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 – Quest 29 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)

Quest 29 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

Quest 29 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

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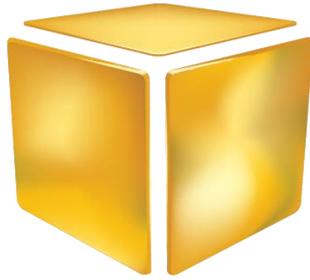
N/A

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_____   _____
Signature of Competent Person: Date:

_____   _____
Professional Membership: Membership Number:
(insert organisation name)

_____   _____
Signature of Witness: Print Witness Name and Residence:
                                                                  (eg town/suburb)
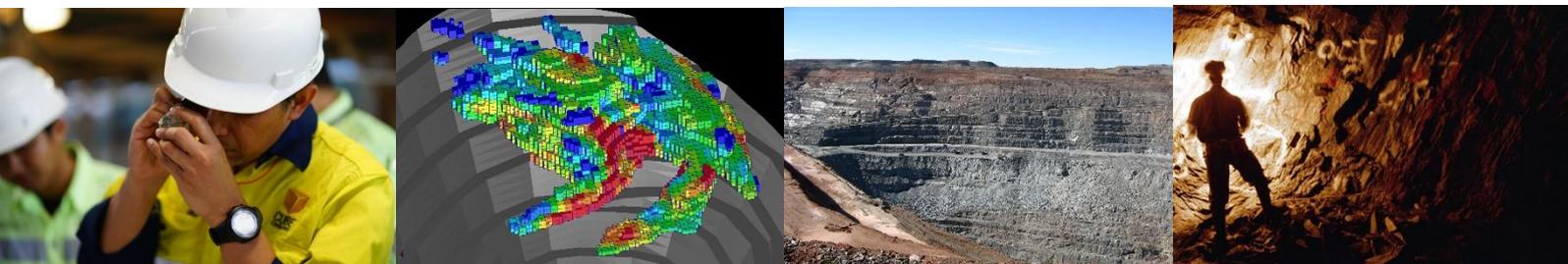
Technical Report

Mineral Resource Estimate

Quest 29 Gold Project, Mt Bundy Projects, Northern Territory, Australia

Effective Date: 30/06/2024

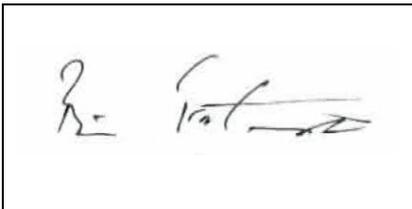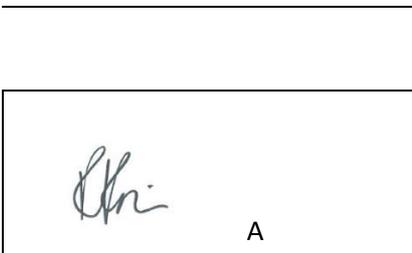Prepared for: Hanking Australia Investment Pty Ltd

Report Control Form

Document Title	Technical Report, Mineral Resource Estimate on the Quest 29 Gold Project, Mt Bundy Projects, Northern Territory, Australia
Client Details	Hanking Australia Investment Pty Ltd Level 26, 140 St. George Tce, Perth Western Australia, 6000 Australia
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Signatures

Coordinating Author	Brian Fitzpatrick B.Sc. (Geology), MAusIMM CP (Geo) Principal Geologist Cube Consulting Pty Ltd	**Signature**	
Peer Reviewer	Rebecca Prain B.Sc. (Geology) Managing Director Cube Consulting Pty Ltd	**Signature**	A

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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 Quest 29 Gold Project (Quest 29). 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 Quest 29 project have several mineralised zones along a 3.5 km strike length with two parallel north-south mineralised trends. The zones comprise tenements ML29781 – ML29786 and were initially granted to Geopeko Ltd in the 1970's as 36 separate MCN Consolidated Mines Limited and Toms Gully Gold Mines Limited. Open pit mining occurred between 1999 and 2001 on several of the prospects, most notably the West Koolpin Pit, with additional ore material mined from the Zamu Dolerite Zone, Taipan, North Koolpin and BHS Reef (Mobile Hill) Pits. A total of approximately 670,000 t was mined at a grade of 0.7 g/t Au for 15,000 oz of gold, mainly from a heap leach operation. Included in these figures is a total of 60,000 t at 1.5 - 2.0 g/t Au that was trucked to Toms Gully for treatment up to 2003. GBS Gold acquired the tenements in 2007 from Renison before going into voluntary administration in 2008. Crocodile Gold Australia Pty Ltd acquired the tenements from GBS Gold in November 2009 and subsequently sold the licenses to Primary Minerals Ltd (PGL) in February 2013.

Since a takeover by Hanking in 2018, significant brown field exploration and resource development drilling has been undertaken and this drilling has been used for updating the mineral resources for the Mt Bundy Gold Projects. From 2020 to 2021, Hanking has undertaken a systematic program of infill, step out and deep drilling within the five project areas. A total of 174 holes for 23,041 m of RC and diamond drilling has been completed. Both the 2017 and the 2020-2021 drilling make up 44% of all drill metres used to inform the December 2021 MRE.

The Competent Person (CP) for Cube did not carry out a site visit during the Quest 29 2020-2021 drilling programs. The CP has previously undertaken a site visit to the Mt Bundy leases in July 2014, which included a field mapping of the Quest 29 open pit workings and an inspection of the sample processing facilities near the decommissioned Toms Gully plant. The CP undertook a review of the historic data in the drill hole database along with reports and some historical mining data available from GEMIS, i.e. the Northern Territory (NT) government mineral exploration reports website.

The following key points summarise the modelling process and key parameters used by Cube for the estimation work:

‹ A review and update of mineralised and geological domains based on collated historical drilling information and other data. The existing mineralised domains for all resources were modified by Cube based on continuity of geology/mineralisation along strike at a nominal cut-off of 0.3 g/t Au.
‹ The drilling database validation involved collation of a large number of historical records and included the importing of pit grade control blast hole samples into an MS Access database created by Cube.
‹ Cube carried out data validation and verification checks where the information was able to be located from the historical records.

‹ The database created by Cube is the most complete set of information currently in place for Quest 29

‹ The database was flagged with a unique database code (zone code) for all mineralised intervals passing through the interpreted mineralisation domains. Downhole compositing was carried out independently for each mineralised zone using the unique zone codes stored in the database. A downhole composite length of 1 m was used for the mineralised zones.

‹ Statistical analysis of the downhole composite data was carried out to determine the appropriate high-grade assay cut to apply. A metal sensitivity analysis was combined with the statistical analysis to quantify the impact that the high-grade assay cuts would have on metal content.

‹ A single block model to encompass all mineralised zones was constructed using a parent block size of 5 mE x 10 mN x 10 mRL (elevation)

‹ Ordinary Kriging was used to interpolate gold into the parent cells for the mineralised domains for each oxidation zone. The parent cells were sub-celled to 2.5 mE x 5.0 mN x 5.0 mRL.

‹ The dynamic anisotropy search feature in Surpac was used in which the search neighbourhood ellipse dip and dip direction are defined separately for each block approximating the orientation of each of the mineralised zones.

‹ Experimental variograms were generated for each mineralised zone and sub domains based on weathering profiles. The variogram and search parameters for well-informed domains were used to represent the poorly informed domains.

‹ The validation of the block model included visual checks in 3D software, statistical and graphical spatial comparison checks and volumetric and grade comparisons between composite data and block model estimates. Validation results showed good correlation of the input data to the estimated gold grades.

The Quest 29 Mineral Resources have been classified as Indicated and Inferred and reported in accordance with the 2012 Australasian Code for Reporting of Mineral Resources and Ore Reserves (JORC Code).

Blocks have been classified as Indicated or Inferred based on drill hole data spacing and search distance used for the estimation. Indicated Mineral Resources are defined by drilling at a grid spacing of 40 m x 20 m to 20 m x 10 m. Inferred Mineral Resources are defined by data density greater than 40 m spaced sections and reduced confidence in the continuity of geology and mineralisation along strike and at depth. Where insufficient data has resulted in uncertainty with the geological and/or gold grade continuity, these areas of mineralisation have not been classified.

The December 2021 Mineral Resource has increased the overall resource inventory due to the following:

‹ A significant amount of new RC and DD drilling information across all five Quest 29 zones

‹ Discovery of new gold mineralisation and significant extensions of mineralisation domains at depth and along strike, mainly for Taipan-West Koolpin, North Koolpin and Mobile Hill.

‹ Bulk-mineralised domain modelling estimated by dynamic Ordinary Kriging (OK) method, with hard boundary domains at a 0.3 g/t Au threshold.

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.

The in situ Mineral Resource estimates for the Quest 29 Gold Project are summarised in Table 1-1. 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 1-1 Quest 29 Gold Project - MRE Summary for in situ Resources, effective date of 30 June 2024

Resource Category	COG	Tonnes (Mt)	Grade (g/t Au)	Contained Metal (Oz Au)
Indicated	0.3	17.6	0.7	384,000
	0.55	8.3	1.0	261,000
	0.8	4.0	1.3	171,000
	1.0	2.5	1.6	128,000
Inferred	0.3	12.1	0.7	289,000
	0.55	5.9	1.1	207,000
	0.8	3.2	1.5	152,000
	1.0	2.1	1.8	120,000
ALL Resources	0.3	29.7	0.7	673,000
	0.55	14.2	1.0	468,000
	0.8	7.2	1.4	323,000
	1.0	4.6	1.7	248,000

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 and most recent pit survey pickups available.
‹ The bulk densities are assigned and based on average values from diamond core samples measured by weathering type and rock type.
‹ 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.
‹ No mining optimisation parameters have been applied to the in situ Mineral Resources.

Resources Inside Optimised Pit Shells

It has been assumed that the resources would be mined using open pit methods, which is supported by historic open pit mining activity across all five zones encompassing the resource area.

The December 2021 Mineral Resource estimates constrained by open pit optimisation studies for the Quest 29 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 0.4 g/t Au for open pit resources.

Table 1-2 Quest 29 Gold Project - MRE Summary Inside Pit Shell (A$ 2800), effective date of 30 June 2024

Res Cat	Material	Tonnes	Grade	Contained Metal
		(Mt)	(g/t Au)	(Oz Au)
Indicated	Oxide	1.19	0.8	29,000
	Trans	1.87	0.8	47,000
	Fresh	6.38	0.9	183,000
	Sub-Total	**9.43**	**0.9**	**259,000**
Inferred	Oxide	0.56	0.8	14,000
	Trans	0.67	0.9	18,000
	Fresh	2.46	1.2	92,000
	Sub-Total	**3.69**	**1.0**	**124,000**
ALL Resources	**Oxide**	**1.75**	**0.8**	**43,000**
	Trans	**2.54**	**0.8**	**65,000**
	Fresh	**8.83**	**1.0**	**274,000**
	TOTAL	**13.13**	**0.9**	**383,000**

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 bulk densities are assigned and based on average values from diamond core samples measured by weathering type and rock type.
‹ 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.
‹ Mineral Resources are reported at a lower cut-off grade of 0.4 g/t Au for open pit mining methods.
‹ Mineral Resources are constrained by a preliminary pit shell generated in mining software and are estimated using a long-term gold price of A$ 2,800 per ounce.

Conclusions and Recommendations Summary

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

‹ Data Quality:
  o Most of the drilling successfully intersected gold mineralisation within sedimentary units consistent with previous interpretation and 3D modelling. Significant gold 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 2020 and 2021.
  o Compilation of all drilling data information highlighted that most drilling programs do not have complete logging records of old drilling data.

‹ Geological Interpretation:
  o Structural measurements from oriented DD core drilled in 2020 and 2021 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 and major structural features.
  o 3DM structural surfaces have been used to guide the overall mineralisation trends within the December 2021 model. These were based on the variable orientation of the interpretated domain trends of the host units.

‹ Mineralisation Interpretation:
  o A gold mineralisation envelope was modelled to a nominal grade cut-off of approximately 0.3 g/t Au, which allowed the modelled shape to have optimum continuity in a loosely defined vein corridor and provided a robust model for OK 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 simplified mineralised domain boundaries.
  o The Mineral Resource area has increased at depth as a result of the new RC and DD drilling, to depths of 200 m, along with new domains, and improved continuity of previously modelled zones.

‹ Exploratory data analysis
  o For the Quest 29 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.
  o Cube has used domain boundary analysis to assess that using a 0.3 g/t Au threshold defines mineralised (ore) zones along with a waste halo within the currently drilled extents in each resource area.

‹ Estimation
  o OK estimation was used, as this method provides a global resource estimate, with all Indicated Mineral Resources available for economic evaluation.
  o 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.
  o Validation checks of the OK estimate demonstrated that the estimates have honoured the raw sample data satisfactorily.
  o Check estimates using ID^2 estimation showed similar outcomes and confirm the robustness of the OK estimation.

‹ Classification and Reporting

    o 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.

    o The result of the OK estimation indicates that the project has potential for open pit mining.

    o The 2021 resource model is sensitive to cut-off grade and is subsequently sensitive to prevailing gold price variations and other economic considerations.

    o Based on the available information provided from the drilling, pit mapping, previous technical reports, and reconciliation data, the 2021 Quest 29 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 the Quest 29 Gold Deposit.

The Quest 29 Mineral Resources have demonstrated sufficient geological and gold grade continuity to support the definition of a Mineral Resource for classification under the JORC Code (2012 edition).

It has been assumed that the resource would be mined using open pit methods, which is supported by the previous mining methods used at Quest 29.

Recommendations

‹ Data Analysis

    o Conduct a 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.

    o Further documentation research into historical data, including old surface maps covering extensions and other prospects (Quest 30)

    o Correlation analysis (e.g. Au vs As) and multi-element analysis was not completed for this resource but will be required prior to new resource work and ongoing advancement of the project as part of geometallurgical studies for pre-feasibility reports.

‹ Geological and Mineralisation Interpretation

    o Structural interpretations of the dolerite intrusives and fault structures where these features affect the continuity or control the distribution of gold (e.g. Zamu Dolerite)

    o Further analysis of the geological interpretation should include correlating the stratigraphic sequence with the most recent DD core logging, which may provide evidence for further updates to the possible folding that was interpreted in early surface geology maps.

    o Further work on the structural model is required based on the core orientation data to identify potential down dip and down plunge gold mineralisation trends economically viable for open pit mining.

- o Analysis of any supergene enrichment evident from the close spaced open pit grade control data, along with further statistical analysis of mineralisation trends within each weathering type.
- o Mineralisation is open at depth and along strike, with only one limb of the local anticline structure having systematic drilling completed up to the end of 2021. Further drill testing of the eastern limb is recommended, along with selected deeper targets in the Quest 19 zones, more specifically in North Koolpin, West Koolpin and Taipan.

‹ Estimation
- o Future modelling may consider using non-linear estimation methods for some of the larger and broader resource zones at Quest 29, where gold distribution is more diffusive. A non-linear estimate may provide better representation of the achievable selectivity (grade-tonnage curve) during mining than would be predicted using the panel estimate. As an example, the Local Uniform Conditioning (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.
- o In Cube's opinion, LUC is not a substitu domains and wherever possible, areas of different statistical characteristics should be domained separately.

2. Introduction

Cube Consulting (Cube) was requested by Hanking Australia Investment P/L (Hanking) to carry out Mineral Resource estimates (MRE) for the Quest 29 G o l d   P r o j e c t .   T h e   d e p o s i t 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 MRE work were to update the global in situ gold resources and carry out a pit optimisation study, after conducting exploratory and spatial data analyses and advanced geostatistical analysis and estimation, using the data provided by Hanking.

The work undertaken by Cube included:

- ‹ Data Review and Database Validation
    - o Review recent drilling data completed since the last MRE (i.e. 174 new holes drilled, including 15 DD holes). Updated assessment of drilling data quality and suitability for inclusion in the model estimation from previous data verification and QAQC analysis.
    - o Data validation checks in MS Access and 3D software and follow up any issues with Hanking.
    - o Analysis of available quality assurance/quality control (QAQC) methods and data for recent drilling and sampling activities – includes standards/blanks, duplicate checks, sample recovery analysis (recent RC and DD core).
- ‹ Geological Interpretation:
    - o Update and validation of geological, weathering surfaces, mineralisation interpretations and 3D wireframing for five deposits, based on the new information from ~170 new drill holes.
    - o Estimation domain analysis where any amendments have been made since the 2014 estimation domains (includes domain boundary analysis and trend analysis).
- ‹ Data Coding and Compositing:
    - o Domain coding checks will be performed to ensure the correct intervals are selected based on the domain interpretations.
    - o Downhole compositing analysis (i.e. support analysis) will be conducted to determine suitable composite length for spatial analysis and interpolation.
    - o Extraction of composites from raw sample data and visual validation against drilling data.
- ‹ Exploratory Data Analysis (EDA) and Geostatistics
    - o EDA for gold only contained in the database comparison of raw sample, composites and declustered data for all domains.
    - o Grade capping and metal at risk analysis – assess treatment of grade outliers and assign appropriate top cuts following the grade capping analysis.
    - o Variography analysis to assess the spatial continuity and nugget effects for gold only.

- o Kriging Neighbourhood Analysis (KNA) - review of block sizes, number of samples optimised for informing block grade estimate.
- o Derive estimation parameters and estimation block dimensions for final MRE block model.
- ‹ Estimation:
  - o Create 3D block model with all appropriate attributes and constraints.
  - o Selection of appropriate block sizes
  - o Undertake appropriate interpolation methodology. OK and ID^2 estimation methods will be undertaken for all domains where appropriate. Validation checks and model re-runs as required.
- ‹ Model Validation:
  - o Review and validate interpolation globally (volume and mean grade comparisons), semi-locally (Swath plots) and in 3D space locally (detailed cross section/flitch views.
- ‹ Classification and Reporting:
  - o Classification of confidence level in the model estimate
  - o Report tonnes and gold grade from the block model, report Grade Tonnage Tables and graphs
  - o Comparison with previous models.
- ‹ Documentation
  - o 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 Quest 29 drill hole database covering the Quest 29 resource area and nearby prospects – MS Access file dated 9 November 2021 (*Cube_Q29_DB_2014_05_a05.accdb*). Also, MS Excel and CSV file export updates of drilling records (density, RQD/Core recovery, QAQC data, Hanking logging codes)
- ‹ DD core photos and RC chip tray photos
- ‹ Structural data files:
  - o Core logging - *Structural measurements Q29.xlsx*
- ‹ Pit optimisation A$2800 shell (*2800_pit_shell.dtm*) for the December 2021 resource block model.

Pre-mined natural surface topography and historical open pit survey pickups files were sourced from previous MRE work conducted by Cube in 2014.

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), and Snowden Supervisor Version 8.13 (Supervisor) 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 Quest 29 open pit workings and an inspection of sampling

and diamond drill core processing facility near the old Toms Gully plant. Data compilation, 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 and has relied upon information provided by Hanking and historical data sources.

Cube has undertaken independent data validation of the drilling database and geological interpretations from primary sources such as drill core or RC drill chips, including inspection of DD core photos and RC chip tray photos to confirm the accuracy and quality of the digital drill data from original logging and assay laboratory certificates used for the estimation.

Drilling data that was generated by previous operators at Quest 29, 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 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 for Reporting in 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.

CP Additional Comments

Mr. Brian Fitzpatrick has assumed the responsibility of the Competent Person for the Mineral Resource estimation and reporting as described in the JORC (2012) Table 1; Section 3 in Appendix 1 of this report. Mr Fitzpatrick has not conducted a recent visit to the Mt Bundy Project areas or undertaken an independent data verification of the recent drilling data supplied pertaining to this project. Data compilation and verification as described in the JORC (2012) Table 1; Section 1 in Appendix 1 of this report was completed by Hanking. Cube accepts that the data compilation work was diligently undertaken and does not represent a material risk to the project.

3. Project Description

3.1. Location and Access

The Quest 29 Project is located approximately 110 km SE of Darwin, in the Northern Territory of Australia (Figure 3-1).

Access to the Project is via the sealed Stuart and Arnhem Highways. The World Heritage listed Kakadu National Park lies approximately 120 km to the east of the Project. The Quest 29 Prospects are located 13 km south of the Toms Gully gold mine and decommissioned plant.
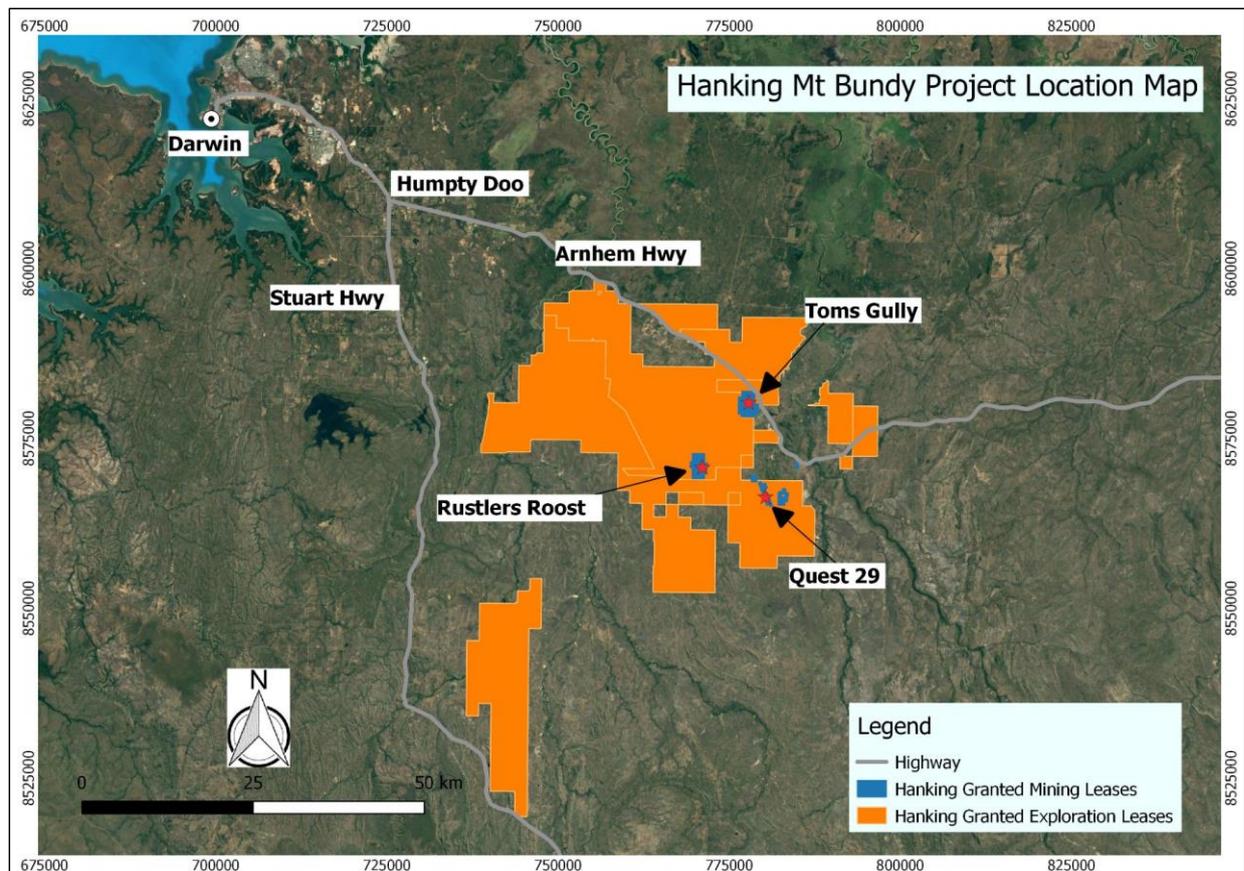
Figure 3-1: Location Plan of Mt Bundy Properties in the Northern Territory (including Quest 29 Gold Project), (Hanking, 2021)

Locally the project area occurs within two parallel NNW trending ridges, over a strike length of approximately 3.5 km (Figure 3-2). As previous mining extended below the water table, some pit areas are not accessible for access as they are currently under water. However, some of shallow pits and pit walls can be accessed.
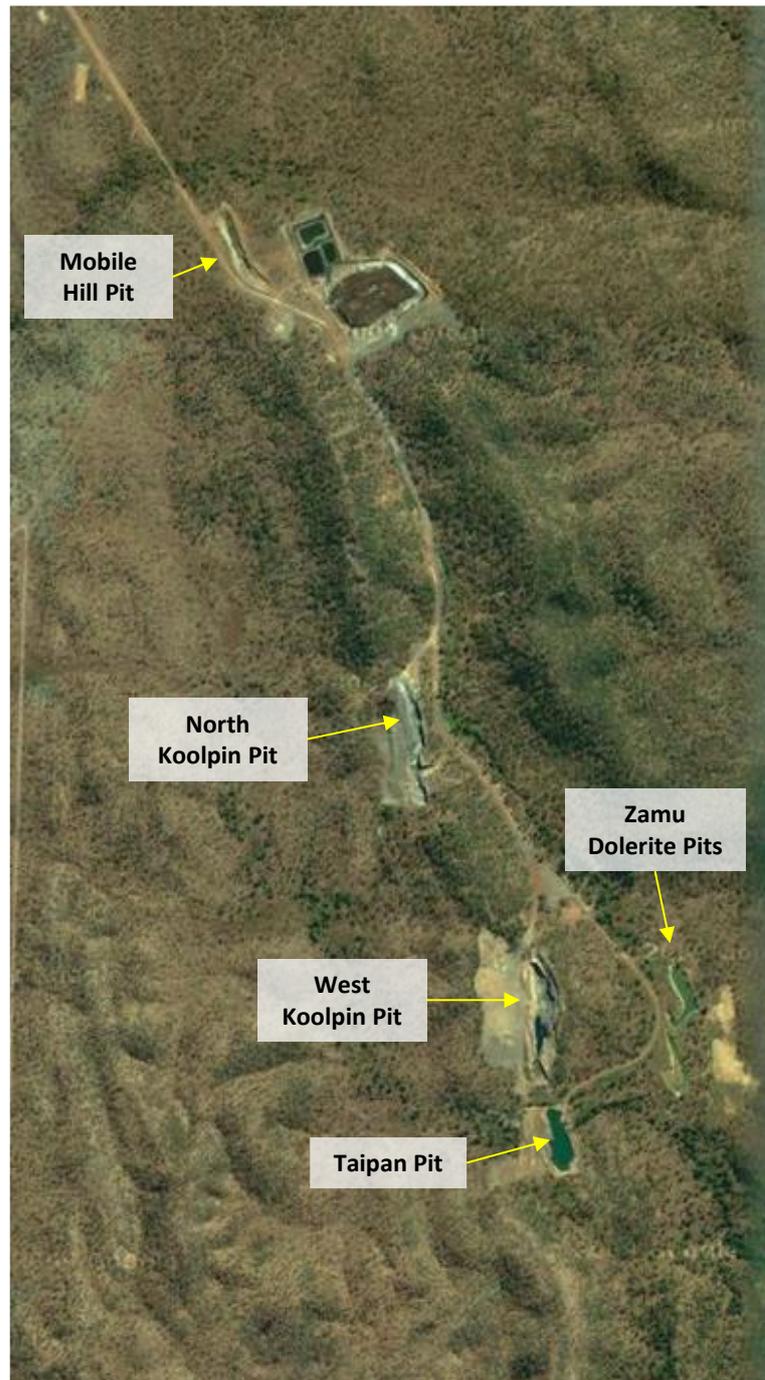
Figure 3-2: Google Earth Plan View of Topography and Open Pit Workings (Google Earth Image, Cube, 2014)

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 i n c l u d i n g   t h e   o u t l y i n g   c o m m u n i t i e s   o f   L i t c h f i e l d 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).

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 relating to all the Mt Bundy tenements are listed below in Table 3-1 and plan illustration of the tenements is shown in Figure 3-3.

Native Title

As the 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.

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 Mines	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 Mine	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 Mine	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**
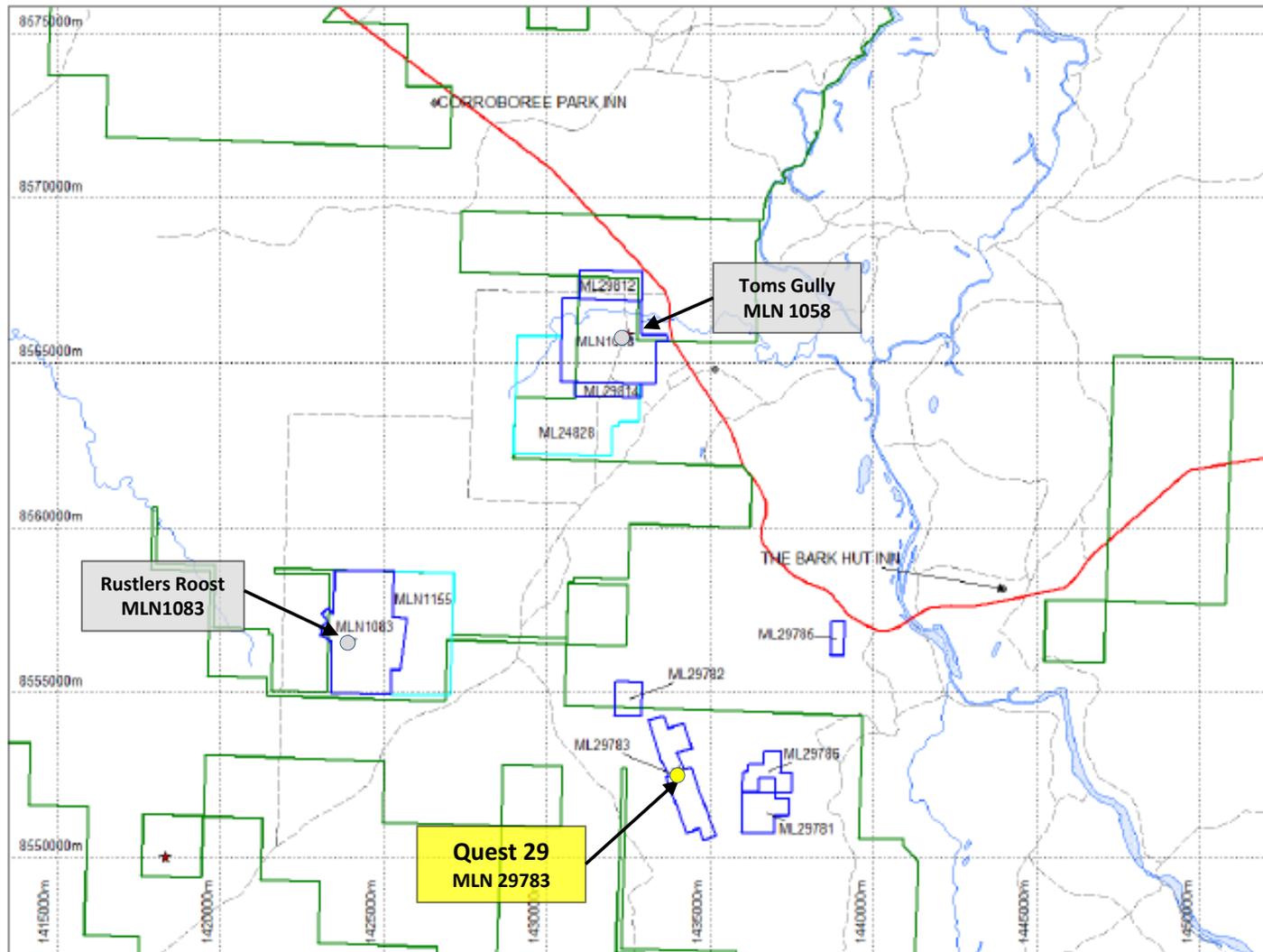
Figure 3-3: Location Plan of Mt Bundy tenements (including Quest 29 Project), Northern Territory (Updated from PGL, 2015)

4. Exploration and Mining History

4.1. Gold Discovery and Previous Exploration

Gold was first discovered at the Quest 29 Project area in the mid-1970s by Geopeko and explored by a variety of companies During this period, field mapping was carried out and 1990's areas of interest were sampled. Later exploration was conducted by Carpentaria Gold Pty Ltd (Carpentaria) and MIM Exploration (MIM) between 1989 and 1991, Kakadu Resources NL (KRL) and Pinnacle Mining (Pinnacle) from 1993 to 1995, Valencia Ventures Inc (VVI) from 1996 to 1998, and Sirocco Resources NL/Renison from 1998 to 2002. A brief overview of exploration activities at Quest 29 is summarised as follows:

‹ In 1990, a Geopeko and Carpentaria joint venture explored the project area for gold and base metal mineralisation. Work was concentrated on MLNs 337, 339 (now ML29783) and adjoining tenements. Here, a program of soil and rock chip sampling and ground magnetics was undertaken. It led to delineation of gold and base metal anomalies. In the same year, MLN 337 was explored where 10 RC holes were drilled for 480 m.

‹ In 1990-91, Geopeko located gold mineralisation associated with lenses of pegmatite within MLN 339. Six costeans and one diamond hole was drilled to test the mineralisation. Reconnaissance rock sampling and mapping confirmed the southern end of the line of costeans to have the greatest potential. Eleven RC holes totalling 622 m were drilled. During this program 394 samples were retrieved for assay. Gold grades as high as 41.0 g/t over 1 m width was encountered.

‹ Carpentaria/Geopeko carried out a program of soil geochemistry, costeaning and drilling in the eastern group of tenements in 1992-93. Earlier Carpentaria had drilled seven RC holes for 356 m into a Pb target. A total of 201 samples were taken and analysed for Au, As, Ag, Cu, Pb and Zn. In drill hole QPB4, grade as high as 1.0 g/t Au was intersected. 535 soil samples were collected at 25 m x 100 m and assaying of samples showed gold peak value of 721 ppb Au with background values of 10 ppb Au. In the southern-most part of the area (MLN 337) an open ended 40 m x 150 m gold anomaly trends parallel to grid. During the same program, four costeans were dug at 50 m intervals across the gold geochemical anomaly. A total of 242 samples were collected from these costeans. Twelve sections returned gold grades above 0.5 g/t Au. The highest intersection of gold mineralisation of 160 g/t Au was returned from BHS2.

‹ During 1994, a campaign of geological mapping and drilling was carried out by KKR to test the gold mineralisation at Quest 29 prospect. Geological mapping was carried out on part of the area on a 50 m x 50 m grid and in places it was closed up to 25 m x 25 m. Mapping outlined the dolerite and anticline in the Koolpin Formation. Diamond drilling was followed by two phases of RC drilling. This program identified extensive low grade of gold resources.

‹ RAB drilling completed during 1995-96 by Pinnacle Mining amounted to approximately 10,000 m, although the data was excluded from the drilling databases as reports from this time noted that the sampling procedures used in the Pinnacle campaigns were unreliable. Mineralised areas identified from the Pinnacle RAB drilling were later re-drilled using RC drilling by Valencia and Sirocco/Renison.

‹ From 2007 to 2009, GBS Gold conducted several technical reviews of the project, acquired aeromagnetic and radiometric survey data and completed several reconnaissance field visits.

‹ A review of the Quest 29 and Quest 30 prospects, including the surrounding tenements, was conducted by Carpentaria during the 2011 reporting year. The project review included analysis of historic and recent geophysical and geochemical data. No on ground exploration was undertaken by Carpentaria at the Quest Prospects.

The area of historic operations at Quest 29 has been subject to an ongoing program of care and maintenance.

No significant exploration and no resource development drilling activity occurred at Quest 29 between 2004 and 2017, until the recent resource development drilling programs by PGL in 2017 and Hanking in 2020-21.

4.2. Mining Activities

Quest 29 Open Pits

Following exploration at Quest 29, Renison delineated sufficient resources at Quest 29 to develop open p i t   m i n i n g   o p e r a t i o n s .   H i g h e r   g r a d e   m a t e r i a l   f r plant. Lower grade material was treated at the dump leach facility at the Quest 29 site. Renison added a crushing circuit, re-commissioned the Toms Gully treatment plant and commenced mining at Quest 29 in the latter portion of 1999.

Between 1998 and 2001, Renison mined 360,000 t from small open pits at Quest 29, Zamu Dolerite, West Koolpin, Taipan and BHS Reef (Mobile Hill Pit). A total of 60,000 t at 1.5 g/t Au to 2.0 g/t Au was trucked to Tom's Gully for treatment. The remaining 300,000 t at 0.9 g/t Au was heap leached. Total gold production has been reported as 224,000 gm (7,202 oz).

More recent reports have quoted a total of 670,000 tonnes of ore being mined mainly from the West Koolpin pit and treated at either of the above facilities up to 2003 at a grade of 0.7 g/t Au for 15,000 ounces of gold. Included in this total is material mined from the Zamu Dolerite Pits, the West Koolpin Pit, the Taipan Pit, North Koolpin and BHS Reef (Mobile Hill) pits.

Figure 4-1, Figure 4-2 and Figure 4-3 show air photo views of the historic open pit workings, waste dumps and heap leach workings at each of the Quest 29 project areas.

Figure 4-4 to Figure 4-8 are photos taken during the July 2014 Cube site visit of the five discontinued pit workings in the Quest 29 resource area.

Figure 4-1: Google Earth Plan View of Topography and Taipan/West Koolpin and Zamu Dolerite Open Pit Workings (Google Earth Image, Cube, 2014)

Figure 4-2: Google Earth Plan View of Topography and North Koolpin Open Pit Workings (Google Earth Image, Cube, 2014)

Figure 4-3: Google Earth Plan View of Topography and Mobile Hill Open Pit Workings (Google Earth Image, Cube, 2014)

Figure 4-4: Taipan Open Pit Workings – Looking South (Cube, 2014)

Figure 4-5: Zamu Dolerite Open Pit Workings – Looking South (Cube, 2014)

Figure 4-6: West Koolpin Open Pit Workings - Looking North (Cube, 2014)

Figure 4-7: North Koolpin Open Pit Workings – Looking North (Cube, 2014)

Figure 4-8: Mobile Hill Open Pit Workings – Looking South (Cube, 2014)

4.3.   Recent Drilling Activities

A program of nine hole RC and DD holes for 1,099 m by PGL was completed during 2017. The drilling specifically targeted infill zones in the main Zamu Dolerite mineralisation (four holes), West Koolpin (four holes), and a single hole at Mobile Hill. Six of the holes intersected gold mineralisation with the best results being:

- ‹ PGMB0036 – 6.7 m at 1.03 g/t Au from 8.1 m (Zamu Dolerite)
- ‹ PGMB0036 – 14 m at 1.03 g/t Au from 45 m (West Koolpin)
- ‹ PGMB0041 - 10.7 m at 1.35 g/t Au from 76.3 m (West Koolpin)
- ‹ PGMB0041 - 4 m at 1.33 g/t Au from 98 m (West Koolpin)

From 2020 up to late 2021, Hanking has undertaken a systematic program of infill, step out and deep drilling within the five project areas with the aim of upgrading gold resources for each project area. A total of 174 holes for 23,041 m of RC and diamond drilling was completed.

The drilling programs included the following:

- ‹ Taipan – West Koolpin – RC and DD drilling: 63 holes for 9171.1 m (Ave depth = 145.57 m)
- ‹ Zamu Dolerite – RC drilling: 8 holes for 730 m (Ave depth = 91.25 m)
- ‹ North Koolpin – RC and DD drilling: 36 holes for 5,296.9 m (Ave depth = 147.14 m)
- ‹ Mobile Hill – RC and DD drilling: 58 holes for 6,744.2 m (Ave depth = 116.28 m)

Most of the drilling successfully intersected gold mineralisation within the sedimentary sequence or within dolerite intrusives that was both:

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

A listing of all hole details including significant intersections is tabulated in Appendix 3 of this report.

The 2017 and the 2020 - 2021 drilling make up 44% of all drill metres used to inform the December 2021 MRE.

5. Geology and Mineralisation

Cube has relied on several sources of information regarding the regional and local geology of the Quest 29 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).
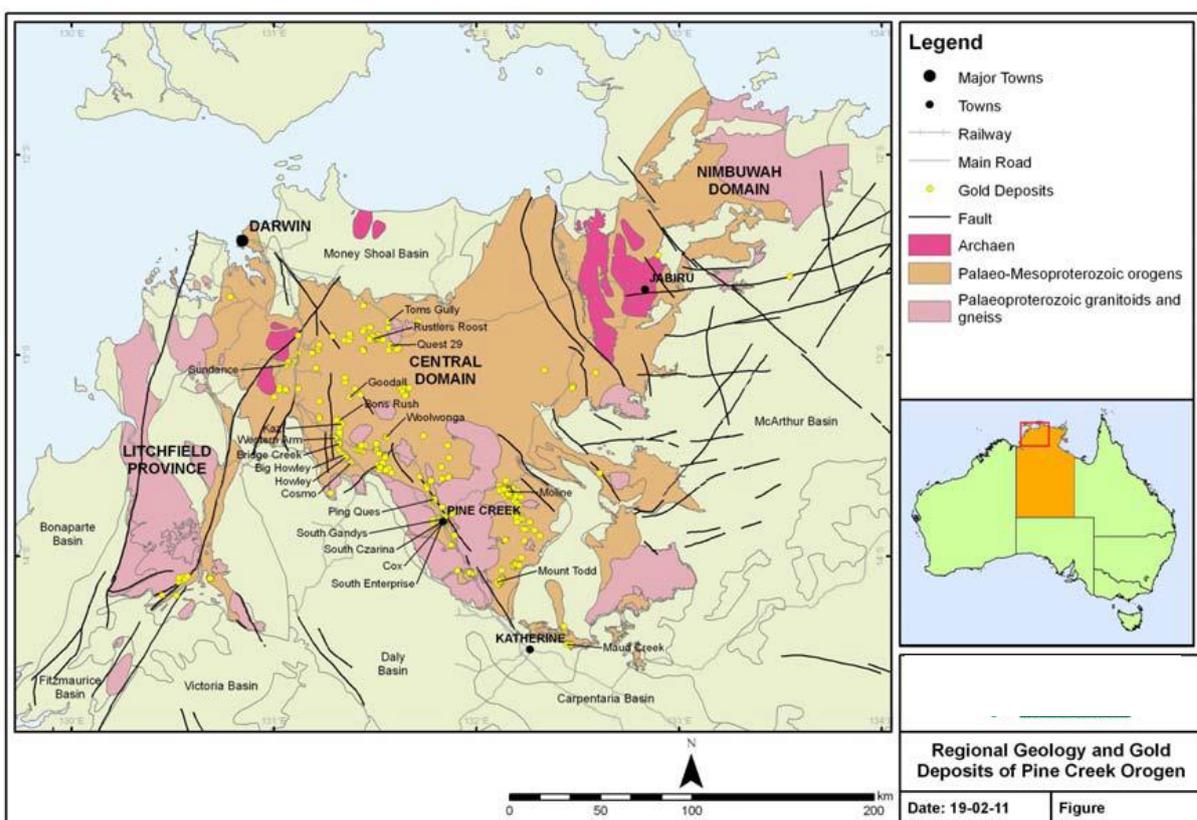
Figure 5-1: Regional Geology and Gold Deposits of Pine Creek Orogen (from Muller et al, 2011)

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 and Mineralisation

The Quest 29 area is mostly underlain by the metasediments of the Koolpin Formation. Locally there are dolerite sills (Zamu Dolerite) occurring frequently within the sequence. The Mt. Bundy Granite underlies the NE portion of the Quest 29 resource area (Figure 5-2).
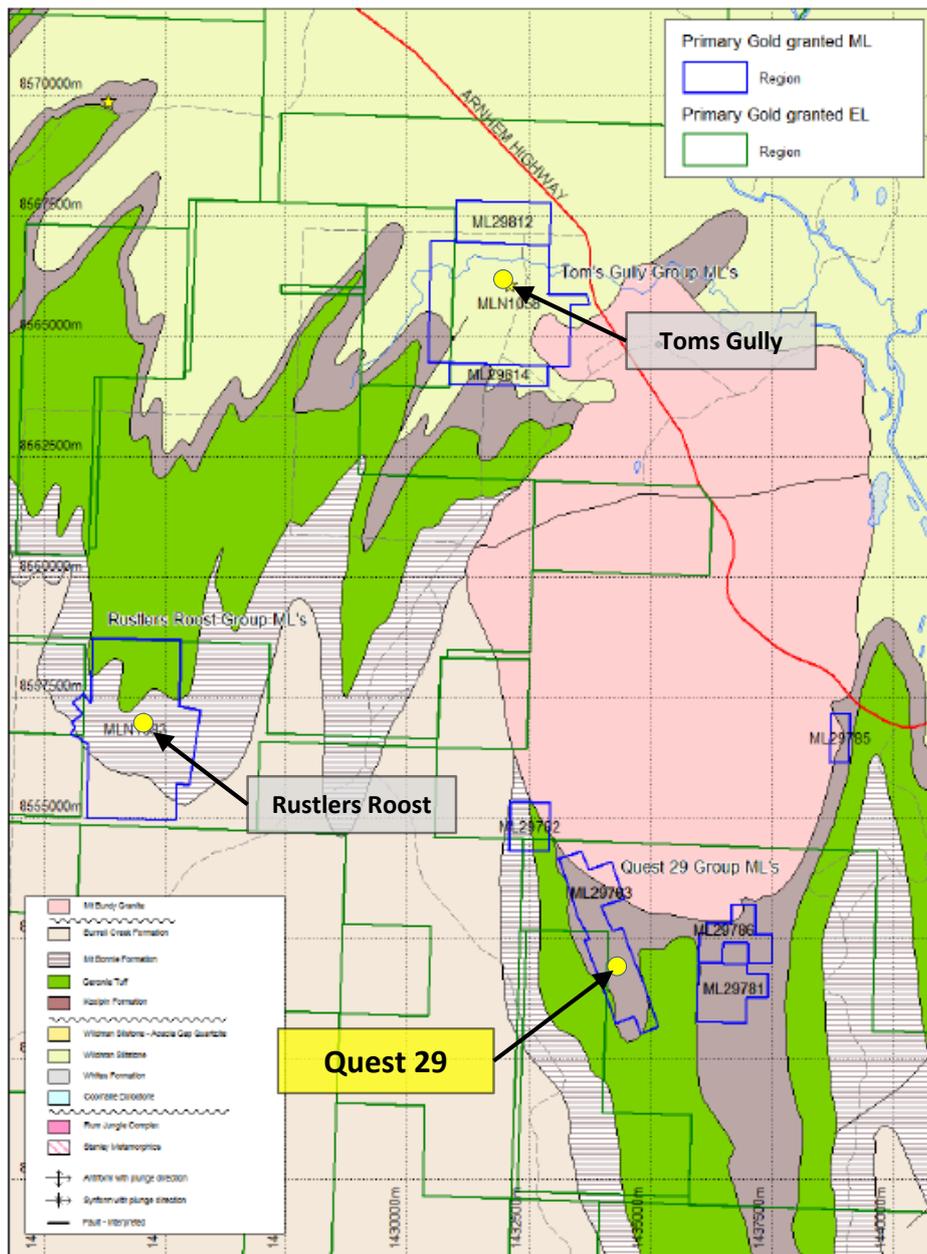
Figure 5-2: Geology and Structures of the Mt Bundy Projects Area (from PGL, 2015, based on Rabone, 2003)

The Koolpin Formation is comprised mainly of pyritic and pyrrhotitic, carbonaceous siltstone with andalusite porphyroblasts. Bands of re-crystallised laminated and nodular chert are common along the main ridge running up the western side of the property. The enveloping carbonaceous siltstones are more strongly silicified along this ridge. Thin green-grey layers within the siltstones are possibly iron formations.

The sediments, tuffs and dolerites occupy the core of a regional anticline (the Quest 29 Anticline). The axis of this anticline plunges to the south-southeast at a shallow angle. Gold mineralisation occurs in both the dolerite and the carbonaceous siltstones. The host dolerite dips to the east at 50°-70°.

The Quest 29 sedimentary sequence stretches from south of Taipan through West Koolpin, North Koolpin and BHS in the North prior to being truncated by a regional scale fault of approximately 400 m offset at the northern boundary of the mineral claims. This trend is comprised of the western limb on a south plunging anticlinal fold of Koolpin meta-sediments crosscut in several places by small scale faults.

These faults trend ESE to WNW and offset mineralisation from 5 m to 20 m. This can be seen in the main offset in mineralisation within the West Koolpin Pit and a minor offset between the Taipan and West Koolpin mineralisation around 9000N. These same faults appear to offset mineralisation on current interpretations in three areas identified within the North Koolpin Pit.

The Quest 29 sedimentary trend is comprised of folded and faulted Koolpin sediments of low-grade metamorphism. These sediments comprise material of variable grain size from mudstone to greywacke, and also highly variable degrees of carbonaceous material. These sediments have been intruded by narrow dolerite sills.

Overlain to the east is a thick dolerite sill intrusion (Zamu Dolerite) on the eastern edge of the main mineralised ridge, with many smaller sills throughout the entire length of the ridge.

The gold mineralisation occurs semi-continuously over a strike length of more than 3.5 km along the crest of the Quest 29 anticline. The style of mineralisation throughout the Quest 29 zones is associated with sheeted or stockworked quartz-sulphide veins hosted by dolerite sills or along the sheared contact margins with siltstones and carbonaceous shales.

Figure 5-3 and Figure 5-4 show photos from the open pits illustrating dolerite sills and undulating quartz-sulphide (limonitic) veining dipping at 45-60° W in the West Koolpin pit.

Figure 5-5 and Figure 5-6 show photos from the North Koolpin open pit illustrating dolerite sills and sheeted quartz-sulphide (limonitic) veining hosted within carbonaceous shale and illustration of drag faulting locally within the sedimentary units.

Figure 5-3: Quest 29 – West Koolpin Pit, View looking North Showing kaolinised Dolerite Sill (white zone), and Sheared Contact Margins with Sediments (Cube, 2014)

Figure 5-4: Quest 29 – Quest 29 – West Koolpin Pit, West Wall of Pit Showing Undulating Sheeted Quartz-Sulphide Veining (Cube, 2014)

Figure 5-5: Quest 29 – North Koolpin Pit, Looking North, Showing Carbonaceous Shale (FW); Dolerite Sill (narrow white unit) and Undulating Sheeted Quartz-Sulphide Veining (Cube, 2014)

Figure 5-6: Quest 29 – North Koolpin Pit – Ramp Area, Looking North, Showing Undulating Sheeted Quartz-Sulphide (Limonitic) Veining with Late Stage Veining in Fault Structure (Cube, 2014)

6. Data Compilation

Cube previously conducted data research to source historical reports and information on drilling and exploration programs conducted at Quest 29 from electronic data rooms provided by the previous owners (PGL, 2014). Current database information from recent programs in 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 Quest 29 Database export files in 2014.
- ‹ 2017 and 2020-21 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 9 November 2021
- ‹ Hanking geological logging codes tables
- ‹ Surface topography DTM from 2000, open pit surveys from 1999 to 2003, and other surface works from 1999 to 2003 (leach pad, leach ponds, waste dumps)
- ‹ Annual reports, resource reports and other technical reports for Quest 29 used for validation and verification of historical drill hole information.
- ‹ For the December 2021 MRE, the CP undertook a review of the historic data in the drill hole database along with reports and some historical mining data available from GEMIS - Northern Territory (NT) government mineral exploration reports website.

Information for the drilling and sampling methods from the recent 2017 and 2020-21 drilling programs included in this section has been provided from Hanking.

6.1.   Grid System

Table 6-1 shows grid transformation conversion data from Local Mine Grid to GDA94 MGA Zone 52. All database coordinates and 3D wireframes are in the local grid system.

Table 6-1: Grid transformation used for Quest 29 – GDA to Local

Control Point	GDA94 MGA Zone 52 (AMG Zone 66)			Mine Local Grid		
	Easting	Northing	Ortho. Hgt.	Easting	Northing	RL
SW339	780,301.52	8,565,979.08	na	4998.995	9199.549	na
SE373	780,159.95	8,566,353.41	na	4999.862	9599.779	na
SE370	780,533.03	8,566,495.24	na	5398.982	9599.586	na
NE371	780,675.97	8,566,120.92	na	5399.376	9198.903	na
NE373	780,019.39	8,566,727.25	na	5001.496	9999.166	na
SE369	780,205.12	8,566,796.62	na	5200.475	9999.791	na
NE370	780,388.93	8,566,867.19	na	5396.854	9999.835	na
SW373	779,786.68	8,566,212.40	na	4600.842	9600.792	na
NW373	779,645.91	8,566,585.79	na	4602.115	9999.835	na
SW369	779,742.12	8,566,622.08	na	4704.955	9999.522	na
SW373	779,928.85	8,565,837.78	na	4600.446	9200.091	na
NW90	780,129.65	8,565,412.54	na	4637.244	8731.3	na
SW371	780,443.74	8,565,605.97	na	4999.511	8800.227	na
NE90	780,592.90	8,565,527.90	na	5111.214	8674.254	na
SE371	780,814.45	8,565,745.01	na	5395.454	8798.382	na
NW91	780,654.64	8,565,206.66	na	5054.911	8352.014	na
SE89	780,984.75	8,565,287.16	na	5392.092	8309.926	na
SW90	780,274.20	8,564,932.69	na	4602.05	8231.47	na
SE90	780,702.95	8,565,072.96	na	5052.571	8209.882	na
SE91	781,150.10	8,564,826.34	na	5382.864	7820.435	na
SW91	780,772.45	8,564,688.22	na	4980.787	7825.557	na
NW369	779,641.79	8,566,903.11	na	4711.172	10297.857	na
NE369	780,099.05	8,567,077.35	na	5200.504	10298.022	na
NW338	779,535.39	8,567,182.08	na	4710.984	10596.429	na
BEND338	779,947.38	8,567,338.87	na	5151.793	10596.39	na
NE338	779,995.96	8,567,351.44	na	5201.662	10596.39	na
NW86	779,386.17	8,567,546.74	na	4701.242	10990.317	na
SW337	779,251.60	8,567,907.30	na	4701.242	11375.166	na
SE337	779,683.97	8,568,111.70	na	5180.57	11412.371	na
NW337	779,118.66	8,568,251.05	na	4701.823	11743.723	na
NE337	779,587.76	8,568,429.01	na	5203.542	11743.15	na
NE85	780,147.27	8,568,282.19	na	5674.217	11406.877	na
NE87	780,315.66	8,567,830.05	na	5674.217	10924.411	na
SE87	780,439.40	8,567,466.32	na	5656.964	10540.453	na
NW87	779,810.21	8,567,707.26	na	5153.89	10989.429	na

6.2.   Drilling Summary

There have been several phases of drilling by different companies at Quest 29 resulting in a varying degree of consistency in what has been recorded for quantity, location and results within the different datasets. In 2014, Cube attempted to collate, validate and verify records as much as possible in order to get the most complete set of drilling data records to form a reliable database suitable for 2014 MRE.

For the 2021 MRE, all drilling completed from 2017 to 2021 was included with the updated drilling database supplied by Hanking, along with the previously validated historical drilling data from 2014.

A summary of the 2021 drilling database drill hole meterage by hole type, and their associated statistics is shown in Table 6-2.

Table 6-2 Summary of Drilling by Hole Types for Quest 29 Resource Area (as at 9 November 2021)

Hole Type	# of holes	Drill Metres	Average depth (m)
DDH/RCD	34	4,441.30	130.63
RC	819	47,759.20	58.31
GC	8,018	41,877.21	5.22
DW	16	520.00	32.50
RAB	495	16,978.00	34.30
TOTAL	**9,382**	**111,575.71**	

The Quest 29 drilling database contains 9,382 holes comprising 111,575.71 m. Drilling methods comprise RAB, open hole blast holes (pit grade control), ditch witch lines, RC, and DD core drilling. Figure 6-1 shows a plan view of the drilling coverage by hole type covering the Quest 29 resource area.
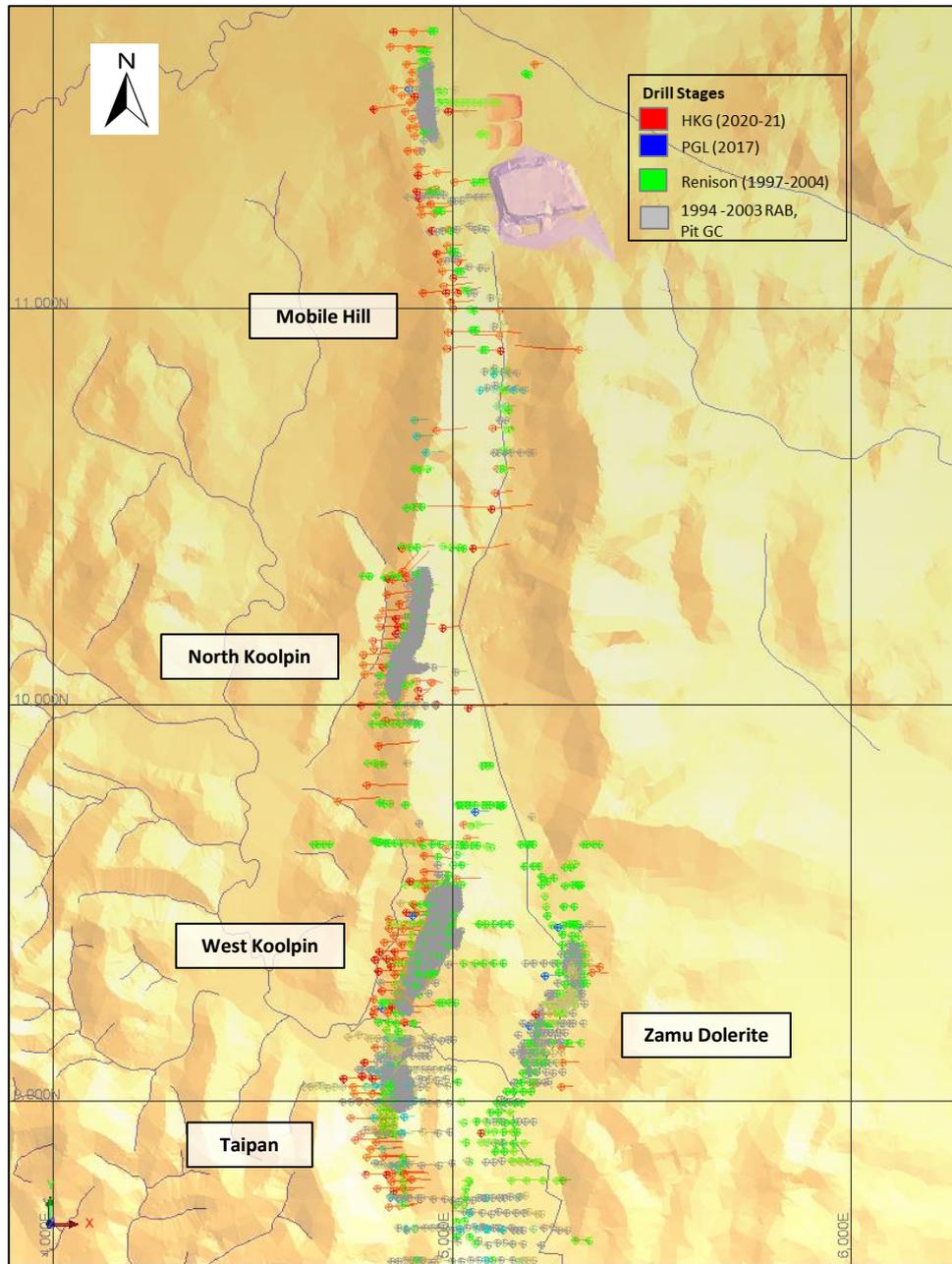
Figure 6-1: Quest 29 Drill hole Location Plan by Company and Years

A breakdown of the drilling database statistics for holes used for the December 2021 MRE by company and hole type is shown in Table 6-3.

A summary of drilling details and significant intersections for all 2020-2021 drill holes is listed in Appendix 3 of this report.

Table 6-3 Summary of Drilling Statistics for Holes used in December 2021 MRE

Hole Type	Period	# of holes	Metres Drilled (m)	Ave Hole Depth	# DH Surveys	# samples	Sample Metres (m)	Ave Sample Interval (m)	% of Holes Sampled	# logging records	Logged Metres (m)	% of Holes Logged	# BD Samples
DDH	Old	18	1,126.10	62.56	39	1,218	1,126.10	0.92	100%	167	166.00	15%	14
	HK/PGL	16	3,315.20	207.20	981	3,312	2,639.85	0.80	80%	1,790	3,315.20	100%	862
	Sub-Tot	34	4,441.30	130.63	1,020	4,530	3,765.95	0.83	85%	1,957	3,481.20	78%	876
RC	Old	661	28,033.20	42.41	1,170	26,761	28,033.00	1.05	100%	19,868	19,871.00	71%	
	HK/PGL	158	19,726.00	124.85	6,254	19,709	19,717.00	1.00	100%	9,546	19,726.00	100%	
	Sub-Tot	819	47,759.20	58.31	7,424	46,470	47,750.00	1.03	100%	29,414	39,597.00	83%	-
Other													53
TOTAL		853	52,200.50		8,444	51,000	51,515.95	1.01	99%	31,371	43,078.20	83%	929

* - BD samples from open pits

6.3. Drilling Methods

Reverse Circulation (RC) drilling RC, diamond core drilling (HQ3, and NQ2) with standard and triple inner tubes, open hole percussion drilling, RAB drilling and open pit blast hole sampling have been the main drilling methods used at Quest 29.

