ASX RELEASE
14 November 2023
ASX Code: GIB

GIBB RIVER DIAMONDS

Edjudina Gold Project
Maiden JORC Resource – Neta Prospect

KEY POINTS

- Maiden JORC Indicated and Inferred Gold Resource for the Neta Prospect at the Edjudina Gold Project in Western Australia.
- This Mineral Resource Estimate (MRE) has been compiled with reasonable prospect of eventual economic extraction factors being applied.

Resource Category	Tonnes	Gold Grade (g/t)	Gold Ounces
Inferred	268,000	1.8	16,000
Indicated	110,000	2.2	8,000
Total	**378,000**	**1.9**	**24,000**

i. Cut-off 1g/t;
ii. Rounded to significant figures; can result in rounding errors

- A third of the resource is in the Indicated category.
- Mineralisation commences from surface.
- Mining lease currently being progressed through the Native Title system.
- A haul road owned and operated by Northern Star Resources Limited runs through the north of the project tenement directly to the Carosue Dam milling complex 45 km to the south-west. Excellent logistics and location provide multiple potential milling options.
- The delineation of the Neta Resource also provides an excellent exploration model for further analogous discoveries of Neta type mineralisation elsewhere along the 13km strike of the Edjudina Project area.

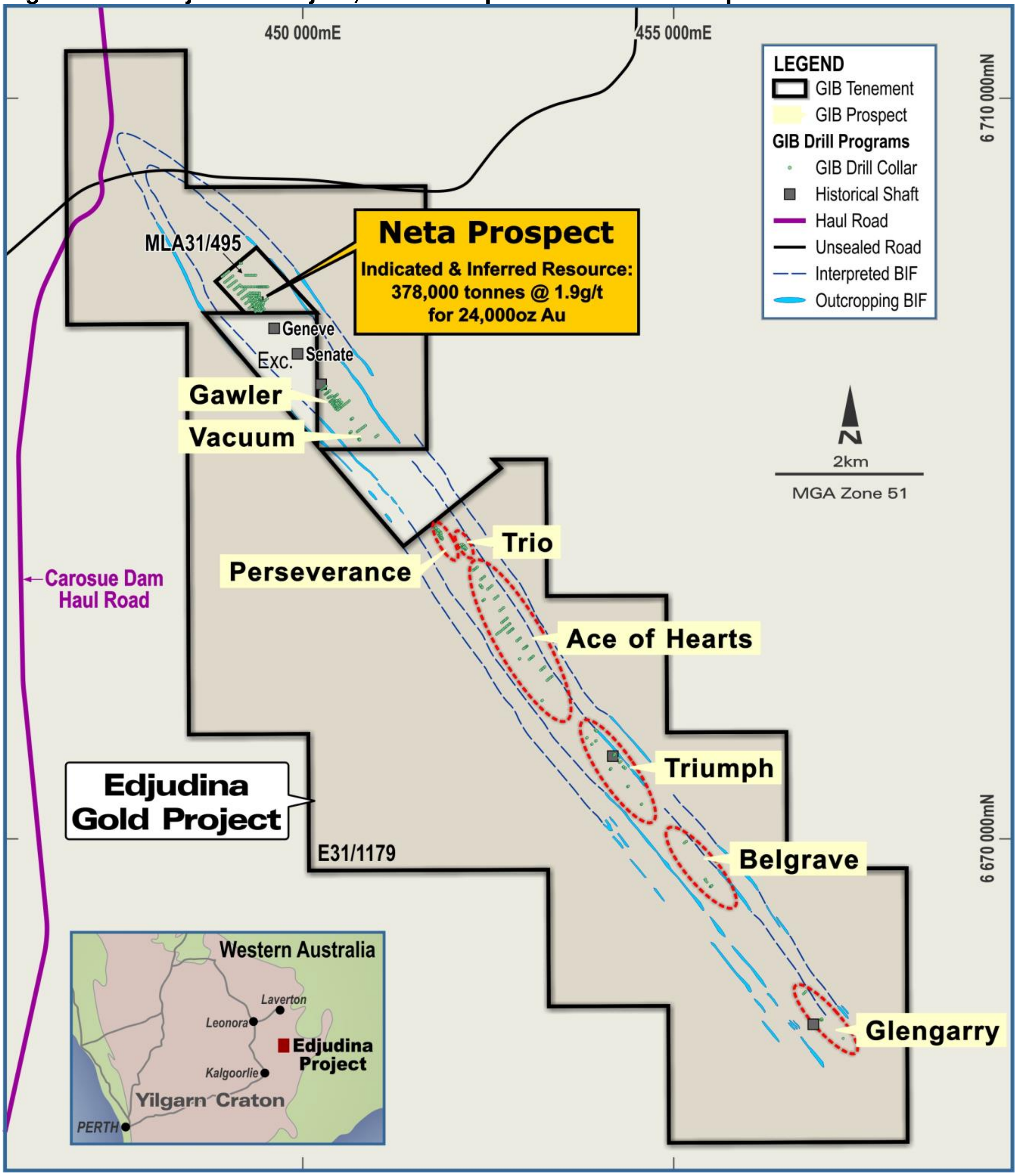
GIB Executive Chairman Jim Richards commented:

'The Company is pleased with this maiden JORC Resource at Edjudina, especially the shallow nature (from surface) of the mineralisation, attractive grades and a third of the resource ounces being in the Indicated category. All of this can now drive realistic opportunities for monetisation of the resource itself. The delineation of the Neta Resource also provides an excellent exploration model for further analogous discoveries of Neta type mineralisation elsewhere along the 13km strike of the Edjudina Project area.'

'The next milestone is the grant of Mining Licence application M31/495 which covers the Neta Prospect resource, GIB is currently progressing this through the Native Title system and the Company is optimistic this lease will be granted within an appropriate commercial timeframe.'

GIBB RIVER DIAMONDS

Figure 1: Edjudina Project, Neta Prospect and Other Prospects Location



1.0 Edjudina Gold Project Introduction GIB 100%

Gibb River Diamonds Limited ('GIB' or the 'Company') Edjudina Gold Project is 145km north east of Kalgoorlie and is located in the heart of the Eastern Goldfields of WA. The project comprises multiple parallel lines of nearly continuous historic gold workings over a 13km strike in which high grade veins have been worked. A haul road owned and operated by Northern Star Resources Limited runs through the north of the project tenement directly to the Carosue Dam milling complex 45 km to the south-west.

The Company acquired the Edjudina Project in July 2020 and soon discovered the Neta Gold Prospect (discovery hole was 36m at 4.0 g/t Au from 4 metres), which has now been the subject of a significant amount of drilling and metallurgical work by GIB upon which this MRE is based.

2.0 Neta Prospect – JORC Resource

The maiden JORC Inferred and Indicated Resource (Mineral Resource Estimate, or MRE) for the Neta Prospect at the Edjudina Gold Project is:

Table 1: JORC Indicated & Inferred Gold Resource at a Cut-off 1g/t– Neta Prospect

Resource Category	Tonnes	Gold Grade (g/t)	Gold Ounces
Inferred	268,000	1.8	16,000
Indicated	110,000	2.2	8,000
Total	**378,000**	**1.9**	**24,000**

i. Cut-off 1g/t;
ii. Rounded to significant figures; can result in rounding errors

The modelled mineralised domains are shown in Figure 2 and a grade tonnage curve is displayed in Figure 3 and tabulated in Table 2, showing the tonnes, grade and ounces available across different cut-off grades.

The Neta Prospect MRE was prepared by independent consultants BM Geological Services (BMGS) using geological modelling and technical input from GIB geologists. BMGS has a strong background in successfully developing deposits of this nature and has introduced practical constraints on the model upon which mine studies can be reliably based. The MRE has been compiled, reported and classified in accordance with the guidelines provided in the 2012 edition of the JORC Code.

The full MRE Report by BMGS is attached as Appendix A to this report. The Table 1 to the JORC Code is attached as Appendix B. The MRE utilised 37 RC (4,161 metres) and 48 AC drillholes (2,165 metres) for a total of 6,326 metres. The classification of the MRE is based on geological confidence, mineralisation continuity and the quality of the data.

Neta Gold Prospect – 1920's shaft on left hand side, mine shaft cage on RHS (from 1980s shaft refurbishment) and artisanal workings (shaft spoil heaps)

Figure 2: Domains – Plan (left), Section (top right) and Long Section (bottom right) Views of Wireframe Interpretation for Neta Mineralisation (Domain number as per legend)

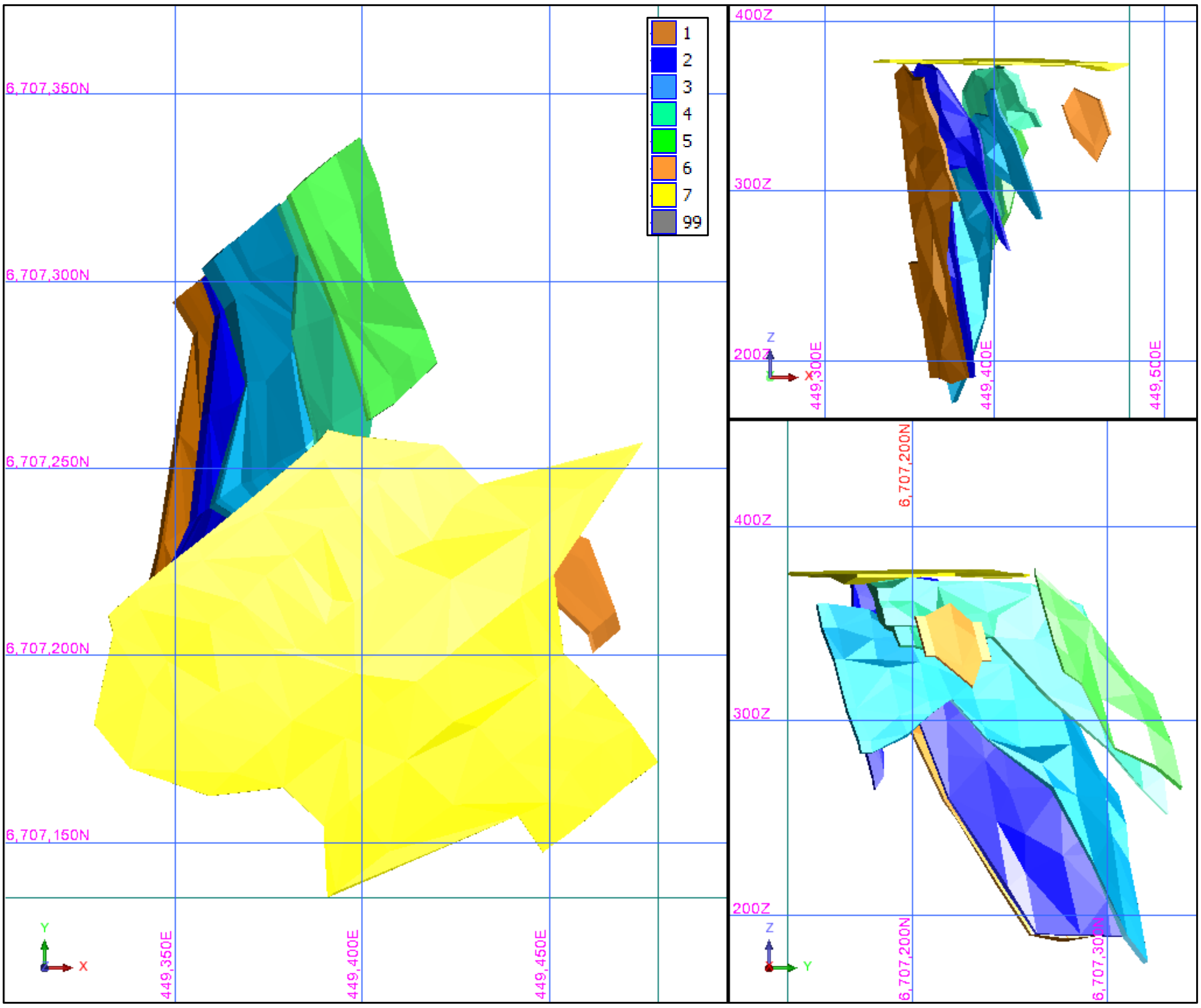
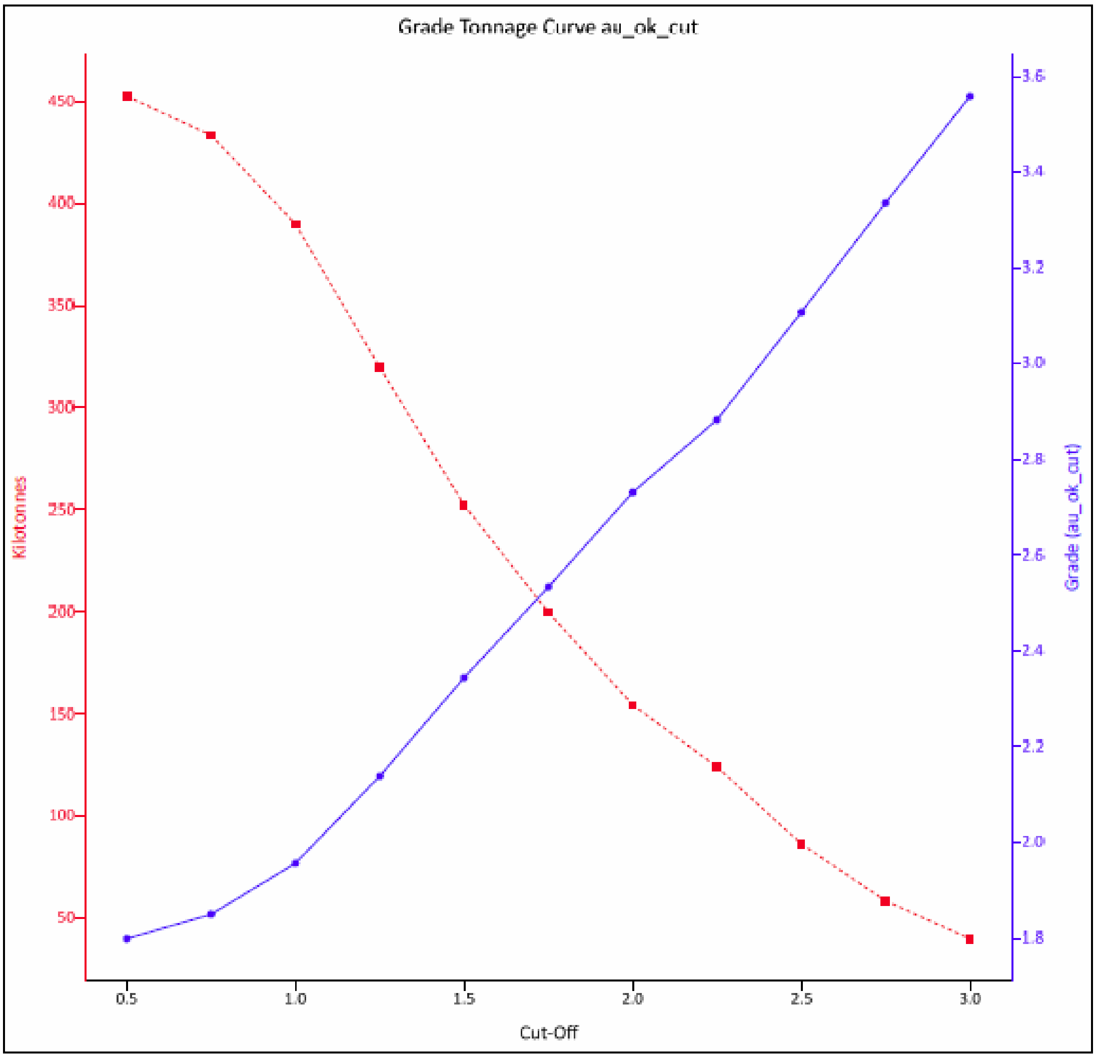


