Market Announcements Office
ASX Limited

Radio Gold Mine - Maiden 2012 JORC Resource

Resources and Energy Group Limited ASX: REZ ("**REZ**" or the "**Company**") is pleased to announce the maiden JORC 2012 resource compiled for the Radio Gold Mine. The resource has been developed from historical exploration records and recent geological sampling programs.

Key Points

- *Indicated Resources[1] of 50.3kt tonnes @ 4.55g/t Au and Inferred Resources of 160.4kt @ 4.12g/t Au has been defined at the Radio Gold Mine for a total of 28.6k oz Au. Details in Table 1 below.*
- *This resource estimate is constrained within the existing workings and immediately adjacent of the Radio Gold Mine operation.*
- *Underground development and sampling continues within the Radio Gold Mine with further updates to the Resource model expected in Q3 & Q4 2018.*

Table 1 - Radio Gold Mine JORC 2012, Mineral Resource Summary

Radio Gold Mine - Resources										
Lode	Cut-off (g/t Au)	Indicated			Inferred			Total Resources		
		kt	g/t Au	koz Au	kt	g/t Au	koz Au	kt	g/t Au	koz Au
Main Lode	1.0	25.8	3.81	3.2	76.1	3.47	8.5	101.9	3.55	11.6
East Lode	1.0	24.5	5.33	4.2	84.4	4.72	12.8	108.9	4.85	17.0
Total		**50.3**	**4.55**	**7.4**	**160.4**	**4.12**	**21.3**	**210.7**	**4.23**	**28.6**

The geological understanding of the Radio Gold ore body and mineralisation controls has advanced significantly as a result of this work. Further mine development, sampling and drilling programs have been optimised based on the improved knowledge of the deposit.

A surface drilling program has been developed to test the resource inventory immediately adjacent to the defined resource with step out holes planned to increase the overall footprint of the Radio Gold deposit.

Operationally, the underground haulage infrastructure setup is now complete and the underground development bulk sampling activity continues. After a successful second processing campaign and a boost in cashflow, a third ore processing campaign is planned in July 2018 at the Minjar Marvel Loch processing facility.

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Introduction

Resources & Energy Group Limited ("REZ" or "The Company") is pleased to provide a Mineral Resource estimate for the Radio Gold Mine, located near Bullfinch at the northern end of the Southern Cross Greenstone Belt in the Yilgarn Craton, Western Australia. Following completion of a face sampling program the Company's wholly owned subsidiary Radio Gold Pty Ltd contracted Mr Stephen Pearson, Todd Axford, and Michael Johnstone to complete a Mineral Resource estimate for the Radio Resource under JORC 2012 guidelines. The results of this work are outlined in this announcement. Additional details of the geological context and estimation procedures used in this mineral resource estimate are included in the attached JORC Table 1 assessment and accompanying Appendix 1, which provides details of drill holes and mineralised intervals which have been used in this resource estimate.

Radio Gold Mine Mineral Resource Summary

The Radio Gold Mine Mineral Resource is located in two sub-parallel quartz lodes that strike north east and dip to the south east. The lodes are referred to as the Foot wall (or Main Lode) and the Hanging wall (East Lode). These lodes appear to be continuous over a strike length of 130m and can be traced, although discontinuously on the surface for a total strike length of 720m.

Resources within the Main and East lodes have been controlled in their lateral and vertical extents by a geological model. The geological model was created from a number of exploration campaigns which have been completed over the past 32 years. This work has been augmented by observations from recent mine development, survey, and face sampling.

The mineralised extents for the resource estimate were constrained by 1 g/t Au cut-off over a minimum lode width of at least 1.5 m. The wire-framing, modelling, grade interpolation and Mineral Resource classification were carried out using Micromine 3D software, with application of inverse distance^3 interpolation (ID3). Within the mineralized domains, a parent and sub-cell block size (XYZ) of 2.5m by 5.0m by 2.5m, and 0.5m by 1m by 0.5m was applied respectively.

The Mineral Resource was further constrained within the existing workings of the Radio Gold Operation, figure 1. These resources have been reported at a cut off grade of 1gt/ au, and are shown on table 1 above. The lower cut-off grade for reporting was determined after discussion with site mining engineers, along with consideration of the spatial distribution of lower grade material within the model.

Geology and Geological Interpretation

The Radio Gold Mine is located on the eastern side of the Southern Cross Greenstone Belt. The Greenstones overlap onto the western margin of the granitoid Ghooli Dome. The host rock to the mineralized lodes is a foliated heterogeneous granite containing abundant rafts of partially assimilated greenstones adjacent to the main greenstone belt.

Historical mining activity has generally targeted quartz lodes that are located within faulted granite adjacent to mafic schists/amphibolite. Two styles of mineralisation have been identified at Radio, the first being a white highly fractured quartz vein that varies from a few centimetres up to 6m with the average being 1.5m in thickness.

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This vein has been called the “Main Lode” and the second being a laminated white to blue-grey, very competent quartz vein that varies from a few centimetres up to 1.0m wide, with an average of ~0.5m in thickness, plate 1. This quartz vein is called the “East Lode”. The majority of ore mined historically has been concentrated within these two veins sets.

The Main Lode and East Lodes have a dip azimuth of 35/110 and 34/111 respectively. Drilling investigations, underground mapping and mine development indicates the lodes do not converge within the precinct of current mine development. Footwall and hanging wall contacts are markedly uniform, and typically the Main and East Lodes are separated by between 7 and 10m of interburden.

The Main Lode has a strike extent of 265m and a down dip extent of approximately 230m. The East Lode has a strike extent of approximately 220m and a down dip extent of 200m. These Lodes are open down dip and along strike to the southwest.

Gold is normally fine grained however visible native gold is present occasionally. Gangue minerals are predominantly quartz, however minor calcite, and a variety of clay minerals (sericite and kaolinite) derived from alteration of feldspars within the granite hanging wall are present.

Recent site investigations and analysis of historical drilling records indicates the base of complete oxidation is approximately 5m, and the top of fresh rock is approximately 20m vertical, Figure 3

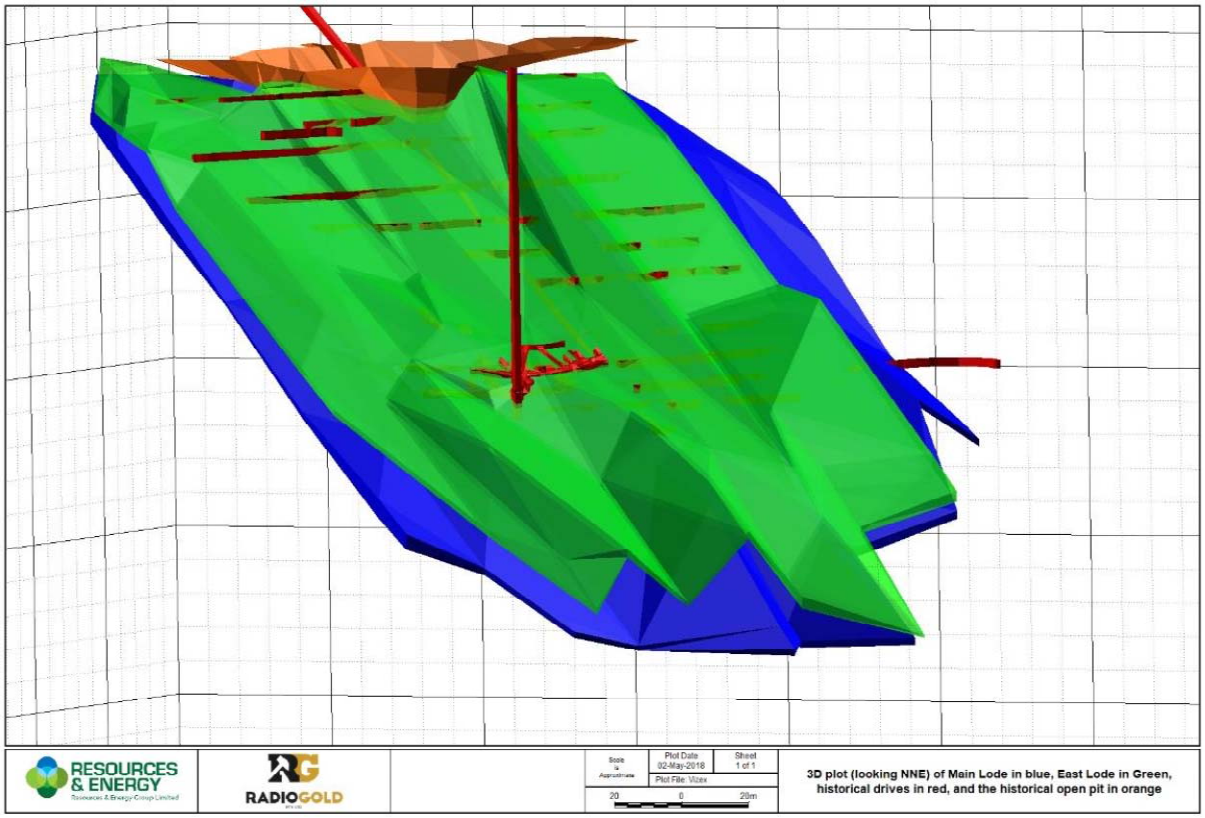

Figure 2: 3D plot (looking NNE) of Main Lode in blue, East Lode in Green, historical drives in red, and the historical open pit in orange. The Main and East Lode wireframes are the extents for which mineralisation is being reported.

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Plate 1 East and Main Lode Quartz Samples

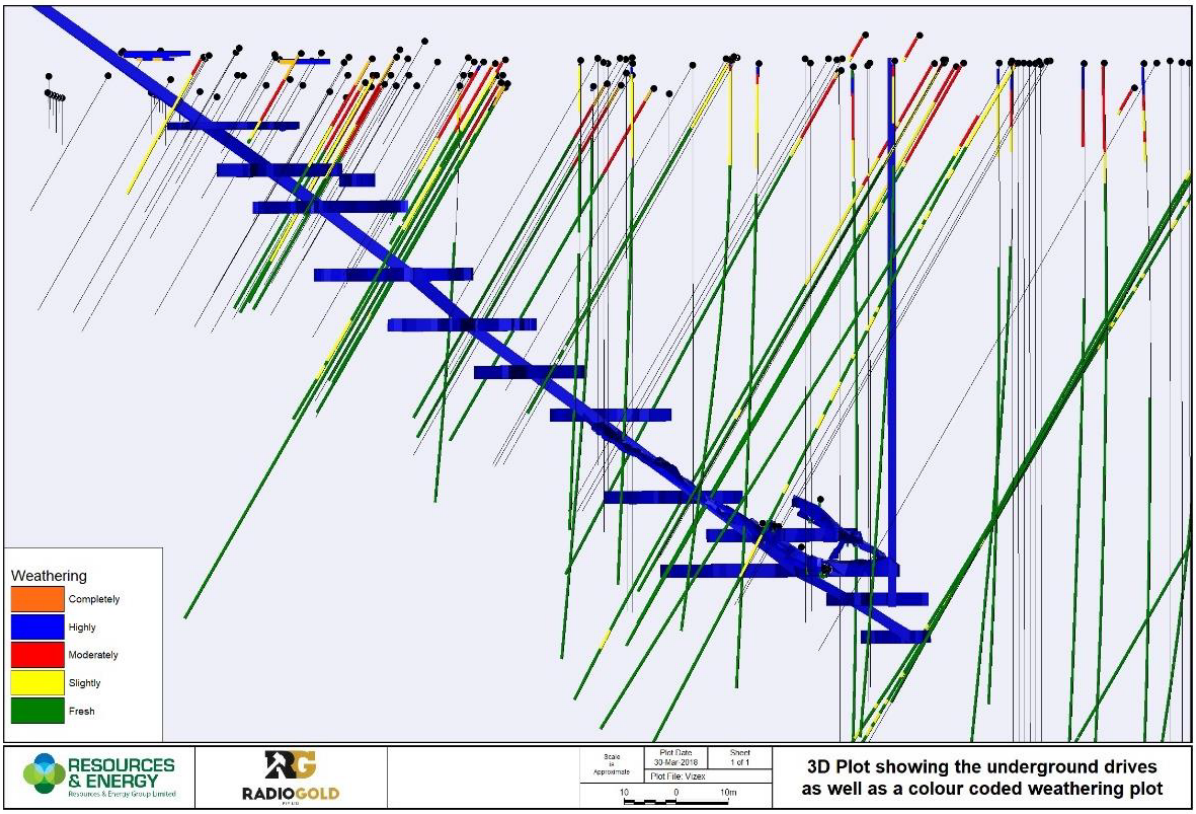

Figure 3: Underground workings and drill holes colour coded by logged weathering

The East Lode typically has higher grade variability than the Main Lode. The higher variability indicted in the East Lode data is believed to be the result of multiple phases of mineralisation, an idea supported by the massive nature of the Main Lode quartz compared to the laminated nature of the East Lode. If multiple phases are present, the consistent lamination throughout the East Lode supports using data as a single population in modelling this domain.

