RESOURCES & ENERGY
Resources & Energy Group Limited

ASX/Media Release *1st September 2020*

Regional Air Core Drilling Program unveils ten large shear and vein hosted gold systems up to 2.5km in length and 400m wide

Highlights

- **Anomalous regolith mineralisation (+100ppb), distributed over two domains in the central south and eastern domains of the East Menzies Gold Project area have been unveiled.**
- **Up to gram level gold has been intersected in saprolite on wide spaced air-core drilling with a peak assay of 6.7gt/au.**
- **At Chronos, the shallow (average 30m) air-core drilling has identified multiple north-easterly gold trends within the southern part of the Springfield-Venn-gold corridor.**
- **In conjunction with previously released Demeter and Kore [(1)] results, the air core program has now delineated 10 zones of anomalous regolith mineralisation.**
- **Multiple gold trends have now been identified under cover which range from 0.1km to 2.5km in length and are between 100m to 400m wide.**
- **Results include mineralised intervals of up to 28m thickness, which typically range from 20 to 40m depth.**
- **The areas include within them, the previously announced drill results of 21st April, from historic Paddington Gold exploration including, 21m @7.1gpt from 36m, 5m @29.2gpt from 52m terminating at 13.8gpt (MZR402), 8m @6.9gpt from 72m and 1m @ 49.9gpt from 135m (MERC008).**
- **The current air core program has intersected up to gram level gold in saprolite with positive results (>0.1gpt) in 17% of all holes drilled including.**
    - **EMAC221, 10m@ 0.88gt/ au from 47m down the hole including 6.7gt/au at 51m**
    - **EMAC222, 1m@ 1.89gt/ au from 24m**
    - **EMAC345, 4m@ 1.36gt/ au from 20m**
    - **EMAC331, 1m@ 2.24gt/ au from 29m**
    - **EMAC281, 4m@ 0.5gt/ au from 12m**
    - **EMAC245, 28m@0.16gt/ au from 28m**
- **The results are very encouraging and indicative of a major mineralisation zone along the east side of the Project Area, previously unrecognized due to poor exposure.**
- **A (RC) drilling program to drill test the resource potential of these mineralised systems, has been designed with drilling operations expected to commence in early September.**

OVERVIEW

Resources & Energy Group Limited (ASX: REZ or the Company) announce that shallow (av 31m) first pass air-core drilling at the Chronos Prospect has unveiled a further five large +100ppb gold anomalies, with isolated grades exceeding +1gpt Au. A total of 180holes for approximately 5000m of air-core drilling has been completed. In conjunction with previously released Demeter and Kore [(1)]

(1) ASX Release 21st April 2020

results, the air core program has now identified 10 zones of anomalous regolith mineralisation, distributed over two domains in the central and east part of the East Menzies Gold Project area.

As a result of these findings the company has decided to bring forward a deeper reverse circulation (RC) drilling program to drill test the resource potential of these mineralised systems. Drilling is expected to commence in early September.

Chronos

Air-core drilling which has been used as an efficient way to complete first pass exploration has successfully unveiled five, +100ppb regolith gold trends at the companies Chronos Prospect, refer figure 1.

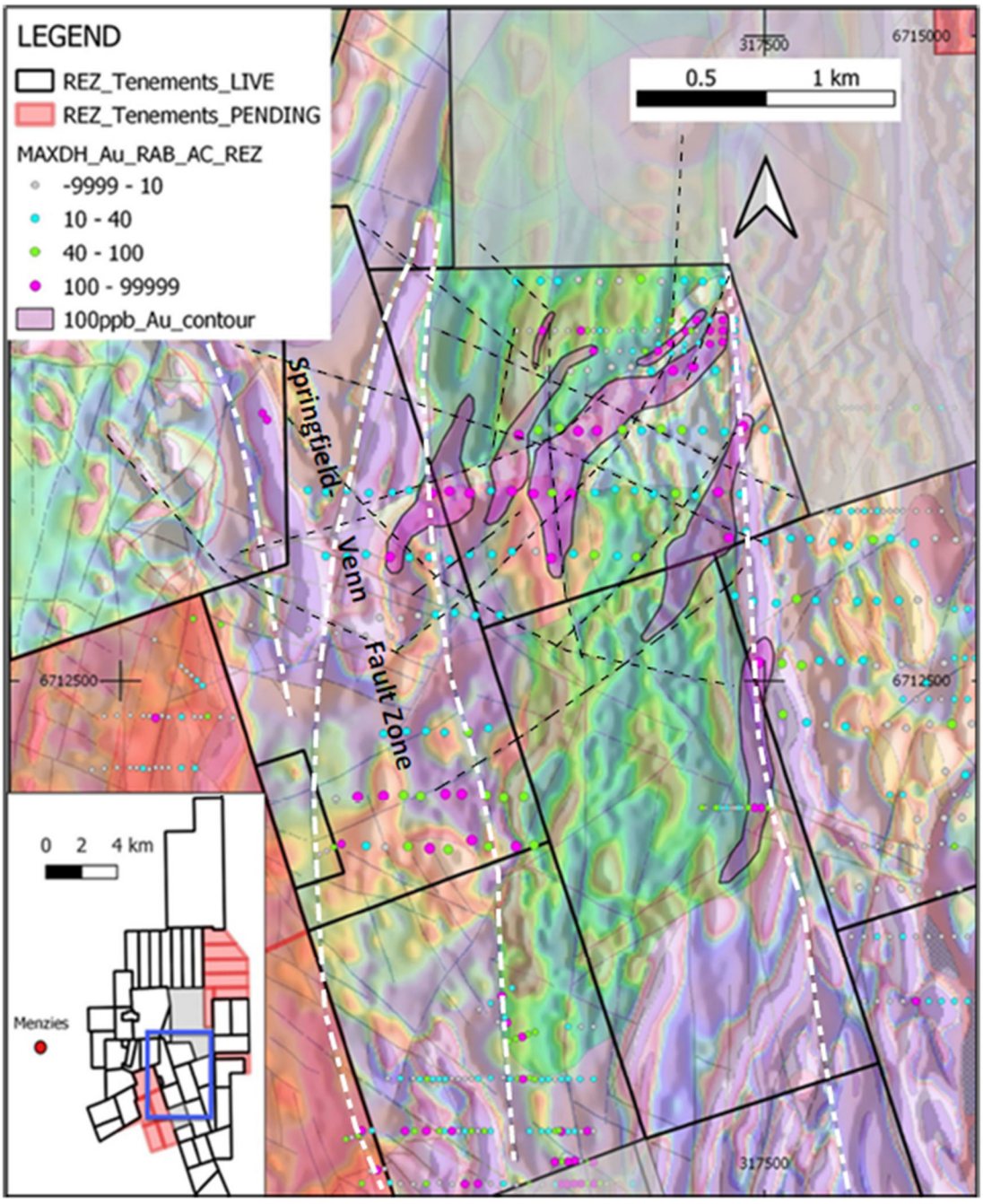

Figure 1 Chronos 100ppb Au trends with structural interpretation overlying EM_TMIVD Magnetics

Each of these anomalies range from 500m to 1.25km long and are up to 250m wide. The regolith mineralisation is presently defined by +100ppb Au envelopes with a peak gold assay of 6.71gpt au being encountered.

The mineralisation is related to quartz-veining within sheared basalts and dolerites, at or in close proximity to mafic-felsic contacts. Significantly, the mineralised trends which have a north-easterly strike, are bound east and west by the Springfield-Venn Corridor. This corridor is host to the Granny

Venn, Caesar, and Aunt Nellie open pits and the, Aunt Kate, Jenny Venn, Twin Hills, Cock Robin, Ant Bore and Robbie's Reward prospects further north.

Results from vertical air core holes include multiple zones of anomalous gold with grades of 0.1-1.84gpt au from depths of 16-31m, including 1m @ 6.71 in a 10m intercept averaging 0.88gpt (from 47m) in EMAC221. Mineralisation also has a strong association with biotite alteration, and up to 0.2% arsenopyrite being recognised in logged intervals. Complete sample details are presented in the accompanying tables 1a and 1b-Appendix 1, together with JORC Table 2-, Checklist Appendix 2.

As with Kore-Demeter, these results are a very positive step forward in the search for a major deposit and are strong indicators of a potential major mineralised zone in this part of the project area. REZ notes that a 40ppb gold anomalism has historically been a strong indicator for economic gold grades within the Springfield Venn Corridor.