Figure 3: Grade Tonnage Curve – Neta Prospect Resource



NB: 'au_ok_cut' is the ordinary kriged top cut gold attribute.

Table 2: MRE Tonnage vs Grade Tabulation (Cut)

Cutoff Au g/t	Volume m^3	Tonnes	Grade Au g/t	Ounces Au
0.50	171,832	441,290	1.78	25,269
0.75	163,592	422,006	1.83	24,870
1.00	146,189	378,495	1.94	23,620
1.25	119,406	309,325	2.12	21,113
1.50	94,553	245,361	2.32	18,301
1.75	74,811	193,756	2.51	15,605
2.00	57,412	148,936	2.70	12,929
2.25	45,742	118,832	2.85	10,881
2.50	31,150	80,977	3.07	8,003
2.75	20,686	53,600	3.30	5,689
3.00	14,205	36,560	3.51	4,127

3.0 Conclusion and Further Work

The Company has done well to discover this Neta Prospect Resource. The Edjudina line of workings has been prospected and mined, on and off, since 1897 and this resource at the Neta Prospect had been missed until it was discovered and delineated by GIB geologists.

The resource itself is attractive with mineralisation from surface, good grades, including high grade shoots, and a third of the resource in the Indicated category.

The next milestone is the grant of Mining Licence application M31/495 which covers the Neta Prospect resource, GIB is currently progressing this through the Native Title system and the Company is optimistic this lease will be granted within an appropriate commercial timeframe. All of this can now drive realistic opportunities for monetisation of the resource itself and the Project overall.

The delineation of the Neta Resource also provides an excellent exploration model for further analogous discoveries of Neta type mineralisation elsewhere along the 13km strike of the Edjudina Project area.

Jim Richards
Executive Chairman

Enquiries To: Mr Jim Richards +08 9422 9500

References:

[1]GIB Acquires Option to Purchase the Historic and High Grade Edjudina Gold Project in the Eastern Goldfields of WA; GIB ASX Release dated 16 July 2020

[2]Triumph Project Exploration Report; Nexus Minerals Limited dated 15 August 2019

[3]Major Gold Discovery at Edjudina, WA - 36m at 4.0 g/t from 4m; GIB ASX Announcement dated 8 October 2020

[4]Excellent Metallurgical Recoveries from Bottle Roll Testing of the Neta Lodes Gold Discovery; GIB ASX Announcement dated 26 November 2020

[5]Neta Lodes Prospect Strike doubles; GIB ASX Announcement dated 21 December 2021

[6]Phase 3 Drilling Expands Gold Discovery at Edjudina, WA; GIB ASX Announcement dated 6 April 2021

[7]Phase 4 Drilling Discovers New Shallow Gold Lodes at Edjudina, WA GIB ASX Announcement dated 28 June 2021

[8]Phase 5 Drilling Grows Neta Gold Prospect - 23m @ 1.61g/t; GIB ASX Announcement dated 18 October 2021

[9]Gold Fields' Mineral Resources and Mineral Reserves Supplement and Annexure, 2020

[10]Gold mineralisation of the Edjudina-Kanowna Region, Eastern Goldfields, Western Australia; GSWA Report 90, 2004

[11]Northern Star Annual Report to Shareholders, 2021.

[12]Phase 6 Drilling Identifies New Gold Targets at Edjudina WA; GIB ASX Announcement dated 13 January 2022

[13]Phase 8 Drilling Discovers New Gold Shoot at Edjudina WA; GIB ASX Announcement dated 5 May 2022

[13]Phase 8 Drilling Discovers New Gold Shoot at Edjudina WA; GIB ASX Announcement dated 5 May 2022

[14]Excellent Metallurgical Results at Edjudina Gold Project WA; GIB ASX announcement 15 Dec 2022

[15]GIB Quarterly ASX Announcement dated 31 October 2023

For a further list of references used in previous releases refer to GIB ASX Announcement dated 25 August 2020

Competent Persons Statements

The information in the report to which this statement is attached that relates to Mineral Resources based upon information compiled by Mr Andrew Bewsher, a Competent Person who is a member of the Australian Institute of Geoscientists. Mr Bewsher is a full-time employee of BM Geological Services Pty Ltd, consultants to Gibb River Diamonds. Mr Bewsher has sufficient experience that is relevant to the style of mineralisation and type of deposit under consideration and to the activity being undertaken to qualify as a Competent Person as defined in the 2012 Edition of the 'Australasian Code for Reporting of Exploration Results, Mineral Resources and Ore Reserves'. Mr Bewsher consents to the inclusion in the report of matters based on his information in the form and context in which it appears.

The information in this report that relates to exploration results, Mineral Resources or Ore Reserves is based on information compiled by Mr Jim Richards who is a Member of The Australasian Institute of Mining and Metallurgy and a Member of the Australian Institute of Geoscientists. Mr. Richards is a Director of Gibb River Diamonds Limited. Mr. Richards has sufficient experience which is relevant to the style of mineralisation and type of deposit under consideration and to the activity which he is undertaking to qualify as Competent Person as defined in the 2012 Edition of the Australasian Code for Reporting of Exploration Results, Mineral Resources and Ore Reserves. Mr. Richards consents to the inclusion in the report of the matters based on the information in the form and context in which it appears. 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 announcements.

FORWARD LOOKING AND CAUTIONARY STATEMENTS.

Some statements in this announcement regarding estimates or future events are forward-looking statements. They include indications of, and guidance on, future earnings, cash flow, costs and financial performance. Forward looking statements include, but are not limited to, statements preceded by words such as “planned”, “expected”, “projected”, “estimated”, “may”, “scheduled”, “intends”, “anticipates”, “believes”, “potential”, "predict", "foresee", "proposed", "aim", "target", "opportunity", “could”, “nominal”, “conceptual” and similar expressions. Forward-looking statements, opinions and estimates included in this report are based on assumptions and contingencies which are subject to change without notice, as are statements about market and industry trends, which are based on interpretations of current market conditions. Forward-looking statements are provided as a general guide only and should not be relied on as a guarantee of future performance. Forward-looking statements may be affected by a range of variables that could cause actual results to differ from estimated results and may cause the Company’s actual performance and financial results in future periods to materially differ from any projections of future performance or results expressed or implied by such forward-looking statements.

Appendix A BMGS Neta Deposit – Mineral Resource Estimate

Gibb River Diamonds:
Neta Deposit

Mineral Resource Estimate

November 2023

Christopher Paton and Andrew Bewsher
BM Geological Services Pty Ltd.

EXECUTIVE SUMMARY

Gibb River Diamonds (GIB) engaged BM Geological Services (BMGS) to complete a Mineral Resource Estimate (MRE) for their Neta deposit situated 145 km northeast of Kalgoorlie in the Eastern Goldfields of WA, during November 2023.

The Neta MRE is based on recent and historic reverse circulation (RC) and air core (AC) drill hole data. The MRE utilised 48 AC and 37 RC holes to create 3-dimensional (3D) mineralisation wireframes and weathering surfaces. The mineralisation interpretations were completed on 10-20 meter (m) spaced drilling, using a nominal 0.5 grams per tonne gold (g/t Au) lower cut-off. The interpretation along with top-cut drill composites were used to estimate gold grades with Ordinary Kriging into a block model constructed with Geovia Surpac 3D Modelling Software (Surpac).

The MRE was classified as indicated and inferred based on drill density, geological understanding, grade continuity and economic parameters of open pit mining. The November 2023 MRE contains a total of 378K tonnes at 1.9 g/t Au for 24K ounces using a 1 g/t gold lower reporting cut-off, based on top-cut gold composites, and using the "au_ok_cut" (the ordinary kriged top cut gold attribute).

Table 1 November 2023 Mineral Resource Estimate at a cut-off of 1 g/t– (Rounded to significant figures).

Category	Tonnes (kt)	Gold (g/t)	Ounces (kOz)
Inferred	268	1.8	16
Indicated	110	2.2	8
Total	378	1.9	24

Compliance with the JORC Code Assessment Criteria

This mineral resource statement has been compiled in accordance with the guidelines defined in the Australasian Code for Reporting of Exploration Results, Mineral Resources and Ore Reserves (JORC, 2012).

Andrew Bewsher is a member of the Australian Institute of Geoscientists and has sufficient experience relevant to the style of mineralisation and type of deposit under consideration, and the activity undertaken, to qualify as a Competent Person as defined in the 2012 Edition of the Australasian Code for Reporting of Exploration Results, Mineral Resources and Ore Reserves.

Table of Contents

1.0 PROJECT LOCATION

The Neta deposit is a part of the Edjudina Gold Project which is located approximately 145km northeast of Kalgoorlie in the Eastern Goldfields of WA, in a typical greenstone belt geological setting within the prolific Archaean Yilgarn Craton (Figure 1). The Eastern Goldfields is a world-class gold district, serviced by the City of Kalgoorlie-Boulder which is a significant mining and infrastructure hub.

