ASX Release

3 September 2026

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

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

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

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

Highlights

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

Justin Haines, Chief Executive Officer comment

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

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

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

Consolidated Mineral Resource

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

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

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

The contribution from each deposit is summarised below.

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

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

**Minor differences between aggregated tables reflect rounding.*

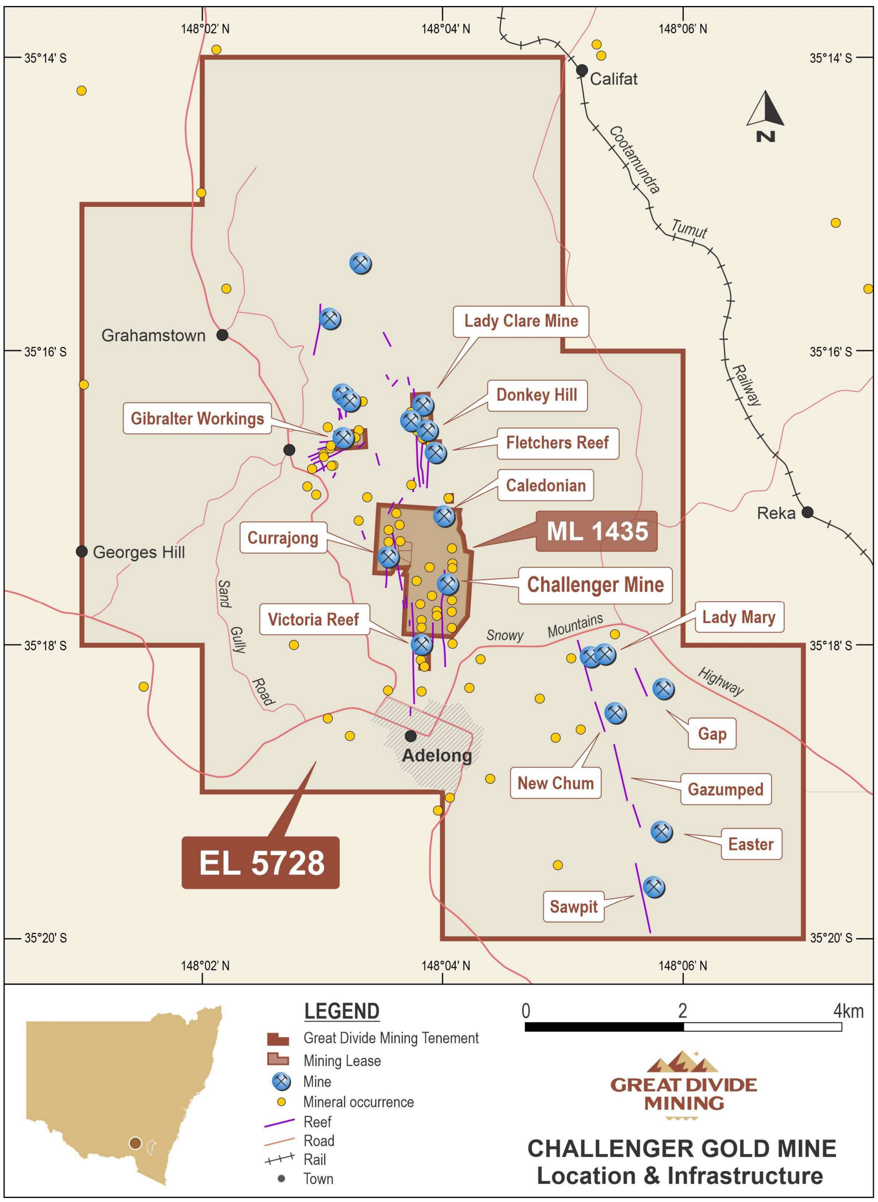
Adelong Gold Project

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

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

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

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



Basis of the Mineral Resource Restatement

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

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

Material information supporting the Mineral Resource estimates

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

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

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

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

Bulk density and historical workings: In-situ material is reported using a default density of 2.7 t/m^3. At Challenger, approximately 18,200 m^3 of filled stopes are included using a density of 1.5 t/m^3 and identified stope voids totalling approximately 16,200 m^3 are excluded from the estimate. Historical underground mine voids have not been excluded from the Currajong, Caledonian and Donkey Hill Mineral Resource estimates because the available historical information did not permit those voids to be reliably modelled and indicated collectively those voids to be minimal. Accordingly, the reported tonnages for those deposits may include material within historical underground workings.

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

Supporting JORC Code Table 1 disclosures

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

ENDS

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

For further information

Justin Haines
Chief Executive Officer
e: justin.haines@greatdividemining.com.au

About Great Divide Mining Ltd

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

Competent Person Statement

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

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

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

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

Appendix 1

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

GeoRes geological resources
ABN 67 569 320 102

Attn: Mr Justin Haines (CEO)

Great Divide Mining Limited
GPO Box 154
Brisbane QLD 4001
Australia

GeoRes
PO Box 2332
Bowral NSW 2576
Australia

2nd September 2026

Dear Justin

Adelong Gold Project Resources – summary of GeoRes estimates

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

Yours sincerely

R. A. Rankin.

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

Principal Consulting Geologist – **Geo**Res

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

Mail PO Box 2332 Bowral NSW 2576 Australia **Ph** +61 (0)2 4861 3568 **Mob** +61 (0)408 724 811
E-mail robin.rankin@geores.com.au

Adelong Gold Project – JORC Resources re-statement September 2026

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

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

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

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

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

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

Table 1 Challenger JORC Mineral Resources - 2021

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

Figures are rounded and summations may not tally exactly.

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

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

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

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

Figures are rounded and summations may not tally exactly.

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

Table 3 Caledonian JORC Resources - 2022

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

Figures are rounded and summations may not tally exactly.

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

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

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

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

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

Appendix 2

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

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

Great Divide Mining Ltd
ACN 655 868 803
GPO Box 154
Brisbane QLD 4001
greatdividemining.com.au

Foreword on Table 1, Sections 1 to 3:

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

History of past JORC reporting:

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

JORC Code, 2012 Edition – Table 1

Section 1 Sampling Techniques and Data

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

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
Sampling techniques	○ *Nature and quality of sampling (eg cut channels, random chips, or specific specialised industry standard measurement tools appropriate to the minerals under investigation, such as down hole gamma sondes, or handheld XRF instruments, etc.). These examples should not be taken as limiting the broad meaning of sampling.* ○ *Include reference to measures taken to ensure sample representivity and the appropriate calibration of any measurement tools or systems used.* ○ *Aspects of the determination of mineralisation that are Material to the Public Report.* ○ *In cases where 'industry standard' work has been done this would be relatively simple (e.g. 'reverse circulation drilling was used to obtain 1 m samples from which 3 kg was pulverised to produce a 30 g charge for fire assay'). In other cases more explanation may be required, such as where there is coarse gold that has inherent sampling problems. Unusual commodities or mineralisation types (e.g. submarine nodules) may warrant disclosure of detailed information.*	• **Partly historical:** ○ Sampling prior to the Consultant's first involvement in the Project in ~1995 was historical and therefore not observed. ○ Documentation for the historical sampling is poor and the Consultant initially (~1995) relied on the Project geologist for opinions and details of historical sampling. ○ All indications of the historical sampling were that it was "industry standard" for the time, that it was administered by geological professionals, and that it was mostly collected by well-known, respected and experienced explorers. ○ Subsequent to ~1995 the Consultant was generally in close consultation with Project geologists operating the field exploration programs. ○ Except in one small instance for MGL the Consultant was NOT present during sampling. • **Sampling**: ○ Style of mineralisation being sampled: Exploration was aimed at finding **gold** mineralisation in **narrow sub-vertical quartz veins striking ~N/S** set in granodiorite country rock. This exploration was following known mineralisation mined underground earlier in the century (underground mining in the Gold field commenced in the late 1800s and ended in ~1910). ○ Objective & concept: The objective of all modern exploration since approximately the mid-1970's has been to delineate the narrow gold veins (frequently with little actual surface outcrop) principally through drilling and sampling closely spaced 'fence lines' of holes across the vein strike indicated by the pits and shafts left by the old underground mining. ○ Source & method of sampling: Virtually all samples (certainly all of those used for Resource estimation) were from drill holes. Sampling varied for the types of drilling, over time and between different drilling contractors. A very small proportion of samples were from surface costeans (trenches), outcrop rock chips, and underground openings (and these were not used in Resource estimation). • RAB and RC drill holes: Chips were continuously collected and bagged directly from the drill head (typically from a cyclone separating the air from drill cuttings). Material volume was reduced to a manageable quantity (typically 2-3 kg) by use of a sample splitter. Samples were collected in bags on regular depth intervals and usually not across different rock types. Based on visual geological logging

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

Section 2 Reporting of Exploration Results

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

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

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

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary

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

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

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

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

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

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
	tabulations of intercepts should be included for any significant discovery being reported These should include, but not be limited to a plan view of drill hole collar locations and appropriate sectional views.	○ All exploration mentioned here is historical. ○ No new data is reported here. ○ All current intercept interpretations are tabulated in the Appendices below (and described in the "drill hole information" Section above. ○ Representative diagrams of drill hole vein intercepts are given in the body of the report above. ○ Detailed section by section diagrams appeared in past reporting.
Balanced reporting	○ *Where comprehensive reporting of all Exploration Results is not practicable, representative reporting of both low and high grades and/or widths should be practiced to avoid misleading reporting of Exploration Results.*	• **Balanced reporting**: ○ Reporting of all historical exploration results, and the constituent assays within each interpreted vein intercept, is not practicable here and would partly duplicate past reporting. ○ However the listing of all individual vein intercepts (used in the Resource estimation reported here) are given in the Appendices below – with the basic statistics for each individual vein given as maximum, minimum and mean values.
Other substantive exploration data	○ *Other exploration data, if meaningful and material, should be reported including (but not limited to): geological observations; geophysical survey results; geochemical survey results; bulk samples – size and method of treatment; metallurgical test results; bulk density, groundwater, geotechnical and rock characteristics; potential deleterious or contaminating substances.*	• **Other material exploration data**: ○ No other exploration data is reported here as none is considered material to this Resource report. ○ Other peripheral data is mostly historical, precedes this report considerably, or was previously reported. ○ That other data (exploration and otherwise) included: ▪ Mining studies ▪ Geophysical surveys. ▪ Density determinations. ▪ Geotechnical studies. ▪ Environmental studies. ▪ Heritage studies. ▪ Metallurgical testwork.
Further work	○ *The nature and scale of planned further work (e.g. tests for lateral extensions or depth extensions or large-scale step-out drilling).* ○ *Diagrams clearly highlighting the areas of possible extensions, including the main geological interpretations and future drilling areas, provided this information is not commercially sensitive.*	• **Further work planned**: ○ The Consultant is not specifically aware of the Company's future work plans. ○ The Consultant is aware that this report will be accompanied by a similar report(s) on the Resources at the other deposits at the project.

Section 3 Estimation and Reporting of Mineral Resources

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

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary

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

<table>
<tr><th>Criteria</th><th>JORC Code explanation</th><th>Commentary</th></tr>
<tr><td></td><td></td><td>

For the AC/GCR data the Consultant verified all data to the extent possible with partly historical data. That mostly included working directly with the Client's geologists and cross-referencing already computerised data with hard copy reports and maps.
For the Tasman data the Consultant's checking was by directly working with the Client geologist, providing maps of databased drill holes for the geologist to check with his actual drilling knowledge.
For the MGL drilling the Consultant's checking was by cross-referencing his own entered data with his actual drilling knowledge (2011 drilling) or with the contract geologist's drilling knowledge (2013 drilling).

The Consultant databased all data (historical and recent) into Minex geological software.
Gross error software data checking occurred with all drill holes during its databasing into Minex. This caught various collar, survey, sample depth and assay value inconsistencies. All data issues were satisfactorily resolved and fixed by reference to logs.
Assumed integrity: The Consultant relied on the basic integrity of the data supplied. This position was partly justified by the good standing of the exploration company's concerned and personal knowledge of the geologists.
Gross integrity of the drilling data emanating from the different sampling eras and from different drilling methods was indicated by the very similar tenor and spread of gold assays. This was particularly noted during the section-by-section geological vein intercept interpretation

Topography data integrity & validation:
Topography data was sourced from a specific site survey (GeoSpectrum 2002).
Data (when contoured and visualised) was validated on foot.
All topography XY locations matched the many hand-held GPS readings taken when mapping and pegging hole locations

Topography data detail was considered accurate enough for the tasks of mapping, drill hole databasing and geological modelling.
</td></tr>
<tr><td>Site visits</td><td>Comment on any site visits undertaken by the Competent Person and the outcome of those visits.
If no site visits have been undertaken indicate why this is the case.</td><td>
Site visits:
The Consultant (the Competent Person) has visited the Property on numerous occasions in the last 22 years (since 1998)
The Consultant visited the Property in the company of all successive exploration owners (except 3D Resources Ltd) since 1998 and with the local land holder.
During those visits virtually all parts of the Project surface area were visited.
The Consultant has also visited the underground workings in the Challenger Adit early on with AC and most recently in 2019 with MGL (during the Sale process).
Various drill hole locations, dumps and old shafts were inspected, photographed and coordinates taken by GPS.
</td></tr>
<tr><td>Geological interpretation</td><td>Confidence in (or conversely, the uncertainty of) the geological interpretation of the mineral deposit.
Nature of the data used and of any</td><td>
Geological mineralisation style interpretation:
The geological interpretation at ALL prospects is that of similar 'narrow sub-vertical sub-parallel quartz vein hosted gold mineralisation'.

Confidence in the geological interpretation:</td></tr>
</table>

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

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

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary

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

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary

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

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

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

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

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

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary

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

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

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

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

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

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
	the samples. ○ *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.* ○ *Discuss assumptions for bulk density estimates used in the evaluation process of the different materials.*	numbers. ○ The assumed density was derived from the detailed AC/GCR dump studies (and possibly by the CEC bulk sample from the Challenger adit). ○ Density accounting for rock variability: ○ The vein rock could be considered as a rock type whose density may vary considerably over short distances (considering the variable mineralogy). ○ This represents an inhomogeneous rock mass on a small drill hole diameter scale. ○ Therefore bulk sampling should be the most reliable source of determinations. ○ The historic CEC bulk sample is the only one to date, and data is sketchy (but possibly informed AC/GCR use of 2.7 t/m³). ○ Assumptions behind density estimates: ○ The Consultant has taken the default 2.7 t/m³ density default as reasonable for a considerable period. ○ During that time the density has also been assumed as correct by a variety of mining engineers and other experts, particularly metallurgists.
JORC Classification	○ *The basis for the classification of the Mineral Resources into varying confidence categories.* ○ *Whether appropriate account has been taken of all relevant factors (ie relative confidence in tonnage/grade estimations, reliability of input data, confidence in continuity of geology and metal values, quality, quantity and distribution of the data).* ○ *Whether the result appropriately reflects the Competent Person's view of the deposit.*	○ **Classification basis:** ○ Classification: ○ *Challenger*: The CP's opinion was that the deposit's JORC classification should follow the past decisions to classify the deposit with proportions of Measured, Indicated and Inferred classes. ○ It should be noted that the deposit was historically mined, hence the confidence with the Measured classification. ○ Classification criteria: ○ Classification was done on a numeric block by block basis followed by visual verification of acceptable areas of contiguous classes. ○ The principal criteria used to set a block class number was the average distance and number of samples used to estimate individual block grades (see method above). ○ Sample distance could be related to the average geostatistical maximum range determined from the variogram analysis done in the past for the Challenger deposit. Samples distances less than the range would have higher confidence (as they would be statistically linked) with increasing confidence with reducing distance. ○ Numbers of samples could be related to the uniformity of drilling around a block. Greater numbers of samples would imply better data distribution around a block. Blocks at the edges of veins, where holes were only present on one side, would have the lowest confidence. ○ Class rules were: ▪ Measured – 3distance ≤ 27.5 m and samples ≥ 6 ▪ Indicated – 2 distance ≤ 35.0 m and samples ≥ 3 ▪ Inferred – 1 distance ≤ 70.0 m and samples ≥ 1 (although in reality this was 50 m) ○ **Accounting for relevant factors:**

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

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

Addendum 1 – CHALLENGER JORC MINERAL RESOURCES – BY VEIN

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

E-mail robin.rankin@geores.com.au

Mail PO Box 2332 Bowral NSW 2576 Australia **Ph** +61 (0)2 4861 3568 **Mob** +61 (0)408 724 811