Kore-Demeter and Rhea

As part of this round of air core investigations, additional drilling was also completed over the Kore-Demeter and Rhea prospects, which are located to the east of Chronos, figure 2.

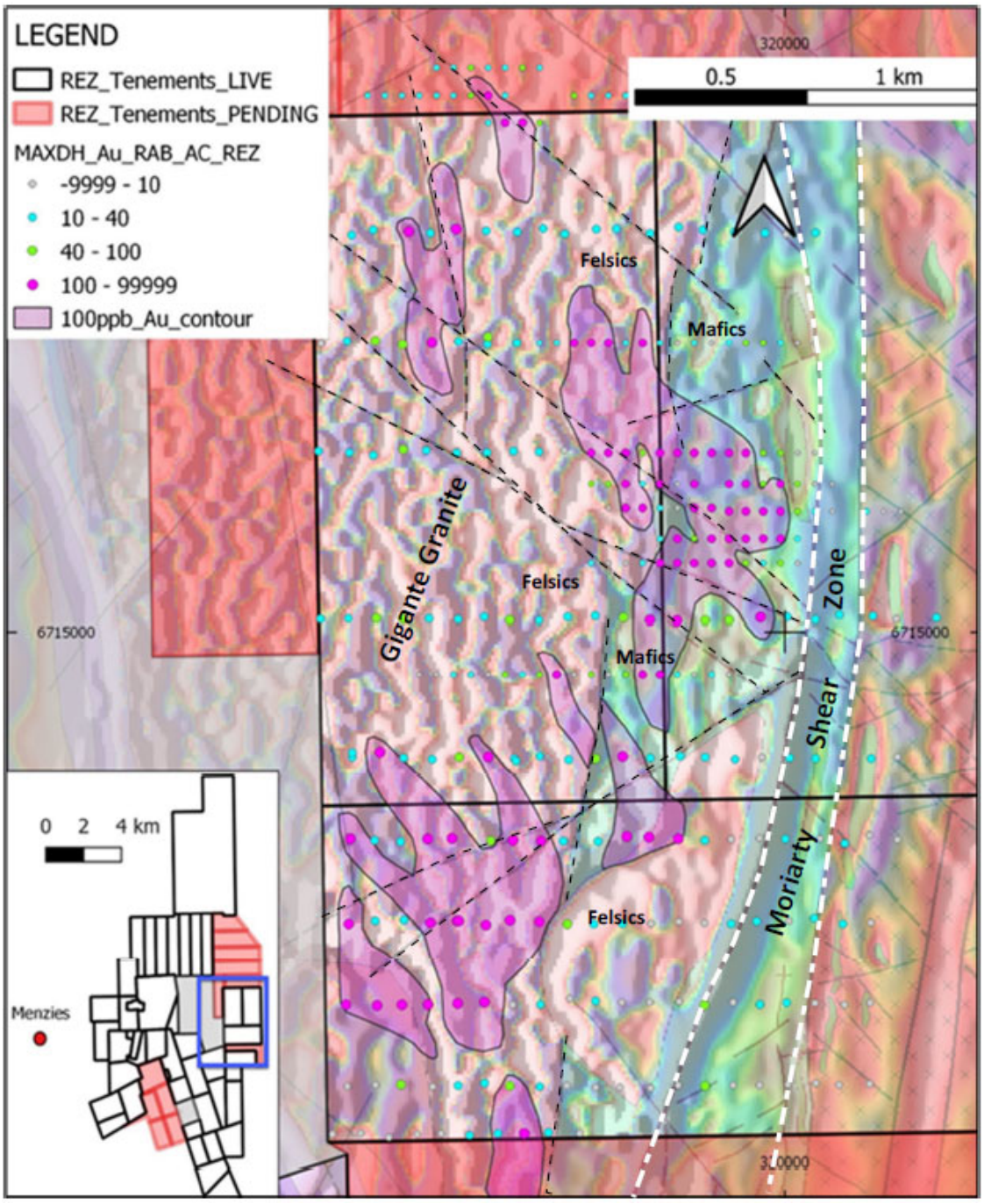

Figure 2: Demeter/Kore >100ppb Au trends with structural interpretation overlying EM_TMIVD Magnetics

These prospects represent structurally controlled gold mineralisation associated with quartz filled brittle-fracture shearing which originated from mafic schists and carried into the adjoining granite. This concept serves as a model for granite-hosted deposits, which have analogues with the Golden Cities gold deposits (1.4M oz Au) located between Paddington and Menzies.

The mineralised envelope at Kore has a peak gold assay of 2.24gt. This is a major bedrock gold anomaly and may represent a very large gold system, possibly as much as 4km in strike length, with potential for multiple Granny Venn sized and grade deposits.

Figure 3 highlights the emerging prospectivity of the southern and eastern domains where air core drilling has identified multiple gold trends under cover. These areas have previously been largely overlooked due to poor exposure, and application of inappropriate exploration techniques such as soil sampling and Auger drilling.

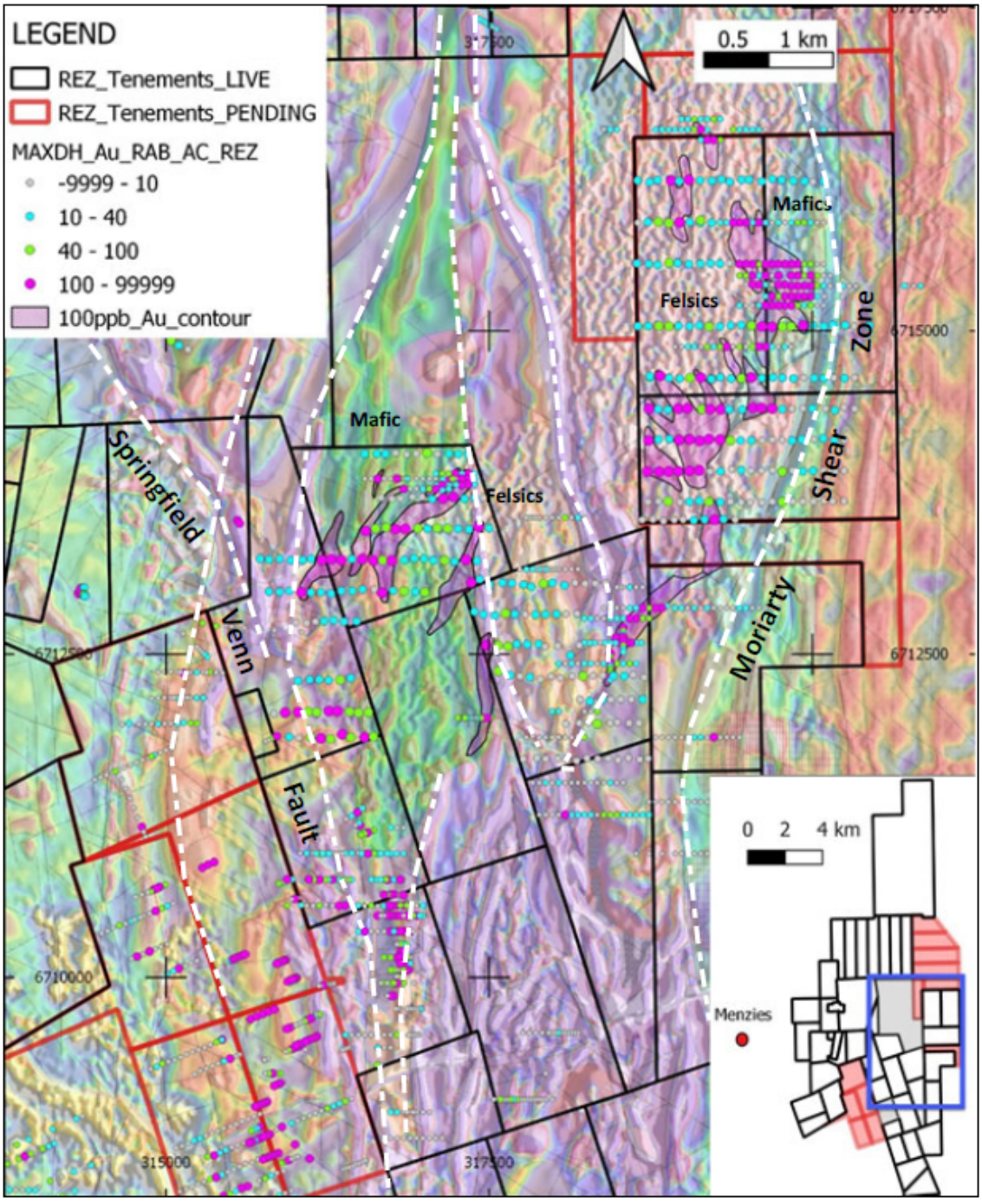

Figure 3: Figure 3: >100ppb Au trends Southern and Eastern Domains with structural interpretation overlying EM_TMIVD

Next Steps

A +5,000-metre reverse circulation drilling campaign has been developed to drill test the resource potential of these mineralised systems, and to test for higher grade mineralised shoots, below the regolith which may lead to an economic gold discovery.