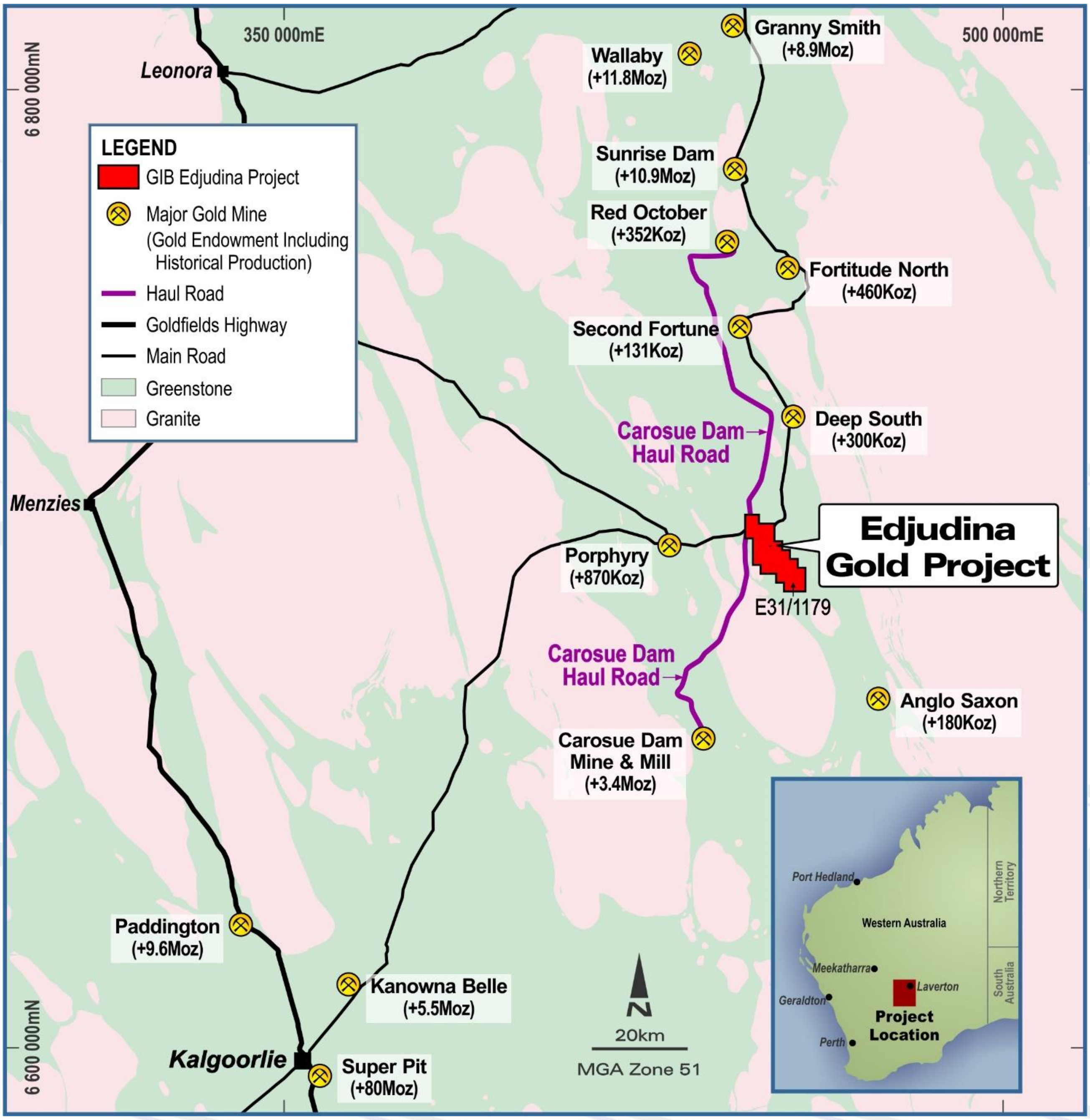


FIGURE 1: THE LOCATION OF THE EDJUDINA PROJECT.

2.0 GEOLOGY

2.1 REGIONAL GEOLOGY

The Edjudina Gold Project is located in the Edjudina Terrane of the eastern portion of the Norseman - Menzies Greenstone belt. The region is part of the Edjudina-Laverton greenstone sequence described by Groenewald et al (2000) as consisting of narrow, elongate lithotectonic domains equivalent in composition and chronology to rock types in the Kalgoorlie greenstones. The metamorphic grade is higher than the Kalgoorlie greenstones, with sequences affected by lateral variations due to syndepositional structural activity and felsic to intermediate volcanic centres (Groenewald et al 2000).

The Archaean rocks in this area consist of supracrustal sequences comprising metamorphosed sedimentary and volcanic rocks in greenstone belts of lower greenschist to mid upper amphibolite facies adjacent to regional granitoid and migmatitic gneisses. The area is almost entirely covered by regolith material consisting predominantly of colluvium sheetwash and talus, subordinate laterite, alluvium, dunes, and playas. The greenstones and granitoids are dominated by north-north-westerly trending folds, and parallel fault zones that commonly mark apparent truncations of the lithostatigraphy (Groenewald et al 2000).

The greenstones are comprised largely of komatiitic and volcanic rocks, with widespread andesite to rhyolite facies and layered mafic to ultramafic intrusions of subvolcanic origin. The sedimentary rock proportion of the greenstones consist of undifferentiated sediments that include shale, siltstone, chert, sandstone, pebbly sandstone and conglomerate, derived from marine to terrigenous environments. They typically form in association with the felsic volcanics and include a significant felsic volcanic component and are epiclastic to mature in character. The granitoids comprise monzogranites, quartz feldspar porphyries, undifferentiated granitoids, and migmatites. The monzogranites and granitoids often have a gneissic texture and range in age from synchronous with emplacement of the felsic volcanics to post-tectonic. Proterozoic mafic dykes trend east-north-easterly.

The Edjudina Terrane is bounded on the east by the Pinjin Fault or Shear. This major regional discontinuity forms the southern extension of the Celia Tectonic Zone and represents a terrane boundary between the Edjudina Terrane to the west and the Pinjin Terrane to the east.

2.2 STRUCTURE

Supracrustal sequences in the Pinjin district generally display a strong foliation, with a pronounced north-north-westerly regional structural trend. Granitoid bodies are often elongate and form structural ridges between greenstones. The regional-scale strike-slip faults appear to form an anastomosing network. Bedding and foliation ranges from sub vertical to steep east or west, with facings uncertain but probably westwards. The intense foliation is thought to be compression related to granitoid intrusion. Space problems caused by the intrusion of the large post-tectonic pluton to the west has caused severe compression in the supracrustal corridor between it and the regional granites/migmatites to the east. This has been compounded by the pre regional folding granitoids, which have acted as rigid indentors, moving west and over the supracrustals. The result has been extension on northwest-southeast axes and vertically, leading to extensive boudin development. On a regional scale this is most evident in the PRF granitoids, which form a series of mega-boudins around which are wrapped BIFs, ultramafics and amphibolites. The latter are intensely deformed within the boudin bounding shears. Boudinage is also displayed by other "rigid" lithologies such as BIFs, quartz veins, gabbros and porphyries.

The extreme compression has almost obliterated evidence of earlier transpressional structures, as fabrics, textures and macrostructures have been overprinted, and major shears have been reactivated as boudin-bounding structures.

2.3 LOCAL GEOLOGY AND MINERALISATION

The Edjudina line of workings (the 'Edjudina Line') host rocks (the 'mine sequence') consist of sheared intermediate volcanics or phyllonites and less sheared pyroclastics and volcanogenic sediments. Various late to post-deformation felsic porphyry dykes are intruded into these and show considerable strike continuity. This mine sequence is bounded to the east and west by thin Banded Iron Formation (BIF) horizons.

Mineralisation is present at Edjudina Project, with a number of parallel linear gold working trends extending over 15 kilometres within E31/1179. The mineralisation can be summarised as a complex system comprising gold bearing quartz reefs/veins occupying the core of an interpreted isoclinally folded sequence plunging gently to the northwest. The fold limbs are represented most conspicuously by prominent BIF ridges which parallel the reef systems and the core by mafic intermediate schists. The folded sequence has also been intruded by several quartz porphyry dykes. They are generally subvertical and variably concordant to both the lithologies and schistosity.

The gold mineralisation occurs as envelopes of pods and lenses of quartz veins and based on the extensive old gold workings are fairly strike extensive but may be reasonably narrow (1.5-3m). The mining activity within the tenements is observed in six main areas – all approximately 100-300m in strike extent, and roughly 300-400 meters apart. The vertical extent of mineralisation in these areas is unknown as it remains untested. Previous workers have proposed multiple mineralisation styles including normal reefs, boudin pods, en echelon reefs, stringer vein sets and en echelon splays. Gold is approximately 75% free milling, with the balance associated with sulphides. It is mostly associated with the quartz veining, with the best gold grades on the margins of the quartz veins.

2.4 NETA GEOLOGY AND MINERALISATION

GIB's mineralisation at Neta is markedly different from the material reportedly mined at the historic underground Neta gold mine and also as reported from workings on the rest of the Edjudina Line, which was a series of high grade quartz boudins with minor gangue mineralisation.

The Neta Lodes mineralisation is hosted in phyllite with strong argillic-hematite-limonite alteration and minor quartz veining and silica flooding. The material is predominantly highly fissile and can be easily broken up in the hand. Despite the strong alteration, the original phyllitic texture often remains and the mineralisation appears to be a replacement style of the calcareous phyllite, with rare overprinted quartz veining.

In fresh rock the mineralisation presents as moderate to strong quartz-carbonate alteration of the host phyllite with locally intense quartz veining. The highest grades are associated with quartz containing minor pyrite and very minor arsenopyrite.

3.0 DRILLING AND SAMPLING

3.1 DATABASE

The MRE was based on the Microsoft access database *Edjudina_Aug2023.accdb* which was provided by GIB in November of 2023 and consisted of all drilling carried out at Neta by GIB. The drill hole database contained all available collar, assay, survey, and geology information (Table 2). The database was imported into Surpac, and validation checks were carried out on collar locations, downhole surveys, and sample intervals, to ensure they were suitable for use in MRE.

TABLE 2. GIB DRILL HOLE DATABASE TABLES AND RECORDS

Table Name	Records
Collar	256
Survey	423
Assay	6,659
Geology	1,020

The Neta MRE utilised 37 RC and 48 AC drillholes. A summary of hole types used in the estimation process are listed in Table 3 below.

TABLE 3. DRILL HOLES USED IN THE ESTIMATION OF THE MRE.

Hole Type	Number of Holes	Total Meters
AC	48	2,165
RC	37	4,161
Total	**85**	**6,326**

3.2 QUALITY ASSURANCE QUALITY CONTROL

A review of the sampling and quality assurance and quality control (QAQC) protocols for the GIB drilling used in the MRE was conducted (based on the document "Drilling and sampling procedures.docx"). The GIB QAQC process for monitoring the sampling and assaying includes:

- Collection of 1m samples through a rig mounted cone splitter for RC and AC holes.
- The inspection of drill samples and core to check recovery, moisture, and contamination.
- The assaying of samples using the fire assay method.
- The inclusion of certified reference standards (standards) for a range of gold grades to test the accuracy of the laboratory.
- The inclusion of blanks to test for contamination at the sample preparation stage and the assaying stage.
- The collection of field duplicate samples by collecting 2 samples at the same time from the cone splitter to test the repeatability of the samples.

GIB also provided a report on the results from all QAQC measures undertaken (Memorandum_QAQC_02032023.docx). The report provides a summary of the assay results for standards, blank and duplicates. BMGS did not review the raw QAQC data and relies on the GIB geologists for the analysis of the QAQC results and the suitability of the drill results to be used in the estimation of a gold mineral resource.

3.2.1 SAMPLE PREPARATION

RC holes were drilled with a 150 mm face sampling bit, with samples returned through a hose into a cyclone and cone splitter producing a 2-3 kg sample.

Aircore drilling was completed using an 85mm blade drill bit, with samples collected at 1m intervals. The samples were then combined into 6m composites using a sample scoop.

The 1m samples were submitted for any composite sample that returned an assay result of greater than 0.1 g/t. A small number of the composite samples are still in the database and were included in the Mineral Resources.

3.2.2 SAMPLE QUALITY

All RC and AC samples were visually checked for recovery and moisture content. No issues were reported with moisture or with sample recoveries; however, it is recommended that periodically an RC hole be chosen and each sample with spoils be collected and weighed to compare sample return across the hole and determine if major variances occur.

3.2.3 ASSAYING

RC and AC samples were primarily prepared at Jinning Laboratories in Kalgoorlie and Nagrom Laboratories in Perth where samples were dried, and the whole sample pulverised to 85% 75 micron and a sub-sample of approximately 250 grams retained. A 30 gram sample was fire assayed with AAS finish (FA).

