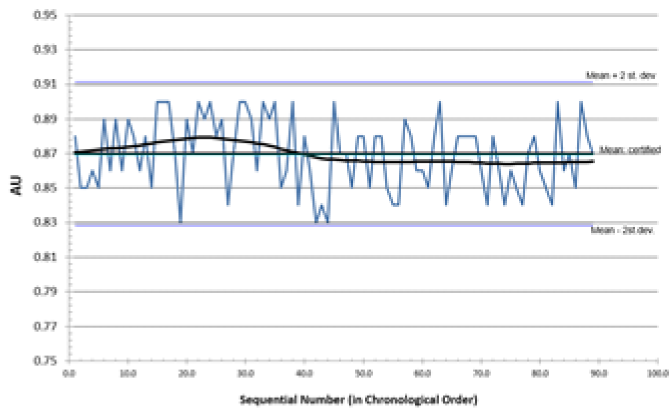
Quest 29

Section 1 Sampling Techniques and Data

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
Sampling techniques	• *Nature and quality of sampling (eg cut channels, random chips, or specific specialised industry standard measurement tools appropriate to the minerals under investigation, such as down hole gamma sondes, or handheld XRF instruments, etc). These examples should not be taken as limiting the broad meaning of sampling.* • *Include reference to measures taken to ensure sample representivity and the appropriate calibration of any measurement tools or systems used.* • *Aspects of the determination of mineralisation that are Material to the Public Report. In cases where 'industry standard' work has been done this would be relatively simple (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.*	**2020 and 2021 drilling** • Drilling was a combination of reverse circulation drilling (RC) and diamond core drilling (DD) • RC samples are collected at 1 m intervals straight from the rig-mounted cyclone and cone splitter. The cone splitter produces a nominal 2- to 3- kilogram sub-sample which is collected in a pre-numbered calico bag, documented, and submitted to the lab. • Diamond core is geologically logged by a geologist before sample intervals are determined over prospective mineralised zones. Sample boundaries are defined by changes in lithology, veining, sulphides, and alteration. The diamond core is cut in half with an automated core saw with one half submitted to the lab for analysis. Sample intervals ranged from 0.1 to 0.85 m for HQ core and 0.15 to 1.2 m for NQ core. Occasionally full core is submitted to the lab when core is too broken/fragile. • Both the RC and DD samples are analysed for gold by fire assay by Jinning Testing and Inspection, Canning Vale, WA (JTI). **2017 drilling** • RC and diamond core (using HQ size drill bits) samples were collected. • Standard procedure of the drilling and sampling was used. RC samples are collected at the 1 m intervals. All samples are logged and supplied to laboratory North Australian Laboratories Pty Ltd (NAL) in Pine Creek for preparation and analysis • Drill core was logged, photographed, sampling intervals are marked on the drill core and all core trays were shipped to the laboratory for cutting the core, collecting, and processing the samples. • RC samples are collected at the drill rig cyclone and then split using the cone splitter. Cyclone and the splitter were cleaned after each sample. • Approximately 3 kg RC sample is sent to the laboratory for assaying. Every sample had its duplicate, which were collected together with the main sample. • Diamond core was sawn on half by a diamond saw and half core was sampled for assaying. Remaining half is retained in the core trays for further studies. Sampling was made to geological contacts maintaining the sample length 0.6 – 1.2 m. Average length of the drill core samples was approximately 1 m. Barren intervals were also sampled; however 2 m long samples were used in the barren rocks. • Standard procedure of using a reverse circulation drilling was applied. 1 m samples were collected from the drill-rigs cyclone, from which approximately 3 kg was received using the cone splitter. 3 kg samples were sent to the certified laboratory in NAL for preparation and assaying using conventional techniques. • 3 kg sample was crushed to 1 mm using roll crusher and split. 1 kg sub-sample collected and pulverised 100 µ from which 50 g aliquot is taken for gold assay by a conventional fire assay method. **Previous drilling** • No sampling has occurred at the Quest 29 project since 2004. • Diamond Drill (DD) Core, RC and RAB sampling and open pit blast hole sampling are the main sample types. • Diamond core was geologically logged and sampled to lithological contacts or changes in the nature of mineralisation. Nominal samples lengths of 1.0 m with a minimum sample length of 0.2 m. Core was half core sampled. • RC chips sampled at 1 m intervals. This was riffle or cone split to

		produce a sample of approximately 3 kg to be sent to the laboratory for analysis. Some 2 m and 4 m composites intervals were taken outside the drill target zones. • Close spaced vertical open pit blast holes sampling was carried out in all pits along with some Ditch Witch sampling in the Zamu Dolerite pits. Sample lengths varied from 2.5 m to 5 m.
Drilling techniques	• *Drill type (eg core, reverse circulation, open-hole hammer, rotary air blast, auger, Bangka, sonic, etc) and details (eg core diameter, triple or standard tube, depth of diamond tails, face-sampling bit, or other type, whether core is oriented and if so, by what method, etc).*	**2020 and 2021 drilling** • Drilling at Quest 29 was a combination of reverse circulation drilling (RC) and diamond core drilling (DD) both NQ2 and HQ3 • RC drilling was completed using a 5 ¾ inch drop centre hammer. • Diamond holes for metallurgical purposes were drilled from surface using HQ3. Diamond holes for resource purposes were drilled with RC pre-collars, followed by HQ3 and once core was competent enough (usually after 30 m) changed to NQ2. HQ3 was triple tubed, NQ2 was standard cored. • All diamond core was orientated were possible using the Boart Longyear's oriented core technology. **2017 drilling** • Conventional Reverse Circulation (RC) and diamond core (HQ size) drilling **Previous drilling** • RC drilling generally angled at -60° towards 090° or 270°. RC drilling specifications are unknown but typically RC drilling used a 5.5" face sampling hammer. • DD from surface generally angled at -60° towards 090° or 270°. DD core size is unknown. Diamond core was not oriented. • Open hole percussion drilling was geologically logged and sampled and included in the database but not used in this resource interpretation due to uncertainty of sample quality. • Similarly open pit blast holes were sampled and included in the database. These holes assisted in the interpretation but not used in the resource estimation due to uncertainty with sample quality.
Drill sample recovery	• *Method of recording and assessing core and chip sample recoveries and results assessed.* • *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.*	**2020 and 2021 drilling** • For RC drilling sample recovery and condition are visually assessed and recorded in a sample book. • For diamond drilling drilled metres and recovered metres are recorded by the drill crew and later checked by company personnel. Zones of core loss are recorded in the geological log and are assumed to have no gold. In general core recoveries for mineralised intervals are 100%. • Both RC and DD samples are weighted at the laboratory before sample preparation and these weights are provided together with the assay results. **2017 drilling** • Sample weight was documented for every sample received in the laboratory. This was a part of the QAQC procedures. • Recovery of the drill core was documented by drillers and checked by geologists. • Drilling parameters were adjusted to maximise recovery. This included frequent changes of the drill bits and using heavy drilling muds when drilling through intensely sheared rocks where recovery was tending to drop. • No relationships between recovery and grade was recorded. **Previous drilling** • Historical records and reports were reviewed to find reports of drill sample recovery. • Measures taken to maximize sample recovery and ensure representative nature of the samples are not known.