Adelong Challenger JORC Mineral Resources - by vein

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

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

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

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

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

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

Addendum 2 – CHALLENGER DRILL HOLE LISTING & COLLAR SURVEYS

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

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

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

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

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

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

Addendum 3 – CHALLENGER DRILL HOLE 'ENVELOPE' VEIN INTERCEPTS

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

Appendix 3

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

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

Great Divide Mining Ltd
ACN 655 868 803
GPO Box 154
Brisbane QLD 4001
greatdividemining.com.au

JORC Code, 2012 Edition – Table 1

Section 1 Sampling Techniques and Data

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

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
Sampling techniques	• *Nature and quality of sampling (eg cut channels, random chips, or specific specialised industry standard measurement tools appropriate to the minerals under investigation, such as down hole gamma sondes, or handheld XRF instruments, etc.). These examples should not be taken as limiting the broad meaning of sampling.* • *Include reference to measures taken to ensure sample representivity and the appropriate calibration of any measurement tools or systems used.* • *Aspects of the determination of mineralisation that are Material to the Public Report.* • *In cases where 'industry standard' work has been done this would be relatively simple (e.g. 'reverse circulation drilling was used to obtain 1 m samples from which 3 kg was pulverised to produce a 30 g charge for fire assay'). In other cases more explanation may be required, such as where there is coarse gold that has inherent sampling problems. Unusual commodities or mineralisation types (e.g. submarine nodules) may warrant disclosure of detailed information.*	• **Partly historical:** ○ Sampling prior to the Consultant's first involvement in the Project in ~1995 was historical and therefore not observed. ○ Documentation for the historical sampling is poor and the Consultant initially (~1995) relied on the Project geologist for opinions and details of historical sampling. ○ All indications of the historical sampling were that it was "industry standard" for the time, that it was administered by geological professionals, and that it was mostly collected by well-known, respected and experienced explorers. ○ Subsequent to ~1995 the Consultant was generally in close consultation with Project geologists operating the field exploration programs. ○ Except in one small instance for MGL the Consultant was NOT present during sampling. • **Sampling**: ○ Style of mineralisation being sampled: Exploration was aimed at finding **gold** mineralisation in **narrow sub-vertical quartz veins striking ~N/S** set in granodiorite country rock. This exploration was following known mineralisation mined underground earlier in the century (underground mining in the Gold field commenced in the late 1800s and ended in ~1910). ○ Objective & concept: The objective of all modern exploration since approximately the mid-1970's has been to delineate the narrow gold veins (frequently with little actual surface outcrop) principally through drilling and sampling closely spaced 'fence lines' of holes across the vein strike indicated by the pits and shafts left by the old underground mining. ○ Source & method of sampling: Virtually all samples (certainly all of those used for Resource estimation) were from drill holes. Sampling varied for the types of drilling, over time and between different drilling contractors. A very small proportion of samples were from surface costeans (trenches), outcrop rock chips, and underground openings (and these were not used in Resource estimation). • RAB and RC drill holes: Chips were continuously collected and bagged directly from the drill head (typically from a cyclone separating the air from drill cuttings). Material volume was reduced to a manageable quantity (typically 2-3 kg) by use of a sample splitter. Samples were collected in bags on regular depth intervals and usually not across different rock types. Based on visual geological logging

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

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

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

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

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

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

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary

Quality of assay data and laboratory tests	• *The nature, quality and appropriateness of the assaying and laboratory procedures used and whether the technique is considered partial or total.*
	• *For geophysical tools, spectrometers, handheld XRF instruments, etc., the parameters used in determining the analysis including instrument make and model, reading times, calibrations factors applied and their derivation, etc.*
	• *Nature of quality control procedures adopted (e.g. standards, blanks, duplicates, external laboratory checks) and whether acceptable levels of accuracy (i.e. lack of bias) and precision have been established.*
		• **Assay method and appropriateness**:
		  • Laboratories:
		    ▪ All Project operators used commercial assaying laboratories.
		    ▪ Details are lacking of which labs were used before ~2010.
		    ▪ After 2010 MGL used ALS (NATA certified) in Orange, NSW.
		  • Analytical methods prior to ~2010:
		    ▪ Details are missing, but are known to be generally the same as described below.
		  • Analytical methods since 2010 (MGL):
		    ▪ Samples were submitted to ALS and analysed in batches.
		    ▪ All samples were run through ALS's standard sample preparation procedures for assaying by AAS.
		    ▪ In 2013 the 1,528 samples are weighed upon receipt, dried for 24 hours, and whole samples pulverised to 85% passing 75 microns.
		    ▪ 30 g assay charges were then extracted from a 100 g pulp and fire assayed for gold with an AAS analysis (ALS method Au-AA25) and assayed for a suite of 35 other elements by aqua regia digestion and ICP/AES analysis (ALS method ME-ICP41). The gold lower detection limit was 0.002 ppm.
		    ▪ Selected mineralized samples (275) were re-submitted for gold analysis of 500 g splits by full cyanide bottle roll digestion (method Au-CN11).
		    ▪ ALS QC: The laboratory carried out internal QC, which included the insertion of certified reference standards and duplicates on a sample batch basis. These results were supplied with the assay results.
		• **Geophysics**:
		  ○ Not necessary and none undertaken.
		  ○ Hand-held XRF tools have not been used on the Project to date.
		• **QC – duplicate assays**:
		  ○ Prior to ~2010: Details are missing but it is known that to check lab assay results the explorers routinely submitted sample duplicates, blanks and standards and analysed the results.
		  ○ In 2011 (MGL): 19 duplicates were submitted for analysis. Results appeared satisfactory but were not studied in detail.
		  ○ In 2013 (MGL): 17 duplicates submitted for analysis by AAS. Although this number was very low (amongst ~1,500) it was still considered adequate given the program objectives (concept proving). Results were considered very good for the low value samples but only adequate for more mineralized samples. This fact lead to the use of check analyses by bottle roll.

Verification of sampling and assaying	• *The verification of significant intersections by either independent or alternative company personnel.* • *The use of twinned holes.*	• **Independent verification of significant intersections**: Significant (gold mineralised) intervals were very sparse by the location nature, so verification by any means was effectively impractical. • **Twinned holes**:

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

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

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

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

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

Section 2 Reporting of Exploration Results

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
Diagrams	• *Appropriate maps and sections (with scales) and tabulations of intercepts should be included for any significant discovery being reported These should include, but not be limited to a plan view of drill hole collar locations and appropriate sectional views.*	• **Diagrams**: ○ All exploration mentioned here is historical. ○ No new data is reported here. ○ All current intercept interpretations are tabulated in the Appendices below (and described in the "drill hole information" Section above. ○ Representative diagrams of drill hole vein intercepts are given in the body of the report above. ○ Detailed section by section diagrams appeared in past reporting.
Balanced reporting	• *Where comprehensive reporting of all Exploration Results is not practicable, representative reporting of both low and high grades and/or widths should be practiced to avoid misleading reporting of Exploration Results.*	• **Balanced reporting**: ○ Reporting of all historical exploration results, and the constituent assays within each interpreted vein intercept, is not practicable here and would partly duplicate past reporting. ○ However the listing of all individual vein intercepts (used in the Resource estimation reported here) are given in the Appendices below – with the basic statistics for each individual vein given as maximum, minimum and mean values.
Other substantive exploration data	• *Other exploration data, if meaningful and material, should be reported including (but not limited to): geological observations; geophysical survey results; geochemical survey results; bulk samples – size and method of treatment; metallurgical test results; bulk density, groundwater, geotechnical and rock characteristics; potential deleterious or contaminating substances.*	• **Other material exploration data**: ○ No other exploration data is reported here as none is considered material to this Resource report. ○ Other peripheral data is mostly historical, precedes this report considerably, or was previously reported. ○ That other data (exploration and otherwise) included: ▪ Mining studies ▪ Geophysical surveys. ▪ Density determinations. ▪ Geotechnical studies. ▪ Environmental studies. ▪ Heritage studies. ▪ Metallurgical testwork.
Further work	• *The nature and scale of planned further work (e.g. tests for lateral extensions or depth extensions or large-scale step-out drilling).* • *Diagrams clearly highlighting the areas of possible extensions, including the main geological interpretations and future drilling areas, provided this information is not commercially sensitive.*	• **Further work planned**: ○ The Consultant is not specifically aware of the Company's future work plans. ○ The Consultant is aware that this report will be accompanied by a similar report(s) on the Resources at the other deposits at the project.

Section 3 Estimation and Reporting of Mineral Resources

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.*
	• *Data validation procedures used.*
		• Historical knowledge continuity:
		  ○ All data was essentially 'historical' to the current Project owners.
		  ○ However the Consultant has worked on the Project continuously (in a Resource estimation sense) for each successive owner since the late 1990s. Over that period he worked for ECS Mining Consultants (ECSMC), SMG Consultants (SMGC), and then latterly for his own consultancy GeoRes.
		  ○ Previous Project owners during the Consultant's involvement included:
		    ▪ Adelong Consolidated (AC)
		    ▪ Golden Cross Resources (GCR)
		    ▪ Tasman Goldfields (Tasman)
		    ▪ Somerset Mining (Somerset)
		    ▪ Macquarie Gold (MG)
		  ○ The Consultant has been continuously involved with data collection and its databasing – and speaks for its integrity and validity.
		• Data coordinates:
		  ○ All Project drill hole and topography data used by the Consultant here was in the **AMG 66** coordinate system, the precursor to the current GDA94 system.
		  ○ The continued use of AMG 66 for this Project stems from this older system's use for the great bulk of Project data until the mid-1990s. Subsequently collected data was also mostly stored in AMG 66 coordinates for consistency and to avoid transformation errors.
		  ○ Prior to approximately the mid-1990s geographic data was in the Australian Map Grid (AMG 66) coordinate system. This was referenced to the Australian Geodetic Datum (AGD), used the Universal Transverse Mercator Grid (UTM) projection, was promulgated in 1966, and was known as AGD66 or AMG 66. In 2000 the Geocentric Datum of Australia circa 1994 (GDA94) replaced AGD. The standard map projection associated with GDA94 is the Map Grid of Australia (MGA94) which conforms to UTM.
		  ○ The distance between origins of AGD84 and GDA94 is ~200 m in a NE direction.
		• Drill hole data integrity & validation:
		  ○ Data supply:
		    ▪ AC and then GCR originally supplied the Consultant (then with SMGC) all raw data (particularly drill hole data) used in Resource estimations to 2005. That was partly supplied in spreadsheet form, partly in hard copy.
		    ▪ Tasman subsequently supplied the Consultant (now with GeoRes) with their new 2007 to 2009 drill hole data in spreadsheet form.
		    ▪ MGL's drilling data collected in 2011 and 2013 was computerised by the Consultant.
		  ○ Checking:
		    ▪ For the AC/GCR data the Consultant verified all data to the extent possible with partly historical data. That mostly included working directly with the Client's geologists and cross-referencing already computerised data with hard copy reports and maps.

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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		○ Y: 5.0 m (actual Y) ○ Z: 2.5 m nominal (pseudo X (E/W)) ○ *Currajong Z-grid block dimensions*: (CUR2_Z.GR3) ▪ Origin: ○ X: 596,200 E (actual) ○ Y: 6,094,050 N (actual) ○ Z: 1,470 RL (actual – at surface) • Extent: ○ X: 300 m (pseudo vertically down (to 1,170 RL) with rotation about Y axis) ○ Y: 600 m (actual to 6,094,650 N) ○ Z: 250 m (pseudo horizontally east (to 596,450 E) with rotation about Y axis) • Z blocks: ○ A Z block size of 2.5 m would give 100 blocks over the 250 m pseudo Z extent. ○ To accommodate 18 veins each was assigned ~5 blocks. ○ *Caledonian Z-grid block dimensions*: (CAL2_Z.GR3) ▪ Origin: ○ X: 596,800 E (actual) ○ Y: 6,094,150 N (actual) ○ Z: 1,450 RL (actual – at surface) • Extent: ○ X: 250 m (pseudo vertically down (to 1,200 RL) with rotation about Y axis) ○ Y: 750 m (actual to north) ○ Z: 300 m (pseudo horizontally east (to 597,100 E) with rotation about Y axis) • Z blocks: ○ A Z block size of 2.5 m would give 120 blocks over the 300 m pseudo Z extent. ○ To accommodate 14 veins each was assigned ~8 blocks. ○ *Donkey Hill Z-grid block dimensions*: (DH2_Z.GR3) ▪ Origin: ○ X: 596,600 E (actual) ○ Y: 6,095,650 N (actual) ○ Z: 1,550 RL (actual – at surface) • Extent: ○ X: 250 m (pseudo vertically down (to 1,300 RL) with rotation about Y axis) ○ Y: 400 m (actual to north) ○ Z: 200 m (pseudo horizontally east (to 596,800 E) with rotation about Y axis) • Z blocks: ○ A Z block size of 2.5 m would give 80 blocks over the 200 m pseudo Z extent. ○ To accommodate 4 veins each was assigned 15 blocks. • **Domain control block model (domain 3D-grid):** ○ A 'domain' 3D block model (a Minex 3D-grid) was built for each deposit within the geological vein surface models to provide block domain control within veins – linking vein

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

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

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

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		• X: 1.0 m • Y: 5.0 m • Z: 5.0 m ○ *Donkey Hill reporting block model dimensions*: (DH2.G3*) ▪ Block build: • Built from Z-grid (DH2_Z) domains ALL (3 to 6) • Rotation: None. All coordinates actual. • Sub-blocking: None ▪ Origin (minimum): • X: 596,600 E • Y: 6,095,650 N • Z: 1,300 RL • Extent: • X: 200 m • Y: 400 m • Z: 250 m • Block sizes: • X: 1.0 m • Y: 5.0 m • Z: 5.0 m ○ Block gold grade estimation statistics: ▪ *Currajong WEST gold estimates*: (CUR2_WEST.G3*) • Load AU2: Blocks 35,007, Max 116.00 g/t, Min 0.01 g/t, Av 0.83 g/t, SD 1.94, Var 3.74, CV 2.33 ▪ *Currajong EAST gold estimates*: (CUR2_EAST.G3*) • Load AU2: Blocks 10,880, Max 11.20 g/t, Min 0.00 g/t, Av 0.44 g/t, SD 0.24, Var 0.85, CV 2.11 ▪ *Caledonian gold estimates*: (CAL2.G3*) • Load AU1: Blocks 17,746, Max 43.25 g/t, Min 0.00 g/t, Av 1.01 g/t, SD 3.70, Var 14.21, CV 3.72 ▪ *Donkey Hill gold estimates*: (DH2.G3*) • Load AU2: Blocks 5,542, Max 47.57 g/t, Min 0.01 g/t, Av 1.83 g/t, SD 3.62, Var 13.12, CV 1.98 • **Resource classification:** ○ *Caledonian and Donkey Hill*: Resources were all considered to be in the JORC Inferred class. ○ *Currajong*: Whilst predominantly considered JORC Inferred a portion were considered to be in the JORC Indicated class in the western part of the deposit. That area was equivalent to the area for which Resources had previously been reported in 2005. ▪ During grade estimation of each block the average distance of samples and the

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

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

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

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

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

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary

		• **Accounting for relevant factors:**
		  ○ Classification details were developed :
		    ▪ As project knowledge was gained – over 20 years.
		    ▪ During the geological interpretation.
		    ▪ With regard to the previous mining and history and data spacing deemed necessary for that.
		  ○ The CP was particularly aware of:
		    ▪ Past mining (which proves the existence of gold in narrow veins structures).
		    ▪ The close link between surface outcrop lode mapping and vein intercepts interpreted in drill holes.
		    ▪ The close link between the ~350-355° orientation of the veins with the new and detailed ground mag mapping.
		• **CP's view of classification**:
		  ○ *CP's view of Currajong West classification*:
		    ▪ The classification (27% Indicated and 73% Inferred by ounces), although largely developed in 2005 and before subsequent detailed geostatistical work on the Challenger deposit, reflects the CP's expectations of the class, proportions and locations.
		    ▪ No Measured class was reported, and at this point (prior to further drilling exploration and observation in the adit (which he has not seen)) the CP would not consider classification of any Measured Resources there.
		  ○ *CP's view of Currajong East, Caledonian and Donkey Hill classification*:
		    ▪ The classification (100% Inferred by ounces) reflects the CP's expectations of the appropriate class for these newly estimated deposits.
		    ▪ The CP would note that the fact of past mining could have encouraged contemplation of higher classification. However he also notes that most drilling on the deposits has not been fully focussed on targeting narrow veins systems and the different programs were fairly uncoordinated.

Audits or reviews	• *The results of any audits or reviews of Mineral Resource estimates.*	• Audits:
		  ○ The Consultant is unaware of specific third-party audits of these Resources.
		  ○ However during early MGL (and its precursor Somerset Mining) ownership (and more recently) the 2005 Resources were reviewed by a series of potential purchasers or mining consultants acting for them.
		  ○ One of these consultants, Mining One from Melbourne, conducted (in ~2010) a detailed study and review of the geology, Resources and pit optimisation of Challenger and Currajong (West).
		  ○ In 2016 an independent geological Resource consultant very briefly reviewed the Resources, apparently concluding their validity but noting the risk of not having excluded all past mining. The Consultant here concurs with that risk, but considers it minimal (see also 'Risk' below).

