

13 December 2019

New resource drilling programs to commence around Darlot Gold Mine

Over 11,000m of reverse circulation (RC) and diamond drilling program to test high-priority gold targets at Great Western, Cables and Mission, Ockerburry and Darlot – within a 5-50km radius of the Darlot Gold Mining Operation in Western Australia

Key Points

- New regional surface drilling program to commence in late December 2019 as part of Red 5's Darlot Mining Hub strategy. Darlot already has a significant endowment, including a Resource of 7.4Mt @ 4.4g/t for 1,041koz and a Reserve of 1.7Mt @ 3.7g/t for 201koz.
- The new drilling programs in total comprise ~ 50 RC drill holes for 7,800m and 20 diamond drill holes for 3,300m. This is in addition to the existing FY2020 budget for Darlot underground resource development and grade control of +10,000m of diamond drilling.
- The new exploration campaign follows two recently announced tenement option agreements and forms part of Red 5's Darlot Mining Hub Strategy. Key targets to be tested include:
 1. RC and diamond drilling at the Great Western gold deposit, as part of due diligence for the recently signed Option Agreement with Terrain Minerals (see ASX announcement 11 November 2019);
 2. RC and diamond drilling at the Cables and Mission deposits, as part of due diligence drilling for the recently signed Option Agreement for these deposits (see ASX announcement 2 December 2019);
 3. RC and diamond drilling at the Dingo Ridge Prospect at the Ockerburry Project, ~20km west of the Darlot Gold Mining Operation. This target consists of a 4km long, 500m wide gold anomaly which lies along the northern end of the prospective Ockerburry Shear Zone;
 4. RC drilling program at the Janine and Gibbs Hill prospect, 5km east of the Darlot Mill, to test below strong surficial gold anomalism within a highly deformed, sigmoidal shaped magnetic high feature at Janine and targeting mineralisation intersected from historic drilling at Gibbs Hill;
 5. RC drilling to test conceptual targets along the northern section of the Taranaki Trend, targeting potential extensions along strike to the north-west and south-east of the Cables and Mission deposits.
- The Darlot Mining Hub Strategy complements Red 5's King of the Hills Project (Final Feasibility Study forecast to be completed in the September 2020 Quarter), which supports Red 5's strategy of becoming a multi-asset, mid-tier Australian gold producer.

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Red 5 Managing Director, Mark Williams, said: “The new regional surface drilling program at Darlot is an important addition to our already expanded drilling program for FY2020 – which includes a previously announced budget of 120,000m of planned drilling across the King of the Hills and Darlot assets. The addition of over 11,000m of surface exploration and resource drilling reinforces our commitment to delivering growth through exploration.

“Following the recent Option Agreements for two ‘bolt-on’ resources at Great Western and Cables and Mission as part of the Darlot Mining Hub Strategy, we now have an expanded pipeline of exciting targets to test within an economic trucking radius of the Darlot Mill.

“These programs have the potential to quickly grow our resource base, make new discoveries and provide us with further targets for future follow-up. This multi-pronged strategy is consistent with our objective to meaningfully increase the mine life of the Darlot Operation – as part of our overall target of having two long-life, high-quality gold production centres operating in parallel as the cornerstone assets of a multi-asset, mid-tier gold producer.”

Red 5 Limited (ASX: RED) advises that it will shortly commence an important new program of exploration and resource drilling to test a series of priority gold targets located within an economic trucking radius of its Darlot Gold Mine in Western Australia.

The program will test gold targets located at the Cables and Mission and Great Western gold deposits which are both subject to recent Option Agreements, the Taranaki Trend, the Ockerburry Project and the Darlot Project tenements (Figure 1).

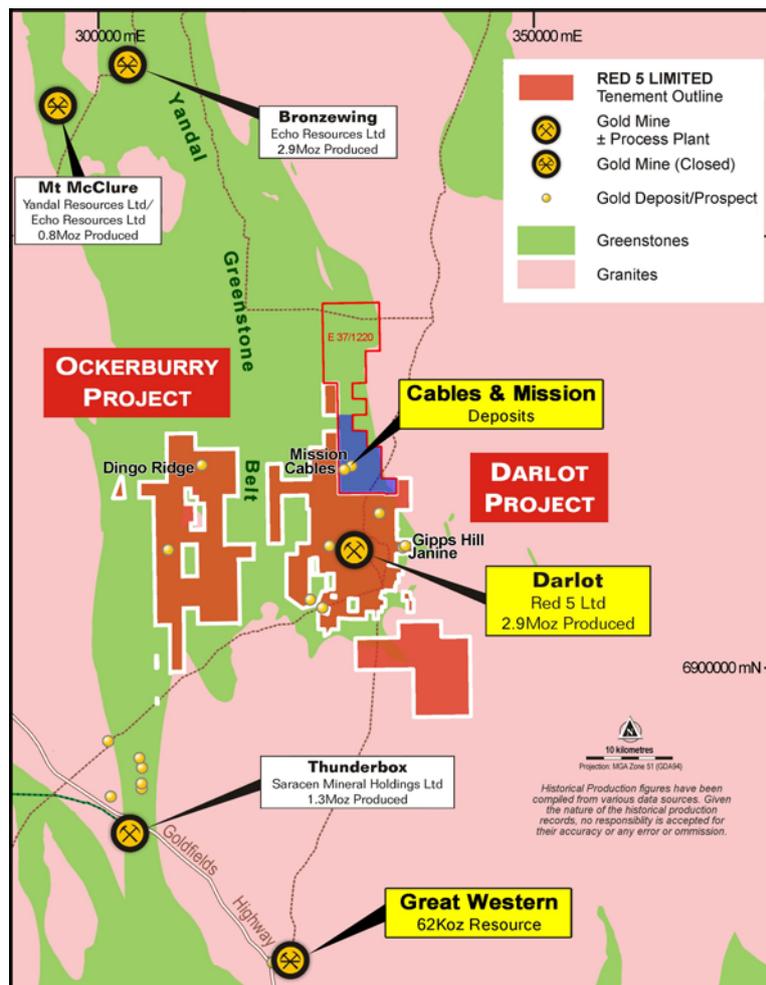


Figure 1: Regional Location Plan - showing location of the Darlot Gold Mining Operations and the key projects to be drilled as part of the upcoming regional exploration program. Note for tenement E37/1220 (Cables & Mission), the option and sub-lease agreement held by Red 5 is for the area south of latitude -26.45 (dark blue shaded area).

Key deliverables from the upcoming drilling program include:

- Confirmation of historical drill results at the Great Western and Cables and Mission deposits;
- Confirmation of the extensional potential along the Cables and Mission trends;
- Identification of source and controls of gold mineralisation along the 4km long, 500m wide Dingo Ridge gold trend at Ockerburry; and
- Testing the mineralisation potential at the Gipps Hill and Janine prospects along the Taranaki Fault corridor, which also hosts the Cable and Mission deposits.

Data obtained from the drilling will be used to assess and rank targets for the prioritisation of the next stage of exploration drilling and resource development, with a strong focus on delivering additional tonnes and grade.

The upcoming program will comprise 7,800m of Reverse Circulation (RC) and 3,300m of diamond drilling (DD), for a combined total of 11,100m. Further detail regarding the targets to be tested, and the planned drilling programs at each location, is provided below.

1. Great Western

Red 5 recently announced an Option Agreement for the Great Western deposit (see ASX announcement 11 November 2019), which is located wholly within Mining Lease M37/54 and has a reported JORC 2012 compliant Mineral Resource totalling 709,000 tonnes at an average grade of 2.72g/t Au for 62,000 ounces of contained gold (further details set out in Terrain Minerals ASX release dated 27 March 2017 titled JORC 2012 Resource Upgrade at Great Western).

As part of the due diligence process for this potential acquisition, Red 5 is planning to drill test the Mineral Resource with three RC and three diamond holes.

The Great Western area is largely underlain by quartz diorite-tonalite-granodiorite rocks with occasional xenoliths of mafic and felsic rock units in various stages of assimilation.

Gold mineralisation is associated with a series of laminated quartz veins, up to 10m thick, forming a series of sub-vertical to steeply south dipping lodes. The “Main Lode” was the focus of historical mining in the western and central parts of the deposit.

The Great Western deposit has been defined by drilling over a strike length of 450m, a depth of 200m. The mineralisation is still open at depth.