		• No analysis on relationship between sample core recovery and grade has been undertaken due to low percentage of data affected by poor recovery.
Logging	• *Whether core and chip samples have been geologically and geotechnically logged to a level of detail to support appropriate Mineral Resource estimation, mining studies and metallurgical studies.* • *Whether logging is qualitative or quantitative in nature. Core (or costean, channel, etc) photography.* • *The total length and percentage of the relevant intersections logged.*	**2020 and 2021 drilling** • All RC chips and diamond core has been geologically logged. • Geological logging typically detailed lithology, veining, alteration, sulphides, and weathering. Alpha and beta angles of geology structures like bedding, contacts and veining are recorded when core was orientated. • Logging was to an industry standard and of sufficient detail to support the resource model. **2017 drilling** • All samples were geologically logged to level of details which will be sufficient for estimation of the Mineral Resources. • Logging has included documentation degree of weathering and appearance of the water (water table) in the drill hole. • Drill core was photographed for more detailed geotechnical logging. • Logging was quantitative and consist of diagnostics of the rocks and minerals and degree of the rocks weathering • Recording of the observed characteristics was made into the electronic device. • RC and drill core samples were systematically assayed using portable XRF which was used to support geological interpretation. • 100% of the drill holes were logged. **Previous drilling** • Logging of all 1 m samples was carried out by the geologist onto handwritten logs and entered (up to QR200) into the geological database, along with assay data, surveyed collar position and any down-hole survey information (DD only). • All RC and DD drillholes were logged in full. • Logging has been conducted both qualitatively and quantitatively – full description of lithologies, alteration and comments are noted, as well as percentage estimates on alteration, veining and sulphide amount. • Drilling by different companies has meant that inconsistencies occur in the drillhole records for geological information based on what was entered.
Sub-sampling techniques and sample preparation	• *If core, whether cut or sawn and whether quarter, half or all core taken.* • *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*	**2020 and 2021 drilling** • RC samples are collected at 1 m intervals straight from the rig-mounted cyclone and cone splitter. • Quality control procedures for RC drilling included the insertion of certified reference materials and blanks at a rate of 1 every 20 samples. Field duplicates were collected straight from the rig cyclone at a rate of 1 every 25. • Sampling of diamond core coincides with geological and mineralisation boundaries and is selective based of observed indicators of mineralisation. Diamond core is saw in half with one half sent off for analysis. Only when core is too broken or fragile full core is submitted to the lab. • Quality control procedures for diamond drilling included the insertion of certified reference materials and blanks at a rate of 1 every 20 samples. No duplicates were taken. **2017 drilling** • Drill core was sawn on half in the lab and half core was taken for sampling • Dry and wet samples were collected. Sub-sampling of the RC samples was made using cone splitter. • Standard sample preparation technique is used. • 3 kg sample was crushed to 1 mm using roll crusher and split. 1 kg

	sampling is representative of the in situ material collected, including for instance results for field duplicate/second-half sampling. • *Whether sample sizes are appropriate to the grain size of the material being sampled.*	sub-sample collected and pulverised to 100 µ from which 50 g aliquot is taken for gold assay by a conventional fire-assay method. • This is a standard procedure commonly used by gold companies operating in the Northern Territories of Australia. • Certified standards (ORES 220) systematically used for assays quality control. Standard samples are inserted with every submitted batch of the samples. The standard samples constitute approximately 2% of the RC samples. • Every 1 m sample has a field duplicate collected at the same time when the sample was collected. Duplicates are stored in safe place in the mine office area and will be used for confirmation the high-grade intersections and for general QAQC purposes. • Pulp duplicates were systematically collected in the lab and assayed for QAQC purposes. • Samples are approximately 3 kg which is a standard size for the gold samples. **Previous drilling** • Historical records and reports were reviewed for descriptions of sub-sampling techniques and sample preparation. • No record of core sampling procedures, core logging and core recovery was available from the available data records. • All dry RC 1 m samples were split by a 3 tier splitter with the remnant bulk samples being left on the pad in plastic bags, with the split sample in a calico bag being sent for analysis to AMDEL (1998) and Assaycorp (1999). Wet samples were grab sampled by site geologists.
Quality of assay data and laboratory tests	• *The nature, quality and appropriateness of the assaying and laboratory procedures used and whether the technique is considered partial or total.* • *For geophysical tools, spectrometers, handheld XRF instruments, etc, the parameters used in determining the analysis including instrument make and model, reading times, calibrations factors applied and their derivation, etc.* • *Nature of quality control procedures adopted (eg standards, blanks, duplicates, external laboratory checks) and whether acceptable levels of accuracy (i.e. lack of bias) and precision have been established.*	**2020 and 2021 drilling** • All samples are submitted to Jining Testing and Inspection in Canning Vale, WA to be analysed for gold by 50 g fire assay. Charge weight was reduced to either 30 g or 15 g for difficult sample matrices. Fire assay is a total digest. • JIL conducted extensive QAQC procedures throughout their laboratory processes. In addition Primary Gold conducted its own internal QAQC process which typically involved certified reference materials, blanks, duplicates, and cross-check analyses by a second accredited laboratory. • Umpire checks were undertaken by SGS in Perth. **2017 drilling** • Gold grade was assayed using fire assays. 50 g aliquot was used. • Portable XRF Olympus was used for the holes logging purposes. • Certified standards (ORES 220) systematically used for assays quality control. Standard samples are inserted with every submitted batch of the samples. The standard samples constitute approximately 2% of the RC samples. • All CRM results fall within the acceptable tolerance range (mean +/- 2 SD.)  • Mean of the Assayed standard samples 0.870 ppm, the certified value