It is recommended that other assaying methods also be used to properly characterise and understand the mineralisation. A selection of samples should be submitted for re assaying using screen fire assay as this method analyses the whole coarse fraction of the sample along with the homogenised fine fraction to account for any free gold in the sample. Bottle roll test work should also be considered to gauge the behaviour of the whole sample in a leaching environment and identify if differences occur between bottle roll and fire assay results.

3.2.4 STANDARDS

Standards (certified reference materials) were inserted at a rate of roughly 1 in every 35 samples and used 2 unique standards, which were sourced from Geostats Pty Ltd, Australia. The standards used covered the medium (G916-1) and high-grade (G317-1) ranges that are present at the deposit. GIB considers the standard results to be within acceptable ranges.

3.2.5 BLANKS

Blanks were inserted at a rate of 1 In every 100 samples with 60 blanks being submitted in total. The blanks used are crushed and washed quartz sand. GIB geologists deemed all blank samples to be within acceptable analytical limits.

3.2.6 DUPLICATE SAMPLING

Duplicates were collected for at a rate of 1 in every 20 samples. GIB geologists deemed the duplicates to be within acceptable variation of each other.

3.3 SURVEY CONTROL

3.3.1 COLLARS

All hole collars were picked up using a DGPS. All drill holes use the MGA Zone 51 Datum GDA 94.

3.3.2 DOWNHOLE SURVEYS

All RC drillholes were surveyed using a north-seeking Axis Champ Gyro SRO. Surveys started at 0m depth and were recorded every 30m and at the end of hole. A recent program of 5 AC holes were surveyed by NS gyro to determine whether majority of short length holes < 50m were acceptable to use with no survey data. The results suggested there was limited deviation from planned trajectory and as such the AC holes are deemed to be suitable for use in terms of spatial location.

3.4 GEOLOGICAL LOGGING

All RC and AC holes have been geologically logged; the data was then entered into a Microsoft Excel spread sheets then imported into a Micromine database.

4.0 MINERAL RESOURCE ESTIMATE

4.1 WIREFRAMES-DOMAINS

4.1.1 MINERALISATION WIREFRAMES

The approach to domain volume delineation of mineralisation at Neta was grounded by the characteristics and orientations of the geological domains. The key considerations underpinning the mineralisation domaining approach included:

- Structurally, primary mineralisation strikes northwest (330°) and dips steeply (75°) to the northeast.
- Inclusion of a flat lying supergene mineralisation that is present at the top of the profile above the primary mineralisation.
- To preserve mineralisation continuity, during interpretation where the intercept gold value was below the nominal cut-off of 0.5 g/t and the host lithology supported continuity, the intercept was included in the domain due to the commodity and the style of deposit.
- A minimum downhole width of 2m downhole was used.

Interpretations of domain volume and continuity were undertaken in Geovia Surpac 3D modelling software. Lode outlines were manually digitised on cross section using all RC and AC drilling (Figure 2), the outlines were then joined together across sections to create individual 3D solid shapes. Each 3D shape was assigned a domain number between 1-7. Any anomalous grade that could not be joined across sections was included in domain 99 that will not be used in reporting due to the lack of confidence in lodes based on such little data.

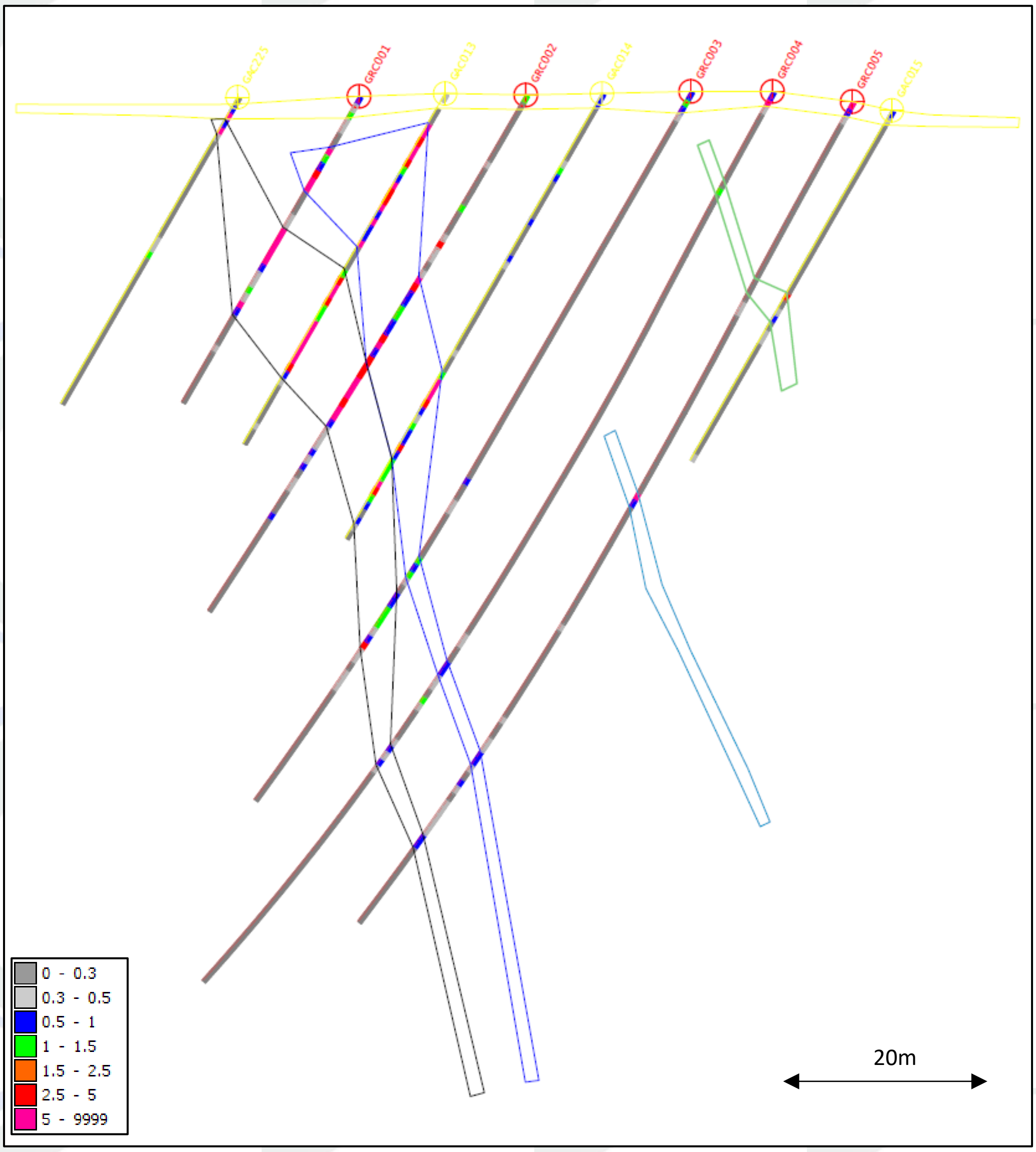


FIGURE 2 EXAMPLE CROSS SECTION FOR NETA SHOWING DRILLING WITH GOLD GRADES AND LODE OUTLINES.

The mineralised lodes were flagged to the model in the "domain" attribute. Figure 3 shows the mineralisation wireframes in plane, section, and long section views respectively.

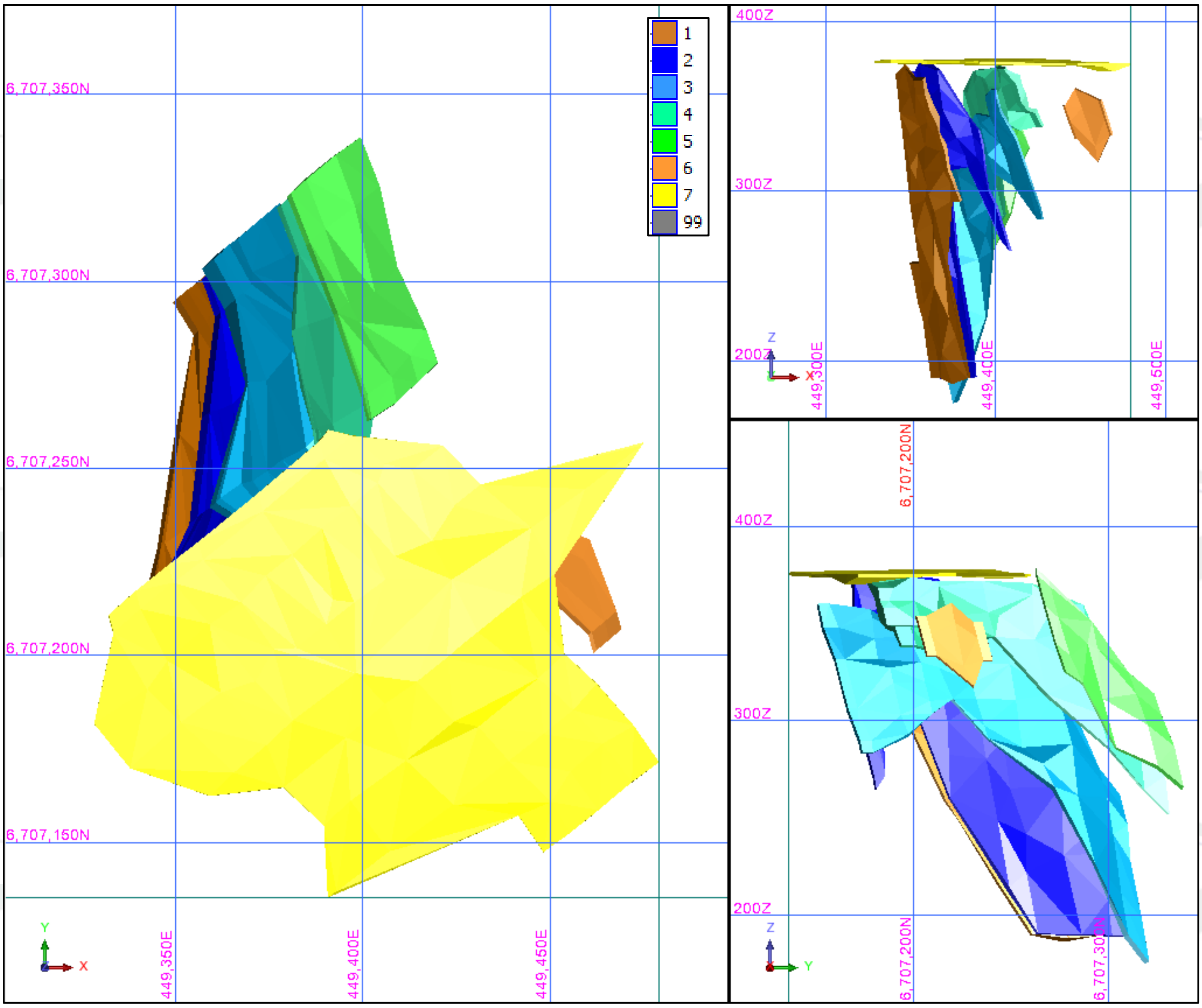


FIGURE 3 PLAN, SECTION AND LONG SECTION VIEWS OF WIREFRAME INTERPRETATION FOR NETA MINERALISATION

4.1.2 WEATHERING SURFACES

Base of transported (BOTR), base of complete oxidation (BOCO) and top of fresh rock (TOFR) surfaces were provided by GIB and were based on the oxidisation and lithology logging in the database. Figure 4**Error! Reference source not found.** below shows an example cross section with wireframes and the weathering surfaces.

