>○ Except in one small instance for MGL the Consultant was NOT present during sampling.<br>• **2022:**<br>○ Samples taken from Reverse Circulation drill at regular 1 metre intervals to the End of Hole. From the +5kg sample of rock chips and pulverized rock recovered from the drilling rig a sample was taken to generate a 1-2kg sample using a cone splitter on the rig and these samples were sealed on site and submitted to the laboratory for assay.<br>○ The initial assay results reported are based on a 50g charge taken from this sample after it has been pulverized, mixed and sampled. This 50g sample was fire assayed.<br>• **Sampling**:<br>○ Style of mineralisation being sampled: Exploration was aimed at finding **gold** mineralisation in **narrow sub-vertical quartz veins striking ~N/S** set in granodiorite country rock. This exploration was following known mineralisation mined underground earlier in the century (underground mining in the Gold field commenced in the late 1800s and ended in ~1910).<br>○ Objective & concept: The objective of all modern exploration since approximately the mid-1970's has been to delineate the narrow gold veins (frequently with little actual surface outcrop) principally through drilling and sampling closely spaced 'fence lines' of holes across the vein strike indicated by the pits and shafts left by the old underground mining.<br>○ Source & method of sampling: Virtually all samples (certainly all of those used for Resource estimation) were from drill holes. Sampling varied for the types of drilling, |

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| Criteria | JORC Code explanation | Commentary |
|---|---|---|
| | | over time and between different drilling contractors. A very small proportion of samples were from surface costeans (trenches), outcrop rock chips, and underground openings (and these were not used in Resource estimation).<br>• RAB and RC drill holes: Chips were continuously collected and bagged directly from the drill head (typically from a cyclone separating the air from drill cuttings). Material volume was reduced to a manageable quantity (typically 2-3 kg) by use of a sample splitter. Samples were collected in bags on regular depth intervals and usually not across different rock types. Based on visual geological logging most sampling for assaying was only done for intervals considered to be mineralised or potentially mineralised (effectively vein samples).<br>• Diamond drill holes: Drill core was placed in trays by the drillers. Based on visual geological logging most sampling was only done for intervals considered to be mineralised or potentially mineralised (effectively vein samples). For those intervals the core was split with one part stored and the other part processed for assaying (either on-site or by the laboratory).<br>• Underground: Face channel samples were taken underground in the Challenger Adit (understood to by Adelong Capital (AC). Details were not available, and that data was not used in this Resource estimation.<br>• Costean sampling: No details of this was available and no data is held.<br>• Quality: Sample quality varied by drilling method with RAB assumed to be lowest quality and diamond coring the highest. However it is assumed that quality varied over time and between different drilling contractors and field staff.<br>• **Sampling representivity**:<br>○ As all down-hole sampling was based on short intervals (a sub-set of 6 m drill rod lengths, being 1, 2 or 3 m lengths) and continuous sampling (without breaks) the sampling is considered to be highly representative of the rock considered to be mineralised in cross-section (here E/W).<br>○ Representivity in long section (here N/S) was reasonably assured by close-spaced sections and holes designed to intersect the veins at multiple depths on section.<br>○ However the relatively small diameter of all drilling (typically <10 cm) would introduce an element of doubt of true representativity of typically highly variable vein mineralisation over short distances (< 1 m).<br>○ And the common practice at Adelong of only sampling those intervals visually considered mineralised implies that considerable portions of country rock assumed to be barren has not been proved.<br>○ ECSI's 2000[12] opinion was that CEC's early (1979-82) sampling and assaying procedures would not meet today's (2000) more rigorous standards. Considered along with the inherent difficulty of sampling narrow vein mineralisation (such as at |

[12] Pp17. Rankin et al, June 2000. *Independent Geological Report*. By ECS International for Adelong Capital Ltd.

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| Criteria | JORC Code explanation | Commentary |
|---|---|---|
| | | Adelong) the opinion suggested treating the CEC drilling data with caution (which is what was subsequently done by AC). That opinion is qualified by CEC's obvious latter focus on establishing an open-cuttable Resource where fine-scale vein sampling became less important.<br>○ ECSI's 2000 opinion also commented that MM&S (1982-5) implemented improved sampling procedures which were more suited to the Adelong style gold vein mineralisation.<br>○ ECSI's 2000 opinion stated that for drilling to 1996 there appeared to have been no (documented) systematic use of standard samples or quality control statistics which would assist in quantifying the reliability of sample or assay results.<br>○ Under-calling gold grade:<br>▪ Various Consultants have consistently observed that it seems likely that drill hole assays under-call the actual vein gold grades when compared against the historical high mine production grades.<br>▪ Pan Aust's 1989 Challenger Adit bulk sample average grade (5.6 g/t) was significantly higher than drill hole grades in the vicinity of the Adit and they concluded that drill holes may have under-sampled Adelong gold mineralisation by as much as 50%.<br>▪ ECSI's 2000 opinion however noted that the Adit sampling should be treated with caution as it represented a small portion of the deposit and may not be representative.<br>▪ GCR and possibly more so MGL made concerted efforts to determine the most accurate assay methods for Adelong 'ore' grade samples. They both concluded that if a sample indicated virtually any gold mineralisation that it was better assayed with a longer duration acid digestion method.<br>• **Mineralisation identification**:<br>• Determination of gold mineralisation in all drilling was visually made during geological hole logging. Principal indicators were typical veins minerals (particularly massive quartz), sulphides and occasionally gold itself.<br>• Identification was considered accurate with diamond drill core.<br>• Identification was considered far less so with RAB/RC chips, which was catered for by sampling adjacent intervals to some degree.<br>• Mineralisation was assumed to be reliably determined by assay results.<br>• Assay results precipitated assaying of some intervals previously not considered mineralised.<br>• **"Industry standard"**: Sampling of the RAB/RC and diamond drilling programs is considered to have been (noting comments on time-based representivity above) of "industry standard" for gold exploration. |
| ***Drilling techniques*** | • *Drill type (e.g. core, reverse circulation, open-hole hammer, rotary air blast, auger, Bangka,* | • **Drilling methods** variously employed over time were:<br>○ RAB – rotary air blast (down-hole hammer) open hole (single tube) method. |

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| | *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.).* | ○ RC – reverse circulation method to provide cased (twin tube) sample collection for accurate depth sampling and sample contamination minimization. Typically 6 m rods, ~140 mm diameter holes.<br>○ Diamond coring (triple tube). Details on core orientation work not available.<br>○ Blast hole – shallow air blast (top-hole hammer) open hole method. Typically 3.6 m rods, ~102 mm diameter holes.<br>○ Underground face channel sampling – specific details not available. However the sampling was along continuous channels separated into fixed sample lengths. Separate channels sampled across the ore body in the section of the Adit which drove along the hanging wall and footwall lodes. Channels were also sampled along the drives and along parts of the decline. Early databasing of this data treated the sample strings as pseudo drill holes located by the Adit surveys.<br>• **Drill hole down-hole survey**: All RAB/RC and diamond hole tracks were surveyed using down-hole instruments.<br>• **Casing**: All holes were drilled un-cased with the great majority using a short temporary section of casing at surface to prevent hole collapse. Subsequently the temporary casing was generally removed and the hole collar rehabilitated.<br>• **2022**: All drilling done by RC. |
| ***Drill sample recovery*** | • *Method of recording and assessing core and chip sample recoveries and results assessed.*<br>• *Measures taken to maximise sample recovery and ensure representative nature of the samples.*<br>• *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.* | • **Sample recovery overall comments**:<br>○ Sample recoveries overall were poorly recorded over time and varied between Project operators and between programs. This opinion largely derives from the limited documentation now available.<br>○ However overall sample recovery was considered very good over the Project as the granodiorite country rock was very hard, competent and tight giving little opportunity for hole collapse or sample loss.<br>○ Except for the valley bottom (Caledonian, Fletchers and to some degree Victoria) ground water generally posed no threat to sample recovery.<br>○ Recovery was often hampered where drilling encountered underground voids, whether dry or wet.<br>○ No recovery data exists in the Consultant's drill hole database as it was never provided. That does not necessarily imply that the data was not originally recorded.<br>• **Recovery assessment**:<br>○ Diamond core drilling recovery:<br>• All diamond holes were drilled before ~2000, were essentially historical to the Consultant, and core treatment details were scant.<br>• Core recovery was determined by recording the length of core against the drill rod length.<br>• It is understood that core drilling could usually bridge across narrow underground mining voids.<br>○ RC drilling recovery: |

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| | | • RC chip sample recovery was determined by monitoring sample weight and comparing that to the expected weight of the drill interval (derived by calculation using the hole diameter, length and density).<br>• As with coring it is understood that RC drilling could usually bridge across narrow underground mining voids.<br>○ RAB drilling recovery:<br>• RAB chip sample recovery was determined by monitoring sample weight and comparing that to the expected weight of the drill interval.<br>• RAB drilling (where the sample is delivered up the outside of the drill rods) would cease where underground voids were encountered as all return would cease.<br>• **Recovery maximisation/representivity measures**:<br>○ Close geological supervision during drilling.<br>○ Reasonably short sample intervals (producing manageable weight samples which were easier to assess).<br>○ Continuous sampling.<br>○ Sampling according to geology (i.e. not sampling across rock type breaks).<br>○ Use of competent drillers.<br>○ Use of RC drilling – which inherently ensures good sample recovery and limitation of sample contamination.<br>○ With RC/RAB use of drilling rigs with sufficient compressed air capacity to easily lift drill cuttings. This capacity was apparently somewhat lacking in the limited drilling done by Tasman Goldfields in 2007-9, hence the short holes.<br>• **Recovery/grade relationship & sample material bias**:<br>○ As no recovery was measured (reasons above) it could not be compared with grade.<br>○ In any event any relationship would have been very difficult to determine as the number of 'mineralised' intervals was very small compared to the total number of intervals (typical of the narrow vein style of mineralisation).<br>○ Sample bias due to grain size was completely absent for the core drilling.<br>○ Bias was minimised during RC drilling by the continuous use of cyclones (to remove the air) and catching all of the sample (i.e. all grain sizes), albeit a split fraction.<br>• **2022**: Material from RC drilling bagged straight from cyclone, with a sample split taken for assay and remainder bagged as backup. |
| ***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.*<br>• *Whether logging is qualitative or quantitative in nature. Core (or costean, channel, etc.) photography.* | • **Logging and adequacy**:<br>○ Geological logging was performed on all holes.<br>○ Not all logs were available and no logging data exists in the Consultant's drill hole database as it was either never provided or simply (mostly) not available digitally. The Consultant has not seen any detailed log reports.<br>○ Logging was aimed at characterising the geology sufficiently and particularly towards finding or defining the mineralised intercepts – and so was considered adequate for Resource estimation. |

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| | • *The total length and percentage of the relevant intersections logged.* | ○ Some core remains on site in the core shed (the proportion is unknown).<br>○ Photographing samples and storage of small fractions in chip boxes has only been used in the most recent drilling.<br>• **Qualitative/quantitative logging**: All logging was qualitative in nature (or is unknown for the core). This involved observation and description.<br>• **Percentage logged**: Logging aimed to represent 100% of drilled intersections.<br>• **2022**: Chip samples logged geologically for rock type, colour, presence of sulphides, quartz and alteration on 1metre intervals. A representative sample stored in chip trays. Chip trays photographed. The remainder of the RC samples stored on site. |
| ***Sub-sampling techniques and sample preparation*** | • *If core, whether cut or sawn and whether quarter, half or all core taken.*<br>• *If non-core, whether riffled, tube sampled, rotary split, etc. and whether sampled wet or dry.*<br>• *For all sample types, the nature, quality and appropriateness of the sample preparation technique.*<br>• *Quality control procedures adopted for all sub-sampling stages to maximise representivity of samples.*<br>• *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.*<br>• *Whether sample sizes are appropriate to the grain size of the material being sampled.* | • **Sub-sampling overall comments**:<br>○ The large number of explorers using varied drilling and sampling techniques implies sub-sampling on the Project would have varied over time.<br>○ However the Consultant believes all used generally "industry-standard" methods and observes that results of different programs do not appear to have produced noticeable differences.<br>○ Far greater differences would have arisen due to differing sample analytical methods.<br>• **Core sub-sampling**:<br>○ Core samples were split into regular down-hole interval lengths.<br>○ Core was then also sawn in half lengthways with one half retained and the other sent for analysis.<br>○ Subsequent re-sampling saw core sawn into quarters, and so on.<br>• **Chip sub-sampling**:<br>○ Chip samples were divided into regular down-hole interval lengths during drilling.<br>○ A portion (fraction) of the full interval sample was obtained directly from a sample splitter on or below the cyclone. The portion was bagged. Typically the split fraction was approximately an 1/8$^{th}$ , designed to give a ~2-3 kg sample.<br>○ With RAB shallow blast hole drilling (the MGL 2011 program) the sample combined the fraction from the coarse cyclone with a fraction from the separate dust cyclone (ensuring fines were collected).<br>○ Sampling was performed both wet and dry. When wet sampling usually became more difficult. Then full samples typically would be collected in a large bucket or barrow below the cyclone, with the bagged sample collected by hand or spade from the bucket/barrow. This manual collection usually aimed to collect a similar volume to dry samples and grabs would be made at different depths in an effort to maintain representivity.<br>• **Appropriateness of methods**: Consultant believes all sub-sampling methods were "industry-standard" and therefore fully appropriate for sampling on the Project.<br>• **QC measures to maximise representivity**:<br>○ Described above with recovery maximisation and representivity.<br>○ QC was also monitored through the duplication of samples (see below). |

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| | | • **Sampling representivity measures**:<br>○ Sampling continuously over short intervals were the primary methods of ensuring in-situ material representivity<br>○ A secondary method routinely used to ensure representivity was the duplication of samples to check similarity of bind assays as well as submittal of sample standards.<br>○ Several holes were effectively twinned over the life of the Project – the similarity of results indicating acceptable sampling representivity.<br>○ However the common practice at Adelong of only sampling those intervals visually considered to be "the vein" and/or mineralised implies that considerable portions of country rock has not been characterised and the assumption that it was barren has not been proved.<br>• **Sample size wrt rock grain size**: Samples sizes (2-3 kg) were very appropriately large compared to the grain size of the country rock (5-10 mm) and to gold mineralisation grain size (minute to several mm). And the full sample would be pulverised before analysis.<br>• **2022**:<br>○ Chip samples from Reverse Circulation drilling bagged for assay Split for assay taken by cone splitter on the Cyclone. The remaining RC chips bagged and stored at site.<br>○ Additional Check samples/duplicate samples taken and submitted for assay with out of sequence sample numbers for 1 in 10 samples (approx.). These duplicate assays were compared to assays for those intervals. |
| ***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.*<br>• *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.*<br>• *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.* | • **Assay method and appropriateness**:<br>○ Laboratories:<br>▪ All Project operators used commercial assaying laboratories.<br>▪ Details are lacking of which labs were used before ~2010.<br>▪ After 2010 MGL used ALS (NATA certified) in Orange, NSW.<br>○ Analytical methods prior to ~2010:<br>▪ Details are missing, but are known to be generally the same as described below.<br>○ Analytical methods since 2010 (MGL):<br>▪ Samples were submitted to ALS and analysed in batches.<br>▪ All samples were run through ALS's standard sample preparation procedures for assaying by AAS.<br>▪ In 2013 the 1,528 samples are weighed upon receipt, dried for 24 hours, and whole samples pulverised to 85% passing 75 microns.<br>▪ 30 g assay charges were then extracted from a 100 g pulp and fire assayed for gold with an AAS analysis (ALS method Au-AA25) and assayed for a suite of 35 other elements by aqua regia digestion and ICP/AES analysis (ALS method ME-ICP41). The gold lower detection limit was 0.002 ppm.<br>▪ Selected mineralized samples (275) were re-submitted for gold analysis of 500 g splits by full cyanide bottle roll digestion (method Au-CN11).<br>▪ ALS QC: The laboratory carried out internal QC, which included the insertion of |

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| | | certified reference standards and duplicates on a sample batch basis. These results were supplied with the assay results.<br>• **Geophysics**:<br>○ Not necessary and none undertaken.<br>○ Hand-held XRF tools have not been used on the Project to date.<br>• **QC – duplicate assays**:<br>○ Prior to ~2010: Details are missing but it is known that to check lab assay results the explorers routinely submitted sample duplicates, blanks and standards and analysed the results.<br>○ In 2011 (MGL): 19 duplicates were submitted for analysis. Results appeared satisfactory but were not studied in detail.<br>○ In 2013 (MGL): 17 duplicates submitted for analysis by AAS. Although this number was very low (amongst ~1,500) it was still considered adequate given the program objectives (concept proving). Results were considered very good for the low value samples but only adequate for more mineralized samples. This fact lead to the use of check analyses by bottle roll.<br>• **2022**:<br>○ Preliminary assay results completed by 50g Fire Assay. Adelong ore does contain coarse spotty gold.<br>○ Duplicate samples submitted each 10 samples as a check on the laboratory.<br>○ The Samples Submitted to ALS(Orange) a laboratory that is NATA accredited and records their own set of duplicate assays, assays as of blanks and standards to ensure assay accuracies.<br>○ Results of assaying duplicates to date are within normal parameters for variations in gold values. |
| ***Verification of sampling and assaying*** | • *The verification of significant intersections by either independent or alternative company personnel.*<br>• *The use of twinned holes.*<br>• *Documentation of primary data, data entry procedures, data verification, data storage (physical and electronic) protocols.*<br>• *Discuss any adjustment to assay data.* | • **Independent verification of significant intersections**: Significant (gold mineralised) intervals were very sparse by the location nature, so verification by any means was effectively impractical.<br>• **Twinned holes**:<br>○ No program specifically twinned any holes.<br>○ However a handful of holes were effectively twinned by later programs drilling a number of holes very close to existing holes. Most mineralised intercepts correlated well, thus partly confirming their representivity.<br>• **Primary data documentation, entry, verification and storage**:<br>○ Most drill hole field data (collar positions, down-hole surveying, sample assays, and mineralised intercept interpretations) since ~2005 has been computerised into MS spread-sheet form. Most assay data was supplied by the labs in computerised spread-sheet form.<br>○ Geological logging has not been computerised.<br>• **Adjustment of assays**: |

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| | | ○ No adjustment of assay data has occurred (other than for non-numeric values<br>○ Detection limits:<br>○ Assay lower detection limits have become lower over the Project time.<br>○ Where marked as such with non-numeric text (such as “less then x” or “<x”) sample values have been set to zero.<br>○ In 2013: The detection limit was 0.002 ppm.<br>○ Not sampled:<br>○ Early assay data did not consistently handle intervals which had not been sampled or for which there was no assay.<br>○ A proportion of those instances had zero gold values erroneously assigned. Where possible those intervals were identified and set more accurately to null (implying no assay).<br>○ 2018 duplicate assay analysis and adjustment:<br>○ The re-estimation of Resources in 2018 included a detailed study of duplicate assay data (intervals with duplicate assays, sometimes by different methods) to evaluate if the most reliable values were being used for grade estimation.<br>○ The duplicated intervals were generally mineralised and the objective of the re-assaying had been to determine the actual tenor of the mineralisation (a known problem for assaying high gold values at the Project).<br>○ The most reliable analysis method for high grade samples was taken to be bottle roll cyanide digestion.<br>○ The study found that Golden Cross had tabulated much of this data but had not progressed it into the Consultant’s assay database for use in Resource estimation. In many cases there existed up to six or more assays for single intervals.<br>○ After consideration the most reliable assay value was assigned to each interval. This was either the average of the initial AAS values where no bottle roll values existed or the average of the bottle rolls if they did exist. On average this slightly raised the gold values of multiply assayed intervals.<br>• **2022**:<br>○ The Caledonian area had been previously drilled and an Inferred JORC Resource announced. The latest round of drilling at Caledonian was largely infill drilling or exploratory drilling for extensions of known targets. So no verification drilling required, but additional work may be carried out subject to the results of this program.<br>○ The drilling at Gibraltar was exploratory in nature and is attempting to define “mineralized zones. Some sparsely spaced drilling has historically been carried out but has been insufficient to properly define targets. |
| ***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* | • **Surveying**:<br>○ Drill hole collars prior to 2010: It is understood that all hole collars were picked up by licensed surveyors. |

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| | *in Mineral Resource estimation.*<br>• *Specification of the grid system used.*<br>• *Quality and adequacy of topographic control.* | ○ Drill hole collars 2011 to 2013:<br>▪ All hole collars picked up with hand-held GPS by the Consultant. The XY accuracy was +/- 2 m. The Z values were only accurate to +/- 10 m and hence hole elevations were taken from topography data.<br>▪ All holes were tested to be located correctly with respect to other mapped topography and to cultural features.<br>○ Down-hole surveys prior to 2010: Most drill holes (all longer ones and all diamond holes) were down-hole surveyed at regular intervals.<br>○ Down-hole surveys 2011 to 2013: This was un-necessary with the short holes.<br>• **Coordinate grid system**:<br>○ All project data coordinates have been in the AMG 66 system (also known as AGD66 or AGD84).<br>○ This was maintained (even for the 2011 and 2013 drilling) for consistency between successive programs.<br>○ The intention is to convert all data concurrently to the current MGA system.<br>• **Topography**:<br>○ Surface topography mapping is considered highly accurate. The fine-scale data was collected with helicopter by GeoSpectrum in 2002 (organized by AC).<br>○ Comparison of drill hole collars with topo locations is logical and close.<br>○ Hole collar elevations have partly been taken from topography<br>• **2022**:<br>○ GPS used to locate and survey holes for drilling with 3 readings taken over several days and averaged and may at some future date be resurveyed where the hole may form a part of a resource .Hole co-ordinates use datum: GDA 94 Zone 55<br>○ Site has been surveyed to provide 2m contours for the areas drilled. |
| ***Data spacing and distribution*** | • *Data spacing for reporting of Exploration Results.*<br>• *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.*<br>• *Whether sample compositing has been applied.* | • **Drill hole data spacing**:<br>○ Drill holes prior to ~2010:<br>▪ N/S spacing (~ strike direction): The great majority of drill holes were drilled on vertical E/W cross-sections spaced 20 m apart N/S.<br>▪ E/W spacing (across strike direction): Virtually all holes were drilled steeply inclined, the great majority (and all at Challenger) towards the east. Collars tended to be spaced ~20 m apart E/W, but the hilly topography played a part in actual spacing by dictating possible practical drill pads. In places multiple holes were drilled from the same location, each with slightly different inclinations to achieve fairly even spacings at depth.<br>▪ Vertical spacing (down dip direction): Combining the ~20 m E/W hole spacing with the steep inclinations gave approximate vertical spacing of ~20-30 m. Down-hole sampling intervals were typically 1 m.<br>○ 2011 MGL drill holes (Caledonian):<br>▪ 34 short (20 m) blast holes were drilled over 4 ~E/W cross-section lines spaced |

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| | | ~50 m apart N/S.<br>▪ Holes were drilled to form a "fence" to ensure intersecting any semi-vertical reef. Holes were thus inclined to the E (60°), parallel, and 10 m apart.<br>▪ Down-hole sampling interval was 1.8 m (half a blast hole rod).<br>○ 2013 MGL drill holes (Donkey Hill, Fletchers, Caledonian, Currajong and Victoria North):<br>▪ 12 RC holes (average depth ~125 m) drilled over 11 ~E/W cross-section lines – generally 1 hole per line. Distances between lines was not relevant as the program was aiming to simply test mapped vein intersections at depth.<br>▪ Holes were all inclined (~50° to 60°) to the E or W and positioned to intersect reefs at moderate depth (50-100 m).<br>▪ Down-hole sampling interval was 1.0 m.<br>• **Data distribution adequacy wrt grade estimation & classification**:<br>○ Given: Individual mineralised sub-vertical veins at Adelong have been mined, mapped and interpreted over >400 m strike lengths and >250 m vertical depths. Typical horizontal across-strike widths are in the approximate range 2-20 m.<br>○ Opinion: The Consultant's views are that (for all deposits except Gibraltar):<br>▪ Both the ~N/S along-strike drill hole spacing (~20 m) and the vertical down-dip hole spacing (~20-30m) are clearly sufficient to effectively test and demonstrate geological and grade continuity between holes in the mineralised sub-vertical ~N/S striking vein systems.<br>▪ This drill hole spacing sufficiency for continuity is supported by the long ~35 m N/S and ~25 m vertical data ranges determined by the Consultant in a 2010[13] geostatistical study.<br>▪ The fine down-hole sampling (1 m) in steeply inclined holes is sufficient to provide representative traverses of individual veins (typically with >2-5 samples per vein).<br>▪ This fine down-hole sampling is well supported by the long 6 m down-hole data range determined in the study mentioned above.<br>○ Qualifier: Existing drill spacing proves the known deposits fairly well – but does not preclude new deposit discovery. The Consultant would observe that links between deposits in the average N/S strike direction remain poorly drilled (with 100s of metres untested in places), with the same situation occurring in the E/W across-strike direction. At Challenger much of the drilling stopped once the "main vein" was intersected, leaving potential foot-wall veins unexplored.<br>• **Compositing**:<br>○ During grade estimation and statistical analysis raw sample interval assays were composited down-hole to exactly 1.0 m. Residual intervals >0.5 m long were included.<br>○ This 1.0 m length was the same as the majority of sample intervals and would then |

[13] Rankin, R., December 2010. *Adelong – a geostatistical analysis of the Challenger Gold Deposit*. Report by GeoRes for Somerset Mining.