		is 0.866, 0.004 ppm difference is statistically insignificant. **Previous drilling** • Assay laboratories in Darwin and Pine Creek were used for assaying. • Assaying for gold by both main laboratories was done using 50 g Fire Assay with AAS finish • Laboratories used had internal QAQC standard regimes and re-assayed every 20th samples. • Umpire checks were undertaken by different laboratory in Alice Springs. • Original quality control data has not been located for the Quest 29 Project. Old technical reports covering drill programs for the Mount Bundy projects have referenced QAQC procedures, but information regarding QAQC protocols for Quest 29 specifically could not be located. • Sirocco reported for the 1997 drill programs, that check assaying analysis showed a very good comparison of results for gold in the lower grade ranges (<2 g/t Au) with larger discrepancies in higher grade ranges (>2 g/t Au). The differences were noted as being due to 'nugget effect' in the higher grade ranges. The arsenic analyses showed a similar trend. The results were summarised as being satisfactory. • Sirocco reported that satisfactory check assaying was done at the beginning of the 1998 on the previous year's samples as a comparison between Assaycorp and AMDEL. • From 2003 to 2006 Renison carried out extensive drilling to delineate the down plunge extension of the mineralisation mined in the open pit. The drilling conducted in this period was mostly RC pre-collars with DD tails. All gold assays were determined using Fire Assay techniques. • No original QAQC document information has been located for this drilling. Information from previous reports has been summarised below. The QAQC programs in place include the following: • Blanks and standards submitted on a routine basis in the sample stream; and • Inter-laboratory checks of pulps.
Verification of sampling and assaying	• *The verification of significant intersections by either independent or alternative company personnel.* • *The use of twinned holes.* • *Documentation of primary data, data entry procedures, data verification, data storage (physical and electronic) protocols.* • *Discuss any adjustment to assay data.*	• Validation and verification of drillhole data was assessed for the entire Quest 29 drilling database. • The data validation prior to resource estimation included checks for duplicate surveys, downhole surveys errors, assays, and geological intervals beyond drillhole total depths, overlapping intervals, and gaps between intervals. These checks revealed several minor downhole survey deviation errors, overlapping assay and geology data, and end of drillhole depths mismatched between records. All issues were corrected to ensure the data was valid. • Data verification for surveying, sample collection and assaying are considered to be industry standard practice based on historical reports reviewed covering the sampling procedures by Sirocco and Renison for the Mt Bundy Projects. Data reliability is also confirmed by the grade control data and corresponding mine production from the 5 open pits mined at Quest 29. • During the data validation checks, some assay data from individual submissions were checked against the electronic laboratory assay report received from the principal laboratory. Cube has not specifically verified supplied electronic drillhole data with hard copy drillhole logs or assay certificates and has assumed the supplied data to be acceptable for estimation. • Cube has not undertaken independent sampling of material from the Quest 29 mineralised zones. • Cube did not inspect assay laboratory during the Northern Territory site visit. The most recent drilling was completed in 2004, and no new assaying data exists for the resource area. • The primary returned assay result was used for reporting of all

		intersections in the mineral resource estimation, no averaging with field duplicates or laboratory repeats was undertaken so as not to introduce volume bias. • Some historic RAB holes were twinned with RC percussion infill holes following comments by Renison regarding uncertainty or results reported by Pinnacle in 1999. Results confirmed the initial intersection mineralisation and geology.
Location of data points	• *Accuracy and quality of surveys used to locate drill holes (collar and down-hole surveys), trenches, mine workings and other locations used in Mineral Resource estimation.* • *Specification of the grid system used.* • *Quality and adequacy of topographic control.*	**2020 and 2021 drilling** • The coordinate reference system used for the project area is GDA94 / MGA zone 52. Drill collars and drill traces are subsequently converted to the Quest 29 local reference system prior to the interpretation of the resource model. • Drill hole locations were set out using a handheld GPS. After completion of the drillholes all collars were surveyed using a differential GPS (DGPS). • Accurate drill rig alignment was achieved using a gyro alignment system. After completion of the drillhole, all holes were down-hole surveyed using a north-seeking gyro tool. Step distance was 3 m. • A Quest 29 surface DTM was acquired with the purchase of the project. The origin of the DTM is unknown. However, accurate and reliable RLs of the collar pick-ups agree closely to the DTM. Where necessary the DTM is adjusted to the collar pick-up. **2017 drilling** • Drill hole collars are located using handheld GPS. Reported accuracy of the instrument is approximately +/- 3 m in horizontal dimensions. • Down hole survey is made by Reflex tool with the measurements taken at 20-25 m intervals. All holes were surveyed. • All data are recorded in a MGA52 (GDA94) grid. • DTM file used in the current study was obtained from the previous project owner and as used for scoping study. This file is used in the current programme for estimation the RLs of the drill hole collars. **Previous drilling** • Collar survey data in the database has not been checked by Cube against available survey pick-up reports. • Downhole surveys validation was previously completed by Cube for the PGO data contained within the ASCII file as supplied. Downhole surveys have not been checked against original survey photographic discs, contract drillers or surveyors electronic survey data files, or transcribed information on the drillhole logs or summary sheets. • DD holes have been surveyed approximately every 50 m down the hole using a downhole single shot camera. • Drilling was planned and executed using the local grid (MIA grid). • All holes used in the resource estimate had drillhole traces visually checked using Surpac software to ensure there were no errors as a result of grid transformations between the local grid (MIA grid) and MGA grid. • The resulting DTM was verified for accuracy against air photo imagery from Google Earth.
Data spacing and distribution	• *Data spacing for reporting of Exploration Results.* • *Whether the data spacing and distribution is sufficient to establish the degree of geological and grade continuity appropriate for the Mineral Resource and Ore Reserve estimation*	• Infill drill data spacing was appropriate for the resource classification. The majority of drilling is 40 m x 20 m, with reduction to 20 m x10 m in specific areas. • This spacing is adequate to determine the geological and grade continuity for reporting of Mineral Resources.

	procedure(s) and classifications applied. • *Whether sample compositing has been applied.*	
Orientation of data in relation to geological structure	• *Whether the orientation of sampling achieves unbiased sampling of possible structures and the extent to which this is known, considering the deposit type.* • *If the relationship between the drilling orientation and the orientation of key mineralised structures is considered to have introduced a sampling bias, this should be assessed and reported if material.*	• Drilling is orientated normal to the dip and plunge of the major mineralisation bodies. The different orientations were selected to target different portions of the mineralisation.
Sample security	• *The measures taken to ensure sample security.*	**2020 and 2021 drilling** • Samples are collected during the day and securely locked at the core farm overnight. From the core farm samples are delivered to Shaw's transport depot in East Arm (NT), prior to road transport to the laboratory in Perth. **2017 drilling** • Samples and duplicates were removed from the drill sites at the end of the day and stored at the safe place at the exploration camp. **Previous drilling** • No recent drilling and sampling activity has taken place at Quest 29 in order to comment on sampling security.
Audits or reviews	• *The results of any audits or reviews of sampling techniques and data.*	• Cube has conducted a review of all available data records supplied by PGO from the Renison Consolidated data room and data room supplied by the previous owners of the leases being Crocodile Gold. • Cube consolidated all available data into a new digital format in order to undertake the resource estimation work.