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

Addendum 1 – Deposit drill hole listing & collar surveys

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

NB: Easting and Northing coordinates are in AMG 66.

Drill hole	Easting (m)	Northing (m)	Elevation (m)	Depth (m)	Azimuth (°)	Dip (°)
CURRAJONG						
AD042	596,249.4	6,094,275.2	1442.5	109.5	102.56	-55
AD076	596,276.3	6,094,175.9	1429.5	24.5	82.563	-60
AD076A	596,276.3	6,094,176.2	1429.4	78.6	82.563	-50
AD077	596,298.7	6,094,318.7	1447.8	85.2	280.25	-50
AD078	596,364.2	6,094,353.2	1440.8	89.0	95.563	-50
AD079	596,315.7	6,094,396.8	1452.0	30.1	276.25	-50
AD079A	596,316.0	6,094,396.9	1452.0	77.1	276.25	-53
ARC012	596,233.1	6,094,159.1	1437.5	73.0	96.563	-50.2
ARC013	596,438.3	6,094,500.1	1445.2	120.0	268.25	-59.5
ARC014	596,246.9	6,094,239.2	1442.9	143.0	95.563	-59
ARC015	596,407.6	6,094,500.9	1447.1	54.0	268.25	-59.4
ARC016	596,274.3	6,094,240.0	1439.8	90.0	94.563	-56.1
ARC017	596,303.0	6,094,346.3	1450.0	66.0	260.25	-49
ARC018	596,305.7	6,094,178.1	1424.6	12.0	91.563	-70
AUD001	596,260.9	6,094,264.1	1330.3	203.3	89.563	0.5
AUD002	596,259.8	6,094,262.9	1331.2	133.4	138.13	29.5
AUD003	596,259.8	6,094,263.2	1329.3	152.0	139.13	-54
AUD004	596,260.2	6,094,265.2	1331.9	106.9	25.516	50
AUD005	596,251.7	6,094,366.1	1328.7	184.5	85.063	21
AUD006	596,248.4	6,094,365.5	1328.0	87.2	237.13	1
DDH034	596,234.5	6,094,221.4	1440.4	250.5	102.56	-50
DDH035	596,233.9	6,094,221.5	1440.4	232.8	102.56	-70
DDH036	596,251.1	6,094,116.0	1424.0	97.7	102.56	-61
DDH037	596,251.1	6,094,116.0	1424.0	170.0	102.56	-75
GAB043	596,275.0	6,094,128.0	1420.0	18.0	110.06	-61
GAB044	596,498.0	6,093,978.0	1377.0	25.0	264.25	-45
GAB045	596,347.0	6,094,341.0	1445.0	25.0	272.25	-50
GAB046	596,379.0	6,094,299.0	1426.0	25.0	268.25	-49
GAB047	596,417.0	6,094,280.0	1413.0	25.0	268.25	-46
GAB048	596,443.0	6,094,278.0	1408.0	25.0	270.25	-47
GAB049	596,410.0	6,094,400.0	1432.0	25.0	270.25	-46
GAB050	596,320.0	6,094,443.0	1451.0	25.0	262.25	-53
GRC039	596,401.0	6,094,479.0	1450.0	30.0	270.25	-60
GRC040	596,390.0	6,094,501.0	1450.0	36.0	270.25	-60
GRC041	596,406.0	6,094,521.0	1450.0	66.0	270.25	-60
GRC042	596,408.0	6,094,586.0	1450.0	45.0	270.25	-60
GRC053	596,255.0	6,094,130.0	1426.8	102.0	90.063	-50
GRC054	596,270.0	6,094,210.0	1437.4	90.0	90.063	-60
GRC055	596,272.0	6,094,280.0	1446.0	54.0	90.063	-60
GRC056	596,230.0	6,094,165.0	1437.8	137.0	90.063	-65
GRC057	596,315.0	6,094,340.0	1449.0	108.0	250.13	-60
GRC058	596,420.0	6,094,450.0	1432.0	42.0	270.25	-55
GRC059	596,420.0	6,094,415.0	1439.0	54.0	270.25	-55
GRC060	596,200.0	6,094,300.0	1425.0	163.0	90.063	-65
GRC061	596,195.0	6,094,200.0	1440.0	180.0	90.063	-65
MRC13069	596,382.0	6,094,479.0	1448.0	120.0	90.063	-60
MRC13070	596,432.0	6,094,576.0	1445.0	120.0	270.25	-60
MRC13075	596,380.0	6,094,481.0	1448.0	150.0	270.25	-50
49				**4,360.2**	**m**	
CALEDONIAN						
AD080	596,930.3	6,094,321.7	1407.5	51.0	97.563	-60
AD081	596,977.1	6,094,189.6	1414.2	51.0	99.563	-60
ARC029	596,915.6	6,094,681.5	1415.3	72.0	268.25	-46.5
ARC030	597,049.1	6,094,658.8	1433.7	83.0	266.25	-45.8
ARC031	597,049.9	6,094,581.3	1423.6	84.0	270.25	-49.1

E-mail robin.rankin@geores.com.au

Mail PO Box 2332 Bowral NSW 2576 Australia **Ph** +61 (0)2 4861 3568 **Mob** +61 (0)408 724 811

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

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

Addendum 2 – DRILL HOLE VEIN INTERCEPTS – BY DEPOSIT

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

Vein Hole	Roof (m)	Floor (m)	Thick (m)	Au (g/t)
CURRAJONG				
CURA				
AD042	59.50	60.50	1.00	0.15
AD042	92.50	93.85	1.35	0.27
AD076A	37.00	39.00	2.00	0.46
AD077	38.60	39.60	1.00	0.59
AD077	73.90	76.90	3.00	0.42
ARC012	8.00	16.00	8.00	0.06
ARC013	60.00	61.00	1.00	0.17
ARC014	9.00	12.00	3.00	0.24
ARC014	135.00	136.00	1.00	0.05
ARC014	111.00	112.00	1.00	0.18
ARC015	40.00	44.00	4.00	0.04
ARC016	22.00	24.00	2.00	0.06
AUD001	176.15	177.40	1.25	0.04
AUD001	4.85	5.30	0.45	0.40
AUD001	136.00	137.00	1.00	0.00
AUD001	55.40	57.40	2.00	0.03
AUD002	84.00	87.00	3.00	0.72
AUD003	150.00	152.00	2.00	0.05
AUD003	4.00	6.00	2.00	0.09
AUD003	70.75	71.30	0.55	0.45
AUD003	99.60	99.90	0.30	0.44
AUD004	67.00	67.70	0.70	0.24
AUD004	104.00	104.80	0.80	0.07
AUD006	43.40	43.70	0.30	0.02
DDH034	174.20	176.10	1.90	0.07
DDH035	174.00	174.40	0.40	0.11
DDH035	38.60	38.90	0.30	0.29
DDH035	210.50	212.65	2.15	0.11
DDH035	145.75	148.35	2.60	0.24
DDH035	79.00	80.25	1.25	0.30
DDH037	90.20	91.00	0.80	0.24
GAB044	11.00	12.00	1.00	0.04
GAB044	1.00	2.00	1.00	0.38
GAB046	9.00	10.00	1.00	0.03
GAB046	0.00	1.00	1.00	0.04
GAB049	6.00	7.00	1.00	0.29
GRC060	30.00	32.00	2.00	0.10
GRC061	110.00	112.00	2.00	0.21
MRC13069	41.00	43.00	2.00	0.19
MRC13069	0.00	1.00	1.00	0.06
MRC13070	119.00	120.00	1.00	0.01
MRC13070	71.00	72.00	1.00	0.01
MRC13070	87.00	88.00	1.00	0.01
Mean_Value	71.60	73.16	1.56	0.18
Max_Value	210.50	212.65	8.00	0.72
Min_Value	0.00	1.00	0.30	0.00
No. Samples	43.00	43.00	43.00	43.00
CURB				
AD078	37.00	39.00	2.00	0.12
AD079	9.80	11.80	2.00	0.02
AD079A	35.10	37.10	2.00	0.20
ARC014	139.00	140.00	1.00	0.04
AUD002	76.10	76.90	0.80	0.44
AUD003	93.60	93.85	0.25	0.80
AUD006	81.20	81.40	0.20	0.66
DDH035	143.75	144.10	0.35	0.35
DDH035	50.20	50.55	0.35	0.83
DDH035	18.60	22.80	4.20	1.14
GAB044	3.00	7.00	4.00	0.05
GAB046	13.00	15.00	2.00	0.05
GRC060	48.00	50.00	2.00	0.07
MRC13069	6.00	8.00	2.00	0.07
MRC13070	36.00	37.00	1.00	0.05

Vein Hole	Roof (m)	Floor (m)	Thick (m)	Au (g/t)
Mean_Value	52.69	54.30	1.61	0.30
Max_Value	143.75	144.10	4.20	1.14
Min_Value	3.00	7.00	0.20	0.02
No. Samples	15.00	15.00	15.00	15.00
CUW8				
AD077	63.80	64.80	1.00	0.29
Mean_Value	63.80	64.80	1.00	0.29
Max_Value	63.80	64.80	1.00	0.29
Min_Value	63.80	64.80	1.00	0.29
No. Samples	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00
CUW7				
AD076	3.00	4.00	1.00	0.05
AD076A	4.30	6.30	2.00	0.01
AD077	46.60	51.60	5.00	0.22
ARC012	52.00	53.00	1.00	0.13
ARC017	55.00	56.00	1.00	1.41
AUD006	0.00	1.35	1.35	0.04
DDH036	37.00	38.00	1.00	
DDH037	57.00	58.10	1.10	0.35
GAB043	0.00	1.00	1.00	0.36
GRC053	26.00	28.00	2.00	0.02
GRC055	4.00	6.00	2.00	0.10
GRC056	70.00	72.00	2.00	0.03
GRC060	104.00	106.00	2.00	0.10
GRC061	114.00	120.00	6.00	0.39
Mean_Value	40.92	42.95	2.03	0.23
Max_Value	114.00	120.00	6.00	1.41
Min_Value	0.00	1.00	1.00	0.01
No. Samples	14.00	14.00	14.00	13.00
CU_C				
AD042	44.20	46.50	2.30	0.51
AD076	18.00	20.00	2.00	0.03
AD076A	12.30	14.30	2.00	0.40
AD077	29.60	35.60	6.00	0.90
AD079A	65.10	67.10	2.00	0.15
ARC012	56.00	57.00	1.00	0.03
ARC014	54.00	56.00	2.00	1.47
ARC016	12.00	16.00	4.00	0.08
ARC017	40.00	44.00	4.00	0.07
AUD001	1.80	2.40	0.60	0.34
AUD002	0.00	1.45	1.45	0.19
AUD003	1.00	2.00	1.00	0.07
AUD004	0.00	6.10	6.10	1.19
AUD005	1.00	3.00	2.00	
DDH034	65.30	67.20	1.90	0.38
DDH035	86.10	88.90	2.80	2.98
DDH036	50.00	51.00	1.00	
DDH037	59.20	64.70	5.50	2.05
GAB043	18.00	18.10	0.10	
GRC053	36.00	38.00	2.00	0.22
GRC054	18.00	20.00	2.00	0.11
GRC055	10.00	14.00	4.00	0.41
GRC056	84.00	86.00	2.00	0.27
GRC060	118.00	122.00	4.00	2.19
GRC061	122.00	132.00	10.00	0.59
Mean_Value	40.06	42.93	2.87	0.83
Max_Value	122.00	132.00	10.00	2.98
Min_Value	0.00	1.45	0.10	0.03
No. Samples	25.00	25.00	25.00	22.00
CU_M				
AD042	55.50	58.30	2.80	1.37
AD076A	21.30	32.00	10.70	0.48
AD077	21.60	26.60	5.00	1.60
AD079A	45.10	49.10	4.00	0.41
ARC012	66.00	78.00	12.00	0.78

Vein Hole	Roof (m)	Floor (m)	Thick (m)	Au (g/t)
ARC014	67.00	82.00	15.00	1.40
ARC016	26.00	41.00	15.00	1.11
ARC017	20.00	31.00	11.00	0.22
AUD001	9.30	15.95	6.65	3.41
AUD002	17.00	46.75	29.75	0.95
AUD003	9.35	31.25	21.90	1.63
AUD004	9.20	52.00	42.80	0.94
AUD005	10.00	13.00	3.00	
DDH034	69.10	83.00	13.90	2.94
DDH035	96.90	114.00	17.10	1.75
DDH036	59.40	74.80	15.40	0.63
DDH037	68.80	85.80	17.00	0.54
GRC053	46.00	56.00	10.00	0.20
GRC054	30.00	50.00	20.00	1.20
GRC055	32.00	36.00	4.00	1.54
GRC056	88.00	116.00	28.00	0.30
GRC057	68.00	78.00	10.00	0.49
GRC060	124.00	144.00	20.00	0.22
GRC061	134.00	154.00	20.00	0.36
Mean_Value	49.73	64.52	14.79	0.97
Max_Value	134.00	154.00	42.80	3.41
Min_Value	9.20	13.00	2.80	0.20
No. Samples	24.00	24.00	24.00	23.00
CU_A				
AD042	76.65	78.50	1.85	0.84
AD076A	44.90	49.80	4.90	1.74
AD077	15.60	16.60	1.00	0.14
AD079	23.80	25.80	2.00	0.35
AD079A	29.10	31.10	2.00	0.03
ARC014	84.00	94.00	10.00	0.61
ARC016	47.00	48.00	1.00	0.43
ARC017	12.00	14.00	2.00	0.06
ARC018	2.00	8.00	6.00	0.17
AUD001	17.25	21.80	4.55	0.77
AUD002	53.15	61.10	7.95	0.56
AUD003	39.65	50.90	11.25	0.19
AUD004	83.00	85.80	2.80	16.11
AUD005	25.00	28.00	3.00	
DDH035	125.10	129.00	3.90	6.22
DDH036	84.00	89.90	5.90	0.52
DDH037	129.00	130.00	1.00	
GRC053	66.00	74.00	8.00	0.28
GRC054	60.00	62.00	2.00	0.00
GRC055	40.00	42.00	2.00	0.06
GRC056	122.00	132.00	10.00	0.86
GRC057	62.00	64.00	2.00	0.11
GRC060	162.00	165.00	3.00	0.54
Mean_Value	61.01	65.27	4.27	1.21
Max_Value	162.00	165.00	11.25	16.11
Min_Value	2.00	8.00	1.00	0.00
No. Samples	23.00	23.00	23.00	21.00
CU_F				
AD042	83.50	91.50	8.00	1.08
AD076A	53.70	54.70	1.00	0.08
AD079	17.80	19.80	2.00	0.03
ARC014	99.00	102.00	3.00	0.19
ARC016	56.00	60.00	4.00	0.28
AUD001	31.00	36.00	5.00	0.26
AUD002	91.40	96.25	4.85	0.88
AUD003	88.70	92.00	3.30	16.44
AUD004	94.50	95.75	1.25	0.80
AUD005	51.25	56.60	5.35	0.77
DDH034	109.80	119.00	9.20	1.59
DDH035	160.00	164.00	4.00	0.15
GAB050	21.00	24.00	3.00	0.04
GRC053	76.00	88.00	12.00	0.30
GRC054	68.00	70.00	2.00	0.00
GRC055	46.00	52.00	6.00	0.06
GRC057	46.00	50.00	4.00	0.07
MRC13075	133.00	135.00	2.00	0.33
Mean_Value	73.70	78.14	4.44	1.20
Max_Value	160.00	164.00	12.00	16.44
Min_Value	17.80	19.80	1.00	0.00

