MRE Summary Notes for the Rustlers Roost Gold Project

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Introduction

Cube Consulting (Cube) was requested by Hanking Australia Investments P/L (Hanking) to carry out Mineral Resource estimates (MRE) for the Rustlers Roost Gold Project . The deposit is part of Hanking's Mt Bundy Gold Projects and lies within the Mt Pine Creek Geosyncline, 110 km south-east of Darwin, in the Northern Territory of Australia.

The scope of work consists of the following:

- Data review and validation
- Estimation domaining: review, update and validate geological and mineralisation wireframes, as well as weathering domains
- Data Coding and Compositing
- Exploratory Data Analysis and Variography
- Estimation of the Au grade
- Model validation, classification and reporting in accordance with JORC (2012).

The following is a summary of material information used to estimate the Mineral Resource, as required by Listing Rule 5.8.1 and JORC 2012 Reporting Guidelines.

Summary of Mineral Resources

The gold mineralisation at Rustlers Roost is located on both sides of the west to south-west dipping fold limb between the Backhoe Syncline to the west and the Dolly Pot Anticline to the east. Elevated gold grades (>0.5g/t Au over 2m intervals) were obtained mostly from intervals that contain one or more sulphidic chert beds. These chert beds are generally only 5-20cm thick and less commonly 20-40cm thick and comprise only 10-20% of the sample intervals, predominantly from RC and diamond drilling.

Oxide resources of 4.71 MT at 1.05g/t Au (VVI, 2004) were mined and heap-leach treated by RRMPL between June 1994 and March1998 for a return of 113,000 ounces of gold (estimated at 71% recovery).

Since the completion of open pit mining several pre-feasibility studies and resource estimates have been completed on the project, most recently in October 2017 by Cube.

In 2017 and 2020, further infill, step out and deep drilling programs have been conducted within the resource area and on nearby prospects. A total of 61 holes for 12,513m of RC and diamond drilling has been completed since the October 2017 MRE.

The February 2021 Mineral Resource has increased the overall resource inventory by:

- Creating of bulk-mineralised model using Local Uniform Conditioning (LUC) instead of selective higher grade domain modelling with lower continuity above a 0.4g/t Au threshold.
- Reducing the cut-off grade for the resource from 0.5 to 0.2 in line with Hanking pit optimisation study analysis.

The February 2021 Mineral Resource estimates constrained by open pit optimisation studies for the Rustlers Roost Gold Project are summarised in Table 1. All resources are constrained by open pit optimisation studies using A$2,800 and reported at a cut-offs 0.2 g/t Au for open pit resources.

Table 1 Rustlers Roost Gold Project - MRE Summary Inside Pit Shell (AUD 2800), as at 28 February 2021

Res Cat	Oxidation	Cut Off	Tonnes (Mt)	Grade (g/t Au)	Contained Metal (Au kOz)
Indicated	**Ox**	0.2	14.61	0.5	237
	Tr	0.2	11.04	0.7	231
	Fr	0.2	46.44	0.7	1,066
	Sub Total		**72.09**	**0.7**	**1,534**
Inferred	**Ox**	0.2	0.40	0.3	4
	Tr	0.2	0.70	0.4	10
	Fr	0.2	14.11	0.5	233
	Sub Total		**15.21**	**0.5**	**247**
TOTAL	**Ox**	**0.2**	15.02	0.5	241
	Tr	**0.2**	11.75	0.6	241
	Fr	**0.2**	60.54	0.7	1,300
	TOTAL		**87.31**	**0.6**	**1,782**

Notes

- Figures may not add up due to rounding
- All resources have been depleted by open pit mining based on the most recent surface topography DTM.
- The average bulk density assigned to the mineralisation is 2.3 for oxide material, 2.5 for transition, and 2.7 g/cm^3 for fresh rock.
- Mineral Resources that are not Mineral Reserves have not demonstrated economic viability. The estimate of Mineral Resources may be materially affected by environmental, permitting, legal, title, taxation, socio-political, marketing, or other relevant issues
- The February 2021 MRE is reported at a lower cut-off grade of 0.2 g/t Au for open pit resources
- The February 2021 MRE is constrained within AUD 2,800 per ounce optimised pit shells based on parameters derived from preliminary studies.

February 2021 In-situ Mineral Resource estimates for the Rustlers Roost Gold Project are summarised in Table 2. 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 2 Rustlers Roost Gold Project - MRE Summary for In-situ Resources, as at 28 February 2021

Res Cat	COG	Tonnes (Mt)	Grade (g/t Au)	Contained Metal (Au kOz)

Indicated	**0.3**	61.93	0.75	1,488
	0.5	39.82	0.95	1,212
	0.8	21.46	1.21	837
	1.0	13.60	1.40	611
	1.5	3.86	1.89	235
Inferred	**0.3**	28.31	0.53	487
	0.5	11.89	0.75	285
	0.8	3.52	1.05	118
	1.0	1.50	1.38	672
	1.5	0.21	1.91	13
ALL Resources	**0.3**	**90.25**	**0.68**	**1,975**
	0.5	**51.71**	**0.90**	**1,497**
	0.8	**24.98**	**1.19**	**955**
	1.0	**15.10**	**1.38**	**672**
	1.5	**4.07**	**1.89**	**248**

Notes

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

Data Compilation

The drilling database in MS Access format and also csv format on 4th January 20210 and supplied to Cube Consulting Pty Ltd (Cube) was relied upon as the source data for the February 2021 MRE work.

Cube compiled and validated the data prior to importing into a standard resource database in MS Access format. All original data was checked against the MRE database to ensure no transfer or translation errors occurred.

Cube carried out a database validation review of the supplied drilling data, supplied digital terrain models (DTM) and three-dimensional models (3DM) validation checks prior to undertaking the resource estimation update.

Validation checks completed by the Cube included the following work:

- Maximum hole depths check between sample/logging tables and the collar records

- Checking for sample overlaps
- Reporting missing assay intervals
- 3D visual validation in Leapfrog Geo v5.1 and Surpac v6.9 of co-ordinates of collar drill holes to topography and UG workings drilling locations
- 3D visual validation of downhole survey data to identify if any inconsistencies of drill hole traces.

A validated assay field was included into the Assay table (au_use) to convert any intercepts that have negative values or blanks in the primary Au field (Au1).

The Competent Person has not undertaken a site visit or conducted data verification on recent drilling and sampling at this stage. Data maintenance and verification and documentation is undertaken by Hanking staff. Cube accepts that the work was diligently undertaken and does not represent a material risk to the project.

The CP previously completed a site visit to the Rustlers Roost Open Pit workings and the Toms Gully core storage area in 2014 for the previous owners, Primary Gold (PGO). During the 2014 site visit the Rustlers Roost open pit workings were inspected and diamond drill core from earlier drilling programs (2004 drilling) at Rustlers Roost were re-logged. Limited access was available to the open pit workings due to flooding of the pit, although reconnaissance pit wall mapping in several locations was able to be undertaken.

Modelling and Estimation Methodology

The estimation methodology is briefly summarised as follows:

Interpretation and Wireframing

- The geological, weathering and structural interpretations used for the current model is mainly reliant on:
    - Previous open pit mapping and interpretations documented up to 2004
    - Historical drilling prior to 2017, predominantly closed spaced RC and DD drilling. Drill spacing for the deposits at is nominally 50/25 m x 25 m spaced RC and DD holes stepping out to 100/50 m x 50 m or greater in the deposit extensions.
    - Additional infill and deep drilling of RC and DD holes (61 holes for 12,513m) completed in 2017 and 2020.
- More recent structural measurements from oriented core have also been imported in 3D software to assist with interpretation of bedding, and other structural features logged. The detailed information has been used to project down dip and down plunge projections if stratigraphic units, major structural features (fold hinge zones, major faults) and mineralisation trends.
- Based on the structural core measurements, assumptions have been made for the significant re-interpretation of the overall fold sequence projection at depth, specifically in the Backhoe, Beef Bucket and Sweet Ridge zones
- Three 3DM structural surfaces have been used to guide the overall mineralisation trends within the February 2021 model. These were based on the changing orientation of the interpretated folding within the host stratigraphy
- Drillhole grade data was used to develop mineralised outlines. The outlines were modelled to a nominal grade cut-off of approximately 0.2g/t Au cutoff which allowed the model shapes to

have optimum continuity. The use of this low grade cutoff resulted in the creation of a simplified mineralised domain boundary encompassing discontinuous sheeted veins. Gold mineralisation continuity becomes more sporadic above a 0.4g/t Au grade envelope.

- The Mineral Resource area has an overall length from south to north of approximately 1,450 m, with the current known width from west to east of the mineralisation envelope being approximately 1,300 m. The modelled sedimentary sequence within a broad fold hinge in cross section, has a maximum width of 200 m and when unfolded varies between 50 m to 100 m true thickness.
- The mineral resource is currently modelled to 350 m vertical depth with the estimate based primarily on RC and diamond drilling collared from surface.