Drilling Techniques

The resource estimate has used exploration results based on drilling programs comprising combination of Triple tube (HQ3) diamond drilling, Reverse Circulation

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(RC) drilling, and RC drilling completed with Diamond tails. Face sampling results obtained by the company in 2017, and 2018 have also been used. The drilling and sampling techniques applied are industry standard.

The Mineral Resource drilling database for the Radio ML comprises 463 holes for a total of 18,715.10m of drilling of which 881.8m from 6 holes is diamond drilling, 774m from 4 holes are diamond tails, 12540.3 meters from 178 holes is RC drilling, and 4519m from 275 holes is RAB drilling. There are also 26 underground face sampling lines which compromise a total of 84 assay intervals.

From this database, there are 11,174 assay intervals with 1,182 significant drill intersections above 0.1ppm Au.

Within the resource model there are 13 face sample lines, and 111 holes which include 108 RC holes and 3 diamond holes. Figure 4 shows the Resource area and the distribution of drillhole collars that make up the resource model, with blue collars representing RC drill holes, red representing diamond holes and black the underground face samples.

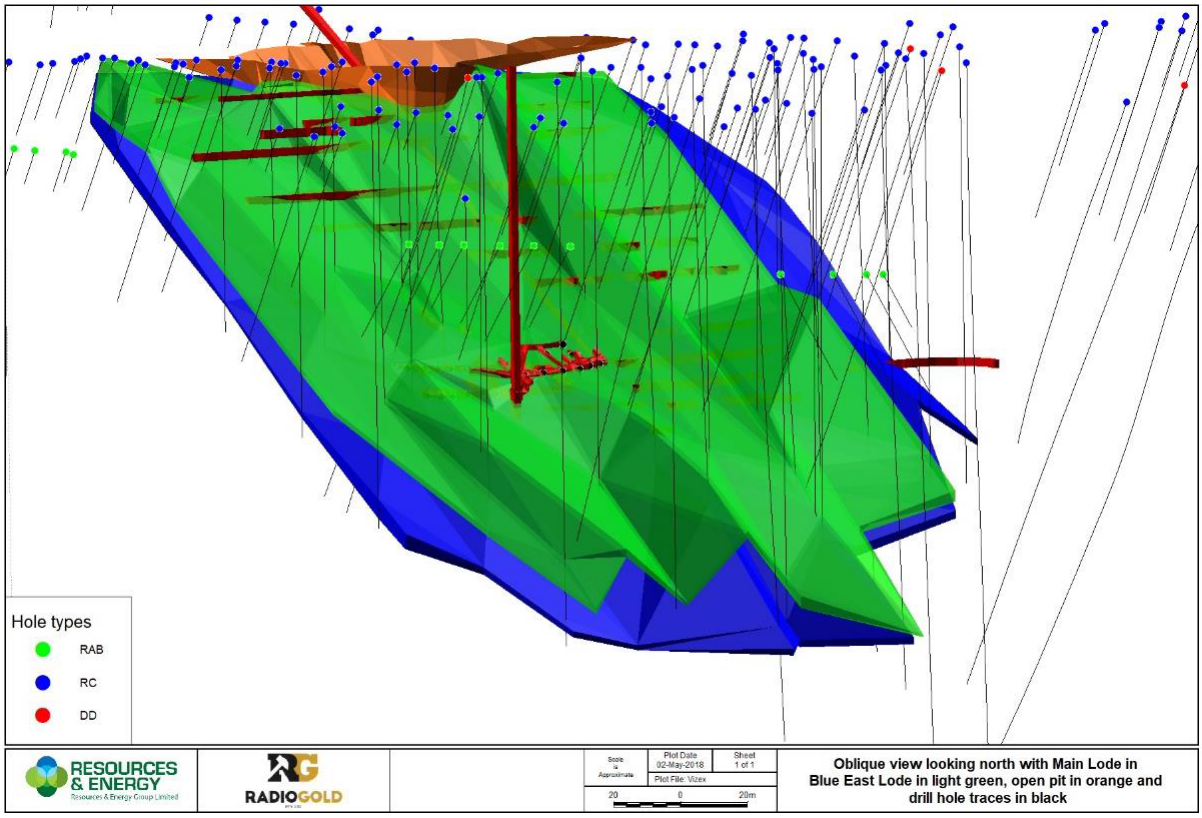

Figure 4: Oblique view looking north with Main Lode in blue, East Lode in light green, open pit in orange and drill hole traces in black.

Sampling and Sub-sampling Techniques

The majority of samples used for grade estimation were obtained from RC drilling, and to lesser extent HQ3 coring. Typically RC samples were collected at 1m intervals via riffle splitter. Occasionally a scoop was used to prepare 4m composite samples from the riffle split 1m intervals. Sample prepared from HQ core, was split in half. No other specialised or non industry standard procedures have been used for sampling and sub sampling

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Recent channel samples have been collected on approximately 5m intervals (where underground access and or underground equipment allowed). Each location was first drawn on the wall by white spray paint perpendicular to the orientation to the geology, and the face sample location given a unique number. The sample line was then logged using from-to intervals and recorded in to a note pad and later imported into the project database. Each face sample mass ranged from 1.5kg up to 3kg, and was submitted for assay without any further subdivision at site.

Sample Analysis Method

The vast majority of samples used in the resource estimation have been assayed using either Aqua Regia or Fire Assay AAS with a 50gm charge by an accredited laboratory. The assay methods employed are relatively standard methods for coarse gold.

Estimation Methodology

Three-dimensional models were constructed defining the extent of mineralisation incorporating all significant vein systems identified. Low grade mineralisation was included within the wireframe if the geology indicated that it was quartz vein, which is the host of the gold system recognized at Radio. A minimum width of 1.5m was applied to the wireframes. It is acknowledged that the applied 1.5m width over some of the intervals will dilute the overall grade, however at present Radio underground operations are based on an air legging mining system which has a minimum practical working width of 1.5m for stoping.

Wireframes were developed using successive strings in cross-section and oriented approximately perpendicular to the overall trend of the quartz Lode mineralisation. All string lines were snapped directly to drill-hole lithology logs and or assay intervals in order to generate a true three-dimensional representation of the extent of the mineralisation whilst minimising lower grade samples which will create overall dilution of the resource. Where underground face sampling is present, the face samples were treated as a drill hole and strings snapped to the lithology logs/assay results.

At the Radio Gold Mine a categorical indicator estimate using ID3 was used for the current model with a parent block dimension of 2.5m by 5m by 2.5 meter block size (XYZ). Minimum sub-cell sizes are 0.5m by 1m by 0.5m (XYZ). The blocks are constrained within the mineralisation wireframes. In situ density was assigned to each block based on the degree of oxidation noted in geological logs, which was modelled as a series of surfaces. The Main and East lodes material were assigned densities of 2.62 t/m^3, 2.64 t/m^3 respectively.

Detailed mine plans of previous mining operations from 1913 through to 1973 have been digitized and then registered in both Micromine and Deswick 3D mining software and cross-checked against modern survey data. Once the 3D voids have been imported into a 3D program they are checked by modern survey techniques and updated where possible. As of the writing of this report, only levels nine (9) and ten (10) have been surveyed by modern techniques, all other stopes, drives and shaft information has been gathered from the registering of historical maps and the exact location, size and geometry of the voids are uncertain, however on inspection of the historical working voids and the mineralising wireframes they appear to coincide.

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Levels nine (9) Main and East Lodes south, and ten (10) Main and East Lodes south have been surveyed by contract surveyors Mine Survey Plus. The strings generated by Mine Survey Plus have then been incorporated into the historical workings wireframes. Figures 5, 6, 7 and 8 show final modelled workings, and stopes used in the resource estimation process.

