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TOMBOLA GOLD LTD

ASX Announcement

26th July 2021

Tombola Gold Ltd delivers a robust Scoping Study for the Mt Freda and Golden Mile Gold Projects

Tombola Gold Ltd (ASX: TBA) ("**Tombola**" or the "**Company"**) is pleased to announce the results of the Scoping Studies for the Tombola Mt Freda and Golden Mile Projects, with key outcomes highlighting the potential of the projects to support viable mining and processing operations. This announcement must be read in the context of the Cautionary Statement on page 2 and the attached Scoping Study Reports.

- **Mt Freda and Golden Mile Scoping Studies (Financial and Operational) by CSA Global are now complete.**
- **The Tombola Board is highly encouraged by the positive results of the Scoping Studies to advance both projects.**
- **Design and Engineering of 2 X Re-Useable 40,000t Gold Cyanide Leach Vat's for the Mt Freda Project completed by ATC Williams.**
- **Comstock within the Golden Mile project has received Environmental Approvals from the Queensland Government, conditional for the commencement of mining upon the Mining Lease being granted. The Comstock gold mine will be the first of the three Golden Mile Gold Projects to be mined.**
- **Processing of gold from Comstock will be at the Great Australian Mine CIP plant located in Cloncurry, under the binding terms of the Joint Venture Agreement with EXCO Resources the subsidiary of the diversified investment group W H Soul Pattinson (ASX: AMG 27th Feb2018, 16th April 2018 and 8th June 2018).**

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CAUTIONARY STATEMENT

The Scoping Studies referred to in this announcement, has been undertaken to determine the potential to develop the Mt Freda and the Golden Mile Projects. The Scoping Study is a preliminary technical and economic study of the potential viability of this project based on technical and economic assessments. Mining and processing operations has been examined within this Scoping Study.

The Study is based on the Mineral Resources that were announced by the Company on 4th March 2021. There is a low level of geological confidence associated with Inferred Mineral Resources and there is no certainty that further exploration work will result in the determination of further Measured or Indicated Mineral Resources or that the Production Target or preliminary economic assessment will be realised.

The Scoping Studies are based on the material assumptions outlined elsewhere in this announcement. While the Company considers all the material assumptions to be based on reasonable grounds, there is no certainty that they will prove to be correct or that the range of outcomes indicated by the Scoping Studies will be achieved.

To achieve the potential mine development and processing outcomes indicated in the Scoping Studies. Funding for the 4 independent projects will be required with the quantity of funding, being dependent upon the order of commencement of each of the individual 4 projects. Due to the binding JV agreement the golden mile ore will be processed at a localised third-party CIP processing plant potentially reducing the funding requirements. Processing for the Mt Freda project is a low capital cost vat leach processing plant with significant infrastructure already in place from previous onsite ore processing. Investors should note that there is no certainty that the Company will be able to raise funding when needed, however the Company has concluded it has a reasonable basis for providing the forward-looking statements included in this announcement and believes that it has a "reasonable basis" to expect it will be able to fund the development of both projects.

It is also possible that such funding may only be available on terms that may be dilutive to, or otherwise affect the value of the Company's existing shares. It is also possible that the Company could pursue other "value realisation" strategies to provide alternative funding options or value realisation that may include project finance, sale, partial sale or other commercial paths.

Given the uncertainties involved, investors should not make any investment decisions based solely on the results of the Scoping Studies.

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TOMBOLA TRANSITION FROM EXPLORER TO GOLD PRODUCER - MT FREDA ROARING BACK INTO LIFE

The transition of Tombola, from explorer to gold producer is now progressing well, with the finalization of the Scoping Studies completed by CSA Global, an ERM Group company, and a highly respected and competent International Mining consulting company that provides trusted technical and expert services. The Tombola Board is highly encouraged by the positive results from the Mt Freda and Golden Mile gold project Scoping Studies completed by CSA Global. The current global JORC Mineral Resource for the Mt Freda and Golden Mile projects is 1.7 Mt at 2.06 g/t Au, containing approximately 113 koz of gold (ASX: AMG 4th March 2021). It is important to note that the Board of Tombola made a strategic decision in 2018 that proving of gold mineralisation would be limited to shallow drilling, only to confirm a viable deposit of gold, allowing the company to move to a gold producer as soon as possible. This strategy has advanced the timeframe for the Company to bring forward gold production. The gold resource at Comstock (one of the three mines of the Golden Mile) was limited drilling only to 50m depth. The Shamrock and Falcon were drilled to a depth of 100m. There are another 5 historical gold mines that are located within the 2-kilometre-wide zone of mineralization that make up the Golden Mile. The Company's plan is to drill and prove up resources from these 5 historical mines over the coming year.

The Mt Freda JORC Mineral resource estimations, (even though, intersecting high grade gold between 200 and 300m) was only estimated to 200m depth. More than 14 holes drilled below 200m and to a depth of 300m all intersected gold mineralization. However, the Board elected to have the resource estimated only to 200m which is an open pit scenario and thus allow mining to commence much earlier. The plan is to return to expanding the Mineral Resource at depth once mining and gold production commences to extend the lifetime of the gold mine (see results for the drilling beyond the 200m level in the ASX: AMG 4th March 2021 Announcement).

HISTORY OF THE TOMBOLA GOLD PROJECTS

Mt Freda

The Mt Freda Gold Mine had been in production over a number of years initially operated as an underground Gold mine in the early 1900's and was one of the high-grade Gold Mines operating in the Cloncurry Mineral field. It was purchased by a local group in 1985 and it operated as a heap leach gold processing operation until purchased by Diversified Mineral Resources in 1986. Diversified Mineral Resources constructed a CIP Gold processing plant and began mining and processing in 1987. The CIP plant had a recovery of over 98% and produced gold bars at over 98% Au. The Company also trialled a 10,000-tonne vat leach within 100 m of the CIP plant with a great deal of success, achieving high recoveries of gold within a short period of time. Tombola elected to construct a Vat leach operation due to the success of the previous Vat leach processing that requires a much less capital outlay but will achieve similar recoveries to the CIP processing. Recent metallurgical test work has confirmed the recovery of the gold by Vat leach processing. Diversified Mineral Resources closed the Gold Mine in late 1989 due to the collapse in the gold price and it was sold. An old stockpile of low-grade ore at the time (+2 g/t -4g/t) was stockpiled on the premise that the gold price may rise from the A$380 an ounce at the time. The stockpile was sold to Round Oak Minerals for A$2.5m cash in 2018 and entry into the joint venture agreement (ASX: AMG 27th Feb2018, 16th April 2018 and 8th June 2018).

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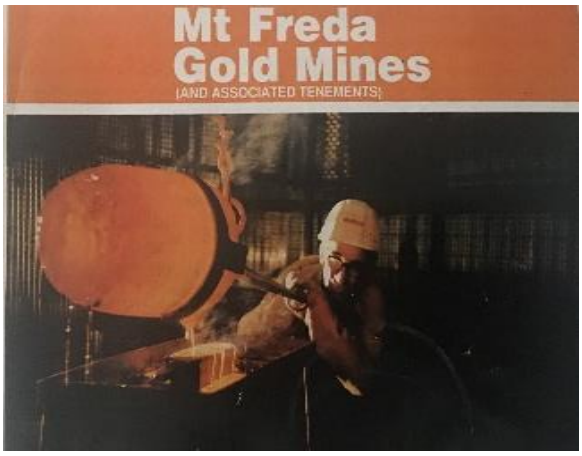

Image 1. **Mt Freda Gold pour 1988**

Image 2. **Mt Freda CIP Plant 1988**

Golden Mile

Golden Mile project consists of 8 historical Gold Mines that were in operation as gold producers during the early part of the 1900's. All 8 mines have gold mineralization striking North South with a total combined strike length of approximately 8 kilometers. The zone of mineralization is across a width of approximately two kilometers. To date, the Company electing to concentrate on only three of the prospects, Comstock, Falcon and Shamrock. All three are in close proximity to each other, allowing the Falcon and the Shamrock to be developed into a single pit operation (ASX: AMG 18th Dec 2020).

The Golden Mile prospects have been lying undisturbed for the past 90 years and were rediscovered by Tombola Geologists in 2017. The ground was acquired via a JV with EXCO Resources who owned the tenement where the Golden Mile is located. EXCO, entered the JV with Tombola (Formerly Ausmex Mining Group), on the condition that all of the ore that was mined from the tenements within the JV agreement were processed at their associated subsidiary owned Gold processing, plant at the Great Australian Mine in Cloncurry (ASX: AMG 27th Feb2018, 16th April 2018 and 8th June 2018).

Image 3. **Photo of the EXCO Resources/Round Oak Minerals Great Australian Mine CIP plant to process the Golden Mile ore.**

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MT FREDA SCOPING STUDY EXECUTIVE SUMMARY

Ausmex Mining Group Ltd (Ausmex) is an emerging gold producer and is developing the Mount Freda Complex Project ("the Project") located in the Cloncurry district in western Queensland. Ausmex announced a maiden Mineral Resource estimate for the Project on 3rd June 2020. The global Mineral Resource estimate is 1.7 Mt at 2.06 g/t Au, containing approximately 113 koz of gold. The Mineral Resource is for the Mount Freda deposit, located on a granted Mining Lease.

The Project is a potential open pit operation targeting near-surface mineralisation, as well as underground mining targeting the deeper mineralisation of the Mount Freda deposit. The Mount Freda deposit is a "brownfield" project that has been mined in the past by open pit methods.

An extensive LiDAR survey has been recently completed which provided an accurate depletion surface for the Mount Freda deposit. Ausmex aims to utilise existing infrastructure to realise a low-cost mining start-up in the last quarter of 2021. Ausmex has also started geotechnical studies and further metallurgical studies for the Project.

CSA Global Pty Ltd (CSA Global), an ERM Group company, was engaged to complete a Scoping Study on the Project with an objective of fast tracking a Feasibility Study (FS). The work initially investigated how much of the deposits could be mined using surface mining, and then analysed the potential for underground mining. As this study is a Scoping-level study and there is no current Ore Reserve estimate, the term "ore" has been substituted with "process feed", "feed material", "run of mine" or "ROM" for correctness.

The scope of work comprised:

- Establishing pit optimisation parameters.
- Reviewing and adjusting the resources block to be uploaded in Whittle™.
- Several Whittle™ iterations were run to achieve the optimum pit shell.
- Pit designs were generated in Datamine™ Studio OP.
- Life-of-mine (LOM) schedules were produced.
- Site layout and surface infrastructure designs, roads and waste dumps were created.
- Location of any potential underground workings in relation to the open pit were established.
- Underground optimisation iterations were run in Deswik™ software.
- Underground mine development and infrastructure designs were performed.
- Mining fleet estimates were performed.
- Project mining capital and operating costs were calculated.
- Final report detailing the mining study and recommended future work.

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Mount Freda Open Pit

Pit Optimisation

Whittle™ software was used for the pit optimisation using the Mineral Resource block model and input parameters prepared by CSA Global and agreed by Ausmex.

The pit optimisations were performed on all classified Resource material (Measured, Indicated, and Inferred categories). The open pit optimisation did not allow "Deposit" and "Geological Potential" classified material in the resource model to contribute to the formation of the ultimate pit shell. The inclusion of Inferred, "Deposit" and "Geological Potential" material does not allow for Ore Reserves to be declared under the internationally accepted reporting codes for Mineral Resources and Ore Reserves and, as such, this work is entirely conceptual. The purpose of this optimisation is to provide a mechanism in determining the open pit potential of the Mount Freda deposit.

A list of financial and physical parameters was prepared by CSA Global in conjunction with Ausmex. These parameters were used for the optimisation of the open pit case. The pit optimisation uses the Indicated and Inferred Mineral Resources. ***Table ES1*** below describes the optimisation input parameters applied.

Table ES1: *Pit optimisation parameters*

Category	Description	Unit	Value
Financial	Metal price for gold	US$/oz	1,714
	Foreign exchange rate	US$/A$	0.750
	Metal price for gold	A$/oz	2,285
	Metal price for gold	A$/g	73.46
	Refining and selling costs (gold)	A$/oz	2.50
	Bullion transport cost	A$/oz	0.47
	Ounces to grams conversion	g/oz	31.1034768
	Government royalties	%	5.0%
	Royalty estimate	A$/oz	114.3
	Net gold price	A$/oz	2,168
	Net gold selling costs	A$/g	3.77
Optimisations	Resource categories to be optimised		Both Indicated and Inferred
	Processing categories		Final design based on Indicated and Inferred
	Constraints		N/A
Mining	Trade-off underground mining cost	A$/t	80.00
	Fixed mining costs	A$/t	0.00
	Oxide mining rate (incl. fuel)	A$/t	3.18
	Fresh mining rate (incl. fuel)	A$/t	3.18
	Mining cost depth adjustment factor	A$/t/m	$0.0075
	Reference mining level	mRL	260
	Mining recovery	%	95% (x0.95)
	Mining dilution	%	10% (x1.10)
	Minimum mining width	m	25.0
	Overall slope angles – Oxide	°	49.2
	Overall slope angles – Competent	°	56.5

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Category	Description	Unit	Value
Processing	Processing method		VAT leach (on-site)
	Grade control costs	A$/t feed	$0.32/t
	Onsite ROM crushing	A$/t feed	$4.50/t
	Plant ROM to plant rehandle	A$/t feed	$0.00/t
	Plant processing costs – Oxide ROM	A$/t feed	$24.40/t
	Plant processing costs – Fresh ROM	A$/t feed	$24.40/t
	General and administration costs	A$/t feed	$5.00/t
	Mine to plant distance	km	NA
	Road train unit cost	A$/t.km	0.17
	Total processing costs	**A$/t Oxide** **A$/t Fresh**	**$34.22/t** **$34.22/t**
	Plant recovery		
	Recovery – Oxide	%	95%
	Recovery – Fresh	%	90%
Densities (dry bulk)	Oxide (rock)	t/bcm	2.44
	Oxide (swell %)	%	25%
	Trans (rock)	t/bcm	2.57
	Trans (swell %)	%	30%
	Fresh (rock)	t/bcm	2.70
	Fresh (swell %)	%	35%
Whittle™ rock codes	Oxide (MI&I)	4 character "rock codes" for entry into Whittle™	BM Calcs
	Trans (MI&I)		BM Calcs
	Fresh (MI&I)		BM Calcs
Other	Rehabilitation of waste dump	A$/t waste	0.01
	Mining rate (maximum)	ktpm	800
	Plant throughput (dry)	ktpm	25
	Fresh rock throughput factor	-	1.000
	Gold produced (dry)	ktpa	n/a
	Discount rate	%	10.0%
Cut-off grade	Economic $COG_{Modified}$ (Oxide Feed)	ppm Au	0.44
	Economic $COG_{Modified}$ (Fresh Feed)	ppm Au	0.47
Production	Plant throughput (dry)	ktpa	300
	ROM transport requirements	tpd	822
	Cycle time at loader	loading [minutes]	5
	Cycle time at plant	dumping [minutes]	3

Pit Optimisation Results

Using the above parameters, a set of nested pit shells were produced by the Whittle™ optimisation software. The nested pit shells were used to determine trends in mineralisation and/or higher-grade areas that would offer the highest discounted cash flow (DCF).