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| | | composit the lesser number of 2 and 3 m intervals.<br>○ Compositing was done within interpreted vein intervals.<br>○ Samples were not composited by the laboratories<br>• **2022**:<br>○ The drill holes were targeting areas where historic drilling was mainly much greater than 25m spacing so infilling existing holes and designed to improve understanding of mineralization peripheral to allow the open cut at Caledonian to be planned. A revised JORC Report for Caledonian is likely.<br>○ In announcing results a composite result was announced representing the weighted average of grades with individual samples taken on a 1.0m interval. |
| ***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.*<br>• *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.* | • **Data orientation adequacy wrt structure**:<br>○ Given (all deposits except Gibraltar):<br>▪ Veins typically have an ~N/S strike, a vertical or very steep westerly dip, and horizontal ~E/W across-strike widths of 2-20 m. These directions and dimensions are clearly visible in the Challenger Adit and elsewhere. At Gibraltar the veins are oriented ~050°.<br>▪ Drill holes from surface were typically drilled steeply inclined E (or to a lesser extent W) and sampled continuously (in vein zones) at short intervals (1 m). Within the Boumoya Adit at Currajong the holes were drilled at a variety of azimuths and dips.<br>○ Opinion: The Consultant considers that the surface drilling orientation and fine down-hole sampling interval lengths achieves unbiased sampling of the sub-vertical vein structures by being across-strike of the veins and as close as practically possible normal to the sub-vertical vein dip. Underground at Currajong some holes could be drilled horizontally and therefore very close to normal to the vein dip.<br>○ Qualifiers: Although cross-cutting dykes (not N/S) have been noted in past mining virtually no drilling has ever been done that in not ~E/W (with the exception of Gibraltar). Although this is a directional bias the great mass of drilling and mining would appear to make this bias irrelevant.<br>• **Sample orientation bias - none**: As described immediately above the Consultant considers that the drilling orientation did not introduce a sampling bias of the mineralised veins.<br>• **2022**: The drill holes at Caledonian were drilled both to the east and west but the mineralization is predominantly associated with very steeply dipping veins typically dipping at ~80° west and trending North South. So the drilling is orientated to cut across the mineralization. |
| ***Sample security*** | • *The measures taken to ensure sample security.* | • **Sample security**:<br>○ Drill holes prior to ~2010: The Consultant is unaware of the sample security measures.<br>○ Drill holes since 2010: |

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| | | ○ All samples were taken, bagged, handled and supervised by the Consultant (2011) or MGL contractors (2013).<br>○ All samples were dispatched directly to ALS by those personnel and MLG employees.<br>• **2022**: Samples sealed and stored before shipment. The samples were loaded on pallets under the supervision of the geologists. |
| ***Audits or reviews*** | • *The results of any audits or reviews of sampling techniques and data.* | • **Audits of past drilling**:<br>○ The Consultant is generally unaware of audits or reviews of Project drill hole sampling techniques and data (except where mentioned in Section 2 below).<br>○ However several operators re-sampled the old dumps and compared their results with earlier ones. The Consultant has not sighted any reporting on this.<br>○ As the Project moved through a series of operators it is likely that drill hole samples were audited to some degree, probably by re-assaying. It is known that drill core was re-assayed to an extent.<br>• **2022**: No audit review undertaken. |

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## Section 2 Reporting of Exploration Results

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

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| ***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.*<br>• *The security of the tenure held at the time of reporting along with any known impediments to obtaining a license to operate in the area.* | • **Mineral tenement status**:<br>○ Qualifier: Whilst the following tenement details represent the Consultant's understandings he nevertheless states that he has not verified them recently and they should be confirmed by the 3D Resources (the Company).<br>○ Ownership: The Consultant believes that the Company acquired the Adelong tenements as part of its acquisition of the previous owner, Macquarie Gold Ltd (MGL). The Consultant is not aware of the details of the acquisition. MGL's title was confirmed by tenement specialists for the Consultant's 2012 EGR report to MGL. The Consultant is not aware of any subsequent changes to that title.<br>○ Tenements: Previously MGL owned (through Challenger Mines Pty Ltd (CMPL)):<br>▪ Exploration Licence (EL) 5728 covering the Adelong Goldfield.<br>▪ Mining Lease (ML) 1435 within the EL.<br>▪ A series of small Mineral Claim Leases (MCLs, numbered 279 to 291 and 311 to 313 inclusive) within the EL and surrounding the ML closely.<br>○ Location: Adelong is situated in the SE of NSW, and the town of Adelong (within the EL) is ~20 km SW of the regional centre of Tumut (at the northern tip of the Snowy Mountains)<br>○ Land ownership: The project area is on private land which was partly owned by MGL.<br>○ Other issues: The Consultant is unaware of other issues (such as agreements with third parties, royalties, native title, archaeology, history and the environment) which might influence the Project.<br>• **Security of tenure and impediments to operation**:<br>○ Tenure: The Consultant is not aware of the security of tenure at the time of reporting.<br>○ Impediments to operation: The Consultant is unaware of impediments to operation. However he would presume operating on at least part of it (within the ML) would be secure owing to the type of mineral tenure<br>• **2022**:<br>○ The Caledonian deposit is located partly on ML1435 and the remainder on EL5728, both held 100% by Challenger Mines Pty Ltd a subsidiary of the Company.<br>○ These are granted mining titles. |
| ***Exploration done by other parties*** | • *Acknowledgment and appraisal of exploration by other parties.* | • **Previous mining and exploration**: Adelong is a historic mining area (the Adelong Goldfield was mined underground and alluvially between ~1852 and ~1940). It has seen numerous eras of mineral exploration since mining ceased.<br>• **Past explorers**: The Project has had multiple owners and explorers in the modern era since 1979. Those between 1979 and ~1994 were pre-JORC.<br>○ Carpentaria Exploration Corporation (CEC, 1979-82):<br>▪ Initially their focus was on proving underground gold Resources (predominantly |

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| | | on the Old Hill line and Challenger), but low drill hole grades shifted their focus to proving open-cuttable Resources (as illustrated by their use of a low gold cut-off grade (0.5 g/t) for reporting).<br>▪ CEC made in-house Resource estimates and their eventual decision was that their open-cut potential was insufficient.<br>▪ CEC also made in-house estimates of material in the old dumps.<br>○ Mineral Management & Securities (MM&S, 1982-5):<br>▪ Their focus appeared to be proving underground gold Resources (based on their use of a high gold cut-off grade (4 g/) for reporting) by drilling.<br>▪ Focus was mostly on Challenger with lesser focus on Caledonian and Currajong.<br>○ Pan Australian Mining (Pan Aust, 1985-9):<br>▪ Their focus initially was on shallow open-cuttable mineralisation. Exploration drilling was spread fairly widely over most reefs (Challenger/Our Own, Caledonian, Victoria, Currajong, Gibraltar and Dyke).<br>▪ Ultimately their opinion was that the likelihood of economic open-cuttable Resources were low.<br>▪ However they revisited the possibility of underground Resources by sinking a decline at Challenger (see below) to demonstrate gold mineralisation continuity. The decline was done in a JV with the NSW Government Insurance Office.<br>○ Republic Minerals Corporation (RMC, ~1991).<br>○ Mining Management Services (MMS, ~1994): Focus was on alluvial/colluvial potential.<br>○ (Expenditure 1979 to 1996 was estimated to total ~$3M.<br>○ Adelong Consolidated Gold Mines / Adelong Capital (AC,1996-2000):<br>▪ AC undertook the first considerable exploration in the JORC era.<br>▪ This initially involved collation of all past data and computerisation of parts.<br>▪ AC looked at and drilled most deposits, undertook soil geochemical sampling, and commissioned geophysical surveys.<br>▪ The Consultant was engaged to estimate and report Resources at Challenger and Currajong.<br>▪ As at February 2000, using a 1.0 g/t cut-off, in-situ JORC Resources were:<br>▪ Challenger: 796,000 t @ 3.0 g/t (Indicated + Inferred)<br>▪ Currajong: 207,000 t @ 2.7 g/t (Inferred)<br>▪ Donkey Hill: 56,000 t @ 5.8 g/t (Inferred)<br>▪ Sawpit: 58,000 t @ 1.7 g/t (Inferred)<br>▪ Old dumps: 190,000 t @ 1.6 g/t (Inferred)<br>▪ At Challenger the Indicated portion of Resources lay above the 1,370mRL in a zone of dense drilling and where assaying had been predominantly by bottle roll. The Inferred material was at the peripheries and below the 1,370mRL where drilling was less dense and older (CEC).<br>▪ The Challenger Resource block model took account of the old mine voids |

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| | | (excluded) as well as the mineralised filled voids (given a low density of 1.5 t/m$^3$).<br>▪ Project development activities included:<br>▪ Incomplete preparation for a gravity/CIP plant.<br>▪ Commissioning a technical audit by Metplant Engineering Services in 1999.<br>▪ Entered into an agreement with Adelong Quarries to excavate a portion of over-burden above Challenger (west of the main lode).<br>▪ Obtaining the granting of ML 1435.<br>▪ Signing an indigenous Land Use Agreement with the local community (believed to be the first in NSW).<br>• Expenditure by AC was estimated to total ~$5.2M (~$3.7M on exploration, ~$1.5M on development).<br>○ Golden Cross Resources (GCR, 2000-7).<br>▪ As at July 2005 in-situ Resources using a 1.0 g/t cut-off were:<br>▪ Challenger: 930,000 t @ 2.74 g/t (Indicated + Inferred)<br>▪ Currajong: 338,000 t @ 3.39 g/t (Inferred)<br>○ Tasman Goldfields (Tasman, 2007-9).<br>○ Macquarie Gold Limited (MGL, 2009-20) and its intermediate antecedent Somerset Mining (Somerset).<br>○ 3D Resource Ltd (3D, 2020-present).<br>• **Past exploration**:<br>• Geological mapping:<br>▪ Most recent explorers undertook geological mapping.<br>▪ GCR produced the initial recent comprehensive digital outcrop maps.<br>▪ MGL considerably enhanced the geological mapping through incorporating analysis of their enhanced geophysical surveys.<br>• Topography survey: Detailed topography data was obtained by AC in 2002 from a helicopter survey by GeoSpectum.<br>• Drilling:<br>▪ CEC: Total ~7,700 m in 38 (117?) holes of diamond tailed percussion, predominantly at Challenger (5,290 m in 26 holes). Also Caledonian (1,160 m in 6 holes), Victoria (490 m in 2 holes) and Currajong (750 m in 4 holes).<br>▪ MM&S: Total ~2,810 m in 20 holes of diamond tailed percussion, predominantly on the Old Hill line – Challenger (1,670 m in 12 holes) and Our Own (990 m in 6 holes). Minor amount at Caledonian (50 m in 1 hole) and Currajong (110 m in 1 hole).<br>▪ Pan Aust: Total ~2,800 m in 58 holes of percussion and diamond. Scattered across many deposits – Old Hill line (Challenger 620 m in 21 holes, Our Own 200 m in 3 holes), Caledonian (230 m in 2 holes), Victoria 410 m in 5 holes), Currajong (380 m in 6 holes), Gibraltar (710 m in 15 holes) and Dyke (260 m in 6 holes). |

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| | | ▪ 1979 to 1988 totals (CEC/MM&S/Pan Aust):<br>▪ Challenger ~7,580 m in 59 holes.<br>▪ Caledonian ~1,440 m in 9 holes.<br>▪ Currajong ~1,240 m in 11 holes.<br>▪ Victoria ~900 m in 7 holes.<br>▪ Gibraltar ~710 m in 15 holes.<br>▪ Dyke ~260 m in 6 holes.<br>▪ Total ~13,310 m in 116 holes.<br>▪ AC:<br>▪ Challenger ~5,600 m in 80 holes of RC for Resource definition. This program tightened up the hole spacing at Challenger Main and found the Challenger Extended just to the north. AC employed bottle roll analysis methods.<br>▪ Challenger, Donkey Hill, Fletchers, Currajong, Gibraltar ~5,850 m in 55 holes of RC for reconnaissance and geochem and IP anomaly follow-up.<br>▪ Sawpit ~500 m of RC.<br>▪ Currajong underground in Boumoya Adit ~820 m in 6 holes of diamond.<br>▪ Total ~12,780 m in 141 holes<br>▪ GCR: Challenger ~6,320 in 70 holes of RC for in-fill mostly at Challenger and a little at Currajong.<br>▪ Tasman:<br>▪ Very short holes at scattered locations ~910 m in 34 holes of RC.<br>▪ Aimed at finding N/S extensions to deposits.<br>▪ MGL:<br>▪ 2011: Caledonian ~640 m in 34 holes (averaging 20 m depth) of RAB on 4 E/W cross-sections to test N/S reef connections in areas of little or no outcrop and no old pits. Holes inclined @ 60° to the E and spaced 10 m apart. Down-hole sampling 1.8 m.<br>▪ 2013: Currajong, Caledonian, Fletchers, Donkey Hill and Victoria ~1,530 m in 12 holes of RC for Resource definition in-fill and extension.<br>○ Challenger Adit bulk sample (1988/9):<br>▪ In 1988/9 Pan Aust drove a 410 m long decline eastwards into the centre (in a N/S sense) of the Challenger deposit on the 1,380RL (the Challenger Adit). On encountering the ore body drives were driven 20 m N and 80 m S to encounter the hanging wall and foot wall in several spots.<br>▪ The purpose of the adit was to allow bulk samples for grade determination, for metallurgical testing, and to illustrate continuity of gold mineralisation.<br>▪ A bulk sample of 1,300 t @ 5.6 g/t gold was made.<br>▪ AC refurbished the Challenger Adit and the old Boumoya Adit at Currajong (335 m long incline driven SE towards the old Currajong shaft).<br>○ Old dumps sampling: |

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| | | ▪ CEC, MM&S and GCR all undertook programs of sampling the old waste dumps scattered over the Property.<br>▪ CEC estimated them to contain ~35,000 t @ 2.0 g/t gold.<br>▪ MGL also sampled the dumps as part of processing part of them through their new mill.<br>○ Costeans:<br>▪ Details are almost absent on costean work performed at Adelong other than knowing that RMC carried out a limited program in ~1991.<br>▪ No costean data has been used in Resource estimations.<br>○ Soil and rock chip geochemical sampling: Surveys were undertaken by Pan Aust and AC.<br>○ Geophysical surveys:<br>▪ MMS undertook ground magnetometer surveys in ~1994 over Old Hill and Caledonian.<br>▪ AC undertook in the late 1990s:<br>▪ Detailed aero-magnetic and radiometric surveys by helicopter (E/W lines at 50 m spacing with readings every 4-5 m for 220 line km or 11 $km^2$).<br>▪ Gradient ground-based array IP and resistivity surveys (E/W lines at 100 m spacing and sampling every 25 m for 30 line km or 4 $km^2$). These were successful in delineating several new anomalies.<br>▪ Dipole-dipole IP surveys (8 line km) following up the anomalies found by the gradient array IP.<br>▪ MGL considerably advanced the geophysical data in the early 2000s by several means:<br>▪ 1990s data was accurately re-processed. This spectacularly improved the resolution and allowed clearer geological mapping. It also illustrated and confirmed the ~350° strike of the reefs interpreted by the Consultant. This small but highly significant variation from the previously mis-interpreted 360° orientation gave the reason some past along-strike extensional drilling programs had moved off the reefs.<br>▪ A series of fine scale ground-based magnetometer surveys (to 2016 that included 1,814 lines at 5 m spacing and sampling every 0.8 m for 500 line km).<br>▪ Geological re-interpretation of the new data.<br>○ Geotechnical studies:<br>▪ GCR undertook a geotechnical study in 2001 to evaluate open-cat mining parameters such as possible pit wall slopes. Data was soured from the small waste rock quarry dug above Challenger.<br>▪ A further study in 2005 evaluated open-cut the impact of encountering underground workings in the walls of an open-cut.<br>• **Appraisal of past exploration**:<br>• Consultant's capacity to comment: The Consultant has consulted on Adelong since ~1996 (JORC era) for AC and then for all subsequent explorers. That consulting required |

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| | | familiarity with all exploration data and some involvement or advice on each new explorer's actual exploration.<br>• Overall opinion: The Consultant considers that past exploration followed clear objectives, was competently carried out, and produced good data. That data was sufficient for the estimation of Mineral Resources at some of the better explored deposits. The early explorers (up to and including GCR) undertook the bulk of the exploration and advanced the Project significantly. Later explorers performed less exploration but allowed a refinement in understanding of the mineralisation which provide pointers for future exploration. |
| ***Geology*** | • *Deposit type, geological setting and style of mineralisation.* | • **Deposit type**:<br>○ The deposit type is that of narrow sub-vertical gold bearing quartz veins hosted in granitic rocks.<br>• Geological setting:<br>○ Regionally:<br>▪ The Adelong Project is regionally situated at the southern end of the Lachlan Fold Belt (an orogenic zone containing many mineral deposits and mines).<br>▪ Two contrasting geological and tectonic environments dominate the Adelong region – the Wagga-Omeo Belt to the W (with Adelong on its eastern edge) and the Tumut Trough to the east.<br>▪ Adelong is located on the eastern edge of the Wagga-Omeo Belt. The Wagga-Omeo Belt is a metamorphic terrain dominated by metasediments that were deposited in a marginal basin. Granitoids are widespread and occur near Adelong, along with numerous small gabbroic stock like bodies.<br>▪ The Tumut Trough is dominated by rift-related sequences of flysch sediments, mafic-felsic volcanics and related sediments, and minor granites.<br>▪ The N to NW trending, west dipping, Gilmore Suture defines the boundary between the two zones. The Gilmore Suture broadly defines a 300 km long belt of gold (+/- copper) mineralisation in which several mines and numerous prospects are located.<br>○ Locally:<br>▪ In the local Adelong area the Gilmore suture bifurcates into the Gilmore Fault Zone (E of Adelong) and a subsidiary western structure known as the Wondalga Shear Zone (west of Adelong).<br>▪ The dominant rock types in the Adelong Project area are the Wondalga Granodiorite and the Avenal Basic Igneous Complex (ABIC) comprising norites, gabbros and diorites.<br>• **Mineralisation style**:<br>○ Primary gold mineralisation is described as occurring in "reefs", generally narrow sub-vertical vein or shear structures.<br>○ These occur predominantly in N to NW trending structural corridors between the Wondalga Shear Zone and the Gilmore Suture. |

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| | | ○ This area is the focus of strong deformation and late stage intrusive activity, accompanied by significant hydrothermal alteration and gold mineralisation.<br>○ The aplite dykes, along with the mafic dykes and quartz veins, are regarded as the likely conduits and hosts of the gold mineralisation.<br>○ However the source of the ore bearing fluids appears unrelated to magmatic fluids associated with the Wondalga Granodiorite or the ABIC themselves and a deep mantle source is postulated.<br>• **2022**: Shear hosted veins and stockworks /silicified zones carrying gold. |
| ***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:*<br>○ *easting and northing of the drill hole collar*<br>○ *elevation or RL (Reduced Level – elevation above sea level in metres) of the drill hole collar*<br>○ *dip and azimuth of the hole*<br>○ *down hole length and interception depth*<br>○ *hole length.*<br>• *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.* | • **Drill hole data**:<br>○ Listings of all drill hole data used in these Caledonian Deposit Resource estimations are given in Appendices:<br>○ Collar data: See Appendix 2 – Drill hole listing & collar surveys – Caledonian. Includes:<br>▪ Drill hole names and deposit classification.<br>▪ Collar – E and N (AMG66).<br>▪ Elevation – RL above sea level PLUS 1,000 m. The addition of 1,000 m to all Project data was done historically to avoid negative elevations (below sea level).<br>▪ Hole direction – azimuth and dip below horizontal (negative angle).<br>▪ Hole depth – down-hole.<br>○ Vein intercepts: See Appendix 3 – Drill hole vein intercepts – Caledonian. Details of individual named vein intercept interpretations. Includes vein intercept down-hole depths, down-hole thickness and composite gold grade<br>• **2022**: All details tabulated in the ASX announcement. |
| ***Data aggregation methods*** | • *In reporting Exploration Results, weighting averaging techniques, maximum and/or minimum grade truncations (e.g. cutting of high grades) and cut-off grades are usually Material and should be stated.*<br>• *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.*<br>• *The assumptions used for any reporting of metal equivalent values should be clearly stated.* | • **Reporting aggregation/weighting**:<br>○ Gold grades in the individual vein intercept interpretations (listed in the Appendices detailed above) were reported composited across the full vein intercept with the constituent sample grades weighted on sample length.<br>○ No gold high grade cutting was applied.<br>○ Vein intercept interpretation in itself implied the selection of "gold mineralised" intervals, where low grades (taken to be ~<0.2 g/t) outside the veins were excluded.<br>• **Intercept aggregations**:<br>○ Intercept aggregations simply represented the report of composite grade of a vein at a specific location. Veins were effectively geologically based.<br>○ Resource block grade estimation worked of individual samples, not vein composites.<br>• **Metal equivalents**:<br>○ No metal equivalent values were necessary or used<br>• **2022**:<br>○ RC samples taken on 1metre intervals and aggregated to reflect the mean grade of the intersection. |

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| | | ○ Zones selected as they demonstrate mineralization which on re-assay of larger samples could yield improved assay results. |
| ***Relationship between mineralisation widths and intercept lengths*** | • *These relationships are particularly important in the reporting of Exploration Results.*<br>• *If the geometry of the mineralisation with respect to the drill hole angle is known, its nature should be reported.*<br>• *If it is not known and only the down hole lengths are reported, there should be a clear statement to this effect (e.g. 'down hole length, true width not known').* | • **Geometry of mineralization with respect to drill hole angles**:<br>○ Mineralisation was assumed sub-vertical and striking ~N/S.<br>○ All drilling was inclined at ~50-60° and drilled ~E/W.<br>○ Thus all drill holes would intercept veins obliquely at ~30° to dip and effectively normal to the vein strike direction.<br>• **Down-hole reporting basis – down-hole**:<br>○ All reporting of vein intercepts was on a simple "down-hole" basis (NOT on a true width (effectively horizontal) basis)<br>• **2022**: All drill hole drilled to intercept the mineralized trend at around 80-900 to provide a reasonable basis for assessing mineralised width and grades. |
| ***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.* | • **Diagrams**:<br>○ All current intercept interpretations are tabulated in the Appendices below (and described in the "drill hole information" Section above.<br>○ Representative diagrams of drill hole locations and drill hole vein intercepts on cross-section are given in the body of the report above.<br>○ A full set of E/W vertical cross-sections are given in the Appendices. |
| ***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.* | • **Balanced reporting**:<br>○ Reporting of all historical exploration results, and the constituent assays within each interpreted vein intercept, is not practicable here and would partly duplicate past reporting.<br>○ However the listing of all individual vein intercepts (used in the Resource estimation reported here) are given in the Appendices below – with the basic statistics for each individual vein given as maximum, minimum and mean values. |
| ***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.* | • **Other material exploration data**:<br>○ No other exploration data is reported here as none is considered material to this Resource report.<br>○ Other peripheral data is mostly historical, precedes this report considerably, or was previously reported.<br>○ That other data (exploration and otherwise) included:<br>▪ Mining studies<br>▪ Geophysical surveys.<br>▪ Density determinations.<br>▪ Geotechnical studies.<br>▪ Environmental studies.<br>▪ Heritage studies.<br>▪ Metallurgical testwork. |
| ***Further work*** | • *The nature and scale of planned further work (e.g. tests for lateral extensions or depth* | • **Further work planned**: The Consultant is not specifically aware of the Company's future work plans. |

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| | *extensions or large-scale step-out drilling).*<br>• *Diagrams clearly highlighting the areas of possible extensions, including the main geological interpretations and future drilling areas, provided this information is not commercially sensitive.* | • **2022**:<br>○ The data from this drilling will be used to upgrade JORC Resources at Caledonian and plan any future exploration drilling at Gibraltar<br>○ Additional announcements made when the remaining assay results received. |

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## Section 3 Estimation and Reporting of Mineral Resources

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| ***Database integrity*** | • *Measures taken to ensure that data has not been corrupted by, for example, transcription or keying errors, between its initial collection and its use for Mineral Resource estimation purposes.*<br>• *Data validation procedures used.* | • Historical knowledge continuity:<br>○ All pre-2022 data was essentially 'historical' to the current Project owners.<br>○ However the Consultant has worked on the Project continuously (in a Resource estimation sense) for each successive owner since the late 1990s. Over that period he worked for ECS Mining Consultants (ECSMC), SMG Consultants (SMGC), and then latterly for his own consultancy GeoRes.<br>○ Previous Project owners during the Consultant's involvement included:<br>▪ Adelong Consolidated (AC)<br>▪ Golden Cross Resources (GCR)<br>▪ Tasman Goldfields (Tasman)<br>▪ Somerset Mining (Somerset)<br>▪ Macquarie Gold (MG)<br>○ The Consultant has been continuously involved with data collection and its databasing – and speaks for its integrity and validity.<br>• Data coordinates:<br>○ All pre-2022 Project drill hole and topography data used by the Consultant here was in the **AMG 66** coordinate system, the precursor to the current GDA94 system.<br>○ The continued use of AMG 66 for this Project stems from this older system's use for the great bulk of Project data until the mid-1990s. Subsequently collected data was also mostly stored in AMG 66 coordinates for consistency and to avoid transformation errors.<br>○ Prior to approximately the mid-1990s geographic data was in the Australian Map Grid (AMG 66) coordinate system. This was referenced to the Australian Geodetic Datum (AGD), used the Universal Transverse Mercator Grid (UTM) projection, was promulgated in 1966, and was known as AGD66 or AMG 66. In 2000 the Geocentric Datum of Australia circa 1994 (GDA94) replaced AGD. The standard map projection associated with GDA94 is the Map Grid of Australia (MGA94) which conforms to UTM.<br>○ The distance between origins of AGD84 and GDA94 is ~200 m in a NE direction.<br>○ The continued use of AMG 66 for this Project by the Consultant simply stems from the desire for consistency with the older system's use for all Project data and reporting until the mid-2000s. All subsequently collected data has consequently also remained in AMG66<br>○ The new 2022 Caledonian drill hole collar data supplied in MGA was converted back to AMG by the Consultant in order to be compatible with all the historical data. Collar elevations were fitted to the Consultant's long-standing topography surface model (which had 1,000 m added to avoid potential software problems associated with negative values (below 0RL).<br>• Drill hole data integrity & validation:<br>○ Data supply:<br>▪ AC and then GCR originally supplied the Consultant (then with SMGC) all raw data (particularly drill hole data) used in Resource estimations to 2005. That was partly supplied |

