Competent Person's Consent Form

Pursuant to the requirements of ASX Listing Rules 5.6, 5.22 and 5.24 and
Clause 9 of the JORC Code 2012 Edition (Written Consent Statement)

Report name

Technical Report - Mineral Resource Estimate - Rustlers Roost Gold Project, Mt Bundy Projects, Northern Territory, Australia, Effective Date: 30/06/2024

(Insert name or heading of Report to be publicly released) ('Report')

China Hanking Holdings Ltd

(Insert name of company releasing the Report)

Rustlers Roost Gold Project

(Insert name of the deposit to which the Report refers)

If there is insufficient space, complete the following sheet and sign it in the same manner as this original sheet.

30 June 2024

(Date of Report)

Statement

I/We, Brian Gregory Fitzpatrick

(Insert full name(s))

confirm that I am the Competent Person for the Report and:

- I have read and understood the requirements of the 2012 Edition of the Australasian Code for Reporting of Exploration Results, Mineral Resources and Ore Reserves (JORC Code, 2012 Edition).
- I am a Competent Person as defined by the JORC Code, 2012 Edition, having five years experience that is relevant to the style of mineralisation and type of deposit described in the Report, and to the activity for which I am accepting responsibility.
- I am a Member or Fellow of *The Australasian Institute of Mining and Metallurgy* or the *Australian Institute of Geoscientists* or a 'Recognised Professional Organisation' (RPO) included in a list promulgated by ASX from time to time.
- I have reviewed the Report to which this Consent Statement applies.

I am a full time employee of

(Insert company name)

Or

I/We am a consultant working for

Cube Consulting Pty Ltd

(Insert company name)

and have been engaged by

China Hanking Holdings Ltd

(Insert company name)

to prepare the documentation for

Rustlers Roost Gold Project

(Insert deposit name)

on which the Report is based, for the period ended

30 June 2024

(Insert date of Resource/Reserve statement)

I have disclosed to the reporting company the full nature of the relationship between myself and the company, including any issue that could be perceived by investors as a conflict of interest.

I verify that the Report is based on and fairly and accurately reflects in the form and context in which it appears, the information in my supporting documentation relating to Mineral Resources.

Consent

I consent to the release of the Report and this Consent Statement by the directors of:

China Hanking Holdings Ltd

(Insert reporting company name)

Signature of Competent Person:

30 June 2024

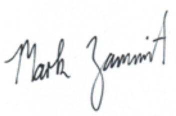
Date:

AusIMM

Professional Membership:
(insert organisation name)

203397

Membership Number:



Signature of Witness:

Mark Zammit, East Fremantle, WA

Print Witness Name and Residence:
(eg town/suburb)

Additional deposits covered by the Report for which the Competent Person signing this form is accepting responsibility:

N/A

Additional Reports related to the deposit for which the Competent Person signing this form is accepting responsibility:

N/A

Signature of Competent Person:	Date:
Professional Membership: *(insert organisation name)*	Membership Number:
Signature of Witness:	Print Witness Name and Residence: (eg town/suburb)

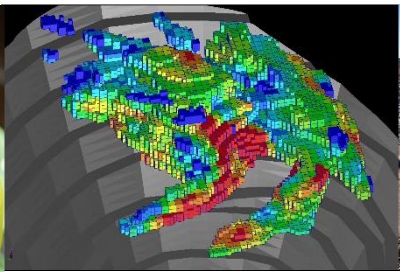
Technical Report

Mineral Resource Estimate

Rustlers Roost Gold Project, Mt Bundy Projects, Northern Territory, Australia

Effective Date: 30/06/2024

Prepared for: Hanking Australia Investment Pty Ltd

Cube Project: 2021_205

Report Control Form

Document Title	Technical Report, Mineral Resource Estimate on the Rustlers Roost Gold Project, Mt Bundy Projects, Northern Territory, Australia
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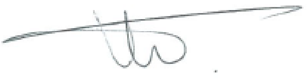
Signatures

Coordinating Author	Brian Fitzpatrick B.Sc. (Geology), MAusIMM CP (Geo) Principal Geologist Cube Consulting Pty Ltd	**Signature**	
Contributing Author	Flavie Isatelle M.Sc. (Geology) PostMaster Geostatistics Senior Geostatistician Cube Consulting Pty Ltd	**Signature**	
Peer Reviewer	Rebecca Prain B.Sc. (Geology) Managing Director Cube Consulting Pty Ltd	**Signature**	

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1. Summary

Cube Consulting Pty Ltd (Cube) was requested by Hanking Australia Investment (Hanking) to undertake an update of the Mineral Resource estimate (MRE) for the Rustlers Roost Gold Project (Rustlers Roost), including the Annie Oakley Prospect, in October 2021 The objectives of the 2021 MRE were to quantify a global in situ gold resource, provide a model suitable for pit optimisation and MRE reporting, with assigned Mineral Resource classification categories, after incorporating all new drilling data and updating geological and mineralisation interpretations.

The gold mineralisation at Rustlers Roost is located on both sides of the west to SW dipping fold limb between the Backhoe Syncline to the west and the Dolly Pot Anticline to the east. Elevated gold grades (>0.5 g/t Au over 2 m intervals) were obtained mostly from intervals that contain one or more sulphidic chert beds. These chert beds are generally only 5-20 cm thick and less commonly 20-40 cm thick and comprise only 10-20% of the sample intervals, predominantly from RC and diamond drilling. The gold mineralisation at the Annie Oakley prospect is along the Tanya Anticline hinge zone. Recent RC drilling has identified a previously undiscovered zone containing two broad, sub-vertically dipping gold mineralisation domains over a strike length of 350 m and 150 m vertical depth. The resource for Annie Oakley prospect is about 2% of the whole Rustlers Roost project.

Oxide resources of 4.71 MT at 1.05 g/t Au (VVI, 2004) were mined and heap-leach treated by RRMPL between June 1994 and March 1998 for a return of 113,000 ounces of gold (estimated at 71% recovery). Since the completion of open pit mining, several pre-feasibility studies and resource estimates have been completed on the project, most recently in October 2017 by Cube.

From 2017 to 2021, further infill, step out and deep drilling programs have been conducted within the resource area and on nearby prospects. A total of 158 holes for 21,630 m of RC and diamond drilling has been completed by Hanking since the previous resource work in 2017, including regional prospects drilling. New drill holes completed in 2021 that were used to inform the December 2021 MRE updated totalled 63 holes for 6,615 m of RC drilling.

Cube did not carry out a site visit during the 2018-2021 drilling programs. Cube has previously undertaken a site visit to the Mt Bundy leases in July 2014, which included a visit to the flooded Rustlers Roost open pit workings and an inspection of Rustlers Roost diamond drill core at the sample processing facility near the Toms Gully plant.

There are no active mining operations at Rustlers Roost, and the open pit workings are currently inaccessible to the base of the pit, although the geology in the upper pit walls was visible and some higher benches were accessible in July 2014. Brian Fitzpatrick (Principal Geologist at Cube), who is acting as the Competent Person, undertook a review of the historic data in the drill hole database along with reports and some historical mining data available from electronic data rooms supplied by Hanking.

In situ Resources

Cube has classified and reported the resource in accordance with the 2012 Australasian Code for Reporting of Mineral Resources and Ore Reserves (JORC Code). Appendix 1 contains a checklist of all criteria listed in Table 1 of the 2012 JORC Code.

In situ Mineral Resource estimates for the Rustlers Roost Gold Project are summarised in Table 1-1. The MRE update includes new Indicated and Inferred Resources estimated for the Annie Oakley Prospect. All resources are reported at a range of cut-offs which are deemed acceptable based on industry costings associated with the likely mining method (open pit, bulk-tonnage).

Table 1-1 Rustlers Roost Gold Project - MRE Summary for In situ Resources, effective date of 30 June 2024

Res Cat	COG	Tonnes (Mt)	Grade (g/t Au)	Contained Metal (Au Oz)
Indicated	0.3	63.43	0.8	1,533,000
	0.5	40.95	1.0	1,252,000
	0.8	22.21	1.2	870,000
	1	14.13	1.4	637,000
	1.5	4.10	1.9	250,000
Inferred	0.3	28.45	0.5	490,000
	0.5	12.00	0.7	289,000
	0.8	3.57	1.0	120,000
	1	1.54	1.3	63,000
	1.5	0.21	1.9	13,000
ALL Resources	0.3	91.89	0.7	2,023,000
	0.5	52.95	0.9	1,541,000
	0.8	25.78	1.2	990,000
	1	15.67	1.4	700,000
	1.5	4.31	1.9	263,000

Notes:

- Figures may not add up due to rounding.
- All resources have been depleted by open pit mining based on the most recent surface topography DTM.
- The average bulk density assigned to the mineralisation is 2.3 for oxide material, 2.5 for transition, and 2.7 g/cm^3 for fresh rock.
- Mineral Resources that are not Mineral Reserves have not demonstrated economic viability. The estimate of Mineral Resources may be materially affected by environmental, permitting, legal, title, taxation, socio-political, marketing, or other relevant issues.
- For the December 2021 LUC model, a selected SMU of 5 mN x 5 mE x 5 mRL was chosen as the smallest sized block that can be reasonably mined. The December 2021 model is reported inclusive of reasonable mining dilution. Annie Oakley Prospect mineralisation was estimated using OK and ID^2 estimation methods.

Resources Inside Optimised Pit Shells

The December 2021 model estimates constrained by open pit optimisation studies for the Rustlers Roost Gold Project are summarised in Table 1-2. All resources are constrained by open pit optimisation studies using A$2,800 and reported at a cut-off of 0.3 g/t Au.

Table 1-2 Rustlers Roost Gold Project - MRE Summary Inside Pit Shell (A$ 2800), effective date of 30 June 2024

Res Cat	Oxidation	Cut Off	Tonnes (Mt)	Grade (g/t Au)	Contained Metal (Au Oz)
Indicated	**Ox**	0.3	10.10	0.6	202,000
	Tr	0.3	8.70	0.8	213,000
	Fr	0.3	38.34	0.8	1,004,000
	Sub Total		**57.14**	**0.8**	**1,419,000**
Inferred	**Ox**	0.3	0.23	0.4	3,000
	Tr	0.3	0.41	0.6	7,000
	Fr	0.3	10.32	0.6	204,000
	Sub Total		**10.96**	**0.6**	**215,000**
TOTAL	**Ox**	**0.3**	10.33	0.6	205,000
	Tr	**0.3**	9.12	0.8	220,000
	Fr	**0.3**	48.65	0.8	1,208,000
	TOTAL		**68.10**	**0.7**	**1,633,000**

Notes:

- Figures may not add up due to rounding.
- All resources have been depleted by open pit mining based on the most recent surface topography DTM.
- The average bulk density assigned to the mineralisation is 2.3 for oxide material, 2.5 for transition, and 2.7 g/cm^3 for fresh rock.
- Mineral Resources that are not Mineral Reserves have not demonstrated economic viability. The estimate of Mineral Resources may be materially affected by environmental, permitting, legal, title, taxation, socio-political, marketing, or other relevant issues.
- The December 2021 model is reported at a lower cut-off grade of 0.3 g/t Au for open pit resources
- The December 2021 model is constrained within A$2,800 per ounce optimised pit shells based on parameters derived from preliminary studies.

Conclusions and Recommendations Summary

Key Findings from the 2021 MRE work are summarised as follows:

- Data Compilation
  - New infill, step out and deep targets RC and DD drilling completed since the previous resource in 2021. New RC drilling of regional targets has identified newly discovered gold mineralisation at the Annie Oakley Prospect.
- Geological Interpretation:
  - Updated interpretation of the Rustlers Roost folded sequence and mineralisation domaining based on information from oriented core and assaying of the new drill holes.
  - Structural measurements from oriented DD core drilled in 2020 have been imported into 3D software to assist with interpretation of bedding, and other structural features logged. The detailed information has been used to project down dip and down plunge projections of stratigraphic units, major structural features (fold hinge zones, major faults) and mineralisation trends.
  - Assumptions have been made for the significant re-interpretation of the overall fold sequence projection at depth and down plunge, specifically in the Backhoe, Beef Bucket and Sweet Ridge zones
  - 3DM structural surfaces have been used to guide the overall mineralisation trends within the December 2021 model. These were based on the changing orientation of the interpretated folding within the host units.
- Mineralisation Interpretation:
  - A gold mineralisation envelope was modelled to a nominal grade cut-off of approximately 0.2 g/t Au cut-off which allowed the model shape to have optimum continuity and provide a robust model for LUC estimation. The use of this low grade cut-off resulted in the creation of a simplified mineralised domain boundary encompassing discontinuous sheeted veins. Gold mineralisation continuity becomes more sporadic above a 0.4 g/t Au grade envelope.
  - The Mineral Resource area has an overall length from south to north of approximately 1,450 m, with the current known width from west to east of the mineralisation envelope being approximately 1,300 m. The modelled sedimentary sequence within a broad fold hinge in cross-section, has a maximum width of 200 m and when unfolded, varies between 50 m to 100 m true thickness. The mineral resource is currently modelled to approximately 350 m vertical depth.
- Estimation:
  - An updated bulk-mineralised model was created in January 2021 for the main Rustlers Roost zone using Local Uniform Conditioning (LUC) instead of selective higher grade domain modelling with lower continuity above a 0.2 g/t Au threshold.
  - The December 2021 update estimation included RC drilling completed in 2021 and drilled on nominal 80/40 m N x 40 mE pattern across the recently discovered Annie Oakley mineralisation. OK and ID^2 estimation methods were used for the grade interpolation.

A summary of key recommendations is listed as follows:

- Correlation study between historical open pit grade control sampling results with exploration and resource drilling – continue to assess the nature and continuity of gold grades at a SMU scale.

- Further analysis of the geological interpretation should include correlating the stratigraphic sequence interpretated by Goulevitch (2004) with the most recent DD core logging, which may provide evidence for further updates to the fold model and positioning of the Backhoe Syncline and Dolly Pot Anticline.
- Gold mineralisation is open at depth in all directions, and further analysis is required to understand and identify higher grade targets for depth extensions to the current pit shell levels.
- There is additional upside potential based on the results of the 2021 RC drilling program completed at Annie Oakley. Further drill testing of anomalous gold targets is recommended along with continued development of the stratigraphic and 3DM structural fold model over the Rustlers Roost Project area.

2. Introduction

Cube Consulting (Cube) was requested by Hanking Australia Investment P/L (Hanking) to carry out Mineral Resource estimates (MRE) for the Rustle
Mt Bundy Gold Projects and lies within the Pine Creek Geosyncline, 110 km SE of Darwin, in the Northern Territory of Australia. The estimation work was completed in December 2021.

Cube is an Australian owned company providing geological and mining engineering consulting services to the resources sector. The organisation is well resourced with an established office in Perth, Western Australia and has undertaken work for a substantial number of clients. Cube Consulting comprises a team of technical professionals dedicated to providing excellence of services in their field of expertise.

2.1. Scope of Work

The objectives of the resource estimations completed in 2021 were to update the global in situ gold resources. The MRE block model was created by Cube in a format suitable for new mine evaluation work by Hanking. New drill hole information, geological and mineralisation information (e.g. logging data), and depleted surfaces/solids (e.g. updated topography surfaces) were provided by Hanking. Cube carried out geological and mineralisation interpretations and 3DM modelling, exploratory and spatial data analyses and advanced geostatistical analyses and estimation, using the data provided by Hanking.

The work undertaken by Cube included:

- Data Review and Database Validation
  - Data validation checks in MS Access and 3D software and follow up any issues with Hanking.
  - Updated assessment of drilling data quality and suitability for inclusion in the model estimation from previous data verification and QAQC analysis
- Geological Interpretation:
  - Structural interpretation in Leapfrog Software – import oriented core structural measurements to produce structural trends
  - Update and validation of geological, oxidation mineralisation interpretations and wireframing
  - Domain trend interpretation and 3D modelling for the LUC estimation
- Data Coding and Compositing:
  - Downhole compositing analysis (i.e., support analysis) will be conducted to determine suitable composite length for spatial analysis and interpolation for the LUC estimation
  - Extraction of composites from raw sample data and visual validation against drilling data
- Exploratory Data Analysis (EDA) and Geostatistics
  - Exploratory data analysis (EDA) for gold only contained in the database. EDA assists with the validation of the domaining decisions
  - Top cut and metal at risk analysis
  - Variography analysis to assess the spatial continuity and nugget effects for gold only. Derive estimation parameters and estimation block dimensions
- Estimation:
  - Create 3D block model with all appropriate attributes and constraints
  - Selection of appropriate block sizes
  - Undertake appropriate interpolation methodology.

- Rustlers Roost (Main Pit area) - OK and LUC estimation methods will be undertaken for all domains where appropriate. Validation checks and model re-runs as required.
- Annie Oakley Prospect - OK and ID^2 estimation methods will be undertaken for all domains where appropriate. Validation checks and model re-runs as required

- Model Validation:
  - Review and validate interpolation globally, semi-locally and in 3D space locally.
- Classification and Reporting:
  - Classification of confidence level in the model estimate
  - Report tonnes and gold grade from the block model, report Grade Tonnage Tables and graphs
  - Comparison with previous models
- Documentation
  - Complete a MRE technical report and JORC Table 1 Section 3 covering the Mineral Resource estimation work completed by Cube.

2.2. Data Sources

Cube was provided with the following data:

- The Rustlers Roost drill hole database covering the Rustlers Roost resource area and nearby prospects – MS Access file dated as at 17 October 2021 (*cube_RR_DB_2021_01_04.mdb*)
- Structural data files:
  - Core logging - *2020_RR_Sturctures_1.csv*
  - Mapping - *Structural_measurements_MGA_2019.xlsx*
- New pre-mined natural surface topography (*rr_local_minedouttopo1.dtm*) – covers Annie Oakley and other prospects near the main Rustlers Roost pit area
- Rustlers Roost Open Pit Survey File, dated from May 1997 (*pit_eomr9705_exp_1.dtm*) – provided previously
- Pit optimisation A$2800 shell (*rr_pit26_revfact1t.dtm*).

All drilling data was entered into a Cube formatted MS Access database and validated prior to reviewing and updating the interpretations for the mineralised domains. 3DM wireframing, exploratory and spatial data analysis, block model construction and grade interpolation was carried out using Surpac Version 2021.1 (Surpac), Leapfrog Geo Version 2021.1 (Leapfrog), Snowden Supervisor Version 8.13 (Supervisor) and Isatis software.

Comment on Data Sources

Cube has previously undertaken a site visit to the Mt Bundy leases in July 2014 for Primary Gold Ltd (PGL), which included a visit to the flooded Rustlers Roost open pit workings and an inspection of Rustlers Roost diamond drill core at the sample processing facility near the Toms Gully plant. Data verification and validation was carried out as part of the 2014 project work.

Cube has not undertaken a recent site visit or reviewed the drilling and sampling activities for drilling completed since 2014. Cube has not undertaken independent data verification of the drilling database or geological interpretations from primary sources such as drill core or RC drill chips or confirmed the accuracy and quality of the digital drill data from original logging and assay laboratory certificates used for the estimation.

Cube has relied upon information provided by Hanking and historical data sources. Drilling data that was generated by previous operators at Rustlers Roost including RC and diamond drilling, was reviewed by Cube from electronic data rooms (PGL and Crocodile Gold of Australia (CRK)), with additional documentation sourced online from NT GEMIS to assess the accuracy and completeness of historical technical data. Details of third-party reference material used in the preparation of this report are included in Section 11. The Author has relied on the accuracy and completeness of these various sources in the preparation of the data presented in this report.

2.3. Competent Persons Statement

The information in this report that relates to estimation and reporting of Mineral Resources Is based on information compiled by Mr. Brian Fitzpatrick. Mr. Fitzpatrick is a member of the Australasian Institute of Mining and Metallurgy (MAusIMM CP) and has sufficient experience which is relevant to the style of mineralisation and type of deposit under consideration and to the activity which he is undertaking to qualify as a Competent Person (CP) as defined i for Reporting of Exploration Results, Mineral Resources and O

Mr. Fitzpatrick is a full-time employee of Cube Consulting Pty Ltd, which specialises in mineral resource estimation, evaluation and exploration. Neither Mr. Fitzpatrick nor Cube Consulting Pty Ltd holds any interest in Hanking, its related parties, or in any of the mineral properties that are the subject of this report.

Mr. Fitzpatrick has assumed the responsibility of the Competent Person for the interpretation of mineralisation and for the grade estimation as described in the JORC (2012) Table 1 Section 3 in Appendix 1 of this report.

3. Project Description

3.1. Location and Access

The Rustlers Roost Project is located approximately 110 km SE of Darwin, in the Northern Territory of Australia (Figure 3-1).

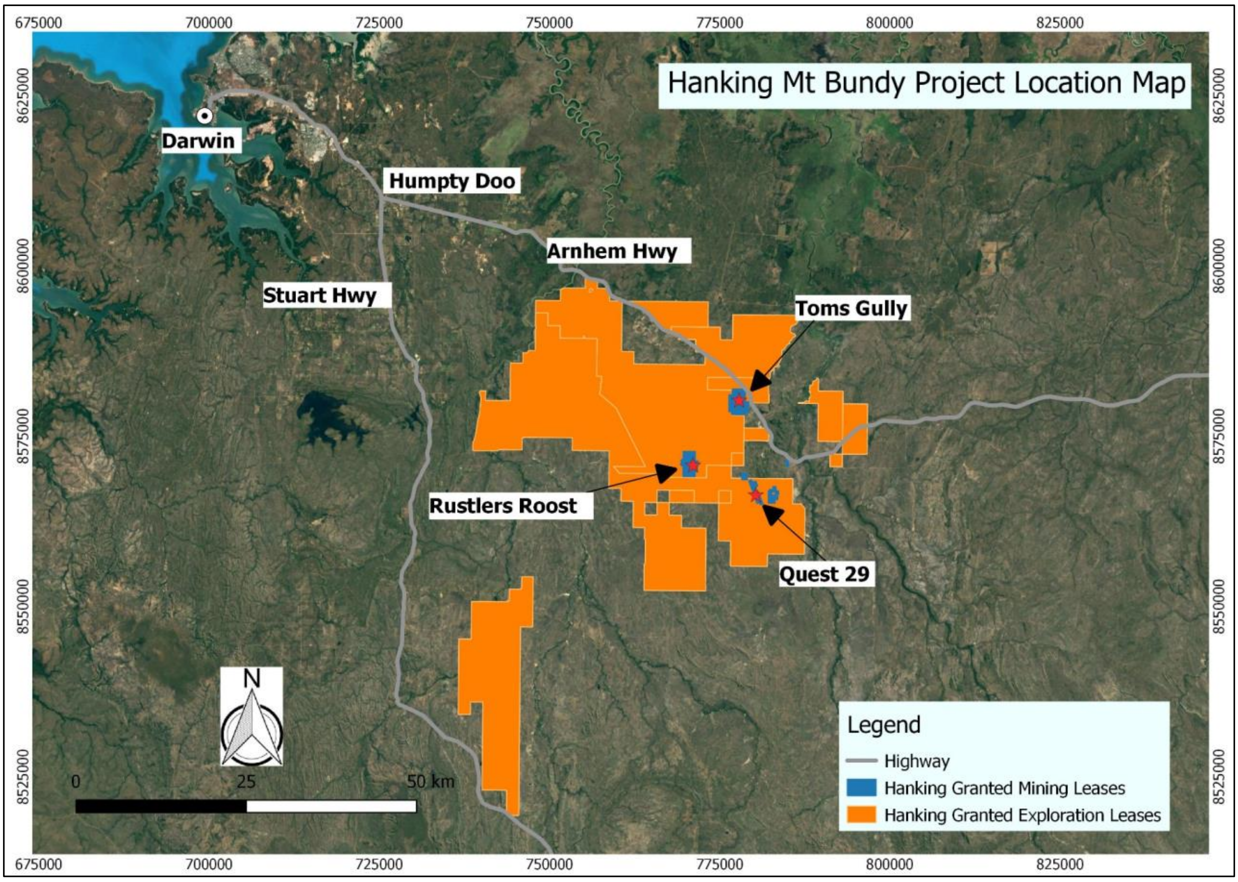

Figure 3-1: Location Plan of Mt Bundy Properties in the Northern Territory (including Rustlers Roost Gold Project), (Hanking, 2021)

Access to the Project is via the sealed Stuart and Arnhem Highways and then by 15 kms of unsealed formed road from the Arnhem Highway to the project area.

The Rustlers Roost Prospects are located 10 km SW of the Toms Gully gold mine. As previous mining extended below the water table, large areas within the limits of the pit are not accessible for inspection as they are currently under water (Figure 3-2). However, some of the upper berms and pit walls can be accessed.

Figure 3-2: Rustlers Roost Open Pit - View Looking North of Flooded Pit (Cube, 2014)

3.2. Climate and Physiography

The Northern Territory has a tropical monsoon climate characterised by two distinct seasonal patterns: the ‘wet’ monsoon season and the ‘dry’ season. through to April and the dry season between May and October. Pre-monsoon tropical storms occur in October and November and can restrict activities temporarily. Almost all rainfall occurs during the wet season, mostly between December and March, and the total rainfall decreases with distance from the coast. Annual rainfall is between 1200-1400 mm

The mean daily maximum temperature, as recorded at Darwin on the northern coastline, is 31°C in the coolest months (June to August) and 33°C in the hottest months (October and November). The mean daily minimum temperature in Darwin ranges from approximately 19°C (dry season) to 25°C (wet season).

Vegetation is typically tropical savannah (eucalypt woodland and eucalypt open woodland with a grassy understory). This landscape experiences dramatic seasonal changes with intense growth in the wet season (summer) and widespread fires in the dry season (winter). The tropical wetlands and rugged sandstone escarpments of Kakadu National Park are important for conservation, providing breeding areas, habitat and refuge for important wildlife populations.

Topography is typically flat to gently undulating with elevations ranging from 35 m to 50 m above mean sea level. Drainage is generally to the north to the Timor Sea via ephemeral creeks, streams and gullied tributaries to the Mary and Alligator Rivers, two major rivers running north to the coast

3.3. Local Resources and Infrastructure

Darwin, the capital of the Northern Territory, has a population of approximately 140,000 people including the outlying communities of Litchfiel administrative centre for the Northern Territory and provides the majority of infrastructure support and services for the mining industry in the Northern Territory. It also hosts a port and international airport, linking the Northern Territory to other mainland Australian destinations as well as key hubs in SE Asia.

Local uses of land include agriculture (market gardens, orchards and grazing), urban and semi-rural areas (for example the proximal centre of Marrakai), traditional Indigenous uses, and nature conservation (including parts of Kakadu National Park and the Kakadu World Heritage Area and Litchfield National Park.

The World Heritage listed Kakadu National Park lies approximately 120 km to the east of the Project.

3.4. Tenements and Land Tenure

Land Tenure

Hanking owns the Mt Bundy Gold Project in the Northern Territory which consists of 18 granted mining and exploration licenses. Hanking has a 100% interest in all tenements following the purchase in 2021 of the remaining 20% rights for MLN1083 (Rustlers Roost mine area) previously held by families of Mr. Stanley Colin Fletcher (10%) and Mr. Ben Hall (10%).

Tenement numbers for the Mount Bundy properties, including the Rustlers Roost Gold Project prospects, are listed in the Table 3-1. A plan of the tenement boundaries and main project areas is shown in Figure 3-3. Renewal of MLN1083, which includes the Rustlers Roost deposit, was recently granted in April 2021. The licence has been extended to 31 December 2045.

Native Title

As MLN1083 and the adjacent mineral claims were granted prior to introduction of the Native Title Act in 1993, ongoing mining and exploration activities on these titles are not affected by Native Title issues.

Note on Nomenclature

The Mt Bundy project has been referred to in previous documentation as either the *Mt Bundyor the Mt Bundey*project, often within the same report. The project is named after the nearby geographical feature, Mt Bundey. However, for consistency with the recent documentation and referenced maps, the Hanking tenements that include the Rustlers Roost deposit is referred to as the Mt Bundy project.

Table 3-1: Mt Bundy Tenement Details (Hanking, 2021)

Tenement	Type	Status	Project/ Prospect	Area Blocks	Area (Ha)	Area (Km²	Granted Date	Expiry Date	Group Report	Reporting Term From	Reporting Term to	Anniv.	Rent	Commitment
EL29330	Exploration	Granted	Regional	66	N/A	220.22	23-Oct-12	22-Oct-22	GR354 Mt Bundy (ELs)	1-Dec	30-Nov	23-Oct	$14,632	$13,000
EL29717	Exploration	Granted	Toms Gully Regional	13	N/A	33.69	8-Jan-14	7-Jan-22	GR354 Mt Bundy (ELs)	1-Dec	30-Nov	8-Jan	$3,131	$5,000
EL30128	Exploration	Granted	Toms Gully Regional	7	N/A	23.3	20-May-14	19-May-22	GR354 Mt Bundy (ELs)	1-Dec	30-Nov	20-May	$1,829	$6,000
EL30234	Exploration	Granted	Toms Gully Regional	9	N/A	30.13	11-Aug-15	10-Aug-23	GR354 Mt Bundy (ELs)	1-Dec	30-Nov	11-Aug	$2,263	$7,000
EL30255	Exploration	Granted	Toms Gully Regional	11	N/A	31.2	1-Mar-16	28-Feb-22	GR354 Mt Bundy (ELs)	1-Dec	30-Nov	1-Mar	TBA	$5,000
EL30809	Exploration	Granted	RR Regional	152	N/A	464.64	30-Jun-15	29-Jun-23	GR354 Mt Bundy (ELs)	1-Dec	30-Nov	30-Jun	$33,294	$40,000
EL30824	Exploration	Granted	RR Regional	185	N/A	584.24	3-Jul-15	2-Jul-23	GR354 Mt Bundy (ELs)	1-Dec	30-Nov	3-Jul	$40,455	$20,000
EL32003	Exploration	Granted	RR Regional	3	N/A	10.04	3-May-19	2-May-25	GR354 Mt Bundy (ELs)	3-May	30-Nov	3-May	$538	$6,000
EL32104	Exploration	Granted	Toms Gully Regional	1	N/A	3.35	24-Sep-19	23-Sep-25	GR354 Mt Bundy (ELs)	24-Sep	23-Sep	24-Sep	$386	$8,500
ML29781	Mining	Granted	Quest 30	N/A	140	1.40	6-Feb-13	5-Feb-23	GR304/13 Mt Bundy (MLs)	1-Dec	30-Nov	6-Feb	$3,328	N/A
ML29782	Mining	Granted	Quest 29	N/A	80	0.80	6-Feb-13	5-Feb-23	GR304/13 Mt Bundy (MLs)	1-Dec	30-Nov	6-Feb	$2,008	N/A
ML29783	Mining	Granted	Quest 29	N/A	285	2.85	6-Feb-13	5-Feb-23	GR304/13 Mt Bundy (MLs)	1-Dec	30-Nov	6-Feb	$6,518	N/A
ML29785	Mining	Granted	Regional	N/A	40	0.40	6-Feb-13	5-Feb-23	GR304/13 Mt Bundy (MLs)	1-Dec	30-Nov	6-Feb	$1,128	N/A
ML29786	Mining	Granted	Quest 30	N/A	112.5	1.13	6-Feb-13	5-Feb-23	GR304/13 Mt Bundy (MLs)	1-Dec	30-Nov	6-Feb	$2,734	N/A
ML29812	Mining	Granted	Toms Gully	N/A	158.0	1.58	6-Feb-13	5-Feb-23	GR304/13 Mt Bundy (MLs)	1-Dec	30-Nov	6-Feb	$3,724	N/A
ML29814	Mining	Granted	Toms Gully	N/A	84.3	0.84	6-Feb-13	5-Feb-23	GR304/13 Mt Bundy (MLs)	1-Dec	30-Nov	6-Feb	$2,118	N/A
MLN1058	Mining	Granted	Toms Gully	N/A	681.8	6.82	3-Aug-89	2-Aug-39	GR304/13 Mt Bundy (MLs)	1-Dec	30-Nov	3-Aug	$15,252	N/A
MLN1083	Mining	Granted	Rustler Roost	N/A	755.6	7.56	4-Mar-91	31-Dec-45	GR304/13 Mt Bundy (MLs)	1-Dec	31-Dec	4-Mar	$16,880	N/A
Total EL						**1400.81**								
Total ML						**23.37**								
TOTAL ALL						**1424.18**							**$150,218**	**$110,500**

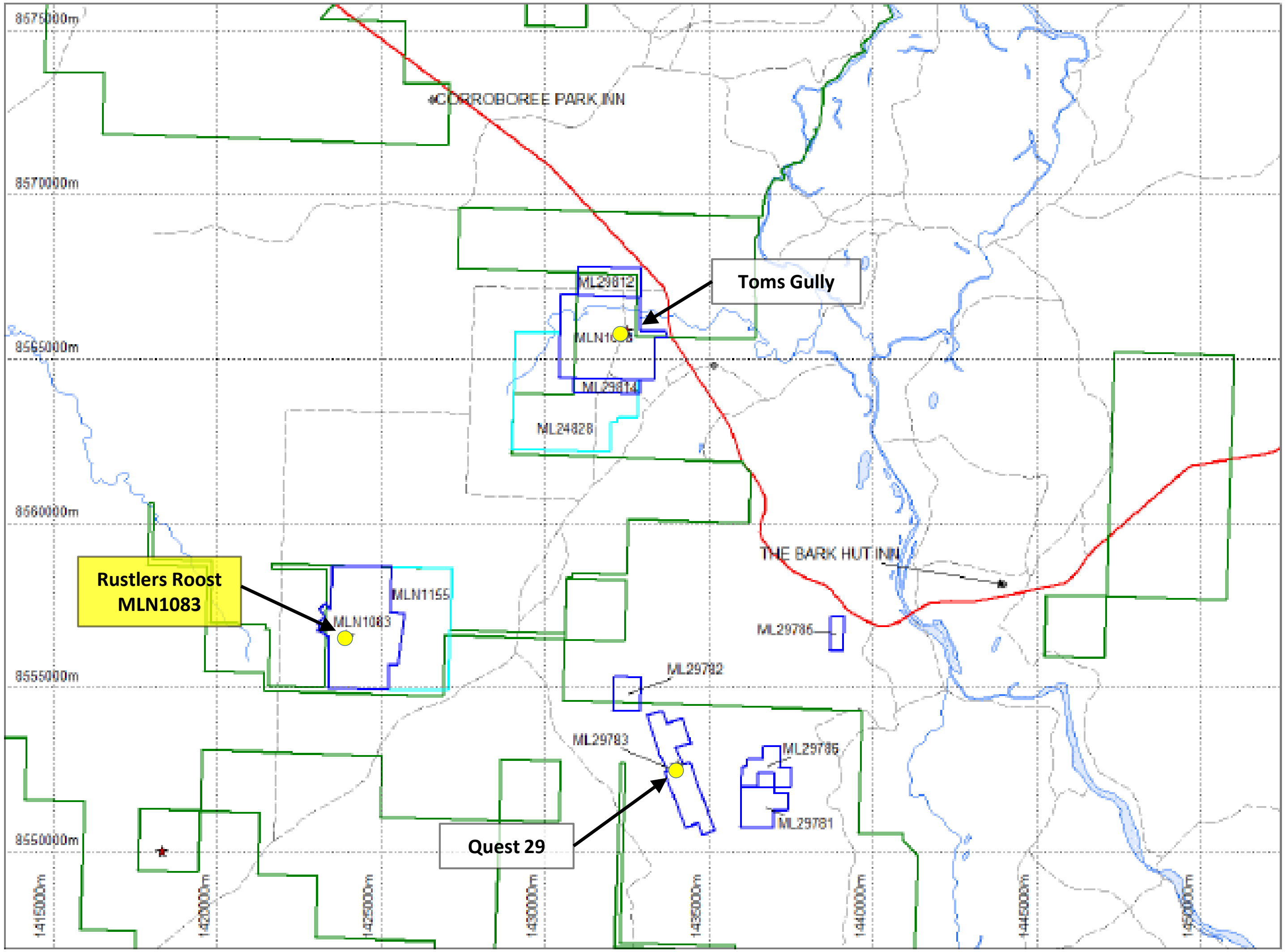

Figure 3-3: Location Plan Mt Bundy tenements (including Rustlers Roost Gold Project), Northern Territory (updated from PGL, 2015)

4. Exploration and Mining History

4.1. Gold Discovery and Previous Work

Alluvial gold at Rustlers Roost was discovered by prospectors in 1948. Subsequent trenching and pitting identified the Sweat Ridge, Dolly Pot, Beef Bucket and Backhoe prospects. A five-head stamp battery was erected at Pighole on Mt Bundy Creek, 4 km east of the workings. It is estimated that 200 – 250 t of ore was mined for the production of about 3.7 kg of gold.

In 1977, EL1473 was granted over the area which became known as Rustlers Roost. The area has since been explored by Engineering Excavations NT Pty Ltd in 1978, Northern Metals Pty Ltd/Aurex Pty Ltd in 1981, Naron Investments in 1985, Kintaro Gold Mines NL in 1988, and Pegasus Gold Australia Ltd in 1988 who, in 1990, outlined a maiden resource of 4.8 Mt at 1.6 g/t Au.

Further exploration by Valdora Minerals NL (Valdora) led to an increase in the resource to 34 Mt at 1.17 g/t Au. A subsidiary of Valdora was setup to mine the Rustlers Roost resource, Rustlers Roost Mining PL (RRMPL). The initial plan was to combine the smaller open pits at Sweat Ridge, Dolly Pot, Beef Bucket and Backhoe into a single, large oxide pit. A feasibility study with the aim of developing the primary resource was completed in 1997, which indicated a resin-in-leach treatment facility was the most appropriate treatment route. However, adverse global financial conditions contributed to the closure of operations in early 1998.

In 2002, Rustlers Roost was purchased by a Canadian Company, Valencia Ventures Inc. who conducted a feasibility study and reported reserves at 13 Mt at 1.2 g/t Au.

Crocodile Gold of Australia (CRK) acquired the Rustlers Roost Project in 2009 and reported resources of 30.24 Mt at 0.9 g/t Au for 875 koz of gold. The reported in 2014 was based on the estimates made by ResEval in 2004

Primary Gold Limited (PGL) acquired the Rustlers Roost Project in 2012. In 2014, PGL requested Cube to report the 2004 model using a $1600 pit shell design based on a scoping study completed in 2012 by an independent third-party consultant. PGL commissioned Cube to update the Rustler Roost resources in 2017, following the completion of 12 RC drill holes, and four diamond drill (DD) holes drilled to collect bulk samples for metallurgical tests. The updated resource estimate total was 49.6 Mt at 0.8 g/t Au for 1,332 koz of gold.

A summary of the key activities and events by previous owners is tabulated in Table 4-1.

4.2. Mining Activities

Rustlers Roost Open Pit

Oxide resources of 4.71 MT at 1.05 g/t Au (VVI, 2004) were mined, and heap-leach treated by RRMPL between June 1994 and March 1998 for a return of 113,000 ounces of gold. Gold recovery estimated from the heap leach operation was 70% recovery (VVI, 2004). The shallow open pit was excavated by at Rustlers Roost to a depth of approximately 50 m.

No other mining activities are recorded for Rustlers Roost.

Table 4-1 Summary of Key Activities and Events by Previous Owners at Rustlers Roost

Company	Period	Type of Work	Activities	Discoveries/ Results	Source
Prospectors	1948-1949	Prospecting	Alluvial gold discovered in 1948. Limited trenching and small pits at Sweat Ridge, Dolly Pot, Beef Bucket and Backhoe prospects. A five-head stamp battery was erected at Pighole on Mount Bundy Creek, 4 km east of the workings	200 – 250 t of ore was mined for the producing ~3.7 kg gold	Rabone, 1995 1996
Various Companies	1977--85	Pegging, Misc. gold exploration	EL1473 granted in 1977 (Rustlers Roost); Exploration by Engineering Excavations NT P/L (1978); Northern Metals P/L / Aurex P/L (1981); Naron Investments (1985)		Rabone, 1995, 1996
Kintaro Gold Mines P/L	1988	RC/DD Drilling; Costeaning	First systematic drilling (9 DD holes for 1,150 m) drilling; Extensive costeaning		Rabone, 1995, 1996
Kintaro joined by Pegasus Gold of Australia	1990	RC & DD drilling; Resource estimation	163 RC holes for 8,852m RC drilling; 10 RC-DD holes (7 DD tails for 1,093m)	Initial 1990 MRE - 4.8Mt @ 1.6g/t Au.	Goulevitch, 2003a
Valdora Minerals NL/ RRMPL	1993	Ownership; Shallow Drilling; Misc. exploration	Valdora Minerals NL purcha proceeded to drill out the oxide resource.		Goulevitch, 2003a
	1993-1995	RC/DD Drilling; Resource estimation; Open Pit Mining/ Heap Leaching	268 RC holes for 25,899 m; 9 DD holes for 1,254 m. MRE update; Commencement of heap-leach production in 1994	June 1994 MRE – 34 Mt at 1.2 g/t Au	Goulevitch, 2003a
	1994-1998	Open Pit Mining/ Heap Leaching	Open pit mining and heap leach production commenced in 1994. Feasibility studies for resin-in-leach plant (1997). Low gold price resulted closure of operations in early 1998	Total production to March 1998 - 3,425 kg Au and 337 kg Ag from 4.58 Mt of ore at an estimated recovery of 70%.	Goulevitch, 2003a
	1995-1996	RC/DD Drilling, Geotech, Metallurgical core drilling	57 RC holes for 8,454 m infill (25 m x 50 m) shallow and deep holes for primary resource definition; 7 DD holes for 1,063 m of PQ/HQ core drilling – for geotechnical and metallurgical studies		Goulevitch, 2003b
	1996	Ownership Change	Valdora Minerals taken over by WRI in 1996 and renamed Rustler's Roost Mining P/L		Goulevitch, 2003a
	1996-1998	Regional Exploration; Resource Estimation	Exploration by WRI largely restricted to adjacent prospects. MRE update by BLM consultants (1997).	1997 MRE - 21.7 Mt at 1.1 g/t Au for 797 koz gold	Goulevitch, 2003a; Payne 2004

Company	Period	Type of Work	Activities	Discoveries/ Results	Source
Valencia Ventures Inc/ RRMPL	2002	Ownership Change	Rustlers Roost was purchased by a Canadian Company, Valencia Ventures Inc.		Goulevitch, 2003a
	2003-2004	RC/DD Drilling; Resource estimation	Infill and Deep Drilling - including 9 DD holes for 2,828 m: 2004 MRE update (ResEval)	2004 MRE - 56.4 Mt at 0.8 g/t Au for 1,412 koz gold	Goulevitch, 2003, 2004; Payne 2004
	2006	Feasibility Studies; Pit Optimisation; Met. Testwork	Valencia commissioned GBM consultants to carry out feasibility study, including pit optimisation, met testwork		GBM, 2006
Crocodile Gold Corp	2009	Ownership Change; NI43-101 Reporting	Crocodile Gold acquired the Rustlers Roost Project; NI43-101 reporting included Rustlers Roost (reported 2004 MRE)		Muller et al, 2009
	2011	NI43-101 Reporting;	NI43-101 reporting included Rustlers Roost (reported 2004 MRE)		Muller et al, 2011
Primary Gold	2012-2014	Ownership Change; IGR Reporting	Primary Gold acquired the Rustlers Roost Project; IGR and DD reporting by Cube		Cube 2012
	2017	RC/DD Drilling; Resource estimation	16 RC/DD holes for 2,670 m, includes 2 DD holes for 430 m); 2017 MRE update by Cube	2017 MRE - 49.6 Mt at 0.8 g/t Au for 1,332 koz gold	Cube 2017

4.3. Recent Activities

Hanking 2018-2021 Drilling

From 2018 and 2021, Hanking completed RC and DD drilling within the Rustlers Roost resource area and in nearby prospects. A total of 95 holes for 15,015 m of RC and diamond drilling has been completed since the 2017 estimation work.

The drilling programs included the following:

- Brown fields exploration – RC and DD drilling: 59 holes for 6,347 m
- Rustlers Roost Pit Area – RC drilling: 19 holes for 3,241 m
- Rustlers Roost Pit Area – RC precollar and DD tails: 17 holes for 5426 m.

Most of the drilling successfully intersected gold mineralisation within sedimentary units that was both:

- Consistent with previous interpretation and 3D modelling (mostly provided by RC infill drilling)
- New information from structural data provided by deeper RC/DD drilling for interpretation and modelling of gold mineralisation at depth.

Hanking 2021 Drilling

2021 drilling programs were a combination of RC and diamond. Diamond holes were drilled from existing RC pre-collars, followed by HQ3 and once competent enough, usually after 30 m, changed to NQ2.

The drilling programs included the following:

- Brownfields exploration at Annie Oakley – RC drilling: 63 holes for 6,615 m (used in December 2021 MRE)
- Rustlers Roost Pit Area –DD tails: two holes for 580.6 m (not used in MRE) – awaiting assay data.

5. Geology and Mineralisation

Cube has relied on several sources of information on the regional and local geology of the Rustlers Roost Project area, including relevant published and unpublished third-party information, and public domain data, a list of which is provided in Section 11 of this report.

5.1. Regional Setting

The Mt. Bundy project area lies within the Archaean to Early Proterozoic Pine Creek Orogen/Geosyncline. The Pine Creek Geosyncline is a deformed and metamorphosed sedimentary basin of up to 14 km maximum thickness, covering an area of approximately 66,000 sq. km and extending from Katherine in the south to Darwin in the north (Figure 5-1).

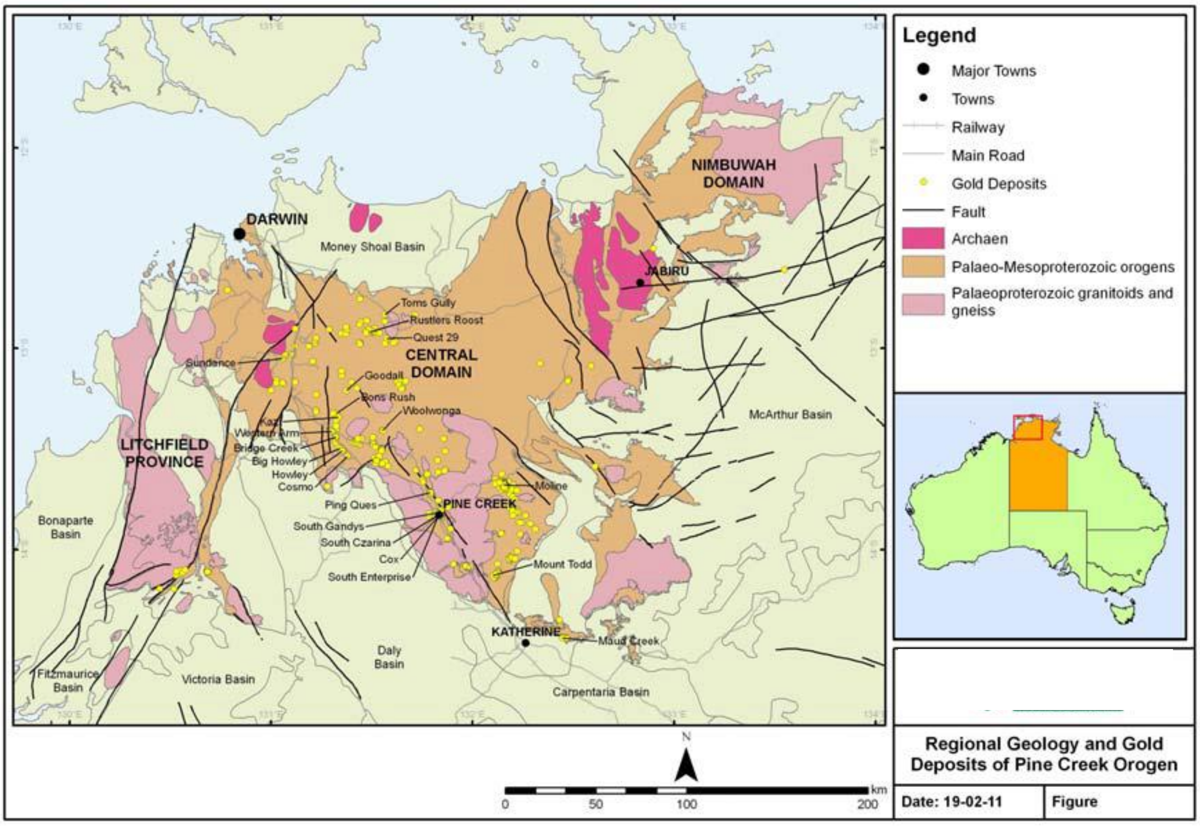

Figure 5-1: Regional Geology and Gold Deposits of Pine Creek Orogen (from Muller et al, 2011)

A series of late Archaean granite-gneiss basement domes are overlain by fluvial to marine sedimentary sequences, with the central region of the geosyncline dominated by very low-grade metasediments and metavolcanics of the South Alligator and Finniss River groups.

Turbidite sediments of the Burrell Creek Formation of the South Alligator Group underlie most of the tenement area. The turbidite sequence is exposed in the Rustlers Roost area in the southern part of the Mt Bundy tenements. Dolerite sills, such as the Zamu Dolerite at Rustlers Roost, are found within the sedimentary sequence, particularly in the southern part of the area.

Throughout the area, the Burrell Creek Formation is made up of greywackes, sandstones, siltstones and mudstones. The boundary with the Mt Bonnie Formation is defined by the appearance of chert and hematitic chert horizons. The Mt Bonnie Formation is predominately made up of shales, siltstones and mudstones with minor sandstone and volcanogenic tuffs and cherts

The metamorphic grade is very low in the bulk of the project area (lower greenschist) with some upward gradation towards lower amphibolite facies in the south. Quartz veining, both concordant and discordant, is common in the area, associated with areas of folding stress and faulting.

5.2. Local Geology

The Rustlers Roost deposit is hosted within a turbidite sequence within the Mt Bonnie Formation (Figure 5-2). The sequence is at least 1,500 m thick and comprises shale, siltstone, minor tuff, greywacke and bedded chert units (Goulevitch, 2004b). Sedimentary units outcrop as banded carbonaceous siltstone and mudstone. The sediments have undergone regional greenschist grade metamorphism and later contact metamorphic events.

The sequence was later subjected to a major folding episode along north-northeast trending regional fold axes. The folds are open-to-tight in style and plunge consistently to the south at approximately 35°. Gold mineralisation is hosted in planar, south dipping quartz-sulphide sheeted vein sets that are interpreted to postdate the folding event.

Following the folding, an extensive array of northeast and northwest trending dolerite dykes were intruded during extensional deformation.

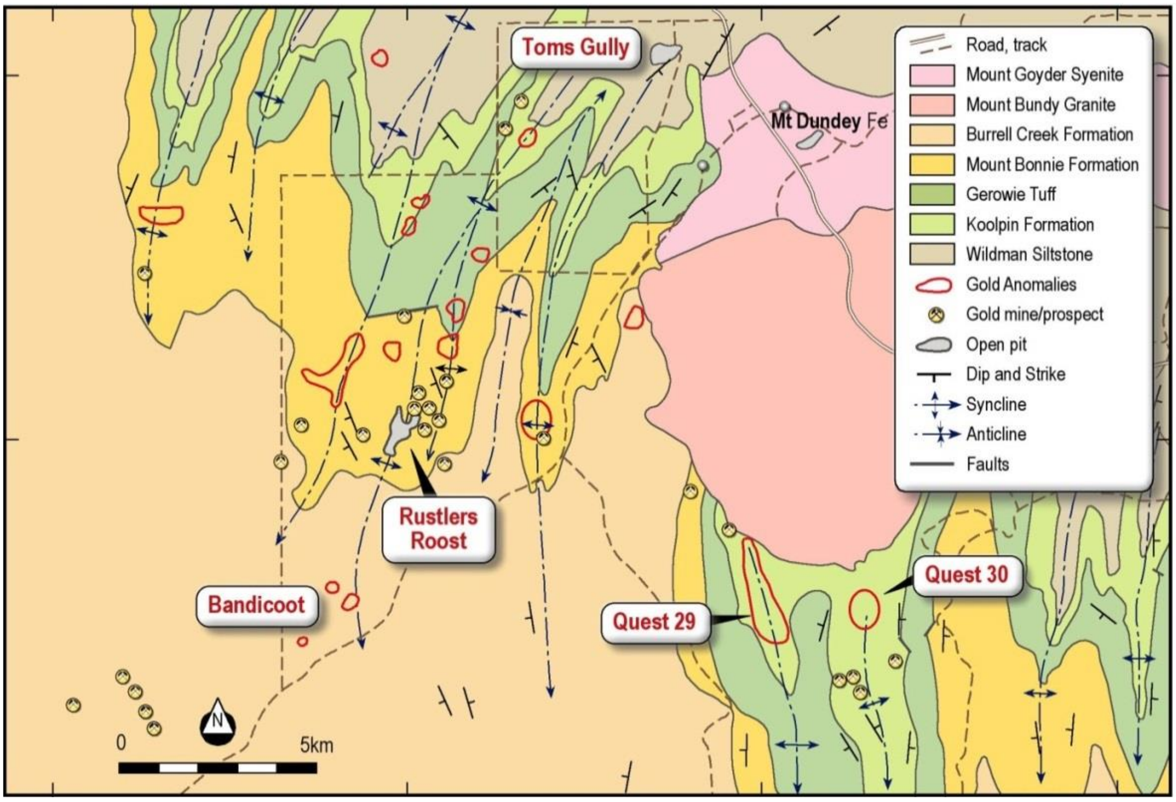

Figure 5-2: Geology and Structures of the Mt Bundy Projects Area (from Muller et al, 2011)

5.2.1. Local Stratigraphy

Goulevitch (2003a, 2004b) prepared a stratigraphic correlation as part of a review of diamond drilling and pit mapping and interpretations, with contributions from Higham (1989), Rabone (1995, 1996 & 1998), and Goulevitch (1980, 2003a, 2003b).

The stratigraphic sequence can be subdivided into six distinct stratigraphic units on the basis of dominant rock-types, which include laminated dolomitic carbonaceous chloritic pyritic siltstone-shale and sulphidic laminated and nodular chert beds, greywacke-shale of turbiditic origin and volcaniclastics (Figure 5-3).

Volcaniclastics are present in all of the lam
abundance passing down the stratigraphy. Goulevitch (2004b) noted that coarser grained volcaniclastics had been previously mislabelled as greywackes in all early stratigraphic columns for Rustlers Roost.

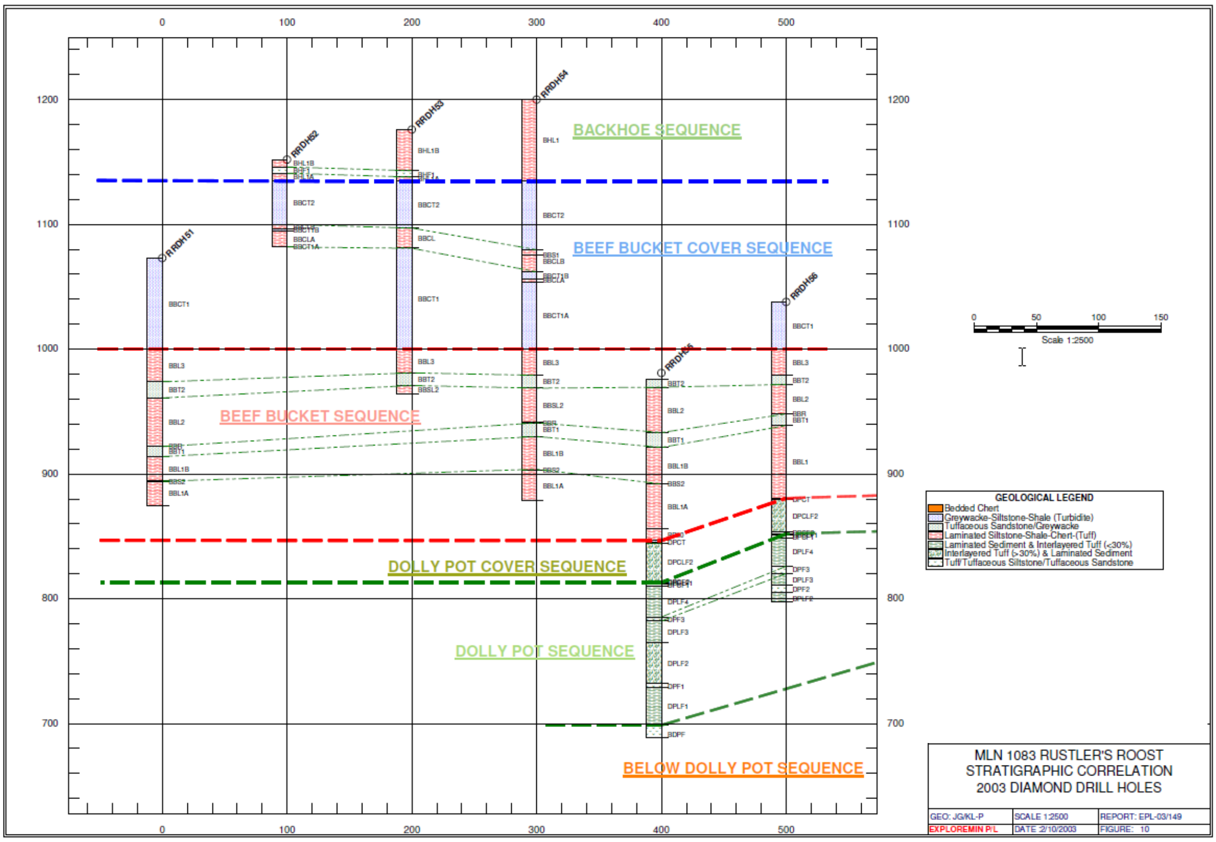

Figure 5-3: Stratigraphic Correlations based on 2003 Diamond Drill Core Logging at Rustlers Roost (Goulevitch, 2004)

Interpretation of pit mapping (Rabone, 1998) and DD core logging was projected onto a flitch map at 530 mRL by Goulevitch (2004a). The flitch geology interpretation shows the lithologies plotted by assigned stratigraphic sequence, along with major structures projected at 530 mRL (Figure 5-4).

The stratigraphic sequence is described in more detail by Goulevitch (2004b).

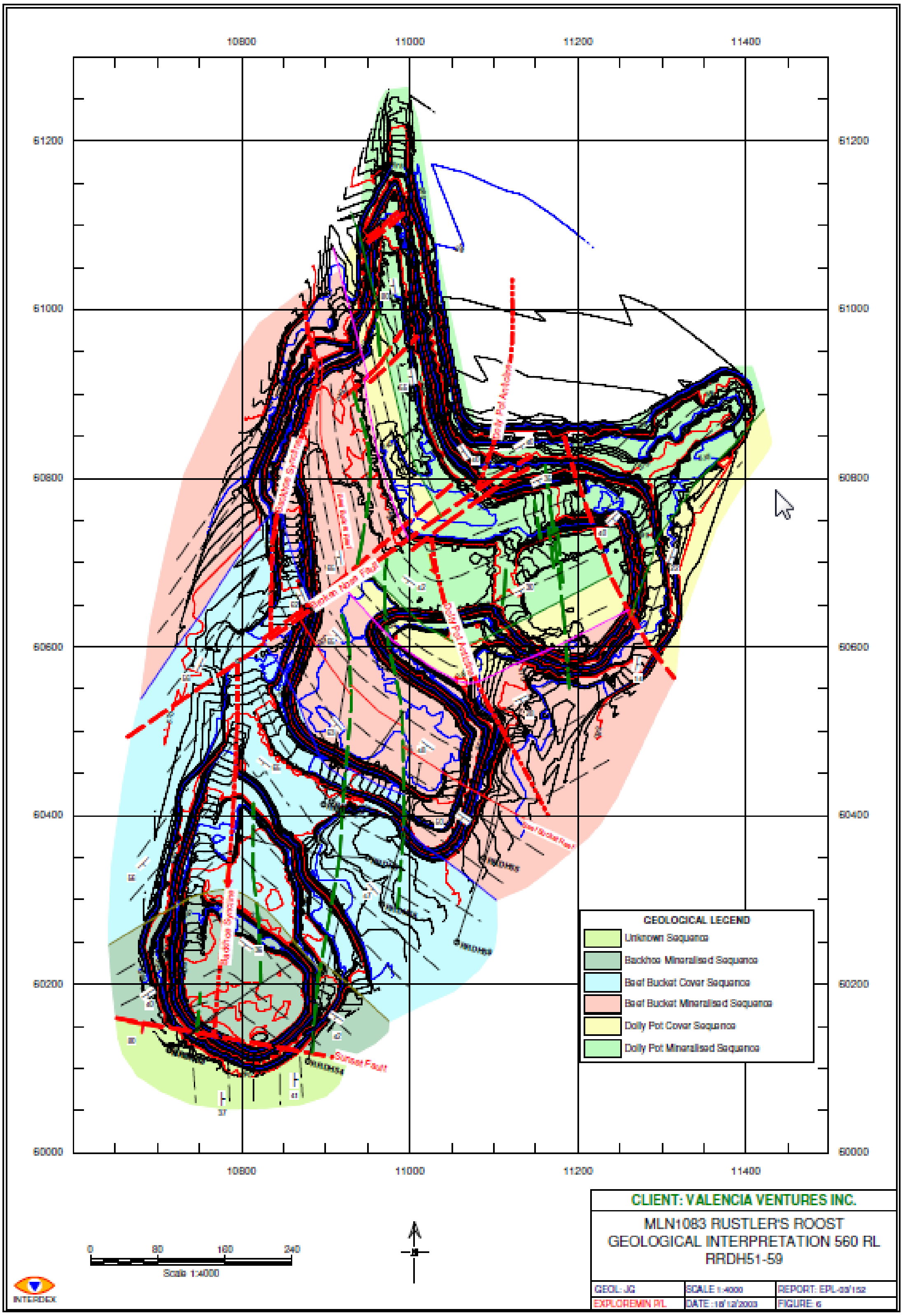

Figure 5-4: Rustlers Roost – Flitch Plan View at 530 mRL Showing Projected Lithology and Structural Interpretation Mapping (Goulevitch, 2003 based on Rabone, 1998)

5.2.1. Structural Interpretation

Folding

The results from previous interpretations and confirmed by more recent drilling show that the Rustlers Roost deposit is located on the nose of a regional south plunging composite anticline which is represented in the mine area by the Dolly Pot Anticline and Backhoe Syncline (Figure 5-4).

Mapping (Rabone, 1998) and analysis of core drilling (Goulevitch 2003a, b, 2004a) interpreted the major fold axes plunge overall to the south at approximately 35° and that the axial plane of the Backhoe Syncline dips to the east at 80-85°.

In the north of the deposit, the fold limbs dip more steeply than in the south. This is particularly evident on the limbs of the Backhoe Syncline. North of the Broken Nose Fault dips of 60-80° are prevalent on the eastern limb of the syncline, whereas south of the fault, dips on the eastern limb are 40-70°. Further to the NW, in the Dolly Pot Sequence, the east limb is thinner and goes from a shallow southerly plunge to flat lying.

Major Faults

Two major faults have previously interpreted and labelled with several lesser faults, which postdate folding and the gold mineralisation timing at Rustler’s Roost. Evidence of the timing of the faulting is shown in the pit walls. Figure 5-5 and Figure 5-6 are 2014 photos taken by Cube of the Rustlers Roost open pit showing significant fault structures in the West wall (Backhoe Zone – Broken Nose Fault?) and a view of the south wall in the Dolly Pot Zone (significant planar fault).

The fault structures as described by Goulevitch are listed as follows:

- **Broken Nose Fault**: NE trending fault interpreted to dextrally displace all stratigraphy, fold axes, north trending faults and mafic dykes and mineralisation across the central and northern zones of the deposit (Figure 5-5).
- **Sunset Fault:** At the south of the deposit the ESE trending Sunset Fault offsets the stratigraphy, the axis of the Backhoe Syncline and gold mineralisation. Core drilling in 2003 demonstrated that this fault dips the south at about 80°.
- **Dolly Pot faults**: Less significant in displacement are a set of NS trending faults which cross the Beef Bucket Pit area and extend to the south across the Beef Bucket Cover Sequence and Dolly Pot Sequence (Figure 5-6).
- **Reverse (?) faults**: North dipping reverse faults have been identified in the walls of the open pit but the significance of these with displacement in relation to the sequences and to gold mineralisation is not fully understood.