In calculating the DCF, the Whittle™ software considers three mine scheduling scenarios. The Best Case DCF assumes that shells are mined sequentially, so the highest value (lowest cash cost) material is recovered first. The Worst Case DCF assumes that each bench is fully mined before mining the next bench. Neither scenario is likely to provide a practical mining solution. Pits are usually staged with several cutbacks, which results in the Specified Case DCF somewhere between the Best Case and Worst Case.

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Figure ES1 shows the pit optimisation results for the nested pit shells. The pit numbers shown on the horizontal axis of the graphs in these figures correspond to the pit shell numbers chosen for the pit staging shells in the figure below.

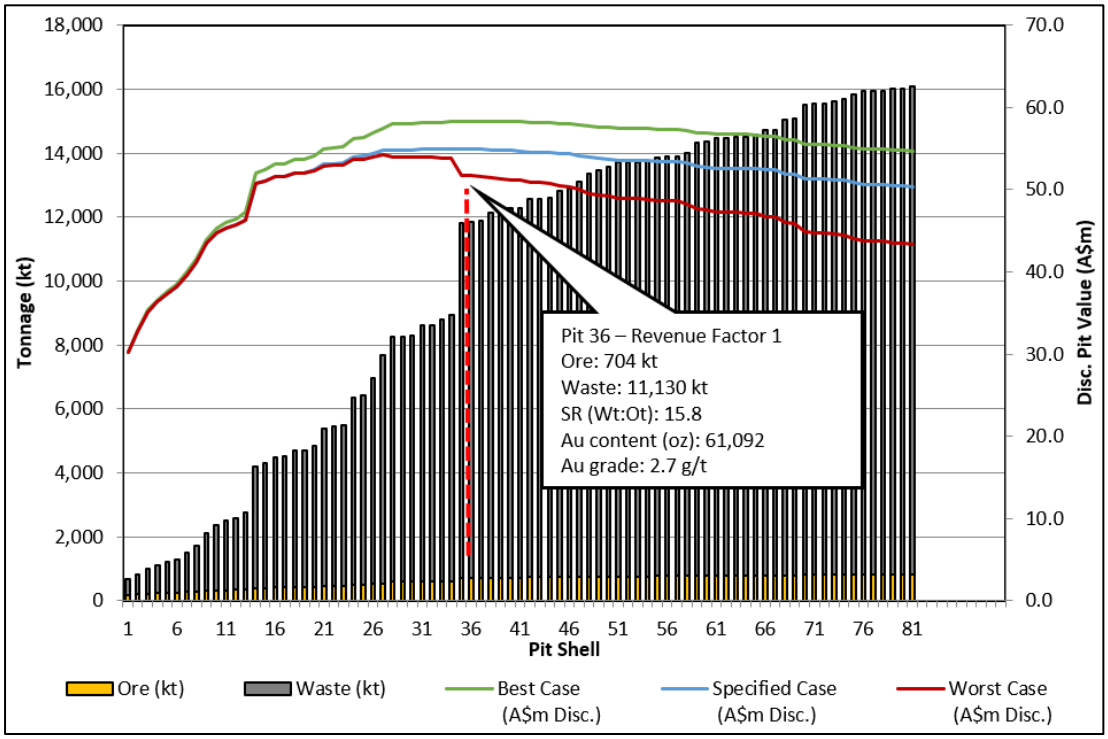

Figure ES1: Pit-by-pit analysis for Base Case (on-site VAT leach)

The pit-by-pit analysis graph shows an optimal pit value at pit shell 32. Pit shell 20 through to pit shell 67 demonstrate that the indicated discounted pit value changes within ±5% of the peak pit value, indicating that the Mount Freda pit value appears relatively robust for a range of ultimate final shells (4.8 Mt – 14.7 Mt total feed and waste). It is notable that the increase in revenue factor (RF) does not materially increase the pit size and thus the selected pit shell indicates an ultimate pit with maximum value.

Additional resource definition drilling and modelling to define economic resources at depth (approximately 180 mbs) would be required to materially impact the future possibility of another pushback. RF 1 pit shell 36 was selected for the basis of the detailed pit design process. ***Table ES2*** shows the optimisation results for the chosen pit staging shells.

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Table ES2: *Optimisation results*

Description	Units	RF 1 pit shell	Optimal pit shell
Pit shell number		36	34
RF (base price)	factor	1.00	0.96
Base price for pit shell generation	US$/oz	1,714	1,714
Base price for pit shell generation	A$/oz	2,285	2,285
Best Case disc. value	A$ M disc.	58.3	58.3
Specified Case disc. value	A$ M disc.	54.9	55.0
Worst Case disc. value	A$ M disc.	51.7	53.8
Pit size tonnage	kt	11,835	8,923
Waste	kt	11,130	8,311
ROM feed	kt	705	613
Mass strip ratio	tW:tO	15.8	13.6
Percentage inferred tonnage	%	29.5%	28.9%
Process feed metal	koz	61.1	54.5
Feed grade	g/t	2.7	2.8
Metallurgical recovery	%	93.7%	93.7%
Recoverable metal	koz	57.2	51.0
Revenue	A$ M	130.8	116.6
Total costs	**A$ M**	**67.1**	**53.4**
Waste mining costs	A$ M	42.1	31.4
Feed mining costs	A$ M	18.3	15.9
Selling costs	A$ M	6.7	6.0
Margin	A$ M	63.7	63.3
Margin %	%	48.7%	54.2%
Estimated disc. present value	A$ M	54.9	55.0

Optimisation Sensitivities

Several optimisation sensitivities were run to determine the pit size sensitivity using alternative processing methods, they were:

- US$1,500/oz gold price for the Base Case on-site VAT leach
- US$2,000/oz gold price for the Base Case On-site VAT leach
- US$1,500/oz gold price for the Alternate Processing Case CIP toll treatment
- US$2,000/oz gold price for the Alternate Processing Case CIP toll treatment.

Table 1 and ***Table 2*** summarise the key results from the pit size sensitivity optimisations.

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Table 1: *Pit size sensitivities – RF 1 pit shells*

Optimisation		Run 1	Run 2	Run 3	Run 4	Run 5	Run 6
Description	**Units**	**VAT on-site – Base Case**	**CIP toll – Base Case**	**VAT: price US$1,500**	**VAT: price US$2,000**	**CIP: price US$1,500**	**CIP: price US$2,000**
RF 1 pit shell number		36	36	36	36	36	36
RF (base price)	factor	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00
Price for pit shell generation	**US$/oz**	**1,714**	**1,714**	**1,500**	**2,000**	**1,500**	**2,000**
	A$/oz	**2,285**	**2,285**	**2,000**	**2,667**	**2,000**	**2,667**
Best Case disc. value	A$ M disc.	58.3	48.2	46.1	76.7	37.1	64.5
Specified Case disc. value	A$ M disc.	54.9	46.3	43.6	72.8	35.9	61.4
Worst Case disc. value	A$ M disc.	51.7	44.9	42.4	68.5	35.0	57.0
Pit size tonnage	**kt**	**11,835**	**8,002**	**8,281**	**12,608**	**6,344**	**11,911**
Waste	kt	11,130	7,512	7,701	11,866	5,918	11,270
Process feed	kt	705	489	580	742	426	641
Mass strip ratio	tW:tO	15.8	15.3	13.3	16.0	13.9	17.6
Percentage inferred tonnage	%	29.5%	26.1%	28.4%	30.4%	27.0%	28.0%
Process feed metal	koz	61.1	50.4	52.7	62.9	45.6	60.0
Feed grade	g/t	2.7	3.2	2.8	2.6	3.3	2.9
Metallurgical recovery	%	93.7%	93.0%	93.7%	93.7%	92.9%	93.0%
Recoverable metal	**koz**	**57.3**	**46.8**	**49.4**	**58.9**	**42.4**	**55.7**
Revenue	**A$ M**	**130.8**	**107.0**	**98.8**	**157.1**	**84.8**	**148.7**
Total costs	**A$ M**	**67.1**	**55.3**	**49.2**	**72.3**	**45.4**	**78.5**
Mining costs	A$ M	42.1	28.2	29.1	44.9	22.3	42.4
Process feed costs	A$ M	18.3	21.6	15.0	19.4	18.8	28.5
Selling costs	A$ M	6.7	5.5	5.1	8.0	4.4	7.6
Margin	**A$ M**	**63.7**	**51.7**	**49.6**	**84.8**	**39.4**	**70.2**
Margin %	%	48.7%	48.3%	50.2%	54.0%	46.4%	47.2%
Est. disc. present value	**A$ M**	**54.9**	**46.3**	**43.6**	**72.8**	**35.9**	**61.4**

Table 2: *Pit size sensitivities – optimal pit shells*

Optimisation		Run 1	Run 2	Run 3	Run 4	Run 5	Run 6
Description	**Units**	**VAT on-site – Base Case**	**CIP toll – Base Case**	**VAT: price US$1,500**	**VAT: price US$2,000**	**CIP: price US$1,500**	**CIP: price US$2,000**
RF 1 pit shell number		34	32	33	30	34	33
RF (base price)	factor	0.96	0.92	0.94	0.88	0.96	0.94
Price for pit shell generation	**A$/oz**	**1,714**	**1,714**	**1,500**	**2,000**	**1,500**	**2,000**
	A$/oz	**2,285**	**2,285**	**2,000**	**2,667**	**2,000**	**2,667**
Best Case disc. value	A$ M disc.	58.3	48.2	46.0	76.5	37.1	64.2
Specified Case disc. value	A$ M disc.	55.0	46.4	43.8	73.0	35.9	61.8
Worst Case disc. value	A$ M disc.	53.8	45.2	42.8	69.1	35.1	59.3
Pit size tonnage	**Mt**	**8,923**	**7,599**	**7,703**	**11,892**	**6,210**	**9,196**
Waste	Mt	8,311	7,121	7,170	11,172	5,791	8,638
Process feed	Mt	613	478	533	720	419	559
Mass strip ratio	tW:tO	13.6	14.9	13.5	15.5	13.8	15.5
Percentage inferred	%	28.9%	25.8%	27.1%	30.0%	26.7%	27.1%
Process feed metal	koz	54.5	49.3	50.8	61.4	45.2	53.8
Feed grade	g/t	2.8	3.2	3.0	2.7	3.4	3.0
Metallurgical recovery	%	93.7%	93.0%	93.7%	93.7%	92.9%	93.0%

Optimisation		Run 1	Run 2	Run 3	Run 4	Run 5	Run 6
Description	**Units**	**VAT on-site – Base Case**	**CIP toll – Base Case**	**VAT: price US$1,500**	**VAT: price US$2,000**	**CIP: price US$1,500**	**CIP: price US$2,000**
Recoverable metal	**koz**	**51.0**	**45.9**	**47.6**	**57.6**	**42.0**	**50.1**
Revenue	**A$ M**	**116.6**	**104.9**	**95.2**	**153.5**	**84.0**	**133.5**
Total costs	**A$ M**	**53.4**	**53.2**	**45.8**	**68.9**	**44.6**	**64.1**
Mining costs	A$ M	31.4	26.8	27.1	42.3	21.8	32.5
Process feed costs	A$ M	15.9	21.1	13.7	18.8	18.5	24.8
Selling costs	A$ M	6.0	5.4	4.9	7.8	4.3	6.8
Margin	**A$ M**	**63.3**	**51.6**	**49.4**	**84.6**	**39.4**	**69.4**
Margin %	%	54.2%	49.2%	51.9%	55.1%	46.9%	52.0%
Est. disc. present value	**A$ M**	**55.0**	**46.4**	**43.8**	**73.0**	**35.9**	**61.8**

Figure 1 to ***Figure 5*** illustrate the sensitivities of key parameters.