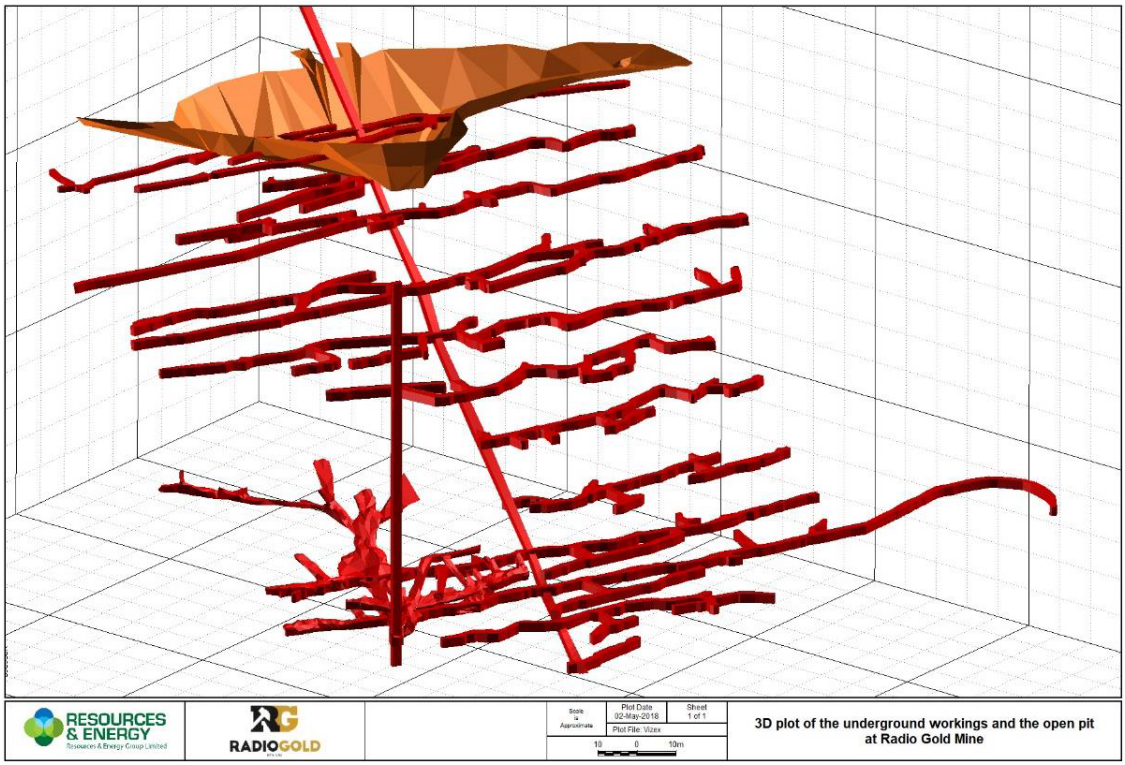

Figure 5 Historic Underground and Open Cut workings

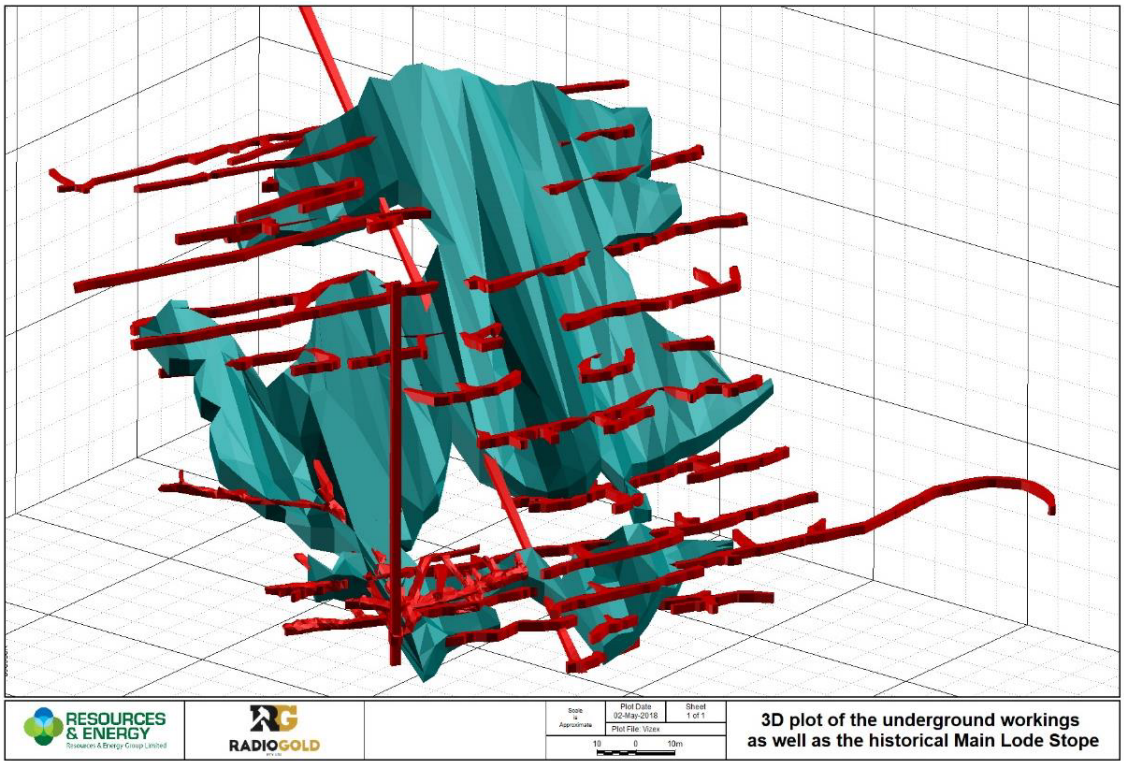

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Figure 6 Main Lode Stopes Superimposed on workings

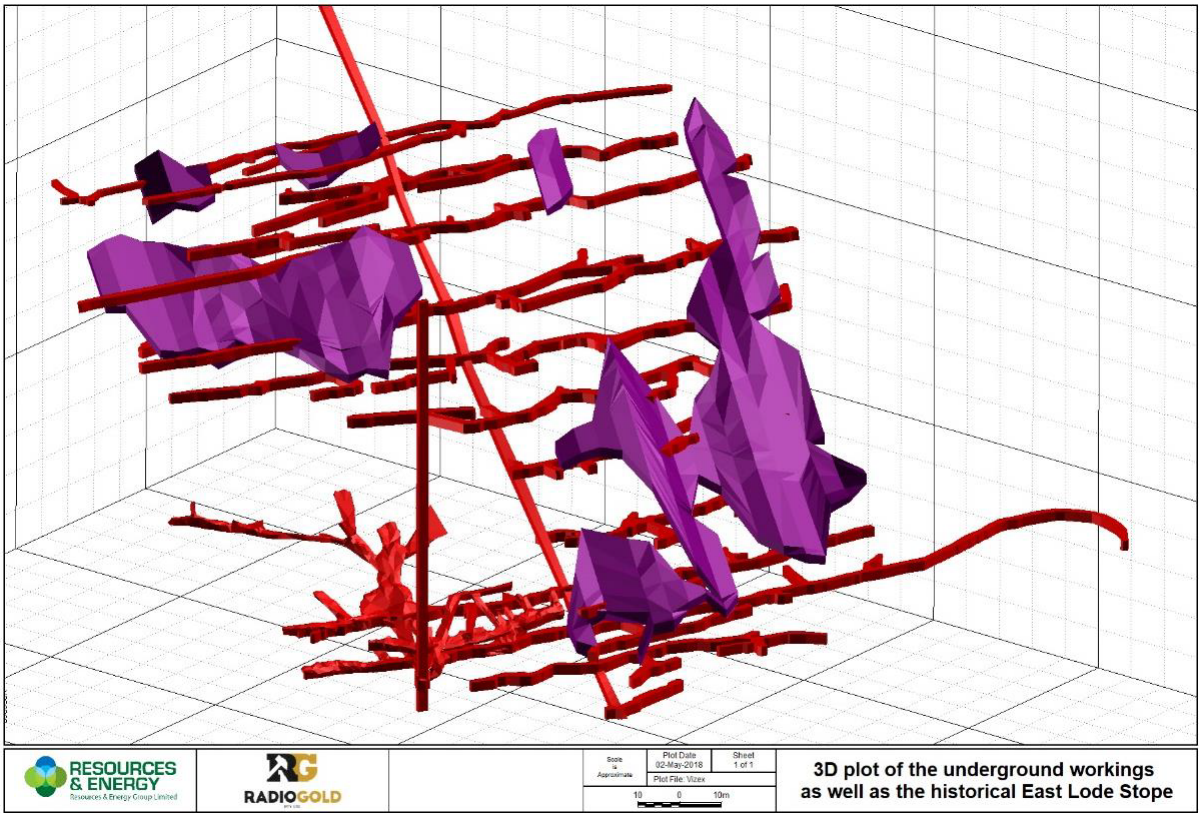

Figure 7 East Lode Stopes superimposed on workings

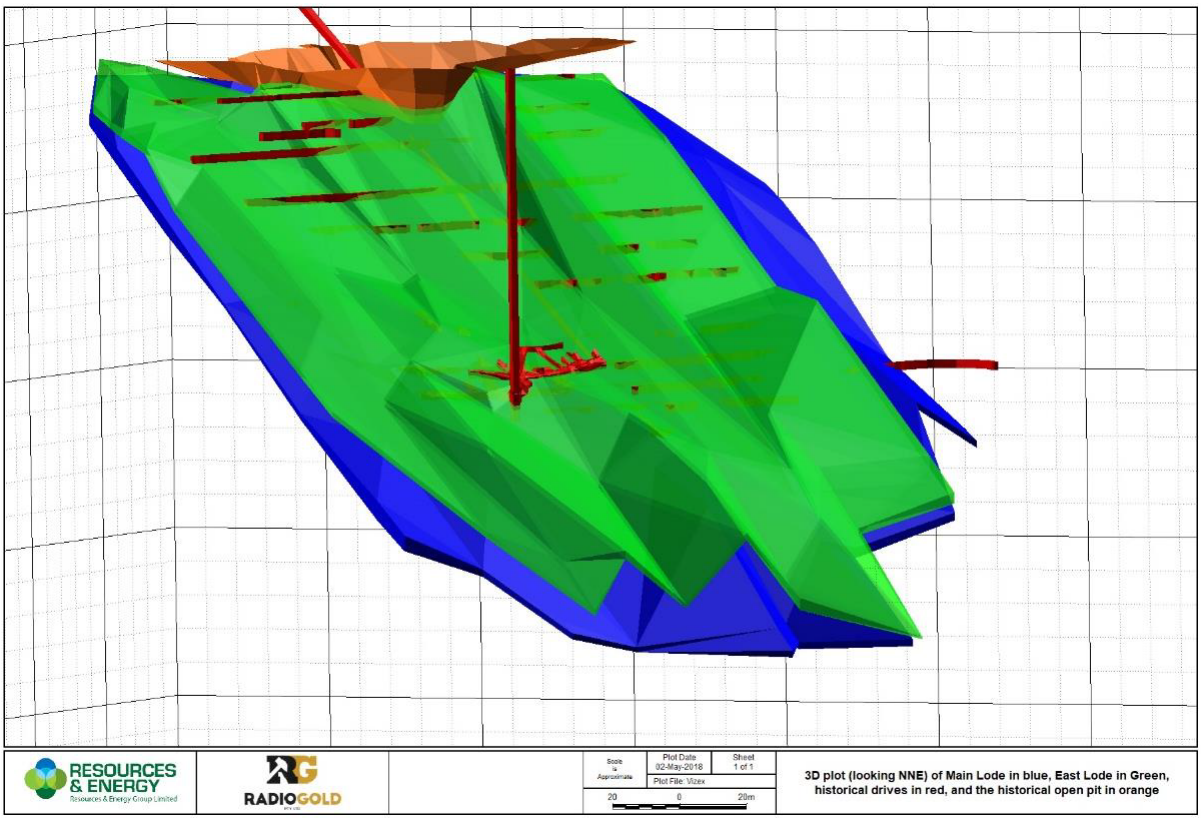

Figure 8: The Main and East Lode wireframe extents for which mineralisation is being reported, superimposed on historical workings

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Classification Criteria

The data utilised in the resource estimation process primarily relies on work completed by previous operators of the project, prior to REZ. The exception being underground sampling completed after REZ has re-established access to areas of the mine. The authors of this report have undertaken to identify all available documentation and records that can be used to confirm the accuracy and precision of the lithological and grade data associated with past drilling and mining activity. This work has shown the available records are variably complete and as such, the reliability of the input data is considered only partially known. This uncertainty is reflected in the resource categories applied to this estimate.

As a means to quantify data reliability, each assay interval was given a number between 1 and 4. Where by 1 indicates; a drill hole was surveyed by DGPS, DH surveys available, the assays have QAQC associated data, the laboratory certificate is available and assay technique confirmed, and the sampling method is known. Assays given a 2 included at least 3 of the above criteria. Assays given a 3 included at least 2 of the above criteria and assays given a 4 either 1 or none of the above criteria. The numbers 1-4 were then interpolated and the results grouped into three categories representing confidence. At Radio, most of the resource is classed as inferred (Category 2 and 3) or indicated (Category 1), Figure 9 and 10, show the distribution of resources and relative confidence categories derived as a result of this analysis.