Exploratory Data Analysis

- Drill hole sample data was flagged using domain code generated from the 3D mineralisation domain. Sample data was composited over the full downhole interval. Intervals with no assays were assigned background grades for the compositing routine as these un-assayed intervals in the drill holes were assumed to be waste.
- Cube carried out an assessment of the raw assay interval lengths and raw gold assay values, in order to determine the most appropriate length for compositing of the samples.
- 2m composites were selected as the compositing interval from the mineralisation 3DM domain for statistical analysis and grade estimation. This was deemed acceptable as it minimises the inherent variability of gold values in the raw sample data, minimises the CV, and closely matches the expected open pit mining flitch height of 2.5m.
- Gold grade distributions within the estimation domains were assessed to determine if high grade cuts or distance limiting should be applied on a domain by domain basis. Data analysis included sub-domaining by weathering zones to determine the variation in grade distribution based due to supergene enrichment or depletion compared with deeper, fresh mineralisation.
- The influence of extreme grade values was reduced by grade capping where required. The top cut levels were determined using a combination of top-cut analysis tools (grade histograms, log probability plots and CVs).
- Top cuts were assigned based on a indicator grade threshold value of 0.3g/t Au selected for the LUC estimation:
    - Above 0.3g/t Au - grades were capped at 16 g/t Au
    - Below 0.3g/t Au - grades were capped at 5 g/t Au

Variography and Search Neighbourhood Analysis

- Variogram modelling were conducted on the 2m composites inside the estimation domain to provide parameters for OK panel estimate – nugget, sill and range for 3 directions. Variogram maps were initially analysed in plan, east-west and north-south section to confirm continuity trends and to refine parameters for experimental variogram calculation.
- Cube conducted an estimation search neighbourhood analysis to determine optimal search parameters for panel estimate of gold grade. The following steps were undertaken:
    - A number of block size scenarios were considered based on the current drill hole spacing.
    - The parameters of the variogram models were used for the search ellipse orientation and the search distance.

- Kriging Neighbourhood Analysis (KNA), using the Slope of Regression and Kriging Efficiency was undertaken to decide on optimal minimum and maximum numbers of samples to use during estimation.
- Cube's estimation experience was used to make a choice on other search parameters, such as block discretisation and maximum number of samples per hole.

Block Model Definition and Grade Estimation

- For the block model definition parameters, the primary block size and sub-blocking deemed appropriate for the mineralisation and to provide adequate volume definition where there are narrow zones or terminations, or disrupted zones due to contacts or surface boundaries.
- The block sizes were selected based on a proportion of the nominal drill spacing of 50/25 mN x 25 mE:
  - Panel Size 20 mN x 20 mE x 5 mRL
  - SMU Size 5 mN x 5 mE x 5 mRL
  - Sub-block Size 2.5 mN x 2.5 mE x 2.5 mRL
- Local Uniform Conditioning (LUC), Ordinary Kriging (OK) and Inverse Distance to the power of 2 (ID^2) estimation methods were used to estimate gold. ID^2 estimation was included in the grade interpolation runs as a check estimate against the previous estimates completed at Rustlers Roost which used this estimation method.
- The broad estimation domain interpreted and modelled is informed by good quality drilling on regular drill spacing – predominantly 50 mN x 25 m E. Within the central old open pit zone, and parts of the NE (Dolly Pot) zone, drill spacing is nominally 25mN x 25mE. Maximum extrapolation of wireframes from drilling was 50 m down-dip or down plunge of the folded hinge zones.
- The estimation domain acted as a hard boundaries for later grade interpolation at a nominally grade threshold of 0.2g/t Au. The domain boundary was further refined based on the trend analysis based on structural data from recent core logging and includes broad intervals of waste material of up to 20 m down hole length.
- Three 3DM trend surfaces were created in order to represent the overall folding orientations interpreted and were used for the dynamic grade interpolation during estimation.
- LUC estimation method was used for the final reported grade as it attempts to provide better local grade estimation for mining evaluation. This method estimates a block grade into each SMU.
- Estimation was done using an indicator at 0.3 g/t then ore blocks were selected via an erosion/dilation to remove isolated blocks. Estimation or ore and waste was done by OK with hard boundaries on panel of 10mY x 10mX x 5mZ blocks. For the first search (80-100m), LUC was then performed on SMU of 5mY x5mX x 5mZ blocks. Minimum and maximum samples were set at 6 and 16 respectively.
- Leapfrog Geo and Surpac v6.9 were used for 3D drillhole validation and structural plotting, domain interpretation, modelling, coding and compositing. Snowden Supervisor v8.6 was used for statistical and geostatistical data analysis to conduct variography and review search parameters. Isatis software was used in grade interpolation for OK and LUC estimation.

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 flitch plan views.

- Volumetric comparison of the wireframe/solid volume to that of the block model volume within the estimation domain. The mineralised domain wireframe was used to code the block model and the volume between the 3DM wireframe model. The coded block model was checked in order to ensure that the sub-blocking size is appropriate for the interpreted domain and intersecting surfaces (such as weathering zones, depletion surfaces).
- A global statistical comparison of input (composite mean grades) and block mean grades for the 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 50m 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 estimation parameters used in the grade interpolation process.

Density and Weathering

Bulk density values have been determined by several methods:

- Initial bulk density was reported to be routinely collected from half HQ diamond core samples and sent to laboratories in Pine Creek to be measured.
- A subsequent programme described the determination of in-situ Bulk Densities (ISBD) of 2.27t/m3 for the oxide mineralisation from limited data derived from gamma-gamma logging of four shallow percussion holes and in-pit ISBD sampling

The 2003 drilling program at Rustlers Roost included taking 285 samples from 9 diamond core holes (RRDH051-059). The data was sorted according to depth in relation to the weathering profile.

Density was assigned in the block model by interpreted 3DM of weathering zones. Density was assigned as follows:

- Oxide (all material) = 2.3 t/m^3
- Transition (all material) = 2.5 t/m^3
- Fresh (all rock types): = 2.70 t/m^3

No bulk density data is available to date from the recent drilling programs.

Classification

The Mineral Resource has been classified as Indicated and Inferred based on data spacing and using a combination of historical knowledge of mining history, geological and mineralisation continuity, as well as the drill spacing and geostatistical measures to provide confidence in the tonnage and grade estimates.

The main criteria for classification includes the following:

- Indicated Resources - The Mineral Resource is classified as Indicated where drill spacing is 50m or less and there is well defined continuity of host lithology, mineralisation controls and structure. The Indicated resource corresponds to the upper portions of the deposit to an approximate depth of 200 m.

- Inferred Mineral Resources - The Inferred portions of the resource mainly represent the sparsely drilled areas, corresponding to those areas below 200m depth or extending to the east beyond the current extension drilling.

The MRE appropriately reflects the Competent Persons' view of the gold mineral resources.

The mineral resource estimate constitutes a global resource estimate.

Mining factors or Assumptions

Pit optimisation shells were generated in Whittle software based on:

- Gold Price assumption of $AUD 2800/oz
- Cost experience for Mining, Processing and Administration for similar size projects assessed by Hanking.
- Wall angles of 47° in fresh material
- A mill recovery of 83%, compared to the results of previous metallurgical testwork which extracted 90% for resin-in-leach gold recovery

Open Pit, bulk-tonnage mining is assumed with 2.5m to 5m bench heights. No rigorous application has been made of internal or external dilution for the pit optimisation study. The February 2021 LUC estimate simplifies the bulk-tonnage style of mineralisation prevalent at Rustlers Roost. The selected SMU of 5 mN x 5 mE x 5 mRL was chosen as the smallest sized blocks that can be reasonably mine. Therefore, the SMU incorporates reasonable assumptions about mining dilution. As such the February 2021 LUC model is reported inclusive of reasonable mining dilution.

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

Metallurgical Factors or Assumptions

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

For previous scoping studies, both heap leach and milling options were reviewed with a summary of findings noted as follows:

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

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

Reporting Cut-Off grade

A 0.3g/t cut-off grade was used to report the in-situ Mineral Resources. This cut-off grade is estimated to be the minimum grade required for economic extraction at current prices. In-situ Mineral Resources at higher cut-off limits have also been reported for comparisons.

Given the depth, width and grade of the deposit that the mineralisation incorporated into the resource estimation has a reasonable prospect of eventually being mined. Open pit mining is the expected to be the appropriate mining method due to the location of the Mineral Resources close to surface, and the shallow nature of the gold mineralisation, and proximity to existing commercial infrastructure.

Competent Persons Statement

The information in this announcement 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 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 in the 2012 Edition of the Australian Code for Reporting of Exploration Results, Mineral Resources and Ore Reserves (the JORC Code).

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 announcement.

Mr Fitzpatrick contents to the inclusion in this announcement of all technical statements based on his information in the form and context in which it appears.