A drill rig has been secured to commence drilling the first week of September. The programme will comprise of 46 RC holes for 5,030 metres over what the Company views as core zones of mineralisation at Kore, Demeter and Chronos. Table1

Prospect	Drill Holes	Metres	Average Depth	Estimated Duration (days)
Kore	**20**	**1,910**	**96**	**10**
Demeter	**11**	**1,300**	**118**	**8**
Chronos	**15**	**1,820**	**121**	**10**
Total	**46**	**5,030**	**109**	**28**

Table 1 RC Drilling Schedule

Competent Persons Statement and Consent

The information in this release that relates to Exploration Results is based on and fairly represents information compiled by Mr Nick Jolly Chief Geologist Resources and Energy Group and Mr. Michael Johnstone Principal Consultant for Minerva Geological Services (MGS). Mr Jolly and Mr Johnstone are members of the Australasian Institute of Mining and Metallurgy, and have sufficient experience that is relevant to the reporting of Exploration Results to qualify as a Competent Persons as defined in the 2012 Edition of the 'Australasian Code for Reporting of Exploration Results, Mineral Resources and Ore Reserves'. Mr Jolly and Mr. Johnstone consent to the inclusion in this release of the matters based on their information in the form and context in which it appears.

About Resources and Energy

Resources and Energy Group Limited (ASX: REZ) is an independent, ASX-listed mineral resources explorer, with projects located in key mining jurisdictions in Western Australia and Queensland.

In Western Australia, the company's flagship is the East Menzies Gold Project (EMPG), situated 130km north of Kalgoorlie. The EMPG represents a 112km2 package of contiguous mining, exploration, and prospecting licenses, which are located within a significant orogenic lode gold province. For resource growth, the company's focus is presently exploring the eastern side of the project area. On the western side of the project area scoping and pit optimisation studies to investigate opportunities for renewed mining operations in M29/181, M29/141, and M29/427 have commenced.

In Queensland, the company has a 12km2 Mineral Development Licence over the Mount Mackenzie Mineral Resource and retains a further 15km2 as an Exploration Permit. These Development and Exploration Licences are in the Connors-Auburn Arc and are prospective for high, intermediate, and low sulphidation gold and base metals mineralisation. The current resource has been estimated at 3.42Mt @ 1.18g/t gold and 9g/t silver for a total of 129,000 oz gold and 862k oz silver. An initial scoping study for the project shows a positive net $63m of free cash excluding any option to produce a concentrate from the primary ore.

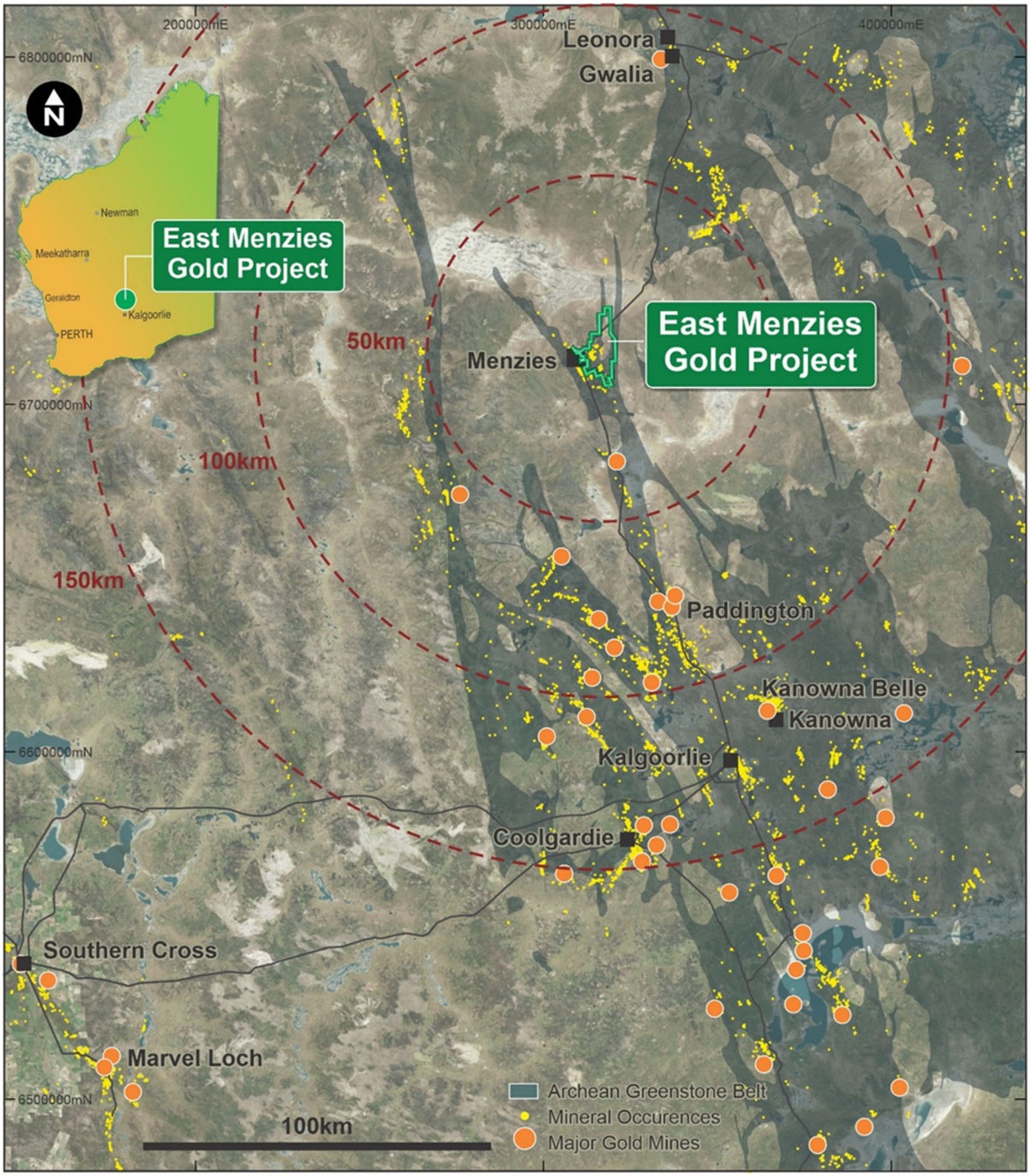

Figure 4 East Menzies Gold Project Regional Location Plan

Further information:

Richard Poole
Executive Director
E: communications@rezgroup.com.au
P: +61 2 9227 8900