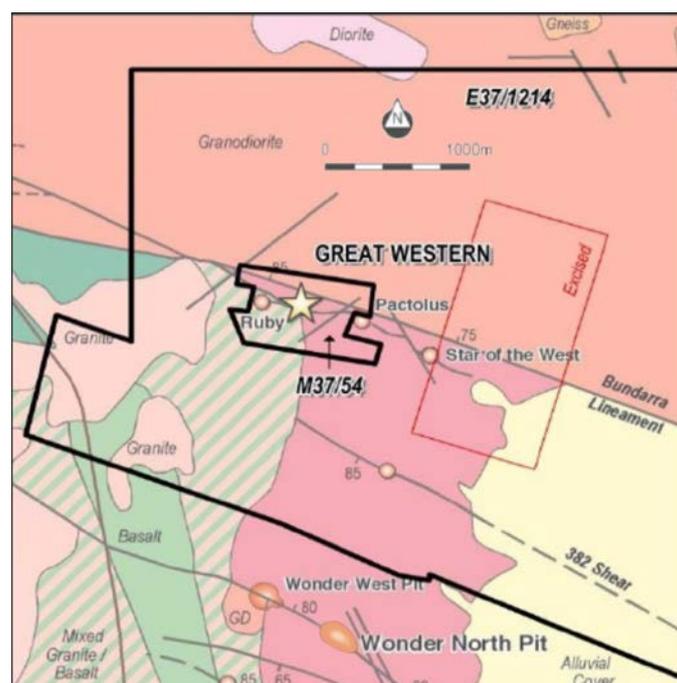


Figure 2: Plan view showing the regional geology for Great Western and the location of the mining tenement M37/54. Diagram sourced from Terrain Minerals ASX announcement dated 11 November 2019.

2. Cables and Mission

The Cables and Mission gold deposits are located approximately 10km north of the Darlot-Centenary Gold Mine, within the Yandal Greenstone Belt (see Figure 1). The deposits are the subject of a recently announced Option Agreement (see ASX announcement 2 December 2019).

Both deposits are spatially associated with magnetic high anomalism which appears to be part of a fold structure located at a bend section of the Taranaki Fault, a regional scale north-west striking fault zone which runs along the eastern limb of the Darlot Syncline.

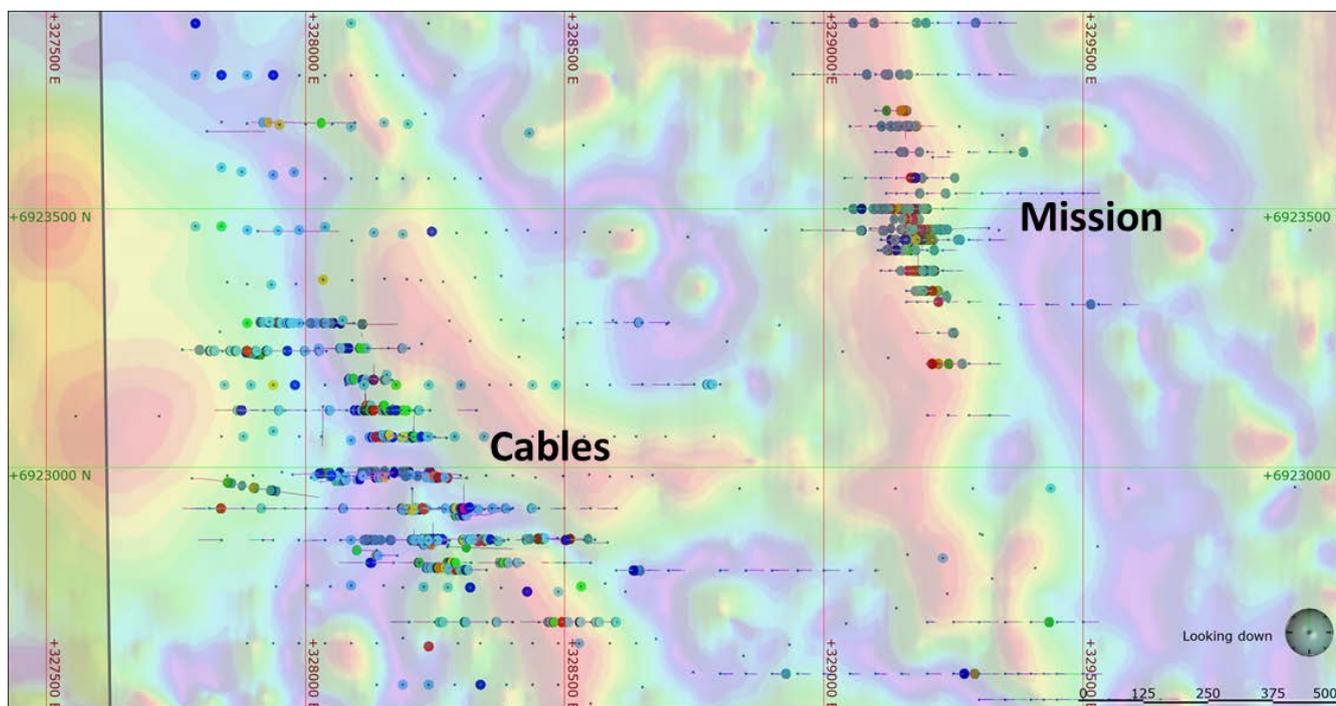


Figure 3: Plan view of the historical drilling for the Cables and Mission prospects showing grade intercepts. The diagram also shows regional magnetics.

At Cables, historical drilling comprising mainly air-core (AC) and RC drilling defined a significant north-northwest trending gold anomaly which extends along strike for approximately 1.6km.

Significant mineralisation occurs as primary and supergene/oxide gold and is associated with quartz veining and/or sericite-chlorite+/-carbonate-pyrite alteration hosted predominantly in dolerite.

Deeper RC and limited diamond drilling have intersected significant primary gold mineralisation associated with steep, sub-vertical north-west trending reverse faults which are inferred in historical models to represent imbricate stacked faults formed from an underlying thrust zone.

Historical AC drilling at the Mission Prospect has been successful in defining a significant north-to-northwest trending oxide/supergene gold anomaly which extends approximately 800m along strike (Figure 2).

A review of historical drilling suggests that both the Cables and Mission deposits are not closed off and remain open along strike and down-dip (see Figures 4 and 5 below).

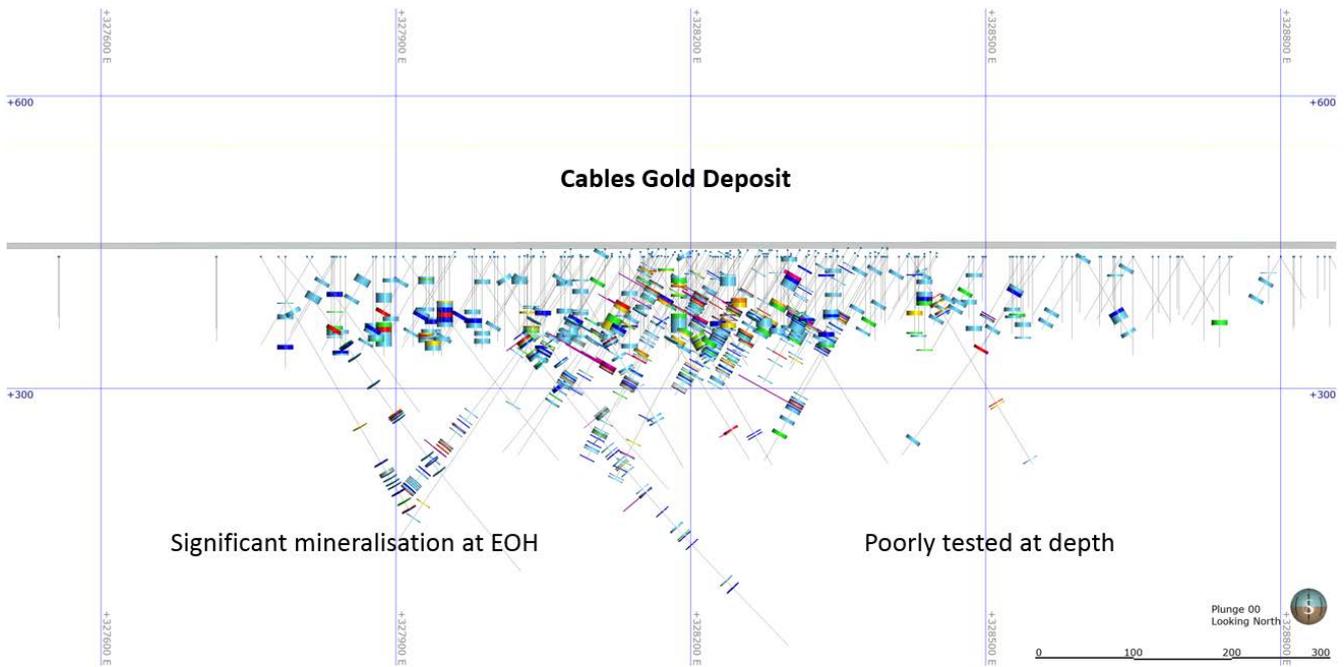


Figure 4: Cross-Section of the Cables Deposit looking north showing the shallow historical drilling with grade intercepts. The shallow nature of the drilling highlights the potential for extensions down-dip.