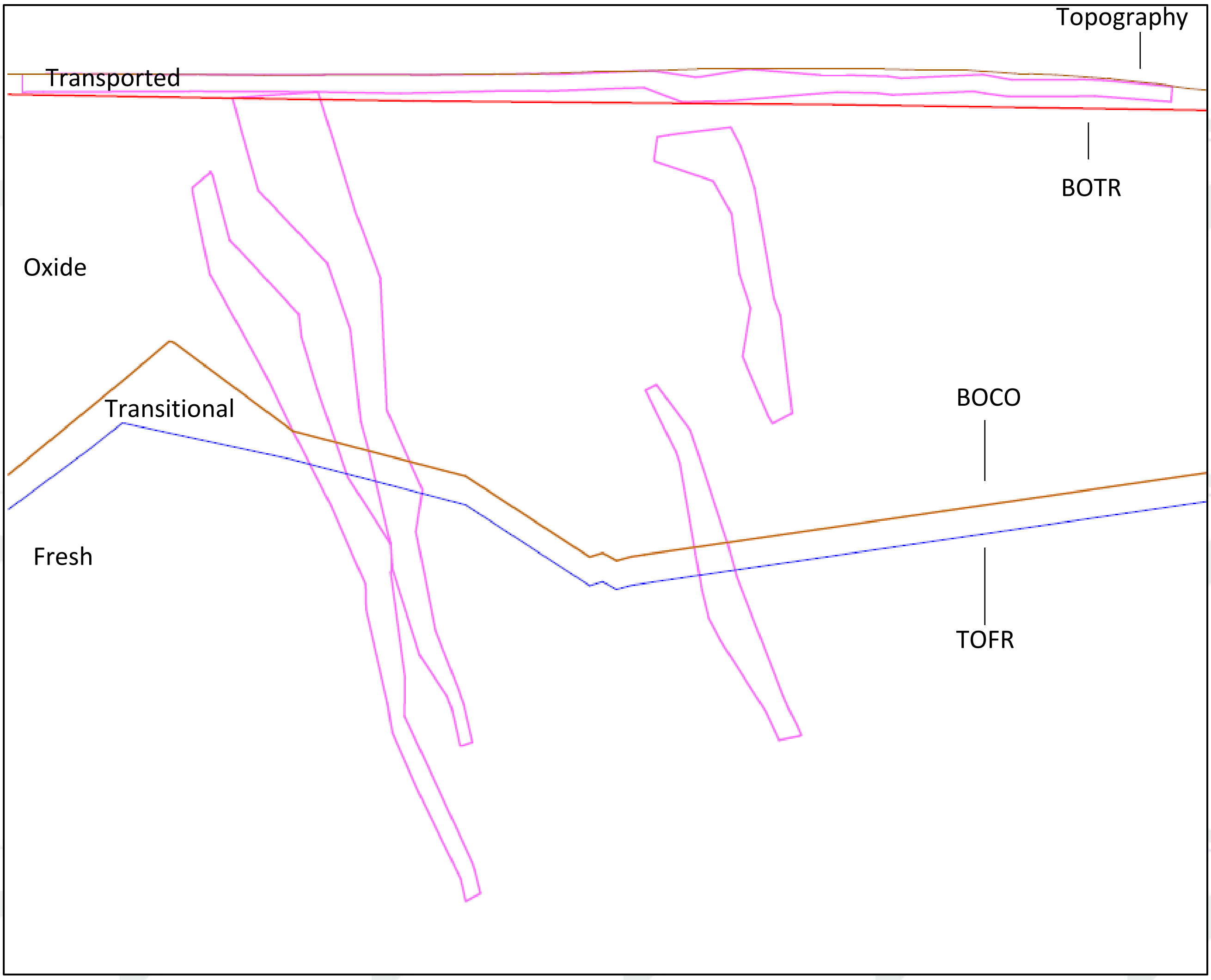


FIGURE 4 SECTION VIEW OF WIREFRAME INTERPRETATION WITH WEATHERING SURFACES.

4.1.3 VALIDATION

Wireframe validation was completed in Surpac and ensured the wireframe interpretations were valid and could be treated as enclosed solids in Surpac. The drill hole intercepts were also checked using the compositing in section 4.2, so as to determine if wireframes were correctly digitised to grade intersections within drill holes.

4.2 COMPOSITING

The dataset contains primarily 1m samples with a small amount at more than a meter due to field compositing. The distribution of sample intervals within the wireframes for each deposit can be seen in Figure 5 below.

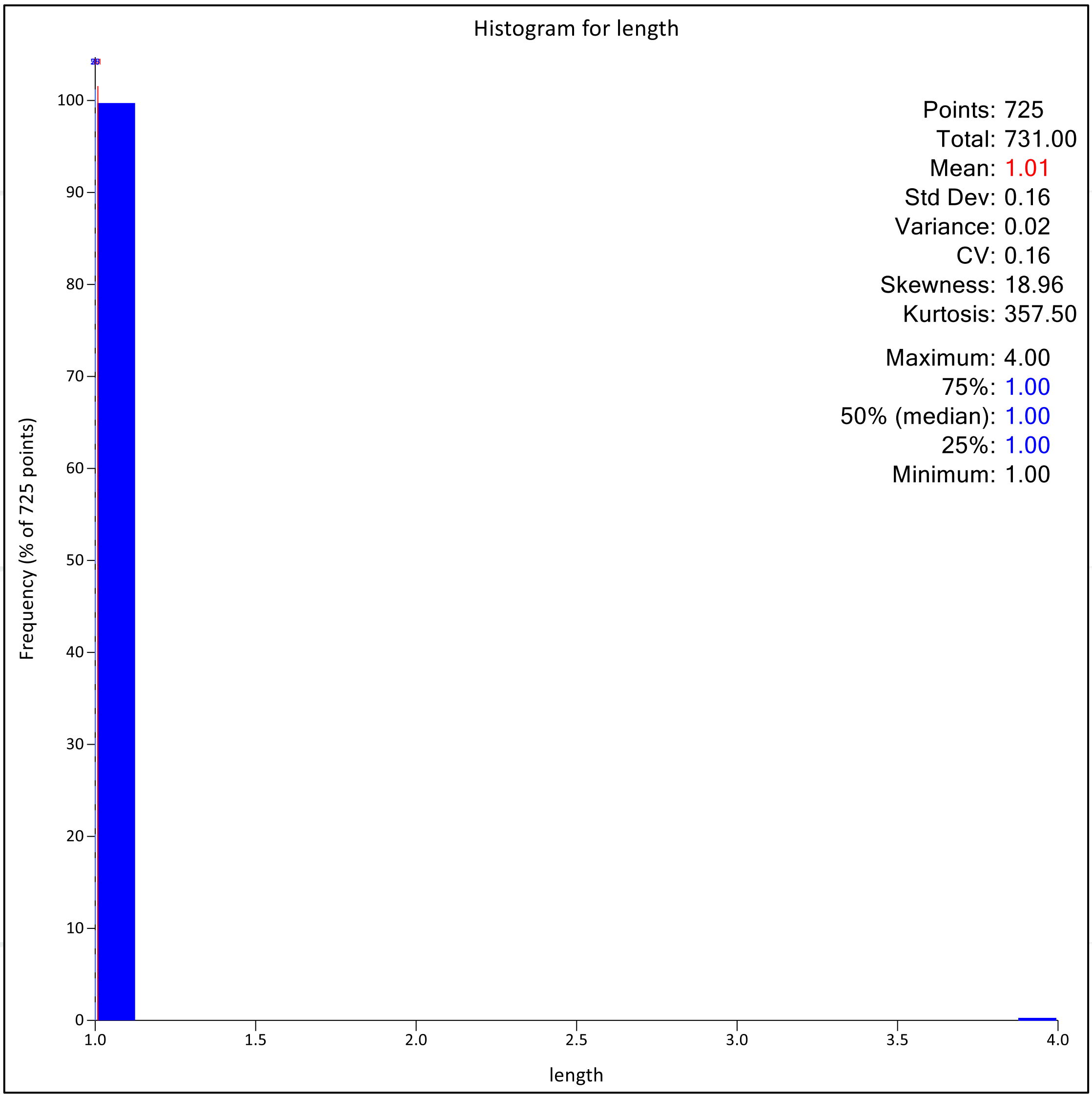


FIGURE 5 RAW SAMPLE INTERVALS WITHIN THE NETA WIREFRAME.

Due to the vast majority of samples being of 1m in length, 1m was chosen as the compositing length. The wireframe was flagged to the Domain table in each database and intercepts where the wireframes intersected the drillholes were coded with the domain number. Using the domain table, assays were composited for each domain individually. The individual composites were combined into one file representing all mineralisation to be used in statistical evaluation and grade estimations.

4.3 STATISTICS

4.3.1 GLOBAL STATISTICS

The statistics for all lodes are presented in Table 4. The histogram and log probability plots for all domains combined are displayed in Figure 6 and Figure 7. The individual histograms for each domain can be found in Appendix A.

TABLE 4. STATISTICS FOR NETA DRILL HOLE COMPOSITES.

Domain	Samples	Min g/t Au	Max g/t Au	Mean g/t Au	STD Dev g/t Au	CV	Variance	95% g/t Au	97.50% g/t Au	99% g/t Au
All	787	0.01	35.56	1.94	3.06	1.58	9.37	7.19	10.40	13.76
1	190	0.09	35.56	2.09	3.35	1.61	11.22	6.13	10.38	13.39
2	221	0.02	12.98	2.04	2.35	1.15	5.51	7.45	9.53	11.47
3	86	0.01	28.53	2.22	4.00	1.80	15.96	7.70	13.68	17.50
4	78	0.01	23.69	2.02	3.79	1.88	14.38	8.83	13.80	19.05
5	20	0.08	5.22	1.27	1.35	1.06	1.83	4.22	4.72	5.02
6	8	0.03	3.96	1.02	1.19	1.17	1.43	2.87	3.41	3.74
7	128	0.02	9.91	1.11	1.40	1.25	1.95	2.91	4.49	8.13
99	56	0.04	25.40	2.79	4.38	1.57	19.16	11.59	13.15	18.95

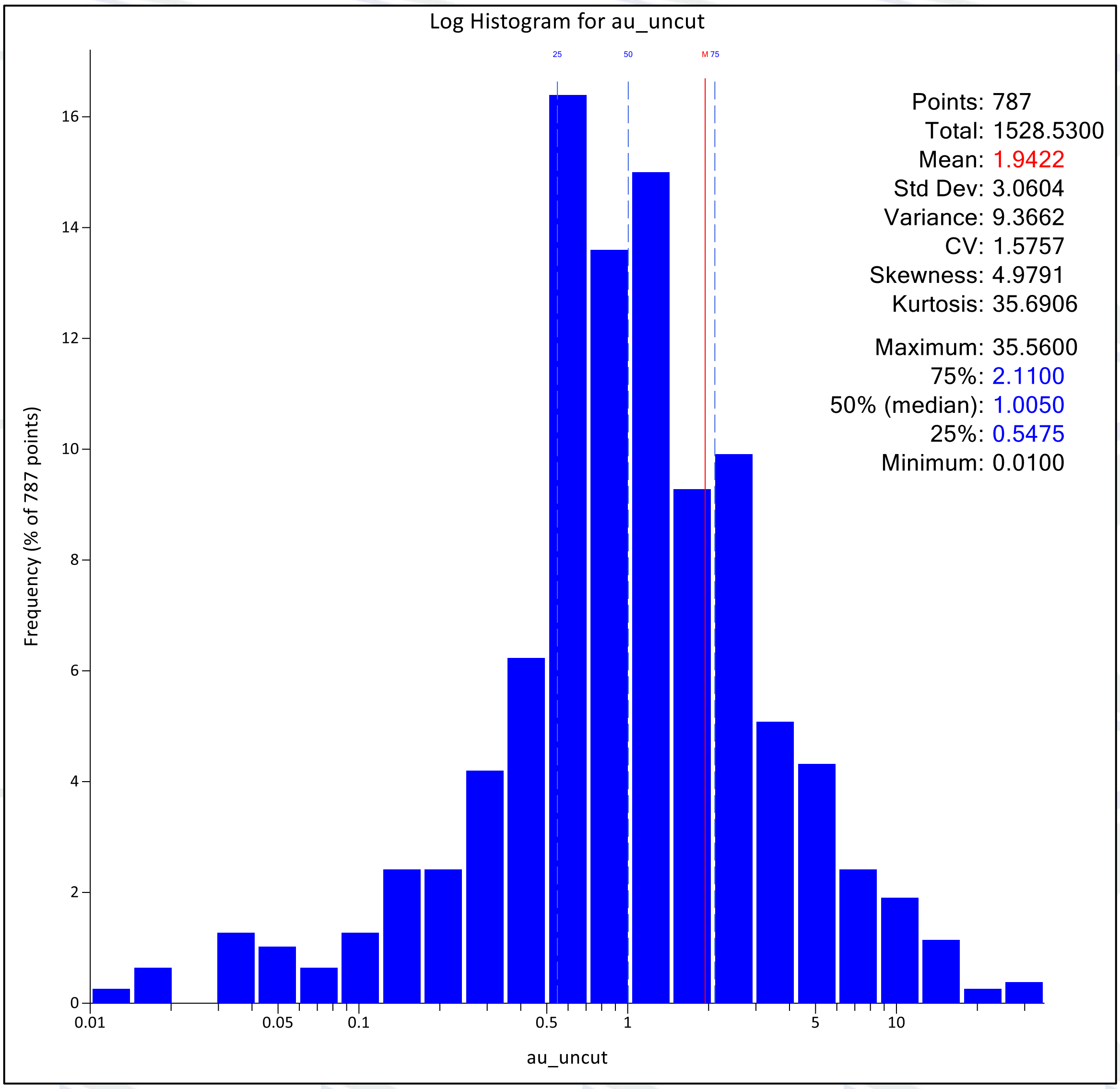


Figure 6 Histogram for all domains in Neta.