Approved for Release by the REZ Board

Appendix 1-Table 1a Significant (+100ppb Au) Results

Prospect	Lease ID	Hole ID	Hole Type	Azimuth (mag)	Dip	Easting	Northing	RL	Max Depth	From (m)	To (m)	Length (m)	Au (ppb)	Au (gpt)
Chronos	P29/2457	**20EMAC221**	AC	360	-90	317,143	6,713,703	417	incl.	51	52	1	6,714	6.71
Kore	P29/2461	**20EMAC331**	AC	360	-90	319,045	6,716,169	395	incl	29	30	1	2,241	2.24
Chronos	P29/2457	**20EMAC222**	AC	360	-90	317,224	6,713,717	415	incl.	24	25	1	1,839	1.84
Chronos	P29/2457	**20EMAC345**	AC	360	-90	317,360	6,713,055	408	incl	20	24	4	1,363	1.36
Kore	P29/2461	**20EMAC331**	AC	360	-90	319,045	6,716,169	395	51	29	31	2	1,156	1.16
Chronos	P29/2457	**20EMAC221**	AC	360	-90	317,143	6,713,703	417	58	47	58	10	880	0.88
Chronos	P29/2457	**20EMAC345**	AC	360	-90	317,360	6,713,055	408	38	15	24	9	678	0.68
Chronos	P29/2457	**20EMAC222**	AC	360	-90	317,224	6,713,717	415	49	24	27	3	660	0.66
Chronos	P29/2228	**20EMAC281**	AC	360	-90	316,046	6,712,980	429	21	12	16	4	496	0.50
Chronos	P29/2457	**20EMAC289**	AC	360	-90	316,671	6,712,975	426	64	62	64	2	204	0.20
Chronos	P29/2470	**20EMAC370**	AC	360	-90	317,479	6,712,571	418	36	26	36	10	181	0.18
Chronos	P29/2457	**20EMAC219**	AC	360	-90	316,905	6,713,716	418	57	32	36	4	172	0.17
Chronos	P29/2457	**20EMAC266**	AC	360	-90	316,519	6,713,235	420	39	16	39	3	164	0.16
Chronos	P29/2457	**20EMAC276**	AC	360	-90	317,320	6,713,231	421	53	24	37	13	163	0.16
Chronos	P29/2228	**20EMAC315**	AC	360	-90	315,921	6,712,049	425	33	24	33	9	154	0.15
Chronos	P29/2228	**20EMAC311**	AC	360	-90	316,325	6,712,060	426	28	20	28	8	147	0.15
Kore	P29/2461	**20EMAC329**	AC	360	-90	318,907	6,716,162	394	48	29	35	5	139	0.14
Chronos	P29/2228	**20EMAC262**	AC	360	-90	316,207	6,713,227	429	42	12	20	8	123	0.12
Chronos	P29/2457	**20EMAC243**	AC	360	-90	316,545	6,713,453	419	42	16	42	26	116	0.12
Chronos	P29/2457	**20EMAC254**	AC	360	-90	317,417	6,713,486	422	44	36	44	8	113	0.11
Chronos	P29/2457	**20EMAC246**	AC	360	-90	316,776	6,713,468	419	46	32	36	4	105	0.11
Chronos	P29/2228	**20EMAC322**	AC	360	-90	316,363	6,711,882	425	27	24	27	3	105	0.10
Chronos	P29/2457	**20EMAC214**	AC	360	-90	316,580	6,713,709	419	18	12	16	4	104	0.10
Chronos	P29/2457	**20EMAC269**	AC	360	-90	316,747	6,713,225	420	19	18	19	1	104	0.10
Chronos	P29/2228	**20EMAC320**	AC	360	-90	316,199	6,711,850	423	31	24	28	4	104	0.10
Chronos	P29/2457	**20EMAC263**	AC	360	-90	316,278	6,713,235	427	28	16	22	6	101	0.10
Chronos	P29/2228	**20EMAC314**	AC	360	-90	316,565	6,712,051	426	32	28	31	3	100	0.10
Chronos	P29/2457	**20EMAC248**	AC	360	-90	316,947	6,713,474	420	30	29	30	1	94	0.09
Rhea	P29/2470	**20EMAC371**	AC	360	-90	317,567	6,712,567	414	58	32	33	1	87	0.09
Chronos	P29/2228	**20EMAC310**	AC	360	-90	316,261	6,712,060	426	23	16	23	7	87	0.09

Appendix-Table 1b Drilling Details and Results

Prospect	Lease ID	Hole ID	Hole Type	Azimuth (mag)	Dip	Easting	Northing	RL	Max Depth	From (m)	To (m)	Length (m)	Au (ppb)	Au (gpt)
Chronos	P29/2457	**20EMAC203**	AC	360	-90	316,536	6,714,049	421	39	NSI				
Chronos	P29/2457	**20EMAC204**	AC	360	-90	316,630	6,714,051	420	39	28	32	4	78	0.08
Chronos	P29/2457	**20EMAC205**	AC	360	-90	316,697	6,714,050	420	23	NSI				
Chronos	P29/2457	**20EMAC206**	AC	360	-90	316,776	6,714,056	419	18	NSI				
Chronos	P29/2457	**20EMAC207**	AC	360	-90	316,860	6,714,046	419	10	NSI				
Chronos	P29/2457	**20EMAC208**	AC	360	-90	316,936	6,714,052	418	21	NSI				
Chronos	P29/2457	**20EMAC209**	AC	360	-90	317,020	6,714,058	417	27	26	27	1	53	0.05
Chronos	P29/2457	**20EMAC210**	AC	360	-90	317,099	6,714,049	416	30	NSI				
Chronos	P29/2457	**20EMAC211**	AC	360	-90	317,188	6,714,053	415	32	28	32	4	61	0.06
Chronos	P29/2457	**20EMAC212**	AC	360	-90	317,260	6,714,049	415	42	NSI				
Chronos	P29/2457	**20EMAC213**	AC	360	-90	317,336	6,714,049	415	48	NSI				
Chronos	P29/2457	**20EMAC214**	AC	360	-90	316,580	6,713,709	419	18	12	16	4	104	0.10
Chronos	P29/2457	**20EMAC215**	AC	360	-90	316,662	6,713,711	418	26	NSI				
Chronos	P29/2457	**20EMAC216**	AC	360	-90	316,747	6,713,700	418	23	NSI				
Chronos	P29/2457	**20EMAC217**	AC	360	-90	316,812	6,713,704	418	30	NSI				
Chronos	P29/2457	**20EMAC218**	AC	360	-90	316,980	6,713,717	417	48	36	44	8	76	0.08
Chronos	P29/2457	**20EMAC219**	AC	360	-90	316,905	6,713,716	418	57	32	36	4	172	0.17
Chronos	P29/2457	**20EMAC220**	AC	360	-90	317,059	6,713,700	417	28	NSI				
Chronos	P29/2457	**20EMAC221**	AC	360	-90	317,143	6,713,703	417	58	47	58	10	880	0.88
									incl.	51	52	1	6,714	6.71
Chronos	P29/2457	**20EMAC222**	AC	360	-90	317,224	6,713,717	415	49	24	27	3	660	0.66
									incl.	24	25	1	1,839	1.84
Chronos	P29/2457	**20EMAC223**	AC	360	-90	317,309	6,713,703	414	45	NSI				
Chronos	P29/2457	**20EMAC224**	AC	360	-90	317,388	6,713,712	415	48	NSI				
Chronos	P29/2457	**20EMAC225**	AC	360	-90	317,457	6,713,709	415	33	NSI				
Chronos	P29/2457	**20EMAC243**	AC	360	-90	316,545	6,713,453	419	42	16	42	26	116	0.12
Chronos	P29/2457	**20EMAC244**	AC	360	-90	316,621	6,713,472	419	37	28	32	4	49	0.05
Chronos	P29/2457	**20EMAC245**	AC	360	-90	316,704	6,713,481	419	57	28	56	28	60	0.06
Chronos	P29/2457	**20EMAC246**	AC	360	-90	316,776	6,713,468	419	46	32	36	4	105	0.11
Chronos	P29/2457	**20EMAC247**	AC	360	-90	316,850	6,713,470	419	57	43	57	14	84	0.08
Chronos	P29/2457	**20EMAC248**	AC	360	-90	316,947	6,713,474	420	30	29	30	1	94	0.09
Chronos	P29/2457	**20EMAC249**	AC	360	-90	317,023	6,713,471	426	53	NSI				
Chronos	P29/2457	**20EMAC250**	AC	360	-90	317,098	6,713,476	422	62	36	40	4	61	0.06