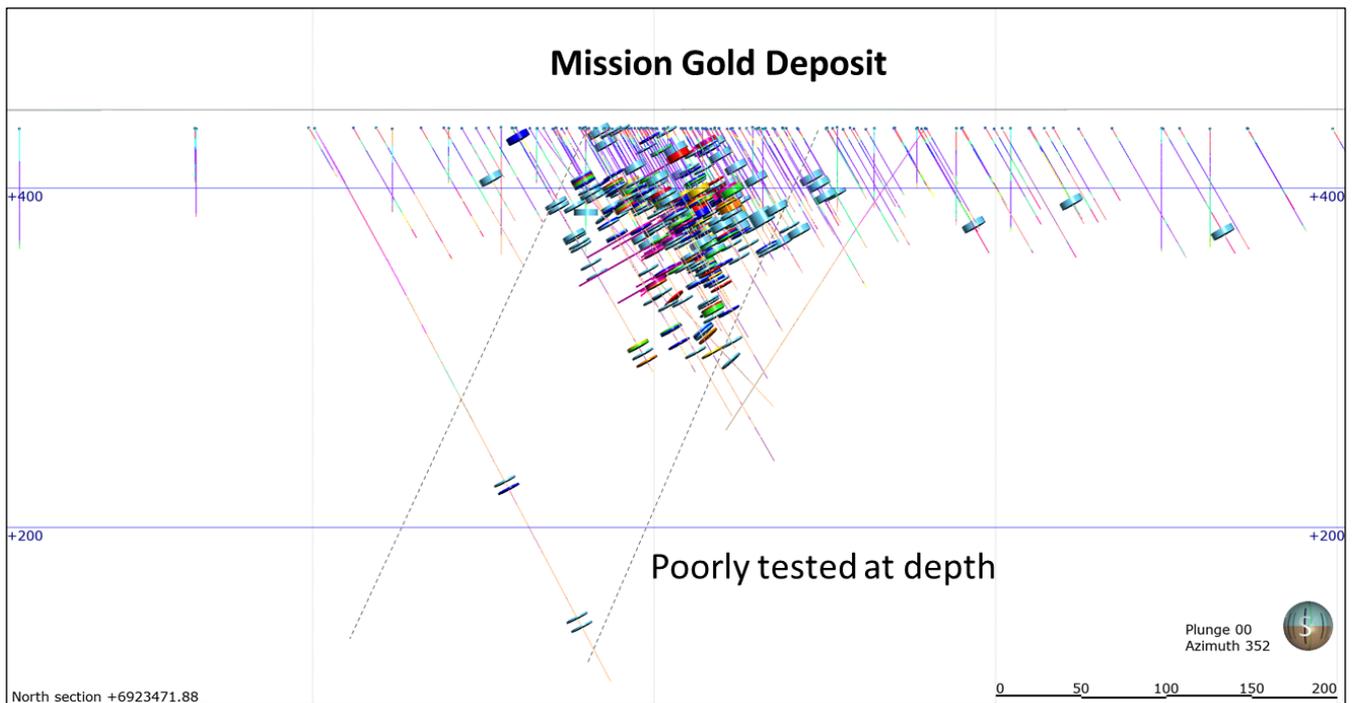


Figure 5: Cross-Section of the Mission Deposit looking north showing the shallow historical drilling with grade intercepts and highlighting the potential for extensions down-dip.

Limited historic diamond drilling at Cables and Mission has confirmed the continuity of gold mineralisation. Building on this success, additional diamond drilling will be undertaken to further test the north-west trending structures which are believed to control mineralisation in the area (Figure 6).

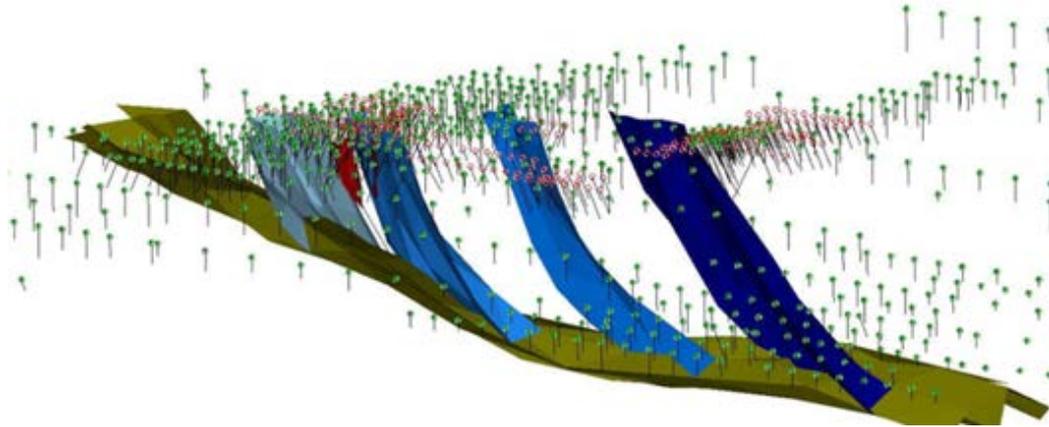


Figure 6: Oblique view looking north-west showing the proposed structural model for the Cables-Mission area. The olive green surface is an interpreted low angle thrust zone with a series of step (blue) reverse faults. Gold mineralisation is shown in red.

3. Dingo Ridge at Ockerburry

The Dingo Ridge prospect is located approximately 20km north-west of the Darlot Mine Site and lies at the northern end of the Ockerburry Shear Zone within the Ockerburry Project, which Red 5 acquired in 2018 (Figure 1).

Significantly, the Ockerburry Shear Zone also hosts the Thunderbox gold deposit as well as several shallow gold prospects along its strike length and is therefore considered to be highly prospective for gold mineralisation.

The Dingo Ridge prospect is defined by a 4km long and 500m wide north-northeast trending gold mineralisation zone which has been cut and offset by a late east-west trending dyke which post-dates the mineralisation.

Previous drilling at Dingo Ridge is confined mainly to shallow (<150m) RAB, AC and RC drilling which was designed to test the oxide zone for supergene enrichment. It is worth noting that many of the shallow drill holes which define the Dingo Ridge gold anomaly end in significant mineralisation. Deeper drilling targeting fresh rock remains limited to date with only a small number of RC drill holes drilled below the oxide zone.

The planned drill program will test for mineralisation below the Dingo Ridge gold anomaly. This large target area is indicative of a significant hydrothermal system and is considered to be an excellent structural trap for mineralising fluids, being at the confluence of north and known fertile north-east trending structures.

Drilling will also test the Ockerburry Shear and potential north-east trending structures at depth in fresh rock, providing key structural data to allow for improved interpretation and understanding of vein style, orientation and economic potential of the prospect area as well as the entire Ockerburry Shear.

Past drill results include¹:

- 5m @ 8.14g/t Au (AC Hole ADAC0194)*
- 4m @ 9.7g/t Au (AC MVAC1203)*
- 20m @ 1.45g/t Au (RAB Hole 95VMAR018)*
- 10m @ 1.8g/t Au (RAB Hole 95VMAR083)*
- 10m @ 1.4g/t Au (RC Hole MVRC88)*

¹ Refer to Red 5 ASX Release, "Eastern Goldfields Regional Exploration Update", 16 April 2018, for Table 1 for the reported historic drill results. Metres quoted are estimated true widths, no grade cuts have been applied.