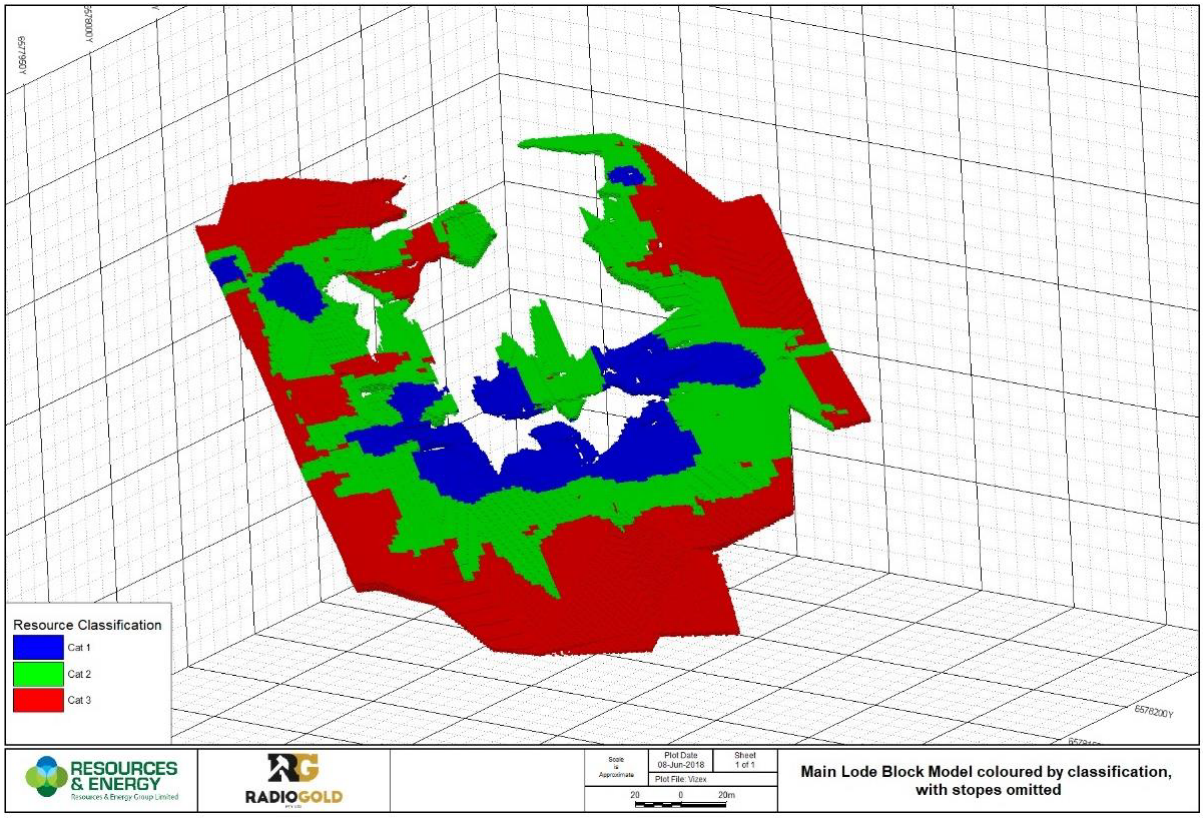

Figure 9: Main Lode coloured by Category, with stopes omitted

Prior to resource classification and reporting, areas of mismatch between the historical drive and stope wireframes and the mineralisation wireframes were identified and any blocks expected to have been removed by past mining were

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flagged. These blocks were reassigned a resource category of 99, which has not been included within the reported resources. REZ, having opened up the mine and have advised there are no areas that are considered sterilised by previous mining activities.

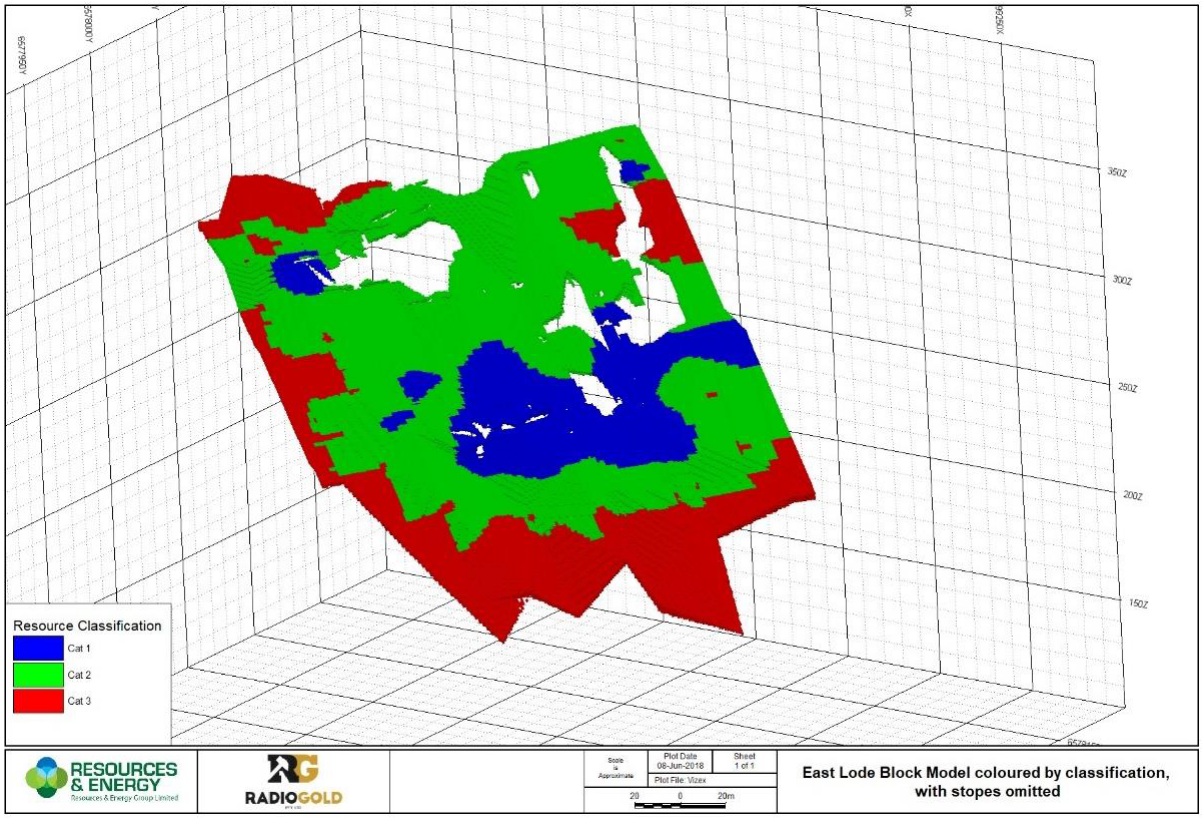

Figure 10: East Lode coloured by Category, with stopes omitted

Cut-off Grades

The lower cut off grade for reporting the resource was determined after discussion with the company's Chief Operating officer, along with consideration of the spatial distribution of lower grade material within the model. The lower grade material is consistently located throughout the quartz lodes supporting application of a 1g/t lower cut-off, given it is likely to require extraction in order to access the higher grades.

Mining and Parameters Metallurgical Parameters and Assumptions

Radio Gold mine utilizes air legging mining methods and advised desired mining widths of 1.5m. Metallurgical testwork on ore samples indicates an 87% recovery by gravity means, reporting to an exceptionally low mass pull of 0.6%. Bottle roll cyanide leach tests have also been completed on Radio ore and the results show no issues with gold recovery using industry standard gold recovery process. Larger sample mass's have since been treated in July 2017 at the Lakewood Gold Mill at Kalgoorlie and more recently at the Minjar Gold Mill as Marvel Loch, where 1,286 tonnes of ore, extracted from the mine in early 2018, was treated as a part of an established ore sale agreement. There were no issues reported for the recovery of this ore which returned a sampled head grade of 6.2g/t au.

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Other Material Modifying Factors Considered to Date

At the time of the report there were no known environmental, permitting, legal, title, taxation, socio-economic, or political issues that would adversely affect the reported mineral resources. Any future exploration and/or mining work would be subject to Mining regulations in place in Western Australia at that time.

Competent Person Statement – Mineral Resource

This Mineral Resource estimate is based upon and accurately reflects data compiled by Mr. Stephen Pearson a member of the Australian Institute of Geoscientists under the supervision and direction of Mr Todd Axford, Principal Geologist with Geko-Co Pty Ltd and Mr Michael Johnstone, Principal Geologist with Minerva Geological Services Pty Ltd. Mr. Johnstone and Mr. Axford are Members of the Australasian Institute of Mining and Metallurgy. Mr. Johnstone and Mr. Axford have sufficient experience that is relevant to the style of mineralisation and the type of deposit under consideration and to the activity which they have 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. Todd Axford and Mr. Michael Johnstone consent to the inclusion in the report of the matters based on their information in the form and context in which it appears.

Statement from CEO, Richard Poole

"The release of the maiden JORC 2012 resource for Radio demonstrates Resource and Energy Group's continued plans to define and develop the Radio Gold deposit. This is a key milestone to bring the Radio Gold Mine back into full production. Underground ore development continues at the Mine with the funds of the ore sale being re-invested back into the operation. Further resource updates are planned during the year utilising the sampling information from underground extensions and a surface drill program. Further resource updates plan to include the Radio Repeater and Radio Deeps targets. REZ are committed to developing a pipe line of projects across its asset base at Mt Mackenzie and Radio Gold operations whilst continuing to assess opportunities that add to this portfolio. The addition of the Radio resource represents a 30% increase in the company's mineral assets which now stand at 128k oz Au, and 624k oz Ag, as below";

Resources and Energy Limited - Mineral Resources									
Deposit	Indicated			Inferred			Total Resources		
	kt	g/t Au	koz Au	kt	g/t Au	koz Au	kt	g/t Au	koz Au
Mount Mackenzie[1]	1,150	1.33	49.00	1,220	1.30	51.00	2,370	1.31	100.00
Radio Gold Mine	50	4.55	7.36	160	4.12	21.27	211	4.23	28.63
Total	**1,200**		**56.36**	**1,380**		**72.274**	**2,581**		**128.63**

(1) Mount Mackenzie Resource Previously reported to ASX on 7th September 2015)

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About Resources and Energy

Resources and Energy Group Limited (ASX:REZ) is an independent, ASX-listed mineral resources explorer, developer and producer, holding mining and exploration tenements in Western Australia and Queensland. REZ aims to develop a portfolio of mining tenements through to production.

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Appendix 1-A
Main Lode Drilling and Sampling

Borehole Reference	Operator	Easting MGA	Northing MGA	Dip	Azi	RL (m)	Interval (m)		Thick(m)	Au (ppm)
							From	To		
RARC002	Renaissance	699160.9	6578018	-60	300	350	29	30	1	0.013
							30	31	1	0.101
							31	32	1	0.181
							32	33	1	0.151
RARC003	Renaissance	699133.2	6578127	-60	300	348.3	28	30	2	0.013
RARD004	Renaissance	699179	6578125	-60	300	348.8	93.45	94	0.55	0.107
							94	95	1	0.025
							95	96	1	0.102
RDDD099	Renaissance	699117.1	6577947	-60	313	350	102.9	104	0.7	0.11
							103.6	104	0.8	30.51
RDRC001	Burmine	699181.2	6578053	-90	360	350	128	129	1	6.41
							129	130	1	0.39
							130	131	1	0.1
							131	132	1	3.93
RDRC002	Burmine	699160.9	6578018	-90	360	350	124	125	1	23.46
							125	126	1	0.56
							126	127	1	0.14
							127	128	1	2.2
RDRC003	Burmine	699133.2	6578127	-90	360	348.3	78	79	1	0.12
							79	80	1	0.58
RDRC004	Burmine	699133.2	6578127	-60	298	348.3	59	60	1	0.02
							60	61	1	0.01
RDRC007	Burmine	699132.1	6578174	-60	298	348	56	57	1	0.1
							57	58	1	0.13
RDRC008	Burmine	699153.5	6578161	-60	298	348	70	71	1	0.15
							71	72	1	1.5
							72	73	1	0.12
RDRC009	Burmine	699153.5	6578161	-90	360	348	93	94	1	0.08
							94	95	1	0.12
RDRC010	Burmine	699187.6	6578141	-90	360	348.6	113	114	1	0.07
							114	115	1	0.1
RDRC012	Burmine	699069.1	6578165	-60	298	348	18	19	1	0.55
							19	20	1	0.2
RDRC013	Burmine	699009.3	6578016	-60	298	350.3	23	24	1	0.14
							24	25	1	0.14
							25	26	1	0.13
RDRC014	Burmine	699030.7	6578003	-60	298	350.3	36	37	1	0.15
							37	38	1	0.58
RDRC015	Burmine	699052	6577991	-90	360	350.2	66	67	1	2.2
							67	68	1	1.6
							68	69	1	1.25
							69	70	1	2.65
							70	71	1	0.21
							71	72	1	4.7
RDRC016	Burmine	699086.2	6577970	-90	360	350	95	96	1	6.4
							96	97	1	40
							97	98	1	
RDRC017	Burmine	699120.4	6577950	-90	360	350	126	127	1	0.45