Pre-2017 Drilling

Percussion Drilling Details were not available regarding drilling procedures around the percussion and RAB holes. Open hole percussion drilling was geologically logged and sampled and included in the database but not used in the resource interpretation due to uncertainty with regard to collar survey accuracy and sample quality.

RC Drilling RC holes prior to 1994 are reported due to "rahatve face sampling hammers. This method of drilling can result in smearing or contamination of samples. The lode interpretations have been modified (reduced) for the intersections where it was apparent from logging or unusual geometry that contamination could be present. More recent RC drilling specifications are unknown but typically RC drilling used a 5.

Diamond Drilling Details were not available regarding drilling procedures for diamond drilling prior to 2017. There are no records to indicate holes diameters. Most holes were drilled to shallow depths of less than 60 m.

Open Pit Grade Control Sampling (Sirocco, Renison 1998 to 2002)

Close spaced vertical open pit blast holes sampling was carried out in all pits, along with some Ditch Witch sampling in the Zamu Dolerite pits. The blasting grid was decided by the shot-firer (approximately 3.5 m x 4 m spaced holes). Sample lengths varied from 2.5 m to 5 m to give assay data for the 2.5 m flitches.

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 (HQ size) 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.

2020-2021 Drilling Programs

RC Drilling and DD core drilling (both HQ3 and NQ2 diameter) were the drilling methods used for the 2020 to 2021 drilling programs:

- ‹ RC drilling was completed using a 5 ¾ inch drop centre hammer.
- ‹ Diamond holes for metallurgical purposes were drilled from surface using HQ3. Diamond holes for resource purposes were drilled with RC pre-collars, followed by HQ3. Once core was competent enough (usually after 30 m) the change was made to NQ2. HQ3 was triple tubed, NQ2 was standard cored. All diamond core was orientated where possible using Boart

Longyear's oriented core technology.

6.4. Drill Spacing and Orientations

The majority of drilling was undertaken on 40 m to 20 m spacing down to 20 m x 10 m spacing in specific areas. Holes are generally oriented at a dip of -60° towards grid East (090°)

For the 2020-2021 drilling, holes were targeted to obtain the true intersection of the gold mineralisation, with an angle of intersection approximately 80° - 90°, which allows a true thickness estimate. A small number of holes were drilled at a vertical dip or toward 270° in order to test theoretical changes due to folding, or where mineralisation dips at shallow angles (e.g. Zamu Dolerite).

Historically, holes were oriented at -60° to -90° toward mine grid east and similarly designed to intersect the mineralisation orthogonal to dip and strike of the major mineralisation, depending on the interpreted dip and orientation of mineralised structures locally 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

The coordinate reference system used for the project area is GDA94 / MGA zone 52. Drill collars and drill traces are subsequently converted to the Quest 29 local reference system (local mine grid) prior to the interpretation of the 2021 resource model.

A Quest 29 surface DTM was acquired with the purchase of the project. The origin of the DTM is unknown. However, accurate and reliable RLs of the collar pick-ups agree closely to the DTM. The surface topography DTM has been adjusted to the collar pick-up where necessary.

Collar Surveys

Hole collar surveying accuracy is summarised as follows:

‹ Previous Drilling:
   o Drilling was planned and executed using the local grid (MIA grid).
   o Collar survey data in the database has been checked by Cube against the topographic surface DTM provided in 2014. A number of older holes did not match the topographic surface or more recent hole collar surveys, with errors typically ranging from 1-3 m.
‹ 2017 Drilling
   o Drill hole collars were located using handheld GPS. Reported accuracy of the instrument is approximately +/- 3 m in the horizontal dimension.
   o All data are recorded in a MGA52 (GDA94) grid.
   o Topographic DTM file used in the 2014 MRE was obtained from the previous project owner. This file is used in the current programme for verification the RLs of the drill hole collars.
‹ 2020-2021 Drilling:
   o Drill hole locations were set out using a handheld GPS.
   o Accurate drill rig alignment was achieved using a gyro alignment system.

> o After completion of the drillholes, all collars were surveyed using a differential GPS (DGPS). Reported accuracy of the instrument is approximately +/- 2 cm.

Downhole Surveys

Downhole survey accuracy is summarised as follows:

- ‹ Previous Drilling:
    - o Downhole surveys validation was previously completed by Cube for the PGL data contained within the ASCII file as supplied. Downhole surveys have not been checked against original survey photographic discs, contract drillers or surveyors electronic survey data files, or transcribed information on the drill-hole logs or summary sheets.
    - o DD holes have been surveyed approximately every 50 m down the hole using a downhole single shot camera.
- ‹ 2017 Drilling
    - o For the 2017 drilling, downhole survey is made by Reflex tool with the measurements taken at 20 - 25 m intervals. All holes were surveyed.
- ‹ 2020-2021 Drilling:
    - o After completion of the drill-hole, all holes were down-hole surveyed using a north-seeking gyro tool. Step distance was 3 m.
    - o Downhole survey was completed by using a gyro tool, with the measurements taken at 6 m intervals.

All holes used in the resource estimate had drill-hole traces visually checked using Surpac software to ensure there were no errors as a result of grid transformations between the local mine grid and GDA grid.

6.6.   Sampling Methods

Pre-2017 Drilling

Diamond Drill (DD) Core, RC and RAB sampling and open pit blast hole sampling were the main sample types.

Limited information is available in old annual reports regarding sampling methods prior to 2017 at Quest 29. Assaying was completed by Assaycorp in Darwin or by North Australian Laboratories Pty Ltd at Pine Creek in the Northern Territory (NAL, Pine Creek).

Percussion and RAB Holes Details were not available regarding the procedures used for the sampling of percussion holes. Typically, a collection tray is placed at the collar of the hole and the chips collected are then passed through a riffle splitter. Sample quality is generally less than would be considered acceptable for resource estimation. None of the assay results from the percussion drilling were used to define the current resource. These holes were almost entirely confined to the mined out pit area or very shallow levels of the remaining resource.

RC Drilling Details were not available regarding the procedures used for the sampling of old RC holes. However, these holes were mostly confined to the mined out pit area and so will have a little influence on the estimate of the remaining resource. Where descriptions from old reports are available, the following protocols were recorded:

- ‹ RC drilling produced dry and wet percussion chip samples.
- ‹ RC holes were sampled at regular 1 m intervals.
- ‹ All dry RC samples were riffle or cone split (three tier splitter) to produce a sample of approximately 3 kg to be sent to the laboratory for analysis. Some 2 m and 4 m composites intervals were taken outside the drill target zones.
- ‹ 1 m samples collected in calico bags were sent for analysis to AMDEL (1998) and Assaycorp (1999). The remaining sample split was left at the drill site, collected in large plastic bags.
- ‹ Some 2 m and 4 m composites intervals were taken outside the drill target zones.
- ‹ Wet samples were grab sampled by site geologists.
- ‹ No information on RC sample recovery has recovered from the Renison data room files.

*DD Core Drilling*Previous annual reports have shown that DD core has been logged in detail, with records containing the degree of weathering, lithological contacts, structural contacts, alteration, mineralisation and geotechnical information.

Where descriptions from old reports are available, the following protocols were recorded (Renison Data Room Memos, 2004):

- ‹ Core was sampled by facies.
- ‹ Two separate, unmineralised intervals on each side of the main mineralised zone were also sampled, as was any other potentially mineralised core.
- ‹ Core was half-sawn and assayed for gold and base metals.

Samples were transported to the NAL Laboratories at Pine Creek, Northern Territory.

Open Pit Grade Control Sampling (Sirocco, Renison1998 to 2002)

Sampling methods utilised in the open pits were blasthole samples on the blasting grid decided by the shot-firer (approximately 3.5 m x 4m spaced holes). Two samples per 5.5 m hole were collected to give assay data for the 2.5 m flitches. All collars were surveyed, and assay results (AMDEL & Assaycorp) were merged using Excel then imported to Surpac Software.

Flitch plan blocks were then generated for Mill Feed (>2 g/t Au) and Leach Ore (> 1g/t Au) and demarcation of waste blocks. On screen digitising was utilised to produce these blocks which were grade estimated by Surpac Software to give tonnes and grade of the blocks. These blocks were then surveyed onto the ground and marked with flagging tape for dig lines for the various types of ore.

An intermediate RC grade control program was undertaken in May 2000 on a 6.25 m x 6.25 m grid over the main area of the resource to give a better understanding of ore left in the pit. This data was then modelled to produce an ID^2 grade control estimate or alternatively into polygonal models using grade averaging.

2017 Drilling

RC and diamond core (using HQ size drill bits) samples were collected for the drilling carried out in 2017. Standard procedures for the drilling and sampling were used.

For RC sampling the following protocols were used by PGL:

- ‹ 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 the splitter were cleaned after each sample.

‹ 1 m samples were collected from the drill rig cyclone, from which approximately 3 kg was received using the cone splitter.

‹ Every sample had its duplicate, which was collected together with the main sample.

‹ All samples are logged and supplied to NAL laboratory in Pine Creek for preparation and analysis.

‹ Standard Fire assay methods were used at the lab - the 3 kg sample was crushed to 1 mm using a roll crusher and split. A 1 kg sub-sample was collected and pulverised to 100 μ from which a 50 g aliquot was taken for gold assay by conventional fire assay method (FA50).

For DD core sampling the following protocols were used by PGL:

‹ 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.

‹ 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 a sample length of 0.6 m to 1.2 m, although numerous sample 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.

‹ All samples were logged and supplied to NAL laboratory in Pine Creek for preparation and analysis.

‹ The 3 kg sample was crushed to 1 mm using a roll crusher and split. 1 kg sub-sample was collected and pulverised to 100 μ from which a 50 g aliquot was taken for gold assay by conventional fire assay method.

2020-2021 Drilling

RC and DD core (using HQ3 or NQ2 size half core) samples were collected for the drilling carried out in 2020-2021. Sampling methods for the recent drilling are summarised as follows:

‹ RC Drilling:
  o RC samples are collected at 1 m intervals.
  o RC samples are collected at the rig mounted cyclone and then split using the rig mounted cone splitter. The cyclone and splitter were cleaned after each sample.
  o Approximately 2-3 kg RC samples in pre-numbered calico bags are sent to the laboratory for assaying.
  o All samples are logged.

‹ DD core:
  o Diamond core is geologically logged by a geologist before sample intervals are determined over prospective mineralised zones. Sample boundaries are defined by geological and mineralisation boundaries and are selected based of observed indicators of mineralisation, i.e. changes in lithology, veining, sulphides, and alteration.
  o The diamond core is cut in half with an automated core saw, with one half submitted to the lab for analysis. The remaining half is retained in the core trays for further studies.
  o The diamond core is cut in half with an automated core saw, with one half submitted to the lab for analysis. Sample intervals ranged from 0.1 to 0.85 m for HQ core and 0.15 to

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> 1.2 m for NQ core. Occasionally full core is submitted to the lab when core is too broken/fragile.

‹ Sample Security:
  o Samples are collected during the day and securely locked at the core farm overnight. From the core farm, samples are delivered to Shaw's prior to road transport to the JTI laboratory in Perth for preparation and analysis.

6.7.   Sample Quality

Pre-2017 Drilling

Historical records and reports were reviewed to find reports of drill sample recovery, with limited or no details regarding sample quality or sample recovery described. In summary:

‹ Measures taken to maximize sample recovery and ensure representative nature of the samples are not known.

‹ No analysis on relationship between sample core recovery and grade has been undertaken due to low amount of historical core drilling.

2017 Drilling

Sample quality protocols for the 2017 drilling included the following:

‹ 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.

‹ 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.

‹ No relationship between sample recovery and grade was recorded.

2020-2021 Drilling

For RC drilling, sample recovery and condition are visually assessed and recorded in a sample book by the rig geologist as part of logging procedures.

For diamond drilling, drilled metres and recovered metres are recorded by the drill crew and later checked by company personnel. Zones of core loss are recorded in the geological log and are assumed to have no gold. In general, core recoveries for mineralised intervals are 100%. In most cases where poor recoveries were recorded these zones corresponded to DD core drilled at shallow depths. Other narrow zones observed with poor recovery at depth corresponded with highly fractured zones (possibly fault or shear zones) and do not relate to mineralisation intervals.

Both RC and DD samples are weighted at the laboratory before sample preparation and these weights are provided together with the assay results.

Cube Comment

The core quality for holes drilled in 2020 and 2021 was reviewed from core photos for wet and dry core. Overall, the core photos show very good core recoveries and any minor narrow, poor recovery intervals

would not impact significantly on the resource grade estimates within the broad, interpreted mineralisation envelopes modelled for Quest 29.

6.8.   Core Logging

Standard logging codes adopted by Hanking for the Mt Bundy Gold Projects are tabulated in Appendix 2 of this report.

Pre-2017 Drilling

Drilling by different companies has meant that inconsistencies occur in the drill-hole records for geological information based on what was entered. Percussion, RAB and older RC holes completed prior to 1994 have basic lithology recorded in historical databases.

For newer RC and DD holes (Sirocco/Renison holes, QR prefix and later):

‹   Logging of all RC 1 m samples was carried out by the geologist in handwritten logs and entered (up to hole QR200) into the geological database, along with assay data, surveyed collar position and any downhole survey information (DD only).
‹   All RC and DD drillholes used in the December 2021 MRE were logged in full.

2017 Drilling

For the RC and DD holes drilled in 2017 (PGL holes, PGMB prefix), the following observations have been made:

‹   Logging has included documentation regarding degree of weathering and appearance of water (water table) in the drill hole.
‹   Drill core was photographed for more detailed geotechnical logging.
‹   Logging was quantitative and consist of diagnostics of the rocks and minerals and degree of weathering.
‹   Recording of the observed characteristics was made into the electronic device.
‹   RC and drill core samples were systematically assayed using a portable Olympus XRF which was used to support the geological interpretation.
‹   100% of the drill holes were logged.
‹   All samples were geologically logged to a level of detail which is sufficient for estimation of the Mineral Resources.

2020-2021 Drilling

For the RC and DD holes drilled in 2020-2021 (QTNRC/QTNRCD prefix), the following observations have been made:

‹   All RC and DD holes were fully logged and photographed (chip trays and core trays).
‹   Geological logging typically detailed lithology, veining, alteration, sulphides, and weathering. Alpha and beta angles of geology structures like bedding, contacts and veining are recorded when core was orientated.
‹   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 from MGA51 (GDA94) grid to local grid.

‹ Drill core was wet and dry photographed for more detailed geotechnical logging.

‹ Geotechnical logging included core recovery percentage for each core run length, RQD measurements and rock strength rating from 1 (weak) to 5 (strong).

6.9. Sample Preparation, Analysis and Quality Control (QAQC)

6.9.1. Analytical Laboratories and Assaying Methods

Pre-2017 Drilling

For the majority of drilling completed at Quest 29 prior to 2017, assay laboratories in Darwin and Pine Creek have been used for assaying. The ALS laboratory in Alice Springs was used for analysis of umpire checks on selected intervals. Assaying for gold at both main laboratories was done using 50 g fire assay with AAS finish. A summary of sample preparation and assaying protocols for these labs is shown in Table 6-4 and Appendix 4.

Table 6-4 Quest 29 Pre-2017 Drilling Programs - Assay Laboratories and Analytical Methods

Description	Assaycorp, Pine Creek	AMDEL, Darwin
Drilling Type	RAB & RC	RC Drilling
Laboratory Used	Assaycorp, Pine Creek	AMDEL, Darwin
Sample Prep	Keigor mill, pulverised to 500 microns; riffle split to 1kg, pulverised to 100 microns. Silica flush b/w each sample.	Mixermill pulverising to 80-120 µ; riffle split to appropriate weight for acid digestion.
Elements Assayed	Au, Ag, Cu, Pb, Zn and As	Au, Ag, Pb and As (no significant results in 1997 for CU & Zn).
Repeats	Routine repeats on high-grade Au & anomalous results	NA
Au Method	FA − FA50	Au & Ag - FA50
Other Elements	Base metals: ICP-OES, following perchloric acid digest	Base Metals: FA-AAS (Ag, As PB, Zn Cu)
Check Assaying	ALS in Alice Springs (similar analytical method)	NA

2017 Drilling

NAL, Pine Creek was contracted for preparation and analysis of the samples generated during the 2017 drilling campaigns at Quest 29.

Sample preparation and analysis protocols are summarised as follows:

‹ Samples as received weigh about 8 kg.

‹ NAL Laboratory batch number is assigned on receipt of the client submission order.

‹ Samples are sorted in downhole order and reconciled against c l i submission order.

‹ Computerised job file is generated and sample list and sample labels printed.

- ‹ Samples are crushed using a 200 x 125 jaw crusher to a particle size of 10 mm.
- ‹ Total sample is then hammer-milled to a nominal 1 mm particle size.
- ‹ 3 kg sub-sample is split using a Jones riffle splitter. Residue is retained in the original calico bag.
- ‹ 3 kg split dried at 110°C for minimum six hours in an electric drying oven
- ‹ 3 kg split pulverised to a nominal 100 µm particle size in a Keegor Disc Pulveriser
- ‹ Split is roll mixed on a rubber mat to ensure a homogenous sample.
- ‹ 500 g is cut out and transferred to a labelled paper sample packet for assay.
- ‹ Bulk residue of the fine milled sample is retained in a second calico bag.
- ‹ Fine milled residue samples are stacked into crates, in order, and returned to Darwin.
- ‹ Coarse milled residue samples are stacked into crates, in order, and stored in Pine Creek
- ‹ Assay pulps are returned to Darwin after final Assay Report issued.

2020–2021 Drilling

For drilling campaigns from 2020 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. Umpire lab checks were also conducted for the Quest 29 drilling by SGS Laboratory in Perth.

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 client's 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 Protocols and Results

Pre-2017 Drilling

No original QAQC documents or data has been located for the older drilling programs. Old annual reports covering drill programs for the Mount Bundy projects have referenced QAQC procedures, but information regarding QAQC protocols for Quest 29 specifically could not be located. Statements from previous reports have been summarised below:

‹ Sirocco reported, for the 1997 drill programs, that check assaying analysis showed a very good comparison of results for gold in the lower grade ranges (<2 g/t Au) with larger discrepancies in higher grade ranges (>2 g/t Au). The differences were in the higher grade ranges. The arsenic analyses showed a similar trend. The results were summarised as being satisfactory (Sirocco, 1998).

‹ Sirocco reported that satisfactory check assaying was done at the beginning of 1998 on the previous year's samples as a comparison betw

‹ Renison site memos (2004) reported the following:

    o Assays were by NAL at Pine Creek, Northern Territory. Selected pulps were submitted to ALS Chemex, Perth, Western Australia for re-assay checks.

‹ From 2003 to 2006, Renison carried out extensive drilling to delineate the down plunge extension of the mineralisation mined in the open pit. The drilling conducted in this period was mostly RC pre-collars with DD tails. All gold assays were determined using fire assay techniques. QAQC protocols were summarised as follows:

    o Blanks and standards submitted on a routine basis in the sample stream.

    o Inter-laboratory checks of pulps.

2017 Drilling

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

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.
‹ 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)). The mean of the assayed CRM samples is 0.870 ppm, and the certified value is 0.866. The variance is therefore statistically insignificant.

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

2021-2021 Drilling

For the 2020-2021 drilling programs Hanking conducted independent QAQC analyses which typically involved CRMs and blanks, field duplicates, and cross-check analyses by a second accredited laboratory (umpire lab checks). Umpire checks were undertaken by SGS in Perth.

For the 2020-2021 drilling programs, nine CRMs were systematically used for assay quality control. CRM samples are inserted with every submitted batch of the samples. The CRM and blank samples were inserted at a rate of 1 every 20 samples.

Field duplicate samples from 2020 RC drilling programs were inserted at a rate of 1 every 25 samples. No DD core duplicates were taken.

Pulp duplicates were systematically collected in the lab QAQC analysis. 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.

6.9.3. Summary of 2020-2021 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 6-2 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.
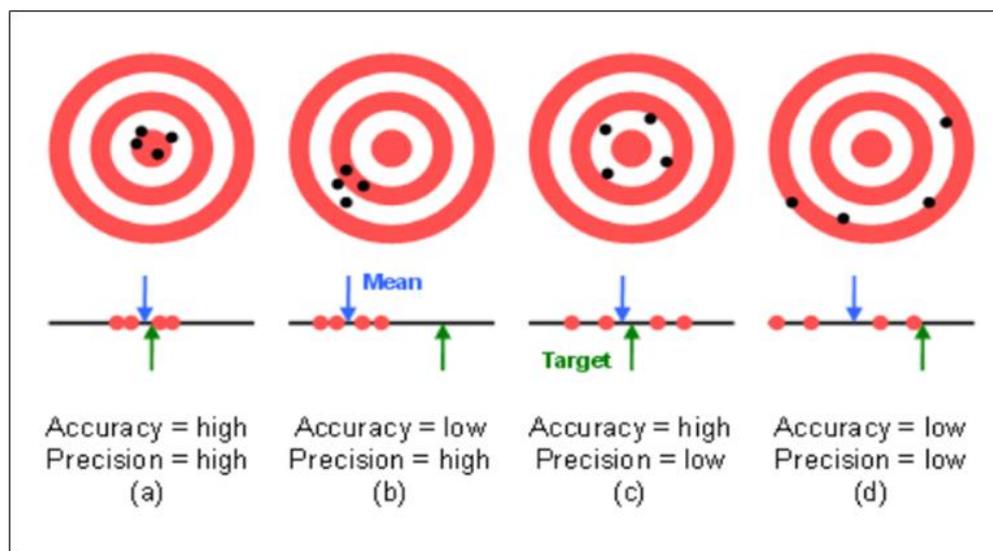
Figure 6-2: Accuracy and Precision Concept

Analysis of the QAQC results from the 2020-2021 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 2020-2021 program collectively.

The performances of the CRM and blanks for JTI are detailed in Table 6-5. Selected QAQC plots for specific expected grades are illustrated in Figure 6-3 to Figure 6-8. The remaining QAQC plots for all other CRMs used for the 2020-2021 drilling are located in Appendix 5.

Table 6-5 summarises the performance of the nine CRMs, with 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 were within two standard deviations (2SD) (Figure 6-3 to Figure 6-10).

No failed blanks were recorded, and there was no evidence of downhole smearing following mineralised intervals (Figure 6-11).

Table 6-5 CRM and Blanks Performance Summary for JTI Lab (2020-21)

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
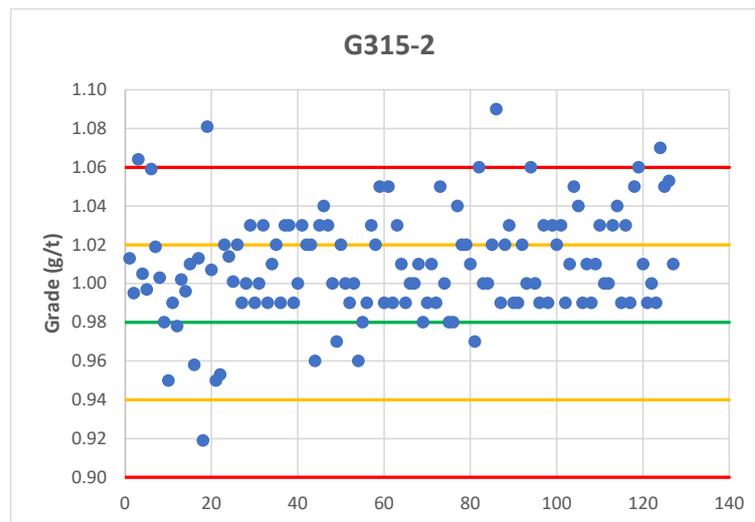
Figure 6-3: CRM (C315-2 = 0.98 ppm Au) for JTI (2020-21)
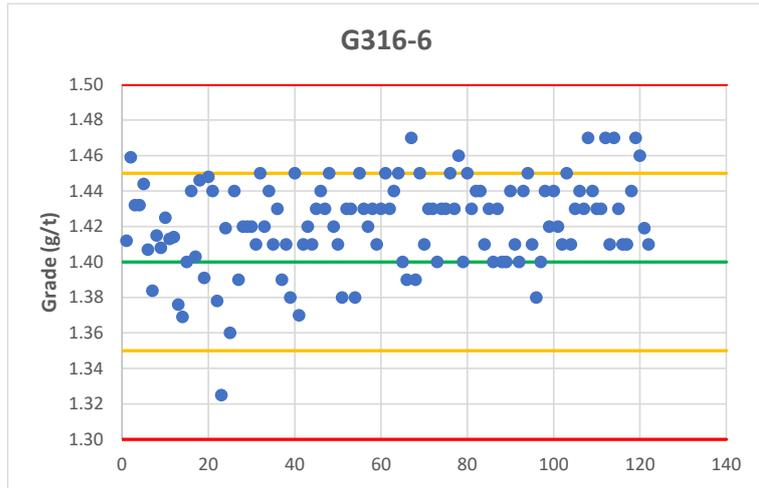
Figure 6-4: CRM (C316-6 = 1.40 ppm Au) for JTI (2020-21)
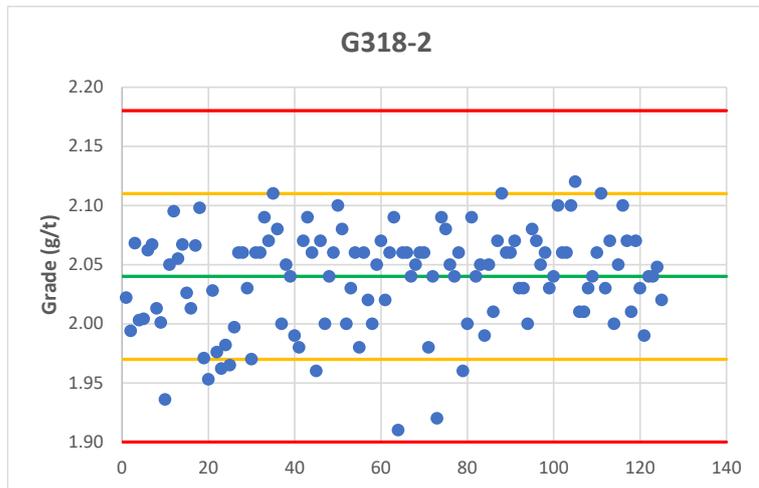
Figure 6-5: CRM (C318-2 = 2.04 ppm Au) for JTI (2020-21)
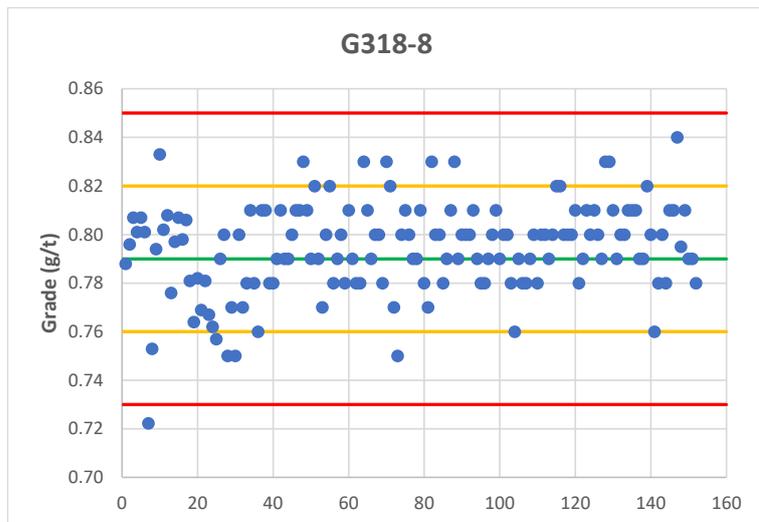
Figure 6-6: CRM (C318-8 = 0.79 ppm Au) for JTI (2020-21)
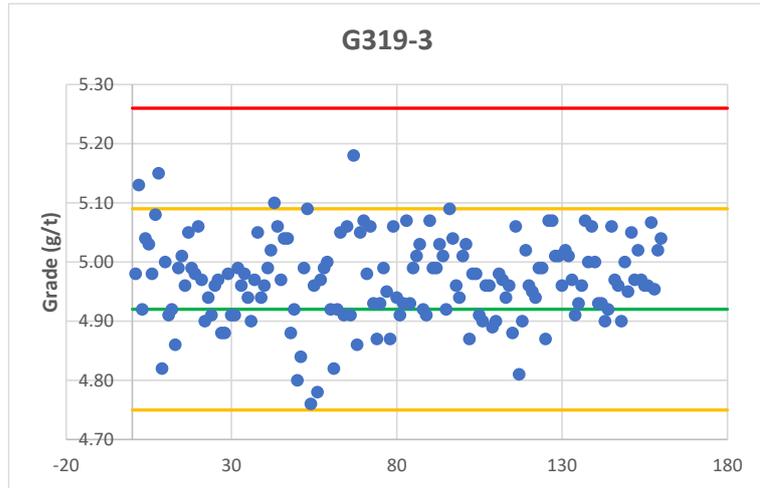
Figure 6-7: CRM (C319-3 = 4.92 ppm Au) for JTI (2020-21)
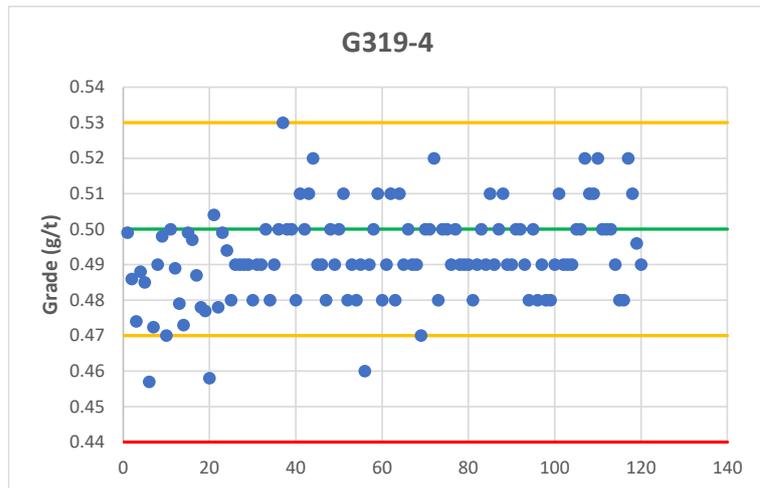
Figure 6-8: CRM (C319-4 = 0.50 ppm Au) for JTI (2020-21)
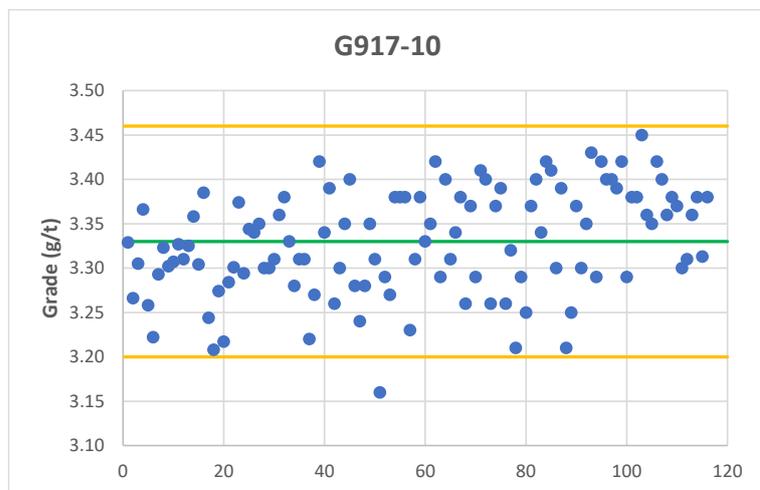
Figure 6-9: CRM (C917-10 = 3.33 ppm Au) for JTI (2020-21)
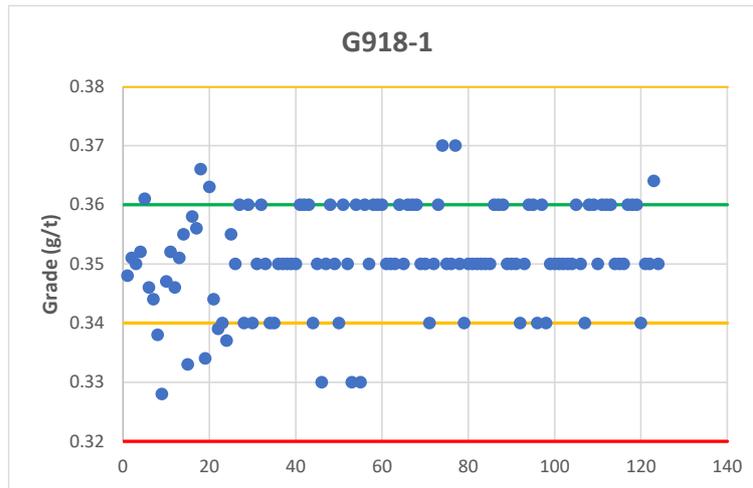
Figure 6-10: CRM (C918-1 = 0.36 ppm Au) for JTI (2020-21)
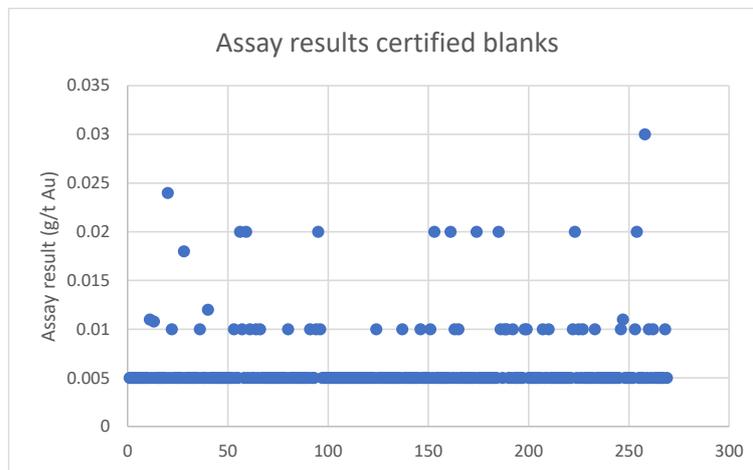
Figure 6-11: Blank (BLK = 0.01 ppm Au) for JTI (2020-21)

Field Duplicates

Field duplicates were taken for the RC samples during the 2020-2021 drilling programs and were 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 using the same sample preparation and analysis. A summary of the performance of the field duplicate samples is presented in Table 6-6.

Overall, the field duplicate results scored a pass result based on a 30% threshold for average coefficient of variation (ACV), as prescribed by Abzalov (2006). A breakdown of the individual failed results above 0.3 g/t Au value indicates seven ', 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 typical gold nugget effect, particularly where multiple visible gold specks were panned within thin vein quartz-sulphide mineralisation from recent RC drilling.

Table 6-6 Duplicate Sample Performance Summary (2020-21)

QC Type	Hole Type	Number Samples	No. of Samples >0.30ppm	Correlation Coeff,	ACV (%)	Score	% of Assays within			Comments
							10%	20%	50%	
RC Chips	RC	700	77	0.93	22.3	**PASS**	64.1	72.3	81.5	7 failed duplicates noted where significant diff. noted above 0.3 ppm

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

Q-Q plots of the field duplicates are shown in Figure 6-12 and Figure 6-13 and summarised as follows:

‹ Figure 6-12 - The variance between the QQ assay results and the line of perfect correlation (green) indicates no apparent bias for higher grades above 2.0 g/t Au, with higher variances typical of nugget gold.

‹ Figure 6-13 – At lower grades below 2.0 g/t Au, there is no distinct bias above or below the line of perfect correlation.

‹ Overall CC is acceptable at 0.93 for Au samples, and below the ACV 30% threshold (Abzalov, 2006).

Other plots for the field duplicates are located in Appendix 5.
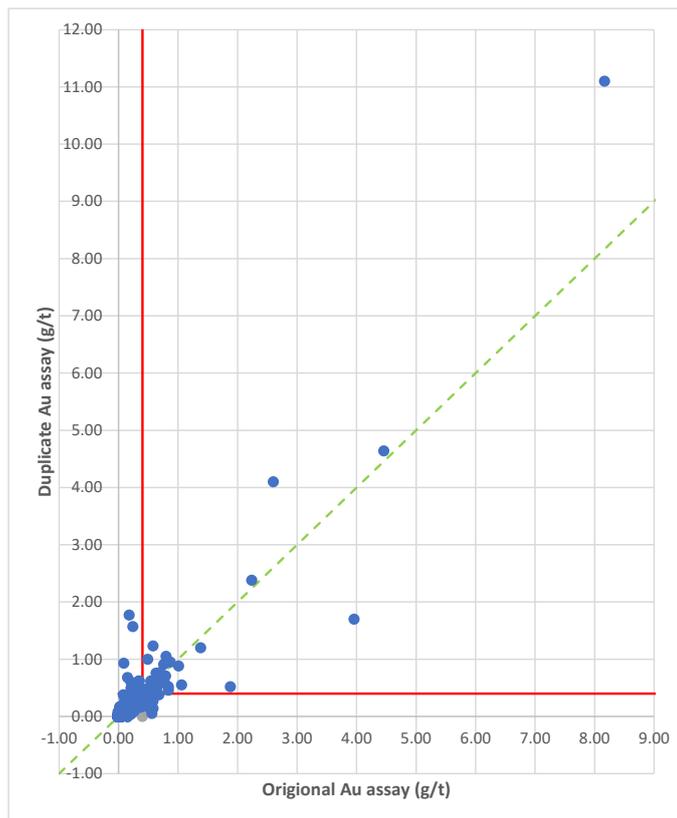
Figure 6-12: Q-Q Plot of Field Duplicates for JTI Lab - All Duplicates (2020-21)
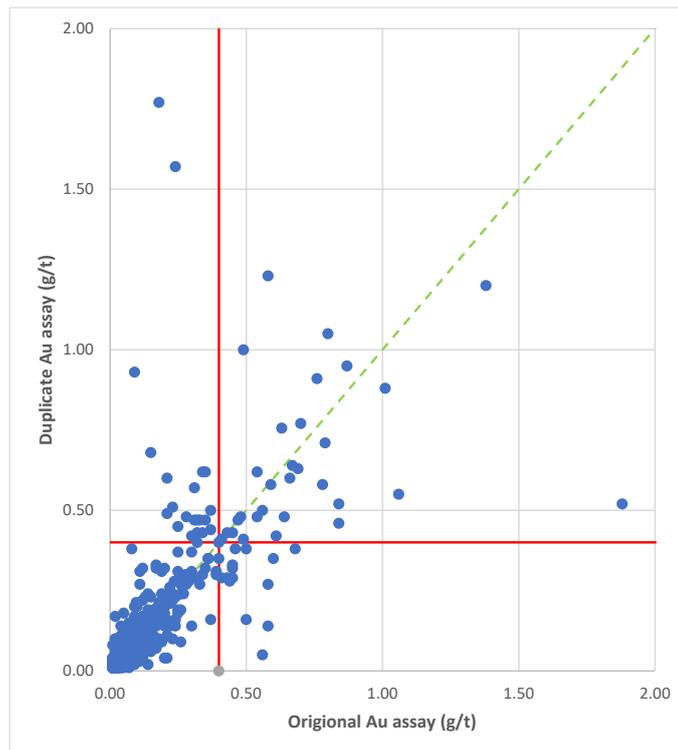
Figure 6-13: Q-Q Plot of Field Duplicates for JTI Lab - Assays < 2.0g/t Au (2020-21)

Umpire Lab Checks

Umpire lab duplicate checks were taken for the JTI lab pulp duplicate reject samples during the 2020-2021 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 6-14 for the 2020 drilling results, and Figure 6-15 for the 2021 drilling results.

The following is a summary of the umpire lab check results:

- ‹ For the 2020 umpire checks, there was good correlation between the JTI assays and SGS lab checks. Overall CC is acceptable at 0.94 for Au samples.
- ‹ There was one failed sample (HKR27195) – SGS value recorded a value of 248.0 g/t Au compared to JTI assay result of 0.57 g/t Au. Hanking followed up the failed result and the outcomes are noted as follows:
  - o Hanking geology staff panned the residue chips from Sample ID HKR27195 and noted visible gold from the residue samples (FIG).
  - o Hanking instructed JTI to repeat the sample by screen fire assay (SFA) analysis with a resulting grade of 275.8 g/t Au.
  - o This repeat grade was used for the final grade for this sample in the MRE database.
- ‹ For the 2021 umpire checks, there was good correlation between the JTI assays and SGS lab checks. Overall CC is acceptable at 0.98 for Au samples.

Overall, the umpire lab checks result for both periods scored a pass result.
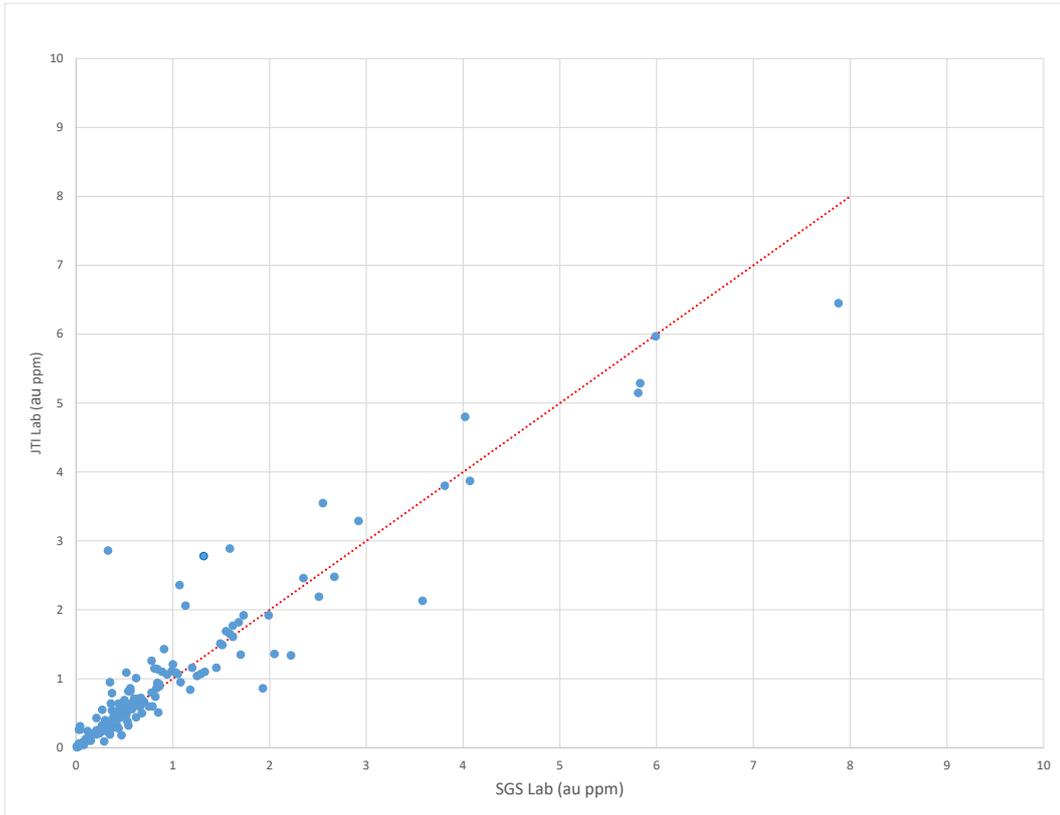
Figure 6-14: Q-Q Plot of Umpire Lab Checks JTI vs SGS (2020 Results)
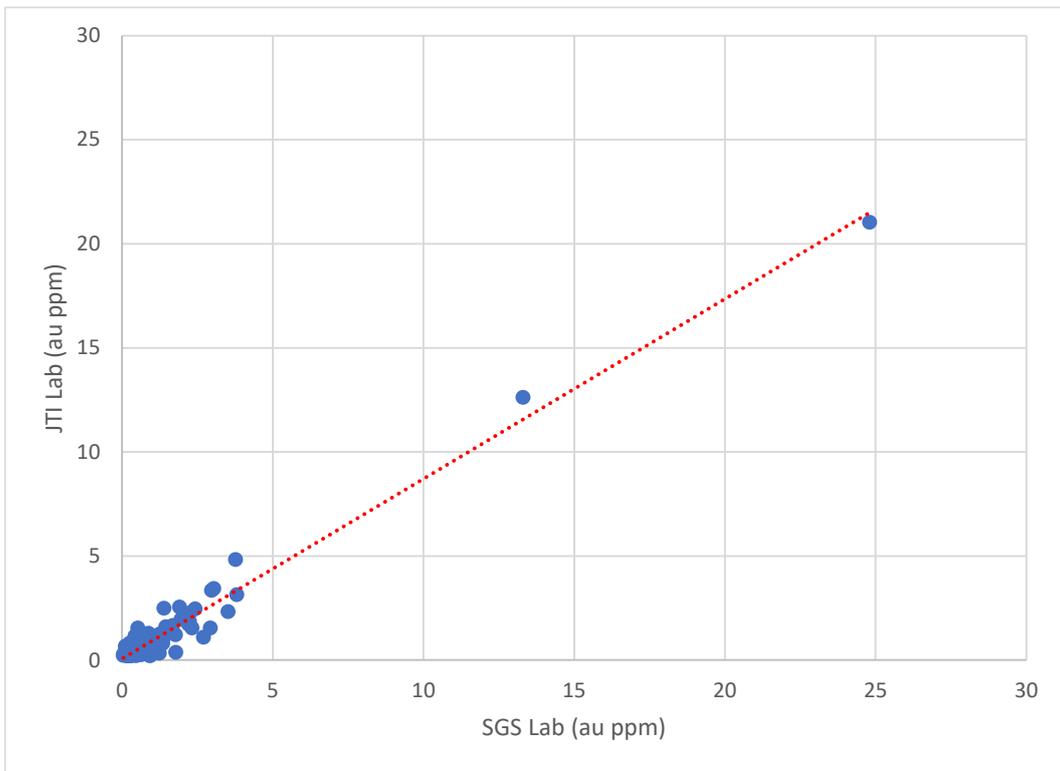
Figure 6-15: Q-Q Plot of Umpire Lab Checks JTI vs SGS (2021 Results)

Figure 6-16: Panning from Coarse Reject of Sample ID HKR27195 Showing Visible Gold

Comments and Recommendations

Overall, the performance of QAQC samples from the 2020 and 2021 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 Quest 29 2021 drilling data set 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 summarised in historical annual reports for Quest 29 tenements.

‹   It is recommended for future programs that field duplicates include selected core duplicates to test the repeatability (precision) of anomalous gold values for deeper mineralised zones.

‹   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.

‹   SFA checks are recommended in light of the visible gold panned from recent drilling during the follow up to a failed repeat umpire sample result (sample ID HKR27195).

6.10. Bulk Density Determination

Bulk density (BD) values used for the 2021 MRE have been derived mainly from BD determinations carried out by Hanking in DD core from the 2020-2021 drilling programs. The new drilling BD samples have enabled BD determinations for transition and fresh material from actual samples rather than assumed BD for transition and fresh rock used for previous estimates at Quest 29.

BD information included the following:

- ‹ 862 samples (oxide, transition, fresh) - sampling results from 16 DD holes drilled in 2020 and 2021, covering all project areas.
- ‹ 14 samples (oxide only) – from two shallow DD holes drilled at West Koolpin by Sirocco in 1998 (QD prefix), with fields recording the hole ID, sample ID, depth and interval, and rock type.
- ‹ 53 samples (oxide only) – grab samples from open pit workings at Taipan, West Koolpin and North Koolpin collected in June 2003.

6.10.1. Bulk Density Methodology and Results

PreviousResults

Bulk density determinations were done by several methods. Initial BD data was collected from two HQ3 DD holes for BD determinations in the oxidised mineralisation of the Koolpin Pit and sent to laboratories in Pine Creek to be measured.

The results of the 14 samples showed variable BD measurement from 1.7 to 2.5 t/m3. The results of the 14 samples tested are listed in Table 6-7.

Table 6-7 Bulk Density Determinations – West Koolpin (1998)

Hole ID	At Depth (m)	Length (cm)	Hole Diam. (cm)	Volume (cm³)	Weight (gm)	BD (t/m³)	Rock Type Description
QD3	1.6	32.1	60	907.6	1884	2.08	Siltstone + qtz veins
QD3	3.4	33	60	933	1738	1.86	Bleached Siltstone
QD3	10	16.8	60	475	1068	2.25	Siltstone + fe breccia
QD3	10.2	11	60	311	794	2.55	Siltstone + fe breccia
QD3	11.2	11.6	60	328	912	2.78	Silicified Siltstone
QD3	20.2	16	60	452.4	784	1.73	Silty Clay
QD3	21.8	10	60	282.7	482	1.70	Kaolin
QD3	23	16.6	60	469.3	838	1.78	Siltstone+ Kaolin
QD4	1.1	9.6	60	271.4	550	2.03	Silicified Siltstone
QD4	3.6	9.8	60	277.1	512	1.85	Silty Clay
QD4	6.9	17.5	60	494.8	1252	2.53	Silicified Siltstone
QD4	13.8	8.6	60	243.2	506	2.08	Siltstone
QD4	22.5	15.9	60	449.6	1030	2.29	Aplite
QD4	23	13.5	60	381.7	838	2.20	Carbonaceous Shale

Outcrop samples were also collected from the open pits amounting to 53 samples, all from oxide material. BD methodology has been carried out on site using the immersion method, with weight in air and weight in water used to determine the displacement and then BD result calculated. The results of the 14 samples tested are listed in Table 6-8.

Table 6-8 Bulk Density Determinations – Open Pit Samples (units in t/m$^{3)}$) (2003)

Pit Area	Description	# of samples	BD Low	BD (High)	BD Ave (wet)	BD Ave (dry)
Taipan	Surface	15	1.44	3.03	2.51	2.49
Taipan	0 to 5m depth	6	2.11	2.82	2.51	2.49
Taipan	5 to 10m depth	6	1.72	2.86	2.39	2.37
Taipan All						**2.47**
West Koolpin	0 to 8m depth	5	2.05	2.51	2.22	2.16
West Koolpin	8m - 10m depth	6	1.57	2.72	2.17	2.12
West Koolpin All						**2.14**
North Koolpin	Surface	15	1.88	2.86	**2.4**	**2.34**
All Areas		**53**				**2.36**
Moisture Content						
West Koolpin	**2.60%**					
Taipan	**0.79%**					

2020 Results

BD statistics from the 2020-2021 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 transition zones. For the fresh material, there is very little variation between ore and waste.

The method to determine the bulk density of samples used the Archimedes principle. Density measurements were undertaken using the immersion method – water displacement on wax coated samples, then BD calculated. Wax coating is necessary to allow for more accurate readings in highly weathered samples, and also where vuggy quartz-sulphide veins occur in mineralised intervals.

Histogram plots are illustrated in Figure 6-17, Figure 6-18 and Figure 6-19 for the three weathering types, illustrating the spread of values around the mean grades. Figure 6-20 and Figure 6-21 are correlation coefficient (CC) plots comparing BD values by depth and coded by weathering type, and by material type, respectively. The correlation plots indicated minimal difference between ore and waste material in the fresh rock around a nominal average depth of 50 m for the top of fresh rock (TOF).

The recent results show quite low variability in the fresh material, despite the presence of disseminated and vein sulphides. A small number of high and low outliers was noted. The higher values are attributed to the presence of massive sulphides. Overall, the average values from the statistics for the different weathering types are consistent with previous data, with much greater support within the transition and fresh material.

Table 6-9 Quest 29 – 2020-2021 BD Statistics (units in t/m³)

Description	Oxide			Transitional			Fresh		
	Waste	Ore	ALL Oxide	Waste	Ore	ALL Trans	Waste	Ore	ALL Fresh
Number	8	0	8	16	0	16	708	130	838
Minimum	1.64		1.64	2.24		2.24	1.87	2.29	1.87
Maximum	2.4		2.4	2.85		2.85	3.31	6.37	6.37
Mean	**2.21**		**2.21**	**2.54**		**2.54**	**2.83**	**2.90**	**2.84**
Median	2.27		2.27	2.52		2.52	2.81	2.84	2.81
Std Dev	0.245		0.245	0.184		0.184	0.139	0.35	0.19
Variance	0.06		0.06	0.034		0.034	0.019	0.123	0.036
Std Error	0.031		0.031	0.012		0.012	0	0.003	0
Coeff Var	0.111		0.111	0.073		0.073	0.049	0.121	0.067
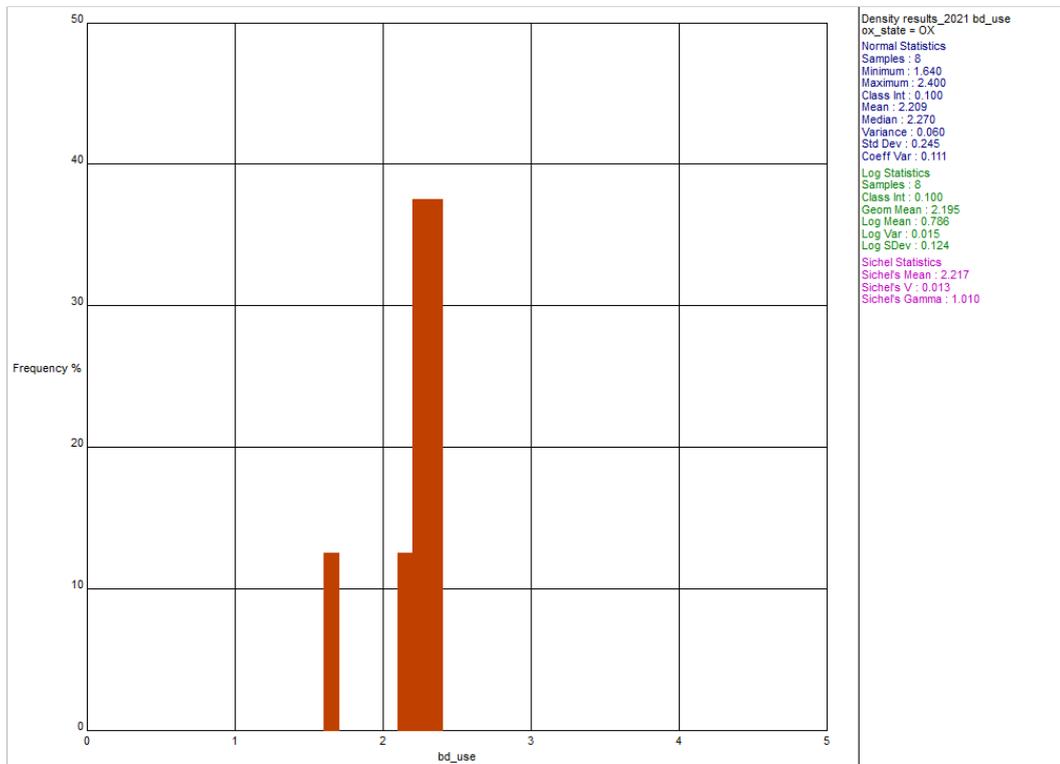
Figure 6-17: Histogram Plot of BD Results for Oxide Material (2020-21 Results)
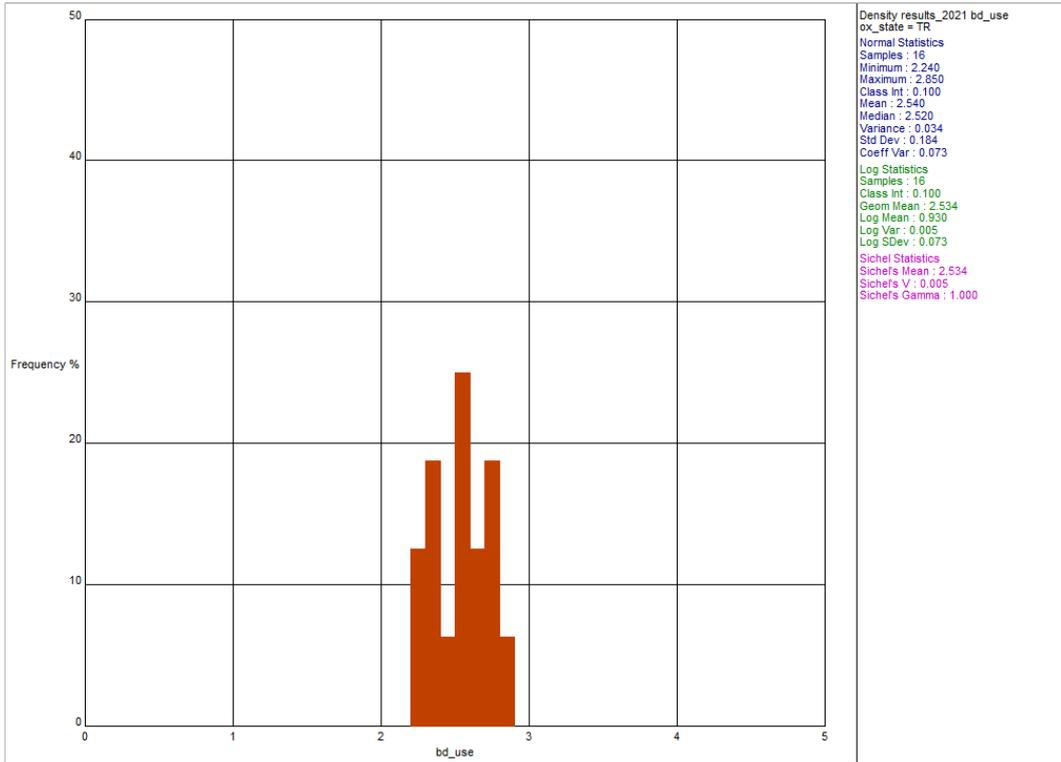
Figure 6-18: Histogram Plot of BD Results for Transitional Material (2020-21 Results)
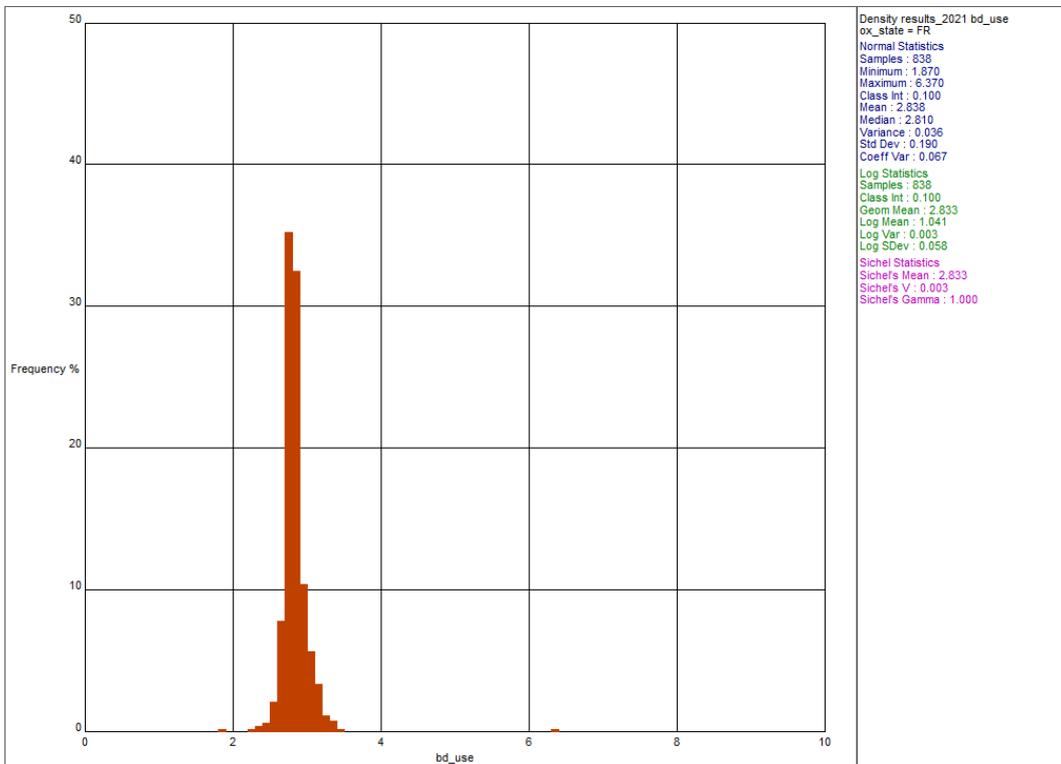
Figure 6-19: Histogram Plot of BD Results for Fresh Material (2020-21 Results)
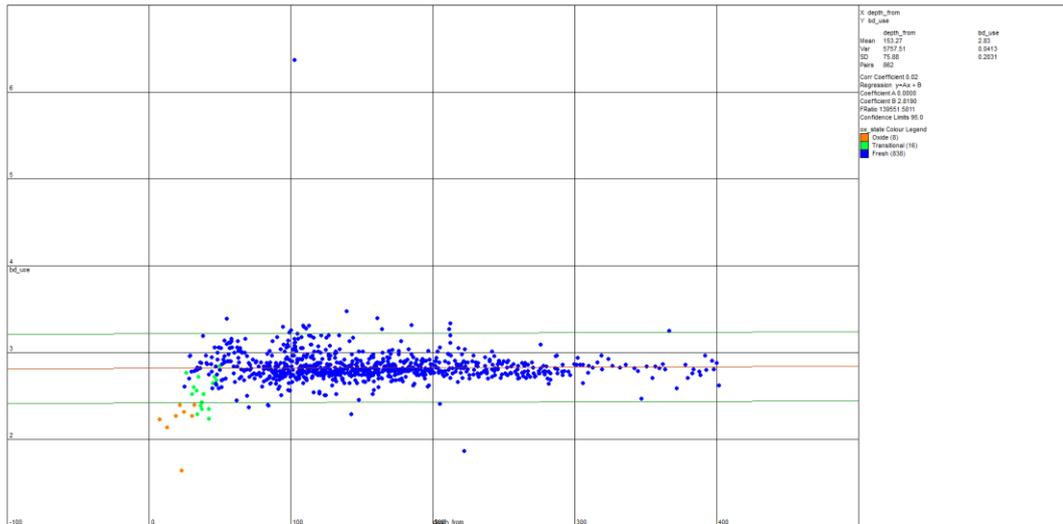
Figure 6-20: CC Plot of BD Results – BD Values versus Depth Coded by Weathering (2020-21 Results)
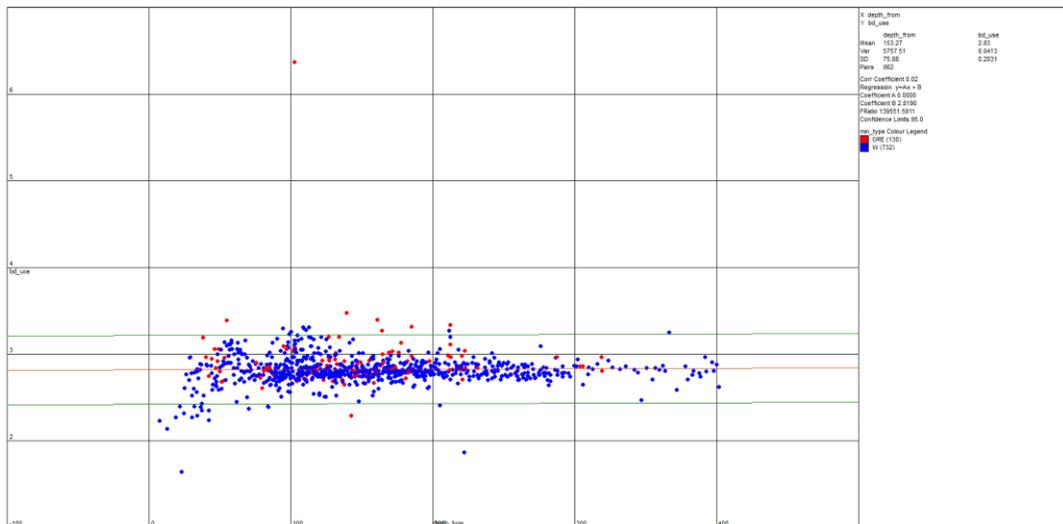
Figure 6-21: CC Plot of BD Results – BD Values versus Depth Coded by Ore & Waste (2020-21 Results)

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 assigned the slightly adjusted BD values for the December 2021 Quest 29 MRE compared to the BD assignments used in previous resource work. No new BD samples were collected for Zamu Dolerite resource area, so the previous resource BD assignment was given to the Zamu Dolerite material types.