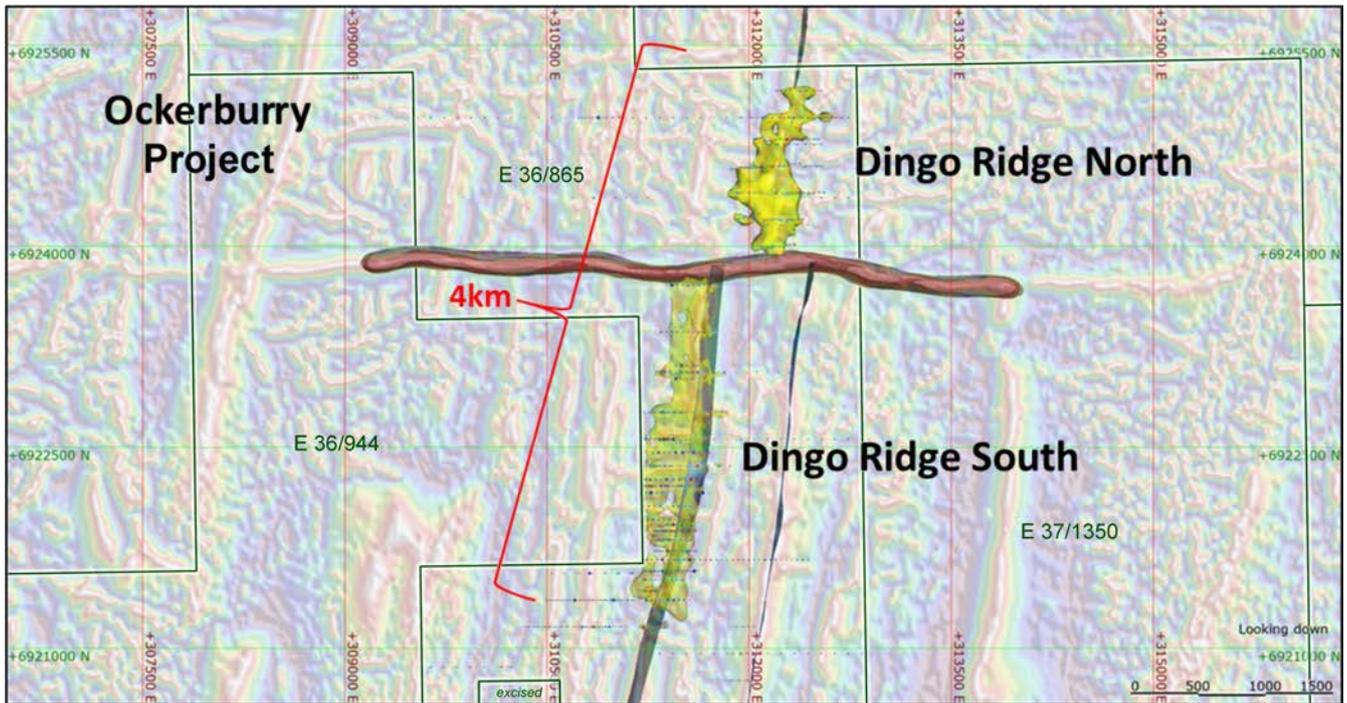


Figure 7: Plan view showing gold values and modelled gold contours from the historical drilling at Ockerburry.

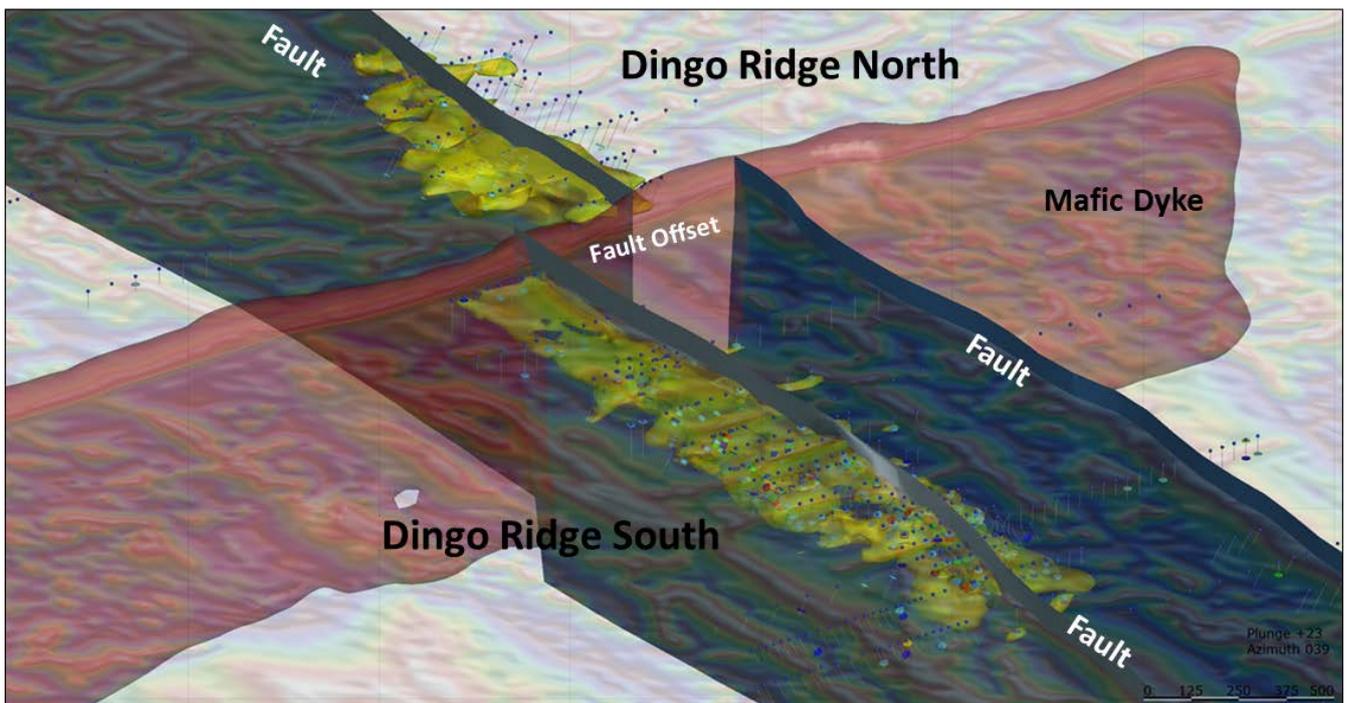


Figure 8: Oblique view looking north-east of gold values and modelled gold contours from the historical drilling.

4. Janine and Gibbs Hill

Janine

The Janine prospect is located 5km east of the Darlot Mill and lies within a prominent sigmoidal-shaped magnetic high feature, which is bound by the Taranaki Fault system. The target area contains numerous intersecting faults with small to major offsets visible in the aeromagnetics.

Quartz veining occurs throughout the tenement as numerous quartz blows and smaller in-situ veins. Quartz veining is generally sub-vertical with variable strikes – commonly east to north-east trending.

Recent grab sampling work undertaken by Red 5 exploration in the area and particularly with the deformed magnetic feature has identified strong anomalous gold assay values of up to 21.9 g/t from quartz vein material sampled from outcrop, historical workings and costeans.

The highly encouraging results include 16.5 g/t Au from mullock material located adjacent to old workings and 21.9 g/t Au from in-situ quartz breccia veins trending to the northwest. Historical rock chip results from two nearby areas (Hrabina and Tolrad prospects) which are also located within the magnetic anomaly reports 18.4 g/t Au and up to 16 g/t Au respectively.

Table 1 – Selected Au results from grab samples at Janine.

Sample ID	Easting	Northing	RL	Au gpt	Lithology + description
R5RC011213	335244	6913700	488.5	21.9	Large quartz blow, in-situ quartz breccia veins trending at 310
R5RC011214	335055	6913858	482.8	16.25	Quartz vein material in mullock heap of old working. Sulphides visible.
JN005	335264	6913716	491	5.96	Weakly weathered very fine grained blocky basalt; centre of costean
JN012	335257	6913716	491	5.33	Dark reddish quartz
JN0026	335047	6913796	485	5.27	Gossanous, in situ quartz vein within mag high (sigmoidal feature)
JN0023	335255	6913704	491	4.9	Quartz mullock
R5RC011225	335255	6913717	500	4.55	Quartz vein material in mullock
JN004	335281	6913728	491	4.21	Quartz from costean

Refer to Appendix 1 for Table 1 for the Janine grab samples.