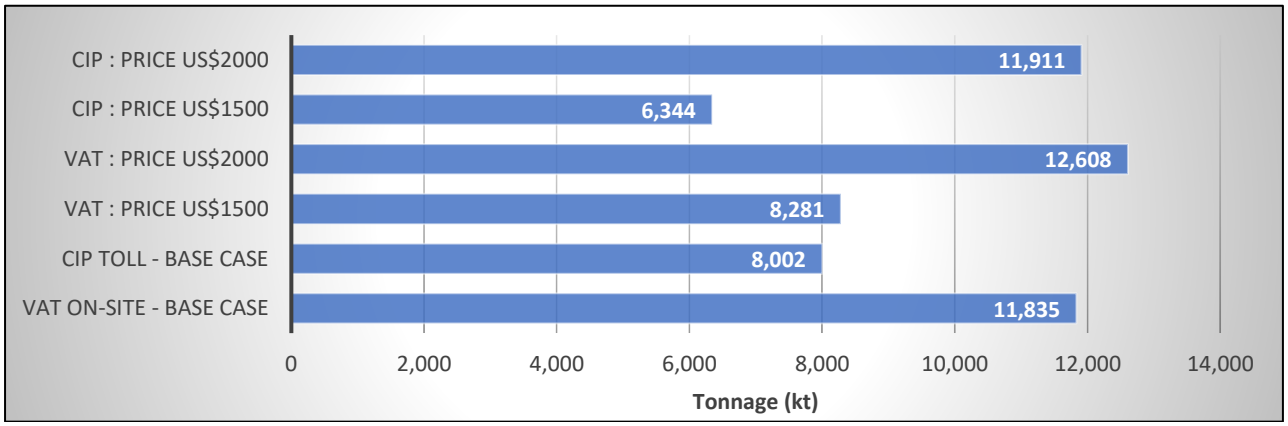

Figure 1: *Optimisation sensitivity – total pit size*

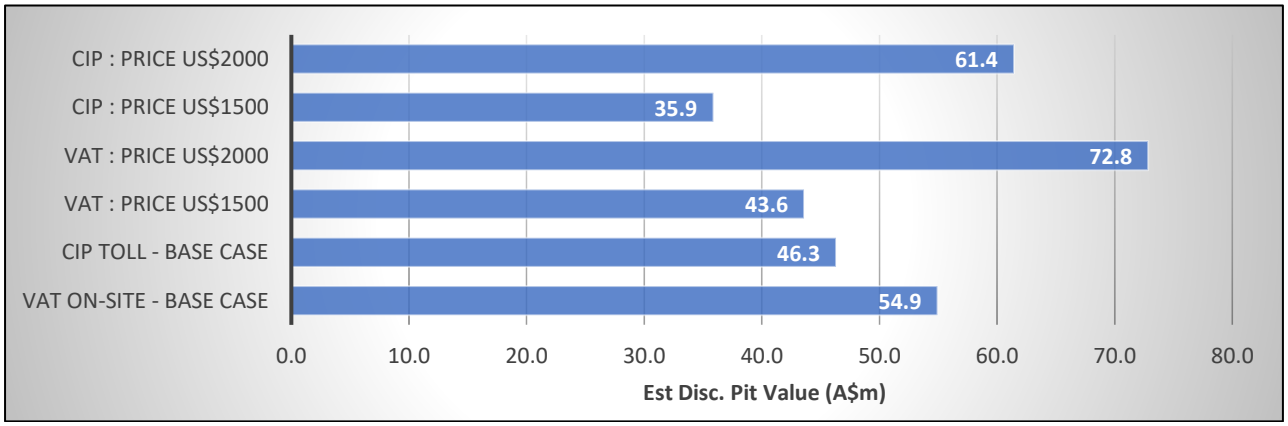

Figure 2: *Optimisation sensitivity – process feed tonnage*

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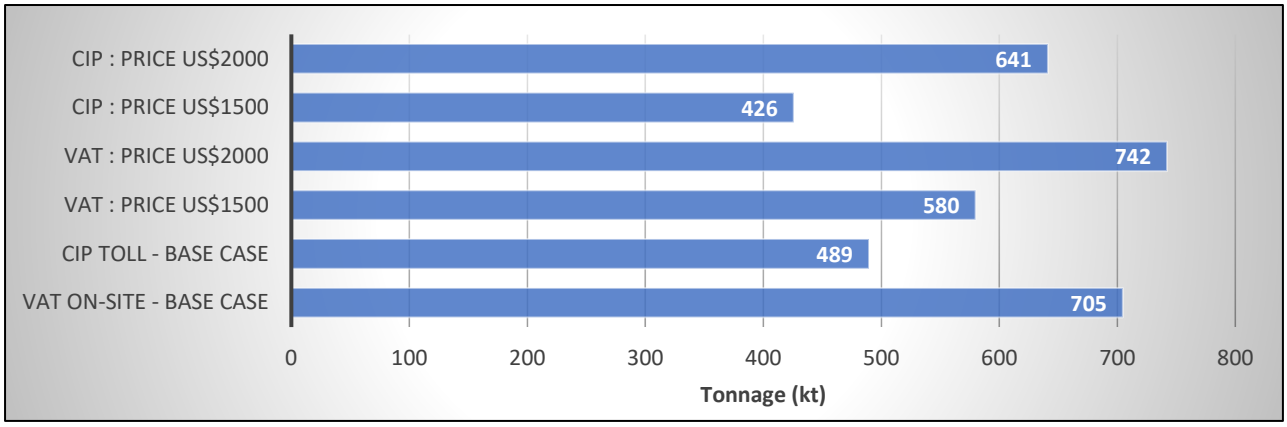

Figure 3: *Optimisation sensitivity – discounted pit value (excl. capex)*

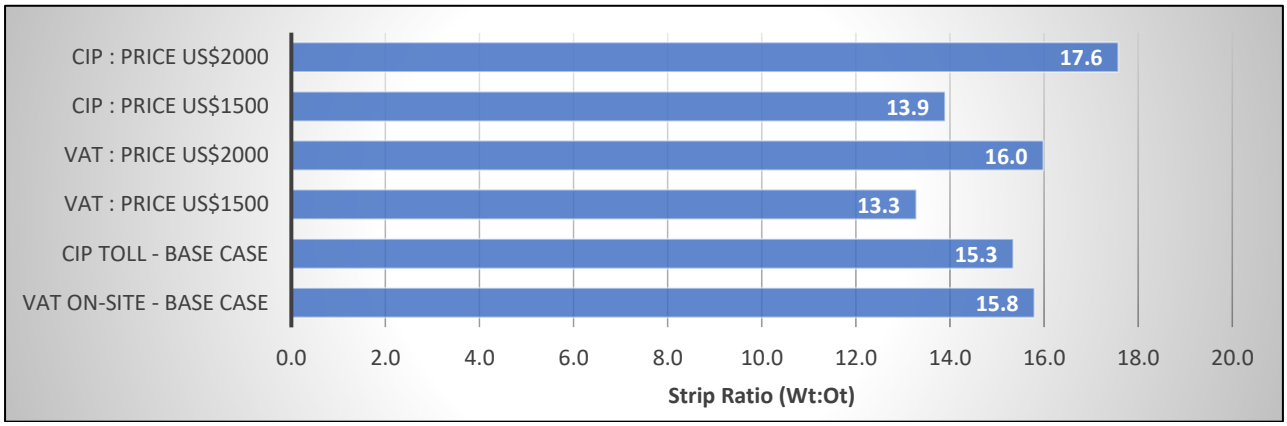

Figure 4: *Optimisation sensitivity – stripping ratio*

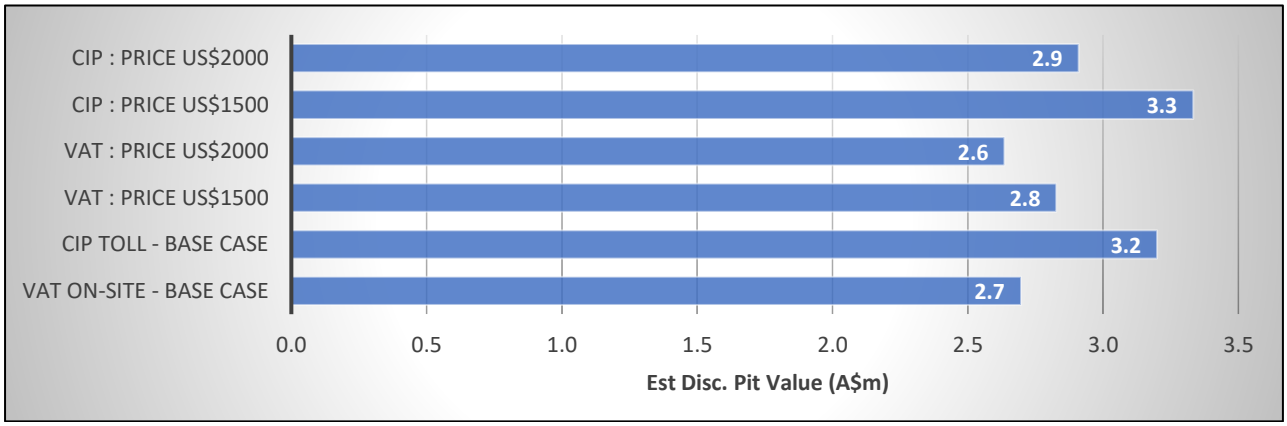

Figure 5: *Optimisation sensitivity – gold grade (g/t)*

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Pit Design

Pit design parameters are in keeping with established mining practice for overburden strip and bench open cut methods and are described in the following sections. The pit design is based on Indicated and Inferred Mineral Resources material only. No geological potential material contributed to the economic shape of the pit.

The pit slope recommendations are outlined in ***Table ES3***. They provide practical design and operational requirements based on equipment selection, grade control and blast design. Slope angles were not modified as a result. The modified configuration considered the mining of 20 m benches in 2 x 10 m flitches and the capability of the drilling rig to achieve angled holes (slightly inclined from the vertical plane).

Table ES3: *Pit design parameters*

Parameter	Units	Oxides	Competent
Expected depth	m	30	30–180
Flitch height	m	-	10
Number of flitches	no.	-	2
Bench height	m	10	20
Batter angle	°	70	85
Berm width	m	5	8
Inter-ramp angle	°	49.2	64.0
Step-off	m	-	0.0
Bench stack angle	°	55.1	74.0
Geotechnical berm	m	-	-
Stack height	m	-	-
Road width	m	13	13
Road crossover height	vm	40	40
Overall slope angle	°	55.1 (at 30 m)	56.9 (at 190 m)

Table ES4 below summarise the results of the pit design and ***Figure ES2*** illustrates the LOM pit design.

Table ES4: *Pit design results*

Parameter	Units	Pit design
Process feed	kt	694
Waste	kt	11,073
Total material	**kt**	**11,766**
LOM	months	26
Strip ratio	Wt:Ot	16.0
Grades		
Au	g/t	2.69
Metal mass		
Au	koz	60.0
Recovery mass		
Au	koz	55.8

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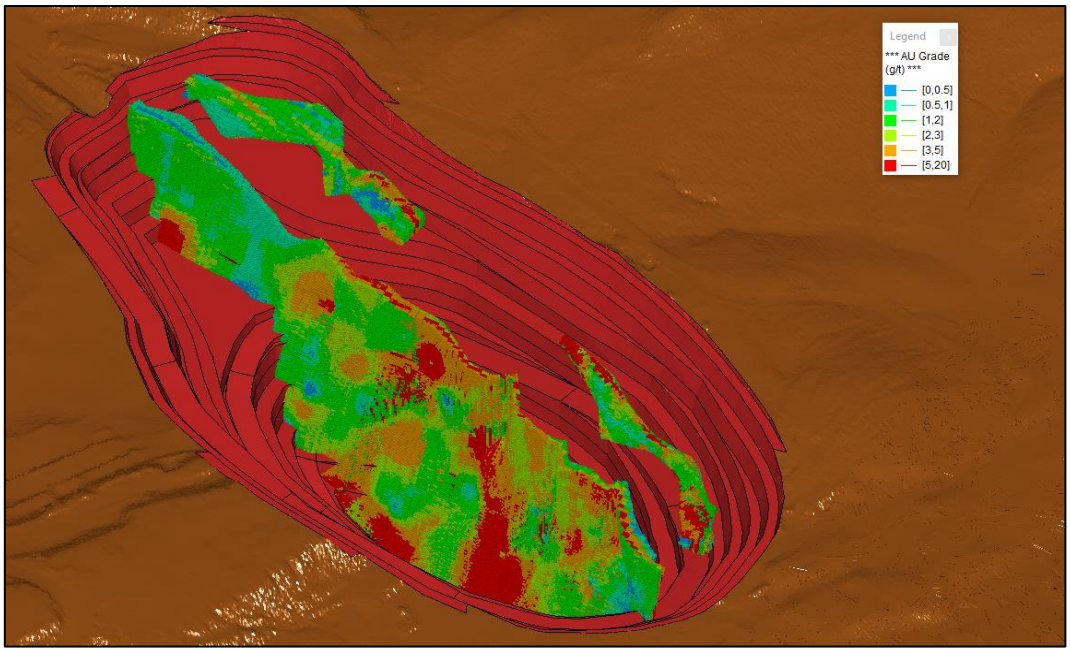

Figure ES2: *Mount Freda pit design*

Mining Schedule and Operations

Mining will be by conventional open pit mining methods, with drill and blast followed by load and haul using backhoe excavators and haul trucks. Drilling and blasting will be performed on 10 m flitches and 20 m benches, as will loading of the blasted material. Where possible in the near-surface weathered zone, “free dig” mining will be carried out (i.e., without drilling and blasting). Ripping by bulldozer may also be employed in transitional to reduce the quantity of drilling and blasting required.

The envisaged scale of mining at the Mount Freda deposit is relatively small scale with a peak total material movement of approximately 825 ktpm (for a six-month duration). The annual processing plant feed requirement is approximately 0.3 Mtpa (25 ktpm).

The extraction sequence is driven largely by the requirement to curtail waste deposition for the first 12 months to the Northern waste rock dump (WRD) and a smaller Southern WRD that does not encroach within 30 m of the creek bed centreline. This deferment of waste deposition beyond (further east) of the creek bed is required to enable sufficient time for the approval of environmental permitting for the placement of waste rock in these areas. In addition, the first pushback should contain sufficient feed material to ensure the plant ramp-up to a steady state of 25 ktpm can be maintained within the same 12-month period. Based on these constraints, the first pushback has been designed to meet these constraints; these are:

- Process feed material supply of a minimum of 250 kt
- Waste deposition limit of 2.1 Mt (based on WRD designs) within the first 12 months.

Pushback 2 is a continuation of the Pushback 1 to final depth and will allow for continued plant feed during the increased stripping of the Pushback 3. Approximately 4.5 Mt of waste is required to be stripped in Pushback 3 prior to access to any substantive quantity of process feed.

To ensure plant throughput is maintained, additional equipment will need to be mobilised in Month 11 in order to increase the waste stripping capability of the fleet from 230 ktpm to 800 ktpm from Month 12 to Month 19, with an allowance of one month for ramp-up/ramp-down. The Pushback 3 steady state waste stripping rate thereafter is on average 430 ktpm. Failure to achieve the increased waste stripping requirements and timing will result in a process feed supply gap in the processing plant. This is considered a materially high-risk extraction strategy.

Conclusions

Considering the economic outcome of the Base Case (on-site VAT leach) at a 0.5 g/t Au cut-off and production throughput of 0.3 Mtpa, it is concluded that the Project warrants advancing to the Prefeasibility Study stage, following a targeted exploration program that focuses on developing a Measured and Indicated Mineral Resources from the current Inferred Mineral Resource estimate. Geotechnical, hydrogeological, and metallurgical testwork is recommended in future phases to increase the level of confidence required by Prefeasibility and Feasibility levels of study.

The following observations are based on the results of the Mount Freda open pit optimisations performed during the Scoping Study:

- The Mount Freda deposit supports a small medium-grade, low-volume open pit mine extraction strategy able to supply 300 ktpa plant feed for approximately 30 months.
- Fly-rock, ground vibration and air-blast evaluation and mitigation strategies will form important considerations during the Pre-Feasibility Study (PFS) and FS.
- The environmental approval process of waste deposition over and to the east of the eastern creek bed within the first 12 months of production will form a critical success factor in ensuring that the production plan is met and no ore supply gaps materialise.
- The mobilisation of additional mining equipment to enable substantively increased waste stripping requirements (800 ktpm) at Pushback 3 for the eight months following the 12 months Phase 1 extraction strategy will form a critical success factor in ensuring that the production plan is met and no ore supply gaps materialise.