Section 2 Reporting of Exploration Results

<table>
<tr><th>Criteria</th><th>JORC Code explanation</th><th>Commentary</th></tr>
<tr><td>Mineral tenement and land tenure status</td><td>Type, reference name/number, location and ownership including agreements or material issues with third parties such as joint ventures, partnerships, overriding royalties, native title interests, historical sites, wilderness or national park and environmental settings.
The security of the tenure held at the time of reporting along with any known impediments to obtaining a licence to operate in the area.</td><td>The Mount Bundy Project covers an area of 1,424 km^2, comprising of 18 granted mining and exploration licenses.
Primary Gold has a 100% interest in all tenements.
Leases are granted and are properly maintained.
<table>
<tr><th>Tenement #</th><th>Area (km^2)</th><th>Grant Date</th><th>Expiry Date</th><th>Type</th><th>Note</th></tr>
<tr><td>EL30809</td><td>508.9</td><td>3/07/2015</td><td>2/07/2021</td><td>Exploration Lease</td><td></td></tr>
<tr><td>EL30824</td><td>619.38</td><td>3/07/2015</td><td>2/07/2021</td><td>Exploration Lease</td><td></td></tr>
<tr><td>ML29781</td><td>1.4</td><td>6/02/2013</td><td>5/02/2023</td><td>Mining Lease</td><td></td></tr>
<tr><td>ML29782</td><td>0.8</td><td>6/02/2013</td><td>5/02/2023</td><td>Mining Lease</td><td></td></tr>
<tr><td>ML29783</td><td>2.85</td><td>6/02/2013</td><td>5/02/2023</td><td>Mining Lease</td><td>Quest 29 Deposits</td></tr>
<tr><td>ML29785</td><td>0.4</td><td>6/02/2013</td><td>5/02/2023</td><td>Mining Lease</td><td></td></tr>
<tr><td>ML29786</td><td>1.13</td><td>6/02/2013</td><td>5/02/2023</td><td>Mining Lease</td><td></td></tr>
<tr><td>ML29812</td><td>1.58</td><td>6/02/2013</td><td>5/02/2023</td><td>Mining Lease</td><td></td></tr>
<tr><td>ML29814</td><td>0.84</td><td>6/02/2013</td><td>5/02/2023</td><td>Mining Lease</td><td></td></tr>
<tr><td>MLN1058</td><td>6.82</td><td>3/08/1989</td><td>2/08/2039</td><td>Mining Lease Northern</td><td>Toms Gully Deposit</td></tr>
<tr><td>MLN1083</td><td>7.56</td><td>4/03/1991</td><td>31/12/2045</td><td>Mining Lease Northern</td><td>Rustlers Roost Project – Renewal Approved April 2021</td></tr>
</table></td></tr>
<tr><td>Exploration done by other parties</td><td>Acknowledgment and appraisal of exploration by other parties.</td><td>Gold was first discovered at the Quest 29 Project area in the mid-1970s by Geopeko and explored by a variety of companies during the 1980’s and 1990’s. Later exploration was conducted by Carpentaria and MIM Exploration between 1989 and 1991, KRL and Pinnacle Mining from 1993 to 1995, Valencia Ventures Inc. from 1996 to 1998 and Sirocco/Renison from 1998 to 2002.
Drilling completed in Quest 29 up to this point totalled 764 RAB, RC and DD holes for 31,245 m.
RAB drilling completed by Pinnacle Mining Drilling amounted to 10,000 m, was excluded from the databases as reports from this time noted that the sampling procedures used in the Pinnacle campaigns were unreliable. Mineralised areas identified from the Pinnacle RAB drilling were re-drilled using RC by Valencia and Sirocco/Renison.
The historical data has been collated and appraised and is of acceptable quality for the current resource estimation work.</td></tr>
<tr><td>Geology</td><td>Deposit type, geological setting, and style of mineralisation.</td><td>The Quest 29 area is mostly underlain by the metasediments of the Koolpin Formation. Minor, though economically important sills of Zamu Dolerite occur within the area. The Mt. Bundy Granite underlies the NE portion of the property.
The Koolpin Formation is comprised mainly of pyritic and pyrrhotite, carbonaceous siltstone with andalusite porphyroblasts. Bands of re-crystallised laminated and nodular chert are common along the main ridge running up the western side of the property. The enveloping carbonaceous siltstones are more strongly silicified along this ridge. Thin green-grey layers within the siltstones are possibly iron formations.
The sediments, tuffs and dolerites occupy the core of a regional anticline (the Quest 29 Anticline). The axis of this anticline plunges to the south-southeast at a shallow angle. Gold mineralisation occurs in</td></tr>
</table>

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
		both the dolerite and the carbonaceous siltstones. The host dolerite dips to the east at 50°-70°. • The Quest 29 sedimentary sequence stretches from south of Taipan through West Koolpin, North Koolpin and BHS in the North prior to being truncated by a regional scale fault of approximately 400 m offset at the northern boundary of the mineral claims. This trend is comprised of the western limb on a south plunging anticlinal fold of Koolpin meta-sediments crosscut in several places by small scale faults. • These faults trend ESE to WNW which offset mineralisation from 5m to 20m as can be seen in the main offset in mineralisation within the West Koolpin Pit and a discrete offset between the Taipan and West Koolpin mineralisation around 9000N. These same fault trends appear to offset mineralisation on current interpretations in 3 areas identified within the North Koolpin Pit. • The Quest 29 sedimentary trend is comprised of folded and faulted Koolpin sediments of low grade metamorphism. These sediments comprise material of variable grain size from mudstone to greywacke, and also highly variable degrees of carbonaceous material. These sediments have been intruded by narrow dolerite sills. • Overlain to the east is a thick dolerite sill intrusion (Zamu Dolerite) on the eastern edge of the main mineralised ridge with many smaller sills throughout its entire length. • The gold mineralisation occurs semi-continuously over a strike length of more than 3.5 km along the crest of the Quest 29 Anticline. The style of mineralisation throughout the Quest 29 zones is associated with sheeted or stockwork quartz-sulphide veins hosted by Zamu Dolerite sills or along sheared contact margins with siltstones and carbonaceous mudstone. • A site visit to available exposures in the open pit workings clearly showed the dolerite sills and sheeted quartz-sulphide (limonitic) veining dipping at 45-60° west in the West Koolpin and North Koolpin Pits.
Drill hole Information	• *A summary of all information material to the understanding of the exploration results including a tabulation of the following information for all Material drill holes:* ○ *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*	• Detailed information in relation to the historic drill holes forming the basis of the December 2021 MRE are not included in this report. The information is not material in the context of this report and its exclusion does not detract from the understanding of this report. For the sake of completeness, the following background information is provided in relation to the drill holes. • Easting, Northing and RL of the drill hole collars are in local Mine Grid coordinates. • Dip is the inclination of the hole from the horizontal. For example, a vertically down drilled hole from the surface is -90°. Azimuth is reported in magnetic degrees as the direction toward which the hole is drilled. • Down hole length of the hole is the distance from the surface to the end of the hole, as measured along the drill trace. Interception depth is the distance down the hole as measured along the drill trace. Intersection width is the downhole distance of an intersection as measured along the drill trace. • Drill hole length is the distance from the surface to the end of the hole, as measured along the drill trace. • It is the opinion of the competent person that the exclusion of the historic drilling information does not detract from the understanding of the report.

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
	○ *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.*	
Data aggregation methods	• *In reporting Exploration Results, weighting averaging techniques, maximum and/or minimum grade truncations (eg cutting of high grades) and cut-off grades are usually Material and should be stated.* • *Where aggregate intercepts incorporate short lengths of high grade results and longer lengths of low grade results, the procedure used for such aggregation should be stated and some typical examples of such aggregations should be shown in detail.* • *The assumptions used for any reporting of metal equivalent values should be clearly stated.*	• Detailed information in relation to data aggregation methods is not relevant as no exploration results are being reported in this Mineral Resource report. The information is not material in the context of this report and its exclusion does not detract from the understanding of this report.
Relationship between mineralisation widths and intercept lengths	• *These relationships are particularly important in the reporting of Exploration Results.* • *If the geometry of the mineralisation with respect to the drill hole angle is known, its nature should be reported.* • *If it is not known*	• The holes since 2017 were drilled at right angle to the mineralisation at the Quest 29 deposit. Majority of holes were drilled at -60° angle to the grid east providing intersections normal to the mineralisation. • Detailed information in relation to mineralisation and intercept widths from historical drilling is not relevant as no exploration results are being reported in this Mineral Resource report. The information is not material in the context of this report and its exclusion does not detract from the understanding of this report.