To date, the Janine prospect remains untested at depth, with no drill-holes recorded in the WAMEX database and no evidence of drilling identified in high-resolution aerial images or during field visits.

Given the optimal structural setting, deformed magnetic high feature combined with high grade surficial gold anomalism, the Janine prospect is considered a highly prospective target for gold mineralisation.

Gibbs Hill

To the north of Janine is the Gipps Hill prospect is located approximately 5km east of the Darlot Mill and lies between two strike-slip faults interpreted as major bifurcating structures which represent the strongly deformed, north-west trending Taranaki Fault domain developing a complex structural setting considered to be prospective for gold mineralisation.

The tenement geology comprises of non-magnetic dolerite in the west, with basalt to the east. There is a small lens of felsic volcanic and sedimentary rocks in the centre of the tenement, although this has not been tested with drilling.

Central to the Gipps Hill target area is the historical Le Dragon workings. These extensive old workings are located proximal to the eastern Taranaki splay and, significantly, are positioned along strike to the Missions and Cables deposits, located approximately 11km to the north.

From the historical drilling at Le Dragon, significant gold mineralisation was intercepted in shear-hosted quartz lode reported to be up to 5 metres wide based on drill hole logs. Gold mineralisation appears to be hosted within quartz veins and vein margins and is associated with tourmaline and pyrite.

Field mapping undertaken at Le Dragon mine and along an 800m east-west trend delineated by old workings indicates that the mineralisation at Gipps Hill is associated with an east-west striking, steeply dipping quartz vein system.

Recent grab sampling work undertaken by Red 5's exploration team in the target area has also returned anomalous gold assay results which includes 13.7g/t, 3.4g/t and 1.8g/t Au from quartz vein material sourced from mullock heaps from the Le Dragon workings.

Table 2 – Selected Au results from grab samples at Gipps Hill including Le Dragon workings.

Sample ID	Easting	Northing	RL	Au gpt	Lithology + description
GH0033	335712	6914666	498	13.7	Mullock quartz vein material, weakly brecciated, sampled from Le Dragon mine
GH0034	335712	6914666	498	3.63	Mullock quartz vein material, trace pyrite, strongly brecciated, sampled from Le Dragon mine
GH001	335750	6914654	496	1.83	Old workings, 1m wide vein observed in shaft 290 strike and vertical

Refer to Appendix 1 for Table 1 for the Gibbs Hill grab samples.

The RC drilling program will follow up the mineralised quartz vein along strike of current intersections as well as aiming to intersect the steep mineralised vein down-dip, in fresh rock, beneath significant drill intercepts. Intersect mineralised quartz vein at depth in fresh rock and follow up anomalous drill intersections from previous campaigns and identify strike extent of mineralised quartz veining

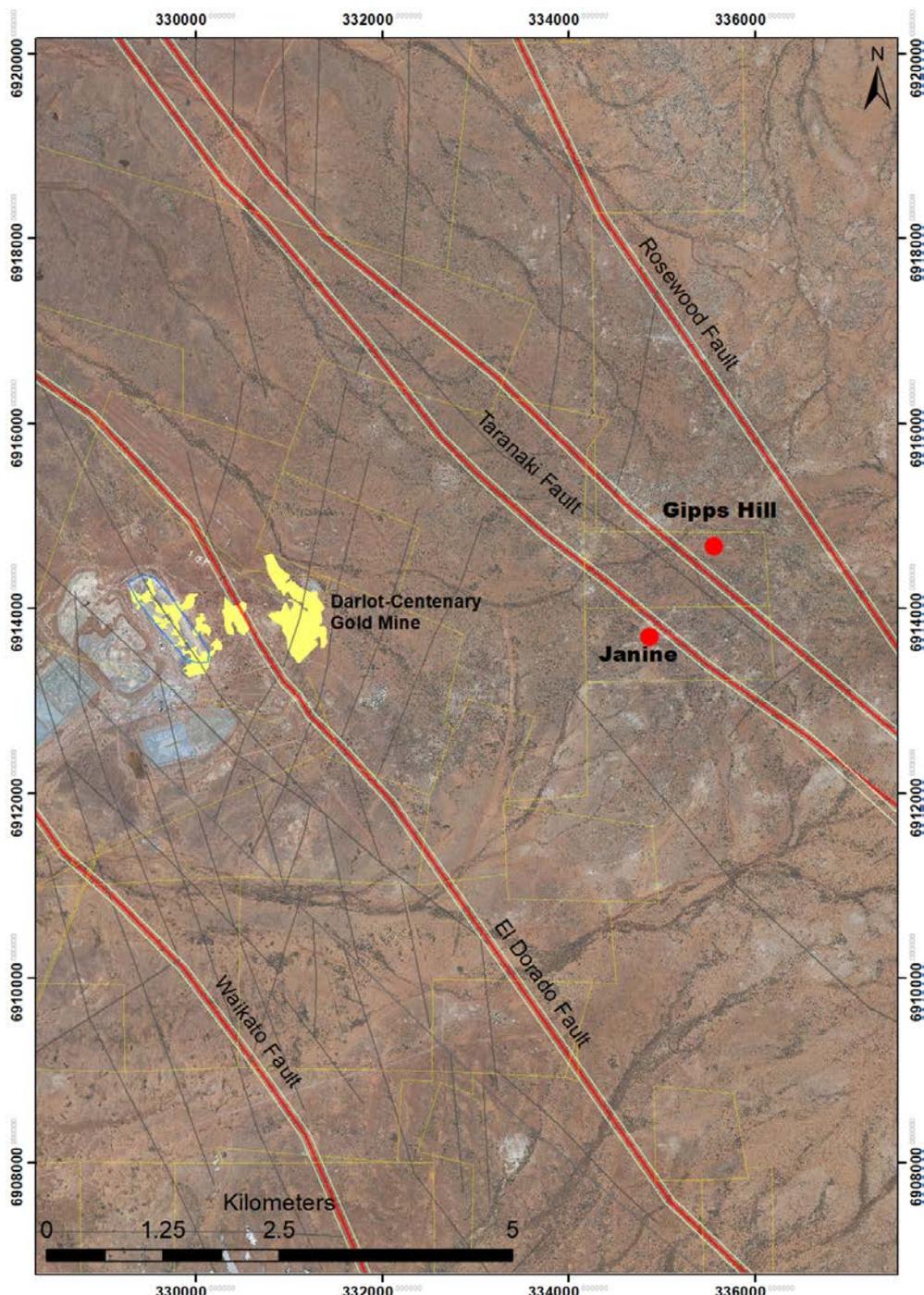


Figure 9: Plan view showing the interpreted geology of Gibbs Hill and Janine prospects.

5. Taranaki Trend – Extensions of Cables & Mission

Drill targets associated with the Taranaki Trend comprise prospective areas for gold mineralisation located to the north-west and south-east of the Cables and Mission deposits along a pronounced fault bend in the northern section of the Taranaki Fault (see Figures 10 and 11 below).