It is noted that as part of a PFS, all disciplines will require additional information and testwork to be performed to enable further refinement of the Scoping Study assumptions commensurate with the requirements of a PFS.

CSA Global has completed an assessment at Mount Freda on whether to advance underground, and is of the opinion that it is not viable based on the results of the pit and underground MSO software optimisations, which showed that a majority of the resources may be depleted by open cut mining, leaving approximately 126 kt with an average grade of 2.5 g/t (approx. 9 koz) that may or may not be exploited by underground mining methods.

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GOLDEN MILE SCOPING STUDY EXECUTIVE SUMMARY

The Golden Mile Project ("the Project") is located in the Cloncurry district in western Queensland. The Project is a potential multi-pit operation targeting near-surface mineralisation.

Cyanide leach testwork was completed by Amdel in 2012 and Ausmex has engaged Como Engineering to assess processing facility options within the Cloncurry region. Two processing plants that exist within 60 km of the Project include:

- The Great Australian plant with a capacity of 650 ktpa (gold and copper)
- The Lorena plant with a capacity of 350 ktpa (gold).

Ausmex has a processing agreement with the Washington H. Soul Pattinson's (ASX:SOL), Great Australian Plant.

CSA Global Pty Ltd (CSA Global), an ERM Group company, was engaged to complete a Scoping Study on the Golden Mile deposits with an objective of fast tracking to a Feasibility Study (FS). Ausmex has also started geotechnical studies and further metallurgical studies for the Project. As this study is a Scoping-level study and there is no current Ore Reserve estimate, the term "ore" has been substituted with "process feed", "feed material", "run of mine" or "ROM" for correctness.

The scope of work comprised:

- Establishing pit optimisation parameters.
- Reviewing and adjusting the resources block to be uploaded in Whittle™.
- Several Whittle™ iterations were run to achieve the optimum pit shell.
- Pit designs were generated in Datamine™ Studio OP.
- Life-of-mine (LOM) schedules were produced.
- Site layout and surface infrastructure designs, roads and waste dumps were created.
- Mining fleet estimates were performed.
- Project mining capital and operating costs were calculated.
- Final report detailing the mining study and recommended future work.

Pit Optimisation

Whittle™ software was used for the pit optimisation using the Mineral Resource block model and input parameters prepared by CSA Global and agreed by Ausmex.

The pit optimisations were performed on all classified Resource material (Measured, Indicated, and Inferred categories). The open pit optimisation did not allow "Deposit" and "Geological Potential" classified material in the resource model to contribute to the formation of the ultimate pit shell. The inclusion of Inferred, "Deposit" and "Geological Potential" material does not allow for Ore Reserves to be declared under the internationally accepted reporting codes for Mineral Resources and Ore Reserves and, as such, this work is entirely conceptual. The purpose of this optimisation is to provide a mechanism in determining the open pit potential of the Golden Mile deposits.

A list of financial and physical parameters was prepared by CSA Global in conjunction with Ausmex. These parameters were used for the optimisation of the open pits. The pit optimisation uses the Indicated and Inferred Mineral Resources. ***Table ES5*** below describes the optimisation input parameters applied.

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Table ES5: *Pit optimisation parameters*

Category	Description	Unit	Comstock	Shamrock
Financial	Metal price for gold	US$/oz	1,714	1,714
	FOREX	US$/A$	0.750	0.750
	Metal price for gold	A$/oz	2,285	2,285
	Metal price for gold	A$/g	73.46	73.46
	Refining and selling costs (gold)	A$/oz	2.50	2.50
	Bullion transport cost	A$/oz	0.47	0.47
	Ounces to grams conversion	g/oz	31.1034768	31.1034768
	Government royalties	%	5.0%	5.0%
	Royalty estimate	A$/oz	114.3	114.3
	Net gold price	A$/oz	2,168	2,168
	Net gold selling costs	A$/g	3.77	3.77
Optimisations	Resource categories to be optimised		Both Indicated and Inferred	Both Indicated and Inferred
	Processing categories		Final Design based on Ind and Inf	Final Design based on Indicated and Inferred
	Constraints		N/A	N/A
Mining	Trade-off underground mining cost	A$/t	N/A	N/A
	Fixed mining costs	A$/t	0.00	0.00
	Oxide mining rate (incl. fuel)	A$/t	3.18	3.18
	Fresh mining rate (incl. fuel)	A$/t	3.18	3.18
	Mining cost depth adjustment factor	A$/t/m	$0.0075	$0.0075
	Reference mining level	mRL	260	270
	Mining recovery	%	95% (x0.95)	95% (x0.95)
	Mining dilution	%	10% (x1.10)	10% (x1.10)
	Minimum mining width	m	25.0	25.0
	Overall slope angles – Oxide	°	55	55
	Overall slope angles – Competent	°	59	60
Processing	Processing method		CIP Toll (off-site)	CIP Toll (off-site)
	Grade control costs	A$/t feed	$0.32	$0.32
	On-site crushing	A$/t feed	N/A	N/A
	Plant ROM to plant rehandle	A$/t feed	$0.60	$0.60
	Plant processing costs – Oxide feed material	A$/t feed	$44.00	$44.00
	Plant processing costs – Fresh feed material	A$/t feed	$44.00	$44.00
	General and administration costs	A$/t feed	$5.00	$5.00
	Mine to plant distance	km	47	47
	Road train unit cost	A$/t.km	0.17	0.17
	Total processing costs	A$/t Oxide	$57.91	$57.91
		A$/t Fresh	$57.91	$57.91
	Plant recovery			
	Recovery – Oxide	%	95%	95%
	Recovery – Fresh	%	87%	87%
Densities (dry bulk)	Oxide (rock)	t/bcm	2.50	2.50
	Oxide (swell %)	%	50%	50%
	Transitional (rock)	t/bcm	N/A	N/A
	Transitional (swell %)	%	N/A	N/A

Category	Description	Unit	Comstock	Shamrock
	Fresh (rock)	t/bcm	2.70	2.70
	Fresh (swell %)	%	50%	50%
Whittle rock codes	Oxide (MI&I)	4 character "rock codes" for entry into Whittle	BM Calcs	BM Calcs
	Transitional (MI&I)		BM Calcs	BM Calcs
	Fresh (MI&I)		BM Calcs	BM Calcs
Other	Rehabilitation of waste dump	A$/t waste	0.01	0.01
	Mining rate (maximum)	ktpm	425	425
	Plant throughput (dry)	ktpm	25	25
	Fresh rock throughput factor	-	1.0	1.0
	Gold produced (dry)	oz pa	N/A	N/A
	Discount rate	% pa	10.0%	10.0%
Cut-off grade	Economic $COG_{Modified}$ (Oxide)	ppm Au	0.87	0.87
	Economic $COG_{Modified}$ (Fresh)	ppm Au	0.95	0.95
Production	Plant throughput (dry)	ktpa	300	300
	Transport requirements	tpd	830	830
	Cycle time at loader	loading (minutes)	5	5
	Cycle time at plant	dumping (minutes)	N/A	N/A

Comstock Pit Optimisation Results

Using the above parameters, a set of nested pit shells were produced by the Whittle™ optimisation software. The nested pit shells were used to determine trends in mineralisation and/or higher-grade areas that would offer the highest discounted cash flow (DCF).

In calculating the DCF, the Whittle™ software considers three mine scheduling scenarios. The "Best Case" DCF assumes that shells are mined sequentially, so the highest value (lowest cash cost) material is recovered first. The "Worst Case" DCF assumes that each bench is fully mined before mining the next bench. The "Specified Case" DCF assumes that a selection of nested shells that conform with practical considerations (such as minimum mining width and minimum pushback width) will form a practical extraction sequence that falls between the "Best Case" and "Worst Case" DCF scenarios.

In the case of the Comstock deposit due to the size of the ultimate pit shell, the most likely practically implementable scenario will conform with the "Worst Case" sequencing of a full width "top-down" mining extraction sequence. This is a typical of standard open pit optimisation that are usually staged with several cutbacks which results in the "Specified Case" DCF somewhere between the "Best Case" and "Worst Case"; however, in the case of the Comstock deposit and the open pit design criteria, it is unlikely that interim pushbacks will be possible.

Figure ES3 shows the pit optimisation results for the nested pit shells. The pit numbers shown on the horizontal axis of the graphs in these figures correspond to the pit shell numbers chosen for the pit staging shells in ***Table ES6*** below.

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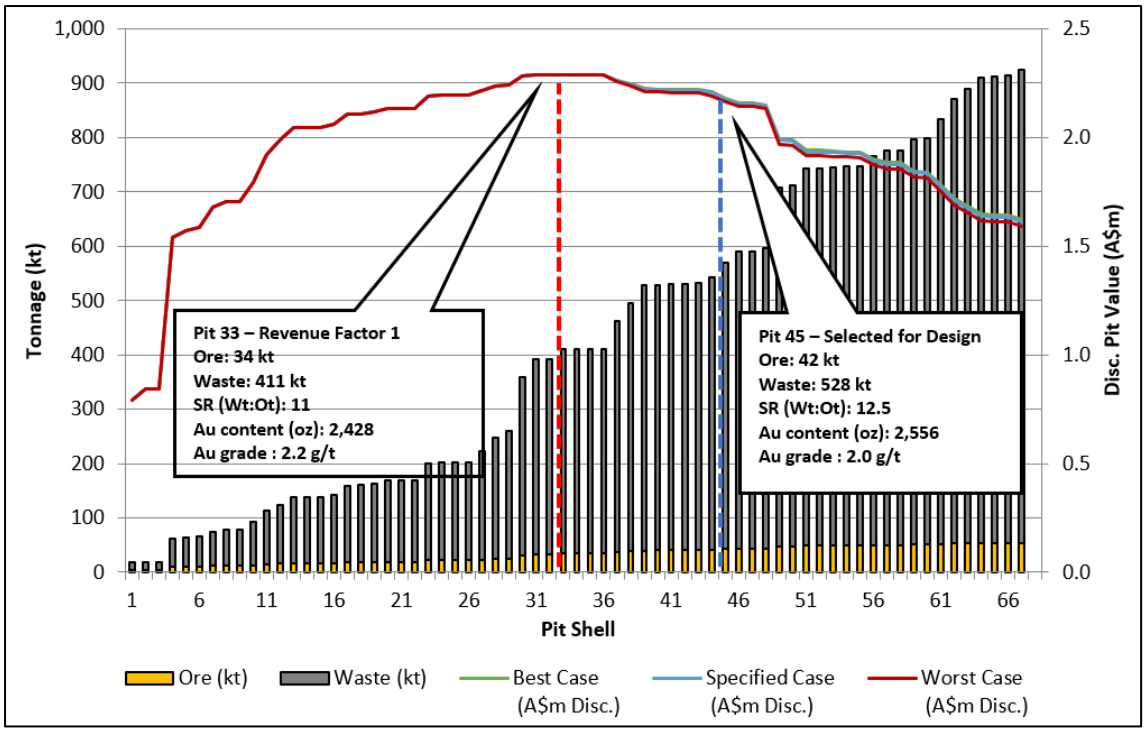

Figure ES3: *Comstock pit-by-pit analysis for Base Case*

The pit-by-pit analysis graph in ***Figure ES3*** shows a revenue factor (RF) 1.0 pit value at pit shell 33 that corresponds with the optimal pit shell. Pit shell 23 through to pit shell 45 demonstrate that the indicated discounted pit value changes within ± 5% of the peak pit value, indicating that the Comstock pit value appears relatively robust for a range of ultimate final shells (200–570 kt total process feed and waste).

It is notable that the increase in RF materially increases the pit size and thus at higher metal prices, the Comstock pit could increase commensurate with the metal price increases. Pit shell 45 was selected for the basis of the detailed pit design process as it provides the most practical pit shell based on the pit design criteria and remains within 5% of the peak discounted pit value.

Table ES6 shows the optimisation results for the chosen pit staging shells.

Table ES6: *Comstock optimisation results*

Description	Units	RF 1 pit shell	Optimal pit shell	Selected pit shell
Pit shell number		33	33	45
RF (base price)	factor	1.04	1.04	1.30
Base price for pit shell generation	**US$/oz**	**1,714**	**1,714**	**1,714**
Base price for pit shell generation	**A$/oz**	**2,285**	**2,285**	**2,285**
Best Case disc. value	A$ M disc.	2.3	2.3	2.2
Specified Case disc. value	A$ M disc.	2.3	2.3	2.2
Worst Case disc. value	A$ M disc.	2.3	2.3	2.2
Pit size tonnage	**kt**	**411**	**411**	**570**
Waste	kt	376	376	528
ROM feed	kt	34	34	42
Mass strip ratio	tW:tO	10.9	10.9	12.5

Description	Units	RF 1 pit shell	Optimal pit shell	Selected pit shell
Percentage inferred tonnage	%	39.1	39.1	45.2
Process feed metal	koz	2.4	2.4	2.8
Feed grade	g/t	2.2	2.2	2.0
Metallurgical recovery	%	92.5	92.5	92.4
Recoverable metal	**koz**	**2.2**	**2.2**	**2.5**
Revenue	**A$ M**	**5.1**	**5.1**	**5.8**
Total costs	**A$ M**	**2.8**	**2.8**	**3.6**
Mining costs	A$ M	1.3	1.3	1.8
Process costs	A$ M	1.2	1.2	1.5
Selling costs	A$ M	0.3	0.3	0.3
Margin	**A$ M**	**2.3**	**2.3**	**2.2**
Margin %	%	45.1	45.1	37.7
Est. disc. present value	**A$ M**	**2.3**	**2.3**	**2.2**

Shamrock Pit Optimisation Results

Using the parameters described in ***Table ES5***, a set of nested pit shells were produced by the Whittle™ optimisation software. The nested pit shells were used to determine trends in mineralisation and/or higher-grade areas that would offer the highest DCF.

The Shamrock deposit (similar to the Comstock deposit) will most likely conform with the "Worst Case" sequencing of a full width "top-down" mining extraction sequence. This is typical of standard open pit optimisation that are usually staged with several cutbacks which results in the "Specified Case" DCF somewhere between the "Best Case" and "Worst Case"; however, due to the size of the ultimate pit shell, open pit design criteria and the extraction rate, it is unlikely that interim pushbacks will be possible.

Figure ES4 shows the pit optimisation results for the nested pit shells. The pit numbers shown on the horizontal axis of the graphs in these figures correspond to the pit shell numbers chosen for the pit staging shells in ***Table ES7*** below.