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

Table 6-10: Bulk Density Values for Quest 29 2021 MRE

Material Type	Oxide (t/m³)		Transition (t/m³)		Fresh (t/m³)	
	Waste	Ore	Waste	Ore	Waste	Ore
Sediments	2.2	2.2	2.54	2.5	2.8	2.84
Dolerite	2.2	2.2	2.54	2.6	2.8	3.2

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 (*Q29_CubeDB_2021_11_08cb*).

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 Quest 29 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
	hole_size	Hole dia or Cor Size
	company	Company Name
	year	Year Drilled
	rank	Hole type quality and data accuracy
	resource	Hole used in Resource (Yes or No)
	surveyed	Collar Surveyed (Yes or No)
	svy_type	Collar survey method
	utm_easting	MGA coordinates
	utm_northing	MGA coordinates
	elevation	MGA coordinates
	plan_azi	Planned Azi at Collar
	plan_dip	Planned Dip at Collar
	prospect	Quest 29 Prospect
	zone	Pit Zone
	lease_id	Tenement ID
	water_table	Water Table depth (m)
survey	hole_id	Hole Name
	depth	Downhole Depth of Survey
	dip	Drill hole Inclination
	azimuth	Drill hole Azimuth (MGA) or Mag Azimuth
	azi_orig	Azimuth - original reading
	azi_local	Azimuth - local grid
	azi_mag	Azimuth - mag
	dhs_method	Downhole survey method

DB Table	Cube Field	Description
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_ppm	Au ppm original client record
	ag_ppm	Ag ppm
	as_pct	as %
	cu_pct	cu %
	pb_pct	pb %
	zn_pct	zn %
	sample_type	Sample type- RC chip; core, etc
	despatch_id	Company Despatch #
	lab_cert	Lab certificate
	Au_genericMethod	Analysis method
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
	weathering	Oxidation code logged
	colour	colour description
	texture	texture description
	grainsize	grain size
	lith1	Major Rock code unit (Hkg Legend)
	lith2	Minor Rock code unit (Hkg Legend)
	struct_type	structure type
	qtz_pct	Quartz Vein %
	vein1_type	Vein type
	vein1_pct	Vein %
	min1_type	Mineralisation code
	min1_pct	Mineralisation type %
	alt1_code	Alteration code
	alt1_intensity	Alteration intensity
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

DB Table	Cube Field	Description
	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:**
   o *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):
      Š 1 = DD, and RC/DD drilling from 2017 to 2021. All holes used in MRE.
      Š 2 = RC drilling from 1994 to 2021. All holes used in MRE.
      Š 3 = GC Blast Holes – Not used in MRE
      Š 4 = Ditch Witch (DW) grade control sample lines – Not used in MRE
      Š 5 = RAB, Percussion, old RC drilling (pre-face hammer) – Not used in MRE?
   o *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:**
   o *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:**
   o *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:**
   o *zone_code* numeric 4-digit code for each estimation domain for the downhole interval and composite identification, used for standard Cube macros and validation in 3D software.

7.1.2. Geological Logging Records Adjustments

There are several generations of logging codes for geology in the data set supplied. However, all recent drilling undertaken by PGL and Hanking has used a standard legend code system developed for the Mt Bundy Projects. The Hanking logging legend is included in Appendix 2.

Cube has created a new field in the Geology records called Lith_Plot in order to group the dominant rock code types logged in both recent and historical drill logs (Table 7-2). 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. The grouping enables a simplification of interpretation and 3DM modelling in Leapfrog and Surpac. All the recent and historical original lithology code fields are maintained in the MRE database for future reference and in the event that amendments are required to the Lith_Plot groupings.

Table 7-2: Cube Drill hole Database – Rock Code Legend Groupings for Quest 29 Resource Model

Leapfrog/Surpac Grouping Code	PGL Code (2017)	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 or negative values (-0.01 au ppm) in the original Au ppm field in the supplied dataset have been converted to a background value of 0.005 ppm Au (half detection limit value).

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 ppm Field (Au1)	Cube 'au_use' Field (ppm)	No. of records	Drilling Series	Comments
Null values	0.005	198	Various	Assigned background value; except QTNRC (awaiting results)
-2	-2	2		Sample Ignored in estimate
-1	0.005	204	BHB, TPB, WKB, WKGC	Assigned background value
-0.01	0.005	105	PGMB, QTNRC	Assigned background value
0	0.005	47	QTNRC. QTNRCD, ZDR	Assigned background value

7.1.4. Data Validation

2014 Data Compilation and Data Verification

Cube noted in 2014 that the historical drilling data records across the entire Mt Bundy project had been poorly maintained, with several versions containing varying degrees of completeness and no master database to reliably use as a basis for checking drilling records from the various sources. Cube attempted to collate, validate and verify records as much as possible in order to get the most complete set of drilling data records to form a reliable database suitable for 2014 MRE.

The following is a summary of the data validation and verification activities undertaken by Cube in 2014:

‹ The data validation prior to resource estimation included checks for duplicate surveys, downhole survey errors, assays, and geological intervals beyond drill-hole total depths, overlapping intervals, and gaps between intervals. These checks revealed several minor downhole survey deviation errors, overlapping assay and geology data, and end of drill-hole depths mismatched between records. All issues were corrected to ensure the data was valid.

‹ Data verification for surveying, sample collection and assaying are considered to be industry standard practice based on historical reports reviewed covering the sampling procedures by Sirocco and Renison for the Mt Bundy Projects. Data reliability is also confirmed by the grade control data and corresponding mine production from the five open pits mined at Quest 29.

‹ During the data validation checks, some assay data from individual submissions were checked against the electronic laboratory assay report received from the principal laboratory. Cube did not specifically verify supplied electronic drill-hole data with hard copy drill-hole logs or assay certificates and has assumed the supplied data to be acceptable for estimation.

‹ Cube did not undertake independent sampling of material from the Quest 29 mineralised zones.

‹ Cube did not inspect the assay laboratory during the 2014 Northern Territory site visit.

‹ The primary returned assay result was used for reporting of all intersections in the mineral resource estimation i.e. no averaging with field duplicates or laboratory repeats was undertaken so as not to introduce volume bias.

‹ Some historic RAB holes were twinned with RC percussion infill holes following comments by Renison regarding uncertainty of results reported by Pinnacle in 1999. Results confirmed the initial intersection mineralisation and geology.

2021Data Validation

The 2021 MRE includes an additional 174 holes (158 RC and 16 DD holes drilled in 2017 and 2020-2021) for 23,041 m of drilling which accounts for 44% of the drill metres used in the 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 (e.g. unnatural hole deviations)

‹ Checking in Surpac 3D workspace of drill hole collar positions with respect 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	QTNRC098	No dip/azi records for hole	Added plan dip/azi	Hole abandoned at 22m, not used in MRE
survey	QTNRC101	No dip/azi records for hole	Added plan dip/azi	Hole abandoned at 22m, not used in MRE
assay	BHB0152 to 155	No assays in original DB	Added null value to assay records	Pit GC hole, Not used in MRE
assay	BHB0321	No assays in original DB	Added null value to assay records	Pit GC hole, Not used in MRE
assay	BHB0950	No assays in original DB	Added null value to assay records	Pit GC hole, Not used in MRE
assay	NB1834	No assays in original DB	Added null value to assay records	Pit GC hole, Not used in MRE
assay	NB1949	No assays in original DB	Added null value to assay records	Pit GC hole, Not used in MRE
assay	NB1995 to 1996	No assays in original DB	Added null value to assay records	Pit GC hole, Not used in MRE
assay	NB2199A	No assays in original DB	Added null value to assay records	Pit GC hole, Not used in MRE
assay	NB2413	No assays in original DB	Added null value to assay records	Pit GC hole, Not used in MRE
assay	TPB10578	No assays in original DB	Added null value to assay records	Pit GC hole, Not used in MRE
assay	TPB10592	No assays in original DB	Added null value to assay records	Pit GC hole, Not used in MRE
assay	TPB10596	No assays in original DB	Added null value to assay records	Pit GC hole, Not used in MRE
assay	TPB2270 to 2277	No assays in original DB	Added null value to assay records	Pit GC hole, Not used in MRE
assay	TPB3102	No assays in original DB	Added null value to assay records	Pit GC hole, Not used in MRE
assay	TPB3125	No assays in original DB	Added null value to assay records	Pit GC hole, Not used in MRE
assay	TPB3200	No assays in original DB	Added null value to assay records	Pit GC hole, Not used in MRE
assay	TPB3324	No assays in original DB	Added null value to assay records	Pit GC hole, Not used in MRE
assay	WKB0271	No assays in original DB	Added null value to assay records	Pit GC hole, Not used in MRE
assay	WKB0289	No assays in original DB	Added null value to assay records	Pit GC hole, Not used in MRE
assay	WKB0324	No assays in original DB	Added null value to assay records	Pit GC hole, Not used in MRE
assay	WKB0550	No assays in original DB	Added null value to assay records	Pit GC hole, Not used in MRE
assay	WKB0690	No assays in original DB	Added null value to assay records	Pit GC hole, Not used in MRE
assay	WKB0840 to 0849	No assays in original DB	Added null value to assay records	Pit GC hole, Not used in MRE
assay	WKB0962 to 0963	No assays in original DB	Added null value to assay records	Pit GC hole, Not used in MRE
assay	WKB1001 to 1004	No assays in original DB	Added null value to assay records	Pit GC hole, Not used in MRE

Record	Hole ID	Validation Query	Action	Cube Comment
assay	WKB1006 to 1050	No assays in original DB	Added null value to assay records	Pit GC hole, Not used in MRE
assay	WKB1057 to 1064	No assays in original DB	Added null value to assay records	Pit GC hole, Not used in MRE
assay	WKB1067	No assays in original DB	Added null value to assay records	Pit GC hole, Not used in MRE
assay	WKB1071 to 1073	No assays in original DB	Added null value to assay records	Pit GC hole, Not used in MRE
assay	WKB1512	No assays in original DB	Added null value to assay records	Pit GC hole, Not used in MRE
assay	WKB2071	No assays in original DB	Added null value to assay records	Pit GC hole, Not used in MRE
assay	WKB3445	No assays in original DB	Added null value to assay records	Pit GC hole, Not used in MRE
assay	WKBA0465 to 0470	No assays in original DB	Added null value to assay records	Pit GC hole, Not used in MRE
geology	QTNRC030 to 056	No logging records in DB update	New holes, awaiting logging records	MRE DB to be updated
geology	QTNRC058 to 063	No logging records in DB update	New holes, awaiting logging records	MRE DB to be updated
geology	QTNRC081 to 090	No logging records in DB update	New holes, awaiting logging records	MRE DB to be updated
geology	QTNRC094	No logging records in DB update	New holes, awaiting logging records	MRE DB to be updated
geology	QTNRC097 to 098	No logging records in DB update	New holes, awaiting logging records	MRE DB to be updated
geology	QTNRC114 to 121	No logging records in DB update	New holes, awaiting logging records	MRE DB to be updated

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 Quest 29 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 2020-2021 drilling programs at Quest 29. No independent sampling has been undertaken by Cube.

Data maintenance and verification is undertaken by Hanking staff. Cube accepts that the work was diligently undertaken and does not represent a material risk to the project.

Assumptions around data verification are supported by the historical mining activity at Quest 29, and the availability of close spaced grade control drilling and sampling data, along with mining production data to review against the interpretation updates and December 2021 MRE.
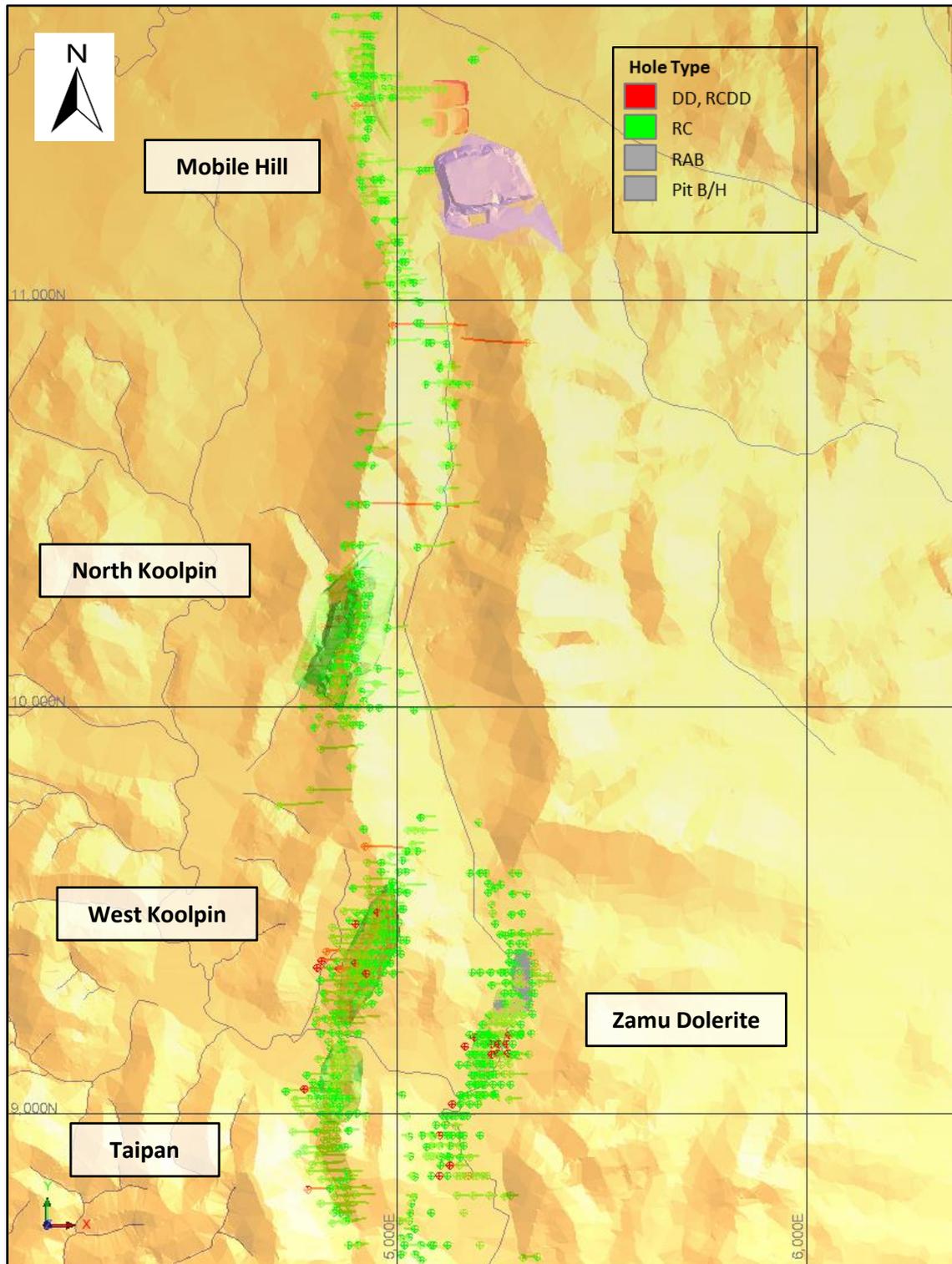
Figure 7-1: Plan View Looking Showing Drill hole Layout by Hole Types for the 2021 MRE Area
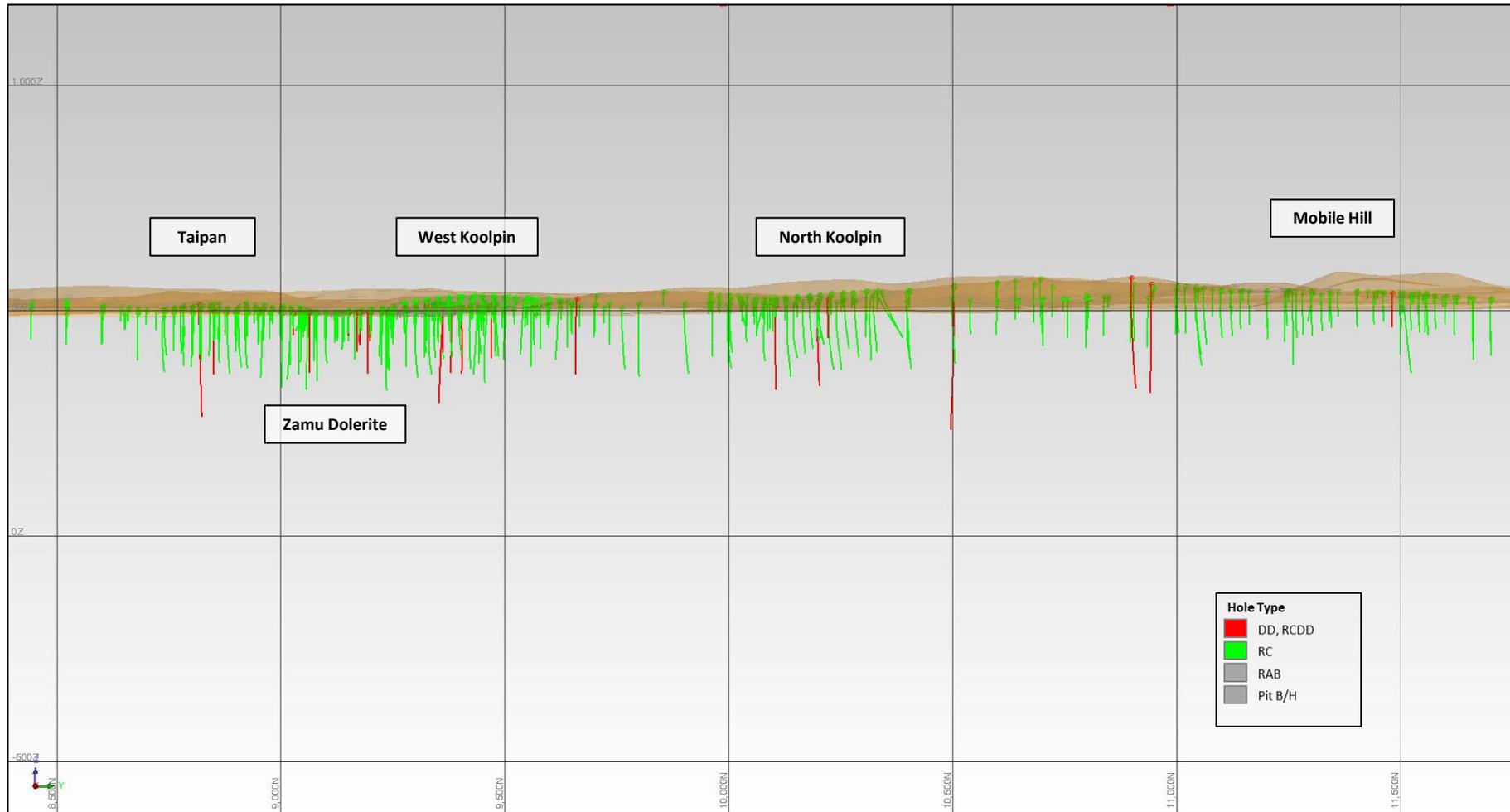
Figure 7-2: Composite Long Section View Looking West, Showing Drill hole Layout by Hole Types for the 2021 MRE Area

7.2. Topography, Depletion and Weathering Surfaces

Both a topographic surface and five open pit surface wireframe files for Quest 29 were imported into Surpac by Cube from the original files received from PGL. The files were validated and saved as DTM surfaces.

The open pit depletion was used to ensure all mineralisation wireframes were depleted to the base of the most recent open pit pickup (dated from 1999 to 2003). Other miscellaneous infrastructure (leach pad workings) and topographic features (creeks) were sourced from the original Renison data room files converted to surface DTM files and validated.

DTM surfaces for the base of complete oxidation (BOCO) and top of fresh rock (TOFR) were updated with new information from the 2017 and 2020-21 drilling and from a review of logged oxidation intervals from the drilling database. The surface DTM files were imported into Leapfrog software where the surfaces were amended with new downhole drilling oxidation codes. The DTM surfaces were validated and imported back to Surpac to ensure the surfaces extended to the limits of the December 2021 block model.

The weathering DTM surfaces were 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.

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

Description	Original File Name (from PGL/data room, 2014)	December 2021 Model File Name (dtm/str)	Comments
Original Topographic surface	2m_conf2000. dtm	cube_nat_surf_orig_2000.dtm	Expanded topo layer to cover block model area
Open Pit Mined Surfaces	Mined_surface_topotri.dxf	cube_pit_all_9999.dtm	Combined open pit survey dtm surfaces
Base of Complete Oxidation (BOCO)	ch_box_2012tr.dm	q29_ox_box_2021.dtm	Expanded BOX layer to cover block model area.
Top of Fresh Rock (TOFR)	ch_tofr_2012tr.dm	q29_ox_tof_2021.dtm	Expanded TOF layer to cover block model area.
Other Infrastructure Surface Files, used in the 2019 MRE			
Leach Pad	TBA	cube_q29_leachpad_2000.dtm	Mobile Hill Leach Pad
Leach Pond	TBA	cube_q29_pond_1_1999.dtm	Mobile Hill Leach Pond
Leach Pond	TBA	cube_q29_pond_2_1999.dtm	Mobile Hill Leach Pond
Leach Pond	TBA	cube_q29_siro_leach_pond_2000.dtm	Mobile Hill Leach Pond
Creeks	TBA	cube_q29_creeks_2001.str	Creek Locations

A plan view showing the original surface topography and several of the Quest 29 open pit mined areas is illustrated in Figure 7-3. Figure 7-4 shows a cross-section profile example showing the downhole logging by weathering, and typical depth variations of weathering.
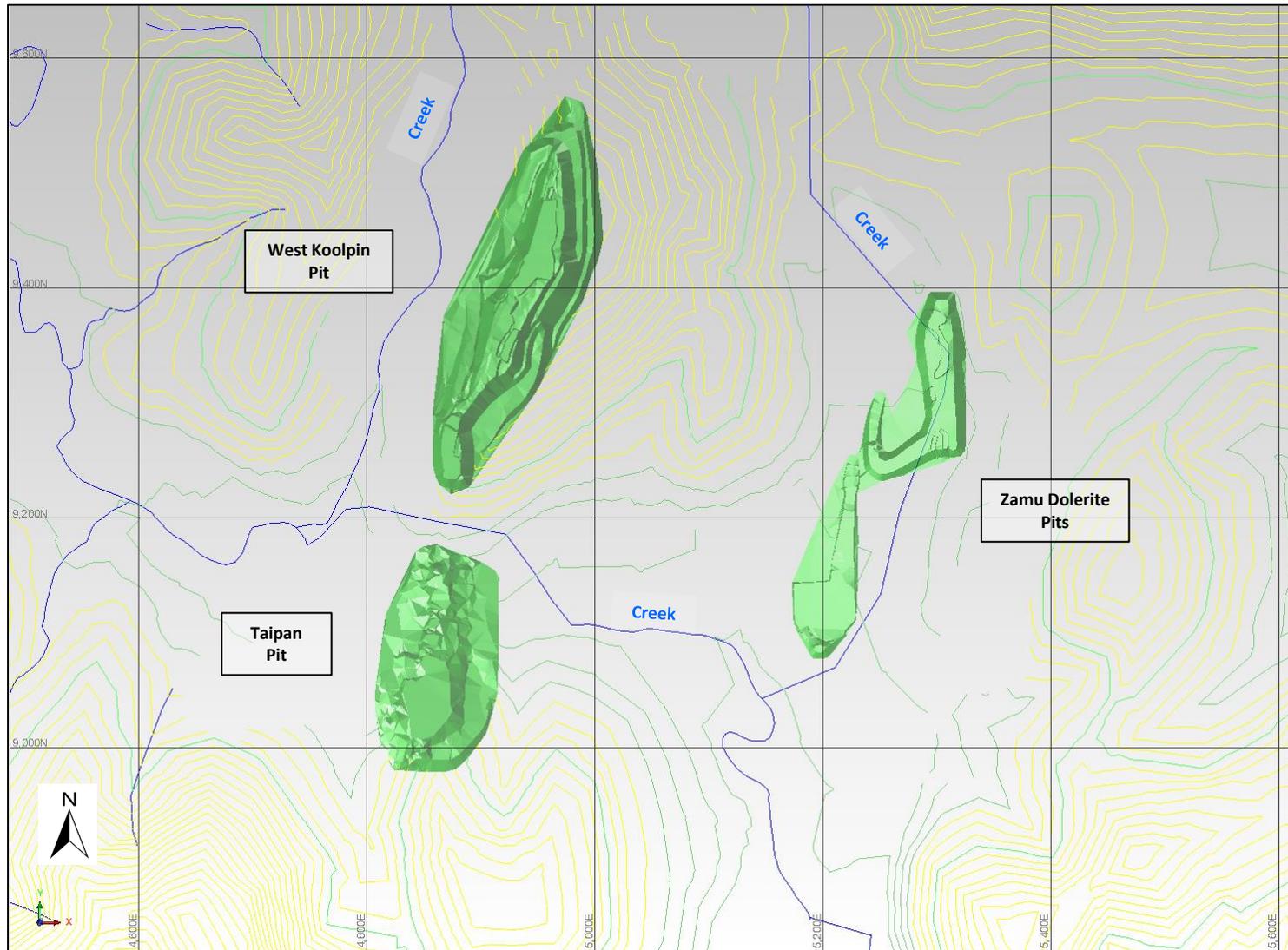
Figure 7-3: Quest 29 - Plan View of Quest 29 Showing Combined Topography Contours, Creek System and Open Pit Surveys
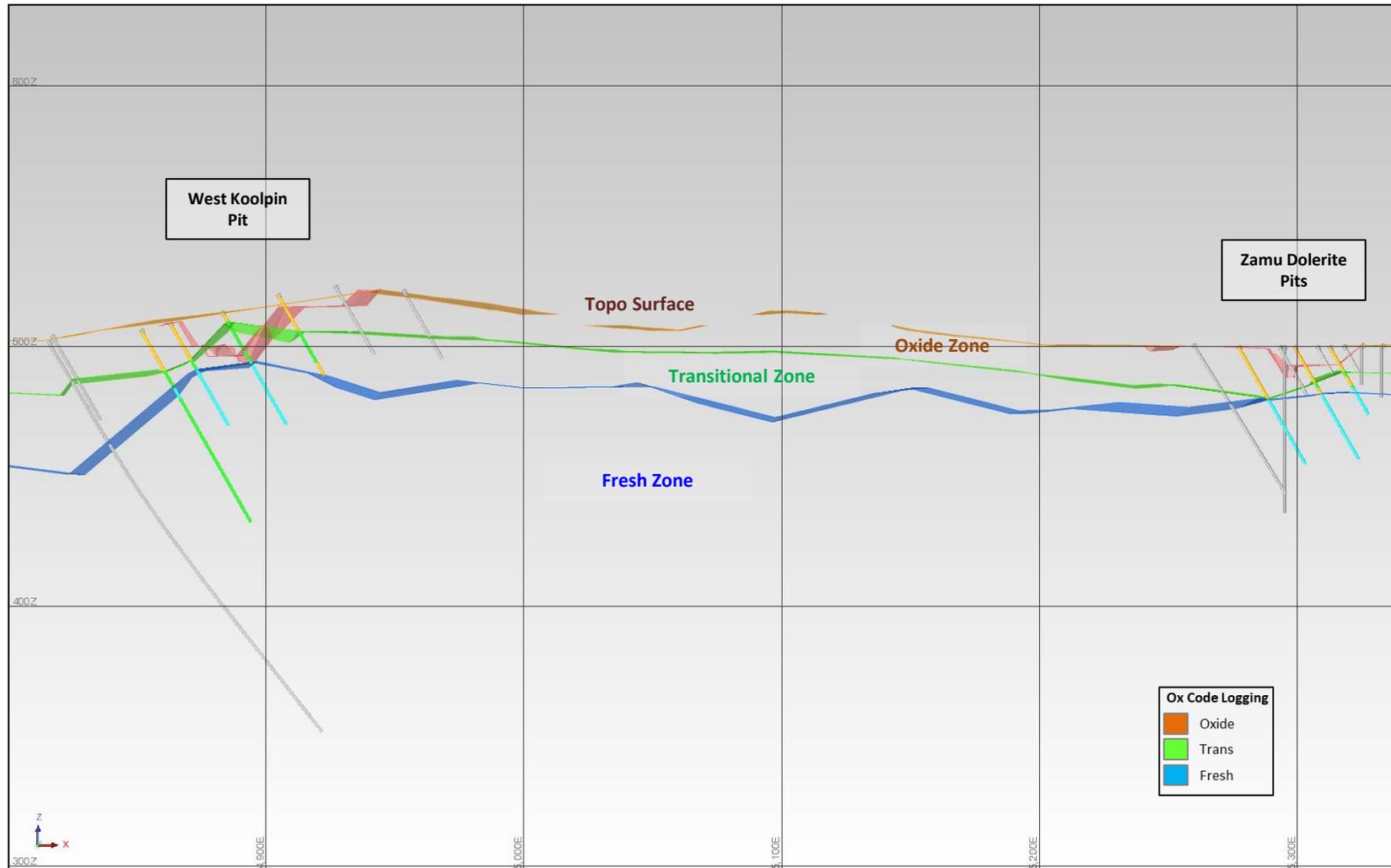
Figure 7-4: Quest 29 – Cross-Section at 9300 N, Loooking North- Example Showing Natural Surface, Open Pit, Interpreted Weathering Boundaries

7.3.   Geology and Mineralisation Modelling

Significant changes to the mineralisation interpretations used for the December 2021 model compared to the 2014 model completed by Cube are mainly due to the following:

o Systematic infill and deep RC and DD core drilling over the five main resource areas (174 holes for 23,041 m) completed mostly from programs carried out by Hanking in 2020 and 2021. The new drilling contributes 44% of all drill metres used to inform the December 2021 MRE, which has resulted in some major changes and additions to the interpretation of gold mineralisation domains.

o Previous open pit mapping and interpretations documented up to 2004 (Renison internal memos up to 2004)

o Historical drilling prior to 2017, predominantly closed spaced shallow RC drilling. Old RAB, Percussion drilling, ditch witch sampling and in-pit blast hole sampling were used to assist with mineralisation trends, but the sample data was not used in the December 2021 MRE.

The majority of drilling was undertaken on 40 m to 20 m spacing down to 20 m x 10 m spacing in specific areas. Most of the five resource areas are now informed by a uniform drill spacing of 20 mN x 10 mE.

For the 2021 model, sedimentary sequences, dolerite intrusives and structural trends were used to guide or influence the continuity of the mineralisation trends and dip extensions in 20 m cross-section slices and 10 m flitch plan views (Figure 7-5).

The types of data used to inform geological and mineralisation interpretations are summarised as follows:

‹ The lithological description for all drilling stored within the drill-hole database has been used for three dimensional lithological surfaces and domaining interpretations.

‹ The weathering characteristics for all drilling were recorded in the database geological logs. Interpreted wireframe surfaces were updated for BOCO and TIFR weathering boundaries which allowed the validation of the mineral resource model sub-divided by weathering domains.

‹ Drill hole grade data was used to develop mineralised outlines. The outlines were modelled to a nominal grade cut-off of approximately 0.3 g/t Au envelope which allowed the model shapes to have optimum continuity. The use of this low-grade cut-off resulted in a series of simplified mineralised envelopes/domains encompassing discontinuous sheeted veins.

‹ Historical open pit workings provide exposure to some of the deposit rock types, structures and styles of mineralisation that assisted with the interpretations in 2014 and photos taken during the 2014 visit have again been used to provide confidence in the geological interpretations.

‹ Structural measurements in oriented core from the 2021 DD core drilling have also been imported into 3D software to assist with the interpretation of bedding and other structural features logged. The detailed information has been used to project down dip and variable orientation of other structures and interpreted mineralisation trends.

Previous interpretations of the dolerite/sheared contact zones contained a broad envelope using a 0.4 g/t Au threshold. The addition of the grade control data showed broad zones of low grade mineralisation in the oxide zones indicating possible supergene enrichment. Below the oxide zones the mineralisation occurs in narrow quartz veins and sheared contacts at depth into the transition and fresh

zones. The upper oxide zone is interpreted as supergene enrichment spreading across the surface cover and in the weathered cap before narrowing into primary mineralisation associated with both the shallower dipping sheeted sulphide-quartz veins and along the steeper sheared dolerite sill contact margins apparent in the north-south trending western ridge. The mineralisation in the eastern zone trend or Zamu Dolerite is predominantly hosted within a broad dolerite sill and minor dolerite sill-contact margins in the footwall and hanging wall to the main dolerite unit.
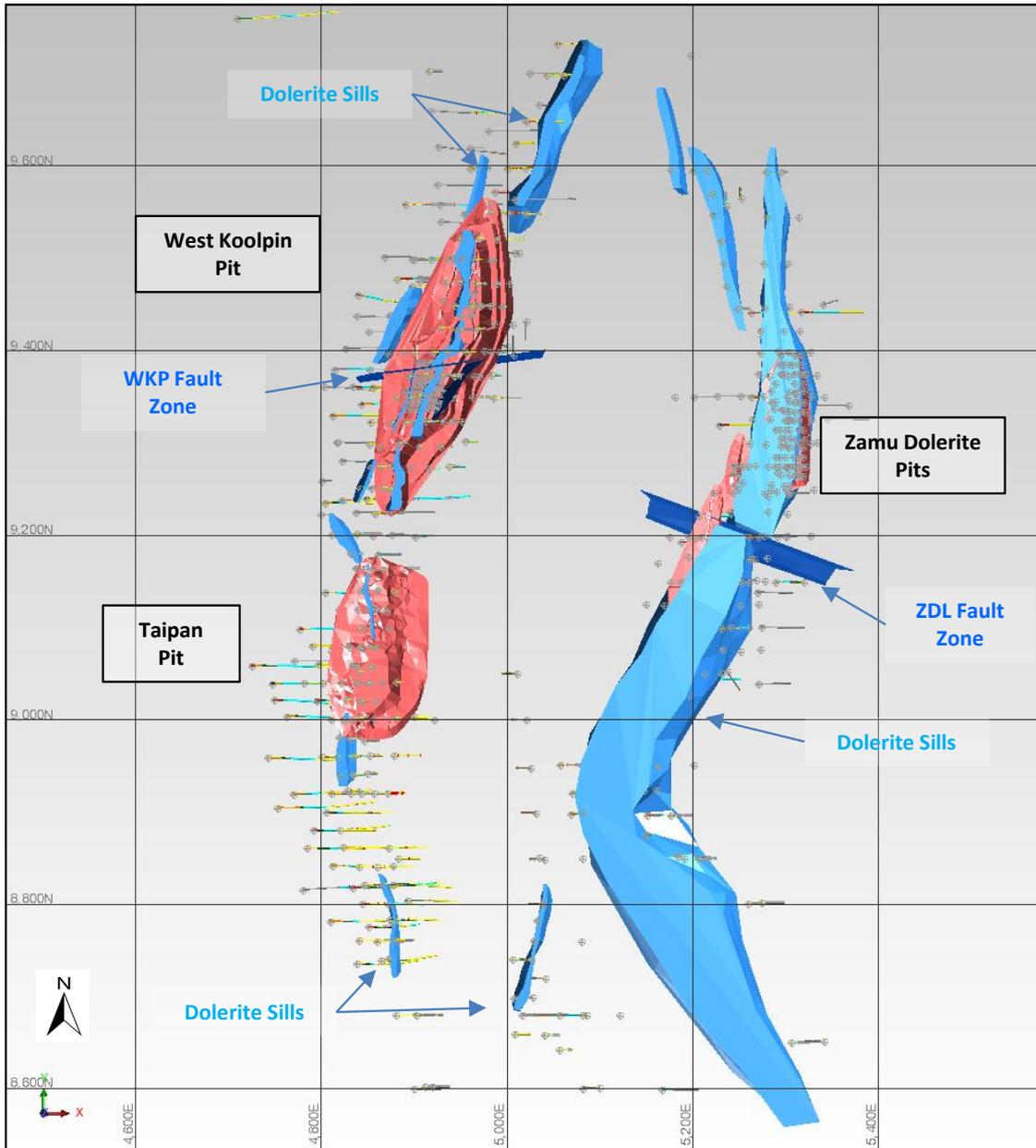
Figure 7-5: Plan View of Quest 29 Resource Areas, Showing Dolerite Sills and Fault Interpretations

Figure 7-6 shows an isometric view of the Quest 29 mineralisation domains interpreted across the five resource areas and the raw sample distribution (above 0.3 g/t Au) used to inform the domains.
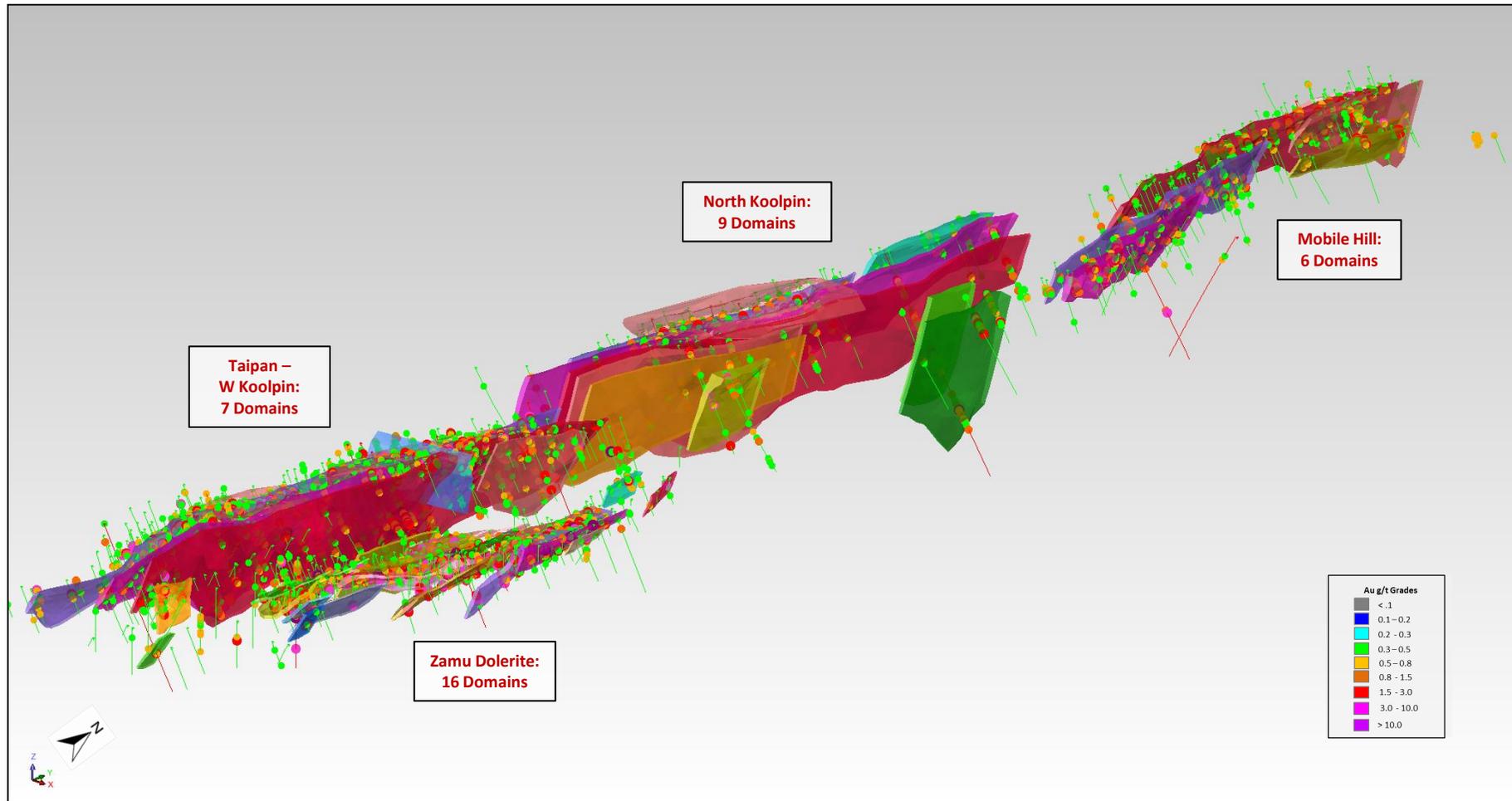
Figure 7-6: Quest 29 - Isometric View Looking NW, Showing Drilling, Raw Sample Composites (>0.3 g/t Au) and Mineralisation Envelopes.

2021 Mineralisation Interpretation

Updated interpretations for the 2021 MRE involved defining extensions to previously interpreted mineralisation zones within the broader mineralised envelopes based on alteration, sulphide content and veining identified in the RC and DD logging.

Factors affecting continuity of gold mineralisation, and assumptions made are summarised as follows:

‹ 3DM mineralisation domains were used as hard boundaries to control the extent of the mineralisation interpretation and projections.

‹ Domain extents past the last drilling information were nominally set at 20 m along strike and 20 m down dip, which is half the distance of the initial drilling density of 40 m (along strike) x 20 m (across strike).

‹ The estimation domains for the transitional and fresh material were re-interpreted as part of the estimation process. The broad orientation of the estimation domains was aligned parallel to the dolerite sill contact, which strikes approximately north south and dips moderate to steeply towards the west.

‹ Fault offsets and truncations are likely to be influencing the along strike continuity of mineralisation across the five deposit zones (Taipan, Zamu Dolerite, West Koolpin, North Koolpin, Mobile Hill).

‹ Mineralisation is also related to the continuous hill crest trends along the five zones, which relate to the central or main mineralisation in each area.

‹ Orientation discs from the structural logging indicate some flattening of bedding at depth in several holes, indicating the possibility of folding into antiform or synform structures, but no stratigraphic fold interpretations have been made for the 2021 modelling. Evidence of folding should be considered for future models and may affect the down dip/down plunge continuity of the mineralisation trends.

Dimensions

The Mineral Resource area has an overall length from south to north of nearly 3.5 km from mine grid south to north and dipping steeply west (-60° to -75°). The maximum depth known to date for the deepest mineralisation is 280 m below the surface (previously estimated to 150 m vertical depth in 2014).

Multiple lode systems exist within the project area, mostly hosted along two parallel ridge lines (a western ridge, and an eastern ridge).

Four zones (Taipan, West Koolpin, North Koolpin, and Mobile Hill) are clustered along the western ridge and separated by late stage cross cutting fault structures. The known extents of each zone within the 2021 MRE are summarised as follows:

‹ Taipan-West Koolpin: Dimensions of 1.22 km and maximum vertical depth of 210 m. Average mineralisation widths are approximately 5 m. Mineralisation is open at depth.

‹ North Koolpin: Dimensions of 1.0 km and maximum vertical depth of 280 m. Average mineralisation widths are approximately 5 m. Mineralisation is open at depth.

‹ Mobile Hill: Dimensions of 1.0 km and maximum vertical depth of 140 m. Average mineralisation widths are approximately 5 m. Mineralisation is open at depth.

‹ The eastern ridge is clustered around a thick dolerite sill (Zamu Dolerite) intrusive in the southern area adjacent to Taipan/West Koolpin. Dimensions of 0.82 km and maximum vertical depth of 100 m. Average mineralisation widths are approximately 10 m. The stacked mineralisation domains dip shallower than the western ridge mineralisation, to grid west between -5° to -40°.
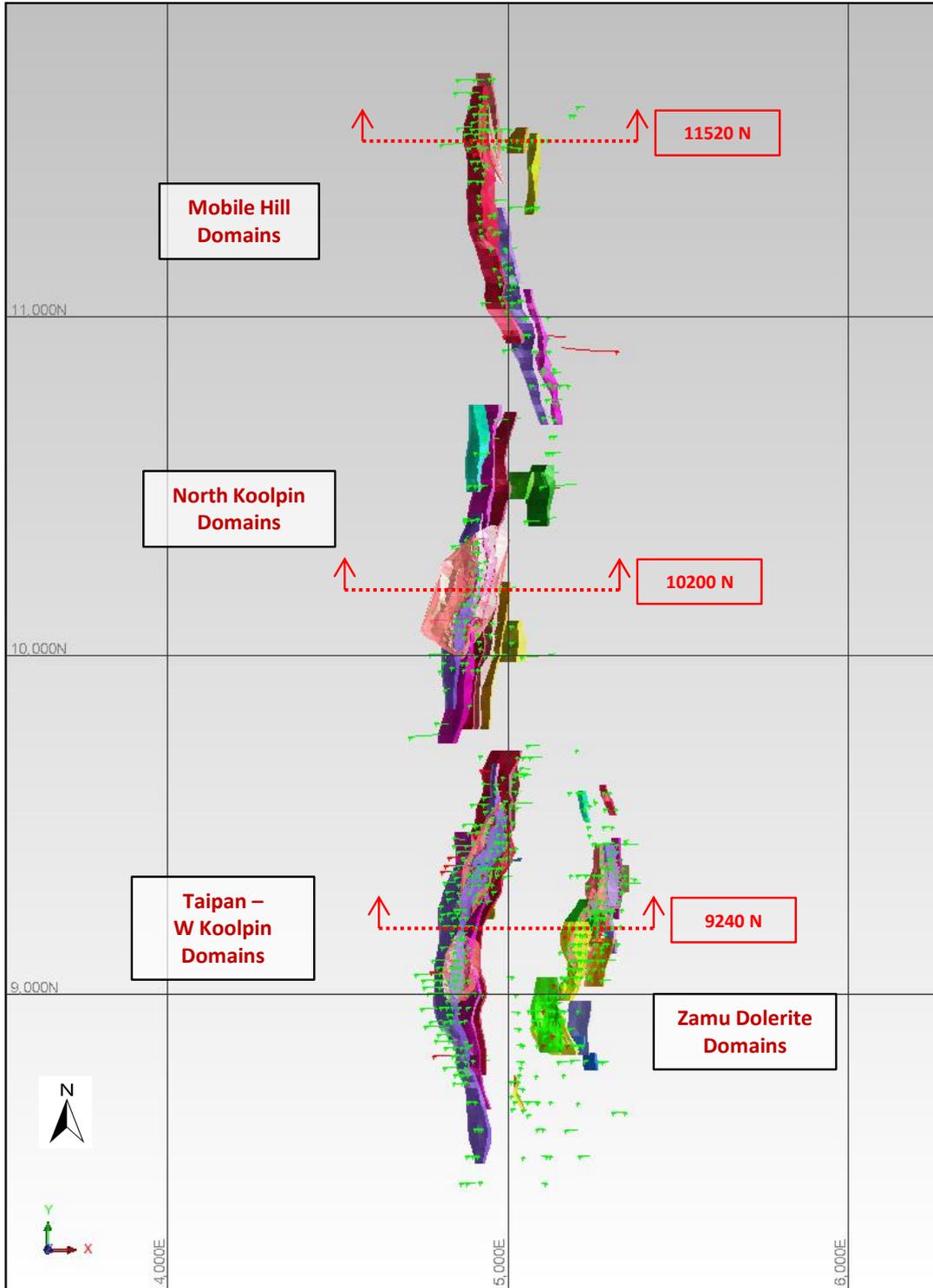
Figure 7-7 shows a plan view reference for cross-section views through significant deposit zones. Sections views are illustrated with three examples from the resource areas:

‹ Figure 7-8 - West Koolpin and Zamu Dolerite Zones:

- o West Koolpin and Taipan mostly bounded on the hanging wall (HW) by dolerite sills and hoisted within sheared sediments containing quartz-sulphide veins. Mineralisation displays good continuity along strike and down-dip with up to five parallel zones open at depth. Upper zones are characteristically broad, shallow dipping envelopes of disseminated gold mineralisation, possibly supergene enrichment to 30 - 50 m depths, then narrowing to steeply dipping continuous lenses. Breaks in continuity are possibly related to dolerite sills and cross cutting fault structures.
  - o Zamu mineralisation is hosted almost entirely within broad shallow to flat dipping stacked mineralised lenses. Continuity is limited within most domains, gold mineralisation is higher grade than the western trends, but often trends are terminated at depth and along strike.
- ‹ Figure 7-9 – North Koolpin Zone: Similar mineralisation morphology to the West Koolpin-Taipan trend, and likely offset from the same structure by cross-cutting faults.
- ‹ Figure 7-10 - Mobile Hill Zone: Similar mineralisation morphology to the southern zones, but generally lower grade gold mineralisation, and shallow disseminated gold within the oxide zone with little continuity. Smaller, discrete domains have been interpreted to the east of the main mineralised trend and have not been closed off.

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 to identify any correlation between lithology/alteration/veining logged and gold mineralisation.
- ‹ DD core structural data was imported into Leapfrog and represented by structural discs, colour coded by interpreted structural type (foliation, fault, bedding, etc.).
- ‹ 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 0.3 g/t gold mineralisation envelope. Gold grades above the 0.3 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 a potential non-linear estimation approach.
- ‹ The mineralised downhole intervals inside the 0.3 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 coding for each resource area at Quest 29 is listed in Table 7-6.

Table 7-6 Listing of 3DM Mineralisation Domains & Estimation Zone Codes

Quest 29 Zone	Domain #	Cube File Name	Description
Taipan-West Koolpin	1001	min_dom_1001	Taipan-West Koolpin - Main Zone (Pits)
Taipan-West Koolpin	1002	min_dom_1002	Taipan-West Koolpin - Zone 2
Taipan-West Koolpin	1003	min_dom_1003	Taipan-West Koolpin - Zone 3
Taipan-West Koolpin	1004	min_dom_1004	Taipan South Min Zone
Taipan-West Koolpin	1005	min_dom_1005	Taipan South Min Zone
Taipan-West Koolpin	1006	min_dom_1006	West Koolpin - North Mine Zone
Taipan-West Koolpin	1007	min_dom_1007	Taipan Deeps Zone
Zamu Dolerite	2001	min_dom_2001	Zamu North Pit - Main Zone
Zamu Dolerite	2002	min_dom_2002	Zamu North Pit - FW Zone
Zamu Dolerite	2003	min_dom_2003	Zamu North Extension - FW Zone
Zamu Dolerite	2004	min_dom_2004	Zamu Central Zone
Zamu Dolerite	2005	min_dom_2005	Zamu - South FW Zone
Zamu Dolerite	2006	min_dom_2006	Zamu South Pit - Main Zone
Zamu Dolerite	2007	min_dom_2007	Zamu - South HW Zone
Zamu Dolerite	2008	min_dom_2008	Zamu - South Central HW Zone
Zamu Dolerite	2009	min_dom_2009	Zamu - North Extension HW Zone
Zamu Dolerite	2010	min_dom_2010	Zamu - South Extension FW Zone
Zamu Dolerite	2011	min_dom_2011	Zamu - South Extension FW Zone
Zamu Dolerite	2012	min_dom_2012	Zamu - South Extension FW Zone
Zamu Dolerite	2013	min_dom_2013	Zamu - South HW Zone
Zamu Dolerite	2014	min_dom_2014	Zamu - South Extension HW Zone
Zamu Dolerite	2015	min_dom_2015	Zamu North Pit - FW Zone
Zamu Dolerite	2016	min_dom_2016	Zamu - South HW Zone
North Koolpin	3001	cube_min_3001	North Koolpin Pit - Main
North Koolpin	3002	cube_min_3002	North Koolpin - FW 1
North Koolpin	3003	cube_min_3003	North Koolpin - FW 2
North Koolpin	3004	cube_min_3004	North Koolpin - South Zone FW 3
North Koolpin	3005	cube_min_3005	North Koolpin - South Zone FW 4
North Koolpin	3006	cube_min_3006	North Koolpin - South Zone FW 5
North Koolpin	3007	cube_min_3007	North Koolpin - North Zone FW 1
North Koolpin	3008	cube_min_3008	North Koolpin - North Zone FW 2
North Koolpin	3009	cube_min_3009	North Koolpin - North Zone HW
Mobile Hill	4001	cube_min_4001	Mobile Hill - South HW
Mobile Hill	4002	cube_min_4002	Mobile Hill - South FW
Mobile Hill	4003	cube_min_4003	Mobile Hill - Main Pit
Mobile Hill	4004	cube_min_4004	Mobile Hill - North FW 1
Mobile Hill	4005	cube_min_4005	Mobile Hill - North FW 2
Mobile Hill	4006	cube_min_4006	Mobile Hill - North FW 3
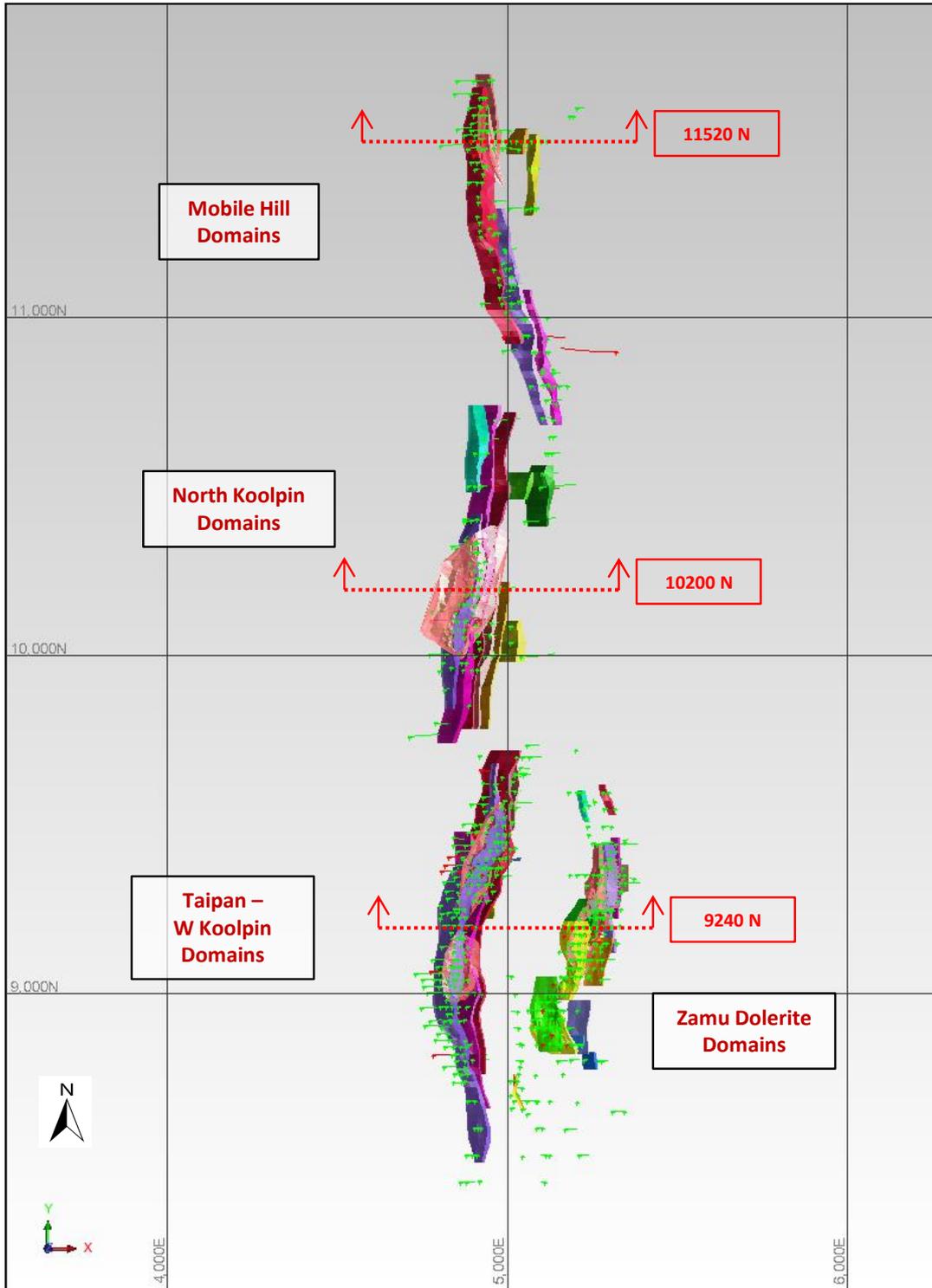
Figure 7-7: Quest 29 Plan View Showing Drilling and Mineralisation Envelope – Section View Reference Highlighted
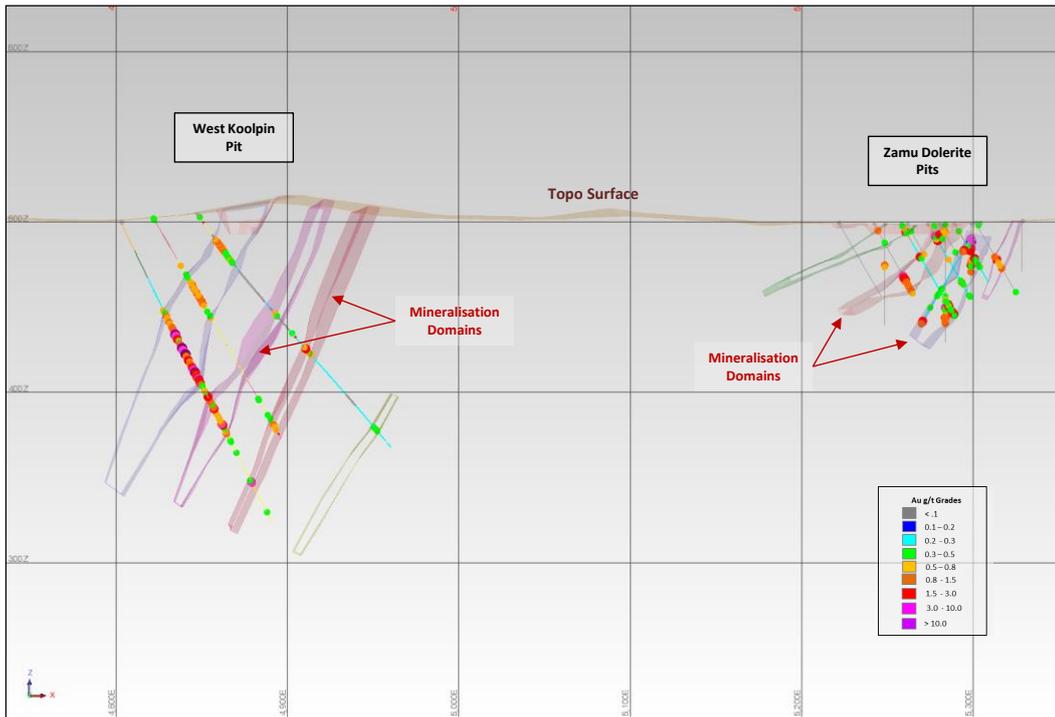
Figure 7-8: Quest 29 –W Koolpin – Zamu Dolerite, Cross-Section View Looking North at 9240N, Showing Domaining Contacts and Au Distribution
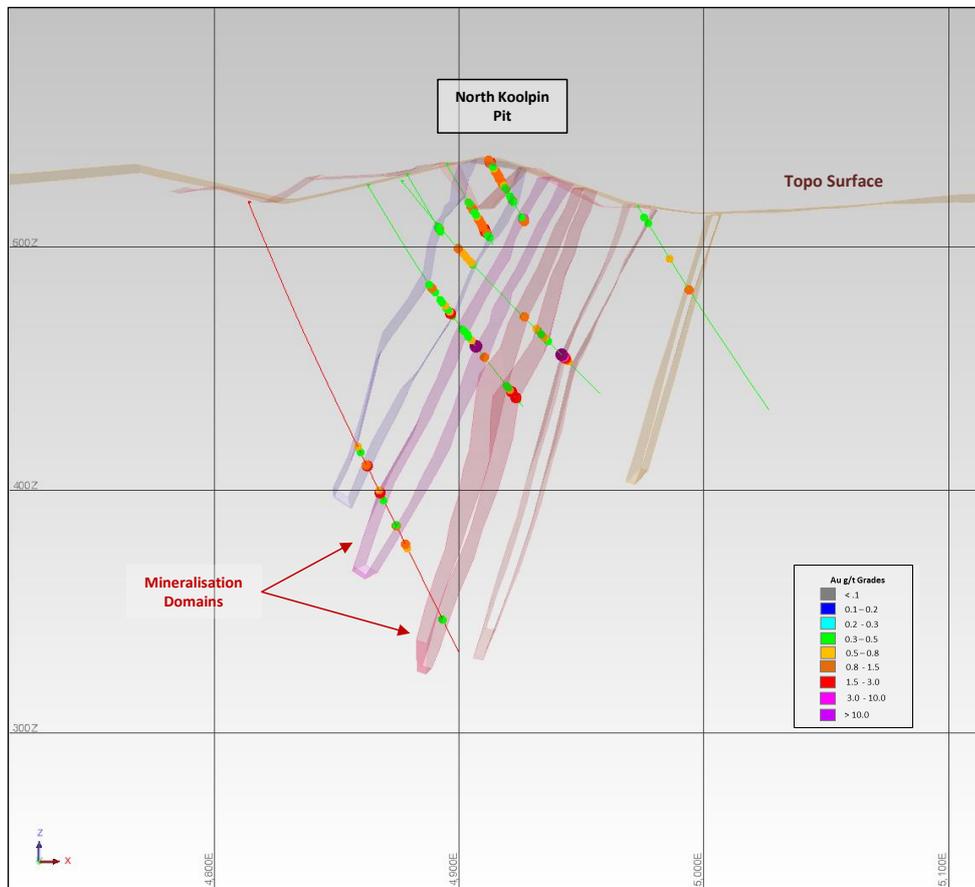
Figure 7-9: Quest 29 - N Koolpin, Cross-Section View Looking North at 10,200N, Showing Domaining Contacts and Au Distribution
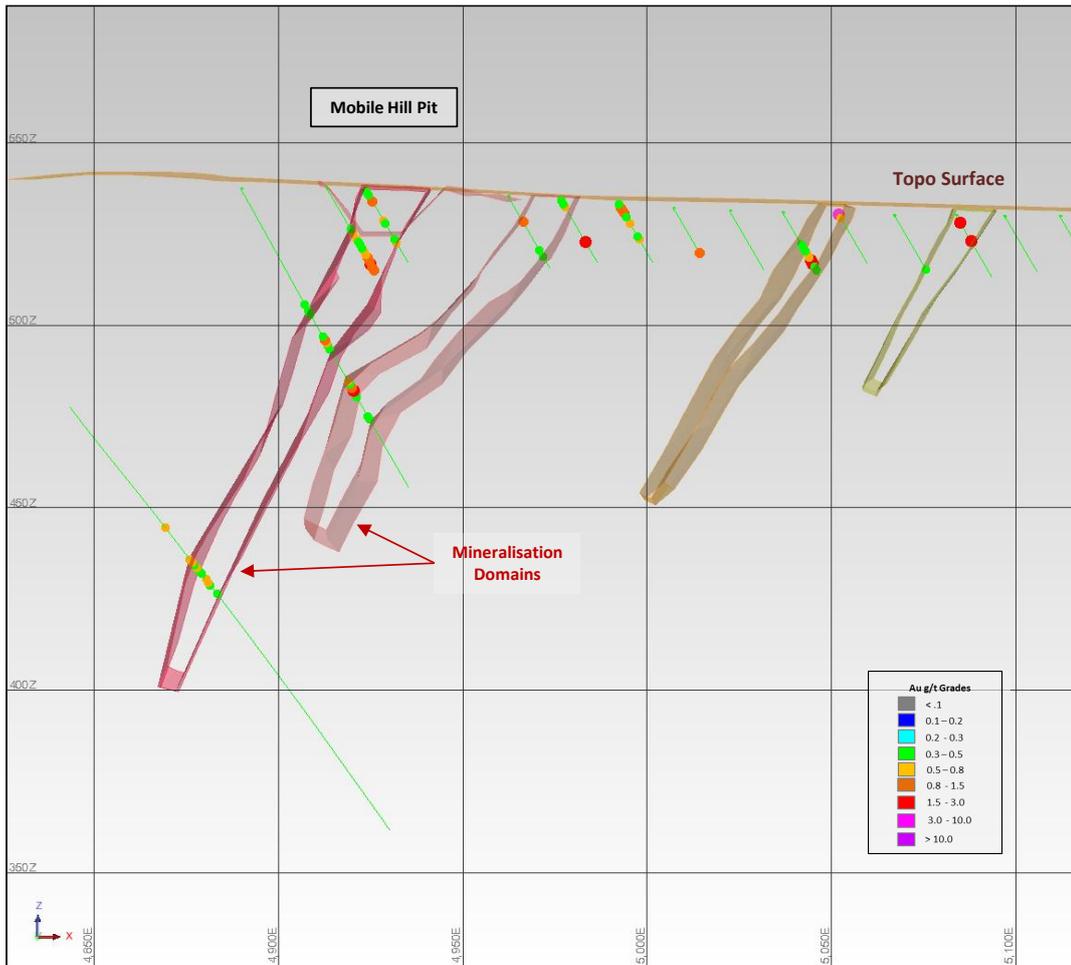
Figure 7-10: Quest 29 – Mobile Hill, Cross-Section View Looking North at 11,520N, Showing Domaining Contacts and Au Distribution

Use of recently uncovered surface outcrop mapping by Geopeko for surface draping and interpretation has been limited, as further work on improving the map resolution and also aligning an old local mine grid that varies from the current mine grid is required. An example of one of the old surface geology fact maps is illustrated in Figure 7-6.