Prospect	Lease ID	Hole ID	Hole Type	Azimuth (mag)	Dip	Easting	Northing	RL	Max Depth	From (m)	To (m)	Length (m)	Au (ppb)	Au (gpt)
Chronos	P29/2457	**20EMAC251**	AC	360	-90	317,178	6,713,473	422	44	40	43	3	44	0.04
Chronos	P29/2457	**20EMAC252**	AC	360	-90	317,260	6,713,471	422	29	NSI				
Chronos	P29/2457	**20EMAC253**	AC	360	-90	317,343	6,713,466	422	32	NSI				
Chronos	P29/2457	**20EMAC254**	AC	360	-90	317,417	6,713,486	422	44	36	44	8	113	0.11
Chronos	P29/2457	**20EMAC255**	AC	360	-90	317,500	6,713,475	422	40	NSI				
Chronos	P29/2228	**20EMAC256**	AC	360	-90	315,727	6,713,239	431	7	NSI				
Chronos	P29/2228	**20EMAC257**	AC	360	-90	315,797	6,713,232	430	16	NSI				
Chronos	P29/2228	**20EMAC258**	AC	360	-90	315,879	6,713,239	428	33	NSI				
Chronos	P29/2228	**20EMAC259**	AC	360	-90	315,964	6,713,228	428	22	NSI				
Chronos	P29/2228	**20EMAC260**	AC	360	-90	316,055	6,713,230	429	18	NSI				
Chronos	P29/2228	**20EMAC261**	AC	360	-90	316,121	6,713,239	429	17	NSI				
Chronos	P29/2228	**20EMAC262**	AC	360	-90	316,207	6,713,227	429	42	12	20	8	123	0.12
Chronos	P29/2457	**20EMAC263**	AC	360	-90	316,278	6,713,235	427	28	16	22	6	101	0.10
Chronos	P29/2457	**20EMAC264**	AC	360	-90	316,355	6,713,228	418	36	19	35	16	63	0.06
Chronos	P29/2457	**20EMAC265**	AC	360	-90	316,437	6,713,237	418	34	NSI				
Chronos	P29/2457	**20EMAC266**	AC	360	-90	316,519	6,713,235	420	39	16	39	3	164	0.16
Chronos	P29/2457	**20EMAC267**	AC	360	-90	316,602	6,713,225	420	66	20	29	6	73	0.07
									and	38	46	8	58	0.06
Chronos	P29/2457	**20EMAC268**	AC	360	-90	316,675	6,713,228	420	58	52	56	4	48	0.05
Chronos	P29/2457	**20EMAC269**	AC	360	-90	316,747	6,713,225	420	19	18	19	1	104	0.10
Chronos	P29/2457	**20EMAC270**	AC	360	-90	316,842	6,713,230	420	43	NSI				
Chronos	P29/2457	**20EMAC271**	AC	360	-90	316,920	6,713,243	420	31	NSI				
Chronos	P29/2457	**20EMAC272**	AC	360	-90	316,995	6,713,239	420	26	NSI				
Chronos	P29/2457	**20EMAC273**	AC	360	-90	317,068	6,713,226	420	47	NSI				
Chronos	P29/2457	**20EMAC274**	AC	360	-90	317,154	6,713,226	420	35	32	34	2	45	0.05
Chronos	P29/2457	**20EMAC275**	AC	360	-90	317,232	6,713,218	420	27	NSI				
Chronos	P29/2457	**20EMAC276**	AC	360	-90	317,320	6,713,231	421	53	24	37	13	163	0.16
Chronos	P29/2457	**20EMAC277**	AC	360	-90	317,406	6,713,223	421	27	NSI				
Chronos	P29/2228	**20EMAC278**	AC	360	-90	315,796	6,712,984	431	28	NSI				
Chronos	P29/2228	**20EMAC279**	AC	360	-90	315,878	6,712,982	430	8	NSI				
Chronos	P29/2228	**20EMAC280**	AC	360	-90	315,953	6,712,990	429	6	NSI				
Chronos	P29/2228	**20EMAC281**	AC	360	-90	316,046	6,712,980	429	21	12	16	4	496	0.50
Chronos	P29/2228	**20EMAC282**	AC	360	-90	316,121	6,712,978	429	10	NSI				
Chronos	P29/2228	**20EMAC283**	AC	360	-90	316,198	6,712,979	428	16	NSI				

Prospect	Lease ID	Hole ID	Hole Type	Azimuth (mag)	Dip	Easting	Northing	RL	Max Depth	From (m)	To (m)	Length (m)	Au (ppb)	Au (gpt)
Chronos	P29/2228	**20EMAC284**	AC	360	-90	316,277	6,712,969	428	27	NSI				
Chronos	P29/2457	**20EMAC285**	AC	360	-90	316,355	6,712,990	427	16	NSI				
Chronos	P29/2457	**20EMAC286**	AC	360	-90	316,442	6,712,990	427	19	NSI				
Chronos	P29/2457	**20EMAC287**	AC	360	-90	316,520	6,713,001	427	10	NSI				
Chronos	P29/2457	**20EMAC288**	AC	360	-90	316,611	6,713,001	427	21	NSI				
Chronos	P29/2457	**20EMAC289**	AC	360	-90	316,671	6,712,975	426	64	62	64	2	204	0.20
Chronos	P29/2457	**20EMAC290**	AC	360	-90	316,757	6,712,992	426	22	NSI				
Chronos	P29/2457	**20EMAC291**	AC	360	-90	316,839	6,712,988	420	49	40	41	1	49	0.05
Chronos	P29/2457	**20EMAC292**	AC	360	-90	316,928	6,712,984	417	24	NSI				
Chronos	P29/2457	**20EMAC293**	AC	360	-90	317,001	6,712,980	417	76	32	39	7	60	0.06
Chronos	P29/2228	**20EMAC294**	AC	360	-90	316,005	6,712,745	420	11	NSI				
Chronos	P29/2228	**20EMAC295**	AC	360	-90	316,087	6,712,741	420	10	NSI				
Chronos	P29/2228	**20EMAC296**	AC	360	-90	316,155	6,712,753	421	11	NSI				
Chronos	P29/2228	**20EMAC297**	AC	360	-90	316,223	6,712,757	421	19	NSI				
Chronos	P29/2228	**20EMAC298**	AC	360	-90	316,297	6,712,764	421	15	NSI				
Chronos	P29/2457	**20EMAC299**	AC	360	-90	316,376	6,712,753	421	12	NSI				
Chronos	P29/2457	**20EMAC300**	AC	360	-90	316,473	6,712,755	421	13	NSI				
Chronos	P29/2228	**20EMAC301**	AC	360	-90	316,020	6,712,295	422	19	NSI				
Chronos	P29/2228	**20EMAC302**	AC	360	-90	316,110	6,712,304	422	9	NSI				
Chronos	P29/2228	**20EMAC303**	AC	360	-90	316,185	6,712,305	422	12	NSI				
Chronos	P29/2228	**20EMAC304**	AC	360	-90	316,258	6,712,300	422	10	NSI				
Chronos	P29/2228	**20EMAC305**	AC	360	-90	316,349	6,712,302	422	13	NSI				
Chronos	P29/2228	**20EMAC306**	AC	360	-90	316,427	6,712,317	423	11	NSI				
Chronos	P29/2228	**20EMAC307**	AC	360	-90	316,020	6,712,053	423	27	NSI				
Chronos	P29/2228	**20EMAC308**	AC	360	-90	316,099	6,712,056	423	31	24	31	7	71	0.07
Chronos	P29/2228	**20EMAC309**	AC	360	-90	316,164	6,712,052	424	23	21	22	1	60	0.06
Chronos	P29/2228	**20EMAC310**	AC	360	-90	316,261	6,712,060	426	23	16	23	7	87	0.09
Chronos	P29/2228	**20EMAC311**	AC	360	-90	316,325	6,712,060	426	28	20	28	8	147	0.15
Chronos	P29/2228	**20EMAC312**	AC	360	-90	316,419	6,712,056	426	32	28	31	3	84	0.08
Chronos	P29/2228	**20EMAC313**	AC	360	-90	316,488	6,712,048	426	33	16	33	17	60	0.06
Chronos	P29/2228	**20EMAC314**	AC	360	-90	316,565	6,712,051	426	32	28	31	3	100	0.10
Chronos	P29/2228	**20EMAC315**	AC	360	-90	315,921	6,712,049	425	33	24	33	9	154	0.15
Chronos	P29/2228	**20EMAC316**	AC	360	-90	315,835	6,712,040	425	10	NSI				
Chronos	P29/2228	**20EMAC317**	AC	360	-90	315,953	6,711,860	426	31	NSI				