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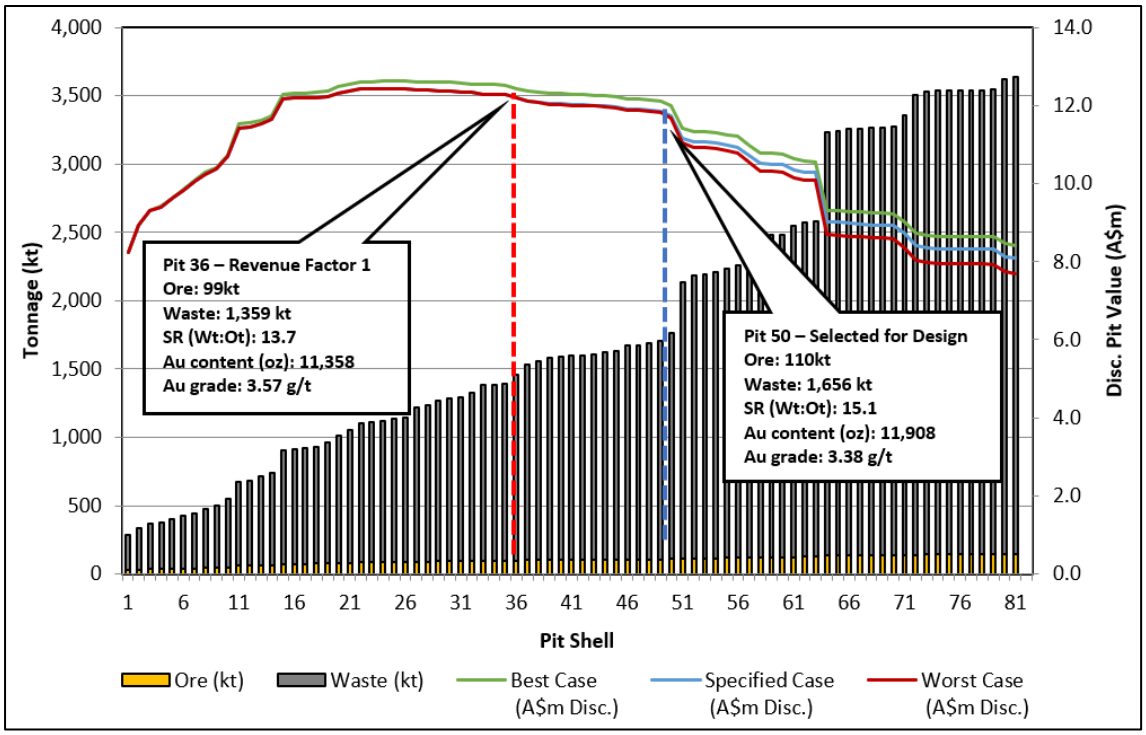

Figure ES4: *Shamrock pit-by-pit analysis for Base Case*

The pit-by-pit analysis graph in ***Figure ES4*** shows a RF 1.0 pit value at pit shell 36 and optimal pit shell 26. Pit shell 14 through to pit shell 50 demonstrate that the indicated discounted pit value changes within ± 5% of the selected pit value, indicating that the Shamrock pit value appears relatively robust for a range of ultimate final shells (0.74–1.76 Mt total feed material and waste).

It is notable that the increase in RF materially increases the pit size and thus at higher metal prices, the Shamrock pit could increase commensurate with the metal price increases. Pit shell 50 was selected for the basis of the detailed pit design process as it provides the most practical pit shell based on the pit design criteria and remains within 5% of the peak discounted pit value.

Table ES7 shows the optimisation results for the chosen pit staging shells.

Table ES7: *Shamrock pit optimisation results*

Description	Units	RF 1 pit shell	Optimal pit shell	Selected pit shell
Pit shell number		36	26	50
RF (base price)	factor	1.00	0.80	1.28
Base price for pit shell generation	**US$/oz**	**1,714**	**1,714**	**1,714**
Base price for pit shell generation	**A$/oz**	**2,285**	**2,285**	**2,285**
Best Case disc. value	A$ M disc.	12.4	12.6	12.0
Specified Case disc. value	A$ M disc.	12.2	12.4	11.7
Worst Case disc. value	A$ M disc.	12.2	12.4	11.7
Pit size tonnage	**kt**	**1,458**	**1,148**	**1,766**
Waste	kt	1,359	1,060	1,656
ROM feed	kt	99	87	110
Mass strip ratio	tW : tO	13.7	12.1	15.1
Percentage inferred tonnage	%	73.6%	71.2%	75.7%
Process feed metal	koz	11.4	10.6	11.9
Feed grade	g/t	3.6	3.8	3.4
Metallurgical recovery	%	89.4	89.5	89.4

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Recoverable metal	**koz**	**10.1**	**9.5**	**10.6**
Revenue	**A$ M**	**23.2**	**21.8**	**24.3**
Total costs	**A$ M**	**10.6**	**9.0**	**12.1**
Mining costs	A$ M	5.2	4.1	6.3
Process costs	A$ M	4.2	3.7	4.6
Selling costs	A$ M	1.2	1.1	1.2
Margin	**A$ M**	**12.6**	**12.8**	**12.2**
Margin %	%	54.4	58.9	50.1
Est. disc. present value	**A$ M**	**12.2**	**12.4**	**11.7**

Optimisation Sensitivities – Comstock Deposit

Several optimisation scenarios were run on the RF 1.0 and optimal pit shells to determine the pit size sensitivity to alternate metal pricing considering the Base Case processing strategy of Toll Treatment at CIP facilities located some 47 km by road to the northwest of the mine site in Cloncurry:

- US$1,500/oz gold price for the Base Case Processing CIP Toll Treatment
- US$2,000/oz gold price for the Base Case Processing Case CIP Toll Treatment

Table 1 and ***Table 2*** summarise the key results from the pit size sensitivity optimisations.

Table 1: *Comstock pit size sensitivities – RF 1 pit shells*

Description	Units	CIP Toll – Base Case	CIP: Price US$1,500	CIP: Price US$2,000
RF 1 pit shell number		33	33	35
RF (base price)	factor	1.04	1.02	1.00
Price for pit shell generation	**US$/oz**	**1,714**	**1,500**	**2,000**
Price for pit shell generation	**A$/oz**	**2,285**	**2,000**	**2,667**
Best Case disc. value	A$ M disc.	2.3	1.7	3.1
Specified Case disc. value	A$ M disc.	2.3	1.7	3.1
Worst Case disc. value	A$ M disc.	2.3	1.7	3.1
Pit size tonnage	**kt**	**411**	**247**	**528**
Waste	kt	376	222	487
Feed material	kt	34	25	41
Mass strip ratio	tW : tO	10.9	9.1	11.8
Percentage inferred tonnage	%	39.1	35.1	43.3
Process feed metal	koz	2.4	2.0	2.7
Feed grade	g/t	2.2	2.5	2.0
Metallurgical recovery	%	92.5	92.7	92.4
Recoverable metal	**koz**	**2.2**	**1.8**	**2.5**
Revenue	**A$ M**	**5.1**	**3.7**	**6.7**
Total costs	**A$ M**	**2.8**	**1.9**	**3.5**
Mining costs	A$ M	1.3	0.8	1.7
Process costs	A$ M	1.2	0.9	1.5
Selling costs	A$ M	0.3	0.2	0.3
Margin	**A$ M**	**2.3**	**1.8**	**3.2**
Margin %	%	45.1	47.9	47.3
Est. disc. present value	**A$ M**	**2.3**	**1.7**	**3.1**

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Table 2: Comstock pit size sensitivities – optimal pit shells

Description	Units	CIP Toll – Base Case	CIP: Price US$1,500	CIP: Price US$2,000
RF 1 pit shell number		33	33	35
RF (base price)	factor	1.04	1.02	1.00
Price for pit shell generation	**A$/oz**	**1,714**	**1,500**	**2,000**
Price for pit shell generation	**A$/oz**	**2,285**	**2,000**	**2,667**
Best Case disc. value	A$ M disc.	2.3	1.7	3.1
Specified Case disc. value	A$ M disc.	2.3	1.7	3.1
Worst Case disc. value	A$ M disc.	2.3	1.7	3.1
Pit size tonnage	**Mt**	**411**	**247**	**528**
Waste	Mt	376	222	487
Feed material	Mt	34	25	41
Mass strip ratio	tW : tO	10.9	9.1	11.8
Percentage inferred	%	39.1	35.1	43.3
Process feed metal	koz	2.4	2.0	2.7
Feed grade	g/t	2.2	2.5	2.0
Metallurgical recovery	%	92.5	92.7	92.4
Recoverable metal	**koz**	**2.2**	**1.8**	**2.5**
Revenue	**A$ M**	**5.1**	**3.7**	**6.7**
Total costs	**A$ M**	**2.8**	**1.9**	**3.5**
Mining costs	A$ M	1.3	0.8	1.7
Process costs	A$ M	1.2	0.9	1.5
Selling costs	A$ M	0.3	0.2	0.3
Margin	**A$ M**	**2.3**	**1.8**	**3.2**
Margin %	%	45.1	47.9	47.3
Est. disc. present value	**A$ M**	**2.3**	**1.7**	**3.1**

Figure 6 to ***Figure 10*** illustrate the sensitivities of key parameters for the Comstock deposit.

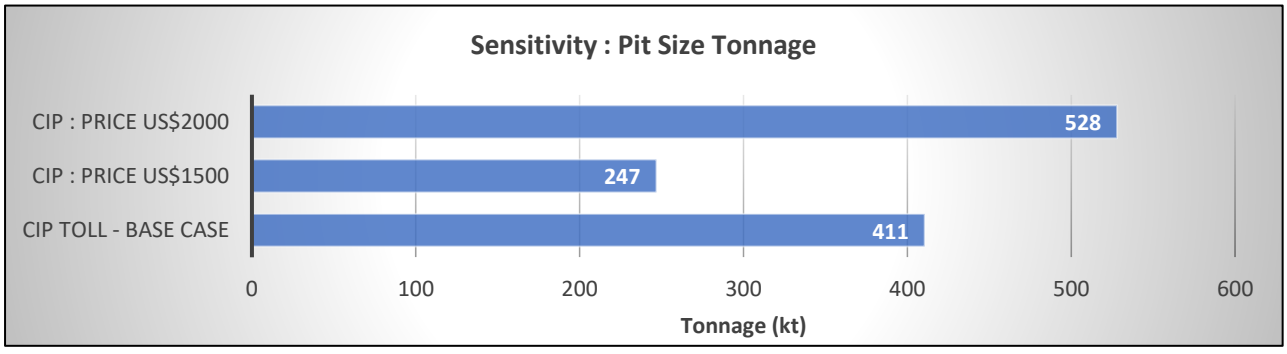

Figure 6: Comstock optimisation sensitivity – total pit size

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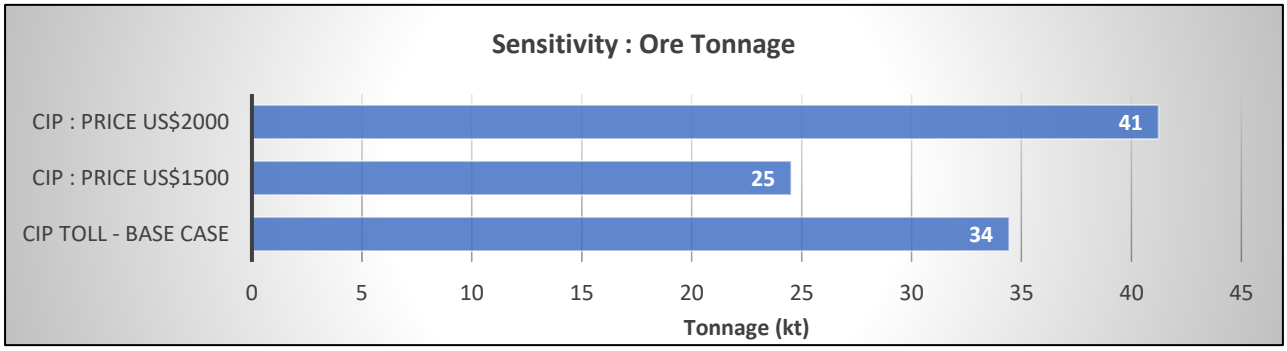

Figure 7: *Comstock optimisation sensitivity – feed material tonnage*

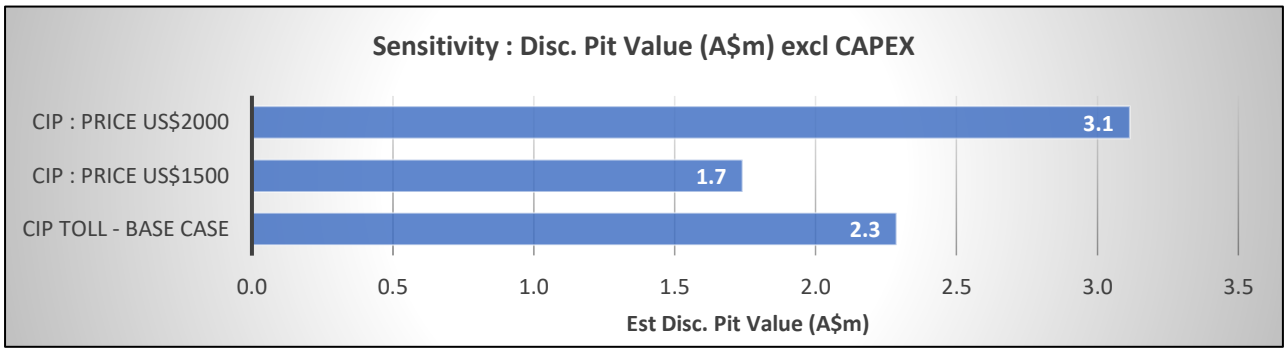

Figure 8: *Comstock optimisation sensitivity – discounted pit value (excl. CAPEX)*