Further research in the Renison data rooms and hard copy archives is required to review this historical data and potential transfer images in digital formats for use with future resource estimates.

Figure 7-11: Quest 29 and 30 Outcrop Geology Map by Geopeko (1975)

7.4.   Domain Boundary Analysis

A boundary analysis was undertaken to assess the grade boundary characteristics between the main mineralisation domains and the waste material. The boundary analysis plots the average grade of Au, based on a nominal distance above and below the boundary of interest. The analysis was conducted to allow confidence in the integrity of the globally applied domain boundary threshold of 0.3 g/t Au.

Figure 7-12 shows the characteristics for the main Taipan-West Koolpin mineralisation zone (Domain 1001).

The results of the boundary analysis are summarised as follows:

‹ The domain boundary plot indicates a sharp (or hard) boundary between the main mineralisation domains and the waste material.

‹ The example plot shows a common grade population break around 0.3 g/t Au. This is the threshold that is used to define mineralised and waste.

‹ The analysis provides confidence that the mineralisation domains created can be used as hard boundaries to constrain the sample data during the later sample compositing process.

‹ Similar results were evident in all mineralised domains interpreted where there was sufficient sample population for boundary analyses to be conducted.
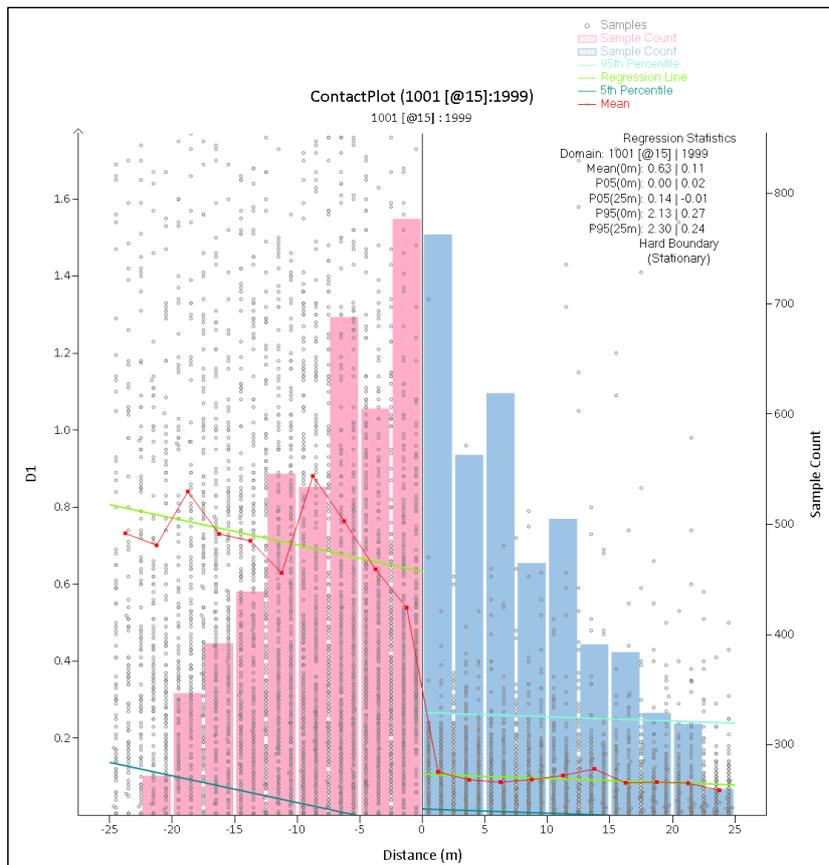
Figure 7-12: Boundary Analysis between Domain 1001 and Waste Material (Au g/t)

7.5.   Compositing and Statistical Analysis

7.5.1. 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 table r
  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 samples and composite
  data combinations for exploratory and spatial data analysis.

7.5.2. Sample Lengths

Within the Quest 29 database there is a total of 51,464 raw sample intervals of varying sample lengths for all holes used to inform the December 2021 MRE.

Figure 7-13 shows a histogram of sample lengths highlighting that most of the sampled intervals were 1 m lengths (> 90%).

Results of the sample length statistical review are summarised as follows:

‹ The average sample length is 1.03 m (mean value)
‹ The median value of 1.0 m (equivalent to standard length of samples for most of the RC drilling).
‹ A small percentage of 2 m samples corresponding to sampling of logged waste intervals
‹ Smaller sample intervals below 1.0 m are mostly DD core sample intervals. Sample intervals
  ranged from 0.1 to 0.85 m for HQ core and 0.15 to 1.2 m for NQ core.

Sample length statisitics are summarised in TABLE.

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

Parameter	All Data
Number	51,464
Minimum	0.05
Maximum	10
Mean	1.029
Median	1
Std Dev	0.272
Variance	0.074
Std Error	0
Coeff Var	0.264
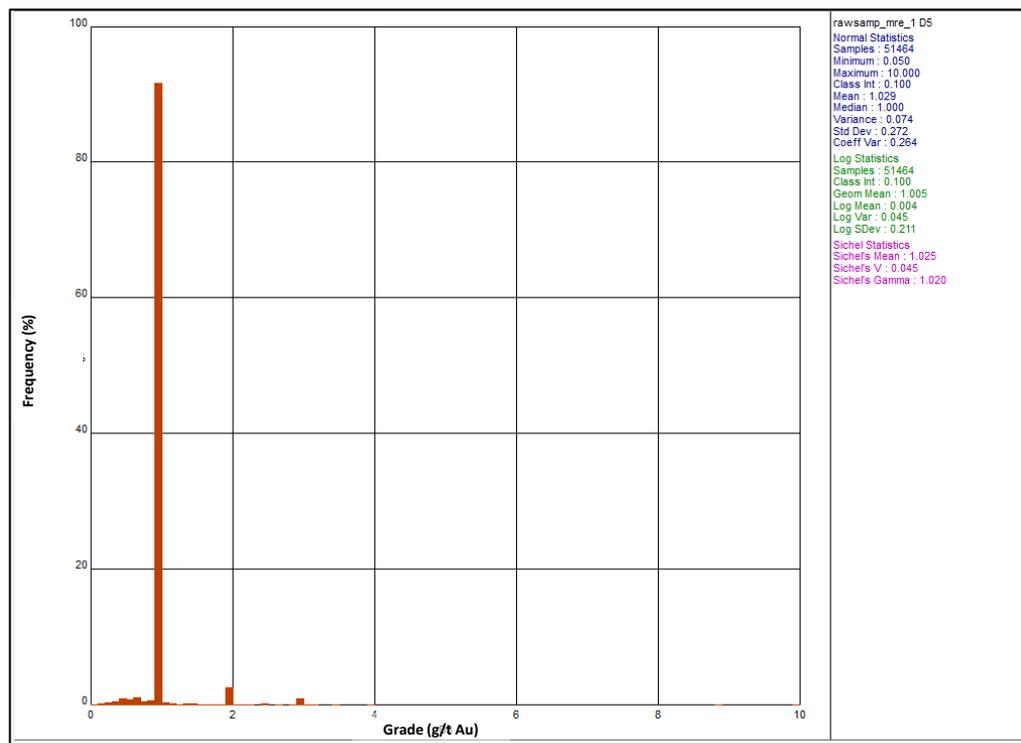
Figure 7-13: Quest 29 Database - Histogram of Raw Sample Lengths

7.5.3. Compositing

Several factors were considered when determining the most appropriate compositing length for mineralisation for the Quest 29 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 all mineralised domains, a 1 m downhole composite was applied in order to reduce the variability inherent in raw samples. The 1 m composite length is suitable given the variable widths of the mineralisation domains over the five resource areas, domaining strategy, and resolution relative to block model dimensions to be considered.

The compositing approach for the Quest 29 Mineral Resource was carried out in the following manner:

- ‹ For compositing extraction from the drilling database, GC, RAB and shallow percussion drill holes were not considered.
- ‹ Compositing was done using Surpac software on samples selected inside the mineralised domain being modelled.
- ‹ Composites were output field within the Cube Quest 29 MS Access database as stable'.
- ‹ Sample data was composited to 1 m downhole length using the 'B ensure equal weighting within each interval.

‹ Composites that failed the length threshold of 50% (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 1 m 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 1 m composites grades
D30	Oxide	Oxidation Code (1=Fresh, 2=Trans, 3= Oxide)

A complete listing of the domain zonecodes, the volume contained within each domain, along with the number of holes and composites informing each estimation domain is shown in Table 7-9.

Table 7-9 Listing of All Domain Codes & Composites

Prospect	Domain Code	Wireframe Volume	# of Holes	Comp. Length	# of Comps
Taipan-West Koolpin	1001	2,084,393	231	1	4,867
Taipan-West Koolpin	1002	1,227,214	73	1	852
Taipan-West Koolpin	1003	1,536,100	80	1	746
Taipan-West Koolpin	1004	174,387	18	1	139
Taipan-West Koolpin	1005	54,957	6	1	110
Taipan-West Koolpin	1006	105,067	2	1	15
Taipan-West Koolpin	1007	14,332	1	1	5
Zamu Dolerite	2001	260,404	104	1	1,322
Zamu Dolerite	2002	60,559	28	1	155
Zamu Dolerite	2003	19,312	3	1	19
Zamu Dolerite	2004	311,677	92	1	1,008
Zamu Dolerite	2005	84,401	14	1	101
Zamu Dolerite	2006	116,732	61	1	504
Zamu Dolerite	2007	88,192	34	1	171
Zamu Dolerite	2008	82,924	42	1	328
Zamu Dolerite	2009	23,783	4	1	31
Zamu Dolerite	2010	22,941	6	1	50
Zamu Dolerite	2011	16,902	2	1	11
Zamu Dolerite	2012	52,962	5	1	23

Prospect	Domain Code	Wireframe Volume	# of Holes	Comp. Length	# of Comps
Zamu Dolerite	2013	31,922	16	1	99
Zamu Dolerite	2014	20,954	3	1	18
Zamu Dolerite	2015	9,135	2	1	10
Zamu Dolerite	2016	146,273	31	1	286
North Koolpin	3001	925,452	75	1	1,219
North Koolpin	3002	1,491,194	52	1	599
North Koolpin	3003	1,238,872	31	1	283
North Koolpin	3004	656,109	17	1	165
North Koolpin	3005	416,458	9	1	63
North Koolpin	3006	193,252	4	1	67
North Koolpin	3007	288,441	1	1	47
North Koolpin	3008	546,384	4	1	102
North Koolpin	3009	263,601	10	1	132
Mobile Hill	4001	599,799	33	1	422
Mobile Hill	4002	367,153	18	1	311
Mobile Hill	4003	901,602	67	1	928
Mobile Hill	4004	235,670	23	1	199
Mobile Hill	4005	37,018	3	1	15
Mobile Hill	4006	99,228	8	1	64

7.6. Basic Statistics and Grade Capping

7.6.1. Basic Statistic of Estimation Domains

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

Statistical analyses are shown for statistically well informed and major mineralised domains for Quest 29 (10 domains). The selected domains account for 71% of the total volume, and 79% of all 1 m composite, for all of the Quest 29 mineralisation domains.

The sample population was reviewed by analysing log normal (LN) distribution and log-probability plots. An example of the grouped statistical plots is shown in Figure 7-14 to Figure 7-17. The other selected plots are recorded in Appendix 6. The log-probability plots most commonly show that subtle population breaks vary around 0.15 to 0.2 g/t Au.

The uncut 1 m composites statistics for these 10 mineralised domains are summarised in Table 7-10.
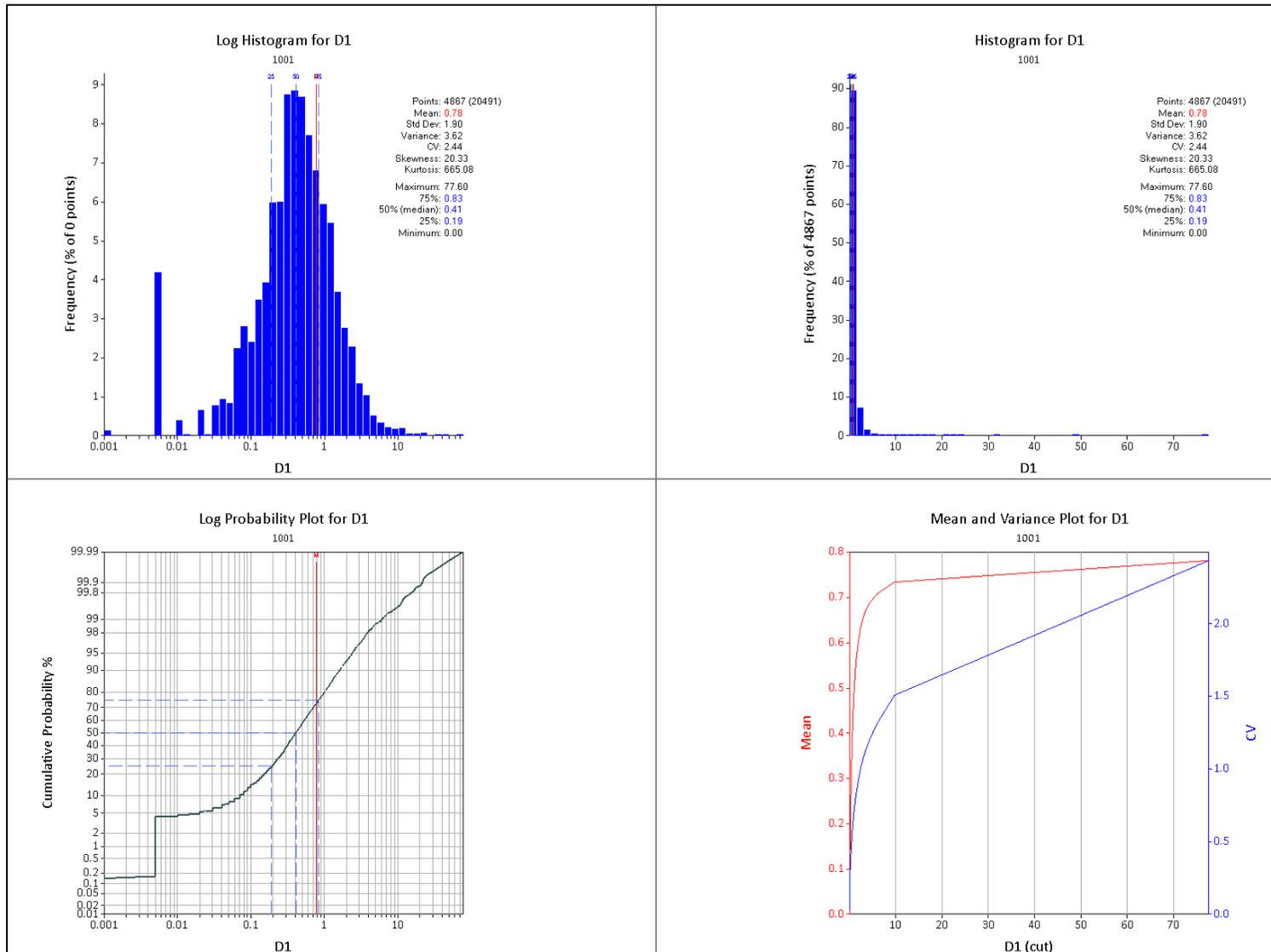
Figure 7-14 Statistical Plots for Taipan-West Koolpin - Domain 1001
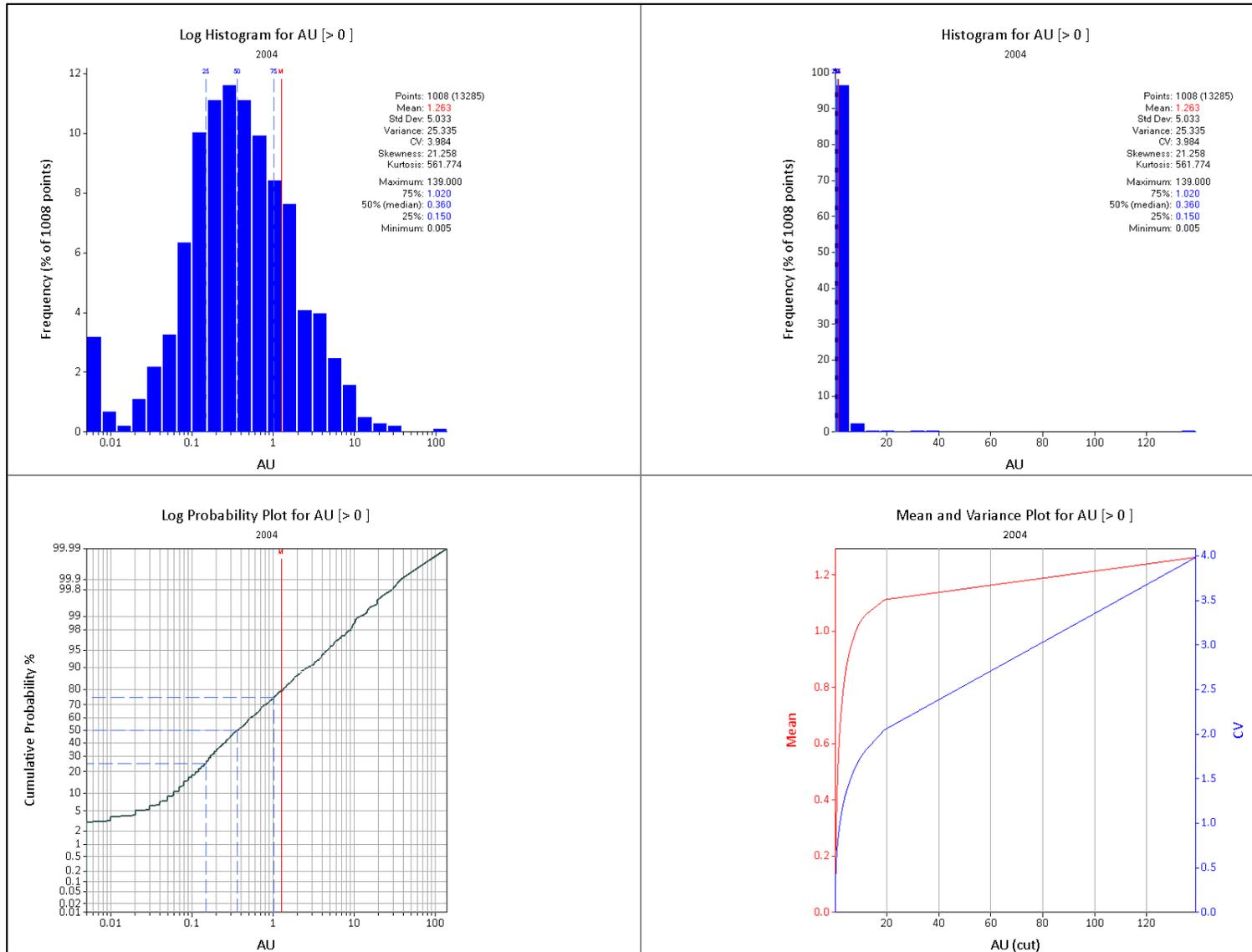
Figure 7-15 Statistical Plots for Zamu Dolerite - Domain 2004
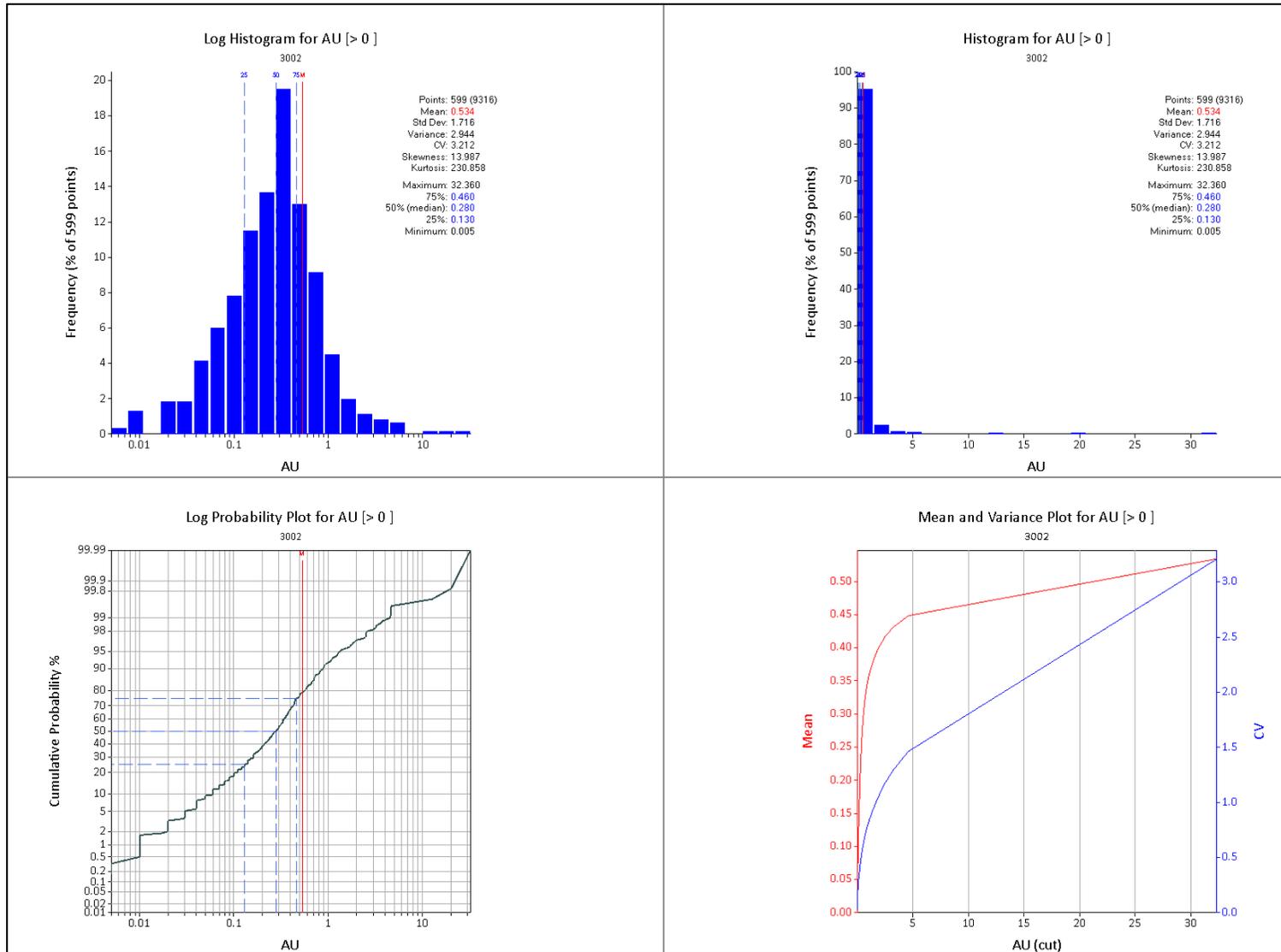
Figure 7-16 Statistical Plots for North Koolpin - Domain 3002
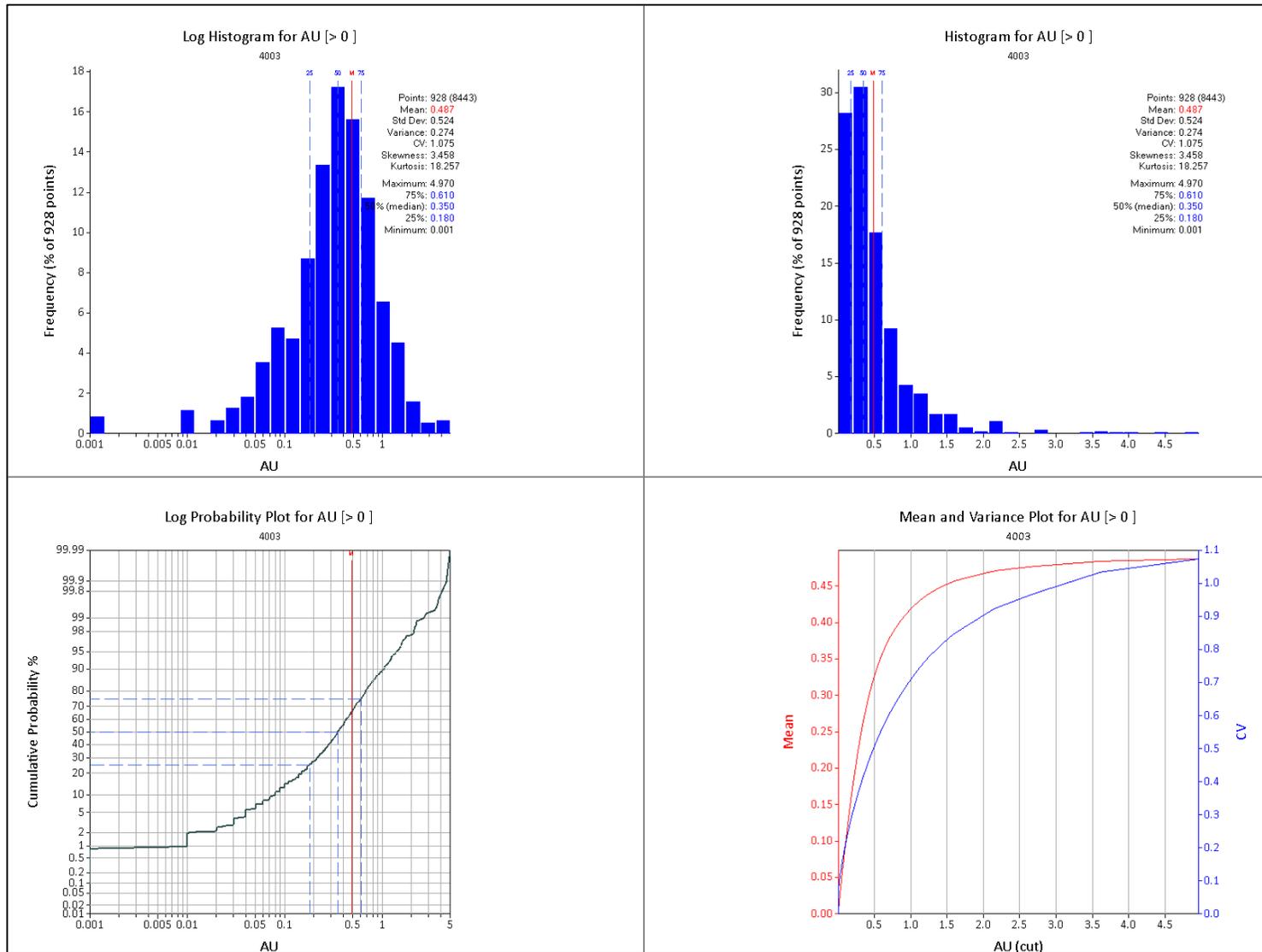
Figure 7-17 Statistical Plots for Mobile Hill - Domain 4003

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

Zone	TWK			ZDL		NKP			MBH	
Parameter\Domain	1001	1002	1003	2001	2004	3001	3002	3003	4001	4003
# of Comps	4867	852	746	1322	1008	1219	599	283	422	928
Imported	20491	20491	20491	13285	13285	9316	9316	9316	8443	8443
Minimum	0	0.01	0.01	0.005	0.005	0.005	0.005	0.01	0.01	0.001
Maximum	77.6	34.7	103.78	45.1	139	5.64	32.36	14.75	275.8	4.97
Mean	**0.78**	**0.57**	**0.71**	**0.81**	**1.26**	**0.62**	**0.53**	**0.46**	**1.18**	**0.49**
Standard deviation	1.9	1.78	3.93	2.279	5.033	0.527	1.716	1.165	13.48	0.524
CV	**2.440**	**3.100**	**5.530**	**2.824**	**3.984**	**0.854**	**3.212**	**2.520**	**11.387**	**1.075**
Variance	3.62	3.16	15.42	5.195	25.335	0.278	2.944	1.356	181.715	0.274
Skewness	20.33	15.07	24.44	12.7	21.258	2.131	13.987	9.53	20.189	3.458
Log samples	4867	852	746	1322	1008	1219	599	283	422	928
Log mean	-1.05	-1.32	-1.27	-1.164	-1.012	-0.846	-1.392	-1.515	-1.48	-1.202
Log variance	2.03	1.32	1.43	1.625	2.544	0.882	1.325	1.35	1.598	1.313
Geometric mean	0.35	0.27	0.28	0.312	0.363	0.429	0.249	0.22	0.228	0.301
0.1	0.07	0.06	0.06	0.07	0.06	0.13	0.06	0.049	0.05	0.08
0.2	0.15	0.11	0.12	0.11	0.116	0.22	0.11	0.08	0.08	0.15
0.3	0.24	0.16	0.16	0.16	0.17	0.29	0.16	0.124	0.12	0.22
0.4	0.31	0.21	0.22	0.22	0.254	0.36	0.21	0.193	0.16	0.28
0.5	0.41	0.27	0.28	0.28	0.36	0.453	0.28	0.24	0.22	0.35
0.6	0.53	0.35	0.37	0.371	0.52	0.594	0.34	0.327	0.3	0.428
0.7	0.71	0.47	0.48	0.53	0.806	0.74	0.42	0.4	0.414	0.52
0.8	1.01	0.65	0.66	0.82	1.324	0.95	0.56	0.528	0.67	0.68
0.9	1.6	1.02	1.22	1.87	2.654	1.331	0.871	0.792	0.97	1.032
0.95	2.4	1.61	2.04	2.8	4.694	1.601	1.351	1.143	1.603	1.398
0.975	3.47	2.58	3	4.842	7.802	2	2.51	1.948	2.287	1.775
0.99	6.05	4.92	5.68	8.103	11.666	2.5	4.492	3.245	6.437	2.633

7.6.2. Grade Capping Analysis

Cube reviewed the statistics of the 1 m 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.

High-grade capping was applied to the gold composite data for estimation in the various domains as listed in the tables for each resource area as follows:

- ‹ Table 7-11 – Taipan – West Koolpin - grades were capped between 10 g/t to 15 g/t Au for three of the six domains.
- ‹ Table 7-12 – Zamu Dolerite - grades were capped between 7 g/t to 16 g/t Au for nine of the 13 domains.
- ‹ Table 7-13 – North Koolpin - grades were capped between 6 g/t to 10 g/t Au for three of nine domains.
- ‹ Table 7-14 – Mobile Hill - grades were capped at 12 g/t Au for one out domain. No other domains were capped.

As a result of the top cutting, the theoretical reduction in metal calculated by number of samples and mean grades for each of the mineralised domains is listed below for each deposit:

- ‹ Taipan-West Koolpin: 5.7% metal loss
- ‹ Zamu Dolerite: 12.7% metal loss
- ‹ North Koolpin: 6.3% metal loss
- ‹ Mobile Hill: 22.7% metal loss

The theoretical reduction in metal highlights the impact of grade capping on the overall mean grade, and sensitivity of each domain to grade capping. Mobile Hill has the theoretical highest metal at risk, but this is predominantly based on one high-grade outlier composite sample of 275.8 g/t Au.

Table 7-11 Taipan – West Koolpin: Summary of Grade Capping for 1 m Composites – Au Grade (Au g/t)

Parameter\Domain	Domain						
	1001	1002	1003	1004	1005	1006	1007
Number	4,867	852	746	139	110	15	5
Minimum	-	0.01	0.01	0.01	0.01	0.08	0.12
Maximum	77.60	34.70	103.78	9.98	3.62	2.67	4.26
Mean	0.78	0.57	0.71	0.66	1.14	0.51	1.22
Standard deviation	1.90	1.78	3.93	1.46	0.72	0.69	1.75
Variance	3.62	3.16	15.42	2.12	0.51	0.47	3.08
CV	2.44	3.10	5.53	2.19	0.63	1.34	1.44
Top Cut	15	10	10	9.98	3.62	2.67	4.26
No. Cut	10	3	3	0	0	0	0
Uncut Mean	0.78	0.57	0.71	0.66	1.14	0.51	1.22
Cut Mean	0.75	0.52	0.58	0.66	1.14	0.51	1.22
% Reduction Mean	-3.8%	-8.8%	-18.3%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%
Uncut CV	2.44	3.1	5.53	2.19	0.63	1.34	1.44
Cut CV	1.69	1.73	1.91	2.19	0.63	1.34	1.44
%Reduction CV	-30.7%	-44.2%	-65.5%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%
Uncut Metal Index	3,796	486	530	92	125	8	6
Uncut Metal %	59.1%	7.6%	8.3%	1.4%	2.0%	0.1%	0.1%
Cut Metal Index	3,650	443	433	92	125	8	6
Cut Metal %	60.9%	7.4%	7.2%	1.5%	2.1%	0.1%	0.1%
% Reduction Metal All	-6.6%						
% Reduction Metal Min	-5.7%						

Table 7-12 Zamu Dolerite: Summary of Grade Capping for 1 m Composites – Au Grade (Au g/t

Parameter\Domain	Domain															
	2001	2002	2003	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016
Number	1,322	155	19	1,008	101	504	171	328	31	50	11	23	99	18	10	286
Minimum	0.01	0.01	0.04	0.01	0.01	0.00	0.01	0.01	0.21	0.01	0.03	0.03	0.01	0.04	0.02	0.01
Maximum	45.10	34.20	7.06	139.00	18.20	10.60	14.20	60.00	1.55	11.54	11.80	5.07	7.35	14.40	5.38	34.20
Mean	0.81	1.17	0.63	1.26	1.24	0.51	0.59	1.16	0.47	1.60	1.80	1.20	0.63	1.51	1.12	1.11
Standard deviation	2.28	4.34	1.60	5.03	2.62	1.15	1.40	5.14	0.32	2.35	3.56	1.45	1.13	3.26	1.64	2.69
Variance	5.20	18.87	2.54	25.34	6.88	1.32	1.97	26.43	0.10	5.50	12.65	2.10	1.28	10.62	2.68	7.21
CV	2.82	3.71	2.54	3.98	2.11	2.27	2.40	4.42	0.68	1.47	1.98	1.21	1.79	2.16	1.46	2.42
Top Cut	10	10	7.06	16	10	7	8	12	1.55	11.536	11.8	5.07	7.35	10	5.38	15
No. Cut	10	4	0	6	2	3	2	4	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	2
Uncut Mean	0.81	1.17	0.63	1.26	1.24	0.51	0.59	1.16	0.47	1.60	1.80	1.20	0.63	1.51	1.12	1.11
Cut Mean	0.73	0.76	0.63	1.09	1.15	0.49	0.54	0.80	0.47	1.60	1.80	1.20	0.63	1.27	1.12	1.04
% Reduction Mean	-9.5%	-35.1%	0.0%	-13.4%	-7.5%	-3.0%	-7.5%	-31.5%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	-16.2%	0.0%	-6.1%
Uncut CV	2.824	3.71	2.54	3.984	2.108	2.265	2.395	4.422	0.684	1.467	1.981	1.21	1.793	2.159	1.457	2.422
Cut CV	1.83	2.251	2.54	1.959	1.85	2.112	1.913	2.29	0.684	1.467	1.981	1.21	1.793	1.772	1.457	1.926
%Reduction CV	-35.2%	-39.3%	0.0%	-50.8%	-12.2%	-6.8%	-20.1%	-48.2%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	-17.9%	0.0%	-20.5%
Uncut Metal Index	1,067	182	12	1,273	126	255	100	381	15	80	20	28	62	27	11	317
Uncut Metal %	23.8%	4.1%	0.3%	28.4%	2.8%	5.7%	2.2%	8.5%	0.3%	1.8%	0.4%	0.6%	1.4%	0.6%	0.3%	7.1%
Cut Metal Index	965	118	12	1,103	116	247	93	261	15	80	20	28	62	23	11	298
Cut Metal %	24.3%	3.0%	0.3%	27.8%	2.9%	6.2%	2.3%	6.6%	0.4%	2.0%	0.5%	0.7%	1.6%	0.6%	0.3%	7.5%
% Reduction Metal All	-11.5%															
% Reduction Metal Min. Only	-12.7%															

Table 7-13 North Koolpin: Summary of Grade Capping for 1 m Composites – Au Grade (Au g/t

Parameter\Domain	Domain								
	3001	3002	3003	3004	3005	3006	3007	3008	3009
Number	1,219	599	283	165	63	67	47	102	132
Minimum	0.01	0.01	0.01	0.01	0.01	0.01	0.03	0.02	0.01
Maximum	5.64	32.36	14.75	61.56	3.05	5.41	5.78	4.26	0.71
Mean	0.62	0.53	0.46	1.17	0.39	0.70	0.88	0.54	0.22
Standard deviation	0.53	1.72	1.17	4.96	0.51	0.97	1.25	0.70	0.13
Variance	0.28	2.94	1.36	24.65	0.26	0.94	1.56	0.49	0.02
CV	0.85	3.21	2.52	4.24	1.29	1.39	1.41	1.29	0.59
Top Cut	5.64	10	6	10	3.05	5.41	5.775	4.26	0.71
No. Cut	0	3	2	1	0	0	0	0	0
Uncut Mean	0.62	0.53	0.46	1.17	0.39	0.70	0.88	0.54	0.22
Cut Mean	0.62	0.48	0.41	0.86	0.39	0.70	0.88	0.54	0.22
% Reduction Mean	0.0%	-11.0%	-10.6%	-26.8%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%
Uncut CV	0.854	3.212	2.52	4.244	1.288	1.386	1.414	1.292	0.594
Cut CV	0.854	1.883	1.616	1.946	1.288	1.386	1.414	1.292	0.594
%Reduction CV	0.0%	-41.4%	-35.9%	-54.1%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%
Uncut Metal Index	752	320	131	193	25	47	42	55	29
Uncut Metal %	35.0%	14.9%	6.1%	9.0%	1.2%	2.2%	1.9%	2.6%	1.3%
Cut Metal Index	752	285	117	141	25	47	42	55	29
Cut Metal %	37.3%	14.1%	5.8%	7.0%	1.2%	2.3%	2.1%	2.7%	1.4%
% Reduction Metal All	-6.2%								
% Reduction Metal Min. Only	-6.3%								

Table 7-14 Mobile Hill: Summary of Grade Capping for 1 m Composites – Au Grade (Au g/t

Parameter\Domain	Domain					
	4001	4002	4003	4004	4005	4006
Number	422	311	928	199	15	64
Minimum	0.01	0.01	0.00	0.00	0.27	0.01
Maximum	275.80	7.43	4.97	4.12	5.06	5.59
Mean	1.18	0.51	0.49	0.31	0.96	0.47
Standard deviation	13.48	0.74	0.52	0.45	1.26	0.86
Variance	181.72	0.54	0.27	0.20	1.58	0.74
CV	11.39	1.43	1.08	1.43	1.31	1.83
Top Cut	12	7.43	4.97	4.12	5.06	5.59
No. Cut	3	0	0	0	0	0
Uncut Mean	1.18	0.51	0.49	0.31	0.96	0.47
Cut Mean	0.53	0.51	0.49	0.31	0.96	0.47
% Reduction Mean	-55.4%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%
Uncut CV	11.387	1.433	1.075	1.43	1.31	1.828
Cut CV	2.366	1.433	1.075	1.43	1.31	1.828
%Reduction CV	-79.2%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%
Uncut Metal Index	500	160	452	62	14	30
Uncut Metal %	31.1%	9.9%	28.1%	3.9%	0.9%	1.9%
Cut Metal Index	223	160	452	62	14	30
Cut Metal %	16.8%	12.1%	34.1%	4.7%	1.1%	2.3%
% Reduction Metal All	-17.6%					
% Reduction Metal Min. Only	-22.7%					

7.7. Variography

7.7.1. Background

For the December 2021 MRE, preliminary variogram analysis was carried out to determine the behaviour of continuity of gold in the longitudinal plane for the major mineralised domains (domains 1001, 2001, 2004, 3001, 3002, 3003, 3008, 4001 and 4003) in each zone. Variogram ranges and search distances were also defined in the longitudinal plane.

A number of different variograms were generated and interpreted as part of the Quest 29 resource estimation process. These included Gaussian and Raw Variograms which were used in the Ordinary Kriging estimation process.

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

7.7.2. Experimental Variograms

Experimental variograms were generated from the top cut variables. For each project area (Taipan-West Koolpin, Zamu, North Koolpin, Mobile Hill), the mineralised envelope with the largest number of data points was used for generating the experimental variograms. This formed the basis of the variograms to be modelled for all of the domains within each project.

Omnidirectional experimental variograms were generated using lag distances of 1 to 4 m to understand how the variance changes for short distances. This assists in modelling the final nugget effect in the variograms. Directional experimental variograms are generated by orientating the search direction in the plane of maximum continuity. This was undertaken by the following steps:

1. Generating up to 18 experimental variograms in the horizontal plane
2. Generating experimental variograms in the plane orthogonal to the direction of maximum continuity in the horizontal plane defined in Step 1
3. Generating experimental variograms in the plane of maximum continuity. The plane of maximum continuity is defined by the direction of maximum continuity defined in Step 1 and Step 2
4. The experimental variogram with the lowest apparent nugget, slowest rate of increase (i.e. greatest continuity) and the longest zone of influence (i.e. range) within the plane of maximum continuity was interpreted as the principal axis.

Invariably the direction of maximum continuity conforms to the strike direction of modelled mineralisation.

7.7.3. Variogram Modelling

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.

Examples of normal score (or Gaussian) for the main mineralisation zones (Domains 1001, 2004, 3002, 4003) in each resource area are shown in Figure 7-18 to Figure 7-21.

Table 7-15 summarizes the gold grade variogram parameters used for all domains in each resource area. The variogram parameters for well-informed domains were used to represent the poorly informed domains (e.g. smaller zones with few composite).

The modelled variograms have an interpreted nugget variance ranging from 15% to 47%. The resultant estimates will then be smoothed and the precision of local estimates will be reduced to account for the high nugget effect.

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

Table 7-15 Back-Transformed Variogram Model Parameters for Gold Grade

Estimation Domain	Proxy	# of structures	Nugget	Sill 1	Range 1 (m)	Sill 2	Range 2 (m)	Structures 1 & 2		
								Bearing	Plunge	Dip
1001		2	0.31	0.54	13	0.15	39	DK		
1002	1001	2	0.31	0.54	13	0.15	39	DK		
1003	1001	2	0.31	0.54	13	0.15	39	DK		
1004	1001	2	0.31	0.54	13	0.15	39	DK		
1005	1001	2	0.31	0.54	13	0.15	39	DK		
1006	1001	2	0.31	0.54	13	0.15	39	6		60
1007	1001	2	0.31	0.54	13	0.15	39	0		67
2001		2	0.15	0.60	17	0.25	37	DK		
2002	2001	2	0.15	0.60	17	0.25	37	DK		
2003	2001	2	0.15	0.60	17	0.25	37	DK		
2004		2	0.44	0.32	46	0.25	57	DK		
2005	2004	2	0.44	0.32	46	0.25	57	DK		
2006	2004	2	0.44	0.32	46	0.25	57	DK		
2007	2004	2	0.44	0.32	46	0.25	57	DK		
2008		2	0.16	0.54	13	0.30	34		-	
2009	2004	2	0.44	0.32	46	0.25	57	351		70
2010	2004	2	0.44	0.32	46	0.25	57	10		41
2011	2004	2	0.44	0.32	46	0.25	57	354		56
2012	2004	2	0.44	0.32	46	0.25	57	DK		
2013	2004	2	0.44	0.32	46	0.25	57	DK		
2014	2001	2	0.15	0.60	17	0.25	37	13		24
2015	2001	2	0.15	0.60	17	0.25	37	355		55
2016	2004	2	0.44	0.32	46	0.25	57	DK		
3001	3002	2	0.47	0.38	85	0.14	124	DK		
3002		2	0.47	0.38	85	0.14	124	DK		
3003	3002	2	0.47	0.38	85	0.14	124	DK		
3004	3002	2	0.47	0.38	85	0.14	124	DK		
3005	3002	2	0.47	0.38	85	0.14	124	DK		
3006	3002	2	0.47	0.38	85	0.14	124	DK		
3007	3002	2	0.47	0.38	85	0.14	124	11		73
3008	3002	2	0.47	0.38	85	0.14	124	DK		
3009	3002	2	0.47	0.38	85	0.14	124	DK		
4001	4003	2	0.18	0.52	26	0.31	49	DK		
4002	4003	2	0.18	0.52	26	0.31	49	DK		
4003		2	0.18	0.52	26	0.31	49	DK		
4004	4003	2	0.18	0.52	26	0.31	49	DK		
4005	4003	2	0.18	0.52	26	0.31	49	13		58
4006	4003	2	0.18	0.52	26	0.31	49	DK		
1999	1001	0	0.00	0.00	0	0.15	39	6		70
2999	2004	2	0.44	0.32	46	0.25	57	2		40
3999	3002	2	0.47	0.38	85	0.14	124	6		75
4999	4003	2	0.18	0.52	26	0.31	49	350		65
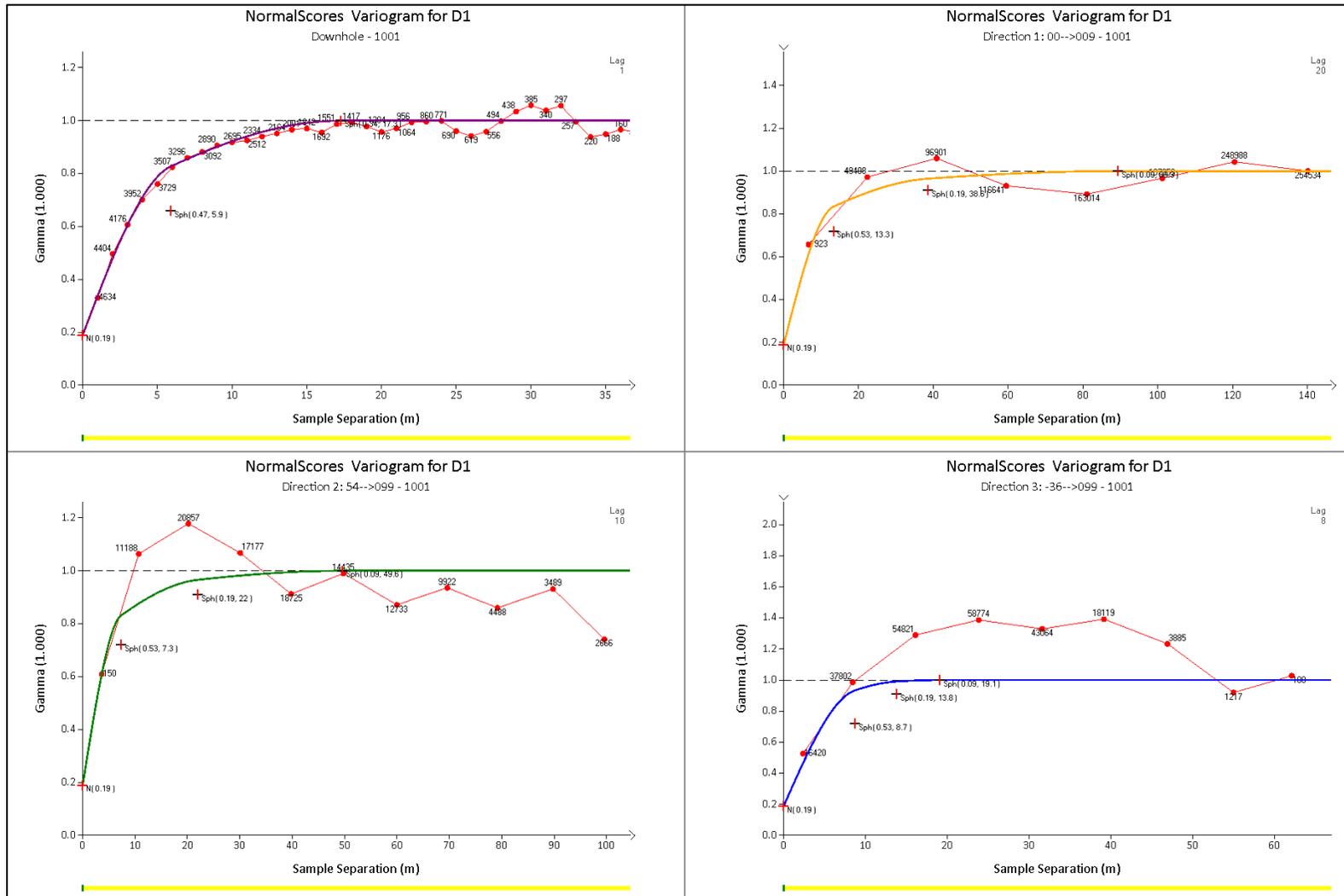
Figure 7-18 Normal Score (Gaussian) Variogram Model – Taipan-West Koolpin: Domain 1001
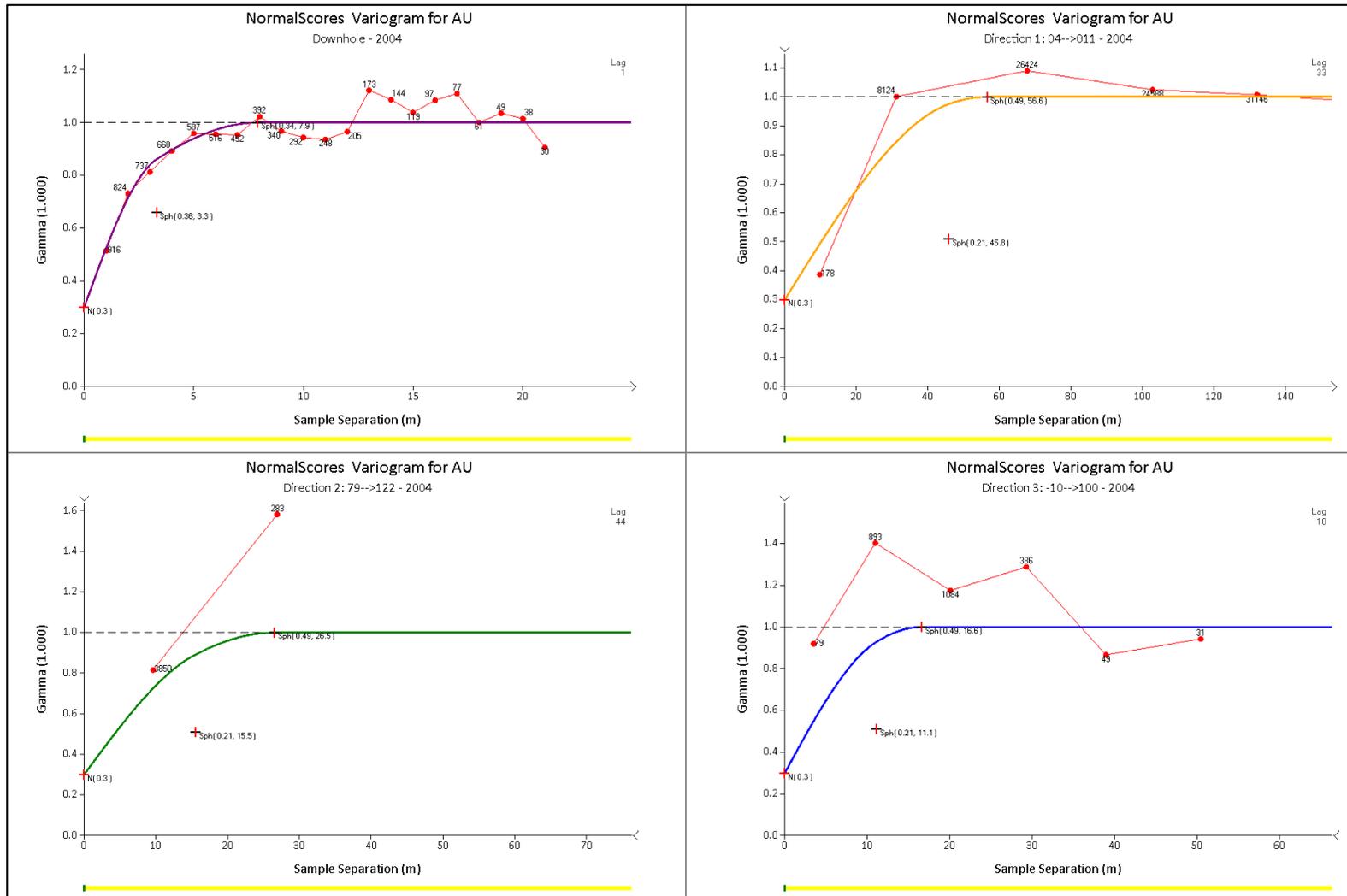
Figure 7-19 Normal Score (Gaussian) Variogram Model – Zamu Dolerite: Domain 2004
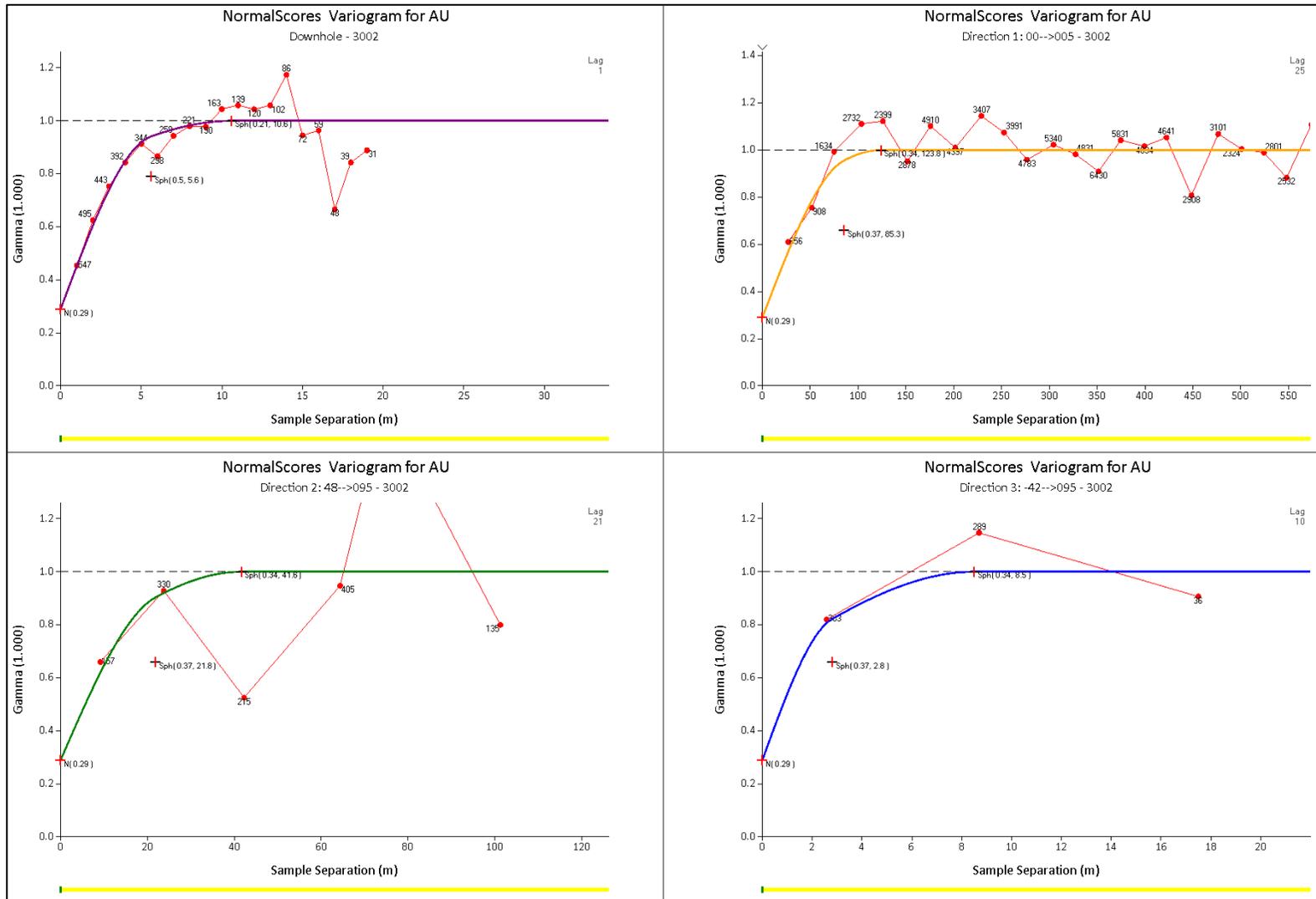
Figure 7-20 Normal Score (Gaussian) Variogram Model – North Koolpin: Domain 3002
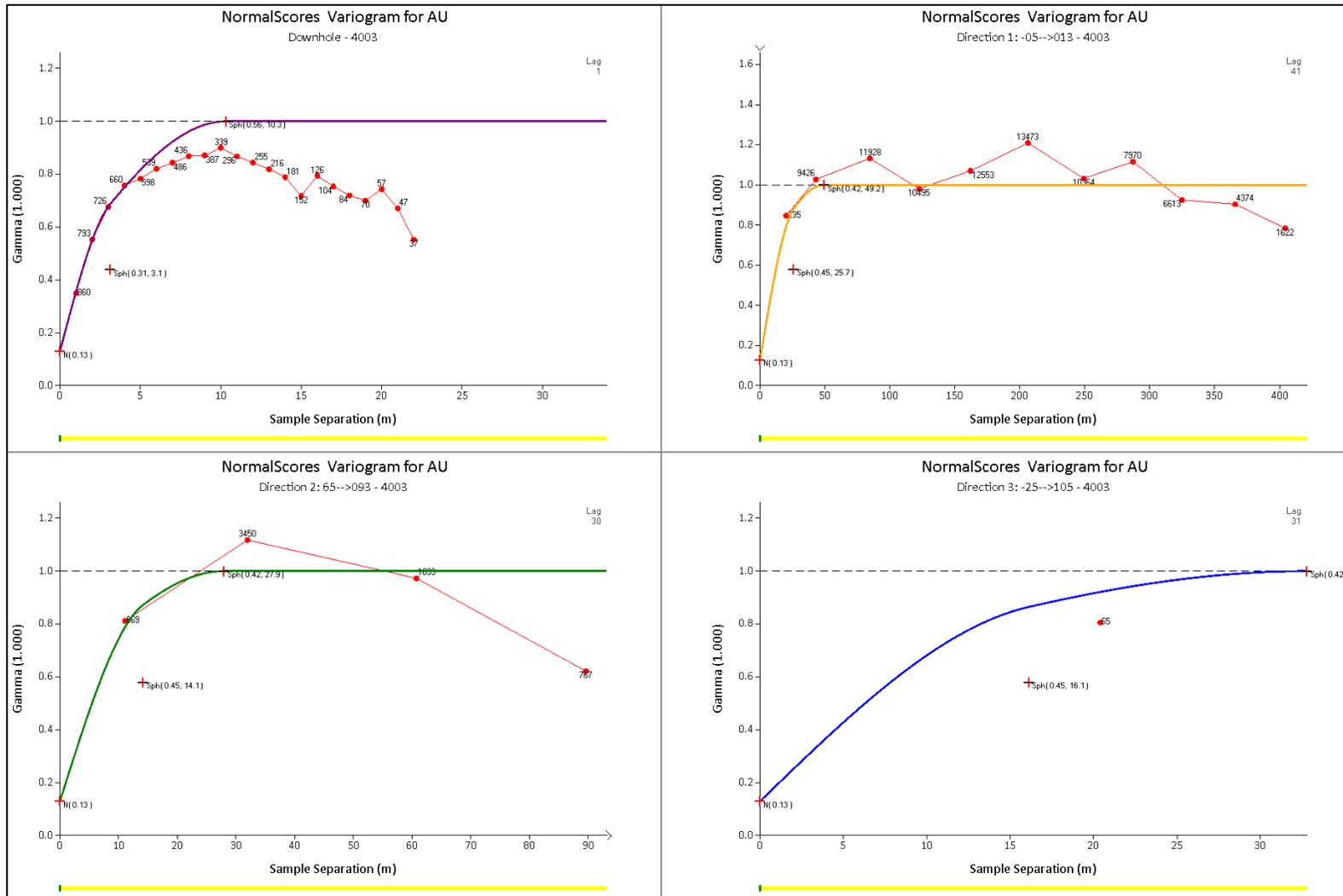
Figure 7-21 Normal Score (Gaussian) Variogram Model – Mobile Hill: Domain 4003

7.8. Block Model Construction

7.8.1. Modelling Approach

A number of issues have been taken into consideration when deciding on an appropriate search strategy and estimation block size, including data spacing, variogram model ranges, estimation quality, resource classification and potential for eventual economic extraction (mining widths).