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| | | in spreadsheet form, partly in hard copy.<br>▪ Tasman subsequently supplied the Consultant (now with GeoRes) with their new 2007 to 2009 drill hole data in spreadsheet form.<br>▪ MGL's drilling data collected in 2011 and 2013 was computerised by the Consultant.<br>▪ 3D's 2022 Caledonian drilling data was supplied in computerised spreadsheet form.<br>○ Checking:<br>▪ For the AC/GCR data the Consultant verified all data to the extent possible with partly historical data. That mostly included working directly with the Client's geologists and cross-referencing already computerised data with hard copy reports and maps.<br>▪ For the Tasman data the Consultant's checking was by directly working with the Client geologist, providing maps of databased drill holes for the geologist to check with his actual drilling knowledge.<br>▪ For the MGL drilling the Consultant's checking was by cross-referencing his own entered data with his actual drilling knowledge (2011 drilling) or with the contract geologist's drilling knowledge (2013 drilling).<br>▪ For 3D the new 2022 data was cross-referenced with diagrams in 3D's May 2022 ASX Announcement.<br>○ The Consultant databased all data (historical and recent) into Minex geological software.<br>○ Gross error software data checking occurred with all drill holes during its databasing into Minex. This caught various collar, survey, sample depth and assay value inconsistencies. All data issues were satisfactorily resolved and fixed by reference to logs.<br>○ Assumed integrity: The Consultant relied on the basic integrity of the data supplied. This position was partly justified by the good standing of the exploration company's concerned and personal knowledge of the geologists.<br>○ Gross integrity of the drilling data emanating from the different sampling eras and from different drilling methods was indicated by the very similar tenor and spread of gold assays. This was particularly noted during the section-by-section geological vein intercept interpretation<br>• Topography data integrity & validation:<br>○ Topography data was sourced from a specific site survey (GeoSpectrum).<br>○ Data (when contoured and visualised) was validated on foot.<br>○ All topography XY locations matched the many hand-held GPS readings taken when mapping and pegging hole locations<br>• Topography data detail was considered accurate enough for the tasks of mapping, drill hole databasing and geological modelling. |
| ***Site visits*** | • *Comment on any site visits undertaken by the Competent Person and the outcome of those visits.*<br>• *If no site visits have been undertaken indicate why this is the case.* | • Site visits:<br>○ The Consultant did not visit the site for this 2022 Caledonian Resource estimation.<br>○ The Consultant (the Competent Person) has visited the Property on numerous occasions in the last 24 years (since 1998)<br>○ The Consultant visited the Property in the company of all successive exploration owners (except 3D Resources Ltd) since 1998 and with the local land holder. |

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| | | ○ During those visits virtually all parts of the Project surface area were visited.<br>○ The Consultant has also visited the underground workings in the Challenger Adit early on with AC and most recently in 2019 with MGL (during the Sale process).<br>○ Various drill hole locations, dumps and old shafts were inspected, photographed and coordinates taken by GPS. |
| ***Geological interpretation*** | • *Confidence in (or conversely, the uncertainty of ) the geological interpretation of the mineral deposit.*<br>• *Nature of the data used and of any assumptions made.*<br>• *The effect, if any, of alternative interpretations on Mineral Resource estimation.*<br>• *The use of geology in guiding and controlling Mineral Resource estimation.*<br>• *The factors affecting continuity both of grade and geology.* | • Geological mineralisation style interpretation:<br>○ The geological interpretation at ALL prospects is that of similar '**narrow sub-vertical sub-parallel quartz vein hosted gold mineralisation**'.<br>• Confidence in the geological interpretation:<br>○ The Consultant is confident in the geological interpretation of vein style gold deposits.<br>○ This was ultimately and primarily based on the known style of the historical mining of narrow sub-vertical quartz reefs, observing outcrops of the reefs at surface, and being able to observe such reefs underground in the Challenger Adit.<br>○ All drill hole gold mineralisation confirmed the shape, position and style of a vein system.<br>○ Intercepts in the drill holes in the immediate vicinity of the Challenger Adit and of the Boumoya Adit at Currajong confirm the vein styles at both deposits.<br>• Data nature, assumptions & geological controls:<br>○ The basic assumption was that all gold assays ~>0.2 g/t represented localized mineralization (a vein) and that lower or zero assays represented barren rock. These mineralization intercepts would also frequently contain much higher grades typically recognized as 'ore' grades (>1.0 g/t).<br>○ Mineralization clearly grouped together in laminar 'vein' styles (contiguously from hole to hole along strike and up and down dip) forming bodies (lodes) of realistic extraction size (and therefore representing Resources). Even very lowly mineralized intercepts (0.1 to 0.2 g/t) exist on strike and dip of veins – interpreted as the trace of the vein between thicker and better mineralized lodes.<br>○ Mineralised intercepts clearly aligned in 3D into swarms of sub-parallel sub-vertical narrow planes interpreted geologically as veins.<br>○ At all deposits the strike of the mineralized intercepts was clearly parallel (350° to 355°) to the latest aeromagnetic and ground magnetic mapping. Very steep westerly to vertical dips were interpreted – similar to the ~80-85°W observed and modelled at Challenger.<br>○ The vein foot wall and hanging wall positions were interpreted in drill holes from the ends of contiguous sharply gold mineralised intercepts.<br>○ In all cases where the geological logging was available (minimal) it confirmed the occurrence of veins.<br>○ Country rock was virtually completely barren of gold mineralisation.<br>○ Mineralised intercepts were very distinct, containing either reasonable (close to a nominal cut-off grade of ~0.5 g/t) and very good mineralisation (well above cut-off grade) or virtually no mineralisation (at detection limit (~0.01 g/t) or below).<br>○ All samples within the interpreted vein surfaces was used – as they all represented the vein material. Internal lower grades included were seldom much below cut-off. |

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| | | • Vein interpretations:<br>  ○ At the Caledonian Deposit a set of sub-vertical sub-parallel (~N/S striking) veins were interpreted. The following lists the main veins at from west to east. Assay population domain numbers are in brackets (and are unique).<br>  ○ *Caledonian veins*:<br>  ▪ CA10 (10), CA09 (9), CA08 (8), CA07 (7), CA06 (6), CA05 (5), CA04 (4), CA03 (3), CA02 (2), CA01 (1), CAM1 (11), CAM2 (12), CAM3 (13), CAM4 (14), CAM5 (15), CAM6 (16), CAM7 (17), CAM8 (18), CAM9 (19), CAM10 (20), CAM11 (21), CAM12 (22), CAM13 (23), CAM14 (24).<br>• Alternative interpretations:<br>  ○ *Caledonian*:<br>  ▪ Even if the nature of mineralisation is different to that interpreted as being within sharply defined veins then its continuity would still have been constrained by the vein surface modelling, the block modelling within the vein surfaces, and the domain (by individual vein) assay control.<br>  ▪ And in many spots the density of drilling is sufficient to preclude any other type of mineralisation continuity.<br>  ▪ Where drill hole spacing becomes wider (>50 m) the individual close-spaced veins may have been miss-named (hence the lowest confidence assignment). However this would not impact volumetrics and would have minimal impact on estimated grades overall.<br>  ▪ The CP considers it unlikely overall that mineralization continuity could be interpreted in any other orientation (sub-vertical 350° oriented veins).<br>  ▪ Although insufficient drilling exists here to overwhelmingly establish this the vein style mineralisation strongly appears to align with the Challenger Extended deposit to the south – of which the CP considers it to simply be the northern extension of the same set of veins.<br>  ▪ Vein mineralisation aligns very closely with the high definition mag data.<br>• Continuity factors on geology and grades:<br>  ○ Geological continuity was ultimately controlled by interpreting individual named veins. This name was used to model the vein's roof and floor surfaces independently.<br>  ○ Grades in each vein were segregated with a unique a data population domain number. All assays within a vein were linked by the number with other assays in the vein identified in other holes.<br>  ○ Block grade continuity within veins was controlled by an 'un-folding' technique oriented in the plane of the veins.<br>  ○ Block grade estimation also employed a strong E/W (X) direction distance weighting factor (2) to minimise cross-strike continuity and emphasise continuity within the vein (up-dip and along-strike). |
| ***Dimensions*** | • *The extent and variability of the Mineral Resource expressed as length (along* | • Caledonian Deposit volume dimensions:<br>  ○ Strike length (N/S): ~400 m |

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| | *strike or otherwise), plan width, and depth below surface to the upper and lower limits of the Mineral Resource.* | ○ Width (E/W): ~200 m<br>○ Depth: 250 m below surface.<br>• Caledonian vein dimensions:<br>○ Widths: Individual veins were typically ranged from ~0.5 m to ~10 m wide horizontally (E/W).<br>▪ Average width: 1.7 m horizontal.<br>▪ Maximum average width: 3.0 m horizontal (CA02).<br>▪ Average maximum width: 5.4 m horizontal.<br>○ Vein areas:<br>▪ Average area: 58k $m^2$.<br>▪ Maximum: 117k $m^2$ (CA07).<br>○ Vein volumes:<br>▪ Average volume: 103 $m^3$.<br>▪ Maximum volume: 253k $m^3$ (CA05).<br>• Caledonian vein spacing: Spacing between individual veins varied, but typically closer spacings were of the order of ~5-15 m apart horizontally. |
| ***Estimation and modelling techniques*** | • *The nature and appropriateness of the estimation technique(s) applied and key assumptions, including treatment of extreme grade values, domaining, interpolation parameters and maximum distance of extrapolation from data points. If a computer assisted estimation method was chosen include a description of computer software and parameters used.*<br>• *The availability of check estimates, previous estimates and/or mine production records and whether the Mineral Resource estimate takes appropriate account of such data.*<br>• *The assumptions made regarding recovery of by-products.*<br>• *Estimation of deleterious elements or other non-grade variables of economic significance (eg sulphur for acid mine drainage characterisation).*<br>• *In the case of block model interpolation, the block size in relation to the average sample spacing and the search employed.*<br>• *Any assumptions behind modelling of selective mining units.*<br>• *Any assumptions about correlation* | • **ESTIMATION TECHNIQUES**<br>• **Vein surface modelling**:<br>○ Software: Modelling and estimation was done in Minex Genesis software.<br>○ Method: Geological modelling employed computerised gridded DTM surface interpolation. The method's appropriateness stems from its 3D computational capability and rigor. Gridded surfaces allow simple mathematical operations within and between surfaces. Bounding lode surfaces were interpolated from the top and bottom down-hole lode intercepts. Each lode was modelled independently with a hanging wall (structure roof, SR) and foot wall (structure floor, SF) boundary surface (see below).<br>○ Algorithm: Surface modelling used a trending growth algorithm to interpolate smooth natural surfaces (as opposed to straight line methods) as a regular fine mesh. Through extrapolation this method honours local inflections away from the reference plane mean orientation. Mesh point interpolations grow out from data points until all mesh points are estimated.<br>○ Orientation: All vein surfaces effectively semi-vertical and ~N/S. So model wrt a vertical N/S reference plane west of the veins. Models vertical N/S, looking west.<br>○ Model build: After independent interpolation of each lode's roof and floor the suite of surfaces was 'built' into a valid model using processes to correct potential cross-overs between and within lodes. This process resulted in zero loss for nearly all veins and only very minimal losses for a few.<br>○ *Surface estimation parameters – common to ALL deposits*:<br>▪ Algorithm: Growth<br>▪ Scan distance: 150 m (nominal with growth algorithm)<br>▪ Expansion: 25 m outside perimeter intercepts<br>▪ Extrapolation.<br>▪ No data limits. |

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| | *between variables.*<br>• *Description of how the geological interpretation was used to control the resource estimates.*<br>• *Discussion of basis for using or not using grade cutting or capping.*<br>• *The process of validation, the checking process used, the comparison of model data to drill hole data, and use of reconciliation data if available.* | ▪ Surface names: Vein name + suffix SR (roof) or SF (floor)<br>▪ XY directions: Pseudo vertical N/S. So X = Y N/S, Y = Z vertical<br>▪ Mesh: 2.5*2.5 m XY (equiv. YZ)<br>○ *Caledonian surface parameters*:<br>▪ Reference plane: Local vertical N/S 6500E_CA, group REF_CAL (596,500E)<br>▪ Grid file raw: DD CAL_2022, file …202208_CAL_RAW.GRD.<br>▪ Grid file model: DD CAL_22_M, file …202208_CAL_MOD.GRD<br>▪ Origin (minimum) – lower south corner:<br>• X: 6,093,800 (equiv. Y)<br>• Y: 1,100 (equiv. Z)<br>▪ Extent:<br>• X: 1,400 m (equiv. Y)<br>• Y: 400 m (equiv. Z)<br>▪ Mesh: 2.5*2.5 m XY (equiv. YZ)<br>• **Drill hole sample data population domains**:<br>○ Samples and blocks (see below) in veins were uniquely identified and segregated by domain number for assay analysis and block grade estimation.<br>○ Domains were set in the drill hole database and in the block models.<br>○ Domain numbers given above with the vein names.<br>• **Drill hole gold sample analysis:**<br>○ Gold (AU) was the focus of the Project.<br>○ NO detailed statistical or geostatistical analysis was undertaken as the CP considered Caledonian to have (notwithstanding the new 2022 drilling) slightly insufficient strike length and fairly irregular spacing.<br>○ Geostatistical analysis is greatly aided by Z-grid control (as modelled here) – and this should be employed when more drilling data is available.<br>○ However detailed geostatistical analysis had been performed in the past on the (similar mineralisation style, setting and size) Challenger Deposit along strike to the south and general grade estimation parameters (see below) were informed by those results.<br>○ Gold grades throughout the goldfield are characterised generally by great variability. Scattered high grade samples are of much higher tenor (to >100 g/t) than more general (numerous) 'ore grade' samples (~2-5 g/t). This nuggety effect would typically require specific handling of high grades during block estimation.<br>• **Grade continuity control block model (Z-grid – CAL22_Z.GR3):**<br>○ An 'un-folding' 3D block model (a Minex Z-grid) was built within the geological vein surface models to provide domain control within layers and to control grade trending continuity within and along the layers (the 'Z' direction).<br>○ As the veins were essentially in an ~N/S semi-vertical plane the Z-grid required rotating to have its Z axis normal to that plane (see below).<br>○ 'Un-folding' block model (Z-grid):<br>▪ A Z-grid is built to align its X and Y data search directions sub-parallel to geological layer |

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| | | models (with each layer modelled by bounding upper and lower surfaces) with the same orientation. The XY searching is continuously (dynamically) transformed to follow along the undulations of the geological layers (and is therefore not in a straight line but parallels the layer). The Z direction remains a fixed direction normal to the average plane of the layer. The layer sub-parallel effect is achieved by a fixed number of 'sub-blocks' being assigned across a layer in the Z direction (say 10). Layers with higher average and maximum thicknesses are assigned the most Z blocks. Thus Z direction block heights are always fractions of the full layer height at any XY location. As the thickness of the layer varies so does the Z sub-block height (so with 10 sub-blocks where the layer is 10 m thick the Z block heights would be 1 m, where 5 m they would be 0,5 m, etc.). This creates an undulating block height mesh normal to the layer as the individual Z block boundaries continuously remain sub-parallel to the layer orientation.<br>▪ This 3D mesh orients the X and Y direction search preferentially along the Z sub-block layers. Z direction grade estimation weighting >1 supresses grade continuity across the layers.<br>▪ A Z-grid may be built from multiple geological layers. Blocks in each layer are assigned a unique domain number.<br>▪ Where a geological layer model is not 'horizontal' (where its XY axis would be in the usual horizontal plane) then the Z-grid is rotated to align its 'pseudo' XY axes parallel to the plane of the geological model (and therefore its Z axis normal to the plane of the model). Thus a vertical geological layer model would require a 90° rotation of the relevant X or Y axis (depending on the model strike direction) to orient the XY plane vertically, resulting in the Z axis now being horizontal.<br>○ Adelong Z-grid rotation – common to ALL deposits:<br>▪ As all vein surfaces were in an ~N/S semi-vertical plane the Z-grids were rotated -90° about the Y axis to orient its pseudo 'Z' axis to be horizontal E/W (normal to the vertical N/S plane). This also rotated the pseudo 'X' axis to be vertical down.<br>▪ This rotation also require the grid's origin and extents to be transformed to pseudo positions and directions (see dimensions below).<br>▪ Rotation – common to ALL deposits:<br>○ X: 0°<br>○ Y: -90°<br>○ Z: 0°<br>○ Caledonian Z-grid block sizes:<br>▪ X and Y (pseudo Z and Y) block sizes were set to reflect a simple proportion (usually 25%) of the actual drill hole spacings N/S and vertically. As this spacing averaged ~20 m for closer holes an X/Y blocks size of 5 m was set. This was also a simple multiple (x2) of the vein surface X/Y mesh size of 2.5 m.<br>▪ Z (pseudo X) block sizes were nominally set to be 2.7 m by dividing ~110 blocks into an horizontal deposit width of ~300 m (200 m plus contingency). Actual Z block sizes would be determined by the number of blocks assigned and vein widths. In practice |

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| | | the Z block sizes would all be <0.5 m wide.<br>▪ Z-grid block sizes:<br>○ X: 5.0 m (pseudo Z)<br>○ Y: 5.0 m (actual Y)<br>○ Z: 2.7 m nominal (pseudo X (E/W))<br>○ *Caledonian Z-grid block dimensions*:<br>▪ Origin:<br>○ X: 596,800 E (actual)<br>○ Y: 6,094,150 N (actual)<br>○ Z: 1,450 RL (actual – at surface)<br>• Extent:<br>○ X: 300 m (pseudo vertically down (to 1,150 RL) with rotation about Y axis)<br>○ Y: 750 m (actual to north)<br>○ Z: 297 m (pseudo horizontally east (to 597,100 E) with rotation about Y axis)<br>• Z blocks:<br>○ A Z block size of 2.7 m would give 110 blocks over the 300 m pseudo Z extent.<br>○ To accommodate 24 veins each was assigned ~5 blocks.<br>• **Domain control block model (domain 3D-grid – CAL22_D.GR3):**<br>○ A 'domain' 3D block model (a Minex 3D-grid) was built within the geological vein surface models to provide block domain control within veins – linking vein block domains with the vein assay domains in the drill hole database.<br>○ The domain grid was built in tandem with the Z-grid, with the same block dimensions and rotations. The domain grid carried a similar name to the Z grids with the substitution of the letter 'D' for the 'Z'.<br>• **Grade block estimation (gold 3D-grid – CAL22AU.GR3):**<br>○ A 'gold' grade 3D block model (a Minex 3D-grid) was estimated from gold assays stored in the drill hole database.<br>○ The grade grid was built with direct control from the Z-grid (to dynamically trend search directions along the veins) and the domain grid (to segregate samples by vein).<br>○ Minex 3D-grids are usually built as orthogonal 3D grids without sub-blocking.<br>○ The gold grade 3D-grid had the same block dimensions and rotations as the Z-grid (see above).<br>○ Input drill hole sample parameters:<br>▪ Variable: AU (gold in g/t)<br>▪ Down-hole sample compositing: None.<br>○ This position was taken because of the typically very limited (typically 1-3) numbers of samples in each vein intercept.<br>○ Down-hole composit lengths of 1.0 m and 0.5 m were trialled initially – both leading to excessive data smoothing and the effective elimination of any high grades.<br>○ Block grade estimation parameters: |

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| | | ▪ Method: Single pass estimation.<br>○ The interpolation of grades in two passes (to overcome the issues of very localised highly anomalous grades) was considered but not undertaken because of the limited numbers of samples/holes in general and high grade samples in particular.<br>○ In a 2 pass estimation an initial 1st pass uses all samples whilst a 2nd pass uses only high grade samples with severely restricted scan distances to over-write blocks close to the high grades.<br>▪ Algorithm: Inverse distance squared (ID2).<br>▪ Continuity control: Un-folding search direction continuity control by Z-grid in the vertical N/S plane of the lodes.<br>▪ Scan distance: 50 m. One pass.<br>▪ Data limits: None.<br>○ No lower cut or clip was required as the vein intercept interpretation effectively excluded all grades outside the veins, the vast majority of which were effectively 0 g/t (or below detection).<br>○ No upper cut of clip was applied because of 1) the limited number of anomalous high grades, 2) their short intervals, and 3) the positive desire to allow the few high grades to register higher grades in some blocks because of the CP's past experience at the Challenger deposit where this was found to be realistic.<br>▪ Sample numbers used to calculate each block:<br>○ Samples/sector: 3 maximum, 1 minimum<br>○ Sectors: 1 minimum<br>○ Sample number: 18 maximum, 1 minimum<br>▪ Anisotropy:<br>○ Without any clear indications of plunge in the ~N/S plane of the veins the grades were assumed to be isotropic (effectively in Y and Z directions) in the plane.<br>○ With the natural in-vein continuity in play continuity was discouraged across strike (effectively X direction). Direction distance weighting was applied to the X direction (E/W) to minimise continuity across strike.<br>○ Distance weighting: Direction distance ratios applied were X – 2, Y – 1, Z – 1.<br>○ Direction rotation: None (no plunge accounted for).<br>○ Block grade estimation statistics:<br>▪ *Caledonian gold estimates*: (CAL22AU.GR3)<br>○ Input Au: Samples 3,002, Max 114.74 g/t, Min 0.00 g/t, Av 0.20 g/t<br>○ Estimated Au: Blocks 132,195, Max 33.15 g/t, Min 0.00 g/t, Av 0.20 g/t<br>• **Grade reporting block model (geological resource database – CAL22.G3*):**<br>○ 'Geological resource block database':<br>▪ A Minex geological database is used to store, JORC classify, report and plot grade estimates. It may then also be used for pit optimisation.<br>▪ The database has regular orthogonal 3D blocks (which may be sub-blocked down |

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| | | in size) and is used to database geology (by domain) and multiple variables (typically grades and density).<br>▪ Blocks are built from geological models (typically wire-frames or vein surface models). Primary maximum size blocks are created where possible, and smaller variably sized sub-blocks are created along edges of models to provide volumetric accuracy.<br>▪ Grades may be estimated directly into blocks from drill hole samples or may be loaded from individual grade block 3D-grids. Those grade 3D-grids may be rotated and/or computed with Z-grid control.<br>▪ Other variables, such as manipulated grades, density or JORC classification variables, may be computed using SQL macros.<br>○ *Adelong resource block database*: (ALL deposits)<br>▪ Primary block sizes (1*5*5 m) were set to reflect the thin N/S vertical planar shape of the veins.<br>▪ Sub-blocking: None (XYZ 1)<br>▪ Grades: Database blocks were loaded with grades directly from the grade block model (see above). Grades were averaged into the database orthogonal blocks from the dynamic sized Z-grid blocks.<br>○ *Caledonian reporting block model dimensions*: (CAL22.G3*)<br>▪ Block build:<br>• Built from Z-grid (CAL22_Z) domains ALL (1 to 24)<br>• Rotation: None. All coordinates actual.<br>• Sub-blocking: None<br>▪ Origin (minimum):<br>• X: 596,800 E<br>• Y: 6,094,150 N<br>• Z: 1,150 RL (50 m deeper than 2021 model)<br>• Extent:<br>• X: 300 m<br>• Y: 750 m<br>• Z: 300 m (50 m deeper than 2021 model)<br>• Block sizes:<br>• X: 1.0 m<br>• Y: 5.0 m<br>• Z: 5.0 m<br>○ Caledonian block gold grade estimation statistics:<br>▪ *Caledonian gold estimates*: (CAL22.G3*)<br>• Load AU: Blocks 73,417, Max 33.15 g/t, Min 0.00 g/t, Av 0.29 g/t, SD 1.21, Var 1.46, CV 4.19.<br>• **Resource classification:** |

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| | | ○ *Caledonian*:<br>▪ Whilst considered all JORC Inferred in 2021 in 2022 a portion were considered to be in the JORC Indicated class.<br>▪ In 2022 Indicated was assigned to that part of the volume above 300 RL where the grade compute distance was <30 m.<br>▪ During grade estimation of each block the average distance of samples and the number of samples were stored (variables AU_D and AU_P).<br>▪ A classification variable (AU_CAT) was computed in each block by applying CP determined criteria (see below in JORC classification section) to the distance and number variables. The criteria set a number in each block for Resource class:<br>• 3 – Measured<br>• 2 – Indicated<br>• 1 – Inferred<br>• **CHECK ESTIMATES:**<br>○ Other estimates to check against:<br>▪ *Caledonian*:<br>• 2021 Resource estimates by the Consultant.<br>• New 2022 Resources returned 60% higher tonnage, 41% lower grade, but very similar (7% less) contained gold ounces.<br>• Comparison considered satisfactory.<br>• **By-product recovery & deleterious elements:**<br>○ Potential by-products:<br>▪ Other elements were effectively not considered in this Resource estimation as the Client's economic focus was principally gold.<br>▪ This focus would appear reasonable from the past gold mining history in the district.<br>▪ Silver was assayed for very sporadically, and showed little mineralisation.<br>▪ From a wider range of element assayed in scattered holes there appears little potential for both by-product or deleterious elements.<br>▪ The CP's impression is that no 'modern' high-tech elements (lithium, rare earths etc) have been assayed for and their potential would appear completely untested.<br>○ Deleterious elements:<br>▪ Past mining did not apparently encounter deleterious elements.<br>▪ The presence of some sulphides (principally pyrite) within veins was apparently taken into account by MGL's more recent metallurgy and plant design.<br>▪ It is presumed that the AMD issue was similarly taken into account by MGL<br>• **Block size – sample size relationship:**<br>○ Situation:<br>▪ Block sizes: Major block sizes were effectively small at 1*5*5 m.<br>▪ Sample spacing: Down-hole sampling was typically ~0.5 to 2 m; drill section spacing was mostly down to ~20-50 m; and hole spacing on section was ~50-100 m. |