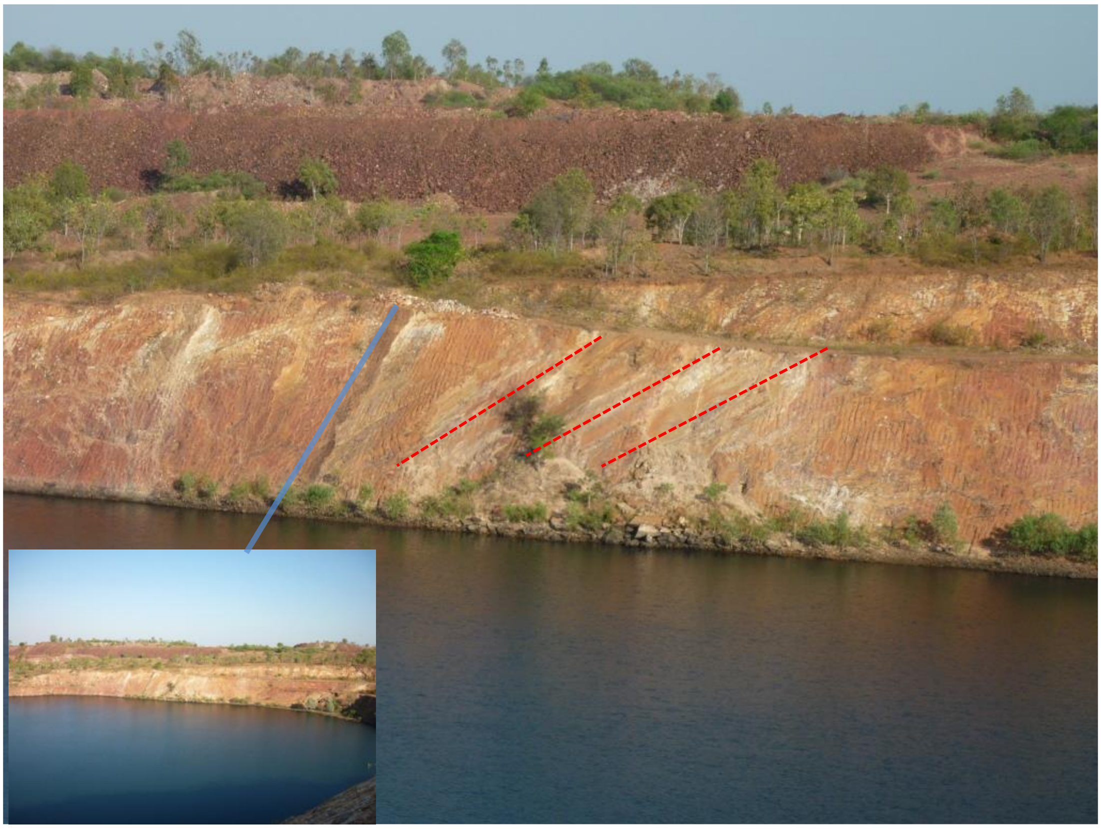

Figure 5-5 : Rustlers Roost Pit – View of West Wall in Backhoe Zone, South Dipping Fault (Broken Nose Fault? - blue line) with Au Mineralisation Trends (red) in Siltstone-Shale Sequence (Cube, 2014)

Figure 5-6 : Rustlers Roost Pit – View of South Wall in Dolly Pot Zone, East Dipping Planar Fault (blue) Intersecting folded Dolly Pot Sequence, with Interpreted Au Mineralisation (red) (Cube, 2014)

5.2.2. Mineralisation

The bulk of the gold mineralisation at Rustlers Roost is located on both sides of the west to SW dipping fold limb between the Backhoe Syncline to the west and the Dolly Pot Anticline to the east (Figure 5-7 and Figure 5-8).

There is also evidence that the strongest gold mineralisation in the laminated sediment sequences is spatially associated with a set of 1-3 cm thick, sheeted pyritic quartz veins which occur throughout the mine.

Figure 5-7 and Figure 5-8 shows the previous interpretation of gold mineralisation as a series of stacked, stratiform and stratabound narrow vein sets within each of the assigned sequences. The cross-section illustrates how the stacked mineralisation vein sets site astride the interpreted Dolly Pot Anticline. The long section shows the overall trend of the stacked, sheeted quartz-pyrite veins interpreted as dipping to the SE at 15°-25°.

On closer inspection in the pit walls, it is evident that gold mineralisation is associated with both stratiform and cross cutting quartz pyrite vein sets within joint fractures (Figure 5-9). Laminated quartz-pyrite replacement vein sets within the sampled high-grade intervals are clearly illustrated in a core sample from hole RRDH056 (Figure 5-10). Previous observations have also highlighted the close spatial relationship with pyrite, and to a lesser extent with arsenopyrite. Based on observations from DD core to date, visible gold and coarse gold grains are rare.

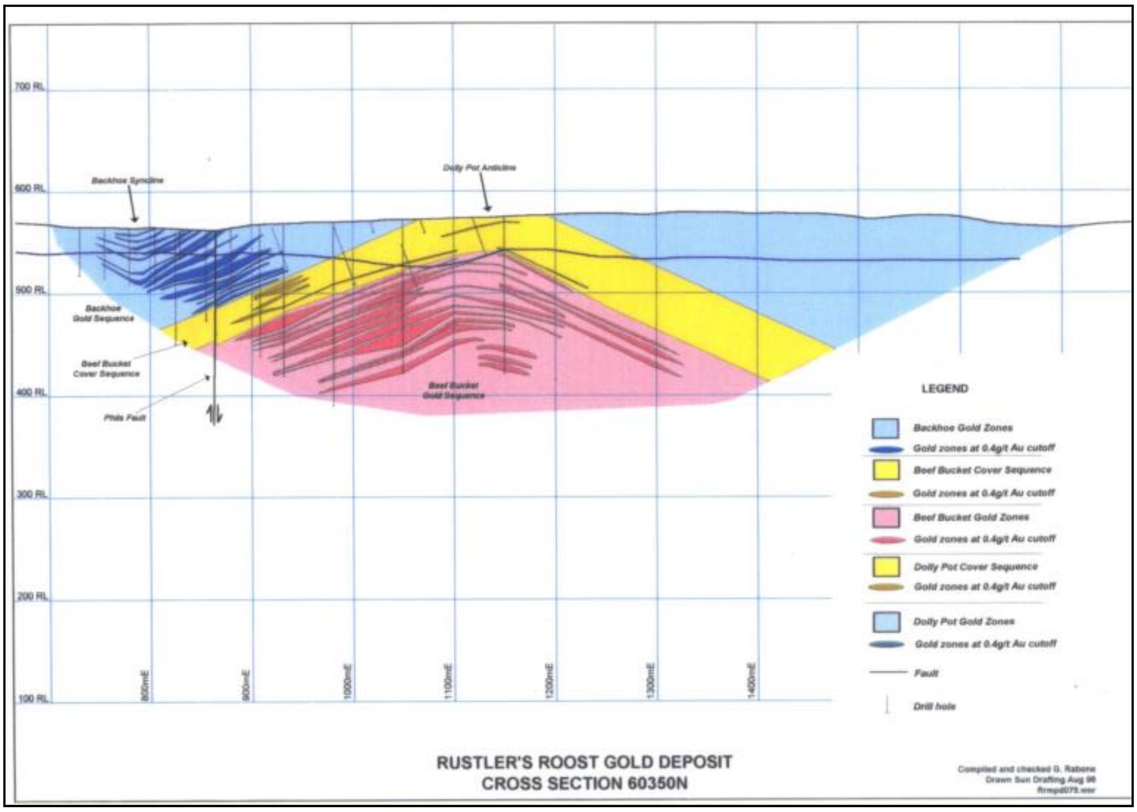

Figure 5-7: Rustlers Roost – Cross-Section Looking North at 60350N, Showing Folded Stratigraphic Sequence and Mineralisation Interpretations (Rabone, 1998)

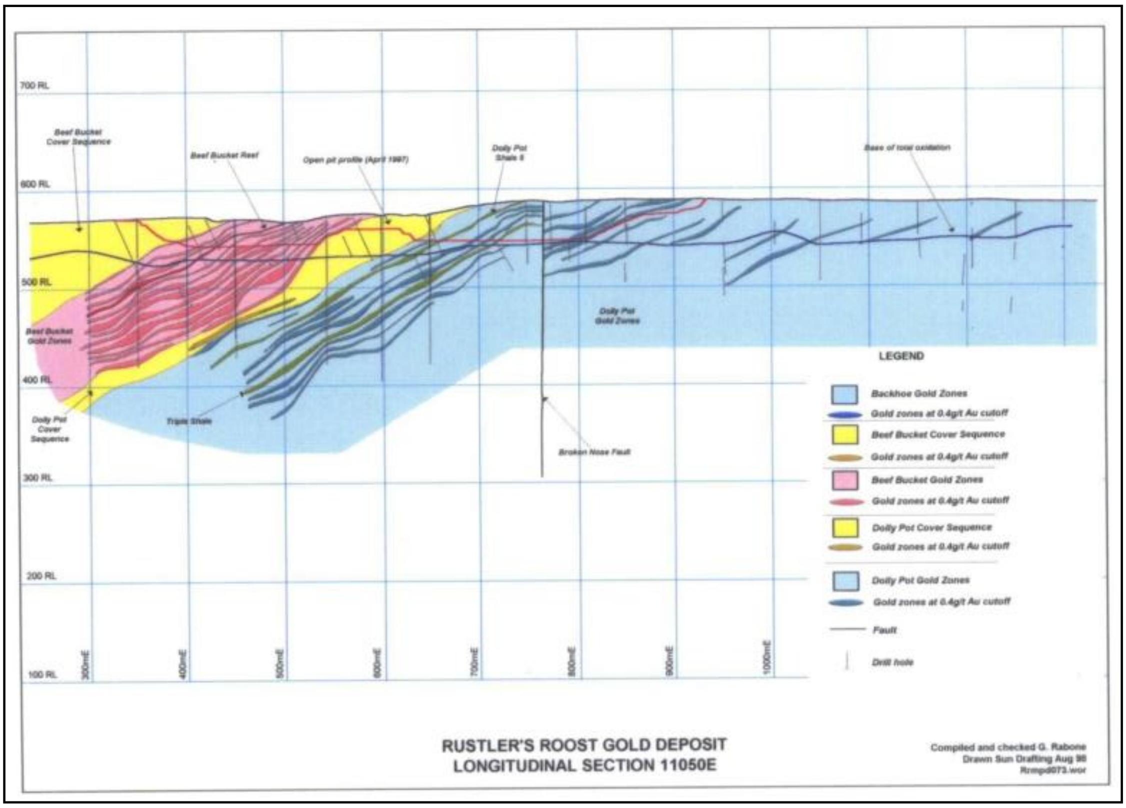

Figure 5-8: Rustlers Roost – Long Section Looking West at 11050E, Showing Folded Stratigraphic Sequence and Mineralisation Interpretations (Rabone, 1998)

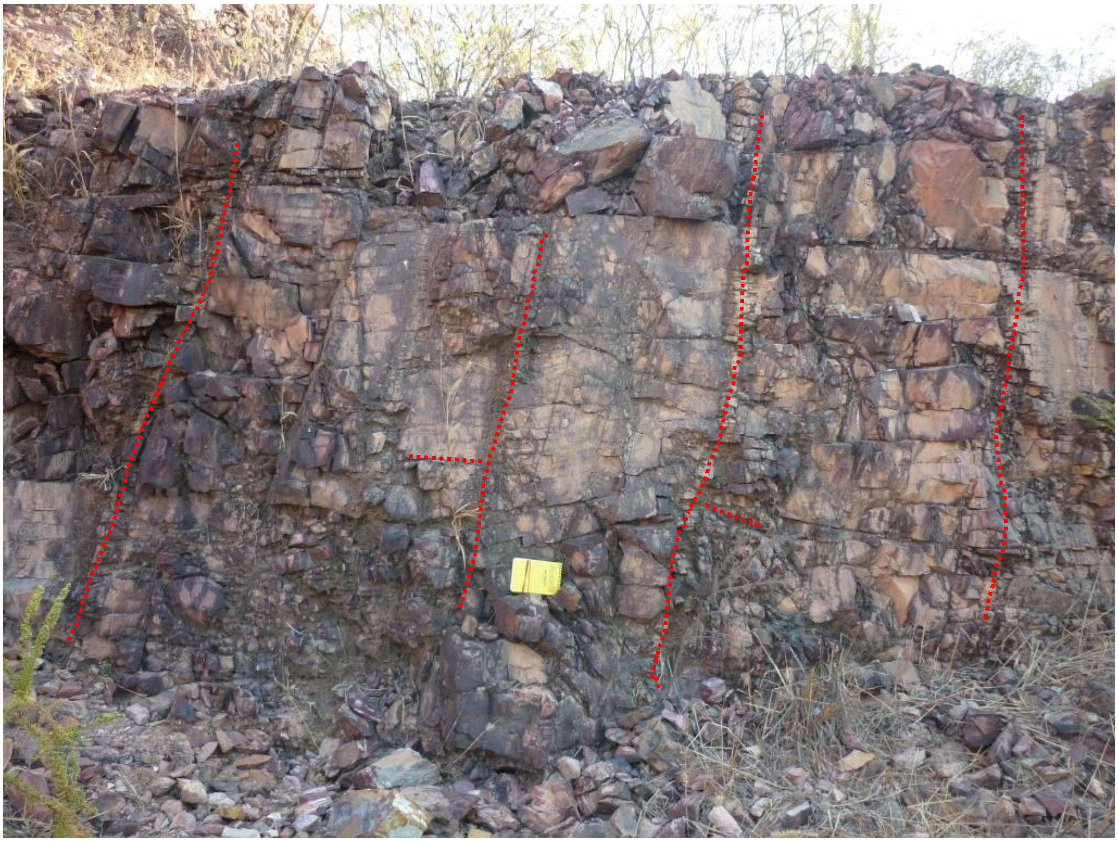

Figure 5-9 : Rustlers Roost Pit – View of North Wall (Sweat Ridge Pit Zone). Very thin Mineralised quartz-py Vein Sets both stratiform and cross cutting) within Siltstone/Shale Sequence (Cube, 2014)

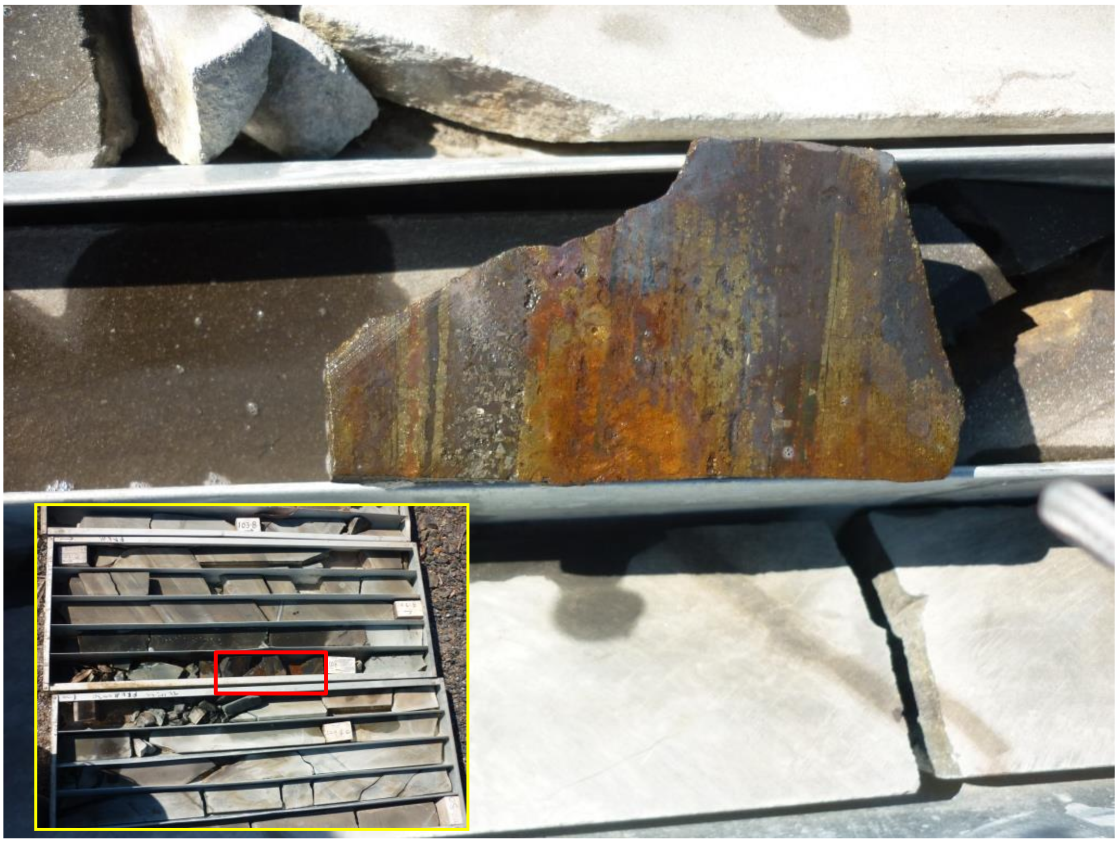

Figure 5-10 : Rustlers Roost DD Core from Hole RRDH 056: Laminated Siltstone with Banded Replacement Pyrite/Qtz and Disseminated Pyrite (Cube, 2014)

6. Data Compilation

Cube previously conducted data research to source historical reports and information on drilling and exploration programs conducted at Rustlers Roost from electronic data rooms provided by the previous owners (PGL, 2014). Current database information from recent programs in 2018-2021 and provided by Hanking was reviewed for the drilling, sampling, and assaying conducted within the deposit areas.

The data types and information sources contributing to the resource estimation work were as follows:

- Historical drilling data imported from the Rustlers Roost Database export files in 2017
- 2018 to 2021 drill hole data imported from the Hanking drilling database. This data included collar, survey, assay, geology and structural records from relevant drilling data were provided by Hanking to Cube on 17 October 2021
- Historical Geological Logging Codes Tables
- Surface topography DTM, which incorporates the Annie Oakley Prospect and historical surface works (Rustlers Roost open pits survey as at May 1997, waste dumps and other surface works)
- Annual reports, resource reports and other technical reports for Rustlers Roost used for validation and verification of historical drill hole information.

Information for the drilling and sampling methods from the recent 2018 to 2021 drilling programs included in this section has been provided from Hanking.

6.1. Grid System

All drilling data are recorded on a local mine grid and also in MGA51 (GDA94) grid. Previously the data had been recorded using datum for AGD 66 Zone 52. Previous drilling had been converted from AGD66 Zone 52 to the MGA51 (GDA94) grid.

Archived mine plans established that the mine grid was oriented according to the AGD 84 datum (Zone 52) with mine grid coordinates of 11,000E/60,000N corresponding to 771,000E/8,570,000N UTM.

Drill hole locations and azimuth lines up to the 2003 drilling were established by Goulevitch (2003a) using a Garmin 45 GPS and Suunto magnetic compass. The compass was calibrated to the mine grid by sighting three permanent survey stations along the eastern and northern side of the open pit from a previously surveyed bore hole located at the top of the Backhoe ramp on the western side of the pit. Mine/AGD north is approximately 356° magnetic.

2021 MRE Database

All drilling records in the 2021 MRE database were checked to ensure both local grid coordinates and MGA51 (GDA94) grid coordinates were assigned for every hole. More recent drill hole collars have been located using a differential GPS (DGPS). Reported accuracy of the instrument is approximately +/- 2 cm.

Where only mine grid coordinates were provided, the following adjustments were calculated for MGA51 (GDA94) grid

- Displacement with the local grid is to add 760,000 m to the Easting & 8,510,000 m to the Northing
- Mine grid RL is Australian Height Datum and adding 500 m.

6.2. Drilling Summary

The Rustlers Roost drilling database contains 720 holes comprising 66,157.8 m. The assay data includes 73,022 sample records for gold analysis. In the database provided to Cube, there are no records for multi-element assays, although it has been noted from previous reports that trace element geochemistry has been taken on specific samples from Rustlers Roost.

The database records do not contain information on drilling methods, but as noted in previous reports, most of the drilling has been either RC drilling or DD core drilling.

A summary of the drill hole meterage by company and hole type, and their associated statistics is shown in Table 6-1.

Table 6-1 Summary of Drilling by Deposit and Hole Types for Rustlers Roost MRE Areas

Company	Period	Hole Type	Prefix	# of holes	Metres Drilled (m)	Ave depth	Used In 2021 MRE
Unknown	Unknown	RC	DLRC; RORC	10	830.0	83.00	No, regional prospects
RRMPL	1993-1995	Pit RCGC	S, W	131	3,144.0	24.00	All, Pit area/ mined out
RRMPL	1993-1995	Pit RCGC	V, WS	115	3,242.0	28.19	No, Surface sterilisation
RRMPL (previous owners)	1988-1996	RC	RRC	521	47,133.0	90.47	Most used in MRE
		RC/DD	RDH; RRCD; RRD	29	3,384.7	116.71	Most used in MRE
RRMPL (Valencia)	2003	RC/DD	RRDH	22	4,372.2	198.73	All
PGL	2017	RC	PGMB	14	2,240.0	160.00	Most used in MRE
		DD	PGMB	2	430.0	215.00	All
Hanking	2018-2021	RC	RRRC; RNRC; TNRC	74	8,705.0	117.64	Some used in MRE
		RC/DD	RRRCD; RRDH	21	6,309.6	300.45	Most used in MRE
		RC	TNRC	63	6,615.0	105.00	Annie Oakley RC drilling in 2021
TOTAL				**1,002**	**86,405.4**		

Figure 6-1 shows a view of the drilling coverage by hole type for the main Rustlers Roost Gold Project area. A summary of the drilling completed within the 2021 MRE area is shown Figure 6-2.

The 2018 to 2021 hole co-ordinates and other drilling details are listed in Appendix 3.

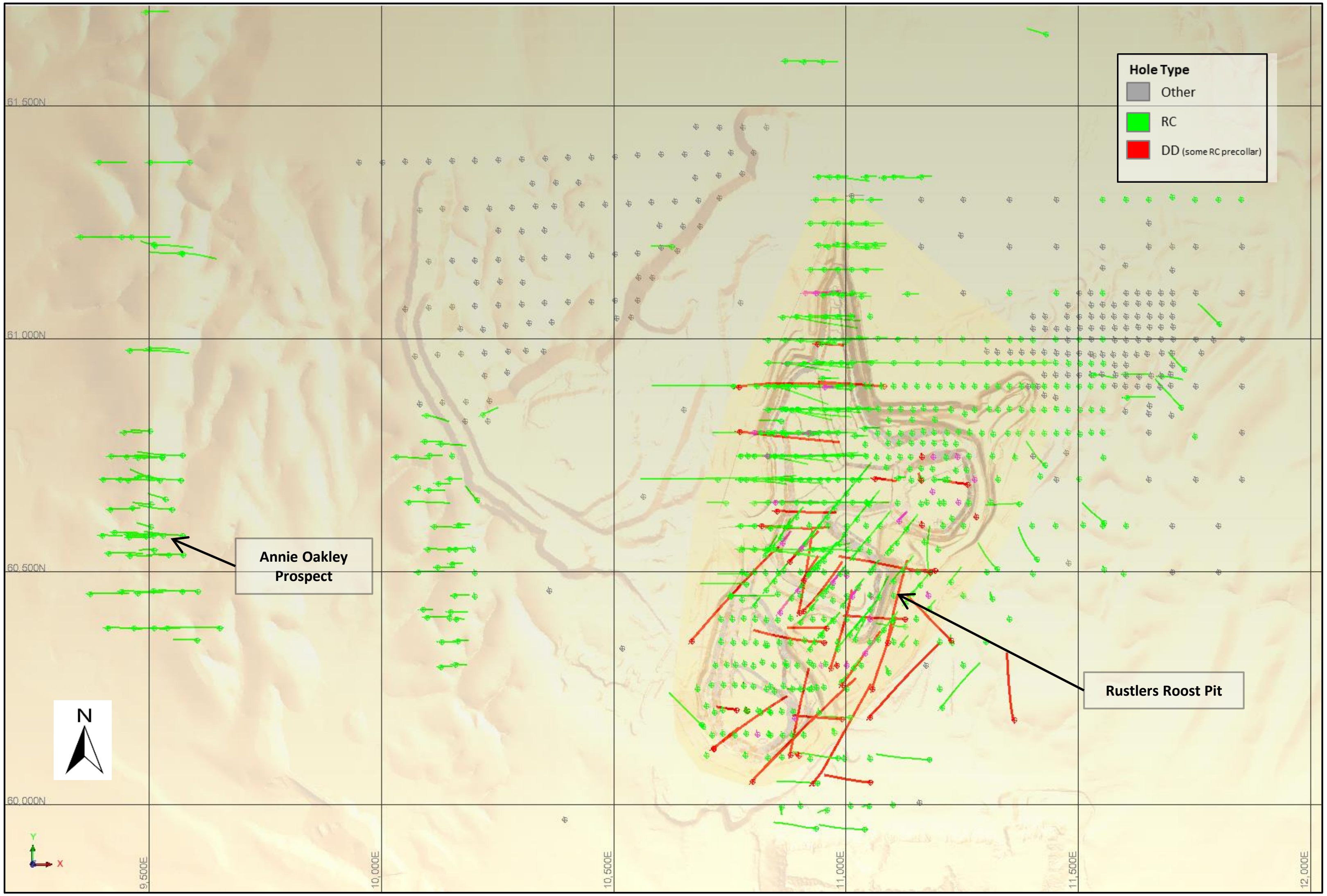

Figure 6-1: Rustlers Roost Drill hole Location Plan by Hole Type

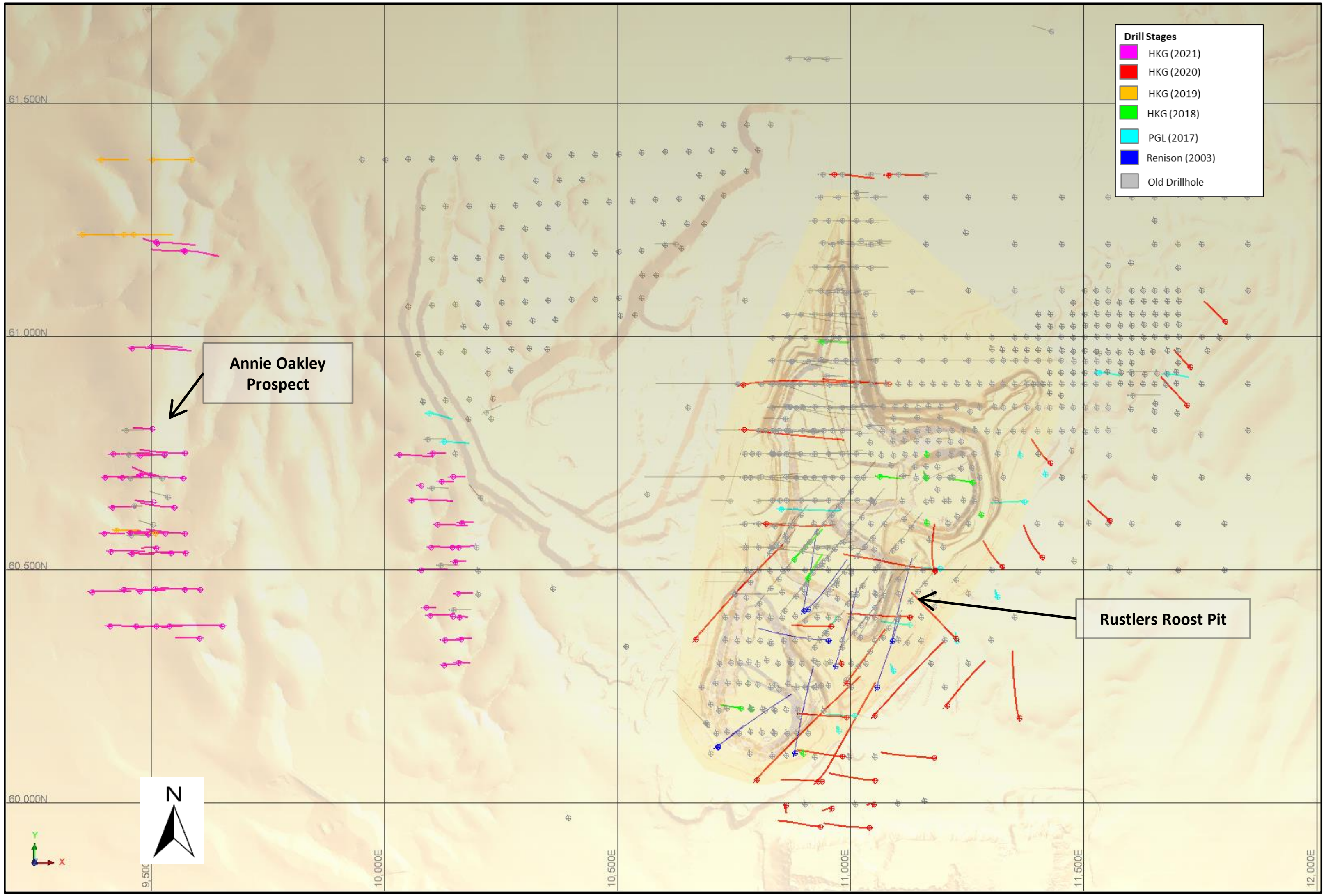

Figure 6-2: Plan view of Open Pit Mined Area and All Drilling for the 2021 MRE with Drilling Periods

6.3. Drilling Methods

Reverse Circulation (RC) drilling RC, diamond core drilling (PQ, HQ, and NQ) with standard and triple inner tubes, open hole percussion drilling and RAB drilling have been the main drilling methods used at Rustlers Roost.

Pre-2017 Drilling

The majority of resource drilling at Rustlers Roost has been by RC drilling methods. It was largely completed prior to 1998 and few records are available regarding the various drilling programs.

In addition, a number of DD core holes were completed. Prior to 2003, DD core drilling was undertaken using HQ or HQ triple tube (61.1 mm diameter) coring. All holes drilled in 2003 (nine holes) were drilled using HQ coring (63.5 mm diameter). High quality core was produced with a total recovery rate in excess of 95%. Core orientation marks using a spear were made on all angle holes and the core fitted back together prior to logging and sampling.

The GC data was contained in separate databases for each mining level in each of the separate mineralised zones. The GC drilling was completed with open hole percussion blast hole rigs drilling 5 m deep holes.

No records for drill rig specifications prior to the 2017 drilling were provided or were able to be sourced from the electronic data room previous supplied by PGL.

2017 Drilling Program

PGL contracted NDRC Drilling to carry out the 2017 drilling program. NDRC Rig 11 is a Schramm 64 RC rig mounted on an International 2670 8 x 4 truck. Core drilling for the metallurgical testwork was carried out by WDA Drilling Services.

Drilling parameters were adjusted to maximise recovery. This included frequent changes of the drill bits and using heavy drilling muds when drilling through intensely sheared rocks where recovery was tending to drop.

2018-2021 Drilling Programs

RC Drilling and DD core drilling (both HQ and NQ diameter) were the drilling methods used for the 2018 to 2021 drilling programs:

- 2018 drilling program was entirely HQ size DD core drilling methods for mostly for metallurgical and geotechnical test work. The drill program was contracted to WDA Drilling Services by utilising an all hydraulic multipurpose drill rig capable of both reverse circulation and diamond core drilling
- The 2020-2021 drilling programs were a combination of RC and NQ size DD core drilling methods. The drill program was contracted to WDA Drilling Services. A Sandvik DE 840 multipurpose drill rig mounted on an 8x8 MAN carrier was utilised for the diamond core drilling and the Hydco 70 RC drill rig was utilised for RC drilling.

6.4. Drill Spacing and Orientations

Drilling was undertaken on 25 m to 50 m spaced east-west oriented sections in the shallow part of the mineral resource increasing to a sectional spacing in excess of 200 m at the extremities of the mineral resource. Infill drill holes were mostly drilled at a distance of 50 m to 100 m from the previous holes in order to infill gaps in the mineralisation and target extensions to mineralisation at depth.

For the 2018-2021 drilling, holes were targeted to obtain the true intersection of the gold mineralisation, with an angle of intersection approximately 80° - 90° which provides a true thickness estimate.

Historically, holes were oriented at -55° to -90° toward mine grid west or east and similarly designed to intersect the mineralisation orthogonal to dip and strike of the major mineralisation, depending on the interpreted dip and plunge of the folded structures locally in relation to where each drill hole was planned.

In summary, for most of the drilling, the orientation of the drilling was across the known interpreted strike orientation of the gold mineralisation trends in each structural block area, so that sampling intervals are mostly an unbiased representation of the overall trend.

6.5. Collar and Downhole Surveys

Collar Surveys

Hole collar surveying accuracy is summarised as follows:

- Collar surveys for holes drilled prior to 2003 were generally completed by Qasco Northern Surveys Pty Ltd of Darwin, with some holes
  Collars for holes drilled in 2003 were surveyed using GPS.
- In 2017, drill hole collars were located using handheld GPS. Reported accuracy of the instrument is approximately +/- 3 m in horizontal dimensions.
- For the 2018-2021 drilling, drill hole collars were located using DGPS. Reported accuracy of the instrument is approximately +/- 2 cm.

All data are recorded in a MGA51 (GDA94) grid and transformed to mine grid coordinates in the drilling database.

Downhole Surveys

Downhole survey accuracy is summarised as follows:

- Downhole surveys were completed by the drilling contractor at the time using an Eastman or Pee Wee single shot camera. Holes drilled prior to 2003 were surveyed at the bottom of the hole and depending on the amount of hole deviation, one, two or three additional surveys back up the hole.
- For 2003-2004 drilling, surveys were taken at intervals ranging between 25-50 m. Vertical holes were not surveyed downhole to reduce costs.
- For the 2017 drilling, downhole survey is made by a Reflex tool with the measurements taken at 20-25 m intervals. All holes were surveyed.

- For the 2018-2021 drilling, downhole survey was completed using a gyro tool, with the measurements taken at 6 m intervals. All holes were surveyed except one.

6.6. Sampling Methods

Pre-2017 Drilling

RC drilling produced dry and wet percussion chip samples. RC holes were sampled at regular 1 m intervals.

The majority of core drilling was HQ, or HQ triple tube with minor PQ coring, for metallurgical and geotechnical test work. High quality core was produced with a total recovery rate in excess of 95%. Core orientation marks using a downhole spear with a chinagraph pencil were made on all angled holes and the core fitted back together prior to geological logging and sampling. The core was sampled at 1 m intervals. All core was cut longitudinally in
laboratory for assay.

Assaying was completed by Assaycorp in Darwin or by North Australian Laboratories Pty Ltd at Pine Creek in the Northern Territory (NAL, Pine Creek).

2017 Drilling

RC and diamond core (using HQ size drill bits) samples were collected.

Standard procedures for drilling and sampling was used. RC samples are collected at 1 m intervals. All samples are logged and supplied to NAL, Pine Creek for preparation and analysis.

RC samples are collected at the drill rig cyclone and then split using the cone splitter. The cyclone and splitter were cleaned after each sample. Approximately 3 kg RC samples were sent to the laboratory for assaying. Every sample had its duplicate, which was collected together with the main sample.

DD core was logged, photographed, sampling intervals are marked on the drill core and all core trays were shipped to the laboratory for cutting the core, collecting and processing the samples.

DD core was sawn in half using a diamond saw and half core was sampled for assaying. The remaining half was retained in the core tray for further studies. Sampling was made to geological contacts maintaining the sample length 0.6 m to 1.2 m, although numerous samples intervals down to 0.1 m are recorded in the drilling database. The average length of the drill core samples was approximately 1 m. Barren intervals were also sampled, with 2 m long samples used in the barren rocks.

2018-2021 Drilling

Sampling methods for the recent drilling are summarised as follows:

- RC Drilling:
  - RC samples are collected at 1 m intervals
  - RC samples are collected at the drill rig cyclone and then split using the cone splitter; The cyclone and splitter were cleaned after each sample
  - Approximately 3 kg RC sample is sent to the laboratory for assaying
  - All samples are logged and supplied to laboratories for preparation and analysis.
- DD core:

- Drill core was logged, photographed, sampling intervals marked on the drill core
- Diamond core was sawn in half by a diamond saw and half core was sampled for assaying. Remaining half is retained in the core trays for further studies
- Sampling was made to geological contacts maintaining the sample length between 0.1 m to 1.0 m. Average length of the drill core samples was approximately 1 m.

All samples are logged and supplied to laboratories in NAL, Pine Creek and Jinning Testing and Inspection in Perth (JTI, Perth) for preparation and analysis.

6.7. Sample Quality

Pre-2017 Drilling

Percussion and RC drilling prior to 2003 produced sub-samples of 3-4 kg for assaying. Sample recovery was recorded as being of high quality, uncontaminated dry and wet percussion chip samples. There is no record or reporting of whether percussion and RC chip samples were weighed in the field before splitting. Measures taken to maximise sample recovery and ensure representative nature of the samples are not known.

Diamond core recoveries were measured in the core trays. Prior to 2003, HQ or HQ triple tube core was produced with a total recovery rate in excess of 95%.

2017 to 2021 Drilling

For DD core, drilling parameters were adjusted to maximise recovery. This involved frequent changes of drill bits and the use of heavy drilling muds when drilling through intensely sheared rocks where recovery was tending to drop. Recovery of the drill core was measured (in metres) and recorded by the drilling crew on core blocks within the core trays.

For RC drilling completed in 2020-2021, recovery was recorded by rig geologist as part of logging procedures. Sample weight was documented for every sample received in the laboratories as part of laboratory protocols. Hanking noted that RC sample recovery appeared to be of consistent sizing, suggesting minimal sample loss.

Cube Comment

RC Sampling recovery and quality was not reviewed, but the most recent RC drilling was precollars for DD core tails. The core quality for two selected holes from 2018 and 2020 was reviewed from core photos for wet and dry core. Minor core loss was recorded in one narrow, highly fractured interval, which corresponds with anomalous gold mineralisation zone (hole RRDH08, 141.8 to 142.4m, highlighted in red, Figure 6-3).

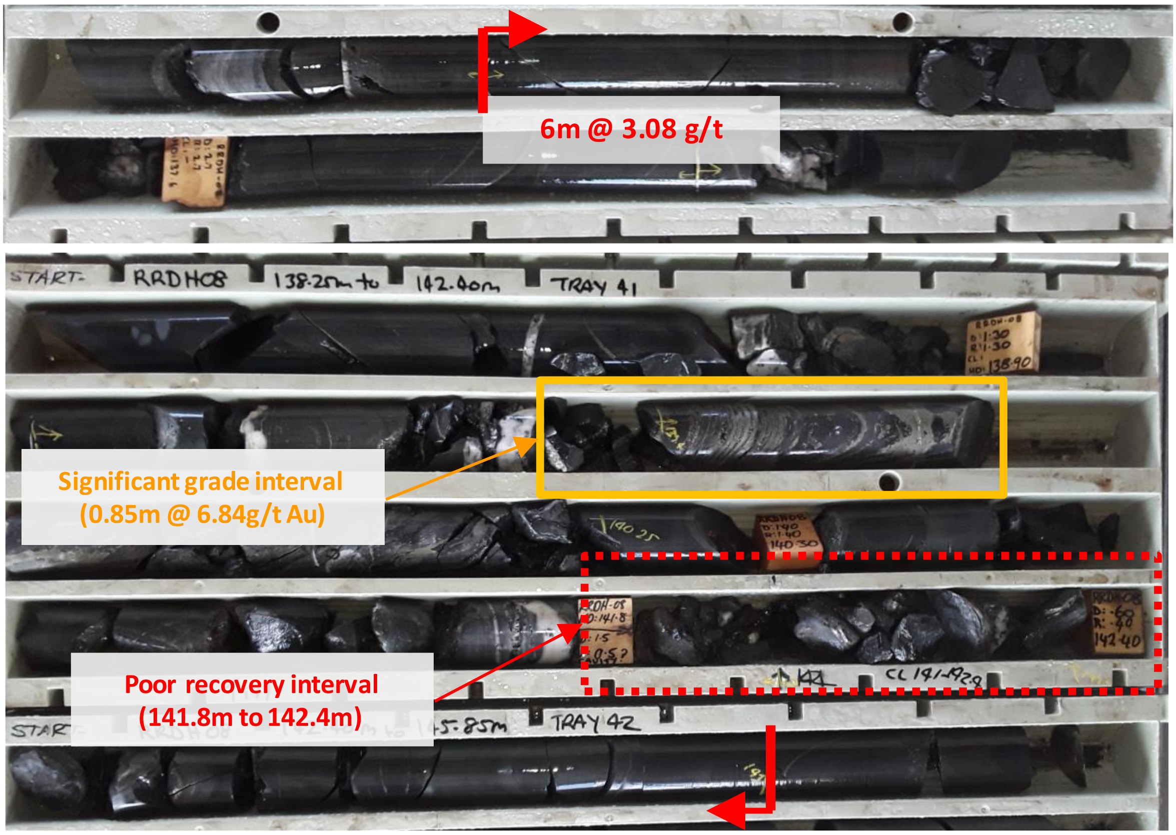

Figure 6-3: Core Photo for Hole RRDH08, Showing Significant Gold Intervals and Poor Core Recovery Interval (Hanking 2020)

Overall, the examples show very good core recoveries in the reviewed holes and it is concluded that the narrow poor recovery intervals would not impact significantly on the resource grade estimates within the broad, interpreted mineralisation envelopes modelled for Rustlers Roost.

6.8. Core Logging

Pre-2017 Drilling

Detailed geological logging was carried out on all the HQ and PQ diamond core drilled in 2003. Percussion, RC and DD drilling completed prior to 2003 have basic lithology recorded in historical databases.

2017 Drilling

All samples for the 2017 drilling were geologically logged to a level of detail which is sufficient for estimation of Mineral Resources. Logging has included diagnostics of the rocks and minerals and degree of weathering and recording of the appearance of water (water table) in the drill hole.

Drill core was photographed for more detailed geotechnical logging.

2018-2021 Drilling

For all drilling completed from 2018 to 2021, Hanking reported that all RC and DD holes were fully logged and photographed. Logging records in the drilling database provided are both qualitative and quantitative and includes diagnostics of the rocks and minerals and degree of weathering. Recording of the observed characteristics was made into an electronic device. Logging has included documentation of the appearance of water (water table) in the drill holes.

Ore sections from nine HQ sized DD holes completed in 2018 were used for new metallurgical testing.

DD drill core was oriented where possible with the orientation mark determined by use of a downhole spear with a chinagraph pencil. Both alpha and beta angles were recorded for interpreted structural features on the core, along with the quality rating for the measurement. Core orientation records provided in the drilling database files included conversion of dip and dip direction to MGA51 (GDA94) grid.

Cube Comment

Original logging records, assay results, and wet and dry core photographs for two representative holes from 2018 and 2020 (RRDH08 and RRRCD33) were reviewed for the 2021 MRE work. Examples of significant gold intervals and corresponding logging within both holes have been tabulated in Table 6-2 and Table 6-2, and also shown in Figure 6-4 and Figure 6-5.

The logging commonly shows gold mineralisation associated stratabound banded pyrite + quartz veinlets, coarse and fine grained euhedral disseminated pyrite, and boudinaged silica + pyrite + arsenopyrite. Visible gold specks are logged in several intervals in hole RRCD33, mostly logged within cross-cutting cherty quartz veins (0.5-2 cm width).

Table 6-2 Significant Gold Mineralisation Intervals for Hole RRDH08

Hole ID	From	To	Interval	Grade	HKG Logging Notes
RRDH08	**39.00**	**61.00**	**22.00**	**0.33**	
includes	39.00	40.00	1.00	2.94	gossanous iron oxides after pyrite vein and minor disseminated pyrite
includes	57.00	58.00	1.00	1.40	gossanous iron oxide veins
RRDH08	**67.00**	**79.00**	**12.00**	**0.35**	
includes	67.00	68.00	1.00	1.75	secondary iron oxides
includes	78.00	79.00	1.00	1.46	gossanous iron oxides, disseminated iron oxides after pyrite
RRDH08	**94.00**	**171.00**	**77.00**	**0.88**	
includes	102.00	104.50	2.50	1.29	Gossanous open space fill quartz pyrite veins up to 59mm wide spaced 0.5 to 1m apart. Some disseminated fine grained euhedral pyrite as well as small veinlets of stratabound euhedral pyrite.
includes	117.00	119.00	2.00	1.35	Intensely fractured mineralised zone, quartz sulphide veins 0.5 to 2m apart up to 140mm wide with alpha angles perpendicular to core axis, disseminated pyrite and pyrite casts more prevalent in the top and bottom 2m of the interval as is the same qz-su vein
includes	123.00	124.65	1.65	2.97	semi massive sulphide in folded cherty shale
includes	137.00	143.00	6.00	3.08	beds of semi massive, deformed pyrite as well as pyrite veinlets. **Core Loss noted.**
includes	146.00	147.00	1.00	3.58	minor stratabound coarse grained euhedral pyrite
includes	156.00	158.00	2.00	2.15	euhedral pyrite 'blebs, pyrite veinlets parallel to bedding
includes	167.00	170.00	3.00	2.31	stratabound pyrite and pyrite veinlets parallel to bedding

Table 6-3 Significant Gold Mineralisation Intervals for Hole RRDH33

Interval	From	To	Interval	Grade	HKG Logging Notes
RRRCD33	**110.00**	**145.00**	**35.00**	**0.53**	
includes	128.00	129.00	1.00	2.48	qz-su veins cross cutting bedding
includes	130.00	131.00	1.00	1.59	
includes	133.00	134.00	1.00	1.32	
includes	135.00	139.00	4.00	1.48	Vein with mixed sulphides cross cutting bedding
RRRCD33	**169.00**	**191.00**	**22.00**	**0.35**	
includes	190.00	191.00	1.00	2.65	Bands of weakly boudinaged si-py-ap altered siltstone
RRRCD33	**219.00**	**248.00**	**29.00**	**0.99**	
includes	219.00	220.00	1.00	4.16	Boudinaged si-py shear bands with cross cutting veins (**vg at 220.8m**)
includes	225.00	226.00	1.00	7.16	Weak si-py-au mineralised shear bands (**vg at 225.7m**)
includes	232.00	234.00	2.00	5.36	very weakly sheared si-ap-py min bands in black shale with cross cutting mineralised veins. (**vg at 232.8m**)
includes	244.00	245.00	1.00	2.84	
RRRCD33	**295.00**	**313.00**	**18.00**	**0.76**	
includes	295.00	298.00	3.00	1.90	Boudinaged si-py-ap shearing
includes	304.00	305.00	1.00	4.01	Boudinaged si-py alt shear
includes	310.00	313.00	3.00	1.19	Bands of boudinaged si-py-ap mineralised shears. **VG in cross cutting vein 312.2m**.

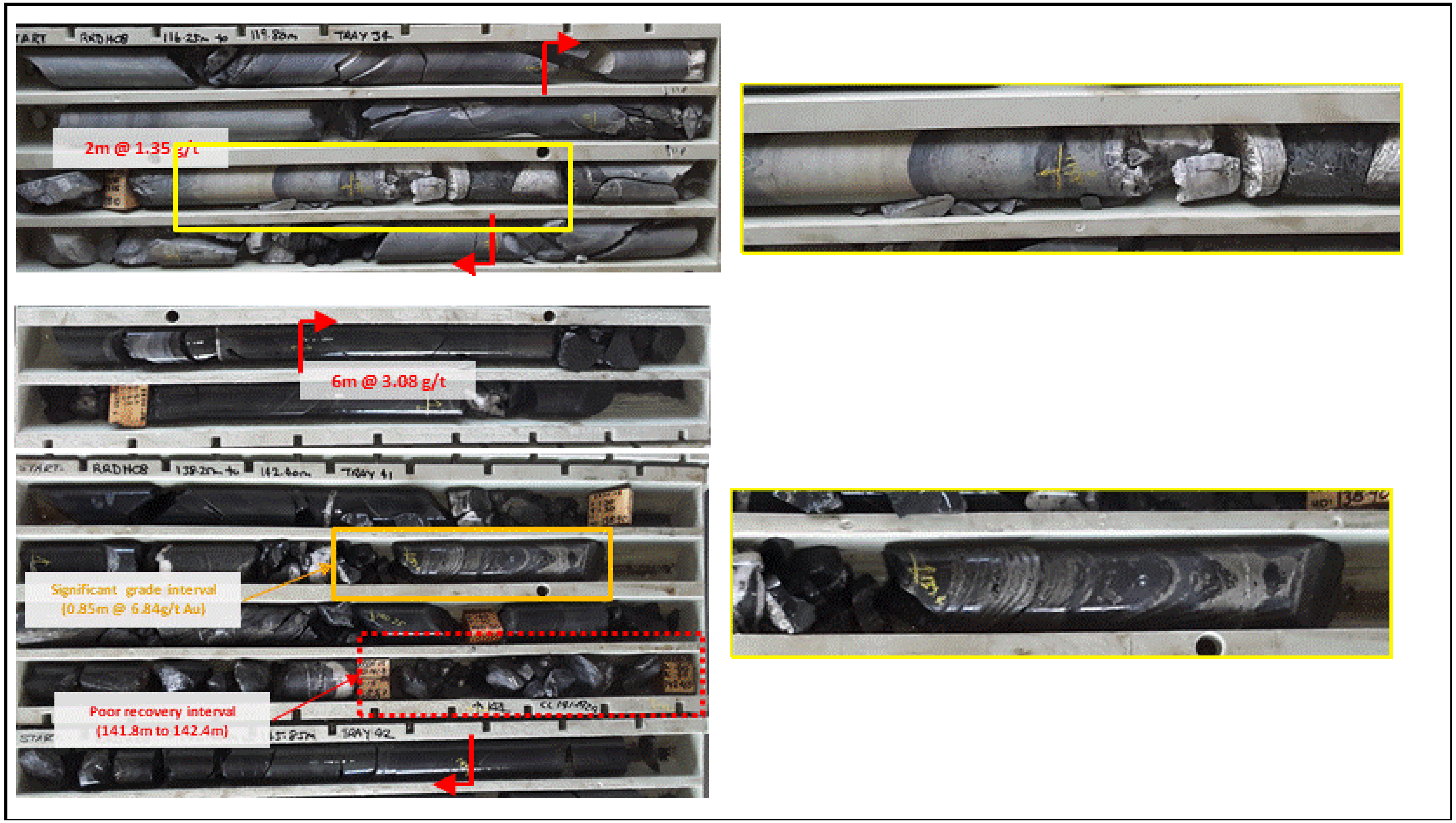

Figure 6-4: Core Photo for Hole RRDH08, Showing Significant Gold Intervals and Hanking Core Logging (HKG Core Photos)

Figure 6-5: Core Photo for Hole RRDH33, Showing Significant Gold Intervals and Hanking Core Logging (HKG Core Photos)

6.9. Quality Assurance/Quality Control (QAQC)

6.9.1. Analytical Laboratories

For the majority of drilling completed at Rustlers Roost prior to 2017, assaying was completed by NAL (Pine Creek), and Assaycorp in Darwin.

NAL, Pine Creek was contracted for preparation and analysis of the samples generated during the 2017 drilling campaigns at Rustlers Roost

For drilling campaigns from 2018 to 2021, all samples were recorded and supplied to the primary laboratory (JTI, Perth) and a secondary lab (NAL, Pine Creek) for preparation and analysis.

An outline of the RC chips and DD half core sample preparation protocols at NAL, Pine Creek for the recent drilling by Hanking is summarised as follows:

1. Samples are sorted into numerical order referencing the clients sample submission sheet. Missing or extra samples are documented, and the client notified as required.
2. Samples are weighed, then placed in sequential order on racks. The racks are then placed into a drying oven at 105°C until dry. Dry times will vary according to moisture content and sample matrix.
3. Core Samples - the dry core is crushed to nominal -10 mm using a laboratory jaw crusher
4. Samples with a dry weight exceeding 3-3.5 kg are reduced to ~3 kg using a riffle splitter prior to grinding.
5. Dried samples are ground to nominal 85% passing 75 µ using an FLS-Smidth LM-5 pulveriser. An assay split of ~200 g is sub-sampled from the fine product and placed in a pre-numbered envelope for analysis. The fine residue is returned to the original bag and placed in storage.
6. The assay pulp is now ready for gold analysis by fire assay with 50 g charge.

Both JTI, Perth and NAL, Pine Creek are independent, commercial mineral laboratories. NAL is accredited under ISO/IEC 17025 guidelines.

Appendix 4 has the standard protocols for sample preparation and analysis used at JTI, Perth and NAL, Pine Creek.

6.9.2. Summary of QAQC Results

Pre-2017 Drilling

The following comments are referenced from Goulevitch, (2003b and 2004).

After completion of all assaying by the primary laboratory, sample pulp duplicates were selected with a total of 8% dispatched to an independent laboratory (Genalysis in Perth) for independent check assaying.

Duplicate sample results for DD core holes from the 2003 drilling showed no significant disparities. Check assaying results for the same drill holes showed some lower grade bias for NAL results compared with Genalysis. Correlation graphs for original and initial duplicate samples and repeat assays by NAL are displayed in Appendix 5.

As part of the QAQC procedure, a number of different techniques were applied to assess the performance of the laboratory. These included the following:

- The QAQC program for 2003 drilling consisted of regular insertion of a standard and blanks into the sample stream.
- The assay laboratories used comprehensive internal QAQC controls and with 25% of pulp samples routinely re-assayed. Samples selected for re-assay were initially > 0.3 g/t Au.

Results from the 2003 QAQC program for standards and blanks, and for pulp duplicates were not located by Cube during previous work completed for Rustlers Roost.

2017 Drilling

The QAQC procedures implemented for the 2017 RC drilling program included the routine incorporation of standards or certified reference material (CRM), blanks and sample duplicates (RC duplicates) with all samples submitted to the assay laboratories.

The submission of certified standard and blanks, were incorporated and dispatched with the drill samples, according to the following protocol:

- CRM (ORES 220) systematically used for assay quality control
- CRM samples were inserted with every submitted batch of the samples

Field duplicates were collected at the same time as the primary samples at a rate of 1 in 20. Duplicates were stored in safe place in the mine office area and will be used for confirmation of the high-grade intersections and for general QAQC purposes.

The results of the QAQC program implemented for the 2017 RC drilling program are summarised as follows:

- *CRMs*
    - CRM (ORES 220) samples constituted approximately 2% of the RC samples.
    - All CRM results fall within the acceptable tolerance range (mean +/- 2 standard deviations (SD))
- *Field Duplicates (RC):*
    - Pulp duplicates were systematically analysed and compared with original sample assays.
    - Results show good consistency of the gold assays determined from the original sample compared with the duplicate. Mean values are 0.90 and 0.89 g/t and correlation coefficient (CC) is 0.99.
    - CV% (measure of the precision error) is 19%, which is at the level of the industry common practices.
    - Overall, the duplicate data are within acceptable limits.

2018-2020 Drilling

For the 2018 drilling program, four CRMs were systematically used for the assay QAQC program. CRM samples were inserted with every submitted batch of the samples. The CRM samples constitute approximately 5% of the samples.

For the 2020 drilling programs, 12 CRMs were systematically used for assay quality control. CRM samples are inserted with every submitted batch of the samples. The CRM samples constitute approximately 5% of all samples sent to the labs.

Field duplicate samples from drilling programs were inserted at a rate of 1:25.

Pulp duplicates were systematically collected in the lab QAQC analysis.

Cube has independently reviewed the results of the 2018-2020 QAQC data for standards and blanks, and field duplicates inserted into the sample stream by Hanking. Pulp duplicates internally selected and re-assayed by the same lab were not considered for review as these samples are not independent of the laboratory.

2021 Drilling

For the 2021 drilling programs, nine CRMs were systematically used for assay quality control. CRM samples are inserted with every submitted batch of the samples. The CRM samples constitute approximately 5% of all samples sent to the labs.

Field duplicate samples from drilling programs were inserted at a rate of 1:25.

Umpire lab duplicate sample were systematically collected as part of the 2021 QAQC protocols. Umpire lab duplicate checks were taken for the JTI lab pulp duplicate reject samples during the 2021 RC drilling program and sent to the SGS laboratory in Perth.

6.9.3. Review of 2018-2021 QAQC Results

Summary

For the Cube QAQC review, all gold assay values reported below the lower analytical detection limit were set to half the detection limit for the analysis. All control samples were assessed on the basis of accuracy and precision, summarised as follows:

¶ Accuracy is measured through the use of certified reference materials (CRMs). The accuracy of sample results relates to how similar the results are to the true value.

¶ The precision of the sample results is the measure of how closely the results can be repeated. Precision is measured by the use of duplicate and replicate assays.

Figure 6-6 graphically illustrates how it is possible to have good accuracy without good precision, and good precision without good accuracy. Precision is measured by the use of duplicate and replicate assays, whereas accuracy is measured through the use of reference materials.

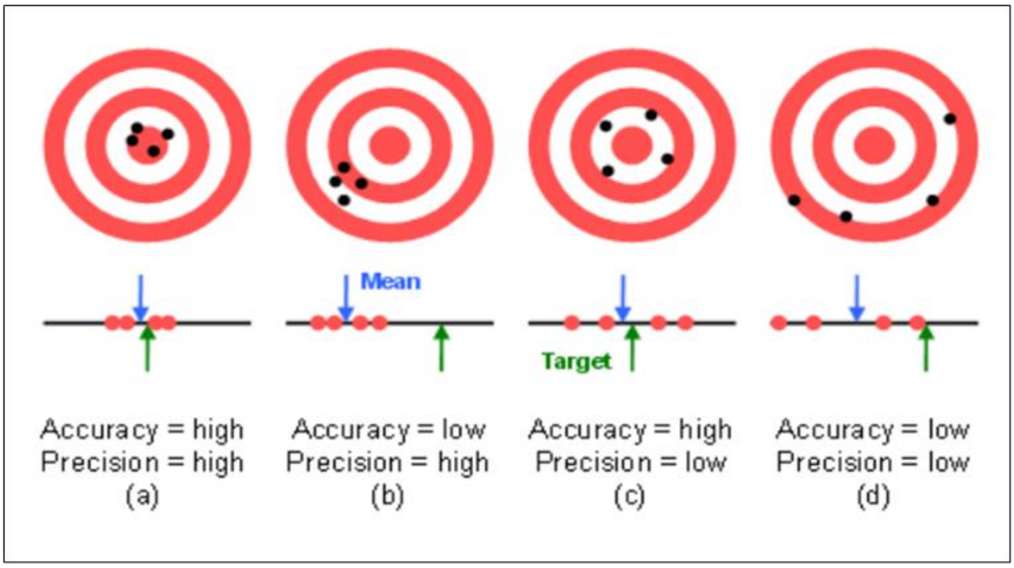

Figure 6-6: Accuracy and Precision Concept

Independent analysis by Cube of the QAQC results from the 2018 and 2020 drilling programs is summarised below including examples plots for each of the control sample types. Additional plots are presented in Appendix 5.

CRM and Blanks

Cube has reviewed the supplied control assays for sample data for the 2018 and 2020 drilling programs, and for each of the labs used.

The performances of the CRM and blanks for JTI and NAL are detailed in Table 6-4 and Table 6-5, respectively. Selected QAQC plots for specific expected grades are illustrated in Figure 6-7 to Figure 6-12. The remaining QAQC plots for all other CRMs used for the 2018 and 2020 drilling are located Appendix 5.

For the 2021 drilling at Rustlers Roost, CRM data was combined with data from the nearby Quest 29 drilling. The results of the combined Quest 29/Annie Oakley drilling for 2021 are reported in Table 6-6.

For the nine CRMs, there were only five failed samples out of 1,037 CRM samples. Four of the failed results come from CRM G315-2, with all failed samples only minimally above 3SD threshold. Several CRMs displayed either positive or negative biases, but all results are within two standard deviations (2SD).

For the JTI lab, (Table 6-4) the 12 CRMs performed very well, with only two failed samples out of 437 CRM samples. One of the failed results appears likely to be a mislabelled CRM, whilst the other result is possibly a sample swap error. Several CRMs displayed either positive or negative biases, but all results were within two standard deviations (2SD) (Figure 6-7 to Figure 6-10).

Table 6-4 CRM and Blanks Performance Summary for JTI Lab (2018 and 2020)

CRM	Period In Use	No. of Samples	Expected Value		Accuracy	Precision	% Passing 2 SD	% Passing 3 SD	%Bias	Comments
			Grade (au ppm)	SD						
G315-2	2018	47	0.98	0.042	**PASS**	**PASS**	95.7	0	-0.83	
G311-8	2018	50	1.57	0.076	**PASS**	**PASS**	98.0	98.0	-1.17	1 failed sample, possibly wrong CRM label (G315-2)
G914-6	2018	49	3.21	0.118	**PASS**	**PASS**	98.0	98.0	-0.29	1 failed sample, possible mislabel
G917-9	2018	48	12.14	0.402	**PASS**	**PASS**	100	100	-0.09	
G918-1	2020	35	0.36	0.023	**PASS**	**PASS**	100	100	-2.41	Strong negative bias
G319-4	2020	34	0.50	0.026	**PASS**	**PASS**	100	100	-0.19	
G318-8	2020	35	0.79	0.031	**PASS**	**PASS**	100	100	0.38	
G315-2	2020	33	0.98	0.042	**PASS**	**PASS**	100	100	3.68	Strong positive bias
G316-6	2020	33	1.40	0.050	**PASS**	**PASS**	100	100	0.78	Moderate positive bias
G318-2	2020	35	2.04	0.074	**PASS**	**PASS**	100	100	-0.62	Moderate negative bias
G917-10	2020	36	3.33	0.127	**PASS**	**PASS**	100	100	-0.68	Moderate negative bias
G913-9	2020	32	4.91	0.168	**PASS**	**PASS**	100	100	0.54	
TOTAL		**467**								
BLANK	2018	49	0.01	0.030	PASS	PASS	100	100	na	Blank description coarse 4mm; source unknown
BLANK	2020	40	0.01	0.030	PASS	PASS	100	100	na	Blank description coarse 4mm; source unknown

For the NAL lab (Table 6-5), the four CRMs passed within the 2SD limit although three of the four CRMs displayed either strong positive or negative bias (Figure 6-11 and Figure 6-12).