Data spacing was the primary consideration taken into account when selecting an appropriate estimation block size. Cube considers it good geostatistical practice to use an estimation parent cell size that approaches the composite spacing where possible, while at the same time being mindful of potential mining widths and selectivity implications to the geological envelopes to be estimated when deciding on the appropriate estimation block size.

The block model estimations were performed with Surpac following experimental variography carried out in Supervisor Software as summarised in Section 7.7.

7.8.2. Block Model Parameters and Definitions

A single block model was created by Cube with dimensions extended to fully cover the Quest 29 resource area. The model parameters were optimised for data spacing, volume fill and planning purposes. These parameters were the primary considerations taken into account when selecting an appropriate estimation block size.

The block model was generated in Surpac and flagged with the appropriate estimation domains and topographical surfaces. The block dimensions select for the estimation process was 5 mE x 10 mN x 10 mRL, with sub-celling to 2.5 mE x 5 mN x 5 mRL. The model flagging was based on the sub-cell centroids and the estimation process was performed within parent cells. The parent cells were back-flagged using the sub-celled model. No internal domains were used in the estimation process.

The block model parameters are summarised in Table 7-16. The block model attributes created for the block model are summarised in Table 7-17.

The block model extents were designed to ensure the model area sufficiently covers the mineralisation extents and potential open pit designs. This is illustrated in plan view in Figure 7-22 and long section view in Figure 7-23.

Table 7-16 Quest 29 3D Block Model Definition Summary

Block Model File ID	cube_q29_bm_2021_12_05.mdl		
Type	**Easting (x)**	**Northing (y)**	**RL (z)**
Origin Coordinates	8,200	4,200	100
Extent	12,000	5,600	600
User Block Size	10	5	10
Min. Block Size	5	2.5	5
Rotation	0	0	0
Total Blocks	28,483		
Storage Efficiency %	99.93		

Table 7-17 Quest 29 Block Model Attributes

Attribute Name	Decimals	Background	Description
au_fin	2	0.01	Au ppm - reporting grade(cut)
au_id2_cut	3	0.005	Au ppm - ID2 Method(cut)
au_id2_uncut	3	0.005	Au ppm - ID2 Method(uncut)
au_ok_cut	3	0.005	Au ppm - OK Method(cut)
au_ok_uncut	3	0.005	Au ppm - OK Method(uncut)
density	2	2.8	Bulk Density
depletion	-	1	0=Air;1=Insitu;2=leachpad; 3=Pit mined
design	-	0	-1=Air;0=Insitu;1=Pit Shell 1; 2=Pit Shell 2, etc
ns	-	0	Number Samples
ok_asd	2	0	Average Distance to Samples
ok_dns	2	0	Distance to the Nearest Sample
ok_sor	2	-1	Slope Regression
ox_code	-	1	0=Air, 1=Fresh, 2= Trans, 3 = Oxide
pass	-	-1	Interpolation pass number
prospect	-	na	Prospect Name-TPN, WKP, ZDL, NKP, MBH
rescat	-	4	1=Measured;2=Indicated; 3=Inferred; 4 = Unclass.
rock_code	-	na	Main Lith rock type
tenement	-	na	Tenement ID
zonecode	-	0	Mineralised Domain Code
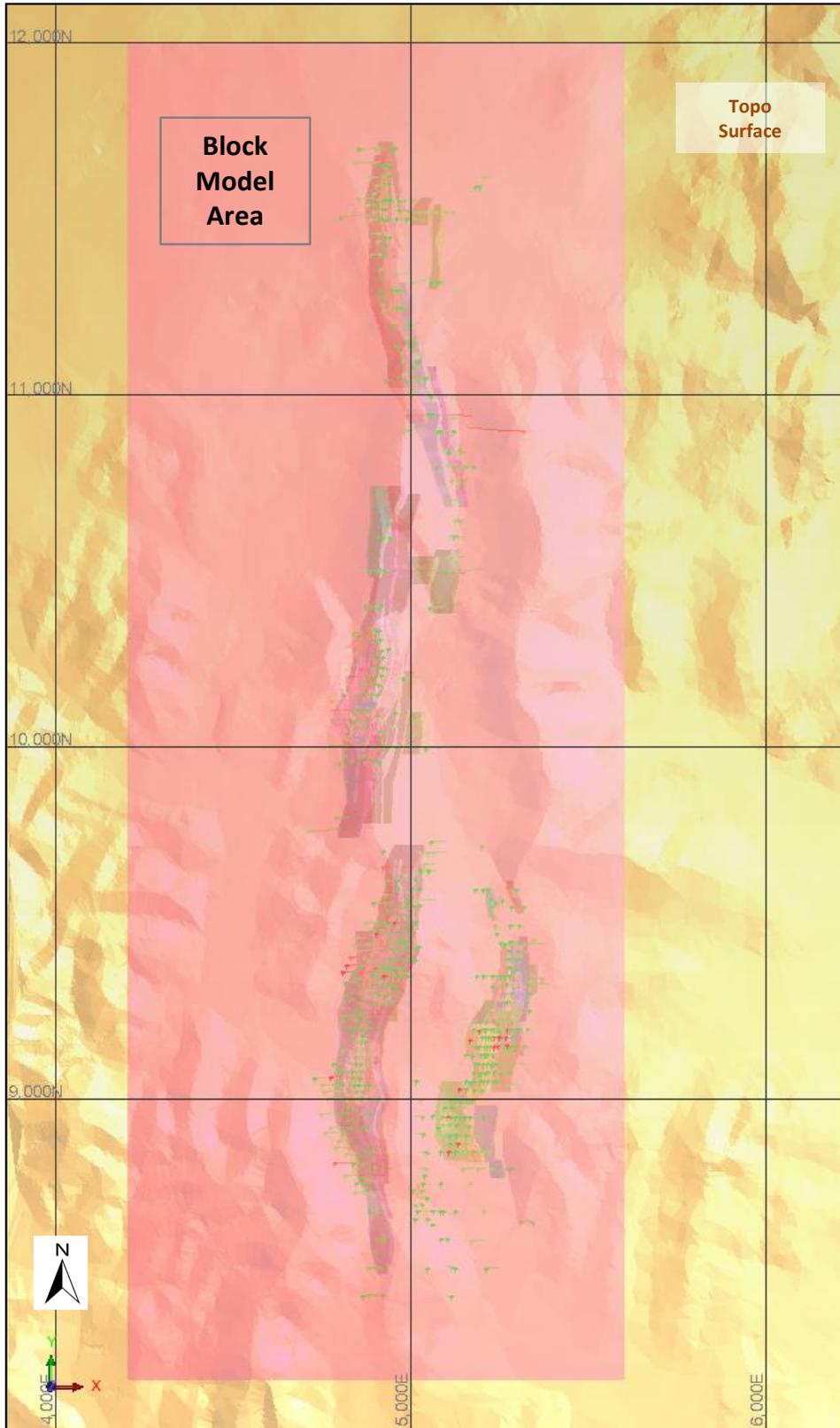
Figure 7-22 Plan View of Block Model Dimensions (December 2021)
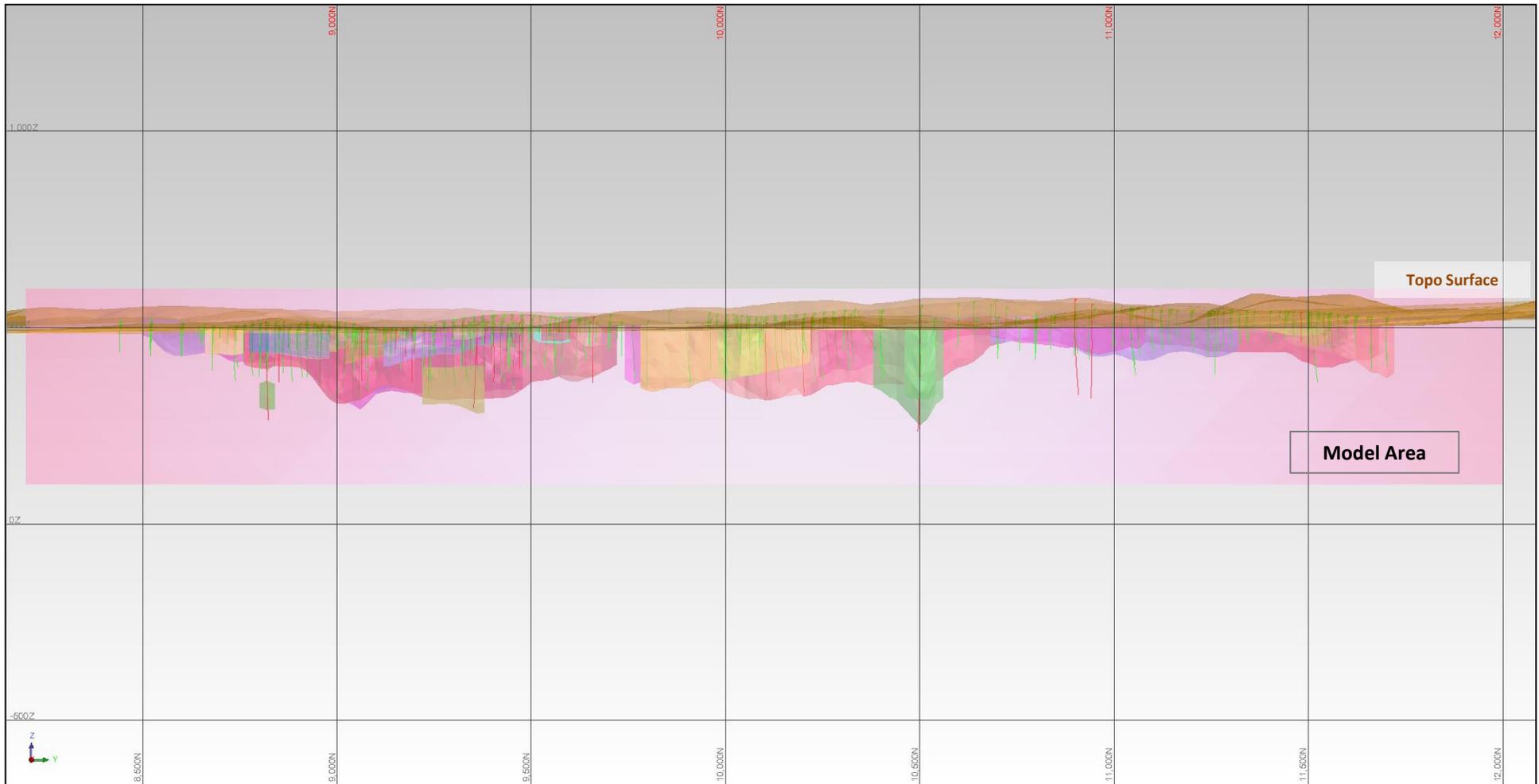
Figure 7-23 Long Section View of Block Model Dimensions (December 2021)

7.8.3. Block Model Attributes and Coding

7.8.3.1. Oxidation

Oxidation codes were assigned within the block
updated interpreted weathering surfaces as listed in Table 7-18.

Table 7-18 Quest 29 Block Model – Oxidation Code Assignment

Weathering Type	Ox Code	Constraint	Constraint ID
Air	0	Above	cube_nat_surf_orig_2000.dtm
Oxide	3	Above	q29_ox_box_2021.dtm
Transition	2	Below	q29_ox_box_2021.dtm
		Above	q29_ox_tof_2021.dtm
Fresh	1	Default Value	na

7.8.3.2. Bulk Density

Bulk density was assigned for the block model attribute ox_code and density
interpreted lithology boundaries as noted in Table 7-19.

Table 7-19 Quest 29 Block Model - Assigned Bulk Densities

Description	Density Value	Constraint	Constraint ID
Air	0	Oxidation Code	ox_code = 0
Oxide	2.2	Oxidation Code (excl Zamu Domains)	ox_code = 3
Transition - Sediments	2.54	Oxidation Code (excl Zamu Domains)	ox_code =2
Fresh - Waste	2.8	Default Value	na
Fresh - Ore	2.84	Oxidation Code (excl Zamu Domains)	ox_code =1
Transition - Dolerite	2.6	Oxidation Code (& within Zamu Domains)	ox_code =2
Fresh - Dolerite	3.2	Oxidation Code (& within Zamu Domains)	ox_code =1
Waste Dump/ Leach Pad	1.6	Below Leach Pad DTM; above Topo	depletion = 2

7.8.3.3. Estimation Domains

Estimation domains were assigned within the block mo
wireframes and are summarised in Table 7-20.

Table 7-20 Quest 29 Block Model - Assigned Estimation Domains

Area	Zonecode	Constraint	Constraint ID
TWK	1001-1007	Inside	min_dom_*.dtm
ZDL	2001-2016	Inside	min_dom_*.dtm
NKP	3001-3009	Inside	min_dom_*.dtm
MBH	4001-4006	Inside	min_dom_*.dtm

7.8.3.4.   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 n u m e r i c   c o d i n g   w a s   a s s i g n e d   w i t h i n   t h e   b l o c k   m o and block model constraints as summarised in Table 7-21.

Table 7-21 Quest 29 Block Model - Assigned Depletion

Description	Depletion Code	Constraint	Constraint ID
Air	0	Above Topo	cube_nat_surf_orig_2000.dtm
In Situ	1	Default Value	na
Dumps	2	Below Leach Pad DTM; above Topo	cube_q29_leachpad_2003.dtm
Pit Mined	3	Below Topo, Above Pits Mined	cube_pit_all_9999.dtm

7.8.3.5.   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 7-22.

Table 7-22 Quest 29 Block Model – Assigned Resource Classification

Classification Type	Rescat Code	Domains	Constraint	Constraint ID
Measured	1	Not classified for 2021	na	na
Indicated	2	All Domains	Inside IND; Inside Min Domains	q29_rescat_all_ind_2021.dtm
Inferred	3	All Domains	Outside IND, Inside Min Domains	q29_rescat_all_ind_2021.dtm
Unclassified	4	All Domains	Default value	na

7.8.3.6.   Designs

Pit design block coding wase 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 7-23.

Table 7-23 Quest 29 Block Model – Assigned Mine Design

Resource Area	Design code	Constraint	Constraint ID
Air	-1	Depletion Code	Depletion <=> 1
Inside A$ 2800 pit shell	1	Above	2800_pit_shell.dtm
In-situ	0	Default Value	na

7.9. Grade Estimation

7.9.1. Estimation Approach

Ordinary Kriging (OK) estimation method was used to estimate gold into the 3D block model (*cube_q29_bm_2021_12_05*) 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.

7.9.2. 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 1m 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.

‹ To follow the geological continuity of the fold, the use of local rotation was applied during the estimation using the Cube proprietary ECX dynamic anisotropy functions in Surpac. The methodology is explained further in Section 7.9.4.

‹ 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 res...

7.9.3. Kriging Neighbourhood Analysis (KNA) for OK

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. An example of such an analysis is shown in Figure 7-24 .
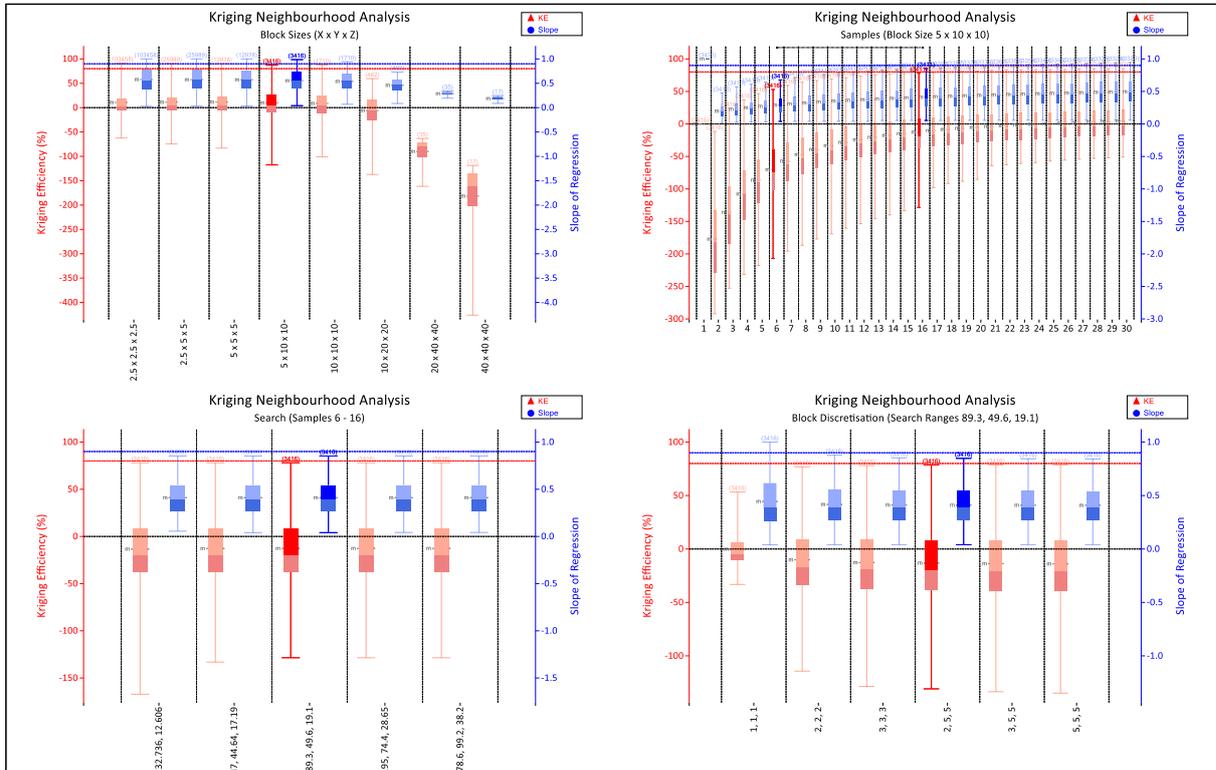
Figure 7-24: 2021 Example of KNA Plots for Taipan-West Koolpin Domain 1001

Search neighbourhood parameters used for the model estimation are listed in Table 7-24. The most appropriate search parameters were generally applied globally for all domains for the selected block sizes, minimum and maximum samples, search distances and discretisation.

Table 7-24 Search Neighbourhood Parameters for OK (Au Grade)

Estimation Domain	Estimation Method	Min No. of Samples	Max No. of Samples	Search Radius - Run 1 (m)	Max Vert Search (m)	Search Direction			Search Radius - Run 2 (m)	Major/ Semi-major ratio	Major/ Minor ratio	Discretisation (x, y, z)
						Bearing	Plunge	Dip				
1001	OK/ ID2	6	16	40	999	DK			120	2	4	2, 5, 5
1002	OK/ ID2	6	16	40	999	DK			120	2	4	2, 5, 5
1003	OK/ ID2	6	16	40	999	DK			120	2	4	2, 5, 5
1004	OK/ ID2	4	16	40	999	DK			120	2	4	2, 5, 5
1005	OK/ ID2	6	16	40	999	DK			120	2	4	2, 5, 5
1006	OK/ ID2	6	16	40	999	6	0	60	120	2	4	2, 5, 5
1007	OK/ ID2	4	16	40	999	0	0	67	120	2	4	2, 5, 5
2001	OK/ ID2	6	16	40	999	DK			120	2	4	2, 5, 5
2002	OK/ ID2	6	16	40	999	DK			120	2	4	2, 5, 5
2003	OK/ ID2	4	16	40	999	DK			120	2	4	2, 5, 5
2004	OK/ ID2	6	16	40	999	DK			120	2	4	2, 5, 5
2005	OK/ ID2	6	16	40	999	DK			120	2	4	2, 5, 5
2006	OK/ ID2	6	16	40	999	DK			120	2	4	2, 5, 5
2007	OK/ ID2	6	16	40	999	DK			120	2	4	2, 5, 5
2008	OK/ ID2	6	16	40	999	DK			120	2	4	2, 5, 5
2009	OK/ ID2	6	16	40	999	351	0	70	120	2	4	2, 5, 5
2010	OK/ ID2	6	16	40	999	10	0	41	120	2	4	2, 5, 5
2011	OK/ ID2	4	16	40	999	354	0	56	120	2	4	2, 5, 5
2012	OK/ ID2	4	16	40	999	DK			120	2	4	2, 5, 5
2013	OK/ ID2	6	16	40	999	DK			120	2	4	2, 5, 5
2014	OK/ ID2	4	16	40	999	13	0	24	120	2	4	2, 5, 5
2015	OK/ ID2	4	16	40	999	355	0	55	120	2	4	2, 5, 5
2016	OK/ ID2	6	16	40	999	DK			120	2	4	2, 5, 5
3001	OK/ ID2	6	16	40	999	DK			120	2	4	2, 5, 5
3002	OK/ ID2	6	16	40	999	DK			120	2	4	2, 5, 5

Estimation Domain	Estimation Method	Min No. of Samples	Max No. of Samples	Search Radius - Run 1 (m)	Max Vert Search (m)	Search Direction			Search Radius - Run 2 (m)	Major/ Semi-major ratio	Major/ Minor ratio	Discretisation (x, y, z)
						Bearing	Plunge	Dip				
3003	OK/ ID2	6	16	40	999	DK			120	2	4	2, 5, 5
3004	OK/ ID2	4	16	40	999	DK			120	2	4	2, 5, 5
3005	OK/ ID2	4	16	40	999	DK			120	2	4	2, 5, 5
3006	OK/ ID2	4	16	40	999	DK			120	2	4	2, 5, 5
3007	OK/ ID2	4	16	40	999	11	0	73	120	2	4	2, 5, 5
3008	OK/ ID2	4	16	40	999	DK			120	2	4	2, 5, 5
3009	OK/ ID2	4	16	40	999	DK			120	2	4	2, 5, 5
4001	OK/ ID2	6	16	40	999	DK			120	2	4	2, 5, 5
4002	OK/ ID2	4	16	40	999	DK			120	2	4	2, 5, 5
4003	OK/ ID2	6	16	40	999	DK			120	2	4	2, 5, 5
4004	OK/ ID2	4	16	40	999	DK			120	2	4	2, 5, 5
4005	OK/ ID2	4	16	40	999	13	0	58	120	2	4	2, 5, 5
4006	OK/ ID2	4	16	40	999	DK			120	2	4	2, 5, 5
1999	OK/ ID2	4	16	40	999	6	0	70	120	2	4	2, 5, 5
2999	OK/ ID2	4	16	40	999	2	0	40	120	2	4	2, 5, 5
3999	OK/ ID2	4	16	40	999	6	0	75	120	2	4	2, 5, 5
4999	OK/ ID2	4	16	40	999	350	0	65	120	2	4	2, 5, 5

7.9.4. Dynamic Anisotropy

Dynamic Anisotropy is a method where the estimation parameters (specifically search and variography orientation) are modified in a frequent or "dyr domain, whilst maintaining 3D space. The dynamic anisotropy search feature in Surpac allows the search neighbourhood ellipse dip and dip direction to be defined separately for each block (the variogram is also rotated to align with the search).

For selected domains across each of the resource areas, local dips and dip directions were each calculated from the orientation of DTM surface wireframe triangles, approximating the orientation of each of the mineralised zones. Tolerances can be set during this process, so that ' not be generated, such as flat dips on the top of the wireframe or vertical dips at the edges.

The validated point data were then used to produce the dip and dip direction for each parent block. The dip and dip direction are treated as variables (*dynamic_dip* and *dynamic_dipd*) and estimated into the block model using special parameters in Cube's and -90°, and dip direction between 0° and 360°). During estimation of the grade variables, the search ellipse and variogram orientation is rotated for each parent block.

Figure 7-25 shows an example of the surface DTM and individual points containing the search ellipse orientations (dip and dip direction) for Domain 1001.

Figure 7-26 illustrates a flitch slice of the domain 1001, between 485 and 475m RL, showing the changing orientation of the mineralisation and the colour changes representing the change in dip direction of the data points created in order to approximate the orientation changes.
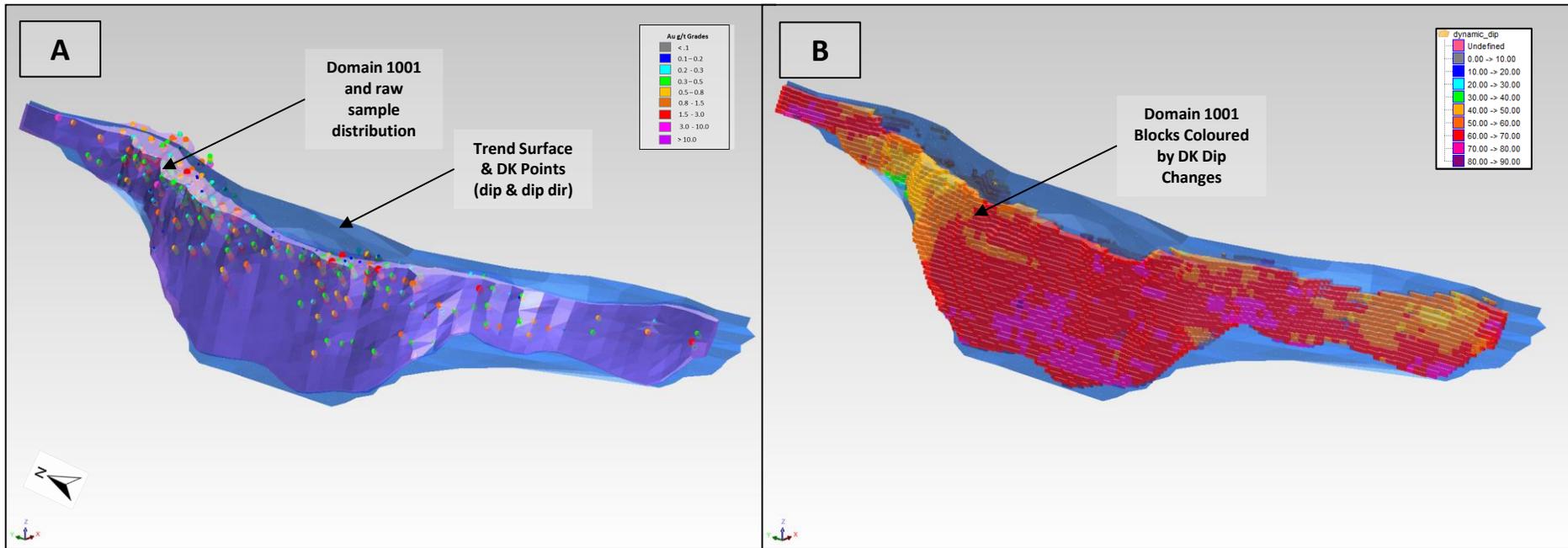
Figure 7-25: Oblique View Looking NE Showing (A) Trend Surface for Domain 1001 (TWK Main Lode) and Mid-Plan Surface Points, and (B) Domain 1001 Blocks Coloured by Dip Values
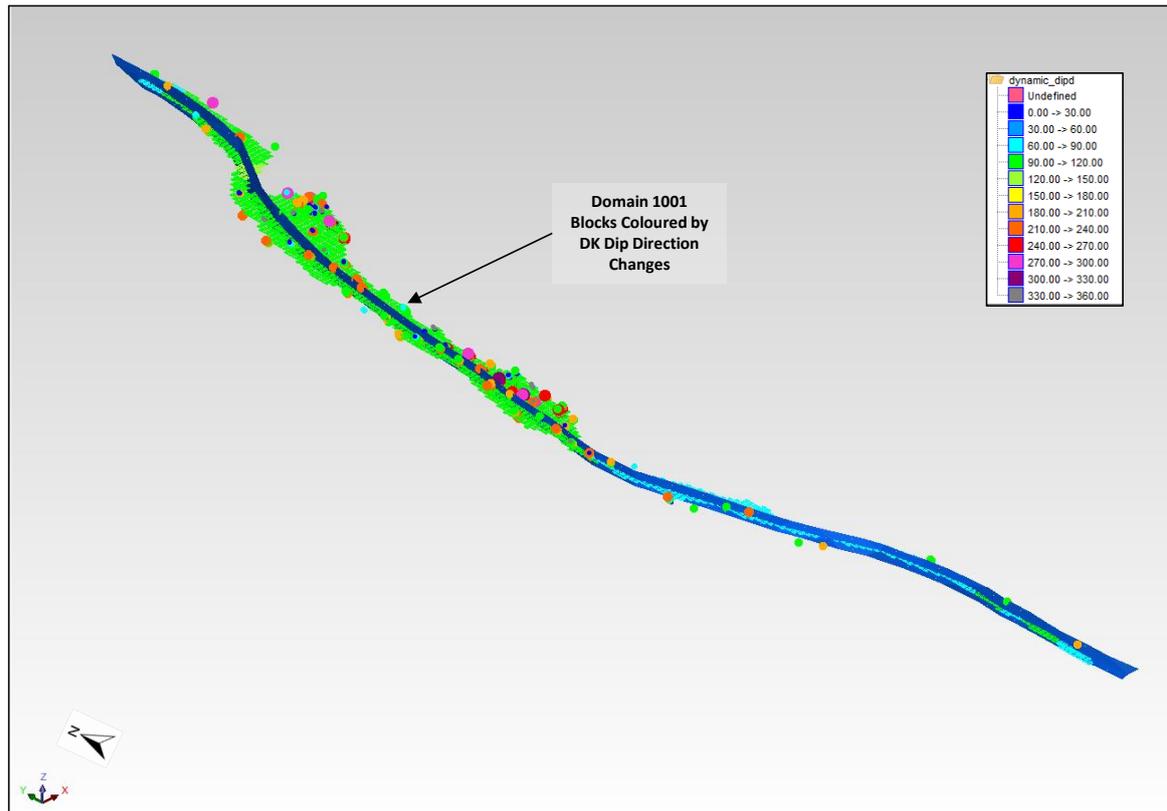
Figure 7-26: Portion of Estimation Domain 1001 (between 475- 485m RL) Showing Calculated Blocks Coloured by Dip Direction Values

7.10. Model Validation

7.10.1. Summary

The block model validation was undertaken by the following means:

‹ Visual inspection of block model estimation in relation to raw drill data and composite grade distribution plots in 3D and in section and flitch plan views.

‹ Volumetric comparison of the wireframe/solid volume to that of the block model volume for each domain.

‹ A global statistical comparison of input (composite mean grades) and block mean grades for each mineralisation domain

‹ Compilation of grade and volume relationship plots (swath plots) for the Northing/Easting and RL directions which compares the composite data with the estimate. The mean block estimate at 10 m slices was compared with the corresponding composite mean grade.

Where any anomalies or significant discrepancies occurred, these were investigated, and minor adjustments or amendments made to individual domain estimation parameters in the grade interpolation process.

7.10.2. Visual Validation

Figure 7-27 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 7-28 to Figure 7-32 show a cross section and flitch plan examples of visual inspection for validating the block model carried out on 20 m section by section and 10 m flitch slices in Surpac.

‹ Cross-section 9,240N (Figure 7-28) is a representative section through the Taipan-West Koolpin resource area showing how the steeply dipping Au block grade interpolations relating to drill-hole intersections for each domain, and assumptions for down dip and up-dip projections.

‹ Cross-section 9,200N (Figure 7-29) is a representative section through the Zamu Dolerite resource area showing the shallower dipping Au block grade interpolations honouring localised high-grade raw sample intervals effectively and where block grades are lower where data is limited or internal/edge dilution has impacted local mean block grades.

‹ Cross-section 10,200N (Figure 7-30) is a representative section through the North Koolpin resource area showing similar trends to the mineralisation to the south. Block grades show effective local variability based on raw samples and also showing projection of these grade trends away from the drilling information, and where further infill drilling is required.

‹ Cross-section 11,580N (Figure 7-31) is a representative section through the Mobile Hill resource area showing similar trends as the resource areas to the south and where further drilling is required to infill these broadly interpreted zones.

‹ Figure 7-32 is a representative flitch plan at 450 mRL covering the southern mineralisation zones for Taipan-West Koolpin and Zamu Dolerite, below the base of the open pits. The plan view illustrates the continuity of the western main trend mineralisation represented by the Taipan-West Koolpin domains. The flitch slice also shows the variable orientation and grade continuity of the Zamu Dolerite mineralisation associated with the dolerite sill/dyke intrusive.

In summary, 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. These zones are classified accordingly.

Overall, the raw samples with block grade estimates demonstrated that the estimates have honoured the raw sample data satisfactorily.
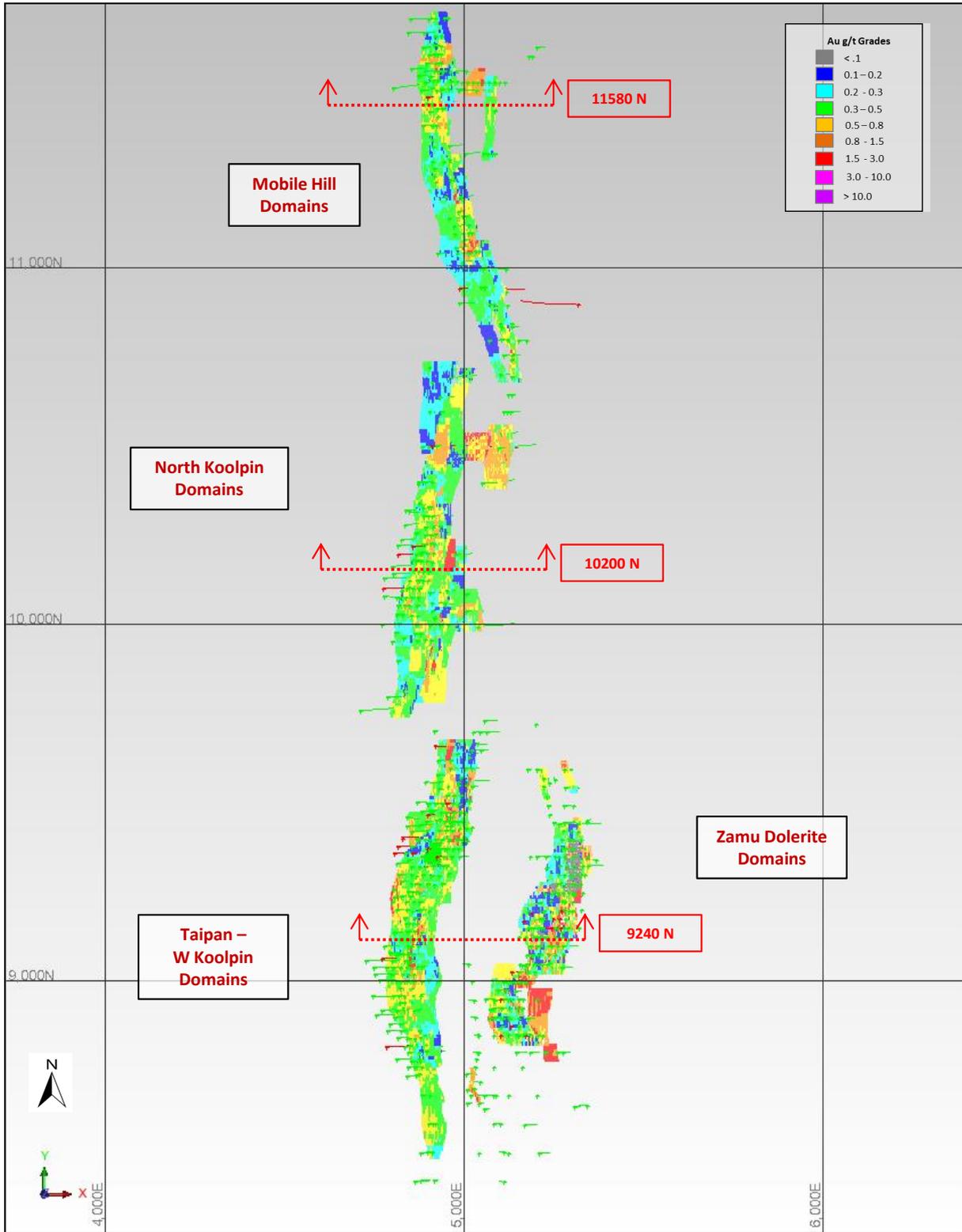
Figure 7-27: 2021 Quest 29 Block Model – Plan View of Block Model, Showing Block Grade Estimates with Raw Drill Hole Samples
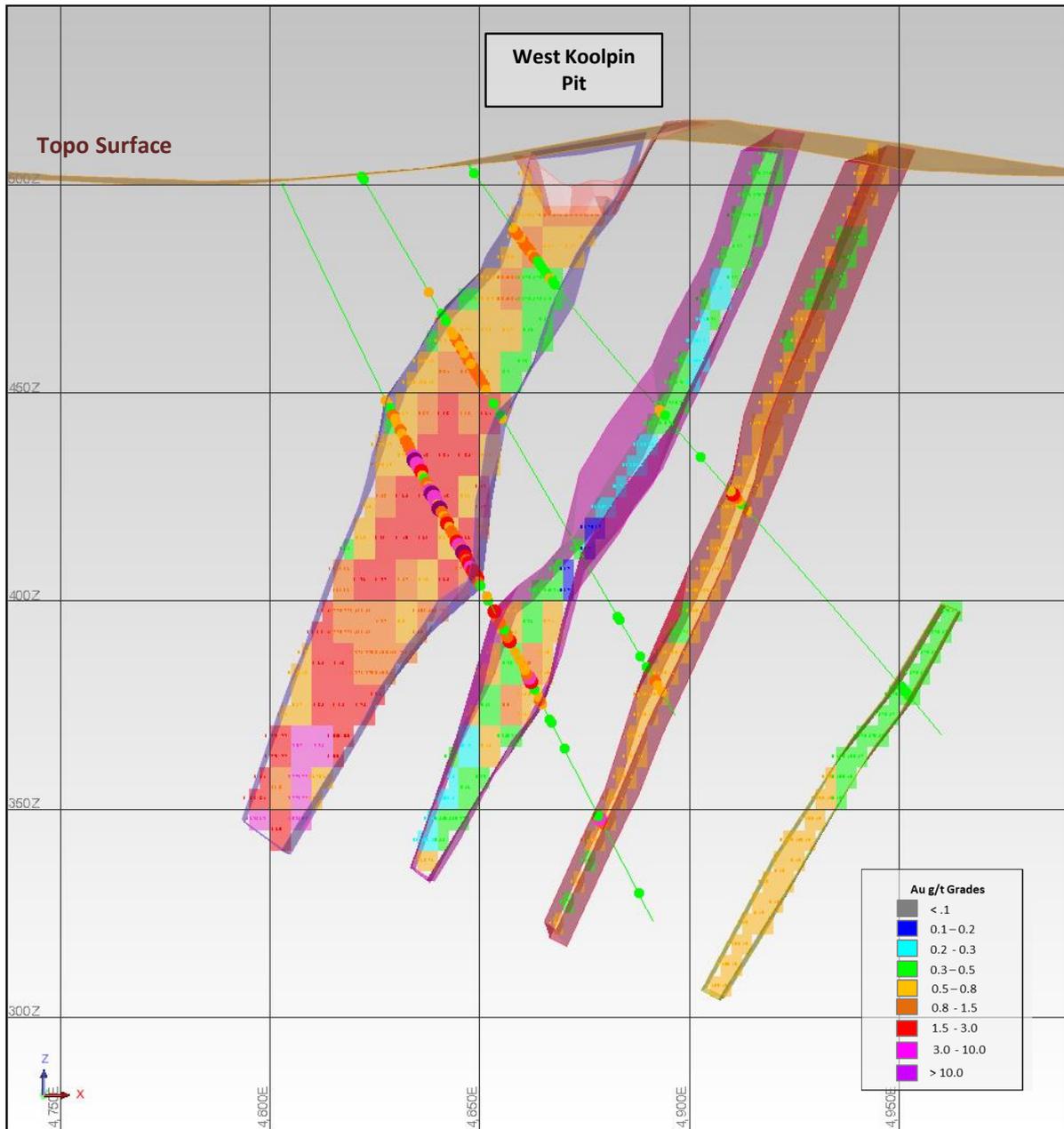
Figure 7-28: Taipan-West Koolpin – Cross Section at 9,240N Showing Block Grade Estimates with DH Composites
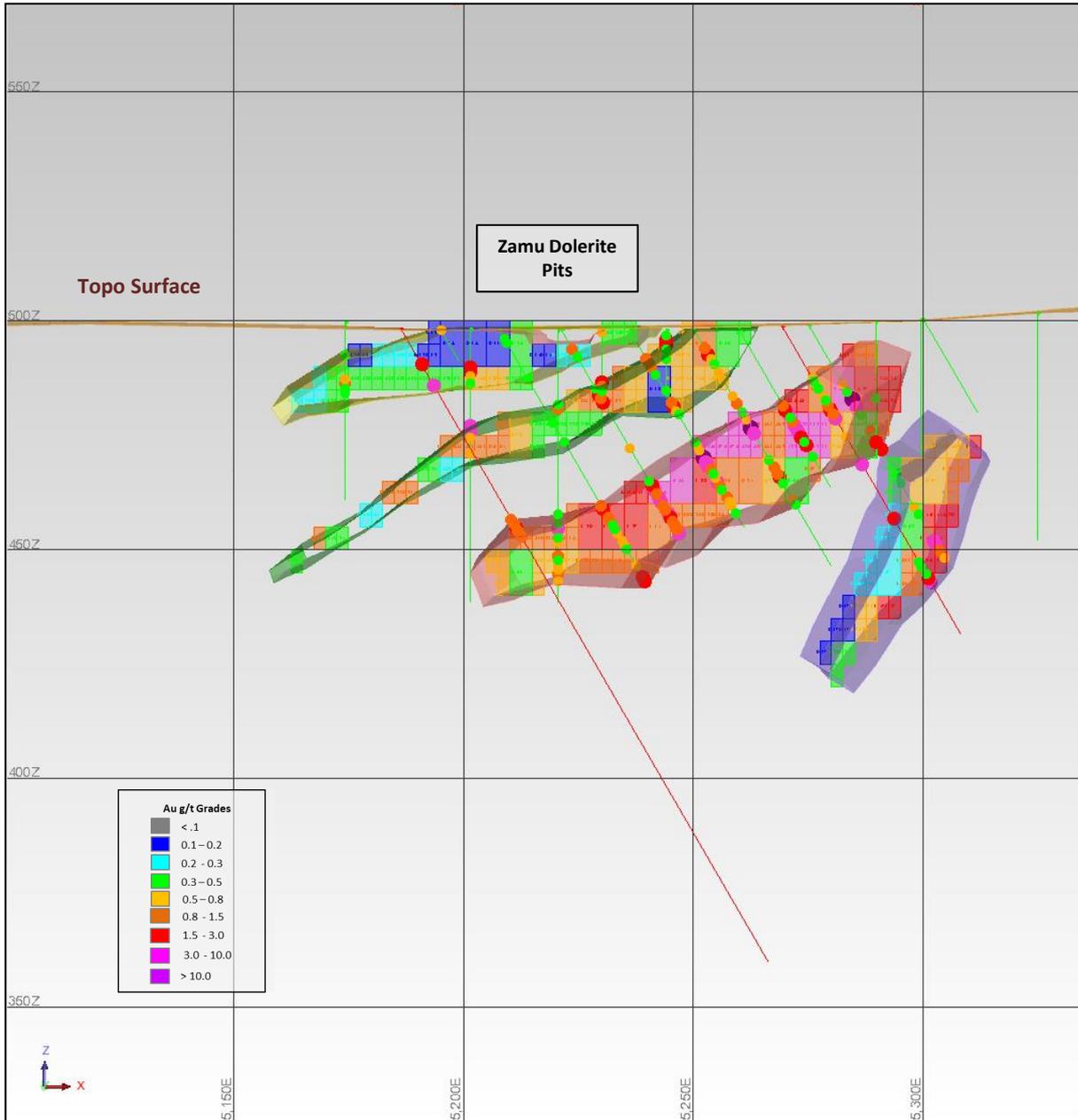
Figure 7-29: Zamu Dolerite – Cross Section at 9,200N Showing Block Grade Estimates with DH Composites
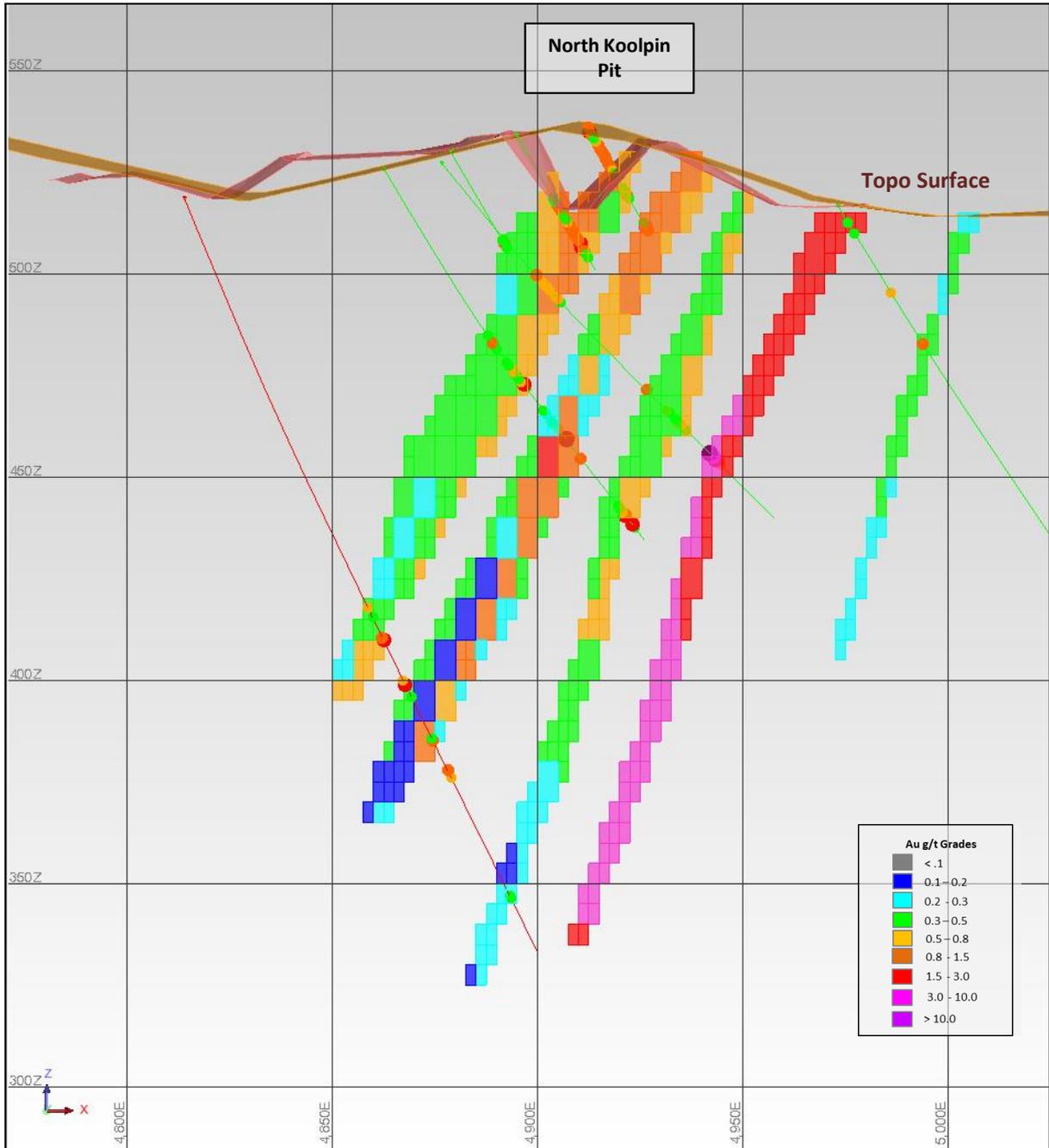
Figure 7-30: North Koolpin – Cross Section at 10,200N Showing Block Grade Estimates with DH Composites
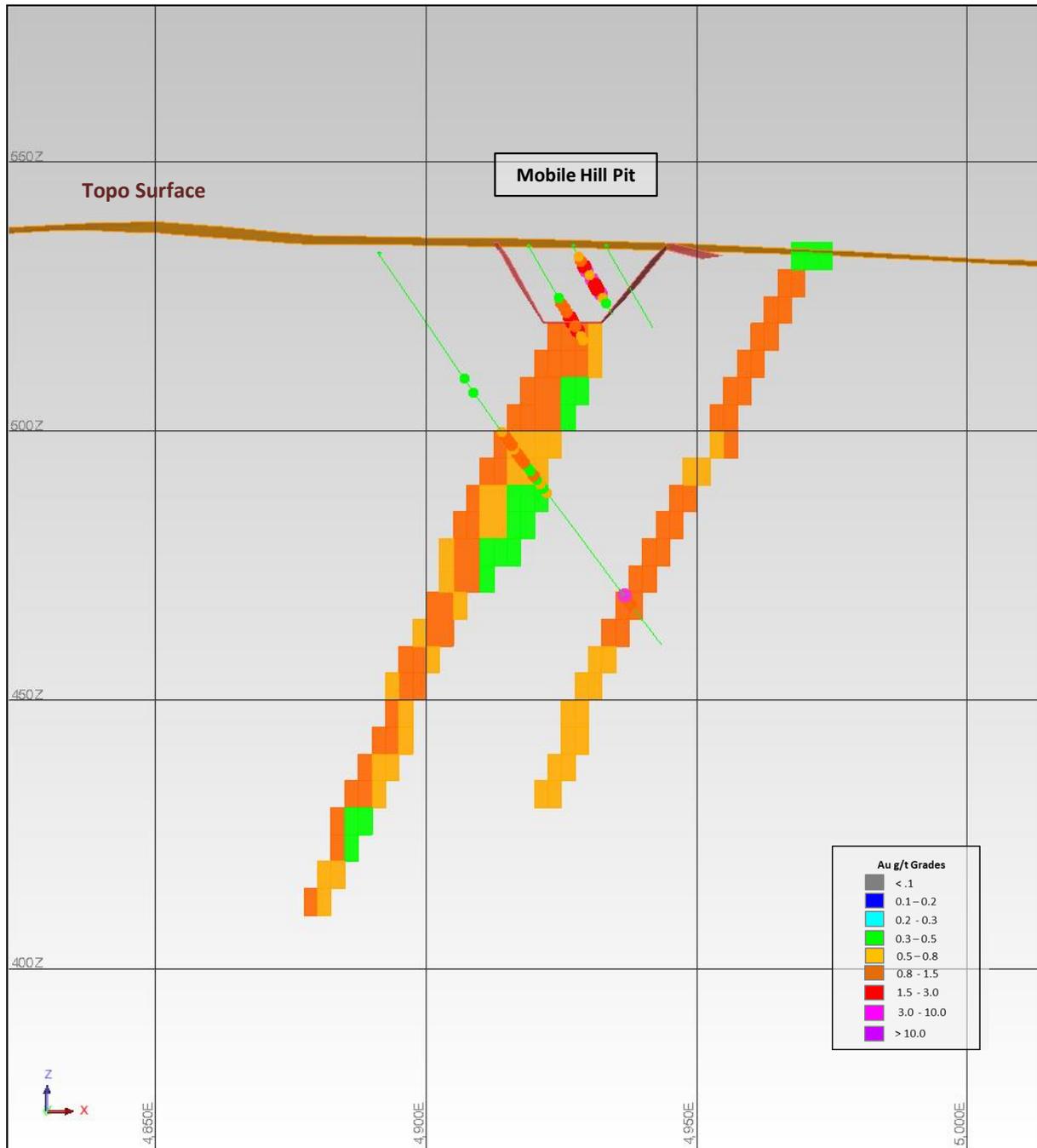
Figure 7-31: Mobile Hill – Cross Section at 11,580N Showing Block Grade Estimates with DH Composites
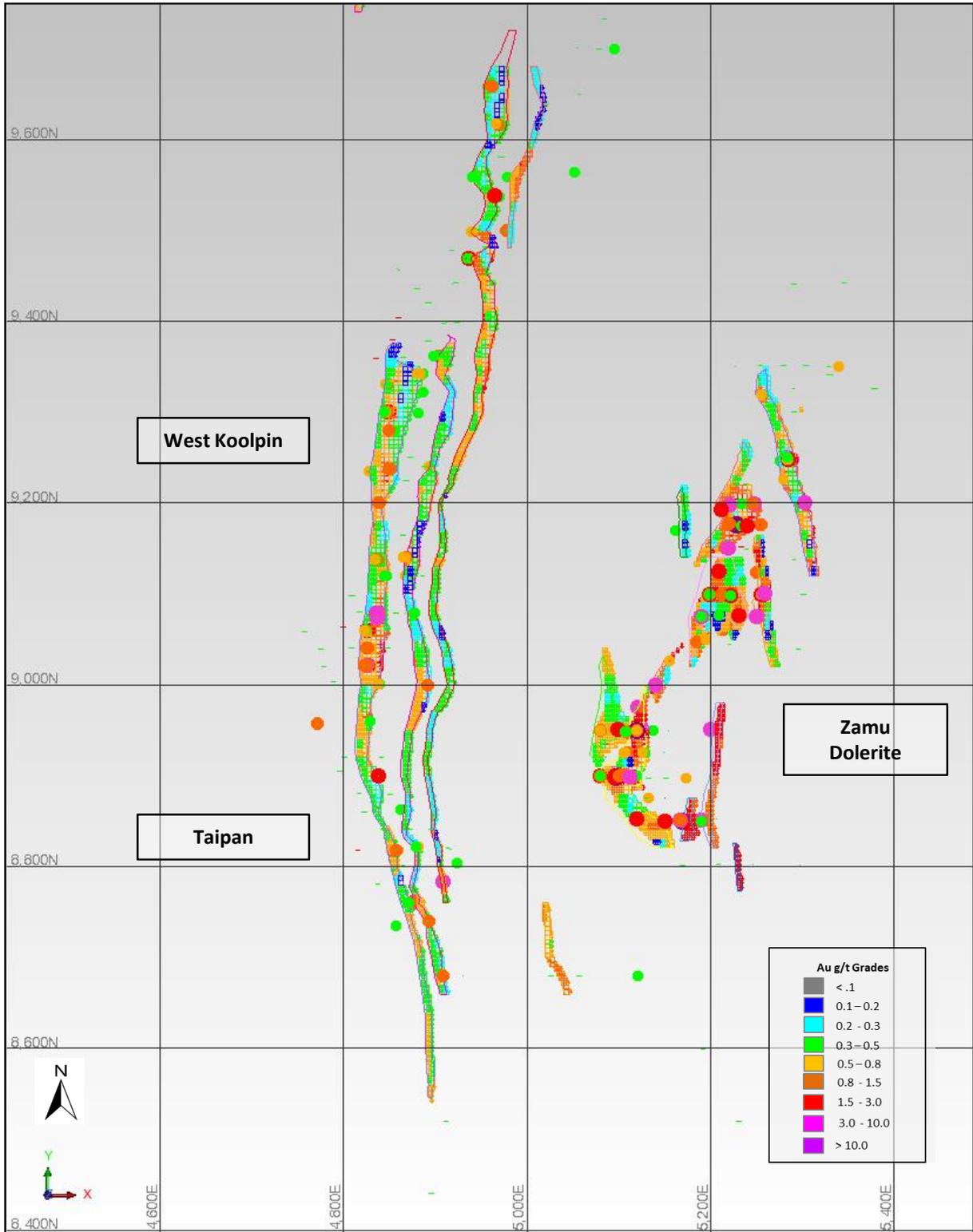
Figure 7-32: Quest 29 South – Flitch Plan at 450 mRL Showing Block Grade Estimates with DH Composites

7.10.3. Global Statistical Comparison

Volume Variances

Volume comparison between the undepleted wireframes and the coded estimation domains inside the block model was carried out and the outcome is shown in Table 7-25 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.

Mean Grade Variances

Also listed in Table 7-25 are the Au cut mean 1 m composites compared with the mean block grades for each of the estimation domains.

Where there are significant variances, theses were investigated and the reasons for the variances explained as follows:

‹ Where domains are associated with more highly clustered drill hole sample data
‹ Small composite sample data populations
‹ Small or variable domain trends, indicating issues with the interpretation of the domain.
‹ Mixing of data – either related to cross-over boundaries between weathering profiles or lithology, or structural offset, all indicating interpretation changes may be required as more data becomes available in future MRE updates.