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| | | ▪ Data search distances: Maximum 50 m.<br>○ Distance relationships:<br>▪ Block sizes were considered well-proportioned to drill hole spacing and down-hole sampling intervals.<br>▪ In long-section the block size (5 m) was 25% of the typical minimum hole spacing (20 m).<br>▪ In cross-section the block size (1 m) was of the same order as down hole sample intervals and usually 2-500% narrower than 2-5 m wide veins.<br>• **Model – SMU relationship:**<br>○ No specific focus on selective mining units occurred.<br>○ However The primary 1*5*5 m tall thin block sizes in the models were specifically built not only to reflect vein shape (with sharp boundaries) but to take into account the possibility of both hand-held underground mining and mechanized open-cut mining.<br>○ Therefore the block shape and size reflected a practical underground mining unit.<br>○ The block shape and size would also cater for open cut mining with the assumption that care would be taken, during bench grade control, to selectively mine the veins.<br>○ Therefore the block shape and size reflected a practical open-cut mining unit.<br>• **Correlation between variables:**<br>○ No work on variable correlation was done as the sample database only effectively contained one variable (gold).<br>• **Geological interpretation control of estimate:**<br>○ The block grade estimates were fundamentally controlled by the geological interpretation of sample mineralization – in thin sub-vertical sub-parallel veins.<br>○ Use of 'un-folding' Z-grid modelling emphasised in-vein continuity.<br>○ Use of sample domain control prevented contamination of grades between veins.<br>○ Grade estimation anisotropy enhanced in-vein continuity.<br>• **Grade cutting/capping use:**<br>○ Effectively **no** grade cutting of clipping was used.<br>○ Justification for this was<br>▪ Vein interpretations had effectively already clipped out low grades (the country rock between veins.<br>▪ High grades were relatively uncommon and where they existed experience with Challenger showed that they should be incorporated to realistically allow the known high grade shutes to be represented.<br>▪ Only the general paucity of drill holes prevented high grades being specifically catered for with 2nd pass estimation using high grade samples over very short distances.<br>▪ Historically an indeterminate number (but possibly significant) of un-sampled drill hole intervals had wrongly been assigned gold assay values of zero. And many mineralised intervals were not sampled. This virtually ensures that current estimates are conservative.<br>• **Estimate validation:** |

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| | | ○ Block geology validation:<br>▪ Volume report: Initial check to compare volumes reported within geological model lode surfaces with volumes reported from the blocks built from them. Expect almost exact match. Spot checks of several lodes considered acceptable.<br>▪ Plots: Visual cross-sectional plot comparison of block boundaries with geological model surface intersections. Particular focus on validity of the blocks in each lode (possibly corrupt if the raw surfaces overlapped). Also check of block domain assignments. Comparisons considered good.<br>○ Block grade estimate validation:<br>▪ Estimate stats: initial basic check to compare overall (not on a lode/domain basis) stats given during the block estimation – input drill sample stats with output estimated grade stats. Expect reasonable but not exact match. Particular focus on closeness of the maximums and the raw averages.<br>▪ Plots: Methodical visual cross-sectional plot comparison of colour-coded block grades with annotated drill hole samples. Comparisons considered acceptable.<br>○ Estimate reconciliation: Not possible as no previous estimates exist.<br>• **Estimate reconciliation:**<br>○ The 2022 Caledonian estimate was checked against the Consultant's previous 2021 estimate.<br>○ The 2022 estimate had higher tonnage (+60%) and lower grade (-40%), but was of the same order of magnitude in contained ounces (-7%).<br>○ Reconciliation was considered satisfactory.<br>○ Against old mine records:<br>• Reconciliation with old production (2,000 oz) was considered impossible as insufficient details exist.<br>• However the reported past production grades are very high by rough comparison. This fact is presumably the reason many past geologists have surmised that drill hole assay values under-call the true grades significantly.<br>• This latter position is partially bourne out by the Consultants' experience with the MGL 2013 drilling where all 'anomalous' fire assay gold values were re-assay by bottle roll – and found to be up to ~100% greater.<br>○ The Consultant's overall view here is that past Adelong mining encountered small volumes of ore with possible very high grades (in the order of many oz/t, or >100 g/t). Encountering these by drilling is very difficult and unlikely, and only actual mining will prove the point. |
| ***Moisture*** | • *Whether the tonnages are estimated on a dry basis or with natural moisture, and the method of determination of the moisture content.* | • Moisture: Reporting has assumed a hard rock dry basis, with no account made for water.<br>• No data on moisture was available. |
| ***Cut-off parameters*** | • *The basis of the adopted cut-off grade(s) or quality parameters applied.* | • The principal low 1.0 g/t gold cut-off value was justified as being in line with other similar gold deposits in Australia. |

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| | | • This cut-off effectively assumed future extraction by open-cut. |
| ***Mining factors or assumptions*** | • *Assumptions made regarding possible mining methods, minimum mining dimensions and internal (or, if applicable, external) mining dilution. It is always necessary as part of the process of determining reasonable prospects for eventual economic extraction to consider potential mining methods, but the assumptions made regarding mining methods and parameters when estimating Mineral Resources may not always be rigorous. Where this is the case, this should be reported with an explanation of the basis of the mining assumptions made.* | • Underground mining has been considered for the Project (most recently by MGL) as this occurred in the past.<br>• However open cut mining would also be highly possible for shallower regions of the deposits.<br>• Past Resources have be studied using 'pit optimisation' and practical profitable open cuts have been shown for Challenger, Currajong and Caledonian.<br>• Here in 2022 an optimum pit has successfully been computed on the new 2022 grade block model. |
| ***Metallurgical factors or assumptions*** | • *The basis for assumptions or predictions regarding metallurgical amenability. It is always necessary as part of the process of determining reasonable prospects for eventual economic extraction to consider potential metallurgical methods, but the assumptions regarding metallurgical treatment processes and parameters made when reporting Mineral Resources may not always be rigorous. Where this is the case, this should be reported with an explanation of the basis of the metallurgical assumptions made.* | • Several past owners have conducted metallurgical studies.<br>• The most recent (MGL) undertook fairly extensive testing and on that basis constructed a gold mill at site.<br>• The CP understands that a high proportion (>90%) of the gold may be extracted by gravity. |
| ***Environmen-tal factors or assumptions*** | • *Assumptions made regarding possible waste and process residue disposal options. It is always necessary as part of the process of determining reasonable prospects for eventual economic extraction to consider the potential environmental impacts of the mining and processing operation. While at this stage the determination of potential environmental impacts, particularly for a greenfields project, may not always be well advanced, the status of early consideration of these potential environmental impacts should be* | • The Project is understood to have had recent (and possibly continuing) mining approval – which would indicate that environmental factors have already been addressed. |

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| | *reported. Where these aspects have not been considered this should be reported with an explanation of the environmental assumptions made.* | |
| ***Bulk density*** | • *Whether assumed or determined. If assumed, the basis for the assumptions. If determined, the method used, whether wet or dry, the frequency of the measurements, the nature, size and representativeness of the samples.*<br>• *The bulk density for bulk material must have been measured by methods that adequately account for void spaces (vugs, porosity, etc), moisture and differences between rock and alteration zones within the deposit.*<br>• *Discuss assumptions for bulk density estimates used in the evaluation process of the different materials.* | • Density used:<br>○ No density data was available.<br>○ A dry bulk density of 2.7 t/m³ has been assumed and used.<br>○ The Consultant is not generally aware of historic drill hole density determinations, and is under the impression they had either not been taken (particularly not recently) or not in sufficient numbers.<br>○ The assumed density was derived from the AC/GCR dump studies (and possibly by the CEC bulk sample from the Challenger adit).<br>• Density accounting for rock variability:<br>○ The vein rock could be considered as a rock type whose density may vary considerably over short distances (considering the variable mineralogy).<br>○ This represents an inhomogeneous rock mass on a small drill hole diameter scale.<br>○ Therefore bulk sampling should be the most reliable source of determinations.<br>○ The historic CEC bulk sample is the only one to date, and data is sketchy (but possibly informed AC/GCR use of 2.7 t/m³).<br>• Assumptions behind density estimates:<br>○ The Consultant has taken the default 2.7 t/m³ density default as reasonable for a considerable period.<br>○ During that time the density has also been assumed as correct by a variety of mining engineers and other experts, particularly metallurgists. |
| ***JORC Classification*** | • *The basis for the classification of the Mineral Resources into varying confidence categories.*<br>• *Whether appropriate account has been taken of all relevant factors (ie relative confidence in tonnage/grade estimations, reliability of input data, confidence in continuity of geology and metal values, quality, quantity and distribution of the data).*<br>• *Whether the result appropriately reflects the Competent Person's view of the deposit.* | • **Classification basis:**<br>• Classification:<br>○ *Caledonian*:<br>▪ The CP's opinion in 2021, for the first-time JORC classification of the newly estimated deposit, was that all Resources should be **Inferred**.<br>▪ Now here in 2022, with a Resource re-estimate incorporating new 2022 drilling data, the CP considers that part of the Resource should now be classified **Indicated**.<br>▪ It should be noted that this deposit was historically mined and that portions close to the old workings could potentially be classified higher than they have been.<br>• Classification criteria:<br>○ Classification was done on a numeric block by block basis followed by visual verification of acceptable areas of contiguous classes.<br>○ The principal criteria used to set a block class number was the average distance and number of samples used to estimate individual block grades (see method above).<br>○ The secondary criteria was continuity of classification areas, which led to a selection based on depth from surface(see below).<br>○ Sample distance could be related to the average geostatistical maximum range determined |

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| Criteria | JORC Code explanation | Commentary |
|---|---|---|
| | | from the variogram analysis done in the past for the Challenger deposit. Samples distances less than the range would have higher confidence (as they would be statistically linked) with increasing confidence with reducing distance.<br>○ Numbers of samples could be related to the uniformity of drilling around a block. Greater numbers of samples would imply better data distribution around a block. Blocks at the edges of veins, where holes were only present on one side, would have the lowest confidence.<br>○ Class rules were:<br>▪ Measured – 3 distance ≤ 10.0 m and samples ≥ 6 (decision that none selected)<br>▪ Indicated – 2 distance ≤ 30.0 m and samples ≥ 2<br>▪ Inferred – 1 distance ≤ 70.0 m and samples ≥ 1 (in reality ≤50 m)<br>• **Accounting for relevant factors:**<br>○ Classification details were developed :<br>▪ As project knowledge was gained – over +20 years.<br>▪ During geological interpretation.<br>▪ With regard to the previous mining and Resource estimation history.<br>○ The CP was particularly aware of:<br>▪ Past mining (which proves the existence of gold in narrow veins structures).<br>▪ The close link between surface outcrop lode mapping and vein intercepts interpreted in drill holes.<br>▪ The close link between the ~350-355° orientation of the veins with the new and detailed ground mag mapping.<br>• **CP's view of classification**:<br>○ *CP's view of Caledonian classification*:<br>▪ The classification (51% Indicated and 49% Inferred by tonnage @ 1.0 g/t cut-off) reflects the CP's expectations of the class, proportions and locations.<br>▪ The inclusion of Indicated Resources reflects the greater certainty and interpretation confirmations introduced with the addition of the new 2022 drilling.<br>▪ No Measured class was reported, and at this point (prior to further drilling exploration the CP would not consider classification of any Measured Resources.<br>▪ The CP would note that the fact of past mining could have encouraged contemplation of higher classification. However he also notes that most drilling on many deposits (excluding Challenger) has not been fully focussed on targeting narrow veins systems and the different programs were fairly uncoordinated. |
| ***Audits or reviews*** | • *The results of any audits or reviews of Mineral Resource estimates.* | • Audits:<br>○ The Consultant is unaware of specific third-party audits of these Resources.<br>○ However during early MGL (and its precursor Somerset Mining) ownership (and more recently) the 2005 Resources were reviewed by a series of potential purchasers or mining consultants acting for them.<br>○ One of these consultants, Mining One from Melbourne, conducted (in ~2010) a detailed study and review of the geology, Resources and pit optimisation of Challenger and |

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| Criteria | JORC Code explanation | Commentary |
|---|---|---|
| | | Currajong (West).<br>○ In 2016 an independent geological Resource consultant very briefly reviewed the Resources, apparently concluding their validity but noting the risk of not having excluded all past mining. The Consultant here concurs with that risk, but considers it minimal (see also 'Risk' below). |
| ***Discussion of relative accuracy/ confidence*** | • *Where appropriate a statement of the relative accuracy and confidence level in the Mineral Resource estimate using an approach or procedure deemed appropriate by the Competent Person. For example, the application of statistical or geostatistical procedures to quantify the relative accuracy of the resource within stated confidence limits, or, if such an approach is not deemed appropriate, a qualitative discussion of the factors that could affect the relative accuracy and confidence of the estimate.*<br>• *The statement should specify whether it relates to global or local estimates, and, if local, state the relevant tonnages, which should be relevant to technical and economic evaluation. Documentation should include assumptions made and the procedures used.*<br>• *These statements of relative accuracy and confidence of the estimate should be compared with production data, where available.* | • Accuracy & confidence in the estimate:<br>○ Statement: The Consultant is confident in the accuracy of the estimate.<br>○ Reasons:<br>▪ The careful geological vein intercept interpretation and vein surface modelling are considered the most appropriate to the style of mineralisation.<br>▪ The clear continuity of grades between a great majority of drill holes gives the CP confidence in the interpretation.<br>▪ Parts of these interpretations and estimates may be considered as at least second generation studies.<br>▪ The Challenger geostatistical analysis in 2010 produced good results which build confidence and showed that statistically determined ranges were up to ~200% greater than the typical drill hole spacings.<br>• Risks to the Caledonian Resources:<br>○ Past mining:<br>▪ The Consultant considers a potentially significant risk to the reported Resources is the accuracy of the quantum of materially already mined. Although reportedly low at Caledonian (2,000 oz) that material has **not** been deducted as there are no records (to the CP's knowledge) detailing the past mining – leaving open the possibility that more ore was extracted then presumed.<br>▪ However all past attempts to quantify this at the Challenger Deposit (where some records are available and the site of effectively the greatest extraction) have shown that the mined volumes are much <10% of Resource volumes.<br>▪ This previously mined risk is considered minimal (and nil below old depth limits which are above the base of the Resources).<br>○ Faulting and dykes:<br>▪ The Consultant also considers cross-faulting and intrusive dykes to be a potential risks to the validity of the current geological models.<br>▪ The Consultant has very little doubt in the overall sub-parallel planar vein sets shapes currently interpreted.<br>▪ However the possibility exists that NNE cross-cutting faults (interpreted from geophysics but not yet physically mapped geologically), and the potential for the presence of as-yet undetected intrusive dykes (but seen elsewhere in the Goldfield), could have introduced complexity and lode shape reorganisation to the mineralisation.<br>▪ That disturbance to the veins could result in lodes being variably cut-off, displaced, and removed – thus (probably negatively) impacting Resource quantities. |

| Criteria | JORC Code explanation | Commentary |
|---|---|---|
| | | ▪ The relatively short strike-length of the higher grades encountered at Caledonian certainly raise this risk above minimal, but to what greater level the CP is unsure.<br>• Global or local estimate: This is a global estimate.<br>• Comparisons:<br>○ The only comparisons that can be made are with historical (~100 year old now) mine production.<br>○ That production was moderate (2,000 oz) and cut-off grades were much higher than possible now.<br>○ These facts would strongly indicate that these new estimates are highly plausible. |

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## Addendum 1 – DRILL HOLE LISTING & COLLAR SURVEYS – CALEDONIAN

The following Tables gives name and collar survey details of the existing (pre-2022) and new 2022 drill holes at the Caledonian Deposit.

NB: Pre-2022 drill hole coordinates are in AMG 66.

**Table 5 Caledonian pre-2022 drill hole collar surveys**

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

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| Drill hole | Easting AMG (m) | Northing AMG (m) | Elevation (m) | Depth (m) | Azimuth (°) | Dip (°) |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| TGRC030 | 596,926.0 | 6,094,299.0 | 1405.8 | 19.0 | 90.063 | -50 |
| TGRC031 | 596,919.0 | 6,094,348.0 | 1407.4 | 34.0 | 90.063 | -50 |
| TGRC032 | 596,916.0 | 6,094,401.0 | 1408.5 | 11.0 | 90.063 | -50 |
| TGRC034 | 596,961.0 | 6,094,607.0 | 1416.6 | 24.0 | 270.25 | -60 |
| TGRC035 | 596,961.0 | 6,094,622.0 | 1417.4 | 50.0 | 270.25 | -60 |
| TGRC036 | 596,956.0 | 6,094,651.0 | 1418.6 | 50.0 | 270.25 | -60 |
| TGRC037 | 596,950.0 | 6,094,668.0 | 1418.7 | 11.0 | 270.25 | -60 |
| TGRC040 | 597,067.0 | 6,094,178.0 | 1426.7 | 40.0 | 90.063 | -60 |
| TGRC041 | 596,945.0 | 6,094,299.0 | 1407.5 | 20.0 | 270.25 | -65 |
| TGRC047 | 596,959.0 | 6,094,220.0 | 1410.9 | 9.0 | 270.25 | -60 |
| TGRC048 | 596,902.0 | 6,094,422.0 | 1407.4 | 10.0 | 90.063 | -60 |
| TGRC049 | 596,976.0 | 6,094,777.0 | 1424.6 | 13.0 | 270.25 | -60 |
| TGRC050 | 596,953.0 | 6,094,670.0 | 1419.2 | 47.0 | 270.25 | -60 |
| **75** | | | | **3,239.1** | **m** | |

NB: New 2022 drill hole coordinates are in MGA 94.

**Table 6 Caledonian new 2022 drill hole collar surveys**

| Drill hole | Easting MGA (m) | Northing MGA (m) | Elevation (m) | Depth (m) | Azimuth (°) | Dip (°) |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| CAL001 | 597,104.0 | 6,094,788.0 | 1419.9 | 180.0 | 277.9 | -51.1 |
| CAL002 | 597,000.0 | 6,094,789.0 | 1410.2 | 144.0 | 94.7 | -56.6 |
| CAL003 | 597,027.0 | 6,094,838.0 | 1414.3 | 80.0 | 90.3 | -59.5 |
| CAL004 | 597,020.0 | 6,094,824.0 | 1413.4 | 130.0 | 88.0 | -56.6 |
| CAL005 | 597,031.0 | 6,094,860.0 | 1415.3 | 95.0 | 267.3 | -63.0 |
| CAL006 | 597,041.5 | 6,094,871.5 | 1416.5 | 60.0 | 90.3 | -52.4 |
| CAL007 | 597,041.0 | 6,094,871.5 | 1416.5 | 80.0 | 89.1 | -69.3 |
| CAL008 | 597,038.7 | 6,094,892.0 | 1416.4 | 80.0 | 89.2 | -71.9 |
| CAL009 | 597,056.0 | 6,094,919.0 | 1419.5 | 65.0 | 270.6 | -55.0 |
| CAL010 | 597,107.0 | 6,094,877.0 | 1426.7 | 70.0 | 93.1 | -55.6 |
| CAL011 | 597,120.0 | 6,094,823.0 | 1425.2 | 50.0 | 90.0 | -58.4 |
| CAL012 | 596,958.5 | 6,094,891.0 | 1408.6 | 130.0 | 90.5 | -59.8 |
| CAL013 | 596,958.0 | 6,094,891.0 | 1408.6 | 168.0 | 86.8 | -65.8 |
| CAL014 | 597,114.0 | 6,094,790.0 | 1421.3 | 50.0 | 86.9 | -55.2 |
| CAL015 | 597,040.3 | 6,094,904.7 | 1416.9 | 84.0 | 272.2 | -64.7 |
| **15** | | | **Total** | **1,466.0** | **m** | |
| | | | **Average** | **97.7** | **m** | |

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## Addendum 2 – DRILL HOLE VEIN INTERCEPTS – CALEDONIAN

The following Table lists all drill hole (existing and new) vein intercepts within the Caledonian area. Intercepts are listed by vein, from west to east. Vein intercepts may have had multiple sample intervals and the gold values given are the composites of all samples within each vein.

**Table 7 Caledonian 2022 vein intercepts**

| Vein Hole | Roof (m) | Floor (m) | Thick (m) | Au (g/t) |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| **CAM14** | | | | |
| CAL010 | 56.0 | 59.0 | 3.0 | 0.12 |
| GAB056 | 13.0 | 14.0 | 1.0 | 0.11 |
| Mean_Value : | 34.5 | 36.5 | 2.0 | 0.12 |
| Max_Value : | 56.0 | 59.0 | 3.0 | 0.12 |
| Min_Value : | 13.0 | 14.0 | 1.0 | 0.11 |
| No. Samples : | 2.0 | 2.0 | 2.0 | 2.00 |
| **CAM13** | | | | |
| ARC030 | 28.0 | 30.0 | 2.0 | 0.02 |
| CAL010 | 45.0 | 46.0 | 1.0 | 0.01 |
| CAL011 | 35.0 | 38.0 | 3.0 | 0.05 |
| CAL014 | 43.0 | 44.0 | 1.0 | 0.01 |
| GAB055 | 23.0 | 24.0 | 1.0 | 0.07 |
| GAB056 | 6.0 | 10.0 | 4.0 | 0.02 |
| GAB057 | 24.0 | 25.0 | 1.0 | 0.00 |
| GAB058 | 1.0 | 2.0 | 1.0 | 0.02 |
| MAB0013 | 21.1 | 24.7 | 3.6 | 0.01 |
| MAB0014 | 8.5 | 13.9 | 5.4 | 0.01 |
| Mean_Value : | 23.5 | 25.8 | 2.3 | 0.02 |
| Max_Value : | 45.0 | 46.0 | 5.4 | 0.07 |
| Min_Value : | 1.0 | 2.0 | 1.0 | 0.00 |
| No. Samples : | 10.0 | 10.0 | 10.0 | 10.00 |
| **CAM12** | | | | |
| ARC030 | 33.0 | 36.0 | 3.0 | 2.68 |
| CAL010 | 37.0 | 39.0 | 2.0 | 0.01 |
| CAL011 | 31.0 | 32.0 | 1.0 | 0.01 |
| CAL014 | 36.0 | 37.0 | 1.0 | 0.01 |
| GAB055 | 18.0 | 19.0 | 1.0 | 0.08 |
| GAB056 | -2.0 | -1.0 | 1.0 | |
| GAB058 | 22.0 | 23.0 | 1.0 | 0.01 |
| MAB0012 | 12.1 | 17.5 | 5.4 | 0.01 |
| MAB0013 | 4.9 | 12.1 | 7.2 | 0.01 |
| Mean_Value : | 21.3 | 23.8 | 2.5 | 0.38 |
| Max_Value : | 37.0 | 39.0 | 7.2 | 2.68 |
| Min_Value : | -2.0 | -1.0 | 1.0 | 0.01 |
| No. Samples : | 9.0 | 9.0 | 9.0 | 8.00 |
| **CAM11** | | | | |
| ARC030 | 44.0 | 48.0 | 4.0 | 0.00 |
| CAL010 | 30.0 | 31.0 | 1.0 | 0.01 |
| CAL011 | 13.0 | 22.0 | 9.0 | 0.02 |
| CAL014 | 28.0 | 29.0 | 1.0 | 0.01 |
| GAB055 | 10.0 | 11.0 | 1.0 | 0.00 |
| GAB058 | 31.0 | 32.0 | 1.0 | |
| MAB0011 | 15.7 | 19.0 | 3.3 | 0.00 |
| MAB0012 | -3.0 | 6.7 | 9.7 | 0.01 |
| MRC13010 | 131.0 | 132.0 | 1.0 | 0.00 |
| Mean_Value : | 33.3 | 36.7 | 3.4 | 0.01 |
| Max_Value : | 131.0 | 132.0 | 9.7 | 0.02 |
| Min_Value : | -3.0 | 6.7 | 1.0 | 0.00 |
| No. Samples : | 9.0 | 9.0 | 9.0 | 8.00 |
| **CAM10** | | | | |
| ARC030 | 60.0 | 64.0 | 4.0 | 0.01 |
| CAL010 | 10.0 | 11.0 | 1.0 | 0.00 |
| CAL011 | -1.0 | 3.0 | 4.0 | 0.04 |
| CAL014 | 16.0 | 21.0 | 5.0 | 0.02 |
| MAB0010 | 6.7 | 13.9 | 7.2 | 0.00 |
| MAB0011 | 0.0 | 6.7 | 6.7 | 0.01 |
| MRC13010 | 118.0 | 122.0 | 4.0 | 0.01 |
| TGRC049 | 4.0 | 5.0 | 1.0 | 0.00 |
| Mean_Value : | 26.7 | 30.8 | 4.1 | 0.01 |
| Max_Value : | 118.0 | 122.0 | 7.2 | 0.04 |
| Min_Value : | -1.0 | 3.0 | 1.0 | 0.00 |
| No. Samples : | 8.0 | 8.0 | 8.0 | 8.00 |
| **CAM9** | | | | |
| ARC030 | 68.0 | 72.0 | 4.0 | 0.02 |
| CAL010 | -5.0 | -4.0 | 1.0 | |
| CAL014 | 0.0 | 3.0 | 3.0 | 0.16 |
| DDH028 | 2.0 | 4.0 | 2.0 | |
| DDH029 | 15.9 | 18.7 | 2.8 | 0.02 |
| MAB0008 | 8.5 | 20.0 | 11.5 | 0.02 |
| MAB0009 | -2.0 | 10.3 | 12.3 | 0.00 |
| MRC13010 | 113.0 | 115.0 | 2.0 | 0.02 |
| TGRC040 | 9.0 | 11.0 | 2.0 | 0.15 |
| Mean_Value : | 23.3 | 27.8 | 4.5 | 0.03 |
| Max_Value : | 113.0 | 115.0 | 12.3 | 0.16 |
| Min_Value : | -5.0 | -4.0 | 1.0 | 0.00 |
| No. Samples : | 9.0 | 9.0 | 9.0 | 7.00 |
| **CAM8** | | | | |
| ARC030 | 80.0 | 83.0 | 3.0 | 0.01 |
| DDH028 | 10.2 | 15.9 | 5.7 | 0.02 |
| DDH029 | 34.6 | 40.1 | 5.5 | 0.21 |
| MAB0007 | 8.5 | 10.3 | 1.8 | 0.00 |
| MRC13010 | 105.0 | 106.0 | 1.0 | 0.01 |
| Mean_Value : | 47.7 | 51.1 | 3.4 | 0.08 |
| Max_Value : | 105.0 | 106.0 | 5.7 | 0.21 |
| Min_Value : | 8.5 | 10.3 | 1.0 | 0.00 |
| No. Samples : | 5.0 | 5.0 | 5.0 | 5.00 |
| **CAM7** | | | | |
| CAL001 | 0.0 | 3.0 | 3.0 | 0.01 |
| CAL004 | 124.0 | 128.0 | 4.0 | 0.01 |
| DDH028 | 19.7 | 22.6 | 2.9 | 0.01 |
| DDH029 | 54.4 | 60.0 | 5.6 | 0.04 |
| MAB0005 | 19.3 | 22.9 | 3.6 | 0.01 |
| MAB0006 | 0.0 | 6.7 | 6.7 | 0.00 |
| MRC13010 | 98.0 | 99.0 | 1.0 | 0.01 |
| Mean_Value : | 45.1 | 48.9 | 3.8 | 0.01 |
| Max_Value : | 124.0 | 128.0 | 6.7 | 0.04 |
| Min_Value : | 0.0 | 3.0 | 1.0 | 0.00 |
| No. Samples : | 7.0 | 7.0 | 7.0 | 7.00 |
| **CAM6** | | | | |
| CAL001 | 11.0 | 21.0 | 10.0 | 0.01 |
| CAL004 | 108.0 | 111.0 | 3.0 | 0.02 |
| CAL006 | 57.0 | 58.0 | 1.0 | 0.00 |
| DDH028 | 31.0 | 32.0 | 1.0 | |
| DDH032 | 2.0 | 6.5 | 4.5 | 0.26 |
| DDH033 | 4.6 | 15.5 | 10.9 | 0.11 |
| MAB0005 | 8.5 | 15.7 | 7.2 | 0.00 |
| MAB0025 | 21.0 | 22.0 | 1.0 | |
| MRC13010 | 92.0 | 94.0 | 2.0 | 0.00 |
| Mean_Value : | 37.2 | 41.7 | 4.5 | 0.06 |
| Max_Value : | 108.0 | 111.0 | 10.9 | 0.26 |
| Min_Value : | 2.0 | 6.5 | 1.0 | 0.00 |
| No. Samples : | 9.0 | 9.0 | 9.0 | 7.00 |
| **CAM5** | | | | |
| CAL001 | 28.0 | 31.0 | 3.0 | 0.00 |
| CAL002 | 138.0 | 144.0 | 6.0 | 0.30 |
| CAL004 | 95.0 | 98.0 | 3.0 | 0.02 |
| CAL006 | 46.0 | 47.0 | 1.0 | 0.15 |
| DDH028 | 43.0 | 44.0 | 1.0 | |
| DDH032 | 8.8 | 14.9 | 6.1 | 0.11 |
| DDH033 | 24.2 | 32.4 | 8.2 | 0.04 |
| MAB0005 | 0.0 | 3.1 | 3.1 | 0.00 |
| MAB0025 | 8.5 | 11.5 | 3.0 | 0.00 |
| MRC13010 | 82.0 | 83.0 | 1.0 | 0.01 |
| Mean_Value : | 47.4 | 50.9 | 3.5 | 0.09 |
| Max_Value : | 138.0 | 144.0 | 8.2 | 0.30 |
| Min_Value : | 0.0 | 3.1 | 1.0 | 0.00 |
| No. Samples : | 10.0 | 10.0 | 10.0 | 9.00 |
| **CAM4** | | | | |
| CAL001 | 35.0 | 37.0 | 2.0 | 0.00 |
| CAL002 | 128.0 | 136.0 | 8.0 | 0.98 |