Vein Hole	Roof (m)	Floor (m)	Thick (m)	Au (g/t)
No. Samples	18.00	18.00	18.00	18.00
CU_5				
AD042	102.39	105.60	3.21	0.05
AD076A	65.30	66.90	1.60	0.11
AD079	0.00	2.00	2.00	0.13
ARC014	128.00	130.00	2.00	0.94
ARC016	73.00	74.00	1.00	0.02
AUD001	43.30	48.40	5.10	0.48
AUD002	109.50	111.00	1.50	0.77
AUD003	115.20	125.45	10.25	0.58
AUD005	58.35	60.30	1.95	0.08
AUD005	161.30	161.80	0.50	0.00
DDH035	184.00	188.30	4.30	0.15
GAB050	0.00	2.00	2.00	0.19
GRC054	80.00	84.00	4.00	0.61
MRC13075	116.00	120.00	4.00	0.21
Mean_Value	88.31	91.41	3.10	0.38
Max_Value	184.00	188.30	10.25	0.94
Min_Value	0.00	2.00	0.50	0.00
No. Samples	14.00	14.00	14.00	14.00
CU_6				
ARC016	88.00	90.00	2.00	0.03
AUD001	63.00	64.00	1.00	0.61
AUD002	120.40	124.40	4.00	0.07
AUD003	138.00	143.75	5.75	0.35
AUD005	73.80	77.55	3.75	0.35
DDH035	206.60	207.55	0.95	5.83
GAB045	19.00	25.00	6.00	0.11
MRC13075	103.00	105.00	2.00	0.21
Mean_Value	101.47	104.66	3.18	0.43
Max_Value	206.60	207.55	6.00	5.83
Min_Value	19.00	25.00	0.95	0.03
No. Samples	8.00	8.00	8.00	8.00
CUE8				
AUD001	78.00	80.00	2.00	0.24
AUD005	86.00	87.75	1.75	0.14
DDH034	157.10	160.10	3.00	0.41
DDH035	227.10	228.30	1.20	1.07
GAB045	9.00	11.00	2.00	0.04
MRC13075	82.00	85.00	3.00	0.18
Mean_Value	106.53	108.69	2.16	0.30
Max_Value	227.10	228.30	3.00	1.07
Min_Value	9.00	11.00	1.20	0.04
No. Samples	6.00	6.00	6.00	6.00
CUE7				
AUD001	88.10	88.65	0.55	6.89
AUD005	97.85	101.35	3.50	0.09
DDH034	167.70	168.60	0.90	2.84
GAB045	0.00	1.00	1.00	0.12
MRC13075	59.00	61.00	2.00	0.06
Mean_Value	82.53	84.12	1.59	0.87
Max_Value	167.70	168.60	3.50	6.89
Min_Value	0.00	1.00	0.55	0.06
No. Samples	5.00	5.00	5.00	5.00
CUE6				
AD078	5.00	7.00	2.00	0.09
AUD001	91.50	92.45	0.95	0.05
AUD005	110.55	111.80	1.25	0.47
DDH034	189.40	190.00	0.60	0.00
GAB046	19.00	21.00	2.00	0.04
MRC13075	39.00	40.00	1.00	0.07
Mean_Value	75.74	77.04	1.30	0.12
Max_Value	189.40	190.00	2.00	0.47
Min_Value	5.00	7.00	0.60	0.00
No. Samples	6.00	6.00	6.00	6.00
CUE5				
AD078	13.00	17.00	4.00	0.57
AUD001	106.00	108.00	2.00	0.00
AUD005	123.55	125.60	2.05	0.55
DDH034	206.20	207.90	1.70	0.08
GAB046	3.00	6.00	3.00	0.03
MRC13075	20.00	21.00	1.00	0.05
Mean_Value	78.62	80.92	2.29	0.27

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

Addendum 3 – VEIN MODEL STATISTICS – BY DEPOSIT

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

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

Appendix 4

Caledonian Resources September 2022, JORC Table 1, including:

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

Great Divide Mining Ltd
ACN 655 868 803
GPO Box 154
Brisbane QLD 4001
greatdividemining.com.au

Sections:

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

JORC Code, 2012 Edition – Table 1

Section 1 Sampling Techniques and Data

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

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
Sampling techniques	• *Nature and quality of sampling (eg cut channels, random chips, or specific specialised industry standard measurement tools appropriate to the minerals under investigation, such as down hole gamma sondes, or handheld XRF instruments, etc.). These examples should not be taken as limiting the broad meaning of sampling.* • *Include reference to measures taken to ensure sample representivity and the appropriate calibration of any measurement tools or systems used.* • *Aspects of the determination of mineralisation that are Material to the Public Report.* • *In cases where 'industry standard' work has been done this would be relatively simple (e.g. 'reverse circulation drilling was used to obtain 1 m samples from which 3 kg was pulverised to produce a 30 g charge for fire assay'). In other cases more explanation may be required, such as where there is coarse gold that has inherent sampling problems. Unusual commodities or mineralisation types (e.g. submarine nodules) may warrant disclosure of detailed information.*	• **Partly historical:** ○ Sampling prior to the Consultant's first involvement in the Project in ~1995 was historical and therefore not observed. ○ Documentation for the historical sampling is poor and the Consultant initially (~1995) relied on the Project geologist for opinions and details of historical sampling. ○ All indications of the historical sampling were that it was "industry standard" for the time, that it was administered by geological professionals, and that it was mostly collected by well-known, respected and experienced explorers. ○ Subsequent to ~1995 the Consultant was generally in close consultation with Project geologists operating the field exploration programs. ○ Except in one small instance for MGL the Consultant was NOT present during sampling. • **2022:** ○ Samples taken from Reverse Circulation drill at regular 1 metre intervals to the End of Hole. From the +5kg sample of rock chips and pulverized rock recovered from the drilling rig a sample was taken to generate a 1-2kg sample using a cone splitter on the rig and these samples were sealed on site and submitted to the laboratory for assay. ○ The initial assay results reported are based on a 50g charge taken from this sample after it has been pulverized, mixed and sampled. This 50g sample was fire assayed. • **Sampling**: ○ Style of mineralisation being sampled: Exploration was aimed at finding **gold** mineralisation in **narrow sub-vertical quartz veins striking ~N/S** set in granodiorite country rock. This exploration was following known mineralisation mined underground earlier in the century (underground mining in the Gold field commenced in the late 1800s and ended in ~1910). ○ Objective & concept: The objective of all modern exploration since approximately the mid-1970's has been to delineate the narrow gold veins (frequently with little actual surface outcrop) principally through drilling and sampling closely spaced 'fence lines' of holes across the vein strike indicated by the pits and shafts left by the old underground mining. ○ Source & method of sampling: Virtually all samples (certainly all of those used for Resource estimation) were from drill holes. Sampling varied for the types of drilling,

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary

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

Location of data points	• *Accuracy and quality of surveys used to locate drill holes (collar and down-hole surveys), trenches, mine workings and other locations used*	• **Surveying**: ○ Drill hole collars prior to 2010: It is understood that all hole collars were picked up by licensed surveyors.

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

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

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

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

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

Section 2 Reporting of Exploration Results

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

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

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary

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

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

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary

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

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

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

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

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
		○ Zones selected as they demonstrate mineralization which on re-assay of larger samples could yield improved assay results.
Relationship between mineralisation widths and intercept lengths	• *These relationships are particularly important in the reporting of Exploration Results.* • *If the geometry of the mineralisation with respect to the drill hole angle is known, its nature should be reported.* • *If it is not known and only the down hole lengths are reported, there should be a clear statement to this effect (e.g. 'down hole length, true width not known').*	• **Geometry of mineralization with respect to drill hole angles**: ○ Mineralisation was assumed sub-vertical and striking ~N/S. ○ All drilling was inclined at ~50-60° and drilled ~E/W. ○ Thus all drill holes would intercept veins obliquely at ~30° to dip and effectively normal to the vein strike direction. • **Down-hole reporting basis – down-hole**: ○ All reporting of vein intercepts was on a simple "down-hole" basis (NOT on a true width (effectively horizontal) basis) • **2022**: All drill hole drilled to intercept the mineralized trend at around 80-900 to provide a reasonable basis for assessing mineralised width and grades.
Diagrams	• *Appropriate maps and sections (with scales) and tabulations of intercepts should be included for any significant discovery being reported These should include, but not be limited to a plan view of drill hole collar locations and appropriate sectional views.*	• **Diagrams**: ○ All current intercept interpretations are tabulated in the Appendices below (and described in the "drill hole information" Section above. ○ Representative diagrams of drill hole locations and drill hole vein intercepts on cross-section are given in the body of the report above. ○ A full set of E/W vertical cross-sections are given in the Appendices.
Balanced reporting	• *Where comprehensive reporting of all Exploration Results is not practicable, representative reporting of both low and high grades and/or widths should be practiced to avoid misleading reporting of Exploration Results.*	• **Balanced reporting**: ○ Reporting of all historical exploration results, and the constituent assays within each interpreted vein intercept, is not practicable here and would partly duplicate past reporting. ○ However the listing of all individual vein intercepts (used in the Resource estimation reported here) are given in the Appendices below – with the basic statistics for each individual vein given as maximum, minimum and mean values.
Other substantive exploration data	• *Other exploration data, if meaningful and material, should be reported including (but not limited to): geological observations; geophysical survey results; geochemical survey results; bulk samples – size and method of treatment; metallurgical test results; bulk density, groundwater, geotechnical and rock characteristics; potential deleterious or contaminating substances.*	• **Other material exploration data**: ○ No other exploration data is reported here as none is considered material to this Resource report. ○ Other peripheral data is mostly historical, precedes this report considerably, or was previously reported. ○ That other data (exploration and otherwise) included: ▪ Mining studies ▪ Geophysical surveys. ▪ Density determinations. ▪ Geotechnical studies. ▪ Environmental studies. ▪ Heritage studies. ▪ Metallurgical testwork.
Further work	• *The nature and scale of planned further work (e.g. tests for lateral extensions or depth*	• **Further work planned**: The Consultant is not specifically aware of the Company's future work plans.

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

Section 3 Estimation and Reporting of Mineral Resources

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.* • *Data validation procedures used.*	• Historical knowledge continuity: o All pre-2022 data was essentially 'historical' to the current Project owners. o However the Consultant has worked on the Project continuously (in a Resource estimation sense) for each successive owner since the late 1990s. Over that period he worked for ECS Mining Consultants (ECSMC), SMG Consultants (SMGC), and then latterly for his own consultancy GeoRes. o Previous Project owners during the Consultant's involvement included: ▪ Adelong Consolidated (AC) ▪ Golden Cross Resources (GCR) ▪ Tasman Goldfields (Tasman) ▪ Somerset Mining (Somerset) ▪ Macquarie Gold (MG) o The Consultant has been continuously involved with data collection and its databasing – and speaks for its integrity and validity. • Data coordinates: o All pre-2022 Project drill hole and topography data used by the Consultant here was in the **AMG 66** coordinate system, the precursor to the current GDA94 system. o The continued use of AMG 66 for this Project stems from this older system's use for the great bulk of Project data until the mid-1990s. Subsequently collected data was also mostly stored in AMG 66 coordinates for consistency and to avoid transformation errors. o Prior to approximately the mid-1990s geographic data was in the Australian Map Grid (AMG 66) coordinate system. This was referenced to the Australian Geodetic Datum (AGD), used the Universal Transverse Mercator Grid (UTM) projection, was promulgated in 1966, and was known as AGD66 or AMG 66. In 2000 the Geocentric Datum of Australia circa 1994 (GDA94) replaced AGD. The standard map projection associated with GDA94 is the Map Grid of Australia (MGA94) which conforms to UTM. o The distance between origins of AGD84 and GDA94 is ~200 m in a NE direction. o The continued use of AMG 66 for this Project by the Consultant simply stems from the desire for consistency with the older system's use for all Project data and reporting until the mid-2000s. All subsequently collected data has consequently also remained in AMG66 o The new 2022 Caledonian drill hole collar data supplied in MGA was converted back to AMG by the Consultant in order to be compatible with all the historical data. Collar elevations were fitted to the Consultant's long-standing topography surface model (which had 1,000 m added to avoid potential software problems associated with negative values (below 0RL). • Drill hole data integrity & validation: o Data supply: ▪ AC and then GCR originally supplied the Consultant (then with SMGC) all raw data (particularly drill hole data) used in Resource estimations to 2005. That was partly supplied

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
	reported. Where these aspects have not been considered this should be reported with an explanation of the environmental assumptions made.	
Bulk density	• *Whether assumed or determined. If assumed, the basis for the assumptions. If determined, the method used, whether wet or dry, the frequency of the measurements, the nature, size and representativeness of the samples.* • *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.* • *Discuss assumptions for bulk density estimates used in the evaluation process of the different materials.*	• Density used: ○ No density data was available. ○ A dry bulk density of 2.7 t/m^3 has been assumed and used. ○ The Consultant is not generally aware of historic drill hole density determinations, and is under the impression they had either not been taken (particularly not recently) or not in sufficient numbers. ○ The assumed density was derived from the AC/GCR dump studies (and possibly by the CEC bulk sample from the Challenger adit). • Density accounting for rock variability: ○ The vein rock could be considered as a rock type whose density may vary considerably over short distances (considering the variable mineralogy). ○ This represents an inhomogeneous rock mass on a small drill hole diameter scale. ○ Therefore bulk sampling should be the most reliable source of determinations. ○ The historic CEC bulk sample is the only one to date, and data is sketchy (but possibly informed AC/GCR use of 2.7 t/m^3). • Assumptions behind density estimates: ○ The Consultant has taken the default 2.7 t/m^3 density default as reasonable for a considerable period. ○ During that time the density has also been assumed as correct by a variety of mining engineers and other experts, particularly metallurgists.
JORC Classification	• *The basis for the classification of the Mineral Resources into varying confidence categories.* • *Whether appropriate account has been taken of all relevant factors (ie relative confidence in tonnage/grade estimations, reliability of input data, confidence in continuity of geology and metal values, quality, quantity and distribution of the data).* • *Whether the result appropriately reflects the Competent Person's view of the deposit.*	• **Classification basis:** • Classification: ○ *Caledonian*: ▪ The CP's opinion in 2021, for the first-time JORC classification of the newly estimated deposit, was that all Resources should be **Inferred**. ▪ Now here in 2022, with a Resource re-estimate incorporating new 2022 drilling data, the CP considers that part of the Resource should now be classified **Indicated**. ▪ It should be noted that this deposit was historically mined and that portions close to the old workings could potentially be classified higher than they have been. • Classification criteria: ○ Classification was done on a numeric block by block basis followed by visual verification of acceptable areas of contiguous classes. ○ The principal criteria used to set a block class number was the average distance and number of samples used to estimate individual block grades (see method above). ○ The secondary criteria was continuity of classification areas, which led to a selection based on depth from surface(see below). ○ Sample distance could be related to the average geostatistical maximum range determined

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

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

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

Addendum 1 – Drill hole listing & collar surveys – Caledonian

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

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

Table 5 Caledonian pre-2022 drill hole collar surveys

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

Mail PO Box 2332 Bowral NSW 2576 Australia **Ph** +61 (0)2 4861 3568 **Mob** +61 (0)408 724 811
E-mail robin.rankin@geores.com.au