Table 6-5 CRM and Blanks Performance Summary for NAL Lab (2020)

CRM	Period In Use	No. of Samples	Expected Value		Accuracy	Precision	% Passing 2 SD	% Passing 3 SD	% Bias	Comments
			Grade (au ppm)	SD						
G311-8	2020	25	0.30	0.019	**PASS**	**PASS**	88.0	0	7.16	Strong positive bias
G315-2	2020	23	2.04	0.074	**PASS**	**PASS**	100.0	100.0	-5.16	Strong negative bias
G914-6	2020	26	0.72	0.032	**PASS**	**PASS**	100.0	100.0	-0.37	
G917-9	2020	25	1.37	0.063	**PASS**	**PASS**	100.0	100.0	-2.87	Strong negative bias
TOTAL		**99**								
BLANK	2020	48	0.01	0.030	PASS	PASS	100	100	na	Blank description coarse 4mm; source unknown

Table 6-6 CRM and Blanks Performance Summary for JTI Lab (2021)

CRM	# of Sample	Expected Value		Accuracy	Precision	% Passing 2 SD	% Passing 3 SD	%Bias	Comments
		Grade (au ppm)	SD						
G315-2	127	0.98	0.042	**PASS**	**PASS**	100	100	3.68	Strong positive bias; 4 failed samples
G316-6	122	1.40	0.050	**PASS**	**PASS**	100	100	0.78	Strong positive bias, but within 2SD
G318-2	125	2.04	0.074	**PASS**	**PASS**	100	100	-0.62	
G318-8	152	0.79	0.031	**PASS**	**PASS**	100	100	0.38	1 failed sample
G319-3	160	4.92	0.170	**PASS**	**PASS**	100	100	-0.19	Moderate positive bias, within 2SD
G319-4	120	0.50	0.026	**PASS**	**PASS**	100	100	-0.19	Moderate negative bias, within 2SD
G913-9	41	4.91	0.168	**PASS**	**PASS**	100	100	0.54	Strong positive bias, but within 2SD
G917-10	116	3.33	0.127	**PASS**	**PASS**	100	100	-0.68	
G918-1	124	0.36	0.023	**PASS**	**PASS**	100	100	-2.41	Strong negative bias, but within 2SD
TOTAL	**1,087**								
BLANK	269	0.01	0.030	PASS	PASS	100	100	na	Blank description coarse 4mm; source unknown

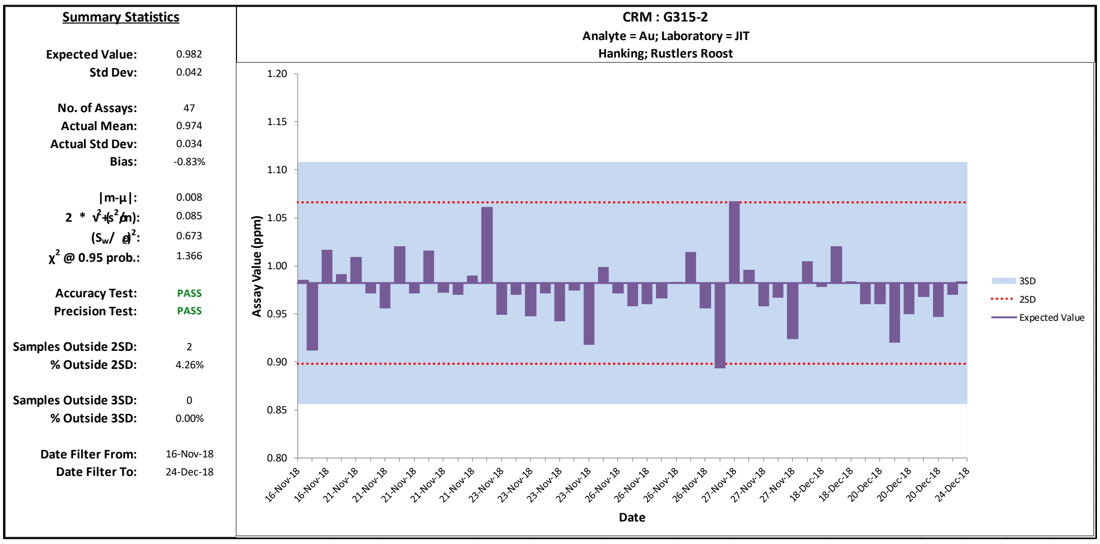

Figure 6-7: CRM (C315-2 = 0.98 ppm Au) for JTI (2018)

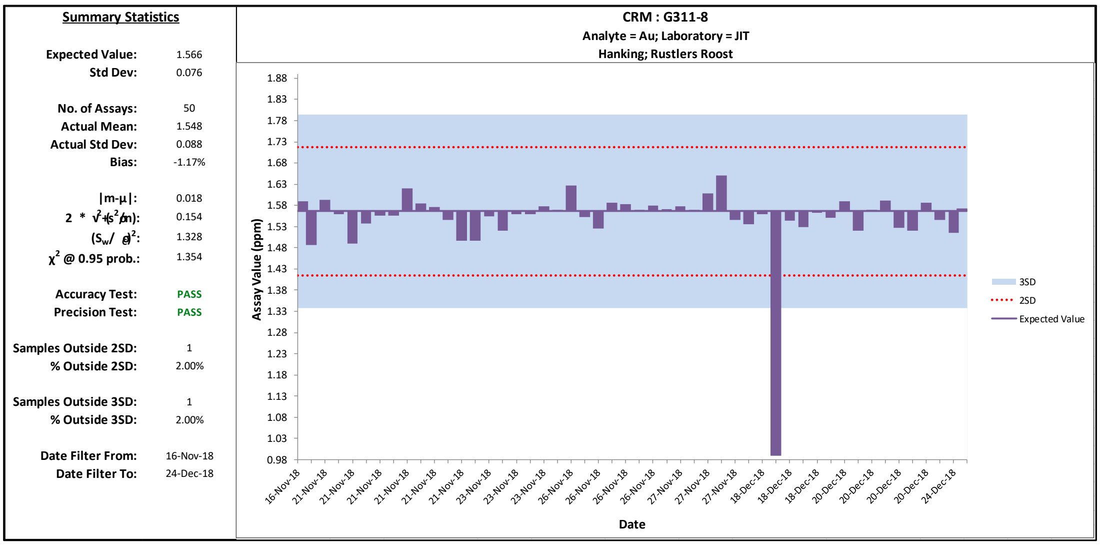

Figure 6-8: CRM (C311-8 = 1.57 ppm Au) for JTI (2018)

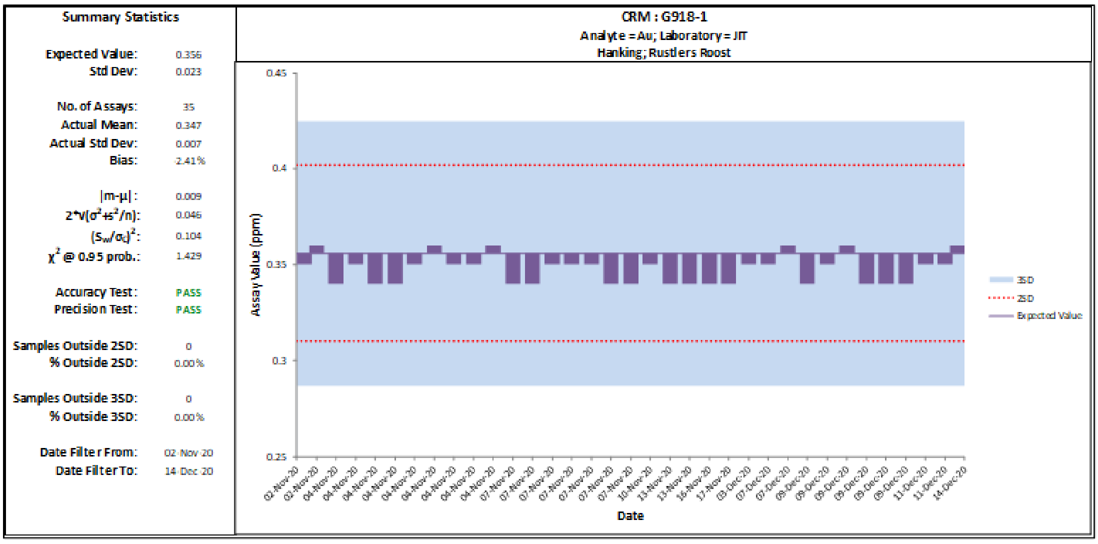

Figure 6-9: CRM (C918-1 = 0.36 ppm Au) for JTI (2020)

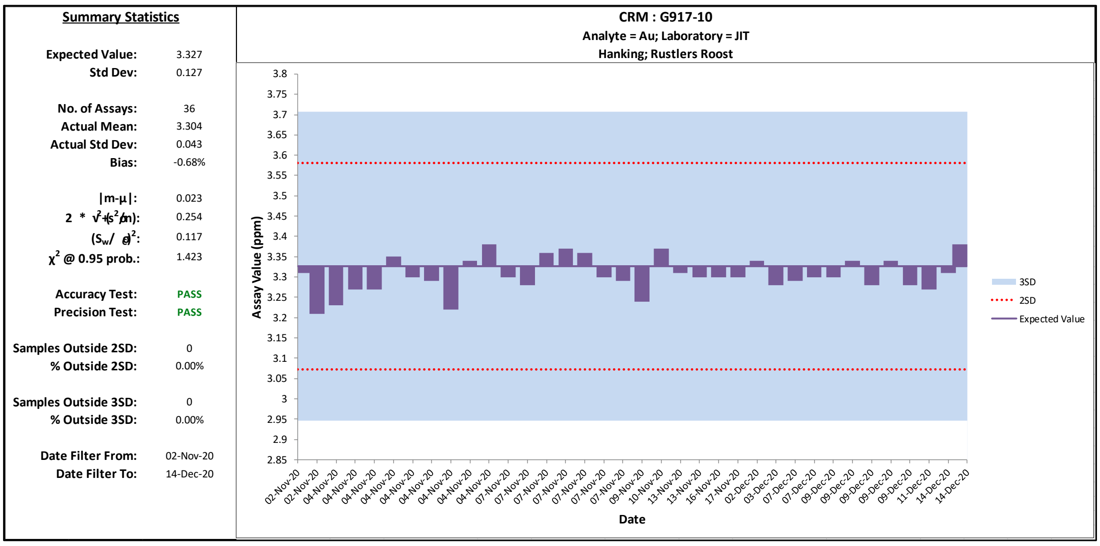

Figure 6-10: CRM (C917-10 = 3.33 ppm Au) for JTI (2020)

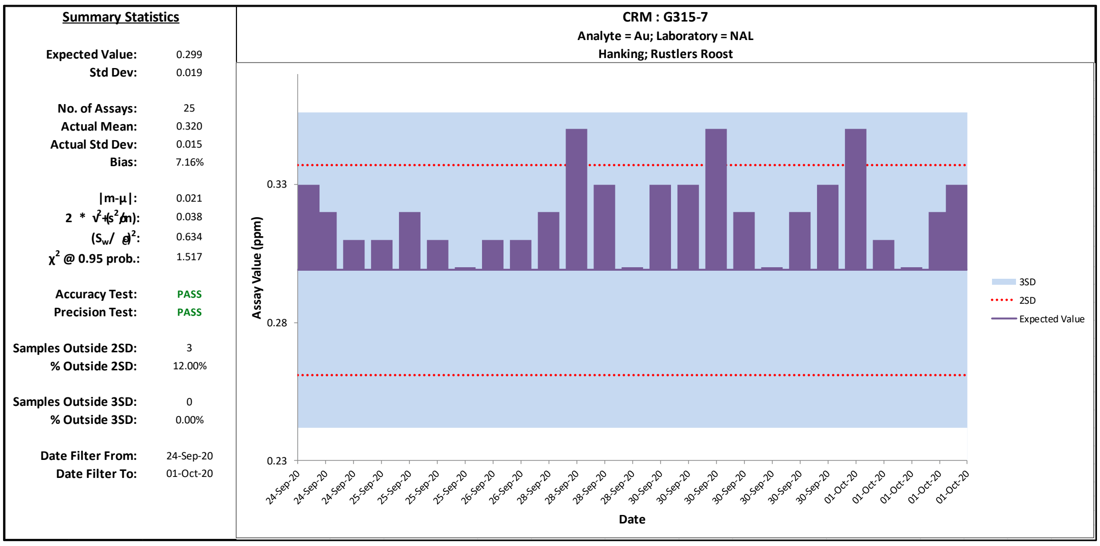

Figure 6-11: CRM (C315-7 = 0.299 ppm Au) for NAL (2020)

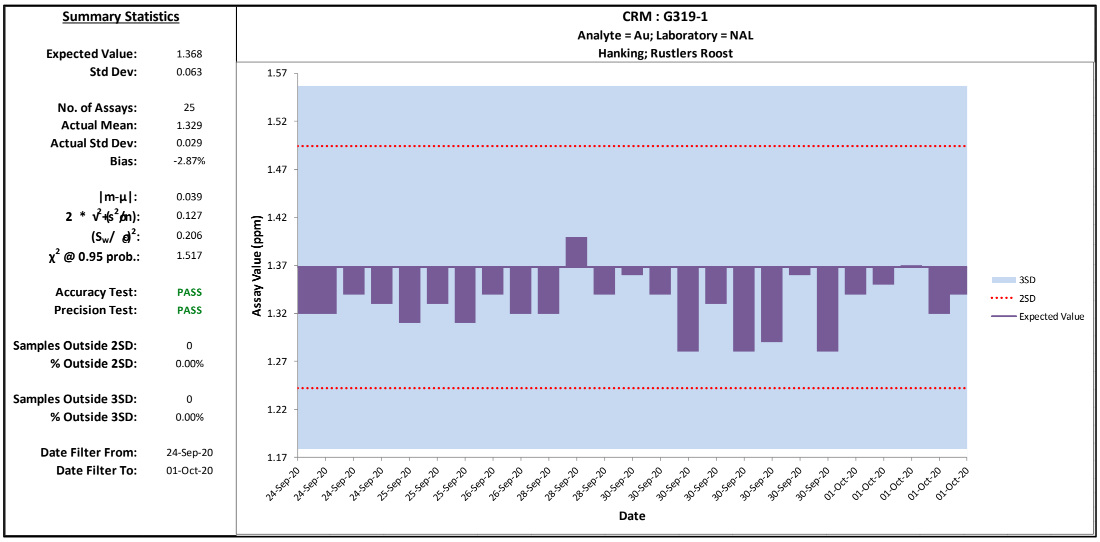

Figure 6-12: CRM (C319-1 = 1.37 ppm Au) for NAL (2020)

Field Duplicates

Field duplicates were taken for the RC samples only during the 2020 drilling programs and sent to both laboratories. The field duplicate samples were included in the sample stream immediately following the original sample and sent to the labs in the same batches. All samples were assayed by the same sample preparation and analysis. A summary of the performance of the field duplicate samples is presented in Table 6-7.

Overall, the field duplicate results scored a failure result according to the 30% threshold for average coefficient of variation (ACV), as applied by Abzalov (2006). A breakdown of significant variances for individual results above 1.0 g/t Au are listed in Table 6-8.

Whilst some variations are not significant, some variances are significant across potential COG thresholds, and grade ranges between potential low and high-grade assignment for mining. The field duplicate variances are likely due to the nugget effect, as evident from the DD core example in hole RRRCD33, in which multiple visible gold specks were identified within thin vein quartz mineralisation.

Table 6-7 Duplicate Sample Performance Summary (2020)

Description	QC Type	Hole Type	Lab	Number Samples	Period in Use	No. of Samples	Ave Mean Pair Diff (Ave RMPD)	ACV* (%)	Score	% of Assays within			Comments
						>0.10ppm				10%	20%	50%	
Field Duplicate	RC Chips	RC	JTI	146	2020	39	-3.4	45.3	**FAIL**	43.2	48.6	63.7	4 failed duplicates noted
Field Duplicate	RC Chips	RC	NAL	79	2020	18	0.0	53.1	**FAIL**	25.3	30.4	51.9	7 failed duplicates noted
TOTAL				**225**		**57**							

* Reference in Abzalov (2006), ACV Fail at 30% Threshold

Table 6-8 Failed Duplicate Sample Listing Above Gold Values of 0.1g/t Au (2020)

Hole ID	Sample ID (Orig.)	Sample ID (Dup)	Depth From	Depth To	Lab ID (Orig. & Dup)	Date Received	Lab job ID (Orig. & Dup)	Lab Method (Orig. & Dup)	Original Value	Duplicate Value	Variance
									Au ppm	Au ppm	%
RRRC12	HKR05875	HKR05874	14.00	15.00	NAL	20/08/2020	NA 25133	FA50	0.94	0.53	44%
RRRC12	HKR05950	HKR05949	82.00	83.00	NAL	20/08/2020	NA 25133	FA50	1.41	0.09	94%
RRRC13	HKR06025	HKR06024	26.00	27.00	NAL	21/08/2020	NA 25133	FA50	0.18	0.32	-78%
RRRC13	HKR06125	HKR06124	117.00	118.00	NAL	21/08/2020	NA 25133	FA50	0.38	0.16	58%
RRRCD14	HKR06250	HKR06249	77.00	78.00	JTI	22/08/2020	JTIP2010187b	FA50	0.14	0.34	-143%
RRRCD25	HKR25175	HKR25174	0.00	1.00	JTI	28/08/2020	JTIP2010188	FA50A	0.98	0.54	45%
RRRC38	HKR28575	HKR28574	98.00	99.00	JTI	24/09/2020	JTIP2010198	FA50A	0.47	0.08	83%
RRRCD42	HKR32650	HKR32649	12.00	13.00	JTI	3/10/2020	JTIP2011117	FA50A	1.35	0.87	36%
RRRCD42	HKR32699	HKR32698	57.00	58.00	JTI	4/10/2020	JTIP2011117	FA50A	0.61	0.17	72%
RRRC43	HKR32850	HKR32849	94.00	95.00	JTI	4/10/2020	JTIP2011118	FA50A	0.38	0.04	89%
RRRC43	HKR32875	HKR32874	117.00	118.00	JTI	4/10/2020	JTIP2011118	FA50A	1.41	0.83	41%

Q-Q plots of the field duplicates are shown in Figure 6-13 and Figure 6-14 and summarised as follows:

- JTI results (Figure 6-13) - The variance between the QQ assay line (red) and the line of perfect correlation (black) indicates a minor high-grade bias for the original results above 0.2 g/t Au. Overall CC is acceptable at 0.90 for Au samples
- NAL results (Figure 6-14) - The comparison between the regression line (red) and the line of perfect correlation (black) indicates a variable bias between the original results and field duplicates. Overall CC is 0.58 and compares poorly against the JTI field duplicates plots. The sample population is relatively small, however.

Scatter plots and RMPD plots for the field duplicates are located in Appendix 5.

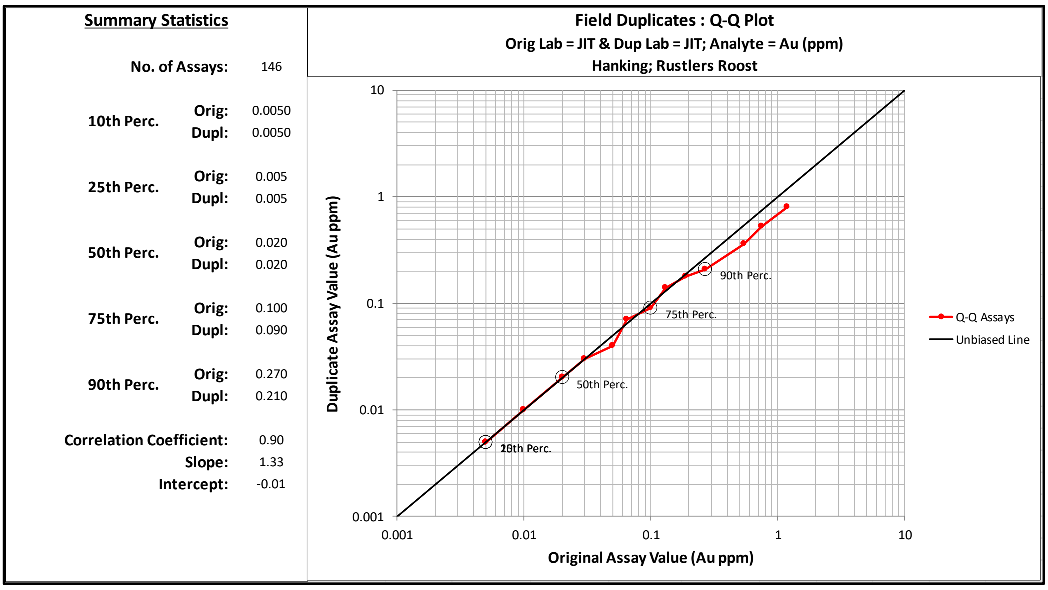

Figure 6-13: Q-Q Plot of Field Duplicates for JTI Lab (2020)

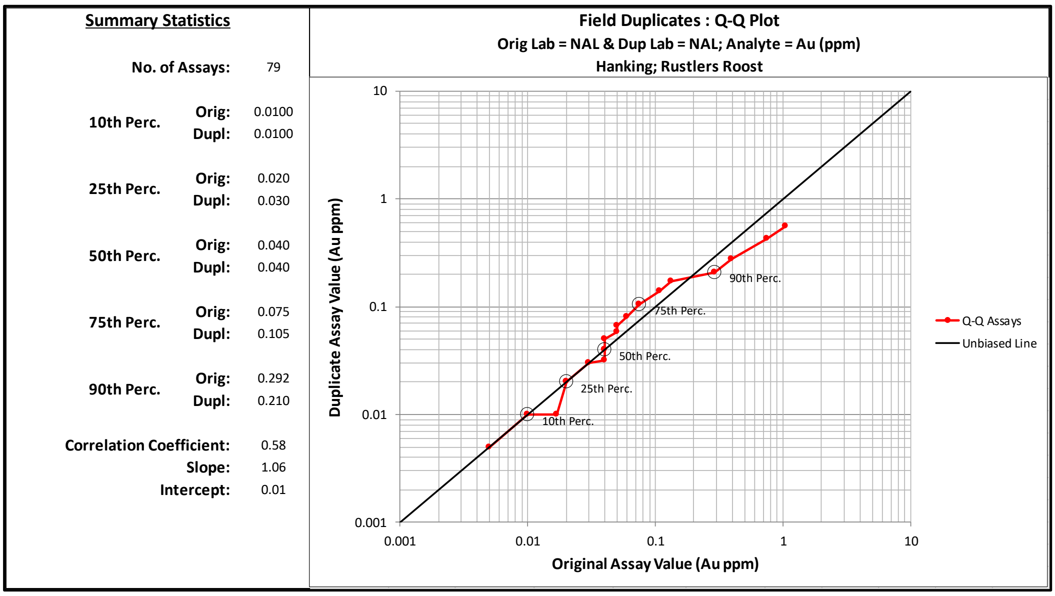

Figure 6-14: Q-Q Plot of Field Duplicates for NAL Lab (2020)

Field duplicates were taken for the Annie Oakley RC samples during the 2021 drilling programs and sent to the JTI laboratory. The field duplicate samples were included in the sample stream immediately following the original sample and sent to the labs in the same batches. All samples were assayed by the same sample preparation and analysis. Overall, the field duplicate results scored a pass result according to the 30% threshold for average coefficient of variation (ACV), as applied by Abzalov (2006).

Q-Q plots of the field duplicates are shown in Figure 6-15 and Figure 6-16.

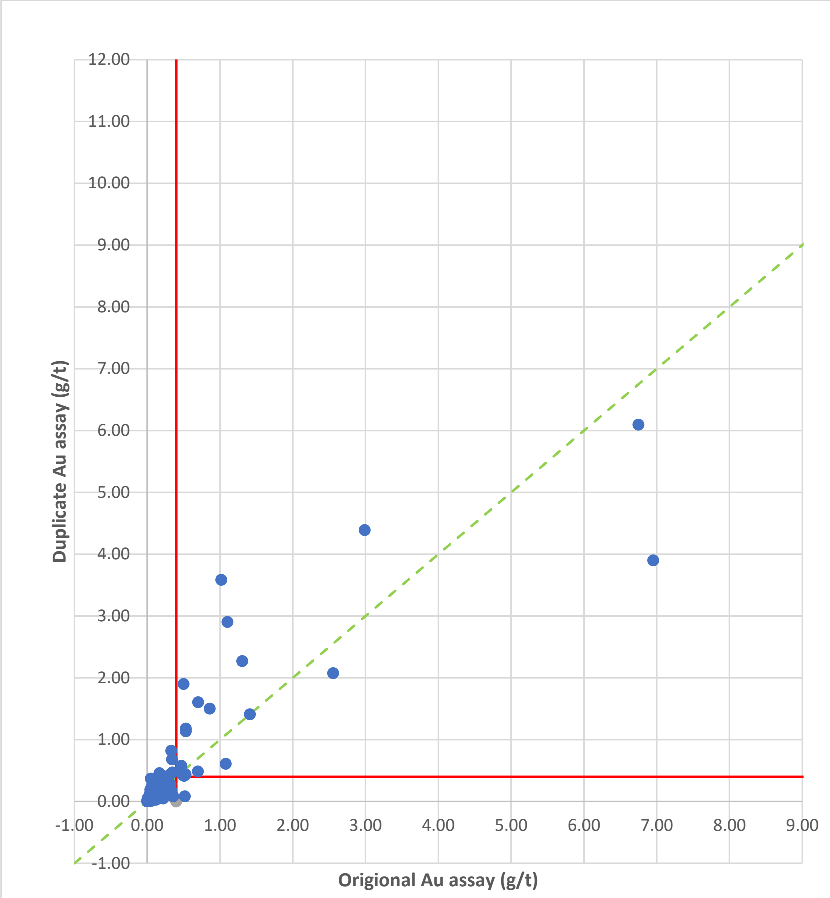

Figure 6-15: Q-Q Plot of Field Duplicates for JTI Lab - All Duplicates (2021)

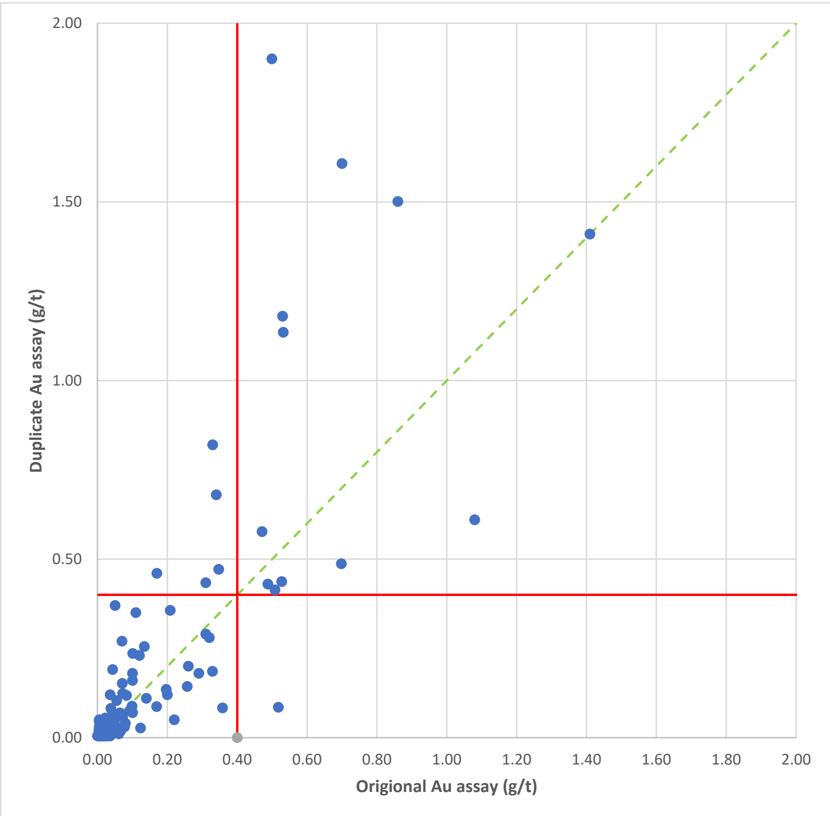

Figure 6-16: Q-Q Plot of Field Duplicates for JTI Lab - Assays < 2.0g/t Au (2021)

Umpire Lab Checks

Umpire lab duplicate checks were taken for the JTI lab pulp duplicate reject samples during the 2021 drilling programs and sent to the SGS laboratory in Perth. All samples were assayed by the same sample preparation and analysis. A summary of the performance of the field duplicate samples is plotted in Figure 6-17 for the 2021 drilling results.

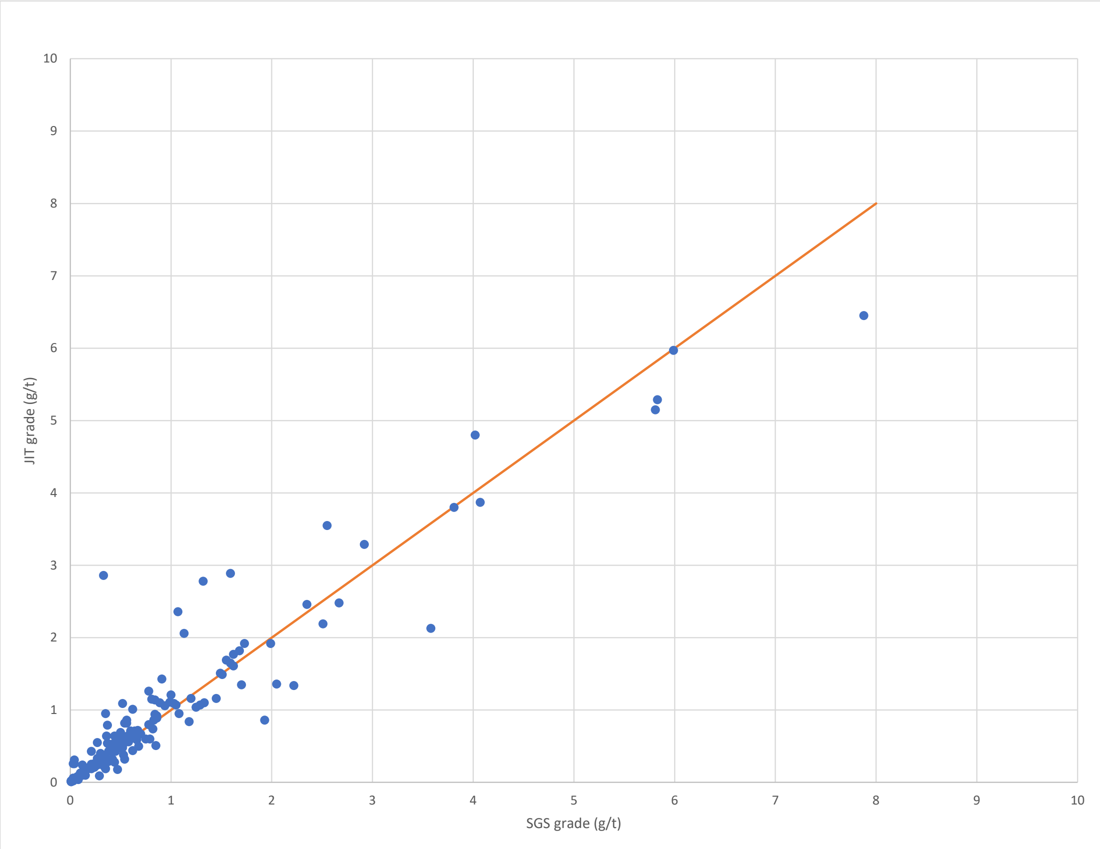

Figure 6-17: Q-Q Plot of Umpire Lab Checks JTI vs SGS (2021 Results)

Comments and Recommendations

Overall, the performance of QAQC samples from the 2018 and 2020 drilling programs and reported by Hanking indicates the sample data is of an acceptable standard, although additional QAQC protocols are recommended and summarised below. Cube has concluded that the Rustlers Roost drilling data is suitable for inclusion in the 2021 MRE.

Cube has made the following comments and recommendations for consideration as part of any future QAQC work:

- 2003 QAQC records for standards and blanks and pulp duplicates have not been located to date for confirmation, as described in a later report by Payne (2004).
- Follow up of misclassified CRM results is recommended.
- Limit the number of CRMs used for future drilling programs to values close to mining COGs (e.g., 0.3, 0.5, 0.8, 1.0). Remove CRMs with biased results from future drilling.
- Field duplicates for future programs recommended to include selected core duplicates to test the repeatability (precision) of anomalous gold values.

- Pulp rejects (independent of lab) and coarse reject duplicate samples should be collected from the lab and analysed as additional checks on the precision and reproducibility of the results. It is recommended the coarse duplicates be analysed at the same lab at a rate of a minimum 1:40 samples per batch.
- Regular wet screening and grind size analysis should be performed and monitored on a routine basis to provide complete quality monitoring of all laboratory processes and compliance with assay contracts.
- Screen fire assay checks are recommended in light of the variable gold values noted from the field duplicates, and amount of visible gold logged from the recent DD core.

6.10. Bulk Density Determination

Bulk density (BD) values used for the 2021 MRE have been derived from a BD dataset supplied by Hanking. An older dataset supplied contained BD records from 20 holes drilled in 2003, with fields recording the hole ID, sample ID, depth and interval, gold assay value, oxidation type and mineralised zone location. More recent information included the following:

- BD sampling results from 14 DD holes drilled in 2018 and 2020 (575 samples)
- BD results as part of metallurgical and SMC tests completed in 2021 (selected composite intervals from 10 DD holes)

6.10.1. Bulk Density Methodology and Results

Previous Results

A total of 63 BD samples were located in the database files supplied. Records for the remainder of the BD values noted were not able to be located from the electronic data room supplied, in order to verify the BD values previously assigned to earlier Rustlers Roost resource models. Previous reports have described the results of BD determinations noted as follows:

- Rabone (1995) describes a reasonably comprehensive programme to determine BD determinations for the oxide, transition and primary ore zones.
- A total of 134 half HQ drill core samples were submitted to Assaycorp in Pine Creek for BD determination. The work highlighted a great variation in BD values over very small areas, even in the same hole, in the same lithology, in the same oxidation state.
- A subsequent program described by Rabone (1996) determined ISBD of 2.27 t/m^3 for the oxide mineralisation from limited data derived from gamma-gamma logging of four shallow percussion holes and in-pit ISBD sampling.
- A preliminary resource estimate by BLM in 1997 used an average bulk density of 2.46 t/m^3 for all mineralisation.
- For the 2004 MRE, BD data was provided by Exploremin from the 2003 drilling program at Rustlers Roost. This involved taking 285 samples from nine diamond core holes (RRDH051-059). The data was sorted according to depth in relation to the weathering profile.

2020 Results

BD statistics from the 2018-2020 BD sampling have been compiled and assigned by weathering type, and also by material type i.e., ore or waste (Table 6-9). There is limited representative sampling from the oxide and fresh zones. For the fresh material, there is very little variation between ore and waste.

Histogram plots are illustrated in Figure 6-18, Figure 6-19 and Figure 6-20 for the three weathering types, illustrating the spread of values around the mean grades. Figure 6-21 and Figure 6-22 are correlation coefficient (CC) plots comparing BD values by depth and coded by weathering type, and by material type, respectively.

The recent results show quite high variability in the more weathered material, but clearly due to the small sample populations. Overall, the average values from the statistics for the different weathering types are consistent with previous data, with much greater support within the fresh material.

Table 6-9 Rustlers Roost – 2018-2020 BD Statistics (units in t/m^3)

Description	Oxide			Transitional			Fresh			TOTAL
	Waste	Ore	ALL Oxide	Waste	Ore	ALL Trans	Waste	Ore	ALL Fresh	
Number	88	6	94	16	4	20	320	141	461	**575**
Minimum	1.77	2.05	1.77	1.66	1.86	1.66	1.57	2.02	1.57	**1.57**
Maximum	2.73	2.38	2.73	2.65	2.52	2.65	3.31	3.25	3.31	**3.31**
Mean	2.26	2.21	2.26	2.36	2.10	2.31	2.69	2.71	2.69	**2.61**
Median	2.28	2.15	2.28	2.45	2.00	2.39	2.72	2.74	2.72	**2.70**
Std Dev	0.201	0.146	0.198	0.292	0.29	0.304	0.16	0.169	0.163	**0.244**
Variance	0.04	0.021	0.039	0.086	0.084	0.093	0.025	0.028	0.026	**0.06**
Std Error	0.002	0.024	0.002	0.018	0.072	0.015	0	0.001	0	**0**
Coeff Var	0.089	0.066	0.088	0.124	0.138	0.132	0.059	0.062	0.06	**0.094**

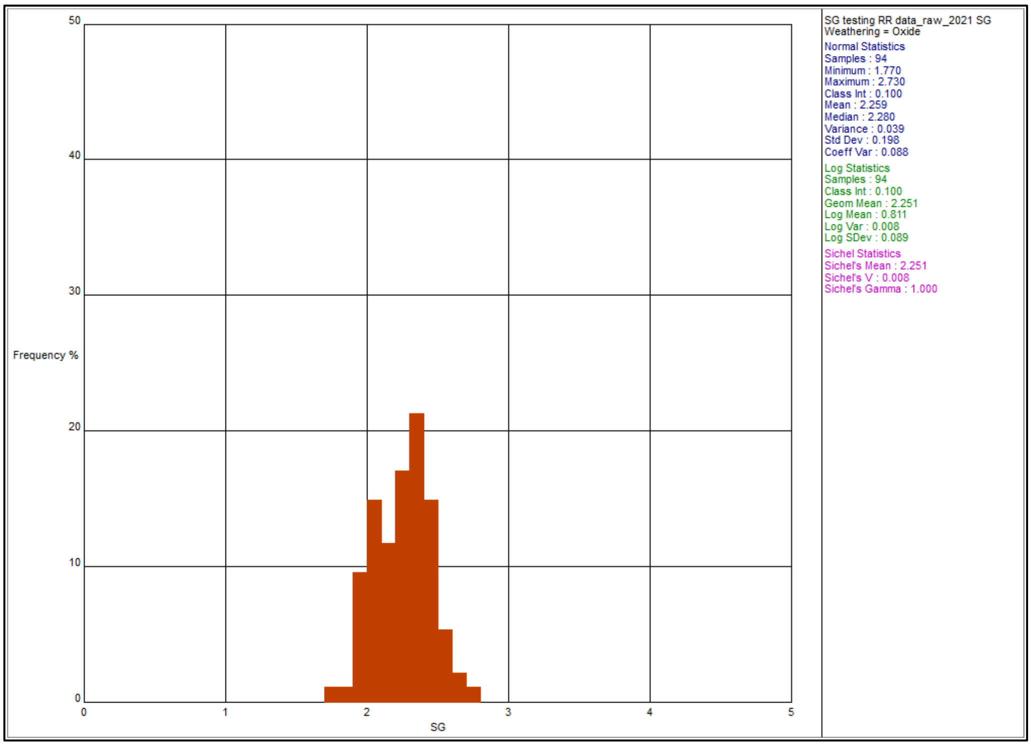

Figure 6-18: Histogram Plot of BD Results for Oxide Material (2018-2020 Results)

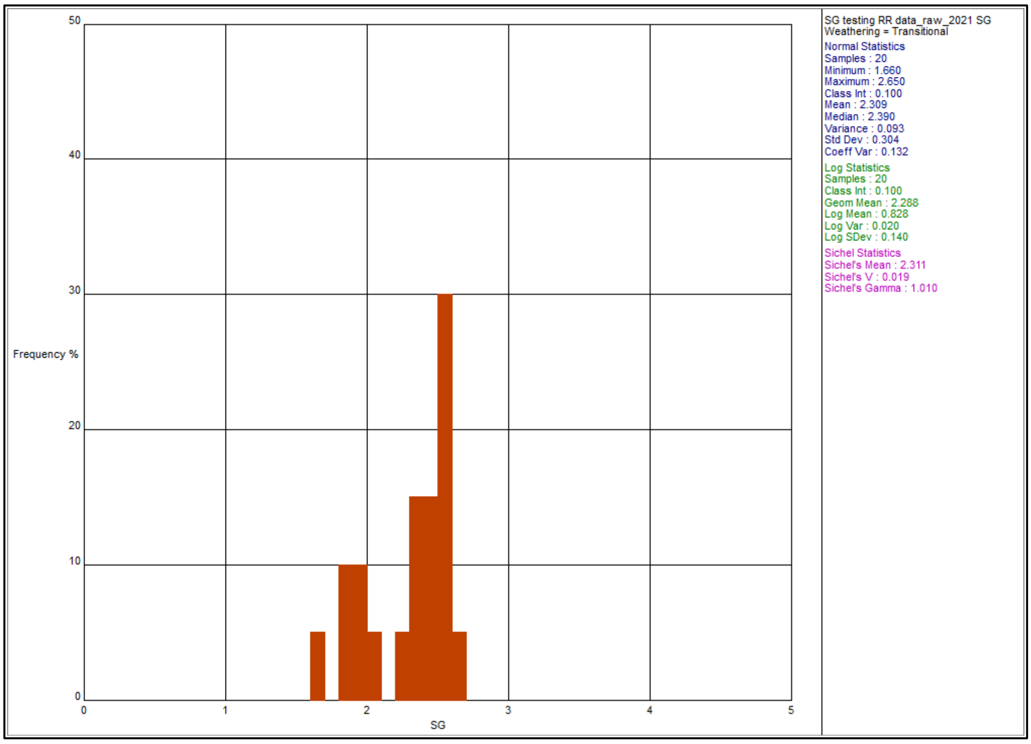

Figure 6-19: Histogram Plot of BD Results for Transitional Material (2018-2020 Results)

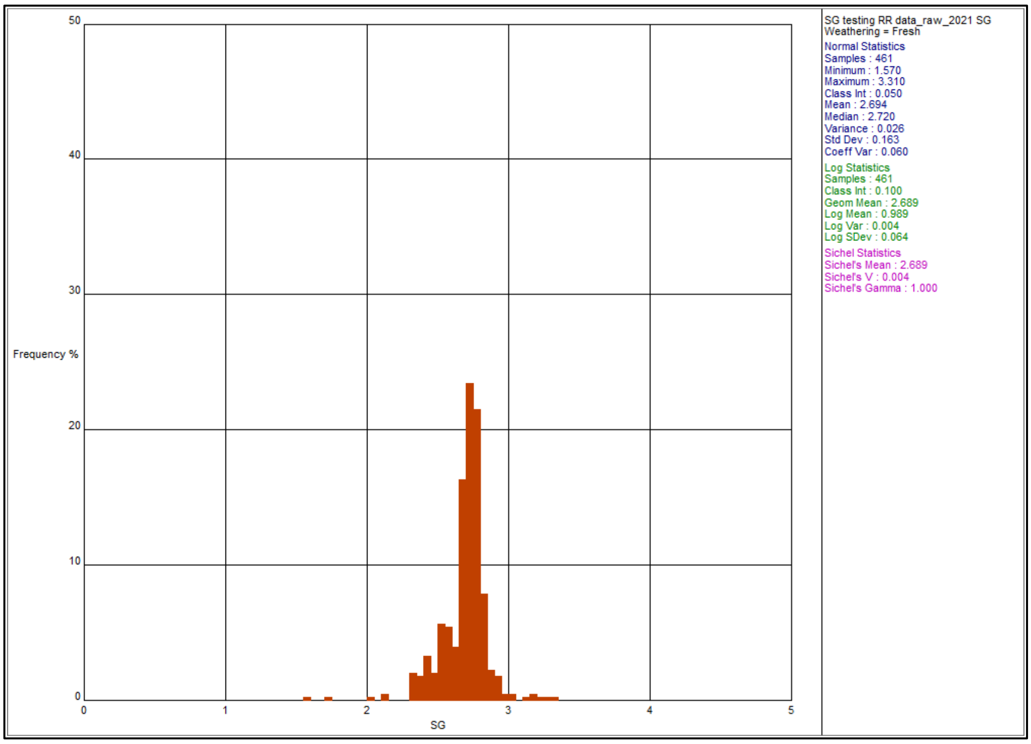

Figure 6-20: Histogram Plot of BD Results for Fresh Material (2018-2020 Results)

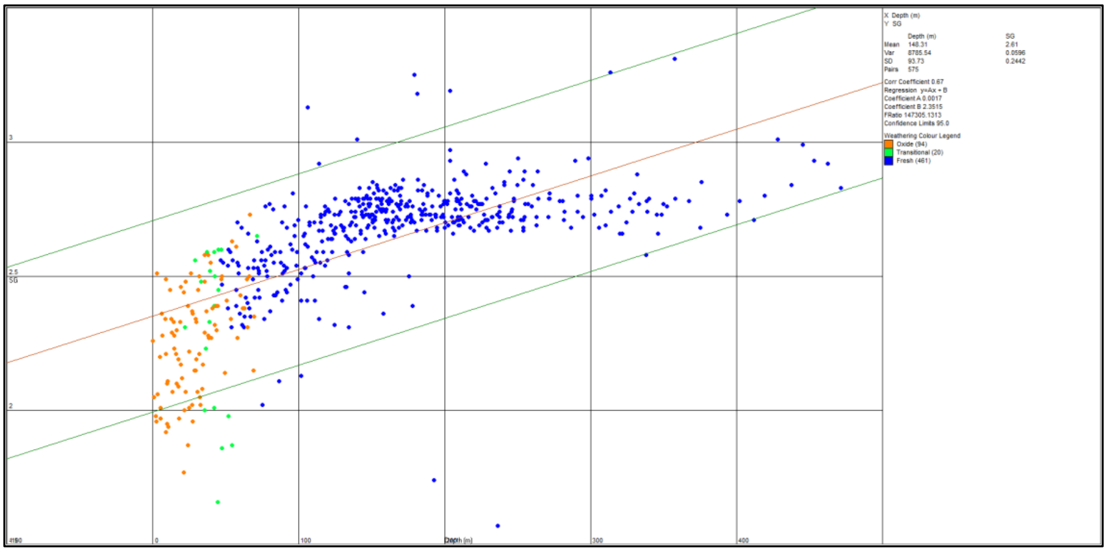

Figure 6-21: CC Plot of BD Results – BD Values versus Depth Coded by Weathering (2018-2020 Results)

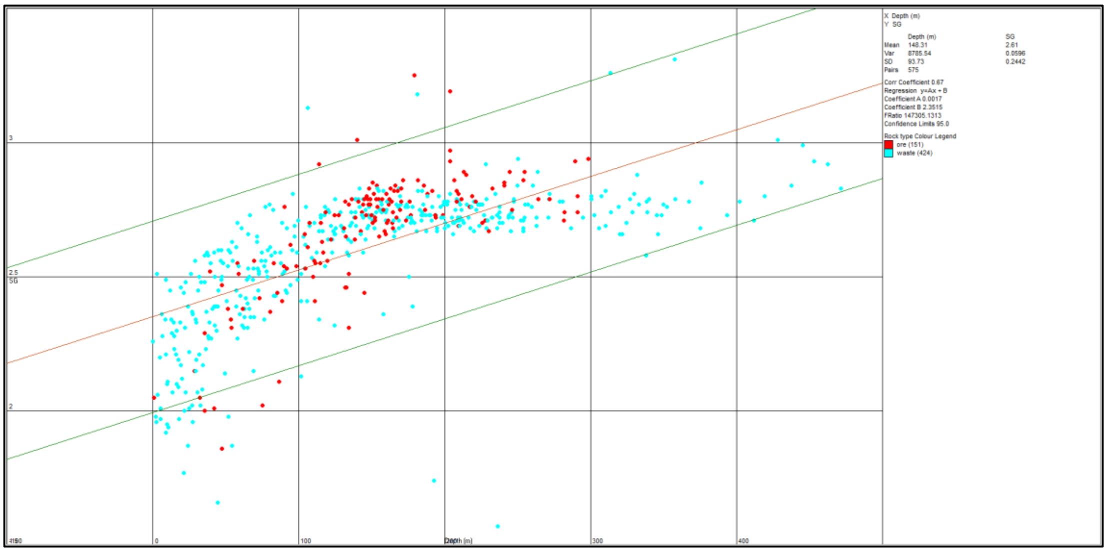

Figure 6-22: CC Plot of BD Results – BD Values versus Depth Coded by Ore & Waste (2018-2020 Results)

6.10.2. Bulk Density Assignment for 2021 MRE

The average BD values from the recent data for the different weathering types are consistent with previous data. Cube has therefore assigned the same BD values for the December 2021 Rustlers Roost MRE as those values used in the previous resource work in 2017.

The assigned BD values used for 2021 MRE are listed in Table 6-10.

Table 6-10: Bulk Density Values for Rustlers Roost 2021 MRE

Description	Oxide (t/m³)		Transition (t/m³)		Fresh (t/m³)	
	Waste	Ore	Waste	Ore	Waste	Ore
Bulk Density	2.3	2.3	2.5	2.5	2.7	2.7

7. Mineral Resource Estimation

7.1. Resource Database

7.1.1. Database Structure

The database was converted to a Cube standard MS Access database structure where additional fields were created in the collar table (*cube_RR_DB_2021_01_04.mdb*).

A summary of the Cube database structure with descriptions of the main records and fields is shown in Table 7-1 .

Table 7-1 Cube Drill Hole Database Structure for Rustlers Roost Resource Area

DB Table	Cube Field	Description
collar	hole_id	Hole Name
	x	Collar Easting
	y	Collar Northing
	z	Collar RL
	max_depth	Total Hole Depth
	hole_path	Downhole trace (Linear or Curved)
	hole_type	DDH, RC, RCD, UNK
	svy_type	Collar survey method
	company	Company Name
	rank	**Hole type quality and data accuracy**
	resource	**Hole used in Resource (Yes or No)**
	year	Year Drilled
	Stage	Drill Program assigned number
survey	hole_id	Hole Name
	depth	Downhole Depth of Survey
	dip	Drill hole Inclination
	azimuth	Drill hole Azimuth (MGA) or Mag Azimuth
	sur_type	Downhole survey method
assay	hole_id	Hole Name
	samp_id	Sample Id
	depth_from	Interval Depth From
	depth_to	Interval Depth To
	interval	Sample Interval
	au_use	**Au ppm, used for MRE work**
	au1	Au ppm original client record
	sample Type	Sample type- RC chip; core; rock chip, etc
geology	hole_id	Hole Name
	depth_from	Interval Depth From
	depth_to	Interval Depth To
	interval	Logged Interval
	Lith_Plot	**Cube Assigned Major Rock code unit**
	rock1	Major Rock code unit (SBL Legend)
	weathering	Oxidation code logged
	qtz_pct	Quartz Vein %
	min1_type	Mineralisation code
	min1_pct	Mineralisation type %
	alt1	Alteration code
	alt1_inten	Alteration code

DB Table	Cube Field	Description
density	hole_id	Hole Name
	depth_from	Interval Depth From
	depth_to	Interval Depth To
	interval	Logged Interval
	BD	bulk density value
	au_grade	mean grade of interval
	rock_code	lith unit
	ox_state	Weathering code
structure	hole_id	Hole Name
	depth_to	depth
	alpha	core alpha angle
	beta	core beta angle
	dip	dip angle
	dip_dir	dip direction
	type	structure type
	rank	measurement quality
zonecode	hole_id	Hole Name
	depth_from	Interval Depth From
	depth_to	Interval Depth To
	interval	Sample Interval
	zone_code	**Estimation Domain number**

Highlighted significant fields added in the Cube database are described as follows:

- **Collar Records:**
  - *rank* - gives a ranking to drill holes based on the quality and accuracy of the drilling data and the completeness of the records for a drill hole (ranked best to worst from 1 to 5):
    - 1 = All Data present, preliminary validation completed - RC, RCD, and DDH. All holes used in MRE
    - 2 = Unknown hole type (‘V’m, some records x hole missing (assay or logging) – Not used in MRE
    - 3 = Unknown hole type (‘S’, ‘V’m, and ‘ some records missing (assay or logging) – Not used in MRE
  - *resource* - Field included in order to apply optional constraint for viewing drill holes in 3D mining software and for applying constraint for MRE compositing, statistical analysis and variography analysis. Recorded as Y (Yes, used in MRE) or N (Not used in MRE).
- **Assay Records:**
  - *au_use* - Au values converted to ppm where original Au values are recorded as opt (ounces per ton). Values recorded as ‘0’ detection limit value; missing or destroy in the compositing
- **Geology Records:**
  - *Lith_Plot* – assigned major lithology character codes unit for distribution plotting in 3D software, mostly edited when there are multiple logging systems in the DB records.
- **Zonecode Records:**
  - *zone_code* – estimation domain numeric 4-digit code for the down hole interval and composite identification, used for standard Cube macros and validation in 3D software.

7.1.2. Geological Logging Records

There are several generations of logging codes for geology in the data set supplied.

Cube has made a new field in the Geology records called Lith_Plot but has maintained the recent and historical lithology code fields for future reference and amendments where required. The Lith_Plot field standardises recent and historical logging codes for the same lithologies. Often the historical codes have two or three different codes for the same lithology from the various historical drilling programs.

A standard Rustlers Roost logging legend for the previous drilling programs has been included in Appendix 2

Table 7-2: Cube Drill hole Database – Rock Code Legend for Rustlers Roost Resource Model

Leapfrog/Surpac Grouping Code	PGL Code (2021)	Old RR Logging code	Description
Av	Alu	Av	Alluvium
Bx	BX	Bx	Breccia
FILL	H b	Fill	Fill
FZ	Fault	Fault	Fault
Itf	na	Itf	Unknown
MD	Mid	Pdz/Dol	Dolerite
MG	na	MG	Gabbro
NL	na	NoLog	No logging
NR	na	na	No record
Pct	Pch	ch/Sct	Chert
Pgw	Pgt	Gw/Sgw	Greywacke
Pmc	Pmc	na	Carb. Mudstone
Pms	Pm	Ssm	Mudstone
Pph	Pph	na	Phyllite
Psh	Psh	Sh	Shale
Pshc	Pshc	na	Carb. Shale
Psl	Psl	Slst	Siltstone
Pst	Pst	Sst	Sandstone
Qz	Qtz	Qz/q	Quartz
Rcy	Cla	Cl	Clay
Rlt	na	Lat	Laterite
Rsp	Rsr	Sap	Saprolite
Slam	na	Slam	Unknown
Soil	Rso	Sol	Soil
UNK	na	na	Unknown
VOID	na	na	Void
Vqz	Vqz	na	Vein Quartz

7.1.3. Treatment of Negative Values and Below Detection Samples

During database validation and verification by Cube the following changes were made to the Cube MS Access database:

- Sample intervals with blank au_au1 values in the original dataset have been converted to 0.005 ppm Au.

Cube created a new field called 'au_use' to make in the Cube database in order to maintain a reference to the original record if further amendments were required.

The conversion of below detection numbers to an assigned background value allows for more representative data for compositing during the exploratory data analysis. Having an assigned negative value for missing samples, samples lost in process, or for unknown reasons, means these intervals can be ignored by the compositing routine

A summary of the changes to the original assay field (au1) are listed in Table 7-3.

Table 7-3 Treatment of Null and Negative Values in 2021 MRE Assay Tables

Original Au field (au1)	Cube MRE DB (au use Field)	No. of records	Explanation
Blank Field	0.005	14,474	Assumed background values

7.1.4. Data Validation

The December 2021 MRE includes an additional 174 hole (151 RC and 23 DD holes drilled from 2017 to 2021) for 24,300 m of drilling which accounts for 37% of the drill metres used in December 2021 MRE.

Cube completed data validation checks prior to exploratory data analysis for resource estimation. A list of holes with no assay and/or geology records was recorded during the data validation. No other material discrepancies were detected in the collar, survey, assay and geology data.

These validations included the following checks:

- Check for hole collar outliers for Easting, Northing, RL that may be erroneous
- Any discrepancies in maximum hole depths between collar data and assay, survey, and geology records
- Checks for duplicate numbering, missing data, and interval error checks using validation rules in MS Excel before importing records into MS Access
- The survey table drill hole azimuths were checked and verified to be within the 0 to 360 degrees expected range
- The survey table was checked for any positive or near zero drill hole inclinations
- The assay table was checked for negative assays, overlapping or missing assays, or assays outside of expected ranges
- QAQC data checks – standards, blanks, field duplicates and umpire lab checks
- Checking drill holes using visual inspection of the drill holes in Surpac 3D workspace to identify inconsistencies of drill hole traces (unnatural hole deviations)

¶ Checking in Surpac 3D workspace of drill hole collar positions to the topography.

All relevant database validation errors and adjustments to data by Cube are recorded and noted in the Cube database for any future database reviews. A listing of these validation issues is provided in Table 7-4.

Table 7-4 2021 MRE Database Validation Summary

Record	Hole ID	Validation Query	Action	Cube Comment
survey	RRDH02	DHS end of hole depth, exceeded Collar record EOH depth	Amended DHS EOH depth to 147.2m	Updated for MRE DB
survey	RRDH03	DHS end of hole depth, exceeded Collar record EOH depth	Amended DHS EOH depth to 314.8m	Updated for MRE DB
survey	RRDH09	DHS end of hole depth, exceeded Collar record EOH depth	Amended DHS EOH depth to 323.6m	Updated for MRE DB
assay	RDH31	No samples	Met. testing or geotech holes	Null value in MRE DB
assay	RDH32	No samples	Met. testing or geotech holes	Null value in MRE DB
assay	RDH33	No samples	Met. testing or geotech holes	Null value in MRE DB
assay	RDH34	No samples	Met. testing or geotech holes	Null value in MRE DB
assay	RDH35	No samples	Met. testing or geotech holes	Null value in MRE DB
assay	RRDH52	No samples	Met. testing or geotech holes	Null value in MRE DB
assay	WS6	No samples	Old short hole, not significant	Ignored in MRE DB
geology	RRDH08	Sample interval invalid - invalid sample: sample (64.7 -> 70) overlaps sample (64 -> 67.4)	Amended longer interval	Updated for MRE DB
geology	RRDH08	Sample interval invalid - invalid sample: sample (191.4 -> 202.2) overlaps sample (190.45 -> 194.1)	Amended longer interval	Updated for MRE DB
geology	RRDH08	Sample interval invalid - invalid sample: sample (258.85 -> 262.8) overlaps sample (257.25 -> 259.1)	Amended longer interval	Updated for MRE DB

There were no significant visual validation issues with the hole collar and downhole trace record locations checked against the topographic survey. Plan view and composite section views of the drilling that covers the 2021 MRE for Rustlers Roost are illustrated in Figure 7-1 and Figure 7-2.

Cube Comments on Data Verification

Cube did not undertake a site visit in order to do data verification checks for the 2020 drilling program at Rustlers Roost. No independent sampling has been undertaken by Cube.

Cube has based assumptions on data verification based on the substantial mining activity at Rustlers Roost, and the availability of reconciliation and mining production data to review against the interpretation updates and 2021 MRE.

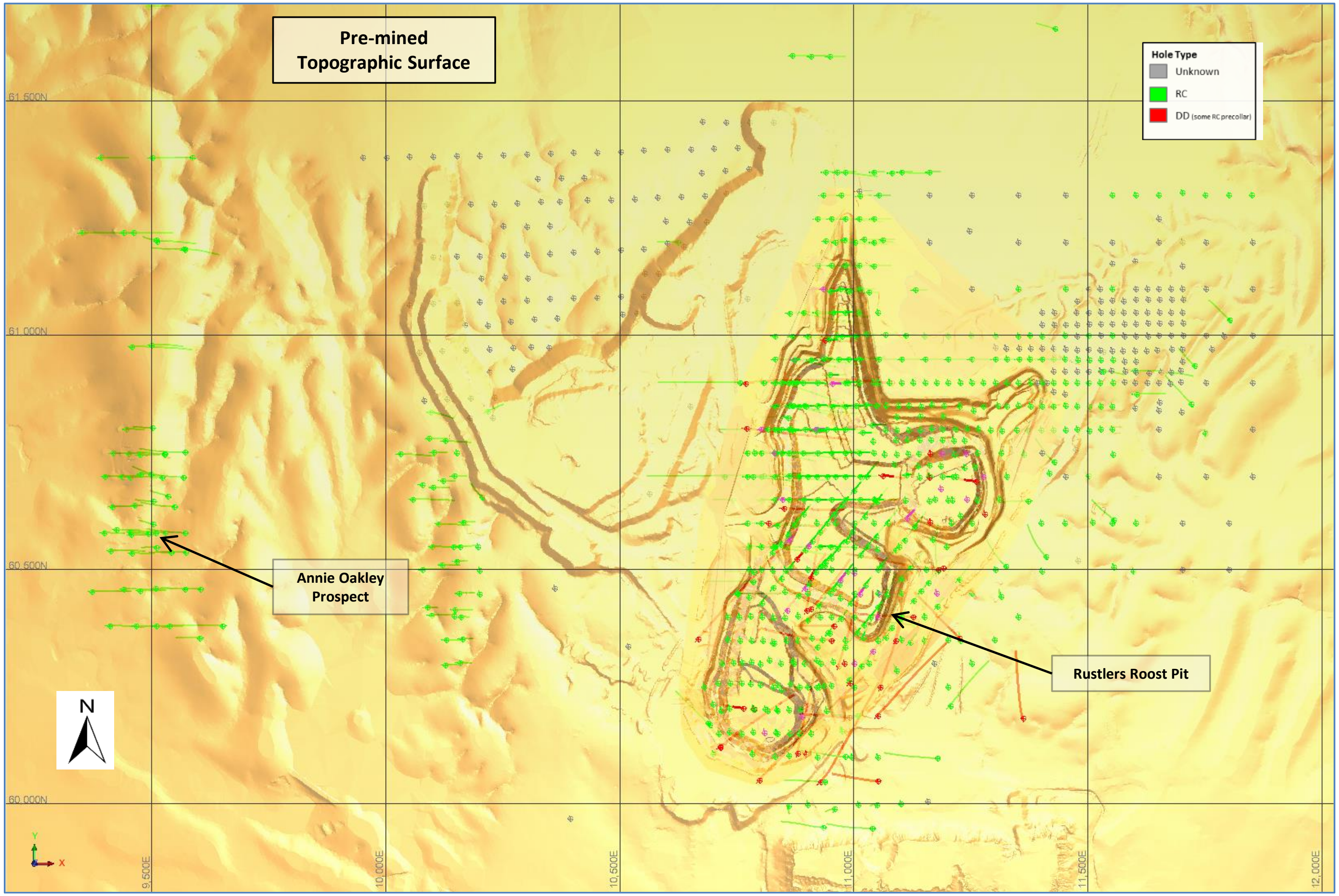

Figure 7-1: Plan View Looking Showing Drill hole Layout by Hole Types for the 2021 MRE Area

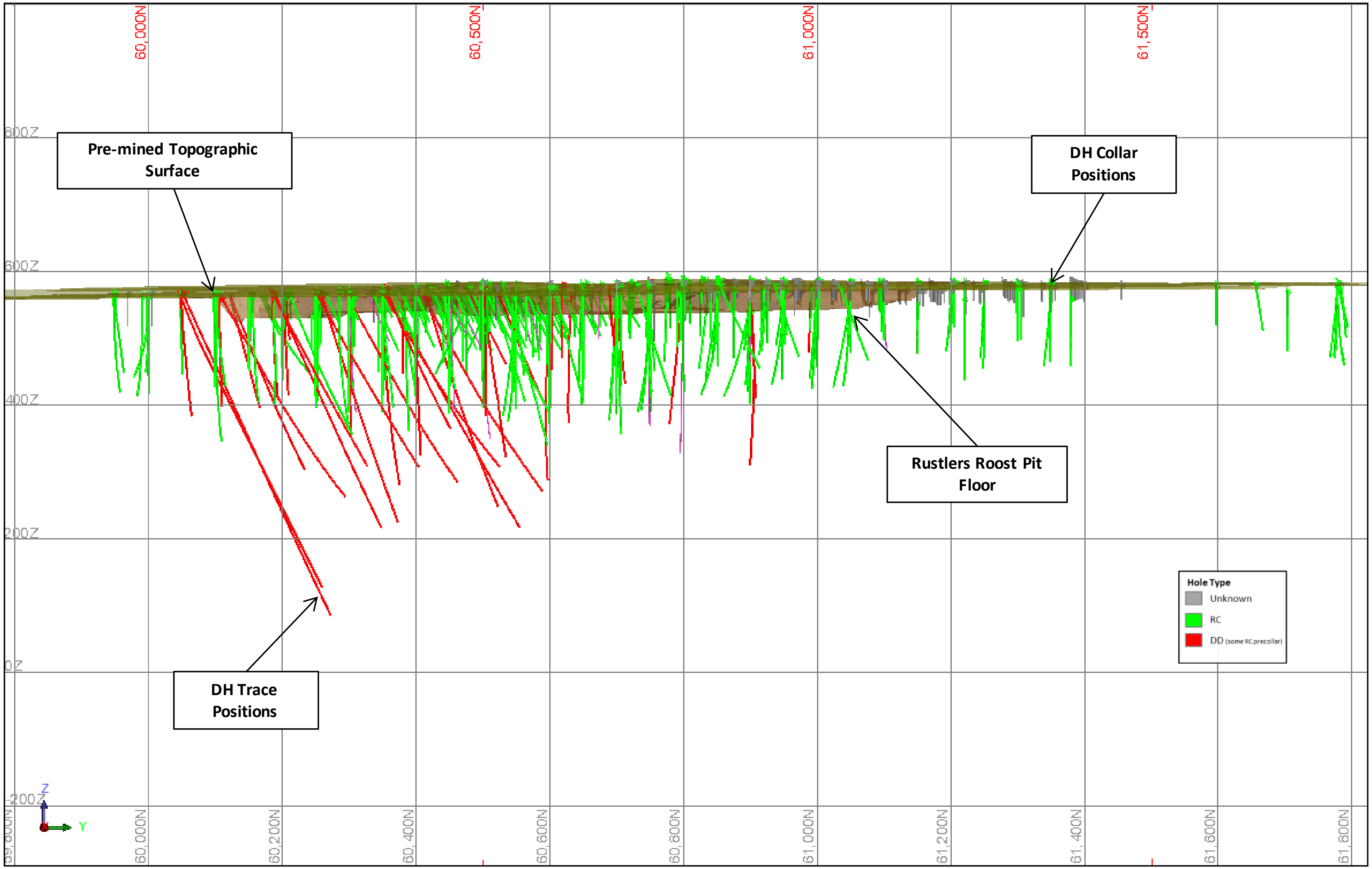

Figure 7-2: Composite Section View Looking West Showing Drill hole Layout by Hole Types for the 2021 MRE Area

7.2. Topography, Depletion and Weathering Surfaces

Both a topographic surface and open pit surface wireframe file for Rustlers Roost were imported into Surpac by Cube from the original files received from PGL. The files were validated and saved as DTM surfaces.

The surface open pit depletion was used to ensure all mineralisation wireframes were depleted to the base of the most recent open pit pickup (dated May 1997). Hanking provided an updated Lidar surface DTM covering the Rustlers Roost main pit, other surface works (e.g. waste dumps) and the original topographic surface covering the Annie Oakley Prospect.