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 undulated or potentially folded stratigraphic units and the style of mineralisation for the Quest 29 deposit.

Overall, there is reasonable correlation between the composite grades and block grades.

Table 7-25 Block Model Validation - Volume and Global Mean Grade Comparisons

Zone	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 (%)	Comments
TWK	1001	2,084,393	2,086,688	0.1%	41%	4867	0.75	0.69	-8%	
	1002	1,227,214	1,223,875	-0.3%	24%	852	0.52	0.48	-7%	
	1003	1,536,100	1,491,813	-3.0%	29%	746	0.58	0.50	-11%	
	1004	174,387	173,313	-0.6%	3%	139	0.66	0.48	-28%	
	1005	54,957	54,563	-0.7%	1%	110	1.14	0.94	-18%	
	1006	105,067	105,188	0.1%	2%	15	0.51	0.57	12%	Small sample population
	1007	14,332	14,563	1.6%	0%	5	1.22	0.98	-20%	
ZDL	2001	260,404	256,000	-1.7%	19%	1322	0.73	0.68	-6%	
	2002	60,559	61,438	1.4%	5%	155	0.76	0.86	8%	Small domain
	2003	19,312	19,938	3.1%	1%	19	0.63	0.73	16%	Small sample population
	2004	311,677	313,000	0.4%	23%	1008	1.09	0.97	-10%	
	2005	84,401	85,188	0.9%	6%	101	1.15	0.75	-32%	
	2006	116,732	119,313	2.2%	9%	504	0.49	0.46	-6%	
	2007	88,192	88,313	0.1%	7%	171	0.54	0.49	-10%	
	2008	82,924	84,563	1.9%	6%	328	0.80	0.63	-15%	
	2009	23,783	24,813	4.2%	2%	31	0.47	0.54	16%	Small sample population
	2010	22,941	21,563	-6.4%	2%	50	1.60	1.73	8%	Small sample population
	2011	16,902	15,688	-7.7%	1%	11	1.80	1.63	-9%	
	2012	52,962	52,375	-1.1%	4%	23	1.20	1.35	12%	Small sample population
	2013	31,922	34,500	7.5%	3%	99	0.63	0.67	6%	Small domain
	2014	20,954	21,438	2.3%	2%	18	1.27	1.58	21%	Small sample population
	2015	9,135	9,563	4.5%	1%	10	1.12	0.91	-19%	
	2016	146,273	146,813	0.4%	11%	286	1.04	0.96	-8%	

Zone	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 (%)	Comments
NKP	3001	925,452	922,938	-0.3%	15%	1219	0.62	0.48	-22%	
	3002	1,491,194	1,488,938	-0.2%	25%	599	0.48	0.48	1%	
	3003	1,238,872	1,240,125	0.1%	21%	283	0.41	0.45	7%	
	3004	656,109	656,750	0.1%	11%	165	0.86	1.24	32%	Variable grade distribution
	3005	416,458	417,250	0.2%	7%	63	0.39	0.39	-1%	
	3006	193,252	192,375	-0.5%	3%	67	0.70	0.67	-5%	
	3007	288,441	288,313	0.0%	5%	47	0.88	1.25	41%	Small sample population
	3008	546,384	548,125	0.3%	9%	102	0.54	0.68	25%	Variable grade distribution
	3009	263,601	263,563	0.0%	4%	132	0.22	0.22	-1%	
MBH	4001	599,799	600,250	0.1%	27%	422	0.53	0.45	-7%	
	4002	367,153	369,938	0.8%	16%	311	0.51	0.42	-19%	
	4003	901,602	900,875	-0.1%	40%	928	0.49	0.42	-14%	
	4004	235,670	235,375	-0.1%	10%	199	0.31	0.32	2%	
	4005	37,018	37,375	1.0%	2%	15	0.96	1.15	20%	Small sample population
	4006	99,228	100,625	1.4%	4%	64	0.47	0.42	-11%	

7.10.4. Semi-Local Validation (Swath) Plots

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 local grid northing and RL directions.

The mean grade comparisons shows the correspondence between composite mean samples and block estimate grades is generally consistent for the examples from each of the Quest 29 zones, as illustrated in Figure 7-33, Figure 7-34, Figure 7-35 and Figure 7-36.

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, these areas are classified accordingly during the resource classification, along with other criteria used for classification.
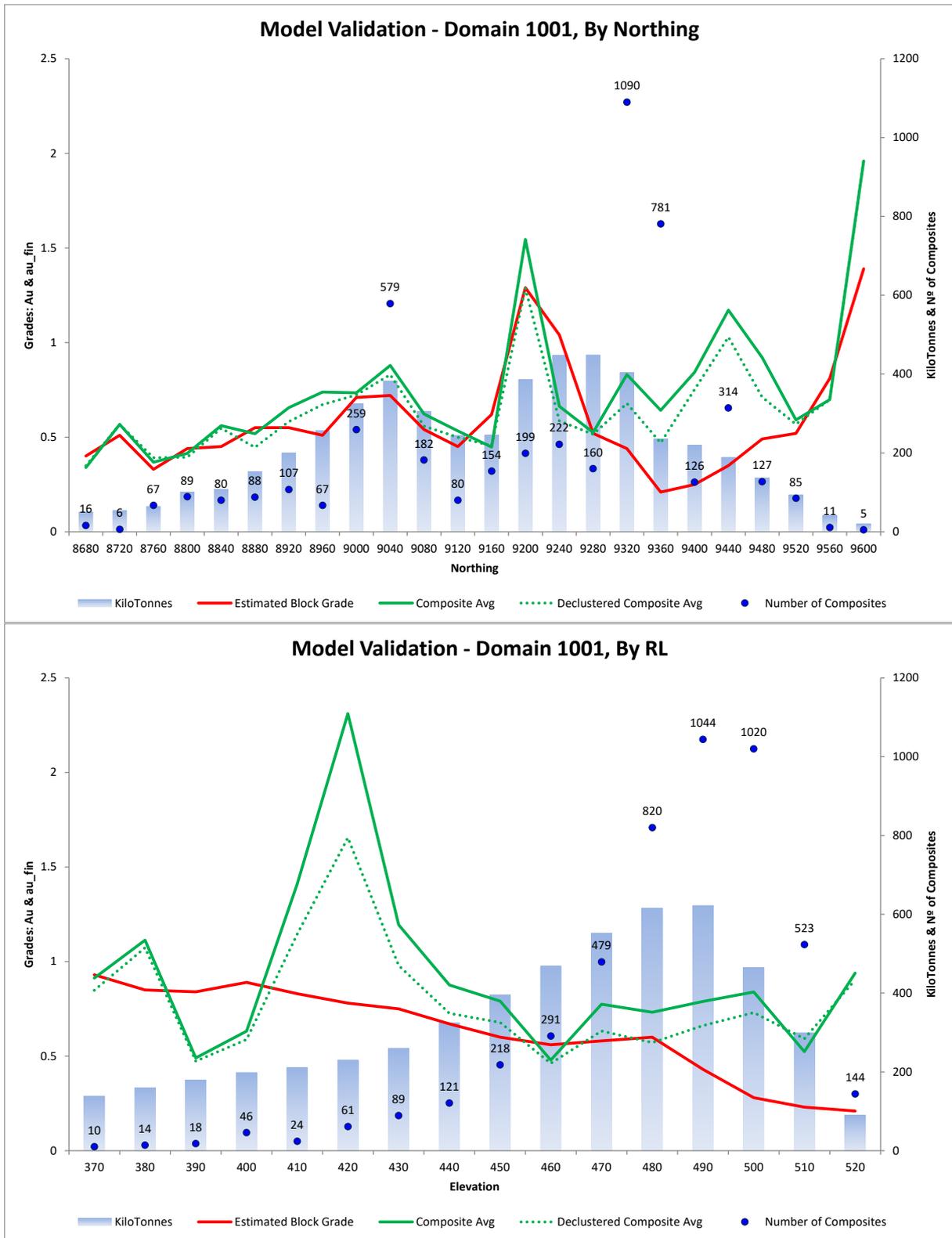
Figure 7-33: Model Validation Plots for Taipan-West Koolpin: Domain 1001 – Northing and RL Plots
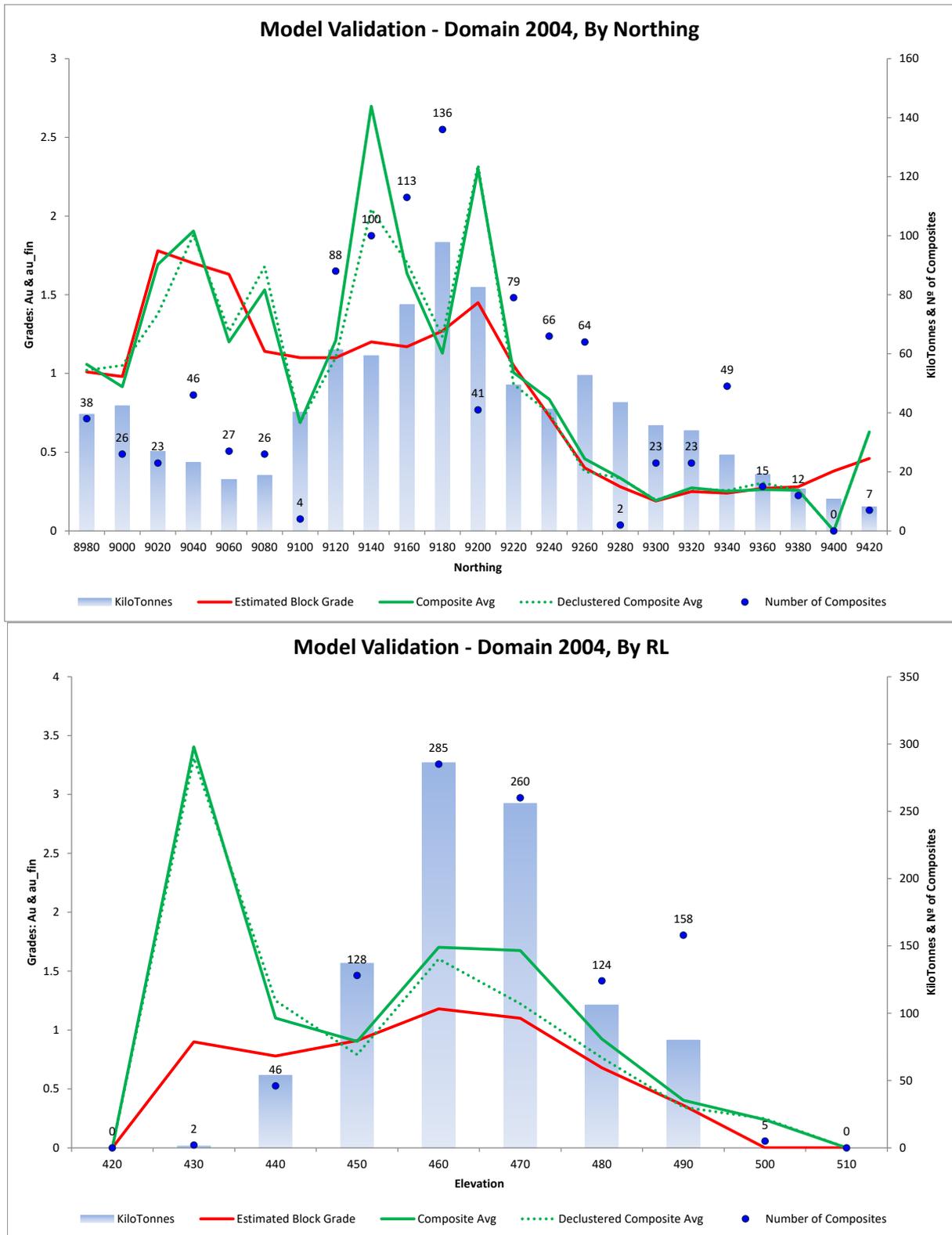
Figure 7-34: Model Validation Plots for Zamu Dolerite: Domain 2004 – Northing and RL Plots
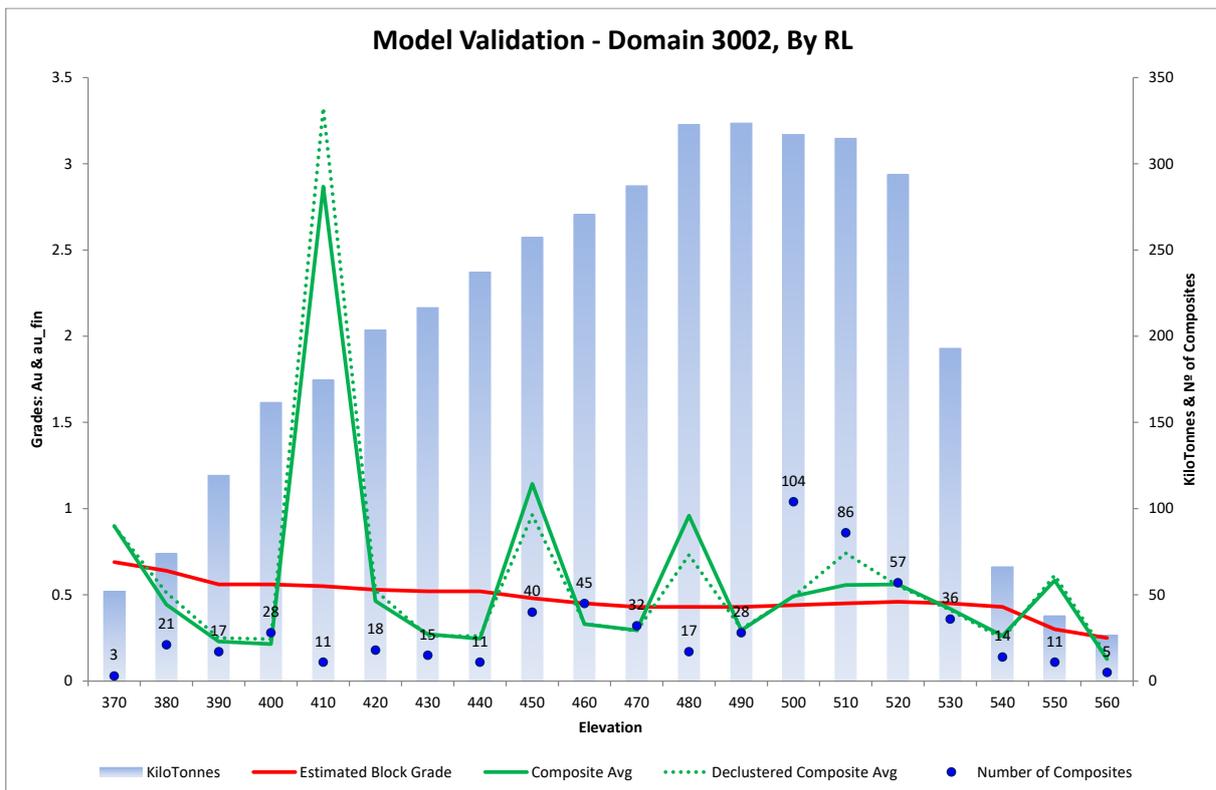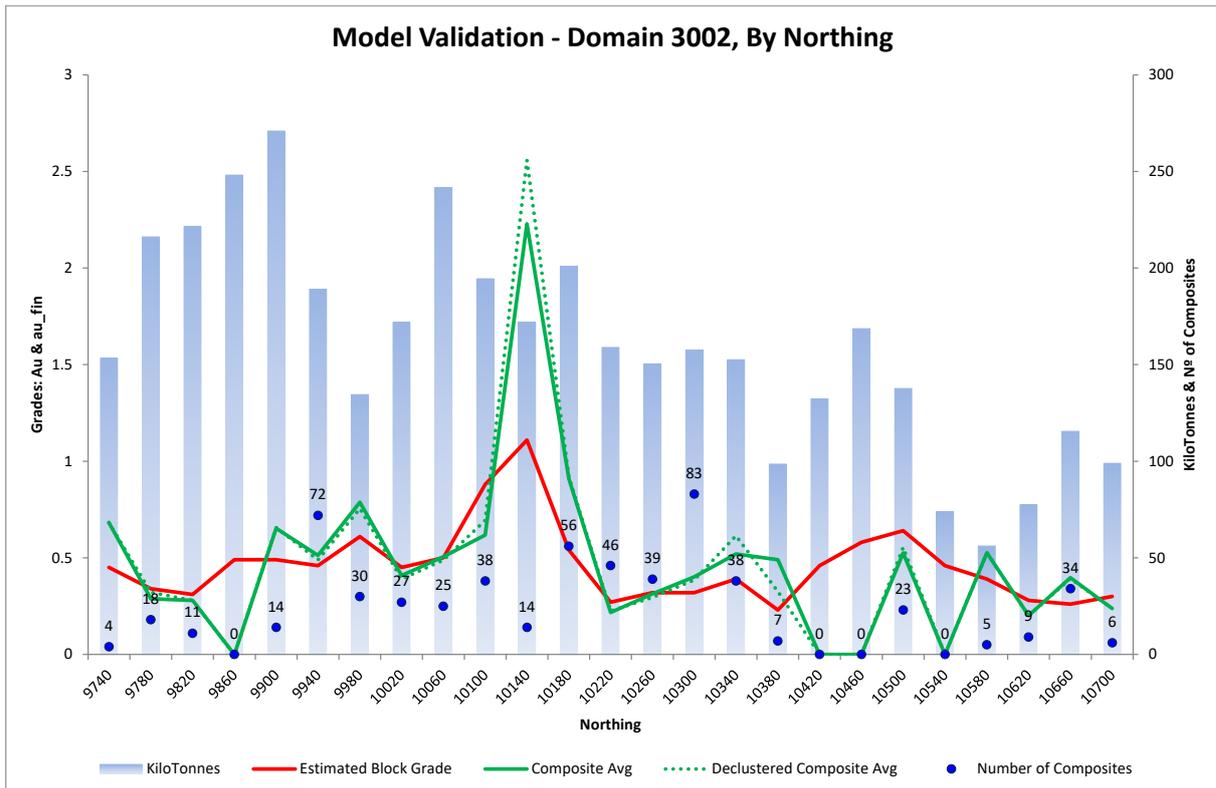
Figure 7-35: Model Validation Plots for North Koolpin: Domain 3002 – Northing and RL Plots
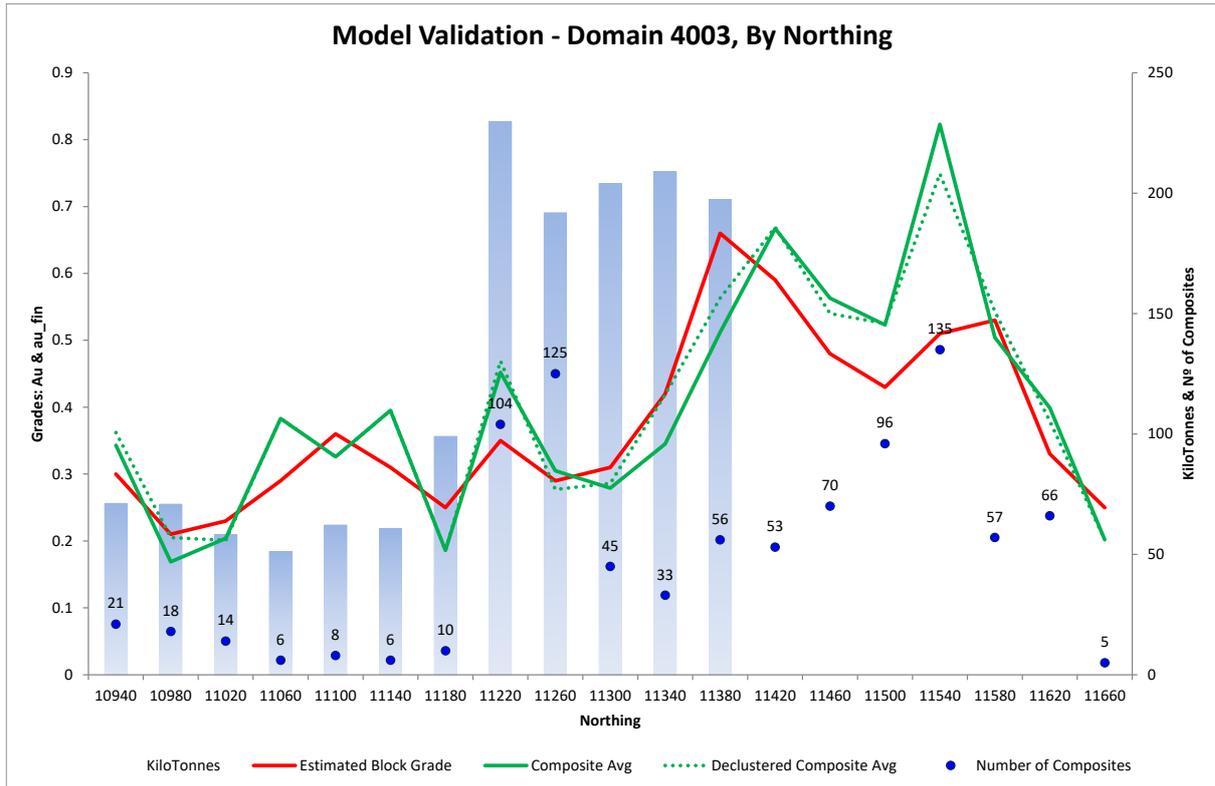
Figure 7-36: Model Validation Plots for Mobile Hill: Domain 4003 – Northing and RL Plots

7.11.   Resource Classification

7.11.1. 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 earlier in Section 7.

The Quest 29 MRE has been classified in accordance with the 2012 Australasian Code for Reporting of Mineral Resources and Ore Reserves (JORC Code).

7.11.2. Classification Criteria

The resource classification for Quest 29 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 - where drill spacing is 40 m or less and there is well defined continuity of host lithology, mineralisation controls and structure. The Indicated resource corresponds to the near surface portions of the deposit to a maximum depth of 200 m.
2. Inferred Mineral Resources –blocks in the sparsely drilled areas, corresponding to those areas below 200 m depth or extending to the north and south beyond the current extension drilling.
3. Unclassified Material –mineralised domains where drilling is very sparse, or where there is insufficient continuity in mineralisation trends. The drilling quality may also be unknown, or where earlier drilling was likely to have been RAB holes or open hole percussion drilling.

Figure 7-37 provides visual overviews summarising the resource classification categories for the Quest 29 Resource.

Figure 7-38 shows a typical example of the resource classification extents based on drilling density and depth past the last known drilling information.
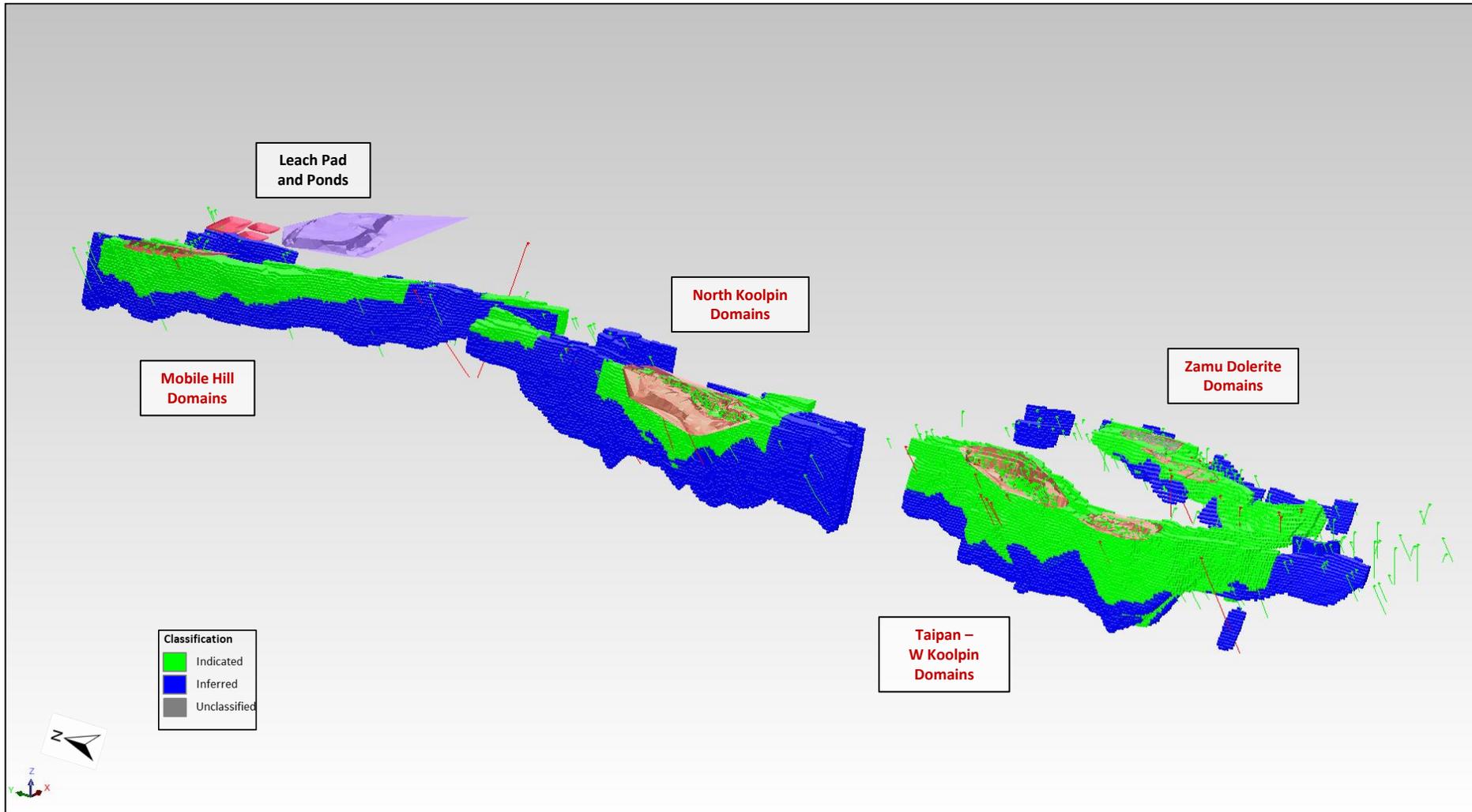
Figure 7-37: 2021 Block Model – Isometric View Showing Resource Classifications and Hole Types
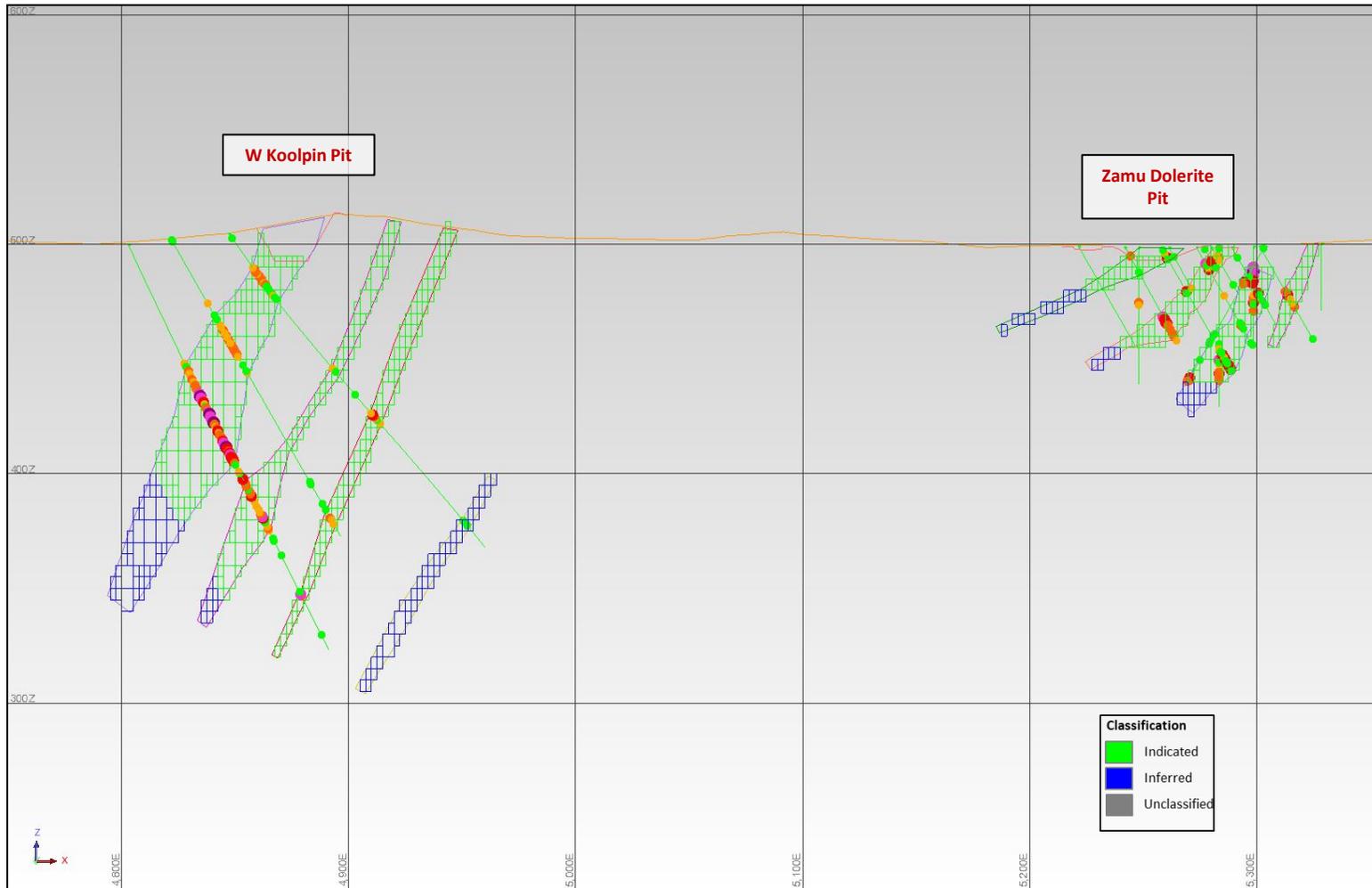
Figure 7-38: 2021 Block Model – Cross Section at 9240N Looking North, Showing Resource Classifications for Taipan-West Koolpin and Zamu Dolerite Resource areas.

8. Mineral Resource Reporting

8.1.   In situ Mineral Resource Statement

The December 2021 In situ Mineral Resource estimates for the Quest 29 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 Quest 29 Gold Project - MRE Summary for In situ Resources, effective date of 30 June 2024

Resource Category	COG	Tonnes (Mt)	Grade (g/t Au)	Contained Metal (Oz Au)
Indicated	0.3	17.6	0.7	384,000
	0.55	8.3	1.0	261,000
	0.8	4.0	1.3	171,000
	1.0	2.5	1.6	128,000
Inferred	0.3	12.1	0.7	289,000
	0.55	5.9	1.1	207,000
	0.8	3.2	1.5	152,000
	1.0	2.1	1.8	120,000
ALL Resources	**0.3**	**29.7**	**0.7**	**673,000**
	0.55	**14.2**	**1.0**	**468,000**
	0.8	**7.2**	**1.4**	**323,000**
	1.0	**4.6**	**1.7**	**248,000**

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 bulk densities are assigned and based on average values from diamond core samples measured by weathering type and rock type.
‹   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.
‹   No mining optimisation parameters have been applied to the In Situ Mineral Resources.

8.2.   Mineral Resource Statement Inside Optimised Pit Shell

The December 2021 Mineral Resource estimates constrained by open pit optimisation studies for the Quest 29 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 0.4 g/t Au for open pit resources.

Table 8-2 Quest 29 Gold Project - MRE Summary Inside Pit Shell (A$ 2800), effective date of 30 June 2024

Res Cat	Material	Tonnes (Mt)	Grade (g/t Au)	Contained Metal (Oz Au)
Indicated	Oxide	1.19	0.8	29,000
	Trans	1.87	0.8	47,000
	Fresh	6.38	0.9	183,000
	Sub-Total	**9.43**	**0.9**	**259,000**
Inferred	Oxide	0.56	0.8	14,000
	Trans	0.67	0.9	18,000
	Fresh	2.46	1.2	92,000
	Sub-Total	**3.69**	**1.0**	**124,000**
ALL Resources	**Oxide**	**1.75**	**0.8**	**43,000**
	Trans	**2.54**	**0.8**	**65,000**
	Fresh	**8.83**	**1.0**	**274,000**
	TOTAL	**13.13**	**0.9**	**383,000**

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 bulk densities are assigned and based on average values from diamond core samples measured by weathering type and rock type.
‹   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.
‹   Mineral Resources are reported at a lower cut-off grade of 0.4 g/t Au for open pit mining methods.

Mineral Resources are constrained by a preliminary pit shell generated in mining software and are estimated using a long-term gold price of A$ 2,800 per ounce.

Pit Optimisation Shells

Composite section views showing the A$2800 pit shells in relation to drilling and block model data for the Quest 29 block model area is shown in Figure 8-1 (isometric view) and Figure 8-2 (long section view highlighting maximum depth of the pit optimisation shells),

A cross-section view shown in Figure 8-3illustrates the depth extent of the Hanking A$2800 pit shells in relation to the block grade estimates for Taipan-West Koolpin and Zamu resource areas.
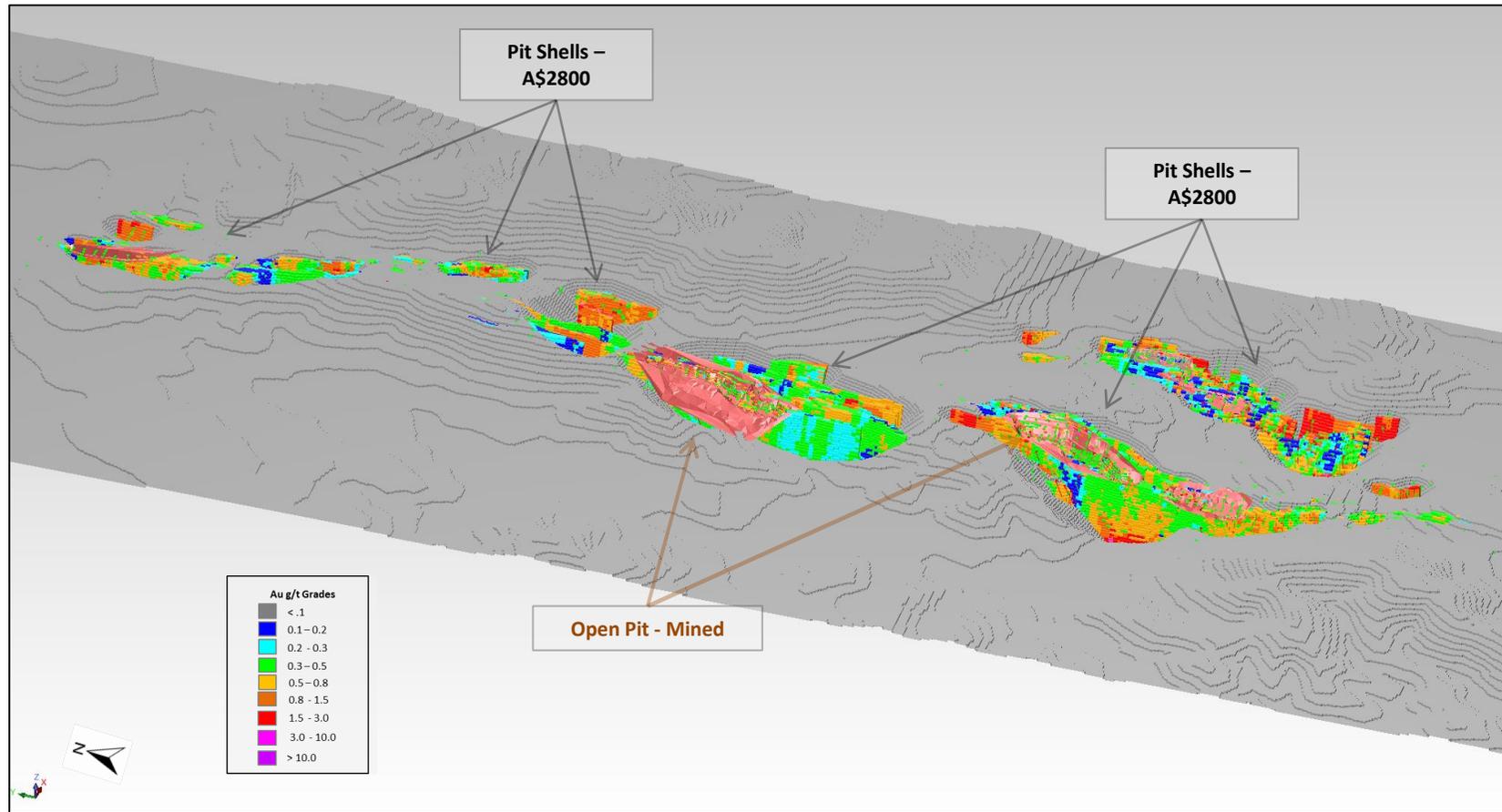
Figure 8-1 Pit Optimisation – Isometric View Looking NE, Showing Hanking A$ 2800 Pit Shells
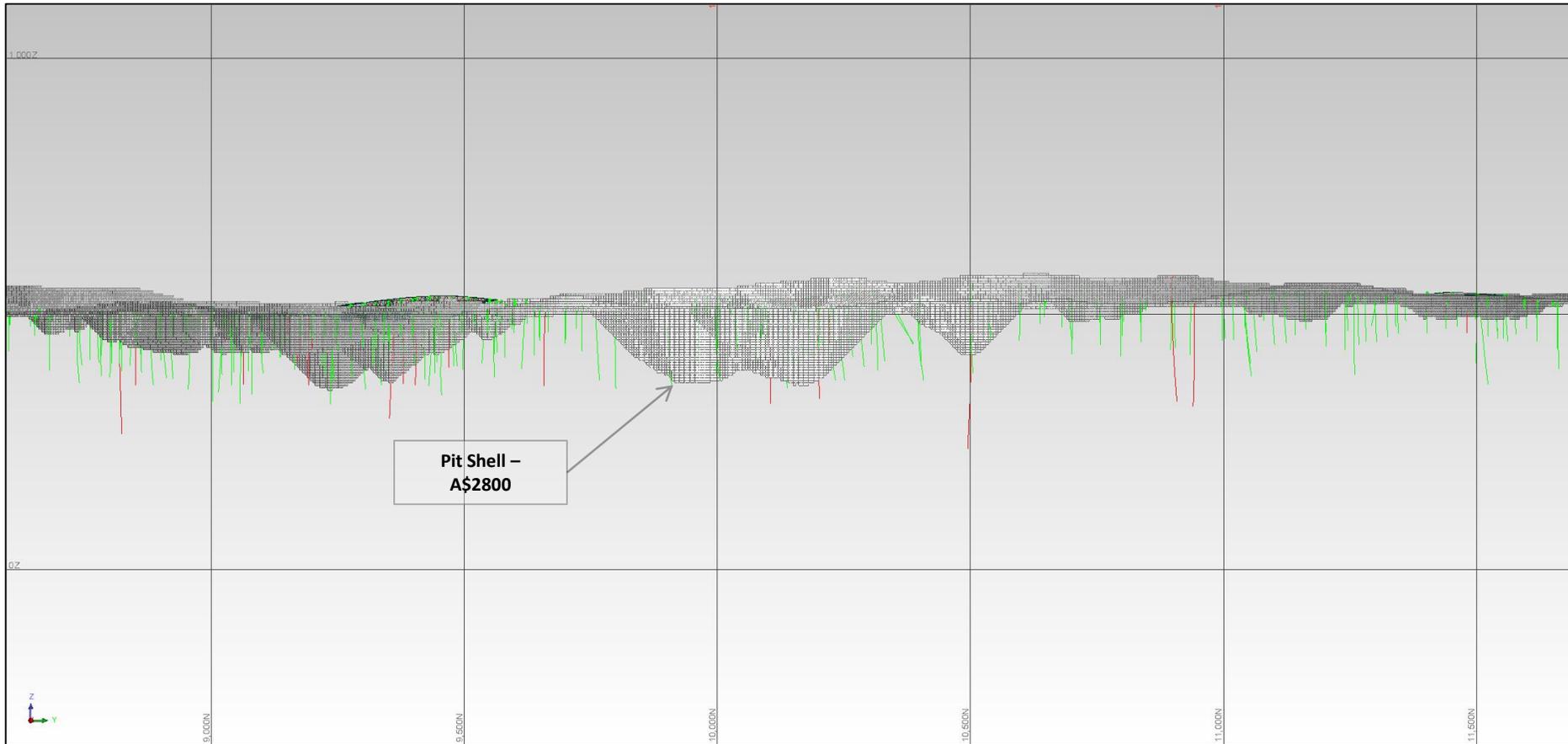
Figure 8-2 Pit Optimisation – Composite Long Section View Looking West, Showing Hanking A$ 2800 Pit Shells
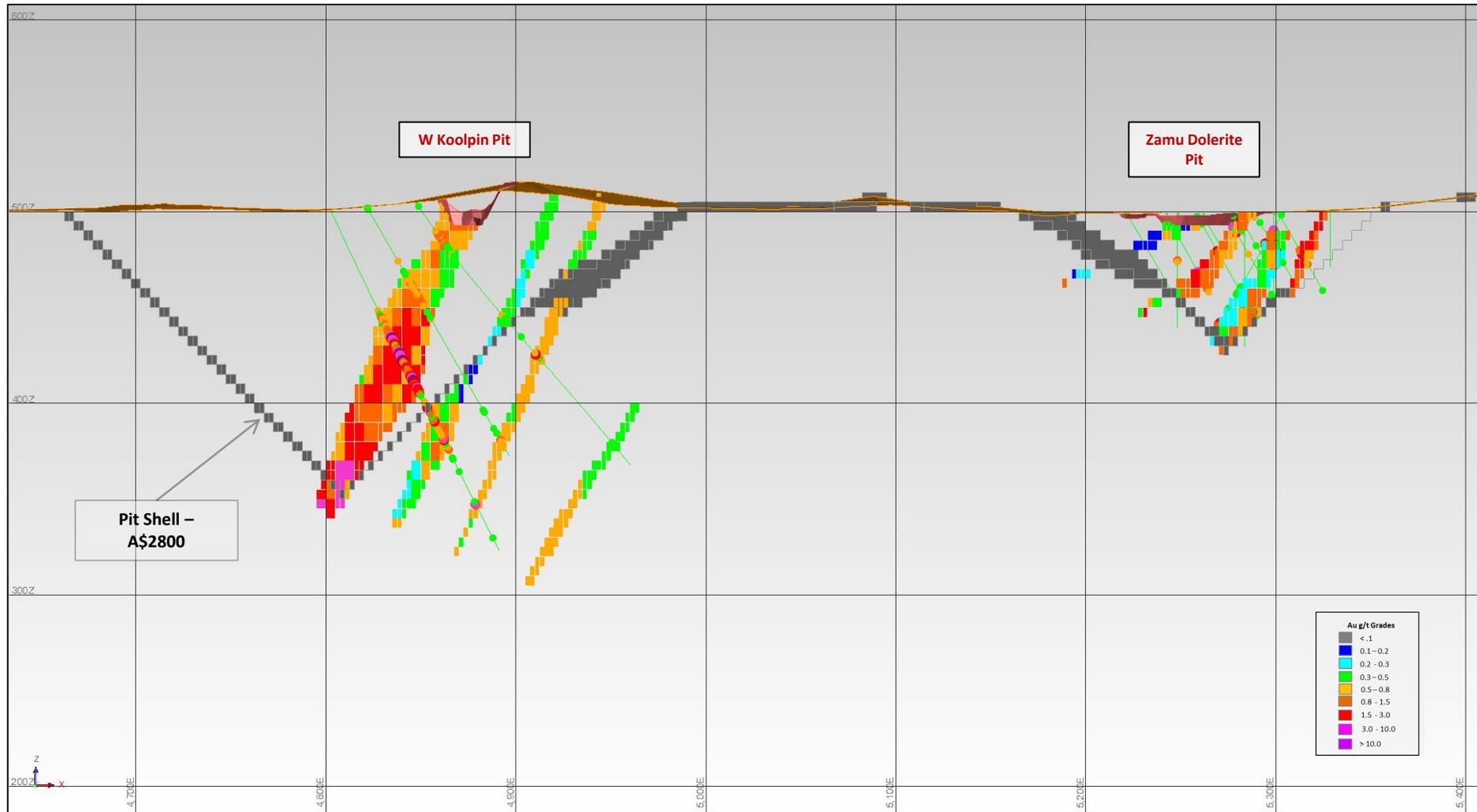
Figure 8-3 Pit Optimisation – Cross-Section View at 9240N Looking North, Showing Hanking A$ 2800 Pit Shells

8.3. Grade-Tonnage Curves

Grade-tonnage (GT) curves have been generated for the 2021 MRE resource for all zones combined as shown in Figure 8-4. 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 0.2 to 0.5 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.

The pits shell GT Curve indicates lower grade domain material has been excluded from the optimisation, resulting in general trend of higher grade material consistent across the COG ranges compared with global Indicated Resources.

The sensitivity of the Mineral Resource estimates to reporting cut-off grade (0.55 g/t Au) is tabulated in Table 8-3 for the three GT curve scenarios.
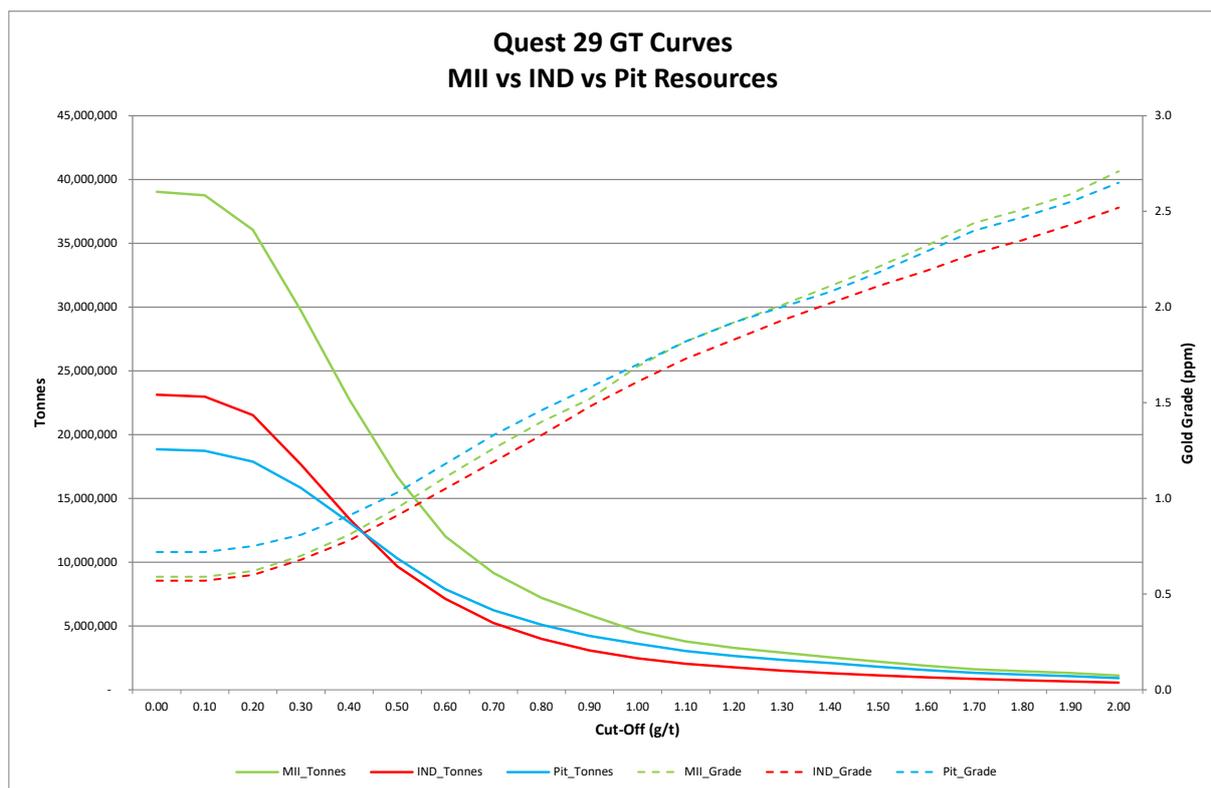
Figure 8-4: Quest 29-Block Model – GT Curve Comparison for All Resources (green) vs Indicated Resources (red) vs Inside Pit Shell Resources (blue)

Table 8-3 Quest 29 Block Model – Resource Inventories Sensitivity to Grade Cut-off (December 2021)

	All Resources (MII resources)					Indicated Only Resources					AUD2800 Pit Shell Resources			
Cut-Off	Tonnes (T)	Grade (g/t Au)	Metal (oz Au)	% Metal Above 0.5g/t COG	Cut-Off	Tonnes (T)	Grade (g/t Au)	Metal (oz Au)	% Metal Above 0.5g/t COG	Cut-Off	Tonnes (T)	Grade (g/t Au)	Metal (oz Au)	% Metal Above 0.5g/t COG
0	39,029,127	0.59	740,341	100%	0	23,120,277	0.57	423,700	100%	0	18,842,848	0.72	436,184	100%
0.1	38,752,707	0.59	735,098	100%	0.1	22,974,900	0.57	421,036	100%	0.1	18,721,586	0.72	433,377	100%
0.2	36,045,932	0.62	718,520	100%	0.2	21,533,010	0.60	415,381	100%	0.2	17,883,876	0.75	431,235	100%
0.3	29,719,002	0.70	668,842	100%	0.3	17,645,535	0.68	385,776	100%	0.3	15,817,822	0.81	411,929	100%
0.4	22,793,702	0.81	593,596	100%	0.4	13,417,281	0.78	336,473	100%	0.4	13,125,731	0.91	384,022	100%
0.5	**16,709,532**	**0.95**	**510,363**	**100%**	**0.5**	**9,671,835**	**0.91**	**282,971**	**100%**	**0.5**	**10,305,717**	**1.03**	**341,277**	**100%**
0.6	12,023,806	1.11	429,098	84%	0.6	7,119,977	1.05	240,358	85%	0.6	7,877,172	1.18	298,843	88%
0.7	9,148,481	1.26	370,604	73%	0.7	5,224,502	1.19	199,886	71%	0.7	6,233,050	1.33	266,528	78%
0.8	7,198,675	1.40	324,020	63%	0.8	3,990,284	1.33	170,627	60%	0.8	5,094,141	1.46	239,119	70%
0.9	5,846,991	1.52	285,737	56%	0.9	3,070,629	1.48	146,110	52%	0.9	4,222,532	1.58	214,497	63%
1.0	4,572,257	1.69	248,432	49%	1.0	2,463,161	1.61	127,500	45%	1.0	3,596,894	1.70	196,593	58%
1.1	3,785,292	1.82	221,494	43%	1.1	2,038,096	1.73	113,361	40%	1.1	3,026,651	1.82	177,103	52%
1.2	3,281,692	1.92	202,577	40%	1.2	1,754,316	1.83	103,217	36%	1.2	2,644,347	1.92	163,234	48%
1.3	2,903,500	2.01	187,633	37%	1.3	1,496,550	1.93	92,862	33%	1.3	2,338,647	2.00	150,378	44%
1.4	2,544,396	2.11	172,607	34%	1.4	1,290,025	2.02	83,780	30%	1.4	2,093,651	2.08	140,010	41%
1.5	2,202,451	2.21	156,491	31%	1.5	1,123,119	2.11	76,190	27%	1.5	1,804,286	2.18	126,460	37%
1.6	1,877,950	2.32	140,076	27%	1.6	976,824	2.19	68,778	24%	1.6	1,537,705	2.29	113,214	33%
1.7	1,604,017	2.44	125,832	25%	1.7	844,344	2.28	61,894	22%	1.7	1,317,500	2.40	101,661	30%
1.8	1,453,429	2.51	117,289	23%	1.8	741,319	2.35	56,010	20%	1.8	1,188,701	2.47	94,398	28%
1.9	1,305,925	2.59	108,745	21%	1.9	642,986	2.43	50,234	18%	1.9	1,065,227	2.55	87,332	26%
2.0	1,100,996	2.71	95,928	19%	2.0	547,017	2.52	44,319	16%	2.0	910,046	2.65	77,535	23%

8.4.   Comparison with Previous Mineral Resources

Following the completion of the 2014 MRE, Cube noted that resource estimates completed by Renison Consolidated for Taipan, West Koolpin and North Koolpin were stated as not being in accordance with previous editions of the JORC Code. The information on these resources is incomplete with no reports available from which to complete a comparison with the 2014 resource estimate.

Comparisons between the December 2021 in situ MRE against the previous estimate (also completed by Cube in 2014 for PGL), is summarised in Table 8-4. A COG grade of 0.8 g/t Au was used for the comparison analysis as this was the COG reported for the 2014 model.

The comparison shows higher tonnage at higher grade overall, with an increase of approximately 175 koz Au. There are several major factors to be noted when comparing the new 2021 model with previous modelling completed at Quest 29:

‹   Additional data from new drilling from 2018 to 2020 (174 RC and DD holes for 23,041 m), mostly along the western ridge zones (Taipan-West and North Koolpin, and Mobile Hill)
‹   Geological and mineralisation interpretation – major increases in domain volumes due to depth extensions across all areas drilled, also some new gold mineralisation trends discovered and some strike extensions.
‹   Domain boundary threshold – lower threshold of 0.3 g/t Au compared to 0.4 g/t threshold applied in 2014. There were also broader domains modelled containing 2-3 m internal waste and strike extensions through sub-grade material in order to maintain wireframe continuity.
‹   Estimation methodology – 2021 estimated applied dynamic anisotropy to the search and kriging parameters for most of the mineralisation, to assist with maintaining local continuity of higher grade zones.
‹   Classification: Conversion of resources from Inferred to Indicated as a result of infill drilling from 40 mN x 20 mE down to 20 mN x 10mE

Analysis of the variances for each resource area at Quest 29 are summarised as follows:

‹   Taipan-West Koolpin
    o   Additional new resources as a result of deeper drilling and infill drilling extending continuity. Increase in contained metal by 50k oz Au.
‹   Zamu Dolerite:
    o   Decrease in Indicated resources, mostly due to amendments to mineralisation domain interpretations. Decrease in contained metal by 10k oz Au.
‹   North Koolpin:
    o   Major increases in Indicated and Inferred Resources due to new drilling - depth extension of mineralisation, and new domains. Increase in contained metal by 130k oz Au.
‹   Mobile Hill:
    o   Additional new resources as a result of infill drilling and some deeper holes extending continuity, also conversion of Inferred to Indicated. Increase in contained metal by 6k oz Au.

Table 8-4 Quest 29 In situ Resources - Comparison between December 2021 MRE and Previous Estimates

Zone	Resource Class	Dec 2021 (COG = 0.8g/t Au)			July 2014 (COG = 0.8g/t Au)			Variances (Dec 2021 v July 2014)		
		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 (%)
TWK	Indicated	1,646,089	1.24	65,758	532,373	1.31	22,395	209%	-5%	194%
	Inferred	517,011	1.43	23,763	460,494	1.19	17,590	12%	20%	35%
	All	2,163,100	1.29	89,521	992,867	1.25	39,985	118%	3%	124%
ZDL	Indicated	1,129,487	1.52	55,197	1,473,362	1.49	70,526	-23%	2%	-22%
	Inferred	370,024	1.38	16,420	205,633	1.77	11,690	80%	-22%	40%
	All	1,499,511	1.49	71,617	1,678,995	1.52	82,216	-11%	-2%	-13%
NKP	Indicated	896,720	1.36	39,338	146,596	0.91	4,294	512%	50%	816%
	Inferred	2,151,210	1.53	105,755	281,280	1.23	11,109	665%	24%	852%
	All	3,047,930	1.48	145,093	427,876	1.12	15,403	612%	32%	842%
MBH	Indicated	317,976	1.05	10,750	38,985	0.92	1,150	716%	15%	835%
	Inferred	170,135	1.08	5,925	279,008	0.99	8,854	-39%	10%	-33%
	All	488,111	1.06	16,675	317,993	0.98	10,004	53%	9%	67%
Quest 29 ALL	Indicated	3,990,272	1.33	171,043	2,191,315	1.40	98,366	82%	-5%	74%
	Inferred	3,208,380	1.47	151,863	1,226,413	1.25	49,244	162%	18%	208%
	All	7,198,652	1.40	322,906	3,417,728	1.34	147,610	111%	4%	119%

8.5.   Mine Reconciliation

Historic records indicate that approximately 15,000 ounces of gold was produced from the Quest 29 area. Several data sources have quoted the following production for varying periods of mining:

‹   Between 1998 and 2001, Renison mined 360,000 t from small open pits at Quest 29, Zamu Dolerite, West Koolpin, Taipan and BHS Reef (Mobile Hill Pit)

‹   A total of 60,000 t at 1.5 g/t Au to 2.0 g/t Au was trucked to Tom's Gully for treatment.

‹   The remaining 300,000 t at 0.9 g/t Au was heap leached. Total gold production has been reported as 224,000 gm (7,202 oz)

‹   More recent reports have quoted a total of 670,000 tonnes of ore being mined mainly from the West Koolpin pit and treated at either of the above facilities up to 2003 at a grade of 0.7 g/t Au for 15,000 ounces of gold. The earlier estimated mining figure of 360,000 t is most likely incorporated in this latter figure.

There are no reconciliation records available in order to review the performance of the grade control estimates against the actual mined data. Ore from the pits was either carted to the Toms Gully treatment plant for processing or dumped on the heap leach pad at Quest 29, making any reconciliation studies difficult to collate from the historical data sources.

Recent follow up of annual reports from GEMIS, has provided some new information, but further research is required to collate this information with the poorly maintained electronic data room from CRK in 2014.

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 $A2800/oz.
‹ Cost experience for Mining, Processing and Administration for similar size projects assessed by Hanking.
‹ Overall slope angle of 45°.
‹ A mill recovery of 92% has been applied globally for all material type and for each project area.
‹ Open Pit, bulk-tonnage mining is assumed however no rigorous application has been made of minimum mining width, internal or external dilution.

9.2. Metallurgical Factors and Assumptions

No metallurgical factors were considered during the interpretation and 3D modelling of the mineralisation however, metallurgical factors have been accounted for in the reporting cut-off criteria.

During 1999, a comprehensive metallurgical testwork programme was undertaken to determine the metallurgical response of two different ore types from Quest 29, as well as investigating the potential to improve gold recoveries from the refractory ores at Toms Gully and Quest 29. Due to the high volume of lower grade ores, investigations were also undertaken into the amenability of lower grade oxide ores at Quest 29 to dump leaching.

The following information from a feasibility study in 1999 (Sirocco, 1999), in which both heap leach and milling options have been reviewed with results summarise below:

‹ Oxide ores at Quest 29 are readily amenable to cyanide leaching using CIL (>90% gold extraction) and dump leach (>60% gold extraction).
‹ The primary West Koolpin type ores are strongly preg-robbing and amenable to CIL treatment only (>85% gold extraction).
‹ Gold recovery from the more pyritic mildly refractory ores can be improved by fine grinding of a flotation concentrate, followed by CIL.
‹ Gold recovery from the ore containing arsenopyrite mildly refractory ores can be improved by oxidation of a flotation concentrate, followed by CIL.
‹ Reagent consumption for most of the oxide and primary ores are reasonable but increases when treating oxidised concentrates.

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:
  o Most of the drilling successfully intersected gold mineralisation within sedimentary units consistent with previous interpretation and 3D modelling. Significant gold 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 2020 and 2021.
  o Compilation of all drilling data information highlighted that most drilling programs do not have complete logging records of old drilling data.

‹ Geological Interpretation:
  o Structural measurements from oriented DD core drilled in 2020 and 2021 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.
  o 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 domain trends the host units.

‹ Mineralisation Interpretation:
  o A gold mineralisation envelope was modelled to a nominal grade cut-off of approximately 0.3 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 OK 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 boundaries.
  o The Mineral Resource area has increased depth as a result of the new RC and DD drilling, to depths of 200 m, along with new domains, and improved continuity of previously modelled zones.

‹ Exploratory data analysis
  o For the Quest 29 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.
  o Cube has used domain boundary analysis to assess that using a 0.3 g/t Au threshold defines mineralised (ore) zones along with waste halo within the currently drilled extents in each resource area.

‹ Estimation
  o OK estimation was used, as this method provides a global resource estimate, with all Indicated Mineral Resources available for economic evaluation.
  o 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.
  o Validation checks of the OK estimate demonstrated that the estimates have honoured the raw sample data satisfactorily.

- o Check estimates using ID^2 estimation showed similar outcomes and confirm the robustness of the OK estimation.
- ‹ Classification and Reporting
  - o 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.
  - o The results of the OK estimation indicates that the project has potential for large scale open pit mining.
  - o The 2021 resource model is sensitive to cut-off grade and is subsequently sensitive to prevailing gold price variations and other economic considerations.
  - o Based on the available information provided from the drilling, pit mapping, previous technical reports, and reconciliation data, the 2021 Quest 29 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 Quest 29 Gold Deposit.

The Quest 29 Mineral Resources have demonstrated sufficient geological and gold grade continuity to support the definition of a Mineral Resource for classification under the JORC Code (2012 edition).

It has been assumed that the resource would be mined using open pit methods, which is supported by the previous mining methods used at Quest 29.