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Appendix 1-A
Main Lode Drilling and Sampling

Borehole Reference	Operator	Easting MGA	Northing MGA	Dip	Azi	RL (m)	Interval (m) From	Interval (m) To	Thick(m)	Au (ppm)
RDRC017	Burmine			-90	360		127	128	1	0.06
RDRC018	Burmine	699067.3	6578016	-90	360	350	70	71	1	0.43
							71	72	1	0.55
							72	73	1	0.2
RDRC019	Burmine	699140.7	6577984	-90	360	350	127	128	1	0.005
							128	129	1	0.01
RDRC020	Burmine	699201.5	6578087	-90	360	349.8	127	128	1	0.63
							128	129	1	1.2
RDRC021	Burmine	699105.4	6578051	-90	360	349.7	82	83	1	0.53
							83	84	1	0.51
							84	85	1	0.14
RDRC023	Burmine	699195.1	6577998	-90	360	350	164	165	1	0.68
							165	166	1	0.15
RDRC024	Burmine	699031.8	6577956	-60	298	351	54	55	1	0.02
							55	56	1	0.06
							56	57	1	0.1
RDRC025	Burmine	699031.8	6577956	-90	360	351	69	70	1	0.11
RDRC026	Burmine	699065.9	6577936	-90	360	350.8	100	101	1	0.98
							101	102	1	0.52
RDRC027	Burmine	699100.1	6577916	-90	360	350.3	124	125	1	0.81
							125	126	1	0.04
							126	127	1	1.03
							127	128	1	0.04
							128	129	1	0.06
							129	130	1	4.8
RDRC028	Burmine	699154.5	6577930	-90	360	350	160	161	1	0.11
							161	162	1	0.6
RDRC029	Burmine	699174.8	6577964	-90	360	350	158	159	1	0.03
							159	160	1	0.03
RDRC037	Burmine	699105.4	6578051	-60	298	349.7	65	66	1	0.83
							66	67	1	0.59
							67	68	1	0.84
							68	69	1	9.1
							69	70	1	2.01
RDRC038	Burmine	699010.4	6577969	-60	298	351	30	48	18	-0.01
RDRC042	SOG	699038.7	6577976	-90	360	350.6	67	68	1	27.8
							68	69	1	0.29
RDRC043	SOG	699063.3	6577960	-90	360	350.5	83	84	1	0.78
							84	85	1	0.06
RDRC044	SOG	699089.4	6577943	-90	360	350.4	108	109	1	0.13
							109	110	1	0.001
							110	111	1	0.22
RDRC045	SOG	699066.6	6578005	-90	360	350	73	74	1	0.17
							74	75	1	0.1
							75	76	1	0.001
							76	77	1	0.89
RDRC046	SOG	699085.9	6577990	-90	360	350	86	87	1	5.42
							87	88	1	50.9
							88	89	1	1.29

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Appendix 1-A
Main Lode Drilling and Sampling

Borehole Reference	Operator	Easting MGA	Northing MGA	Dip	Azi	RL (m)	Interval (m) From	Interval (m) To	Thick(m)	Au (ppm)
RDRC046	SOG	699085.9	6577990	-90	360	350	89	90	1	0.9
							90	91	1	3.69
							91	92	1	4.63
RDRC047	SOG	699146.9	6578005	-90	360	350	119	120	1	0.15
							120	121	1	0.18
RDRC048	SOG	699166.5	6577999	-90	360	350	130	131	1	0.47
							131	132	1	0.6
RDRC049	SOG	699198	6577973	-90	360	350	165	166	1	0.04
							166	167	1	0.13
RDRC050	SOG	699179.6	6578030	-90	360	350	129	130	1	17.1
							130	131	1	0.12
							131	132	1	0.64
RDRC051	SOG	699200.7	6578016	-90	360	350	142	143	1	2.86
							143	144	1	0.54
RDRC052	SOG	699225.9	6578005	-90	360	350	166	167	1	0.39
							167	168	1	9.5
RDRC053	SOG	699161.2	6578088	-90	360	349.4	104	105	1	0.2
							105	106	1	0.95
RDRC054	SOG	699186.3	6578070	-60	298	350	119	120	1	0.33
							120	121	1	0.19
RDRC059	Gryphon	699025.2	6577981	-60	303	350.7	44	45	1	0.06
							45	46	1	0.08
							46	47	1	0.03
RDRC060	Gryphon	699119.4	6577948	-60	299	350	100	101	1	1.3
							101	102	1	13.95
							102	103	1	12.3
							103	104	1	2.03
							104	105	1	1.46
							105	106	1	2.31
RDRC061	Gryphon	699188.7	6577979	-60	299	350	127	128	1	0.5
							128	129	1	4.24
RDRC062	Gryphon	699163.4	6578060	-60	299	350	98	99	1	0.11
							99	100	1	9.93
RDRC063	Gryphon	699188.5	6578097	-60	296	349.5	99	100	1	0.89
							100	101	1	0.14
RDRC064	Gryphon	699138	6578003	-60	299	350	96	97	1	0.04
							97	98	1	10.7
RDRC065	Gryphon	699115.9	6577971	-60	297	350	93	94	1	1.11
							94	95	1	0.33
							95	96	1	1.12
							96	97	1	2.52
RDRC067	Gryphon	699217.7	6578025	-60	301	350	129	130	1	0.32
							130	131	1	0.06
RDRC068	Gryphon	699203.5	6578005	-60	299	350	128	129	1	0.16
							129	130	1	0.27
RDRC071	Gryphon	699091	6578150	-60	298	348	31	32	1	0.01
							32	33	1	0.02
RDRCDD100	Renaissance	699246.6	6578003	-60	299	350	149.5	150	0.5	0.02
							150	151	0.5	0.04

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Appendix 1-A
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Borehole Reference	Operator	Easting MGA	Northing MGA	Dip	Azi	RL (m)	Interval (m) From	Interval (m) To	Thick(m)	Au (ppm)
RDRCDD100	Renaissance	699246.6	6578003	-60	299	350	150.5	151	0.5	0.02
							151	152	0.5	0.03
RR003	Burmine	699097.3	6578149	-60	299	348	34	35	1	5
							35	36	1	0.15
RR006	Burmine	698990.8	6577981	-60	299	351.2	24	26	2	0.005
							26	28	2	0.005
RR022	Burmine	699104	6578168	-60	299	348	40	42	2	15
							42	44	2	0.51
RR023	Burmine	699116	6578161	-60	299	348	48	50	2	0.005
							50	52	2	0.21
RR035	Burmine	698998.6	6578010	-60	299	350.5	21	23	2	0.005
RR037	Burmine	698973.4	6578006	-60	299	351.1	9	12	3	0.16
RR043	Burmine	698984.7	6577999	-90	360	351.1	17	19	2	0.12
RR047	Burmine	699005.9	6577985	-90	360	350.9	33	34	1	0.32
							34	35	1	0.84
							35	36	1	0.24
UGC002	REZ	699100.1	6577989			253.1	0.4	1.4	1	0.02
							1.4	1.7	0.3	0.14
UGC003	REZ	699097.5	6577985			253.4	0	0.2	0.2	340
							0.2	1.2	1	0.04
							1.2	1.6	0.4	0.06
							1.6	1.8	0.2	0.57
UGC004	REZ	699094.4	6577981			252.7	0.4	1.1	0.7	0.25
							1.1	1.3	0.2	6.87
UGC005	REZ	699092.6	6577977			252.8	0.7	1.6	0.9	4.1
		699090	6577973			253.4	0.3	1.2	0.9	0.03
							1.2	1.55	0.35	3.5
UGC007	REZ	699091.1	6577997			259.6	0	0.5	0.5	522
							0.5	0.85	0.35	0.07
							0.85	1.35	0.5	0.86
							1.35	1.65	0.3	126
UGC008	REZ	699089	6577991			260.4	0.7	0.9	0.2	23
							0.9	1.5	0.6	6.76
UGC009	REZ	699086.9	6577987			260.8	0.8	1.6	0.8	0.14
UGC011	REZ	699081.7	6577977			261.4	0.8	1	0.2	1.16
							1	1.25	0.25	0.02
UGC012	REZ	699078.3	6577975			261.9	0	0.2	0.2	0.05
							0.2	0.45	0.25	0.21
							0.45	0.75	0.3	0.05
UGC026	REZ	699097.1	6577991			254	0.2	0.4	0.2	140
							0.4	1.3	0.9	0.14
							1.3	1.55	0.25	9.92
							1.55	1.85	0.3	53

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Appendix-1B
East Lode Drilling and Sampling

Borehole Reference	Operator	Easting MGA	Northing MGA	RL (m)	Dip	Azi	Interval (m)		Thick (m)	Au (ppm)
							(m)	From		
RARC002	Renaissance	699160.9	6578018	350	-60	300	22	23	1	0.313
							23	24	1	0.393
							24	25	1	0.462
RARC003	Renaissance	699133.2	6578127	348.295	-60	300	20	21	1	3.69
							21	22	1	2.99
							22	23	1	0.795
RARC004	Renaissance	699133.2	6578127	348.295	-60	300	32	36	4	0.025
RARC005	Renaissance	699089.4	6578199	348	-60	300	37	38	1	0.344
							38	39	1	0.111
RDDD099	Renaissance	699117.1	6577947	350	-60	313	92	92.5	0.5	-0.01
							92.5	93	0.5	0.03
							93	93.5	0.5	0.07
RDRC001	Burmine	699181.2	6578053	350	-90	360	121	122	1	0.005
							122	123	1	0.12
RDRC002	Burmine	699160.9	6578018	350	-90	360	114	115	1	20.35
							115	116	1	0.54
RDRC003	Burmine	699133.2	6578127	348.295	-90	360	70	71	1	52
							71	72	1	0.15
RDRC004	Burmine	699133.2	6578127	348.295	-60	298	56	57	1	0.08
							57	58	1	0.07
RDRC012	Burmine	699069.1	6578165	348	-60	298	16	17	1	0.15
RDRC013	Burmine	699009.3	6578016	350.254	-60	298	19	22	3	
RDRC014	Burmine	699030.7	6578003	350.295	-60	298	33	34	1	0.08
							34	35	1	0.16
RDRC015	Burmine	699052	6577991	350.198	-90	360	59	60	1	0.62
							60	61	1	0.05
RDRC016	Burmine	699086.2	6577970	350.042	-90	360	85	86	1	0.05
							86	87	1	2.25
RDRC017	Burmine	699120.4	6577950	350	-90	360	109	110	1	0.13
							110	111	1	0.09
RDRC018	Burmine	699067.3	6578016	350	-90	360	62	63	1	0.06
							63	64	1	26
RDRC019	Burmine	699140.7	6577984	350	-90	360	121	122	1	0.07
							122	123	1	0.52
RDRC020	Burmine	699201.5	6578087	349.825	-90	360	119	120	1	0.13
							120	121	1	0.27
							121	122	1	0.28
							122	123	1	0.12
RDRC021	Burmine	699105.4	6578051	349.744	-90	360	70	71	1	9.75
							71	72	1	0.22
RDRC023	Burmine	699195.1	6577998	350	-90	360	150	151	1	3.2
							151	152	1	0.36
							152	153	1	0.25
RDRC024	Burmine	699031.8	6577956	350.952	-60	298	47	48	1	0.005
							48	49	1	1.65
RDRC025	Burmine	699031.8	6577956	350.952	-90	360	58	59	1	0.05
							59	60	1	0.03
RDRC026	Burmine	699065.9	6577936	350.796	-90	360	87	88	1	0.08
							88	89	1	0.12