A DTM surface for the TOFR was updated with new information from the 2017 drilling and from a review of logging oxidation data from the drilling database. A BOCO surface was created, similarly using logging data for lithologies and oxidation. The surface DTM files were imported in Leapfrog software (v. 4.1) where the surfaces were validated and 3DM solids were created for each oxidation zone, i.e., oxide, transition and fresh which were then imported back to Surpac as 3DM solids

The updated oxidation solids were checked for validation errors in Surpac in order to ensure wireframe integrity and consistency for later coding into the MRE block model.

The solids were also used to assign bulk density values for material within each oxidation zone for the lithological units hosting mineralisation

A description of the validated file names which were saved as DTM surfaces is outlined in Table 7-5. An isometric view comparing the original surface topography and the open pit mined area is illustrated in Figure 7-3. Figure 7-4 shows a cross-section profile example showing the downhole logging by weathering, and the depth of weathering.

Table 7-5 Listing of Surface Topographic, Depletion and Weathering Surfaces Used for 2021 MRE

Description	Original File Name	Cube validated File Name (dtm/str)	Cube Comments
Topo Surface	topo_all1.dxf	rr_topo_premined_exp_2004.dtm	Pre-mining topographic surface expanded to cover open pit depleted area –validated.
Open Pit Pickup	rr_local_minedouttopo1.dtm	rr_local_minedouttopo1.dtm	Local prospect topo and Pit survey/ waste dumps survey
Fresh Zone	bot1.dtm (below)	rr_3dm_fresh_2021.dtm	Fresh primary zone - 3DM in Leapfrog made of surface updated from original file with new drilling data & review of oxidation in DB.
Transition Zone	bot1.dtm (above); box1.dtm (below)	rr_3dm_trans_2021.dtm	Transition zone - 3DM in Leapfrog made of surface updated from original file with new drilling data & review of oxidation in DB.
Oxide Zone	box1.dtm (above); topo_all1.dtm (below)	rr_3dm_oxide_2021.dtm	Oxide zone - 3DM made of surface updated from original file with new drilling data & review of oxidation in DB.

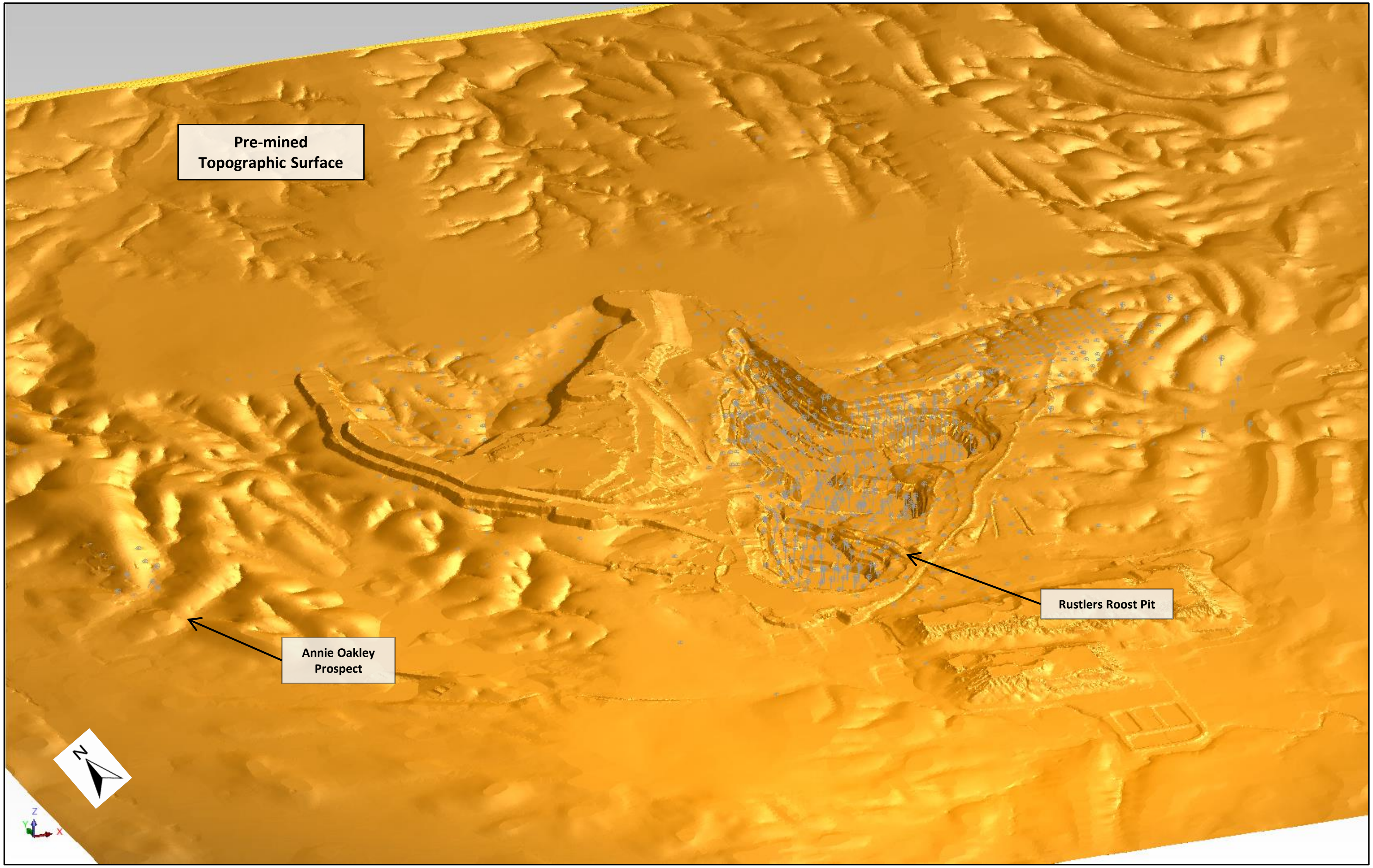

Figure 7-3: Rustlers Roost - Isometric View of Rustlers Roost Showing Combined Topography/Open Pit Survey

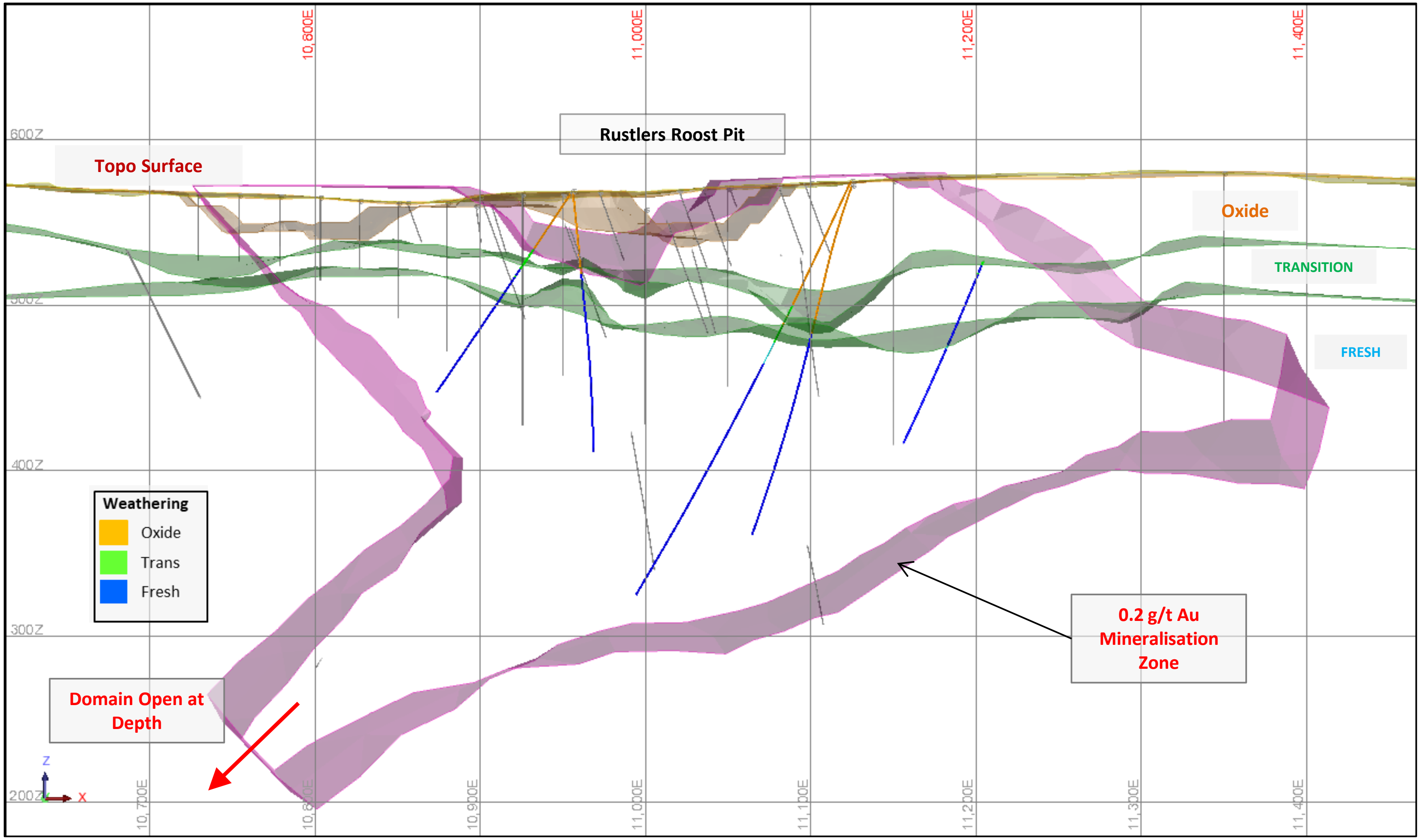

Figure 7-4: Rustlers Roost – Cross-Section at 60350N, Loooking North- Example Showing Natural Surface, Open Pit, Interpreted Weathering Boundaries and Mineralisation Envelope

7.3. Geology and Mineralisation Modelling

The geological, structural and mineralisation interpretations used for the December 2021 model are mainly reliant on:

- Previous open pit mapping and interpretations documented up to 2004 (Goulevitch (2004b)
- Historical drilling prior to 2017, predominantly closed spaced RC and DD drilling. Drill spacing for the deposits is nominally 50-25 m x 25 m spaced RC and DD holes stepping out to 100-50 m x 50 m or greater in the deposit extensions.
- Additional infill and deep drilling of RC and DD holes (174 holes for 24,2300 m) completed from 2017 and 2021.

More recent structural measurements from oriented core have been imported in 3D software to assist with interpretation of bedding, and other logged structural features. The detailed information has been used to project down dip and down plunge projections of stratigraphic units, major structural features (fold hinge zones, major faults) and mineralisation trends.

Based on the structural core measurements, assumptions have been made for the significant re-interpretation of the overall fold sequence projection at depth, specifically in the Backhoe, Beef Bucket and Sweet Ridge zones. A listing of the updated 3DM wireframes is tabulated in Table 7-6.

For the 2021 modelling work, lithological sequences and structural trends were verified in both sectional and plan view slices (Figure 7-5) and using historical mapping images completed by Rabone (1998) draped over factual drill hole data, lithology grouping and gold distribution plots.

Table 7-6: Rustlers Roost Project – Lithology and Structural Interpretation Wireframes Listing

Description	Cube validated File Name (dtm/str)	Cube Comments
Broken Nose Fault Interpretation - based on Rabone (1996) mapping	rr_fz_brokennose_2021.dtm	DTM of 1996 interpreted NE-SW trending fault structure bisecting Rustlers Roost Pit
Bucknose Fault (?) structure - Eastern Zone of Pit (alternatively Backhoe Syncline axis - Rabone,1996)	rr_fz_bucknose1_2021.dtm	DTM of interpreted fault structure bounding Eastern zone of Rustlers Roost Pit; used to define eastern limit of mineralisation
Dolly Pot Anticline Fold Axis Structural interpretation (based on Rabone (1996) pit mapping	rr_fz_dollypot1_2021.dtm	DTM of 1996 interpreted NNW trending fold hinge structure in central and eastern pit areas of Rustlers Roost Pit
String 2 - Backhoe Fold Trend	rr_min_trend_1001.dtm	2021 Mineralisation trend surface used for dynamic search in estimation in Backhoe Sequence
String 3 - Dolly Pot Fold Trend	rr_min_trend_1001.dtm	2021 Mineralisation trend surface used for dynamic search in estimation in Beef Bucket and Dolly Pot Sequence
String 4 - Backhoe North/ Sweat Ridge Fold Trend	rr_min_trend_1001.dtm	2021 Mineralisation trend surface used for dynamic search in estimation in Backhoe North/Sweat Ridge

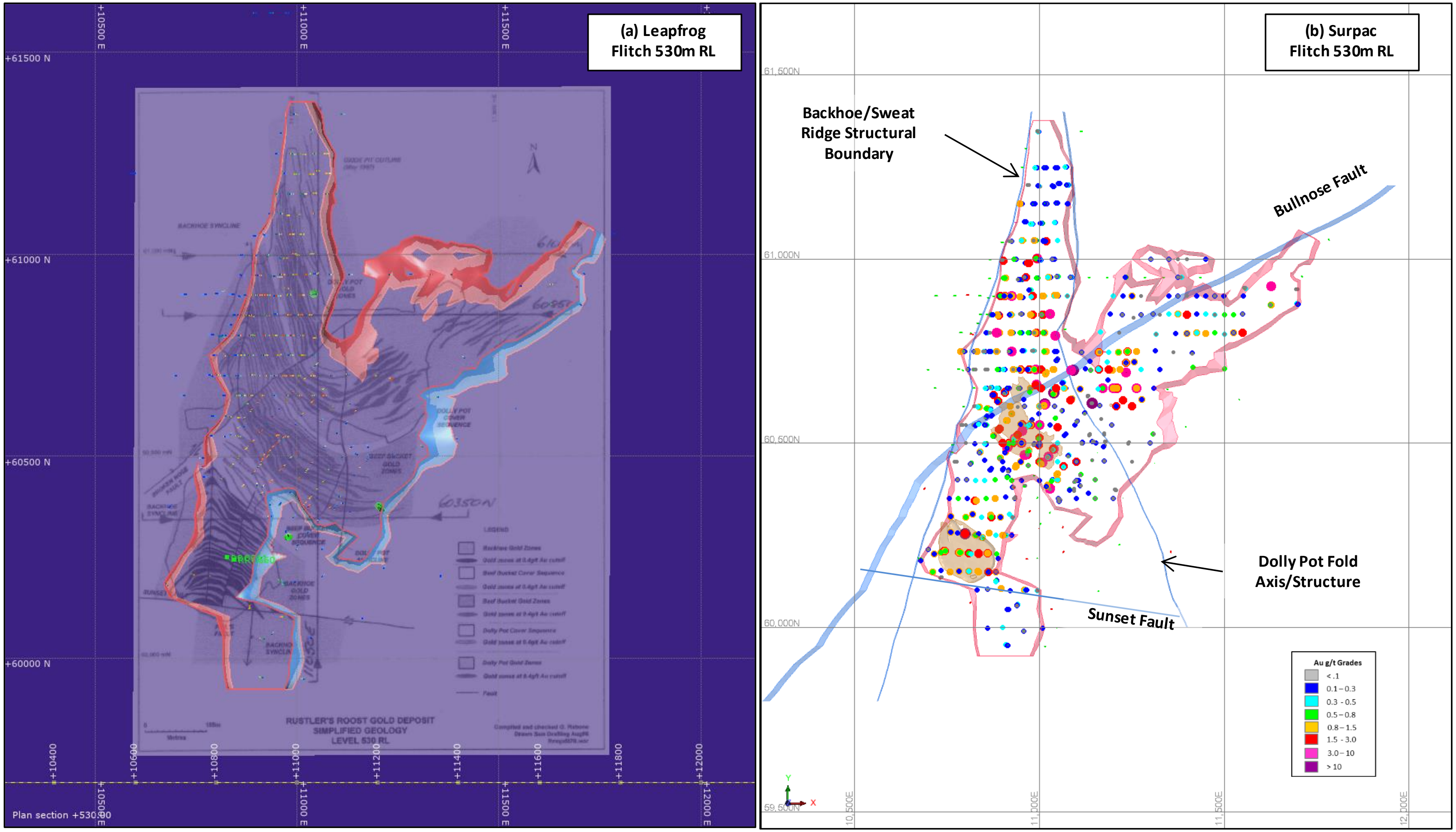

Figure 7-5: Plan View of Rustlers Roost – (a) Original Mapping Draped in Leapfrog (Rabone 1998), (b) 2021 Structural and Mineralisation Projection at 530m RL

2021 Mineralisation Interpretation

The updated 2021 mineralisation domain model was based on interpretation of previous and new drilling collated with historical pit mapping by Rabone (1998), represented by cross-sections and a flitch plan projection at 530m RL.

Grade contouring of the drill hole grades was carried out in Leapfrog software and extended into the new drilling areas below the pit. A 0.2 g/t Au contour was used, as in the previous resource model, as it provided reasonable continuity of mineralisation and resulted in a substantial mineralisation envelope corresponding to the broad, consistent sheeted vein sets described in Goulevitch (2004). Figure 7-6 shows an isometric view of the final 0.2 g/t Au gold mineralisation envelope.

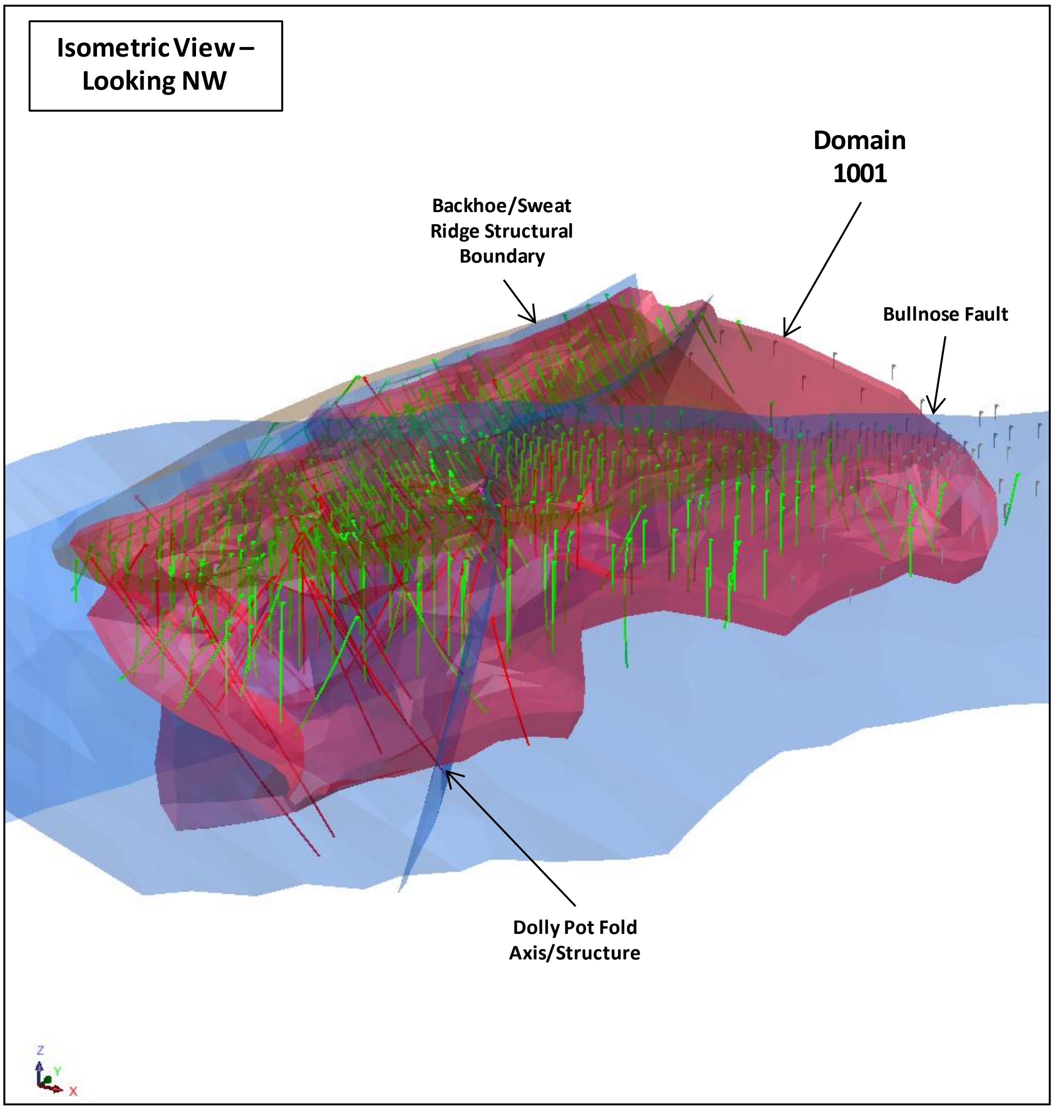

Figure 7-6: Isometric View of Rustlers Roost Main Zone Looking NW, Showing Drilling, Major Structures with Mineralisation Envelope

Figure 7-7 shows a plan view of the two mineralisation domains interpreted for the recently discovered Annie Oakley mineralisation, and the proximity to the Rustlers Roost main pit.

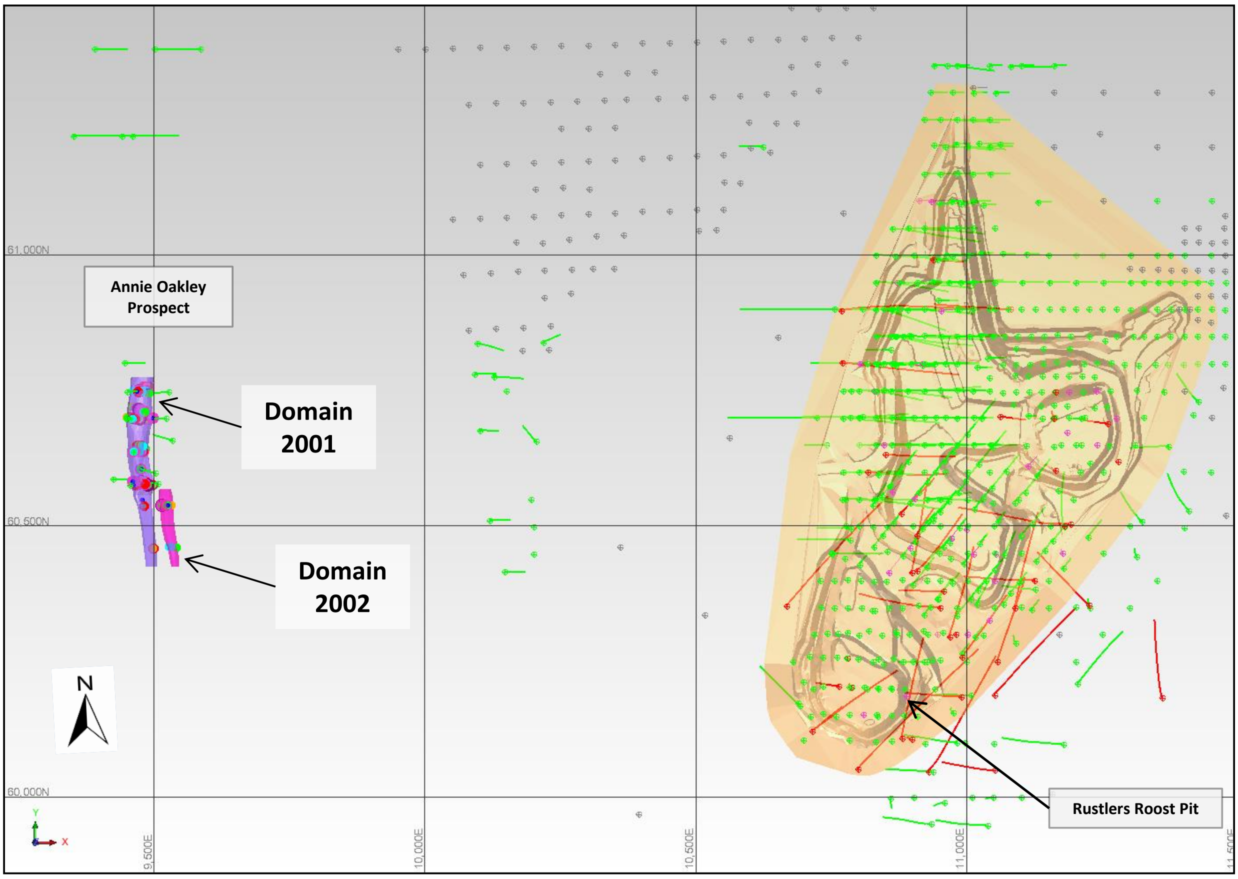

Figure 7-7: Plan View of Annie Oakley Prospect Showing Drilling, with Mineralisation Envelopes

Figure 7-8 shows a plan view reference for cross-section and oblique section views through significant deposit zones, corresponding with historical section interpretations draped into Leapfrog. The mineralised envelope displayed a distinct shallow west and east dipping antiform structure in the southern portion (Backhoe Mineralised Zone) of the deposit (Figure 7-9). Further north, a reasonably rapid change occurred at around 60550N, north of the Broken Nose Fault, where the western portion of the gold mineralisation envelope becomes steeply west dipping (Figure 7-10) and reflects the north-south trend of the Sweat Ridge zone in the northern part of the open pit.

Throughout the central area of the deposit, the mineralisation trend maintains the shallow easterly to flat dipping trend (Figure 7-10). This represents the down dip portion of the Dolly Pot and Beef Bucket areas and encompasses some of the better developed mineralisation below the pit floor.

Figure 7-11 illustrates an oblique section view through the central area of the pit, highlighting a consistent south to SW shallow plunge.

The Mineral Resource area has an overall length from south to north of approximately 1,450 m, with the current known width from west to east of the mineralisation envelope being approximately 1,300 m. The modelled sedimentary sequence within a broad fold hinge in cross-section, has a maximum width of 200 m and when unfolded varies between 50 m to 100 m true thickness.

The mineral resource is currently modelled to 350 m vertical depth with the estimate based primarily on RC and diamond drilling collared from surface.

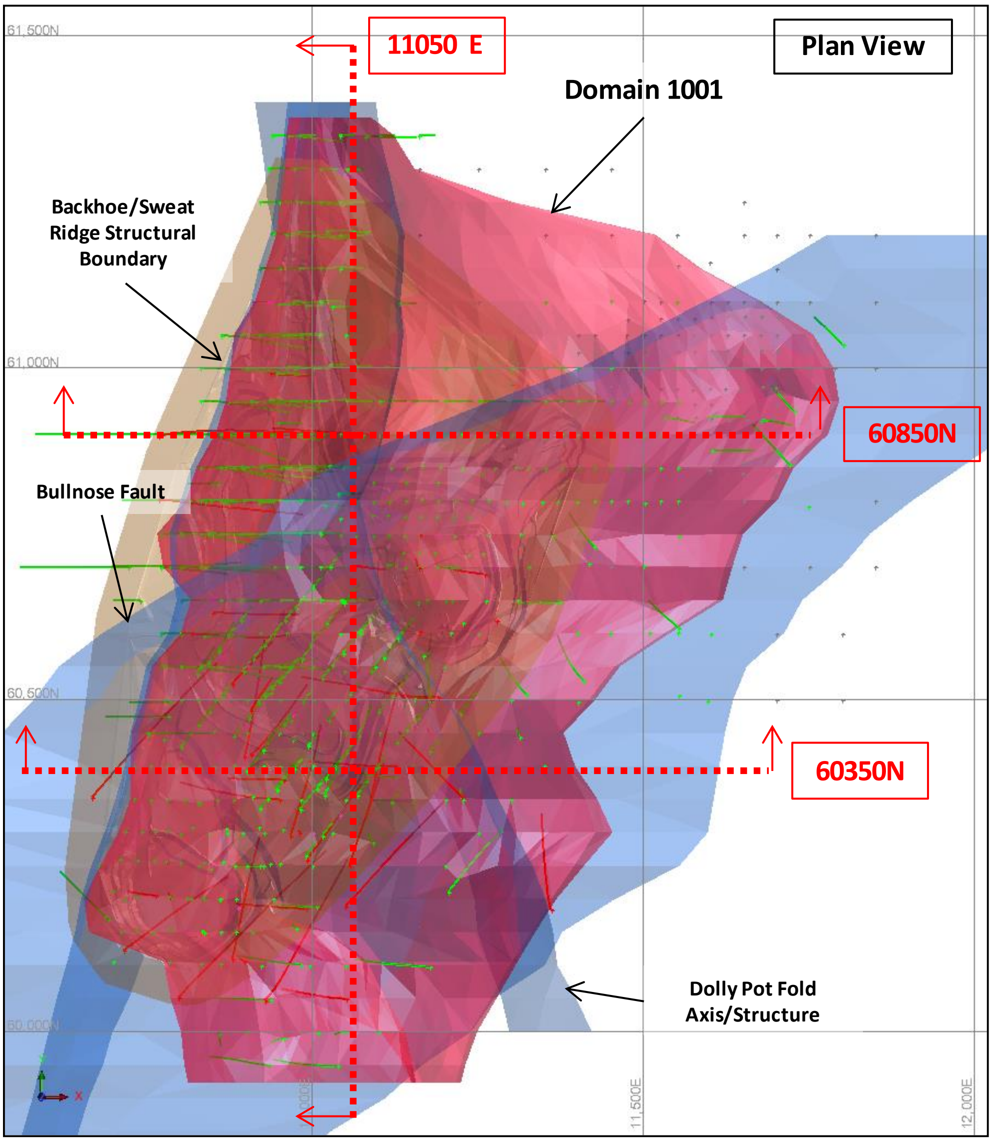

Figure 7-8: Rustlers Roost Plan View Showing Hole Types and Mineralisation Envelope – Section View Reference Highlighted

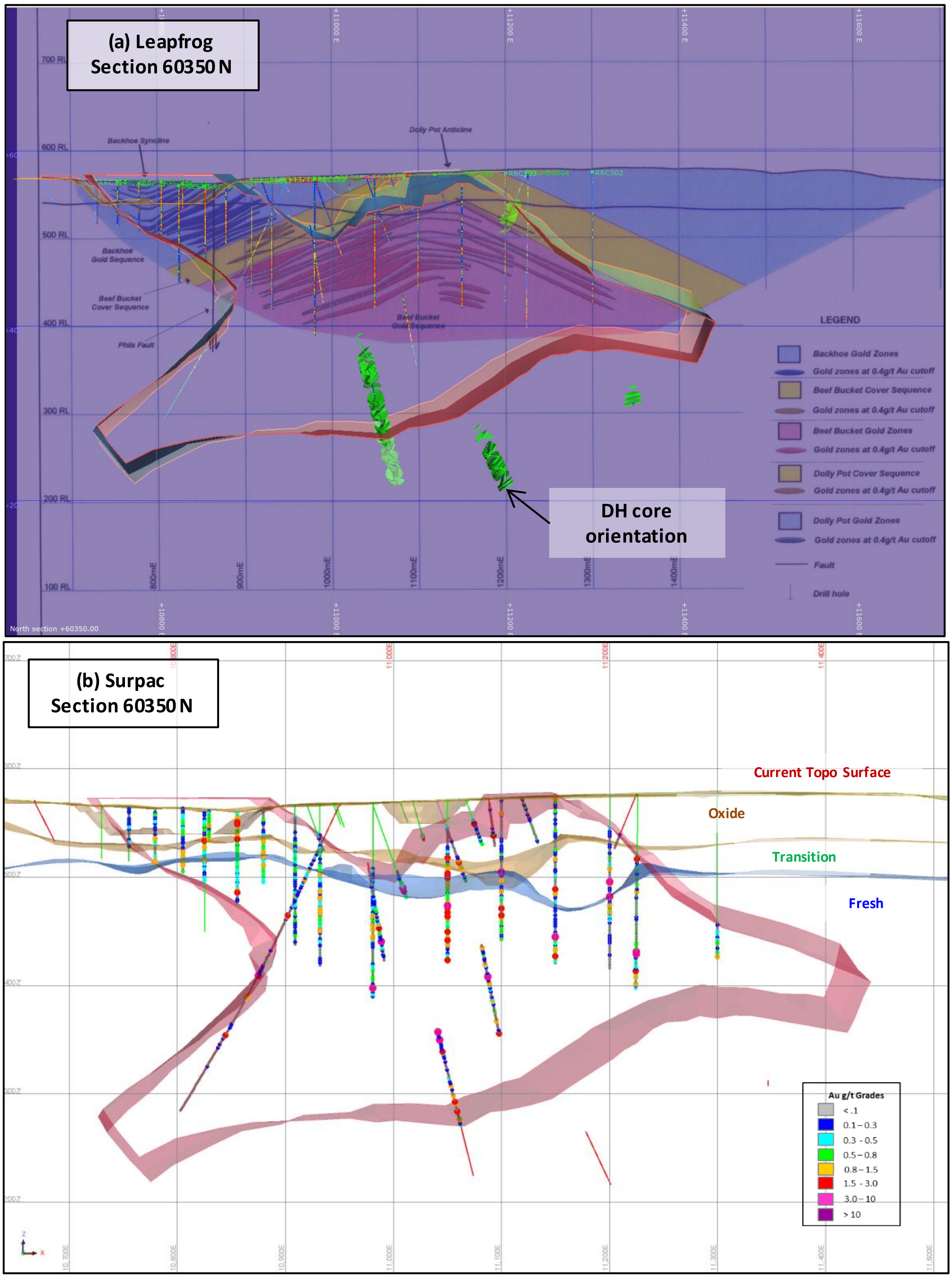

Figure 7-9: Rustlers Roost South Zone – Cross-Section View Looking North at 60,350 – Showing Domaining Contacts and Au Distribution

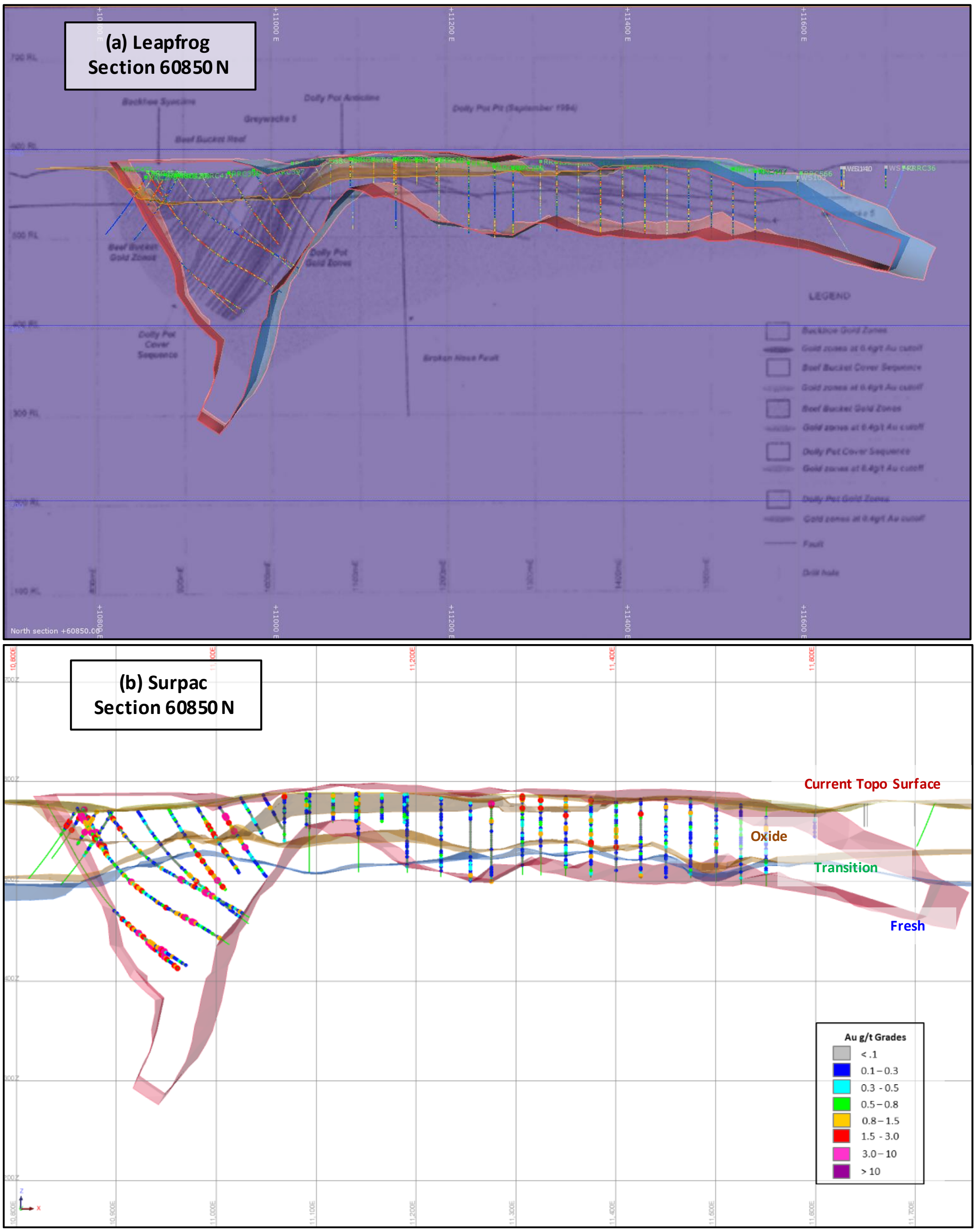

Figure 7-10: Rustlers Roost Central Zone – Cross-Section View Looking North at 60,650N – Showing Domaining Contacts and Au Distribution

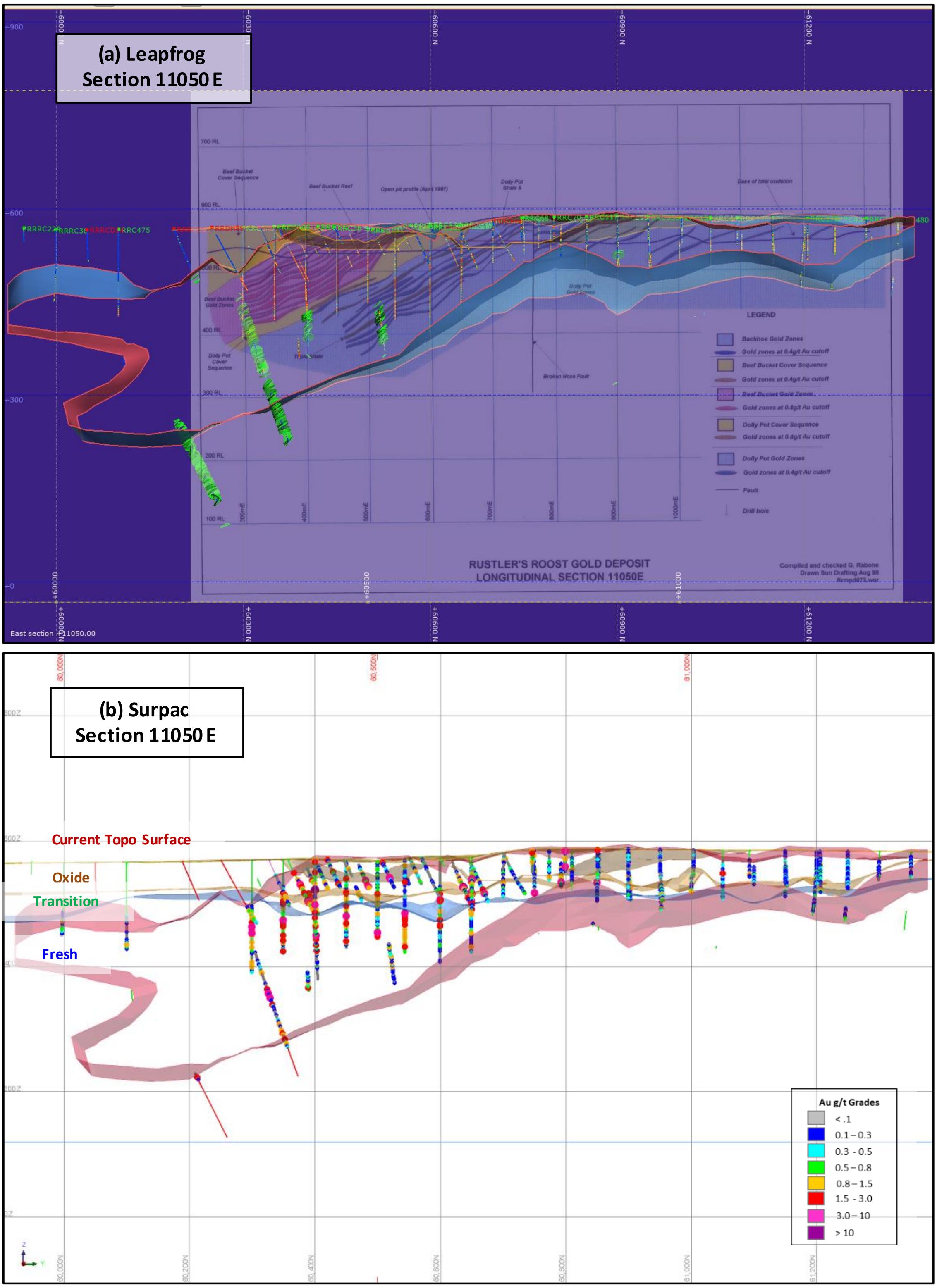

Figure 7-11: Rustlers Roost Oblique Cross-Section at 330m Looking NW – Showing Domaining Contacts and Au Distribution

Modelling Criteria and Methodology

The Cube interpretation of the primary mineralisation domain envelope was guided by the following criteria from drill hole assaying and logging, and other information provided from the historical data and documentation:

- Cube reviewed the digital database for gold and geological logging in identify any correlation between lithology/alteration/veining logged and gold mineralisation.
- 2020 structural data was imported into Leapfrog and represented by structural discs, colour coded by interpreted structural type (foliation, fault, bedding, etc.).
- Historical mapping images were draped into Leapfrog. Preciously modelled 3DM of resource zones sequences (Beef Bucket, Backhoe, Dolly Pot) and fault structures were edited based on new information from 2020 structural core logging.
- Significant Au mineralisation trend surfaces were modelled based on updated structural trends.
- Previous gold mineralisation interpretations were used as a guide for updating the main mineralisation envelope.
- The mineralisation trends were refined in cross-section, oblique section and plan views around a nominal 0.2 g/t gold mineralisation envelope. Gold grades above the 0.2 g/t Au threshold are not always continuous and mineralisation intervals often contain broad sub-grade zones, but these intervals were included in order to maintain the broad wireframe continuity for the later LUC estimation approach.
- Annie Oakley mineralisation was interpreted from recent RC drilling conducted in 2020 and 2021 on 50 m spaced cross sections and domaining within a nominal 0.2 g/t Au envelope.
- The mineralised downhole intervals inside the 0.2 g/t Au envelope were coded into the drilling database and boundary snapping checks carried out in Surpac.
- The samples contained within the domains were then composited and plotted for later exploratory data analysis (basic statistics) and spatial data analysis (variography and KNA), prior to block model construction and grade interpolation.

A summary of the 3DM mineralisation domain naming is listed in Table 7-7.

Table 7-7 Listing of 3DM Mineralisation Domains & Estimation Zone Codes

2017 Mineralisation Zones	2021 Domain Code	2021 Cube File Name (dtm/str)	Description
rr_min_dom_1001.dtm	1001	rr_min_dom_1001.dtm	Combined mineralisation domain covering all of Rustlers Roost deposit
rr_min_dom_1002.dtm			
rr_min_dom_1003.dtm			
rr_min_dom_1004.dtm			
na	2001	ao_min_zone_2001.dtm	Annie Oakley main zone
na	2002	ao_min_zone_2002.dtm	Annie Oakley minor zone

7.4. Compositing and Statistical Analysis

7.4.1. Sample Flagging

Drilling intervals within each of the estimation domains were flagged with a unique database code in the following manner:

- Within the Cube MS Access database, a unique table
codes.
- The mineralised domain was initially coded u
Surpac to write a unique code to the database representing the interpreted domain.
- A four digit numbering system was assigned by Cube to define the domains which were stored in the 'zone_code' field within the zonecode
- Each intercept was graphically checked in 3D space. Manual adjustments were made to snap intervals to the mineralisation boundaries where necessary.
- The zonecode table unique codes were then used as criteria to extract sample and composite data combinations for exploratory and spatial data analysis.

7.4.2. Sample Lengths

Within the Rustlers Roost database, there is a total of 63870.25 m of sample intervals of varying sample lengths as illustrated in Figure 7-12. The histogram shows that most of the sampled intervals were 1 m lengths, with some minor percentage of 2 m samples corresponding to sampling of logged waste intervals. The average sample length is 1.04 m, with a median value of 1.0 m (equivalent to standard length of samples for most of the RC drilling). All Annie Oakley drill samples were derived from RC drilling with sample intervals of 1 m.

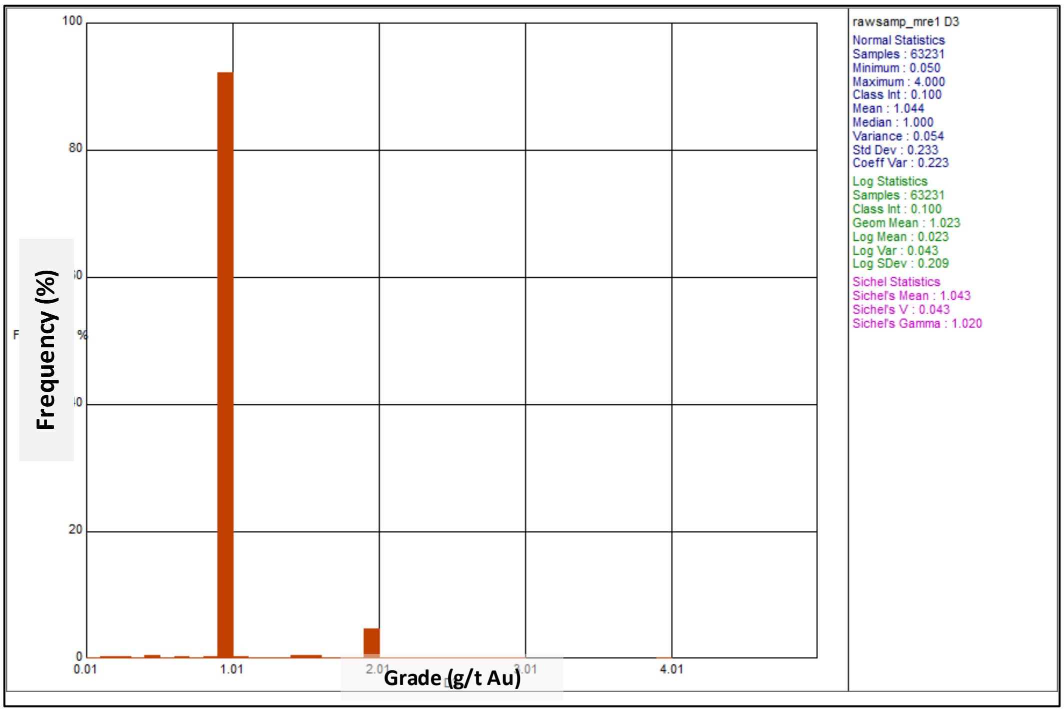

Figure 7-12: Rustlers Roost Main Zone - Histogram of Raw Sample Lengths

7.4.3. Compositing

Several factors were considered when determining the most appropriate compositing length for mineralisation for the Rustlers Roost model.

- Sample length statistics
- Mineralisation complexity and dimensions
- Homogeneity of gold mineralisation in the zones
- Suitability of the composites for the Mineral Resource estimate.

For the main Rustlers Roost zone, a 2 m downhole composite was applied in order to reduce the variability inherent in raw samples. The 2 m composite length is suitable given the very broad mineralisation domain strategy and resolution relative to block model dimensions to be considered.

For Annie Oakley, a 1 m downhole composite length was applied as this corresponds with the common raw sample length for all samples within the mineralised envelopes.

The compositing approach for the Rustlers Roost Mineral Resource was carried out in the following manner:

- For compositing extraction from the drilling database, GC, RAB and shallow old drill holes were not considered.
- Compositing was done using Surpac software on samples selected inside the mineralised domain being modelled.
- C o m p o s i t e s w e r e aeux_turfisdew'ithe in dhe Gube Bustlers Rhoet MS' Access d a t a b a saes staayb'l.e '
- Sample data was composited to 2 m d o w n h o l e l e n g t h u s i n g t h e ' B ensure equal weighting within each interval.
- Composites that failed the length threshold of 50% (1 m or 0.5 m) were length weighted and added back into the preceding full composite.
- The composite sample data was individually coded by oxidation code (oxide (3), transition (2), fresh (1)) in order to assess any variability in grade distribution and statistics related to oxidation.
- The composite file for the mineralisation envelope was viewed in Surpac and a 3D grade distribution plot created to analyse the spatial data for each composite sample location and assess if further sub-domaining or domaining edits are required.

The structure for composite files created in Surpac is summarised in Table 7-8.

Table 7-8 Structure of Surpac Composite Files

Surpac Field ID	Stats Attribute	Description
D1	Au	Au g/t – Uncut 1m composite
D2	Hole_id	Hole ID
D3	From	Interval Depth From
D4	To	Interval Depth To
D6	Length	Downhole Length
D15	Domain	Zonecode (Domain number)
D20	Au_cut	Au g/t – Cut 1m composites grades
D30	Oxide	Oxidation Coe (1=Fresh, 2=Trans, 3= Oxide)

7.5. Basic Statistics and Grade Capping

7.5.1. Basic Statistic of Estimation Domains

Rustlers Roost Main Zone

This analysis involved assessing the gold grade populations for all samples with the Domain 1001 envelope to determine whether domaining has provided an adequate grouping of mineralisation populations. The sample population was reviewed by analysing log normal (LN) distribution and log-probability plots (Figure 7-13). The log-probability plot shows a subtle population break at 0.3 g/t.

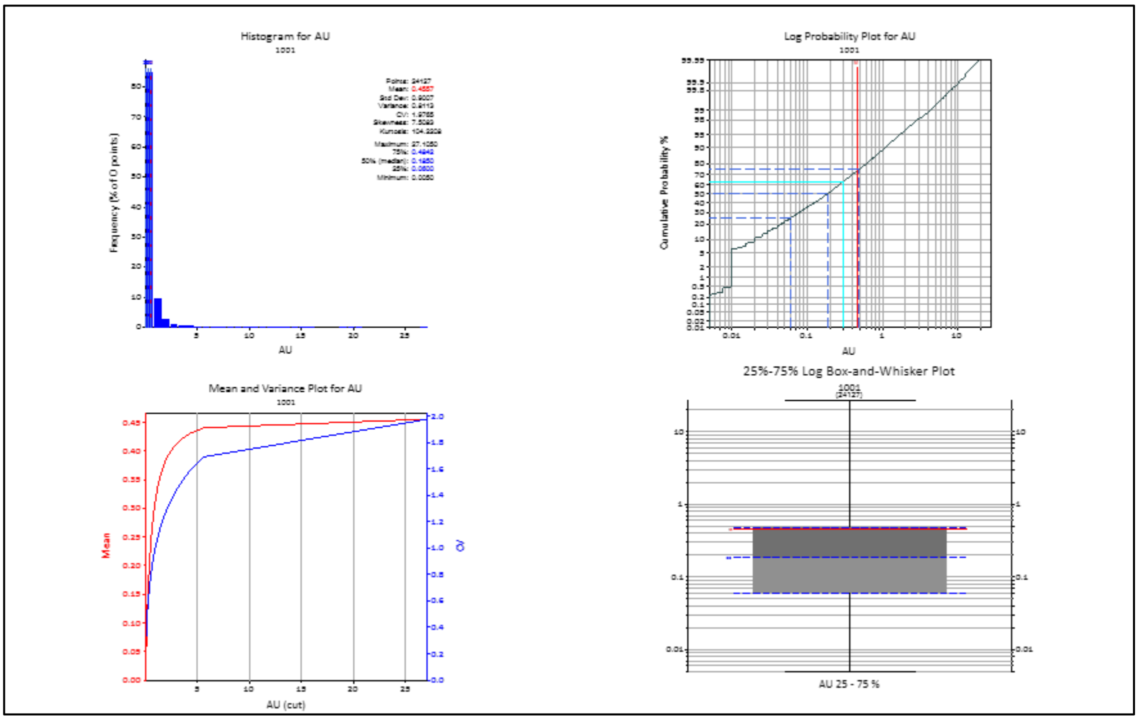

Figure 7-13 Statistical Plots for Rustlers Roost Mineralisation Envelope (Domain 1001)

A domain boundary analysis plot for Domain 1001 showed a common grade population break around 0.3 g/t Au. This is the threshold that is used to define mineralised and waste (Figure 7-14)

For the Rustlers Roost deposit, visually there are high-grade mineralised trends that could not be domained out manually in order to maintain continuity and wireframe integrity for a bulk open pit mining scenario.

Cube has assessed an indicator approach using 0.3 g/t Au threshold define mineralised (ore) zones and waste within the broad Domain 1001 envelope. Basic statistical summaries are presented in Table 7-9 for the Domain 1001 Ore and Domain 1001 Waste zones.

Figure 7-14 Domain Boundary Analysis Between Ore and Waste Samples within Mineralisation Envelope (Domain 1001)

Table 7-9: Summary of Uncut 2 m Composites Basic Statistics - Au Grade (Au g/t)

Parameter	Domain Breakdown	
	1001 Ore	1001 Waste
Samples	5699	18428
Minimum	0.01	0.01
Maximum	27.11	19.53
Mean	0.97	0.30
Standard deviation	1.26	0.68
CV	1.29	2.30
Variance	1.58	0.47
Skewness	5.78	9.62
Log samples	5699	18428
Log mean	-0.53	-2.17
Log variance	1.08	1.91
Geometric mean	0.59	0.11

Statistical plots were created for the Domain 1001 Ore composites and are illustrated in Figure 7-15 .

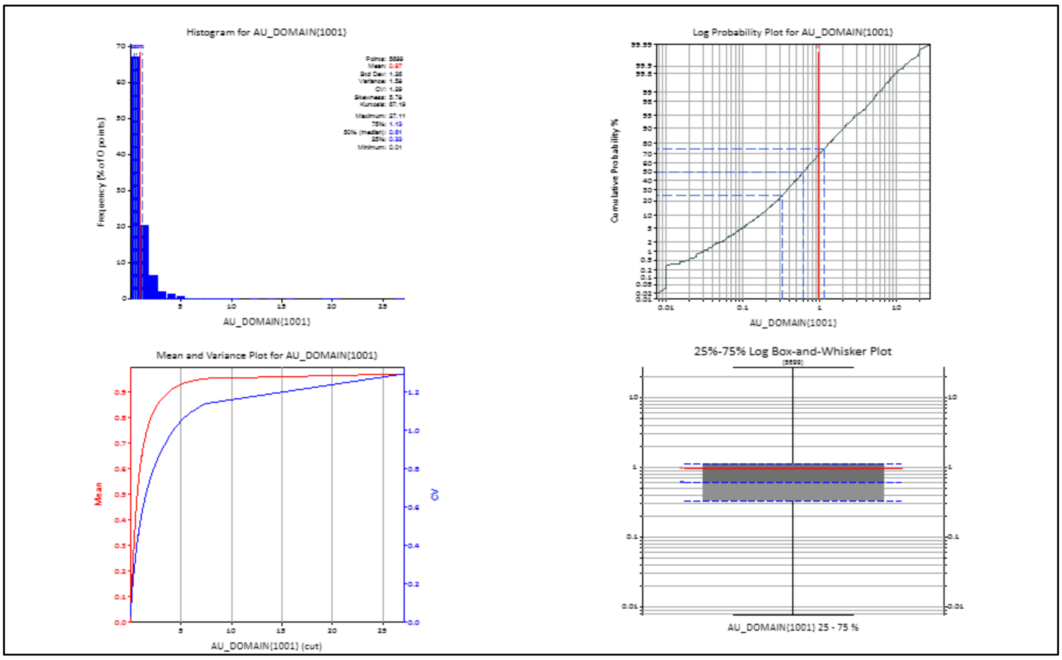

Figure 7-15 Statistical Plots for Rustlers Roost Mineralisation Envelope (Domain 1001 - Ore Only)

Annie Oakley Prospect

Basic statistical analysis involved assessing the gold grade populations for the two domains to determine whether domaining has provided adequate grouping of mineralisation populations.

The uncut 1 m composites statistics for the mineralised domain are summarised in Table 7-10.

Table 7-10 Summary of Uncut 1 m Composites Basic Statistics for Au Grade (Au g/t)

Parameter	Annie Oakley	
	2001	2002
Samples	752	62
Minimum	0.005	0.01
Maximum	42.09	25.74
Mean	0.77	0.88
Standard deviation	2.549	3.446
CV	3.32	3.93
Variance	6.497	11.877
Skewness	9.304	6.535
Log samples	752	62
Log mean	-2	-2.216
Log variance	3.398	3.382
Geometric mean	0.135	0.109

The sample population was reviewed by analysing log normal (LN) distribution and log-probability plots. Examples of the grouped statistical plots are shown in Figure 7-16 and Figure 7-17. For domain 2001, there is now a clear lower threshold noted. High-grade values occur above 10 g/t Au and two outlier values above 25 g/t Au. For domain 2002, the LN plot displays a highly variable trend, mainly due to the small number of composites informing the domain, but also indicating further sub-domaining is required as more infill drilling and interpretation are considered for future updates.

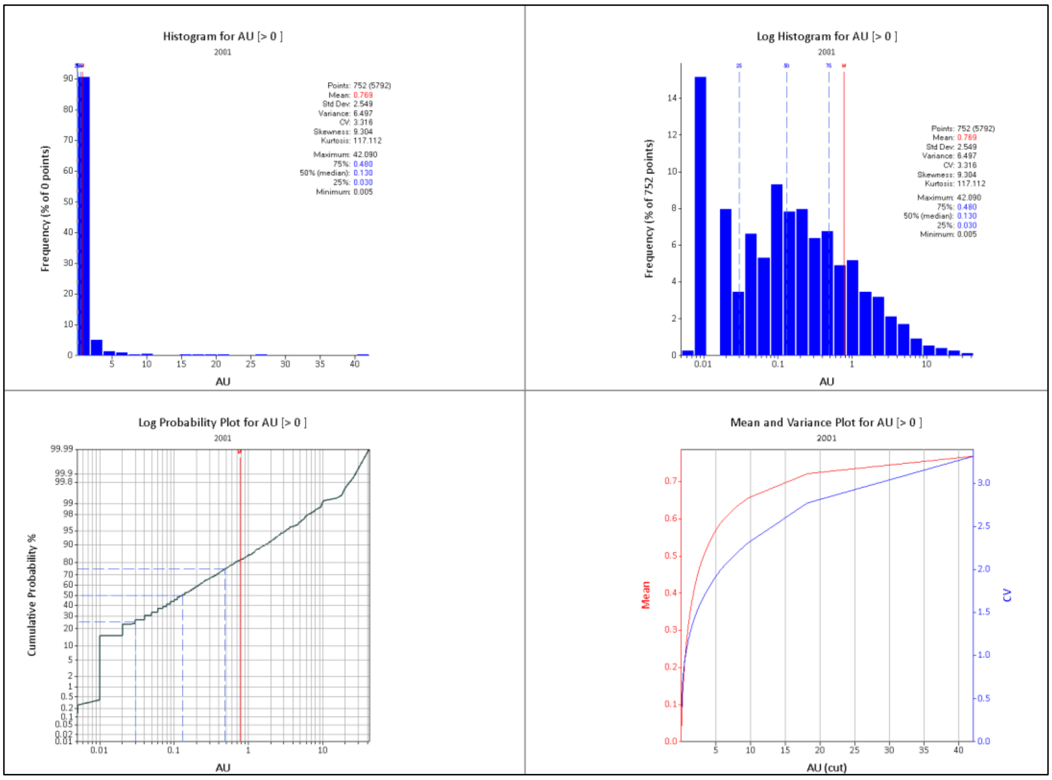

Figure 7-16 Statistical Plots for Annie Oakley - Domain 2001

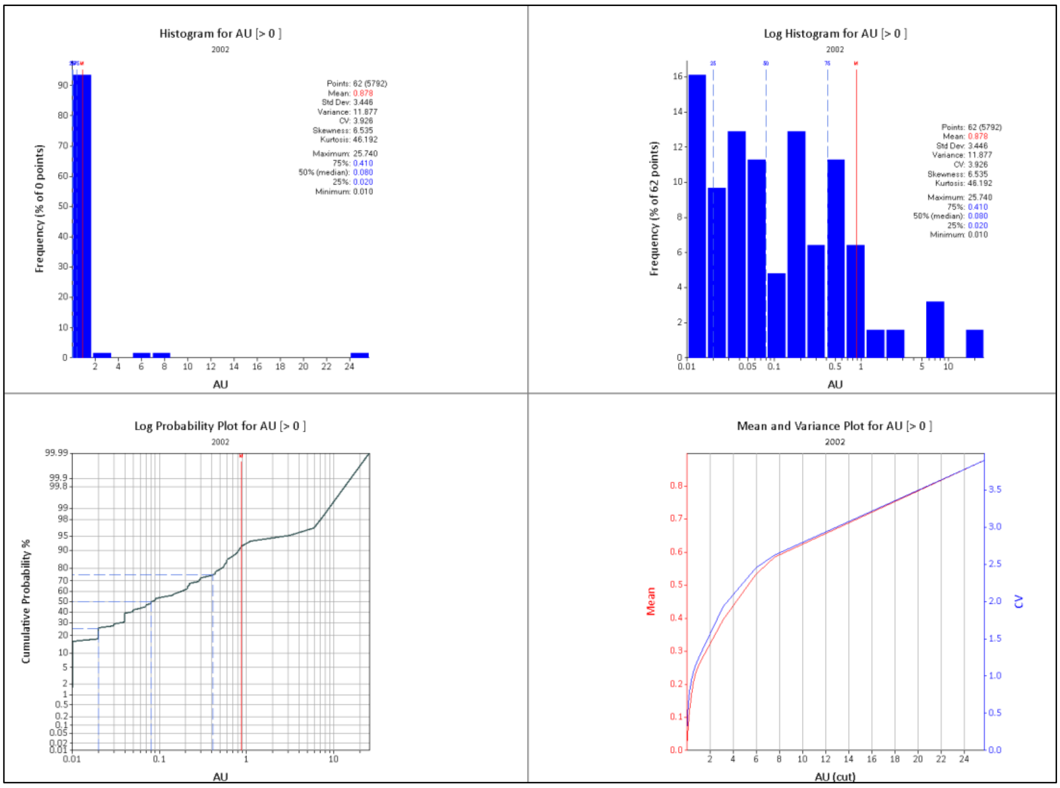

Figure 7-17 Statistical Plots for Annie Oakley - Domain 2002

7.5.2. Grade Capping Analysis

Cube reviewed the statistics of the composites to check for outlier composite grades before estimation. The composite data were reviewed and gold grade capping values selected using the following criteria:

- By consideration of the stability of the upper tail of the grade distribution, as observed in the log-probability plot and histogram
- By graphical inspection of the spatial grade distribution.

Rustlers Roost Main Zone

High-grade capping for the gold composite data separated for the Ore and Waste zones is listed in Table 7-11. The influence of grade capping for Ore and Waste zones is presented in Table 7-12 and highlights the minimal impact on the overall mean grade and negligible amount on metal at risk.

Table 7-11 Rustlers Roost Main Zone Summary of Grade Capping for 2 m Composites – Au Grade (Au g/t)

Parameter	Domain Breakdown	
	1001 Ore	1001 Waste
Samples	5699	18428
Top Cut Count	3	68
Minimum	0.01	0.01
Maximum	16	5
Mean (capped)	0.97	0.29
SD	1.21	0.54
CV (capped)	1.25	1.89
Variance	1.45	0.29
Skewness	4.45	5.25
Log samples	5699	18428
Log mean	-0.53	-2.17
Log variance	1.08	1.9
Geometric mean	0.59	0.11

Table 7-12 Summary of Effects of Grade Capping – Au Grade (Au g/t)

Description	Domain Breakdown	
	1001 Ore	1001 Waste
Top Cut	16.00	5.00
No Values Cut	3.00	68.00
% Data	0.02%	1.2%
% Metal	0.01%	3.44%

Annie Oakley Prospect

High-grade capping for the gold composite data separated for the mineralisation domains is listed in Table 7-13. The influence of grade capping for mineralisation zones is presented in Table 7-14. For Domain 2001 there is minimal impact on the overall mean grade and negligible amount on metal at risk. For Domain 2002, the influence of one sample for a domain with smaller sample population shows the sensitivity of the grade capping with the theoretical metal loss of approximately 52%.