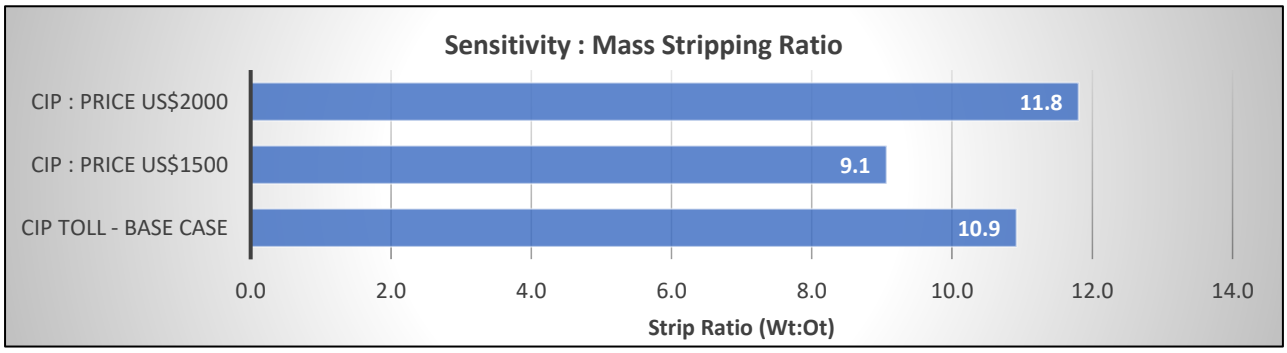

Figure 9: *Comstock optimisation sensitivity – stripping ratio*

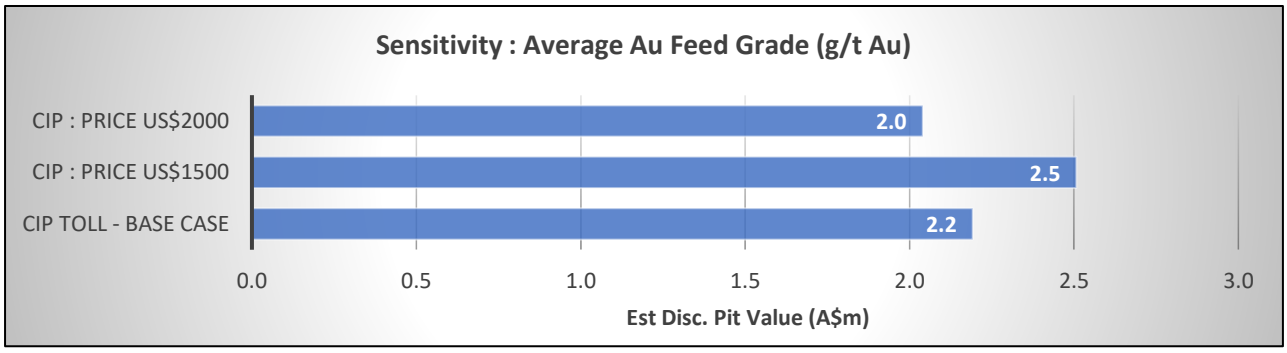

Figure 10: *Comstock optimisation sensitivity – gold grade (g/t)*

Optimisation Sensitivities – Shamrock Deposit

Several optimisation scenarios were run on the RF 1.0 and optimal pit shells to determine the pit size sensitivity to alternate metal pricing considering the Base Case processing strategy of Toll Treatment at CIP facilities located some 47 km by road to the northwest of the mine site in Cloncurry:

- US$1,500/oz gold price for the Base Case Processing CIP Toll Treatment
- US$2,000/oz gold price for the Base Case Processing Case CIP Toll Treatment.

Table 3 and ***Table 4*** summarise the key results from the pit size sensitivity optimisations.

Table 3: *Shamrock pit size sensitivities – RF 1 pit shells*

Description	Units	CIP Toll – Base Case	CIP: Price US$1,500	CIP: Price US$2,000
RF 1 pit shell number		36	36	36
RF (base price)	factor	1.00	1.00	1.00
Price for pit shell generation	**US$/oz**	**1,714**	**1,500**	**2,000**
Price for pit shell generation	**A$/oz**	**2,285**	**2,000**	**2,667**
Best Case disc. value	A$ M disc.	12.4	10.0	16.0
Specified Case disc. value	A$ M disc.	12.2	9.8	15.6
Worst Case disc. value	A$ M disc.	12.2	9.8	15.6
Pit size tonnage	**kt**	**1,458**	**1,283**	**1,619**
Waste	kt	1,359	1,194	1,511
Feed material	kt	99	89	109
Mass strip ratio	tW : tO	13.7	13.4	13.9
Percentage inferred tonnage	%	73.6%	72.9%	74.8%
Process feed metal	koz	11.3	10.9	11.7
Feed grade	g/t	3.6	3.8	3.4
Metallurgical recovery	%	89.4	89.5	89.4
Recoverable metal	**koz**	**10,1**	**9.7**	**10.5**
Revenue	**A$ M**	**23.2**	**19.5**	**28.1**
Total costs	**A$ M**	**10.6**	**9.4**	**11.8**
Mining costs	A$ M	5.2	4.6	5.8
Process costs	A$ M	4.2	3.8	4.6
Selling costs	A$ M	1.2	1.0	1.4
Margin	**A$ M**	**12.6**	**10.1**	**16.2**
Margin %	%	54.4	52.0	57.9
Est. disc. present value	**A$ M**	**12.2**	**9.8**	**15.6**

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Table 4: Shamrock pit size sensitivities – optimal pit shells

Description	Units	CIP Toll – Base Case	CIP: Price US$1,500	CIP: Price US$2,000
RF 1 pit shell number		26	27	24
RF (base price)	factor	0.80	0.82	0.76
Price for pit shell generation	**A$/oz**	**1,714**	**1,500**	**2,000**
Price for pit shell generation	**A$/oz**	**2,285**	**2,000**	**2,667**
Best Case disc. value	A$ M disc.	12.6	10.1	16.1
Specified Case disc. value	A$ M disc.	12.4	10.0	15.8
Worst Case disc. value	A$ M disc.	12.4	10.0	15.8
Pit size tonnage	**Mt**	**1,148**	**1,105**	**1,283**
Waste	Mt	1,060	1,023	1,189
Feed material	Mt	87	82	95
Mass strip ratio	tW : tO	12.1	12.5	12.6
Percentage inferred	%	71.2	71.0	72.2
Process feed metal	koz	10.6	10.4	11.0
Feed grade	g/t	3.8	4.0	3.6
Metallurgical recovery	%	89.5%	89.5%	89.5%
Recoverable metal	**koz**	**9.5**	**9.3**	**9.9**
Revenue	**A$ M**	**21.8**	**18.6**	**26.3**
Total costs	**A$ M**	**9.0**	**8.4**	**10.0**
Mining costs	A$ M	4.1	3.9	4.6
Process costs	A$ M	3.7	3.5	4.0
Selling costs	A$ M	1.1	1.0	1.3
Margin	**A$ M**	**12.8**	**10.3**	**16.4**
Margin %	%	58.9	55.1	62.1
Est. disc. present value	**A$ M**	**12.4**	**10.0**	**15.8**

Figure 11 to ***Figure 15*** illustrate the sensitivities of key parameters.

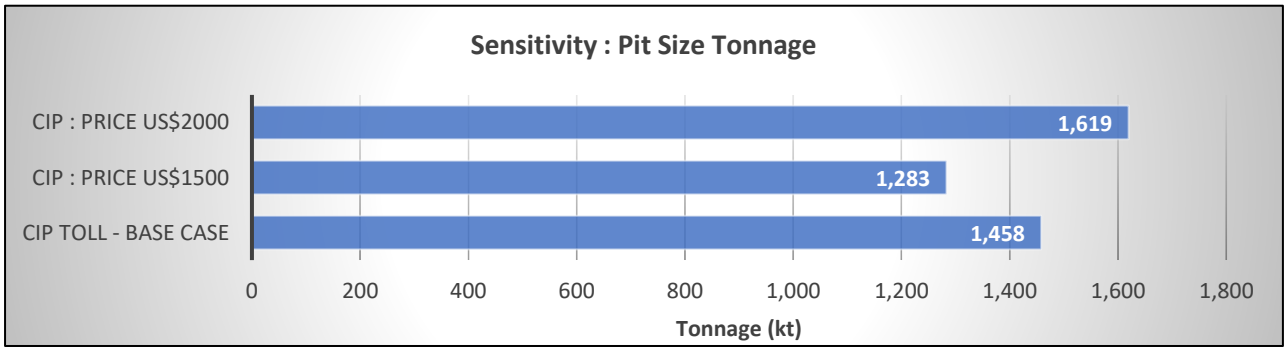

Figure 11: Shamrock optimisation sensitivity – total pit size

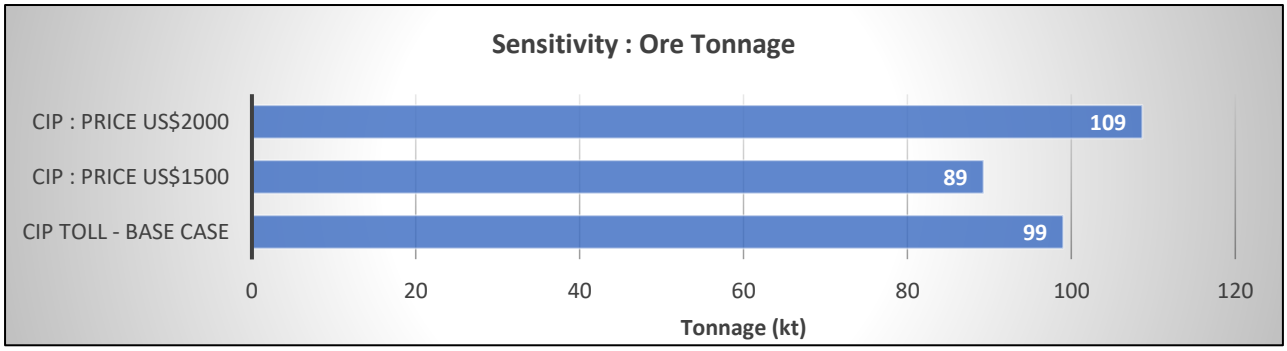

Figure 12: Shamrock optimisation sensitivity – feed material tonnage

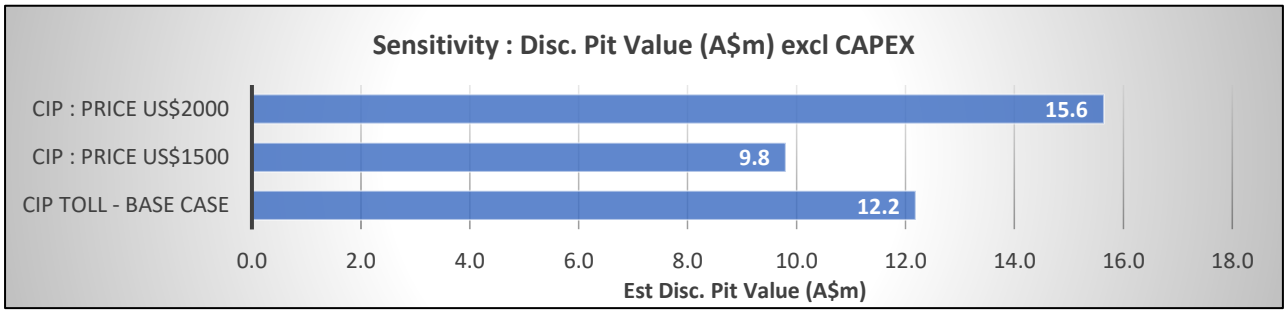

Figure 13: Shamrock optimisation sensitivity – discounted pit value (excl. CAPEX)

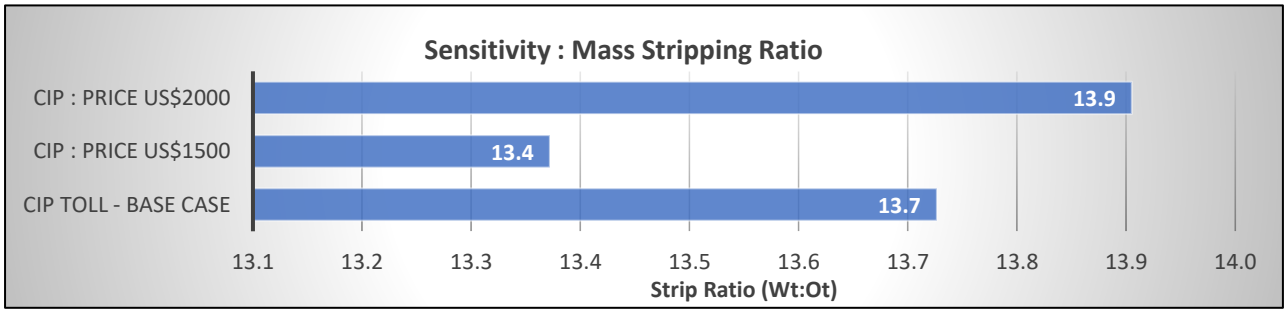

Figure 14: Shamrock optimisation sensitivity – stripping ratio

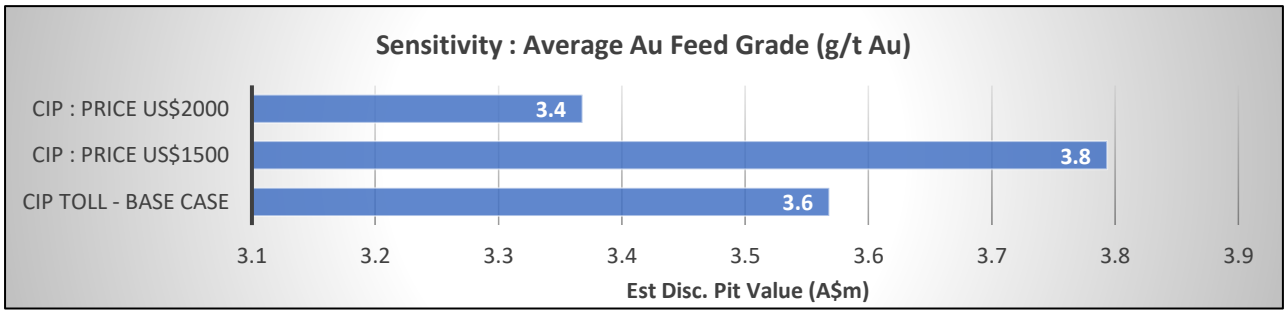

Figure 15: Shamrock optimisation sensitivity – gold grade (g/t)

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Pit Design

The pit design parameters for the Golden Mile deposits are in keeping with established mining practice for overburden strip and bench open cut methods and are described in the following sections. The pit design is based on Indicated and Inferred Mineral Resources material only. No geological potential material contributed to the economic shape of the pit.

The pit slope recommendations are outlined in ***Table ES8***. They provide practical design and operational requirements based on equipment selection, grade control and blast design. Slope angles were not modified as a result. The modified configuration considered the mining of 20 m benches in 2 x 10 m flitches and the capability of the drilling rig to achieve angled holes (slightly inclined from the vertical plane).