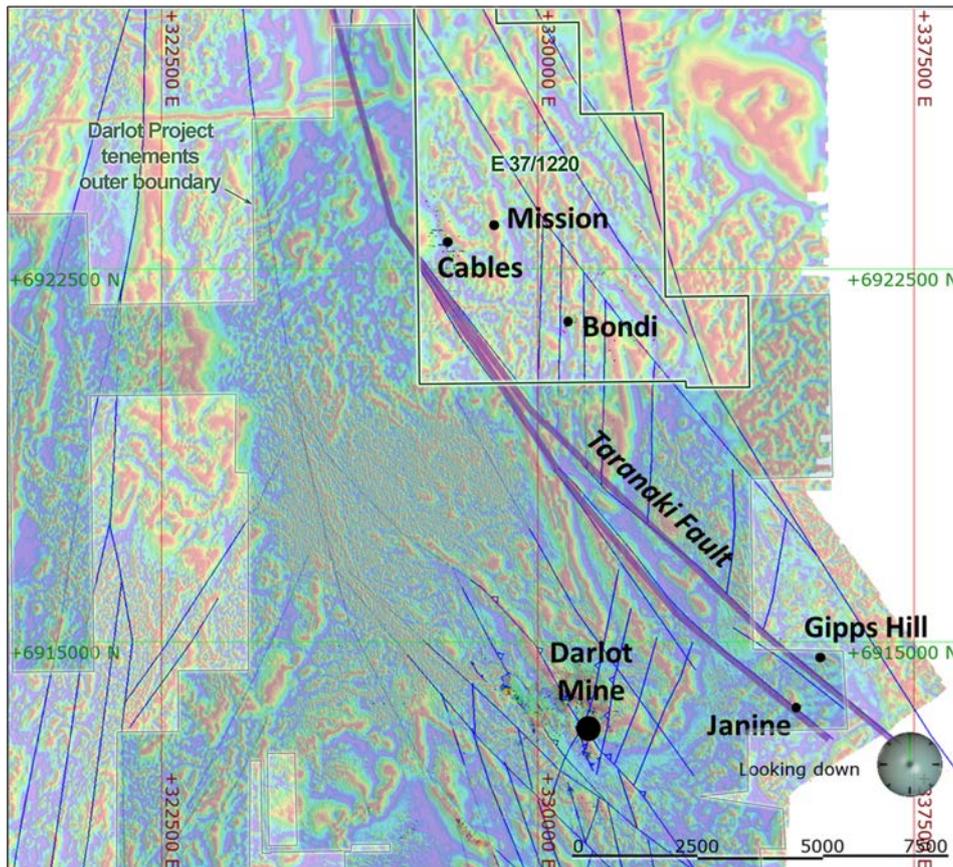


Figure 10: Plan view showing the regional magnetics and position of the Taranaki Fault and prospects.

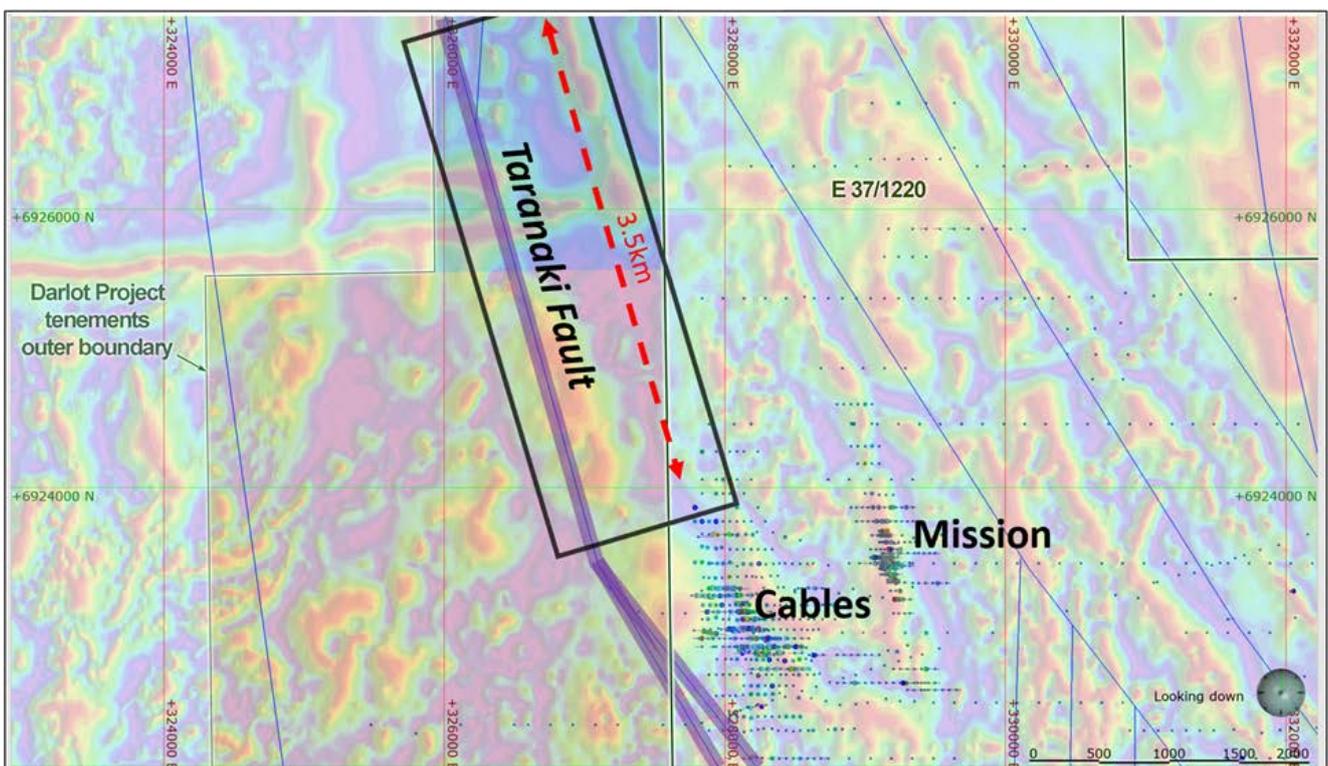


Figure 11: Plan view of the target on the Taranaki Fault to the north of the Cables prospect, displayed on the regional magnetics.

Of significant exploration interest is the target area to the north-west of the Cables deposit, which is defined by a prominent north-west trending magnetic high feature inferred to represent magnetic dolerite. The magnetic feature, which is approximately 3.5 km in length (Figure 11), appears to be a continuation of the western limb of a synclinal fold which is host to the Cables deposit. To date the target zone remains completely untested by drilling.

The target area of interest along the Taranaki Trend to the south-east of Cables (Figure 12) is similarly defined by a magnetic high response. This target comprises a magnetic high response inferred to be magnetic dolerite which forms the hinge zone of a synclinal fold which is host to the Cables and Mission gold deposits. A review of historical drilling over the fold nose confirms only limited drilling has been completed and a significant area up to 1km in length lying directly over the magnetic anomaly remains completed untested.

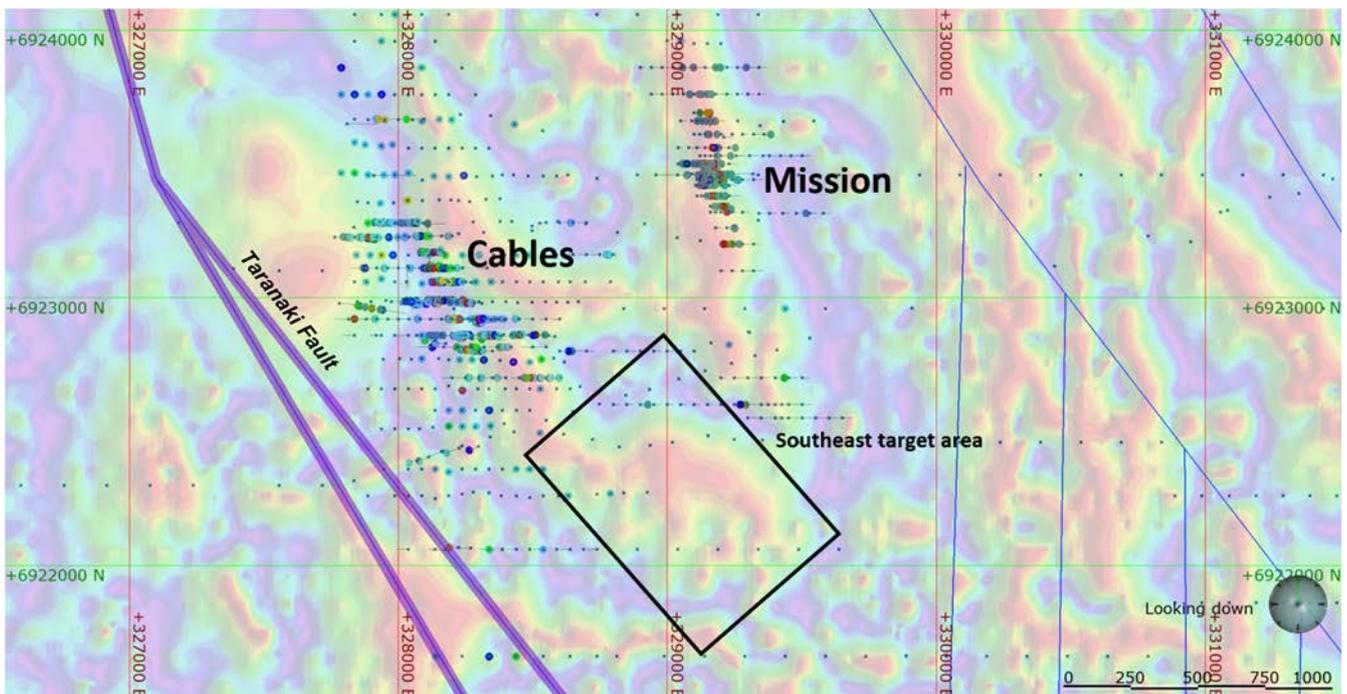


Figure 12: Plan view showing the South-east Target Area south-east of the Cables prospect, displayed on the regional magnetics.