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| Vein Hole | Roof (m) | Floor (m) | Thick (m) | Au (g/t) |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| CAL004 | 91.0 | 92.0 | 1.0 | 0.01 |
| CAL006 | 42.0 | 43.0 | 1.0 | 0.18 |
| CAL007 | 66.0 | 67.0 | 1.0 | 0.00 |
| CAL008 | 73.0 | 75.0 | 2.0 | 0.01 |
| DDH028 | 55.0 | 56.0 | 1.0 | |
| DDH029 | 115.0 | 116.0 | 1.0 | |
| DDH030 | 9.0 | 10.0 | 1.0 | |
| DDH032 | 18.2 | 20.3 | 2.1 | 0.24 |
| DDH033 | 40.1 | 47.2 | 7.1 | 0.10 |
| MAB0003 | 13.9 | 15.7 | 1.8 | 0.00 |
| MAB0024 | 15.7 | 17.5 | 1.8 | 0.01 |
| MAB0025 | 0.0 | 3.1 | 3.1 | 0.00 |
| MAB0029 | 39.0 | 40.0 | 1.0 | |
| MRC13010 | 71.0 | 74.0 | 3.0 | 0.00 |
| Mean_Value : | 50.7 | 53.1 | 2.4 | 0.27 |
| Max_Value : | 128.0 | 136.0 | 8.0 | 0.98 |
| Min_Value : | 0.0 | 3.1 | 1.0 | 0.00 |
| No. Samples : | 16.0 | 16.0 | 16.0 | 12.00 |
| **CAM3** | | | | |
| CAL001 | 43.0 | 50.0 | 7.0 | 0.01 |
| CAL002 | 124.0 | 127.0 | 3.0 | 0.22 |
| CAL003 | 71.0 | 73.0 | 2.0 | 0.00 |
| CAL004 | 80.0 | 83.0 | 3.0 | 0.03 |
| CAL006 | 30.0 | 31.0 | 1.0 | 0.00 |
| CAL007 | 47.0 | 51.0 | 4.0 | 0.01 |
| CAL008 | 63.0 | 64.0 | 1.0 | 0.01 |
| CAL009 | 0.0 | 2.0 | 2.0 | 0.01 |
| DDH028 | 62.0 | 63.0 | 1.0 | |
| DDH029 | 134.4 | 135.8 | 1.4 | 0.03 |
| DDH030 | 17.0 | 20.7 | 3.7 | 0.08 |
| DDH033 | 55.0 | 60.0 | 5.0 | |
| MAB0002 | 12.1 | 16.0 | 3.9 | 0.01 |
| MAB0003 | 6.7 | 12.1 | 5.4 | 0.07 |
| MAB0024 | 3.1 | 6.7 | 3.6 | 0.01 |
| MAB0029 | 29.0 | 30.0 | 1.0 | |
| MRC13004 | 119.0 | 121.0 | 2.0 | 0.02 |
| MRC13010 | 60.0 | 62.0 | 2.0 | 0.00 |
| TGRC035 | 0.0 | 2.0 | 2.0 | 0.00 |
| TGRC036 | 4.0 | 8.0 | 4.0 | 0.04 |
| Mean_Value : | 48.0 | 50.9 | 2.9 | 0.04 |
| Max_Value : | 134.4 | 135.8 | 7.0 | 0.22 |
| Min_Value : | 0.0 | 2.0 | 1.0 | 0.00 |
| No. Samples : | 20.0 | 20.0 | 20.0 | 17.00 |
| **CAM2** | | | | |
| CAL001 | 56.0 | 58.0 | 2.0 | 0.00 |
| CAL002 | 118.0 | 121.0 | 3.0 | 0.08 |
| CAL003 | 60.0 | 62.0 | 2.0 | 0.00 |
| CAL004 | 68.0 | 73.0 | 5.0 | 0.05 |
| CAL006 | 25.0 | 26.0 | 1.0 | 0.01 |
| CAL007 | 39.0 | 40.0 | 1.0 | 0.01 |
| CAL008 | 47.0 | 51.0 | 4.0 | 0.01 |
| CAL009 | 6.0 | 10.0 | 4.0 | 0.01 |
| DDH028 | 71.6 | 73.7 | 2.1 | 0.01 |
| DDH029 | 143.6 | 155.4 | 11.8 | 0.01 |
| DDH030 | 26.9 | 29.9 | 3.0 | 11.16 |
| DDH032 | 35.0 | 37.0 | 2.0 | |
| DDH033 | 75.0 | 80.0 | 5.0 | |
| MAB0001 | 15.7 | 19.0 | 3.3 | 0.00 |
| MAB0002 | 3.1 | 10.3 | 7.2 | 0.03 |
| MAB0029 | 17.5 | 19.3 | 1.8 | 0.00 |
| MRC13004 | 111.0 | 114.0 | 3.0 | 0.01 |
| MRC13010 | 55.0 | 56.0 | 1.0 | 0.00 |
| TGRC034 | 1.0 | 5.0 | 4.0 | 0.24 |
| TGRC035 | 9.0 | 11.0 | 2.0 | 0.31 |
| TGRC037 | 4.0 | 7.0 | 3.0 | 0.01 |
| TGRC050 | 8.0 | 13.0 | 5.0 | 0.05 |
| Mean_Value : | 45.3 | 48.7 | 3.5 | 0.52 |
| Max_Value : | 143.6 | 155.4 | 11.8 | 11.16 |
| Min_Value : | 1.0 | 5.0 | 1.0 | 0.00 |
| No. Samples : | 22.0 | 22.0 | 22.0 | 20.00 |
| **CAM1** | | | | |
| CAL001 | 60.0 | 67.0 | 7.0 | 0.00 |
| CAL002 | 106.0 | 114.0 | 8.0 | 0.61 |
| CAL003 | 50.0 | 52.0 | 2.0 | 0.00 |

| Vein Hole | Roof (m) | Floor (m) | Thick (m) | Au (g/t) |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| CAL004 | 60.0 | 66.0 | 6.0 | 0.23 |
| CAL006 | 13.0 | 16.0 | 3.0 | 0.01 |
| CAL008 | 27.0 | 34.0 | 7.0 | 0.01 |
| CAL009 | 15.0 | 17.0 | 2.0 | 0.01 |
| DDH028 | 80.0 | 82.0 | 2.0 | |
| DDH029 | 165.0 | 167.0 | 2.0 | |
| DDH032 | 40.0 | 50.0 | 10.0 | |
| DDH033 | 87.9 | 105.5 | 17.6 | 0.19 |
| MAB0017 | 13.9 | 22.9 | 9.0 | 0.01 |
| MAB0023 | 12.1 | 15.7 | 3.6 | 0.00 |
| MAB0028 | 21.1 | 24.7 | 3.6 | 0.01 |
| MAB0029 | 4.9 | 10.3 | 5.4 | 0.01 |
| MRC13004 | 103.0 | 104.0 | 1.0 | 0.01 |
| MRC13010 | 48.0 | 51.0 | 3.0 | 0.02 |
| TGRC034 | 7.0 | 23.0 | 16.0 | 0.63 |
| TGRC035 | 18.0 | 26.0 | 8.0 | 0.02 |
| Mean_Value : | 49.1 | 55.2 | 6.1 | 0.20 |
| Max_Value : | 165.0 | 167.0 | 17.6 | 0.63 |
| Min_Value : | 4.9 | 10.3 | 1.0 | 0.00 |
| No. Samples : | 19.0 | 19.0 | 19.0 | 16.00 |
| **CA01** | | | | |
| CAL001 | 71.0 | 76.0 | 5.0 | 0.40 |
| CAL002 | 100.0 | 102.0 | 2.0 | 0.02 |
| CAL003 | 43.0 | 45.0 | 2.0 | 0.00 |
| CAL004 | 51.0 | 56.0 | 5.0 | 0.78 |
| CAL006 | 9.0 | 11.0 | 2.0 | 0.01 |
| CAL008 | 18.0 | 22.0 | 4.0 | 0.01 |
| CAL009 | 26.0 | 29.0 | 3.0 | 0.00 |
| CAL013 | 166.0 | 167.0 | 1.0 | 0.11 |
| DDH028 | 90.0 | 92.0 | 2.0 | |
| DDH029 | 185.0 | 187.0 | 2.0 | |
| DDH032 | 57.6 | 60.7 | 3.1 | 0.02 |
| DDH033 | 108.5 | 120.0 | 11.5 | 0.23 |
| MAB0017 | 6.7 | 12.1 | 5.4 | 0.00 |
| MAB0022 | 17.5 | 24.7 | 7.2 | 0.00 |
| MAB0023 | 0.0 | 6.7 | 6.7 | 0.00 |
| MAB0028 | 12.1 | 15.7 | 3.6 | 0.01 |
| MRC13004 | 92.0 | 100.0 | 8.0 | 0.01 |
| MRC13010 | 40.0 | 41.0 | 1.0 | 0.00 |
| TGRC035 | 32.0 | 34.0 | 2.0 | 0.02 |
| TGRC036 | 37.0 | 41.0 | 4.0 | 0.57 |
| TGRC050 | 37.0 | 39.0 | 2.0 | 0.02 |
| Mean_Value : | 57.1 | 61.0 | 3.9 | 0.14 |
| Max_Value : | 185.0 | 187.0 | 11.5 | 0.78 |
| Min_Value : | 0.0 | 6.7 | 1.0 | 0.00 |
| No. Samples : | 21.0 | 21.0 | 21.0 | 19.00 |
| **CA02** | | | | |
| CAL001 | 78.0 | 93.0 | 15.0 | 0.25 |
| CAL002 | 88.0 | 92.0 | 4.0 | 0.00 |
| CAL003 | 33.0 | 39.0 | 6.0 | 0.01 |
| CAL004 | 45.0 | 47.0 | 2.0 | 0.00 |
| CAL006 | -2.0 | 3.0 | 5.0 | 0.00 |
| CAL007 | 0.0 | 5.0 | 5.0 | 0.00 |
| CAL008 | 5.0 | 11.0 | 6.0 | 0.01 |
| CAL009 | 37.0 | 41.0 | 4.0 | 0.03 |
| CAL012 | 129.0 | 135.0 | 6.0 | 0.05 |
| CAL013 | 148.0 | 163.0 | 15.0 | 0.43 |
| CAL015 | 8.0 | 16.0 | 8.0 | 0.00 |
| DDH028 | 103.0 | 105.9 | 2.9 | 0.06 |
| DDH029 | 208.5 | 217.0 | 8.5 | 0.10 |
| DDH032 | 62.2 | 68.6 | 6.4 | 0.15 |
| DDH033 | 125.0 | 135.0 | 10.0 | |
| MAB0016 | 8.5 | 13.9 | 5.4 | 0.00 |
| MAB0017 | -2.0 | 4.9 | 6.9 | 0.00 |
| MAB0022 | 12.1 | 15.7 | 3.6 | 0.00 |
| MAB0023 | -10.0 | -8.0 | 2.0 | |
| MAB0027 | 15.7 | 19.3 | 3.6 | 0.01 |
| MAB0028 | 1.3 | 3.1 | 1.8 | 0.00 |
| MRC13004 | 74.0 | 81.0 | 7.0 | 0.05 |
| MRC13010 | 30.0 | 37.0 | 7.0 | 0.16 |
| TGRC035 | 40.0 | 50.0 | 10.0 | 1.61 |
| TGRC036 | 45.0 | 50.0 | 5.0 | 0.13 |
| TGRC050 | 43.0 | 52.0 | 9.0 | 0.08 |
| Mean_Value : | 51.0 | 57.3 | 6.4 | 0.21 |
| Max_Value : | 208.5 | 217.0 | 15.0 | 1.61 |

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| Vein Hole | Roof (m) | Floor (m) | Thick (m) | Au (g/t) |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| Min_Value : | -10.0 | -8.0 | 1.8 | 0.00 |
| No. Samples : | 26.0 | 26.0 | 26.0 | 24.00 |
| **CA03** | | | | |
| CAL001 | 104.0 | 105.0 | 1.0 | 0.01 |
| CAL002 | 75.0 | 80.0 | 5.0 | 0.02 |
| CAL003 | 19.0 | 21.0 | 2.0 | 0.00 |
| CAL004 | 30.0 | 34.0 | 4.0 | 0.01 |
| CAL009 | 48.0 | 61.0 | 13.0 | 3.26 |
| CAL012 | 122.0 | 124.0 | 2.0 | 0.07 |
| CAL013 | 143.0 | 146.0 | 3.0 | 0.03 |
| CAL015 | 28.0 | 37.0 | 9.0 | 0.06 |
| DDH028 | 108.9 | 114.3 | 5.4 | 0.09 |
| DDH032 | 72.0 | 81.6 | 9.6 | 0.24 |
| DDH033 | 155.0 | 157.0 | 2.0 | |
| MAB0015 | 12.1 | 13.9 | 1.8 | 0.00 |
| MAB0021 | 15.7 | 21.1 | 5.4 | 0.01 |
| MAB0022 | 0.0 | 4.9 | 4.9 | 0.00 |
| MAB0027 | 3.1 | 8.5 | 5.4 | 0.00 |
| MRC13004 | 68.0 | 71.0 | 3.0 | 0.79 |
| MRC13008 | 34.0 | 41.0 | 7.0 | 2.57 |
| MRC13010 | 15.0 | 19.0 | 4.0 | 0.02 |
| Mean_Value : | 58.5 | 63.4 | 4.9 | 0.78 |
| Max_Value : | 155.0 | 157.0 | 13.0 | 3.26 |
| Min_Value : | 0.0 | 4.9 | 1.0 | 0.00 |
| No. Samples : | 18.0 | 18.0 | 18.0 | 17.00 |
| **CA04** | | | | |
| CAL001 | 115.0 | 118.0 | 3.0 | 4.08 |
| CAL002 | 64.0 | 71.0 | 7.0 | 0.14 |
| CAL003 | 8.0 | 11.0 | 3.0 | 0.04 |
| CAL004 | 20.0 | 22.0 | 2.0 | 0.27 |
| CAL005 | 11.0 | 12.0 | 1.0 | 0.19 |
| CAL009 | 64.0 | 65.0 | 1.0 | |
| CAL012 | 116.0 | 121.0 | 5.0 | 0.10 |
| CAL013 | 136.0 | 142.0 | 6.0 | 0.15 |
| CAL015 | 48.0 | 50.0 | 2.0 | 0.01 |
| DDH028 | 120.1 | 123.0 | 2.9 | 0.07 |
| DDH032 | 88.0 | 92.0 | 4.0 | |
| DDH033 | 184.0 | 186.0 | 2.0 | |
| MAB0015 | -1.0 | 4.9 | 5.9 | 0.00 |
| MAB0018 | 8.5 | 15.0 | 6.5 | 0.02 |
| MAB0020 | 19.3 | 26.0 | 6.7 | 0.06 |
| MAB0021 | 6.7 | 12.1 | 5.4 | 0.09 |
| MAB0026 | 16.5 | 17.5 | 1.0 | 0.00 |
| MRC13004 | 61.0 | 65.0 | 4.0 | 0.11 |
| MRC13008 | 22.0 | 26.0 | 4.0 | 0.01 |
| MRC13010 | 7.0 | 8.0 | 1.0 | 0.01 |
| Mean_Value : | 55.7 | 59.4 | 3.7 | 0.26 |
| Max_Value : | 184.0 | 186.0 | 7.0 | 4.08 |
| Min_Value : | -1.0 | 4.9 | 1.0 | 0.00 |
| No. Samples : | 20.0 | 20.0 | 20.0 | 17.00 |
| **CA05** | | | | |
| AD081 | 27.0 | 29.0 | 2.0 | 0.01 |
| ARC029 | 4.0 | 14.0 | 10.0 | 0.39 |
| CAL001 | 133.0 | 137.0 | 4.0 | 2.13 |
| CAL002 | 50.0 | 52.0 | 2.0 | 0.00 |
| CAL003 | -6.0 | 5.0 | 11.0 | 0.07 |
| CAL004 | 4.0 | 13.0 | 9.0 | 0.19 |
| CAL005 | 15.0 | 27.0 | 12.0 | 0.78 |
| CAL012 | 100.0 | 115.0 | 15.0 | 8.38 |
| CAL013 | 123.0 | 133.0 | 10.0 | 0.01 |
| CAL015 | 55.0 | 60.0 | 5.0 | 0.13 |
| DDH028 | 130.0 | 131.0 | 1.0 | |
| DDH030 | 92.6 | 95.7 | 3.1 | 0.31 |
| DDH031 | 207.2 | 209.5 | 2.3 | 0.01 |
| DDH032 | 102.0 | 104.0 | 2.0 | |
| DDH033 | 203.0 | 207.1 | 4.1 | 0.07 |
| GAB042 | 22.0 | 23.0 | 1.0 | 0.02 |
| GRC038 | 78.0 | 81.0 | 3.0 | 0.06 |
| MAB0018 | -2.0 | 4.9 | 6.9 | 0.05 |
| MAB0019 | 8.5 | 13.9 | 5.4 | 0.03 |
| MAB0020 | 1.3 | 8.5 | 7.2 | 0.00 |
| MAB0026 | 6.7 | 8.5 | 1.8 | 0.00 |
| MRC13004 | 42.0 | 56.0 | 14.0 | 0.13 |
| MRC13008 | 11.0 | 13.0 | 2.0 | 0.00 |

| Vein Hole | Roof (m) | Floor (m) | Thick (m) | Au (g/t) |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| MRC13010 | 0.0 | 2.0 | 2.0 | 0.02 |
| Mean_Value : | 58.6 | 64.3 | 5.7 | 1.16 |
| Max_Value : | 207.2 | 209.5 | 15.0 | 8.38 |
| Min_Value : | -6.0 | 2.0 | 1.0 | 0.00 |
| No. Samples : | 24.0 | 24.0 | 24.0 | 22.00 |
| **CA06** | | | | |
| ARC029 | 16.0 | 24.0 | 8.0 | 0.04 |
| CAL001 | 139.0 | 142.0 | 3.0 | 0.09 |
| CAL002 | 43.0 | 44.0 | 1.0 | 0.01 |
| CAL004 | -2.0 | 1.0 | 3.0 | |
| CAL005 | 31.0 | 37.0 | 6.0 | 0.02 |
| CAL012 | 92.0 | 95.0 | 3.0 | 0.02 |
| CAL013 | 110.0 | 116.0 | 6.0 | 0.01 |
| CAL015 | 71.0 | 75.0 | 4.0 | 0.01 |
| DDH028 | 141.0 | 142.0 | 1.0 | |
| DDH030 | 105.8 | 110.6 | 4.8 | 15.54 |
| DDH032 | 110.0 | 112.0 | 2.0 | |
| DDH033 | 224.0 | 225.9 | 1.9 | |
| GRC038 | 93.0 | 99.0 | 6.0 | 0.54 |
| MAB0019 | 1.3 | 4.9 | 3.6 | 0.00 |
| MAB0026 | -6.0 | -5.0 | 1.0 | |
| MAB0030 | 13.9 | 21.1 | 7.2 | 0.02 |
| MRC13004 | 34.0 | 36.0 | 2.0 | 0.00 |
| MRC13008 | 0.0 | 2.0 | 2.0 | 0.01 |
| Mean_Value : | 67.6 | 71.3 | 3.6 | 1.39 |
| Max_Value : | 224.0 | 225.9 | 8.0 | 15.54 |
| Min_Value : | -6.0 | -5.0 | 1.0 | 0.00 |
| No. Samples : | 18.0 | 18.0 | 18.0 | 13.00 |
| **CA07** | | | | |
| AD080 | 48.0 | 49.0 | 1.0 | 0.00 |
| ARC029 | 28.0 | 32.0 | 4.0 | 0.01 |
| CAL001 | 149.0 | 151.0 | 2.0 | 2.47 |
| CAL002 | 35.0 | 38.0 | 3.0 | 0.14 |
| CAL005 | 53.0 | 54.0 | 1.0 | 0.01 |
| CAL012 | 82.0 | 87.0 | 5.0 | 0.00 |
| CAL013 | 100.0 | 101.0 | 1.0 | 0.01 |
| DDH028 | 152.0 | 153.0 | 1.0 | |
| DDH030 | 115.4 | 118.6 | 3.2 | 0.09 |
| DDH032 | 115.6 | 119.0 | 3.4 | 3.02 |
| GAB042 | 7.0 | 8.0 | 1.0 | 0.01 |
| GAB054 | 23.0 | 24.0 | 1.0 | 0.00 |
| GRC038 | 111.0 | 114.0 | 3.0 | 0.00 |
| MAB0019 | -13.0 | -12.0 | 1.0 | |
| MAB0030 | 0.0 | 6.7 | 6.7 | 0.02 |
| MAB0031 | 19.3 | 22.9 | 3.6 | 0.01 |
| MRC13004 | 20.0 | 21.0 | 1.0 | 0.06 |
| MRC13008 | -10.0 | -9.0 | 1.0 | |
| Mean_Value : | 57.5 | 59.9 | 2.4 | 0.41 |
| Max_Value : | 152.0 | 153.0 | 6.7 | 3.02 |
| Min_Value : | -13.0 | -12.0 | 1.0 | 0.00 |
| No. Samples : | 18.0 | 18.0 | 18.0 | 15.00 |
| **CA08** | | | | |
| AD080 | 31.0 | 32.0 | 1.0 | 0.00 |
| ARC029 | 38.0 | 40.0 | 2.0 | 0.01 |
| CAL001 | 156.0 | 159.0 | 3.0 | 0.01 |
| CAL002 | 16.0 | 22.0 | 6.0 | 0.15 |
| CAL005 | 66.0 | 73.0 | 7.0 | 0.02 |
| CAL012 | 70.0 | 71.0 | 1.0 | 0.01 |
| DDH028 | 165.4 | 166.2 | 0.8 | 0.11 |
| DDH030 | 131.3 | 136.4 | 5.1 | 0.04 |
| DDH032 | 129.3 | 132.4 | 3.1 | 0.35 |
| GAB041 | 24.0 | 25.0 | 1.0 | 0.07 |
| GAB054 | 7.0 | 8.0 | 1.0 | 0.03 |
| GRC038 | 126.0 | 129.0 | 3.0 | 0.00 |
| MAB0031 | 4.9 | 8.5 | 3.6 | 0.02 |
| MRC13004 | 12.0 | 13.0 | 1.0 | 0.02 |
| TGRC029 | 26.0 | 28.0 | 2.0 | 0.01 |
| TGRC031 | 31.0 | 32.0 | 1.0 | 0.00 |
| Mean_Value : | 64.6 | 67.2 | 2.6 | 0.07 |
| Max_Value : | 165.4 | 166.2 | 7.0 | 0.35 |
| Min_Value : | 4.9 | 8.0 | 0.8 | 0.00 |
| No. Samples : | 16.0 | 16.0 | 16.0 | 16.00 |
| **CA09** | | | | |
| AD080 | 16.0 | 17.0 | 1.0 | 0.00 |