Appendix 1 – JORC Table 1

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

Section 1 sampling techniques and data

(Criteria in this section apply to all succeeding sections)

Criteria of JORC Code 2012	JORC Code 2012 explanation	Comments/Findings
Sampling techniques	• *Nature and quality of sampling (e.g. cut channels, random chips, or specific specialised industry standard measurement tools appropriate to the minerals under investigation, such as down hole gamma sondes, or handheld XRF instruments, etc.). These examples should not be taken as limiting the broad meaning of sampling.*	**2018 - 2020 Drilling:** • RC and diamond core (using HQ and NQ size drill bits) samples were collected. • 2018 drilling program was a pure HQ size diamond core drill program. • 2020 drilling program was a combination of RC and NQ size diamond core drill program. • Standard procedure of the drilling and sampling was used. RC samples are collected at the 1m intervals. All samples are logged and supplied to laboratories in Pine Creek (North Australian Laboratories Pty Ltd) and Perth (Jinning Testing and Inspection) for preparation and analysis. • Drill core was logged, photographed, sampling intervals are marked on the drill core and was cut in half, sample interval general is 1m. **Previous Drilling:** **2017 Drilling:** • RC and diamond core (using HQ size drill bits) samples were collected. • Standard procedure of the drilling and sampling was used. RC samples are collected at the 1m intervals. All samples are logged and supplied to laboratory in Pine Creek (North Australian Laboratories Pty Ltd) for preparation and analysis • Drill core was logged, photographed, sampling intervals are marked on the drill core and all core trays were shipped to the laboratory for cutting the core, collecting, and processing the samples. **Pre 2017 Drilling:** • RC drilling produced dry and wet percussion chip samples. RC holes were sampled at regular 1m intervals and sent to Assaycorp for analysis. • The majority of core drilling was HQ or HQ triple tube with minor PQ coring for metallurgical and geotechnical test work. High quality core was produced with a total recovery rate in excess of 95%. Core orientation marks using a downhole spear with a chinagraph pencil were made on all angle holes and the core fitted back together prior to geological logging and sampling. The core was sampled at 1m intervals. All core was cut longitudinally in half and the 'south' side of the core submitted to the laboratory for assay. Assaying was completed by Assaycorp or by North Australian Laboratories Pty Ltd (NAL) at Pine Creek.
	• *Include reference to measures taken to ensure sample representivity and the appropriate calibration of any measurement tools or systems used.*	• 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 –

Criteria of JORC Code 2012	JORC Code 2012 explanation	Comments/Findings
		1.2m. Average length of the drill core samples was approximately 1 m. Barren intervals were also sampled, however 2m long samples were used in the barren rocks.
	• *Aspects of the determination of mineralisation that are Material to the Public Report. In cases where 'industry standard' work has been done this would be relatively simple (e.g. 'reverse circulation drilling was used to obtain 1 m samples from which 3 kg was pulverised to produce a 30 g charge for fire assay'). In other cases more explanation may be required, such as where there is coarse gold that has inherent sampling problems. Unusual commodities or mineralisation types (e.g. submarine nodules) may warrant disclosure of detailed information.*	• Standard procedure of using a reverse circulation drilling was applied. 1 m samples were collected from the drill-rigs cyclone, from which approximately 3 kg was received using the cone splitter. 3kg samples were sent to the certified laboratory in Pine Creek (North Australian Laboratories Pty Ltd) and Jinning Testing and Inspection in Perth for preparation and assaying using conventional techniques. • 3 Kg sample was crushed to 1mm using roll crusher and split. 1 kg sub-sample collected and pulverised 10 100 microns from which 50 g aliquot is taken for gold assay, by a conventional fire-assay method.
Drilling techniques	• *Drill type (e.g. core, reverse circulation, open-hole hammer, rotary air blast, auger, Bangka, sonic, etc.) and details (e.g. core diameter, triple or standard tube, depth of diamond tails, face-sampling bit or other type, whether core is oriented and if so, by what method, etc.).*	**2018 - 2020 Drilling**: • Conventional Reverse Circulation (RC) and diamond core (HQ and NQ size) drilling. • Down hole surveys were completed by the drilling contractor at the time of drilling by using gyro survey tool. • Downhole survey interval generally is 6m. • All diamond drill core was oriented while is possible with the orientation mark determined by use of a downhole spear with a chinagraph pencil. **Previous Drilling:** • Reverse circulation, Diamond drilling (PQ, HQ, and NQ) with standard and triple inner tubes and some percussion drilling. • Down hole surveys were completed by the drilling contractor at the time of drilling using an Eastman or Pee Wee single shot camera. Holes drilled prior to 2003 were surveyed at the bottom of the hole and depending on the amount of hole deviation, one, two or three additional surveys were taken back up the hole. For subsequent drilling, surveys were taken at intervals ranging between 25m and 50m downhole. Vertical holes were not surveyed down hole. • Angled diamond core was oriented with the orientation mark determined by use of a downhole spear with a chinagraph pencil.
Drill sample recovery	• *Method of recording and assessing core and chip sample recoveries and results assessed.*	**2017 - 2020 Drilling:** • Sample weight was documented for every sample received in the laboratory. This was a part of the QAQC procedures. • Recovery of the drill core was documented by drillers and checked by geologists. **Previous Drilling:** • Percussion and RC drilling prior to 2003 produced subsamples of 3-4kg for assaying. Sample recovery was recorded as being of high quality, uncontaminated dry and wet percussion chip samples. No records or reporting of whether percussion and RC chip samples were weighed in the field before splitting. • Diamond core recoveries measured in the core trays.

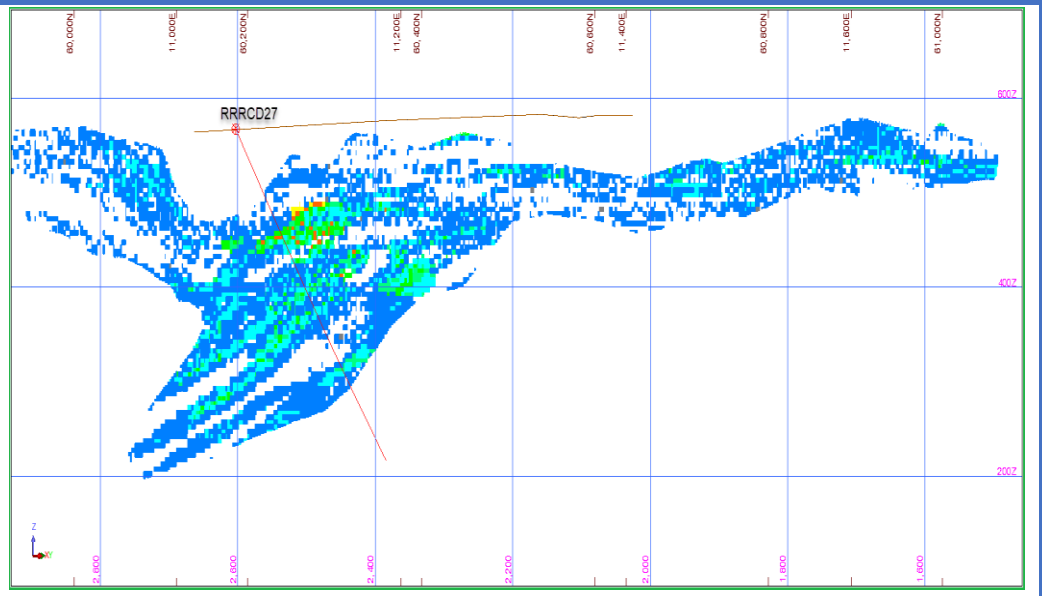
Criteria of JORC Code 2012	JORC Code 2012 explanation	Comments/Findings
		• Prior to 2003, HQ or HQ triple tube core was produced with a total recovery rate in excess of 95%.
	• *Measures taken to maximise sample recovery and ensure representative nature of the samples.*	**2017 - 2020 Drilling:** • Diamond drill core loss (in metres) in ore zone sampled area was measured in the core trays and recorded database. • RC drilling completed in 2020, recovery was recorded by rig geologist. Sample recovery appeared to be of consistent sizing, suggesting minimal sample loss. • Drilling parameters were adjusted to maximise recovery. This included frequent changes of the drill bits and using heavy drilling muds when drilling through intensely sheared rocks where recovery was tending to drop. **Previous Drilling:** • Measures taken to maximize sample recovery and ensure representative nature of the samples are not known.
	• *Whether a relationship exists between sample recovery and grade and whether sample bias may have occurred due to preferential loss/gain of fine/coarse material.*	• No relationships between recovery and grade.
Logging	• *Whether core and chip samples have been geologically and geotechnically logged to a level of detail to support appropriate Mineral Resource estimation, mining studies and metallurgical studies.*	• All samples were geologically logged to level of details which will be sufficient for estimation of the Mineral Resources. • Logging has included documentation degree of weathering and appearance of the water (water table) in the drill hole. • Drill core was photographed for more detailed geotechnical logging. • Ore sections from nine HQ sized diamond holes completed in 2018 were used for new metallurgical testing. • Samples also were taken from diamond core for metallurgical testing in the past.
	• *Whether logging is qualitative or quantitative in nature. Core (or costean, channel, etc.) photography.*	**2017 - 2020 Drilling:** • Logging was quantitative and consist of diagnostics of the rocks and minerals and degree of the rocks weathering • Recording of the observed characteristics was made into the electronic device. • RC and drill core samples from 2017 drilling were systematically assayed using portable XRF which was used to support geological interpretation. **Previous Drilling:** • Detailed geological logging was carried out on all the HQ and PQ diamond core drilled in 2003. Percussion, RC and DD drilling completed prior to 2003 have basic lithology recorded in historical databases.
	• *The total length and percentage of the relevant intersections logged.*	• 100% of the drill holes were logged.
Sub-sampling techniques and sample preparation	• *If core, whether cut or sawn and whether quarter, half or all core taken.*	• Drill core was sawn on half and half core was taken for sampling.
	• *If non-core, whether riffled, tube sampled, rotary split, etc. and whether sampled wet or dry.*	• Dry and wet samples were collected. Sub-sampling of the RC samples was made using cone splitter.