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
	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').	
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.*	• Maps and sections are included in the MRE technical report.
Balanced reporting	• *Where comprehensive reporting of all Exploration Results is not practicable, representative reporting of both low and high grades and/or widths should be practiced to avoid misleading reporting of Exploration Results.*	• Drillholes and resource blocks with no significant results are shown in cross section examples of the resource.
Other substantive exploration data	• *Other exploration data, if meaningful and material, should be reported including (but not limited to): geological observations; geophysical survey results; geochemical survey results; bulk samples – size and method of treatment; metallurgical test results; bulk density, groundwater, geotechnical and rock characteristics; potential*	• Density measurements have been taken from selected samples from 2021 DD holes. • No information was located from historical records relating to geotechnical studies. • Metallurgical testwork completed on 2020 drill samples show gold extraction rates range from 77% to 94%. • No rock characterisation studies have been carried out at the time of this reporting

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
	deleterious or contaminating substances.	
Further work	• *The nature and scale of planned further work (eg tests for lateral extensions or depth extensions or large-scale step-out drilling).* • *Diagrams clearly highlighting the areas of possible extensions, including the main geological interpretations and future drilling areas, provided this information is not commercially sensitive.*	• Since taken over by Hanking Australia in 2018, Primary Gold has conducted significant brown field exploration drilling and provided new significant intersections which have been used for updating the mineral resources. • Mineralisation still open in the down-the-plunge and along strike directions which will be further studied and explored by drilling.

Quest 29

Section 3 Estimation and Reporting of Mineral Resources

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
Database integrity	• *Measures taken to ensure that data has not been corrupted by, for example, transcription or keying errors, between its initial collection and its use for Mineral Resource estimation purposes.*	• The drilling database for Quest 29 is maintained by Hanking. Data maintenance and verification is undertaken by Hanking staff. The CP accepts that the work was diligently undertaken and does not represent a material risk to the project. • The drilling data in MS Access format and also drill hole updates in csv format was supplied to Cube on 9 November 2021 and was relied upon as the source data for the December 2021 Mineral Resource estimate (MRE). • Cube compiled and validated the data prior to importing into a standard resource database in MS Access format. All original data was checked against the MRE database to ensure no transfer or translation errors occurred. • For a 2014 MRE completed by Cube, data compilation was sourced from electronic data rooms from previous companies that have operated at Quest 29. The drilling data records were noted as having several database versions containing varying degrees of completeness and no master database to reliably use as a basis for checking drilling records from the various sources. • In 2014 Cube undertook a complete data review by sourcing the original annual drilling reports in order to verify historical drilling locations, quality, and results for the datasets. Several missing datasets were located and added to a master database which formed the basis of the current Quest 29 database. • For the 2021 MRE, percussion or RAB holes and open pit grade control (GC) holes were not included in the grade interpolation but were used as part of the geological and mineralisation trend analyses and interpretation. • The 2021 MRE includes an additional 174 hole (158 RC and 16 DD holes) for 23041m of drilling which accounts for 44% of the drill metres used in MRE.

	• *Data validation procedures used.*	• Cube carried out a database validation review of the supplied drilling data, supplied digital terrain models (DTM) and historical pit surveys prior to undertaking the resource estimation update.
		• Validation checks completed included the following work:
		  ◦ Maximum hole depths check between sample/logging tables and the collar records
		  ◦ Checking for sample overlaps
		  ◦ Reporting missing assay intervals
		  ◦ 3D visual validation in Leapfrog Geo v2021.1 and Surpac v2021 of co-ordinates of collar drill holes to topography and open pit workings GC drilling locations
		  ◦ 3D visual validation of downhole survey data to identify if any inconsistencies of drill hole traces.
		• A validated assay field was included into the Assay table (au_use) to convert any intercepts that have negative values or blanks in the primary Au field (au1_ppm).
		• No significant issues were found with the data, although there are minor discrepancies of 1 m to 3 m between the 2021 drilling hole collar surveys and the current topographic surface DTM.

		• Any validation issues were reported back to Hanking for review and amended in the MRE database where relevant.
Site visits	• *Comment on any site visits undertaken by the Competent Person and the outcome of those visits.*	• Brian Fitzpatrick (Principal Geologist at Cube Consulting) who is the Competent Person (CP) for the December 2021 MRE did not undertake a site visit during the most recent drilling periods (2021) but has previously visited the deposit area for the 2014 MRE. • The CP previously completed a site visit to the Quest 29 open pit workings and the Toms Gully Mine core storage area in 2014 for the previous owners, Primary Gold (PGO). During the 2014 site visit the Quest 29 open pit workings were inspected and local outcrop reconnaissance mapping was undertaken. Limited access was available to the open pit workings due to flooding of the pit, although pit wall mapping in several locations was able to be undertaken.
	• *If no site visits have been undertaken indicate why this is the case.*	• Not applicable.
Geological interpretation	• *Confidence in (or conversely, the uncertainty of) the geological interpretation of the mineral deposit.*	• The geological confidence is good as a result of the optimally spaced RC and DD core drilling and logging, included new drilling completed in 2021. • In addition there is previous open pit grade control drilling and mapping and interpretations documented prior to 2021. • Geological and structural information gathered from wall mapping of the open pits, along with structural information from oriented 2021 DD core assisted in interpretation and projections along strike and below the pits based on fact geology. • Geological and mineralisation interpretations have been followed up with 3D wireframe models in 3D software (Leapfrog and Surpac).
	• *Nature of the data used and of any assumptions made.*	• The lithological description for all drilling is logged and stored within the drillhole database. This has been used for 3 dimensional lithological domaining. Wall mapping has assisted in interpretation of structural surfaces and confirmation of lithological boundaries. • The weathering characteristics for all drilling were not recorded in the database geological logs. Interpreted wireframe surfaces were supplied for oxide, transitional and primary weathering boundaries which allowed the validation of the mineral resource model sub-divided by weathering domains. • Drillhole grade data was used to develop mineralised outlines. The outlines were modelled to a nominal grade cut-off of approximately 0.3g/t Au envelope which allowed the model shapes to have optimum continuity. The use of this low grade cutoff resulted in a series of simplified mineralised envelopes/domains encompassing discontinuous sheeted veins. • Historical open pit workings provide exposure to some of the deposit rock types, structures and styles of mineralisation. No petrographic and multi element geochemistry reports have been located in the data records. • Structural measurements in oriented core from the 2021 DD core drilling have also been imported in 3D software to assist with interpretation of bedding, and other