| Vein Hole | Roof (m) | Floor (m) | Thick (m) | Au (g/t) |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| ARC029 | 50.0 | 51.0 | 1.0 | 0.03 |
| CAL001 | 173.0 | 174.0 | 1.0 | 0.01 |
| CAL002 | 11.0 | 12.0 | 1.0 | 0.01 |
| CAL005 | 85.0 | 91.0 | 6.0 | 0.00 |
| CAL012 | 55.0 | 59.0 | 4.0 | 0.01 |
| CAL013 | 67.0 | 70.0 | 3.0 | 0.01 |
| DDH028 | 170.1 | 172.0 | 1.9 | 0.02 |
| DDH030 | 142.0 | 145.0 | 3.0 | |
| DDH032 | 135.8 | 138.7 | 2.9 | 0.04 |
| GAB041 | 17.0 | 19.0 | 2.0 | 0.02 |
| GAB053 | 17.0 | 20.0 | 3.0 | 0.08 |
| GRC038 | 138.0 | 140.0 | 2.0 | |
| MRC13004 | 1.0 | 2.0 | 1.0 | 0.01 |
| TGRC029 | 17.0 | 19.0 | 2.0 | 0.03 |
| TGRC031 | 12.0 | 13.0 | 1.0 | 0.00 |
| TGRC032 | 6.0 | 7.0 | 1.0 | 0.00 |
| TGRC041 | 4.0 | 7.0 | 3.0 | 0.08 |
| TGRC047 | 5.0 | 7.0 | 2.0 | 0.01 |
| Mean_Value : | 59.1 | 61.3 | 2.2 | 0.02 |
| Max_Value : | 173.0 | 174.0 | 6.0 | 0.08 |
| Min_Value : | 1.0 | 2.0 | 1.0 | 0.00 |
| No. Samples : | 19.0 | 19.0 | 19.0 | 17.00 |

| Vein Hole | Roof (m) | Floor (m) | Thick (m) | Au (g/t) |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| **CA10** | | | | |
| CAL001 | 177.0 | 179.0 | 2.0 | 0.01 |
| CAL002 | 0.0 | 1.0 | 1.0 | 0.01 |
| CAL012 | 44.0 | 46.0 | 2.0 | 0.01 |
| CAL013 | 52.0 | 53.0 | 1.0 | 0.01 |
| DDH028 | 178.7 | 179.6 | 0.9 | 0.02 |
| DDH030 | 151.0 | 152.0 | 1.0 | |
| DDH032 | 146.0 | 147.0 | 1.0 | |
| GAB041 | 11.0 | 12.0 | 1.0 | 0.03 |
| TGRC029 | 2.0 | 4.0 | 2.0 | 2.27 |
| TGRC030 | 2.0 | 4.0 | 2.0 | 0.02 |
| TGRC031 | 0.0 | 1.0 | 1.0 | |
| TGRC04 | | | | |
| Mean_Value : | 64.1 | 65.6 | 1.5 | 0.32 |
| Max_Value : | 178.7 | 179.6 | 3.0 | 2.27 |
| Min_Value : | 0.0 | 1.0 | 0.9 | 0.01 |
| No. Samples : | 12.0 | 12.0 | 12.0 | 9.00 |
| **ALL** | | | | |
| Mean_Value : | 50.6 | 54.4 | 3.8 | 0.38 |
| Max_Value : | 224.0 | 225.9 | 17.6 | 15.54 |
| Min_Value : | -13.0 | -12.0 | 0.8 | 0.00 |
| No. Samples : | 347.0 | 347.0 | 347.0 | 305.00 |

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## Addendum 3 – VEIN MODEL STATISTICS – CALEDONIAN

The following Table gives statistics (thickness, area and volume for the modelled vein models within the Caledonian area. Veins are listed from west to east. These are of the modelled grids, after (minimal) correction for cross-overs of roofs and floors.

**Table 8 Caledonian 2022 vein model thickness, area & volume statistics**

| Vein | Grid | Points | Thickness | | | Area | Volume |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | | | Max | Min | Average | | |
| | | (#) | (m) | (m) | (m) | ($m^2$) | ($m^3$) |
| CAM14 | | | | | | | |
| CAM13 | CAM13ST | 4,111 | 3.38 | 0.00 | 0.97 | 24,513 | 24,358 |
| CAM12 | CAM12ST | 3,841 | 5.41 | 0.00 | 1.35 | 22,844 | 31,895 |
| CAM11 | CAM11ST | 6,271 | 8.23 | 0.00 | 1.32 | 37,838 | 50,863 |
| CAM10 | CAM10ST | 5,956 | 4.75 | 0.00 | 2.05 | 35,888 | 75,676 |
| CAM9 | CAM9ST | 9,749 | 7.03 | 0.00 | 2.73 | 58,906 | 165,025 |
| CAM8 | CAM8ST | 5,031 | 5.57 | 0.00 | 1.82 | 30,156 | 56,775 |
| CAM7 | CAM7ST | 6,934 | 3.38 | 0.00 | 1.61 | 41,988 | 69,053 |
| CAM6 | CAM6ST | 6,015 | 6.33 | 0.00 | 1.79 | 36,288 | 66,991 |
| CAM5 | CAM5ST | 6,951 | 3.71 | 0.00 | 1.70 | 42,075 | 73,476 |
| CAM4 | CAM4ST | 7,804 | 4.94 | 0.00 | 1.29 | 47,319 | 62,386 |
| CAM3 | CAM3ST | 8,270 | 4.10 | 0.00 | 1.36 | 50,213 | 69,941 |
| CAM2 | CAM2ST | 8,516 | 3.87 | 0.00 | 1.65 | 51,731 | 87,292 |
| CAM1 | CAM1ST | 8,388 | 7.73 | 0.00 | 2.74 | 50,913 | 141,846 |
| CA01 | CA01ST | 9,492 | 5.06 | 0.00 | 1.85 | 57,769 | 108,930 |
| CA02 | CA02ST | 10,902 | 7.97 | 0.00 | 3.03 | 66,506 | 205,459 |
| CA03 | CA03ST | 8,617 | 6.47 | 0.00 | 2.35 | 52,369 | 125,593 |
| CA04 | CA04ST | 9,208 | 5.27 | 0.00 | 1.93 | 56,013 | 110,478 |
| CA05 | CA05ST | 19,092 | 8.12 | 0.00 | 2.13 | 116,719 | 253,117 |
| CA06 | CA06ST | 10,642 | 5.14 | 0.00 | 1.54 | 64,863 | 101,444 |
| CA07 | CA07ST | 16,263 | 3.95 | 0.00 | 1.17 | 99,075 | 117,753 |
| CA08 | CA08ST | 16,545 | 3.48 | 0.00 | 1.25 | 100,844 | 128,465 |
| CA09 | CA09ST | 16,229 | 5.76 | 0.00 | 1.43 | 98,969 | 143,484 |
| CA10 | CA10ST | 15,531 | 3.42 | 0.00 | 1.02 | 94,675 | 97,686 |
| **Average** | | | 5.35 | 0.00 | 1.74 | 58,195 | 102,956 |

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## Addendum 4 – CALEDONIAN 2022 MINERAL RESOURCES BY VEIN

The following Table lists the Caledonian 2022 Mineral Resources by class and by individual vein.

**Table 9 Adelong – Caledonian Deposit 2022 JORC Mineral Resources by vein**

| Class Vein | Dom | Resource class | Au cut-off (g/t) | Proptn by tonnes | Tonnes (t) | Au (g/t) | Au (oz) |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| **INDICATED (only above 300RL)** | | | | | | | |
| CA10 (W) | 10 | Indicated | 1.0 | 3% | 3,000 | 2.04 | 200 |
| CA09 | 9 | Indicated | 1.0 | | | | |
| CA08 | 8 | Indicated | 1.0 | | | | |
| CA07 | 7 | Indicated | 1.0 | 9% | 11,000 | 2.31 | 800 |
| CA06 | 6 | Indicated | 1.0 | 10% | 13,000 | 5.27 | 2,200 |
| CA05 | 5 | Indicated | 1.0 | 30% | 38,000 | 6.26 | 7,700 |
| CA04 | 4 | Indicated | 1.0 | 10% | 13,000 | 2.99 | 1,200 |
| CA03 | 3 | Indicated | 1.0 | 14% | 18,000 | 2.99 | 1,700 |
| CA02 | 2 | Indicated | 1.0 | 7% | 9,000 | 1.55 | 500 |
| CA01 | 1 | Indicated | 1.0 | 0% | | 1.33 | |
| CAM1 | 11 | Indicated | 1.0 | 1% | 1,000 | 1.13 | 100 |
| CAM2 | 12 | Indicated | 1.0 | 4% | 5,000 | 4.70 | 800 |
| CAM3 | 13 | Indicated | 1.0 | | | | |
| CAM4 | 14 | Indicated | 1.0 | 6% | 8,000 | 1.33 | 300 |
| CAM5 | 15 | Indicated | 1.0 | | | | |
| CAM6 | 16 | Indicated | 1.0 | | | | |
| CAM7 | 17 | Indicated | 1.0 | | | | |
| CAM8 | 18 | Indicated | 1.0 | | | | |
| CAM9 | 19 | Indicated | 1.0 | | | | |
| CAM10 | 20 | Indicated | 1.0 | | | | |
| CAM11 | 21 | Indicated | 1.0 | | | | |
| CAM12 | 22 | Indicated | 1.0 | 5% | 7,000 | 1.97 | 400 |
| CAM13 (E) | 23 | Indicated | 1.0 | | | | |
| **Caledonian** | | Indicated | 1.0 | | **127,000** | **3.90** | **15,900** |
| **INFERRED** | | | | | | | |
| CA10 (W) | 10 | Inferred | 1.0 | 6% | 5,000 | 1.85 | 300 |
| CA09 | 9 | Inferred | 1.0 | | | | |
| CA08 | 8 | Inferred | 1.0 | | | | |
| CA07 | 7 | Inferred | 1.0 | 13% | 15,000 | 2.35 | 1,100 |
| CA06 | 6 | Inferred | 1.0 | 8% | 10,000 | 3.06 | 1,000 |
| CA05 | 5 | Inferred | 1.0 | 27% | 42,000 | 4.44 | 6,000 |
| CA04 | 4 | Inferred | 1.0 | 16% | 19,000 | 3.14 | 1,900 |
| CA03 | 3 | Inferred | 1.0 | 9% | 9,000 | 2.00 | 600 |
| CA02 | 2 | Inferred | 1.0 | 6% | 8,000 | 1.28 | 300 |
| CA01 | 1 | Inferred | 1.0 | | | | |
| CAM1 | 11 | Inferred | 1.0 | 4% | 4,000 | 1.16 | 100 |
| CAM2 | 12 | Inferred | 1.0 | 3% | 3,000 | 3.49 | 400 |
| CAM3 | 13 | Inferred | 1.0 | | | | |
| CAM4 | 14 | Inferred | 1.0 | 7% | 7,000 | 1.27 | 300 |
| CAM5 | 15 | Inferred | 1.0 | | | | |
| CAM6 | 16 | Inferred | 1.0 | | | | |
| CAM7 | 17 | Inferred | 1.0 | | | | |
| CAM8 | 18 | Inferred | 1.0 | | | | |
| CAM9 | 19 | Inferred | 1.0 | | | | |
| CAM10 | 20 | Inferred | 1.0 | | | | |
| CAM11 | 21 | Inferred | 1.0 | | | | |
| CAM12 | 22 | Inferred | 1.0 | 1% | 1,000 | 1.43 | 100 |
| CAM13 (E) | 23 | Inferred | 1.0 | | | | |
| **Caledonian** | | Inferred | 1.0 | | **123,000** | **3.04** | **12,100** |
| Caledonian | +300RL | Indicated | 1.0 | 51% | 127,000 | 3.90 | 15,900 |
| Caledonian | +300RL | Inferred | 1.0 | | 94,000 | 3.16 | 9,500 |
| Caledonian | -300RL | Inferred | 1.0 | | 30,000 | 2.66 | 2,600 |
| Caledonian | | Inferred | 1.0 | 49% | 123,000 | 3.04 | 12,100 |
| **Caledonian** | | Ind+Inf | 1.0 | | **250,000** | **3.48** | **28,000** |

## Addendum 5 – CALEDONIAN VEIN MODEL E/W CROSS-SECTIONS

The following Figures display vertical E/W cross-sections through the Caledonian drill holes and vein models. Sections are given at 25 m N/S intervals from south to north (except for the 125 m spacing from the southern-most section). Coordinates are in AMG, and elevations are 1,000 m above AHD.

**Figure 11 Caledonian E/W cross-section 4450N – vein models**

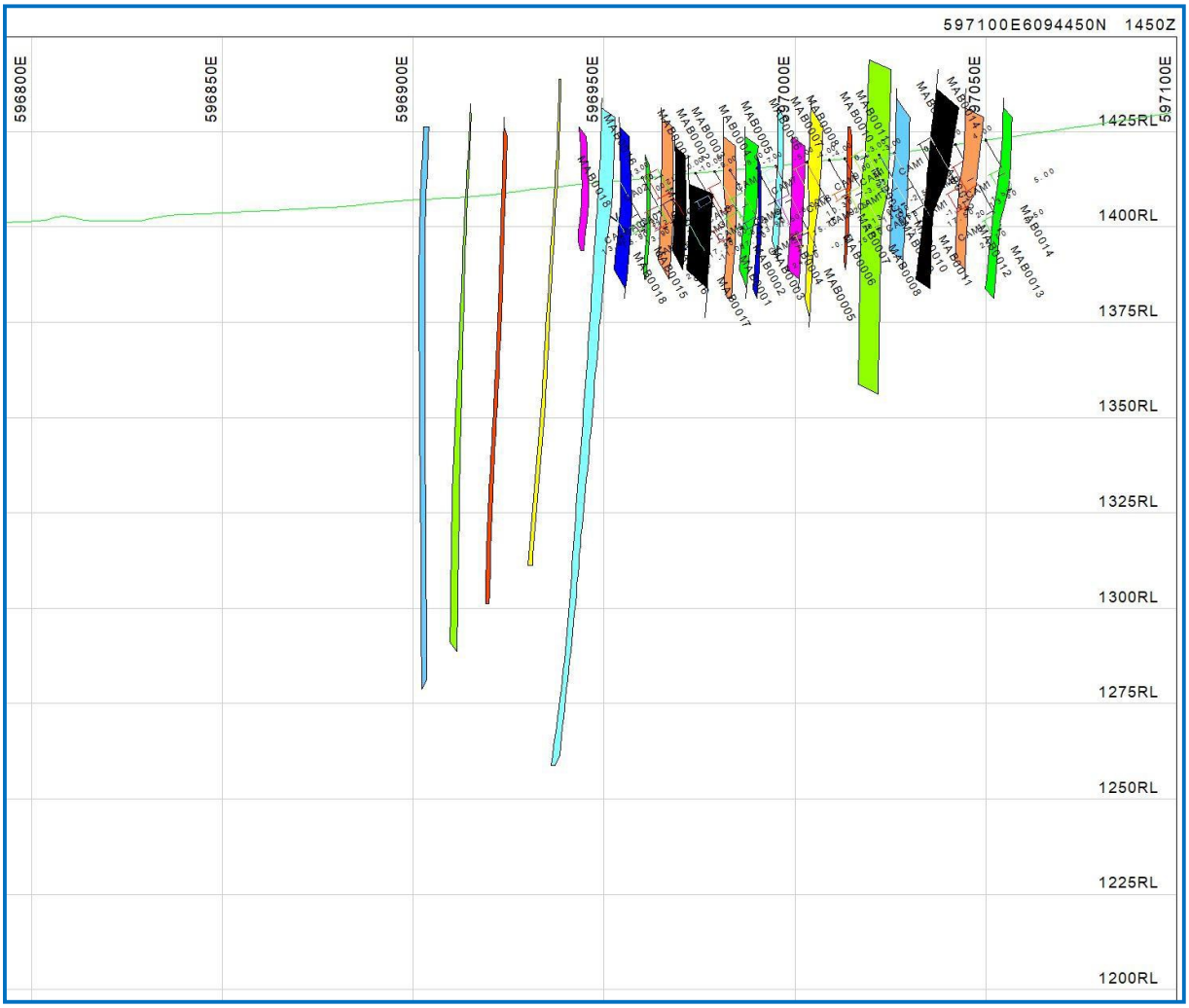


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**Figure 12 Caledonian E/W cross-section 4575N – vein models**

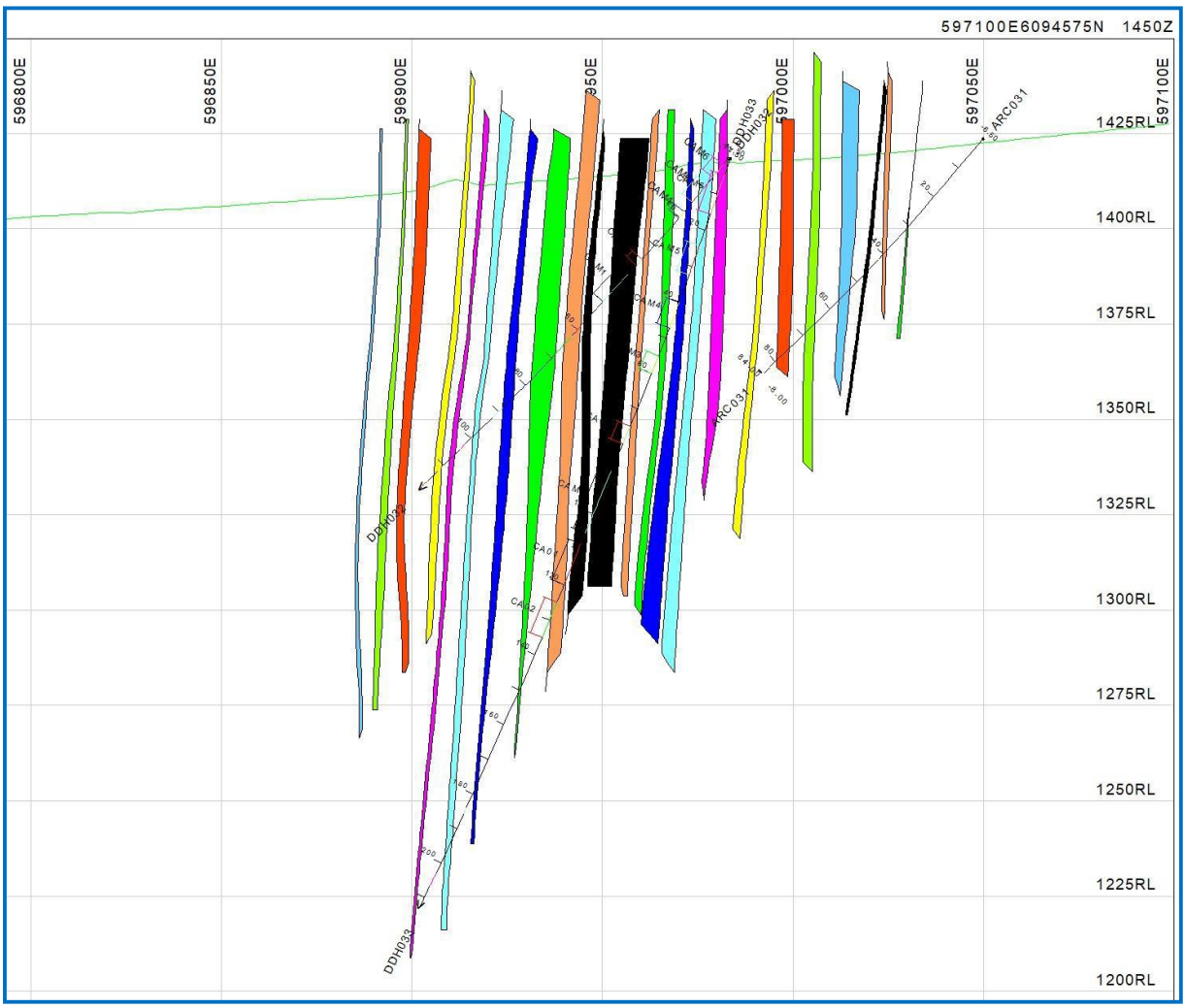


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**Figure 13 Caledonian E/W cross-section 4600N – vein models**

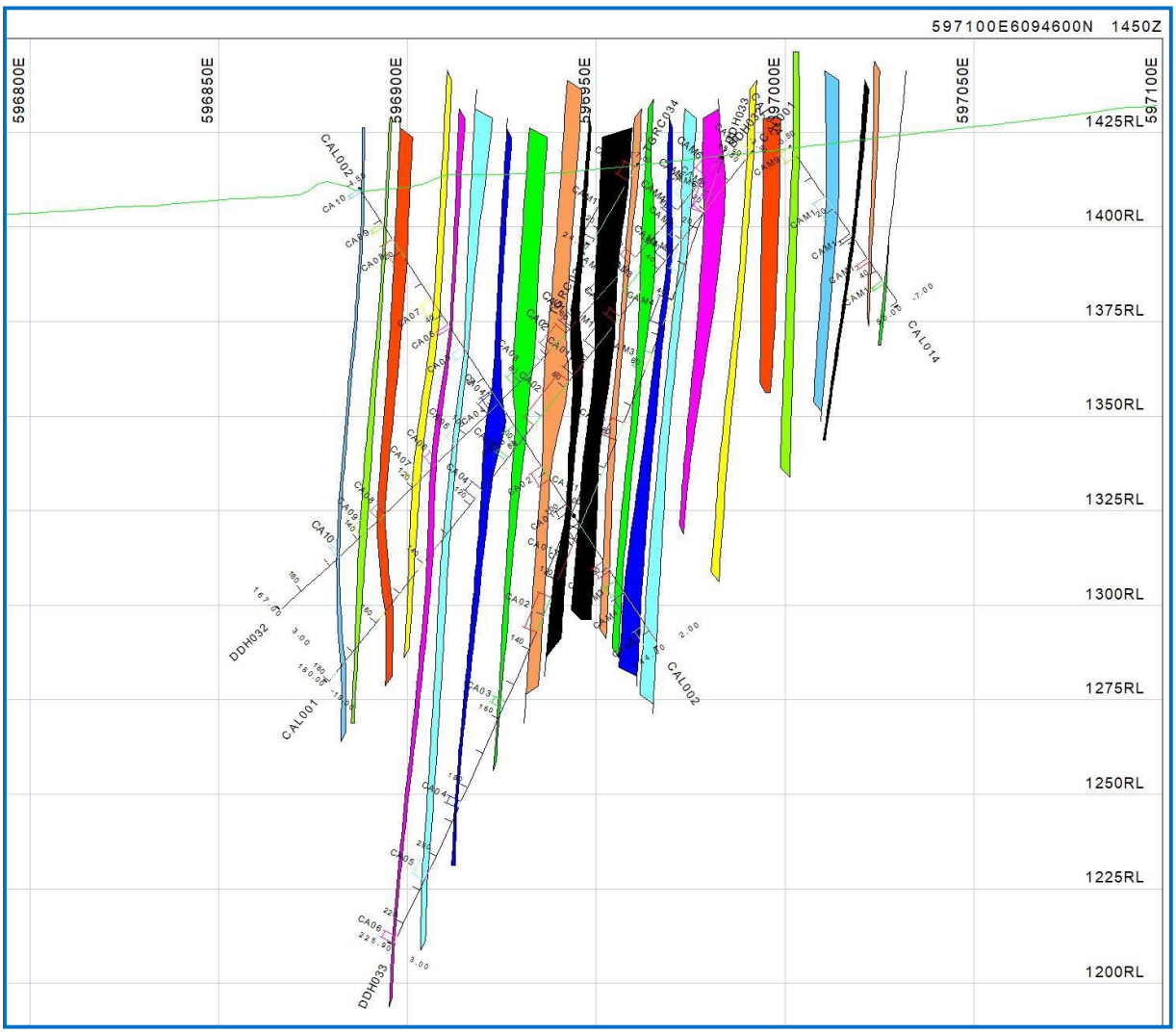


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**Figure 14 Caledonian E/W cross-section 4625N – vein models**