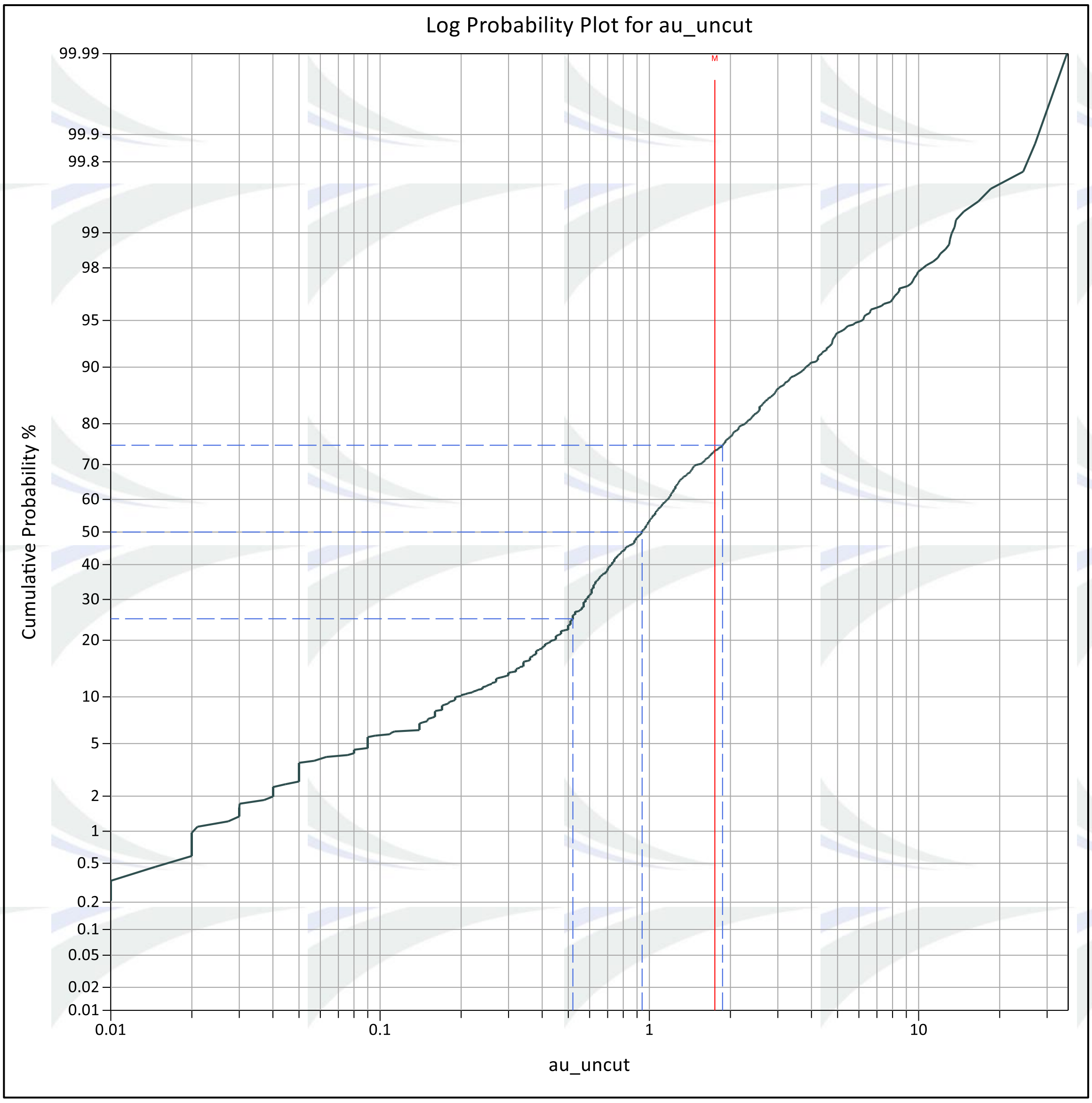


FIGURE 7 LOG PROBABILITY PLOT FOR ALL DOMAINS IN NETA.

4.3.2 DECLUSTERING

Declustering is a technique used to account for spatial variability in the data. By removing the influence of high-density clusters of data points, declustering can improve the quality of variography by reducing the potential bias caused by oversampling of certain areas. Declustering of the composite dataset was undertaken in Supervisor software, using a fixed grid prior to statistical analysis. A cell size of 15m by 15m by 5m was chosen based on sensitivity analysis on a range of cell sizes, in combination with spatial validation against drill hole data density. Figure 8 displays the sensitivity analysis graph in which different cell sizes are plotted against mean grade and cell volume with the cell size selected highlighted in red. Table 6 displays the raw and declustered means for each domain.

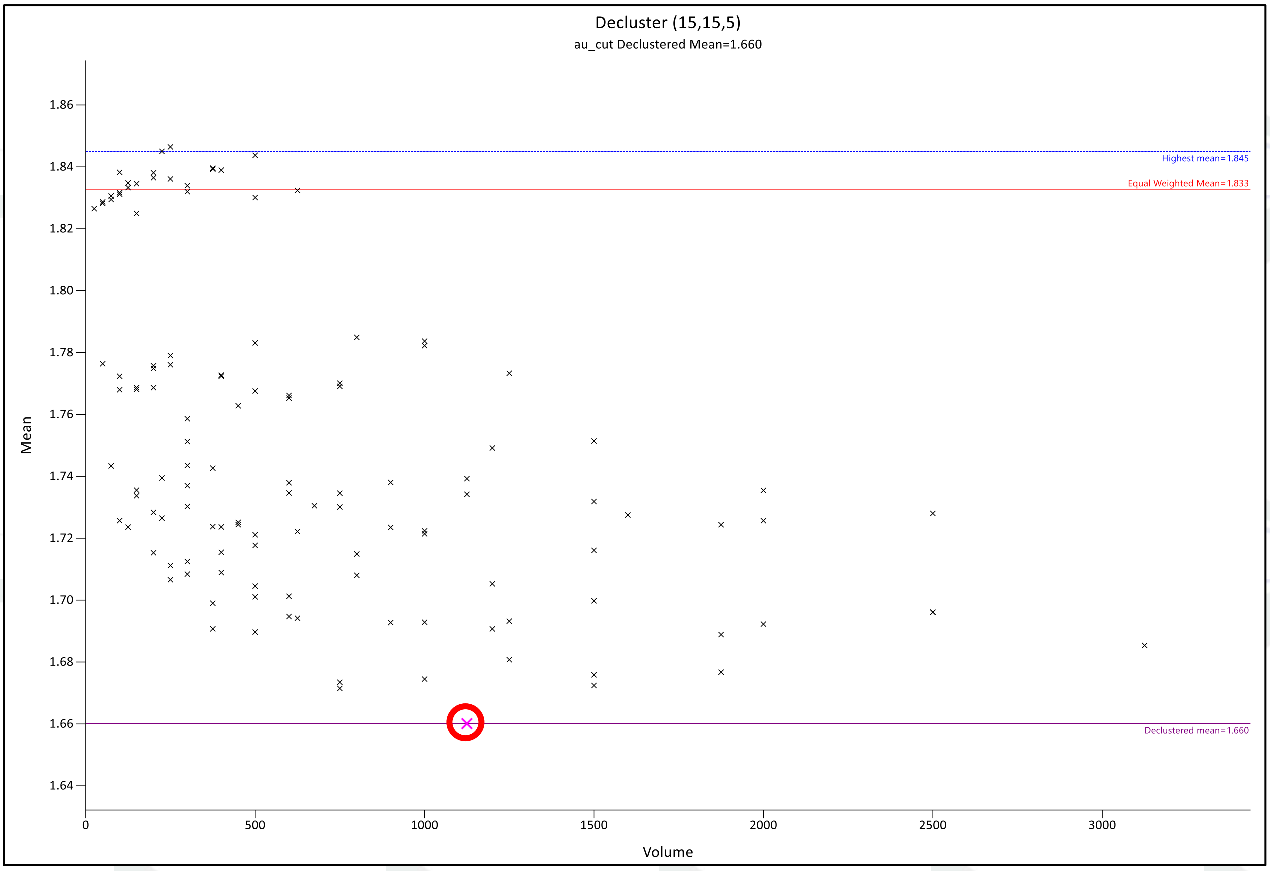


FIGURE 8 MODEL DECLUSTERING ANALYSIS – AIM TO FIND MINIMUM MEAN (RED CIRCLE)

TABLE 5 RAW MEAN GRADES AND CV COMPARED TO THE DECLUSTERED MEAN GRADE AND CV.

		Raw		Declustered	
Domain	**Samples**	**Mean g/t Au**	**CV**	**Mean g/t Au**	**CV**
All	787	1.94	1.58	1.75	1.58
1	190	2.09	1.61	1.84	1.55
2	221	2.04	1.15	1.90	1.18
3	86	2.22	1.80	2.07	1.82
4	78	2.02	1.88	1.84	1.84
5	20	1.27	1.06	1.31	1.05
6	8	1.02	1.17	1.08	1.17
7	128	1.11	1.25	1.06	1.23
99	56	2.79	1.57	2.53	1.56

4.3.3 GRADE BIAS ANALYSIS

The dataset was assessed for bias from extreme grades that would require adjustment or top cut. Composite statistics for each lode, where there were sufficient samples for statistical analysis, were reviewed and top cuts were selected based on the coefficient of variance (CV), the max composites value and the grade distribution. Domains with limited samples were visually reviewed to ensure high value composites were not having an undue effect on the mean grade.

The CV is a measure of spread for the sample population. CVs from 1.5-2.5 should be reviewed to ensure that elevated grades do not have undue effect on the estimate grade. Datasets with CVs greater than 2.5 have the potential for more than 1 sample population (bimodal) and either further domaining or top cuts should be considered to restrict the bias in estimates. Lodes with smaller sample numbers with CVs of less than 1.5 were reviewed visually to assess whether outlier samples would exert undue influence.

It was decided that the deposit contains domains that required top-cutting. Figure 9 below display the charts that assisted in choosing top cuts for the domain 1 at Neta. The figures also show a purple line displaying what top cut was chosen. The charts for the remaining domains that received top cuts can be found in Appendix B.

A list of the top-cuts used in each deposit is shown in Table 6 below.

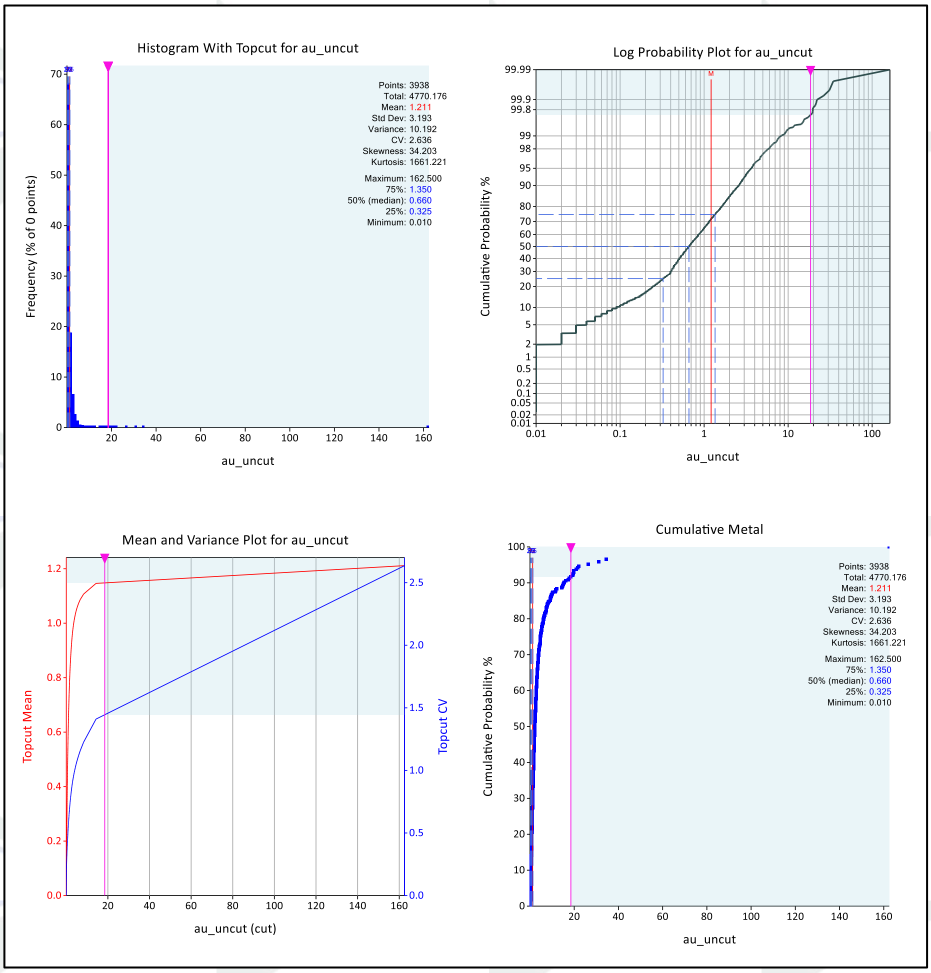


FIGURE 9 CHARTS USED IN SELECTING A TOP-CUT FOR DOMAIN 1 AT NETA.