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Appendix-1B
East Lode Drilling and Sampling

Borehole Reference	Operator	Easting MGA	Northing MGA	RL (m)	Dip	Azi	Interval (m)		Thick (m)	Au (ppm)
							(m)	From		
RDRC028	Burmine	699154.5	6577930	350	-90	360	142	143	1	0.2
							143	144	1	0.06
RDRC029	Burmine	699174.8	6577964	350	-90	360	153	154	1	0.05
							154	155	1	0.01
RDRC037	Burmine	699105.4	6578051	349.744	-60	298	59	60	1	0.11
							60	61	1	0.12
RDRC038	Burmine	699010.4	6577969	351.049	-60	298	28	29	1	0.04
							29	30	1	0.61
RDRC042	SOG	699038.7	6577976	350.586	-90	360	53	54	1	0.001
							54	55	1	0.23
RDRC043	SOG	699063.3	6577960	350.483	-90	360	71	72	1	4.16
							72	73	1	0.15
RDRC044	SOG	699089.4	6577943	350.392	-90	360	96	97	1	0.11
							97	98	1	0.1
RDRC045	SOG	699066.6	6578005	350	-90	360	65	66	1	0.26
RDRC046	SOG	699085.9	6577990	350	-90	360	76	77	1	0.52
RDRC047	SOG	699146.9	6578005	350	-90	360	107	108	1	0.31
							108	109	1	0.04
RDRC048	SOG	699166.5	6577999	350	-90	360	121	122	1	0.001
							122	123	1	0.17
RDRC050	SOG	699179.6	6578030	350	-90	360	121	122	1	0.001
							122	123	1	0.84
RDRC051	SOG	699200.7	6578016	350	-90	360	135	136	1	9.17
							136	137	1	0.06
RDRC052	SOG	699225.9	6578005	350	-90	360	161	162	1	0.001
RDRC053	SOG	699161.2	6578088	349.424	-90	360	92	93	1	0.001
							93	94	1	0.001
							94	95	1	0.001
RDRC054	SOG	699186.3	6578070	350	-90	360	111	112	1	0.001
							112	113	1	0.001
							113	114	1	0.001
RDRC059	Gryphon	699025.2	6577981	350.685	-60	298	35	36	1	0.15
							36	37	1	0.03
RDRC060	Gryphon	699119.4	6577948	350	-60	303	93	94	1	0.06
							94	95	1	0.04
RDRC061	Gryphon	699188.7	6577979	350	-60	299	118	119	1	0.51
							119	120	1	0.02
RDRC062	Gryphon	699163.4	6578060	350	-60	299	90	91	1	0.12
							91	92	1	27.5
RDRC063	Gryphon	699188.5	6578097	349.484	-60	299	86	87	1	5.49
							87	88	1	0.03
RDRC064	Gryphon	699138	6578003	350	-60	296	89	90	1	0.13
							90	91	1	0.01
							91	92	1	0.27
RDRC065	Gryphon	699115.9	6577971	350	-60	299	84	85	1	0.16
RDRC067	Gryphon	699217.7	6578025	350			122	123	1	0.12
							123	124	1	0.56
RDRC068	Gryphon	699203.5	6578005	350	-60	297	120	121	1	0.04
RDRC071	Gryphon	699091	6578150	348	-60	301	28	29	1	0.005

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Appendix-1B
East Lode Drilling and Sampling

Borehole Reference	Operator	Easting MGA	Northing MGA	RL (m)	Dip	Azi	Interval (m)		Thick (m)	Au (ppm)
							(m)	From		
RDRC071	Gryphon	699091	6578150	348	-60	299	29	30	1	0.02
RDRCDD100	Burmine	699246.6	6578003	350	-60	298	143.5	143.8	0.3	0.01
							143.8	144.3	0.5	-0.01
							144.3	144.6	0.3	-0.01
							144.6	145	0.4	-0.01
RR003	Burmine	699097.3	6578149	348	-60	299	31	32	1	47
							32	33	1	0.23
RR006	Burmine	698990.8	6577981	351.24	-60	299	20	22	2	1.06
RR021	Burmine	699107.5	6578142	348			38	39	1	0.02
RR035	Burmine	698998.6	6578010	350.536	-60	299	16	17	1	2.72
							17	18	1	0.56
RR037	Burmine	698973.4	6578006	351.098	-60	299	3	4	1	65
							4	5	1	15.8
							5	6	1	2.22
							6	7	1	2.74
							7	8	1	0.8
RR043	Burmine	698984.7	6577999	351.117	-60	299	9	10	1	0.76
							10	11	1	0.1
							11	12	1	0.12
							12	13	1	0.44
RR047	Burmine	699005.9	6577985	350.921	-60	299	24	25	1	0.54
							25	26	1	5.66
UGC013	REZ	699122.3	6578025	260.317			0	0.3	0.3	0.12
							0.3	0.5	0.2	0.19
							0.5	0.75	0.25	72.4
							0.75	1.25	0.5	0.25
UGC014	REZ	699121.2	6578020	260.017			0.45	0.95	0.5	4.43
							0.95	1.25	0.3	0.67
UGC015	REZ	699119.8	6578016	259.283			0	0.48	0.48	1.31
							0.48	0.76	0.28	27.2
							0.76	0.96	0.2	0.1
							0.96	1.11	0.15	45.3
							1.11	1.86	0.75	0.97
UGC016	REZ	699117.4	6578009	259.008			0.3	0.65	0.35	1.32
							0.65	0.9	0.25	0.2
UGC017	REZ	699114.3	6578002	258.89			0.3	0.5	0.2	519
							0.5	0.7	0.2	1.1
UGC018	REZ	699112.2	6578000	258.056			0	0.4	0.4	0.05
							0.4	0.6	0.2	42.5
UGC019	REZ	699110.9	6577997	258.411			0	0.4	0.4	0.11
							0.4	0.6	0.2	9.8
							0.6	0.85	0.25	0.03
UGC020	REZ	699122	6578029	260.203			0	0.45	0.45	0.19
							0.45	0.7	0.25	1.67
							0.7	0.9	0.2	7.52
UGC022	REZ	699110.3	6578013	263.65			0	0.75	0.75	0.02
							0.75	1	0.25	0.02
UGC024	REZ	699114.8	6578022	262.979			0	0.4	0.4	0.09
							0.4	0.6	0.2	5.07

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Appendix-1B

East Lode Drilling and Sampling

Borehole Reference	Operator	Easting MGA	Northing MGA	RL (m)	Dip	Azi	Interval (m)		Thick (m)	Au (ppm)
							(m)	From		
UGC024	REZ	699114.8	6578022	262.979			0.6	1.1	0.5	0.02
UGC025	REZ	699115.7	6578023	262.817			0	0.3	0.3	0.04
		699097.1	6577991	253.993			0.3	0.4	0.1	8.95
							0.4	0.9	0.5	0.22

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JORC Code, 2012 Edition – Table 1 Assessment

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.*	• During the last 32 years there has been 9 rounds of drilling and 1 face sampling program undertaken within the vicinity of the Radio Gold Mine. Based on historical reports and information, it is assumed that industry standard practices were used. The campaigns are broken down in to programs for ease of reporting, they are as follows: 1. Program 1 – 1986 - RR001-RR023 2. Program 2 – 1994 - RR024-RR051 3. Program 3 – 1995 - RDRC001-RDRC038 4. Program 4 - ?, - RDRC039-RDRC058 5. Program 5 – 2004 – RDRC059-RDRC071 6. Program 6 – 2006 – RDRC072-RDRC079 7. Program 7 – 2008 – RDRC080-RDRC088 8. Program 8 – 2010 – RDRC089-RDRC092, RDRC095-RDRC098, RDDD099, and RDRCDD0100-RDRCDD0101 9. Program 9 – 2013 - RARC01-RARC05 and RARD001-RARD004 10. Program 10 – 2018 - UGC001-UGC026 • Program 1 – Sampling of RC chips via Riffle splitter, no record of sample size is recorded and a sub sample size of 50g was used and samples have been assayed using FA50_AAS • Program 2 – Sampling technique and assaying technique unknown, no record of sample size or sub sample size recorded • Program 3 – Sampling undertaken by the "Scoop" method and the assay technique is B/ETA, no record of sample size or sub sample size recorded • Program 4 - Sampling undertaken by Riffle splitter and assay technique unknown, no record of sample size or sub sample size recorded • Program 5 - Sampling undertaken by Riffle splitter and assay technique is FA50_AAS, sample weights have been recorded and a 50g sub sample side has been used. • Program 6 – Sampling technique was scoop for 4m comps and 1m riffle splits through zones of interest, and assay technique is FA50_AAS, no record of sample size is recorded but a 50g sub

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		sample size was used • Program 7 - Sampling technique was scoop for 4m comps and 1m riffle splits through zones of interest, and assay technique is a combination of FA50_AAS and AR_ICPOES, no record of sample size and a sub sample size of 50g was recorded • Program 8 – Sampling technique is HQ ½ core for the diamond holes and unknown sampling technique for the RC holes. The assay techniques for the DD core is FA50_AAS and B/ETA for the RC samples, no record of sample size and a sub sample size of 50g was recorded • Program 9 – Sampling technique is rig splitter whereas the diamond holes are HQ ½ core and the assay technique is a combination of FA_ICP and AR_ICP, no record or sample size or sub sample size recorded • Program 10 - locations taken on approximately 5m intervals (where underground access and or underground equipment allowed). Each location was first drawn on the wall by white spray paint perpendicular to the orientation to the geology, and the face sample location given a unique number. The sample line was then geology logged using from-to intervals and recorded in to a note pad and later imported into the database. Each face sample ranged from 1.5kg up to 3kg. At the laboratory these samples were crushed and pulverized before a 50gram sub-sample was extracted for Fire Assay. No duplicates, blanks for standards were included in this round of sampling • Measures to ensure sample representivity.
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).*	• The sample data for the resource area includes diamond drilling (HQ), RC, and underground face samples. • Face and side wall sampling was undertaken using a geological hammer following the companies face sampling procedures.
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*	• Program 1-4 and 6-9 methods of assessing recoveries unknown. For program 5 individual 1m sample sizes were recorded to allow a relative assessment of recovery. Where this data was available, reviews show a generally consistent sample return. Program 9 has core recoveries of 100% recorded. For program 10 (face samples) the sampler ensured a consistent volume of sample across the sample medium • Measures taken to maximizes recoveries are unknown, and for face samples the companies' procedures stipulates that the sampler is to persist to get a consistent volume across the interval • Of the historical drilling 734 (out of 781 interval) sample weights have been recorded, which are all within program 5. The samples with

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	loss/gain of fine/coarse material.	weights recorded have been plotted against Au_ppm and no sample bias exist between weight and grade
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.*	• A total of 185 drill holes exists within the database in the vicinity of the mine area. Recorded geological information is missing for a proportion of those holes, however enough holes have geological data to enable a confident interpolation for modelling purposes. • The majority of the logging is qualitative in nature with the exception of core and face sample photography. • Program 1 – A total of 23 holes were drilled in this program. The lithological logs have not been located and as such no geological loggings exists within the database • Program 2 – A total of 28 holes were drilled in this program. The lithological logs have not been located and as such no geological loggings exists within the database • Program 3 – A total of 38 holes have been drilled within this program. There are 3185 geological intervals within this program, however 25 intervals for 1010m have been logged at NA, making a total of 2175m with geological information • Program 4 – A total of 20 holes have been drilled within this program. There are 2819 geological intervals within this program, however 9 intervals for 9m have been logged at NA, making a total of 2810m with geological information • Program 5 – A total of 13 holes have been drilled within this program. There are 1461 geological intervals within this program • Program 6 – A total of 8 holes have been drilled within this program. There are 571 geological intervals within this program, however 4 intervals for 4m have been logged at NR, making a total of 567m with geological information • Program 7 – A total of 9 holes have been drilled within this program. There are 632 geological intervals within this program • Program 8 – A total of 11 holes have been drilled within this program. There are 1154 geological intervals within this program, however 3 intervals for 21m have been logged at NR, making a total of 1133m with geological information • Program 9 – A total of 9 holes for a total of 807m, with lithological logging for all 807m • Program 10- A total of 26 face samples with all geological info complete for all intervals.
Sub-sampling techniques	• *If core, whether cut or sawn and whether quarter, half or all core taken.*	• Program 8 includes 3 HQ DD holes which were ½ cut and sent to the laboratory.