Planned RC drilling along the Taranaki trend to the north-west will test Taranaki Fault and associated magnetic high feature along strike of the Cables Deposit. RC drilling to the south will test the synclinal fold hinge.

ENDS

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Competent Person's Statements

Mineral Resource and Exploration Results

Mr Byron Dumpleton confirms that he is the Competent Person for the Mineral Resource and Exploration Results summarised in this report and Mr Dumpleton has read and understood the requirements of the 2012 Edition of the Australasian Code for Reporting of Exploration Results, Mineral Resources and Ore Reserves (JORC Code, 2012 Edition). Mr Dumpleton is a Competent Person as defined by the JORC Code, 2012 Edition, having five years' experience that is relevant to the style of mineralisation and type of deposit described in this report and to the activity for which he is accepting responsibility. Mr Dumpleton is a Member of the Australian Institute of Geoscientists, No. 1598. Mr Dumpleton is a full time employee of Red 5. Mr Dumpleton has reviewed this report and consents to the inclusion of the matters based on his supporting information in the form and context in which it appears.

JORC 2012 Mineral Resource and Ore Reserves

Red 5 confirms that it is not aware of any new information or data that materially affects the information included in the original market announcements and that all material assumptions and technical parameters underpinning the estimates in the relevant market announcements continue to apply and have not materially changed. The Company confirms that the form and context in which the Competent Persons findings are presented have not been materially modified from the original market announcements.

Forward-Looking Statements

Certain statements made during or in connection with this statement contain or comprise certain forward-looking statements regarding Red 5's Mineral Resources and Reserves, exploration operations, project development operations, production rates, life of mine, projected cash flow, capital expenditure, operating costs and other economic performance and financial condition as well as general market outlook. Although Red 5 believes that the expectations reflected in such forward-looking statements are reasonable, such expectations are only predictions and are subject to inherent risks and uncertainties which could cause actual values, results, performance or achievements to differ materially from those expressed, implied or projected in any forward looking statements and no assurance can be given that such expectations will prove to have been correct. Accordingly, results could differ materially from those set out in the forward-looking statements as a result of, among other factors, changes in economic and market conditions, delays or changes in project development, success of business and operating initiatives, changes in the regulatory environment and other government actions, fluctuations in metals prices and exchange rates and business and operational risk management. Except for statutory liability which cannot be excluded, each of Red 5, its officers, employees and advisors expressly disclaim any responsibility for the accuracy or completeness of the material contained in this statement and excludes all liability whatsoever (including in negligence) for any loss or damage which may be suffered by any person as a consequence of any information in this statement or any error or omission. Red 5 undertakes no obligation to update publicly or release any revisions to these forward-looking statements to reflect events or circumstances after today's date or to reflect the occurrence of unanticipated events other than required by the Corporations Act and ASX Listing Rules. Accordingly, you should not place undue reliance on any forward-looking statement.

Darlot Gold Mine – Significant Assays for Rock chip samples for Gipps Hill and Janine prospects

Table 1: Significant gold assay from grab samples at Gipps Hill Prospect

Sample ID	East (MGA)	North (MGA)	RL	Description	Au ppm
GH0033	335712	6914666	498	Quartz from workings	13.7
GH0034	335712	6914666	498	Quartz from workings	3.63
GH001	335750	6914654	496	Quartz vein	1.83
RDR011227	335939	6914097	510.4	Shear hosted in situ quartz vein	1.29

Table 2: Significant gold assay from grab samples at Janine Prospect

Sample ID	East (MGA)	North (MGA)	RL_AHD	Description	Au ppm
R5RC011213	335244	6913700	488.5	Quartz float	21.9
R5RC011214	335055	6913858	482.8	Quartz from workings	16.25
JN005	335264	6913716	491	Mafic rock from costean	5.96
JN012	335257	6913716	491	Quartz vein	5.33
JN0026	335047	6913796	485	Quartz vein in situ	5.27
JN0023	335255	6913704	491	Quartz from workings	4.9
R5RC011225	335255	6913717	500	Quartz from workings	4.55
JN004	335281	6913728	491	Quartz from costean	4.21
JN003	335281	6913728	491	Quartz from costean	0.56
JN011	335254	6913718	491	Quartz from costean	0.54
R5RC011212	335036	6913791	483.2	Quartz float	0.46
JN001	335405	6913729	491	Quartz vein in situ	0.29
R5RC011217	334696.2	6913290	481	Quartz vein from drill spoils	0.12
R5RC011216	335402	6913726	501.6	Quartz vein in situ	0.12
R5RC011211	335038	6913790	483.1	Shear hosted in situ quartz vein	0.1
JN014	334690	6913584	491	Quartz vein	0.1

JORC Code, 2012 Edition – Table 1 for the Rock chip samples for Gipps Hill and Janine prospects – Darlot Gold Mine

Section 1 Sampling Techniques and Data

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

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
Sampling techniques	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> 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 (eg 'reverse circulation drilling was used to obtain 1 m samples from which 3 kg was pulverised to produce a 30 g charge for fire assay'). In other cases more explanation may be required, such as where there is coarse gold that has inherent sampling problems. Unusual commodities or mineralisation types (eg submarine nodules) may warrant disclosure of detailed information. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Rock samples were collected during field inspection of the prospects. Samples were collected from surface outcrops, mullock and floats. Outcrop samples represent the resistant and exposed portions of the local geology. Mullock samples are inferred to come from local excavations with no evidence of substantial transport. The float samples are inferred to have originated from the local area where they were found, with no evidence of substantial transport. Sample weights were between 0.5kg and 6.39kg with an average of 2.49kg
Drilling techniques	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Drill type (eg core, reverse circulation, open-hole hammer, rotary air blast, auger, Bangka, sonic, etc) and details (eg core diameter, triple or standard tube, depth of diamond tails, face-sampling bit or other type, whether core is oriented and if so, by what method, etc). 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Not applicable – surface rock samples
Drill sample recovery	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> 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. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Not applicable – surface rock samples
Logging	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> 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. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> A short geological description of each sample was taken at the time of collection. The description is qualitative: lithology, alteration, mineralization and style of occurrence.

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Whether logging is qualitative or quantitative in nature. Core (or costean, channel, etc) photography. The total length and percentage of the relevant intersections logged. 	
Sub-sampling techniques and sample preparation	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> 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. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> The sample preparation of rock chip samples followed industry best practice in sample preparation involving oven drying, coarse crushing of the rocks followed by pulverisation of the entire sample using grinding. Where possible, samples were selected to represent different parts of the mineral system as a whole. No field duplicate samples were collected. Sample sizes were sufficiently large to sample a good representation of the local geology
Quality of assay data and laboratory tests	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> The nature, quality and appropriateness of the assaying and laboratory procedures used and whether the technique is considered partial or total. For geophysical tools, spectrometers, handheld XRF instruments, etc, the parameters used in determining the analysis including instrument make and model, reading times, calibrations factors applied and their derivation, etc. Nature of quality control procedures adopted (eg standards, blanks, duplicates, external laboratory checks) and whether acceptable levels of accuracy (ie lack of bias) and precision have been established. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Primary assaying of samples has been undertaken by ALS Kalgoorlie for considerable time. Documentation regarding more historical holes and their sample analyses are not well documented. Analysis is by 50g fire assay (FA) with Atomic Absorption Spectrometer (AAS) finish to 0.01 g/t detection limit. Given the occurrence of coarse gold, Screen Fire Assays (SFA) checks are periodically undertaken. The processes are considered total. Previous operators employed a comprehensive QA/QC regime with CRMs, blanks, quartz flush checks and grind checks routinely monitored. Coarse duplicates from crush residue, and pulp duplicates from pulp residues were regularly monitored to test the quality of sub sampling stages. Results are documented on a quarterly basis, with any failures or irregularities investigated and actions taken to correct the issue. Regular communications were had with ALS. Acceptable levels of accuracy and precision were established prior to accepting the sample data as support for the Mineral Resource estimate. The QAQC procedures and results show acceptable levels of accuracy and precision were established.
Verification of sampling and assaying	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> 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. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Original sample data sheets and files have been retained and were used to validate the contents of the company's database against the original assay All data at Darlot is stored in an SQL relational database format using acQuire software. acQuire enables definition of tasks, permission management and database integrity. The SQL Server database is