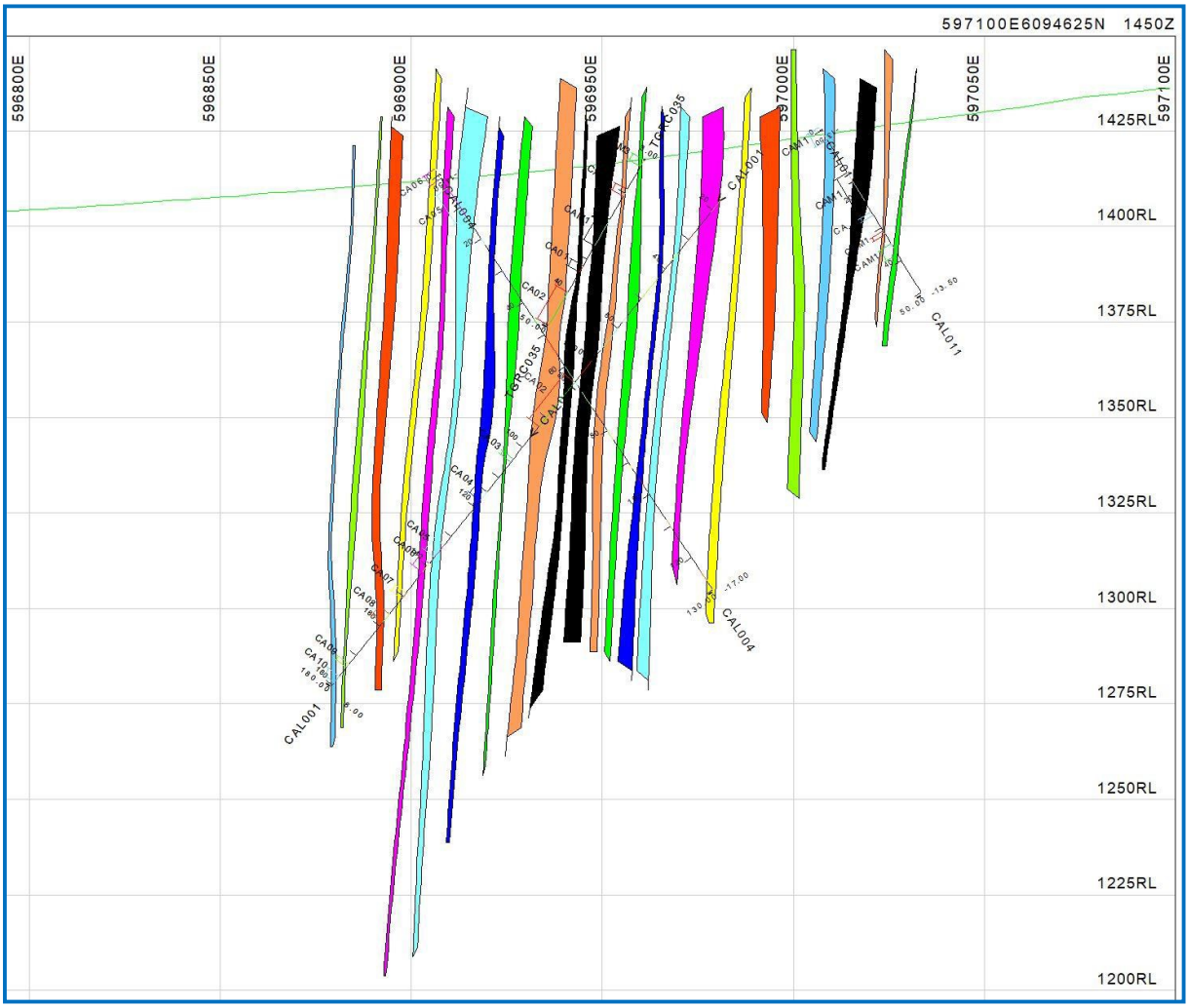


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**Figure 15 Caledonian E/W cross-section 4650N – vein models**

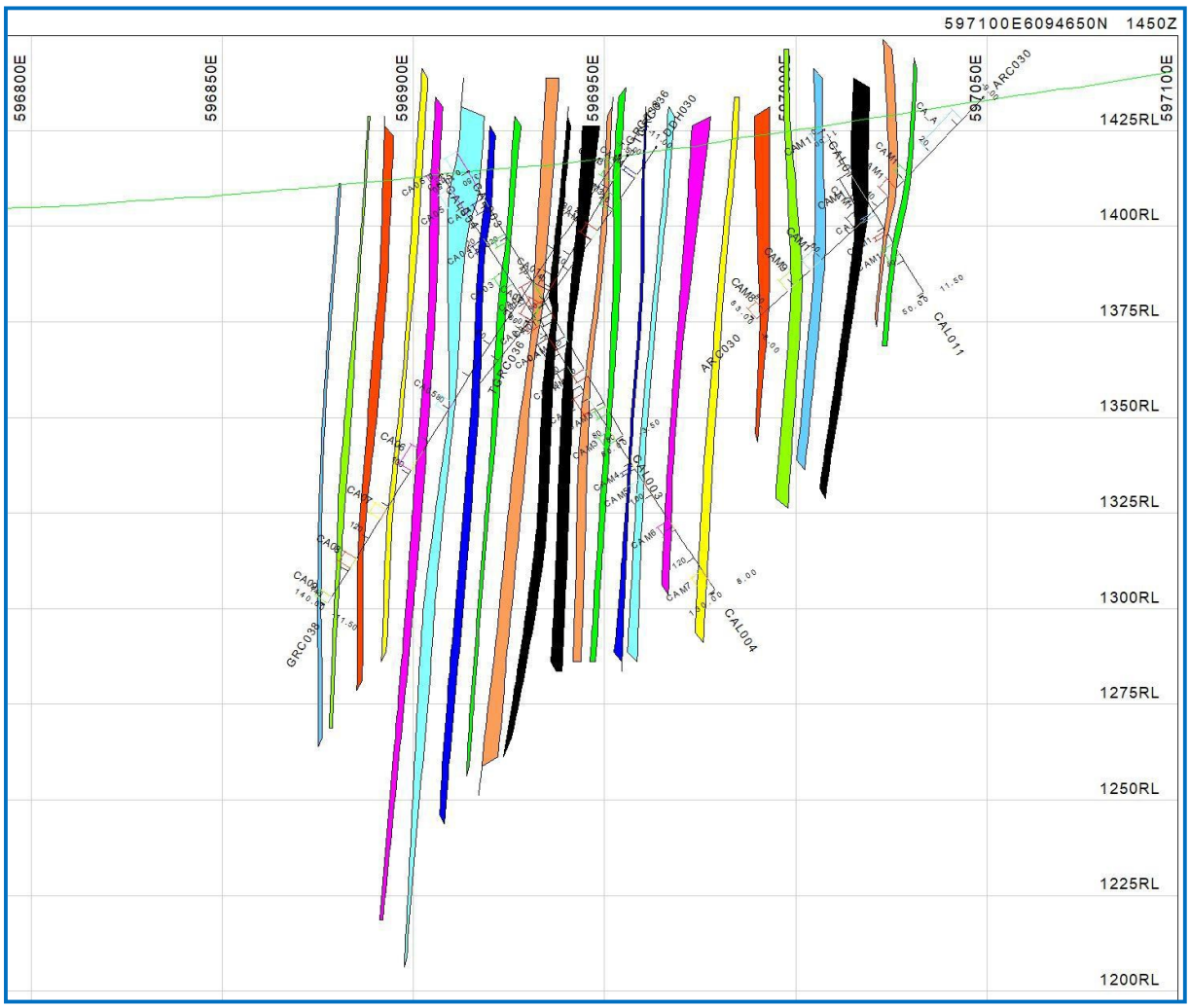


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**Figure 16 Caledonian E/W cross-section 4675N – vein models**

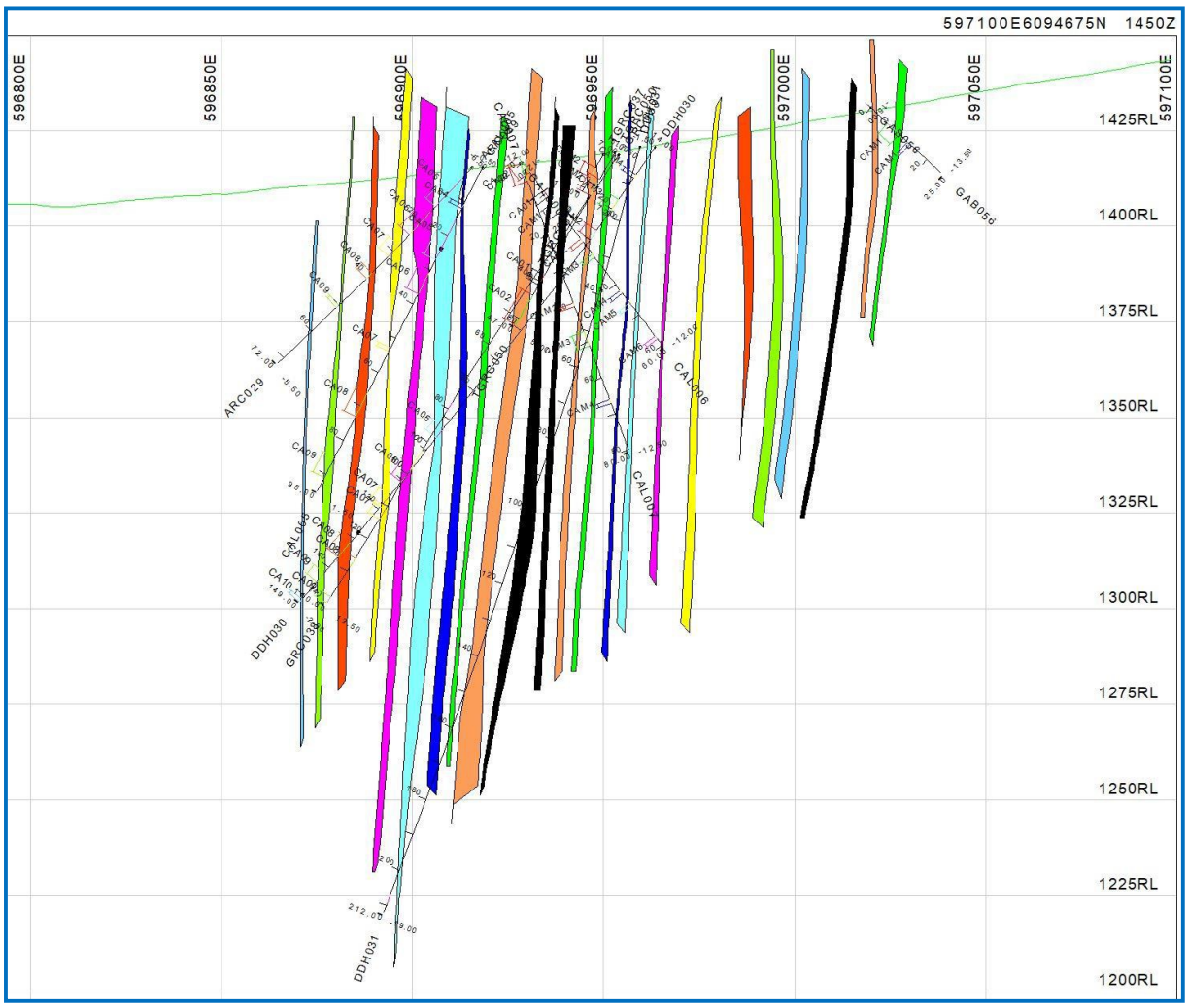


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**Figure 17 Caledonian E/W cross-section 4700N – vein models**

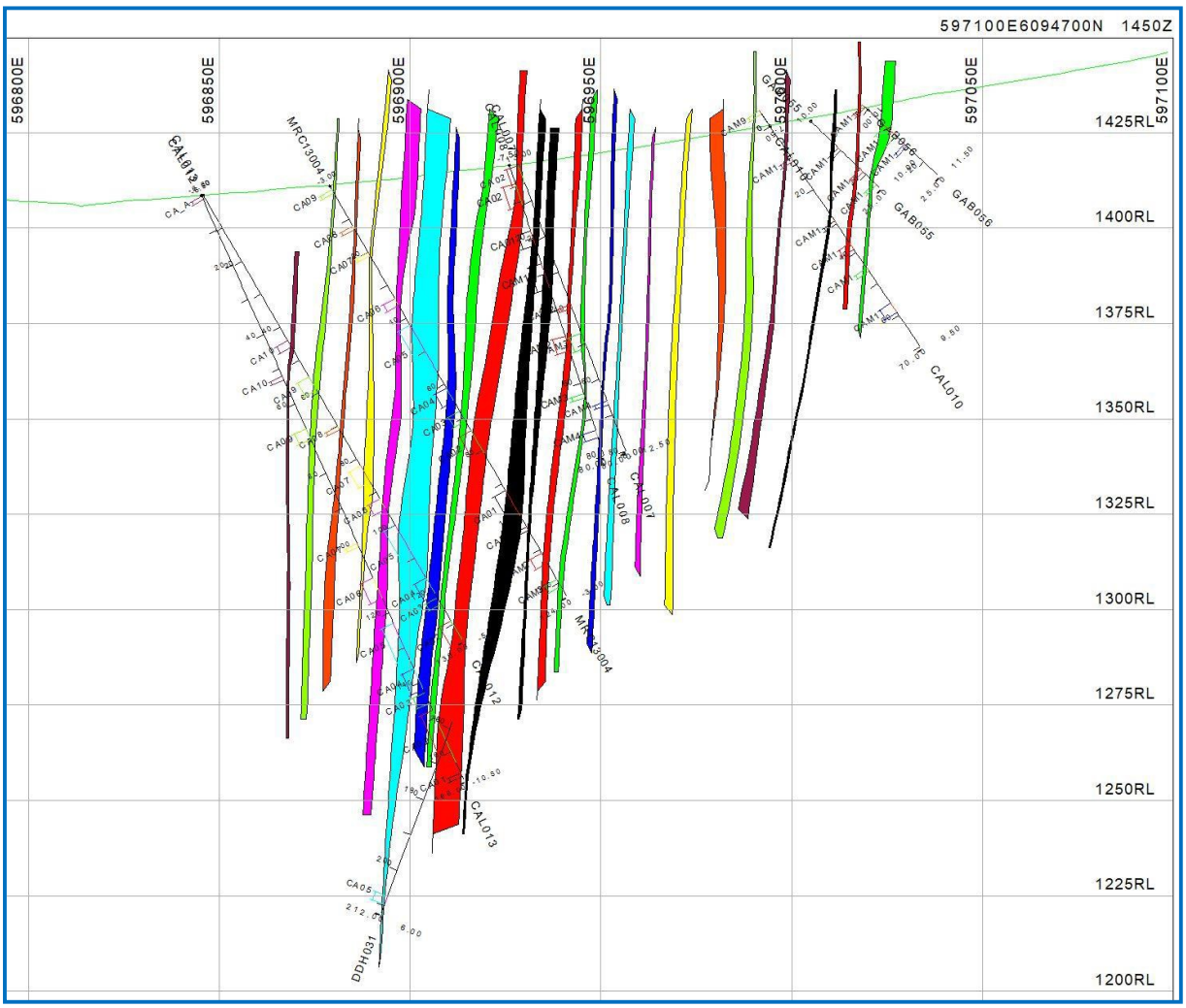


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**Figure 18 Caledonian E/W cross-section 4725N – vein models**

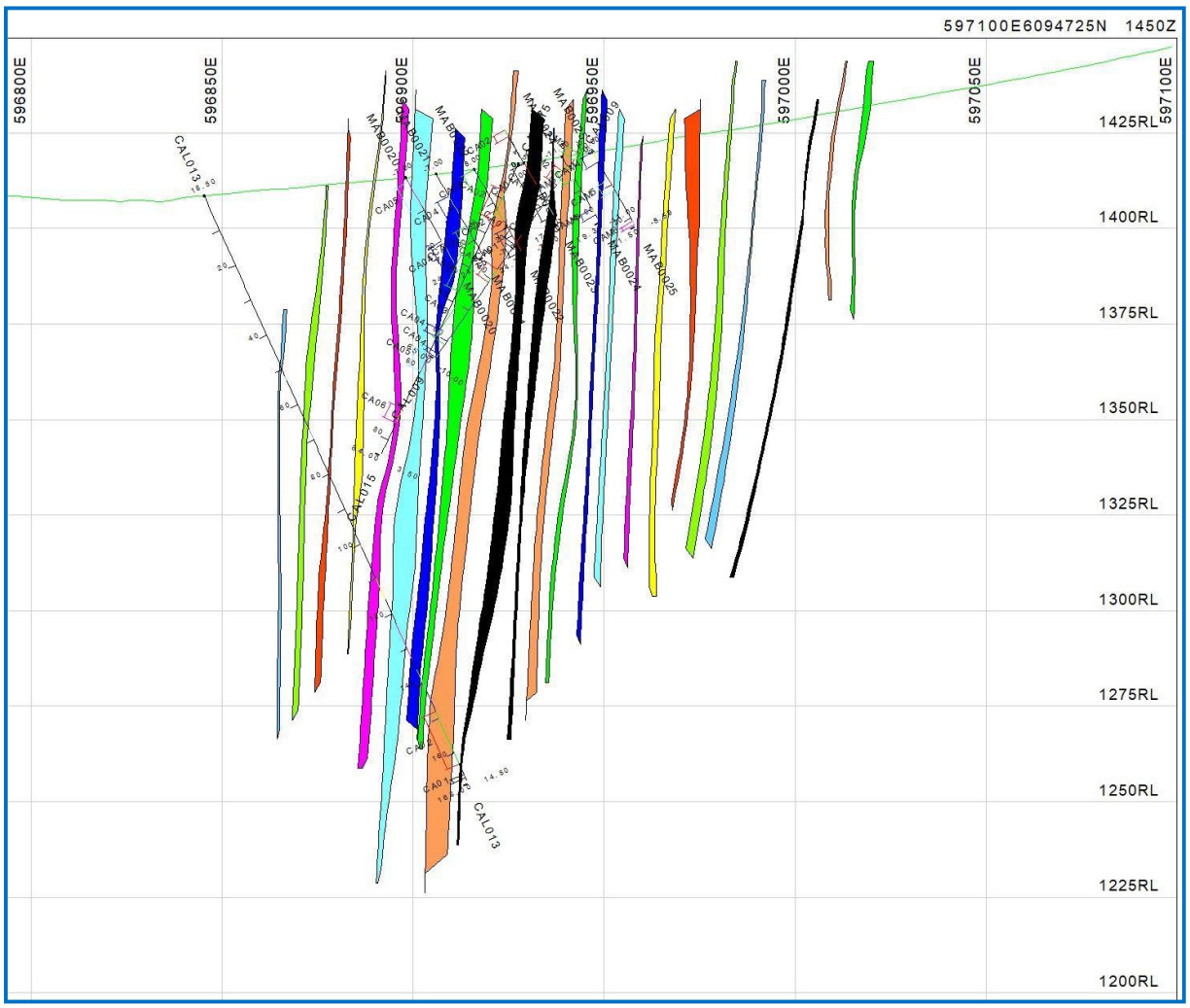


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**Figure 19 Caledonian E/W cross-section 4750N – vein models**

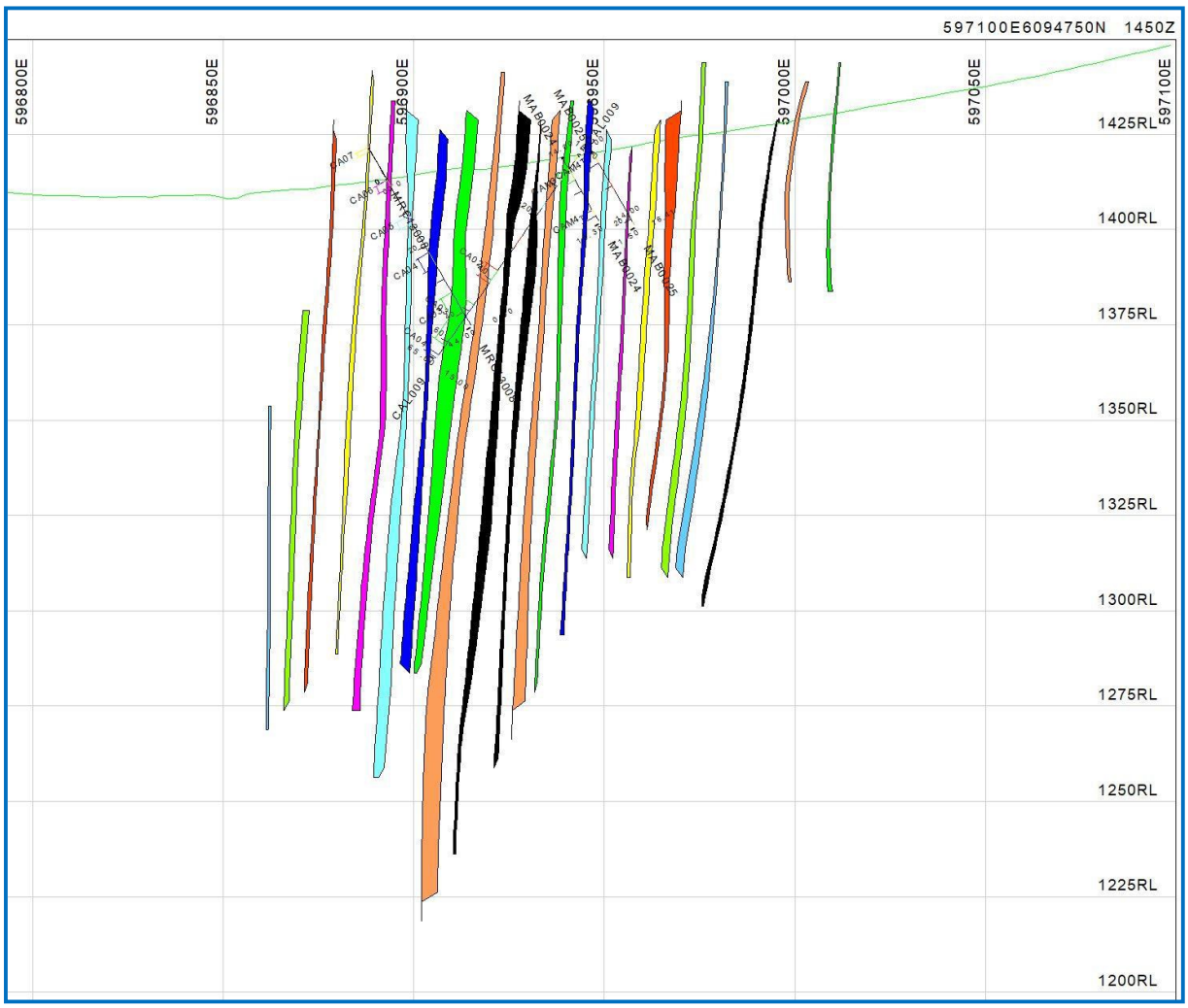


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**Figure 20 Caledonian E/W cross-section 4775N – vein models**

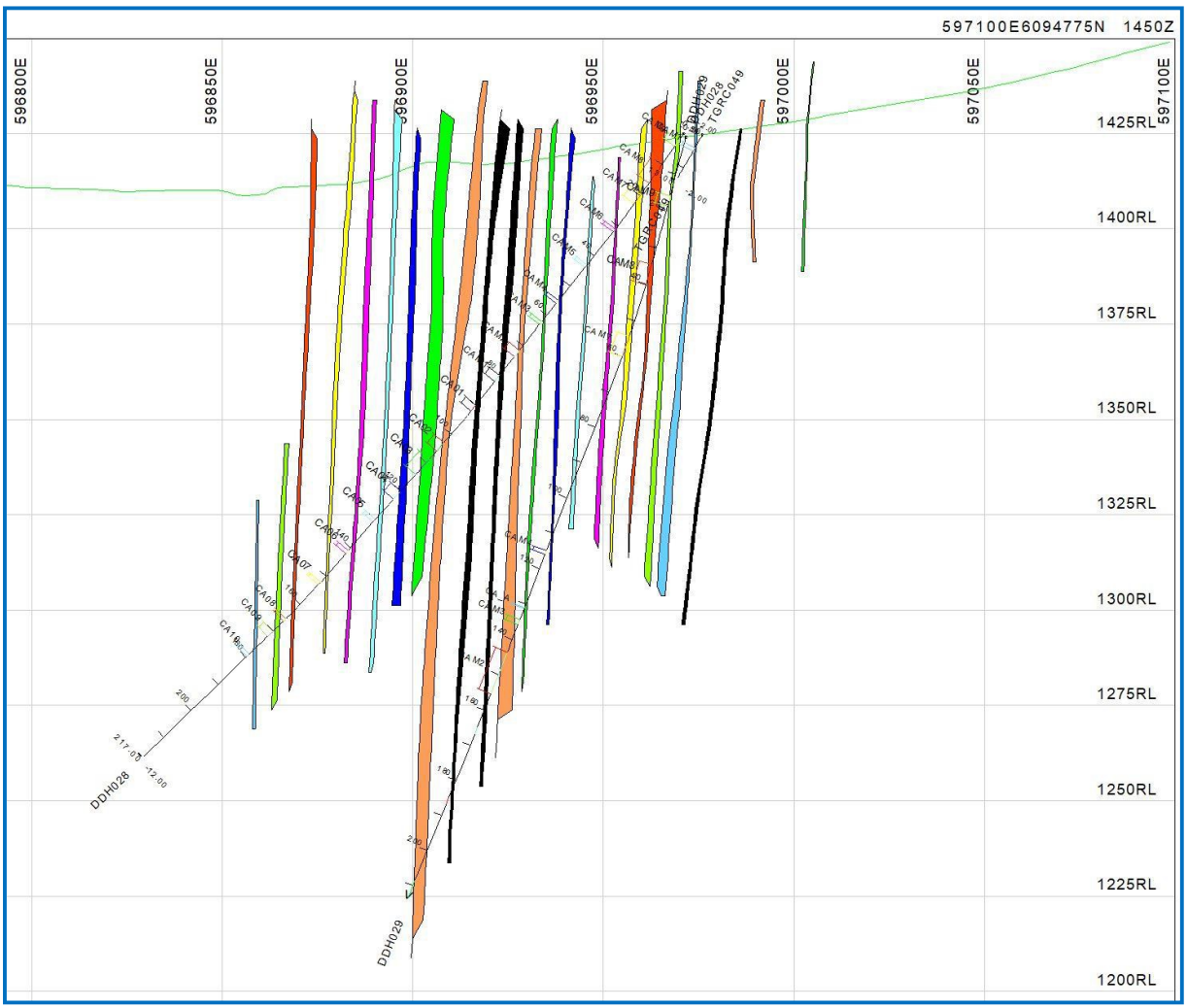


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**Figure 21 Caledonian E/W cross-section 4800N – vein models**