Criteria of JORC Code 2012	JORC Code 2012 explanation	Comments/Findings
	• *For all sample types, the nature, quality and appropriateness of the sample preparation technique.*	**2018 – 2020 Drilling:** **RC samples:** • Samples are sorted into numerical order referencing the clients sample submission sheet. Missing or extra samples are documented, and the client notified as required. • Samples are weighed, then placed in sequential order on racks. The racks are then placed into a drying oven at 105oC until dry. Dry times will vary according to moisture content and sample matrix. • Samples with a dry weight exceeding 3-3.5kg are reduced to ~3kg using a riffle splitter prior to grinding. • Dried samples are ground to nominal 85% passing 75µ using an FLS-Smidth LM-5 pulveriser. An assay split of ~200g is sub sampled from the fine product and placed in a pre-numbered envelope for analysis. The fine residue is returned to the original bag and placed in storage. • The assay pulp is now ready for gold analysis by fire assay. **Diamond core samples:** • Samples are sorted into numerical order referencing the clients sample submission sheet. Missing or extra samples are documented, and the client notified as required. • Samples are weighed, then placed in sequential order on racks. The racks are then placed into a drying oven at 105oC until dry. Dry times will vary according to moisture content and sample matrix. • The dry core is then crushed to nominal -10mm using a laboratory jaw crusher. • Samples with a dry weight exceeding 3-3.5kg are reduced to ~3kg using a riffle splitter prior to grinding. • Dried -10mm samples are then ground to nominal 85% passing 75µ using an FLS-Smidth LM-5 pulveriser. An assay split of ~200g is sub sampled from the fine product and placed in a pre-numbered envelope for analysis. The fine residue is returned to the original bag and placed in storage. • The assay pulp is now ready for gold analysis by fire assay. **2017 Drilling:** • Standard sample preparation technique is used. • 3 Kg sample was crushed to 1mm using roll crusher and split. 1 kg sub-sample collected and pulverised 10 100 microns from which 50 g aliquot is taken for gold assay by a conventional fire-assay method. • This procedure is commonly used by gold companies operating in the Northern Territories of Australia. • **Previous Drilling:** • Core is cut into half core longitudinally for sampling. The samples were sent to North Australian Laboratories (NAL) for jaw crushing followed by hammer or ring milling. A dry 3kg split was taken and pulverised. Approximately 750grams of the dry sample was further reduced to a particle size of 100micron for analysis. • The submitted RC subsamples were dried and the entire sample pulverised using a Keigor mill. Approximately 750grams of the dry sample was further reduced to a particle size of 100micron for analysis. • For all sample types, the nature, quality, and appropriateness of the sample preparation technique is industry standard.
	• *Quality control procedures adopted for all sub-sampling stages to maximise representivity of samples.*	**2018 – 2020 Drilling:** • Certified standards were inserted in the samples at a rate of 1:20. Standard values included a range of low, medium and high grades appropriate to the deposit.

Criteria of JORC Code 2012	JORC Code 2012 explanation	Comments/Findings
		• Blank samples were included at a rate of 1:100 to monitor potential contamination during sample preparation at the laboratory. **2017 Drilling:** • Certified standards (ORES 220) systematically used for assays quality control. Standard samples are inserted with every submitted batch of samples. The standard samples constitute approximately 2% of the RC samples. **2003 Drilling:** • After completion of all assaying by primary laboratory sample pulp duplicates were selected with a total of 8% dispatched to an independent laboratory for independent check assaying. The correlation data shows some scatter attributed to coarse gold; otherwise, the regression line is within acceptable limits.
	• *Measures taken to ensure that the sampling is representative of the in situ material collected, including for instance results for field duplicate/second-half sampling.*	**2018 - 2020 Drilling** • Pulp duplicates were systematically collected in the lab and will be used for QAQC purposes. • Duplicate samples from 2020 drilling programs were taken from RC drilling at a rate of 1:25 2017 **Drilling:** • Every 1m sample has a field duplicate collected at the same time when the sample was collected. Duplicates are stored in safe place in the mine office area and will be used for confirmation the high-grade intersections and for general QAQC purposes. • Pulp duplicates were systematically collected in the lab and assayed for QAQC purposes.
	• *Whether sample sizes are appropriate to the grain size of the material being sampled.*	• Samples are approximately 3kg which is a standard size for the gold samples.
Quality of assay data and laboratory tests	• *The nature, quality and appropriateness of the assaying and laboratory procedures used and whether the technique is considered partial or total.*	• Gold grade was assayed using fire assays. 50 g aliquot was used.
	• *For geophysical tools, spectrometers, handheld XRF instruments, etc., the parameters used in determining the analysis including instrument make and model, reading times, calibrations factors applied and their derivation, etc.*	• Portable XRF Olympus was used for the holes logging purposes for the 2017 drilling program.
	• *Nature of quality control procedures adopted (eg standards, blanks, duplicates, external laboratory checks) and whether acceptable levels of accuracy (ie lack of bias) and precision have been established.*	**2020 Drilling** • A total of 12 certified standards systematically used for assays quality control. Standard samples are inserted with every submitted batch of the samples. The standard samples constitute approximately 5% of the samples. • All CRM results fall within the acceptable tolerance range (mean +/- 2 SD) **2018 Drilling:** • Four certified standards systematically used for assays quality control. Standard samples are inserted with every submitted batch of the samples. The standard samples constitute approximately 5% of the samples. • 98.6% CRM results fall within the acceptable tolerance range (mean +/- 2 SD)

Criteria of JORC Code 2012	JORC Code 2012 explanation	Comments/Findings
		2017 Drilling: • Certified standards (ORES 220) systematically used for assays quality control. Standard samples are inserted with every submitted batch of the samples. The standard samples constitute approximately 2% of the RC samples. • All CRM results fall within the acceptable tolerance range (mean +/- 2 SD) • Mean of the Assayed standard samples 0.870 ppm, the certified value is 0.866, 0.004 ppm difference is statistically insignificant. **Previous Drilling:** • The assay laboratories used comprehensive internal QAQC controls and with 25% of pulp samples routinely re-assayed. Samples selected for re-assay were initially > 0.3 g/t Au. • The QAQC program for 2003 DD drilling consisted of regular insertion of a standard and blanks into the sample stream. • For the 2003 DD core all sample assays showed an acceptable levels of accuracy and precision.
Verification of sampling and assaying	• *The verification of significant intersections by either independent or alternative company personnel.*	**2020 Drilling:** • Field duplicate samples from 2020 drilling programs were taken from RC drilling at a rate of 1:25 • Analyses of field duplicates produced results with some variability for anomalous values above 0.1ppm Au, but this is likely due to the nugget effect as a result visible gold logged in DD core from the recent drilling, and the variability from re-splitting of duplicate sample. **2017 Drilling:** • Filed duplicates were collected for each 1m interval and will be processed and analysed for confirmation purpose. • Pulp duplicates were systematically analysed and compared with original sample assays. • Results show good consistency of the gold assays determined from original sample with that of the duplicates. Mean values are 0.90 and 0.89 g/t and correlation coefficient is 0.99. • CV% (measure of the precision error) is 19%, which is at the level of the industry common practices. **Previous Drilling:** • For the 2003 DD core correlation analyses of duplicates and check assays produced results within acceptable limits. Where there were coarse gold outliers, the assaying was repeated.
	• *The use of twinned holes.*	• Diamond core holes were drilled close to the historical RC holes and can be used for the grade confirmation purpose.
	• *Documentation of primary data, data entry procedures, data verification, data storage (physical and electronic) protocols.*	**2018- 2020 Drilling:** • All diamond holes logged electronically into mobile database using Panasonic tough-book device. • RC holes were initially logged on the paper log-sheets and then typed into the database. • Assay results sent electronically to the Perth office where they are stored on PGL's server. **2017 Drilling:** • All RC holes logged electronically into mobile database (Geobank-Mobile) using Panasonic tough-book device. • The database backed up and sent to PGL's Perth office at the end of each week. During the week, the database backed up on a field lap-top computer. • Assay results sent electronically to the Perth office where they are stored on PGL's server. • Diamond core holes were initially logged on the paper log-sheets and then typed into the database.