		structural features logged. The detailed information has been used to project down dip and variable orientation of other structures and interpreted mineralisation trends.
	• *The effect, if any, of alternative interpretations on Mineral Resource estimation.*	• Previous interpretations of the dolerite/sheared contact zones contained a broad envelope using a 0.4g/t Au threshold. The addition of the grade control data showed broad zones of low grade mineralisation in the oxide zones then necking down into narrower mineralised veins and sheared contacts at depth into the transition and fresh zones. The upper oxide zone is interpreted as supergene enrichment spreading across the surface cover and in the weathered cap before narrowing into primary mineralisation associated with both the shallower dipping sheeted sulphide -quartz veins and along the steeper sheared dolerite sill contact margins apparent in the western ridge that tends north-south. The mineralisation in the eastern zone trend or Zamu Dolerite is predominantly hosted within a broad dolerite sill and minor dolerite sill-contact margins in the footwall and hanging wall to the main dolerite unit.
	• *The use of geology in guiding and controlling Mineral Resource estimation.*	• During the 2014 site visit to the old open pit workings it was noted that the sheeted quartz-limonite veins associated with gold mineralised zones are common within the pits and display reasonable continuity. • Updated interpretations for 2021 MRE involved defining extensions to previously interpreted mineralisation zones within the broader mineralised envelopes based on alteration, sulphide content and veining identified in the RC and DD logging. • 3DM mineralisation domains were used as hard boundaries to control the extent of the mineralisation interpretation and projections. Domain extents past the last drilling information were nominally set at 20 m along strike and 20 m down dip which is half distance of the initial drilling density of 40 m (along strike) x 20 m (across strike).
	• *The factors affecting continuity both of grade and geology.*	• The estimation domains for the transitional and fresh material were re-interpreted as part of the estimation process. The broad orientation of the estimation domains was aligned parallel to the dolerite sill contacts, which strikes approximately north-south and dip moderate to steeply towards the west. • Fault offsets and truncations are likely to be influencing the along strike continuity of mineralisation across the five deposit zones (Taipan, Zamu Dolerite, West Koolpin, North Koolpin, Mobile Hill). • Mineralisation is also related to the continuous hill crest trends along the five zones, which relate to the central or main mineralisation in each area. • Orientation discs from the structural logging indicate some flattening of bedding at depth in several holes, indicating the possibility of folding into antiform or synform structures, but no stratigraphic fold interpretations have been done for the 2021 modelling. Evidence of folding should be considered for future models and may affect the down dip/down plunge continuity of the mineralisation trends.
Dimensions	• *The extent and variability of the Mineral Resource*	• The Quest 29 Mineral Resource area has an overall strike extent of nearly 3.5 km from mine grid south to north

	expressed as length (along strike or otherwise), plan width, and depth below surface to the upper and lower limits of the Mineral Resource.	and dipping steeply west (-60° to -75°).
		• The maximum depth known to date for the deepest mineralisation is 280m below the surface (previously estimated to 150m vertical depth in 2014).
		• Mineralisation is open at depth for all zones.
		• Multiple lode systems exist within the project area, mostly hosted along 2 parallel ridge lines (a western ridge, and an eastern ridge).
		• Four zones (Taipan, West Koolpin, North Koolpin, and Mobile Hill) are clustered along the western ridge and separated by late stage cross cutting fault structures. The known extents of each zone within the 2021 MRE are summarised as follows:
		  • Taipan-West Koolpin: Dimensions of 1.22km and maximal vertical depth of 210m. Average mineralisation widths are approximately 5m.
		  • North Koolpin: Dimensions of 1.00km and maximal vertical depth of 280m. Average mineralisation widths are approximately 5m.
		  • Mobile Hill: Dimensions of 1.02km and maximal vertical depth of 140m. Average mineralisation widths are approximately 5m.
		• The eastern ridge is clustered around a thick dolerite sill (Zamu Dolerite) intrusive in the southern area adjacent to Taipan/West Koolpin. Dimensions of 0.82km and maximal vertical depth of 100m. Average mineralisation widths are approximately 10m. The stacked mineralisation domains dip shallower than the western ridge mineralisation, to grid west between -5° to -40°.

Estimation and modelling techniques	• *The nature and appropriateness of the estimation technique(s) applied and key assumptions, including treatment of extreme grade values, domaining, interpolation parameters and maximum distance of extrapolation from data points. If a computer assisted estimation method was chosen include a description of computer software and parameters used.*	• A single block model was constructed to enable efficient gold estimation of the five project areas and all mineralisation domains extents encompassed within the Quest 29 area. • Ordinary Kriging (OK) and Inverse distance to the power of 2 (ID2) were the estimation methods used for the December 2021 MRE. The data is informed by good quality drilling on regular drill spacing – down to 20 mN x 15 mE for the central areas in each project area, broadening out to a nominal 40mN x 20 mE to the north and south of the Main zone. Maximum extrapolation of wireframes from drilling was 20m along strike and 20m down-dip. **Coding and Compositing** • Drill hole sample data was flagged using domain codes generated from 3D mineralisation domains. Sample data was composited over the full downhole interval. Intervals with no assays were to be ignored in the compositing routine as these are awaiting results from 2021 drilling. • Assessment of the raw assay interval lengths and raw gold assay values were completed in order to determine the most appropriate length for compositing of the samples. The most common sample length is 1.0 m and covers the range of the Au grades. Therefore, 1 m composes were used as the source data for the gold grade estimates. • All domain composites included coding by weathering for oxide/transition versus fresh material. Statistical analysis of grade distribution for the well-informed domains by weathering was conducted, mainly to assess if further sub-domaining was required (e.g., evidence of

supergene enrichment). No consistent variability in the sub-domaining by weathering was noted across the zones

Treatment of Extreme Grades

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

Variography

- Variogram calculations were carried out on the 1m composites for main well informed domains in each project area.
- Variogram modelling were conducted on the 1m composites inside the estimation domain to provide parameters for OK estimation – nugget, sill, and range for three directions. Variogram maps were initially analysed in plan, east-west and north-south section to confirm continuity trends and to refine parameters for experimental variogram calculation.

Grade Interpolation and Search

- The mineralised domain wireframes were used to code the block model and the volume between the wireframe models and the coded block model were checked in order to ensure that the sub-blocking size are appropriate for the interpreted domains.
- Estimation was carried out on capped and uncapped gold grade. Hard domain boundaries were used between the mineralised domains, meaning only composites within the domain are used to estimate inside that domain.
- The dynamic anisotropy search feature in Surpac was used in which the search neighbourhood ellipse dip and dip direction are defined separately for each block approximating the orientation of each of the mineralised zones.
- The variogram and search parameters for well-informed were used to represent the poorly informed domains.
- Gold was estimated in two passes – first pass using optimum search distances for each domain (mostly 40 m) as determined through the KNA process, second pass set at longer distances in order to populate all blocks (2nd = max 120 m).
- A waste domain boundary encompassing the mineralisation domains and within the limits of the drilling and host units was modelled for each deposit and included in the grade estimation runs. This allowed for any isolated zones and any mineralised haloes proximal to the hard boundary mineralised blocks to be estimated for estimation of dilution within pit optimisation limits.
- Interpolation parameters were set to a minimum number of 6 composites and a maximum number of 16 composites for the estimate. A maximum of 6 samples per hole was used.