Prospect	Lease ID	Hole ID	Hole Type	Azimuth (mag)	Dip	Easting	Northing	RL	Max Depth	From (m)	To (m)	Length (m)	Au (ppb)	Au (gpt)
Chronos	P29/2228	**20EMAC318**	AC	360	-90	316,027	6,711,855	424	23	NSI				
Chronos	P29/2228	**20EMAC319**	AC	360	-90	316,116	6,711,858	424	16	NSI				
Chronos	P29/2228	**20EMAC320**	AC	360	-90	316,199	6,711,850	423	31	24	28	4	104	0.10
Chronos	P29/2228	**20EMAC321**	AC	360	-90	316,272	6,711,846	423	12	NSI				
Chronos	P29/2228	**20EMAC322**	AC	360	-90	316,363	6,711,882	425	27	24	27	3	105	0.10
Chronos	P29/2228	**20EMAC323**	AC	360	-90	316,428	6,711,857	425	39	27	30	3	83	0.08
Chronos	P29/2228	**20EMAC324**	AC	360	-90	316,535	6,711,858	425	36	18	32	14	50	0.05
Chronos	P29/2228	**20EMAC325**	AC	360	-90	316,604	6,711,863	425	24	16	20	4	41	0.04
Kore	P29/2461	**20EMAC326**	AC	360	-90	318,649	6,716,164	393	60	NSI				
Kore	P29/2461	**20EMAC327**	AC	360	-90	318,741	6,716,152	394	60	NSI				
Kore	P29/2461	**20EMAC328**	AC	360	-90	318,803	6,716,167	394	42	NSI				
Kore	P29/2461	**20EMAC329**	AC	360	-90	318,907	6,716,162	394	48	29	35	5	139	0.14
Kore	P29/2461	**20EMAC330**	AC	360	-90	318,969	6,716,158	395	51	NSI				
Kore	P29/2461	**20EMAC331**	AC	360	-90	319,045	6,716,169	395	51	29	31	2	1,156	1.16
									incl	*29*	*30*	*1*	2,241	*2.24*
Kore	P29/2461	**20EMAC332**	AC	360	-90	319,131	6,716,164	396	51	NSI				
Kore	P29/2461	**20EMAC333**	AC	360	-90	319,222	6,716,161	395	42	NSI				
Kore	P29/2461	**20EMAC334**	AC	360	-90	319,297	6,716,171	395	29	NSI				
Kore	P29/2461	**20EMAC335**	AC	360	-90	319,360	6,716,155	396	36	NSI				
Kore	P29/2461	**20EMAC336**	AC	360	-90	319,452	6,716,169	397	44	NSI				
Kore	P29/2461	**20EMAC337**	AC	360	-90	319,510	6,716,170	397	42	NSI				
Kore	P29/2461	**20EMAC338**	AC	360	-90	319,608	6,716,157	395	42	NSI				
Kore	P29/2460	**20EMAC339**	AC	360	-90	319,690	6,716,175	396	37	NSI				
Kore	P29/2460	**20EMAC340**	AC	360	-90	319,762	6,716,167	396	23	NSI				
Kore	P29/2460	**20EMAC341**	AC	360	-90	319,853	6,716,161	398	32	NSI				
Kore	P29/2460	**20EMAC342**	AC	360	-90	319,942	6,716,158	395	35	NSI				
Kore	P29/2460	**20EMAC343**	AC	360	-90	320,003	6,716,154	391	27	NSI				
Kore	P29/2460	**20EMAC344**	AC	360	-90	320,089	6,716,159	400	9	NSI				
Chronos	P29/2457	**20EMAC345**	AC	360	-90	317,360	6,713,055	408	38	15	24	9	678	0.68
									incl	*20*	*24*	*4*	1,363	*1.36*
Rhea	P29/2457	**20EMAC346**	AC	360	-90	317,427	6,713,081	417	33	NSI				
Rhea	P29/2470	**20EMAC347**	AC	360	-90	317,502	6,713,039	410	25	NSI				
Rhea	P29/2470	**20EMAC348**	AC	360	-90	317,602	6,713,053	415	32	NSI				
Rhea	P29/2470	**20EMAC349**	AC	360	-90	317,675	6,713,049	415	23	NSI				

Prospect	Lease ID	Hole ID	Hole Type	Azimuth (mag)	Dip	Easting	Northing	RL	Max Depth	From (m)	To (m)	Length (m)	Au (ppb)	Au (gpt)
Rhea	P29/2470	**20EMAC350**	AC	360	-90	317,765	6,713,038	414	6	NSI				
Rhea	P29/2470	**20EMAC351**	AC	360	-90	317,825	6,713,022	415	7	NSI				
Rhea	P29/2470	**20EMAC352**	AC	360	-90	317,920	6,713,046	414	5	NSI				
Rhea	P29/2470	**20EMAC353**	AC	360	-90	317,989	6,713,051	416	3	NSI				
Rhea	P29/2470	**20EMAC354**	AC	360	-90	318,081	6,713,033	411	17	NSI				
Rhea	P29/2470	**20EMAC355**	AC	360	-90	318,163	6,713,052	410	32	NSI				
Rhea	P29/2470	**20EMAC356**	AC	360	-90	318,242	6,713,046	409	35	NSI				
Rhea	P29/2470	**20EMAC357**	AC	360	-90	318,321	6,713,048	411	28	NSI				
Rhea	P29/2470	**20EMAC358**	AC	360	-90	318,399	6,713,049	412	22	NSI				
Rhea	P29/2470	**20EMAC359**	AC	360	-90	317,385	6,712,830	421	33	NSI				
Rhea	P29/2470	**20EMAC360**	AC	360	-90	317,456	6,712,808	421	22	NSI				
Rhea	P29/2470	**20EMAC361**	AC	360	-90	317,544	6,712,800	413	39	NSI				
Rhea	P29/2470	**20EMAC362**	AC	360	-90	317,625	6,712,817	414	37	32	35	3	63	0.06
Rhea	P29/2470	**20EMAC363**	AC	360	-90	317,698	6,712,811	407	33	NSI				
Rhea	P29/2470	**20EMAC364**	AC	360	-90	317,779	6,712,808	411	22	NSI				
Rhea	P29/2470	**20EMAC365**	AC	360	-90	317,858	6,712,807	415	27	NSI				
Rhea	P29/2470	**20EMAC366**	AC	360	-90	317,935	6,712,809	411	15	NSI				
Rhea	P29/2470	**20EMAC367**	AC	360	-90	318,021	6,712,810	413	17	NSI				
Rhea	P29/2470	**20EMAC368**	AC	360	-90	318,094	6,712,813	407	12	NSI				
Rhea	P29/2470	**20EMAC369**	AC	360	-90	318,178	6,712,815	411	7	NSI				
Chronos	P29/2470	**20EMAC370**	AC	360	-90	317,479	6,712,571	418	36	26	36	10	181	0.18
Rhea	P29/2470	**20EMAC371**	AC	360	-90	317,567	6,712,567	414	58	32	33	1	87	0.09
									and	*40*	*42*	*2*	*78*	*0.08*
Rhea	P29/2470	**20EMAC372**	AC	360	-90	317,644	6,712,560	418	56	NSI				
Rhea	P29/2470	**20EMAC373**	AC	360	-90	317,712	6,712,578	415	41	NSI				
Rhea	P29/2470	**20EMAC374**	AC	360	-90	317,794	6,712,575	421	37	NSI				
Rhea	P29/2470	**20EMAC375**	AC	360	-90	317,881	6,712,579	412	30	NSI				
Rhea	P29/2470	**20EMAC376**	AC	360	-90	317,933	6,712,559	414	24	NSI				
Rhea	P29/2470	**20EMAC377**	AC	360	-90	318,030	6,712,564	413	6	NSI				
Rhea	P29/2470	**20EMAC378**	AC	360	-90	318,126	6,712,492	413	4	NSI				
Rhea	P29/2470	**20EMAC379**	AC	360	-90	318,197	6,712,569	413	4	NSI				
Rhea	P29/2470	**20EMAC380**	AC	360	-90	317,571	6,712,370	413	26	23	26	3	56	0.06
Rhea	P29/2470	**20EMAC381**	AC	360	-90	317,663	6,712,339	410	53	NSI				
Rhea	P29/2470	**20EMAC382**	AC	360	-90	317,738	6,712,330	417	28	NSI				