Criteria of JORC Code 2012	JORC Code 2012 explanation	Comments/Findings
	• *Discuss any adjustment to assay data.*	• No adjustments are made, and it is believed that data does not require any additional adjustments.
Location of data points	• *Accuracy and quality of surveys used to locate drill holes (collar and down-hole surveys), trenches, mine workings and other locations used in Mineral Resource estimation.*	**2020 Drilling:** • Drill hole collars are located using DGPS. Reported accuracy of the instrument is approximately +/- 2cm. • Down hole survey is completed by using gyro tool with the measurements taken at 6m intervals. All holes were surveyed except one. **2018 Drilling:** • Drill hole collars are located using handheld GPS. Reported accuracy of the instrument is approximately +/- 3m in horizontal dimensions. • Down hole survey is completed by using gyro tool with the measurements taken at 6m intervals. All holes were surveyed. **2017 Drilling:** • Drill hole collars are located using handheld GPS. Reported accuracy of the instrument is approximately +/- 3m in horizontal dimensions. • Down hole survey is made by Reflex tool with the measurements taken at 20-25m intervals. All holes were surveyed. **Previous Drilling:** • Drill holes collar surveys prior to 2003 were completed by Qasco Northern Surveys Pty Ltd of Darwin with some holes surveyed by Valdora's mine site surveyors. Collar drilled in 2003 were surveyed using GPS.
	• *Specification of the grid system used.*	• All data are recorded in a local grid.
	• *Quality and adequacy of topographic control.*	• DTM file used in the current study was obtained from the previous project owner and as used for scoping study. This file is used in the current programme for estimation the RLs of the drill hole collars.
Data spacing and distribution	• *Data spacing for reporting of Exploration Results.*	• New holes are drilled at the distance of 50 – 200m from the previous holes and resource block model.
	• *Whether the data spacing and distribution is sufficient to establish the degree of geological and grade continuity appropriate for the Mineral Resource and Ore Reserve estimation procedure(s) and classifications applied.*	• Drilling was undertaken on 25m to 50m spaced east-west oriented sections in the shallow part of the mineral resource increasing to a sectional spacing in excess of 100m at the extremities of the mineral resource. This spacing is adequate to determine the geological and grade continuity for reporting of a combined Indicated and Inferred Mineral Resources.
	• *Whether sample compositing has been applied.*	• Drill holes were oriented to obtain the true intersection of the gold lodes, with an angle of intersection approximately 80 - 90° which provides a true thickness estimate.
Orientation of data in relation to geological structure	• *Whether the orientation of sampling achieves unbiased sampling of possible structures and the extent to which this is known, considering the deposit type.*	**2017 – 2020 Drilling** • Drill holes were oriented to obtain the true intersection of the gold lodes, with an angle of intersection approximately 80 - 90° which provides a true thickness estimate.

Criteria of JORC Code 2012	JORC Code 2012 explanation	Comments/Findings
		 **Previous Drilling:** • Drill holes were mostly orientated orthogonal to the known strike of the deposit. Some down dip drilling has been observed due to the folded nature of the mineralisation.
	• *If the relationship between the drilling orientation and the orientation of key mineralised structures is considered to have introduced a sampling bias, this should be assessed and reported if material.*	• Not applicable • 2017-2020 drilling - Drilling orientation is optimal for sampling the gold lodes and testing their controlling structures at the PGL's projects. • Previous drilling - Orientation of drill holes was determined by the location of the sub-domains of the overall mineralised envelope based on hinge and limb locations once the overall geological and mineralisation interpretations evolved.
Sample security	• *The measures taken to ensure sample security.*	**2017 - 2020 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 details in previous resource reports but assumed to be industry standard at the time of sampling.
Audits or reviews	• *The results of any audits or reviews of sampling techniques and data.*	• In 2017, High grade intersections have been re-assayed using the pulp duplicates and will be further re-assayed using the field duplicate samples. **Previous Drilling:**

Criteria of JORC Code 2012	JORC Code 2012 explanation	Comments/Findings
		• Several reviews have been undertaken by previous companies and independent consultants detailed in historical reports. • Cube conducted a data compilation review and validation prior to checking the mineral resource estimation previous companies. This involved checks for duplicate surveys, downhole surveys errors, assays and geological intervals beyond drill hole total depths, overlapping intervals, and gaps between intervals.

Section 2 Reporting of Exploration Results

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

<table>
<tr><th>Criteria</th><th>JORC Code explanation</th><th>Commentary</th></tr>
<tr><td>Mineral tenement and land tenure status</td><td>• Type, reference name/number, location and ownership including agreements or material issues with third parties such as joint ventures, partnerships, overriding royalties, native title interests, historical sites, wilderness or national park and environmental settings.</td><td>• The drill holes were drilled at the exploration leases EL30809, EL30824 and the mining leases MLN 1083 and ML29783 owned by the Primary Gold.</td></tr>
<tr><td></td><td>• The security of the tenure held at the time of reporting along with any known impediments to obtaining a licence to operate in the area.</td><td>• Leases are granted and are properly maintained.
• MLN1083 renewal approved in April 2021 under renewal process.
•
<table>
<tr><th>Tenement #</th><th>Area (km²)</th><th>Grant Date</th><th>Expiry Date</th><th>Type</th><th>Note</th></tr>
<tr><td>EL30809</td><td>508.9</td><td>3/07/2015</td><td>2/07/2021</td><td>Exploration Lease</td><td></td></tr>
<tr><td>EL30824</td><td>619.38</td><td>3/07/2015</td><td>2/07/2021</td><td>Exploration Lease</td><td></td></tr>
<tr><td>ML29781</td><td>1.4</td><td>6/02/2013</td><td>5/02/2023</td><td>Mining Lease</td><td></td></tr>
<tr><td>ML29782</td><td>0.8</td><td>6/02/2013</td><td>5/02/2023</td><td>Mining Lease</td><td></td></tr>
<tr><td>ML29783</td><td>2.85</td><td>6/02/2013</td><td>5/02/2023</td><td>Mining Lease</td><td>Quest 29 Deposits</td></tr>
<tr><td>ML29785</td><td>0.4</td><td>6/02/2013</td><td>5/02/2023</td><td>Mining Lease</td><td></td></tr>
<tr><td>ML29786</td><td>1.13</td><td>6/02/2013</td><td>5/02/2023</td><td>Mining Lease</td><td></td></tr>
<tr><td>ML29812</td><td>1.58</td><td>6/02/2013</td><td>5/02/2023</td><td>Mining Lease</td><td></td></tr>
<tr><td>ML29814</td><td>0.84</td><td>6/02/2013</td><td>5/02/2023</td><td>Mining Lease</td><td></td></tr>
<tr><td>MLN1058</td><td>6.82</td><td>3/08/1989</td><td>2/08/2039</td><td>Mining Lease Northern</td><td>Toms Gully Deposit</td></tr>
<tr><td>MLN1083</td><td>7.56</td><td>4/03/1991</td><td>31/12/2045</td><td>Mining Lease Northern</td><td>Rustlers Roost Project – Renewal Approved April 2021</td></tr>
</table>
•</td></tr>
<tr><td>Exploration done by other parties</td><td>• Acknowledgment and appraisal of exploration by other parties.</td><td>• The previous owners of the company project have explored and carried out open pit mining at the Rustlers Roost deposit.
• Alluvial gold at Rustlers Roost was discovered by prospectors in 1948. Subsequent trenching and pitting identified the Sweat Ridge, Dolly Pot, Beef Bucket and Backhoe prospects. A five-head stamp battery was erected at Pighole on Mount Bundy Creek, 4 km east of the workings. It is estimated that 200 – 250 tonnes of ore was mined for the production of about 3.7kg of gold.
• In 1977, EL 1473 was granted over the area which became known as Rustlers Roost. The area has since been explored by Engineering Excavations NT Pty Ltd in 1978, Northern Metals Pty Ltd / Aurex Pty Ltd in 1981, Naron Investments in 1985, Kintaro Gold Mines NL in 1988, and Pegasus Gold Australia Ltd in 1988 who, in 1990, outlined a resource of 4.8Mt at 1.6g/t Au.
• Further exploration by Valdora Minerals NL led to an increase in the resource to 34Mt at 1.17g/t Au production from heap-leach commencing in June 1994. The initial plan was to combine the open pits at Sweat Ridge, Dolly Pot, Beef Bucket and Backhoe into a single, large oxide pit. A feasibility study of the primary resource was also completed which indicated a resin-in-leach treatment facility</td></tr>
</table>

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
		was the most appropriate treatment route, however, adverse global financial conditions contributed to the closure of operations in early 1998. Total production to March 1998 was approximately 3,425kg Au and 337kg Ag from 4.58Mt of ore at an estimated recovery of 70%. • In 2002, Rustlers Roost was purchased by a Canadian Company, Valencia Ventures Inc. who conducted a feasibility study and reported reserves at 13Mt at 1.2g/t Au. • Crocodile Gold acquired the Rustlers Roost Project in 2009 and reported resources of 30.24Mt at 0.9g/t Au for 875koz of gold. • Primary Gold acquired the Rustlers Roost Project in 2012. • The Mineral Resources estimates are currently based on the estimates made by Resource Evaluations Ltd in 2004 and reviewed by Cube in 2014 using the data obtained by the previous owners. • In 2017, after completion of a drill program, Primary Gold engaged Cube to conduct a Mineral Resources Estimation.
Geology	• *Deposit type, geological setting and style of mineralisation.*	• Orogenic gold deposits hosted by weakly metamorphosed turbidite sequence. • The bulk of the gold mineralisation at Rustlers Roost is located on both sides of the west to SW dipping fold limb between the Backhoe Syncline to the west and the Dolly Pot Anticline to the east. Elevated gold results (>0.5g/t Au over 2m intervals) were obtained mostly from intervals that contain one or more sulphidic chert beds. These chert beds are generally only 5-20cm thick and less commonly 20-40cm thick and comprise only 10-20% of the sample interval. • There is evidence that the strongest gold mineralisation in the laminated sediment hosted sequence is spatially and genetically associated with a set of 1-3cm thick, sheeted pyritic quartz veins which occur throughout the mine. These veins generally dip to the SE at 15°-25°. • The gold occurs most commonly in cherty quartz but also in association with chlorite and less commonly with pyrite and arsenopyrite. There is, however, a close spatial relationship with pyrite and to a lesser extent with arsenopyrite. Coarse gold grains are rare.
Drill hole Information	• *A summary of all information material to the understanding of the exploration results including a tabulation of the following information for all Material drill holes:* ○ *easting and northing of the drill hole collar* ○ *elevation or RL (Reduced Level – elevation above sea level in metres) of the drill hole collar* ○ *dip and azimuth of the hole* ○ *down hole length and interception depth* ○ *hole length.*	• All relevant drill hole collar data pertaining to this mineral resource is provided in the table in Appendix 3 of this main report.
	• *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*	• Not applicable.