Software

- Leapfrog Geo 2021.1– Database validation, structural plotting of oriented core logging, preliminary mineralisation trend analysis
- Surpac v2021 – Drillhole validation, weathering surface DTMs, final mineralisation interpretation and wireframe modelling and minor zones, Dynamic OK estimation

		using Cube ECX proprietary macros. • Supervisor v8.13 – geostatistics, variography, KNA analysis.
	• *The availability of check estimates, previous estimates and/or mine production records and whether the Mineral Resource estimate takes appropriate account of such data*	• Check Estimate: This estimate used ID^2 estimation as a check estimate against the OK estimation, with no significant variations in global estimate results for the well-informed mineralisation domains for each zone. • Previous estimates were not considered relevant because significantly more drilling has been completed in 2021 since the previous MRE in 2014. • The 2021 MRE has been depleted by open pit mining which occurred from 1998 to 2001.
	• *The assumptions made regarding recovery of by-products*	• No by-product recoveries were considered.
	• *Estimation of deleterious elements or other non-grade variables of economic significance (eg sulphur for acid mine drainage characterisation).*	• Estimation of deleterious elements was not completed for the mineral resource. Only gold assays were used in the block model grade interpolation.
	• *In the case of block model interpolation, the block size in relation to the average sample spacing and the search employed*	• Block model definition parameters were reviewed with the primary block size of 5mE x 10mN x 10mRL vertical and sub-blocking to 2.5mE x 5mN x 5mRL. This was deemed to be appropriate for block estimation and modelling of the selectivity for an open pit operation. • The parent block size was selected on the basis one half/one quarter of the minimum drill spacing of 20 m E by 15/10 m N in the central mineralised areas and one quarter of the maximum drill spacing of 40 m E by 20 m N in extension drilling areas covered in the mineralisation domains modelled for the MRE.
	• *Any assumptions behind modelling of selective mining units*	• The block model definition parameters included a primary block size and sub-blocking deemed appropriate for the mineralisation and to provide adequate volume definition where there are narrow or variably oriented zones modelled. These dimensions are suitable for block estimation and modelling the selectivity for an open pit operation.
	• *Any assumptions about correlation between variables*	• No correlation analysis has been undertaken due to limited number of multi-element samples in the database provided.
	• *Description of how the geological interpretation was used to control the resource estimates*	• The mineral resource model was estimated using an Ordinary Kriging interpolation method, initially with ellipsoids oriented to match mineralisation directions evident in the variogram modelling. • Although the overall dip and dip direction of most of the lodes are consistent, there are enough changes in geometry to require locally varying search ellipse and variogram directions. Therefore the dynamic interpolation routine in Surpac was used to control the orientation changes for most domains.
	• *Discussion of basis for using or not using grade cutting or capping.*	• Based on the probability plots for all five areas for the 1m composite data, grade capping between 7 to 15g/t Au was applied for domains where appropriate. Within these deposit areas, less than 1% of the composites were above these cut-off values.

		• For Taipan -West Koolpin and North Koolpin, as there are very few composites above the top-cut values, the impact of applying a top-cut was minimal. • For Zamu Dolerite and Mobile Hill, there are several domains with high grade outliers sensitive to grade capping due to small number of composite informing some domains. Therefore the impact of grade capping is more significant in these areas.

	• *The process of validation, the checking process used, the comparison of model data to drill hole data, and use of reconciliation data if available.*	• Block model validation was conducted by the following means:
		  • Visual inspection of block model estimation in relation to raw drill data and composite grade distribution plots in 3D and in section and plan views.
		  • Volumetric comparison of the wireframe/solid volume to that of the block model volume for each domain.
		  • A global statistical comparison of input (composite mean grades) and block mean grades for each mineralisation domain
		  • Compilation of grade and volume relationship plots (swath plots) for the Northing and RL directions which compares the composite data with the estimate. The mean block estimate at 20m slices was compared with the corresponding composite mean grade.
		  • Where any anomalies or significant discrepancies occurred, these were investigated and minor adjustments or amendments to errors made to estimation parameters used in the grade interpolation process.
		• No reconciliation data from the historical old open pit workings has been located at this stage in order to undertake reconciliation work.

Moisture	• *Whether the tonnages are estimated on a dry basis or with natural moisture, and the method of determination of the moisture content.*	• The tonnages are estimated on a dry tonnes basis.
Cut-off parameters	• *The basis of the adopted cut-off grade(s) or quality parameters applied.*	• A 0.55 g/t cut-off grade was used to report the in situ Mineral Resources. • Open pit mining is the expected to be the appropriate mining method due to the history of previous open pit mining activity, shallow nature of the gold mineralisation, and proximity to existing commercial infrastructure. • In situ Mineral Resources at higher cut-off limits have also been reported for sensitivity comparisons in the accompanying December 2021 technical report for Quest 29.
Mining factors or assumptions	• *Assumptions made regarding possible mining methods, minimum mining dimensions and internal (or, if applicable, external) mining dilution. It is always necessary as part of the process of determining reasonable prospects for eventual economic extraction to consider potential mining methods, but the assumptions made regarding mining*	• Pit optimisation shells were generated in Whittle software based on: • Gold Price assumption of $A 2800/oz. • Cost experience for Mining, Processing and Administration for similar size projects assessed by Hanking. • Overall slope angle of 45°. • A mill recovery of 92% has been applied globally for all material type and for each project area. • Open Pit, bulk-toe mining is assumed however no rigorous application has been made of minimum mining width, internal or external dilution. Any future mining method is likely to be bulk open pit mining at 2.5 m to 5 m bench

	methods and parameters when estimating Mineral Resources may not always be rigorous. Where this is the case, this should be reported with an explanation of the basis of the mining assumptions made.	heights. • Open Pit mining has previously taken place with historical documentation providing good background information for future mining considerations

Metallurgical factors or assumptions	• *The basis for assumptions or predictions regarding metallurgical amenability. It is always necessary as part of the process of determining reasonable prospects for eventual economic extraction to consider potential metallurgical methods, but the assumptions regarding metallurgical treatment processes and parameters made when reporting Mineral Resources may not always be rigorous. Where this is the case, this should be reported with an explanation of the basis of the metallurgical assumptions made.*	• No metallurgical factors were considered during the interpretation and 3D modelling of the mineralisation however metallurgical factors have been accounted for in the reporting cut-off criteria.
		• During 1999, a comprehensive metallurgical testwork programme was undertaken to determine the metallurgical response of two different ore types from Quest 29, as well as investigating the potential to improve gold recoveries from the more or less refractory ores at Toms Gully and Quest 29. Due to the high volume of lower grade ores, investigations were also undertaken into the amenability of lower grade oxide ores at Quest 29 to dump leaching.
		• The following information from a feasibility study in 1999 (Sirocco, 1999), in which both heap leach and milling options have been reviewed with results summarise below:
		  • Oxide ores at Quest 29 are readily amenable to cyanide leaching using CIL (>90% gold extraction) and dump leach (>60% gold extraction).
		  • The primary West Koolpin type ores are strongly preg-robbing and amenable to CIL treatment only (>85% gold extraction).
		  • The primary Zamu Dolerite type ores are similar to the Tom's Gully ore and more or less refractory (75% gold extraction).
		  • Gold recovery from the more pyritic more or less refractory ores can be improved by fine grinding of a flotation concentrate, followed by CIL.
		  • Gold recovery from the ore containing arsenopyrite more or less refractory ores can be improved by oxidation of a flotation concentrate, followed by CIL.
		  • Reagent consumption for most of the oxide and primary ores are reasonable but increases when treating oxidised concentrates.