Table 7-13 Annie Oakley Prospect Summary of Grade Capping for 1m Composites – Au Grade (Au g/t)

Parameter	Annie Oakley	
	2001	2002
Samples	752	62
Top Cut Count	6	1
Minimum	0.005	0.01
Maximum	12	9
Mean (capped)	0.734	0.576
Standard deviation	1.661	1.562
CV (capped)	2.263	2.713
Variance	2.76	2.44
Skewness	4.56	4.224
Log samples	752	62
Log mean	-1.857	-2.105
Log variance	3.342	2.986
Geometric mean	0.156	0.122

Table 7-14 Annie Oakley - Summary of Effects of Grade Capping – Au Grade (Au g/t)

Description	Annie Oakley	
	2001	2002
Top Cut	12.00	9.00
No Values Cut	6.00	1.00
% Data	0.80%	1.6%
% Metal	4.77%	52.43%

7.6. Variography

Rustlers Roost Main Zone

Variography was undertaken using Isatis software (Isatis). Variogram calculations were carried out on the 2 m composites for the indicator and each sub-domain ore and waste.

The variogram model for the indicator variable is shown in Figure 7-18.

Variogram modelling of the grade variable (ore and waste sub-domains) was carried out on normal score transformed data for the grade variograms (sub-domains ore and waste). The variogram models were later back-transformed. The back-transformed variogram models for ore and waste are shown in Figure 7-19.

Table 7-15 summarises the gold grade variogram parameters for the indicator variography and the sub-domained variography (ore and waste).

Table 7-15 Rustlers Roost Main Zone - Back-Transformed Variogram Model Parameters for Gold Grade

Domain	# of Structures	Nugget	Sill 1	Range 1 (m)	Sill 2	Range 2 (m)	Sill 3	Range 3 (m)	Rotation (Azi, Dip, Plunge)
Indicator	3	0.105	0.045	10;0;4	0.028	52;15;5	0.053	163;70;13	180/130/-160
1001 Ore	3	0.44	0.28	19;7;4	0.2	65;15;12	0.08	240;58;25	180/170/90
1001 Waste	3	0.34	0.23	15;7;4	0.28	65;35;10	0.154	200;100;15	180/50/-180

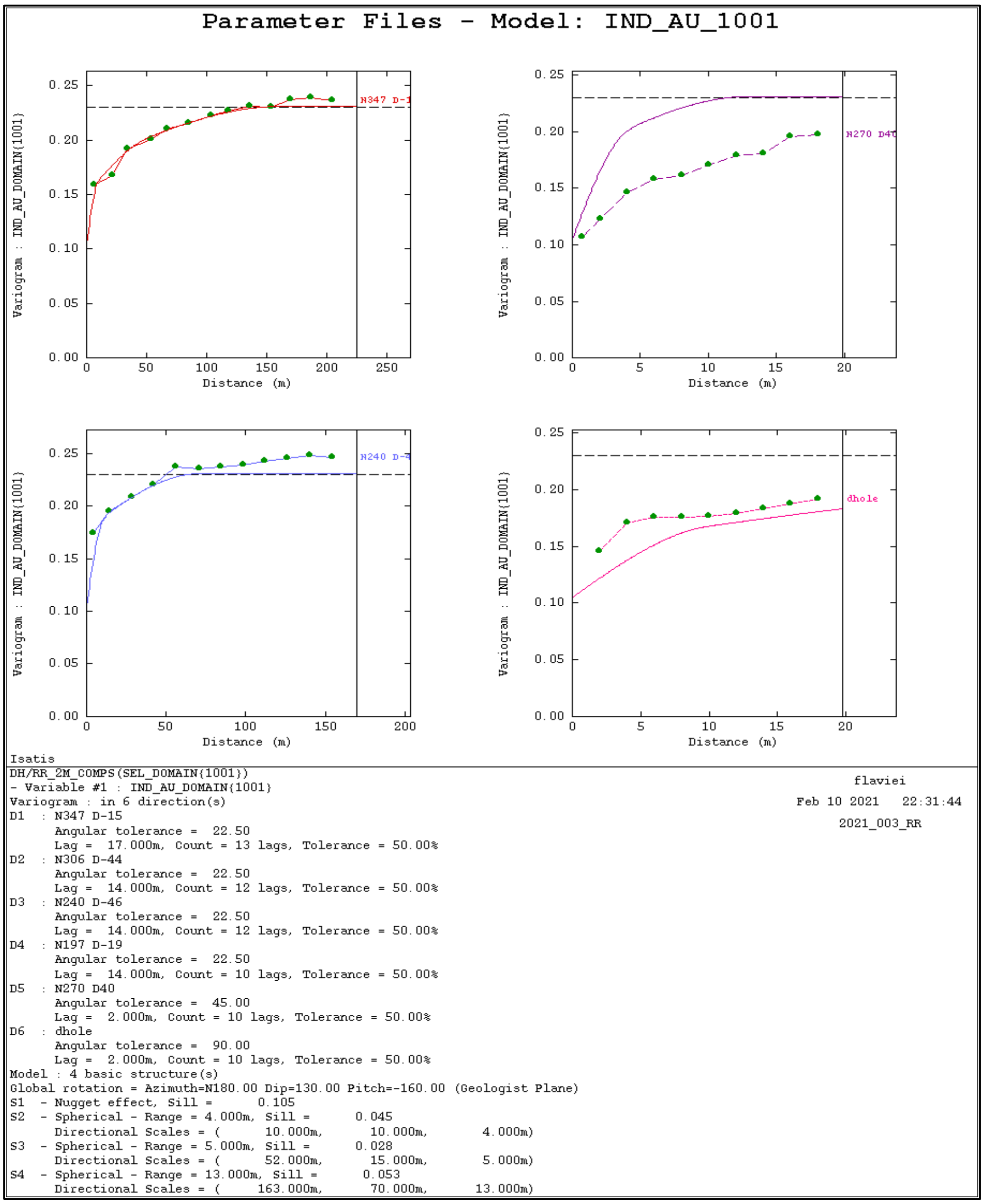

Figure 7-18 Rustlers Roost Main Zone - Indicator variogram model at 0.3 g/t Au threshold for Domain 1001

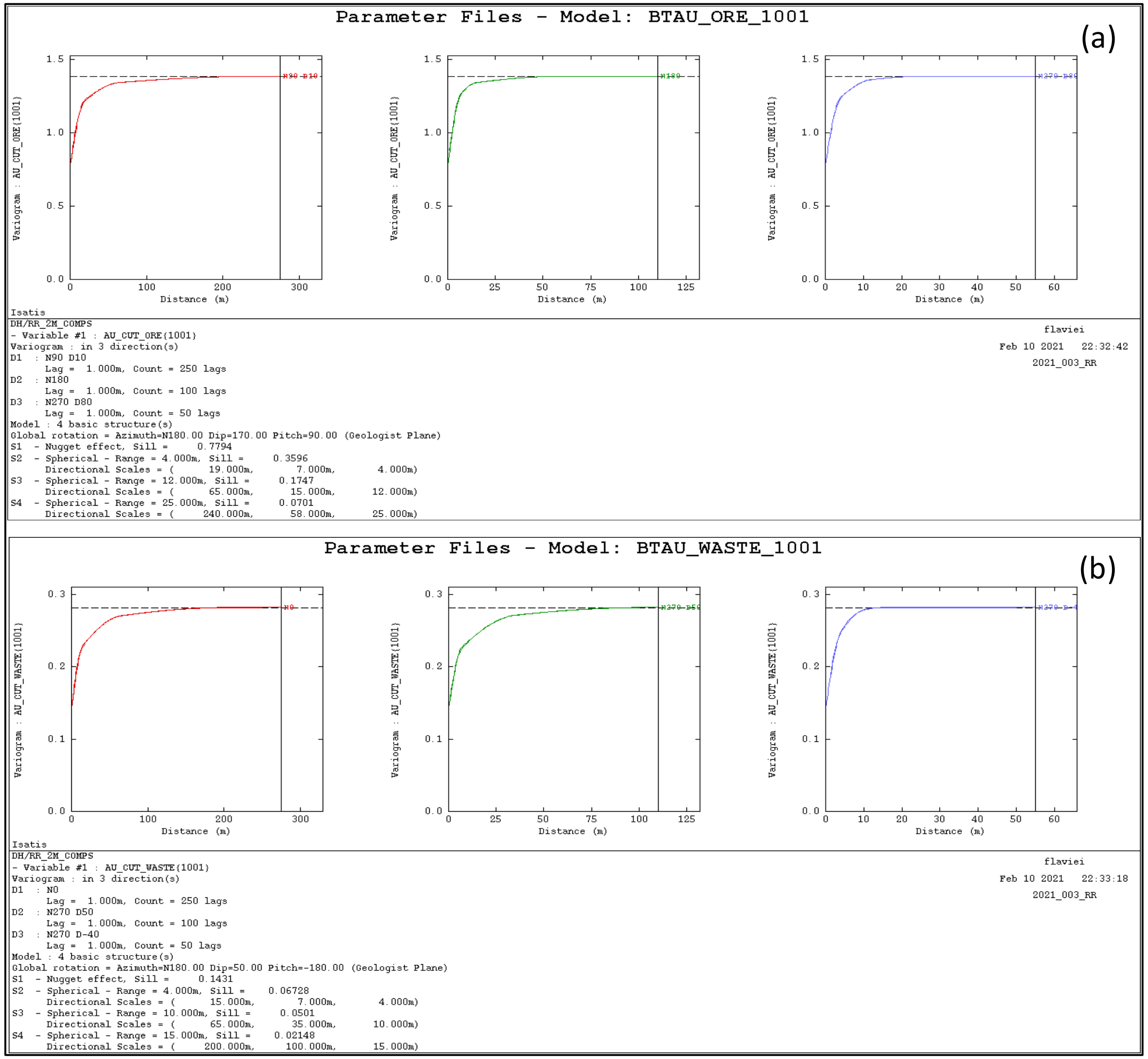

Figure 7-19 Rustlers Roost Main Zone - Back-Transformed Variogram Model – Domain 1001 (a) Ore and (b) Waste

Annie Oakley Prospect

Variography was undertaken using Snowdon's Sup
calculations were carried out on 1 m composites. derived from the mineralised domains.

Preliminary variogram analysis was carried out to determine the behaviour of continuity of gold in the longitudinal plane for the main mineralised domain (Domains 2001). Variogram ranges and search distances were also defined in the longitudinal plane.

Variogram modelling was carried out on normal score transformed data due to the skewed distribution of the population of the targeted domain. This transformation is an attempt to convert the data to a data set close to a normal distribution, to produce robust variograms for interpretations. Once the directions of continuity were defined in the three orthogonal planes, experimental variograms were modelled in the three directions, using appropriate lag values that reflects the data spacing. Downhole variograms were calculated to determine the nugget effect. The variogram models were later back transformed.

Table 7-16 summarises the gold grade variogram parameters used for the resource estimation. The variogram parameters for a well-informed domain (Domain 2001) were used to represent the poorly informed domain (Domain 2002).

Table 7-16 Annie Oakley - Back-Transformed Variogram Model Parameters for Gold Grade

Domain	# of Structures	Nugget	Sill 1	Range 1 (m)	Sill 2	Range 2 (m)	Search Direction		
2001	2	0.509	0.174	33	0.316	49	356	-	-83
2002	2	0.509	0.174	33	0.316	49	351	-	-79

The modelled variograms have an interpreted high nugget value of 51%. The resultant estimates will then be smooth and the precision of local estimates will be reduced to account for the high nugget effect.

The principal directions of estimation domains were aligned to the orientation of the estimation domain using the ellipsoid visualiser function in Surpac.

Plots of normal score (or Gaussian) for the main mineralisation zone (Domains 2001) are shown in Figure 7-20

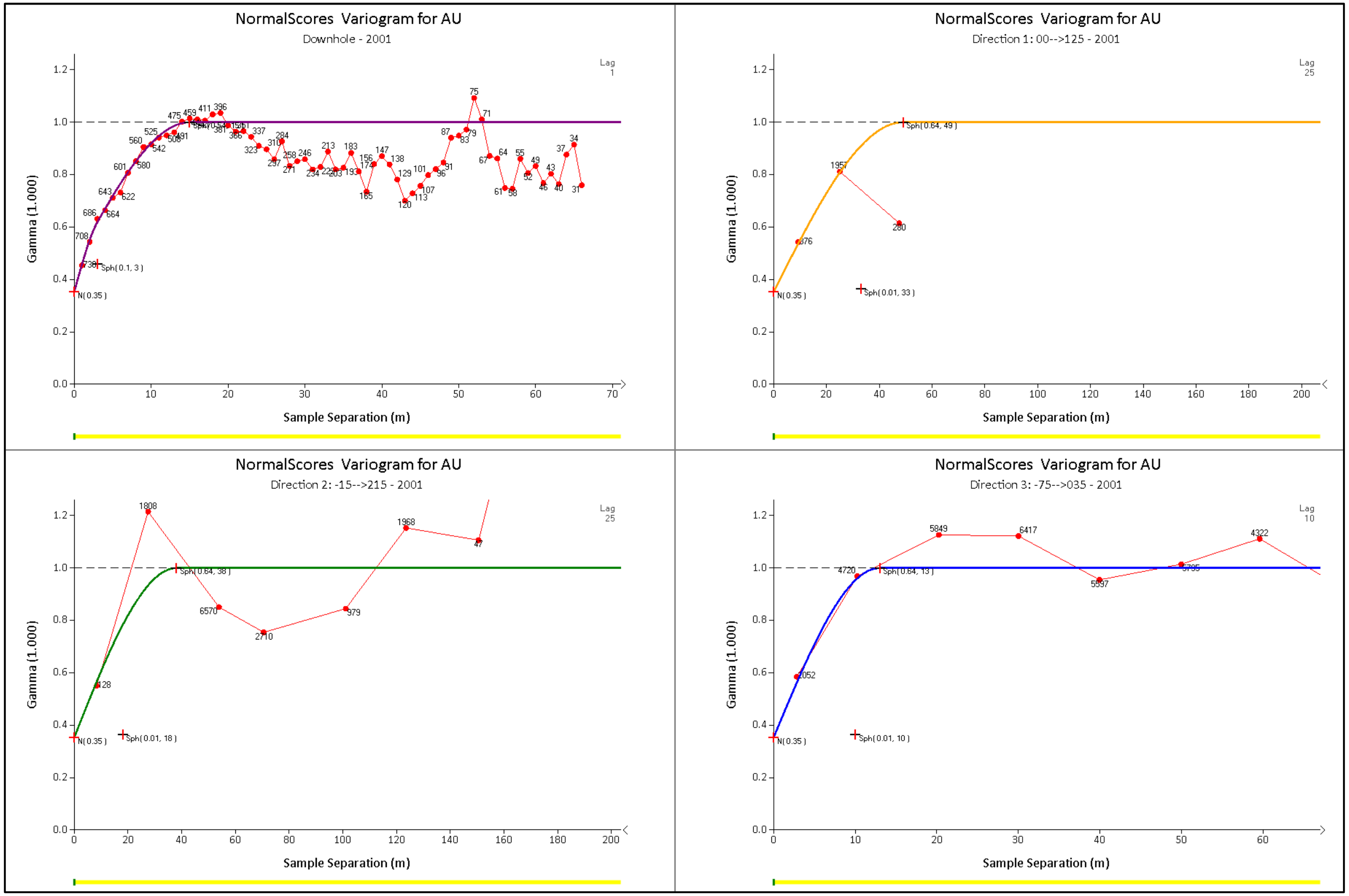

Figure 7-20 Annie Oakley - Normal Score (Gaussian) Variogram Model for Domain 2001

7.7. Block Model Construction

7.7.1. Block Model Parameters and Definitions

For the Rustlers Roost deposit, two block models have been created and are summarised in Table 7-17 and Table 7-18. The block model attributes created for the block models are summarised in Table 7-19.

The block model extents were designed to ensure the model area sufficiently covers the mineralisation extents and potential open pit designs and is illustrated in Figure 7-21 and Figure 7-22.

Table 7-17 Rustlers Roost LUC Model - 3D Block Model Definition Summary

Block Model File ID	cube_rr_bm_20210131.mdl		
Type	Easting (x)	Northing (y)	RL (z)
Origin Coordinates	10,400	59,700	0
Extent	12,000	61,600	800
Extent SMU	380	320	160
Extent Panel	95	80	160
Panel	20	20	5
SMU	5	5	5
Sub-block	2.5	2.5	1.25
Total Blocks	6,549,889		
Storage Efficiency %	97.89		

Table 7-18 Annie Oakley Model - 3D Block Model Definition Summary

Block Model File ID	cube_ao_bm_20211021.mdl		
Type	Northing (y)	Easting (x)	RL (z)
Origin Coordinates	59,700	9,200	0
Extent	61,600	12,000	800
Parent Block Size	25	10	10
Sub-block	6.25	2.5	2.5
Rotation	0	0	0
Total Blocks	11,984		
Storage Efficiency %	99.98		

Table 7-19 Rustlers Roost Block Model Main Attributes

Attribute Name	Background	Description
au_fin	0.005	Au ppm final - for Reporting
au_luc	0.005	Au ppm - LUC
au_luc_indic	0.005	Au ppm - LUC with indicator
au_id2_cut	0.005	Au ppm (cut) - ID2 estimate
au_ok_cut	0.005	Au ppm (cut) - OK estimate
au_ppm_ns	-1	number of samples
au_ppm_pass	-1	search pass
density	2.7	Density: Air=0, Oxide=2.3, Trans=2.5, Fresh=2.7
depletion	2	mined = 1, 2 = in situ, 0 = air
design	0	1=inside 2800 shell
ox_code	4	4= fresh 3 =trans 2 =ox 1 =alluvium 0 =air
rescat	4	Resource Classification - Numeric: 0=Air, 1=Meas., 2=Ind., 3=Inf., 4=Unclass.
zonecode	0	Mineralised Domain Code

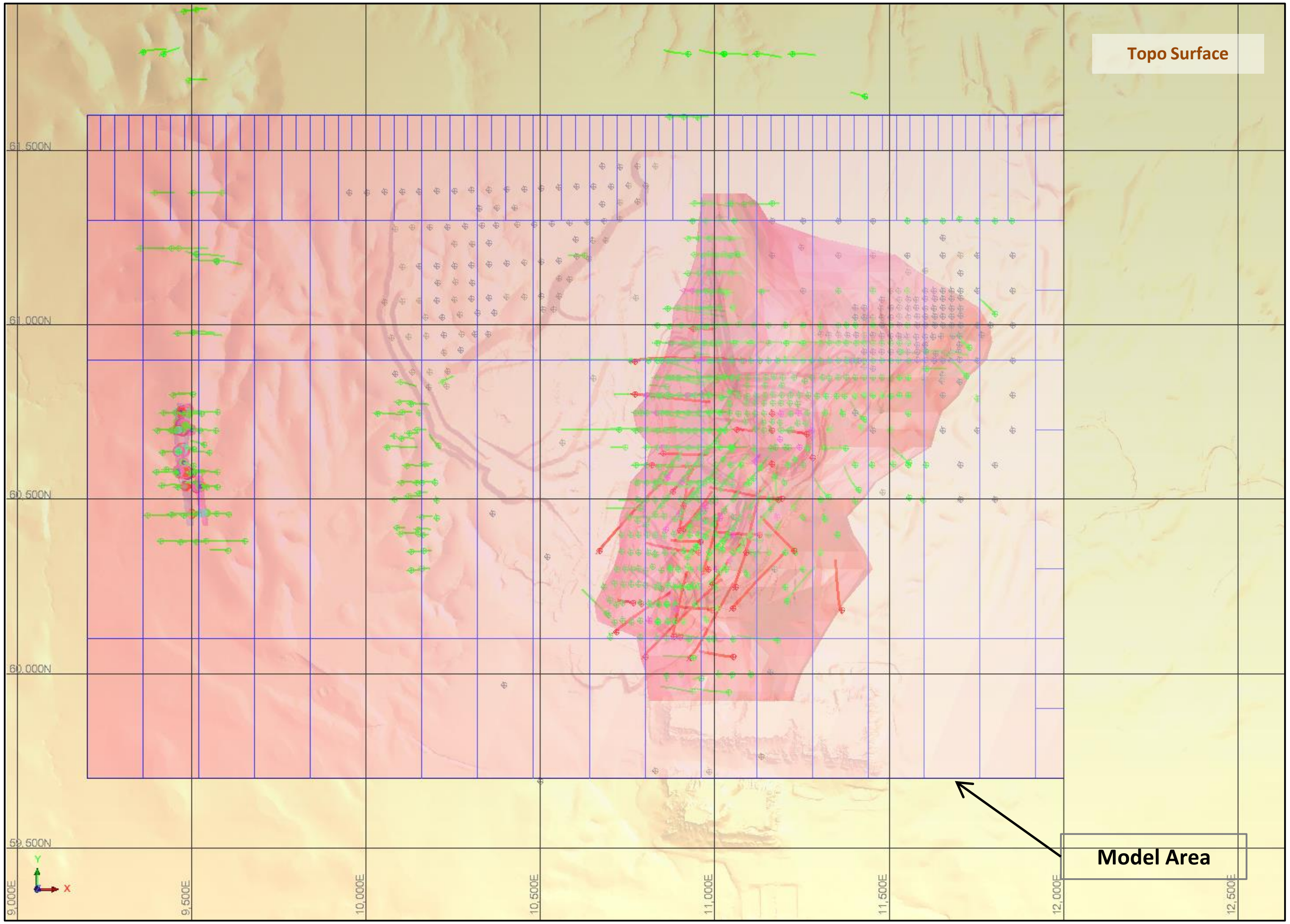

Figure 7-21 Plan View of Block Model Dimensions (December 2021)

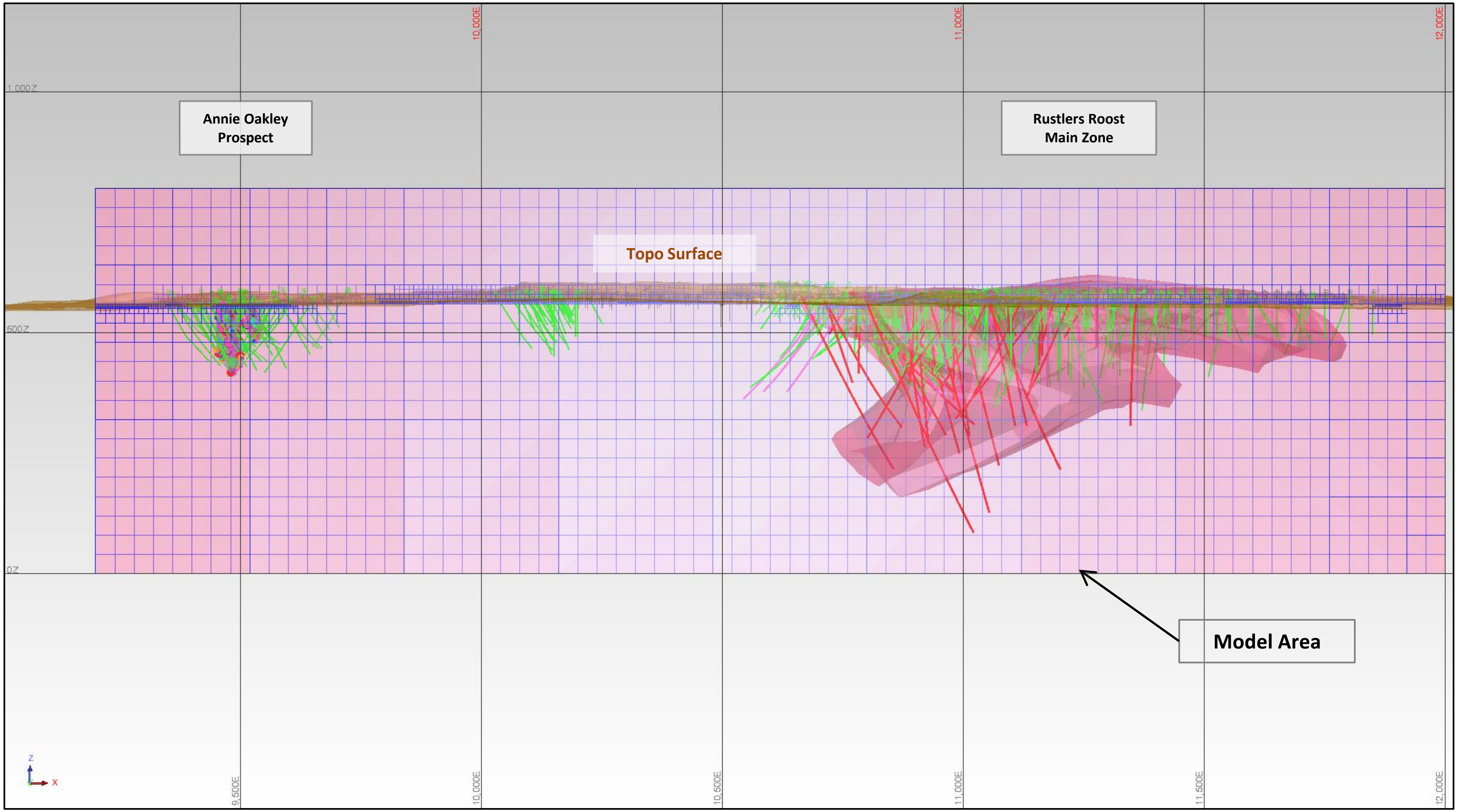

Figure 7-22 Long Section View of Block Model Dimensions (December 2021)

7.7.2. Block Model Attributes and Coding

7.7.2.1. Oxidation

Oxidation codes were assigned within the block updated interpreted weathering surfaces as listed in Table 7-20.

Table 7-20 Rustlers Roost Block Model – Oxidation Code Assignment

Weathering Type	Oxidation Code	Constraint	Constraint ID
Air	0	Above	rr_topo_premined_exp_2004.dtm
Oxide	1	Inside	rr_3dm_oxide_2021.dtm
Transition	2	Inside	rr_3dm_trans_2021.dtm
Fresh	3	Inside	rr_3dm_fresh_2021.dtm

7.7.2.2. Bulk Density

Bulk density was assigned for the block model attribute densit the ox_code and interpreted lithology boundaries as noted in Table 7-21.

Table 7-21 Rustlers Roost Block Model - Assigned Bulk Densities

Type	Density Value	Constraint	Constraint ID
Air	0	Above	rr_local_minedouttopo1.dtm
Oxide	2.3	Inside	Oxide Code
Transition	2.5	Inside	Transition Code
Fresh	2.7	Inside	Fresh Code
Waste Dumps	1.6	Above	rr_topo_premined_exp_2004.dtm
		Below	rr_local_minedouttopo1.dtm

7.7.2.3. Estimation Domains

Estimation domains were assigned within the block mo wireframes and are summarised in Table 7-22.

Table 7-22 Rustlers Roost Block Model - Assigned Estimation Domains

Resource Area	Domain Code	Constraint	Constraint ID
Air	0	Above	rr_topo_premined_exp_2004.dtm
RR Main Zone	1001	Inside	rr_min_dom_1001.dtm
AO Main	2001	Inside	ao_min_dom_2001.dtm
AO Minor	2002	Inside	ao_min_dom_2002.dtm

7.7.2.4. Mining Depletion

The supplied survey DTMs (after validation) were used to code depletion into the block model. The topography/surface works survey DTM was expanded to cover the block model area. Depletion attribute numeric coding was assigned within the block mo
and block model constraints as summarised in Table 7-23.

Table 7-23 Rustlers Roost Block Model - Assigned Depletion

Depletion Type	Depletion code	Constraint	Constraint ID
Air	0	Above	rr_topo_premined_exp_2004.dtm
In-situ	2	Below	rr_local_minedouttopo1.dtm
Pit Mined	1	Above	rr_local_minedouttopo1.dtm
		Below	rr_topo_premined_exp_2004.dtm

7.7.2.5. Classification

Resource classification boundaries were created in Surpac for each mineralised domain following grade interpolation and model validation. Assigned codes used for classifying the block model below the surface (and depleted by historical mining) as Indicated, Inferred or unclassified are summarised in Table 7-24.

Table 7-24 Rustlers Roost Block Model – Assigned Resource Classification

Classification Type	Rescat Code	Constraint	Constraint ID
Air	0	Above	rr_pit_exp_eom_may_1997.dtm
Measured	1	NA	No Measured material assigned
Indicated	2	Inside	rr_rescat_ind_2021.dtm
		Inside	rr_min_dom_1001.dtm (all min)
		Inside	ao_min_dom_2001.dtm
Inferred	3	Inside	rr_rescat_inf_2021.dtm
		Inside	rr_min_dom_1001.dtm (all min)
		Inside	ao_min_dom_2002.dtm
Unclassified	4	Default	Default value/ outside min zone

7.7.2.6. Designs

Pit design block coding was created in Surpac based on a pit optimisation shell received from Hanking. The assigned codes used for coding the block model as inside pit shell or outside of pit shell are summarised in Table 7-25.

Table 7-25 Rustlers Roost Block Model – Assigned Mine Design

Resource Area	Design code	Constraint	Constraint ID
Air	0	Above	rr_topo_premined_exp_2004.dtm
Inside A$ 2800 pit shell	1	Above	rr_pit26_revfact1t.dtm
Outside pit shell	0	Not Above	rr_pit26_revfact1t.dtm

7.8. Grade Estimation

7.8.1. Estimation Approach

Within the Rustlers Roost block model, internal sub-domaining for ore and waste was created based on the indicator threshold at 0.3 g/t Au. The indicator variable was kriged on a selected block size of 10 m x 10 m x 5 m (representing X, Y and Z) in Isatis software.

The definition of ore and waste domains was done such as:

- For each block, when the estimated indicator is greater than 0.3 g/t Au, a block is
- A morphological operation is then performed to increase the continuity between ore blocks and reduce the number of isolated ore blocks (th to an erosion followed by dilation).
- For samples, the estimated indicator is migrated onto the drill holes and when the migrated estimated indicator is greater than 0.3 g/t Au, the composite sample
- Ore and waste composites are then estimated on ore and waste sub-domains, respectively.

For the entire model area, Ordinary Kriging estimation is performed on panel support of 10 m x 10 m x 5 m. In well-informed areas, a Localised Uniform Conditioning (LUC) is performed on an SMU of 5 m x 5 m x 2.5 m. To follow the geological continuity of the fold, the use of Local Rotation was applied during the estimation.

For the Annie Oakley Prospect, OK estimation method was used to estimate gold into the 3D block model (cube_ao_bm_20211021.mdl) for the 2021 MRE. Inverse distance to the power of two (ID^2) was included in the grade interpolation runs as a check estimate or alternate to reporting block grades where gold grades provided better representation of mean composite grade data than OK block grades

7.8.2. Rustlers Roost Main Zone - LUC Estimation

Non-linear estimation methods for most mining applications focus on estimating the Selective Mining Unit (SMU) distribution and defining the likely achievable selectivity during mining. Linear estimation (such as OK) of SMU size blocks based on widely spaced datasets produces overly smoothed estimates that are likely to produce unrealistic expectations if these estimates are used for mining planning and or economic evaluation (Abzalov, 2006) (Chiles & Delfiner, 1999).

Non-linear methodologies involve a transformation of the dataset that may include parametric and non-parametric methods (Cube, 2018).

Local Uniformed Conditioning

LUC is an extension of the nonlinear Uniform Conditioning (UC) geostatistical estimation technique. UC estimates the metal quantity and tonnage above a selected number of grade thresholds based on a change of support between the SMU and the larger panel estimate that is, typically, estimated using widely spaced exploration and resource definition drilling. The panel size and drill hole spacing is an order of magnitude greater than the SMU dimensions.

The limitation of the UC process is that the location of the material at the SMU support within the panel, for the various threshold values, is unknown. LUC is a post-processing step that estimates a grade for each SMU within the panel, whilst honouring the panel UC defined grade tonnage curve (Abzalov, 2006). The LUC estimate is likely to be a better representation of the achievable selectivity (grade-tonnage curve) during mining than would be predicted using the panel estimate.

The LUC methodology is most applicable where the grade distribution is diffusive, which means medium grade material is observed as one transition from higher grade to lower grade material, compared to a sharp hard contact boundary or mosaic grade distribution. As with most estimation methodologies, the robustness of the LUC estimate is dependent on the informing data density, spatial variability (continuous versus discontinuous mineralisation), and the stationarity assumptions of the estimation domain.

In Cube’s opinion, LUC is not a substitution f
wherever possible, areas of different statistical characteristics should be domained separately.

Kriging Neighbourhood Analysis (KNA) for Panel OK

Quantitate Kriging Neighbourhood Analysis is performed to define the best optimal search neighbourhood. The analysis is performed on both well-informed and poorly informed areas for the indicator and each sub-domain.

The results of the indicator estimate are displayed in Figure 7-23.

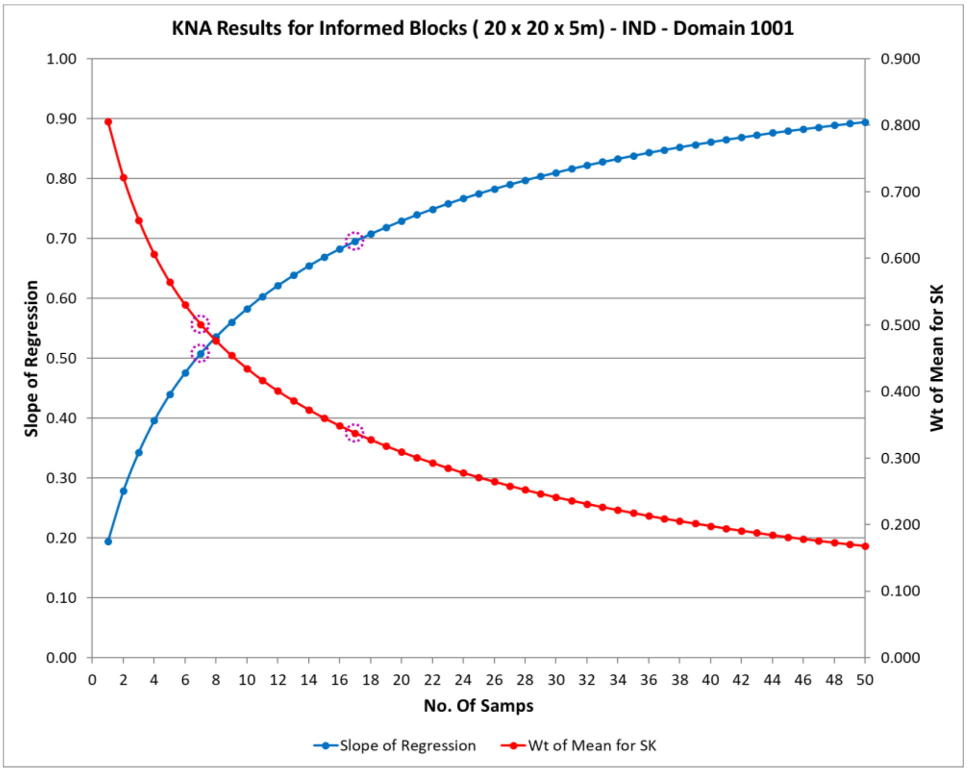

Figure 7-23 Rustler Roost Main Zone - KNA Plot for Domain 1001 – Indicator

Search Parameters

Search neighbourhood parameters used for the estimation are listed in Table 7-26. Dynamic local rotations, based on interpreted trend surfaces, were used during the estimation process. The indicator was estimated using two passes. To control the extrapolation of ore blocks within poorly informed areas, the indicator was capped to 0 after 50 m.

Sub-domains ore and waste were estimated using three passes

Table 7-26 Rustler Roost Main Zone - Search Neighbourhood Parameters for OK (Au Grade)

Domain Code	1001 Indicator	1001 AU ORE	1001 AU WASTE
# Structures	3	3	3
Azimuth	**180**	**180**	**180**
Dip	130	170	50
Plunge	-160	90	-180
Method	ELLIPSOID	ELLIPSOID	ELLIPSOID
Estimation Block Size (x, y, z)	10, 10, 5	10, 10, 5	10, 10, 5
Disc Point X	5	5	5
Disc Point Y	5	5	5
Disc Point Z	3	3	3
First Pass	Y	Y	Y
Min. number of composites	7	7	7
Max. number of composites	17	17	17
Max Search distance (m)	60	80	100
Semi major search distance (m)	8	50	65
Minor search distance (m)	12.5	8	8.00
Second pass	Y	Y	Y
Min. number of composites	5	7	7
Max. number of composites	17	17	17
Max Search distance (m)	160	120	160
Semi major search distance (m)	90	65	100
Minor search distance (m)	10	10	10
Grade Dependent Parameters	Y	N	N
Threshold Max (g/t)	0.0		
Search Limitation distance (m)	50		
Third pass	N	Y	Y
Min. number of composites		3	4
Max. number of composites		17	17
Max Search distance (m)		250	350
Semi major search distance (m)		150	150
Minor search distance (m)		40.00	20.00

7.8.1. Annie Oakley Prospect - OK Estimation

OK Estimation

The estimation methodology is summarised as follows:

- Cube's ECX Interpolator program (which opera
  modelling parameters required for the grade interpolation process.
- Gold grades were estimated into the selected parent block panels. The strike extent (Y direction) approximates half the drill hole distance in the areas of interest.
- All estimation domain boundaries were treated as hard boundaries. The variogram parameters derived from the experimental and modelled variograms were used in the estimation.

- No distance limiting thresholds were applied for any mineralisation domains. Grade capping was applied to domains separately where appropriate, and the au_cut field in the individual 1 m composite (D20) was used to inform the block grade interpolation.
- The variography and search parameters derived from variogram modelling and KNA in Supervisor were used to inform the block model grade interpolation.
- Gold was estimated in two passes, with the first pass using the optimum search distance. The second run was included in order to populate all blocks where there was a low number of samples for some estimation domains. All blocks were filled in the second pass.
- The check estimate run using ID^2 estimation assigns weights to the samples according to the inverse of their distance from the block, i.e., samples situated closer to the block will receive more weight irrespective of direction.

Estimation runs included interpolation of uncut Au for both OK and ID^2 estimation, in order to assess the “metal loss” sensitivity as a results of grade

Kriging Neighbourhood Analysis (KNA) for OK Model

Kriging Neighbourhood Analysis (KNA) was undertaken for the well-informed domains in order to define the best optimal search neighbourhoods. Several search ranges were assessed around the close spaced drill data used and small overall strike extent of the main mineralisation envelopes.

The KNA analysis was undertaken in the following manner:

- The shape of the search ellipsoid was determined with due consideration given to the anisotropy in the variogram models. In addition, some visual inspections using tools available in Isatis were undertaken to assess the pattern of informing sample selection. The search ellipsoid radii ratios were then chosen to provide an optimal sample neighbour selection for estimation.
- The minimum and maximum allowable number of samples was chosen using KNA. KNA makes use of kriging quality statistics, in this case the Slope of Regression, Weight of the Mean and Negative Weights statistics, to select optimal minimum and maximum values for estimation. The KNA conducted for Domain 2001 is shown in Figure 7-24.

Search neighbourhood parameters used for the model estimation are listed in Table 7-27.

Table 7-27 Annie Oakley - Search Neighbourhood Parameters for OK (Au Grade)

Domain	Min	Max	Search 1	Search Direction			Search 2	Maj/SM	Maj/Min	Disc.		
			(m)	Bearing	Plunge	Dip	(m)	ratio	ratio	x	y	z
2001	**6**	**16**	**60**	*356*	-	*-83*	**120**	**2**	**4**	**2**	**3**	**3**
2002	**6**	**16**	**60**	*351*	-	*-79*	**120**	**2**	**4**	**2**	**3**	**3**

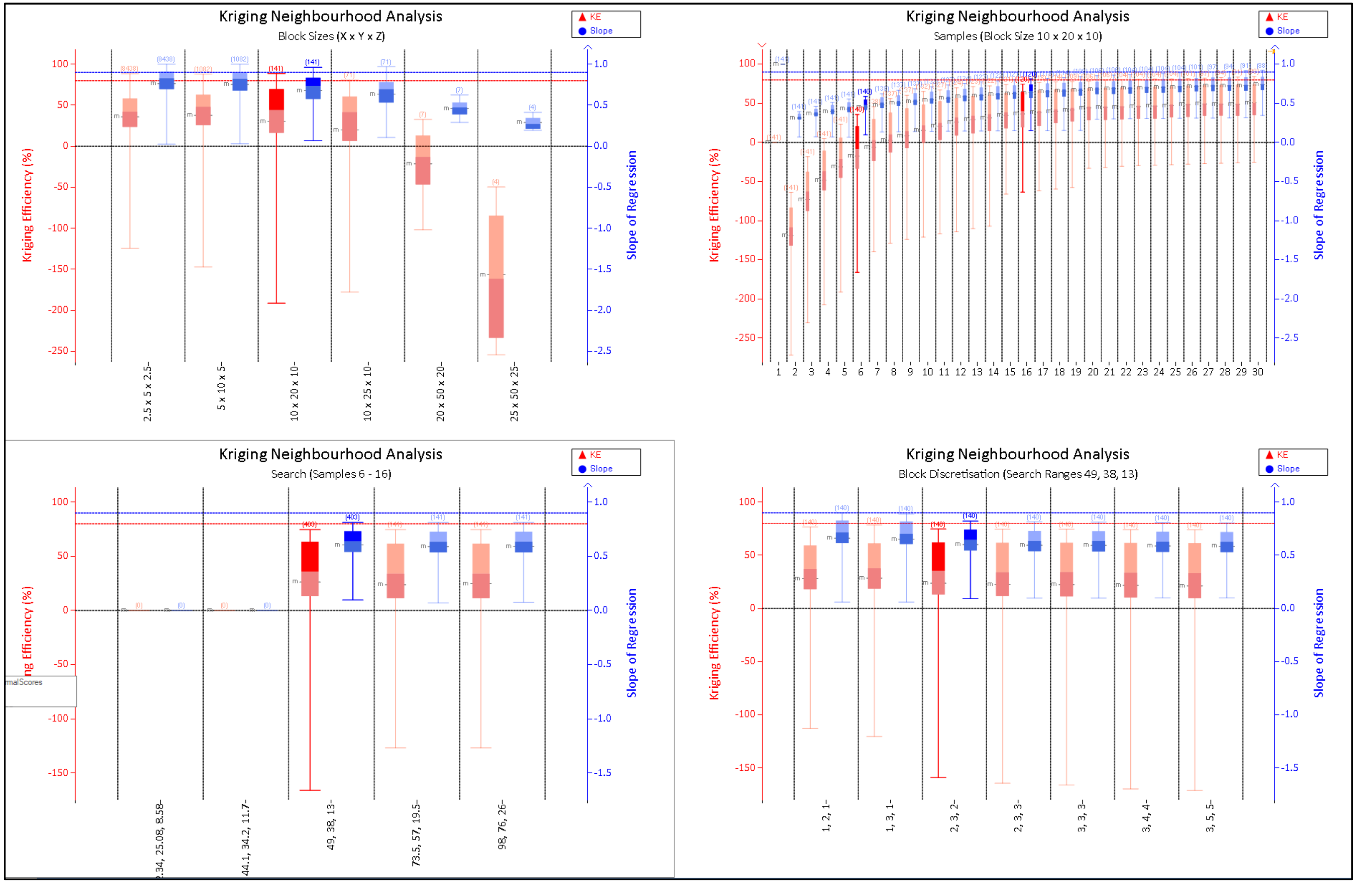

Figure 7-24 KNA Plots for Annie Oakley – Domain 2001

7.9. Model Validation

7.9.1. Summary

The block model validation was undertaken by the following means:

- Visual inspection of block model estimation in relation to drill data on a section by section basis
- Volumetric comparison of the 3D wireframe volume to that of the block model volume for each domain
- Global statistical comparisons of input and block grades
- Semi-local comparison of composite and block grades (by Northing, Easting, Oblique Views and RL) using relationship plots (Swath Plots).

7.9.2. Visual Validation

Figure 7-25 shows a plan view of the 2021 block model following the assignment of domain boundaries coded into the model and the gold grade interpolation. The visual data is inspected with DTM and 3DM data to ensure correct coding of domains, oxidation, density assignment, and depletion. Block grades have been inspected in sectional and flitch plan views compared against the raw data drill hole grades to ensure block grades locally honour the raw data, and also to ensure the grade interpolation is honouring the orientation interpretation identified during interpretation and variography analysis.

Figure 7-26 and Figure 7-27 show cross section examples of visual inspection for validating the block model carried out on section by section basis in Surpac (e.g., 60350N and 60850N). Cross-section 60350N (Figure 7-26) is a representative section through the southern zone (or Bucknose Mineralisation Zone) showing how the interpolation follows the Bucknose Syncline and Dolly Pot Anticline folding model, and the SW dipping interpolation at depth. Cross-section 60850N (Figure 7-27) is a representative section through the northern zone (or Sweat Ridge Mineralisation Zone) where the Bucknose Anticline hinge zone has steepened along the western margin and flattens out toward the Dolly Pot Mineralised Zone.

Figure 7-28 is a representative oblique section looking NW, through the central area of the open pit. The view illustrates the relationship between the three main mineralised zones (Bucknose, Beef Bucket, and Dolly Pot) and where the update model interpretation shows the significant SW plunging deeper zone projecting down from the Beef Bucket Mineralised Zone.

Figure 7-29 is a representative flitch plan at 530 mRL, close to the bottom of the Rustlers Roost open pit. The plan view illustrates the trend of the folding effectively represented in the grade interpolation, and also shows the southern offset caused by the Sunset Fault movement.

Figure 7-30 is an isometric view showing the block grade distribution for the main mineralisation (Domain 2001) along with the drill hole raw sample grade distribution used to inform the block grades.

Overall, the modelled block grades and the composite data for the each of the domains appear to correlate well for most mineralised domains. Where there are greater variances, it is typically the sparser drill spacing where the sample gaps have affected the mean grades.

Overall, the raw samples with block grade estimates demonstrated that the estimates have honoured the raw sample data satisfactorily.

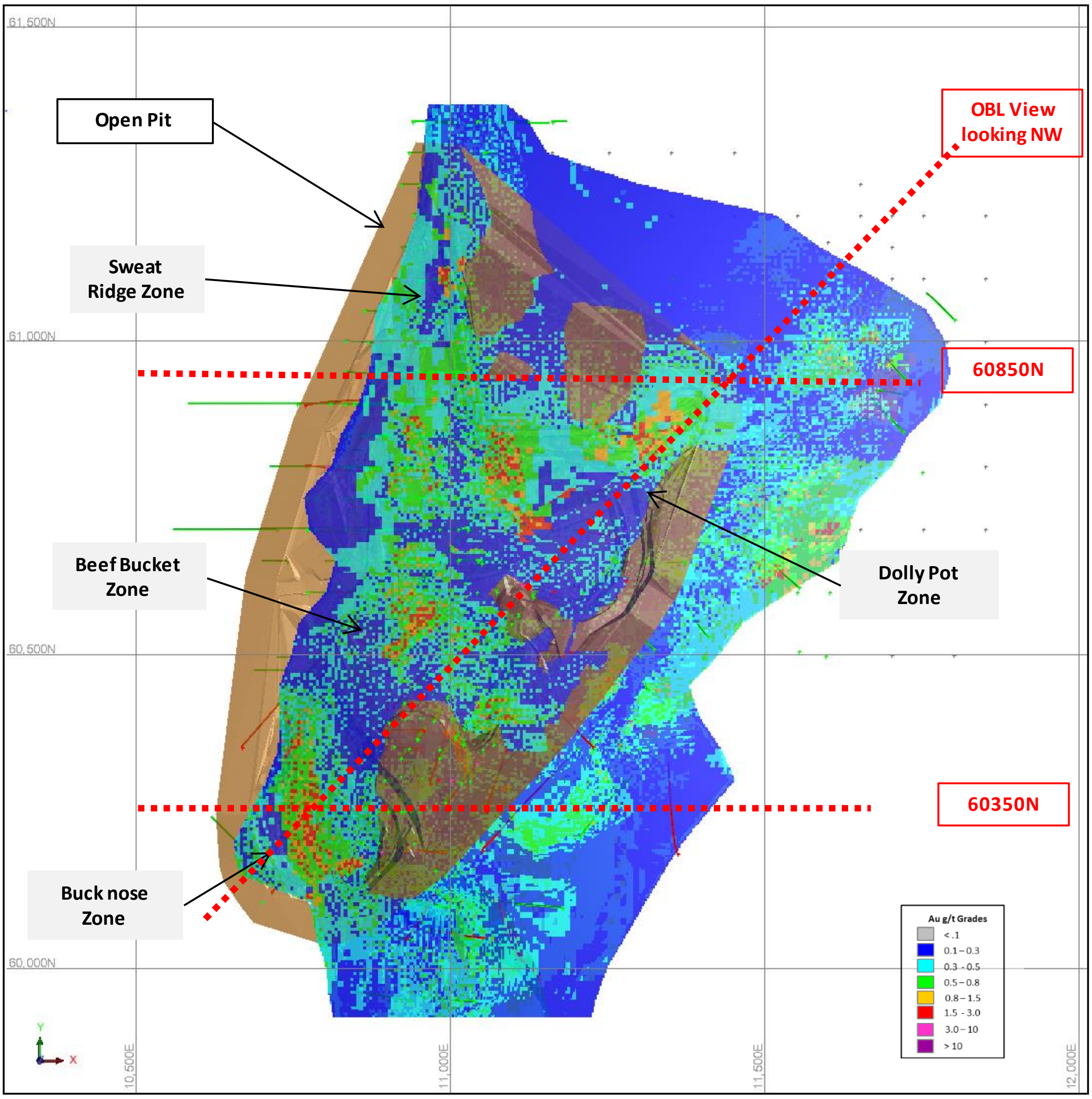

Figure 7-25: 2021 Rustlers Roost Block Model – Plan View of Block Model, Showing Block Grade Estimates with Drill Hole Composites

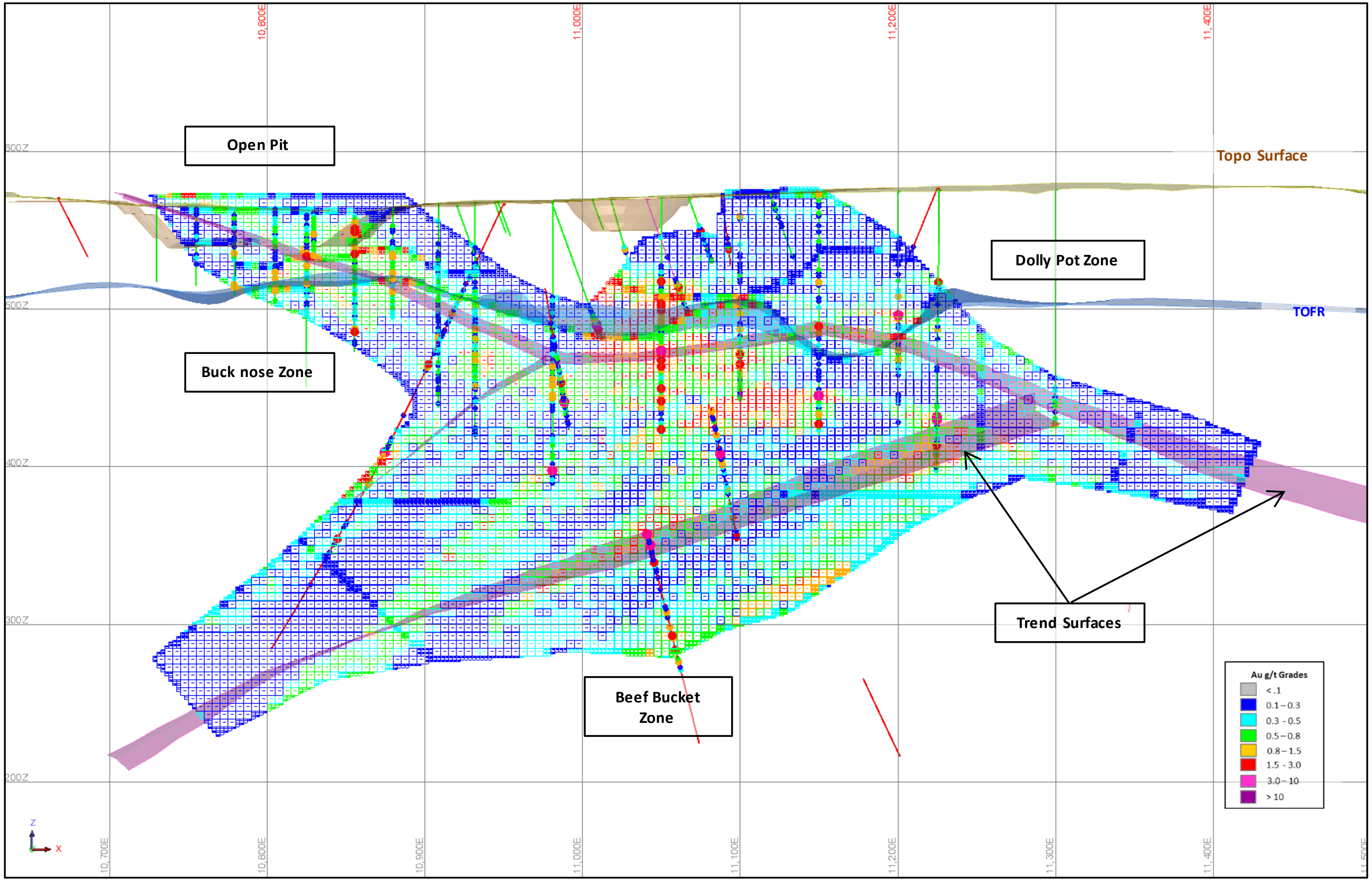

Figure 7-26: 2021 Rustlers Roost Block Model – Cross Section at 60,350N Showing Block Grade Estimates with DH Composites

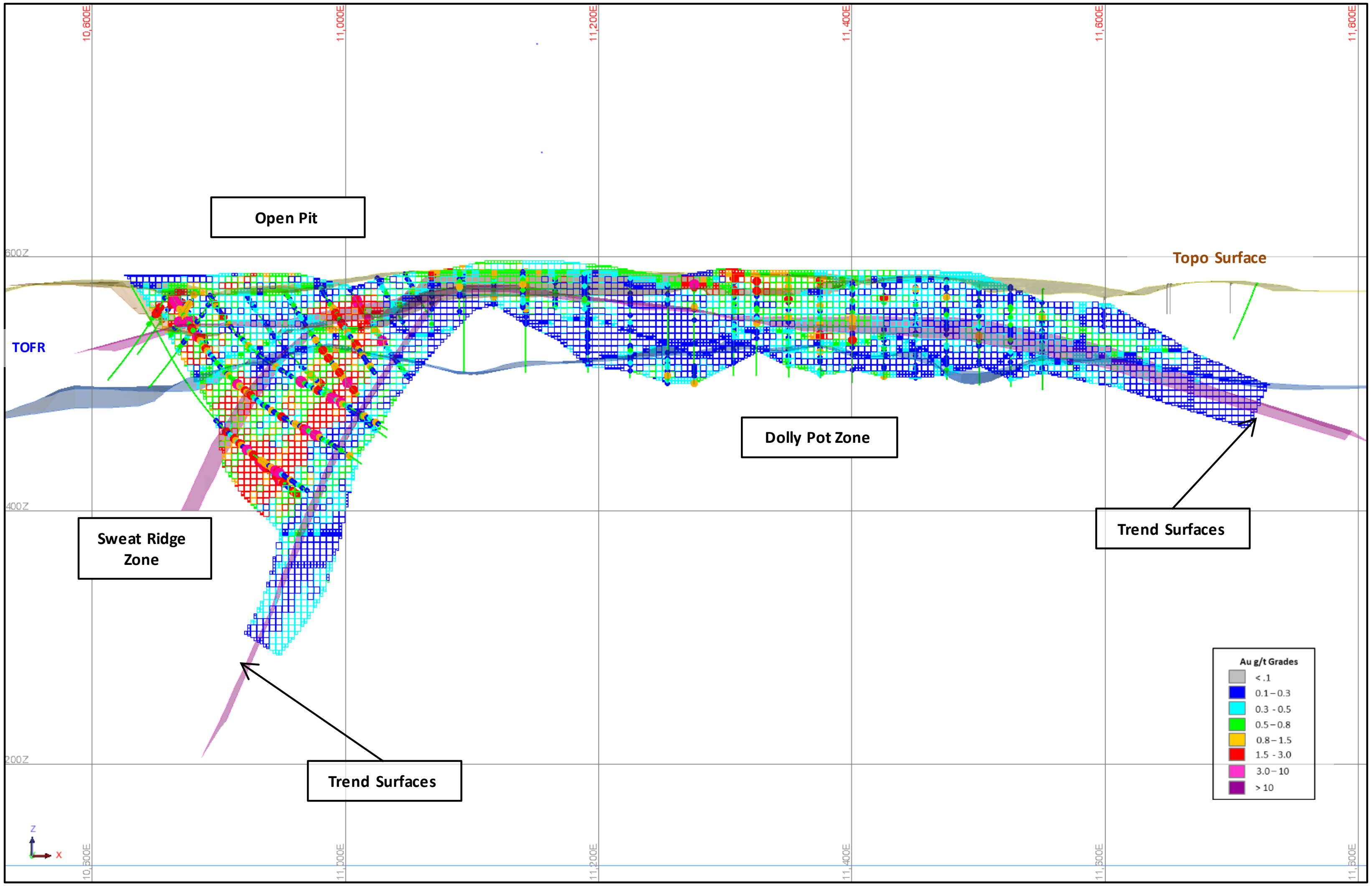

Figure 7-27: 2021 Rustlers Roost Block Model – Cross Section at 60,850N Showing Block Grade Estimates with DH Composites

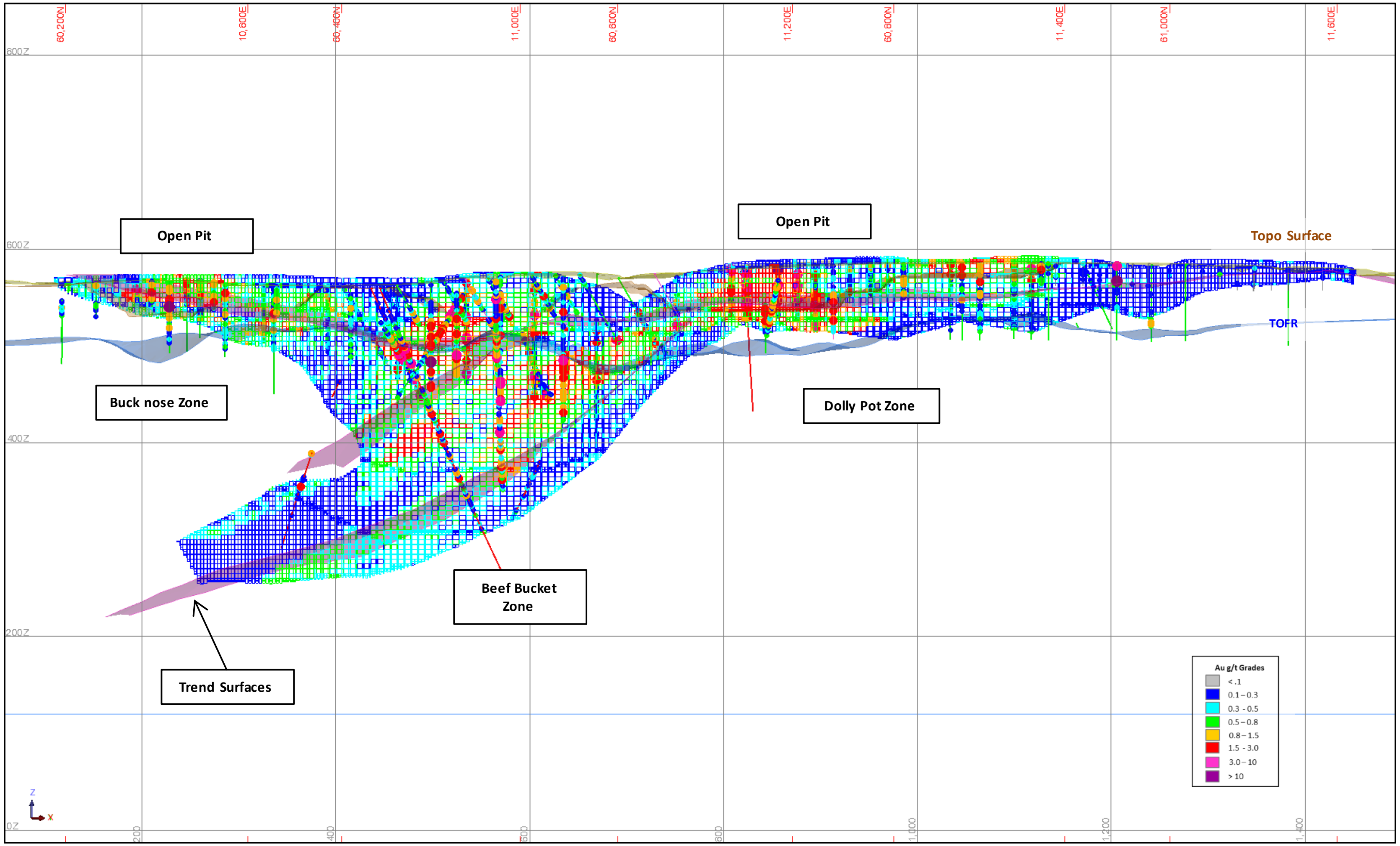

Figure 7-28: 2021 Rustlers Roost Block Model – Oblique Long Section, Showing Block Grade Estimates with DH Composites

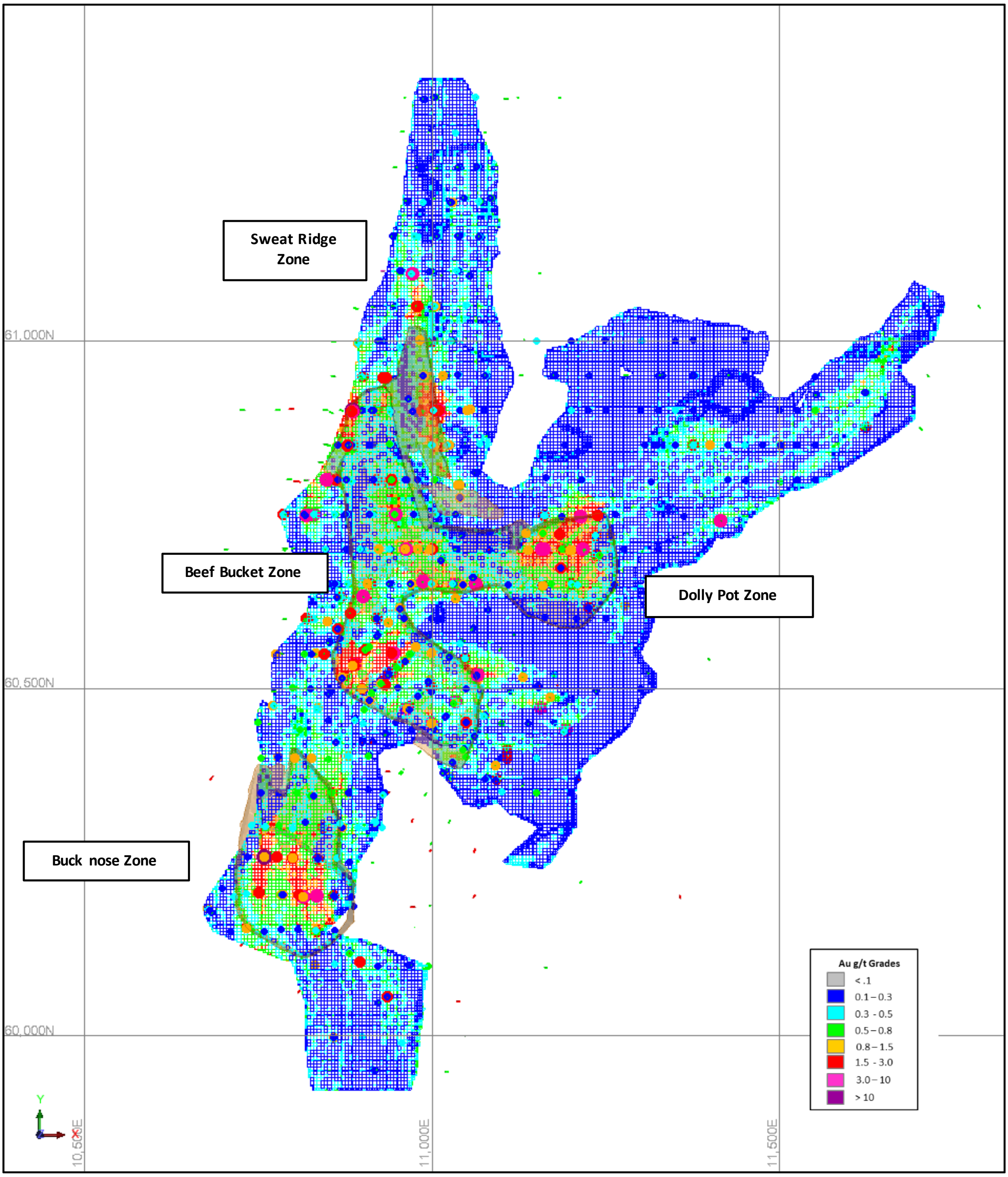

Figure 7-29: 2021 Rustlers Roost Block Model – Flitch Plan at 530 mRL Showing Block Grade Estimates with DH Composites

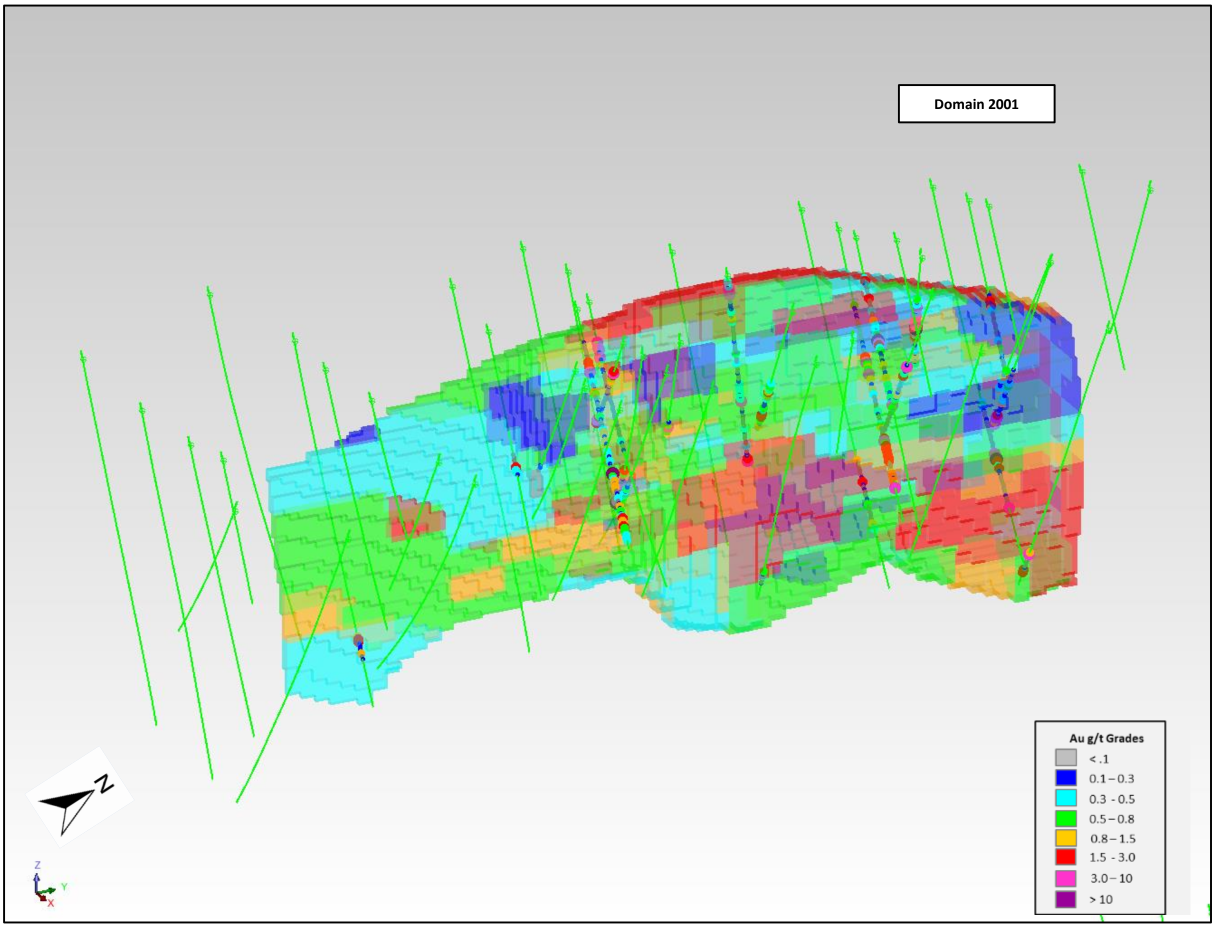

Figure 7-30: 2021 Annie Oakley Block Model – Isometric View Looking NW Showing Block Grade Estimates with DH Composites

7.9.3. Global Statistical Comparison

Rustlers Roost Main Zone

Tabulations have been made comparing statistical mean grades with the block model grades for Domain 1001 all indicator blocks (Table 7-28), Domain 1001 ore blocks (Table 7-29), and Domain 1001 waste blocks (Table 7-30).