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
	Competent Person should clearly explain why this is the case.	
Data aggregation methods	• *In reporting Exploration Results, weighting averaging techniques, maximum and/or minimum grade truncations (eg cutting of high grades) and cut-off grades are usually Material and should be stated.*	• Down hole length of the hole is the distance from the surface to the end of the hole, as measured along the drill trace. Interception depth is the distance down the hole as measured along the drill trace. Intersection width is the downhole distance of an intersection as measured along the drill trace. • RC assay results are length weighted using 1 metre lengths for each assay. Drill core intersection assay results are length weighted using the downhole length of the relevant assay interval. • The assay intervals are reported as down hole length as the true width variable is not known. • No grade truncation or high-grade cutting was applied.
	• *Where aggregate intercepts incorporate short lengths of high grade results and longer lengths of low grade results, the procedure used for such aggregation should be stated and some typical examples of such aggregations should be shown in detail.*	• The assay intervals are reported as down hole length as the true width variable is not known. •
	• *The assumptions used for any reporting of metal equivalent values should be clearly stated.*	• No metal equivalent reporting is used or applied.
Relationship between mineralisation widths and intercept lengths	• *These relationships are particularly important in the reporting of Exploration Results.*	• The holes were drilled at right angle to the mineralisation at the Rustlers Roost deposit. • At Rustlers Roost, eastern limp lodes are gently dipping to east and commonly laying horizontally. Western limp lodes are dipping southwest. • Holes were drilled either vertically or at the angle providing 90° intersection with the mineralisation, thus the intercept length is an accurate measure of the mineralisation thickness.
	• *If the geometry of the mineralisation with respect to the drill hole angle is known, its nature should be reported.*	• Geometry of mineralisation is well known because resources of Rustlers Roost were estimated including the Indicated category and mine was in production in the past. This information together with orientation of the historical drill holes that were used for resource estimation was used for planning the current brown field exploration.
	• *If it is not known and only the down hole lengths are reported, there should be a clear statement to this effect (eg 'down hole length, true width not known').*	• Not applicable. Geometry of mineralisation is well known.
Diagrams	• *Appropriate maps and sections (with scales) and tabulations of intercepts should be included for any significant*	• Map summarising the brown field intersections at the Rustlers Roost deposit appears in text in this report.

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
	discovery being reported These should include, but not be limited to a plan view of drill hole collar locations and appropriate 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 to avoid misleading reporting of Exploration Results.*	• This report relates to release of February 2021 Mineral Resource estimates for Rustlers Roost, and not exploration results.
Other substantive exploration data	• *Other exploration data, if meaningful and material, should be reported including (but not limited to): geological observations; geophysical survey results; geochemical survey results; bulk samples – size and method of treatment; metallurgical test results; bulk density, groundwater, geotechnical and rock characteristics; potential deleterious or contaminating substances.*	• Samples were collected from the diamond drill holes completed in 2018 for metallurgical, rock characteristic testing.
Further work	• *The nature and scale of planned further work (eg tests for lateral extensions or depth extensions or large-scale step-out drilling).*	• Since taken over by Hanking Australia in 2018, Primary Gold has conducted significant brown field exploration drilling and provided new significant intersections which have been used for updating the mineral resources.
	• *Diagrams clearly highlighting the areas of possible extensions, including the main geological interpretations and future drilling areas, provided this information is not commercially sensitive.*	• Mineralisation still open in the down-the-plunge direction which will be further studied and explored by drilling.

Section 3 Estimation and Reporting of Mineral Resources

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

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
Database integrity	• *Measures taken to ensure that data has not been corrupted by, for example, transcription or keying errors, between its initial collection and its use for Mineral Resource estimation purposes.*	• The drilling database for Rustlers Roost is maintained by Hanking. Cube has not undertaken an independent data verification of the data supplied for the database pertaining to the Rustlers Roost Project. 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. • The drilling data in MS Access format and also csv format on 4th January 20210 and supplied to Cube Consulting Pty Ltd (Cube) was relied upon as the source data for the February 2021 Mineral Resource estimate (MRE) work. • Cube compiled and validated the data prior to importing into a standard resource database in MS Access format. All original data was checked against the MRE database to ensure no transfer or translation errors occurred.

	• *Data validation procedures used.*	• Cube carried out a database validation review of the supplied drilling data, supplied digital terrain models ("DTM") and three-dimensional models ("3DM") validation checks prior to undertaking the resource estimation update.
		• Validation checks completed by the Cube included the following work:
		  • Maximum hole depths check between sample/logging tables and the collar records
		  • Checking for sample overlaps
		  • Reporting missing assay intervals
		  • 3D visual validation in Leapfrog Geo v5.1 and Surpac v6.9 of co-ordinates of collar drill holes to topography and UG workings drilling locations
		  • 3D visual validation of downhole survey data to identify if any inconsistencies of drill hole traces.
		• A validated assay field was included into the Assay table (au_use) to convert any intercepts that have negative values or blanks in the primary Au field (Au1).
		• No significant issues were found with the data.

Site visits	• *Comment on any site visits undertaken by the Competent Person and the outcome of those visits.*	• Brian Fitzpatrick (Principal Geologist at Cube Consulting) who is the Competent Person (CP) for the February 2021 MRE did not undertaken a site visit during the most recent drilling periods (2017 to 2020) but has previously visited the deposit area. • The CP previously completed a site visit to the Rustlers Roost Open Pit workings and the Toms Gully core storage area in 2014 for the previous owners, Primary Gold (PGO). During the 2014 site visit the Rustlers Roost open pit workings were inspected and diamond drill core from earlier drilling programs (2004 drilling) at Rustlers Roost were re-logged. Limited access was available to the open pit workings due to flooding of the pit, although reconnaissance pit wall mapping in several locations was able to be undertaken.
	• *If no site visits have been undertaken indicate why this is the case.*	• The Cube CP was unable to carry out a site visit following the recent drilling program due to travel restrictions in place as a result of the COVID 19 pandemic during 2020.
Geological Interpretation	• *Confidence in (or conversely, the uncertainty of) the geological interpretation of the mineral deposit.*	• The geological confidence is good as a result of the optimally spaced RC and DD core drilling, and previous open pit mapping and interpretations documented prior to 2017. Geological and mineralisation interpretations have been followed up with 3D wireframe models based on fact geology draped into 3D

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
		software (Leapfrog).
	• *Nature of the data used and of any assumptions made.*	• The lithological descriptions for all drilling are logged and stored within the drill hole database. This has been used for 3 dimensional lithological domaining. In addition, open pit mapping and grade control information have been used for interpretation and 3D wireframing. More recent structural measurements from oriented core have also been imported in 3D software to assist with interpretation of bedding, and other structural features logged. The detailed information has been used to project down dip and down plunge projections if stratigraphic units, major structural features (fold hinge zones, major faults) and mineralisation trends. • Based on the structural core measurements, assumptions have been made for the significant re-interpretation of the overall fold sequence projection at depth, specifically in the Backhoe, Beef Bucket and Sweet Ridge zones. • Weathering DTM surfaces were previously supplied by PGO but have been modified based on more recent drilling where weathering and oxidation characteristics have been more comprehensively logged by Hanking. 3DM wireframe surfaces were create for oxide, transitional and primary weathering boundaries which allowed the density values for the mineral resource model to be sub-divided by weathering domains.
	• *The effect, if any, of alternative interpretations on Mineral Resource estimation.*	• Previous interpretations involved more complex or folded mineralisation boundaries based on the favourable stratigraphic units within each folded hinge zone and separated by fault block domains. Previous interpretations had the main host unit folded into a major synform plunging south, south of the Bull Nose Fault. This interpretation effectively closed off gold mineralisation at depth. • Following a review by Hanking after recent deep diamond drilling better oriented normal to the south plunging mineralisation, several holes intersected significant gold mineralisation. In addition, the structural core measurements showed moderate to steep SW orientation of the bedding and dominant foliation. Based on this new evidence, the interpretation of the folded structure of main host sequence at depth was modified for the February 2021 MRE
	• *The use of geology in guiding and controlling Mineral Resource estimation.*	• A strong stratigraphic control on the gold mineralisation at Rustlers Roost was noted very early and this was reinforced by later exploration and open pit mining. Findings reported from previous authors described elevated Au grades (>0.5g/t Au over 2m intervals) within in sulphidic chert horizons (5-20cm thick). There is also evidence that the strongest gold mineralisation in the laminated sediment sequences is spatially associated with a set of thin (1-3cm), widely spaced (1-3m), parallel, pyritic quartz veins (“sheeted veins”) which occur widely throughout the mine. According to pit mapping and drill core, these veins dip to the SE at 15-25 degrees, at least between the axes of two major fold structures (Backhoe Syncline and Dolly Pot Anticline). • Three 3DM structural surfaces have been used to guide the overall mineralisation trends within the February 2021 model. These were based on the changing orientation of the interpretated folding within the host stratigraphy.
	• *The factors affecting continuity both of grade and geology.*	• Drill hole grade data was used to develop mineralised outlines. The outlines were modelled to a nominal grade cut-off of approximately 0.2g/t Au cutoff which allowed the model shapes to have optimum continuity. The use of this low grade cutoff resulted in the creation of a simplified mineralised domain boundary encompassing discontinuous sheeted veins. Gold mineralisation continuity becomes more sporadic above a 0.4g/t Au grade envelope.