Table ES8: *Bench configuration used in the Golden Mile open pit design*

Parameter	Units	Oxides	Competent
Comstock expected depth	m	25	25–40
Shamrock expected depth	m	21.5	21.5–80
Flitch height	m	-	10
Number of flitches		-	2
Bench height	m	10	20
Batter angle	°	70	85
Berm width	m	5	8
Inter-ramp angle	°	49.2	64.0
Step-off	m	-	0.0
Bench stack angle	°	55.1	74.0
Geotechnical berm	m	-	-
Stack height	m	-	-
Road width	m	9	9
Road cross-over height	vm	40	40
Comstock overall slope angle	°	55.1 (at 25/30 m)	59.4 (at 40 m)
Shamrock overall slope angle	°	55.1 (at 30 m)	60.9 (at 110 m)

Comstock Pit Design

The pit exit for the Comstock pit is positioned to the northern side of the pit design. This exit joins an east-west main haul road that links the Comstock and Shamrock pits with the dumping sites as well as other site infrastructure. The Comstock pit will be excavated first to provide backfill space for the deposition of the Shamrock waste. The Comstock pit areas will also form the final waste rock dump (WRD) for both the Comstock and Shamrock open pits.

Table ES9 summarises the results of the pit design and ***Figure ES5*** illustrates the Comstock pit design.

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Table ES9: Comstock pit design results

Parameter	Units	Pit design
Process feed	kt	35
Waste	kt	621
Total material	**kt**	**656**
LOM	months	26
Strip ratio	Wt:Ot	17.9
Grades		
Gold	g/t	2.0
Metal mass		
Gold	koz	2.2
Recovery mass		
Gold	koz	2.1

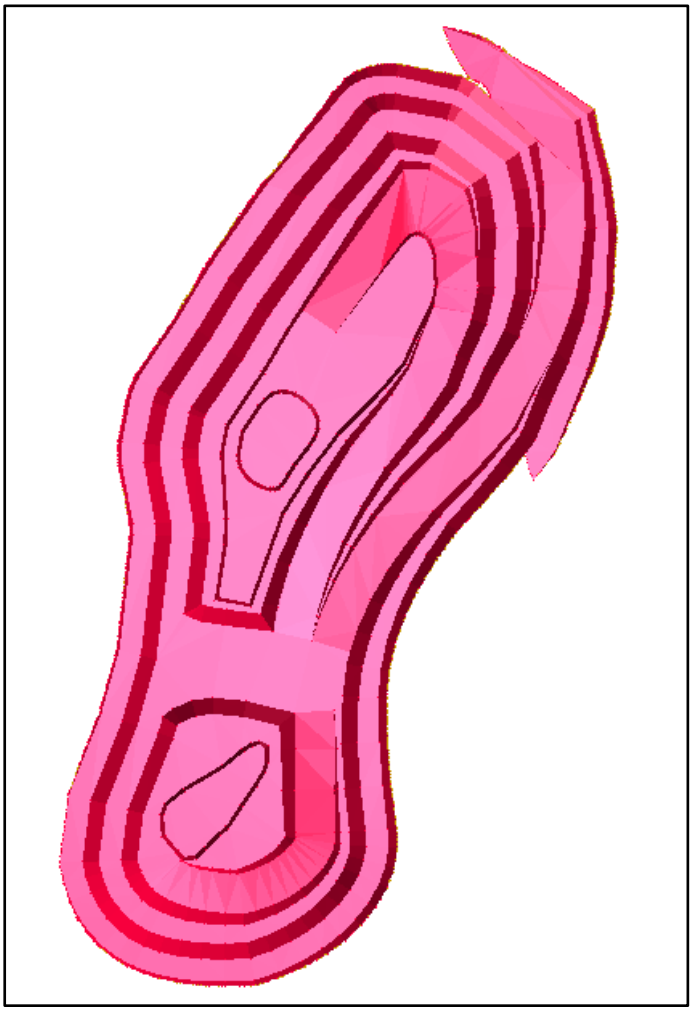

Figure ES5: Comstock pit design

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Shamrock Pit Design

The Shamrock pit exit has been positioned on the western of Shamrock pit design. This will allow the exiting hauling traffic to access an east-west oriented main haul road that links the Comstock and Shamrock pits with the dumping sites as well as other site infrastructure.

Table ES10 below summarises the results of the pit design and ***Figure ES6*** illustrates the Comstock pit design.

Table ES10: *Comparison of the Shamrock pit optimisation RF 1 pit shell and ultimate design pit shell*

Parameter	Units	Pit design
Process feed	kt	132
Waste	kt	1,650
Total material	**kt**	**1,782**
LOM	months	7
Strip ratio	Wt:Ot	12.5
Grades		
Gold	g/t	3.22
Metal mass		
Gold	koz	13.6
Recovery mass		
Gold	koz	12.1

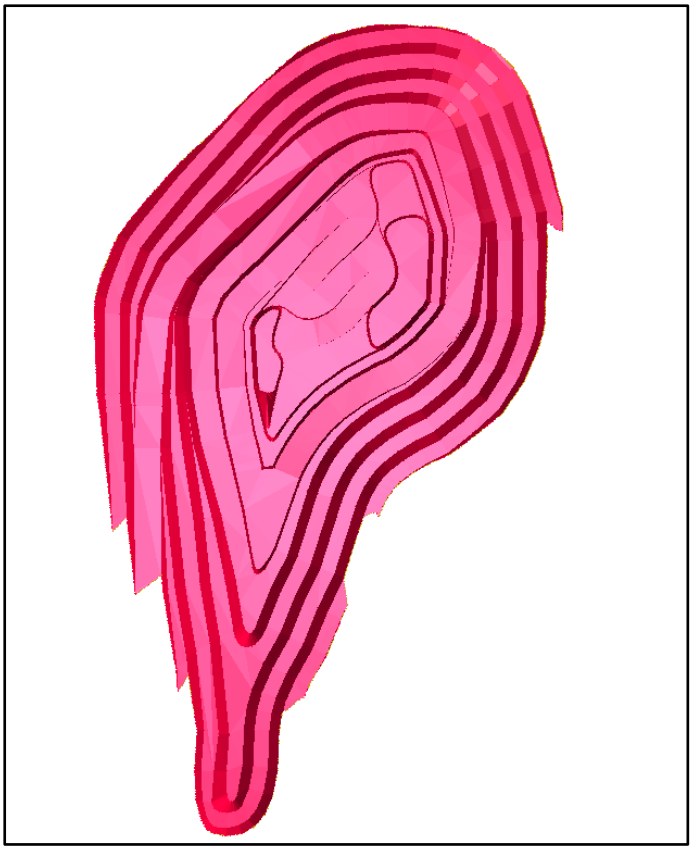

Figure ES6: *Shamrock pit design*

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Mining Schedule and Operations

Mining will be by conventional open pit mining methods, with drill and blast followed by load and haul using backhoe excavators and haul trucks. Drilling and blasting will be performed on 10 m flitches and 20 m benches, as will loading of the blasted material. Where possible in the near-surface weathered zone, “free dig” mining will be carried out (i.e. without drilling and blasting). Ripping by bulldozer may also be employed in transitional to reduce the quantity of drilling and blasting required.

The envisaged scale of mining at the Golden Mile deposits are relatively small scale with a peak total material movement of approximately 425 ktpm. The annual processing plant feed requirement is approximately 0.3 Mtpa (25 ktpm).

The extraction sequence is driven largely by the requirement to provide backfill pit volume to curtail the surface disturbance below 10 ha as far as practicable. Scheduling constraints considered during the scheduling process include:

- Ramp-up feed supply over three-month period to a minimum of 300 ktpa
- Maintain a consistent and steady mining capacity of approximately 425 ktpm
- Manage stockpiles to ensure seamless transition between the depletion of the Comstock pit and the feed supply from the Shamrock pit.

Although the Comstock pit would ordinarily be considered a secondary replacement feed material source, the Comstock pit is depleted first to provide backfilling void for the Shamrock pit. Considering the LOM of the Comstock pit, the primary depletion of this pit is not considered material to the overall extraction strategy.

Conclusions

Considering the economic outcome of the Base Case (off-site CIP Toll Treatment) at a 0.9 g/t Au cut-off and production throughput of 0.3 Mtpa feed treated, it is concluded that the Project warrants advancing to the Prefeasibility Study stage, following a targeted exploration program that focuses on developing Measured and Indicated MRE from the current Inferred MRE. Geotechnical, hydrogeological, and metallurgical testwork is recommended in future phases to increase the level of confidence required by Prefeasibility and Feasibility levels of study.

The following observations are based on the results of the Comstock and Shamrock open pit optimisations performed during the Scoping Study:

- The Comstock deposit should be considered the secondary feed source (2.0 g/t and 34 kt ROM). However, due to maximum surface disturbance guidelines of 10 ha, the Comstock pit is excavated as the primary process feed source to allow the pit void to form part of the Shamrock (3.2 g/t and 134 kt ROM) waste rock deposition strategy.
- The Comstock deposit supports a marginal and materially small medium-grade, low-volume open pit mine extraction strategy that is not able to supply 25 ktpm run-of-mine (ROM) feed to a CIP Toll Treatment Facility for any reasonable period of time (34 kt ROM).
- The Comstock deposit would only serve to provide ramp-up feed tonnages for building of buffer stockpiles in preparation of mining the Shamrock deposit.
- The Comstock pit is substantially small in excavated volume, that it presents pit design conformity challenges (based on pit design criteria outlined in Section **Error! Reference source not found.**) when compared to the indicated optimised pit.
- The pit void resulting from the excavation of the Comstock deposit forms an important waste rock deposition dumping source that allows the disturbed area to remain below 10 ha.

- CSA Global noted that should the Comstock deposit not be mined, the disturbed area for waste rock deposition of the Shamrock waste rock would still be able to conform with the 10 ha guideline; however, it would sterilise the Comstock resource from open pit extraction methods.
- A secondary WRD may be designed that is not contiguous with the Phase 1 WRD; however, it is likely to result in the disturbed area exceeding the 10-ha guideline (this should be confirmed during subsequent study phases).
- The Shamrock deposit supports a small medium-grade, low-volume open pit mine extraction strategy able to supply 25 ktpm ROM feed to a CIP Toll Treatment Facility for approximately five months.
- At the Golden Mile open pit operations, fly-rock, ground vibration and air-blast evaluation and mitigation strategies will form important considerations during the Prefeasibility Study (PFS) and FS.

It is noted that as part of a PFS, all disciplines will require additional information and testwork to be performed to enable further refinement of the Scoping Study assumptions commensurate with the requirements of a PFS.

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Previously Reported Information

The information in this report that references previously reported Exploration Results and Mineral Resources is extracted from the Company's ASX market announcements released on the date noted in the body of the text where that reference appears. The previous market announcements are available to view on the Company's website or on the ASX website (www.asx.com.au). The Company confirms that it is not aware of any new information or data that materially affects the information included in the original market announcements. The Company confirms that the form and context in which the Competent Person's findings are presented have not been materially modified from the original market announcements.

Forward Looking Statements

The materials may include forward looking statements. Forward looking statements inherently involve subjective judgement, and analysis and are subject to significant uncertainties, risks, and contingencies, many of which are outside the control of, and may be unknown to, the company. Actual results and developments may vary materially from that expressed in these materials. The types of uncertainties which are relevant to the company may include, but are not limited to, commodity prices, political uncertainty, changes to the regulatory framework which applies to the business of the company and general economic conditions. Given these uncertainties, readers are cautioned not to place undue reliance on forward looking statements. Any forward-looking statements in these materials speak only at the date of issue. Subject to any continuing obligations under applicable law or relevant stock exchange listing rules, the company does not undertake any obligation to publicly update or revise any of the forward-looking statements, changes in events, conditions or circumstances on which any statement is based.

Competent Person's Statement

The information that relates to the technical reports supporting the production targets is based on information compiled by Mr Bruce Pilcher, Mr Mike Seymour, Mr Jeswin Kurien, and reviewed by Mr Daniel Grosso. Mr Grosso takes overall responsibility for the Reports as Competent Person. Mr Grosso is a full-time employee of CSA Global, a Member of the Australasian Institute of Mining and Metallurgy and has sufficient experience, which is relevant to the style of mineralisation and type of deposit under consideration, and to the activity he is undertaking, to qualify as a Competent Person in terms of the JORC Code (2012 Edition).

Competent Person's Statement

Information in this Announcement is compiled and reviewed by Mr Aaron Day, Managing Director of Ausmex Mining Group Ltd. Mr Day is a Member of the Australasian Institute of Mining and Metallurgy (336610). Mr Day has sufficient experience that is relevant to the style of mineralisation and the type of deposit under consideration and to the activity he has undertaken to qualify as a Competent Person as defined in the 2012 edition of the 'Australian Code for the Reporting of Exploration Results, Mineral Resources and Ore Reserves'. Mr Day consents to the inclusion in the report of the matters based on his information in the form and context in which it appears.

Authorised by Aaron Day, Managing Director.

For Further Information, please contact

enquire@ausmexgroup.com.au

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APPENDIX 1: Material Assumptions for the Mt Freda Scoping Study

Criteria	Commentary
Mineral Resource estimate for conversion to the Study	The Scoping Study is based on the Mineral Resource estimate released on March 4th, 2021 by AUSMEX MINING GROUP LTD (Ausmex). The Mineral Resources are reported inclusive of any production targets discussed within the Scoping Study.
Site visits	Mr Aaron Day has been involved in exploration at Mt Freda on a full-time basis and has supervised the Ausmex drilling and other stie exploration activities since June 2020. The Scoping Study was conducted under the guidance of Mr Day. As the project is a Scoping Study without Ore Reserves, CSA Global determined there was no requirement for a site visit by CSA Global personnel. The Competent Person for the Mineral Resource estimate, Dr Andrew Richmond (FAIG, MAusIMM), has visited the site.
Study status	The Mt Freda Project has been completed to a Scoping Study level.
Cut-off parameters	The Scoping Study uses the following cut-off grades: • 0.44 g/t Au for oxide material • 0.47 g/t Au for fresh material.
Mining factors or assumptions	To develop the mine plan for the Mt Freda project, optimised pit shells and pit designs were prepared using Dassault System Whittle™ software and Datamine™ software respectively. Input parameters for the pit optimisation were based on data provided by Ausmex and reviewed by CSA Global. The Scoping Study is based on conventional drill, blast, load and haul, oping pit mining methods. Pit slope parameters for pit optimisation and pit design are based on geotechnical recommendations developed by AMEC (2021): • Oxide material has bench height of 10 m, batter angle of 70 degrees, and berm width of 5 m • Fresh material has a bench height of 20 m, batter angle of 85 degrees, and berm width of 8 m. A haul road width of 13 m has been used for all mine design. Mining dilution of 10% has been applied to pit optimisations and production scheduling. Mining recovery of 95% has been applied to pit optimisation and production scheduling. A minimum mining width of 25 m has been applied to all mine design. The study includes up to 30% Inferred Mineral Resource. There is a low level of geological confidence associated with Inferred Mineral Resource and there is no certainty that further exploration work will result in the determination of Indicated Mineral Resource or that the production target itself will be realised.
Metallurgical factors or assumptions	The Scoping Study applied a 95% processing recovery for oxide material and a 90% recovery for fresh material. Cyanide leach testwork was completed by Amdel in 2012 and Ausmex has engaged with Como Engineering to assess the processing facility options within the Cloncurry region. The production targets discussed in the Scoping Study are based on an on-site VAT leach processing facility.
Environmental	The Project water management plan is central to maintaining an appropriate environmental and operational performance for the Project. The principle adopted for site water management is to intercept and control water flowing within the operational areas to ensure that it stays within a single water shed area located within the mine operations. This contact water (contained within a single watershed) will report to the water storage facility located at the lowest elevation of the watershed.