TABLE 6 TOP CUTS SELECTED FOR NETA DOMAINS.

Domain	Top Cut g/t Au	Composites Cut
1	15	2
3	8	5
4	14	2
99	14	1

4.4 VARIOGRAPHY

Variography was carried out in Snowden's Supervisor software. Experimental variograms were generated for the lodes with sufficient samples to assess the continuity and allow for generation of a variogram model.

To ensure the composited data accurately reflected a normal histogram for Variogram analysis a normal scores transformation was completed. Continuity fans were then used to select the orientations of major and minor continuities. Experimental variograms were generated for these orientations with downhole continuity being utilised to set the nugget and the subsequent directional variograms were fitted with models best matched the data. The variogram model was back transformed before being exported into a Surpac variogram file to be used in estimation.

Variography was attempted on each domain individually, however the small number of composites available in most domains did not produce any usable variograms. The only domains with enough composites to produce coherent variography was domain 1 and domain 7. The completed normal scores variograms were then back transformed and exported in a Surpac format to be used in estimation. The back transformed variogram parameters are displayed in Table 7 and the normal scores variogram models for the downhole, major, semi-major and minor directions are displayed in Figure 10 and Figure 11 for domain 1 and domain 7 respectively.

TABLE 7 VARIOGRAM MODELS FOR DOMAIN 1 AND DOMAIN 7.

Domain	Azimuth °	Plunge °	Dip °	Nugget	Struct	Sill	Range	Maj/Semi	Maj/Min
1	330	0	-80	0.32	1	0.28	44.40	2.02	3.47
					2	0.26	75.10	1.00	2.24
7	345	-20	-90	0.45	1	0.42	25.3	1.25	2.22
					2	0.14	56.7	1.78	2.82

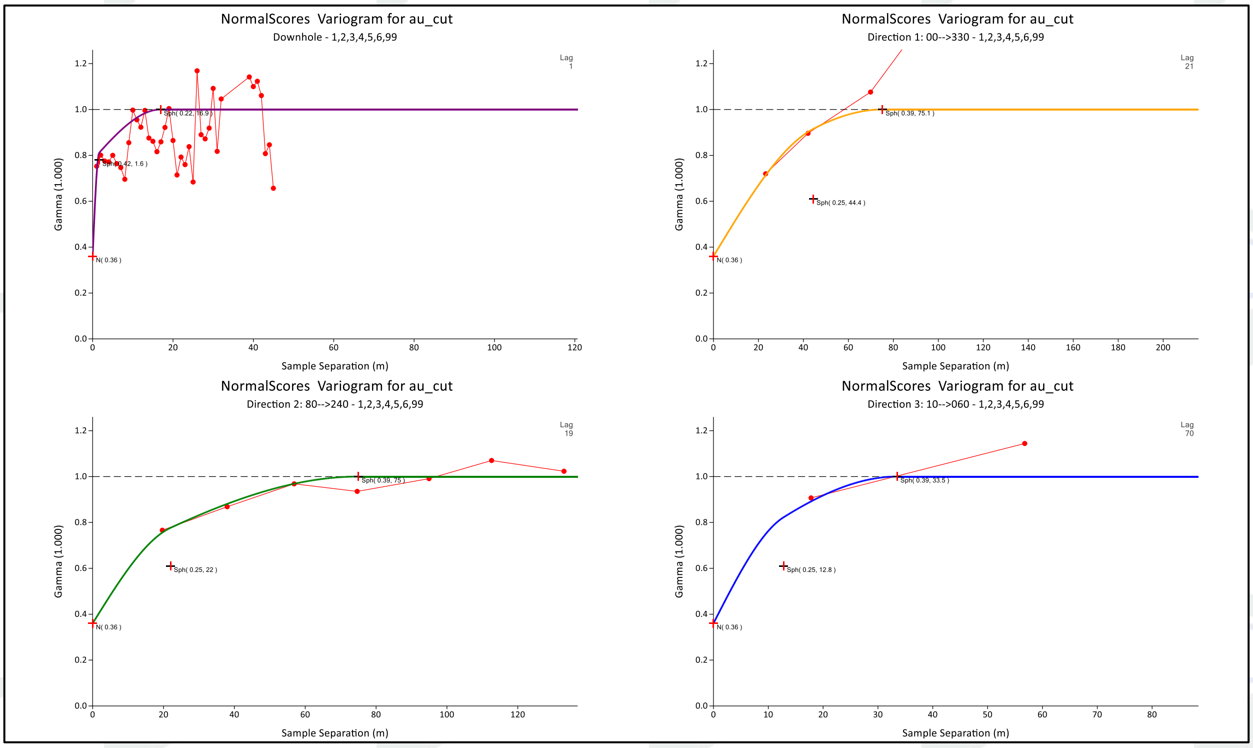


FIGURE 10 NORMAL SCORES VARIOGRAM MODELS FOR THE DOWNHOLE, MAJOR, SEMI-MAJOR AND MINOR DIRECTIONS IN DOMAIN 1.

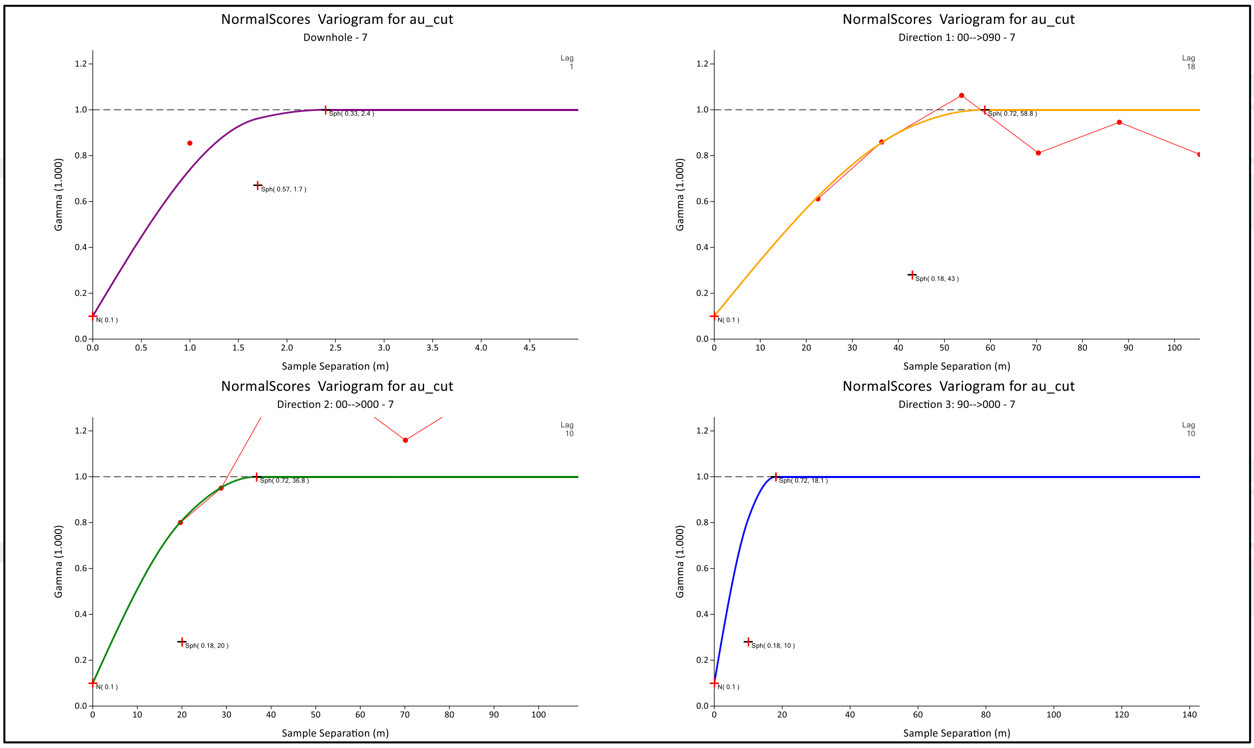


FIGURE 11 NORMAL SCORES VARIOGRAM MODELS FOR THE DOWNHOLE, MAJOR, SEMI-MAJOR AND MINOR DIRECTIONS IN DOMAIN 7.

4.5 BLOCK MODEL

4.5.1 BLOCK MODEL EXTENTS

The block model “neta_bm_2308.mdl” was rotated by -37.5° from a North orientation to align with overall mineralisation orientation. The parent block sizes were selected based on the drill and sample spacings available for estimation. The parameters utilised for the block model are outlined below in Table 8.

TABLE 8 BLOCK MODEL EXTENTS AND BLOCK SIZES.

Deposit / BM Name	Geometry	Y mN	X mE	Z mRL
Neta neta_bm_2308.mdl	**Min Coordinates**	6707030	449395	150
	Max Coordinates	6707340	449650	400
	User Block Size	10	5	5
	Min. Block Size	1.25	1.25	1.25
	Rotation (Degrees)	-37.5	0	0

4.5.2 ATTRIBUTES

The attributes created in the model are detailed in Table 9 below.

TABLE 9 ATTRIBUTES GENERATED IN MODEL.

Attributes	Type	Decimals	Background	Description
au_id_uncut	Float	3	-99	Inverse Distance gold estimate using uncut composites
au_id_cut	Float	3	-99	Inverse Distance gold estimate using top-cut composites
au_ok_uncut	Float	3	-99	Kriged gold estimate using uncut composites
au_ok_cut	Float	3	-99	Kriged gold estimate using top-cut composites
density	Float	2	0	Density value applied based on weathering
domain	Integer	-	0	Domain number
mined	Integer	-	0	0 - unmined, 1 - mined
pass_no	Integer	-	0	Estimation pass number
res_cat	Character	-		ind - Indicated; inf - Inferred; unc - Unclassified
weathering	Integer	-	0	0 - air; 1 - Oxide; 2 - Transitional; 3 - Fresh

4.5.3 TOPOGRAPHY AND WEATHERING

A topography (topo) surface was provided by GIB. Weathering surfaces were generated based on available weathering logging. All blocks sitting below the topography were flagged as per Table 10.

TABLE 10. WEATHERING PROFILES.

Constraint	Profile	Code
above topo	air	0
below topo and above botr	transported	1
below botr and above boco	oxide	2
below boco and above tofr	transitional	3
below tofr	fresh	4

4.5.4 DEPLETION

The logging includes mentions of voids suggesting that there has been underground mining in the past. This should be investigated further to ascertain exactly how much mining has taken place and how much material has been removed.

4.5.5 BULK DENSITY

Downhole density work has been completed on some AC and RC holes at the Neta deposit. A summary of this work is outlined in the document "Phase 9 AC drill program – 3rd November 2023". The densities assigned based on this work are tabulated below:

TABLE 11. DENSITIES FLAGGED BY WEATHERING PROFILE.

Profile	BD
Transported/Calcrete	2
Oxide (waste)	2.3
Oxide (mineralised)	2.5
Trans	2.5
Fresh	2.7

It is recommended that any further drilling programs should include further density test work across the whole deposit and in particular the transitional and fresh weathering zones, either by diamond drilling to provide core for measurement or downhole density surveys on RC holes.

4.5.6 SEARCH CRITERIA

The search criteria utilised for the estimate were based on the overall orientation of the domain geometry and the variogram model generated. The ellipses were orientated along the main axis of the lode to ensure the maximum search efficiency. The search passes were adjusted in subsequent passes by either increasing search criteria or relaxing restrictions on the number of samples required for estimation. Table 12 below details the samples and search parameters used for each domain.