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
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 Mineral Resource area has an overall length from south to north of approximately 1,450 m, with the current known width from west to east of the mineralisation envelope being approximately 1,300 m. The modelled sedimentary sequence within a broad fold hinge in cross-section, has a maximum width of 200 m and when unfolded varies between 50 m to 100 m true thickness. • The mineral resource is currently modelled to 350 m vertical depth with the estimate based primarily on RC and diamond drilling collared from surface. • Three mineralisation trend surfaces were modelled to represent changes in strike and dip of the mineralisation across the hinge zone and fold limbs of the regional fold structure.
Estimation and modelling techniques	• *The nature and appropriateness of the estimation technique(s) applied and key assumptions, including treatment of extreme grade values, domaining, interpolation parameters and maximum distance of extrapolation from data points. If a computer assisted estimation method was chosen include a description of computer software and parameters used.*	• Local Uniform Conditioning (LUC), Ordinary Kriging (OK) and Inverse Distance to the power of 2 (ID^2) estimation methods were used to estimate gold. • The broad estimation domain interpreted and modelled is informed by good quality drilling on regular drill spacing – predominantly 50 mN x 25 m E. Within the central old open pit zone, and parts of the NE (Dolly Pot) zone, drill spacing is nominally 25mN x 25mE. Maximum extrapolation of wireframes from drilling was 50 m down-dip or down plunge of the folded hinge zones. • The estimation domain acted as a hard boundaries for later grade interpolation at a nominally grade threshold of 0.2g/t Au. The domain boundary was further refined based on the trend analysis based on structural data from recent core logging and includes broad intervals of waste material of up to 20 m down hole length. • Three 3DM trend surfaces were created in order to represent the overall folding orientations interpreted and were used for the dynamic grade interpolation during estimation. • 2m composites were extracted from the mineralisation 3DM domain for statistical analysis and grade estimation. This was deemed acceptable as it minimises the inherent variability of gold values in the raw sample data, minimises the CV, and closely matches the expected open pit mining flitch height of 2.5m. • Based on the log-normal probability plots for 2m composite data inside the broad mineralisation domain, a top-cut of 16 g/t Au was applied. Only 1% of the composites are above 5g/t Au. As there are very few composites above the top-cut, the impact of applying a top-cut was minimal. • Variogram modelling were conducted on the 2m composites inside the estimation domain to provide parameters for OK panel estimate – nugget, sill and range for 3 directions. Variogram maps were initially analysed in plan, east-west and north-south section to confirm continuity trends and to refine parameters for experimental variogram calculation • LUC estimation method was used for the final reported grade as it attempts to provide better local grade estimation for mining evaluation. This method estimates a block grade into each SMU. • Estimation was done using an indicator at 0.3 g/t then ore blocks were selected via an erosion/dilation to remove isolated blocks. Estimation or ore and waste was done by OK with hard boundaries on panel of 10mY x 10mX x 5mZ blocks. For the first search (80-100m), LUC was then performed on SMU of 5mY x5mX x 5mZ blocks. Minimum and maximum samples were set at 6 and 16, respectively. • Leapfrog Geo and Surpac v6.9 were used for 3D drill hole validation and structural plotting, domain interpretation, modelling, coding and compositing. Snowden Supervisor v8.6 was used for statistical and geostatistical data analysis to conduct variography and review search parameters. Isatis software was used in grade interpolation for OK and LUC estimation.
	• *The availability of check estimates, previous estimates and/or mine production records and whether the Mineral Resource estimate takes*	• The February 2021 MRE used ID^2 estimation as a check estimate against the OK/LUC estimation, with no significant variances in global estimate results noted. • There were no significant variances noted compared with the 2017 MRE, estimated using ID^2 method, other

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	appropriate account of such data.	than the increase in volume attributed to the new drilling. • Previous estimates were compared with the current model, with no significant variances in global grade. The main differences related to the additional drilling of RC and DD holes (61 holes for 12,513m) completed since the 2017 estimation work, where extensions to mineralisation have resulted in the increase in tonnage. • Total open pit production information was used to compare with the global tonnage and grade estimated to be depleted from the previous open pit mining. There were no significant variances in tonnages and grades at the likely cut of grades (COG) used for open pit mining and heap leach operations at the time of mining (0.5 to 0.8 g/t Au).
	• *The assumptions made regarding recovery of by-products.*	• No by-product recoveries were considered.
	• *Estimation of deleterious elements or other non-grade variables of economic significance (e.g., sulphur for acid mine drainage characterisation).*	• Estimation of deleterious elements was not completed for the mineral resource. Only gold assays were provided to Cube from the supplied data.

	• *In the case of block model interpolation, the block size in relation to the average sample spacing and the search employed.*	• For the block model definition parameters, the primary block size and sub-blocking deemed appropriate for the mineralisation and to provide adequate volume definition where there are narrow zones or terminations, or disrupted zones due to contacts or surface boundaries.
		• The block sizes were selected based on a proportion of the nominal drill spacing of 50/25 mN x 25 mE:
		  • Panel Size 20 mN x 20 mE x 5 mRL
		  • SMU Size 5 mN x 5 mE x 5 mRL
		  • Sub-block Size 2.5 mN x 2.5 mE x 2.5 mRL

	• *Any assumptions behind modelling of selective mining units.*	• The block sizes are deemed appropriate for this deposit. These dimensions are suitable for block estimation and modelling the selectivity for an open pit operation.
	• *Any assumptions about correlation between variables.*	• No correlation between elements was conducted as only gold grades were supplied in the assay records with the drilling data.
	• *Description of how the geological interpretation was used to control the resource estimates.*	• Based on evidence from the previous mining and geological mapping of the open pit, it is apparent that different regions of the deposit have quite different geometry for the higher-grade mineralisation, even though the mineralisation envelope was relatively uniform. As noted in Goulevitch (2004b) and by other authors, this reflected the strong stratigraphic control on mineralisation. Therefore, it was necessary to ensure that the grade interpolation honoured the geometry of the stratigraphy in the different areas of the Rustlers Roost deposit. • A number of the geological features interpreted from the exploration drilling did not correspond well to the distribution of gold grades and were subtle and difficult to interpret with confidence. As a result, it was decided to use the geological boundaries and spatial boundaries as “soft boundaries” in the interpolation process. This meant that a single assay file was created for the entire mineralised envelope and was used to interpolate the different regions of the deposit without further constraints.
	• *Discussion of basis for using or not using grade cutting or capping.*	• The influence of extreme grade values was reduced by grade capping for all mineralisation domains. The top-cut was determined using a combination of top-cut analysis tools (grade histograms, log probability (LN) plots and effects on the coefficient of variation (CV) and metal at risk analysis. • Based on this analysis, for the 2m composite data above a 0.3g/t indicator threshold, a top cut of 16g/t Au

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		was applied. For 2m composite below 0.3g/t Au a top cut of 5g/t was applied. • As only 1% of the composites are above 5g/t Au. As there are very few composites above the Au cutoff, the impact of applying a top cut was minimal.

	• *The process of validation, the checking process used, the comparison of model data to drill hole data, and use of reconciliation data if available.*	• Block model validation was conducted by the following means:
		  • Visual inspection of block model estimation in relation to raw drill data/composite data on a section by section basis.
		  • Volumetric comparison of the wireframe/solid volume to that of the block model volume for each domain.
		  • A global statistical comparisons of input and block grades, and local composite grade (by Northing, Easting and RL) relationship plots (or SWATH plots), to the block model estimated grade
		  • Comparison with check estimates (ID^2, OK panel estimate semi local comparisons) and with previous estimation (2017 ID^2 estimate – global comparison)
		• No significant validation issues were noted, although some grade smearing of high grade was noted in the NE are of Dolly Pot, extending past block estimation search. These areas were classified as Inferred or Unclassified.
		• The SWATH plots of 2 m composite mean grades versus estimated block grades show reasonable correlation for both cross-section and plan view orientations.
		• There are no currently available production records from the open pit mining period by benches or flitches, in order to conduct detailed reconciliation. Total open pit production information was used to compare with the global tonnage and grade estimated to be depleted from the previous open pit mining. There were no significant variances in tonnages and grades at the likely cut of grades (COG) used for open pit mining and heap leach operations at the time of mining (0.5 to 0.8 g/t Au).

Moisture	• *Whether the tonnages are estimated on a dry basis or with natural moisture, and the method of determination of the moisture content.*	• The tonnages are estimated on a dry tonnes basis. Moisture was not considered in the density assignment.
Cut-off parameters	• *The basis of the adopted cut-off grade(s) or quality parameters applied.*	• A 0.3g/t cut-off grade was used to report the in situ Mineral Resources. This cut-off grade is estimated to be the minimum grade required for economic extraction at current prices. In situ Mineral Resources at higher cut-off limits have also been reported for comparisons. • Given the depth, width and grade of the deposit that the mineralisation incorporated into the resource estimation has a reasonable prospect of eventually being mined. Open pit mining is the expected to be the appropriate mining method due to the location of the Mineral Resources close to surface, and the shallow nature of the gold mineralisation, and proximity to existing commercial infrastructure.