Criteria	Commentary
	Discharge of water from the water storage facility into the environment (outside the watershed area) is not expected, as it is estimated that there is a negative water balance. The environmental approval process of waste deposition over and to the east of the eastern creek bed within the first 12 months of production will form a critical success factor in ensuring that the production plan is met, and no ore supply gaps materialise. Further environmental studies and approvals are required to progress the project to a Preliminary Feasibility Study and achieve the requirements to have an Ore Reserve.
Infrastructure	The Mount Freda Project is located some 39 km southeast of the town of Cloncurry, Queensland, Australia. The Mount Freda deposit is largely a greenfield site located some 39 km from the nearest human settlement of Cloncurry and no infrastructure currently exists at the proposed mining operations. The site is currently accessed from the main sealed national road (A2 or "Landsborough Highway") linking to the A6 ("Finders Highway") in the north toward the coastal city of Townsville and Rockhampton via A4 in the south. From the A2, a 15–20 km unsealed exploration track is used to access the mine site. A national rail network with rail siding is available in the town of Cloncurry. It is expected that all construction material, equipment, and consumables will need to be transported via heavy truck and trailer from Cloncurry or Townsville and Brisbane ports located on the coast of Queensland, Australia. Although no surface water and groundwater estimates were available at the time of writing this report, it is reasonable to expect that the Project will have a negative water balance and the mining and processing water requirements will require augmentation by either a planned wellfield or abstraction from a large storage dam located in close proximity to the mine site. Electricity supply is assumed to be provided by tapping into the state power grid. Tailings deposition will require the construction/wall raise of an existing tailings impoundment located to the south of the proposed plant site using pre-strip waste rock from the Mount Freda open pit mining operation. The perimeter wall will require compacted waste rock, it will be lined and equipped with pumping infrastructure to pump water back to the process plant from the tailings pond. The closest airport to Mount Freda is the Cloncurry Airport "CNJ" (39 km northwest) consisting of two runways, namely: • 12/30 Main Runway – paved 2,000 m long, 30 m wide. • 06/24 Secondary Runway – paved 1,100 m long, 15 m wide. Diesel fuel storage will be provided to supply fuel to light vehicles, the mining fleet, mobile plant and equipment and diesel backup generators. All fuel required at the plant site will be delivered in tanker trucks by commercial suppliers. A heavy equipment workshop will be constructed for the maintenance, servicing, and overhaul of mining machinery. Infrastructure buildings are classified as either architectural, control rooms or industrial. Architectural buildings include administration offices and ablution facilities. Industrial buildings include workshops and stores. Fire protection will consist of the provision of fire hydrants, fire hose reel cabinets and fire extinguishers placed strategically around the facilities in accordance with the requirements of the relevant regulations. The site will require an explosives magazine and a bulk explosives facility.
Costs	Project cost estimates have been prepared to a Scoping Study level of accuracy, approximately ± 50%. Cost estimates have been based on a combination of quotations, benchmarked costs and other typical industry standard estimation factors. All costs within the study have been based on Australian Dollars.
Revenue factors	The Scoping Study assumes a metal price for gold of A$2,285/oz.
Market assessment	Gold is a commonly traded commodity with an established market.
Economic	The Scoping Study economic modelling has been completed using a discount rate of 10%.

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Criteria	Commentary
	Due to the Scoping Study accuracy of the cost estimate and percentage of lower confidence Inferred Mineral Resource, the net present value (NPV) and internal rate of return (IRR) of the project have not been publicly disclosed.
Social	The Mount Freda Complex is located 35 km southeast of the town of Cloncurry in Queensland, Australia. The Mount Freda deposit is a "brownfields" operation, having had open pit mining activities occurring from 1987 to 1990. Further social impact studies are required to confirm social impacts of the project.
Other	The following risks have been identified in the Scoping Study: • Additional exploration and evaluation targeting Inferred Mineral Resource is required to upgrade to Indicated Mineral Resource classification to support an Ore Reserve at a Preliminary Feasibility Study (PFS) level. • A comprehensive site-specific geotechnical investigation is required to confirm the geotechnical recommendations applied within the Scoping Study. • Hydrology and hydrogeological studies are recommended to improve the level of understanding of water management for the project. Further work is required to assess the water supply of the processing facility. • Cost estimates are required to a PFS level of accuracy. • PFS level designs are required for power supply, processing facility, tailings facility, mine design, and supporting infrastructure to demonstrate that the mine plan is both technically achievable and economically viable.
Classification	Production targets discussed in this Scoping Study are based on Indicated and Inferred Mineral Resources. The study includes up to 30% Inferred Mineral Resource. There is a low level of geological confidence associated with Inferred Mineral Resource and there is no certainty that further exploration work will result in the determination of Indicated Mineral Resource or that the production target itself will be realised.
Audits or reviews	The Scoping Study has been internally reviewed by CSA Global. No further audit or review has been conducted on the Scoping Study.
Discussion of relative accuracy/ confidence	All material Modifying Factors such as mining dilution, mining recovery, processing recoveries, infrastructure, costs, legal, environmental, social and regulatory form a reasonable basis for the production targets discussed within the Scoping Study. All material Modifying Factors are at a Scoping Study level and require further work to achieve an accuracy sufficient to support an Ore Reserve.

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APPENDIX 2: Material Assumptions for the Golden Mile Scoping Study

Criteria	Commentary
Mineral Resource estimate for conversion to the Study	The Scoping Study is based on the Mineral Resource estimate released on March 4th, 2021 by AUSMEX MINING GROUP LTD (Ausmex). The Mineral Resources are reported inclusive of any production targets discussed within the Scoping Study.
Site visits	Mr Aaron Day has been involved in exploration at Mt Freda on a full-time basis and has supervised the Ausmex drilling and other stie exploration activities since June 2020. The Scoping Study was conducted under the guidance of Mr Day. As the project is a Scoping Study without Ore Reserves, CSA Global determined there was no requirement for a site visit by CSA Global personnel. The Competent Person for the Mineral Resource estimate, Dr Andrew Richmond (FAIG, MAusIMM), has visited the site.
Study status	The Golden Mile Project has been completed to a Scoping Study level.
Cut-off parameters	The Scoping Study uses the following cut-off grades: • 0.87 g/t Au for oxide material • 0.95 g/t Au for fresh material.
Mining factors or assumptions	To develop the mine plan for the Golden Mile project, optimised pit shells and pit designs were prepared using Dassault System Whittle™ software and Datamine™ software respectively. Input parameters for the pit optimisation were based on data provided by Ausmex and reviewed by CSA Global. The Scoping Study is based on conventional drill, blast, load and haul, oping pit mining methods. Pit slope parameters for pit optimisation and pit design are based on geotechnical recommendations developed by AMEC (2021): • Oxide material has bench height of 10 m, batter angle of 70 degrees, and berm width of 5 m • Fresh material has a bench height of 20 m, batter angle of 85 degrees, and berm width of 8 m. A haul road width of 9 m has been used for all mine design. Mining dilution of 10% has been applied to pit optimisations and production scheduling. Mining recovery of 95% has been applied to pit optimisation and production scheduling. A minimum mining width of 25 m has been applied to all mine design. The study includes up to 67% Inferred Mineral Resource. There is a low level of geological confidence associated with Inferred Mineral Resource and there is no certainty that further exploration work will result in the determination of Indicated Mineral Resource or that the production target itself will be realised.
Metallurgical factors or assumptions	The Scoping Study applied a 95% processing recovery for oxide material and a 87% recovery for fresh material. Cyanide leach testwork was completed by Amdel in 2012 and Ausmex has engaged with Como Engineering to assess the processing facility options within the Cloncurry region. The production targets discussed in the Scoping Study are based toll treatment processing CIP in the Cloncurry region.
Environmental	It is reported that little to no groundwater had been encountering during exploration and geotechnical drilling operations. It is noted that some accumulation of underground water may exist in historical underground workings. It is not anticipated that groundwater inflows into the Comstock and Shamrock pit. A project water management plan will be central to maintaining an appropriate environmental and operational performance for the Project. The principle adopted for site water management is to intercept and control water flowing within the operational areas to ensure that it stays within a single water shed area located to the within of the

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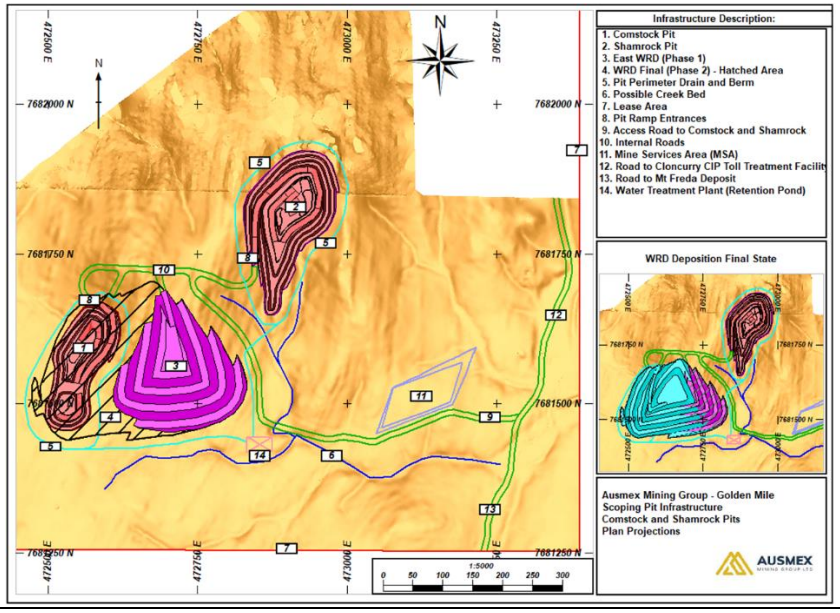
Criteria	Commentary
	mine operations. This contact water (contained within a single watershed) will report to the water storage facility located at the lowest elevation of the watershed. Discharge of water from the water storage facility into the environment (outside the watershed area) is not expected as it is estimated that there is a negative water balance. The pit void resulting from the excavation of the Comstock deposit forms an important waste rock deposition dumping source that allows the disturbed area to remain below 10 ha. CSA Global noted that should the Comstock deposit not be mined, the disturbed area for waste rock deposition of the Shamrock waste rock would still be able to conform with the 10 ha guideline; however, it would sterilise the Comstock resource from open pit extraction methods. Further environmental studies and approvals are required to progress the project to a Preliminary Feasibility Study and achieve the requirements to have an Ore Reserve.
Infrastructure	The Comstock and Shamrock deposits that make up the Golden Mile Project are largely a greenfields site located some 38 km from the nearest human settlement of Cloncurry, Queensland, Australia and no infrastructure currently exists at the proposed mining operations. The site is currently accessed from the main sealed national road (A2 or "Landsborough Highway") linking to the A6 ("Finders Highway") in the north toward the coastal city of Townsville and Rockhampton via A4 in the south. From the A2, a 15–20 km unsealed exploration track is used to access the mine site. There are no waterways within close proximity to the Project area. A national rail network with rail siding is available in the town of Cloncurry. It is expected that all construction material, equipment and consumables will need to be transported via heavy truck and trailer from Cloncurry or Townsville and Brisbane ports located on the coast of Queensland, Australia. The below figure shows a schematic of the proposed site infrastructure for the Golden Mile Project site. 
Costs	Project cost estimates have been prepared to a Scoping Study level of accuracy, approximately ± 50%. Cost estimates have been based on a combination of quotations, benchmarked costs and other typical industry standard estimation factors. All costs within the study have been based on Australian Dollars.
Revenue factors	The Scoping Study assumes a metal price for gold of A$2,285/oz.
Market assessment	Gold is a commonly traded commodity with an established market.
Economic	The Scoping Study economic modelling has been completed using a discount rate of 10%.

Criteria	Commentary
	Due to the Scoping Study accuracy of the cost estimate and percentage of lower confidence Inferred Mineral Resource, the net present value (NPV) and internal rate of return (IRR) of the project have not been publicly disclosed.
Social	Further social impact studies are required to confirm social impacts of the project.
Other	The following risks have been identified in the Scoping Study: • Additional exploration and evaluation targeting Inferred Mineral Resource is required to upgrade to Indicated Mineral Resource classification to support an Ore Reserve at a Preliminary Feasibility Study (PFS) level. • A comprehensive site-specific geotechnical investigation is required to confirm the geotechnical recommendations applied within the Scoping Study. • Hydrology and hydrogeological studies are recommended to improve the level of understanding of water management for the project. • Cost estimates are required to a PFS level of accuracy. • PFS level designs are required for power supply, processing facility, tailings facility, mine design, and supporting infrastructure to demonstrate that the mine plan is both technically achievable and economically viable.
Classification	Production targets discussed in this Scoping Study are based on Indicated and Inferred Mineral Resources. The study includes up to 67% Inferred Mineral Resource. There is a low level of geological confidence associated with Inferred Mineral Resource and there is no certainty that further exploration work will result in the determination of Indicated Mineral Resource or that the production target itself will be realised.
Audits or reviews	The Scoping Study has been internally reviewed by CSA Global. No further audit or review has been conducted on the Scoping Study.
Discussion of relative accuracy/ confidence	All material Modifying Factors such as mining dilution, mining recovery, processing recoveries, infrastructure, costs, legal, environmental, social and regulatory form a reasonable basis for the production targets discussed within the Scoping Study. All material Modifying Factors are at a Scoping Study level and require further work to achieve an accuracy sufficient to support an Ore Reserve.

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