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and sample preparation	• *If non-core, whether riffled, tube sampled, rotary split, etc and whether sampled wet or dry.* • *For all sample types, the nature, quality and appropriateness of the sample preparation technique.* • *Quality control procedures adopted for all sub-sampling stages to maximise representivity of samples.* • *Measures taken to ensure that the sampling is representative of the in situ material collected, including for instance results for field duplicate/second-half sampling.* • *Whether sample sizes are appropriate to the grain size of the material being sampled.*	• Program 1-9 are a combination of scoop or riffle split for the RC portion. See section above for breakdown. Recorded information relating to wet or dry sample state not found. • ½ core and riffle split sampling is an industry standard technique and is considered appropriate. While spear sampling is not currently considered industry best practice, a comparison of samples by this method to riffle split showed no obvious bias • Program 10 are normally (where possible and recorded when not) chipped perpendicular to mineralisation which is normally top to bottom of the face. Lengths can be variable within the mineralised zones, though usually no greater then 1m, this enables the capture of assay data for narrow zones of quartz veining and localized grade variations. Samples were separated into geological domains and separately bagged for analysis at a certified laboratory. All mineral zones were sampled as well as foot and hanging wall waste rock. All samples were dry • With the except of program 5 procedures are unknown, for program 5 field duplicates were included. • The comparison of the field duplicate results to the original results is provided in the report and indicates no issues • Sample sizes are considered appropriate to the grain size of the material being samples
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 (ie lack of bias) and precision have been established.*	• Samples were recorded as going to Ultratrace, ALS and SGS labs, all large scale commercial laboratories are accredited and known to implement rigorous internal checks. Samples have been assayed using Aqua Regia, Fire assay and Screen Fire assay these are considered accurate for the style of gold mineralisation at Radio. The Aqua Regia is considered a partial digest whereas the Fire assay can be considered total. There are no refractory minerals present at Radio which negatively impact the reported results • N/A • For all programs except program 5, quality control procedures are not documented, program 5 included submission of duplicate samples related to 215 primary samples, the comparison of primary to duplicate to samples is set out in the report. The results indicate an acceptable level of accuracy. Data from the programs have been compared showing no obvious bias.

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		• STDs and Dups have been undertaken as part of the internal laboratory QAQC process
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.*	• Historical RC samples have been resubmitted and re-assay (by previous owners of the Radio deposit). These duplicate results show a reasonable correlation with the original samples, with any differences attributed to the nugget effect of the deposit • One hole has been described as a twin hole (at the point of mineralisation these holes are ~7m apart) and given the nuggety nature of the gold mineralisation these holes at this distance would not be expected to be repeatable, which the data indicates • Program 1-4 and 6-8 do not have historical lab certificates • Programs 5 and 9 have historical assay certificates that have been acquired from the laboratory and cross checked against the data in the database and no errors have been identified. • Program 10 is logged on to paper and then imported into the company's MS access database. Once in the database it is then imported in to Micromine 3D mining software and validation protocols undertaken.
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.*	• Program 10 - locations are given a unique ID and picked up by a survey company when possible. Where face sample locations are not picked up by a survey company their location as ascertain by a "disto" to either a survey point or a face sample point that have been DGPS-ed • All Locations are in MGA94 Zone 50 • Topographic controls use a DGPS and is considered adequate • Thirteen historical holes have been recorded as picked up by DGPS, and six holes have records to indicate they have been picked up to handheld GPS. • Underground voids on 8, 9 and 10 levels as well as the open pit have been surveyed by a survey company. The survey control on these voids is considered adequate to support the depletion of the Mineral Resource Model. Levels 1 through 7 were digitized from historical plans, and their locations checked against drill hole assays. There appears to be a good correlation between the locations of mineralisation and the locations of the digitized 1-7 levels. • Thirteen historical drill holes used within the resource have been recorded as having DH surveys.
Data spacing and distribution	• *Data spacing for reporting of Exploration Results.*	• Programs 1-9 spacing varies from 20-30m line and hole spacing, which is considered sufficient to understand the lithology and grade continuity appropriate for the Mineral Resource • Program 10 samples are taken on each face when exposed. Side

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	• *Whether the data spacing and distribution is sufficient to establish the degree of geological and grade continuity appropriate for the Mineral Resource and Ore Reserve estimation procedure(s) and classifications applied.* • *Whether sample compositing has been applied.*	wall samples have been taken on approximately 5m intervals (where underground access and or underground equipment allowed) • The data spacing is considered to be sufficient to establish the degree of geological and grade continuity appropriate for the Mineral Resource classification categories applied. • Samples have not been composited prior to dispatch for analysis, however for programs 6 and 7 the material what was considered to be hanging and foot wall material was composited to 4m composites in the field, while material considered to be mineralised was sampled on 1m intervals via a riffle split. • For the purpose of reporting results no sample compositing has been applied. For the purpose of estimation, samples were composited down hole to meet common sample length of 1m
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.*	• All holes dipping at -60 and face sampling, is orientated such that it is close to perpendicular to strike and dip of mineralisation. Some holes were drilled at -90, while these are not perpendicular to the mineralised Lodes they cut through the mineralisation at a reasonable angle. • Drilling and face sample orientations are not considered to have created sampling bias
Sample security	• *The measures taken to ensure sample security.*	• Programs 1-9 sample security of historical samples are unknown • Program 10- -Samples are taken in to either Kalgoorlie or Perth SGS by a company representative.
Audits or reviews	• *The results of any audits or reviews of sampling techniques and data.*	• No Audits have been undertaken on programs 1-9 • A series of written standard procedures exist for face sampling (program 10), and any company personnel undertaking sampling has read and understood the procedure. No Audits or reviews have been completed on this round of sampling

Section 2 Reporting of Exploration Results

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
Mineral tenement and land tenure status	• *Type, reference name/number, location and ownership including agreements or material issues with third parties such as joint ventures, partnerships, overriding royalties, native title interests, historical sites, wilderness or national park and environmental settings.* • *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.*	• M77/633 is held by Radio Gold Pty Ltd which is a 100% owned subsidiary of REZ • The tenement comprises 979.95 HA, and was granted on the 17/8/1994 and has an end date of 24/8/2036 • Current annual expenditure is $98,000, and the current annual rent is $17,248. Both amount have been met for the current year • There are no joint ventures over the tenement

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		● There are no other agreements over the tenement. ● Approvals are in place for mining
Exploration done by other parties	● *Acknowledgment and appraisal of exploration by other parties.*	● The deposit was discovered by prospectors in 1913 ● Numerous companies have undertaken drill programs within the Radio Gold mining tenement. The following historical drilling information is contained within the Radio Gold database: ● 1983 Fecund Gold – Cleaned out the underlay shaft and dug five costeans along strike from Radio ● Unknown date Golden Valley Mines N.L. – Geological mapping shallow RAB drilling (120 holes) ● 1986-87 Troy Resources N.N. – RC drilling (51 holes) ● 1988-91 Mawson Pacific – Geochemical surveys, geological mapping drilled 80 RAB holes, flew aeromagnetic survey, and dewatered the Radio Mine for sampling ● 1991 Carn Brae Resources – Dewatered the mine, mapped and sampled workings ● 1991-93 Reynolds Ltd – Soil geochemistry, rock sampling, geological mapping and RAB drilling ● 1995 Burmine Operations Ltd – Drilled 38 RC holes and 119 RAB holes. Merged with Sons of Gwalia ● 1996-2001 Sons of Gwalia – RC drilling (20 holes), flew aeromagnetic survey. ● 2002-2008 Gryphon Minerals – Rehabilitation of historical RC drill site and general site cleanup. geological review, geological mapping, field sampling reconciliation, geological database design, construction, validation and implementation including spatial and attribute validation, entry of historical drilling data in to database, soil and rock chip sampling. RC drilling, a total of 13 holes for 1461m. ● 2008-2013 Hightime Investments Pty Ltd – no records of any exploration being undertaken ● 2013-2014 Renaissance WA Pty Ltd ● 2014 -15/06/2016 Brightsun enterprises Pty Ltd changed name to Radio Gold Pty Ltd ● 2016- present Radio Gold
Geology	● *Deposit type, geological setting and style of mineralisation.*	The area around the Radio Gold Mine can be broadly subdivided in to six steeply dipping, Northwesterly trending tecto-stratigraphic units which are described below in sequential order from northeast to southwest.

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		1. Most of the northeastern part of the tenement is underlain by poorly outcropping/ sub-cropping granites which in places contains rafts of BIF and Ultramafic/mafic schists which broadly outline the individual granite intrusions. Bounding the granites to the southwest is a zone of approximately 500-1500-meter-wide of strongly foliated and folded sequence of amphibolites interlayered with BIF, ultramafic rocks and rare sediments. The amphibolites contain common aplitic dykes that appear to be largely concordant to the steeply dipping S2/S3 foliation in the amphibolite. 2. The Radio Gold Mine is situated in the Ghooli granite dome with the lode that extending west from the main granite area. The Radio granite contains an S2/S3 fabric and is interpreted to represent a small D3 granite body that intruded into an antiformal fold hinge zone within the amphibolite. The somewhat unusual westerly location of this granite may be an indication for the presence of crustal faulting oblique to the north-west structural gain of the greenstone belt. This crustal faulting may also have played a role in locating and concentrating younger hydrothermal alteration and gold mineralization. 3. The central section of the project area is dominated by an approximately 1.5km wide northwesterly trending greenstone sequence which contains mainly tholeiitic basalts with minor dolerite dykes. The mafics generally lack a pervasive foliation and trend to define topographic highs. BIF occurs along both margins of this unit and it has been interpreted to define the core a large northwesterly trending D3 syncline (Keats 1991). 4. Approximately 500m wide zone of moderately to strong foliated mafic and ultramafic schists with interlayered BIFs are present southwest of the tholeiitic basalt unit. BIF and ultramafic schists are the dominant lithologies with an approximately 150m wide zone near the contact with the basalt. The

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		latter area is shown as a distinct magnetic high on airborne magnetics. 5. In the Radio area the BIFS are generally less then 10ms thick and occur along at least 3 different horizons that commonly form topographic ridges. Mafic schist's are the main rock type southwest of the main BIF ridges but a thin discontinuous BIF and chert horizon locally within the schist is located 150-200m southwest of the main BIF ridges. 6. Three tecto-stratigraphic units can be recognized in the area south west from the mafic schist. These include, from Northeast to southwest, an approximately 630m wide tholiitic basalt, a 250m wide zone of moderately to strongly foliated mafic and ultramafics schist's with interlayered BIFs and a unit of high-Mg basalts. The project area contains a large number of historical workings that have generally targeted quartz reefs that area located within faulted granites and are adjacent to mafic schist's/amphibolite, BIFs, or sericite± kaolin ± chlorite ± pyrite altered granites. Two styles of mineralization have been identified at Radio, the first being a laminated white to blue-grey, very competent quartz vein that varies from 10-50cm in thickness. This quartz vein is called the "East Lode". The second vein is a white highly fractured quartz vein that varies from 20cm up to 1.5m in thickness. This vein has been called the "Main Lode" Radio style gold mineralization has been mined along the eastern margin of the greenstone belt and transecting the granite. This mineralization is well exposed in the southwestern wall of the abandoned Radio open cut which shows the traces of the moderately (30-50 degrees). Underground mapping of the lodes by previous owners (Carn Brea 1991) highlighted the possible en-echelon nature of individual quartz veins. In addition of the structural controls of mineralization, host rock composition and geochemistry also played important