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

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

Table 6 Caledonian new 2022 drill hole collar surveys

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

Addendum 2 – DRILL HOLE VEIN INTERCEPTS – CALEDONIAN

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

Table 7 Caledonian 2022 vein intercepts

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

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

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

Vein Hole	Roof (m)	Floor (m)	Thick (m)	Au (g/t)
Min_Value :	-10.0	-8.0	1.8	0.00
No. Samples :	26.0	26.0	26.0	24.00
CA03				
CAL001	104.0	105.0	1.0	0.01
CAL002	75.0	80.0	5.0	0.02
CAL003	19.0	21.0	2.0	0.00
CAL004	30.0	34.0	4.0	0.01
CAL009	48.0	61.0	13.0	3.26
CAL012	122.0	124.0	2.0	0.07
CAL013	143.0	146.0	3.0	0.03
CAL015	28.0	37.0	9.0	0.06
DDH028	108.9	114.3	5.4	0.09
DDH032	72.0	81.6	9.6	0.24
DDH033	155.0	157.0	2.0	
MAB0015	12.1	13.9	1.8	0.00
MAB0021	15.7	21.1	5.4	0.01
MAB0022	0.0	4.9	4.9	0.00
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MAB0027	3.1	8.5	5.4	0.00
MRC13004	68.0	71.0	3.0	0.79
MRC13008	34.0	41.0	7.0	2.57
MRC13010	15.0	19.0	4.0	0.02
Mean_Value :	58.5	63.4	4.9	0.78
Max_Value :	155.0	157.0	13.0	3.26
Min_Value :	0.0	4.9	1.0	0.00
No. Samples :	18.0	18.0	18.0	17.00
CA04				
CAL001	115.0	118.0	3.0	4.08
CAL002	64.0	71.0	7.0	0.14
CAL003	8.0	11.0	3.0	0.04
CAL004	20.0	22.0	2.0	0.27
CAL005	11.0	12.0	1.0	0.19
CAL009	64.0	65.0	1.0	
CAL012	116.0	121.0	5.0	0.10
CAL013	136.0	142.0	6.0	0.15
CAL015	48.0	50.0	2.0	0.01
DDH028	120.1	123.0	2.9	0.07
DDH032	88.0	92.0	4.0	
DDH033	184.0	186.0	2.0	
MAB0015	-1.0	4.9	5.9	0.00
MAB0018	8.5	15.0	6.5	0.02
MAB0020	19.3	26.0	6.7	0.06
MAB0021	6.7	12.1	5.4	0.09
MAB0026	16.5	17.5	1.0	0.00
MRC13004	61.0	65.0	4.0	0.11
MRC13008	22.0	26.0	4.0	0.01
MRC13010	7.0	8.0	1.0	0.01
Mean_Value :	55.7	59.4	3.7	0.26
Max_Value :	184.0	186.0	7.0	4.08
Min_Value :	-1.0	4.9	1.0	0.00
No. Samples :	20.0	20.0	20.0	17.00
CA05				
AD081	27.0	29.0	2.0	0.01
ARC029	4.0	14.0	10.0	0.39
CAL001	133.0	137.0	4.0	2.13
CAL002	50.0	52.0	2.0	0.00
CAL003	-6.0	5.0	11.0	0.07
CAL004	4.0	13.0	9.0	0.19
CAL005	15.0	27.0	12.0	0.78
CAL012	100.0	115.0	15.0	8.38
CAL013	123.0	133.0	10.0	0.01
CAL015	55.0	60.0	5.0	0.13
DDH028	130.0	131.0	1.0	
DDH030	92.6	95.7	3.1	0.31
DDH031	207.2	209.5	2.3	0.01
DDH032	102.0	104.0	2.0	
DDH033	203.0	207.1	4.1	0.07
GAB042	22.0	23.0	1.0	0.02
GRC038	78.0	81.0	3.0	0.06
MAB0018	-2.0	4.9	6.9	0.05
MAB0019	8.5	13.9	5.4	0.03
MAB0020	1.3	8.5	7.2	0.00
MAB0026	6.7	8.5	1.8	0.00
MRC13004	42.0	56.0	14.0	0.13
MRC13008	11.0	13.0	2.0	0.00
MRC13010	0.0	2.0	2.0	0.02
Mean_Value :	58.6	64.3	5.7	1.16
Max_Value :	207.2	209.5	15.0	8.38
Min_Value :	-6.0	2.0	1.0	0.00
No. Samples :	24.0	24.0	24.0	22.00
CA06				
ARC029	16.0	24.0	8.0	0.04
CAL001	139.0	142.0	3.0	0.09
CAL002	43.0	44.0	1.0	0.01
CAL004	-2.0	1.0	3.0	
CAL005	31.0	37.0	6.0	0.02
CAL012	92.0	95.0	3.0	0.02
CAL013	110.0	116.0	6.0	0.01
CAL015	71.0	75.0	4.0	0.01
DDH028	141.0	142.0	1.0	
DDH030	105.8	110.6	4.8	15.54
DDH032	110.0	112.0	2.0	
DDH033	224.0	225.9	1.9	
GRC038	93.0	99.0	6.0	0.54
				I
MAB0019	1.3	4.9	3.6	0.00
MAB0026	-6.0	-5.0	1.0	
MAB0030	13.9	21.1	7.2	0.02
MRC13004	34.0	36.0	2.0	0.00
MRC13008	0.0	2.0	2.0	0.01
Mean_Value :	67.6	71.3	3.6	1.39
Max_Value :	224.0	225.9	8.0	15.54
Min_Value :	-6.0	-5.0	1.0	0.00
No. Samples :	18.0	18.0	18.0	13.00
CA07				
AD080	48.0	49.0	1.0	0.00
ARC029	28.0	32.0	4.0	0.01
CAL001	149.0	151.0	2.0	2.47
CAL002	35.0	38.0	3.0	0.14
CAL005	53.0	54.0	1.0	0.01
CAL012	82.0	87.0	5.0	0.00
CAL013	100.0	101.0	1.0	0.01
DDH028	152.0	153.0	1.0	
DDH030	115.4	118.6	3.2	0.09
DDH032	115.6	119.0	3.4	3.02
GAB042	7.0	8.0	1.0	0.01
GAB054	23.0	24.0	1.0	0.00
GRC038	111.0	114.0	3.0	0.00
MAB0019	-13.0	-12.0	1.0	
MAB0030	0.0	6.7	6.7	0.02
MAB0031	19.3	22.9	3.6	0.01
MRC13004	20.0	21.0	1.0	0.06
MRC13008	-10.0	-9.0	1.0	
Mean_Value :	57.5	59.9	2.4	0.41
Max_Value :	152.0	153.0	6.7	3.02
Min_Value :	-13.0	-12.0	1.0	0.00
No. Samples :	18.0	18.0	18.0	15.00
CA08				
AD080	31.0	32.0	1.0	0.00
ARC029	38.0	40.0	2.0	0.01
CAL001	156.0	159.0	3.0	0.01
CAL002	16.0	22.0	6.0	0.15
CAL005	66.0	73.0	7.0	0.02
CAL012	70.0	71.0	1.0	0.01
DDH028	165.4	166.2	0.8	0.11
DDH030	131.3	136.4	5.1	0.04
DDH032	129.3	132.4	3.1	0.35
GAB041	24.0	25.0	1.0	0.07
GAB054	7.0	8.0	1.0	0.03
GRC038	126.0	129.0	3.0	0.00
MAB0031	4.9	8.5	3.6	0.02
MRC13004	12.0	13.0	1.0	0.02
TGRC029	26.0	28.0	2.0	0.01
TGRC031	31.0	32.0	1.0	0.00
Mean_Value :	64.6	67.2	2.6	0.07
Max_Value :	165.4	166.2	7.0	0.35
Min_Value :	4.9	8.0	0.8	0.00
No. Samples :	16.0	16.0	16.0	16.00
CA09				
AD080	16.0	17.0	1.0	0.00