Statistics for the 2 m composites grades were compared with the interpolated block model grades for each of the sub-domained categories. Global sample statistics compared to block grade estimate mean comparisons can often be problematic due to difficulties in the choice of sample declustering method. The data spacing variability, nature of mineralisation, and variable sample types may all contribute to the variance in the mean data comparisons. The block grade estimate has, in nearly all cases, marginally diluted the raw sample grades. This is considered acceptable considering the broad mineralisation domaining modelled across several folded stratigraphic units and the style of mineralisation for the Rustlers Roost deposit.

Table 7-28 Global Mean Grade Validation for Domain 1001 – Indicator Au

IND_AU_DOMAIN {1001}	Count	Min	Max	Mean	SD	CV	Decl. Mean	Decl. SD	MW. Mean
Comps (Cut)	24127	0	1	0.37	0.48	1.31	0.33	0.47	0.36
	Count	Min	Max	Mean	SD	Ratio B/S	RD B/S	RD B/DS	RD B/MWS
Blocks	236354	0	1	0.27	0.24	9.80	-30%	-22%	-29%
Informed Blocks*	9784	0	1	0.37	0.25	0.41	0%	12%	1%
Informed Blocks +1 **	77895	0	1	0.36	0.24	3.23	-3%	8%	-2%

Table 7-29 Global Mean Grade Validation for Domain 1001 – Ore

AU_CUT_ORE {1001}	Count	Min	Max	Mean	SD	CV	Decl. Mean	Decl. SD	MW. Mean
Comps (Cut)	5699	0.007	16.0	0.97	1.21	1.25	0.97	1.17	0.97
	Count	Min	Max	Mean	SD	Ratio B/S	RD B/S	RD B/DS	RD B/MWS
Blocks	30677	0.317	4.38	0.96	0.358	5.38	0%	-1%	-1%
Informed Blocks*	2238	0.346	4.10	0.98	0.421	0.39	1%	1%	0%
Informed Blocks +1 **	15645	0.317	4.38	0.97	0.375	2.75	1%	1%	0%

Table 7-30 Global Mean Grade Validation for Domain 1001 – Waste

AU_CUT_WASTE {1001}	Count	Min	Max	Mean	SD	CV	Decl. Mean	Decl. SD	MW. Mean
Comps (Cut)	18428	0.005	5.0	0.29	0.54	1.89	0.26	0.50	0.29
	Count	Min	Max	Mean	SD	Ratio B/S	RD B/S	RD B/DS	RD B/MWS
Blocks	205677	0.005	2.08	0.26	0.176	11.16	-10%	-2%	-10%
Informed Blocks*	7546	0.005	1.75	0.28	0.205	0.41	-1%	8%	-1%
Informed Blocks +1 **	60280	0.005	2.08	0.27	0.183	3.27	-4%	4%	-5%

* - Informed blocks are blocks which are informed by at least one composite

** - Informed blocks + 1: blocks located directly in contact with informed blocks

Annie Oakley Prospect

Volume comparison between the un-depleted wireframes and the coded estimation domains inside the block model was carried out and the outcome is shown in Table 7-31 for all estimation domains.

The volume variance between the wireframes and the block models was acceptable for the intended use of the model. This check shows that the sub-blocking honours the shape of the mineralised domains, and it also ensures that no errors occurred during coding of the block model that could lead to discrepancies in the mineral resource reporting.

Also listed in Table 7-31 are the Au cut mean 1 m composites compared with the mean block grades for each of the estimation domain. Globally, there is reasonable correlation between the composite grades and block grades.

Table 7-31 Annie Oakley Model Validation - Volume and Global Mean Grade Comparisons

Domain Code	Wireframe Volume	BM Volume	Volume Variance (%)	% of Total	# of Comps	Mean of 1m Cut Comps (g/t Au)	BM Mean Grade (g/t Au)	Grade Variance (%)
2001	797,538	797,930	0.05%	89%	752	0.73	0.74	0.8%
2002	97,873	98,203	0.34%	11%	62	0.58	0.52	-9.7%

7.9.4. Semi-Local Validation (Swath) Plots

Rustlers Roost Main Zone

Plots showing the estimated tonnes, estimated mean grades, declustered and un-declustered composite mean grades (at regular spaced intervals) were created, as this data is a good way of comparing the mean grade data on a semi-local scale in the X, Y, and Z directions, and in section view.

The mean grade comparisons shows the correspondence between samples and block estimates is consistently good, as illustrated in Figure 7-31, Figure 7-32 and Figure 7-33.

The Swath plots illustrate that in well-informed areas, where there were enough composites to confidently estimate the block grade, the mean cut composite grade and the mean of the estimated grade is comparable. The plots show higher and lower outliers have been effectively smoothed, particularly where there are less composites informing the area.

Where no composite data is noted in each of the Swath plots away from the densely drilled and well-informed zones, then these areas are classified accordingly during the resource classification, along with other criteria used for classification.

Annie Oakley Prospect

Swath plots in two directions showing the estimated tonnes, estimated mean grades, declustered and un-declustered composite mean grades (at regular spaced intervals) were also created for Annie Oakley domains, and examples for Domain 2001 are illustrated in Figure 7-34.

The Swath plots show that in well-informed areas, where there were enough composites to confidently estimate the block grade, the mean cut composite grade and the mean of the estimated grade is comparable. Where the plots show higher and lower composite outliers, the block grades have been effectively smoothed, particularly where there are less composites informing the area. Where no composite data is noted in each of the Swath plots away from the densely drilled and well-informed zones, then these areas are classified accordingly during the resource classification, along with other criteria used for classification.

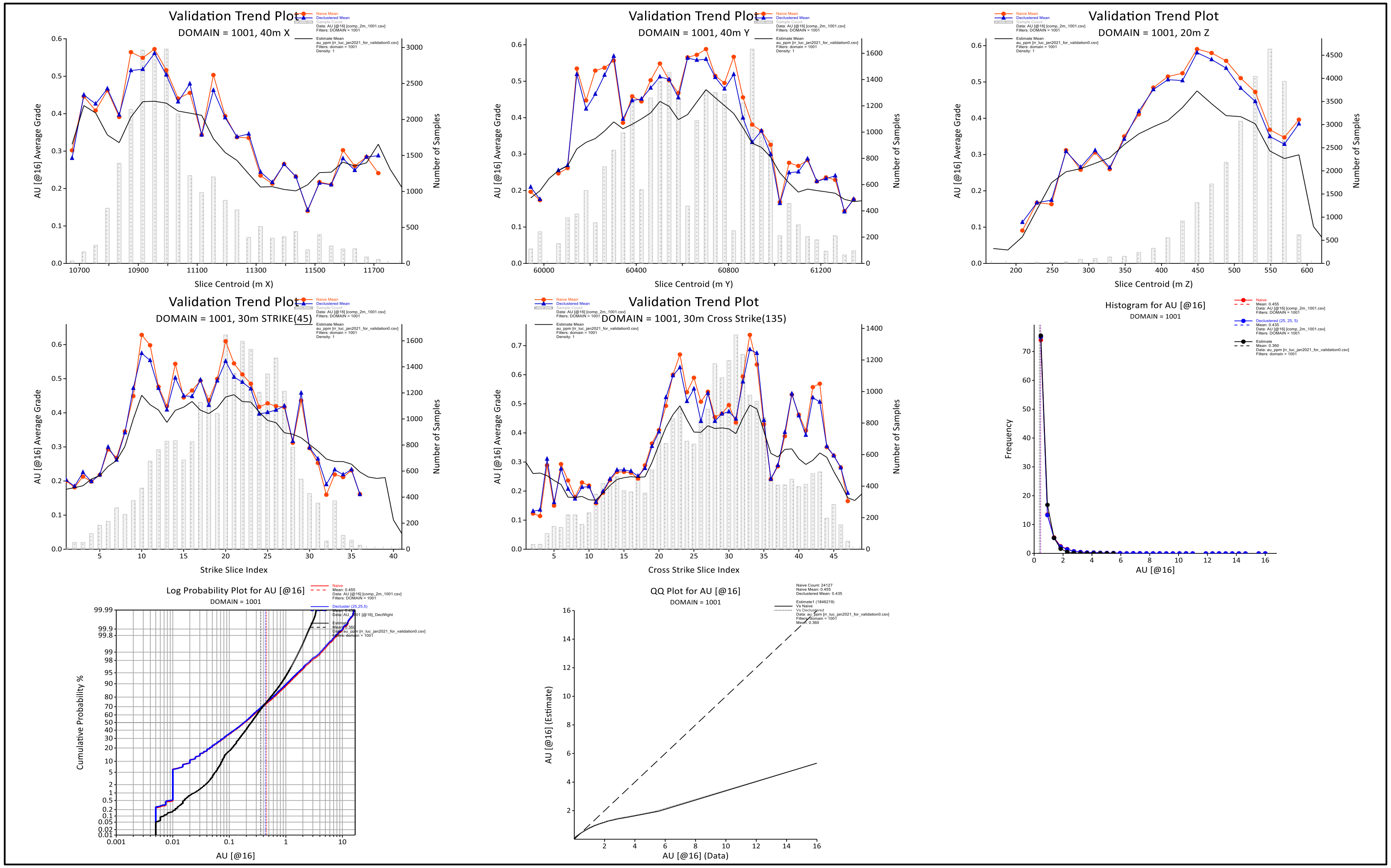

Figure 7-31: Rustlers Roost Main Zone - Model Validation Plots for Domain 1001 – Indicator (Ore and Waste Combined)

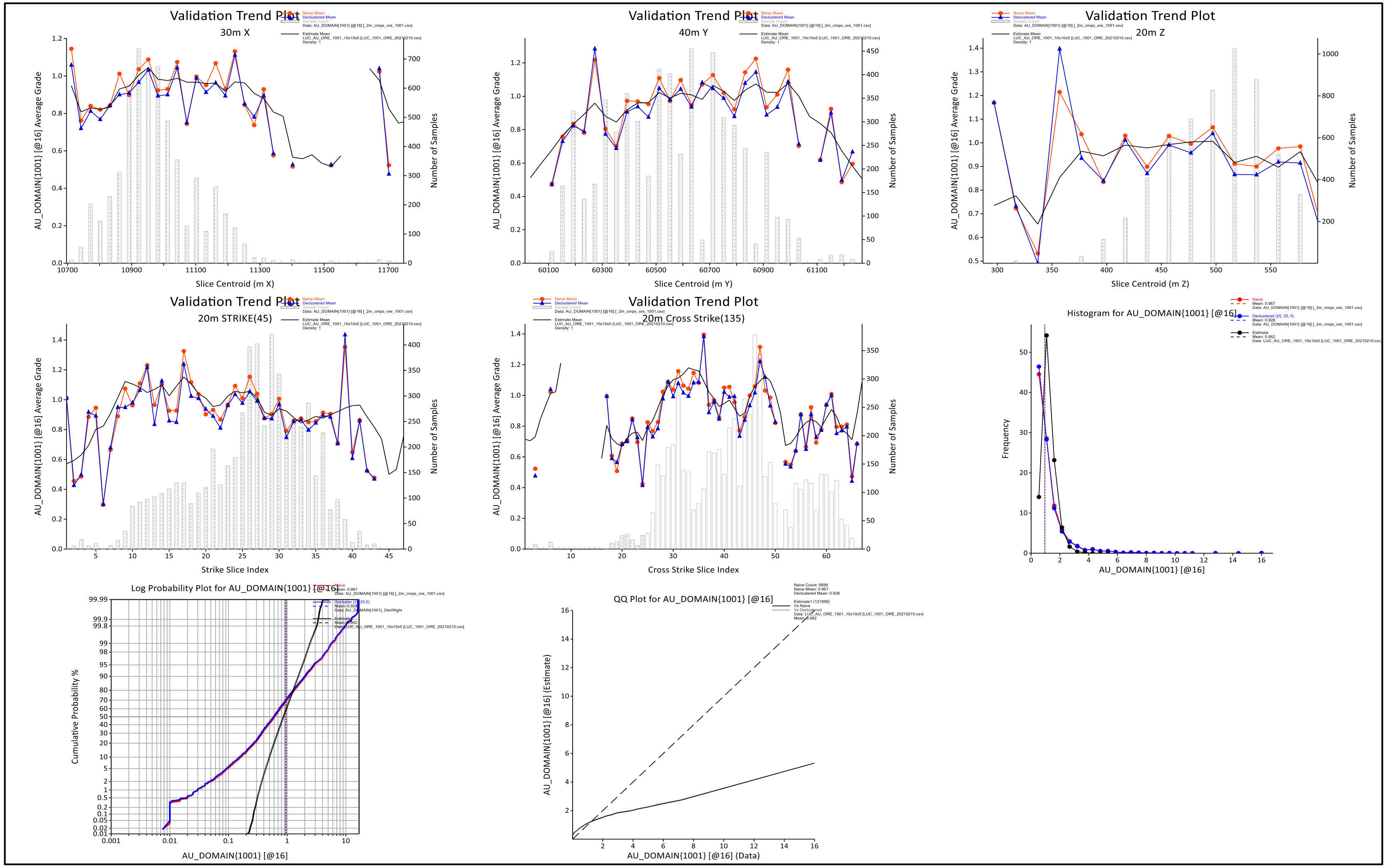

Figure 7-32: Rustlers Roost Main Zone - Model Validation Plots for Domain 1001 – Ore

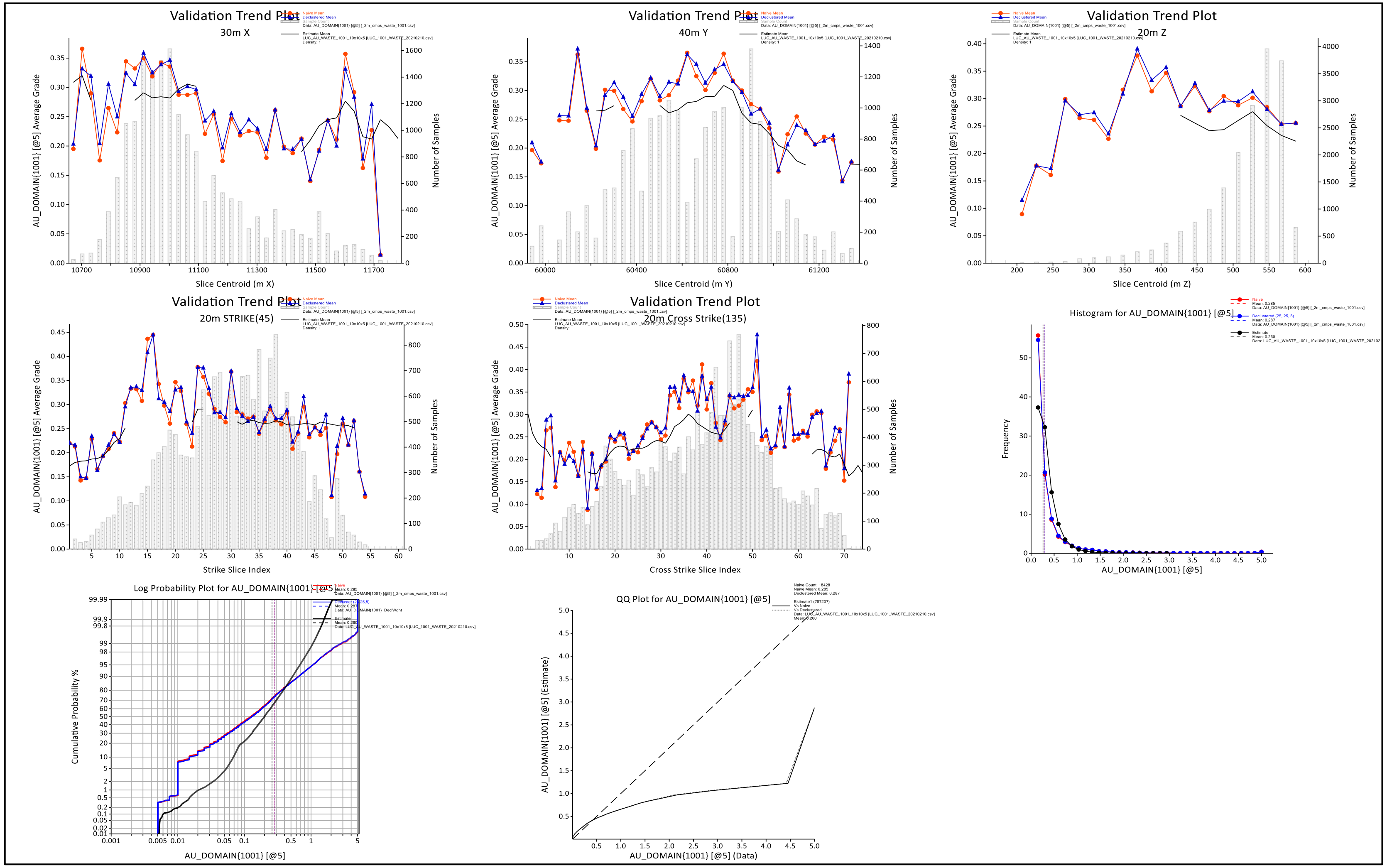

Figure 7-33: Rustlers Roost Main Zone - Model Validation Plots for Domain 1001 – Waste

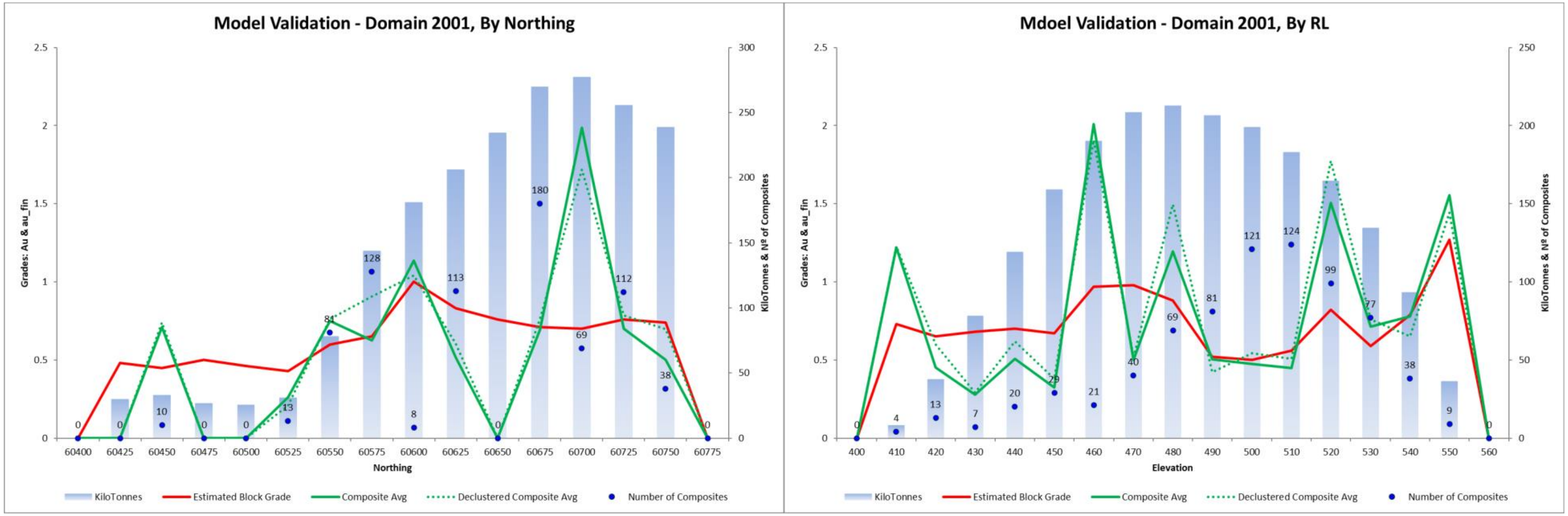

Figure 7-34: Annie Oakley - Model Validation Plots for Domain 2001

7.10. Resource Classification

Summary

A range of criteria were considered by Cube when addressing the suitability of the classification boundaries. These criteria include:

- Geological continuity and volume
- Drill spacing and drill data quality
- Modelling technique
- Estimation properties including search strategy, number of informing composites, average distance of composites from blocks
- Risk or uncertainty present in the estimated gold grades.

Cube is confident that the geological continuity and volume accuracy of the mineralised surfaces have been classified appropriately based on the modelling process and model validation as summarised in Section 7.

The Rustlers Roost MRE has been classified in accordance with the 2012 Australasian Code for Reporting of Mineral Resources and Ore Reserves (JORC Code).

Classification Criteria

The resource classification for Rustlers Roost is mostly based on drill data spacing, in combination with search volume and amount of quality data used for the estimation. No material has been classified as Measured.

The drill spacing criteria for classification is as follows:

1. Indicated Mineral Resources - the MRE blocks are classified as Indicated where drill spacing is 50 m or less and there is well defined continuity of mineralisation and structure. The Indicated resource corresponds to the upper portions of the deposit to an approximate depth of 200 m.
2. Inferred Mineral Resources – MRE blocks are classified as Inferred and mainly represent the sparsely drilled areas, corresponding to those areas below 200 m depth or extending to the east beyond the current extension drilling.
3. Unclassified Material – Represent mineralised domains where drilling is very sparse, or where there is insufficient continuity in mineralisation trends. The drilling quality may also be unknown where earlier drilling was likely to have been RAB holes or open hole percussion drilling.

Figure 7-35, Figure 7-36 and Figure 7-37 provide visual overviews of the resource classification extents for the Rustlers Roost main zone model area.

Figure 7-38 provides a visual overview of the resource classification extents for the Annie Oakley model area.

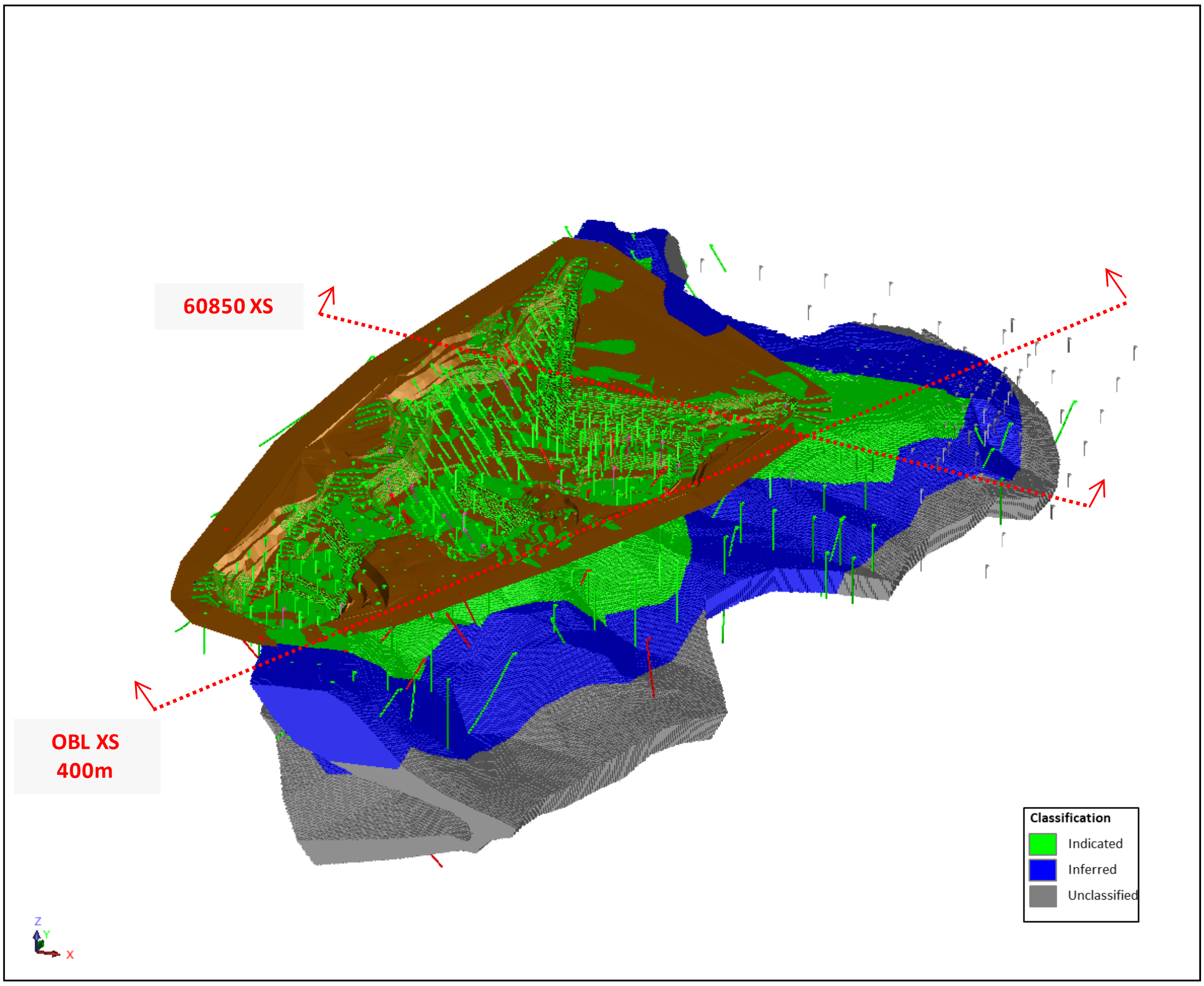

Figure 7-35: 2021 Rustlers Roost Main Zone Model – Isometric View Showing Resource Classifications and Hole Types

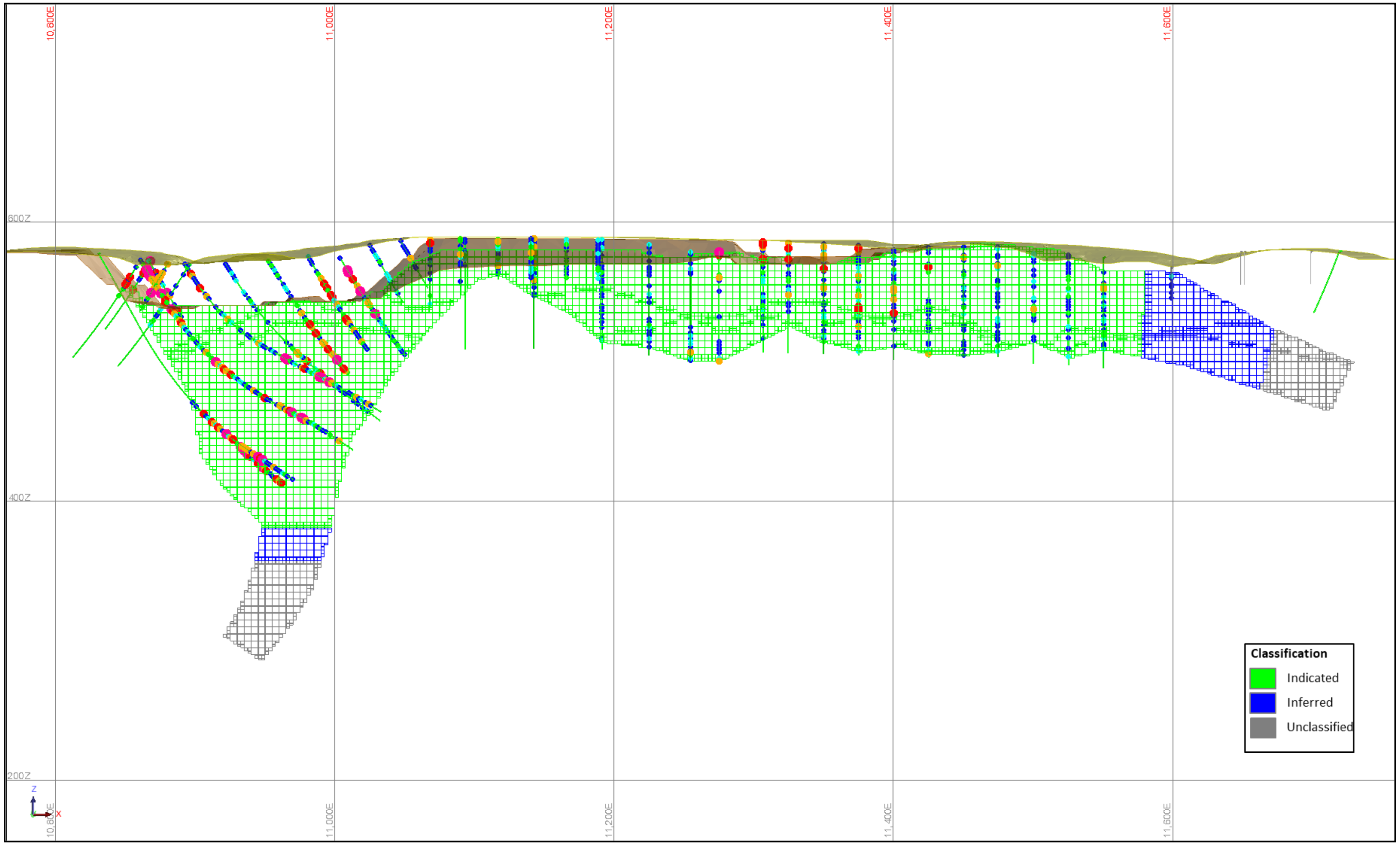

Figure 7-36: 2021 Rustlers Roost Main Zone Model – Cross Section at 60850N Looking North, Showing Resource Classifications

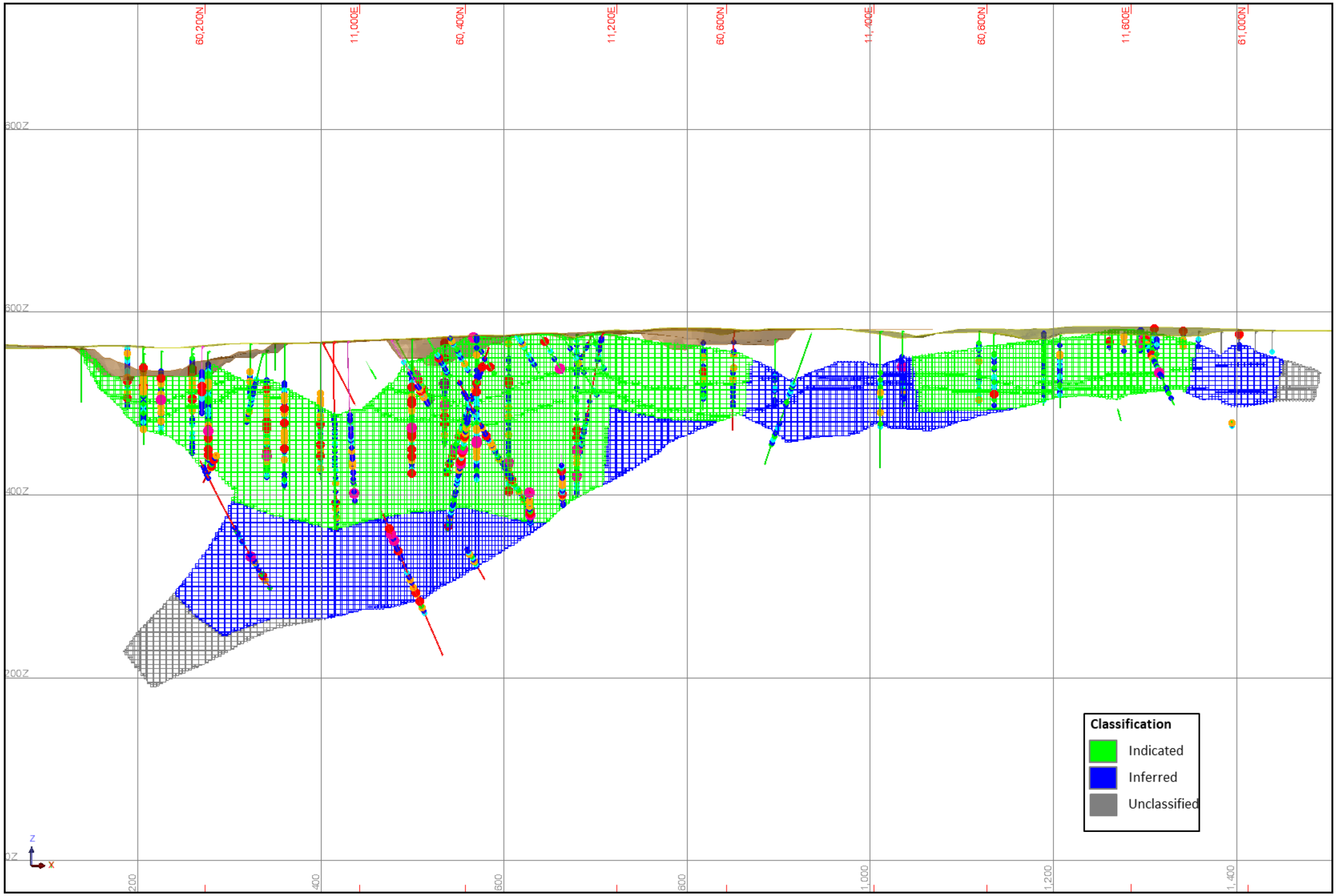

Figure 7-37: 2021 Rustlers Roost Main Zone Model – Oblique Section View Looking NW Showing Resource Classifications

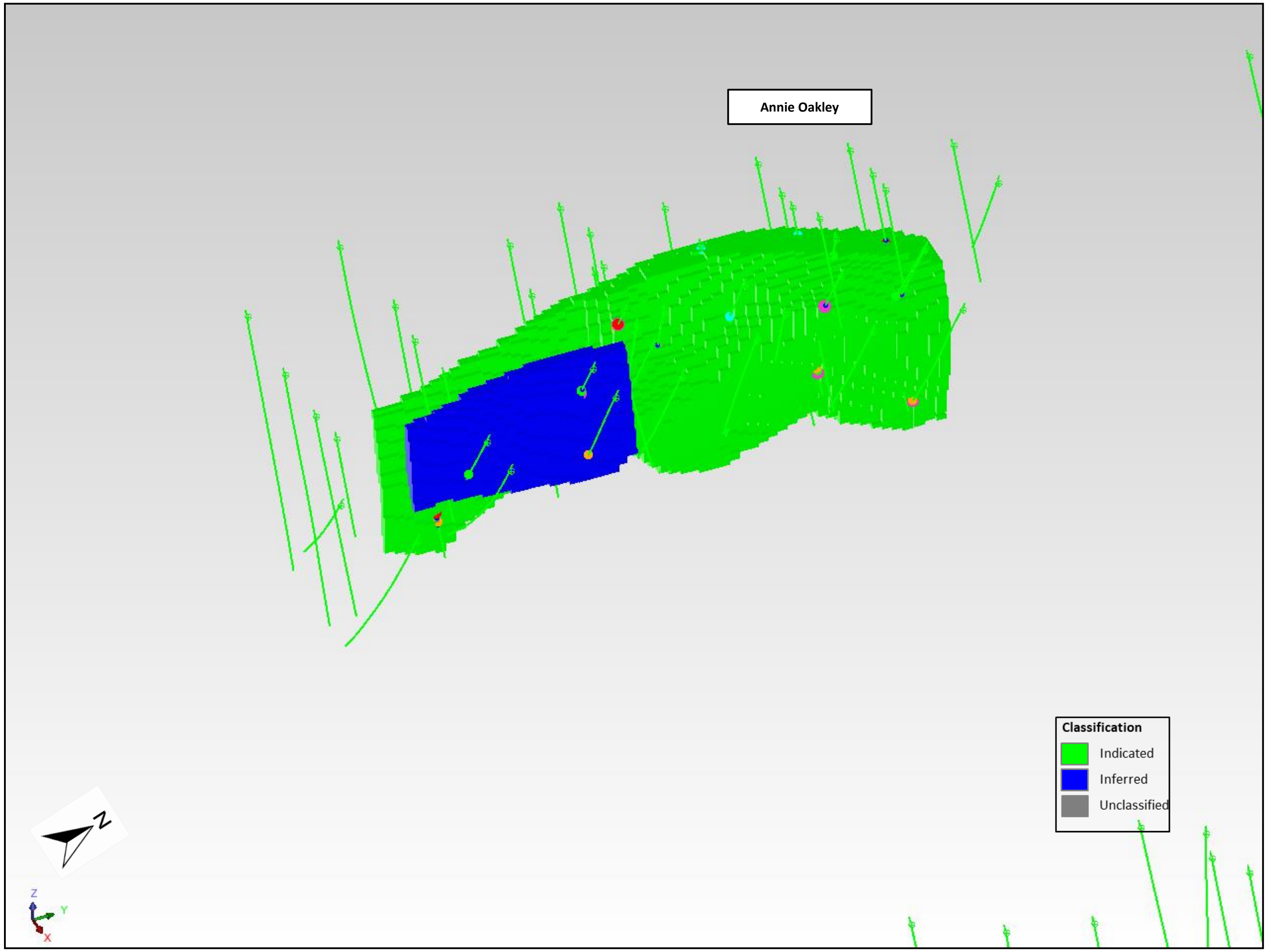

Figure 7-38: 2021 Annie Oakley Model – Oblique Section View Looking NW Showing Resource Classifications

8. Mineral Resource Reporting

8.1. In situ Mineral Resource Statement

The December 2021 In situ Mineral Resource estimates for the Rustlers Roost Gold Project are summarised in Table 8-1. All resources are reported at a range of cut-offs which are deemed acceptable based on industry costings associated with the likely mining method (open pit, bulk-tonnage).

Table 8-1 Rustlers Roost Gold Project Summary of In situ Resources, effective date of 30 June 2024

Res Cat	COG	Tonnes (Mt)	Grade (g/t Au)	Contained Metal (Au Oz)
Indicated	0.3	63.43	0.8	1,533,000
	0.5	40.95	1.0	1,252,000
	0.8	22.21	1.2	870,000
	1	14.13	1.4	637,000
	1.5	4.10	1.9	250,000
Inferred	0.3	28.45	0.5	490,000
	0.5	12.00	0.7	289,000
	0.8	3.57	1.0	120,000
	1	1.54	1.3	63,000
	1.5	0.21	1.9	13,000
ALL Resources	0.3	91.89	0.7	2,023,000
	0.5	52.95	0.9	1,541,000
	0.8	25.78	1.2	990,000
	1	15.67	1.4	700,000
	1.5	4.31	1.9	263,000

Notes:

- Figures may not add up due to rounding
- All resources have been depleted by open pit mining based on the most recent surface topography DTM.
- The average bulk density assigned to the mineralisation is 2.3 for oxide material, 2.5 for transition, and 2.7 g/cm^3 for fresh rock.
- Mineral Resources that are not Mineral Reserves have not demonstrated economic viability. The estimate of Mineral Resources may be materially affected by environmental, permitting, legal, title, taxation, socio-political, marketing, or other relevant issues
- For the December 2021 LUC model, a selected SMU of 5 mN x 5 mE x 5 mRL was chosen as the smallest sized blocks that can be reasonably mine. The December 2021 model is reported inclusive of reasonable mining dilution. Annie Oakley Prospect mineralisation was estimated using OK and ID2 estimation methods.

8.2. Mineral Resource Statement Inside Optimised Pit Shell

The December 2021 Mineral Resource estimates constrained by open pit optimisation studies for the Rustlers Roost Gold Project are summarised in Table 8-2. All resources are constrained by open pit optimisation studies using A$2,800 and reported at a cut-off of 0.3 g/t Au for open pit resources.

Table 8-2 Rustlers Roost Gold Project - MRE Summary Inside Pit Shell (A$ 2800), effective date of 30 June 2024

Res Cat	Oxidation	Cut Off	Tonnes (Mt)	Grade (g/t Au)	Contained Metal (Au Oz)
Indicated	**Ox**	0.3	10.10	0.6	202,000
	Tr	0.3	8.70	0.8	213,000
	Fr	0.3	38.34	0.8	1,004,000
	Sub Total		**57.14**	**0.8**	**1,419,000**
Inferred	**Ox**	0.3	0.23	0.4	3,000
	Tr	0.3	0.41	0.6	7,000
	Fr	0.3	10.32	0.6	204,000
	Sub Total		**10.96**	**0.6**	**215,000**
TOTAL	**Ox**	**0.3**	10.33	0.6	205,000
	Tr	**0.3**	9.12	0.8	220,000
	Fr	**0.3**	48.65	0.8	1,208,000
	TOTAL		**68.10**	**0.7**	**1,633,000**

Notes:

¶ Figures may not add up due to rounding

¶ All resources have been depleted by open pit mining based on the most recent surface topography DTM.

¶ The average bulk density assigned to the mineralisation is 2.3 for oxide material, 2.5 for transition, and 2.7 g/cm^3 for fresh rock.

¶ Mineral Resources that are not Mineral Reserves have not demonstrated economic viability. The estimate of Mineral Resources may be materially affected by environmental, permitting, legal, title, taxation, socio-political, marketing, or other relevant issues

¶ The December 2021 model is reported at a lower cut-off grade of 0.3 g/t Au for open pit resources

¶ The December 2021 model is constrained within A$2,800 per ounce optimised pit shells based on parameters derived from preliminary studies.

Composite section views showing the A$2800 Pit Shells in relation to drilling and raw data for the Rustlers Roost block model area is shown in Figure 8-1, with cross-section view shown in Figure 8-2.

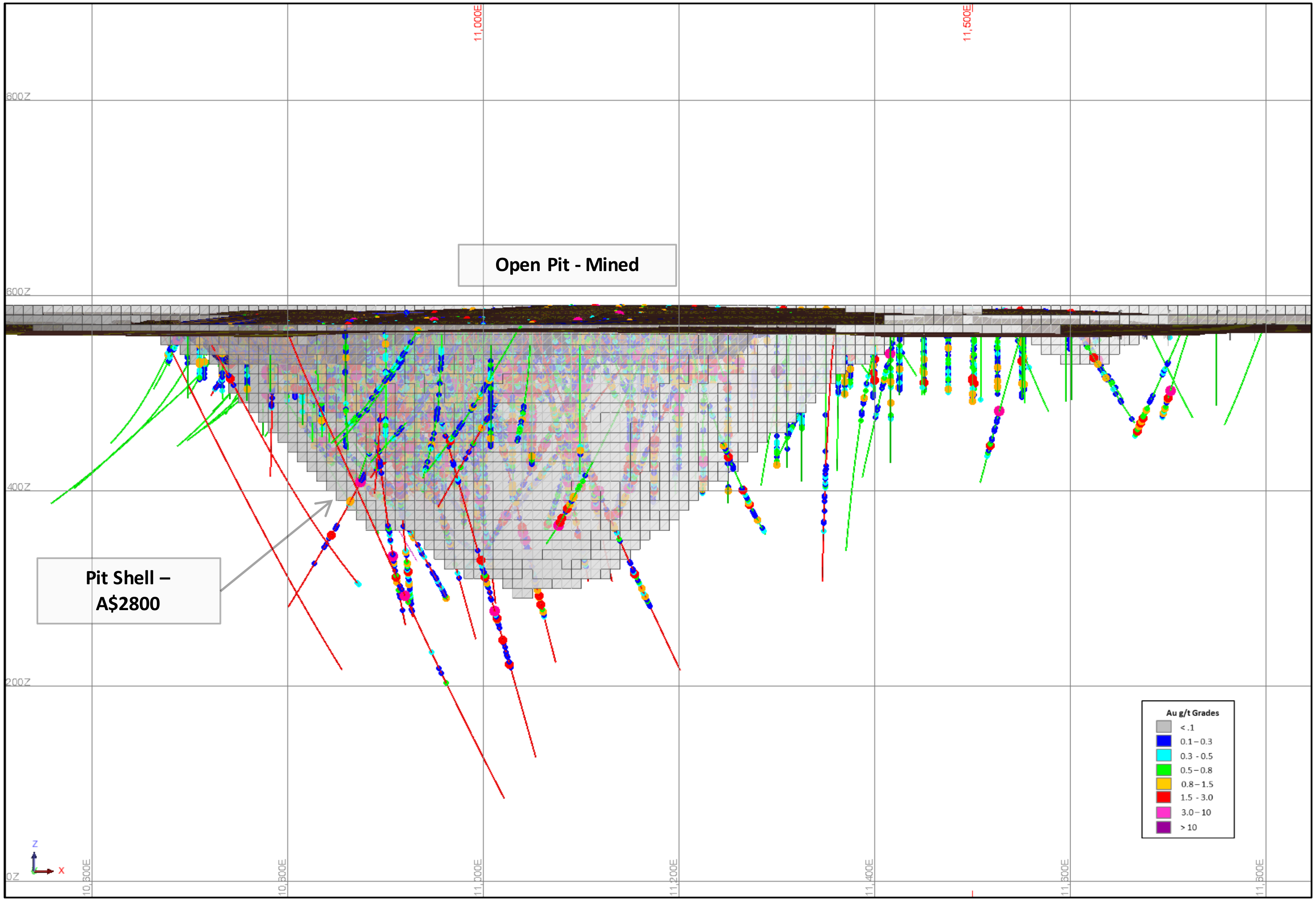

Figure 8-1 Rustlers Roost – Composite Section View Looking North, Showing Hanking A$ 2800 Pit Shells

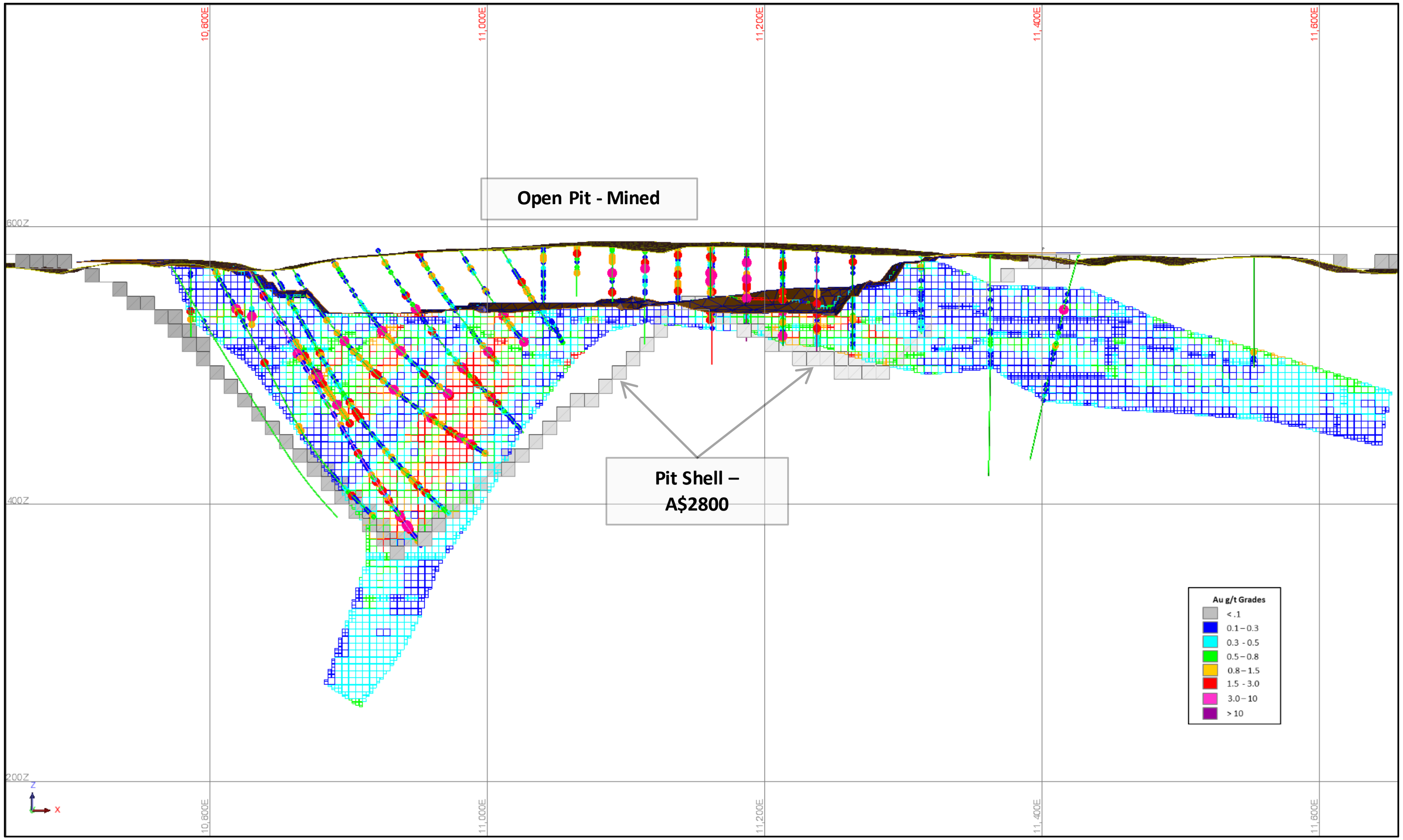

Figure 8-2 Rustlers Roost – Cross-Section View at 60750N Looking North, Showing Hanking A$ 2800 Pit Shells

8.3. Grade-Tonnage Curves

Grade-tonnage (GT) curves have been generated for the 2021 MRE resource as shown in Figure 8-3.

The graph compares All Resources (MII - green) against Indicated Only Resources (IND - red), and also Resources inside the A$ 2,800 pit shells (Pit - blue).

The GT curves show a steeper tonnage curve below the 0.3 to 0.4 g/t Au cut-off range which highlights the high amount of low-grade material as a result of the low-grade threshold domaining for the mineralisation. Also, the MII tonnage curve includes blocks in poorly informed areas where there could potentially be some upside with further drill testing of the strike and dip extensions of the known mineralised trends.

Both the IND Resource GT curve and Pit Shell GT Curve have similar trends for both tonnage and grade, as most of the Indicted Mineral Resources have been captured inside the new A$2800 pit shells.

The sensitivity of the Mineral Resource estimates to reporting cut-off grades is tabulated in Table 8-3 for the three GT curve scenarios.

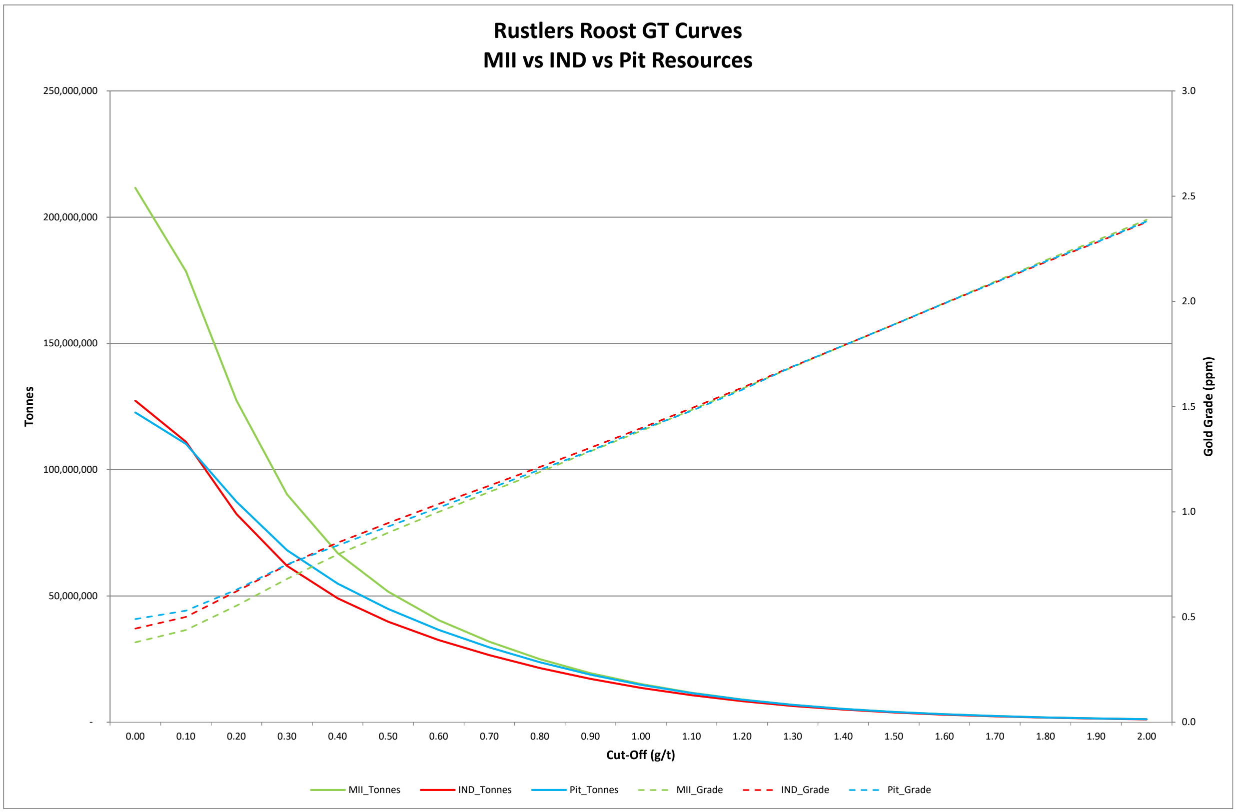

Figure 8-3: Rustlers Roost-Block Model – GT Curve Comparison for All Resources (green) vs Indicated Resources (red) vs Inside Pit Shell Resources (blue)

Table 8-3 Rustlers Roost Block Model – Resource Inventories Sensitivity to Grade Cut-off (December 2021)

All Resources (MII resources)				
Cut-Off	Tonnes (T)	Grade (g/t Au)	Metal (oz Au)	% of Metal Above 0.2g/t Cut-off
0	211,629,160	0.38	2,585,533	100%
0.1	178,514,645	0.44	2,513,848	100%
0.2	**127,399,669**	**0.55**	**2,269,181**	**100%**
0.3	90,246,302	0.68	1,975,912	87%
0.4	66,971,842	0.80	1,716,096	76%
0.5	51,706,438	0.90	1,497,823	66%
0.6	40,398,325	1.00	1,298,836	57%
0.7	31,891,414	1.09	1,121,714	49%
0.8	24,977,924	1.19	954,837	42%
0.9	19,405,839	1.29	802,975	35%
1.0	15,096,394	1.38	671,739	30%
1.1	11,631,720	1.48	554,969	24%
1.2	8,943,021	1.59	455,727	20%
1.3	6,875,528	1.69	372,917	16%
1.4	5,284,470	1.79	303,950	13%
1.5	4,073,760	1.89	247,542	11%
1.6	3,145,678	1.99	201,463	9%
1.7	2,426,413	2.09	163,355	7%
1.8	1,879,009	2.20	132,603	6%
1.9	1,477,434	2.29	108,729	5%
2.0	1,142,963	2.39	87,752	4%

Indicated Only Resources				
Cut-Off	Tonnes (T)	Grade (g/t Au)	Metal (oz Au)	% of Metal Above 0.2g/t Cut-off
0	127,335,753	0.45	1,821,803	100%
0.1	110,997,259	0.50	1,784,322	100%
0.2	**82,456,394**	**0.62**	**1,648,944**	**100%**
0.3	61,931,419	0.75	1,487,383	90%
0.4	49,032,040	0.85	1,344,683	82%
0.5	39,818,210	0.95	1,212,335	74%
0.6	32,471,673	1.04	1,082,616	66%
0.7	26,540,925	1.12	959,121	58%
0.8	21,456,488	1.21	836,778	51%
0.9	17,139,016	1.30	718,546	44%
1.0	13,595,327	1.40	610,629	37%
1.1	10,697,145	1.49	513,130	31%
1.2	8,306,902	1.59	424,646	26%
1.3	6,443,831	1.69	350,124	21%
1.4	4,986,307	1.79	286,961	17%
1.5	3,863,186	1.89	234,622	14%
1.6	2,986,333	1.99	191,066	12%
1.7	2,316,531	2.09	155,585	9%
1.8	1,797,136	2.19	126,363	8%
1.9	1,414,563	2.28	103,647	6%
2.0	1,091,039	2.38	83,380	5%

A$2800 Pit Shell Resources				
Cut-Off	Tonnes (T)	Grade (g/t Au)	Metal (oz Au)	% of Metal Above 0.2g/t Cut-off
0	122,664,166	0.49	1,932,435	100%
0.1	110,174,947	0.53	1,877,370	100%
0.2	**87,307,726**	**0.63**	**1,768,415**	**100%**
0.3	68,090,365	0.75	1,641,867	93%
0.4	54,889,670	0.84	1,482,385	84%
0.5	44,872,171	0.93	1,341,687	76%
0.6	36,561,499	1.02	1,198,989	68%
0.7	29,649,073	1.11	1,058,096	60%
0.8	23,768,366	1.20	917,005	52%
0.9	18,806,347	1.29	779,983	44%
1.0	14,795,271	1.39	661,194	37%
1.1	11,502,086	1.48	547,305	31%
1.2	8,879,806	1.58	451,078	26%
1.3	6,841,138	1.69	371,712	21%
1.4	5,281,045	1.79	303,923	17%
1.5	4,073,513	1.89	247,527	14%
1.6	3,158,991	1.99	202,112	11%
1.7	2,440,221	2.09	163,971	9%
1.8	1,887,917	2.19	132,928	8%
1.9	1,490,427	2.28	109,254	6%
2.0	1,151,110	2.38	88,082	5%

8.4. Comparison with Previous Mineral Resources

Comparisons between the December 2021 in situ MRE against the previous estimate (also completed by Cube in 2017), is summarised in Table 8-4. A COG grade of 0.5 g/t Au was used for the 2021 MRE as this was the COG reported for the 2017 model.

The comparison shows higher tonnage at higher grade overall, with an increase of approximately 165 koz Au. There are several major factors to be noted when comparing the new 2021 model with previous modelling completed at Rustlers Roost:

- Additional drilling – new drilling from 2018 to 2021
- Geological and mineralisation interpretation – Comparatively minor changes in volume but at lower COG. There has been a substantial increase in volume as a result of the interpretation projection of deeper mineralisation that is not apparent in the comparison in Table 8-4
- Estimation methodology – 2021 estimated using LUC whereas 2017 and earlier models estimated used linear methods (ID^2 estimation).
- Discovery of mineralisation at Annie Oakley.

Table 8-4 Rustlers Roost In situ Resources - Comparison between Cube MRE (December 2021) and 2017 MRE Estimates

Material	Dec 2021 (COG = 0.5g/t Au)			Oct 2017 (COG = 0.5g/t Au)			Variances (Feb 2021 v Oct 2017)		
	Tonnes (Mt)	Grade (g/t Au)	Contained Metal (Au k Oz)	Tonnes (Mt)	Grade (g/t Au)	Contained Metal (Au k Oz)	Tonnes (%)	Grade (%)	Metal (%)
Measured	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Indicated	40.95	1.0	1,252	36.61	0.9	1,028	12%	9%	22%
Inferred	12.00	0.7	289	12.99	0.7	304	-8%	3%	-5%
TOTAL	52.95	0.9	1,541	49.60	0.8	1,332	7%	8%	16%

8.5. Mine Reconciliation

A substantial zone of mineralisation has been defined at the Rustlers Roost Mine. Previous open pit mining activity has yielded 159,000 oz of gold (Goulevitch, 2003a). The Mine production records for the life of the pit operation are summarised in Table 8-5.

Table 8-5 : Rustlers Roost Historical Open Pit Production, 1994 to 1997 (from Goulevitch, 2003a)

Company	Period	Type	Tonnes (t)*	Grade (Au g/t)	Ounces (oz)*
RRM P/L	1994-97	Total	4,710,000	1.05	159,000

* Figures are rounded.

Currently there are no detailed reconciliation records available from the open pit production period in order to compare ore reserves and grade control figures versus open pit mined figures.

The 2021 resource model was extrapolated to the full extent of the resource, including material previously mined. This allowed the mined portion of the resource to be obtained by intersection of the model with the final pit survey. The mineralisation above 0.5 g/t and 0.75 g/t inside the existing pit is shown in Table 8-6. It is shows that the 2021 MRE numbers are reasonably consistent with the reported material mined from the pit closer to the cut-off of 0.75 g/t Au.