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
		<p>configured for optimal validation through constraints, library tables and triggers. Data that fails these rules on import is rejected and not ranked as a priority to be used for exports or any data applications.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • All exploration data control is managed centrally, from drill-hole planning to final assay, survey and geological capture. The majority of logging data (lithology, alteration, and structural characteristics of core) is captured directly either by manual or to customised digital logging tools with stringent validation and data entry constraints. Geologists load data in the acquire database where initial validation of the data occurs. The data are uploaded into the database by the geologist after which ranking of the data happen based on multiple QAQC and validation rules. • All assay data is uploaded into the database in a text format known as a .sif. These files include detailed information about the batch, methods, units, detection limits and elements assayed. The file also includes all QC data in the sequence of analysis. The assay data is stored in a flattened format to ensure all required information is stored for each sample, and that multiple assay results are stored for each sample. • Data validation is controlled via rules, library tables and triggers. Once all data for a drill-hole have been entered into the database, the geologist responsible for the drilling program validates each drill-hole. A standard validation trigger in the acquire database run queries against the data, which includes checks for; incorrect collar locations, testing for overlapping, missing or incorrect down-hole surveys, and incorrect collar location. • A digital certified assay certificate in Adobe PDF format is backed up on the Darlot server on a regular schedule. A copy of the database also resides on the Red 5 back-up server in Perth. • The database is secure and password protected by the Database Administrator to prevent accidental or malicious adjustment to data. • No adjustments are made to the data.
<p><i>Location of data points</i></p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • <i>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.</i> • <i>Specification of the grid system used.</i> • <i>Quality and adequacy of topographic control.</i> 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • A handheld GPS was used to locate each sample. GPS accuracy is +/- 5m for easting and northing coordinates. • Coordinate system GDA_94, Zone 51. • Topographic control is maintained by use of widely available government datasets

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Data spacing and distribution	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> 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. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Only reconnaissance sampling completed – spacing is variable and based on outcrop location and degree of exposure. Samples were taken at non-regular intervals according to observations at the time in the field. No sample compositing has been applied.
Orientation of data in relation to geological structure	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> 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. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Samples were taken according to geological observations at the time in the field.
Sample security	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> The measures taken to ensure sample security. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Although security is not strongly enforced, Darlot is a remote site and the number of outside visitors is small. The deposit is known to contain visible gold and this renders the core susceptible to theft, however the risk of sample tampering is considered low. ALS Kalgoorlie organise transport companies to pick up bagged samples from a secured locality at the mine site. These are then transported to the laboratory facility for further preparation and assaying. All samples received by the laboratory are physically checked against the despatch order and Darlot is notified of any discrepancies prior to sample preparation commencing. No Red 5 personnel are involved in the preparation or analysis process.
Audits or reviews	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> The results of any audits or reviews of sampling techniques and data. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> No audits have been conducted on the grab samples

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	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Type, reference name/number, location and ownership including agreements or material issues with third parties such as joint ventures, partnerships, overriding royalties, native title interests, historical sites, wilderness or national park and environmental settings. The security of the tenure held at the time of reporting along with any known impediments to obtaining a licence to operate in the area. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Reported samples came from prospects covered by leases P37/8789 and P37/8788, held by Darlot Mining Company Limited. There are no Joint Ventures over the tenure and no native title claims. There are no other agreements in place apart from a 2.5% royalty for all gold sold, payable to the Government of Western Australia.
Exploration	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Acknowledgment and appraisal of exploration by other parties. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Prospect locations are within 5km of the Darlot Gold Mine, which has

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
<i>done by other parties</i>		<p>a long history of gold mining and exploration. Alluvial gold was first mined in the area in 1894 with a consequent gold rush between 1895 and 1913. Total gold production from this time is unknown. Limited gold production occurred between 1935 and 1980.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Modern exploration of Darlot commenced in the period in the 1970's, with intensive exploration by Sundowner Minerals NL during 1986 to 1988. Darlot open pit mining commenced in 1988, and Sundowner was acquired by Plutonic Resources in 1992, who continued open cut mining through to 1995. Underground mining commenced in 1995 and has continued to the present day.
Geology	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • <i>Deposit type, geological setting and style of mineralisation.</i> 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The Darlot lodes are considered to be part of an Archean hydrothermal fault-vein deposit with many similar characteristics with other deposits within the Yilgarn Craton, namely host rock type and nature of hydrothermal alteration; however, it is atypical in being relatively flat-lying rather than steeply dipping. Felsic porphyries and lamprophyre intrusions are encountered throughout the deposit. The major host for gold mineralisation is the Mount Pickering Dolerite. • The Gipps Hill and Janine prospects are located approximately 5km east of the Darlot Gold Mine within a comparable geological setting. • Gold mineralisation is associated with quartz veins and alteration haloes controlled by major D2 and D3 structures or secondary splays and cross linking structures. The quartz veins are hosted mainly by magnetic dolerite and magnetic quartz dolerite rock types and, to a lesser extent, by non-magnetic dolerite and felsic volcano-sedimentary rock types. Lamprophyre intrusions are present in the area with a variety of orientations. In most cases the lamprophyres are thought to be pre-mineralisation but are an un-favorable host rock for mineralisation and in most cases are barren.
Drill hole Information	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • <i>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:</i> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ <i>easting and northing of the drill hole collar</i> ○ <i>elevation or RL (Reduced Level – elevation above sea level in metres) of the drill hole collar</i> ○ <i>dip and azimuth of the hole</i> ○ <i>down hole length and interception depth</i> ○ <i>hole length.</i> • <i>If the exclusion of this information is justified on the basis that the information is not Material and this exclusion does not detract from</i> 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • All results are reported as Tables 1 & 2 in the Appendix with key results reported in the main body of the announcement.

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
	<i>the understanding of the report, the Competent Person should clearly explain why this is the case.</i>	
<i>Data aggregation methods</i>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <i>In reporting Exploration Results, weighting averaging techniques, maximum and/or minimum grade truncations (eg cutting of high grades) and cut-off grades are usually Material and should be stated.</i> <i>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.</i> <i>The assumptions used for any reporting of metal equivalent values should be clearly stated.</i> 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> No length-weighting or cut-off grades have been applied. No metal equivalent values reported.
<i>Relationship between mineralisation widths and intercept lengths</i>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <i>These relationships are particularly important in the reporting of Exploration Results.</i> <i>If the geometry of the mineralisation with respect to the drill hole angle is known, its nature should be reported.</i> <i>If it is not known and only the down hole lengths are reported, there should be a clear statement to this effect (eg 'down hole length, true width not known').</i> 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Not applicable. Only rock chip (point data) is presented.
<i>Diagrams</i>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <i>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.</i> 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Refer to Figure 1 and Figure 9 in the announcement for location of the Janine and Gibbs Hill prospects. Tables 1 & 2 have the location coordinates in MGA 94.
<i>Balanced reporting</i>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <i>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.</i> 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> The results reported are surface grab samples and do not represent true widths of the mineralization.
<i>Other substantive exploration data</i>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <i>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.</i> 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> All meaningful and material information is reported.
<i>Further work</i>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <i>The nature and scale of planned further work (eg tests for lateral extensions or depth extensions or large-scale step-out drilling).</i> <i>Diagrams clearly highlighting the areas of possible extensions, including the main geological interpretations and future drilling areas, provided this information is not commercially sensitive.</i> 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Further work on the reported targets will involve; Additional mapping and sampling along strike Review of geophysical and geological data Drill planning and follow up reverse circulation drilling