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

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

Addendum 3 – VEIN MODEL STATISTICS – CALEDONIAN

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

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

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

Addendum 4 – CALEDONIAN 2022 MINERAL RESOURCES BY VEIN

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

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

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

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

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

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

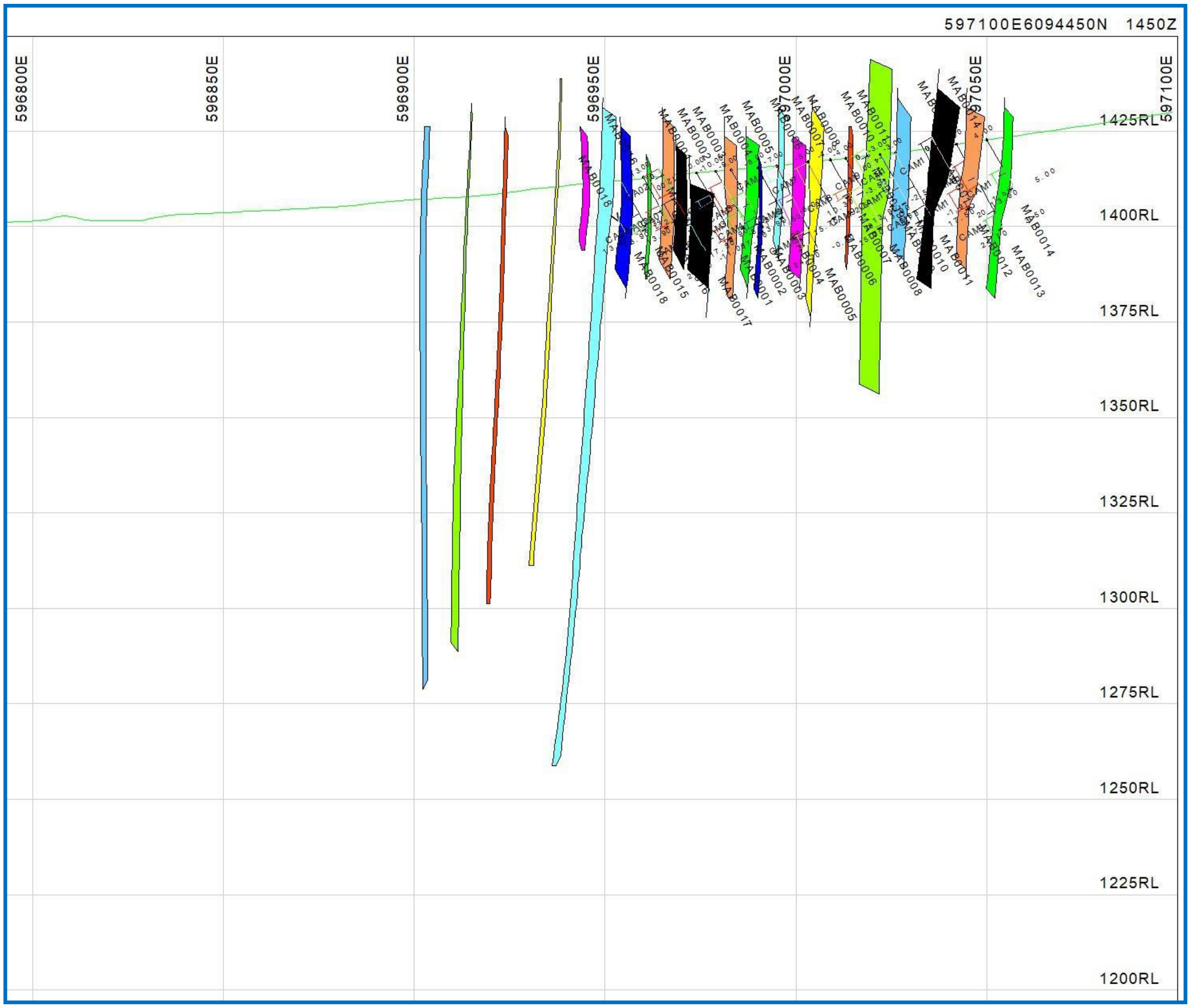


Figure 12 Caledonian E/W cross-section 4575N – vein models

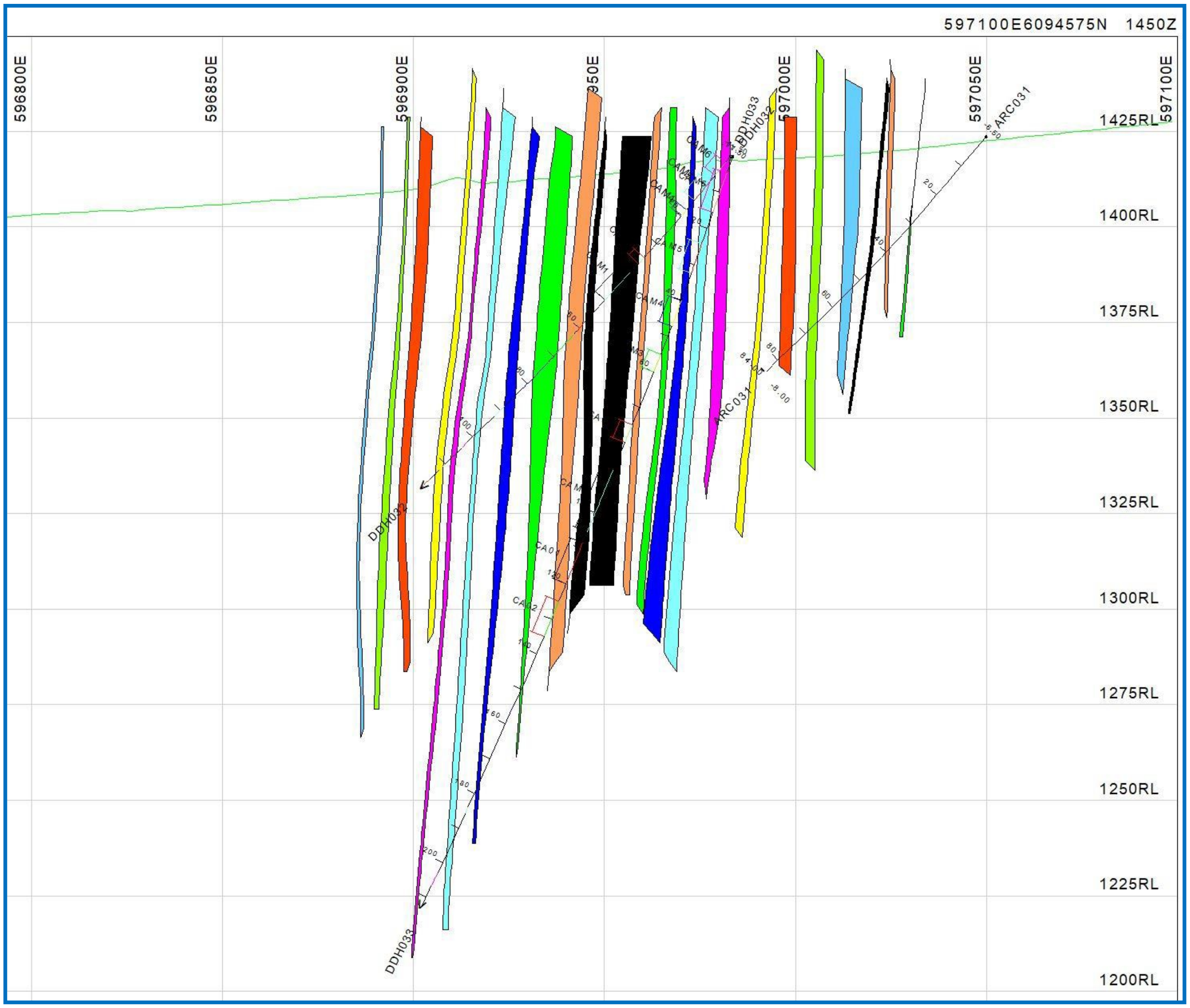


Figure 13 Caledonian E/W cross-section 4600N – vein models