Table 8-6: Rustlers Roost Open Pit Depletion of December 2021 MRE

Pit Mined - 2021 BM depletion				Recon vs Actual		
COG	Mined Tonnes	Mined Grade	Mined Oz	Tonnes	Grade	Metal
0	16,899,917	0.50	271,672	259%	-52%	71%
0.1	15,956,850	0.53	271,903	239%	-50%	71%
0.2	13,027,208	0.61	255,489	177%	-42%	61%
0.3	10,223,425	0.72	236,657	117%	-31%	49%
0.4	8,077,477	0.82	212,951	71%	-22%	34%
0.5	6,496,179	0.91	190,060	38%	-13%	20%
0.6	**5,186,412**	**1.00**	**166,747**	**10%**	**-5%**	**5%**
0.7	**4,133,987**	**1.09**	**144,873**	**-12%**	**4%**	**-9%**
0.8	3,262,370	1.18	123,767	-31%	12%	-22%
0.9	2,539,802	1.28	104,520	-46%	22%	-34%
1	1,999,205	1.37	88,058	-58%	30%	-45%
1.1	1,535,171	1.47	72,555	-67%	40%	-54%
1.2	1,180,790	1.56	59,223	-75%	49%	-63%
1.3	890,949	1.67	47,837	-81%	59%	-70%
1.4	686,026	1.76	38,819	-85%	68%	-76%
1.5	527,456	1.86	31,542	-89%	77%	-80%
1.6	405,680	1.95	25,434	-91%	86%	-84%
1.7	300,146	2.06	19,879	-94%	96%	-87%
1.8	228,245	2.16	15,851	-95%	106%	-90%
1.9	172,841	2.27	12,614	-96%	116%	-92%
2	134,171	2.36	10,180	-97%	125%	-94%

9. Modifying Factors

9.1. Mining Factors and Assumptions

Most of the gold mineralisation occurs within 200 m vertical depth of the surface. Therefore, any future mining method is likely to be bulk open pit mining at 2.5 m to 5 m bench heights.

Open pit mining has previously taken place, with historical documentation providing good background information for future mining considerations.

Pit optimisation work on the December 2021 block models was completed by Hanking. Pit optimisation shells were generated in Whittle software based on:

- Gold Price assumption of A$2800/oz
- Cost experience for Mining, Processing and Administration for similar size projects assessed by Hanking
- An information effect was applied to the model during the LUC estimation process and as such, the model was presented as a recoverable resource, implying that the practicalities of the mining operations are accounted for in the estimation process. As a result, Hanking has not applied any further mining dilution or ore loss factors to the pit optimisation parameters.
- Wall angles of 47° in fresh material
- A mill recovery of 83%, compared to the results of previous metallurgical testwork which extracted 90% for resin-in-leach gold recovery.

9.2. Metallurgical Factors and Assumptions

For preliminary pit optimisation work completed by Hanking for the December 2021 MRE, a recovery of 83% was used as part of the input parameters.

For previous scoping studies, both heap leach and milling options have been reviewed and are summarised as follows:

- Independent consultants, IMO Pty Ltd reviewed a report of the considerable testwork program undertaken on the Rustlers Roost project in 2002. They summarised that the deposit is unique, as the presence of fine graphite results in severe preg-robbing behaviour during cyanidation. However, the proposed flowsheet incorporating pre-fouling of the graphite with kerosene and resin-in-leach extraction of the gold was expected to have the potential to recover over 90% of the contained gold.
- IMO also suggest that as the testwork occurred over 15 years ago, further work and review is worthwhile. The work would include assessment of relevant current technology and the potential for process improvements, as well as further sampling and testwork to confirm previous conclusions and provide any missing metallurgical information.

Previous open pit mining activity occurred between 1994 and 1997, with a reported total of 4,710 Mt @ 1.05 g/t Au for 159,000 oz mined (ResEval, 2004). RRMPL reported a return of 113,000 oz from heap leach operations, which represents a recovery of 71%.

Results from metallurgical test work completed on bulk samples from DD core drilled in 2017 were not available for review at the time of completion of this report.

9.3. Environmental Factors

No environmental factors have been considered as part of the December 2021 estimation work.

The resource has previous been the subject of mining and processing, hence environmental issues are well understood.

Future key considerations include encapsulation of sulphidic waste rock, integrity of tails facility to ensure against leakages, both of which have engineering solutions.

10. Conclusions and Recommendations

Summary of Key Findings

- Data Quality:
  - The new RC and DD drilling from 2018 to 2021 consisted of 95 holes for 15,015 m. Most of the drilling successfully intersected gold mineralisation within sedimentary units consistent with previous interpretation and 3D modelling. Several significant intersections enabled the confirmation of current understanding of the mineralisation, but also provided new information regarding the structural model based on oriented core drilled by Hanking in 2018 and 2020.
- Geological Interpretation:
  - Structural measurements from oriented DD core drilled in 2018 and 2020 have been imported into 3D software to assist with interpretation of bedding, and other logged structural features. The detailed information has been used to project down dip and down plunge projections of stratigraphic units, major structural features (fold hinge zones, major faults) and mineralisation trends.
  - Assumptions have been made for the significant re-interpretation of the overall fold sequence projection at depth and down plunge, specifically in the Backhoe, Beef Bucket and Sweet Ridge zones
  - 3DM structural surfaces have been used to guide the overall mineralisation trends within the December 2021 model. These were based on the changing orientation of the interpretated folding within the host units.
- Mineralisation Interpretation:
  - A gold mineralisation envelope was modelled to a nominal grade cut-off of approximately 0.2 g/t Au cut-off, which allowed the model shape to have optimum continuity in a loosely defined vein corridor and provided a robust model for LUC estimation. Whilst local zones of higher grade gold mineralisation exist in the deposit, the use of this low grade cut-off resulted in the creation of a simplified mineralised domain boundary encompassing discontinuous sheeted veins. Gold mineralisation continuity becomes more sporadic above a 0.4 g/t Au grade envelope.
  - The Mineral Resource area has increased as a result of the new drilling, with an overall length from south to north of approximately 1,450 m, and width from west to east of the mineralisation envelope being approximately 1,300 m. The modelled sedimentary sequence within a broad fold hinge in cross-section has a maximum width of 200 m and when unfolded, varies between 50 m to 100 m true thickness. The mineral resource is currently modelled to approximately 350 m vertical depth.
- Exploratory data analysis
  - For the Rustlers Roost deposit, visually there are high-grade mineralised trends that could not be domained out manually in order to maintain continuity and wireframe integrity for a bulk open pit mining scenario.
  - Cube has assessed an indicator approach using a 0.3 g/t Au threshold to define mineralised (ore) zones and waste within the broad Domain 1001 envelope.
- Estimation
  - LUC estimation was used, as this method attempts to better reflect the likely outcome achieved from an open pit selective mining scenario.

  - Validation checks of the LUC estimate demonstrated that the estimates have honoured the raw sample data satisfactorily
  - Check estimates using OK panel estimates and ID^2 estimates showed similar outcomes and confirm the robustness of the LUC estimation
- Classification and Reporting
  - The Mineral Resource has been classified as Indicated and Inferred based on data spacing and using a combination of historical knowledge of mining history, geological and mineralisation continuity, as well as the drill spacing and geostatistical measures to provide confidence in the tonnage and grade estimates
  - The results of the LUC estimation indicates that the project has potential for large scale open pit mining.
  - The 2021 resource model is sensitive to cut-off grade and is subsequently sensitive to prevailing gold price variations and other economic considerations.
  - Based on the available information provided from the drilling, pit mapping, previous technical reports, and reconciliation data, the 2021 Rustlers Roost Mineral Resource estimate has demonstrated sufficient geological and grade continuity to support the definition of a mineral resource and enable classification in accordance with the JORC Code (2012 edition).

In summary, the 2021 Mineral Resource estimate a
of the Rustlers Roost Gold Deposit.

Recommendations

- Data Quality
  - Correlation study between historical open pit grade control sampling results with exploration and resource drilling – continue to assess the nature and continuity of gold grades at a SMU scale.

- Geological and Mineralisation Interpretation
  - Further analysis of the geological interpretation should include correlating the stratigraphic sequence interpretated by Goulevitch (2004) with the most recent DD core logging, which may provide evidence for further updates to the fold model and positioning of the Backhoe Syncline and Dolly Pot Anticline
  - Further refinement of the structural model based on the core orientation data to identify potential down dip and down plunge gold mineralisation trends economically viable for open pit mining
  - In addition, there is a mineralised trend identified from shallow drilling immediately to the west of the open pit hosted within a parallel anticlinal fold structure.
  - There is additional upside potential based on the results of the 2021 RC drilling program completed at Annie Oakley. Further drill testing of anomalous gold targets is recommended along with continued development of the stratigraphic and 3DM structural fold model over the Rustlers Roost Project area.

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Appendix 1 – JORC Table 1

JORC Code, 2012 Edition – Table 1 Rustlers Roost Resource (December 2021)

Section 1 sampling techniques and data

(Criteria in this section apply to all succeeding sections)

Criteria	Explanation	Comments/Findings
Sampling techniques	¶ *Nature and quality of sampling (e.g. cut channels, random chips, or specific specialised industry standard measurement tools appropriate to the minerals under investigation, such as down hole gamma sondes, or handheld XRF instruments, etc.). These examples should not be taken as limiting the broad meaning of sampling.*	**2018 - 2021 Drilling:** ¶ RC and diamond core (using HQ and NQ size drill bits) samples were collected. ¶ 2018 drilling program was a pure HQ size diamond core drill program. ¶ 2020 drilling program was a combination of RC and NQ size diamond core drill program. ¶ 2021 drilling program was a combination of RC and diamond. Diamond holes were drilled with RC pre-collars, followed by HQ3 and once competent enough (usually after 30 m) changed to NQ2. ¶ Standard procedure of the drilling and sampling was used. RC samples are collected at the 1m intervals. All samples are logged and supplied to laboratories in Pine Creek (North Australian Laboratories Pty Ltd (NAL)) and Perth (Jinning Testing and Inspection (JTI)) for preparation and analysis. ¶ Drill core was logged, photographed, sampling intervals are marked on the drill core and was cut in half, sample interval general is 1 m. **Previous Drilling:** **2017 Drilling:** ¶ RC and diamond core (using HQ size drill bits) samples were collected. ¶ Standard procedure of the drilling and sampling was used. RC samples are collected at the 1 m intervals. All samples are logged and supplied to NAL laboratory for preparation and analysis ¶ Drill core was logged, photographed, sampling intervals are marked on the drill core and all core trays were shipped to the laboratory for cutting the core, collecting, and processing the samples. **Pre 2017 Drilling:** ¶ RC drilling produced dry and wet percussion chip samples. RC holes were sampled at regular 1m intervals and sent to Assaycorp for analysis. ¶ The majority of core drilling was HQ or HQ triple tube with minor PQ coring for metallurgical and geotechnical test work. High quality core was produced with a total recovery rate in excess of 95%. Core orientation marks using a downhole spear with a chinagraph pencil were made on all angle holes and the core fitted back together prior to geological logging and sampling. The core was sampled at 1m intervals. All core was cut longitudinally in half and the 'south' side of the for assay. Assaying was completed by Assaycorp or by NAL.
	¶ *Include reference to measures taken to ensure sample representivity and the*	¶ RC samples are collected at the drill rig cyclone and then split using the cone splitter. Cyclone and the splitter were cleaned after each sample.

Criteria	Explanation	Comments/Findings
	appropriate calibration of any measurement tools or systems used.	¶ Approximately 3 kg RC sample is sent to the laboratory for assaying. Every sample had its duplicate, which were collected together with the main sample. ¶ Diamond core was sawn on half by a diamond saw and half core was sampled for assaying. Remaining half is retained in the core trays for further studies. Sampling was made to geological contacts maintaining the sample length 0.6 – 1.2 m. Average length of the drill core samples was approximately 1 m. Barren intervals were also sampled at 2 m long intervals.
	¶ *Aspects of the determination of mineralisation that are Material to the Public Report. In cases where 'industry standard' work has been done this would be relatively simple (e.g. 'reverse circulation drilling was used to obtain 1 m samples from which 3 kg was pulverised to produce a 30 g charge for fire assay'). In other cases, more explanation may be required, such as where there is coarse gold that has inherent sampling problems. Unusual commodities or mineralisation types (e.g. submarine nodules) may warrant disclosure of detailed information.*	¶ Standard procedure of using a reverse circulation drilling was applied. 1 m samples were collected from the drill-rigs cyclone, from which approximately 3 kg was received using the cone splitter. 3kg samples were sent to NAL and JTI for preparation and assaying using conventional techniques. ¶ 3 kg sample was crushed to 1 mm using roll crusher and split. 1 kg sub-sample collected and pulverised 100 µ from which 50 g aliquot is taken for gold assay, by a conventional fire-assay method.
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.).*	**2018 - 2021 Drilling**: ¶ Conventional Reverse Circulation (RC) and diamond core (HQ and NQ size) drilling. ¶ Down hole surveys were completed by the drilling contractor at the time of drilling by using gyro survey tool. ¶ Downhole survey interval generally is 6 m. ¶ All diamond drill core was oriented where possible with the orientation mark determined by use of a downhole spear with a chinagraph pencil. **Previous Drilling:** ¶ Reverse circulation, Diamond drilling (PQ, HQ, and NQ) with standard and triple inner tubes and some percussion drilling. ¶ Down hole surveys were completed by the drilling contractor at the time of drilling using an Eastman or Pee Wee single shot camera. Holes drilled prior to 2003 were surveyed at the bottom of the hole and depending on the amount of hole deviation, one, two or three additional surveys were taken back up the hole. For subsequent drilling, surveys were taken at intervals ranging between 25 m and 50 m downhole. Vertical holes were not surveyed down hole. ¶ Angled diamond core was oriented with the orientation mark determined by use of a downhole spear with a

Criteria	Explanation	Comments/Findings
		chinagraph pencil.
Drill sample recovery	¶ *Method of recording and assessing core and chip sample recoveries and results assessed.*	**2017 - 2021 Drilling:** ¶ Sample weight was documented for every sample received in the laboratory. This was a part of the QAQC procedures. ¶ Recovery of the drill core was documented by drillers and checked by geologists. **Previous Drilling:** ¶ Percussion and RC drilling prior to 2003 produced subsamples of 3-4 kg for assaying. Sample recovery was recorded as being of high quality, uncontaminated dry and wet percussion chip samples. No records or reporting of whether percussion and RC chip samples were weighed in the field before splitting. ¶ Diamond core recoveries measured in the core trays. ¶ Prior to 2003, HQ or HQ triple tube core was produced with a total recovery rate in excess of 95%.
	¶ *Measures taken to maximise sample recovery and ensure representative nature of the samples.*	**2017 - 2020 Drilling:** ¶ Diamond drill core loss (in metres) in ore zone sampled area was measured in the core trays and recorded database. ¶ RC drilling completed in 2020, recovery was recorded by rig geologist. Sample recovery appeared to be of consistent sizing, suggesting minimal sample loss. ¶ Drilling parameters were adjusted to maximise recovery. This included frequent changes of the drill bits and using heavy drilling muds when drilling through intensely sheared rocks where recovery was tending to drop. **Previous Drilling:** ¶ Measures taken to maximize sample recovery and ensure representative nature of the samples are not known.
	¶ *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.*	¶ No relationships between recovery and grade.
Logging	¶ *Whether core and chip samples have been geologically and geotechnically logged to a level of detail to support appropriate Mineral Resource estimation, mining studies and metallurgical studies.*	¶ All samples were geologically logged to level of details which will be sufficient for estimation of the Mineral Resources. ¶ Logging has included documentation degree of weathering and appearance of the water (water table) in the drill hole. ¶ Drill core was photographed for more detailed geotechnical logging. ¶ Ore sections from nine HQ sized diamond holes completed in 2018 were used for new metallurgical testing. ¶ Samples also were taken from diamond core for metallurgical testing in the past.

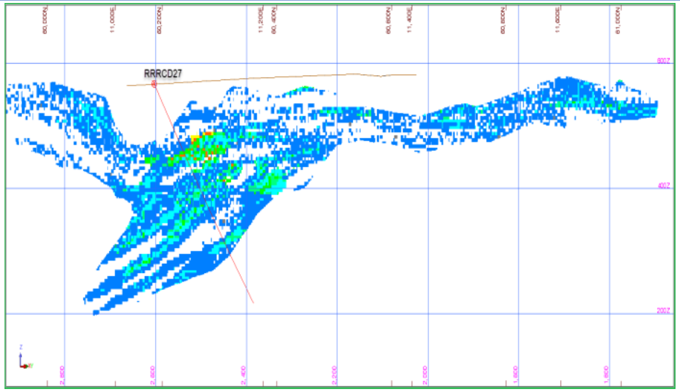
Criteria	Explanation	Comments/Findings
	¶ *Whether logging is qualitative or quantitative in nature. Core (or costean, channel, etc.) photography.*	**2017 - 2021 Drilling:** ¶ Logging was quantitative and consist of diagnostics of the rocks and minerals and degree of the rocks weathering ¶ Recording of the observed characteristics was made into the electronic device. ¶ RC and drill core samples from 2017 drilling were systematically assayed using portable XRF which was used to support geological interpretation. **Previous Drilling:** ¶ Detailed geological logging was carried out on all the HQ and PQ diamond core drilled in 2003. Percussion, RC and DD drilling completed prior to 2003 have basic lithology recorded in historical databases.
	¶ *The total length and percentage of the relevant intersections logged.*	¶ 100% of the drill holes were logged.
Sub-sampling techniques and sample preparation	¶ *If core, whether cut or sawn and whether quarter, half or all core taken.*	¶ Drill core was sawn on half and half core was taken for sampling.
	¶ *If non-core, whether riffled, tube sampled, rotary split, etc. and whether sampled wet or dry.*	¶ Dry and wet samples were collected. Sub-sampling of the RC samples was made using cone splitter.
	¶ *For all sample types, the nature, quality and appropriateness of the sample preparation technique.*	**2018 – 2021 Drilling:** **RC samples:** ¶ Samples are sorted into numerical order referencing the clients sample submission sheet. Missing or extra samples are documented, and the client notified as required. ¶ Samples are weighed, then placed in sequential order on racks. The racks are then placed into a drying oven at 105ºC until dry. Dry times will vary according to moisture content and sample matrix. ¶ Samples with a dry weight exceeding 3-3.5 kg are reduced to ~3 kg using a riffle splitter prior to grinding. ¶ Dried samples are ground to nominal 85% passing 75 µ using an FLS-Smidth LM-5 pulveriser. An assay split of ~200g is sub sampled from the fine product and placed in a pre-numbered envelope for analysis. The fine residue is returned to the original bag and placed in storage. ¶ The assay pulp is now ready for gold analysis by fire assay. **Diamond core samples:** ¶ Samples are sorted into numerical order referencing the clients sample submission sheet. Missing or extra samples are documented, and the client notified as required. ¶ Samples are weighed, then placed in sequential order on racks. The racks are then placed into a drying oven at 105ºC until dry. Dry times will vary according to moisture content and sample matrix. ¶ The dry core is then crushed to nominal -10mm using a laboratory jaw crusher. ¶ Samples with a dry weight exceeding 3-3.5 kg are reduced to ~3 kg using a riffle splitter prior to grinding.

Criteria	Explanation	Comments/Findings
		¶ Dried -10 mm samples are then ground to nominal 85% passing 75 µ using an FLS-Smidth LM-5 pulveriser. An assay split of ~200 g is sub sampled from the fine product and placed in a pre-numbered envelope for analysis. The fine residue is returned to the original bag and placed in storage. ¶ The assay pulp is now ready for gold analysis by fire assay. **2017 Drilling:** ¶ Standard sample preparation technique is used. ¶ 3 kg sample was crushed to 1 mm using roll crusher and split. 1 kg sub-sample collected and pulverised 100 µ from which 50 g aliquot is taken for gold assay by a conventional fire-assay method. ¶ This procedure is commonly used by gold companies operating in the Northern Territories of Australia. ¶ **Previous Drilling:** ¶ Core is cut into half core longitudinally for sampling. The samples were sent to NAL for jaw crushing followed by hammer or ring milling. A dry 3 kg split was taken and pulverised. Approximately 750 g of the dry sample was further reduced to a particle size of 100 µ for analysis. ¶ The submitted RC subsamples were dried and the entire sample pulverised using a Keigor mill. Approximately 750 g of the dry sample was further reduced to a particle size of 100 µ for analysis. ¶ For all sample types, the nature, quality, and appropriateness of the sample preparation technique is industry standard.
	¶ *Quality control procedures adopted for all sub-sampling stages to maximise representivity of samples.*	**2018 – 2021 Drilling:** ¶ Certified reference material and blanks were inserted at a rate of 1:20. Standard values included a range of low, medium and high-grades appropriate to the deposit. **2017 Drilling:** ¶ Certified standards (ORES 220) systematically used for assays quality control. Standard samples are inserted with every submitted batch of samples. The standard samples constitute approximately 2% of the RC samples. **2003 Drilling:** ¶ After completion of all assaying by primary laboratory sample pulp duplicates were selected with a total of 8% dispatched to an independent laboratory for independent check assaying. The correlation data shows some scatter attributed to coarse gold; otherwise, the regression line is within acceptable limits.
	¶ *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.*	**2018 - 2021 Drilling** ¶ Pulp duplicates were systematically collected in the lab and will be used for QAQC purposes. ¶ Duplicate samples from 2020 drilling programs were taken from RC drilling at a rate of 1:25 **2017 Drilling:** ¶ Every 1m sample has a field duplicate collected at the same time when the sample was collected. Duplicates are

Criteria	Explanation	Comments/Findings
		stored in safe place in the mine office area and will be used for confirmation the high-grade intersections and for general QAQC purposes. ¶ Pulp duplicates were systematically collected in the lab and assayed for QAQC purposes.
	¶ *Whether sample sizes are appropriate to the grain size of the material being sampled.*	¶ Samples are approximately 3 kg which is a standard size for the gold samples.
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.*	¶ Gold grade was assayed using fire assays. 50 g aliquot was used.
	¶ *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.*	¶ Portable XRF Olympus was used for the holes logging purposes for the 2017 drilling program.
	¶ *Nature of quality control procedures adopted (eg standards, blanks, duplicates, external laboratory checks) and whether acceptable levels of accuracy (i.e. lack of bias) and precision have been established.*	**2020 and 2021 Drilling** ¶ A total of 12 certified standards systematically used for assays quality control. Standard samples are inserted with every submitted batch of the samples. The standard samples constitute approximately 5% of the samples. ¶ All CRM results fall within the acceptable tolerance range (mean +/- 2 SD) ¶ A selection of mineralised pulp samples were submitted to SGS Perth as an external laboratory check. No issues were identified. 2018 Drilling: ¶ Four certified standards systematically used for assays quality control. Standard samples are inserted with every submitted batch of the samples. The standard samples constitute approximately 5% of the samples. ¶ 98.6% CRM results fall within the acceptable tolerance range (mean +/- 2 SD) **2017 Drilling:** ¶ Certified standards (ORES 220) systematically used for assays quality control. Standard samples are inserted with every submitted batch of the samples. The standard samples constitute approximately 2% of the RC samples. ¶ All CRM results fall within the acceptable tolerance range (mean +/- 2 SD) ¶ Mean of the Assayed standard samples 0.87 ppm, the certified value is 0.866, 0.004 ppm difference is statistically insignificant. **Previous Drilling:** ¶ The assay laboratories used comprehensive internal QAQC controls and with 25% of pulp samples routinely re-assayed. Samples selected for re-assay were initially > 0.3 g/t Au.

Criteria	Explanation	Comments/Findings
		¶ The QAQC program for 2003 DD drilling consisted of regular insertion of a standard and blanks into the sample stream. ¶ For the 2003 DD core all sample assays showed an acceptable level of accuracy and precision.
Verification of sampling and assaying	¶ *The verification of significant intersections by either independent or alternative company personnel.*	**2020 and 2021 Drilling:** ¶ Field duplicates were collected straight from the RC rig cyclone at a rate of 1 every 25. ¶ Analyses of field duplicates produced results with some variability for anomalous values above 0.1 ppm Au, but this is likely due to the nugget effect as a result visible gold logged in DD core from the recent drilling, and the variability from re-splitting of duplicate sample. **2017 Drilling:** ¶ Filed duplicates were collected for each 1 m interval and will be processed and analysed for confirmation purpose. ¶ Pulp duplicates were systematically analysed and compared with original sample assays. ¶ Results show good consistency of the gold assays determined from original sample with that of the duplicates. Mean values are 0.90 and 0.89 g/t and correlation coefficient 0.99. ¶ CV% (measure of the precision error) is 19%, which is at the level of the industry common practices. **Previous Drilling:** ¶ For the 2003 DD core correlation analyses of duplicates and check assays produced results within acceptable limits. Where there were coarse gold outliers, the assaying was repeated.
	¶ *The use of twinned holes.*	¶ Diamond core holes were drilled close to the historical RC holes and can be used for the grade confirmation purpose.
	¶ *Documentation of primary data, data entry procedures, data verification, data storage (physical and electronic) protocols.*	**2018- 2021 Drilling:** ¶ All diamond holes logged electronically into mobile database using Panasonic tough-book device. ¶ RC holes were initially logged on the paper log-sheets and then typed into the database. ¶ Assay results sent electronically to the Perth office where they are stored on the Hanking server. **2017 Drilling:** ¶ All RC holes logged electronically into mobile database (Geobank-Mobile) using Panasonic tough-book device. ¶ The database backed up and sent to Hanking, Perth office at the end of each week. During the week, the database backed up on a field lap-top computer. ¶ Assay results sent electronically to the Perth office where they are stored on Hanking server. ¶ Diamond core holes were initially logged on the paper log-sheets and then typed into the database.
	¶ *Discuss any adjustment to assay data.*	¶ No adjustments are made, and it is believed that data does not require any additional adjustments.
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.*	**2020 & 2021 drilling:** ¶ Drill hole collars are located using DGPS. Reported accuracy of the instrument is approximately +/- 2 cm. ¶ Down hole survey is completed by using gyro tool with the measurements taken at 6m intervals. All holes were surveyed except one.

Criteria	Explanation	Comments/Findings
		2018 Drilling: ¶ Drill hole collars are located using handheld GPS. Reported accuracy of the instrument is approximately +/- 3 m in horizontal dimensions. ¶ Down hole survey is completed by using gyro tool with the measurements taken at 6m intervals. All holes were surveyed. **2017 Drilling:** ¶ Drill hole collars are located using handheld GPS. Reported accuracy of the instrument is approximately +/- 3 m in horizontal dimensions. ¶ Down hole survey is made by Reflex tool with the measurements taken at 20-25 m intervals. All holes were surveyed. **Previous Drilling:** ¶ Drill holes collar surveys prior to 2003 were completed by Qasco Northern Surveys Pty Ltd of Darwin with some holes surveyed by Valdora's mine site surveyors.
	¶ *Specification of the grid system used.*	¶ All data are recorded in a local grid.
	¶ *Quality and adequacy of topographic control.*	¶ DTM file used in the current study was obtained from the previous project owner and as used for scoping study. This file is used in the current programme for estimation the RLs of the drill hole collars.
Data spacing and distribution	¶ *Data spacing for reporting of Exploration Results.*	¶ New holes are drilled at the distance of 50 – 200 m from the previous holes and resource block model.
	¶ *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.*	¶ Drilling was undertaken on 25 m to 50 m spaced east-west oriented sections in the shallow part of the mineral resource increasing to a sectional spacing in excess of 100 m at the extremities of the mineral resource. This spacing is adequate to determine the geological and grade continuity for reporting of a combined Indicated and Inferred Mineral Resources.
	¶ *Whether sample compositing has been applied.*	¶ Drill holes were oriented to obtain the true intersection of the gold lodes, with an angle of intersection approximately 80 - 90º which provides a true thickness estimate.
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.*	**2017 – 2021 Drilling** ¶ Drill holes were oriented to obtain the true intersection of the gold lodes, with an angle of intersection approximately 80 - 90º which provides a true thickness estimate.

Criteria	Explanation	Comments/Findings
		 **Previous Drilling:** ¶ Drill holes were mostly orientated orthogonal to the known strike of the deposit. Some down dip drilling has been observed due to the folded nature of the mineralisation.
	¶ *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.*	¶ Not applicable ¶ 2017-2021 drilling - Drilling orientation is optimal for sampling the gold lodes and testing their controlling structures at the Hanking projects. ¶ Previous drilling - Orientation of drill holes was determined by the location of the sub-domains of the overall mineralised envelope based on hinge and limb locations once the overall geological and mineralisation interpretations evolved.
Sample security	¶ *The measures taken to ensure sample security.*	**2017 - 2021 Drilling:** ¶ Samples are collected during the day and securely locked at the core farm overnight. **Previous Drilling:** ¶ No details in previous resource reports but assumed to be industry standard at the time of sampling.
Audits or reviews	¶ *The results of any audits or reviews of sampling techniques and data.*	¶ In 2017, High grade intersections have been re-assayed using the pulp duplicates and will be further re-assayed using the field duplicate samples. **Previous Drilling:** ¶ Several reviews have been undertaken by previous companies and independent consultants detailed in historical reports. ¶ Cube conducted a data compilation review and validation prior to checking the mineral resource estimation previous companies. This involved checks for duplicate surveys, downhole surveys errors, assays and geological intervals beyond drill hole total depths, overlapping intervals, and gaps between intervals.

Section 2 Reporting of Exploration Results

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

<table>
<tr><th>Criteria</th><th>explanation</th><th>Commentary</th></tr>
<tr><td>Mineral tenement and land tenure status</td><td>¶ 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.</td><td>¶ The drill holes were drilled at the mining leases MLN 1083 owned by the Primary Gold.</td></tr>
<tr><td></td><td>¶ The security of the tenure held at the time of reporting along with any known impediments to obtaining a licence to operate in the area.</td><td>¶ Leases are granted and are properly maintained.
¶ MLN1083 renewal approved in April 2021 under renewal process.
¶
<table>
<tr><th>Tenement #</th><th>Area (km²)</th><th>Grant Date</th><th>Expiry Date</th><th>Type</th><th>Note</th></tr>
<tr><td>EL30809</td><td>508.9</td><td>3/07/2015</td><td>2/07/2021</td><td>Exploration Lease</td><td></td></tr>
<tr><td>EL30824</td><td>619.38</td><td>3/07/2015</td><td>2/07/2021</td><td>Exploration Lease</td><td></td></tr>
<tr><td>ML29781</td><td>1.4</td><td>6/02/2013</td><td>5/02/2023</td><td>Mining Lease</td><td></td></tr>
<tr><td>ML29782</td><td>0.8</td><td>6/02/2013</td><td>5/02/2023</td><td>Mining Lease</td><td></td></tr>
<tr><td>ML29783</td><td>2.85</td><td>6/02/2013</td><td>5/02/2023</td><td>Mining Lease</td><td>Quest 29 Deposits</td></tr>
<tr><td>ML29785</td><td>0.4</td><td>6/02/2013</td><td>5/02/2023</td><td>Mining Lease</td><td></td></tr>
<tr><td>ML29786</td><td>1.13</td><td>6/02/2013</td><td>5/02/2023</td><td>Mining Lease</td><td></td></tr>
<tr><td>ML29812</td><td>1.58</td><td>6/02/2013</td><td>5/02/2023</td><td>Mining Lease</td><td></td></tr>
<tr><td>ML29814</td><td>0.84</td><td>6/02/2013</td><td>5/02/2023</td><td>Mining Lease</td><td></td></tr>
<tr><td>MLN1058</td><td>6.82</td><td>3/08/1989</td><td>2/08/2039</td><td>Mining Lease Northern</td><td>Toms Gully Deposit</td></tr>
<tr><td>MLN1083</td><td>7.56</td><td>4/03/1991</td><td>31/12/2045</td><td>Mining Lease Northern</td><td>Rustlers Roost Project – Renewal Approved April 2021</td></tr>
</table></td></tr>
<tr><td>Exploration done by other parties</td><td>¶ Acknowledgment and appraisal of exploration by other parties.</td><td>¶ The previous owners of the company project have explored and carried out open pit mining at the Rustlers Roost deposit.
¶ Alluvial gold at Rustlers Roost was discovered by prospectors in 1948. Subsequent trenching and pitting identified the Sweat Ridge, Dolly Pot, Beef Bucket and Backhoe prospects. A five-head stamp battery was erected at Pighole on Mount Bundy Creek, 4 km east of the workings. It is estimated that 200 – 250 tonnes of ore was mined for the production of about 3.7 kg of gold.
¶ In 1977, EL 1473 was granted over the area which became known as Rustlers Roost. The area has since been explored by Engineering Excavations NT Pty Ltd in 1978, Northern Metals Pty Ltd / Aurex Pty Ltd in</td></tr>
</table>

Criteria	explanation	Commentary
		1981, Naron Investments in 1985, Kintaro Gold Mines NL in 1988, and Pegasus Gold Australia Ltd in 1988 who, in 1990, outlined a resource of 4.8 Mt at 1.6 g/t Au. ¶ Further exploration by Valdora Minerals NL led to an increase in the resource to 34 Mt at 1.2 g/t Au production from heap-leach commencing in June 1994. The initial plan was to combine the open pits at Sweat Ridge, Dolly Pot, Beef Bucket and Backhoe into a single, large oxide pit. A feasibility study of the primary resource was also completed which indicated a resin-in-leach treatment facility was the most appropriate treatment route, however, adverse global financial conditions contributed to the closure of operations in early 1998. Total production to March 1998 was approximately 3,425 kg Au and 337 kg Ag from 4.58 Mt of ore at an estimated recovery of 70%. ¶ In 2002, Rustlers Roost was purchased by a Canadian Company, Valencia Ventures Inc. who conducted a feasibility study and reported reserves at 13 Mt at 1.2 g/t Au. ¶ Crocodile Gold acquired the Rustlers Roost Project in 2009 and reported resources of 30.24 Mt at 0.9 g/t Au for 875 koz of gold. ¶ Primary Gold acquired the Rustlers Roost Project in 2012. ¶ The Mineral Resources estimates are currently based on the estimates made by Resource Evaluations Ltd in 2004 and reviewed by Cube in 2014 using the data obtained by the previous owners. ¶ In 2017, after completion of a drill program, Primary Gold engaged Cube to conduct a Mineral Resources Estimate.
Geology	¶ *Deposit type, geological setting and style of mineralisation.*	¶ Orogenic gold deposits hosted by weakly metamorphosed turbidite sequence. ¶ The bulk of the gold mineralisation at Rustlers Roost is located on both sides of the west to SW dipping fold limb between the Backhoe Syncline to the west and the Dolly Pot Anticline to the east. Elevated gold results (>0.5 g/t Au over 2 m intervals) were obtained mostly from intervals that contain one or more sulphidic chert beds. These chert beds are generally only 5-20 cm thick and less commonly 20-40 cm thick and comprise only 10-20% of the sample interval. ¶ There is evidence that the strongest gold mineralisation in the laminated sediment hosted sequence is spatially and genetically associated with a set of 1-3 cm thick, sheeted pyritic quartz veins which occur throughout the mine. These veins generally dip to the SE at 15°-25°. ¶ The gold occurs most commonly in cherty quartz but also in association with chlorite and less commonly with pyrite and arsenopyrite. There is, however, a close spatial relationship with pyrite and to a lesser extent with arsenopyrite. Coarse gold grains are rare. ¶ The gold mineralisation at Annie Oakley prospect is along the Tanya anticline hinge, almost vertically dipping. ¶ The resource for Annie Oakley prospect is about 2% of the whole Rustlers Roost project.
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:*	¶ All relevant drill hole collar data pertaining to this mineral resource is provided in the table in the Appendix of the December 2021 technical report.

Criteria	explanation	Commentary
	o *easting and northing of the drill hole collar* o *elevation or RL (Reduced Level – elevation above sea level in metres) of the drill hole collar* o *dip and azimuth of the hole* o *down hole length and interception depth* o *hole length.*	
	¶ *If the exclusion of this information is justified on the basis that the information is not Material and this exclusion does not detract from the understanding of the report, the Competent Person should clearly explain why this is the case.*	¶ Not applicable.
Data aggregation methods	¶ *In reporting Exploration Results, weighting averaging techniques, maximum and/or minimum grade truncations (eg cutting of high-grades) and cut-off grades are usually Material and should be stated.*	¶ Down hole length of the hole is the distance from the surface to the end of the hole, as measured along the drill trace. Interception depth is the distance down the hole as measured along the drill trace. Intersection width is the downhole distance of an intersection as measured along the drill trace. ¶ RC assay results are length weighted using 1 m lengths for each assay. Drill core intersection assay results are length weighted using the downhole length of the relevant assay interval. ¶ The assay intervals are reported as down hole length as the true width variable is not known. ¶ No grade truncation or high-grade cutting was applied.
	¶ *Where aggregate intercepts incorporate short lengths of high-grade results and longer lengths of low grade results, the procedure used for such aggregation should be stated and some typical examples of such aggregations should be shown in detail.*	¶ The assay intervals are reported as down hole length as the true width variable is not known.
	¶ *The assumptions used for any reporting of metal equivalent values should be clearly stated.*	¶ No metal equivalent reporting is used or applied.

Criteria	explanation	Commentary
Relationship between mineralisation widths and intercept lengths	¶ *These relationships are particularly important in the reporting of Exploration Results.*	¶ The holes were drilled at right angle to the mineralisation at the Rustlers Roost deposit. ¶ At Rustlers Roost, eastern limp lodes are gently dipping to east and commonly laying horizontally. Western limp lodes are dipping southwest. ¶ Holes were drilled either vertically or at the angle providing 90° intersection with the mineralisation, thus the intercept length is an accurate measure of the mineralisation thickness.
	¶ *If the geometry of the mineralisation with respect to the drill hole angle is known, its nature should be reported.*	¶ Geometry of mineralisation is well known because resources of Rustlers Roost were estimated including the Indicated category and mine was in production in the past. This information together with orientation of the historical drill holes that were used for resource estimation was used for planning the current brown field exploration.
	¶ *If it is not known and only the down hole lengths are reported, there should be a clear statement to this effect (eg 'down hole length, true width not known').*	¶ Not applicable. Geometry of mineralisation is well known.
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.*	¶ Map summarising the brown field intersections at the Rustlers Roost deposit appears in text in this report.
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.*	¶ This report relates to release of December 2021 Mineral Resource estimates for Rustlers Roost, and not exploration results.
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*	¶ Samples were collected from the diamond drill holes completed in 2018 for metallurgical, rock characteristic testing.

Criteria	explanation	Commentary
	substances.	
Further work	¶ *The nature and scale of planned further work (eg tests for lateral extensions or depth extensions or large-scale step-out drilling).*	¶ Since taken over by Hanking Australia in 2018, Primary Gold has conducted significant brown field exploration drilling and provided new significant intersections which have been used for updating the mineral resources.
	¶ *Diagrams clearly highlighting the areas of possible extensions, including the main geological interpretations and future drilling areas, provided this information is not commercially sensitive.*	¶ Mineralisation still open in the down-the-plunge direction which will be further studied and explored by drilling.

Section 3 Estimation and Reporting of Mineral Resources

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

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
Database integrity	¶ *Measures taken to ensure that data has not been corrupted by, for example, transcription or keying errors, between its initial collection and its use for Mineral Resource estimation purposes.*	¶ The drilling database for Rustlers Roost is maintained by Hanking. Data maintenance and verification is undertaken by Hanking staff. The CP accepts that the work was diligently undertaken and does not represent a material risk to the project. ¶ The drilling data in MS Access format and also csv format on 15 October 2021 and supplied to Cube Consulting Pty Ltd (Cube) was relied upon as the source data for the December 2021 Mineral Resource estimate (MRE) work. ¶ Cube compiled and validated the data prior to importing into a standard resource database in MS Access format. All original data was checked against the MRE database to ensure no transfer or translation errors occurred. ¶ The December 2021 MRE is an update of the January 2021 MRE and includes an additional 63 holes (all RC) for 6,615 m of drilling at the satellite prospect Annie Oakley. Annie Oakley lies 1.2 km grid west of the centre of the main Rustlers Roost resource area.
	¶ *Data validation procedures used.*	¶ Cube carried out a database validation review of the supplied drilling data, supplied digital terrain models (DTM) and three-dimensional models (3DM) validation checks prior to undertaking the resource estimation update. ¶ Validation checks completed by the Cube included the following work: ¶ Maximum hole depths check between sample/logging tables and the collar records ¶ Checking for sample overlaps ¶ Reporting missing assay intervals ¶ 3D visual validation in Leapfrog Geo v2021.1 and Surpac v2021.1 of co-ordinates of collar drill holes to topography and UG workings drilling locations ¶ 3D visual validation of downhole survey data to identify if any inconsistencies of drill hole traces. ¶ A validated assay field was included into the Assay table (au_use) to convert any intercepts that have negative values or blanks in the primary Au field (Au1). ¶ No significant issues were found with the data.
Site visits	¶ *Comment on any site visits undertaken by the Competent Person and the outcome of those visits.*	¶ Brian Fitzpatrick (Principal Geologist at Cube Consulting) who is the Competent Person (CP) for the December 2021 MRE did not undertake a site visit during the most recent drilling periods (2017 to 2021) but has previously visited the deposit area. ¶ The CP previously completed a site visit to the Rustlers Roost Open Pit workings and the Toms Gully core storage area in 2014 for the previous owners, Primary Gold (PGL). During the 2014 site visit the Rustlers Roost open pit workings were inspected and diamond drill core from earlier drilling programs (2004 drilling) at Rustlers Roost were re-logged. Limited access was available to the open pit workings due to flooding of the pit, although reconnaissance pit wall mapping and sampling in several locations was able to be

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
		undertaken with this information used for geological, structural and mineralisation interpretations.
	¶ *If no site visits have been undertaken indicate why this is the case.*	¶ Not applicable.
Geological Interpretation	¶ *Confidence in (or conversely, the uncertainty of) the geological interpretation of the mineral deposit.*	¶ The geological confidence is good as a result of the optimally spaced RC and DD core drilling, and previous open pit mapping and interpretations documented prior to 2017. Geological and mineralisation interpretations have been followed up with 3D wireframe models based on fact geology draped into 3D software (Leapfrog).
	¶ *Nature of the data used and of any assumptions made.*	¶ The lithological descriptions for all drilling are logged and stored within the drill hole database. This has been used for 3D lithological domaining. In addition, open pit mapping and grade control information have been used for interpretation and 3D wireframing. More recent structural measurements from oriented core have also been imported in 3D software to assist with interpretation of bedding, and other structural features logged. The detailed information has been used to project down dip and down plunge projections if stratigraphic units, major structural features (fold hinge zones, major faults) and mineralisation trends. ¶ Based on the structural core measurements, assumptions have been made for the significant re-interpretation of the overall fold sequence projection at depth, specifically in the Backhoe, Beef Bucket and Sweet Ridge zones. ¶ Weathering DTM surfaces have been modified by Cube based on more recent drilling where weathering and oxidation characteristics have been more comprehensively logged by Hanking. 3DM wireframe surfaces were create for oxide, transitional and primary weathering boundaries which allowed the density values for the mineral resource model to be sub-divided by weathering domains.
	¶ *The effect, if any, of alternative interpretations on Mineral Resource estimation.*	¶ Previous interpretations involved more complex or folded mineralisation boundaries based on the favourable stratigraphic units within each folded hinge zone and separated by fault block domains. Previous interpretations had the main host unit folded into a major synform plunging south, south of the Bull Nose Fault. This interpretation effectively closed off gold mineralisation at depth. ¶ Following a review by Hanking after recent deep diamond drilling better oriented normal to the south plunging mineralisation, several holes intersected significant gold mineralisation. In addition, the structural core measurements showed moderate to steep SW orientation of the bedding and dominant foliation. Based on this new evidence, the interpretation of the folded structure of main host sequence at depth was modified for the December 2021 MRE
	¶ *The use of geology in guiding and controlling Mineral Resource estimation.*	¶ A strong stratigraphic control on the gold mineralisation at Rustlers Roost was noted very early and this was reinforced by later exploration and open pit mining. Findings reported from previous authors described elevated Au grades (>0.5 g/t Au over 2 m intervals) within in sulphidic chert horizons (5-20 cm thick). There is also evidence that the strongest gold mineralisation in the laminated sediment sequences is spatially associated with a set of thin (1-3 cm), widely spaced (1-3 m), parallel, pyritic quar t z v e i n s (' which occur widely throughout the mine. According to pit mapping and drill core, these veins dip to the SE

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
		at 15-25°, at least between the axes of two major fold structures (Backhoe Syncline and Dolly Pot Anticline). ¶ Three 3DM structural surfaces have been used to guide the overall mineralisation trends within the December 2021 model. These were based on the changing orientation of the interpretated folding within the host stratigraphy.
	¶ *The factors affecting continuity both of grade and geology.*	¶ Drill hole grade data was used to develop mineralised outlines. The outlines were modelled to a nominal grade cut-off of approximately 0.2 g/t Au cutoff which allowed the model shapes to have optimum continuity. The use of this low grade cutoff resulted in the creation of a simplified mineralised domain boundary encompassing discontinuous sheeted veins. Gold mineralisation continuity becomes more sporadic above a 0.4 g/t Au grade envelope.
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.*	¶ The Rustlers Roost main resource area has an overall length from south to north of approximately 1,450 m, with the current known width from west to east of the mineralisation envelope being approximately 1,300 m. The modelled sedimentary sequence within a broad fold hinge in cross-section, has a maximum width of 200 m and when unfolded varies between 50 m to 100 m true thickness. ¶ The mineral resource is currently modelled to 350 m vertical depth with the estimate based primarily on RC and diamond drilling collared from surface. ¶ Three mineralisation trend surfaces were modelled to represent changes in strike and dip of the mineralisation across the hinge zone and fold limbs of the regional fold structure. ¶ At the satellite prospect Annie Oakley, the mineralisation trends grid north-south over a current strike length of 340 m, and vertical depth from surface of 150 m. True width of the main mineralisation varies from 2 m up to 40 m over a broad disseminated zone.
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.*	¶ Local Uniform Conditioning (LUC), Ordinary Kriging (OK) and Inverse Distance to the power of 2 (ID^2) estimation methods were used to estimate gold. ¶ The broad estimation domain interpreted and modelled is informed by good quality drilling on regular drill spacing – predominantly 50 mN x 25 m E. Within the central old open pit zone, and parts of the NE (Dolly Pot) zone, drill spacing is nominally 25mN x 25mE. Maximum extrapolation of wireframes from drilling was 50 m down-dip or down plunge of the folded hinge zones. ¶ The estimation domain acted as a hard boundary for later grade interpolation at a nominally grade threshold of 0.2g/t Au. The domain boundary was further refined based on the trend analysis based on structural data from recent core logging and includes broad intervals of waste material of up to 20 m down hole length. ¶ Three 3DM trend surfaces were created in order to represent the overall folding orientations interpreted and were used for the dynamic grade interpolation during estimation. ¶ 2m composites were extracted from the mineralisation 3DM domain for statistical analysis and grade estimation. This was deemed acceptable as it minimises the inherent variability of gold values in the raw sample data, minimises the CV, and closely matches the expected open pit mining flitch height of 2.5 m.

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
		¶ Based on the log-normal probability plots for 2 m composite data inside the broad mineralisation domain, a top-cut of 16 g/t Au was applied. Only 1% of the composites are above 5 g/t Au. As there are very few composites above the top-cut, the impact of applying a top-cut was minimal. ¶ Variogram modelling were conducted on the 2 m composites inside the estimation domain to provide parameters for OK panel estimate – nugget, sill and range for 3 directions. Variogram maps were initially analysed in plan, east-west and north-south section to confirm continuity trends and to refine parameters for experimental variogram calculation ¶ LUC estimation method was used for the final reported grade as it attempts to provide better local grade estimation for mining evaluation. This method estimates a block grade into each SMU. ¶ Estimation was done using an indicator at 0.3 g/t then ore blocks were selected via an erosion/dilation to remove isolated blocks. Estimation or ore and waste was done by OK with hard boundaries on panel of 10 mY x 10 mX x 5 mZ blocks. For the first search (80-100 m), LUC was then performed on SMU of 5 mY x 5 mX x 5 mZ blocks. Minimum and maximum samples were set at 6 and 16, respectively. ¶ Leapfrog Geo and Surpac were used for 3D drill hole validation and structural plotting, domain interpretation, modelling, coding and compositing. Snowden Supervisor v8.13 was used for statistical and geostatistical data analysis to conduct variography and review search parameters. Isatis software was used in grade interpolation for OK and LUC estimation.
	¶ *The availability of check estimates, previous estimates and/or mine production records and whether the Mineral Resource estimate takes appropriate account of such data.*	¶ The December 2021 MRE used ID^2 estimation as a check estimate against the OK/LUC estimation, with no significant variances in global estimate results noted. ¶ There were no significant variances noted compared with the 2017 MRE, estimated using ID^2 method, other than the increase in volume attributed to the new drilling. ¶ Previous estimates were compared with the current model, with no significant variances in global grade. For the December 2021 MRE, combining the main Rustlers Roost zone and Annie Oakley, the main differences related to the additional drilling of RC and DD holes (124 holes for 19,128 m) completed since the 2017 estimation work, where extensions to mineralisation and interpretation of resources at Annie Oakley satellite prospect have resulted in the increase in tonnage. ¶ Total open pit production information was used to compare with the global tonnage and grade estimated to be depleted from the previous open pit mining. There were no significant variances in tonnages and grades at the likely cut of grades (COG) used for open pit mining and heap leach operations at the time of mining (0.5 to 0.8 g/t Au).
	¶ *The assumptions made regarding recovery of by-products.*	¶ No by-product recoveries were considered.
	¶ *Estimation of deleterious elements or other non-grade variables of economic significance (e.g., sulphur for acid mine drainage characterisation).*	¶ Estimation of deleterious elements was not completed for the mineral resource. Only gold assays were provided to Cube from the supplied data.

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
	¶ *In the case of block model interpolation, the block size in relation to the average sample spacing and the search employed.*	¶ For the block model definition parameters, the primary block size and sub-blocking deemed appropriate for the mineralisation and to provide adequate volume definition where there are narrow zones or terminations, or disrupted zones due to contacts or surface boundaries. ¶ The block sizes were selected based on a proportion of the nominal drill spacing of 50/25 mN x 25 mE: ¶ Panel Size 20 mN x 20 mE x 5 mRL ¶ SMU Size 5 mN x 5 mE x 5 mRL ¶ Sub-block Size 2.5 mN x 2.5 mE x 2.5 mRL
	¶ *Any assumptions behind modelling of selective mining units.*	¶ The block sizes are deemed appropriate for this deposit. These dimensions are suitable for block estimation and modelling the selectivity for an open pit operation.
	¶ *Any assumptions about correlation between variables.*	¶ No correlation between elements was conducted as only gold grades were supplied in the assay records with the drilling data.
	¶ *Description of how the geological interpretation was used to control the resource estimates.*	¶ Based on evidence from the previous mining and geological mapping of the open pit, it is apparent that different regions of the deposit have quite different geometry for the higher-grade mineralisation, even though the mineralisation envelope was relatively uniform. As noted in Goulevitch (2004b) and by other authors, this reflected the strong stratigraphic control on mineralisation. Therefore, it was necessary to ensure that the grade interpolation honoured the geometry of the stratigraphy in the different areas of the Rustlers Roost deposit. ¶ A number of the geological features interpreted from the exploration drilling did not correspond well to the distribution of gold grades and were subtle and difficult to interpret with confidence. As a result, it was decided to use the geological boundaries and spatial boundaries as process. This meant that a single assay file was created for the entire mineralised envelope and was used to interpolate the different regions of the deposit without further constraints.
	¶ *Discussion of basis for using or not using grade cutting or capping.*	¶ The influence of extreme grade values was reduced by grade capping for all mineralisation domains. The top-cut was determined using a combination of top-cut analysis tools (grade histograms, log probability (LN) plots and effects on the coefficient of variation (CV) and metal at risk analysis. ¶ Based on this analysis, for the 2m composite data above a 0.3 g/t indicator threshold, a top cut of 16 g/t Au was applied. For 2m composite below 0.3 g/t Au a top cut of 5 g/t was applied. ¶ As only 1% of the composites are above 5 g/t Au. As there are very few composites above the Au cutoff, the impact of applying a top cut was minimal.
	¶ *The process of validation, the checking process used, the comparison of model data to drill hole data, and use of reconciliation data if available.*	¶ Block model validation was conducted by the following means: ¶ Visual inspection of block model estimation in relation to raw drill data/composite data on a section by section basis. ¶ Volumetric comparison of the wireframe/solid volume to that of the block model volume for each domain. ¶ A global statistical comparison of input and block grades, and local composite grade (by Northing, Easting and RL) relationship plots (or SWATH plots), to the block model estimated grade

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
		¶ Comparison with check estimates (ID^2, OK panel estimate semi local comparisons) and with previous estimation (2017 ID^2 estimate – global comparison) ¶ No significant validation issues were noted, although some grade smearing of high-grade was noted in the NE are of Dolly Pot, extending past block estimation search. These areas were classified as Inferred or Unclassified. ¶ The SWATH plots of 2 m composite mean grades versus estimated block grades show reasonable correlation for both cross-section and plan view orientations. ¶ There are no currently available production records from the open pit mining period by benches or flitches, in order to conduct detailed reconciliation. Total open pit production information was used to compare with the global tonnage and grade estimated to be depleted from the previous open pit mining. There were no significant variances in tonnages and grades at the likely cut of grades (COG) used for open pit mining and heap leach operations at the time of mining (0.5 to 0.8 g/t Au).
Moisture	¶ *Whether the tonnages are estimated on a dry basis or with natural moisture, and the method of determination of the moisture content.*	¶ The tonnages are estimated on a dry tonnes basis. Moisture was not considered in the density assignment.
Cut-off parameters	¶ *The basis of the adopted cut-off grade(s) or quality parameters applied.*	¶ A 0.3 g/t cut-off grade was used to report the in situ Mineral Resources. This cut-off grade is estimated to be the minimum grade required for economic extraction at current prices. In situ Mineral Resources at higher cut-off limits have also been reported for comparisons. ¶ Given the depth, width and grade of the deposit that the mineralisation incorporated into the resource estimation has a reasonable prospect of eventually being mined. Open pit mining is the expected to be the appropriate mining method due to the location of the Mineral Resources close to surface, and the shallow nature of the gold mineralisation, and proximity to existing commercial infrastructure.
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*	¶ Pit optimisation shells were generated in Whittle software based on: ¶ Gold Price assumption of A 2800/oz ¶ Cost experience for Mining, Processing and Administration for similar size projects assessed by Hanking. ¶ Wall angles of 47° in fresh material ¶ A mill recovery of 83%, compared to the results of previous metallurgical testwork which extracted 90% for resin-in-leach gold recovery ¶ Open Pit, bulk-tonnage mining is assumed however no rigorous application has been made of minimum mining width, internal or external dilution. Any future mining method is likely to be bulk open pit mining at 2.5 m to 5 m bench heights. ¶ Open Pit mining has previously taken place with historical documentation providing good background information for future mining considerations.

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
	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.*	¶ For preliminary pit optimisation work completed by Hanking for the December 2021 MRE, a recovery of 83% was used as part of the input parameters. ¶ For previous scoping studies, both heap leach and milling options have been reviewed. ¶ Independent consultants, IMO Pty Ltd reviewed a report of the considerable testwork program undertaken on the Rustlers Roost project in 2002. They summarise that the deposit is unique as the presence of fine graphite results in severe preg-robbing behaviour during cyanidation, however, the proposed flowsheet incorporating pre-fouling of the graphite with kerosene and resin-in-leach extraction of the gold was expected to have the potential to recover over 90% of the contained gold. ¶ IMO also suggest that as the testwork occurred over 15 years ago, further work and review is worthwhile. The work would include assessment of relevant current technology and the potential for process improvements, as well as further sampling and testwork to confirm previous conclusions and provide any missing metallurgical information. ¶ Previous open pit mining activity occurred between 1994 and 1997, with a reported total of 4,710 Mt @ 1.05g/t Au for 159,000 Oz mined (ResEval, 2004). RRMPL reported a return of 113,000 Oz from heap leach operations which represents a recovery of 71%.
Environmental factors or assumptions	¶ *Assumptions made regarding possible waste and process residue disposal options. It is always necessary as part of the process of determining reasonable prospects for eventual economic extraction to consider the potential environmental impacts of the mining and processing operation. While at this stage the determination of potential environmental impacts, particularly for a greenfields project, may not always be well advanced, the status of early consideration of these potential environmental impacts should be reported. Where these aspects have not been considered this should be reported with an explanation of the environmental assumptions made.*	¶ No environmental factors have been considered as part of the December 2021 estimation work. ¶ The resource has previous been the subject of mining and processing, hence environmental issues are well understood. ¶ Future key considerations include encapsulation of sulphidic waste rock, integrity of tails facility to ensure against leakages, both of which have engineering solutions.
Bulk density	¶ *Whether assumed or determined. If assumed, the basis for the assumptions. If determined, the method used, whether wet*	¶ Bulk density (BD) values have been determined by several methods. ¶ Initial BD was reported to be routinely collected from half HQ diamond core samples and sent to laboratories in Pine Creek to be measured.

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
	or dry, the frequency of the measurements, the nature, size and representativeness of the samples.	¶ A subsequent programme described the determination of in situ Bulk Densities (ISBD) of 2.27 t/m3 for the oxide mineralisation from limited data derived from gamma-gamma logging of four shallow percussion holes and in-pit ISBD sampling. ¶ The 2003 drilling at Rustlers Roost involved taking 285 samples from 9 diamond core holes (RRDH051-059). The data was sorted according to depth in relation to the weathering profile. ¶ For the 2018-2020 drilling, a total of 575 BD samples were taken from core sample intervals and derived from various weathering types and by material type (ore or waste). ¶ BD was assigned according to oxidation state (Oxide, Transition or and Fresh material): ¶ Oxide (all material = 2.3 t/m3 ¶ Transition = 2.5 t/m3 ¶ Fresh = 2.7 t/m3 ¶ BD was not assigned by either rock type or by mineralised/non-mineralised material type due to minimal variability in mean values.
	¶ *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.*	¶ BD methodology for samples from the recent drilling using the Archimedes principle. Density measurements used the immersion method – water displacement on wax coated samples. ¶ Wax coating allowed for any porous rock, vugs or natural cavities to be measured for BD more accurately.
	¶ *Discuss assumptions for bulk density estimates used in the evaluation process of the different materials.*	¶ The assigned bulk density values were applied based on a combination of the diamond core and in-pit measurements and has been assigned according to oxidation state and lithology. ¶ BD values for Annie Oakley have been assigned the same values for each material type as the main Rustlers Roost resource area.
Classification	¶ *The basis for the classification of the Mineral Resources into varying confidence categories.*	¶ The Mineral Resource has been classified as Indicated and Inferred based on data spacing and using a combination of historical knowledge of mining history, geological and mineralisation continuity, as well as the drill spacing and geostatistical measures to provide confidence in the tonnage and grade estimates: ¶ The Mineral Resource is classified as Indicated where drill spacing is 50m or less and there is well defined continuity of host lithology, mineralisation controls and structure. The Indicated resource corresponds to the upper portions of the deposit to an approximate depth of 200 m. ¶ The Inferred portions of the resource mainly represent the sparsely drilled areas, corresponding to those areas below 200m depth or extending to the east beyond the current extension drilling.
	¶ *Whether appropriate account has been taken of all relevant factors (i.e., relative confidence in tonnage/grade estimations, reliability of input data, confidence in continuity of geology and metal values,*	¶ The resource classification is based on the quality of information provided by recent RC and DD drilling methods for the geological interpretation and domaining, as well as the drill spacing and geostatistical measures to provide confidence in the tonnage and grade estimates.

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
	quality, quantity and distribution of the data).	
	¶ *Whether the result appropriately reflects the Competent Person's view of the deposit.*	¶ The Mineral Resource estimate appropriately reflects the Competent P e r s o n ' s v i e w o f
Audits or reviews	¶ *The results of any audits or reviews of Mineral Resource estimates.*	¶ Several mineral resource technical reports and internal technical summaries have previously been written for the Rustlers Roost deposit which provides a good, comprehensive description on the geology and mineralisation controls at Rustlers Roost. ¶ Cube has previously conducted a review of the most recent reported mineral resource estimates for Rustlers Roost in 2014, based on the model completed in 2004 by ResEval. ¶ In that review Cube made the following recommendation: ¶ The Rustlers Roost Mine may have potential for large scale open pit mining. To test the potential, Cube recommends that an alternative resource estimation method be trialled being Local Uniform Conditioning (LUC) involving the interpretation of several broader alteration zones. This estimation method may better reflect the likely outcome achieved from an open pit selective mining scenario. This estimation method estimates a block grade into each SMU. The use of a simplified mineralisation boundary (such as the 0.2g/t Au domain used in the 2004 Model) and LUC will simplify and de-risk the other alternate methodologies that may use numerous multiple lode wireframe interpretations. ¶ For the December 2020 MRE, Hanking commissioned Cube to carry out the 2014 LUC estimation recommendation.
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.*	¶ Gold mineralisation at Rustlers Roost is sediment and vein-hosted and is concentrated in three stratigraphic units known as the Dolly Pot, Beef Bucket and Backhoe sequences. The majority of mineralisation occurs on a west to SW dipping limb between a south-SW plunging syncline-anticline duplex. ¶ The addition of recent infill and deeper RC and DD drill information has provided further enhancement to the accuracy and confidence in the MRE for Rustlers Roost ¶ The gold mineralisation continuity has been interpreted to reflect the applied level of confidence for Indicated and Inferred Mineral Resources. ¶ The updated interpretation and 3D modelling of the mineralisation has confirmed a broad mineralisation envelope and projections at depth based on the trend analysis and interpolated using the LUC estimation ¶ The LUC estimation has provided are good representation of the block grade estimation at a local scale based on the results of the model validation. ¶ The December 2021 MRE is sensitive to cutoff grade, and subsequently sensitive to prevailing gold price variations and other economic considerations. ¶ Hanking has conducted preliminary pit optimisation studies in order to assess the resources which have reasonable prospects for future economic extraction, and these are reported at a gold price of A$ 2800.

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
	¶ *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.*	¶ The December 2021 MRE provides adequate accuracy for global resource evaluation and for more detailed evaluation of a large scale for open pit mining. ¶ Modelling has provided an understanding of the global grade distribution – but not the local grade distribution. Close spaced grade control drilling is required to gain an understanding of the local grade distribution and local mineralisation controls. ¶ The reported estimates include both resources constrained by a pit optimisation shell (at A$ 2800) and in situ mineral resources reported at several cut off grades. ¶ The estimate has not been constrained by other modifying factors including metallurgical factors and environmental factors.
	¶ *These statements of relative accuracy and confidence of the estimate should be compared with production data, where available.*	¶ Previous open pit mining activity occurred between 1994 and 1997, with a reported total of 4,710 Mt @ 1.05 g/t Au for 159,000 Oz mined (ResEval, 2004). RRMPL reported a return of 113,000 Oz which represents a recovery of 71%. Open pit grade control and mapping data was used to assist with updating the geological interpretations in 2004.The overall grade estimate from the open pit mining corresponds well with a cut-off of 0.6 g/t Au when reported for the December 2021.