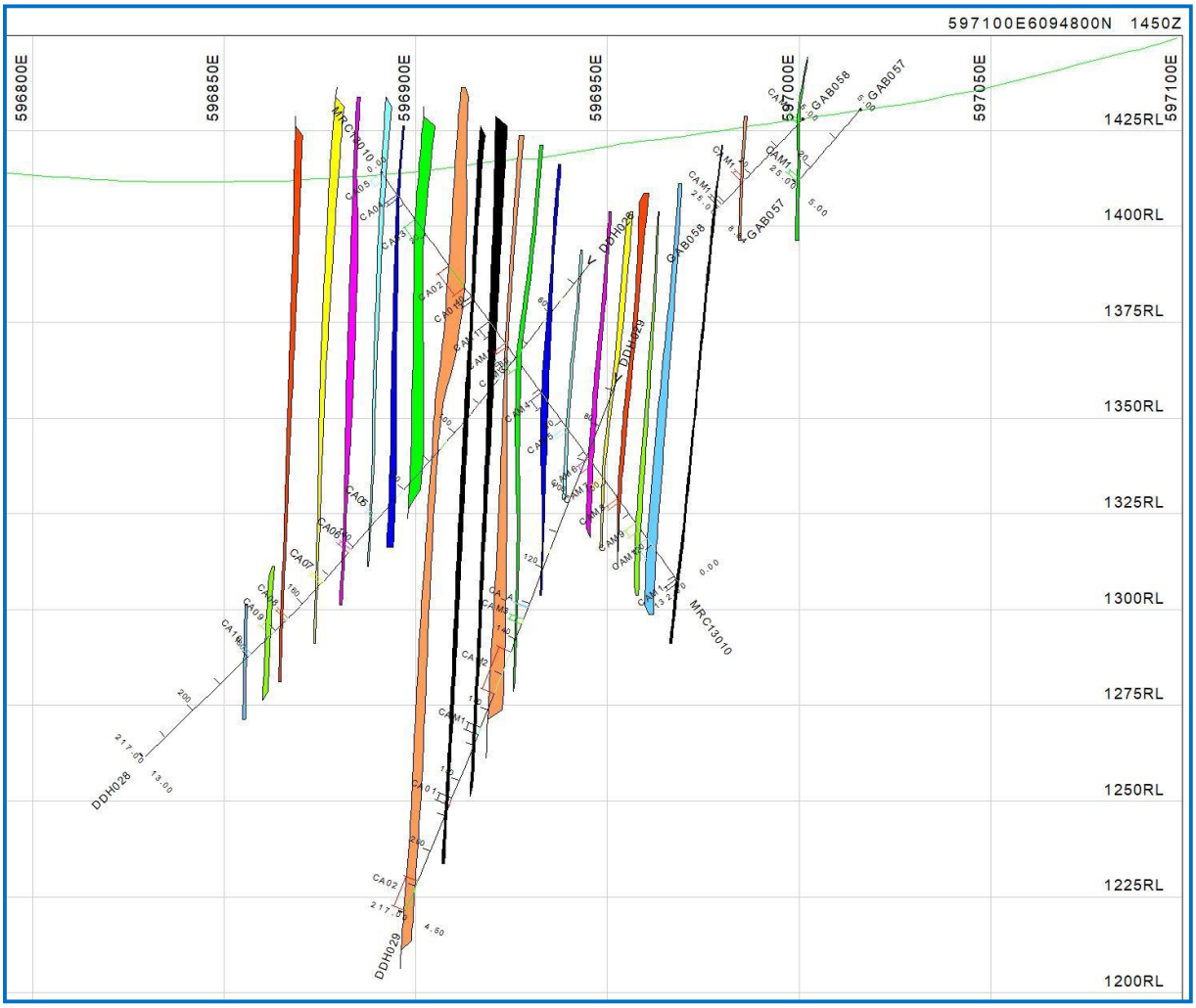


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**Figure 22 Caledonian E/W cross-section 4825N – vein models**

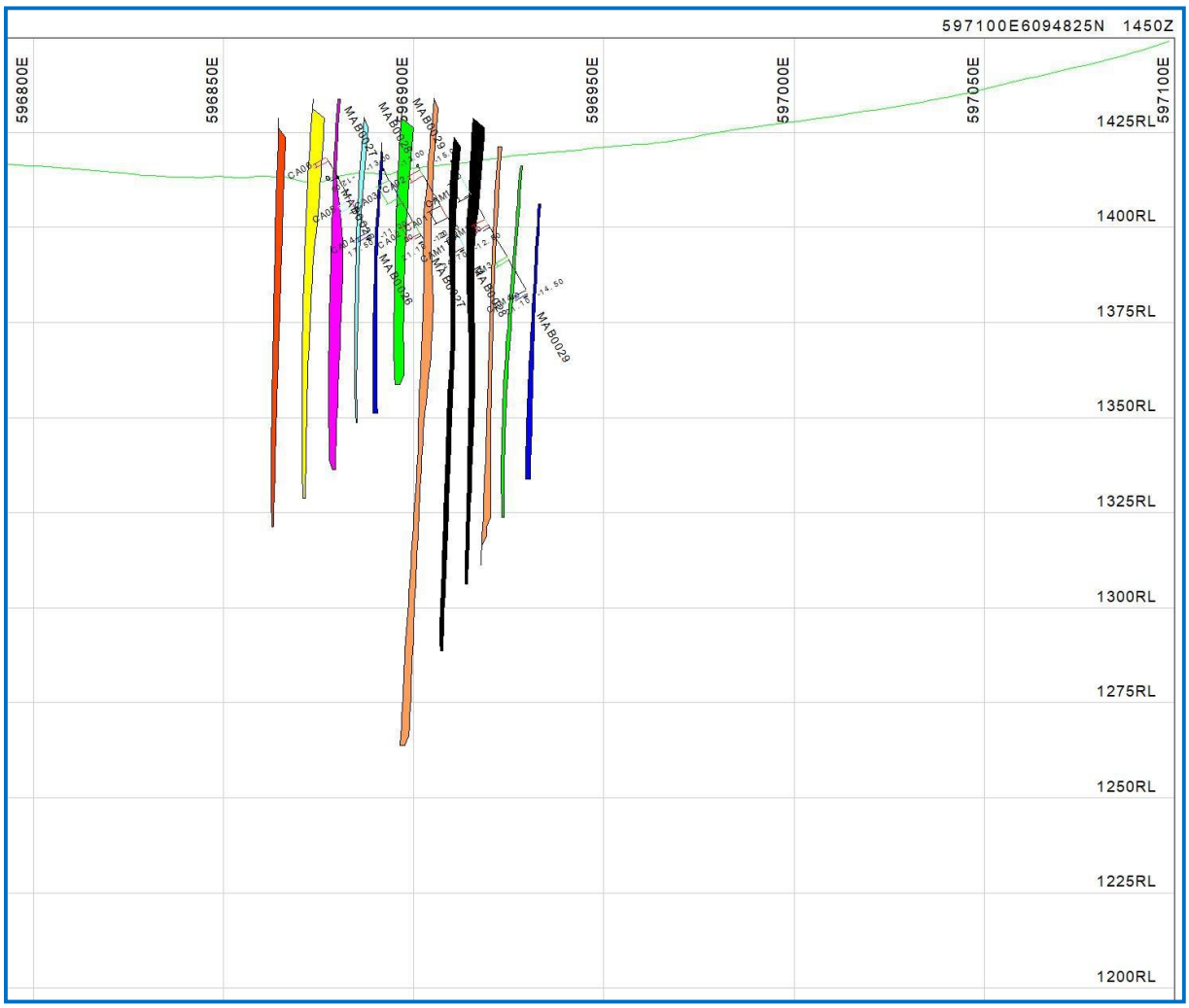


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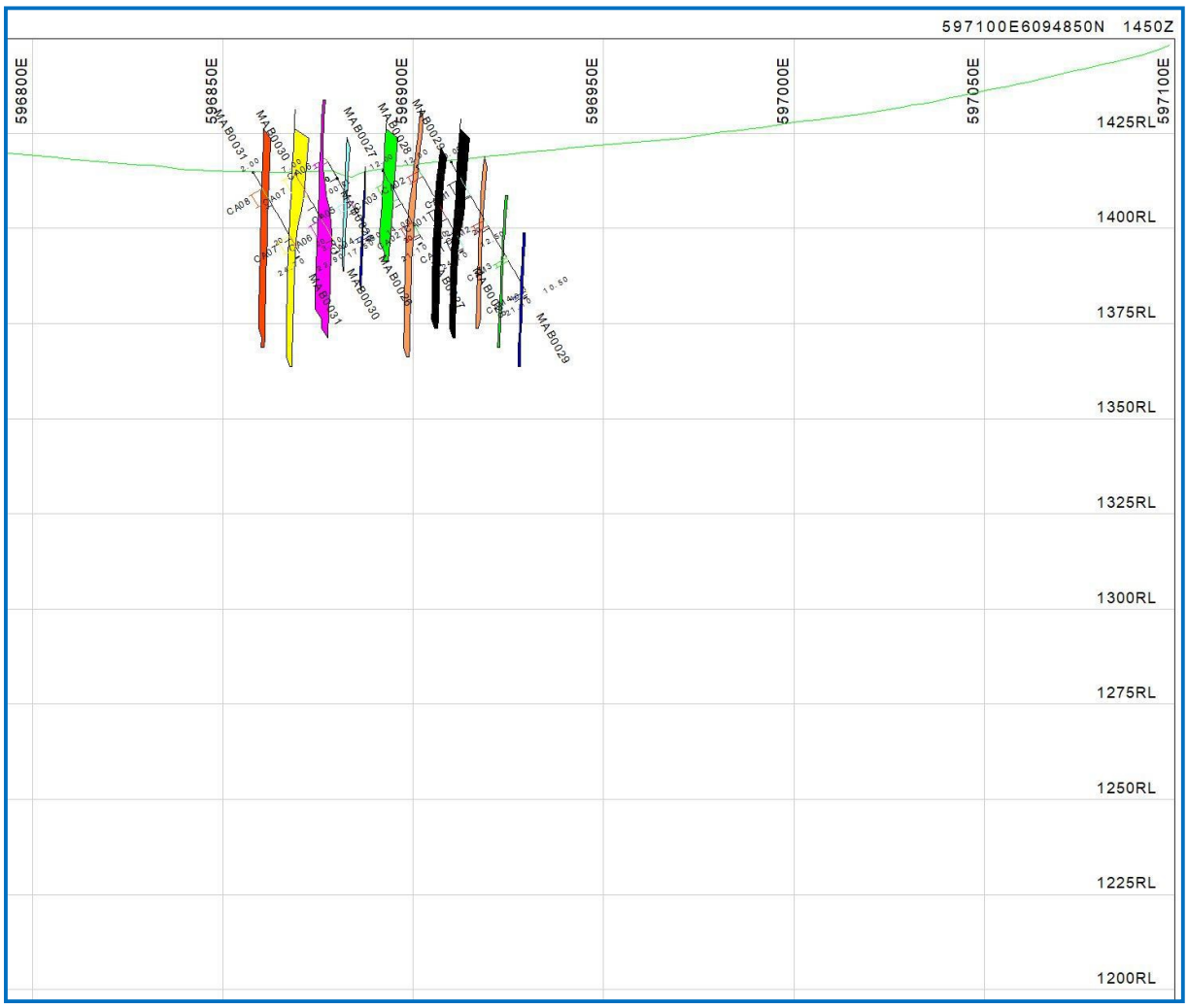
**Figure 23 Caledonian E/W cross-section 4850N – vein models**

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## Addendum 6 – CALEDONIAN GOLD BLOCK MODEL E/W CROSS-SECTIONS

The following Figures display vertical E/W cross-sections through the Caledonian drill holes and gold block models. Sections are given at 50 m N/S intervals from south to north (except for the 125 m spacing from the southern-most section).

Figure 24 shows the gold grade colour coding sed to shade the blocks.

Coordinates are in AMG, and elevations are 1,000 m above AHD.

**Figure 24 Gold block legend**

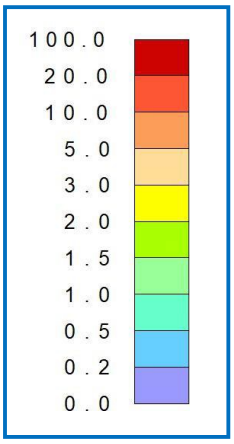


**Figure 25 Caledonian E/W cross-section 4600N – gold blocks**

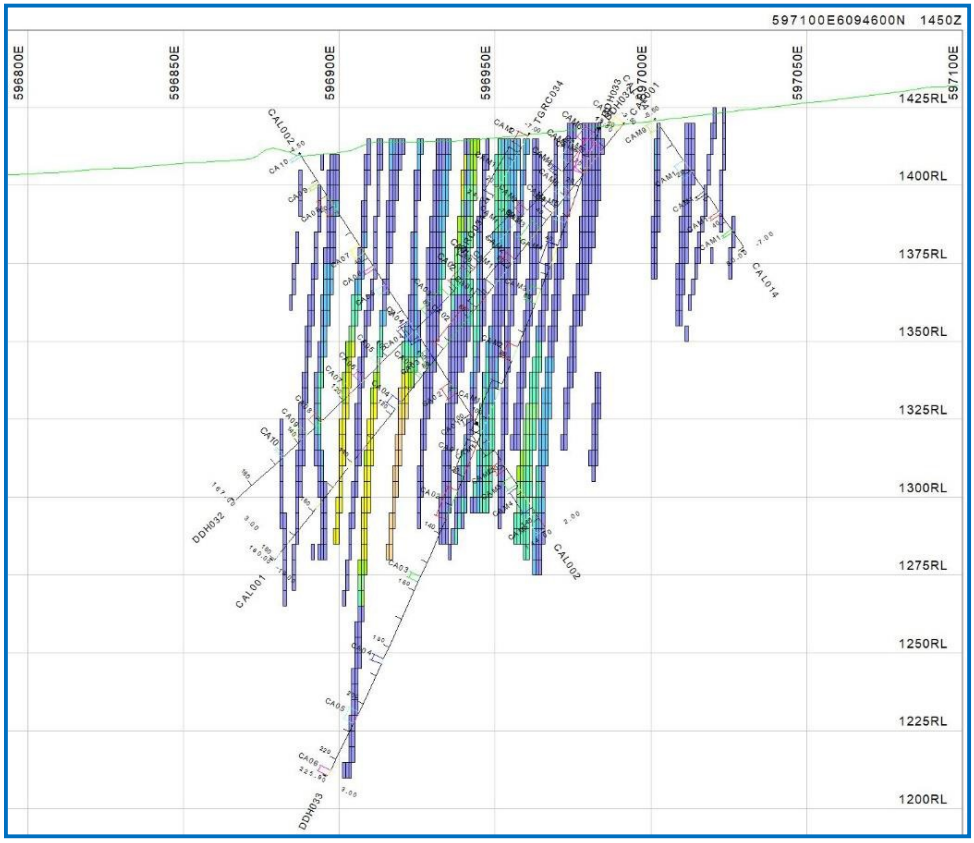


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**Figure 26 Caledonian E/W cross-section 4650N – gold blocks**

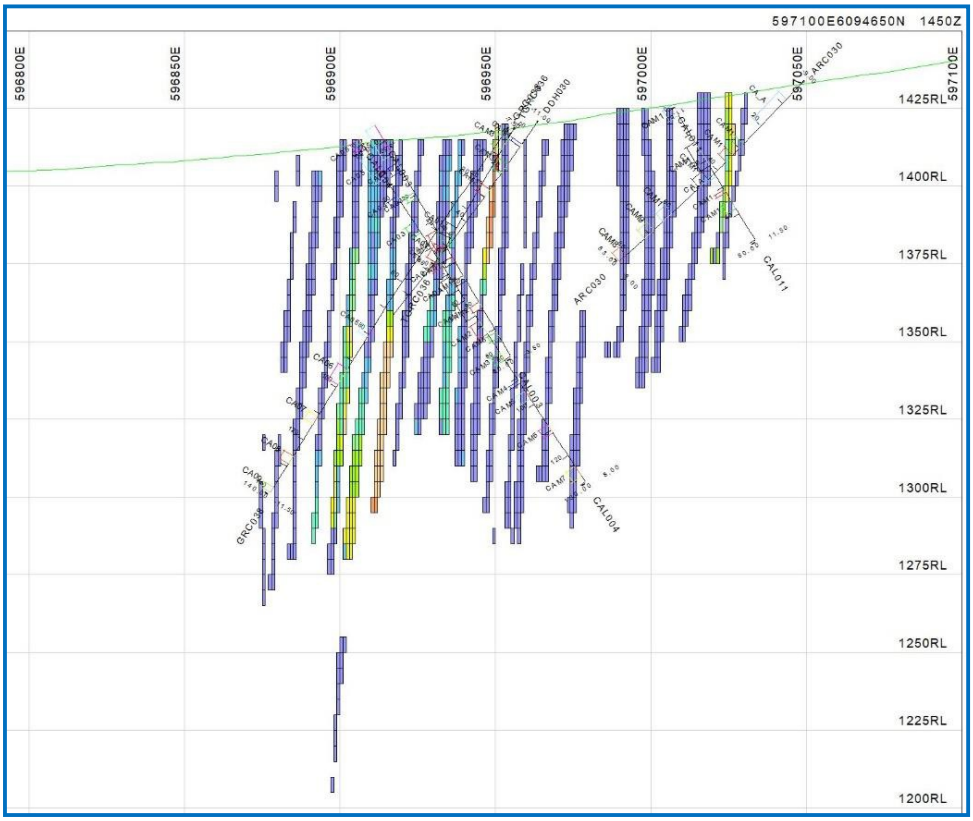


**Figure 27 Caledonian E/W cross-section 4700N – gold blocks**

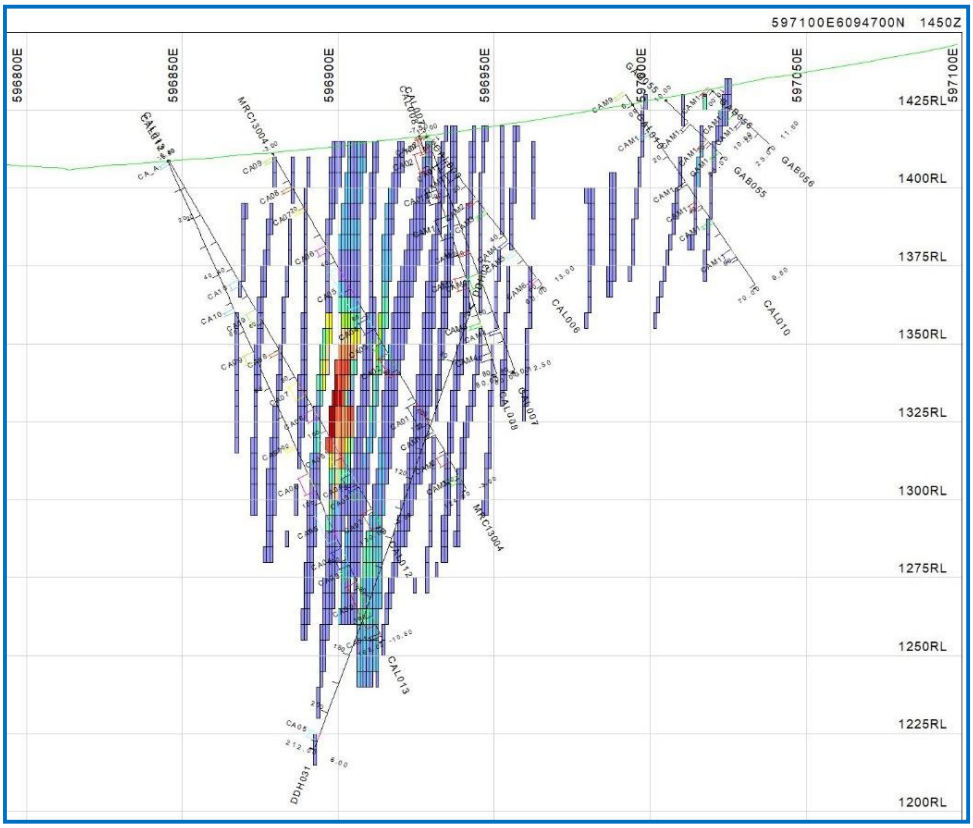


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**Figure 28 Caledonian E/W cross-section 4750N – gold blocks**

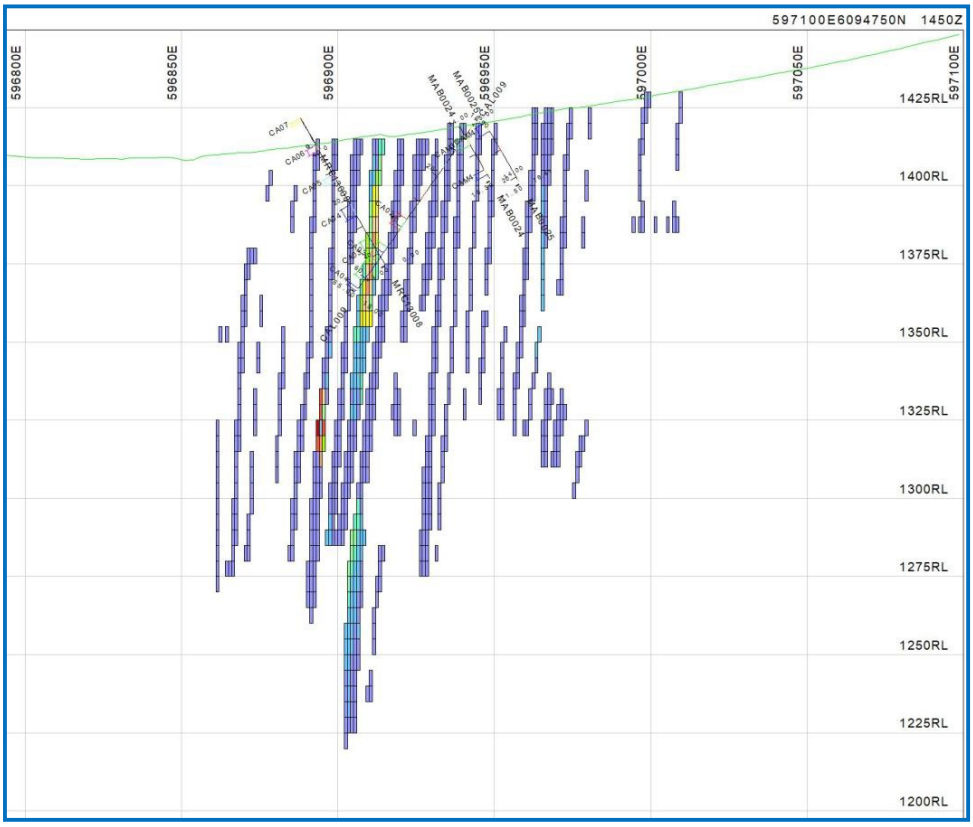
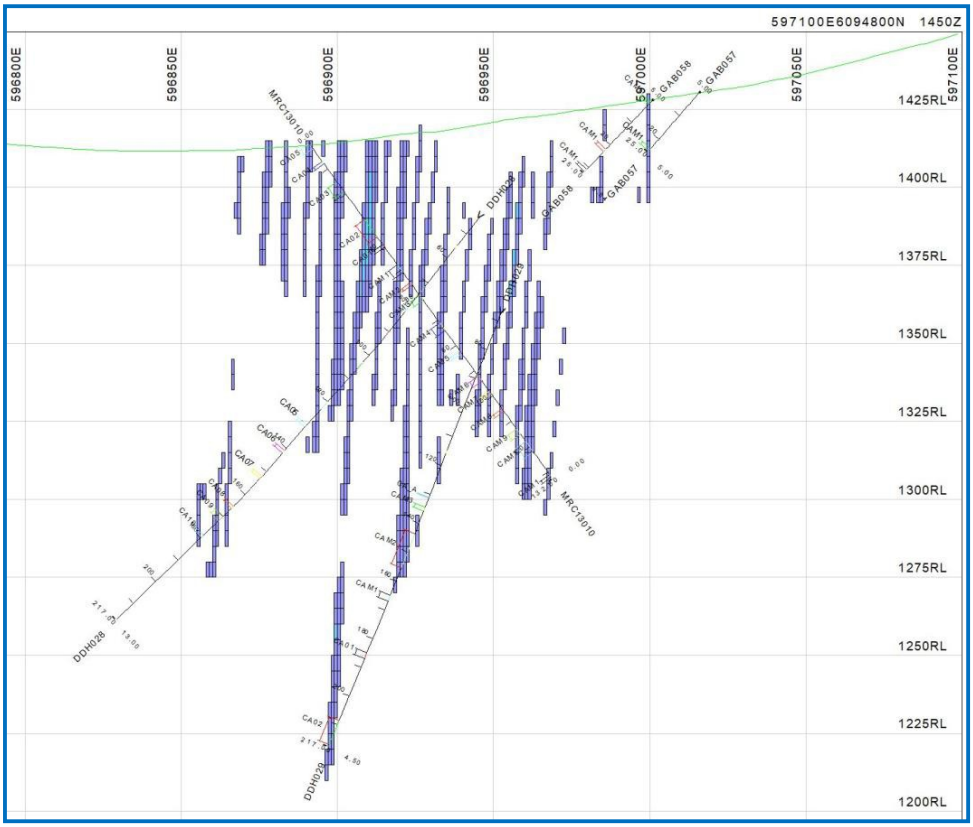



**Figure 29 Caledonian E/W cross-section 4800N – gold blocks**

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