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		roles in the location and concentration of mineralization. The majority of ore mined in the past was concentrate within 2 vein sets, which are main lode and east lode. Both main lode and east lode have a strike and dip of 020-35SE and 034-36SE respectively.
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:* o *easting and northing of the drill hole collar* o *elevation or RL (Reduced Level – elevation above sea level in metres) of the drill hole collar* o *dip and azimuth of the hole* o *down hole length and interception depth* o *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.*	● A complete list of exploration results used in preparation of this resource estimate is provided in the accompanying documentation.
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.*	● Results are uncut and unaltered from the laboratory results ● No metal equivalents are reported
Relationship between mineralization widths and intercept lengths	● *These relationships are particularly important in the reporting of Exploration Results.* ● *If the geometry of the mineralization with respect to the drill hole angle is known, its nature should be reported.* ● *If it is not known and only the down hole lengths are reported, there should be a clear statement to this effect (eg 'down hole length, true width not known').*	● The drilling results used in this report are either vertical or normal to the known geometry of mineralization, as a result mineralized intervals recorded in the accompanying drilling schedule are reasonably true to known widths.
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.*	● Appropriate plans and diagrams are included within the report
Balanced reporting	● *Where comprehensive reporting of all Exploration Results is not practicable, representative reporting of both low and high grades*	● All historical drill holes and face samples used to support the Mineral Resource estimation. All data above the lower cut-off grade is

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	and/or widths should be practiced to avoid misleading reporting of Exploration Results.	reported.
Other substantive exploration data	• *Other exploration data, if meaningful and material, should be reported including (but not limited to): geological observations; geophysical survey results; geochemical survey results; bulk samples – size and method of treatment; metallurgical test results; bulk density, groundwater, geotechnical and rock characteristics; potential deleterious or contaminating substances.*	• Bulk density results are included within the report • Metallurgical test results are discussed within the report
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.*	• Radio Gold Mine is open along strike to the south west and down dip, with the potential for additional gold mineralization in these directions. • Future drilling plans to extend the mineralization along strike and down dip are being prepared.

Section 3 Estimation and Reporting of Mineral Resources

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
Database integrity	• *Measures taken to ensure that data has not been corrupted by, for example, transcription or keying errors, between its initial collection and its use for Mineral Resource estimation purposes.* • *Data validation procedures used.*	• Programs 5 and 9 assay laboratory certificates have been acquired from the lab and cross checked against the data within the database, no errors were identified. • Program 10 sampling data is entered on to face sampling sheets (in accordance with the face sampling procedures) underground and then directly entered in to the MS access database. Once in the access database basic validations are undertaken to pick up any errors. Once this validation has been completed the data is imported into a 3D geological program, namely Micromine and which included validation checks, then visual checks are undertaken on the down hole assay grades and the block model grades. • The MS Access database is only updated by the resource geologist.
Site visits	• *Comment on any site visits undertaken by the Competent Person and the outcome of those visits.* • *If no site visits have been undertaken indicate why this is the case.*	• The work resulting in this Resource report was undertaken by Mr. Stephen Pearson with supposed from Mr. Todd Axford and reviewed by Mr. Michael Johnstone. Mr. Pearson has been engaged to provide geological operation at the mine and has visited the site on numerous occasions. Mr. Johnstone has visited to the site for due diligence and observation operations. Mr. Axford has not visited the site and relies on Mrs. Pearson's and Johnstone's experiences
Geological interpretation	• *Confidence in (or conversely, the uncertainty of) the geological interpretation of the mineral deposit.* • *Nature of the data used and of any assumptions made.* • *The effect, if any, of alternative interpretations on Mineral Resource estimation.*	• Past mining as well as drill hole data indicates gold mineralization to be contained to 2 parallel quartz reefs. • Geology logs as well as gold assays from historical drill holes were used to define Main and East Lodes, however some holes used within the Resource Estimation have not been geologically logged, in

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	• *The use of geology in guiding and controlling Mineral Resource estimation.* • *The factors affecting continuity both of grade and geology.*	this instance gold assays have been used to define mineralized wireframe. • As the Radio Mine has been in operation since the early 20th century the geology of the deposit is well known and no alternative interpretations have been considered • The Radio deposit has been subdivided in to 2 mineralized domains, the first being called "Main Lode and the second being "East Lode" • The grade in the ore deposits are entirely hosted within the Main and East Lodes, with the hanging wall granite and footwall dolerite hosting comparatively lesser grades. Consequently, host lithology was the main factor for consideration of the estimate
Dimensions	• *The extent and variability of the Mineral Resource expressed as length (along strike or otherwise), plan width, and depth below surface to the upper and lower limits of the Mineral Resource.*	• The Radio deposit has an overall strike length and down dip extent of about 265m and 230m for Main Lode, and 220m and 200m for East Lode. Width of the Main Lode is 1-1.5m of the East Lode is 0.5-1m. The mineralization extends to surface but is covered by approximately 5m of transported materials.
Estimation and modelling techniques	• *The nature and appropriateness of the estimation technique(s) applied and key assumptions, including treatment of extreme grade values, domaining, interpolation parameters and maximum distance of extrapolation from data points. If a computer assisted estimation method was chosen include a description of computer software and parameters used.* • *The availability of check estimates, previous estimates and/or mine production records and whether the Mineral Resource estimate takes appropriate account of such data.* • *The assumptions made regarding recovery of by-products.* • *Estimation of deleterious elements or other non-grade variables of economic significance (eg sulphur for acid mine drainage characterisation).* • *In the case of block model interpolation, the block size in relation to the average sample spacing and the search employed.* • *Any assumptions behind modelling of selective mining units.* • *Any assumptions about correlation between variables.* • *Description of how the geological interpretation was used to control the resource estimates.* • *Discussion of basis for using or not using grade cutting or capping.* • *The process of validation, the checking process used, the comparison of model data to drill hole data, and use of reconciliation data if available.*	• The wire-framing, modeling, grade interpolation and Mineral Resource classification were done in Micromine 3D software, using an inverse distance to the power 3 interpolation. Specifics of the process are outlines in the report • Refer to details within the report • There are no assumptions made regarding by-products • Details are provided in the report • No assumptions made in relations to selective mining units • No assumptions regarding correlations between variables • The mineralization wireframes were used to limit grade interpolation of the resource estimations, and they were also used to control the volume of mineralization in so far as only blocks internal to the wireframes were reported as mineralized. • Refer to details within the report • Refer to details within the report, as this point no reconciliation data is available.

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Moisture	• *Whether the tonnages are estimated on a dry basis or with natural moisture, and the method of determination of the moisture content.*	• The tonnes within the resources are estimated on a dry basis
Cut-off parameters	• *The basis of the adopted cut-off grade(s) or quality parameters applied.*	• The lower cut off grade for reporting was determined after discussion with site mining engineers, along with consideration of the special distribution of lower grade material within the model. The lower grade material is consistently located throughout the quartz Lodes supporting application of a 1g/t lower cut-off, given it is likely to require extraction in order to access the higher grades
Mining factors or assumptions	• *Assumptions made regarding possible mining methods, minimum mining dimensions and internal (or, if applicable, external) mining dilution. It is always necessary as part of the process of determining reasonable prospects for eventual economic extraction to consider potential mining methods, but the assumptions made regarding mining methods and parameters when estimating Mineral Resources may not always be rigorous. Where this is the case, this should be reported with an explanation of the basis of the mining assumptions made.*	• Radio Gold mine utilizes air legging mining methods and advised desired mining widths of 1.5m
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.*	• Bottle roll cyanide leach tests have been undertaken on samples of Radio ore. The results show no issues with gold recovery using industry standard gold recovery methods. In addition 1286 tonnes of ore was extracted from the mine in early 2018 and has been toll treated with no recovery issues being reported.
Environmen-tal factors or assumptions	• *Assumptions made regarding possible waste and process residue disposal options. It is always necessary as part of the process of determining reasonable prospects for eventual economic extraction to consider the potential environmental impacts of the mining and processing operation. While at this stage the determination of potential environmental impacts, particularly for a greenfields project, may not always be well advanced, the status of early consideration of these potential environmental impacts should be reported. Where these aspects have not been considered this should be reported with an explanation of the environmental assumptions made.*	• Radio gold mine as an extensive mining history (dating back to the early 20th century), and as such has established waste treatment storage. As ore is not currently treated on site, no hazardous treatment chemical (i.e. cyanide) are currently on the mine site.
Bulk density	• *Whether assumed or determined. If assumed, the basis for the assumptions. If determined, the method used, whether wet or dry, the frequency of the measurements, the nature, size and representativeness of the samples.* • *The bulk density for bulk material must have been measured by methods that adequately account for void spaces (vugs, porosity,*	• A dry bulk density has been applied for modeling. These values were determined on the basis of 4 rock samples analysed y ALS Perth. Both SG and BD were determined and both results were within 0.01 difference for each sample. It's recognized in the report that the number of bulk density samples is very low and future work would involve additional sampling

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	etc), moisture and differences between rock and alteration zones within the deposit. ● *Discuss assumptions for bulk density estimates used in the evaluation process of the different materials.*	● Only bulk density has been applied to the quartz Lodes at this time, the results from recent samples have been assumed to be representative of the quartz lodes.
Classification	● *The basis for the classification of the Mineral Resources into varying confidence categories.* ● *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).* ● *Whether the result appropriately reflects the Competent Person's view of the deposit.*	● The classification of the Mineral Resource is detailed within the report ● Refer to details within the report ● It is the competent persons view that the lack of available detail around some of the historic data has resulted in a conservative classification of the resource. ● .
Audits or reviews	● *The results of any audits or reviews of Mineral Resource estimates.*	● The Mineral Resource estimation process was guided by Mr. Todd Axford of Geko-Co. Mr. Michael Johnstone of Minervageosurv. has viewed this Resource report with his comments resulting in minor edits
Discussion of relative accuracy/ confidence	● Where appropriate a statement of the relative accuracy and confidence level in the Mineral Resource estimate using an approach or procedure deemed appropriate by the Competent Person. For example, the application of statistical or geostatistical procedures to quantify the relative accuracy of the resource within stated confidence limits, or, if such an approach is not deemed appropriate, a qualitative discussion of the factors that could affect the relative accuracy and confidence of the estimate. ● The statement should specify whether it relates to global or local	● The relative accuracy of the Mineral Resource estimate is reflected in the reporting of the Mineral Resource as per the guidelines of the 2012 JORC Code. ● Geostatistical methods to quantify the relative accuracy of the resource have not been undertaken. ● Historical drilling forms a large part of the data used to calculate the resource estimate. In parts QAQC procedures associated with this drilling were insufficient to form a view on their reliability. However, comparison with drilling where sampling and QAQC procedures and data is known, suggests no obvious bias. ● Collection of additional bulk density data could result in significant changes to local tonnages, however, a material impact on the global resource tonnage is unlikely. ● The cut-off used to determine the Mineral Resources was based on assumed mining and metallurgical factors that are preliminary in nature and require confirmation through feasibility work. ● The resource statement relates to the global resource estimate

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	estimates, and, if local, state the relevant tonnages, which should be relevant to technical and economic evaluation. Documentation should include assumptions made and the procedures used. ● These statements of relative accuracy and confidence of the estimate should be compared with production data, where available	● Not applicable

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