Prospect	Lease ID	Hole ID	Hole Type	Azimuth (mag)	Dip	Easting	Northing	RL	Max Depth	From (m)	To (m)	Length (m)	Au (ppb)	Au (gpt)
Rhea	P29/2470	**20EMAC383**	AC	360	-90	317,814	6,712,324	414	38	NSI				
Rhea	P29/2470	**20EMAC384**	AC	360	-90	317,895	6,712,309	413	35	NSI				
Rhea	P29/2470	**20EMAC385**	AC	360	-90	317,978	6,712,331	413	3	NSI				
Rhea	P29/2470	**20EMAC386**	AC	360	-90	318,050	6,712,317	411	27	NSI				
Rhea	P29/2470	**20EMAC387**	AC	360	-90	318,141	6,712,332	418	12	NSI				
Rhea	P29/2470	**20EMAC388**	AC	360	-90	318,227	6,712,332	413	8	4	7	3	41	0.04
Rhea	P29/2470	**20EMAC389**	AC	360	-90	318,303	6,712,334	419	10	NSI				
Rhea	P29/2470	**20EMAC390**	AC	360	-90	318,379	6,712,337	409	25	NSI				
Rhea	P29/2470	**20EMAC391**	AC	360	-90	318,461	6,712,333	408	31	NSI				
Rhea	P29/2470	**20EMAC392**	AC	360	-90	318,544	6,712,331	414	30	NSI				
Rhea	P29/2470	**20EMAC393**	AC	360	-90	318,613	6,712,342	415	35	NSI				
Rhea	P29/2470	**20EMAC394**	AC	360	-90	318,697	6,712,322	411	30	NSI				
Rhea	P29/2470	**20EMAC395**	AC	360	-90	318,202	6,712,149	415	3	NSI				
Rhea	P29/2470	**20EMAC396**	AC	360	-90	318,279	6,712,136	412	16	NSI				
Rhea	P29/2470	**20EMAC397**	AC	360	-90	318,378	6,712,151	409	25	NSI				
Rhea	P29/2470	**20EMAC398**	AC	360	-90	318,440	6,712,148	406	25	NSI				
Rhea	P29/2470	**20EMAC399**	AC	360	-90	318,517	6,712,150	407	21	NSI				
Rhea	P29/2470	**20EMAC400**	AC	360	-90	318,599	6,712,151	408	33	NSI				
Rhea	P29/2470	**20EMAC401**	AC	360	-90	318,688	6,712,150	407	32	NSI				
Rhea	P29/2470	**20EMAC402**	AC	360	-90	318,091	6,711,963	415	6	NSI				
Rhea	P29/2470	**20EMAC403**	AC	360	-90	318,197	6,711,968	414	4	NSI				
Rhea	P29/2470	**20EMAC404**	AC	360	-90	318,266	6,711,970	414	4	NSI				
Rhea	P29/2470	**20EMAC405**	AC	360	-90	318,335	6,711,963	413	22	17	21	4	60	0.06
Rhea	P29/2470	**20EMAC406**	AC	360	-90	318,436	6,711,969	408	24	NSI				
Rhea	P29/2470	**20EMAC407**	AC	360	-90	318,490	6,711,975	409	18	NSI				
Rhea	P29/2470	**20EMAC408**	AC	360	-90	318,582	6,711,967	408	11	NSI				
Rhea	P29/2470	**20EMAC409**	AC	360	-90	318,659	6,711,968	406	24	NSI				
Rhea	P29/2470	**20EMAC410**	AC	360	-90	317,763	6,711,689	416	10	NSI				
Rhea	P29/2470	**20EMAC411**	AC	360	-90	317,868	6,711,698	422	5	NSI				
Rhea	P29/2470	**20EMAC412**	AC	360	-90	317,937	6,711,692	427	9	NSI				
Rhea	P29/2470	**20EMAC413**	AC	360	-90	318,029	6,711,694	427	4	NSI				

Prospect	Lease ID	Hole ID	Hole Type	Azimuth (mag)	Dip	Easting	Northing	RL	Max Depth	From (m)	To (m)	Length (m)	Au (ppb)	Au (gpt)
Rhea	P29/2470	**20EMAC414**	AC	360	-90	318,097	6,711,688	421	3	NSI				
Rhea	P29/2470	**20EMAC415**	AC	360	-90	318,176	6,711,676	419	22	NSI				
Rhea	P29/2470	**20EMAC416**	AC	360	-90	318,256	6,711,696	416	23	NSI				
Rhea	P29/2470	**20EMAC417**	AC	360	-90	318,339	6,711,691	411	30	NSI				
Rhea	P29/2459	**20EMAC418**	AC	360	-90	318,421	6,711,695	415	27	NSI				
Rhea	P29/2459	**20EMAC419**	AC	360	-90	318,496	6,711,683	409	29	NSI				
Rhea	P29/2459	**20EMAC420**	AC	360	-90	318,576	6,711,698	410	23	NSI				
Rhea	P29/2459	**20EMAC421**	AC	360	-90	318,664	6,711,687	410	15	NSI				
Rhea	P29/2459	**20EMAC422**	AC	360	-90	318,729	6,711,693	411	16	NSI				

Appendix-2 JORC Table 1 Checklist

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
Sampling techniques	• Nature and quality of sampling (e.g. cut channels, random chips, or specific specialized 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 mineralization 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 pulverized 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 mineralization types (e.g. submarine nodules) may warrant disclosure of detailed information.	• The 2020 regional drilling programs conducted by Resource & Energy Group (REZ) used an Air-core rig drilling a 3.5inch hole. Sampling is based on drill cutting recovered from the drilling. • REZ field team are responsible for sample collection, and actively monitor for contamination and ensure the cyclone was cleaned on a regular basis. • Composites were submitted to the laboratory for low-level gold, bottom of hole primary samples were submitted for low-level gold and a 48 suite multi-element analysis • Samples were approximately 2-3kg each pulverised to produce a 10g charge for an aqua regia assay for low-level gold detection.
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.).	• The exploration results are based on samples collected from Air-core ('AC') drilling using blade and occasionally hammer.
Drill sample recovery	• Method of recording and assessing core and chip sample recoveries and results assessed.	• Samples recoveries were visually assessed in the field and weighed and recorded at the laboratory. Results from field and lab are uploaded into the database and sample weights were analysed as part of QAQC protocols.

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
	• Measures taken to maximize sample recovery and ensure representative nature of the samples.	• Field procedures included checking the splitter every rod to ensure no residue remained from the previously drilled interval. The cyclone and housing is also checked regularly and cleaned with compressed air.
	• Whether a relationship exists between sample recovery and grade and whether sample bias may have occurred due to preferential loss/gain of fine/coarse material.	• No relationship has been identified at this stage.
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.	• Lithology, regolith, weathering, veining, alteration, mineralisation is recorded. Logging is considered detailed and high quality; however, assays from the samples collected is deemed suitable for early stage exploration targeting only, not resource estimation.
	• Whether logging is qualitative or quantitative in nature. Core (or costean, channel, etc.) photography.	• Logging is qualitative and descriptive using look up tables. Chip trays for recent drilling are labelled and have been retained and stored for future reference. All logging, sampling and assaying data was uploaded into the EMGP SQL database.
	• The total length and percentage of the relevant intersections logged.	• Recently drilled holes have been completely logged in detail appropriate for early stage exploration, panning of bottom of hole or intervals of interest has been introduced into the logging process to assist identifying fine sulphides and/or gold particles. For earlier historical drilling, logging is generally rudimentary with intervals of no logging or missing logs recorded in the borehole data base. A programme of relogging and sampling has been initiated in key areas of interest where drill spoils are available.
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.	• Not applicable. • Primary 1m samples were collected directly from the cyclone, composite samples were collected from the off-spilt. In the majority cases the sample has been classified dry. A small percentage of holes encountered ground water which may have compromised the quality of the sample, however no

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
		associated samples returned gold values.
	• For all sample types, the nature, quality, and appropriateness of the sample preparation technique.	• The field procedures adopted for RAB/AC drilling and sampling are Industry standard and appropriate. After initial collection in the field all subsequent sample preparation is carried out in a laboratory, under controlled conditions and specified by the relevant standards.
	• Quality control procedures adopted for all sub-sampling stages to maximize representivity of samples.	• The regional drilling programme QAQC involved inserting blanks and Certified Reference material every 20 metres drilled on a continuous basis (Blank – CRM A – Blank – CRM B). Blanks consisted of inert crushed gravel sourced offsite.
	• 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.	• Sample sizes averaged 2-3kg which is deemed appropriate.
	• Whether sample sizes are appropriate to the grain size of the material being sampled.	
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.	• The primary assay technique for composite samples was a 10g aqua regia ICP MS with a lower detection limit of 1ppb. Bottom of hole assaying also included had additional 48 element ICP-OES / ICP -MS. Aqua regia is considered a partial technique as will not totally digest refractory or silicate minerals and is not considered appropriate for resource estimations. A selection of composite sample assays indicating gold anomalism are scheduled to have the associated primary samples submitted for 50g fire assay which is considered a total digest. The 48-element analysis uses a four acid digestion (a mixture of hydrofluoric, nitric, perchloric and hydrochloric acids). This digest is suitable for dissolving silica-based samples and approaches total dissolution for most minerals. However, some highly resistant refractory minerals may not be totally digested