Mining factors or assumptions	• *Assumptions made regarding possible mining methods, minimum mining dimensions and internal (or, if applicable, external) mining dilution. It is always necessary as part of the process of determining reasonable prospects for eventual economic extraction to consider potential mining methods, but the assumptions made regarding mining methods and parameters when estimating Mineral Resources may not*	• Pit optimisation shells were generated in Whittle software based on:
		  • Gold Price assumption of A 2800/oz
		  • Cost experience for Mining, Processing and Administration for similar size projects assessed by Hanking.
		  • Wall angles of 47° in fresh material
		  • A mill recovery of 83%, compared to the results of previous metallurgical testwork which extracted 90% for resin-in-leach gold recovery
		• Open Pit, bulk-tonnage mining is assumed however no rigorous application has been made of minimum mining width, internal or external dilution. Any future mining method is likely to be bulk open pit mining at 2.5m to 5m bench heights.

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	always be rigorous. Where this is the case, this should be reported with an explanation of the basis of the mining assumptions made.	• 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.*	• For preliminary pit optimisation work completed by Hanking for the February 2021 MRE, a recovery of 83% was used as part of the input parameters. • For previous scoping studies, both heap leach and milling options have been reviewed. • Independent consultants, IMO Pty Ltd reviewed a report of the considerable testwork program undertaken on the Rustlers Roost project in 2002. They summarise that the deposit is unique as the presence of fine graphite results in severe preg-robbing behaviour during cyanidation, however, the proposed flowsheet incorporating pre-fouling of the graphite with kerosene and resin-in-leach extraction of the gold was expected to have the potential to recover over 90% of the contained gold. • IMO also suggest that as the testwork occurred over 15 years ago, further work and review is worthwhile. The work would include assessment of relevant current technology and the potential for process improvements, as well as further sampling and testwork to confirm previous conclusions and provide any missing metallurgical information. • Previous open pit mining activity occurred between 1994 and 1997, with a reported total of 4,710 Mt @ 1.05g/t Au for 159,000 Oz mined (ResEval, 2004). RRMPL reported a return of 113,000 Oz from heap leach operations which represents a recovery of 71%.
Environmental factors or assumptions	• *Assumptions made regarding possible waste and process residue disposal options. It is always necessary as part of the process of determining reasonable prospects for eventual economic extraction to consider the potential environmental impacts of the mining and processing operation. While at this stage the determination of potential environmental impacts, particularly for a greenfields project, may not always be well advanced, the status of early consideration of these potential environmental impacts should be reported. Where these aspects have not been considered this should be reported with an explanation of the environmental assumptions made.*	• No environmental factors have been considered as part of the February 2021 estimation work. • The resource has previous been the subject of mining and processing, hence environmental issues are well understood. • Future key considerations include encapsulation of sulphidic waste rock, integrity of tails facility to ensure against leakages, both of which have engineering solutions.
Bulk density	• *Whether assumed or determined. If assumed, the basis for the assumptions. If determined, the method used, whether wet or dry, the frequency of the measurements, the nature, size and representativeness of the samples.*	• Bulk density values have been determined by several methods. • Initial bulk density was reported to be routinely collected from half HQ diamond core samples and sent to laboratories in Pine Creek to be measured. • A subsequent programme described the determination of in situ Bulk Densities (ISBD) of 2.27t/m3 for the oxide mineralisation from limited data derived from gamma-gamma logging of four shallow percussion holes and in-pit ISBD sampling. • The 2003 drilling at Rustlers Roost involved taking 285 samples from 9 diamond core holes (RRDH051-059). The data was sorted according to depth in relation to the weathering profile.

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		• For the 2018-2020 drilling, a total of 575 bulk density samples were taken from core sample intervals and derived from various weathering types and by material type (ore or waste).
		• Density was assigned according to oxidation state (Oxide, Transition or and Fresh material):
		  • Oxide (all material = 2.3 t/m3
		  • Transition = 2.5 t/m3
		  • Fresh = 2.7 t/m3
		• Density was not assigned by either rock type or by mineralised/non-mineralised material type due to minimal variability in mean values.

	• *The bulk density for bulk material must have been measured by methods that adequately account for void spaces (vugs, porosity, etc), moisture and differences between rock and alteration zones within the deposit.*	• 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.*	• The assigned bulk density values were applied based on a combination of the diamond core and in-pit measurements and has been assigned according to oxidation state and lithology.

Classification	• *The basis for the classification of the Mineral Resources into varying confidence categories.*	• The Mineral Resource has been classified as Indicated and Inferred based on data spacing and using a combination of historical knowledge of mining history, geological and mineralisation continuity, as well as the drill spacing and geostatistical measures to provide confidence in the tonnage and grade estimates:
		  • The Mineral Resource is classified as Indicated where drill spacing is 50m or less and there is well defined continuity of host lithology, mineralisation controls and structure. The Indicated resource corresponds to the upper portions of the deposit to an approximate depth of 200 m.
		  • The Inferred portions of the resource mainly represent the sparsely drilled areas, corresponding to those areas below 200m depth or extending to the east beyond the current extension drilling.

	• *Whether appropriate account has been taken of all relevant factors (i.e., relative confidence in tonnage/grade estimations, reliability of input data, confidence in continuity of geology and metal values, quality, quantity and distribution of the data).*	• The resource classification is based on the quality of information provided by recent RC and DD drilling methods for the geological interpretation and domaining, as well as the drill spacing and geostatistical measures to provide confidence in the tonnage and grade estimates.
	• *Whether the result appropriately reflects the Competent Person's view of the deposit.*	• The Mineral Resource estimate appropriately reflects the Competent Person's view of the deposit.
Audits or reviews	• *The results of any audits or reviews of Mineral Resource estimates.*	• Several mineral resource technical reports and internal technical summaries have previously been written for the Rustlers Roost deposit which provides a good, comprehensive description on the geology and mineralisation controls at Rustlers Roost. • Cube has previously conducted a review of the most recent reported mineral resource estimates for Rustlers Roost in 2014, based on the model completed in 2004 by ResEval. • In that review Cube made the following recommendation: • The Rustlers Roost Mine may have potential for large scale open pit mining. To test the potential, Cube

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		recommends that an alternative resource estimation method be trialled being Local Uniform Conditioning (LUC) involving the interpretation of several broader alteration zones. This estimation method may better reflect the likely outcome achieved from an open pit selective mining scenario. This estimation method estimates a block grade into each SMU. The use of a simplified mineralisation boundary (such as the 0.2g/t Au domain used in the 2004 Model) and LUC will simplify and de-risk the other alternate methodologies that may use numerous multiple lode wireframe interpretations. • For the February 2020 MRE, Hanking commissioned Cube to carry out the 2014 LUC estimation recommendation.
Discussion of relative accuracy/ confidence	• *Where appropriate a statement of the relative accuracy and confidence level in the Mineral Resource estimate using an approach or procedure deemed appropriate by the Competent Person. For example, the application of statistical or geostatistical procedures to quantify the relative accuracy of the resource within stated confidence limits, or, if such an approach is not deemed appropriate, a qualitative discussion of the factors that could affect the relative accuracy and confidence of the estimate.*	• Gold mineralisation at Rustlers Roost is sediment and vein-hosted and is concentrated in three stratigraphic units known as the Dolly Pot, Beef Bucket and Backhoe sequences. The majority of mineralisation occurs on a west to SW dipping limb between a south-SW plunging syncline-anticline duplex. • The addition of recent infill and deeper RC and DD drill information has provided further enhancement to the accuracy and confidence in the MRE for Rustlers Roost • The gold mineralisation continuity has been interpreted to reflect the applied level of confidence for Indicated and Inferred Mineral Resources. • The updated interpretation and 3D modelling of the mineralisation has confirmed a broad mineralisation envelope and projections at depth based on the trend analysis and interpolated using the LUC estimation • The LUC estimation has provided are good representation of the block grade estimation at a local scale based on the results of the model validation. • The February 2021 MRE is sensitive to cutoff grade, and subsequently sensitive to prevailing gold price variations and other economic considerations. • Hanking has conducted preliminary pit optimisation studies in order to assess the resources which have reasonable prospects for future economic extraction, and these are reported at a gold price of A$ 2800.
	• *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 February 2021 MRE provides adequate accuracy for global resource evaluation and for more detailed evaluation of a large scale for open pit mining. • Modelling has provided an understanding of the global grade distribution – but not the local grade distribution. Close spaced grade control drilling is required to gain an understanding of the local grade distribution and local mineralisation controls. • The reported estimates include both resources constrained by a pit optimisation shell (at A$ 2800) and in situ mineral resources reported at several cut off grades. • The estimate has not been constrained by other modifying factors including metallurgical factors and environmental factors.
	• *These statements of relative accuracy and confidence of the estimate should be compared with production data, where available.*	• Previous open pit mining activity occurred between 1994 and 1997, with a reported total of 4,710 Mt @ 1.05g/t Au for 159,000 Oz mined (ResEval, 2004). RRMPL reported a return of 113,000 Oz which represents a recovery of 71%. Open pit grade control and mapping data was used to assist with updating the geological interpretations in 2004.The overall grade estimate from the open pit mining corresponds well with a cut- off of 0.6g/t Au when reported for the February 2021.