Recommendations

- ‹ Data Analysis
  - o 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.
  - o Further documentation research into historical data, including old surface maps covering extensions and other prospects (Quest 30)
  - o Correlation analysis (e.g. Au vs As) and multi-element analysis was not completed for this resource but will be required prior to new resource work and ongoing advancement of the project as part of geometallurgical studies for pre-feasibility reports.

- ‹ Geological and Mineralisation Interpretation
  - o Structural interpretations of the dolerite intrusives and fault structures where these features affect the continuity or control the distribution of gold (e.g. Zamu Dolerite)
  - o Further analysis of the geological interpretation should include correlating the stratigraphic sequence with the most recent DD core logging, which may provide evidence for further updates to the possible folding that was interpreted in early surface geology maps.

- o Further work on the structural model is required based on the core orientation data to identify potential down dip and down plunge gold mineralisation trends economically viable for open pit mining.
- o Analysis of any supergene enrichment evident from the close spaced open pit grade control data, along with further statistical analysis of mineralisation trends within each weathering type.
- o Mineralisation is open in at depth and along strike, with only one limb of the local anticline structure having systematic drilling completed up to the end of 2021. Further drill testing of the eastern limb is recommended, along with selected deeper targets in the Quest 19 zones, more specifically in North Koolpin, West Koolpin and Taipan.

‹ Estimation

- o Future modelling may consider using non-linear estimation methods for some of the larger and broader resource zones at Quest 29, where gold distribution is more diffusive. A non-linear estimate may provide better representation of the achievable selectivity (grade-tonnage curve) during mining than would be predicted using the panel estimate. As an example, the Local Uniform Conditioning (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.
- o In Cube's opinion, LUC is not a substitut
domains and wherever possible, areas of different statistical characteristics should be domained separately.

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Appendix 1 – JORC Table 1

JORC Code, 2012 Edition – Table 1 Quest 29 Resource (December 2021)

Section 1 sampling techniques and data

(Criteria in this section apply to all succeeding sections)

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
Sampling techniques	‹ *Nature and quality of sampling (eg cut channels, random chips, or specific specialised industry standard measurement tools appropriate to the minerals under investigation, such as downhole gamma sondes, or handheld XRF instruments, etc). These examples should not be taken as limiting the broad meaning of sampling.* ‹ *Include reference to measures taken to ensure sample representivity and the appropriate calibration of any measurement tools or systems used.* ‹ *Aspects of the determination of mineralisation that are Material to the Public Report. In cases where 'industry standard' work has been done this would be relatively simple (eg '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 (eg submarine nodules) may warrant*	**2020 and 2021 drilling** ‹ Drilling was a combination of reverse circulation drilling (RC) and diamond core drilling (DD) ‹ RC samples are collected at 1 m intervals straight from the rig-mounted cyclone and cone splitter. The cone splitter produces a nominal 2- to 3- kilogram sub-sample which is collected in a pre-numbered calico bag, documented, and submitted to the lab. ‹ Diamond core is geologically logged by a geologist before sample intervals are determined over prospective mineralised zones. Sample boundaries are defined by changes in lithology, veining, sulphides, and alteration. The diamond core is cut in half with an automated core saw with one half submitted to the lab for analysis. Sample intervals ranged from 0.1 to 0.85 m for HQ core and 0.15 to 1.2 m for NQ core. Occasionally full core is submitted to the lab when core is too broken/fragile. ‹ Both the RC and DD samples are analysed for gold by fire assay by Jinning Testing and Inspection, Canning Vale, WA (JTI). **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 laboratory North Australian Laboratories Pty Ltd (NAL) in Pine Creek 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. ‹ 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. ‹ 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; however, 2 m long samples were used in the barren rocks. ‹ 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. 3 kg samples

disclosure of detailed information.		were sent to the certified laboratory in NAL 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. **Previous drilling** ‹ No sampling has occurred at the Quest 29 project since 2004. ‹ Diamond Drill (DD) Core, RC and RAB sampling and open pit blast hole sampling are the main sample types. ‹ Diamond core was geologically logged and sampled to lithological contacts or changes in the nature of mineralisation. Nominal samples lengths of 1.0 m with a minimum sample length of 0.2 m. Core was half core sampled. ‹ RC chips sampled at 1 m intervals. This was riffle or cone split to produce a sample of approximately 3 kg to be sent to the laboratory for analysis. Some 2 m and 4 m composites intervals were taken outside the drill target zones. ‹ Close spaced vertical open pit blast holes sampling was carried out in all pits along with some Ditch Witch sampling in the Zamu Dolerite pits. Sample lengths varied from 2.5 m to 5 m.
Drilling techniques	‹ *Drill type (eg core, reverse circulation, open-hole hammer, rotary air blast, auger, Bangka, sonic, etc) and details (eg 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).*	**2020 and 2021 drilling** ‹ Drilling at Quest 29 was a combination of reverse circulation drilling (RC) and diamond core drilling (DD) both NQ2 and HQ3 ‹ RC drilling was completed using a 5 ¾ inch drop centre hammer. ‹ Diamond holes for metallurgical purposes were drilled from surface using HQ3. Diamond holes for resource purposes were drilled with RC pre-collars, followed by HQ3 and once core was competent enough (usually after 30 m) changed to NQ2. HQ3 was triple tubed, NQ2 was standard cored. ‹ All diamond core was orientated were possible using the Boart Longyear's oriented core technology. **2017 drilling** ‹ Conventional Reverse Circulation (RC) and diamond core (HQ size) drilling **Previous drilling** ‹ RC drilling generally angled at -60° towards 090° or 270°. RC drilling specifications are unknown but typically RC drilling used a 5.5" face sampling hammer. ‹ DD from surface generally angled at -60° towards 090° or 270°. DD core size is unknown. Diamond core was not oriented. ‹ Open hole percussion drilling was geologically logged and sampled and included in the database but not used in this resource interpretation due to uncertainty of sample quality. ‹ Similarly open pit blast holes were sampled and included in the database. These holes assisted in the interpretation but not used in the resource estimation due to uncertainty with sample quality.
Drill sample recovery	‹ *Method of recording and assessing core and chip sample recoveries and results assessed.*	**2020 and 2021 drilling** ‹ For RC drilling sample recovery and condition are visually assessed and recorded in a sample book. ‹ For diamond drilling drilled metres and recovered metres are recorded by the drill crew and later

	‹ *Measures taken to maximise sample recovery and ensure representative nature of the samples.* ‹ *Whether a relationship exists between sample recovery and grade and whether sample bias may have occurred due to preferential loss/gain of fine/coarse material.*	checked by company personnel. Zones of core loss are recorded in the geological log and are assumed to have no gold. In general core recoveries for mineralised intervals are 100%. ‹ Both RC and DD samples are weighted at the laboratory before sample preparation and these weights are provided together with the assay results. **2017 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. ‹ 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. ‹ No relationships between recovery and grade was recorded. **Previous drilling** ‹ Historical records and reports were reviewed to find reports of drill sample recovery. ‹ Measures taken to maximize sample recovery and ensure representative nature of the samples are not known. ‹ No analysis on relationship between sample core recovery and grade has been undertaken due to low percentage of data affected by poor recovery.
Logging	‹ *Whether core and chip samples have been geologically and geotechnically logged to a level of detail to support appropriate Mineral Resource estimation, mining studies and metallurgical studies.* ‹ *Whether logging is qualitative or quantitative in nature. Core (or costean, channel, etc) photography.* ‹ *The total length and percentage of the relevant intersections logged.*	**2020 and 2021 drilling** ‹ All RC chips and diamond core has been geologically logged. ‹ Geological logging typically detailed lithology, veining, alteration, sulphides, and weathering. Alpha and beta angles of geology structures like bedding, contacts and veining are recorded when core was orientated. ‹ Logging was to an industry standard and of sufficient detail to support the resource model. **2017 drilling** ‹ 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. ‹ 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 were systematically assayed using portable XRF which was used to support geological interpretation. ‹ 100% of the drill holes were logged.

		Previous drilling
		‹ Logging of all 1 m samples was carried out by the geologist onto handwritten logs and entered (up to QR200) into the geological database, along with assay data, surveyed collar position and any down-hole survey information (DD only).
		‹ All RC and DD drillholes were logged in full.
		‹ Logging has been conducted both qualitatively and quantitatively – full description of lithologies, alteration and comments are noted, as well as percentage estimates on alteration, veining and sulphide amount.
		‹ Drilling by different companies has meant that inconsistencies occur in the drill-hole records for geological information based on what was entered.
Sub-sampling techniques and sample preparation	‹ *If core, whether cut or sawn and whether quarter, half or all core taken.*	**2020 and 2021 drilling**
	‹ *If non-core, whether riffled, tube sampled, rotary split, etc and whether sampled wet or dry.*	‹ RC samples are collected at 1 m intervals straight from the rig-mounted cyclone and cone splitter.
		‹ Quality control procedures for RC drilling included the insertion of certified reference materials and blanks at a rate of 1 every 20 samples. Field duplicates were collected straight from the rig cyclone at a rate of 1 every 25.
	‹ *For all sample types, the nature, quality, and appropriateness of the sample preparation technique.*	‹ Sampling of diamond core coincides with geological and mineralisation boundaries and is selective based of observed indicators of mineralisation. Diamond core is saw in half with one half sent off for analysis. Only when core is too broken or fragile full core is submitted to the lab.
	‹ *Quality control procedures adopted for all sub-sampling stages to maximise representivity of samples.*	‹ Quality control procedures for diamond drilling included the insertion of certified reference materials and blanks at a rate of 1 every 20 samples. No duplicates were taken.
	‹ *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.*	**2017 drilling**
		‹ Drill core was sawn on half in the lab and half core was taken for sampling.
		‹ Dry and wet samples were collected. Sub-sampling of the RC samples was made using cone splitter.
		‹ Standard sample preparation technique is used.
	‹ *Whether sample sizes are appropriate to the grain size of the material being sampled.*	‹ 3 kg sample was crushed to 1 mm using roll crusher and split. 1 kg sub-sample collected and pulverised to 100 µ from which 50 g aliquot is taken for gold assay by a conventional fire-assay method.
		‹ This is a standard procedure commonly used by gold companies operating in the Northern Territories of Australia.
		‹ 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.
		‹ Every 1 m sample has a field duplicate collected at the same time when the sample was collected. Duplicates are 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.
		‹ Samples are approximately 3 kg which is a standard size for the gold samples.

		Previous drilling
		‹ Historical records and reports were reviewed for descriptions of sub-sampling techniques and sample preparation.
		‹ No record of core sampling procedures, core logging and core recovery was available from the available data records.
		‹ All dry RC 1 m samples were split by a 3 tier splitter with the remnant bulk samples being left on the pad in plastic bags, with the split sample in a calico bag being sent for analysis to AMDEL (1998) and Assaycorp (1999). Wet samples were grab sampled by site geologists.
Quality of assay data and laboratory tests	‹ *The nature, quality and appropriateness of the assaying and laboratory procedures used and whether the technique is considered partial or total.* ‹ *For geophysical tools, spectrometers, handheld XRF instruments, etc, the parameters used in determining the analysis including instrument make and model, reading times, calibrations factors applied and their derivation, etc.* ‹ *Nature of quality control procedures adopted (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** ‹ All samples are submitted to Jining Testing and Inspection in Canning Vale, WA to be analysed for gold by 50 g fire assay. Charge weight was reduced to either 30 g or 15 g for difficult sample matrices. Fire assay is a total digest. ‹ JIL conducted extensive QAQC procedures throughout their laboratory processes. In addition, Primary Gold conducted its own internal QAQC process which typically involved certified reference materials, blanks, duplicates, and cross-check analyses by a second accredited laboratory. ‹ Umpire checks were undertaken by SGS in Perth. **2017 drilling** ‹ Gold grade was assayed using fire assays. 50 g aliquot was used. ‹ Portable XRF Olympus was used for the holes logging purposes. ‹ 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.)
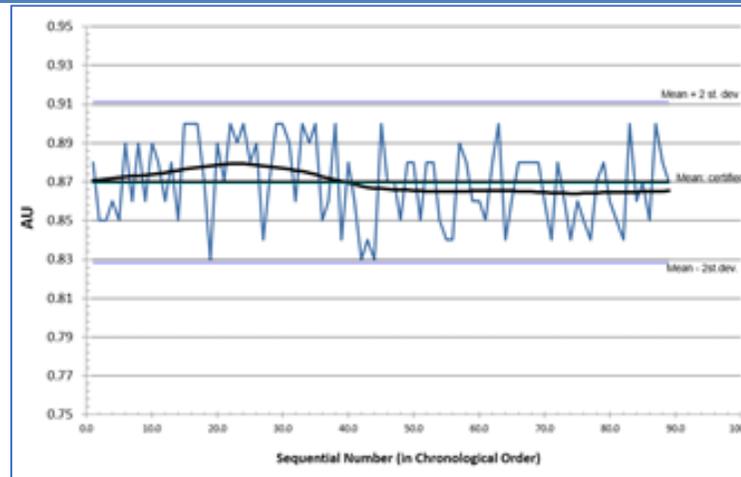
‹ Mean of the Assayed standard samples 0.870 ppm, the certified value is 0.866, 0.004 ppm difference is statistically insignificant.

Previous drilling

‹ Assay laboratories in Darwin and Pine Creek were used for assaying.

‹ Assaying for gold by both main laboratories was done using 50 g Fire Assay with AAS finish.

‹ Laboratories used had internal QAQC standard regimes and re-assayed every 20th samples.

‹ Umpire checks were undertaken by different laboratory in Alice Springs.

‹ Original quality control data has not been located for the Quest 29 Project. Old technical reports covering drill programs for the Mount Bundy projects have referenced QAQC procedures, but information regarding QAQC protocols for Quest 29 specifically could not be located.

‹ Sirocco reported for the 1997 drill programs, that check assaying analysis showed a very good comparison of results for gold in the lower grade ranges (<2 g/t Au) with larger discrepancies in higher grade ranges (>2 g/t Au). The differences were noted as being due to 'nugget effect' in the higher grade ranges. The arsenic analyses showed a similar trend. The results were summarised as being satisfactory.

‹ Sirocco reported that satisfactory check assaying was done at the beginning of the 1998 on the previous year's samples as a comparison between Assaycorp and AMDEL.

‹ From 2003 to 2006 Renison carried out extensive drilling to delineate the down plunge extension of the mineralisation mined in the open pit. The drilling conducted in this period was mostly RC pre-collars with DD tails. All gold assays were determined using Fire Assay techniques.

‹ No original QAQC document information has been located for this drilling. Information from previous reports has been summarised below. The QAQC programs in place include the following:

‹ Blanks and standards submitted on a routine basis in the sample stream; and

‹ Inter-laboratory checks of pulps.

| Verification of sampling and assaying | ‹ The verification of significant intersections by either independent or alternative company personnel. ‹ The use of twinned holes. ‹ Documentation of primary data, data entry procedures, data verification, data storage (physical and electronic) protocols. ‹ Discuss any adjustment to assay data. | ‹ Validation and verification of drill-hole data was assessed for the entire Quest 29 drilling database. ‹ The data validation prior to resource estimation included checks for duplicate surveys, downhole surveys errors, assays, and geological intervals beyond drill-hole total depths, overlapping intervals, and gaps between intervals. These checks revealed several minor downhole survey deviation errors, overlapping assay and geology data, and end of drill-hole depths mismatched between records. All issues were corrected to ensure the data was valid. ‹ Data verification for surveying, sample collection and assaying are considered to be industry standard practice based on historical reports reviewed covering the sampling procedures by Sirocco and Renison for the Mt Bundy Projects. Data reliability is also confirmed by the grade control data and corresponding mine production from the 5 open pits mined at Quest 29. ‹ During the data validation checks, some assay data from individual submissions were checked against the electronic laboratory assay report received from the principal laboratory. Cube has not specifically verified supplied electronic drill-hole data with hard copy drill-hole logs or assay certificates and has assumed the supplied data to be acceptable for estimation. ‹ Cube has not undertaken independent sampling of material from the Quest 29 mineralised zones. ‹ Cube did not inspect assay laboratory during the Northern Territory site visit. The most recent drilling was completed in 2004, and no new assaying data exists for the resource area. ‹ The primary returned assay result was used for reporting of all intersections in the mineral resource estimation, no averaging with field duplicates or laboratory repeats was undertaken so as not to introduce volume bias. ‹ Some historic RAB holes were twinned with RC percussion infill holes following comments by Renison regarding uncertainty or results reported by Pinnacle in 1999. Results confirmed the initial intersection mineralisation and geology. |
| Location of data points | ‹ Accuracy and quality of surveys used to locate drill holes (collar and down-hole surveys), trenches, mine workings and other locations used in Mineral Resource estimation. ‹ Specification of the grid system used. ‹ Quality and adequacy of topographic control. | **2020 and 2021 drilling** ‹ The coordinate reference system used for the project area is GDA94 / MGA zone 52. Drill collars and drill traces are subsequently converted to the Quest 29 local reference system prior to the interpretation of the resource model. ‹ Drill hole locations were set out using a handheld GPS. After completion of the drillholes all collars were surveyed using a differential GPS (DGPS). ‹ Accurate drill rig alignment was achieved using a gyro alignment system. After completion of the drill-hole, all holes were down-hole surveyed using a north-seeking gyro tool. Step distance was 3 m. ‹ A Quest 29 surface DTM was acquired with the purchase of the project. The origin of the DTM is unknown. However, accurate and reliable RLs of the collar pick-ups agree closely to the DTM. Where necessary the DTM is adjusted to the collar pick-up. **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. |

		‹ All data are recorded in a MGA52 (GDA94) grid. ‹ 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. **Previous drilling** ‹ Collar survey data in the database has not been checked by Cube against available survey pick-up reports. ‹ Downhole surveys validation was previously completed by Cube for the PGO data contained within the ASCII file as supplied. Downhole surveys have not been checked against original survey photographic discs, contract drillers or surveyors electronic survey data files, or transcribed information on the drill-hole logs or summary sheets. ‹ DD holes have been surveyed approximately every 50 m down the hole using a downhole single shot camera. ‹ Drilling was planned and executed using the local grid (MIA grid). ‹ All holes used in the resource estimate had drill-hole traces visually checked using Surpac software to ensure there were no errors as a result of grid transformations between the local grid (MIA grid) and MGA grid. ‹ The resulting DTM was verified for accuracy against air photo imagery from Google Earth.
Data spacing and distribution	‹ *Data spacing for reporting of Exploration Results.* ‹ *Whether the data spacing and distribution is sufficient to establish the degree of geological and grade continuity appropriate for the Mineral Resource and Ore Reserve estimation procedure(s) and classifications applied.* ‹ *Whether sample compositing has been applied.*	‹ Infill drill data spacing was appropriate for the resource classification. The majority of drilling is 40 m x 20 m, with reduction to 20 m x10 m in specific areas. ‹ This spacing is adequate to determine the geological and grade continuity for reporting of Mineral Resources.
Orientation of data in relation to geological structure	‹ *Whether the orientation of sampling achieves unbiased sampling of possible structures and the extent to which this is known, considering the deposit type.* ‹ *If the relationship between the drilling orientation and the orientation of key mineralised structures is considered to have introduced a sampling bias, this should be assessed and reported if material.*	‹ Drilling is orientated normal to the dip and plunge of the major mineralisation bodies. The different orientations were selected to target different portions of the mineralisation.
Sample security	‹ *The measures taken to ensure sample security.*	**2020 and 2021 drilling** ‹ Samples are collected during the day and securely locked at the core farm overnight. From the core farm

		samples are delivered to Shaw's transport depot in East Arm (NT), prior to road transport to the laboratory in Perth.
		2017 drilling
	‹	Samples and duplicates were removed from the drill sites at the end of the day and stored at the safe place at the exploration camp.
		Previous drilling
	‹	No recent drilling and sampling activity has taken place at Quest 29 in order to comment on sampling security.
Audits or reviews	‹	*The results of any audits or reviews of sampling techniques and data.*	‹	Cube has conducted a review of all available data records supplied by PGO from the Renison Consolidated data room and data room supplied by the previous owners of the leases being Crocodile Gold.
			‹	Cube consolidated all available data into a new digital format in order to undertake the resource estimation work.

Section 2 Reporting of Exploration Results

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

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
Mineral tenement and land tenure status	‹ *Type, reference name/number, location and ownership including agreements or material issues with third parties such as joint ventures, partnerships, overriding royalties, native title interests, historical sites, wilderness or national park and environmental settings.* ‹ *The security of the tenure held at the time of reporting along with any known impediments to obtaining a licence to operate in the area.*	‹ The Mount Bundy Project covers an area of 1,424 km², comprising of 18 granted mining and exploration licenses. ‹ Primary Gold has a 100% interest in all tenements. ‹ Leases are granted and are properly maintained.

Tenement #	Area (km²)	Grant Date	Expiry Date	Type	Note
EL30809	508.9	3/07/2015	2/07/2021	Exploration Lease	
EL30824	619.38	3/07/2015	2/07/2021	Exploration Lease	
ML29781	1.4	6/02/2013	5/02/2023	Mining Lease	
ML29782	0.8	6/02/2013	5/02/2023	Mining Lease	
ML29783	2.85	6/02/2013	5/02/2023	Mining Lease	Quest 29 Deposits
ML29785	0.4	6/02/2013	5/02/2023	Mining Lease	
ML29786	1.13	6/02/2013	5/02/2023	Mining Lease	
ML29812	1.58	6/02/2013	5/02/2023	Mining Lease	
ML29814	0.84	6/02/2013	5/02/2023	Mining Lease	
MLN1058	6.82	3/08/1989	2/08/2039	Mining Lease Northern	Toms Gully Deposit
MLN1083	**7.56**	**4/03/1991**	**31/12/2045**	**Mining Lease Northern**	**Rustlers Roost Project – Renewal Approved April 2021**

|
| *Exploration done by other parties* | ‹ *Acknowledgment and appraisal of exploration by other parties.* | ‹ Gold was first discovered at the Quest 29 Project area in the mid-1970s by Geopeko and explored by a variety of companies during the 1980's and 1990's. Later exploration was conducted by Carpentaria and MIM Exploration between 1989 and 1991, KRL and Pinnacle Mining from 1993 to 1995, Valencia Ventures Inc. from 1996 to 1998 and Sirocco/Renison from 1998 to 2002.
‹ Drilling completed in Quest 29 up to this point totalled 764 RAB, RC, and DD holes for 31,245 m.
‹ RAB drilling completed by Pinnacle Mining Drilling amounted to 10,000 m, was excluded from the databases as reports from this time noted that the sampling procedures used in the Pinnacle campaigns were unreliable. Mineralised areas identified from the Pinnacle RAB drilling were re-drilled using RC by Valencia and Sirocco/Renison.
‹ The historical data has been collated and appraised and is of acceptable quality for the current resource estimation work. |
| *Geology* | ‹ *Deposit type, geological setting, and style of mineralisation.* | ‹ The Quest 29 area is mostly underlain by the metasediments of the Koolpin Formation. Minor, though economically important sills of Zamu Dolerite occur within the area. The Mt. Bundy Granite underlies |

		‹	the NE portion of the property.
		‹	The Koolpin Formation is comprised mainly of pyritic and pyrrhotite, carbonaceous siltstone with andalusite porphyroblasts. Bands of re-crystallised laminated and nodular chert are common along the main ridge running up the western side of the property. The enveloping carbonaceous siltstones are more strongly silicified along this ridge. Thin green-grey layers within the siltstones are possibly iron formations.
		‹	The sediments, tuffs and dolerites occupy the core of a regional anticline (the Quest 29 Anticline). The axis of this anticline plunges to the south-southeast at a shallow angle. Gold mineralisation occurs in both the dolerite and the carbonaceous siltstones. The host dolerite dips to the east at 50°-70°.
		‹	The Quest 29 sedimentary sequence stretches from south of Taipan through West Koolpin, North Koolpin and BHS in the North prior to being truncated by a regional scale fault of approximately 400 m offset at the northern boundary of the mineral claims. This trend is comprised of the western limb on a south plunging anticlinal fold of Koolpin meta-sediments crosscut in several places by small scale faults.
		‹	These faults trend ESE to WNW which offset mineralisation from 5m to 20m as can be seen in the main offset in mineralisation within the West Koolpin Pit and a discrete offset between the Taipan and West Koolpin mineralisation around 9000N. These same fault trends appear to offset mineralisation on current interpretations in 3 areas identified within the North Koolpin Pit.
		‹	The Quest 29 sedimentary trend is comprised of folded and faulted Koolpin sediments of low grade metamorphism. These sediments comprise material of variable grain size from mudstone to greywacke, and also highly variable degrees of carbonaceous material. These sediments have been intruded by narrow dolerite sills.
		‹	Overlain to the east is a thick dolerite sill intrusion (Zamu Dolerite) on the eastern edge of the main mineralised ridge with many smaller sills throughout its entire length.
		‹	The gold mineralisation occurs semi-continuously over a strike length of more than 3.5 km along the crest of the Quest 29 Anticline. The style of mineralisation throughout the Quest 29 zones is associated with sheeted or stockwork quartz-sulphide veins hosted by Zamu Dolerite sills or along sheared contact margins with siltstones and carbonaceous mudstone.
		‹	A site visit to available exposures in the open pit workings clearly showed the dolerite sills and sheeted quartz-sulphide (limonitic) veining dipping at 45-60° west in the West Koolpin and North Koolpin Pits.
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: 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*	‹ ‹ ‹ ‹	Detailed information in relation to the historic drill holes forming the basis of the December 2021 MRE are not included in this report. The information is not material in the context of this report and its exclusion does not detract from the understanding of this report. For the sake of completeness, the following background information is provided in relation to the drill holes. Easting, Northing and RL of the drill hole collars are in local Mine Grid coordinates. Dip is the inclination of the hole from the horizontal. For example, a vertically down drilled hole from the surface is -90°. Azimuth is reported in magnetic degrees as the direction toward which the hole is drilled. 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.

	○ *downhole length and interception depth* ○ *hole length.* ‹ *If the exclusion of this information is justified on the basis that the information is not Material and this exclusion does not detract from the understanding of the report, the Competent Person should clearly explain why this is the case.*	‹ Drill hole length is the distance from the surface to the end of the hole, as measured along the drill trace. ‹ It is the opinion of the competent person that the exclusion of the historic drilling information does not detract from the understanding of the report.
Data aggregation methods	‹ *In reporting Exploration Results, weighting averaging techniques, maximum and/or minimum grade truncations (eg cutting of high-grades) and cut-off grades are usually Material and should be stated.* ‹ *Where aggregate intercepts incorporate short lengths of high-grade results and longer lengths of low grade results, the procedure used for such aggregation should be stated and some typical examples of such aggregations should be shown in detail.* ‹ *The assumptions used for any reporting of metal equivalent values should be clearly stated.*	‹ Detailed information in relation to data aggregation methods is not relevant as no exploration results are being reported in this Mineral Resource report. The information is not material in the context of this report and its exclusion does not detract from the understanding of this report.
Relationship between mineralisation widths and intercept lengths	‹ *These relationships are particularly important in the reporting of Exploration Results.* ‹ *If the geometry of the mineralisation with respect to the drill hole angle is known, its nature should be reported.* ‹ *If it is not known and only the downhole lengths are reported, there should be a clear statement to this effect (eg 'downhole length, true width not known').*	‹ The holes since 2017 were drilled at right angle to the mineralisation at the Quest 29 deposit. Majority of holes were drilled at -60° angle to the grid east providing intersections normal to the mineralisation. ‹ Detailed information in relation to mineralisation and intercept widths from historical drilling is not relevant as no exploration results are being reported in this Mineral Resource report. The information is not material in the context of this report and its exclusion does not detract from the understanding of this report.
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*	‹ Maps and sections are included in the MRE technical report.

		sectional views.		
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 avoiding misleading reporting of Exploration Results.*	‹	Drillholes and resource blocks with no significant results are shown in cross section examples of the resource.
Other substantive exploration data	‹	*Other exploration data, if meaningful and material, should be reported including (but not limited to): geological observations; geophysical survey results; geochemical survey results; bulk samples – size and method of treatment; metallurgical test results; bulk density, groundwater, geotechnical and rock characteristics; potential deleterious or contaminating substances.*	‹ ‹ ‹ ‹	Density measurements have been taken from selected samples from 2021 DD holes. No information was located from historical records relating to geotechnical studies. Metallurgical testwork completed on 2020 drill samples show gold extraction rates range from 77% to 94%. No rock characterisation studies have been carried out at the time of this reporting
Further work	‹ ‹	*The nature and scale of planned further work (eg tests for lateral extensions or depth extensions or large-scale step-out drilling).* *Diagrams clearly highlighting the areas of possible extensions, including the main geological interpretations and future drilling areas, provided this information is not commercially sensitive.*	‹ ‹	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. Mineralisation still open in the down-the-plunge and along strike directions 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 Quest 29 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 drill hole updates in csv format was supplied to Cube on 9 November 2021 and was relied upon as the source data for the December 2021 Mineral Resource estimate (MRE). ‹ 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. ‹ For a 2014 MRE completed by Cube, data compilation was sourced from electronic data rooms from previous companies that have operated at Quest 29. The drilling data records were noted as having several database versions containing varying degrees of completeness and no master database to reliably use as a basis for checking drilling records from the various sources. ‹ In 2014 Cube undertook a complete data review by sourcing the original annual drilling reports in order to verify historical drilling locations, quality, and results for the datasets. Several missing datasets were located and added to a master database which formed the basis of the current Quest 29 database. ‹ For the 2021 MRE, percussion or RAB holes and open pit grade control (GC) holes were not included in the grade interpolation but were used as part of the geological and mineralisation trend analyses and interpretation. ‹ The 2021 MRE includes an additional 174 hole (158 RC and 16 DD holes) for 23041m of drilling which accounts for 44% of the drill metres used in MRE.

	‹ *Data validation procedures used.*	‹ Cube carried out a database validation review of the supplied drilling data, supplied digital terrain models (DTM) and historical pit surveys prior to undertaking the resource estimation update.
		‹ Validation checks completed 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 of co-ordinates of collar drill holes to topography and open pit workings GC 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_ppm).

		‹ No significant issues were found with the data, although there are minor discrepancies of 1 m to 3 m between the 2021 drilling hole collar surveys and the current topographic surface DTM. ‹ Any validation issues were reported back to Hanking for review and amended in the MRE database where relevant.
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 (2021) but has previously visited the deposit area for the 2014 MRE. ‹ The CP previously completed a site visit to the Quest 29 open pit workings and the Toms Gully Mine core storage area in 2014 for the previous owners, Primary Gold (PGO). During the 2014 site visit the Quest 29 open pit workings were inspected and local outcrop reconnaissance mapping was undertaken. Limited access was available to the open pit workings due to flooding of the pit, although pit wall mapping in several locations was able to be undertaken.
	‹ 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 logging, included new drilling completed in 2021. ‹ In addition, there is previous open pit grade control drilling and mapping and interpretations documented prior to 2021. ‹ Geological and structural information gathered from wall mapping of the open pits, along with structural information from oriented 2021 DD core assisted in interpretation and projections along strike and below the pits based on fact geology. ‹ Geological and mineralisation interpretations have been followed up with 3D wireframe models in 3D software (Leapfrog and Surpac).
	‹ Nature of the data used and of any assumptions made.	‹ The lithological description for all drilling is logged and stored within the drill-hole database. This has been used for 3 dimensional lithological domaining. Wall mapping has assisted in interpretation of structural surfaces and confirmation of lithological boundaries. ‹ The weathering characteristics for all drilling were not recorded in the database geological logs. Interpreted wireframe surfaces were supplied for oxide, transitional and primary weathering boundaries which allowed the validation of the mineral resource model sub-divided by weathering domains. ‹ Drill hole grade data was used to develop mineralised outlines. The outlines were modelled to a nominal grade cut-off of approximately 0.3 g/t Au envelope which allowed the model shapes to have optimum continuity. The use of this low grade cut-off resulted in a series of simplified mineralised envelopes/domains encompassing discontinuous sheeted veins. ‹ Historical open pit workings provide exposure to some of the deposit rock types, structures and styles of mineralisation. No petrographic and multi-element geochemistry reports have been located in the data records.

		‹	Structural measurements in oriented core from the 2021 DD core drilling 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 variable orientation of other structures and interpreted mineralisation trends.
	‹ *The effect, if any, of alternative interpretations on Mineral Resource estimation.*	‹	Previous interpretations of the dolerite/sheared contact zones contained a broad envelope using a 0.4g/t Au threshold. The addition of the grade control data showed broad zones of low grade mineralisation in the oxide zones then necking down into narrower mineralised veins and sheared contacts at depth into the transition and fresh zones. The upper oxide zone is interpreted as supergene enrichment spreading across the surface cover and in the weathered cap before narrowing into primary mineralisation associated with both the shallower dipping sheeted sulphide -quartz veins and along the steeper sheared dolerite sill contact margins apparent in the western ridge that tends north-south. The mineralisation in the eastern zone trend or Zamu Dolerite is predominantly hosted within a broad dolerite sill and minor dolerite sill-contact margins in the footwall and hanging wall to the main dolerite unit.
	‹ *The use of geology in guiding and controlling Mineral Resource estimation.*	‹	During the 2014 site visit to the old open pit workings, it was noted that the sheeted quartz-limonite veins associated with gold mineralised zones are common within the pits and display reasonable continuity.
		‹	Updated interpretations for 2021 MRE involved defining extensions to previously interpreted mineralisation zones within the broader mineralised envelopes based on alteration, sulphide content and veining identified in the RC and DD logging.
		‹	3DM mineralisation domains were used as hard boundaries to control the extent of the mineralisation interpretation and projections. Domain extents past the last drilling information were nominally set at 20 m along strike and 20 m down dip which is half distance of the initial drilling density of 40 m (along strike) x 20 m (across strike).
	‹ *The factors affecting continuity both of grade and geology.*	‹	The estimation domains for the transitional and fresh material were re-interpreted as part of the estimation process. The broad orientation of the estimation domains was aligned parallel to the dolerite sill contacts, which strikes approximately north south and dip moderate to steeply towards the west.
		‹	Fault offsets and truncations are likely to be influencing the along strike continuity of mineralisation across the five deposit zones (Taipan, Zamu Dolerite, West Koolpin, North Koolpin, Mobile Hill).
		‹	Mineralisation is also related to the continuous hill crest trends along the five zones, which relate to the central or main mineralisation in each area.
		‹	Orientation discs from the structural logging indicate some flattening of bedding at depth in several holes, indicating the possibility of folding into antiform or synform structures, but no stratigraphic fold interpretations have been done for the 2021 modelling. Evidence of folding should be considered for future models and may affect the down dip/down plunge continuity of the mineralisation trends.

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 Quest 29 Mineral Resource area has an overall strike extent of nearly 3.5 km from mine grid south to north and dipping steeply west (-60° to -75°).
			‹	The maximum depth known to date for the deepest mineralisation is 280m below the surface (previously estimated to 150m vertical depth in 2014).
			‹	Mineralisation is open at depth for all zones.
			‹	Multiple lode systems exist within the project area, mostly hosted along 2 parallel ridge lines (a western ridge, and an eastern ridge).
			‹	Four zones (Taipan, West Koolpin, North Koolpin, and Mobile Hill) are clustered along the western ridge and separated by late stage cross cutting fault structures. The known extents of each zone within the 2021 MRE are summarised as follows:
				‹ Taipan-West Koolpin: Dimensions of 1.22km and maximal vertical depth of 210m. Average mineralisation widths are approximately 5m.
				‹ North Koolpin: Dimensions of 1.00km and maximal vertical depth of 280m. Average mineralisation widths are approximately 5m.
				‹ Mobile Hill: Dimensions of 1.02km and maximal vertical depth of 140m. Average mineralisation widths are approximately 5m.
			‹	The eastern ridge is clustered around a thick dolerite sill (Zamu Dolerite) intrusive in the southern area adjacent to Taipan/West Koolpin. Dimensions of 0.82km and maximal vertical depth of 100m. Average mineralisation widths are approximately 10m. The stacked mineralisation domains dip shallower than the western ridge mineralisation, to grid west between -5° to -40°.
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.	‹	A single block model was constructed to enable efficient gold estimation of the five project areas and all mineralisation domains extents encompassed within the Quest 29 area.
			‹	Ordinary Kriging (OK) and Inverse distance to the power of 2 (ID2) were the estimation methods used for the December 2021 MRE. The data is informed by good quality drilling on regular drill spacing – down to 20 mN x 15 mE for the central areas in each project area, broadening out to a nominal 40mN x 20 mE to the north and south of the Main zone. Maximum extrapolation of wireframes from drilling was 20m along strike and 20m down-dip.
				Coding and Compositing
			‹	Drill hole sample data was flagged using domain codes generated from 3D mineralisation domains. Sample data was composited over the full downhole interval. Intervals with no assays were to be ignored in the compositing routine as these are awaiting results from 2021 drilling.
			‹	Assessment of the raw assay interval lengths and raw gold assay values were completed in order to determine the most appropriate length for compositing of the samples. The most common sample length is 1.0 m and covers the range of the Au grades. Therefore, 1 m composes were used as the source data for the gold grade estimates.
			‹	All domain composites included coding by weathering for oxide/transition versus fresh material. Statistical analysis of grade distribution for the well-informed domains by weathering was

conducted, mainly to assess if further sub-domaining was required (e.g., evidence of supergene enrichment). No consistent variability in the sub-domaining by weathering was noted across the zones.

Treatment of Extreme Grades

‹ Gold grade distributions within the estimation domains were assessed to determine if high-grade cuts or distance limiting should be applied. The effects of grade capping were reviewed and applied on a domain basis where it was deemed appropriate i.e. for extreme high-grade outliers, high-grade clustering or a high coefficient of variation (CV).

Variography

‹ Variogram calculations were carried out on the 1m composites for main well informed domains in each project area.

‹ Variogram modelling were conducted on the 1m composites inside the estimation domain to provide parameters for OK estimation – nugget, sill, and range for three 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.

Grade Interpolation and Search

‹ The mineralised domain wireframes were used to code the block model and the volume between the wireframe models and the coded block model were checked in order to ensure that the sub-blocking size are appropriate for the interpreted domains.

‹ Estimation was carried out on capped and uncapped gold grade. Hard domain boundaries were used between the mineralised domains, meaning only composites within the domain are used to estimate inside that domain.

‹ The dynamic anisotropy search feature in Surpac was used in which the search neighbourhood ellipse dip and dip direction are defined separately for each block approximating the orientation of each of the mineralised zones.

‹ The variogram and search parameters for well-informed were used to represent the poorly informed domains.

‹ Gold was estimated in two passes – first pass using optimum search distances for each domain (mostly 40 m) as determined through the KNA process, second pass set at longer distances in order to populate all blocks (2nd = max 120 m).

‹ A waste domain boundary encompassing the mineralisation domains and within the limits of the drilling and host units was modelled for each deposit and included in the grade estimation runs. This allowed for any isolated zones and any mineralised haloes proximal to the hard boundary mineralised blocks to be estimated for estimation of dilution within pit optimisation limits.

‹ Interpolation parameters were set to a minimum number of 6 composites and a maximum number of 16 composites for the estimate. A maximum of 6 samples per hole was used.

Software

‹ Leapfrog Geo 2021.1– Database validation, structural plotting of oriented core logging,

		preliminary mineralisation trend analysis
	‹	Surpac v2021 – Drill hole validation, weathering surface DTMs, final mineralisation interpretation and wireframe modelling and minor zones, Dynamic OK estimation using Cube ECX proprietary macros.
	‹	Supervisor v8.13 – geostatistics, variography, KNA analysis.
‹ The availability of check estimates, previous estimates and/or mine production records and whether the Mineral Resource estimate takes appropriate account of such data	‹	Check Estimate: This estimate used ID^2 estimation as a check estimate against the OK estimation, with no significant variations in global estimate results for the well-informed mineralisation domains for each zone.
	‹	Previous estimates were not considered relevant because significantly more drilling has been completed in 2021 since the previous MRE in 2014.
	‹	The 2021 MRE has been depleted by open pit mining which occurred from 1998 to 2001.
‹ 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 (eg sulphur for acid mine drainage characterisation).	‹	Estimation of deleterious elements was not completed for the mineral resource. Only gold assays were used in the block model grade interpolation.
‹ In the case of block model interpolation, the block size in relation to the average sample spacing and the search employed	‹	Block model definition parameters were reviewed with the primary block size of 5mE x 10mN x 10mRL vertical and sub-blocking to 2.5mE x 5mN x 5mRL. This was deemed to be appropriate for block estimation and modelling of the selectivity for an open pit operation.
	‹	The parent block size was selected on the basis one half/one quarter of the minimum drill spacing of 20 m E by 15/10 m N in the central mineralised areas and one quarter of the maximum drill spacing of 40 m E by 20 m N in extension drilling areas covered in the mineralisation domains modelled for the MRE.
‹ Any assumptions behind modelling of selective mining units	‹	The block model definition parameters included a primary block size and sub-blocking deemed appropriate for the mineralisation and to provide adequate volume definition where there are narrow or variably oriented zones modelled. These dimensions are suitable for block estimation and modelling the selectivity for an open pit operation.
‹ Any assumptions about correlation between variables	‹	No correlation analysis has been undertaken due to limited number of multi-element samples in the database provided.
‹ Description of how the geological interpretation was used to control the resource estimates	‹	The mineral resource model was estimated using an Ordinary Kriging interpolation method, initially with ellipsoids oriented to match mineralisation directions evident in the variogram modelling.
	‹	Although the overall dip and dip direction of most of the lodes are consistent, there are enough changes in geometry to require locally varying search ellipse and variogram directions.

			Therefore, the dynamic interpolation routine in Surpac was used to control the orientation changes for most domains.
	‹	*Discussion of basis for using or not using grade cutting or capping.*	‹ Based on the probability plots for all five areas for the 1m composite data, grade capping between 7 to 15g/t Au was applied for domains where appropriate. Within these deposit areas, less than 1% of the composites were above these cut-off values.
			‹ For Taipan -West Koolpin and North Koolpin, as there are very few composites above the top cut values, the impact of applying a top cut was minimal.
			‹ For Zamu Dolerite and Mobile Hill, there are several domains with high-grade outliers sensitive to grade capping due to small number of composites informing some domains. Therefore, the impact of grade capping is more significant in these areas.
	‹	*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 and composite grade distribution plots in 3D and in section and plan views.
			‹ Volumetric comparison of the wireframe/solid volume to that of the block model volume for each domain.
			‹ A global statistical comparison of input (composite mean grades) and block mean grades for each mineralisation domain
			‹ Compilation of grade and volume relationship plots (swath plots) for the Northing and RL directions which compares the composite data with the estimate. The mean block estimate at 20m slices was compared with the corresponding composite mean grade.
			‹ Where any anomalies or significant discrepancies occurred, these were investigated and minor adjustments or amendments to errors made to estimation parameters used in the grade interpolation process.
			‹ No reconciliation data from the historical old open pit workings has been located at this stage in order to undertake reconciliation work.
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.
Cut-off parameters	‹	*The basis of the adopted cut-off grade(s) or quality parameters applied.*	‹ A 0.55 g/t cut-off grade was used to report the in situ Mineral Resources.
			‹ Open pit mining is the expected to be the appropriate mining method due to the history of previous open pit mining activity, shallow nature of the gold mineralisation, and proximity to existing commercial infrastructure.
			‹ In situ Mineral Resources at higher cut-off limits have also been reported for sensitivity comparisons in the accompanying December 2021 technical report for Quest 29.
Mining factors or assumptions	‹	*Assumptions made regarding possible mining methods, minimum mining dimensions and internal (or, if applicable, external) mining*	‹ 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

	dilution. It is always necessary as part of the process of determining reasonable prospects for eventual economic extraction to consider potential mining methods, but the assumptions made regarding mining methods and parameters when estimating Mineral Resources may not always be rigorous. Where this is the case, this should be reported with an explanation of the basis of the mining assumptions made.	‹ by Hanking. ‹ Wall angles of 45° in fresh material. ‹ A mill recovery of 92% has been applied globally for all material type and for each project area. ‹ Open Pit, bulk-toe 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

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.*	‹ No metallurgical factors were considered during the interpretation and 3D modelling of the mineralisation however metallurgical factors have been accounted for in the reporting cut-off criteria.
		‹ During 1999, a comprehensive metallurgical testwork programme was undertaken to determine the metallurgical response of two different ore types from Quest 29, as well as investigating the potential to improve gold recoveries from the more or less refractory ores at Toms Gully and Quest 29. Due to the high volume of lower grade ores, investigations were also undertaken into the amenability of lower grade oxide ores at Quest 29 to dump leaching.
		‹ The following information from a feasibility study in 1999 (Sirocco, 1999), in which both heap leach and milling options have been reviewed with results summarise below:
		  ‹ Oxide ores at Quest 29 are readily amenable to cyanide leaching using CIL (>90% gold extraction) and dump leach (>60% gold extraction).
		  ‹ The primary West Koolpin type ores are strongly preg-robbing and amenable to CIL treatment only (>85% gold extraction).
		  ‹ The primary Zamu Dolerite type ores a[r] refractory (75% gold extraction).
		  ‹ Gold recovery from the more pyritic more or less refractory ores can be improved by fine grinding of a flotation concentrate, followed by CIL.
		  ‹ Gold recovery from the ore containing arsenopyrite more or less refractory ores can be improved by oxidation of a flotation concentrate, followed by CIL.
		  ‹ Reagent consumption for most of the oxide and primary ores are reasonable but increases when treating oxidised concentrates.

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*	‹ No assumptions were made regarding environmental restrictions for the December 2021 MRE. ‹ The project areas have previously 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.

	determination of potential environmental impacts, particularly for a greenfields project, may not always be well advanced, the status of early consideration of these potential environmental impacts should be reported. Where these aspects have not been considered this should be reported with an explanation of the environmental assumptions made.	

Bulk density	‹ *Whether assumed or determined. If assumed, the basis for the assumptions. If determined, the method used, whether wet or dry, the frequency of the measurements, the nature, size, and representativeness of the samples.*	‹ Bulk density (BD) values have been determined by several methods.
		‹ Initial BD was reported to be collected from two HQ3 DD holes for BD determinations in the oxidised mineralisation of the Koolpin Pit and sent to laboratories in Pine Creek to be measured.
		‹ The results of the 14 samples showed variable BD measurement from 1.7 to 2.5 t/m³.
		‹ Outcrop samples were also collected from the open pits amounting to 53 samples, predominantly oxide material.
		‹ For the 2021 drilling programmes, a total of 862 BD samples were taken from DD core intervals and derived from various weathering types and by material type (ore or waste from each of the five project areas. Samples were sent to JTI for BD determinations.
		‹ Density was assigned according to oxidation state and by general rock type (Oxide, Transition or and Fresh material):
		   ‹ Oxide (all min types/ lith types) = 2.2 t/m³
		   ‹ Transition - Sediments (all min types/ lith types) = 2.54 t/m³
		   ‹ Transition –Dolerite (all min types/) = 2.6 t/m³
		   ‹ Fresh – Sediment Ore (all min types/ lith types) = 2.84 t/m³
		   ‹ Fresh – Sediment Waste (all min types/ lith types) = 2.8 t/m³
		   ‹ Fresh – Dolerite Ore (all min types/ lith types) = 3.2 t/m³

	‹ *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*	‹ Bulk density methodology for samples from the recent drilling using the Archimedes principle. ‹ Density measurements used the immersion method – water displacement on wax coated samples.
	‹ *Discuss assumptions for bulk density estimates used in the evaluation process of the different materials.*	‹ BD values have been allocated for sediments and dolerite based on arithmetic mean values for the various material types, apart from dolerite (insufficient samples). A mean value of 3.2 was assigned based on the previous BD estimate value for the fresh dolerite ore in the Zamu Dolerite deposit area. ‹ The BD values have been assigned according to weathering state coded in the block models and by dolerite intrusive zones coded in the block models.
Classification	‹ *The basis for the classification of the Mineral*	‹ The December 2014 MRE has been classified as Indicated and Inferred based on data spacing

	Resources into varying confidence categories.	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 40m 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 north and south 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, quality, quantity, and distribution of the data).*	‹ The resource classification for Quest 29 is mostly based on the quality of recent drilling (modern RC drilling and DD core), systematic drill spacing, quality of estimation parameters and composites data informing the block grade estimation. ‹ Blocks have been classified as Indicated or Inferred essentially based on data spacing and using a combination of search volume and number of data used for the estimation. No material in the Mineral Resource estimate has been classified as Measured Mineral Resources. ‹ The drill spacing criteria for classification is as follows: ‹ Indicated Mineral Resources are defined nominally on 40m x 20m to 20m x 10m spaced drilling. ‹ Inferred Mineral Resources are defined by data density greater than 40m x 20m up to 80m x 40m spaced drilling and confidence that the continuity of geology and mineralisation can be extended along strike and at depth.
	‹ *Whether the result appropriately reflects the Competent Person's view of the deposit.*	‹ T h e M i n e r a l R e s o u r c e e s t i m a t e a p p r o p r i a t deposit.

Audits or reviews	‹ *The results of any audits or reviews of Mineral Resource estimates.*	‹ Cube has previously conducted a review of the most historical reported mineral resource estimates for Quest 29 as part of an IGR in 201, and also completed a new MRE in 2014 on behalf of PGO.
		‹ The recommendations by Cube in the 2014 technical report are summarised as follows:
		  ‹ Conduct infill drilling campaigns to confirm the strike and down dip continuity in all five zones.
		  ‹ Utilise current industry practise for drilling and sampling procedures and Quality Control protocols.
		  ‹ Conduct further bulk density determinations for all 5 zones in Quest 29 for each of the weathering domains.
		  ‹ Undertake hole twinning or close spaced drilling to test repeatability of grades along strike, and thickness of the mineralised zones.
		  ‹ Some areas have limited drilling within the resource areas. Further infill drilling will provide refinement of the interpretation for future models.
		‹ Hanking completed all of these recommendations as part of the 2021 drilling campaigns at

		Quest 29.
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.*	‹ Historic production data from the open pit mining confirms the presence of gold mineralisation as intersected by the original discovery drilling. Subsequent mining and close spaced open pit blast hole sampling imply a high level of confidence in the estimate. ‹ The 2021 infill drilling has confirmed the continuity and trends of the gold mineralisation in all areas initially modelled by Cube in 2014 and now intersected in new drilling along strike and down dip well below the previous interpretations.
	‹ *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 constitutes a global resource estimate. All Indicated Mineral Resources would be available for economic evaluation. ‹ 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 for sensitivity evaluation. ‹ 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*	‹ The December 2021 MRE mean grade values compare well with grades quoted from historic production. ‹ Between 1998 and 2001, Renison mined 360,000 t from small open pits at Quest 29, Zamu Dolerite, West Koolpin, Taipan and BHS Reef (Mobile Hill Pit) ‹ A total of 60,000 t at 1.5 g/t Au to 2.0 g/t Au was trucked to Toms Gully for treatment. The remaining 300,000 t at 0.9 g/t Au was heap leached. Total gold production has been reported as 224,000 gm (7,202 oz) ‹ More recent reports have quoted a total of 670,000 t of ore being mined mainly from the West Koolpin pit and treated at either of the above facilities up to 2003 at a grade of 0.7 g/t Au for 15,000o z of gold.

Appendix 2 – Hanking Geological Legend Codes

Source: Hanking, 2021

ROCK 1 (major) and ROCK2 (minor)

SEDIMENTS		INTERMEDIATES		FELSICS		ULTRAMAFICS		MAFICS	
Pch	Chert	I	Undifferentiated intermediate	F	Felsic - undifferentiated	U	undifferentiated ultramafic	M	Undifferentiated mafic
Pct	Unknown possibly a Chert	I gd	Monzodiorite	F g	Granite	U a	amphibole	M a	Amphibolite
Pgt	Greywacke	I gg	Intermediate gneiss	F gg	Gneiss	U ac	amphibole chlorite	M i	Mafic intrusives undiff
Pis	Ironstone	I gm	Monzonite	F gk	Alkali granite	U acb	amphibolite chlorite carbonate	M ig	Gabbro
Pm	Mudstone	I gs	Syenite	F gt	Tonalite	U act	amphibole chlorite talc	M igq	Quartz gabbro
Pmc	Mudstone - carbonaceous	I i	Intermediate intrusive	F i	Felsic porphyry	U ag	amphibolite silica rich	M s	Mafic schist
Pph	Phyllite	I ia	Intermediate aplite	F ia	Felsic aplite	U c	chlorite dominant	M sbc	Biotite chlorite schist
Psh	Shale	I id	Diorite	F if	Feldspar porphyry	U i	ultramafic intrusive	M sc	Chlorite schist
Pshc	Shale - carbonaceous	I idg	Garnet bearing diorite	F ig	Granodiorite	U id	peridotite	M v	Mafic volcanics
Pshg	Unknown - Possibly Graphitic Sh	I idq	Quartz bearing diorite	F ip	Pegmatite	U in	dunite	M vb	Basalt
Psl	Siltstone	I s	Intermediate schist	F iq	Quartz porphyry	U ip	pyroxenite	M vbm	High magnesium basalt
Pst	Sandstone	I ssb	Sericite biotite schist	F iqf	Quartz feldspar intrusive	U is	serpentinite	Pdz	Dolerite
Pvt	Tuff	I ssc	Sericite chlorite schist	F s	Felsic schist	U k	komatiite		
S	Undifferentiated sediments	I ssp	Sericite plagioclase schist	F sqb	Quartz biotite schist	U m	tremolite dominant	HUMAN FEATURES	
S bif	Banded iron formation	I v	Intermediate volcanics	F sqs	Quartz sericite schist	U mc	tremolite chlorite	H b	Backfill/Fill
S bs	Black shale	I va	Andesite	F ss	Sericite schist	U s	schist	H c	Contamination
S cs	Cherty shale	I vi	Intermediate ignimbrite	F v	Felsic volcanics	U sac	amphibole chlorite schist	H cav	Cavity / stope / void
S f	Felsic sediments	I vt	Intermediate tuff	F vd	Dacite	U si	Ultramafic silica rich	H d	Dump
S s	Shale	I vy	Trachyte	F vi	Ignimbrite	U st	talc schist	H ns	No return
		I x	Intermediate breccia	F vr	Rhyolite	U stb	talc carbonate schist	H pc	Precollar
				F vrd	Rhyodacite	U stc	talc chlorite schist	H r	Roadbase
VEIN				F vt	Felsic tuff	U t	talc	H t	Tailings
V b	VEIN carbonate			F vx	Volcanic breccia	U ta	talc amphibole	na	Unknown
V q	VEIN quartz	OTHER		F x	Felsic breccia	U tb	talc carbonate		
V qb	VEIN quartz carbonate	Z ms	massive sulphide			U tc	talc chlorite		
V qs	VEIN quartz sulphide	Z sm	semimassive sulphide			U tcb	talc chlorite carbonate		
V s	VEIN massive sulphide veining	Z ds	disseminated sulphide			U v	ultramafic volcanic		
V bx	VEIN breccia					U x	ultramafic breccia		

REGOLITH

TRANSPORTED		RESIDUAL PROFILE		TECTONICS		ROCK TEXTURE			
T	transported	R so	residual soil	X b	breccia	ac	acicular	my	mylonitic
T a	alluvium	R hp	hardpanised soils	X f	fault zone	am	amygdaloidal	ne	needled
T c	clay	R c	clay	X m	mylonite	bn	banded	no	nodular
T ca	calcrete in overburden	R cb	calcrete	X p	fault pug	bf	flow banded	pe	pegmatoidal
T co	colluvium	R sc	silcrete	X s	shear zone	bd	bedded	pep	peperlitic
T fe	ironstone gravel overburden	R go	gossan	X C	Contact	cb	cross bedded	per	perlite
T g	gravel	R lp	pisolitic	X Jt	Joint	gb	graded bedding	pi	pillowed
T hp	hardpanised overburden	R l	ferricrete/laterite			bl	bladed	po	porphyritic
T l	laterite in overburden	R mz	mottled zone			fd	folded	ps	pisolitic
T lc	lake clays	R pz	pallid zone			fw	weak foliation	rc	radiating clusters
T s	sand	R so	soil			fm	medium foliation	sc	schistose
T si	silcrete in overburden	R su	upper saprolite			fs	strong foliation	sf	silica flooding
		R sl	lower saprolite			ft	flow texture	sh	sheared
		R sr	saprock			fr	friable	sp	spinifex texture
						gr	granular	tp	tube pumice
						gt	granitic	ty	trychytic
		R f	ferruginous			lm	laminated	ve	vesicular
		R si	silica cap			ms	massive	wi	wispy veinlets
						mo	mottled		

ALTERATION minerals		ALTERATION STYLE		VEIN minerals		ORE minerals		ORE MINERALISATION style	
ab	albite	bb	blebs	bt	biotite	ap	arsenopyrite	Z bb	blebs, phenocrysts
am	amphibole	bd	banded	cb	carbonate	au	gold	Z ds	diseminated
amch	amphibole chlorite	bx	breccia	ch	chlorite	ag	silver	Z ff	along fractures
bt	biotite	ds	disseminated	su	sulphide	az	azurite	Z fl	on foliations
casi	calc silica	ff	within fractures	qz	quartz	ba	barite	Z lm	laminated
cb	carbonate	fl	on foliations	qzcb	quartz carbonate	bo	bornite	Z ms	Massive
chse	chlorite sericite	fm	fracture margins	qzcbch	quartz carbonate chlorite	ci	cuprite	Z sm	Semi massive
chcb	chlorite -carbonate	lm	laminated	qzcbchsu	quartz carb chlorite sulphide	cp	chalcopyrite	Z sp	Specks
btch	biotite chlorite	ms	massive	qzcbsu	quartz carbonate sulphide	cs	cassiterite	Z st	Stringers
ch	chlorite	mx	matrix	qzch	quartz chlorite	cn	cinnabar	Z vm	Vein margins
cy	clay (undifferentiated)	op	overprinting	qzchsu	quartz chlorite sulphide	cv	covellite	Z vn	Veined
ep	epidote	ph	phenocrysts	qzsu	quartz sulphide	cu	native copper	**ROCK WEATHERING**	
fe	iron	pv	pervasive	cbchsu	carbonate chlorite sulphide	ga	galena	ox	oxidised
fu	fuchsite	py	patchy	cbsu	carbonate sulphide	gr	graphite - carbon (native)	tr	transitional
he	hematite	re	replacement	chcb	chlorite carbonate	ha	halite	fr	fresh rock
ka	kaolin	sl	selective	chsu	chlorite sulphide	ka	kaolinite -clay	fr/fx	fracture oxidised
ks	k-spar	slv	selective selvage			lm	limonite	**ROCK COLOUR**	
lm	limonite	sm	semi massive			lx	leucoxene	bk	black
mg	magnetite	st	stringer			mr	marcasite	bl	blue
ms	magnesite	sz	shear zone			mc	malachite	br	brown
mu	muscovite	vh	vein halo			mg	magnetite	cr	cream
ox	oxides	vn	within veins			mn	manganese oxides	gr	green
po	potassic					mo	molybdenite	gy	gray
py	pyrite	**ALTERATION INTENSITY**		**VEIN STYLE**		ox	oxides	kh	khaki
qzsepy	quartz sericite pyrite	t	trace	V lm	Laminated	po	pyrrhotite	or	orange
qzse	quartz sericite	w	weak	V ms	Massive	popy	pyrrhotite,pyrite	pk	pink
se	sericite	m	moderate	V st	Stringers	pt	pentlandite	pu	purple
sefu	sericite-fuchsite	s	strong	V sw	Stockworks	py	pyrite	rd	red
seqzpy	sericite-quartz-pyrite	i	intense	V vl	Veinlets	pl	pyrolusite	tn	tan
si	silica/silicified					rt	rutile	wh	white
sibt	silica biotite					sh	sphene	ye	yellow
sicb	silica carbonate					sb	stibnite		
sich	silica chlorite					sc	scheelite		
sise	silica sericite					sp	sphalerite	Any combination of two colours is allowed,	
sisech	silica sericite chlorite					su	sulphides	with the first being the dominant one.	
sisesu	silica sericite sulphide					te	tetrahedrite		
sisu	silica sulphide					vi	violerite		
tm	tremolite actinolite								
tmch	tremolite chlorite								
ze	zeolitic								
				Vein %		**Mineralisation %**			
					percentage veining		percentage mineralisation		