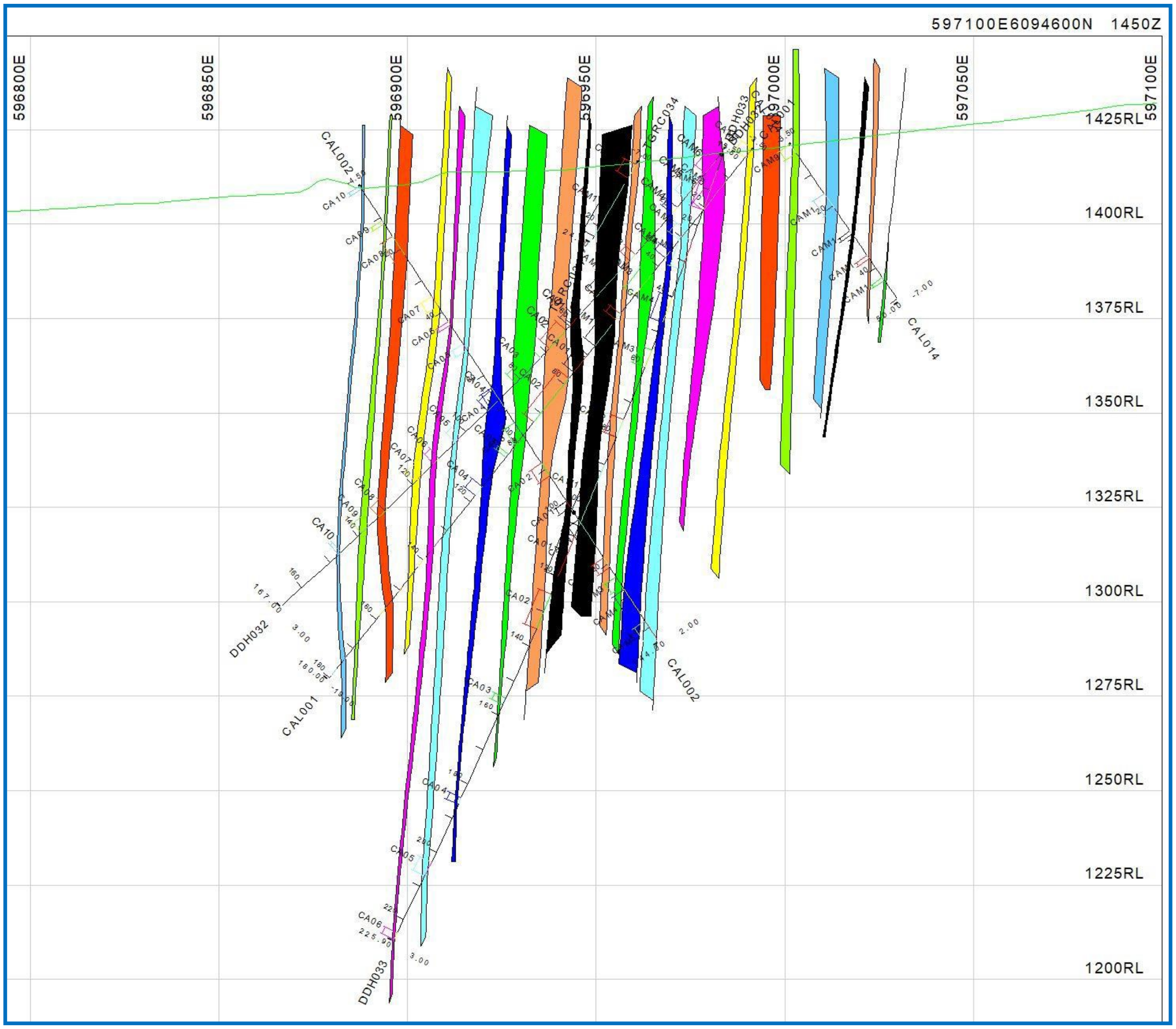


Figure 14 Caledonian E/W cross-section 4625N – vein models

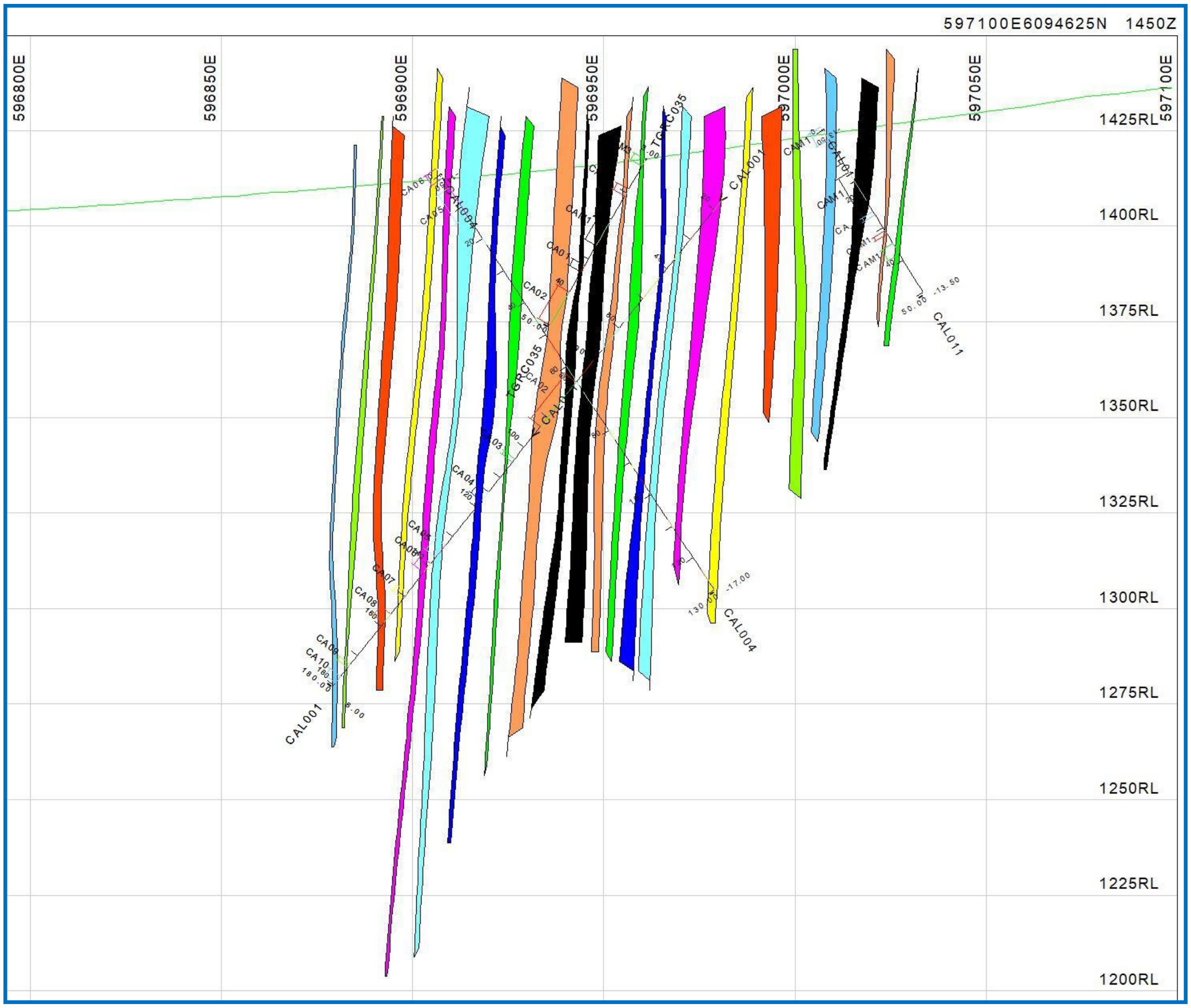


Figure 15 Caledonian E/W cross-section 4650N – vein models

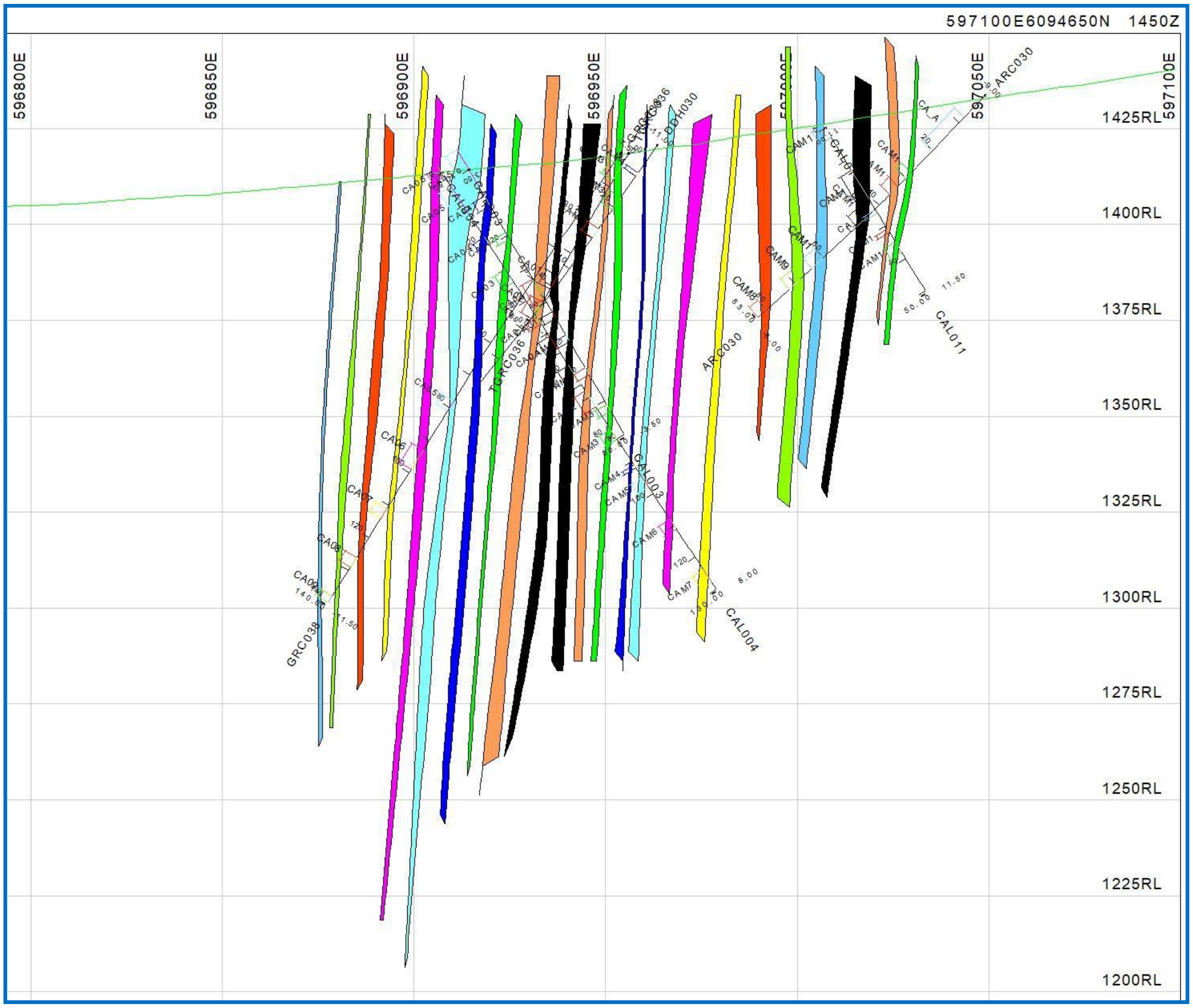


Figure 16 Caledonian E/W cross-section 4675N – vein models

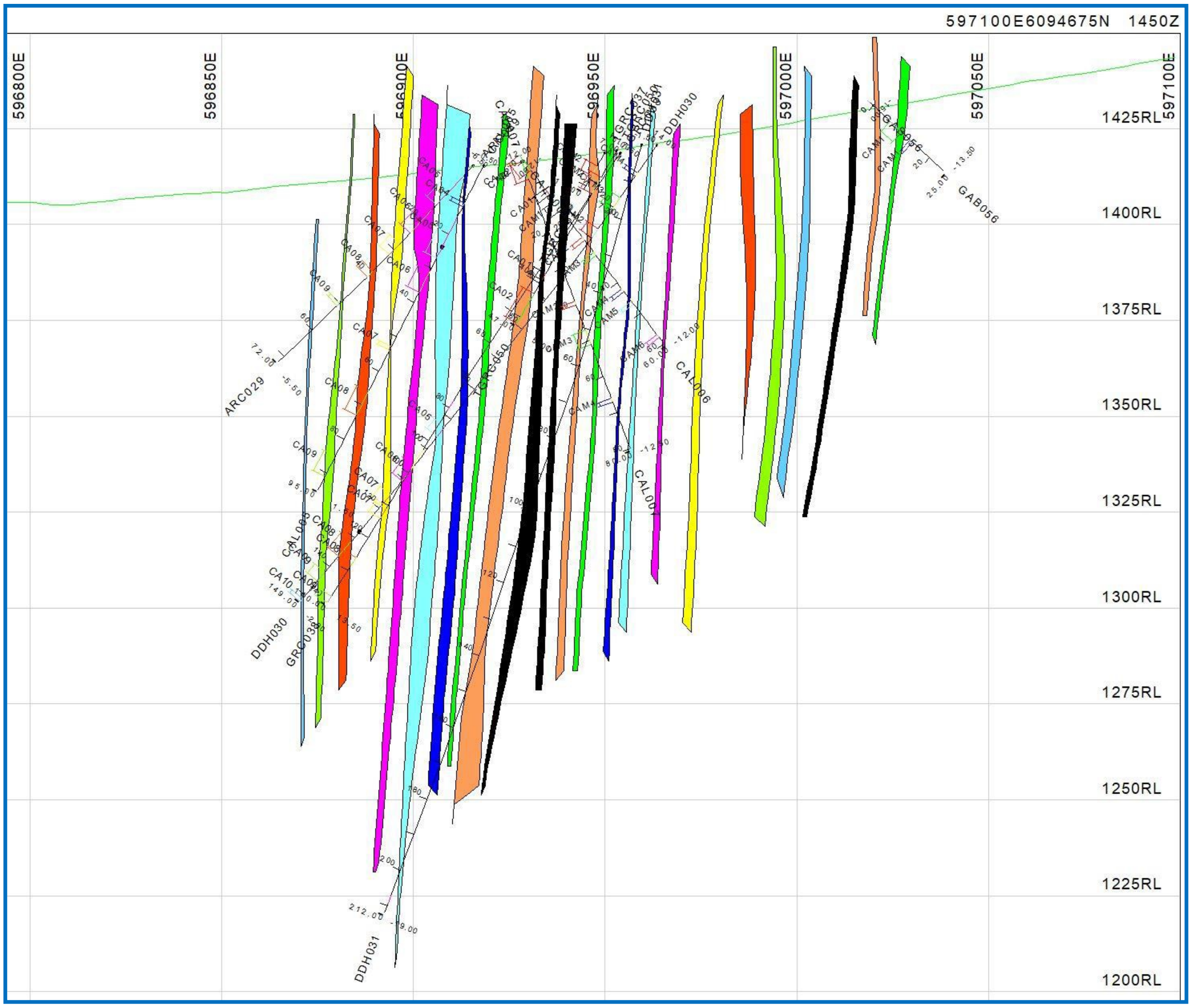


Figure 17 Caledonian E/W cross-section 4700N – vein models

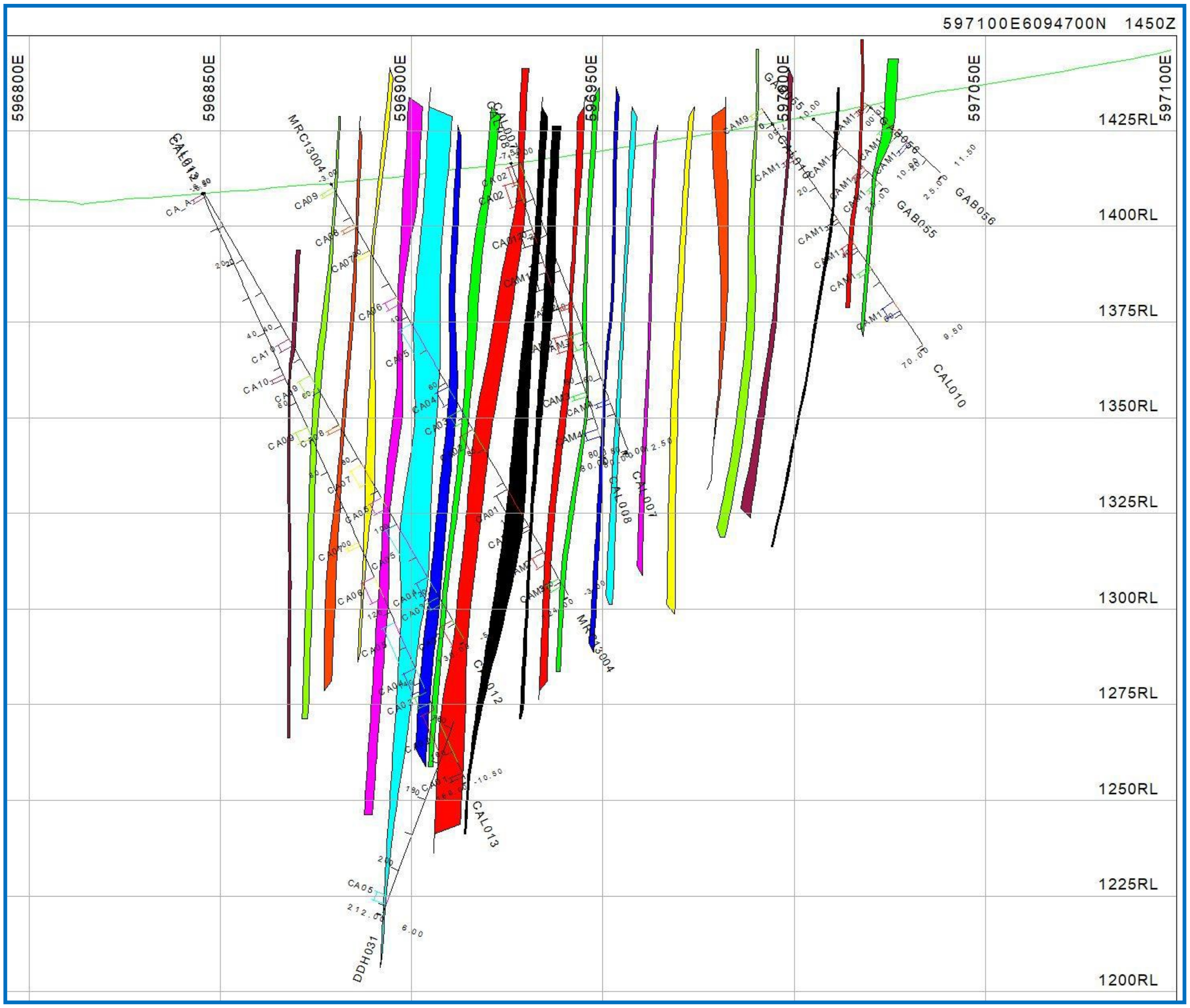


Figure 18 Caledonian E/W cross-section 4725N – vein models

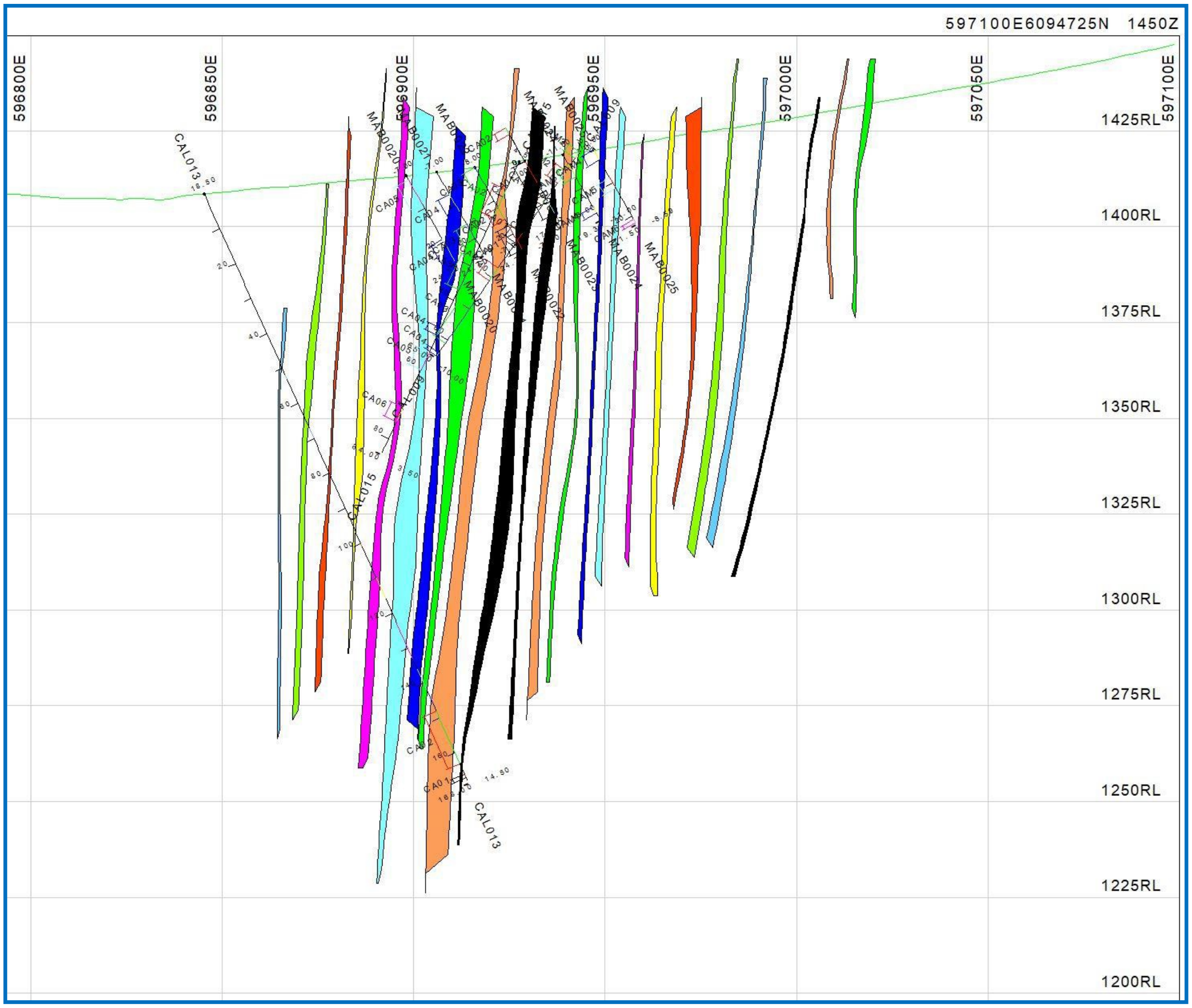


Figure 19 Caledonian E/W cross-section 4750N – vein models

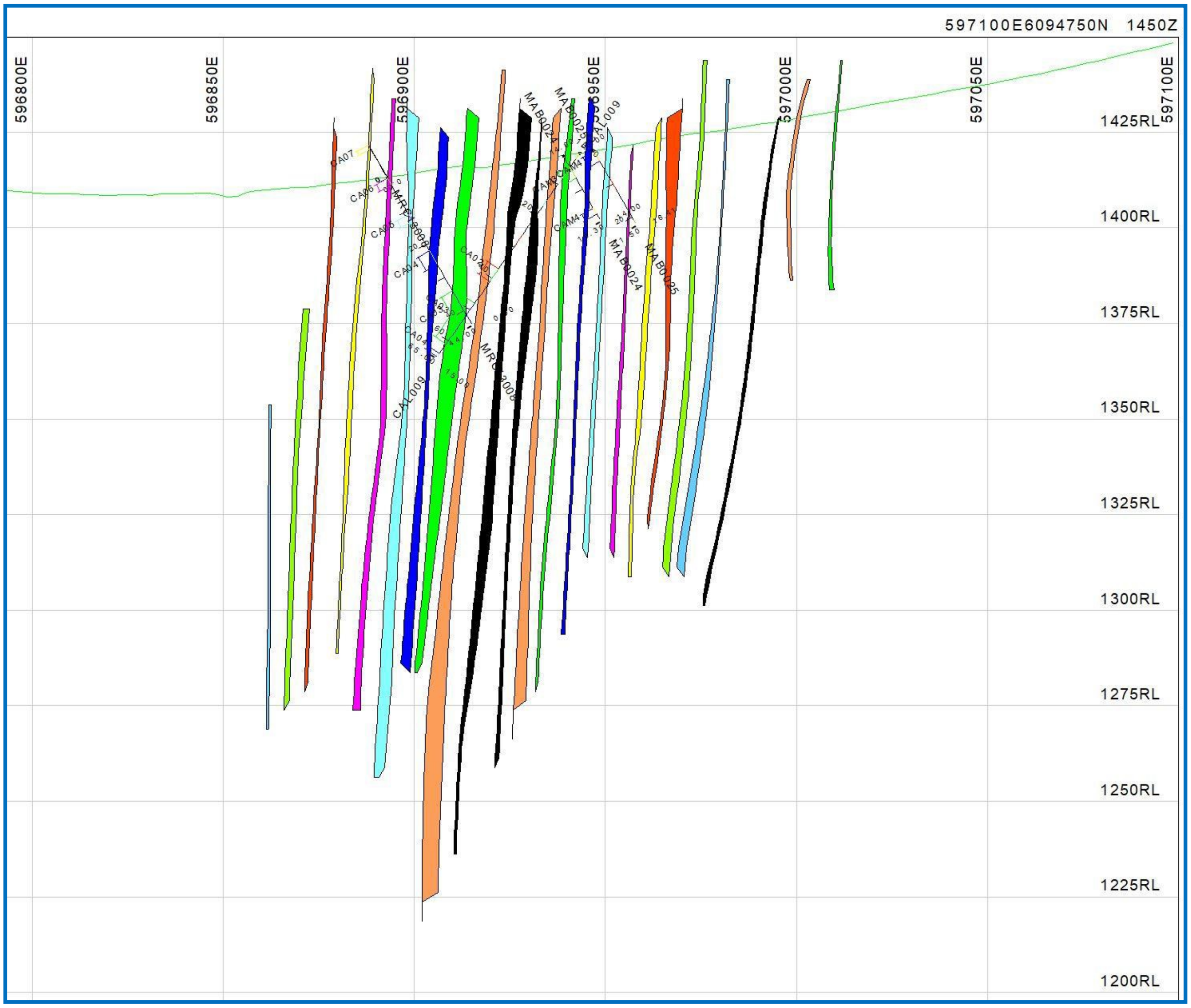


Figure 20 Caledonian E/W cross-section 4775N – vein models

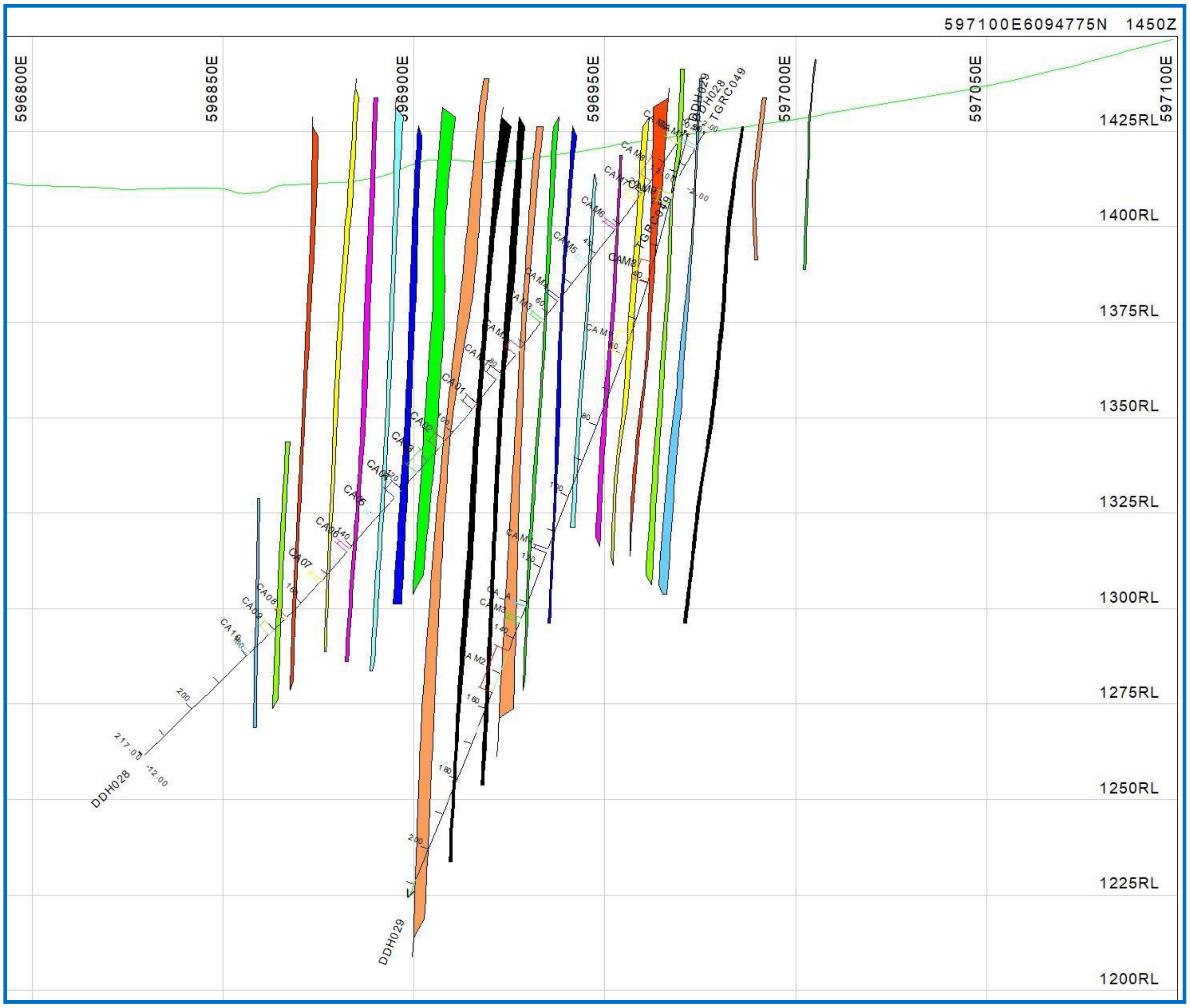


Figure 21 Caledonian E/W cross-section 4800N – vein models

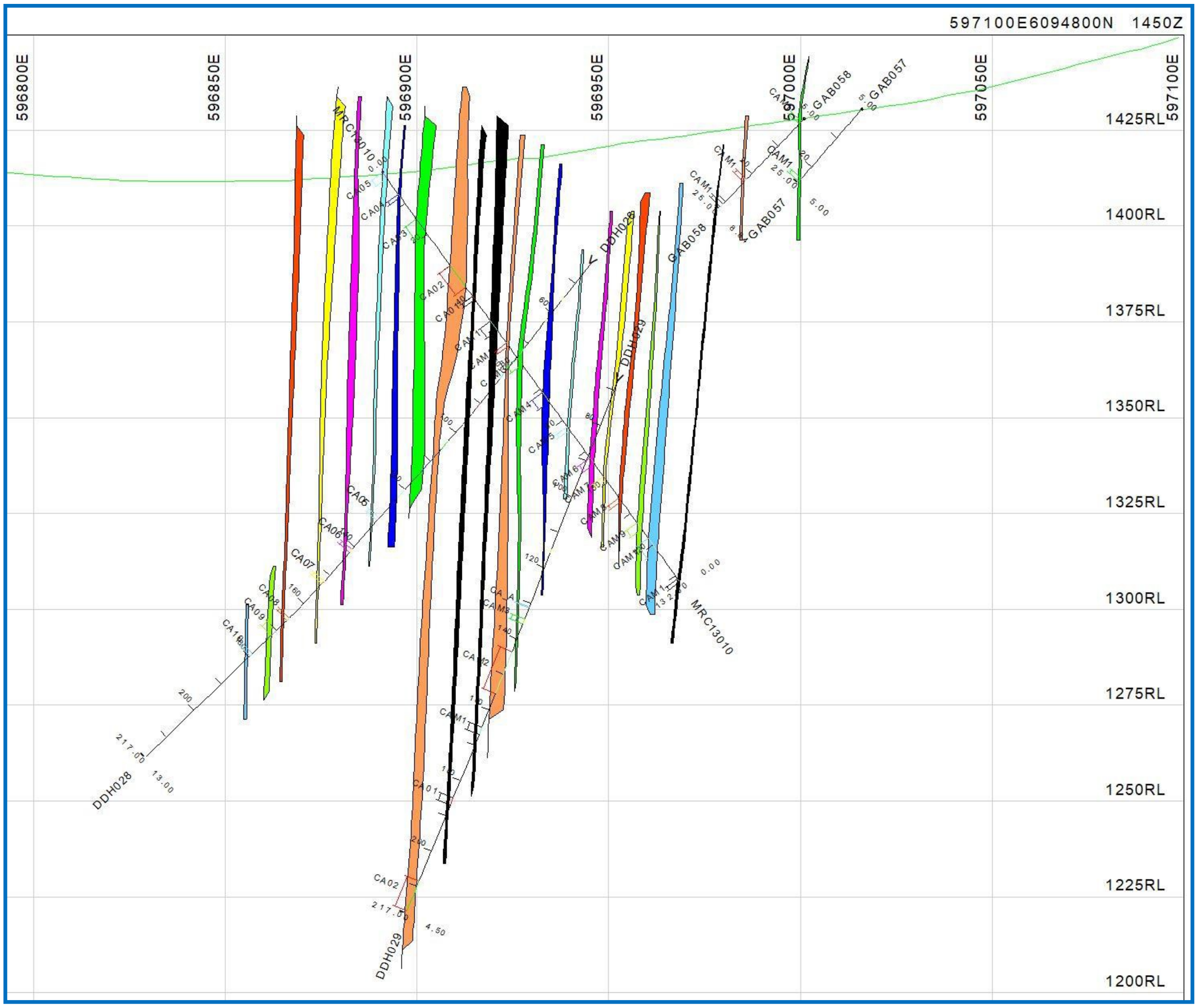


Figure 22 Caledonian E/W cross-section 4825N – vein models