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
		and may require a fusion to ensure complete dissolution. Both ICP-OES and MS instruments are used.
	• For geophysical tools, spectrometers, handheld XRF instruments, etc., the parameters used in determining the analysis including instrument make and model, reading times, calibrations factors applied and their derivation, etc.	• Not applicable
	• 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.	• The laboratories engaged also employ internal laboratory checks using certified reference material, blanks, splits, and replicates as part of the in-house procedures. The QA protocol requires that for each batch of 40 samples a reagent blank, two replicate determinations, and two standards are included. The system also uses a bar coding and scanning technology that provides complete chain of custody records at every stage of the analytical process. Datasets have been analysed, with no significant issues related to bias. Annual 3rd party umpire assaying will be conducted on 5% of sample pulps at the conclusion of each financial year.
Verification of sampling and assaying	• The verification of significant intersections by either independent or alternative company personnel.	• All drilling intersections are verified by the Field Geologist, who has been present on site during the complete drilling process. The sampled intersections are also checked by the Supervising Geologist by reference to hole number, drilling depths, sample numbers, blanks and standards introduced into the sampling stream.
	• The use of twinned holes.	• No hole twinning was conducted at this stage of exploration.
	• Documentation of primary data, data entry procedures, data verification, data storage (physical and electronic) protocols.	• The primary data was collected at the drill site as drilling progressed by the Field Geologist and Field Technician. The Field Geologist recorded all geological logging data directly into digital format via a field computer. The sample data, including allocation of sample number to interval, sample quality/recovery data, and insertion of QA/QC samples was

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
		recorded in a field computer by the Field Technician and reviewed by the Field Geologist in the field. This data was later validated against assay files and checked by the Supervising Geologist. For recent drilling field sheets are kept on file and digital data backed up. The logging, sampling and assay data is loaded into a SQL database which runs a series of validation checks and generates QAQC reports before incorporating into the data set.
	• Discuss any adjustment to assay data.	• Analytical data is not adjusted.
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.	• All EMGP drill collars were located in the field by hand-held GPS. All holes were vertical, no downhole surveying was conducted.
	• Specification of the grid system used.	• The Grid System is GDA94 Zone 51
	• Quality and adequacy of topographic control.	• All collar RLs were collected by GPS and adjusted to the Geoscience Australia DEM surface if required.
Data spacing and distribution	• Data spacing for reporting of Exploration Results.	• The majority of drilling was 80m spaced vertical holes on 240m spaced lines. Some variation in line spacing exists due to utilizing existing tracks to minimize ground disturbances.
	• Whether the data spacing, and distribution is sufficient to establish the degree of geological and grade continuity appropriate for the Mineral Resource and Ore Reserve estimation procedure(s) and classifications applied.	• Drilling is early stage reconnaissance in nature and not considered appropriate for resource estimation.
	• Whether sample compositing has been applied.	• The penultimate composite sample will have a length ranging from 1-4m depending on the end of hole depth. The bottom of hole sample is not composited.
Orientation of data in relation	• Whether the orientation of sampling achieves unbiased sampling of possible structures and the extent to which this is known,	• Drilling was designed to generate a greater understanding of the regional stratigraphy and extend the known footprint of

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
to geological structure	considering the deposit type. • If the relationship between the drilling orientation and the orientation of key mineralized structures is considered to have introduced a sampling bias, this should be assessed and reported if material.	gold anomalism. When coupled with geophysical data sets, results have provided definition of mineralized envelopes however the project remains early stage with orientation concepts requiring further angled drill testing. • As the project is early stage, it is unknown whether drilling orientation has introduced sample bias.
Sample security	• The measures taken to ensure sample security	• A chain of custody procedure was put in place. Samples were checked against the sample record sheet in the field prior to collection into sequentially numbered plastic bags. The plastic bags were sealed with cable ties before being secured in bulker bags, along with sample submission sheets. • The sample batches were transported by the field team directly to the Laboratory. The receiving laboratory verified sample numbers against the sample submission sheet/manifest and confirmed receipt. After receipt the samples were bar coded and tracked through the entire analytical process.
Audits or reviews	• The results of any audits or reviews of sampling techniques and data.	• An audit was conducted on sampling and QAQC procedures by the Chief Geologist in October 2019, with changes reflected in this report.

Section 2 Reporting of Exploration Results

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.	• Chronos Prospect is located within P29/2457, P29/2228 and may extend into P29/2469. Prospecting tenements are 100% wholly owned by Resources and Energy Group through a purchase agreement completed in December 2018. The land, from which the Exploration Results have been derived, are not subject to Native Title Interests, and does not encompass Strategic cropping lands, wilderness or protected landscapes.

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
	• 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.	• At the time of reporting the tenement is in good standing. There are no known impediments which would prohibit operations in accordance with the license conditions.
Exploration done by other parties	• Acknowledgment and appraisal of exploration by other parties.	• The EMGP is host to numerous historical or artisanal workings, which attest to its prospectivity. The Chronos Prospect (formally known as 'K2) was identified by Goldfields Exploration operating as Paddington Gold in 1997. At that time, the company completed auger soil surveys in thick regolith over a mafic and ultramafic package which was interpreted from high-resolution aeromagnetic images. This work identified anomalies of the order of >60ppb. These were followed up by RAB Programmes MRZ067-082, MZR438-456 and MZR530-537) on tight spaced lines and hole spacing.
Geology	• Deposit type, geological setting, and style of mineralization.	• The gold deposits of the EMGF occur in triangular shaped area of Archaean greenstone, ultramafic schist (komatiite or Hi-Mg basalt), gabbro-pyroxenite sills, felsic volcanic schist, dacite, tholiitic basalt and interflow chert. This area is shaped by the Venn-Springfield shear zone to the west and the Moriarty Shear Zone to the east, both of which converge to the south. The intervening greenstone terrain is truncated to the north by regional granite batholiths, notably the Jorgenson granite. On the east side of the goldfield the Oliver Twist and Gigante Grande Granite dominate geology. In regional context, the EMGF one of the several domains that comprises the Wiluna-Norseman Greenstone Belt which has produced over 3 Moz of gold from a range of deposits, the largest being Paddington (~1.2 Moz).

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary

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.
		• Co-ordinate location, elevation, depth, dip and azimuth of all drill holes reported in this release are provided in Appendix 1 of the accompanying documentation. Appendix 1 also includes downhole length and linear weighted grades.
		• The announcement includes comprehensive reporting of all exploration results obtained and reported in this release. Only those elements which are material to this release have been included.

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.	• Tabulated intervals represent all holes drilled whether or whether not significant mineralisation was encountered. The interval grade is calculated by linear weighted average, with no cutting of grades. In determining intercept lengths, a lower cut-off grade of 50ppb Au was used for reporting the primary mineralised interval, with up to 4 metres of lower grading assays if supported by the geological logging. • The broad nature of the mineralisation interpretation means in some instances shorter intervals of higher grade may be present within an individual drill hole. • Not applicable, metal equivalents are not reported
Relationship between mineralization widths and intercept	These relationships are particularly important in the reporting of Exploration Results. • If the geometry of the mineralization with respect to the drill hole angle is known, its nature should be reported.	• Based on historical data used to generate drill targets, mineralisation is present as a broad blanket proximal to the fresh rock interface – vertical drilling was designed to test the extents of mineralisation - the orientation of primary mineralisation is not yet

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
lengths	• 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').	known. • All sample intervals have been described as down hole lengths as true width is not known.
Diagrams	• Appropriate maps and sections (with scales) and tabulations of intercepts should be included for any significant discovery being reported. These should include, but not be limited to a plan view of drill hole collar locations and appropriate sectional views.	• Appropriately scaled plans have been provided in this announcement. A plan showing all drill hole collar locations accompanies this announcement.
Balanced reporting	• Where comprehensive reporting of all Exploration Results is not practicable, representative reporting of both low and high grades and/or widths should be practiced avoiding misleading reporting of Exploration Results.	• Comprehensive reporting of all material data has been adopted.
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.	• A detailed magnetic dataset and high resolution HeliTEM survey which highlights prospective structures and conductor anomalies within and adjacent to the project area has been completed by the previous operator. An output from this survey has been used in this information release and has been used for exploration planning.
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.	• Recommendations for further work are described in the accompanying release. • The next stage of exploration is provided within the release, including location of the next drilling Programmes.