Environmental factors or assumptions	• *Assumptions made regarding possible waste and process residue disposal options. It is always necessary as part of the process of determining reasonable prospects for eventual economic extraction to consider the potential environmental impacts of the mining and processing operation. While at this stage the determination of potential environmental impacts, particularly for a greenfields project, may not always be well advanced, the status of early consideration of these potential environmental impacts should be reported. Where these aspects have not been considered this should be*	• No assumptions were made regarding environmental restrictions for the December 2021 MRE. • The project areas have previously been the subject of mining and processing, hence environmental issues are well understood. • Future key considerations include encapsulation of sulphidic waste rock, integrity of tails facility to ensure against leakages, both of which have engineering solutions

	reported with an explanation of the environmental assumptions made.	

Bulk density	• *Whether assumed or determined. If assumed, the basis for the assumptions. If determined, the method used, whether wet or dry, the frequency of the measurements, the nature, size, and representativeness of the samples.*	• Bulk density (BD) values have been determined by several methods.
		• Initial BD was reported to be collected from two HQ3 DD holes for BD determinations in the oxidised mineralisation of the Koolpin Pit and sent to laboratories in Pine Creek to be measured.
		• The results of the 14 samples showed variable BD measurement from 1.7 to 2.5 t/m^3
		• Outcrop samples were also collected from the open pits amounting to 53 samples, predominantly oxide material.
		• For the 2021 drilling programmes, a total of 862 BD samples were taken from DD core intervals and derived from various weathering types and by material type (ore or waste from each of the five project areas. Samples were sent to JTI for BD determinations
		• Density was assigned according to oxidation state and by general rock type (Oxide, Transition or and Fresh material):
		  • Oxide (all min types/ lith types) = 2.2 t/m^3
		  • Transition - Sediments (all min types/ lith types) = 2.54 t/m^3
		  • Transition –Dolerite (all min types/) = 2.6 t/m^3
		  • Fresh – Sediment Ore (all min types/ lith types) = 2.84 t/m^3
		  • Fresh – Sediment Waste (all min types/ lith types) = 2.8 t/m^3
		  • Fresh – Dolerite Ore (all min types/ lith types) = 3.2 t/m^3

	• *The bulk density for bulk material must have been measured by methods that adequately account for void spaces (vugs, porosity, etc), moisture and differences between rock and alteration zones within the deposit*	• Bulk density methodology for samples from the recent drilling using the Archimedes principle. • Density measurements used the immersion method – water displacement on wax coated samples.
	• *Discuss assumptions for bulk density estimates used in the evaluation process of the different materials.*	• BD values have been allocated for sediments and dolerite based on arithmetic mean values for the various material types, apart from dolerite (insufficient samples). A mean value of 3.2 was assigned based on the previous BD estimate value for the fresh dolerite ore in the Zamu Dolerite deposit area. • The BD values have been assigned according to weathering state coded in the block models and by dolerite intrusive zones coded in the block models.
Classification	• *The basis for the classification of the Mineral Resources into varying confidence categories.*	• The December 2014 MRE has been classified as Indicated and Inferred based on data spacing and using a combination of historical knowledge of mining history, geological and mineralisation continuity, as well as the drill spacing and geostatistical measures to provide confidence in the tonnage and grade estimates: • The Mineral Resource is classified as Indicated where drill spacing is 40m or less and there is well defined continuity of host lithology, mineralisation controls and structure. The Indicated resource corresponds to the upper portions of the deposit to an approximate depth of 200 m.

		• The Inferred portions of the resource mainly represent the sparsely drilled areas, corresponding to those areas below 200m depth or extending to the north and south beyond the current extension drilling.
	• *Whether appropriate account has been taken of all relevant factors (i.e. relative confidence in tonnage/grade estimations, reliability of input data, confidence in continuity of geology and metal values, quality, quantity, and distribution of the data).*	• The resource classification for Quest 29 is mostly based on the quality of recent drilling (modern RC drilling and DD core), systematic drill spacing, quality of estimation parameters and composites data informing the block grade estimation. • Blocks have been classified as Indicated or Inferred essentially based on data spacing and using a combination of search volume and number of data used for the estimation. No material in the Mineral Resource estimate has been classified as Measured Mineral Resources. • The drill spacing criteria for classification is as follows: • Indicated Mineral Resources are defined nominally on 40m x 20m to 20m x 10m spaced drilling. • Inferred Mineral Resources are defined by data density greater than 40m x 20m up to 80m x 40m spaced drilling and confidence that the continuity of geology and mineralisation can be extended along strike and at depth. •
	• *Whether the result appropriately reflects the Competent Person's view of the deposit.*	• The Mineral Resource estimate appropriately reflects the Competent Person's view of the deposit.

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

Discussion of relative accuracy/ confidence	• *Where appropriate a statement of the relative accuracy and confidence level in the Mineral Resource estimate using an approach or procedure deemed appropriate by the Competent Person. For example, the application of statistical or geostatistical procedures to quantify the relative accuracy of the resource within stated*	• Historic production data from the open pit mining confirms the presence of gold mineralisation as intersected by the original discovery drilling. Subsequent mining and close spaced open pit blast hole sampling imply a high level of confidence in the estimate. • The 2021 infill drilling has confirmed the continuity and trends of the gold mineralisation in all areas initially modelled by Cube in 2014 and now intersected in new drilling along strike and down dip well below the previous interpretations.

	confidence limits, or, if such an approach is not deemed appropriate, a qualitative discussion of the factors that could affect the relative accuracy and confidence of the estimate.	
	• *The statement should specify whether it relates to global or local estimates, and, if local, state the relevant tonnages, which should be relevant to technical and economic evaluation. Documentation should include assumptions made and the procedures used.*	• The December 2021 MRE constitutes a global resource estimate. All Indicated Mineral Resources would be available for economic evaluation. • Modelling has provided an understanding of the global grade distribution – but not the local grade distribution. Close spaced grade control drilling is required to gain an understanding of the local grade distribution and local mineralisation controls. • The reported estimates include both resources constrained by a pit optimisation shell (at A$ 2800) and in situ mineral resources reported at several cut off grades for sensitivity evaluation. • The estimate has not been constrained by other modifying factors including metallurgical factors and environmental factors.
	• *These statements of relative accuracy and confidence of the estimate should be compared with production data, where available*	• The December 2021 MRE mean grade values compare well with grades quoted from historic production. • Between 1998 and 2001, Renison mined 360,000 t from small open pits at Quest 29, Zamu Dolerite, West Koolpin, Taipan and BHS Reef (Mobile Hill Pit) • A total of 60,000 t at 1.5 g/t Au to 2.0 g/t Au was trucked to Toms Gully for treatment • The remaining 300,000 t at 0.9 g/t Au was heap leached. Total gold production has been reported as 224,000 gm (7,202 oz) • More recent reports have quoted a total of 670,000 t of ore being mined mainly from the West Koolpin pit and treated at either of the above facilities up to 2003 at a grade of 0.7 g/t Au for 15,000o z of gold.