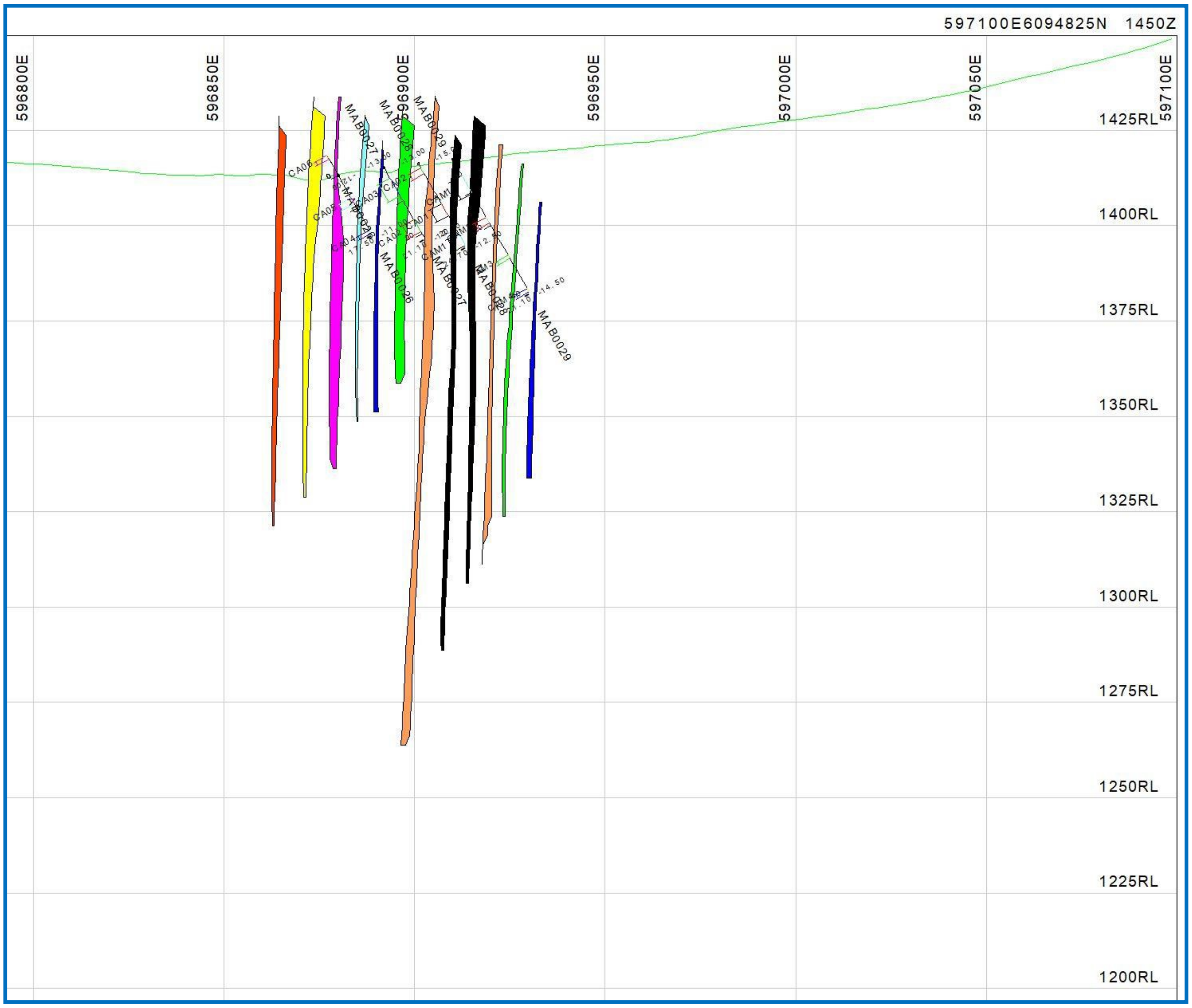
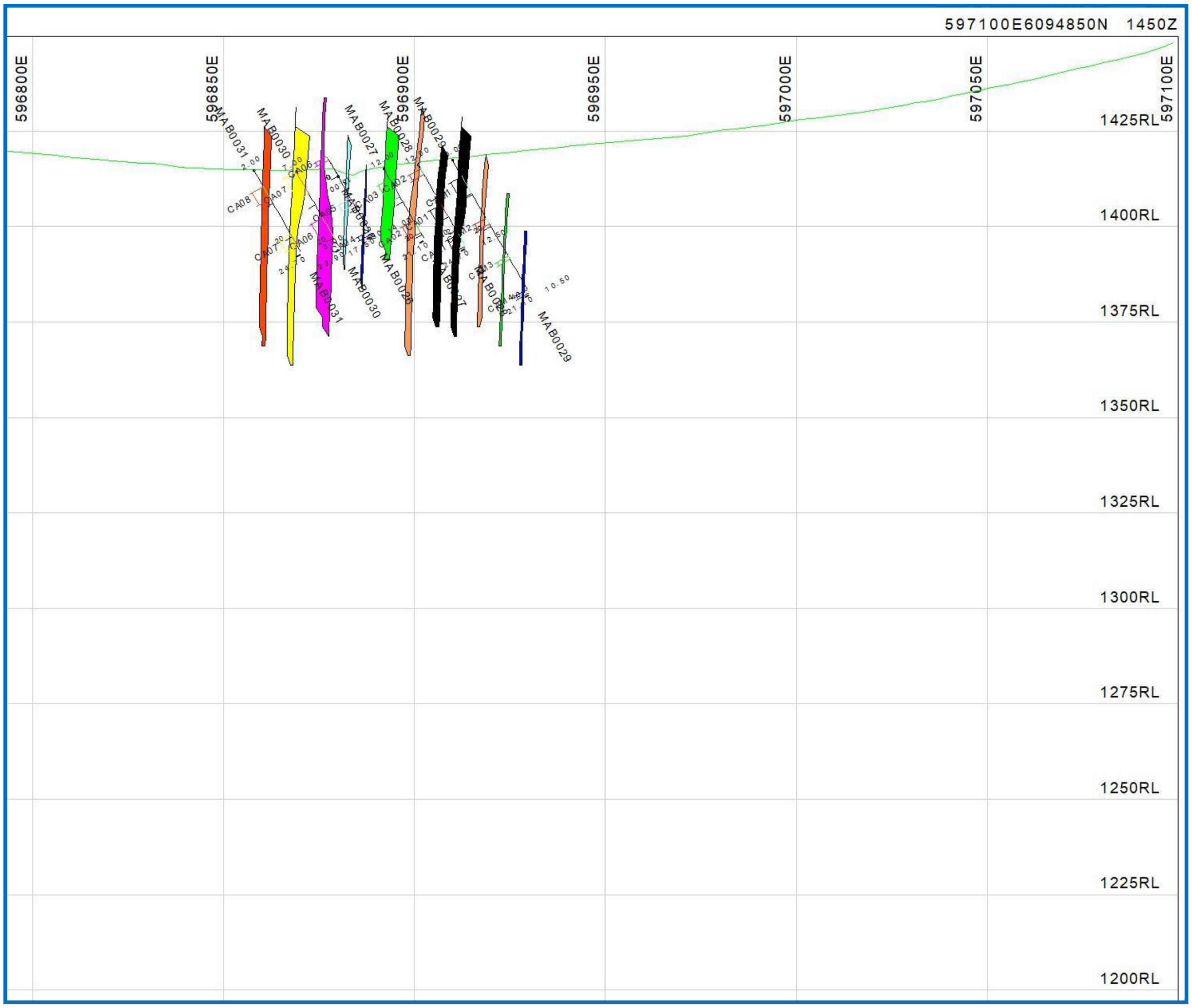


Figure 23 Caledonian E/W cross-section 4850N – vein models



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

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

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

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

Figure 24 Gold block legend

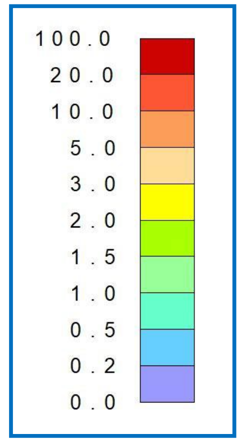


Figure 25 Caledonian E/W cross-section 4600N – gold blocks

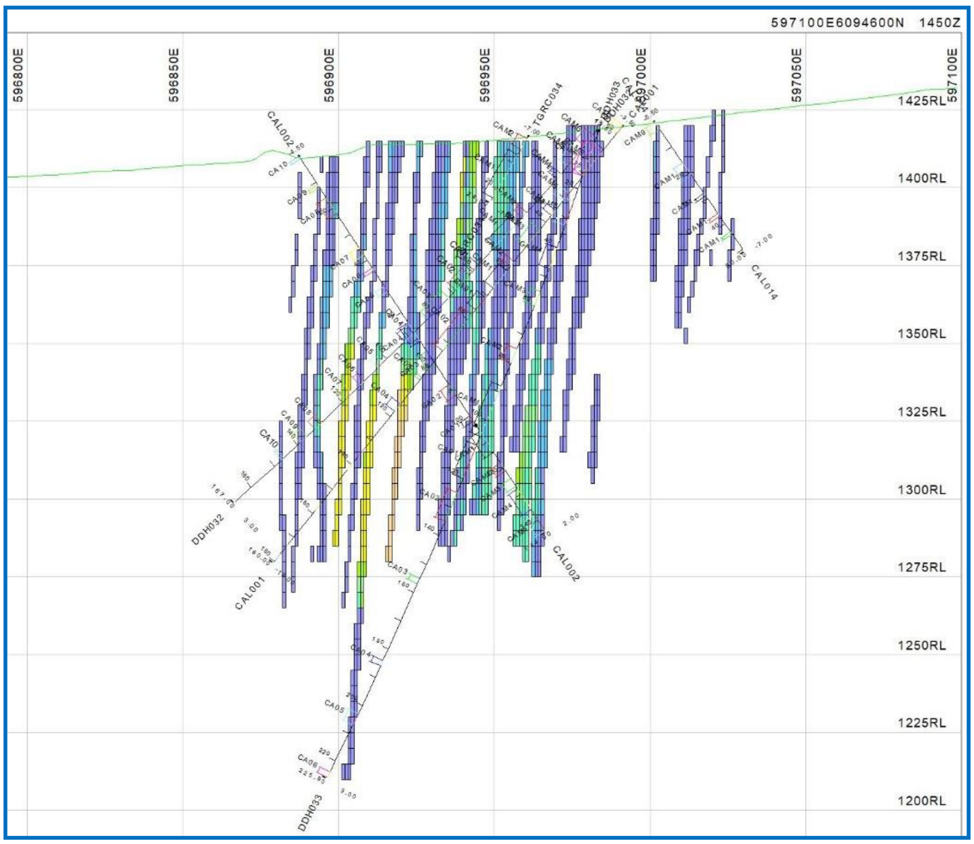


Figure 26 Caledonian E/W cross-section 4650N – gold blocks

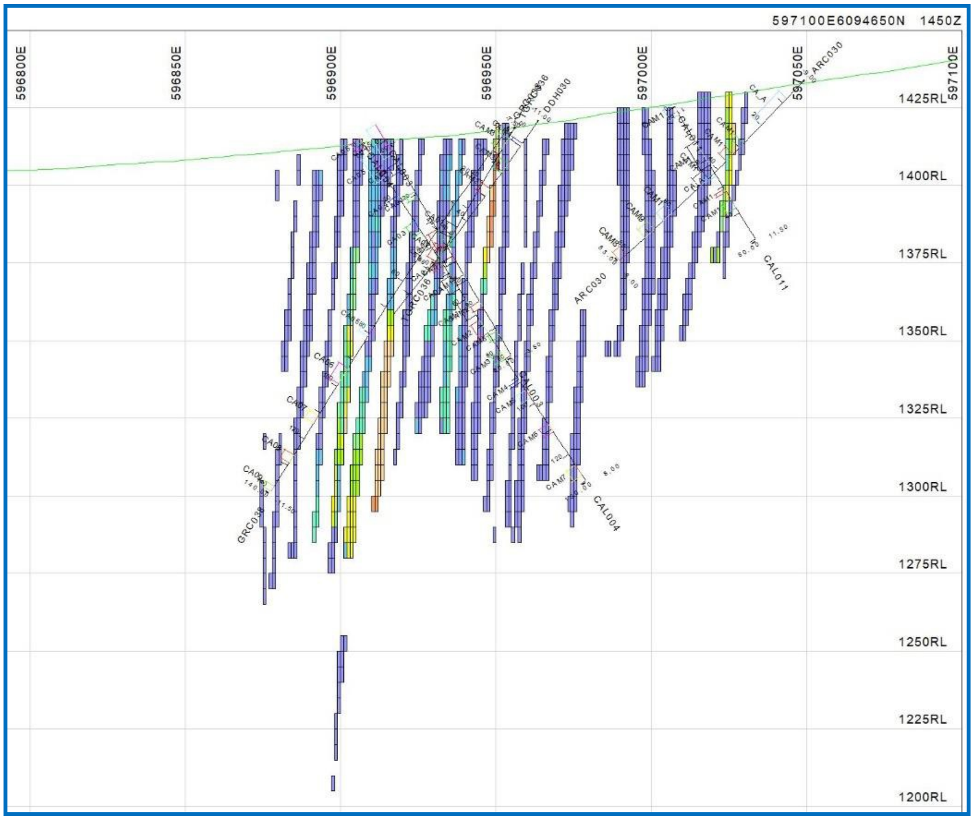


Figure 27 Caledonian E/W cross-section 4700N – gold blocks

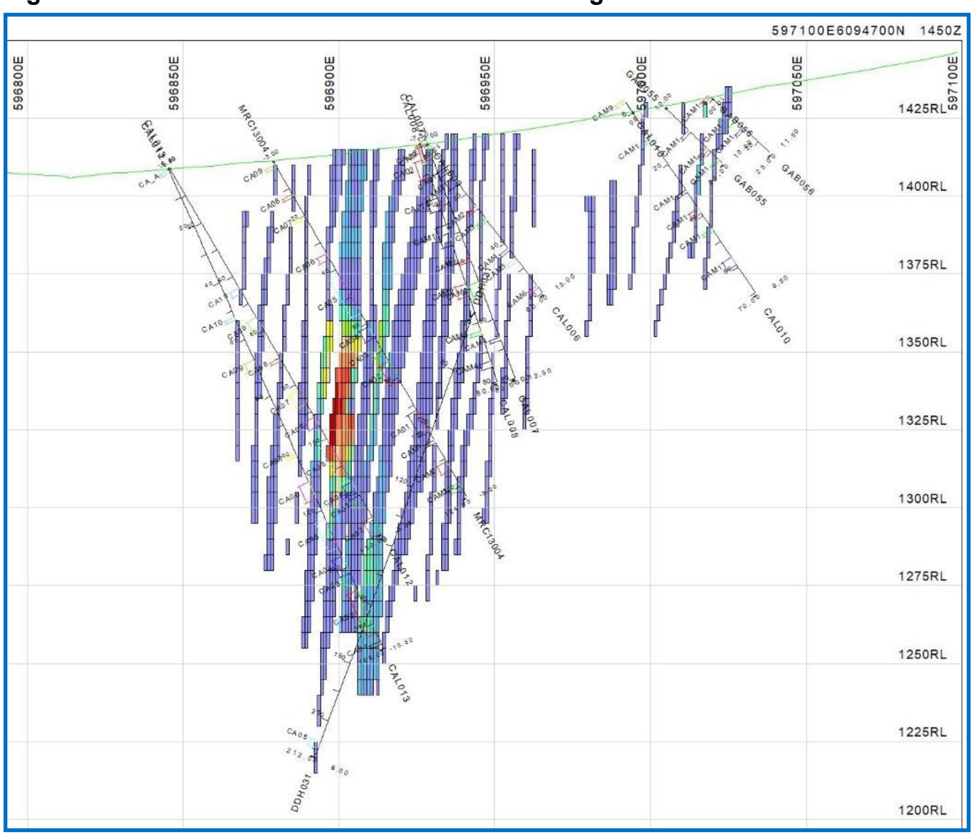


Figure 28 Caledonian E/W cross-section 4750N – gold blocks

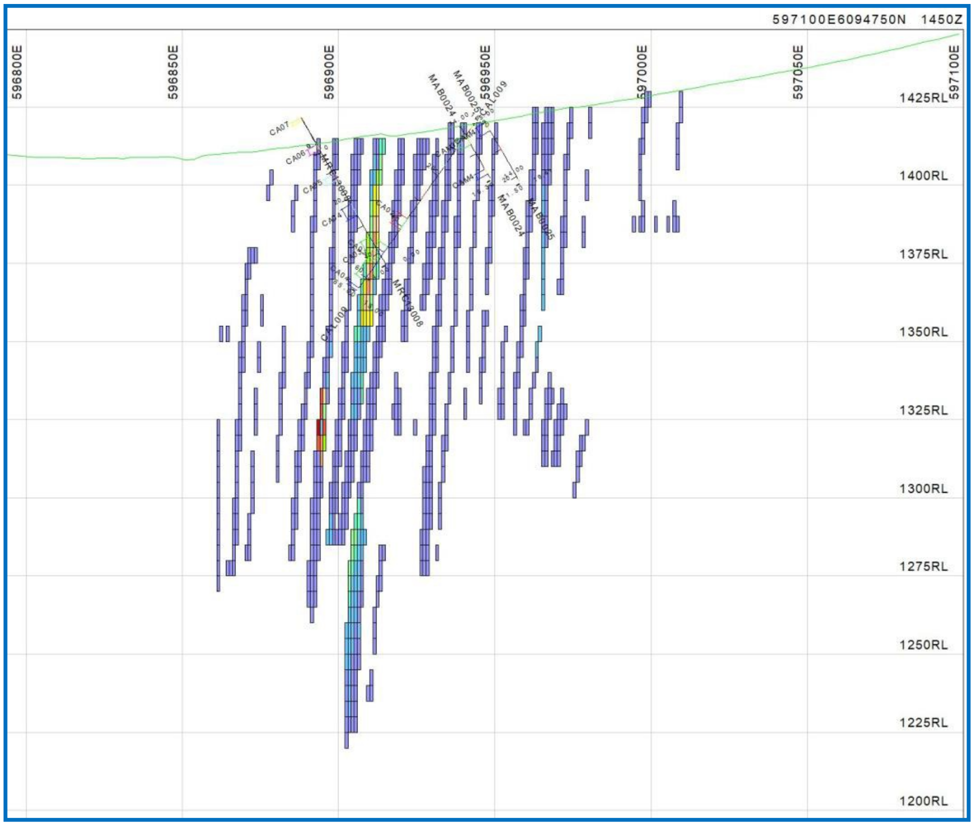


Figure 29 Caledonian E/W cross-section 4800N – gold blocks