Appendix 2 – Geological Legend Codes

Source: Hanking, 2021

ROCK 1 (major) and ROCK2 (minor)

SEDIMENTS

Pch	Chert
Pct	Unknown possibly a Chert
Pgt	Greywacke
Pis	Ironstone
Pm	Mudstone
Pmc	Mudstone - carbonaceous
Pph	Phyllite
Psh	Shale
Pshc	Shale - carbonaceous
Pshg	Unknown - Possibly Graphitic Sh
Psl	Siltstone
Pst	Sandstone
Pvt	Tuff
S	Undifferentiated sediments
S bif	Banded iron formation
S bs	Black shale
S cs	Cherty shale
S f	Felsic sediments
S s	Shale

VEIN

V b	VEIN carbonate
V q	VEIN quartz
V qb	VEIN quartz carbonate
V qs	VEIN quartz sulphide
V s	VEIN massive sulphide veining
V bx	VEIN breccia

INTERMEDIATES

I	Undifferentiated intermediate
I gd	Monzodiorite
I gg	Intermediate gneiss
I gm	Monzonite
I gs	Syenite
I i	Intermediate intrusive
I ia	Intermediate aplite
I id	Diorite
I idg	Garnet bearing diorite
I idq	Quartz bearing diorite
I s	Intermediate schist
I ssb	Sericite biotite schist
I ssc	Sericite chlorite schist
I ssp	Sericite plagioclase schist
I v	Intermediate volcanics
I va	Andesite
I vi	Intermediate ignimbrite
I vt	Intermediate tuff
I vy	Trachyte
I x	Intermediate breccia

OTHER

Z ms	massive sulphide
Z sm	semimassive sulphide
Z ds	disseminated sulphide

FELSICS

F	Felsic - undifferentiated
F g	Granite
F gg	Gneiss
F gk	Alkali granite
F gt	Tonalite
F i	Felsic porphyry
F ia	Felsic aplite
F if	Feldspar porphyry
F ig	Granodiorite
F ip	Pegmatite
F iq	Quartz porphyry
F iqf	Quartz feldspar intrusive
F s	Felsic schist
F sqb	Quartz biotite schist
F sqs	Quartz sericite schist
F ss	Sericite schist
F v	Felsic volcanics
F vd	Dacite
F vi	Ignimbrite
F vr	Rhyolite
F vrd	Rhyodacite
F vt	Felsic tuff
F vx	Volcanic breccia
F x	Felsic breccia

ULTRAMAFICS

U	undifferentiated ultramafic
U a	amphibole
U ac	amphibole chlorite
U acb	amphibolite chlorite carbonate
U act	amphibole chlorite talc
U ag	amphibolite silica rich
U c	chlorite dominant
U i	ultramafic intrusive
U id	peridotite
U in	dunite
U ip	pyroxenite
U is	serpentinite
U k	komatiite
U m	tremolite dominant
U mc	tremolite chlorite
U s	schist
U sac	amphibole chlorite schist
U si	Ultramafic silica rich
U st	talc schist
U stb	talc carbonate schist
U stc	talc chlorite schist
U t	talc
U ta	talc amphibole
U tb	talc carbonate
U tc	talc chlorite
U tcb	talc chlorite carbonate
U v	ultramafic volcanic
U x	ultramafic breccia

MAFICS

M	Undifferentiated mafic
M a	Amphibolite
M i	Mafic intrusives undiff
M ig	Gabbro
M igq	Quartz gabbro
M s	Mafic schist
M sbc	Biotite chlorite schist
M sc	Chlorite schist
M v	Mafic volcanics
M vb	Basalt
M vbm	High magnesium basalt
Pdz	Dolerite

HUMAN FEATURES

H b	Backfill/Fill
H c	Contamination
H cav	Cavity / stope / void
H d	Dump
H ns	No return
H pc	Precollar
H r	Roadbase
H t	Tailings
na	Unknown

REGOLITH

TRANSPORTED

T	transported
T a	alluvium
T c	clay
T ca	calcrete in overburden
T co	colluvium
T fe	ironstone gravel overburden
T g	gravel
T hp	hardpanised overburden
T l	laterite in overburden
T lc	lake clays
T s	sand
T si	silcrete in overburden

RESIDUAL PROFILE

R so	residual soil
R hp	hardpanised soils
R c	clay
R cb	calcrete
R sc	silcrete
R go	gossan
R lp	pisolitic
R l	ferricrete/laterite
R mz	mottled zone
R pz	pallid zone
R so	soil
R su	upper saprolite
R sl	lower saprolite
R sr	saprock
R f	ferruginous
R si	silica cap

TECTONICS

X b	breccia
X f	fault zone
X m	mylonite
X p	fault pug
X s	shear zone
X C	Contact
X Jt	Joint

ROCK TEXTURE

ac	acicular	my	mylonitic
am	amygdaloidal	ne	needled
bn	banded	no	nodular
bf	flow banded	pe	pegmatoidal
bd	bedded	pep	peperlitic
cb	cross bedded	per	perlite
gb	graded bedding	pi	pillowed
bl	bladed	po	porphyritic
fd	folded	ps	pisolitic
fw	weak foliation	rc	radiating clusters
fm	medium foliation	sc	schistose
fs	strong folaition	sf	silica flooding
ft	flow texture	sh	sheared
fr	friable	sp	spinifex texture
gr	granular	tp	tube pumice
gt	granitic	ty	trychytic
lm	laminated	ve	vesicular
ms	massive	wi	wispy veinlets
mo	mottled		

ALTERATION minerals

ab	albite
am	amphibole
amch	amphibole chlorite
bt	biotite
casi	calc silica
cb	carbonate
chse	chlorite sericite
chcb	chlorite -carbonate
btch	biotite chlorite
ch	chlorite
cy	clay (undifferentiated)
ep	epidote
fe	iron
fu	fuchsite
he	hematite
ka	kaolin
ks	k-spar
lm	limonite
mg	magnetite
ms	magnesite
mu	muscovite
ox	oxides
po	potassic
py	pyrite
qzsepy	quartz sericite pyrite
qzse	quartz sericite
se	sericite
sefu	sericite-fuchsite
seqzpy	sericite-quartz-pyrite
si	silica/silicified
sibt	silica biotite
sicb	silica carbonate
sich	silica chlorite
sise	silica sericite
sisech	silica sericite chlorite
sisesu	silica sericite sulphide
sisu	silica sulphide
tm	tremolite actinolite
tmch	tremolite chlorite
ze	zeolitic

ALTERATION STYLE

bb	blebs
bd	banded
bx	breccia
ds	disseminated
ff	within fractures
fl	on foliations
fm	fracture margins
lm	laminated
ms	massive
mx	matrix
op	overprinting
ph	phenocrysts
pv	pervasive
py	patchy
re	replacement
sl	selective
slv	selective selvage
sm	semi massive
st	stringer
sz	shear zone
vh	vein halo
vn	within veins

ALTERATION INTENSITY

t	trace
w	weak
m	moderate
s	strong
i	intense

VEIN minerals

bt	biotite
cb	carbonate
ch	chlorite
su	sulphide
qz	quartz
qzcb	quartz carbonate
qzcbch	quartz carbonate chlorite
qzcbchsu	quartz carb chlorite sulphide
qzcbsu	quartz carbonate sulphide
qzch	quartz chlorite
qzchsu	quartz chlorite sulphide
qzsu	quartz sulphide
cbchsu	carbonate chlorite sulphide
cbsu	carbonate sulphide
chcb	chlorite carbonate
chsu	chlorite sulphide

VEIN STYLE

V lm	Laminated
V ms	Massive
V st	Stringers
V sw	Stockworks
V vl	Veinlets

Vein %

	percentage veining

ORE minerals

ap	arsenopyrite
au	gold
ag	silver
az	azurite
ba	barite
bo	bornite
ci	cuprite
cp	chalcopyrite
cs	cassiterite
cn	cinnabar
cv	covellite
cu	native copper
ga	galena
gr	graphite - carbon (native)
ha	halite
ka	kaolinite -clay
lm	limonite
lx	leucoxene
mr	marcasite
mc	malachite
mg	magnetite
mn	manganese oxides
mo	molybdenite
ox	oxides
po	pyrrhotite
popy	pyrrhotite,pyrite
pt	pentlandite
py	pyrite
pl	pyrolusite
rt	rutile
sh	sphene
sb	stibnite
sc	scheelite
sp	sphalerite
su	sulphides
te	tetrahedrite
vi	violerite

Mineralisation %

	percentage mineralisation

ORE MINERALISATION style

Z bb	blebs, phenocrysts
Z ds	diseminated
Z ff	along fractures
Z fl	on foliations
Z lm	laminated
Z ms	Massive
Z sm	Semi massive
Z sp	Specks
Z st	Stringers
Z vm	Vein margins
Z vn	Veined

ROCK WEATHERING

ox	oxidised
tr	transitional
fr	fresh rock
fr/fx	fracture oxidised

ROCK COLOUR

bk	black
bl	blue
br	brown
cr	cream
gr	green
gy	gray
kh	khaki
or	orange
pk	pink
pu	purple
rd	red
tn	tan
wh	white
ye	yellow

Any combination of two colours is allowed, with the first being the dominant one.

Appendix 3– New Drilling Details – 2020 to 2021

Hole No.	Easting	Northing	Elevation	Azimuth	Dip	Drilled Length	From	To	Width	Assay
	(Local)	(Local)	(Local)	(Local)		(m)	(m)	(m)	(m)	g/t Au
RRDH01	10978.9	60300.0	568.0	0	-90	207.7	154	155	1	2.37
							175	177	2	1.73
							182.73	186	3.27	1.25
							191	194	3	1.13
							199	201	2	0.81
RRDH02	10956.0	60379.8	569.2	271	-56	147.2				NSI
RRDH03	10816.9	60600.0	565.1	97	-63	314.8	38	44	6	0.92
							64	67	3	5.85
							78	111	33	0.94
							119	120	1	4.28
							124	138	14	0.91
							174	175	1	3.16
							186	188	2	2.03
							202	206	4	1.65
							211	216.4	5.4	0.96
							224.9	237	12.1	0.57
							309	311	2	1.31
RRDH04	10989.4	60185.0	564.0	273	-55	183.6	142.4	143	0.6	1.66
							152.5	154	1.5	2.28
							159.5	165.5	6	1.33
RRDH05	11225.0	60354.6	576.8	313	-60	252.5	178.5	197	19.5	1.12
							203	210.5	7.5	1.55
							214.5	218	3.5	1.08
							233.5	236.5	3	4.05
RRDH06	11080.0	60900.0	576.8	270	-54	217.9	159	164	5	1.02
							189	201	2	1.55
							194	217	23	1.11
RRDH07	10768.4	60802.0	576.8	96	-45	300.0	57	60	3	0.74
							134	136	2	1.7
							148	174	26	0.85
							182	198	16	0.9
							202	206	4	1.65
							219	222	3	1.35
RRDH08	11124.3	60400.0	575.1	270	-65	282.4	102	104.5	2.5	1.29
							113	171	58	1.04
							224	231	7	3.37
							264	265	1	1.33
RRDH09	11179.0	60500.0	577.5	279	-54	323.6	138	154	16	1.48
							161	173	12	1.14
							181	187	6	1.05
							199	206	7	0.86
							44	49	5	1.04
RRRC11	10963.2	61348.8	584.1	87	-60	154.0	38	44	6	0.7
RRRC12	10859.1	59997.4	563.0	0	-90	124.0	14	17	3	0.78
							27	29	2	0.9
							82	83	1	1.41
RRRC13	10957.1	59990.0	564.7	0	-90	154.0	117	122	5	0.58
RRRC22A	11037.5	59948.0	568.6	267	-60	178.0	61	64	3	0.72
							80	84	4	1.1

Hole No.	Easting	Northing	Elevation	Azimuth	Dip	Drilled Length	From	To	Width	Assay
	(Local)	(Local)	(Local)	(Local)		(m)	(m)	(m)	(m)	g/t Au
							95	98	3	0.99
							136	138	2	1.98
RRRC23	10933.4	59950.3	565.3	267	-60	148.0	0	4	4	0.69
							47	50	3	0.61
							111	116	5	0.51
RRRC26	10980.7	60101.2	565.3	267	-65	168.0	38	53	15	0.62
							58	67	9	0.48
							162	163	1	1.02
RRRC28	11079.1	61348.0	583.0	87	-60	142.0	49	51	2	0.57
RRRC29	11024.1	61777.5	578.0	87	-60	130.0	5	8	3	0.25
							13	15	2	0.48
							88	102	14	0.28
RRRC32	11726.4	60936.1	579.9	312	-65	118.0	84	88	4	2.01
							92	96	4	1.56
							104	114	10	0.72
RRRC34	11553.0	60607.4	575.4	312	-70	178.0	99	102	3	2.66
							135	139	4	1.27
							144	150	6	0.46
RRRC35	11425.9	60730.5	579.6	312	-70	178.0	41	45	4	1.79
							60	64	4	0.66
							68	74	6	0.8
							108	109	1	0.91
							170	173	3	1.06
RRRC36	11719.7	60854.9	579.5	314	-60	148.0	64	70	6	0.43
							114	148	34	0.91
RRRC37	10936.0	60047.3	565.4	267	-60	148.0	15	21	6	0.44
							54	55	1	0.62
RRRC38	11047.9	59999.5	565.6	0	-90	118.0	85	108	23	0.45
RRRC39	11801.0	61034.3	575.6	312	-60	124.0				NO SNI
RRRC40	11322.8	60508.5	582.9	312	-65	190.0	55	57	2	0.8
							69	74	5	1.06
							95	96	1	0.57
RRRC41	11179.1	60498.6	577.1	342	-60	215.0	12	15	3	0.59
							43	45	2	0.61
							77	84	7	1.19
							93	100	7	0.56
							136	141	5	0.55
							154	157	3	0.89
RRRC43	11409.2	60529.0	581.7	312	-65	256.0	92	95	3	0.73
							117	118	1	1.41
RRRC44	11176.6	60097.6	568.2	267	-65	250.0	181	182	1	1.18
							185	186	1	1.31
							193	196	3	1.29
							203	204	1	2.41
							207	208	1	3.31
							218	228	10	1.5
RRRC45	11204.2	60209.9	570.2	37	-65	250.0	57	58	1	3.07
							139	140	1	2.18
							145	147	2	0.77
							154	156	2	2.1
							193	195	2	1.78

Hole No.	Easting	Northing	Elevation	Azimuth	Dip	Drilled Length	From	To	Width	Assay
	(Local)	(Local)	(Local)	(Local)		(m)	(m)	(m)	(m)	g/t Au
							205	212	7	1.22
							231	235	4	0.77
RRRCD10	10767.4	60897.3	580.8	77	-52	373.4	269	270	1	1.23
							287	288	1	1.48
							333	335	2	0.95
RRRCD14	11050.1	60049.6	566.1	267	-65	207.4	64	77	13	0.55
							85	89	4	0.44
							103	108	5	0.56
							114	117	3	0.86
							160	161	1	1.28
RRRCD15	11360.3	60183.5	570.9	342	-60	300.9	176	179	3	0.47
							185	186	1	0.94
							189	190	1	1.98
RRRCD24	10667.1	60353.1	570.8	37	-52	449.3				NSI
RRRCD25	10797.7	60051.0	568.0	37	-60	576.8	0	10	10	0.47
							158	159	1	3.06
							325	328	3	2.86
							432	433	1	1.13
							469	470	1	0.73
RRRCD27	11049.8	60188.5	567.9	37	-60	415.1	104	105	1	1.07
							111	114	3	0.65
							118	120	2	1.06
							124	127	3	3.02
							130	140	10	1.61
							146	152	6	0.84
							163	167	4	0.54
							171	172	1	2.32
							180	182	2	2.36
							195	198	3	2.36
							202	205	3	0.53
							223	230	7	1.43
							237	240	3	1.26
							254	256	2	0.7
							293	300	7	1.49
							304	309	5	0.45
							313	314	1	1.59
							323	325	2	0.92
							329	332	3	0.55
							389	390	1	1.99
RRRCD33	10991.0	60258.8	566.3	-37	-70	370.0	120	145	25	0.66
							188	191	3	1.43
							219	220	1	4.16
							225	226	1	7.16
							232	233	1	9.26
							225	248	23	1.04
							279	280	1	2.44
							288	290	2	0.81
							295	298	3	1.9
							304	305	1	4.01
							310	313	3	1.19
RRRCD42	10927.8	60047.0	565.3	37	-60	503.6	10	16	6	0.95

Hole No.	Easting	Northing	Elevation	Azimuth	Dip	Drilled Length	From	To	Width	Assay
	(Local)	(Local)	(Local)	(Local)		(m)	(m)	(m)	(m)	g/t Au
							23	27	4	1.08
							30	32	2	0.58
							41	77	36	0.53
							81	82	1	1.63
							87	89	2	0.51
							117	118	1	1.46
							196	201	5	0.85
							270	271	1	4.01
							287	289	2	1.16
							291	292	1	5.64
							297	300	3	1.09
							331	341	10	1.23
							364	365	1	5.39
							393	394	1	4.62
							86	90	4	1.05
							143	144	1	2
							157	169	12	0.71
							174	176	2	2.26
							185	189	4	2.15
TNRC18	9423.659	60586.135	566.5	90	-62	113	33	46	13	0.84
TNRC19	9506.635	60579.131	564.3	270	-65	89	60	81	21	1.27
TNRC20	9602.3	60355.1	569.0	270	-60	88.0				NO SNI
TNRC21	9650.8	60381.1	571.0	270	-60	184.0				NO SNI
TNRC22	9569.7	60459.5	557.0	270	-60	88.0				NO SNI
TNRC23	9603.2	60459.3	561.0	270	-60	148.0	64	65	1	1.97
TNRC24	9537.1	60381.2	560.0	90	-60	58.0				NO SNI
TNRC25	9509.6	60380.0	556.0	90	-60	118.0				NO SNI
TNRC26	9474.9	60455.7	560.0	90	-60	106.0				NO SNI
TNRC27	9507.5	60460.2	559.0	90	-60	58.0				NO SNI
TNRC28	9439.6	60459.2	558.0	90	-60	148.0	119	122	3	1.64
TNRC29	9570.3	60579.1	566.0	270	-60	148.0	103	106	3	0.69
TNRC30	9540.7	60537.1	563.0	270	-60	88.0	31	37	6	1.59
							47	52	5	7.55
TNRC31	9453.3	60581.3	557.0	90	-60	118.0	16	27	11	2.08
TNRC32	9397.0	60579.3	558.0	90	-61	100.0				NO SNI
TNRC33	9412.1	60541.3	555.0	90	-60	148.0				NO SNI
TNRC34	9572.2	60537.7	566.0	270	-60	124.0	59	61	2	1.73
TNRC35	9465.3	60380.2	553.0	90	-62	148.0	116	118	2	1.78
							140	141	1	1.0
TNRC36	9409.5	60381.2	553.0	90	-62	148.0				NO SNI
TNRC37	9372.0	60454.4	552.0	90	-62	148.0				NO SNI
TNRC38	9456.7	60535.8	554.0	90	-61	106.0	54	57	3	0.9
							101	102	1	1.56
TNRC39	9509.8	60548.2	556.0	270	-61	64.0				NO SNI
TNRC40	9492.2	60577.6	555.0	270	-61	58.0	17	24	7	1.62
							46	52	6	1.54
TNRC41	9457.2	60976.9	585.0	90	-55	180.0	161	162	1	1.62
TNRC42	9499.3	60980.3	587.0	90	-55	126.0	78	79	1	1.0
TNRC43	9511.5	61202.0	585.0	90	-60	180.0	152	154	2	2.74
TNRC44	9509.6	61204.7	585.0	270	-74	96.0	20	21	1	2.2
							58	60	2	0.61

Hole No.	Easting	Northing	Elevation	Azimuth	Dip	Drilled Length	From	To	Width	Assay
	(Local)	(Local)	(Local)	(Local)		(m)	(m)	(m)	(m)	g/t Au
							91	92	1	1.61
TNRC45	9569.6	61183.8	584.0	90	-60	150.0				NO SNI
TNRC46	9568.3	61186.3	584.0	270	-65	150.0	85	86	1	1.33
TNRC47	9527.7	60579.4	556.0	270	-61	124.0				NO SNI
TNRC48	9570.6	60751.6	559.0	270	-55	178.0	38	46	8	0.63
TNRC49	9525.9	60748.1	571.0	270	-60	112.0	100	108	8	2.88
TNRC50	9497.5	60705.3	570.0	270	-60	76.0	34	58	24	5.19
							65	70	5	0.67
TNRC51	9475.7	60704.8	569.0	90	-60	64.0				NO SNI
TNRC52	9567.1	60697.9	558.0	270	-57	148.0	88	92	4	0.59
TNRC53	9502.9	60646.4	560.0	270	-60	76.0	46	75	29	0.6
TNRC54	9500.8	60803.5	582.0	270	-65	88.0	21	22	1	3.23
TNRC55	9473.8	60745.9	575.0	90	-60	58.0				NO SNI
TNRC56	9436.1	60698.5	559.0	90	-60	118.0	51	67	16	1.6
							84	94	10	2.15
							98	105	7	1.31
TNRC57	9416.2	60749.1	560.0	90	-60	154.0	108	116.0	8	4.51
TNRC58	9399.2	60699.8	553.0	90	-57	154.0	110	11.0	1	2.19
TNRC59	9414.9	60635.8	553.0	90	-60	118.0	64	65.0	1	1.16
TNRC60	10077.7	60500.9	574.0	90	-60	108.0	30	39.0	9	0.74
							48	52.0	4	0.86
TNRC61	10149.7	60519.0	581.0	90	-55	42.0	13	14.0	1	0.82
TNRC62	10142.7	60550.0	581.0	90	-70	90.0	17	18.0	1	2.78
							50	54.0	4	1.12
TNRC63	10157.4	60550.4	582.0	90	-60	72.0	0	4.0	4	1.11
							37	39.0	2	4.98
							51	52.0	1	2.74
TNRC64	10164.3	60602.4	581.0	90	-60	54.0	5	6.0	1	4.12
TNRC65	10156.0	60450.3	580.0	90	-60	72.0	2	4.0	2	0.59
TNRC66	10158.4	60399.9	579.0	90	-60	42.0	39	41.0	2	1.02
TNRC67	10146.0	60401.2	578.0	3.4	-90	60.0	29	32.0	3	1.48
TNRC68	10162.0	60353.4	576.0	90	-60	48.0				NO SNI
TNRC69	10127.2	60350.7	577.0	90	-62	72.0	52	59.0	7	2.24
TNRC70	10157.6	60302.6	571.0	90	-60	54.0	9	10.0	1	0.52
TNRC71	10126.8	60297.6	573.0	90	-62	60.0				NO SNI
TNRC72	10096.0	60403.4	567.0	90	-60	102.0	13	15.0	2	1.57
TNRC73	10086.9	60419.9	566.0	90	-70	67.0	21	22.0	1	1.75
TNRC74	10120.2	60690.7	582.0	90	-60	54.0	2	3.0	1	1.25
TNRC75	10144.8	60700.4	584.0	90	-60	54.0	32	33.0	1	0.91
TNRC78	9547.5	60635.1	557.0	270	-60	148.0	0	7.0	7	0.56
TNRC79	10029.8	60747.4	580.0	90	-60	136.0				NO SNI
TNRC80	10101.7	60751.0	583.0	90	-60	58.0				NO SNI
TNRC81	10099.0	60550.0	568.0	90	-60	106.0	2	22.0	20	0.52
TNRC82	10112.7	60598.3	569.0	90	-58	118.0	47	48.0	1	32.31
TNRC83	10077.2	60682.5	581.0	3.4	-90	106.0				NO SNI
TNRC84	10057.0	60651.0	580.0	90	-57	148.0				NO SNI

Appendix 4 – Laboratory Protocols

Jinning Testing & Inspection Pty Ltd (Perth)

Sample Preparation Procedures for RC Samples (Jinning Codes SP010,WS010,SP043)*:*

1. Samples are sorted into numerical order referencing the clients sample submission sheet. Missing or extra samples are documented and the client notified as required.
2. Samples are weighed, then placed in sequential order on racks. The racks are then placed into a drying oven at 105 °C until dry. Dry times will vary according to moisture content and sample matrix.
3. Samples with a dry weight exceeding 3-3.5 kg are reduced to ~3 kg using a riffle splitter prior to grinding.
4. Dried samples are ground to nominal 85% passing 75 µm using an FLS-Smidth LM-5 pulveriser. An assay split of ~200 g is sub sampled from the fine product and placed in a pre-numbered envelope for analysis. The fine residue is returned to the original bag and placed in storage.
5. The assay pulp is now ready for gold analysis by fire assay

Sample Preparation Procedures for DD Core Samples (Jinning Codes SP010, WS010,SP026,SP043)*:*

1. Samples are sorted into numerical order referencing the clients sample submission sheet. Missing or extra samples are documented and the client notified as required.
2. Samples are weighed, then placed in sequential order on racks. The racks are then placed into a drying oven at 105 °C until dry. Dry times will vary according to moisture content and sample matrix.
3. The dry core is then crushed to nominal -10mm using a laboratory jaw crusher.
4. Samples with a dry weight exceeding 3-3.5 kg are reduced to ~3kg using a riffle splitter prior to grinding.
5. Dried -10 mm samples are then ground to nominal 85% passing 75 µm using an FLS-Smidth LM-5 pulveriser. An assay split of ~200 g is sub sampled from the fine product and placed in a pre-numbered envelope for analysis. The fine residue is returned to the original bag and placed in storage.
6. The assay pulp is now ready for gold analysis by fire assay

Fire Assay Analysis Procedures for Gold (Jinning Code FA50):

1. Assay pulps are analysed for gold via a classical lead collection fire assay method.
2. A nominal 50 g charge is weighed from the assay pulp with weights electronically captured. The sample is added to ~160 g of fire assay flux which contains a proprietary mix of lead oxide, soda ash, borax and other minor reagents to facilitate successful fusion.
3. The sample & flux mixture is placed in a ceramic crucible and then into a tumbler for 10 minutes to homogenise.
4. Pots are then placed in furnace at 105 °C for 50 minutes in a reducing environment. The pyrometallurgical reaction separates the precious metals from the base metals and silicates, collecting in a molten lead button with the waste forming in a silicate slag. The two products are separated at the end of the fusion process by pouring into a mould.

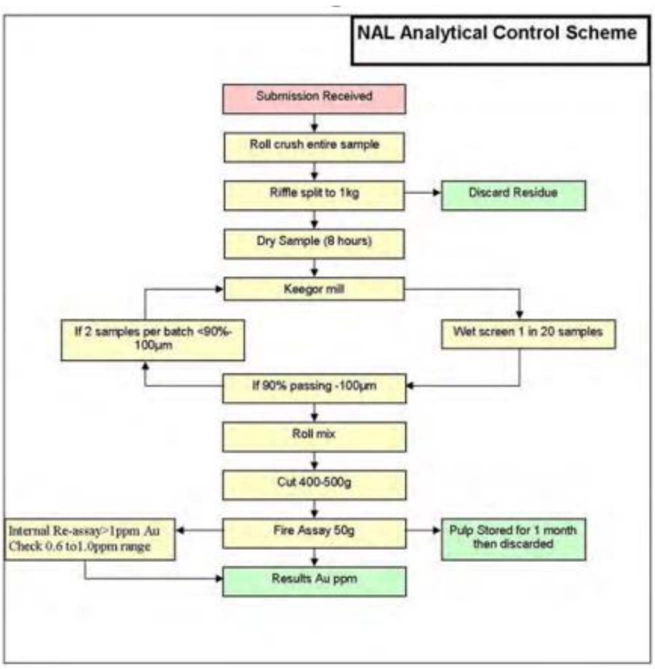
5. The second stage (Cupellation) takes the lead / precious metal alloy and removes the lead by oxidising it back to lead oxide in a cup like crucible (cupel) placed in a muffle furnace at 95 °C for ~1 hour. At completion, a silver gold "prill produce a final solution which can then be measured for gold content.
6. Gold is determined by Atomic Absorption Spectrophotometer (AAS) which takes the original weight, the final volume and the measured gold reading to calculate the final gold content of the sample in grams/tonne (ppm).

North Australian Laboratories (Pine Creek)

Sample Preparation Procedures for Half Core Samples:

1. Samples as received weigh about 8 kg
2. NAL Laboratory batch number is assigned on receipt of the client submission order
3. Samples are sorted in down hole order and reconciled against clients submission order
4. Computerised job file is generated and sample list and sample labels printed
5. Samples are crushed through a 200 x 125 Jaw crusher to a particle size of 10 mm
6. Total Sample is then Hammer-milled to a nominal 1 mm particle size
7. 3 kg sub-sample is split using a jones riffle splitter. Residue is retained in the original calico bag
8. 3 kg split dried at 110°C for minimum six hours in an electric drying oven
9. 3 kg split pulverised to a nominal 100 µm particle size in a Keegor Disc Pulveriser
10. Split is roll mixed on a rubber mat to ensure a homogenous sample
11. 500 g is cut out and transferred to a labelled paper sample packet for assay
12. Bulk residue of the fine milled sample is retained in a second calico bag
13. Fine milled residue samples are stacked into crates, in order, and returned to Darwin
14. Coarse milled residue samples are stacked into crates, in order, and stored in Pine Creek
15. Assay pulps are returned to Darwin after final Assay Report issued

NAL (Pine Creek) Flow Chart



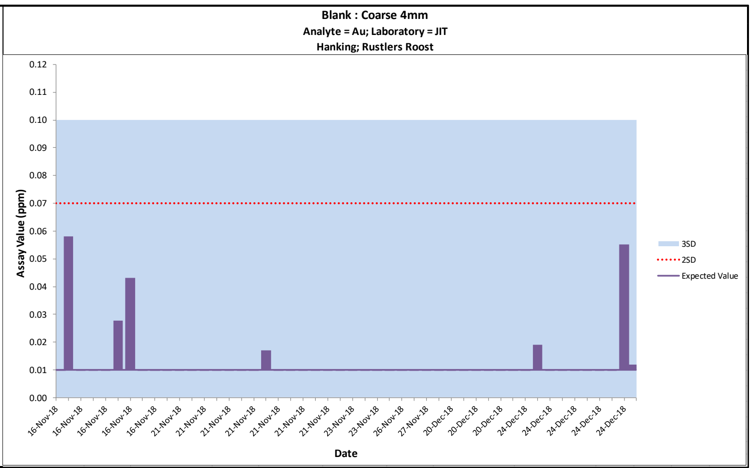
Appendix 5 – QA/QC Plots by Cube

2018 DD Program for Rustlers Roost – JIL Lab

Blanks

Summary Statistics

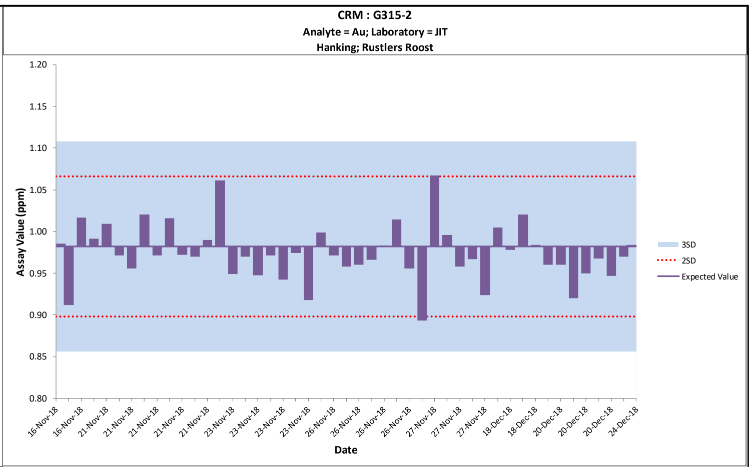
Expected Value:	0.010
Std Dev:	0.030
No. of Assays:	48
Actual Mean:	0.013
Actual Std Dev:	0.011
Bias:	33.78%
$\lvert m-\mu \rvert$:	0.003
$2 * \sqrt{s^2/n}$:	0.060
$(S_w/\sigma)^2$:	0.126
χ^2 @ 0.95 prob.:	1.362
Accuracy Test:	PASS
Precision Test:	PASS
Samples Outside 2SD:	0
% Outside 2SD:	0.00%
Samples Outside 3SD:	0
% Outside 3SD:	0.00%
Date Filter From:	16-Nov-18
Date Filter To:	24-Dec-18



G315-2

Summary Statistics

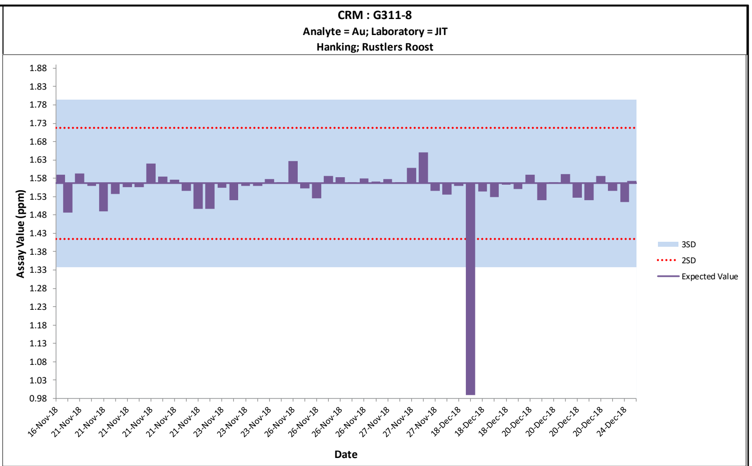
Expected Value:	0.982
Std Dev:	0.042
No. of Assays:	47
Actual Mean:	0.974
Actual Std Dev:	0.034
Bias:	-0.83%
$\lvert m-\mu \rvert$:	0.008
$2 * \sqrt{s^2/n}$:	0.085
$(S_w/\sigma)^2$:	0.673
χ^2 @ 0.95 prob.:	1.366
Accuracy Test:	PASS
Precision Test:	PASS
Samples Outside 2SD:	2
% Outside 2SD:	4.26%
Samples Outside 3SD:	0
% Outside 3SD:	0.00%
Date Filter From:	16-Nov-18
Date Filter To:	24-Dec-18



G311-8

Summary Statistics

Expected Value:	1.566
Std Dev:	0.076
No. of Assays:	50
Actual Mean:	1.548
Actual Std Dev:	0.088
Bias:	-1.17%
$\lvert m-\mu \rvert$:	0.018
$2 * \sqrt{s^2/n}$:	0.154
$(S_w/\sigma)^2$:	1.328
χ^2 @ 0.95 prob.:	1.354
Accuracy Test:	PASS
Precision Test:	PASS
Samples Outside 2SD:	1
% Outside 2SD:	2.00%
Samples Outside 3SD:	1
% Outside 3SD:	2.00%
Date Filter From:	16-Nov-18
Date Filter To:	24-Dec-18

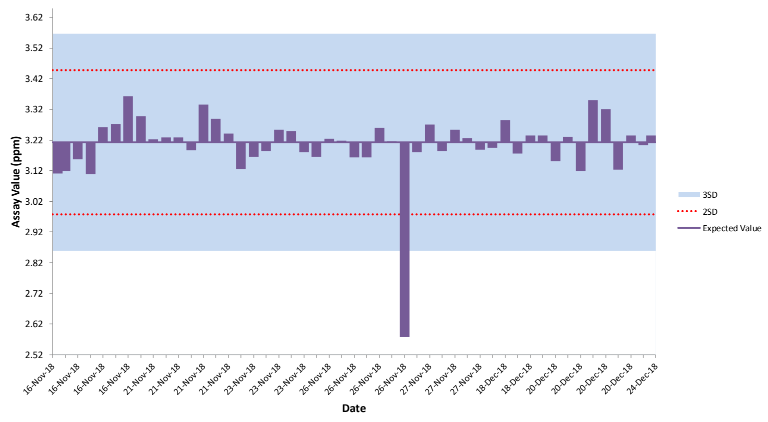


G914-6

Summary Statistics

Expected Value:	3.213
Std Dev:	0.118
No. of Assays:	49
Actual Mean:	3.204
Actual Std Dev:	0.110
Bias:	-0.29%
|m-μ|:	0.009
$2 * \sqrt{\sigma^2 + (s^2/n)}$:	0.238
$(S_w/\sigma)^2$:	0.874
χ^2 @ 0.95 prob.:	1.358
Accuracy Test:	PASS
Precision Test:	PASS
Samples Outside 2SD:	1
% Outside 2SD:	2.04%
Samples Outside 3SD:	1
% Outside 3SD:	2.04%
Date Filter From:	16-Nov-18
Date Filter To:	24-Dec-18

CRM : G914-6
Analyte = Au; Laboratory = JIT
Hanking; Rustlers Roost

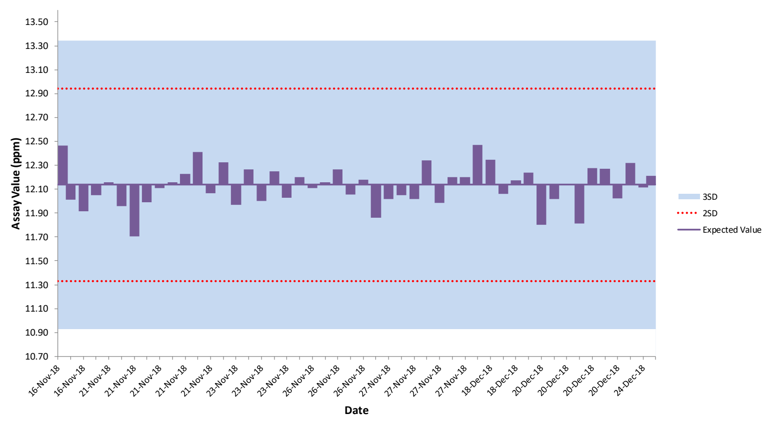


G917-9

Summary Statistics

Expected Value:	12.136
Std Dev:	0.402
No. of Assays:	48
Actual Mean:	12.125
Actual Std Dev:	0.169
Bias:	-0.09%
|m-μ|:	0.011
$2 * \sqrt{\sigma^2 + (s^2/n)}$:	0.805
$(S_w/\sigma)^2$:	0.176
χ^2 @ 0.95 prob.:	1.362
Accuracy Test:	PASS
Precision Test:	PASS
Samples Outside 2SD:	0
% Outside 2SD:	0.00%
Samples Outside 3SD:	0
% Outside 3SD:	0.00%
Date Filter From:	16-Nov-18
Date Filter To:	24-Dec-18

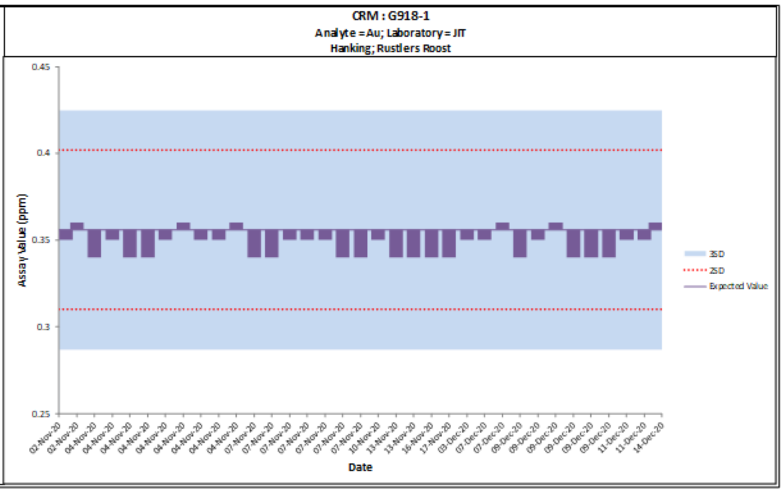
CRM : G917-9
Analyte = Au; Laboratory = JIT
Hanking; Rustlers Roost



2020 RC and DD Programs for Rustlers Roost – JIL Lab

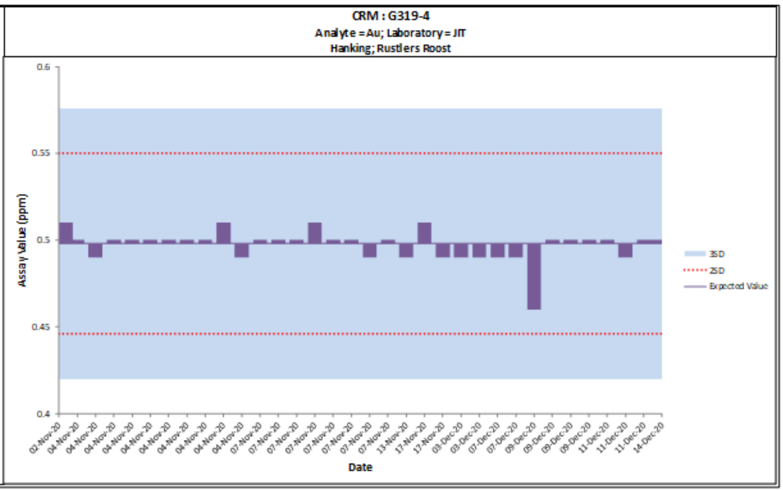
G918-1

Summary Statistics	
Expected Value:	0.356
Std Dev:	0.023
No. of Assays:	35
Actual Mean:	0.347
Actual Std Dev:	0.007
Bias:	-2.41%
$\lvert m-\mu \rvert$:	0.009
$2*\sqrt{(\sigma^2+s^2/n)}$:	0.046
$(S_w/\sigma_L)^2$:	0.104
χ^2 @ 0.95 prob.:	1.429
Accuracy Test:	PASS
Precision Test:	PASS
Samples Outside 2SD:	0
% Outside 2SD:	0.00%
Samples Outside 3SD:	0
% Outside 3SD:	0.00%
Date Filter From:	02-Nov-20
Date Filter To:	14-Dec-20



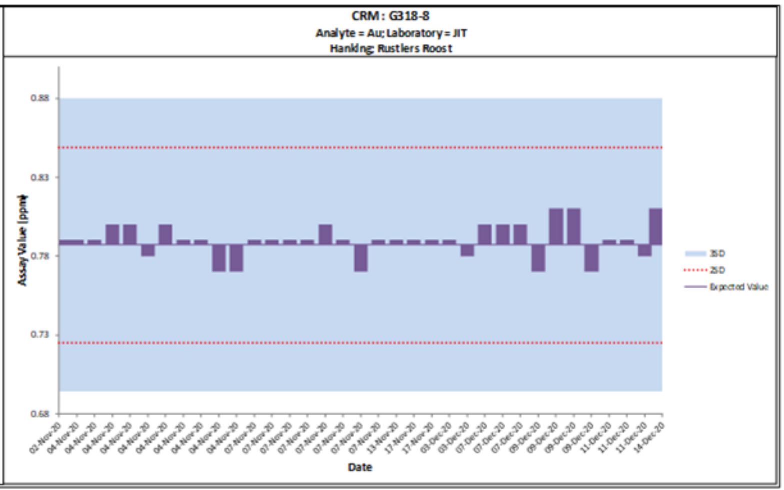
G319-4

Summary Statistics	
Expected Value:	0.498
Std Dev:	0.026
No. of Assays:	34
Actual Mean:	0.497
Actual Std Dev:	0.009
Bias:	-0.19%
$\lvert m-\mu \rvert$:	0.001
$2*\sqrt{(\sigma^2+s^2/n)}$:	0.052
$(S_w/\sigma_L)^2$:	0.121
χ^2 @ 0.95 prob.:	1.436
Accuracy Test:	PASS
Precision Test:	PASS
Samples Outside 2SD:	0
% Outside 2SD:	0.00%
Samples Outside 3SD:	0
% Outside 3SD:	0.00%
Date Filter From:	02-Nov-20
Date Filter To:	14-Dec-20

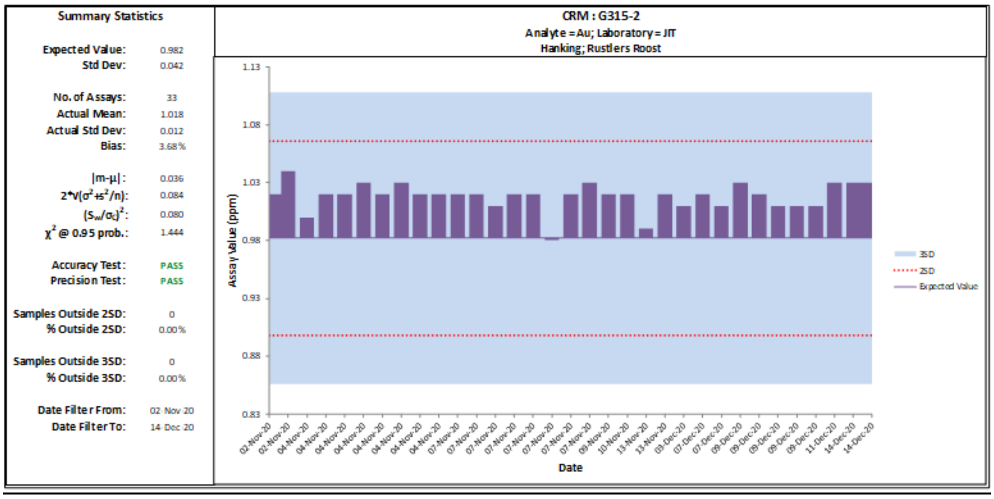


G318-8

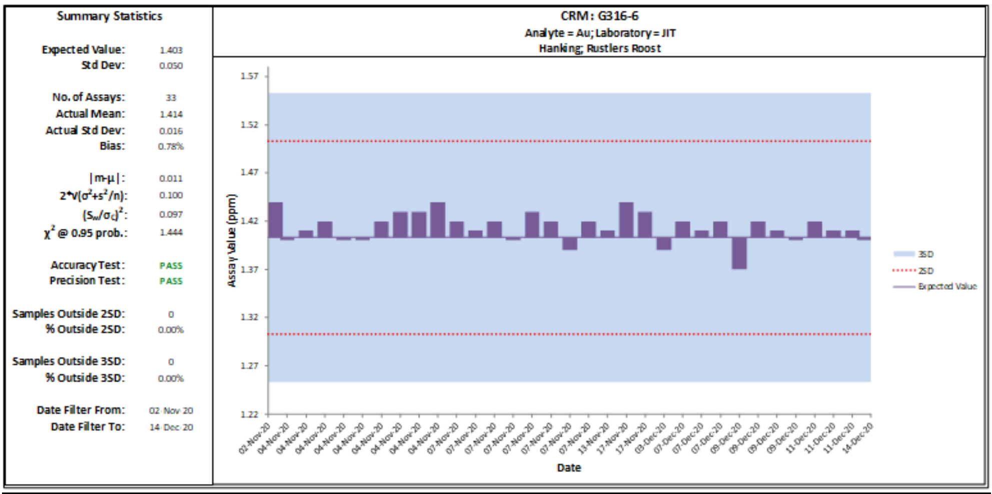
Summary Statistics	
Expected Value:	0.787
Std Dev:	0.031
No. of Assays:	35
Actual Mean:	0.790
Actual Std Dev:	0.011
Bias:	0.38%
$\lvert m-\mu \rvert$:	0.003
$2*\sqrt{(\sigma^2+s^2/n)}$:	0.062
$(S_w/\sigma_L)^2$:	0.129
χ^2 @ 0.95 prob.:	1.429
Accuracy Test:	PASS
Precision Test:	PASS
Samples Outside 2SD:	0
% Outside 2SD:	0.00%
Samples Outside 3SD:	0
% Outside 3SD:	0.00%
Date Filter From:	02-Nov-20
Date Filter To:	14-Dec-20



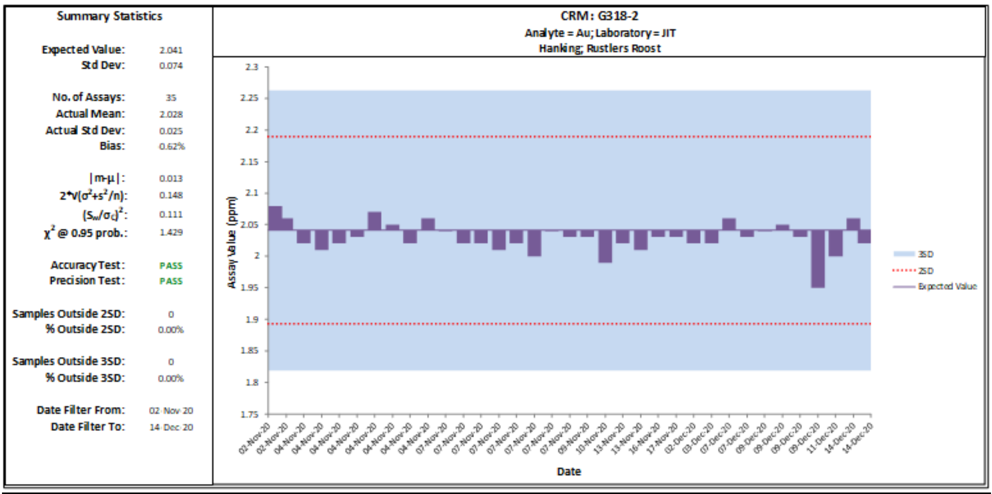
G315-2



G316-6

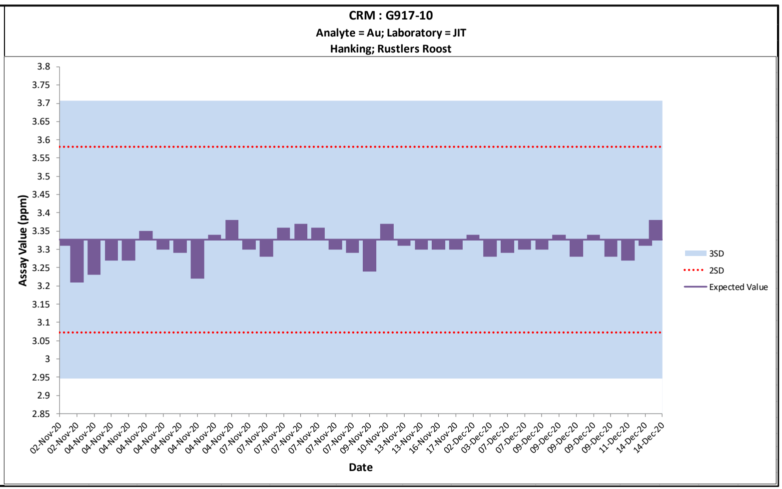


G318-2



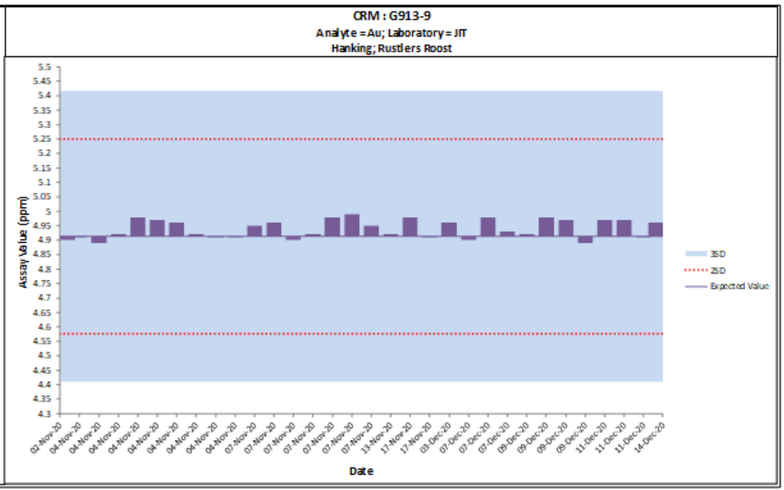
G917-10

Summary Statistics	
Expected Value:	3.327
Std Dev:	0.127
No. of Assays:	36
Actual Mean:	3.304
Actual Std Dev:	0.043
Bias:	-0.68%
$\|m-\mu\|$:	0.023
$2 * \sqrt{(\sigma^2+s^2/n)}$:	0.254
$(S_w/\sigma_l)^2$:	0.117
χ^2 @ 0.95 prob.:	1.423
Accuracy Test:	PASS
Precision Test:	PASS
Samples Outside 2SD:	0
% Outside 2SD:	0.00%
Samples Outside 3SD:	0
% Outside 3SD:	0.00%
Date Filter From:	02-Nov-20
Date Filter To:	14-Dec-20



G913-9

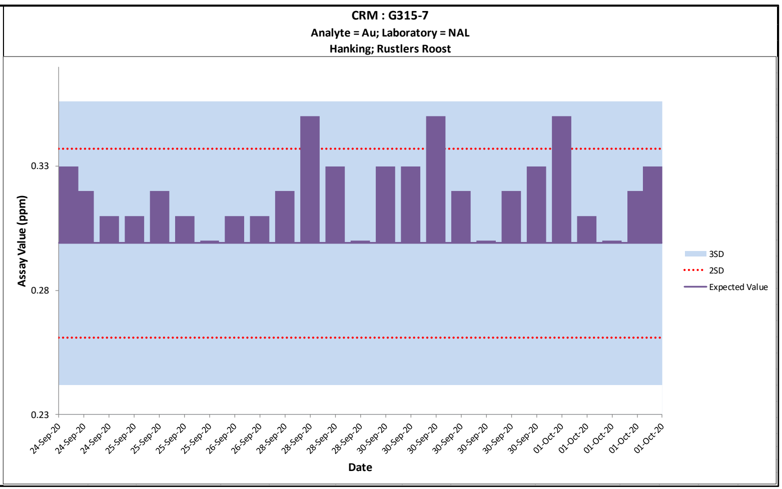
Summary Statistics	
Expected Value:	4.913
Std Dev:	0.168
No. of Assays:	32
Actual Mean:	4.940
Actual Std Dev:	0.032
Bias:	0.54%
$\|m-\mu\|$:	0.027
$2*\sqrt{(\sigma^2+s^2/n)}$:	0.336
$(S_w/\sigma_L)^2$:	0.037
χ^2 @ 0.95 prob.:	1.451
Accuracy Test:	PASS
Precision Test:	PASS
Samples Outside 2SD:	0
% Outside 2SD:	0.00%
Samples Outside 3SD:	0
% Outside 3SD:	0.00%
Date Filter From:	02-Nov-20
Date Filter To:	14-Dec-20



2020 RC and DD Programs for Rustlers Roost – NAL Lab

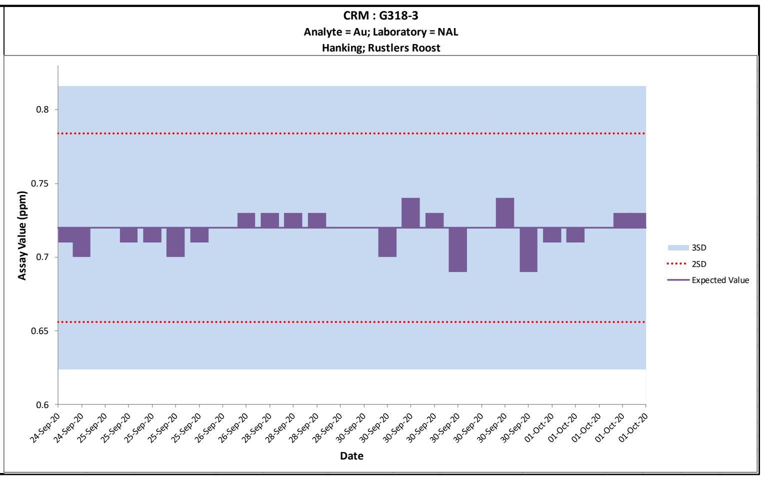
G315-7

Summary Statistics	
Expected Value:	0.299
Std Dev:	0.019
No. of Assays:	25
Actual Mean:	0.320
Actual Std Dev:	0.015
Bias:	7.16%
$\lvert m-\mu \rvert$:	0.021
$2 * \sqrt{(s^2/n)}$:	0.038
$(S_w/\sigma)^2$:	0.634
χ^2 @ 0.95 prob.:	1.517
Accuracy Test:	PASS
Precision Test:	PASS
Samples Outside 2SD:	3
% Outside 2SD:	12.00%
Samples Outside 3SD:	0
% Outside 3SD:	0.00%
Date Filter From:	24-Sep-20
Date Filter To:	01-Oct-20



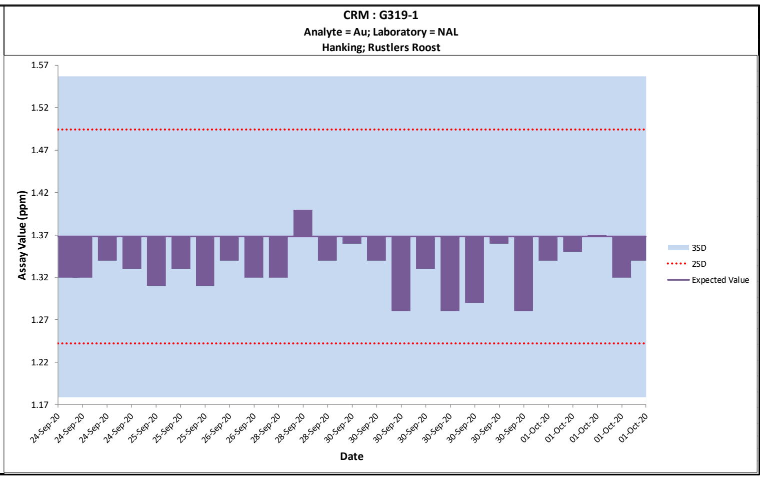
G318-3

Summary Statistics	
Expected Value:	0.720
Std Dev:	0.032
No. of Assays:	26
Actual Mean:	0.717
Actual Std Dev:	0.014
Bias:	-0.37%
$\lvert m-\mu \rvert$:	0.003
$2 * \sqrt{(s^2/n)}$:	0.064
$(S_w/\sigma)^2$:	0.192
χ^2 @ 0.95 prob.:	1.506
Accuracy Test:	PASS
Precision Test:	PASS
Samples Outside 2SD:	0
% Outside 2SD:	0.00%
Samples Outside 3SD:	0
% Outside 3SD:	0.00%
Date Filter From:	24-Sep-20
Date Filter To:	01-Oct-20



G319-1

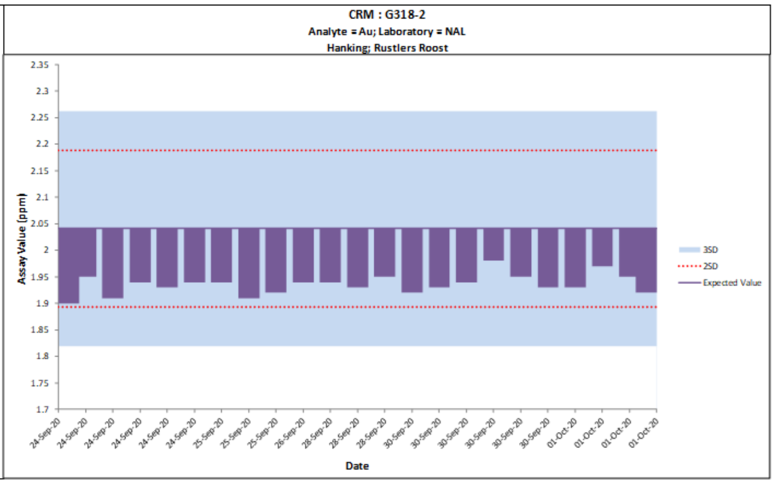
Summary Statistics	
Expected Value:	1.368
Std Dev:	0.063
No. of Assays:	25
Actual Mean:	1.329
Actual Std Dev:	0.029
Bias:	-2.87%
$\lvert m-\mu \rvert$:	0.039
$2 * \sqrt{(s^2/n)}$:	0.127
$(S_w/\sigma)^2$:	0.206
χ^2 @ 0.95 prob.:	1.517
Accuracy Test:	PASS
Precision Test:	PASS
Samples Outside 2SD:	0
% Outside 2SD:	0.00%
Samples Outside 3SD:	0
% Outside 3SD:	0.00%
Date Filter From:	24-Sep-20
Date Filter To:	01-Oct-20



G318-2

Summary Statistics

Expected Value:	2.041
Std Dev:	0.074
No. of Assays:	23
Actual Mean:	1.936
Actual Std Dev:	0.019
Bias:	-5.16%
$\lvert m-\mu \rvert$:	0.105
$2*\sqrt{(\sigma^2+s^2/n)}$:	0.148
$(S_w/\sigma_c)^2$:	0.063
χ^2 @ 0.95 prob.:	1.542
Accuracy Test:	PASS
Precision Test:	PASS
Samples Outside 2SD:	0
% Outside 2SD:	0.00%
Samples Outside 3SD:	0
% Outside 3SD:	0.00%
Date Filter From:	24-Sep-20
Date Filter To:	01-Oct-20

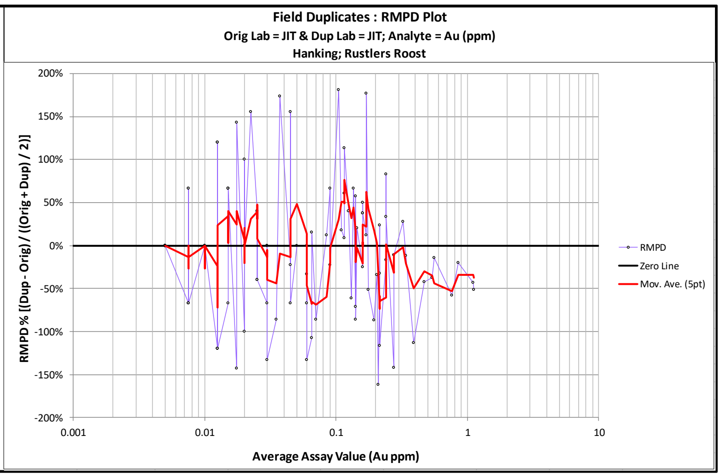


Field Duplicates – 2020 RC Programs for Rustlers Roost – RMPD Plots

JTI (Perth) – RMPD Plot

Summary Statistics

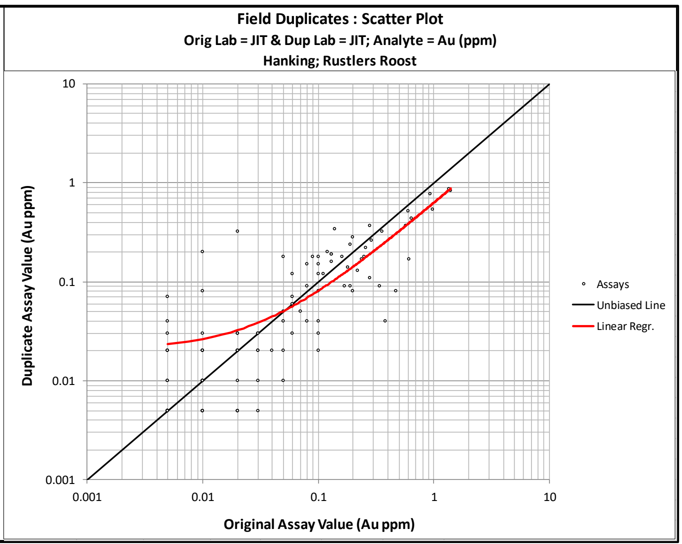
No. of Assays:	146
Original Max:	1.41
Duplicate Max:	0.87
No. Assays within 10%:	63
No. Assays within 20%:	71
No. Assays within 50%:	93
% Assays within 10%:	43.2%
% Assays within 20%:	48.6%
% Assays within 50%:	63.7%
Average RMPD%:	-3.4%
Absolute Average RMPD%:	64.0%
Average CV%:	45.3%
Filter Values From:	0.005
Filter Values To:	1.12



JTI (Perth) – Scatter Plot

Summary Statistics

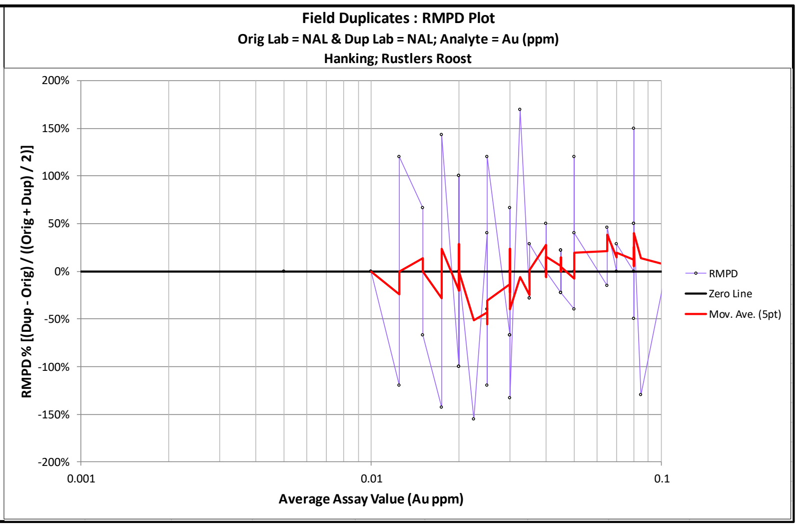
No. of Assays:	146
Original Min:	0.0050
Duplicate Min:	0.0050
Original Max:	1.41
Duplicate Max:	0.87
Original Mean:	0.104
Duplicate Mean:	0.084
Average Difference %:	-19.5%
Correlation Coefficient:	0.90
Slope:	1.33
Intercept:	-0.01



NAL (Pine Creek) – RMPD Plot

Summary Statistics

No. of Assays:	79
Original Max:	1.41
Duplicate Max:	0.67
No. Assays within 10%:	20
No. Assays within 20%:	24
No. Assays within 50%:	41
% Assays within 10%:	25.3%
% Assays within 20%:	30.4%
% Assays within 50%:	51.9%
Average RMPD%:	0.0%
Absolute Average RMPD%:	75.1%
Average CV%:	53.1%
Filter Values From:	0.005
Filter Values To:	0.75



NAL (Pine Creek) – Scatter Plot

Summary Statistics

No. of Assays:	79
Original Min:	0.0050
Duplicate Min:	0.0050
Original Max:	1.41
Duplicate Max:	0.67
Original Mean:	0.108
Duplicate Mean:	0.089
Average Difference %:	-17.9%
Correlation Coefficient:	0.58
Slope:	1.06
Intercept:	0.01