Appendix 3 – 2021 Drilling Details and Significant Intersections

Prospect/ Zone	Hole No.	Easting (local)	Northing (Local)	Elevation (Local)	Depth (m)	Dip		Azimuth (Local)	Hole Type		Significant Intersection			
											From (m)	To (m)	Int. (m)	Assay (g/t Au)
Mobile Hill	QTNDD064	4,896.54	11,480.25	539.57	90.40	-	60	90	DDH		37.2	37.6	0.4	2.96
										and	40.7	41.4	0.7	1.29
										and	45.6	48.8	3.2	1.15
										and	52.6	53.1	0.5	1.17
North Koolpin	QTNDD067	4,854.82	10,220.20	526.93	122.40	-	45	90	DDH		54.1	54.8	0.7	0.83
										and	82.7	83.3	0.6	0.81
West Koolpin	QTNDD075	4,854.84	9,360.68	507.69	131.80	-	50	90	DDH		76.6	77.1	0.5	1.45
										and	83.5	84.7	1.2	1.26
										and	107.2	109.3	2.1	2.62
										including	**108.9**	**109.3**	**0.4**	**10.40**
										and	111.7	112.3	0.7	1.29
										and	117.8	128.1	10.3	2.43
										including	**119.2**	**119.5**	**0.3**	**28.78**
										and	131.3	131.8	0.6	2.39
Mobile Hill	QTNRC001	5,093.81	10,497.05	524.58	178.00	-	55	90	RC		34.0	39.0	5.0	1.92
										and	44.0	49.0	5.0	1.41
										and	59.0	60.0	1.0	1.38
										and	66.0	67.0	1.0	2.14
Mobile Hill	QTNRC002	5,046.97	10,396.38	519.82	178.00	-	60	90	RC		91.0	93.0	2.0	0.99
Mobile Hill	QTNRC003	5,116.44	10,896.66	532.50	118.00	-	60	270	RC		22.0	25.0	3.0	4.41
Mobile Hill	QTNRC004	4,848.10	11,700.04	527.19	148.00	-	60	90	RC		131.0	134.0	3.0	1.38
									RC	and	140.0	143.0	12.0	0.79
Mobile Hill	QTNRC005	4,985.20	11,499.93	535.94	154.00	-	55	90	RC					NSI
Mobile Hill	QTNRC006	4,910.41	11,339.06	543.90	76.00	-	65	90	RC					NSI
Mobile Hill	QTNRC007	4,907.33	11,299.37	542.80	112.00	-	60	90	RC		84.0	86.0	2.0	1.81
										and	97.0	99.0	2.0	1.51
Mobile Hill	QTNRC008	4,944.74	11,200.17	545.51	124.00	-	60	90	RC		49.0	50.0	1.0	0.88
										and	**54.0**	**58.0**	**4.0**	**70.02**
										including	**54.0**	**55.0**	**1.0**	**275.80**
										and	76.0	77.0	1.0	1.06
Mobile Hill	QTNRC009	4,979.61	11,040.90	553.91	178.00	-	60	90	RC		**68.0**	**69.0**	**1.0**	**17.34**
										and	100.0	101.0	1.0	0.95

Prospect/ Zone	Hole No.	Easting (local)	Northing (Local)	Elevation (Local)	Depth (m)	Dip		Azimuth (Local)	Hole Type		Significant Intersection			
											From (m)	To (m)	Int. (m)	Assay (g/t Au)
North Koolpin	QTNRC010	4,868.77	10,395.89	541.04	172.00	-	60	90	RC					NSI
North Koolpin	QTNRC011	4,833.76	10,322.36	534.64	154.00	-	55	90	RC		96.0	97.0	1.0	0.87
North Koolpin	QTNRC012	4,862.47	10,199.27	525.97	124.00	-	60	90	RC		50.0	51.0	1.0	1.02
										and	63.0	64.0	1.0	1.77
										and	**80.0**	**81.0**	**1.0**	**32.36**
										and	86.0	87.0	1.0	1.08
										and	104.0	108.0	4.0	0.96
West Koolpin	QTNRC013	4,847.23	9,239.86	504.79	178.00	-	55	90	RC		19.0	28.0	9.0	0.90
										and	101.0	103.0	2.0	1.68
West Koolpin	QTNRC014A	4,880.40	9,477.89	516.15	136.00	-	60	90	RC					NSI
West Koolpin	QTNRC015	4,889.53	9,558.43	519.88	178.00	-	65	90	RC		102.0	103.0	1.0	1.78
										and	141.0	142.0	1.0	1.46
North Koolpin	QTNRC016	4,909.52	10,039.64	532.17	76.00	-	60	90	RC					NSI
North Koolpin	QTNRC017	4,914.73	10,018.99	534.18	76.00	-	65	90	RC		25.0	26.0	1.0	0.85
Zamu Dolerite	QTNRC018	5,206.13	9,221.66	498.81	118.00	-	55	90	RC		27.0	28.0	1.0	0.86
										and	49.0	50.0	1.0	1.04
Zamu Dolerite	QTNRC019A	5,069.29	8,920.75	501.29	88.00	-	70	90	RC		5.0	6.0	1.0	3.44
										and	24.0	26.0	2.0	1.12
Mobile Hill	QTNRC020	4,901.60	11,537.70	538.50	88.00	-	55	90	RC		31.0	34.0	3.0	0.88
										and	37.0	38.0	1.0	0.81
Taipan Hill	QTNRC021	4,796.66	9,059.99	498.40	94.00	-	60	90	RC		57.0	75.0	18.0	1.31
North Koolpin	QTNRC022	4,823.92	10,097.54	516.65	64.00	-	60	90	RC		23.0	25.0	2.0	1.06
										and	58.0	60.0	2.0	1.66
North Koolpin	QTNRC023	5,036.30	9,996.24	515.46	178.00	-	55	90	RC		7.0	13.0	6.0	1.91
										and	22.0	23.0	1.0	0.96
										and	38.0	39.0	1.0	1.02
										and	121.0	122.0	1.0	0.98
Mobile Hill	QTNRC024	4,799.77	11,506.03	537.64	220.00	-	55	90	RC					NSI
North Koolpin	QTNRC025	4,768.38	10,002.05	511.82	136.00	-	55	90	RC		114.0	116.0	2.0	1.21
West Koolpin	QTNRC026A	4,832.93	9,360.87	506.16	136.00	-	60	90	RC		7.0	8.0	1.0	2.49
										and	115.0	118.0	3.0	1.44
										and	115.0	122.0	7.0	1.41
Taipan Hill	QTNRC027	4,850.54	8,775.58	508.00	118.00	-	65	90	RC		17.0	18.0	1.0	3.22
										and	97.0	98.0	1.0	1.85
Taipan Hill	QTNRC028	4,833.02	8,818.31	510.00	118.00	-	65	90	RC		19.0	20.0	1.0	7.34

Prospect/ Zone	Hole No.	Easting (local)	Northing (Local)	Elevation (Local)	Depth (m)	Dip		Azimuth (Local)	Hole Type		Significant Intersection			
											From (m)	To (m)	Int. (m)	Assay (g/t Au)
										and	53.0	57.0	4.0	1.87
										and	**104.0**	**108.0**	**4.0**	**32.58**
										including	**104.0**	**106.0**	**2.0**	**56.89**
North Koolpin	QTNRC029	4,972.87	10,196.62	517.19	100.00	-	60	90	RC		40.0	41.0	1.0	1.08
Mobile Hill	QTNRC030	4,906.64	11,460.07	540.29	60.00	-	60	90	RC		32.0	35.0	3.0	1.11
										and	40.0	41.0	1.0	1.00
										and	50.0	51.0	1.0	0.95
Mobile Hill	QTNRC031	4,907.62	11,400.63	542.17	54.00	-	65	90	RC					*NSI*
Mobile Hill	QTNRC032	4,910.18	11,359.09	541.96	65.00	-	60	90	RC		24.0	25.0	1.0	0.90
										and	35.0	36.0	1.0	1.01
Mobile Hill	QTNRC033	5,008.61	11,121.05	542.82	59.00	-	60	90	RC		27.0	29.0	2.0	1.47
										and	39.0	40.0	1.0	0.88
										and	46.0	47.0	1.0	6.45
Mobile Hill	QTNRC034	4,897.12	11,597.96	531.36	71.00	-	60	90	RC		38.0	40.0	2.0	1.46
Mobile Hill	QTNRC035	4,891.03	11,575.26	533.25	90.00	-	55	90	RC		41.0	51.0	10.0	0.91
										and	78.0	81.0	3.0	2.12
Mobile Hill	QTNRC036	5,114.28	10,997.79	529.80	96.00	-	60	270	RC					*NSI*
Mobile Hill	QTNRC037	5,114.53	10,934.99	528.30	126.00	-	55	270	RC		54.0	55.0	1.0	1.05
										and	88.0	89.0	1.0	1.15
Mobile Hill	QTNRC038	5,108.83	10,598.01	522.22	90.00	-	55	90	RC		11.0	12.0	1.0	0.88
Mobile Hill	QTNRC039	5,102.47	10,537.70	523.18	90.00	-	55	90	RC		8.0	11.0	3.0	0.84
										and	21.0	22.0	1.0	0.98
										and	31.0	32.0	1.0	0.81
										and	53.0	54.0	1.0	2.19
Mobile Hill	QTNRC040	5,097.56	10,701.55	528.51	120.00	-	60	90	RC		24.0	25.0	1.0	0.84
Zamu Dolerite	QTNRC041	5,269.05	9,039.02	495.16	72.00	-	60	90	RC					*NSI*
Zamu Dolerite	QTNRC042	5,272.76	9,100.75	496.35	90.00	-	60	90	RC					*NSI*
Zamu Dolerite	QTNRC043	5,268.72	9,138.52	496.49	90.00	-	65	90	RC		64.0	66.0	2.0	1.85
										and	74.0	75.0	1.0	7.08
Zamu Dolerite	QTNRC044	5,344.13	9,325.82	499.66	80.00	-	55	90	RC					*NSI*
Zamu Dolerite	QTNRC045	5,366.30	9,340.90	500.78	72.00	-	55	271	RC					*NSI*
West Koolpin	QTNRC047	4,849.81	9,420.62	508.80	168.00	-	55	90	RC		135.0	138.0	3.0	0.87
										and	153.0	154.0	1.0	0.83
West Koolpin	QTNRC048	4,873.27	9,438.61	510.59	138.00	-	55	90	RC		102.0	110.0	8.0	1.47
West Koolpin	QTNRC049	4,837.73	9,437.24	509.46	180.00	-	55	90	RC		-	5.0	5.0	0.53

Prospect/ Zone	Hole No.	Easting (local)	Northing (Local)	Elevation (Local)	Depth (m)	Dip	Azimuth (Local)	Hole Type		Significant Intersection			
										From (m)	To (m)	Int. (m)	Assay (g/t Au)
									and	153.0	167.0	14.0	0.96
West Koolpin	QTNRC050	4,904.96	9,478.89	515.96	150.00	- 55	90	RC		14.0	15.0	1.0	0.88
West Koolpin	QTNRC051	4,899.20	9,498.77	516.78	144.00	- 60	90	RC		142.0	143.0	1.0	1.00
West Koolpin	QTNRC052	4,927.89	9,539.93	518.32	132.00	- 60	90	RC		35.0	36.0	1.0	0.80
West Koolpin	QTNRC053	4,926.01	9,558.83	519.07	120.00	- 55	90	RC		38.0	39.0	1.0	0.88
West Koolpin	QTNRC054	4,924.58	9,579.89	519.37	126.00	- 55	90	RC					NSI
West Koolpin	QTNRC055	4,924.90	9,621.55	521.10	150.00	- 60	90	RC		67.0	68.0	1.0	0.90
									and	83.0	85.0	2.0	1.28
									and	99.0	100.0	1.0	1.33
									and	139.0	141.0	2.0	1.04
West Koolpin	QTNRC056	4,851.03	9,379.69	508.03	138.00	- 55	90	RC		14.0	15.0	1.0	1.71
									and	123.0	125.0	2.0	0.94
West Koolpin	QTNRC058	4,979.30	9,638.27	521.01	120.00	- 60	90	RC					NSI
West Koolpin	QTNRC059	5,007.10	9,563.76	523.72	120.00	- 60	90	RC		11.0	19.0	8.0	3.10
									and	72.0	73.0	1.0	1.65
									and	98.0	99.0	1.0	2.44
West Koolpin	QTNRC060	5,023.29	9,700.75	513.24	71.00	- 65	90	RC		10.0	11.0	1.0	2.05
West Koolpin	QTNRC061	5,033.91	9,666.36	512.19	59.00	- 60	90	RC					NSI
North Koolpin	QTNRC062	4,908.42	10,061.50	528.30	101.00	- 60	90	RC		64.0	66.0	2.0	3.50
									and	74.0	75.0	1.0	0.81
									and	89.0	92.0	3.0	1.58
North Koolpin	QTNRC063A	4,946.32	10,057.87	520.83	58.00	- 60	90	RC					NSI
Mobile Hill	QTNRC081	4,912.99	11,280.65	542.39	112.00	- 60	90	RC		80.0	90.0	10.0	1.13
Mobile Hill	QTNRC082	4,915.71	11,257.96	542.39	184.00	- 60	90	RC		15.0	16.0	1.0	1.05
									and	89.0	90.0	1.0	0.86
Mobile Hill	QTNRC083	4,919.25	11,240.94	542.43	130.00	- 60	90	RC		10.0	14.0	4.0	1.36
									and	81.0	82.0	1.0	1.06
									and	92.0	94.0	2.0	1.55
Mobile Hill	QTNRC084	4,986.75	11,200.64	541.77	88.00	- 65	90	RC		36.0	37.0	1.0	1.97
Mobile Hill	QTNRC085	4,982.12	11,160.56	544.17	88.00	- 60	90	RC		38.0	43.0	5.0	1.65
									and	48.0	52.0	4.0	1.29
Mobile Hill	QTNRC086	4,955.94	11,140.73	544.84	100.00	- 60	90	RC		67.0	70.0	3.0	1.04
Mobile Hill	QTNRC087	4,970.07	11,118.83	546.40	120.00	- 60	90	RC		13.0	14.0	1.0	0.94
									and	40.0	41.0	1.0	1.68
									and	57.0	62.0	5.0	0.92

Prospect/ Zone	Hole No.	Easting (local)	Northing (Local)	Elevation (Local)	Depth (m)	Dip		Azimuth (Local)	Hole Type		Significant Intersection			
											From (m)	To (m)	Int. (m)	Assay (g/t Au)
Mobile Hill	QTNRC088	4,997.73	11,078.97	547.51	73.00	-	60	90	RC		43.0	45.0	2.0	5.29
										and	52.0	53.0	1.0	2.21
Mobile Hill	QTNRC089	4,974.27	11,058.30	550.51	148.00	-	60	90	RC		70.0	71.0	1.0	1.52
										and	105.0	106.0	1.0	2.65
Mobile Hill	QTNRC090	5,008.70	11,041.20	549.63	94.00	-	60	90	RC					NSI
Mobile Hill	QTNRC091	4,991.36	11,017.96	554.57	124.00	-	60	90	RC		103.0	105.0	2.0	0.93
Mobile Hill	QTNRC092	4,998.06	10,999.68	555.99	124.00	-	60	90	RC					NSI
Mobile Hill	QTNRC093	4,972.97	11,095.97	547.58	128.00	-	60	90	RC		65.0	66.0	1.0	1.02
										and	84.0	86.0	2.0	3.97
Mobile Hill	QTNRC094A	4,954.93	11,305.04	541.86	76.00	-	60	110	RC		7.0	9.0	2.0	1.08
Mobile Hill	QTNRC095	4,955.89	11,343.25	539.75	88.00	-	65	90	RC					NSI
Mobile Hill	QTNRC096	5,000.82	11,321.78	536.53	94.00	-	60	90	RC					NSI
West Koolpin	QTNRC097	4,835.89	9,225.01	500.95	148.00	-	60	90	RC		32.0	37.0	5.0	1.52
										and	43.0	45.0	2.0	1.02
										and	93.0	94.0	1.0	0.85
West Koolpin	QTNRC098	4,799.99	9,259.33	499.44	22.00	-	60	90	RC					NSI
West Koolpin	QTNRC099	4,821.09	9,281.00	502.36	154.00	-	60	90	RC		52.0	56.0	4.0	0.97
										and	83.0	84.0	1.0	1.70
										and	108.0	109.0	1.0	1.47
										and	144.0	148.0	4.0	1.03
West Koolpin	QTNRC100	4,815.87	9,300.76	501.34	184.00	-	60	90	RC		56.0	66.0	10.0	1.66
										and	73.0	74.0	1.0	0.80
										and	101.0	103.0	2.0	0.92
										and	112.0	113.0	1.0	2.31
										and	127.0	129.0	2.0	2.15
West Koolpin	QTNRC101	4,798.51	9,222.57	500.00	22.00	-	60	90	RC					NSI
Taipan Hill	QTNRC102	4,874.63	9,201.15	503.27	76.00	-	55	90	RC		38.0	41.0	7.0	0.95
Mobile Hill	QTNRC103	4,849.78	11,557.86	537.82	112.00	-	60	90	RC		90.0	92.0	2.0	0.99
Mobile Hill	QTNRC104	4,870.21	11,539.94	537.57	100.00	-	60	90	RC		74.0	75.0	1.0	4.06
Mobile Hill	QTNRC105	4,878.06	11,498.93	539.89	94.00	-	60	90	RC		72.0	73.0	1.0	0.88
Mobile Hill	QTNRC106	4,890.11	11,459.51	541.05	76.00	-	60	90	RC		49.0	54.0	5.0	1.01
Mobile Hill	QTNRC107	4,901.53	11,439.26	541.61	82.00	-	60	90	RC		42.0	44.0	2.0	1.95
Mobile Hill	QTNRC108	4,883.62	11,400.36	541.61	94.00	-	55	90	RC		50.0	51.0	1.0	1.16
										and	56.0	59.0	3.0	1.26
										and	66.0	68.0	2.0	1.41

Prospect/ Zone	Hole No.	Easting (local)	Northing (Local)	Elevation (Local)	Depth (m)	Dip		Azimuth (Local)	Hole Type		Significant Intersection			
											From (m)	To (m)	Int. (m)	Assay (g/t Au)
Mobile Hill	QTNRC109	4,889.62	11,521.02	537.59	94.00	-	60	90	RC		47.0	48.0	1.0	0.85
										and	62.0	64.0	2.0	1.44
Mobile Hill	QTNRC110	4,840.87	11,661.38	528.01	166.00	-	55	90	RC					NSI
Mobile Hill	QTNRC111	4,881.89	11,618.40	530.14	100.00	-	60	90	RC		65.0	66.0	1.0	4.97
Mobile Hill	QTNRC112	4,897.94	11,699.17	524.02	124.00	-	60	90	RC					NSI
Mobile Hill	QTNRC113	4,886.75	11,659.41	527.19	118.00	-	55	90	RC					NSI
Mobile Hill	QTNRC114	4,984.34	10,902.49	560.30	148.00	-	60	90	RC		99.0	100.0	1.0	0.91
North Koolpin	QTNRC115	4,958.55	10,694.10	571.10	148.00	-	60	90	RC		15.0	16.0	1.0	0.81
										and	23.0	24.0	1.0	2.49
										and	76.0	77.0	1.0	1.95
										and	101.0	102.0	1.0	1.47
North Koolpin	QTNRC116	4,855.69	10,180.62	525.96	132.00	-	60	90	RC		60.0	61.0	1.0	0.95
										and	76.0	77.0	1.0	1.27
North Koolpin	QTNRC117	4,876.30	10,201.27	527.60	120.00	-	50	90	RC		36.0	37.0	1.0	0.84
										and	75.0	76.0	1.0	0.94
										and	**97.0**	**101.0**	**4.0**	**18.55**
										including	**97.0**	**98.0**	**1.0**	**61.56**
North Koolpin	QTNRC118	4,872.81	10,339.43	541.14	120.00	-	60	45	RC		37.0	40.0	3.0	0.98
										and	**71.0**	**72.0**	**1.0**	**12.62**
										and	88.0	89.0	1.0	0.80
										and	103.0	105.0	2.0	1.10
North Koolpin	QTNRC119	4,882.28	10,327.28	542.13	132.00	-	55	45	RC		33.0	37.0	4.0	0.86
										and	93.0	94.0	1.0	2.22
										and	126.0	127.0	1.0	1.10
North Koolpin	QTNRC120	4,864.46	10,257.67	528.09	120.00	-	75	90	RC		112.0	115.0	3.0	1.15
North Koolpin	QTNRC121	4,845.50	10,317.72	533.99	180.00	-	55	100	RC		62.0	63.0	1.0	1.19
										and	117.0	119.0	2.0	2.41
										and	133.0	137.0	4.0	0.79
North Koolpin	QTNRC122	4,823.32	10,239.88	519.67	180.00	-	60	90	RC		99.0	103.0	4.0	0.59
North Koolpin	QTNRC123	4,833.07	10,281.49	524.26	150.00	-	60	90	RC		82.0	83.0	1.0	1.54
									RC		143.0	144.0	1.0	1.07
North Koolpin	QTNRC124	4,812.71	10,222.41	519.57	179.00	-	60	90	RC					NSI
North Koolpin	QTNRC125	4,796.12	10,163.99	519.97	138.00	-	60	90	RC		123.0	129.0	6.0	1.62
North Koolpin	QTNRC126	4,799.74	10,144.68	517.45	162.00	-	60	90	RC		129.0	132.0	3.0	9.38
										including	**129.0**	**130.0**	**1.0**	**20.26**

Prospect/ Zone	Hole No.	Easting (local)	Northing (Local)	Elevation (Local)	Depth (m)	Dip		Azimuth (Local)	Hole Type		Significant Intersection			
											From (m)	To (m)	Int. (m)	Assay (g/t Au)
										and	156.0	157.0	1.0	3.10
North Koolpin	QTNRC127	4,775.11	10,079.14	510.17	148.00	-	60	90	RC					*NSI*
North Koolpin	QTNRC128	4,829.42	9,962.75	523.20	148.00	-	60	90	RC		85.0	89.0	4.0	1.22
										and	130.0	134.0	4.0	4.41
North Koolpin	QTNRC129	4,708.67	9,759.91	506.33	176.00	-	55	90	RC		152.0	153.0	1.0	1.56
North Koolpin	QTNRC130	5,004.46	10,037.74	515.86	100.00	-	60	90	RC		5.0	9.0	4.0	0.70
										and	33.0	34.0	1.0	0.95
										and	39.0	41.0	2.0	1.01
										and	45.0	46.0	1.0	1.15
										and	89.0	90.0	1.0	0.82
North Koolpin	QTNRC131	4,953.53	10,002.43	528.44	178.00	-	55	90	RC		1.0	2.0	1.0	1.10
										and	74.0	76.0	2.0	2.36
										and	91.0	93.0	2.0	4.22
										and	162.0	163.0	1.0	1.77
North Koolpin	QTNRC132	4,783.74	9,798.82	517.60	196.00	-	55	90	RC		75.0	76.0	1.0	1.94
										and	92.0	93.0	1.0	1.06
										and	131.0	133.0	2.0	2.17
										and	141.0	142.0	1.0	1.35
										and	168.0	171.0	16.0	1.08
										and	184.0	186.0	2.0	1.13
North Koolpin	QTNRC133	4,811.45	9,899.43	517.04	190.00	-	55	90	RC		51.0	53.0	2.0	1.49
										and	61.0	63.0	2.0	1.13
										and	96.0	97.0	1.0	0.81
										and	114.0	117.0	3.0	9.00
										including	**114.0**	**116.0**	**2.0**	**12.93**
										and	134.0	135.0	1.0	2.37
										and	142.0	143.0	1.0	3.46
										and	165.0	166.0	1.0	2.17
West Koolpin	QTNRC134	4,838.68	9,460.91	512.59	184.00	-	70	100	RC		110.0	111.0	1.0	0.94
										and	116.0	119.0	3.0	0.76
										and	124.0	127.0	3.0	1.08
										and	164.0	165.0	1.0	1.14
West Koolpin	QTNRC135	4,811.10	9,329.95	504.14	178.00	-	60	90	RC		27.0	28.0	1.0	0.86
										and	68.0	69.0	1.0	1.06
										and	126.0	128.0	2.0	1.40

Prospect/ Zone	Hole No.	Easting (local)	Northing (Local)	Elevation (Local)	Depth (m)	Dip		Azimuth (Local)	Hole Type		Significant Intersection			
											From (m)	To (m)	Int. (m)	Assay (g/t Au)
										and	152.0	156.0	4.0	2.01
										and	171.0	172.0	1.0	1.17
West Koolpin	QTNRC136	4,852.61	9,322.51	506.03	124.00	-	60	90	RC		55.0	56.0	1.0	0.95
										and	60.0	61.0	1.0	2.14
West Koolpin	QTNRC137	4,870.58	9,397.55	508.90	136.00	-	60	90	RC					*NSI*
West Koolpin	QTNRC138	4,842.51	9,342.26	507.27	148.00	-	60	90	RC		34.0	35.0	1.0	0.90
										and	43.0	51.0	8.0	1.41
										and	84.0	91.0	7.0	0.82
										and	123.0	139.0	16.0	0.92
Taipan Hill	QTNRC139	4,803.88	9,138.00	498.65	106.00	-	60	90	RC		56.0	58.0	2.0	0.88
Taipan Hill	QTNRC140	4,776.38	9,098.45	499.04	148.00	-	60	90	RC		90.0	93.0	3.0	1.32
										and	140.0	141.0	1.0	1.55
Taipan Hill	QTNRC141	4,746.83	9,039.45	499.52	166.00	-	60	90	RC		137.0	144.0	7.0	1.17
Mobile Hill	QTNRC142	5,201.16	11,619.66	525.60	52.00	-	60	90	RC					*NSI*
Taipan Hill	QTNRC143	4,749.12	9,021.30	498.81	184.00	-	60	90	RC		14.0	15.0	1.0	3.38
										and	154.0	155.0	1.0	1.00
Taipan Hill	QTNRC144	4,794.35	9,021.09	499.12	148.00	-	60	90	RC		46.0	77.0	31.0	1.72
										and	136.0	137.0	1.0	1.57
										and	143.0	144.0	1.0	1.71
Taipan Hill	QTNRC145	4,804.30	8,899.39	501.65	118.00	-	55	90	RC		46.0	48.0	2.0	1.83
										and	58.0	59.0	1.0	2.82
										and	82.0	83.0	1.0	1.06
Taipan Hill	QTNRC146	4,791.07	8,880.06	502.78	166.00	-	65	90	RC					*NSI*
Taipan Hill	QTNRC147	4,891.80	8,804.46	512.51	124.00	-	65	90	RC					*NSI*
Taipan Hill	QTNRC148	4,876.64	8,821.02	512.60	118.00	-	60	90	RC		8.0	11.0	3.0	0.81
										and	18.0	19.0	1.0	0.82
										and	45.0	46.0	1.0	2.93
										and	65.0	66.0	1.0	3.47
Taipan Hill	QTNRC149	4,872.84	8,783.18	506.58	106.00	-	60	90	RC		67.0	68.0	1.0	3.90
Taipan Hill	QTNRC150	4,843.00	8,800.80	506.57	148.00	-	70	90	RC		45.0	46.0	1.0	0.88
Taipan Hill	QTNRC151	4,846.03	8,820.99	507.99	148.00	-	60	90	RC		26.0	28.0	2.0	0.95
										and	39.0	40.0	1.0	1.10
Taipan Hill	QTNRC152	4,811.71	8,842.23	505.99	124.00	-	60	90	RC		87.0	88.0	1.0	1.21
Taipan Hill	QTNRC153	4,808.96	8,781.82	511.97	150.00	-	65	90	RC					*NSI*
Taipan Hill	QTNRC154	4,837.96	8,735.69	504.42	156.00	-	70	90	RC					*NSI*

Prospect/ Zone	Hole No.	Easting (local)	Northing (Local)	Elevation (Local)	Depth (m)	Dip		Azimuth (Local)	Hole Type		Significant Intersection			
											From (m)	To (m)	Int. (m)	Assay (g/t Au)
Taipan Hill	QTNRC155	4,752.35	8,904.79	510.27	174.00	-	55	90	RC					NSI
Taipan Hill	QTNRC156	4,742.09	8,958.67	504.42	180.00	-	60	90	RC		59.0	60.0	1.0	1.20
										and	111.0	114.0	3.0	1.25
										and	121.0	122.0	1.0	1.00
										and	128.0	130.0	2.0	1.43
										and	134.0	137.0	3.0	1.84
										and	140.0	142.0	2.0	1.24
Taipan Hill	QTNRC157	4,761.99	9,003.89	498.84	198.00	-	60	90	RC		156.0	161.0	5.0	0.96
										and	171.0	176.0	5.0	0.92
										and	184.0	185.0	1.0	0.99
										and	193.0	194.0	1.0	1.20
										and	197.0	198.0	1.0	0.80
Taipan Hill	QTNRC158	4,783.70	8,861.29	504.76	150.00	-	55	90	RC					NSI
Taipan Hill	QTNRC159	4,769.03	8,919.78	503.78	156.00	-	60	90	RC		74.0	75.0	1.0	1.02
Taipan Hill	QTNRC160	4,823.12	8,862.47	504.67	150.00	-	55	90	RC		39.0	40.0	1.0	0.80
										and	50.0	51.0	1.0	2.85
										and	104.0	105.0	1.0	0.88
Taipan Hill	QTNRC161	4,863.43	8,739.11	502.27	120.00	-	60	90	RC		18.0	19.0	1.0	0.85
										and	36.0	38.0	2.0	1.17
										and	59.0	60.0	1.0	1.07
Zamu Dolerite	QTNRC162	5,199.56	9,045.36	494.24	120.00	-	65	90	RC		8.0	9.0	1.0	1.09
										and	76.0	77.0	1.0	3.98
										and	83.0	84.0	1.0	2.01
Taipan Hill	QTNRC163	4,724.97	9,058.72	501.51	210.00	-	60	90	RC		137.0	150.0	13.0	1.20
										and	167.0	168.0	1.0	1.46
										and	176.0	178.0	2.0	1.37
										and	182.0	187.0	5.0	7.92
										including	**183.0**	**184.0**	**1.0**	**34.70**
										and	191.0	194.0	3.0	2.49
										and	201.0	202.0	1.0	1.09
West Koolpin	QTNRC164	4,802.83	9,235.37	500.13	198.00	-	65	90	RC		61.0	107.0	46.0	4.83
										including	**73.0**	**74.0**	**1.0**	**24.32**
										including	**82.0**	**83.0**	**1.0**	**32.11**
										including	**86.0**	**87.0**	**1.0**	**77.60**
										including	**98.0**	**99.0**	**1.0**	**13.25**

Prospect/ Zone	Hole No.	Easting (local)	Northing (Local)	Elevation (Local)	Depth (m)	Dip	Azimuth (Local)	Hole Type		Significant Intersection			
										From (m)	To (m)	Int. (m)	Assay (g/t Au)
									and	114.0	123.0	9.0	0.98
									and	131.0	134.0	3.0	2.61
									and	130.0	139.0	8.0	1.27
									and	170.0	172.0	2.0	2.03
North Koolpin	QTNRC165	4,774.25	10,130.09	518.46	198.00	- 60	90	RC		39.0	40.0	1.0	1.02
Mobile Hill	QTNRC166	4,943.64	11,265.37	543.01	120.00	- 60	90	RC					*NSI*
Mobile Hill	QTNRC167	4,952.06	11,243.75	542.83	90.00	- 60	90	RC		10.0	15.0	5.0	0.84
									and	54.0	55.0	1.0	1.19
Mobile Hill	QTNRC168	4,922.88	11,040.64	541.40	198.00	- 60	90	RC					*NSI*
West Koolpin	QTNRCD046	4,824.84	9,402.80	508.29	172.70	- 60	90	RCD		26.0	29.0	3.0	0.82
									and	95.0	96.0	1.0	1.12
									and	112.0	119.5	7.5	2.25
									and	125.4	127.5	2.1	1.59
									and	139.2	139.4	0.2	5.14
									and	153.7	154.1	0.4	1.10
									and	162.2	166.2	4.0	3.63
									including	**162.2**	**162.9**	**0.7**	**13.75**
West Koolpin	QTNRCD057	4,813.20	9,379.95	507.77	177.90	- 55	90	RCD		117.6	120.9	3.4	1.12
									and	124.4	128.5	4.1	0.90
									and	132.7	137.4	4.7	1.75
									and	143.2	144.1	0.9	1.53
									and	157.3	157.8	0.5	2.82
									and	163.3	163.8	0.5	1.03
Mobile Hill	QTNRCD065	4,985.59	10,942.40	560.38	306.20	- 55	90	RCD		49.0	50.0	1.0	0.85
									and	130.8	131.3	0.5	1.84
									and	142.8	143.1	0.3	1.00
									and	216.8	219.1	2.3	0.50
									and	222.1	223.0	0.9	3.87
North Koolpin	QTNRCD066	4,908.92	10,502.17	555.21	402.40	- 55	90	RCD		50.0	55.0	5.0	1.18
									and	64.0	66.0	2.0	0.90
									and	113.6	114.3	0.7	1.25
									and	142.0	144.0	2.0	0.88
									and	175.9	178.3	2.4	1.33
									and	181.5	187.9	6.4	3.79
									including	**184.9**	**185.2**	**0.3**	**10.46**

Prospect/ Zone	Hole No.	Easting (local)	Northing (Local)	Elevation (Local)	Depth (m)	Dip		Azimuth (Local)	Hole Type		Significant Intersection			
											From (m)	To (m)	Int. (m)	Assay (g/t Au)
										and	197.0	198.4	1.4	0.98
										and	212.2	213.1	0.9	0.81
										and	255.7	256.3	0.6	1.14
										and	272.8	273.8	1.0	0.84
										and	283.8	284.6	0.9	5.15
										including	**283.8**	**284.1**	**0.3**	**12.77**
										and	289.3	289.9	0.6	1.11
										and	304.5	305.4	1.0	1.08
										and	318.8	319.5	0.7	0.92
North Koolpin	QTNRCD068	4,772.95	10,103.31	512.44	222.50	-	60	90	RCD		152.2	158.1	5.9	0.85
										and	173.1	173.8	0.8	1.03
										and	211.2	211.7	0.5	1.00
West Koolpin	QTNRCD069	4,917.69	9,660.15	526.59	194.70	-	60	90	RCD		78.0	80.0	2.0	1.24
										and	84.1	84.5	0.4	0.89
										and	87.9	88.2	0.3	0.87
										and	100.3	102.7	2.4	2.22
										and	128.4	129.0	0.6	2.23
North Koolpin	QTNRCD070	4,813.79	10,198.59	518.94	204.60	-	70	90	RCD		118.5	119.9	1.4	1.25
										and	131.5	132.2	0.7	1.52
										and	146.5	147.3	0.8	1.42
										and	154.9	155.6	0.7	0.86
West Koolpin	QTNRCD071	4,802.13	9,360.75	507.34	247.60	-	60	90	RCD		36.0	37.0	1.0	0.94
										and	145.6	151.7	6.1	0.93
										and	162.9	165.7	2.8	1.58
										and	168.4	170.9	2.5	1.39
										and	173.4	174.2	0.8	2.12
										and	181.5	185.4	3.9	3.43
										and	211.0	211.7	0.7	1.35
										and	232.0	234.1	2.1	2.24
Mobile Hill	QTNRCD072	5,314.21	10,897.61	573.67	291.60	-	55	270	RCD					*NSI*
Taipan Hill	QTNRCD073	4,770.06	9,063.80	499.05	160.90	-	60	90	RCD		96.2	96.9	0.7	0.95
Taipan Hill	QTNRCD074	4,779.71	8,815.94	514.73	289.50	-	60	87	RCD		106.7	107.1	0.5	4.45
										and	212.3	213.0	0.8	1.22
										and	220.1	221.8	1.7	2.98

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.

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Mineral Resource Estimate, Quest 29 Gold Project, Mt Bundy Projects, Northern Territory, Australia

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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 Hard 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 downhole 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
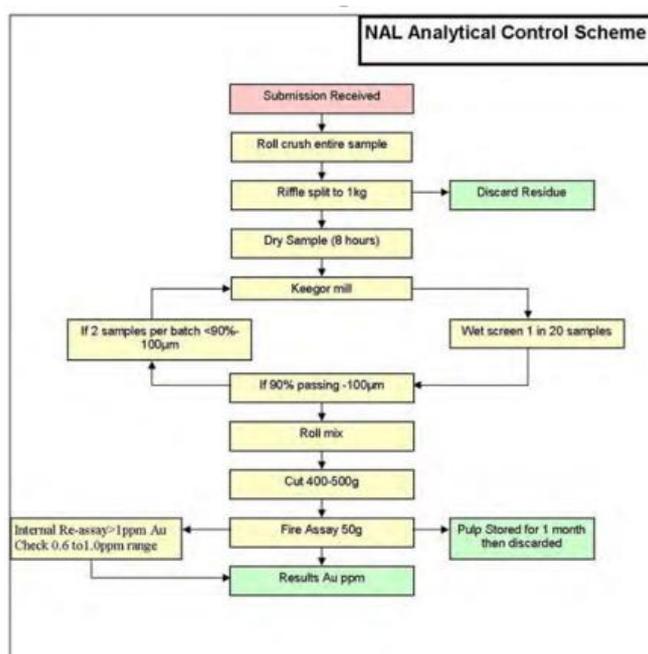
Pre 2017 Drilling Laboratory Protocols

Description	NAL (Assaycorp), Pine Creek	AMDEL, Darwin
Drilling Type	RAB & RC	RC Drilling
Laboratory Used	Assaycorp, Pine Creek	AMDEL, Darwin
Sample Prep	Keigor mill, pulverised to 500 microns; riffle split to 1kg, pulverised to 100 microns. Silica flush b/w each sample.	Mixermill pulverising to 80-120microns; riffle split to appropriate weight for acid digestion.
Elements Assayed	Au, Ag, Cu, Pb, Zn and As	Au, Ag, Pb and As (no significant results in 1997 for CU & Zn).
Repeats	Routine repeats on high-grade Au & anomalous results	NA
Au Method	FA – FA50	Au & Ag - FA50
Other Elements	Base metals: ICP-OES, following perchloric acid digest	Base Metals: FA-AAS
Check Assaying	ALS in Alice Springs (similar analytical method)	NA
Blanks & Standards	NA	NA
Other Notes	High As & carbonaceous material caused repeats to be run.	

Appendix 5 – QA/QC Plots

2020-21 RC/DD Program for Quest 29 – JIL Lab

CRM (C315-2 = 0.98 ppm Au) for JTI (2020-21)

CRM (C316-6 = 1.40 ppm Au) for JTI (2020-21)
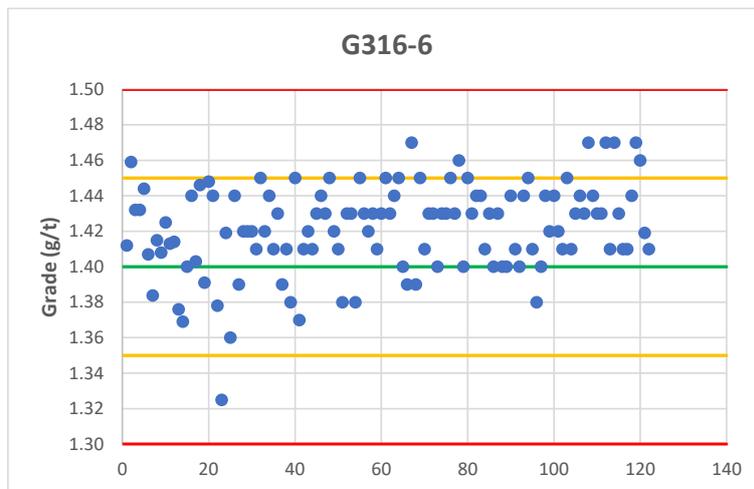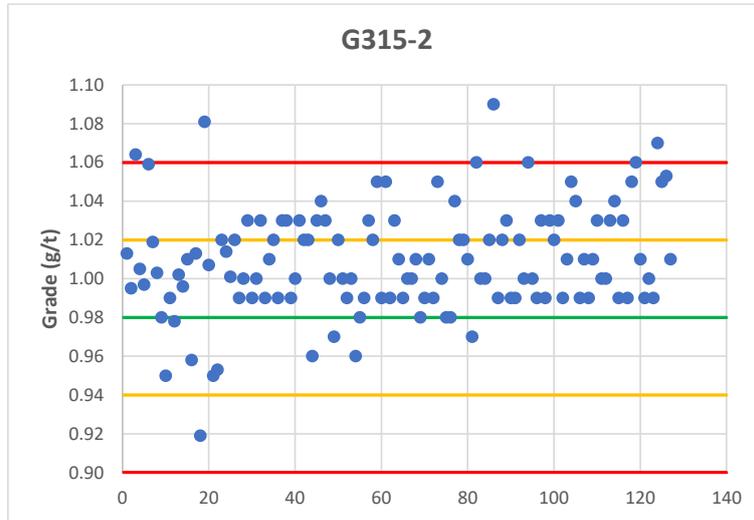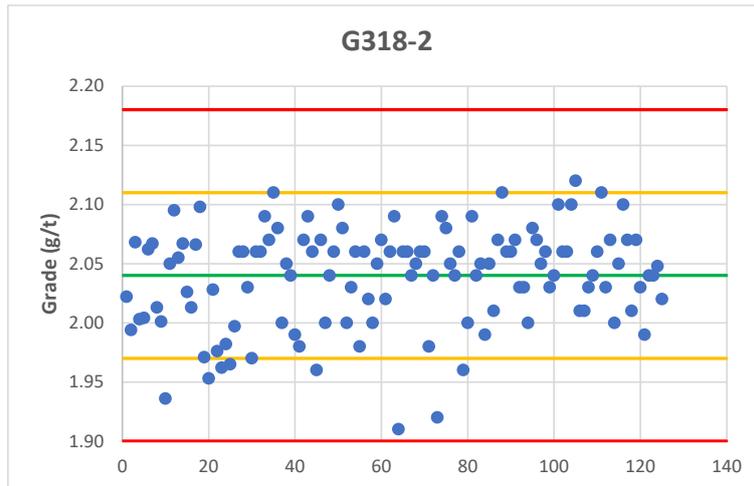
CRM (C318-2 = 2.04 ppm Au) for JTI (2020-21)
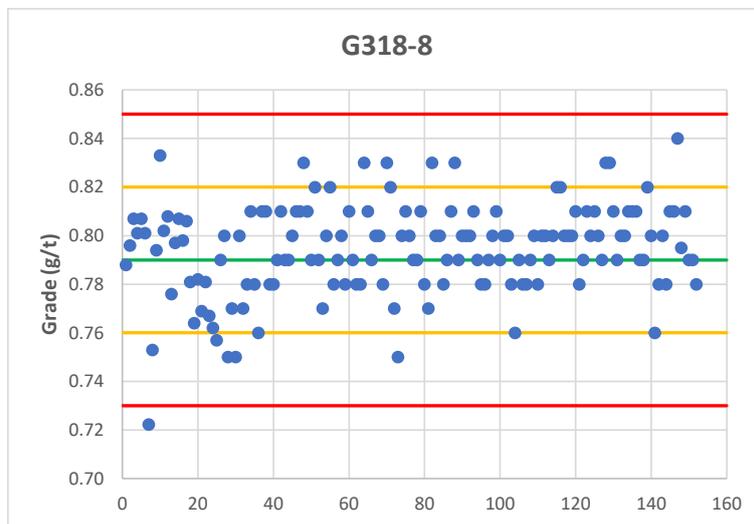
CRM (C318-8 = 0.79 ppm Au) for JTI (2020-21)
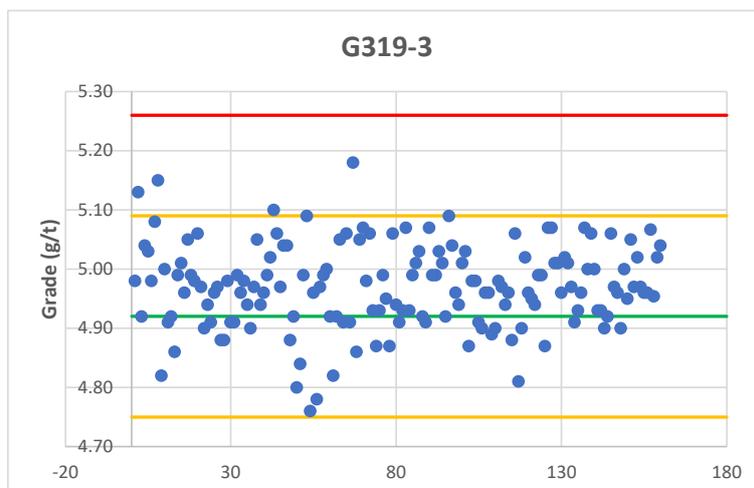
CRM (C319-3 = 4.92 ppm Au) for JTI (2020-21)
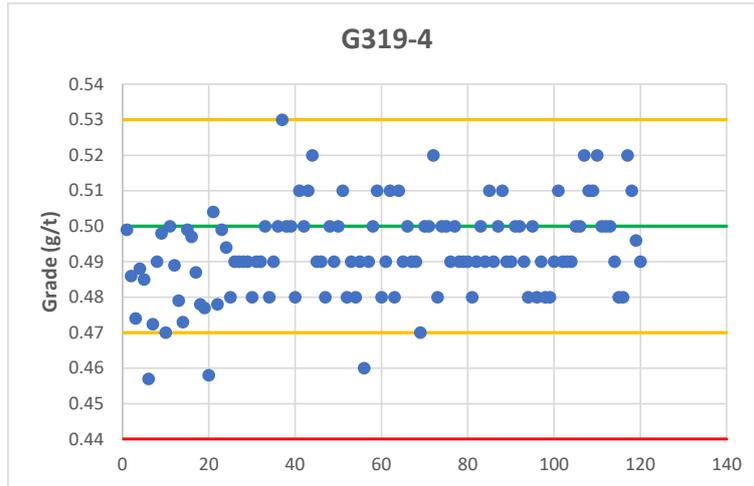
CRM (C319-4 = 0.50 ppm Au) for JTI (2020-21)
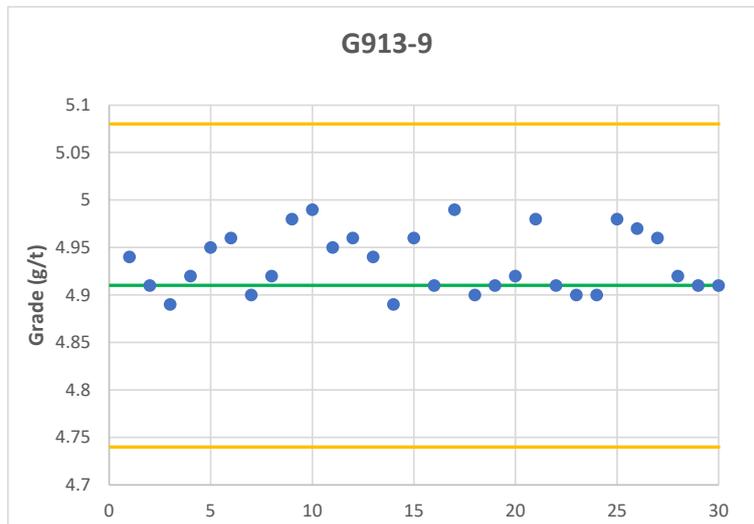
CRM (C913-9 = 4.91 ppm Au) for JTI (2020-21)
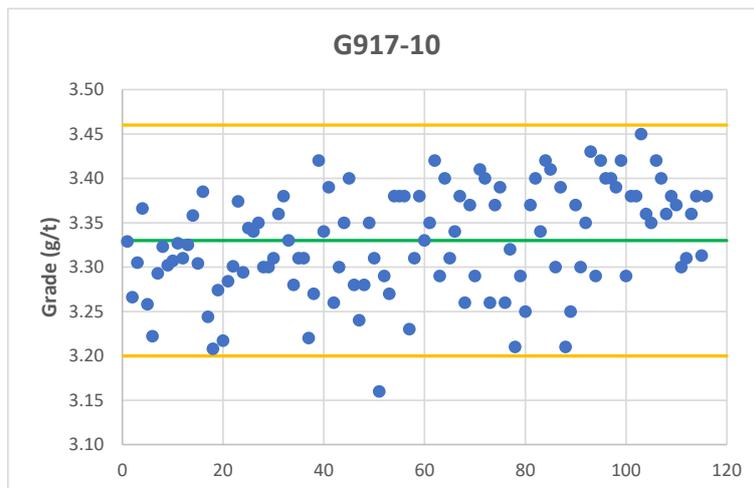
CRM (C917-10 = 3.33 ppm Au) for JTI (2020-21)
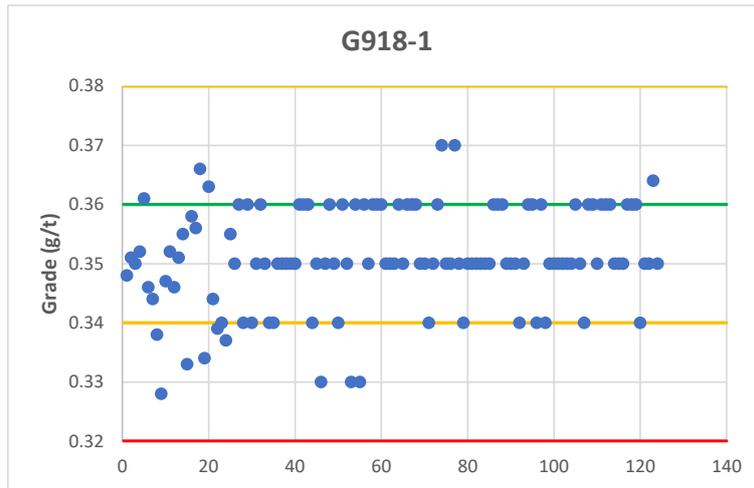
CRM (C918-1 = 0.36 ppm Au) for JTI (2020-21)
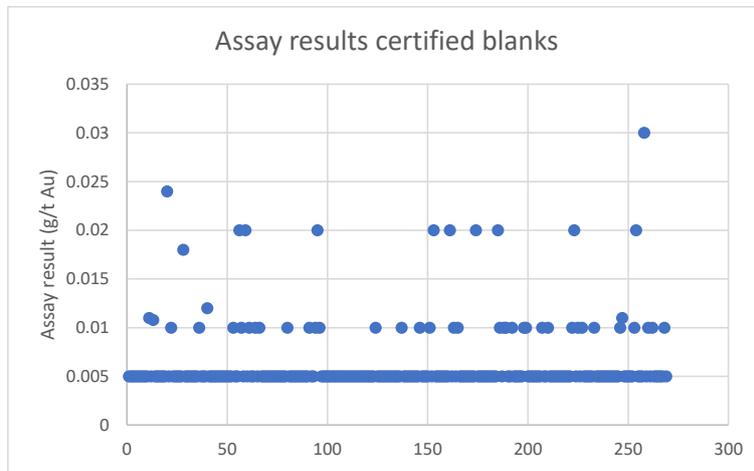
Blank (BLK = 0.01 ppm Au) for JTI (2020-21)

Field Duplicates – 2020-21 RC Programs for Quest 29

JTI (Perth) – Q-Q 'Plots – All assays
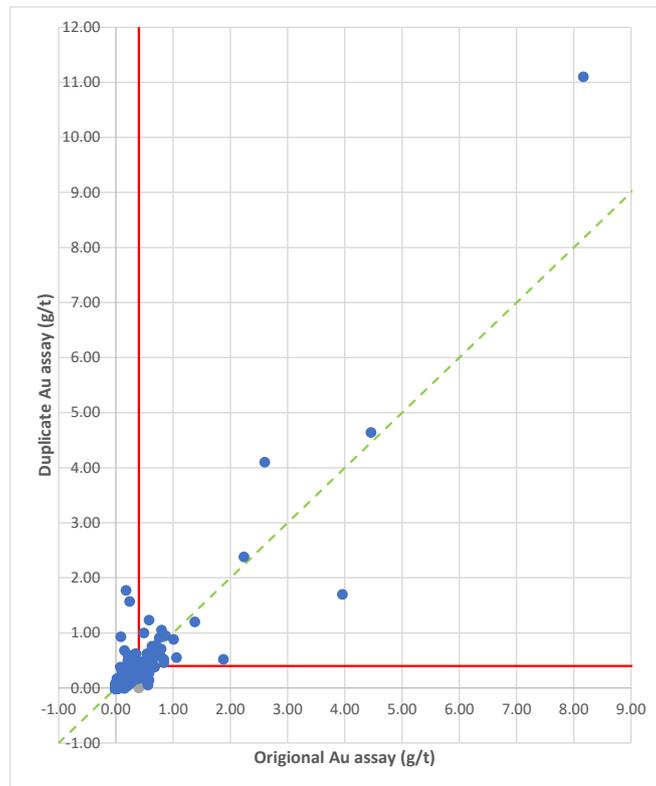
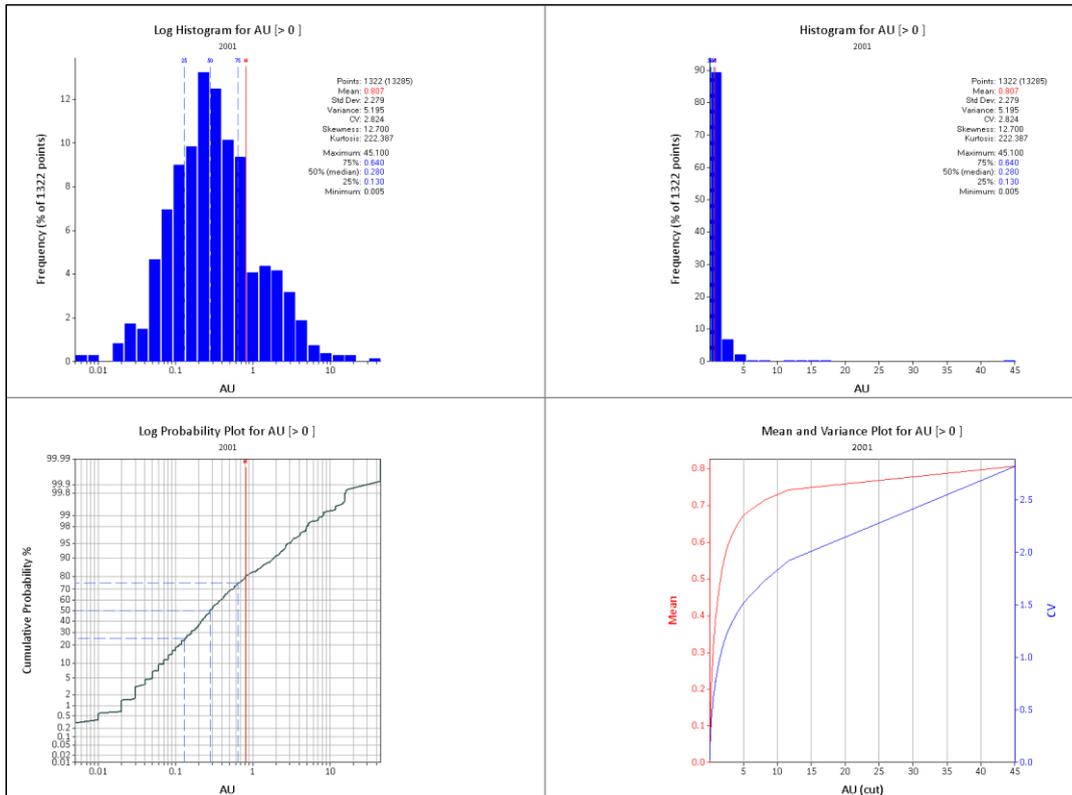**JTI (Perth) – Q-Q '   P–lAssays≤2.0 g/t Au**
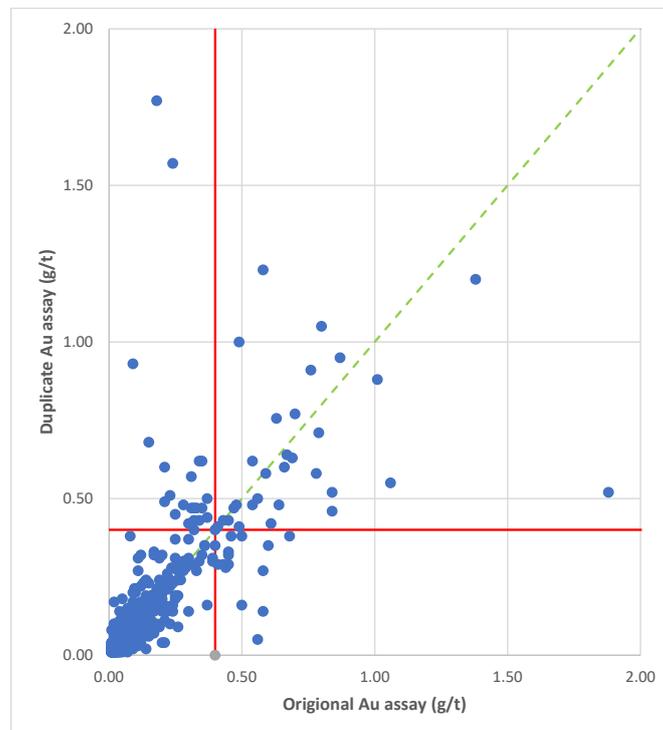
Appendix 6 – Basic Statistics Plots

Domain 1002
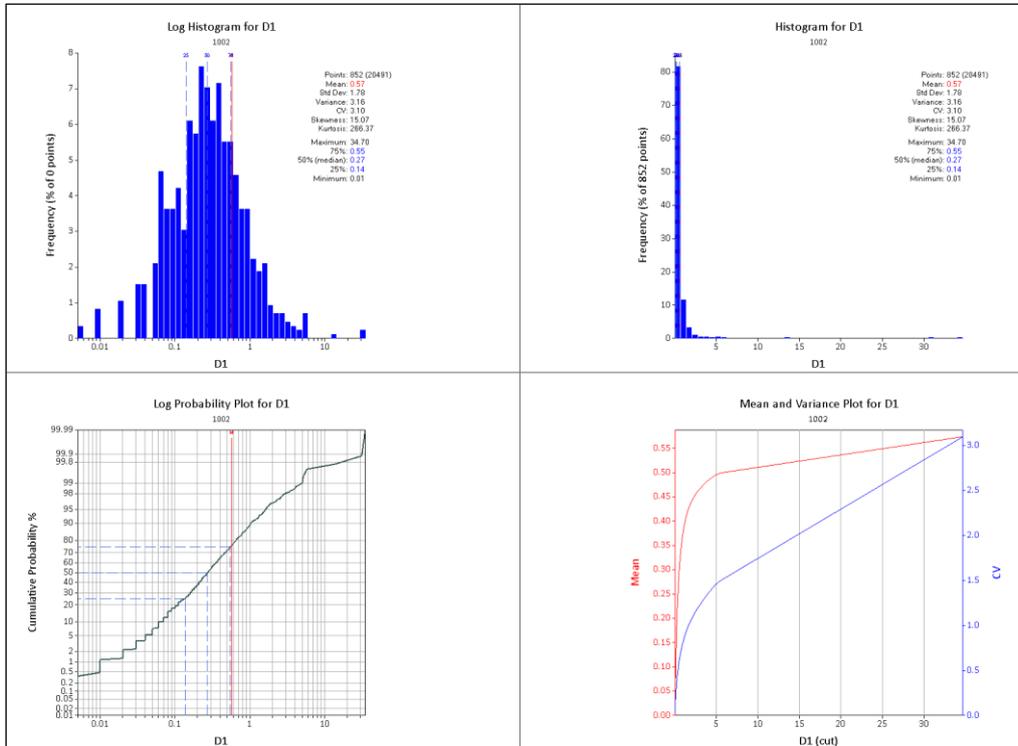
Domain 1003
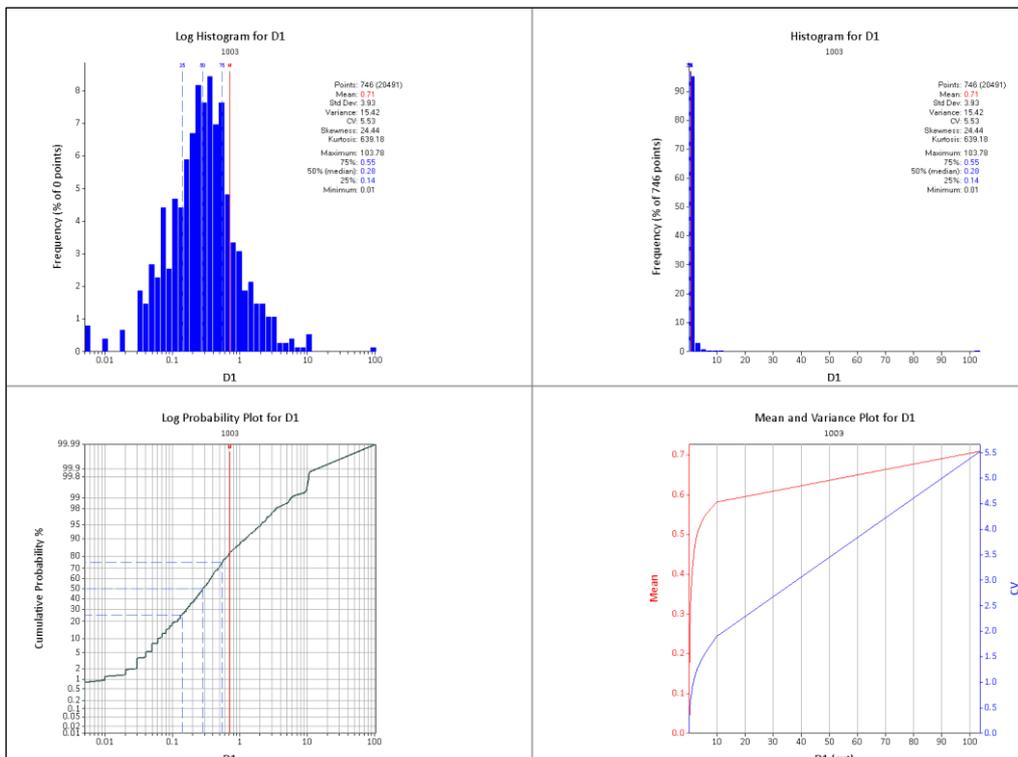
Domain 2001

Domain 3001

Domain 3003

Domain 4001