TABLE 12. SEARCH PARAMETERS USED FOR EACH DOMAIN.

Domains	**1-6**	**7**
Min Samps Pass 1	10	10
Min Samps Pass 2	10	10
Min Samps Pass 3	2	2
Max Samps Pass 1	30	30
Max Samps Pass 2	30	30
Max Samps Pass 3	30	30
Max Samps per Hole	4	4
Distance Pass 1	30	30
Distance Pass 2	60	60
Distance Pass 3	90	90
Desc Y	4	4
Desc X	2	2
Desc Z	2	2
Major Azimuth	330	90
Plunge	0	0
Dip	-80	0

4.5.7 ESTIMATION

The model was estimated using both Ordinary Kriging (OK) and Inverse Distance Squared (ID2). Domains were estimated separately using the wireframe as hard boundaries to prevent smearing of grades. The Variogram for domain 1 was used in the estimation of domains 1-6 as it gave the best characterisation of the spatial continuity of gold grades.

4.5.8 RESOURCE CLASSIFICATION

The Neta MRE has been classified as Indicated and Inferred based on the density and quality of drill data, geological/grade continuity, and the performance of the QAQC data available. Indicated material has been selected based on high density drilling (20*10 spaced drilling or less), with recent (Aug 2023) AC drillholes providing additional QAQC, survey accuracy and spatial confirmation. The indicated material is all within 50 vertical meters of surface. The inferred portion of the MRE is defined by areas that have been at least drilled to roughly 40m by 40m, sit within 185m of the surface (within a feasible depth for open pit mining) and must have more continuity than single intercepts or multiple intercepts on a single section.

All other material has been left as unclassified due to the lack of confidence associated with far spaced drilling, lack of continuity or being too deep to be considered for an open pit MRE. The classification can be seen in Figure 12.

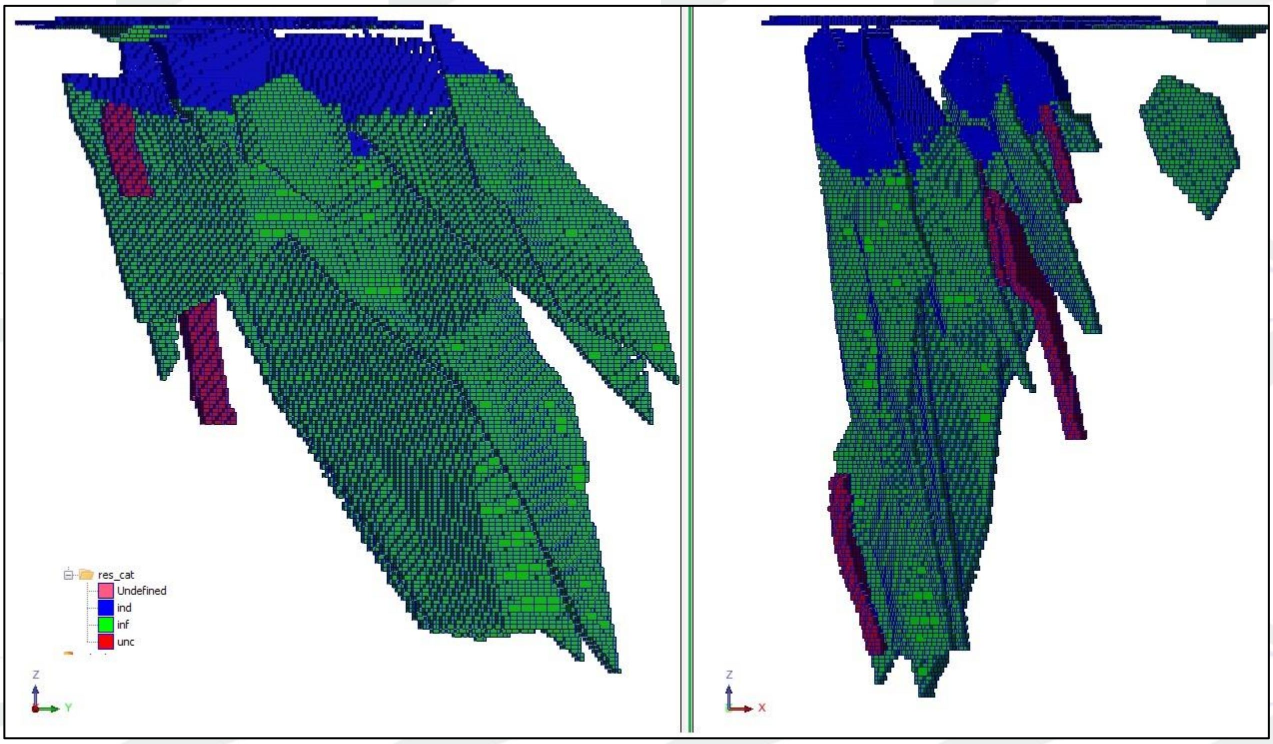


FIGURE 12. RESOURCE CLASSIFICATION FOR NETA.

4.6 VALIDATION

4.6.1 VISUAL

A visual validation of all block attributes was completed to compare model grades with composites with the block model grades considered comparable to composite values and to be a fair representation of the supporting composite data. Long sections showing domain 1 and domain 2 with the block model and composites coloured by gold grades are shown in Figure 13 and domain 7 in Figure 14.

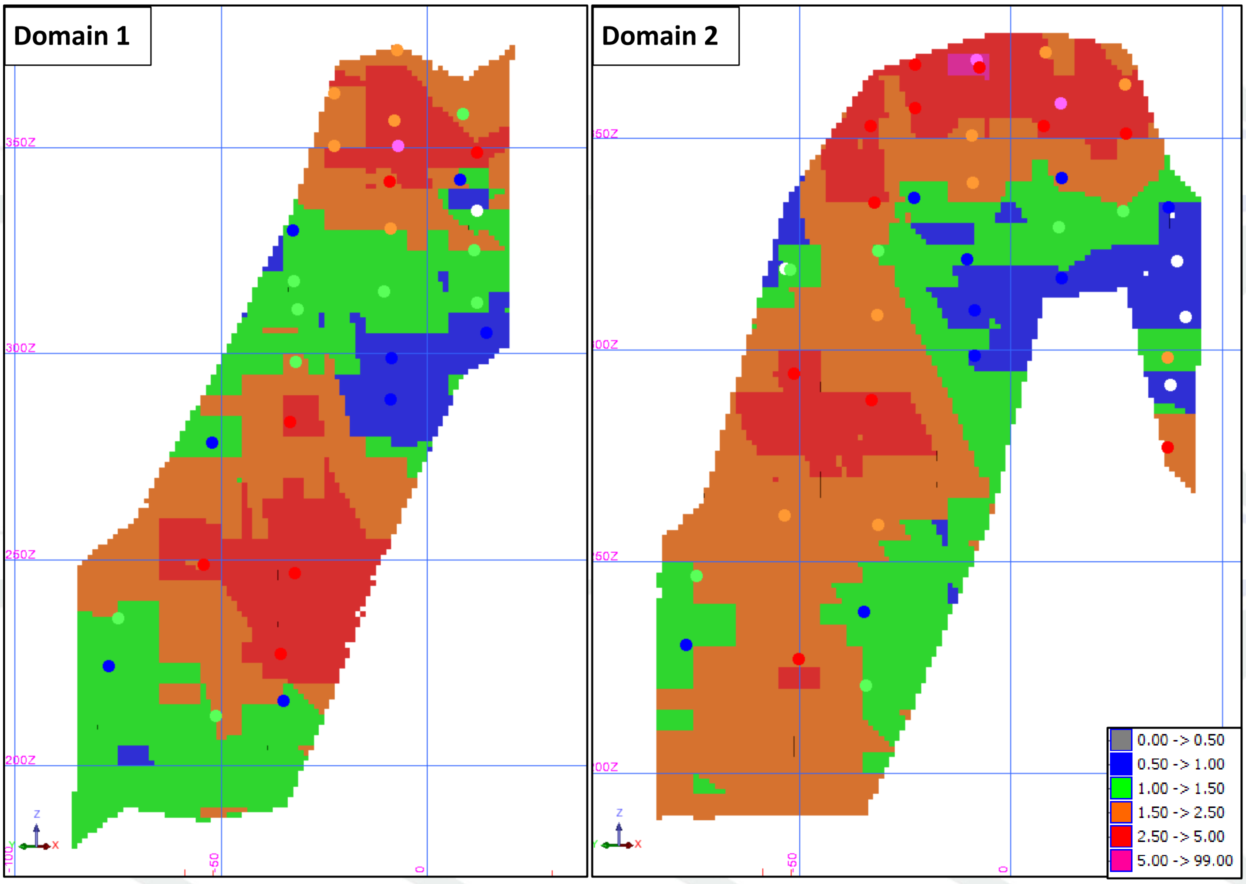


FIGURE 13. VISUAL COMPARISON OF INPUT COMPOSITES WITH ESTIMATED GOLD GRADES FOR DOMAINS 1 AND 2.

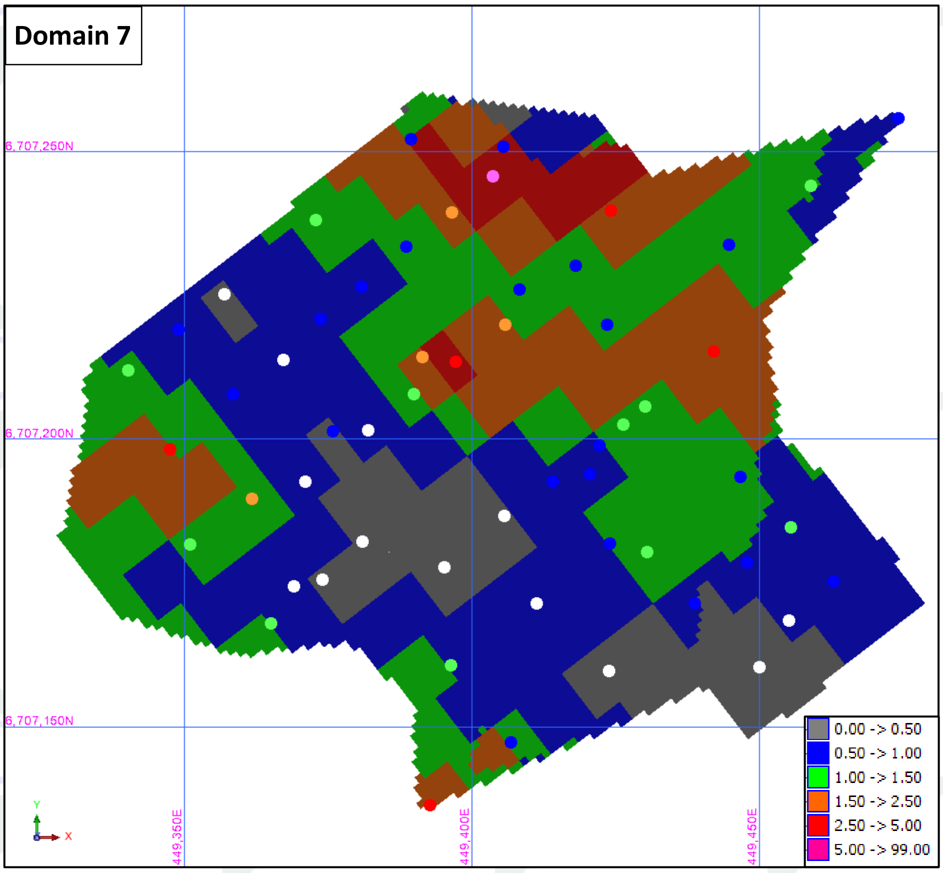


FIGURE 14. VISUAL COMPARISON OF INPUT COMPOSITES WITH ESTIMATED GOLD GRADES FOR DOMAIN 7.

4.6.2 VOLUMETRIC

Wireframe interpretation volumes were calculated for comparison to the block model volume; a check to confirm that a suitable block size has been selected. The block volume of all lodes combined for each block model totalled 99.7% of the wireframe volumes of 182,382m³, confirming the block size to be a suitable 3-dimensional representation.

4.6.3 STATISTICAL

Further validation was completed in Supervisor software in the form of swath plots on 10m increments along strike, 5m across strike and 5m for elevations. Figure 15 displays validation plots for all domains in the block model with OK (black) and ID grades (grey). As can be seen from the comparison, the block model grades compare favourably to the composite grades, following the same trends. Validation plots for the main domains for each deposit can be found in Appendix C.

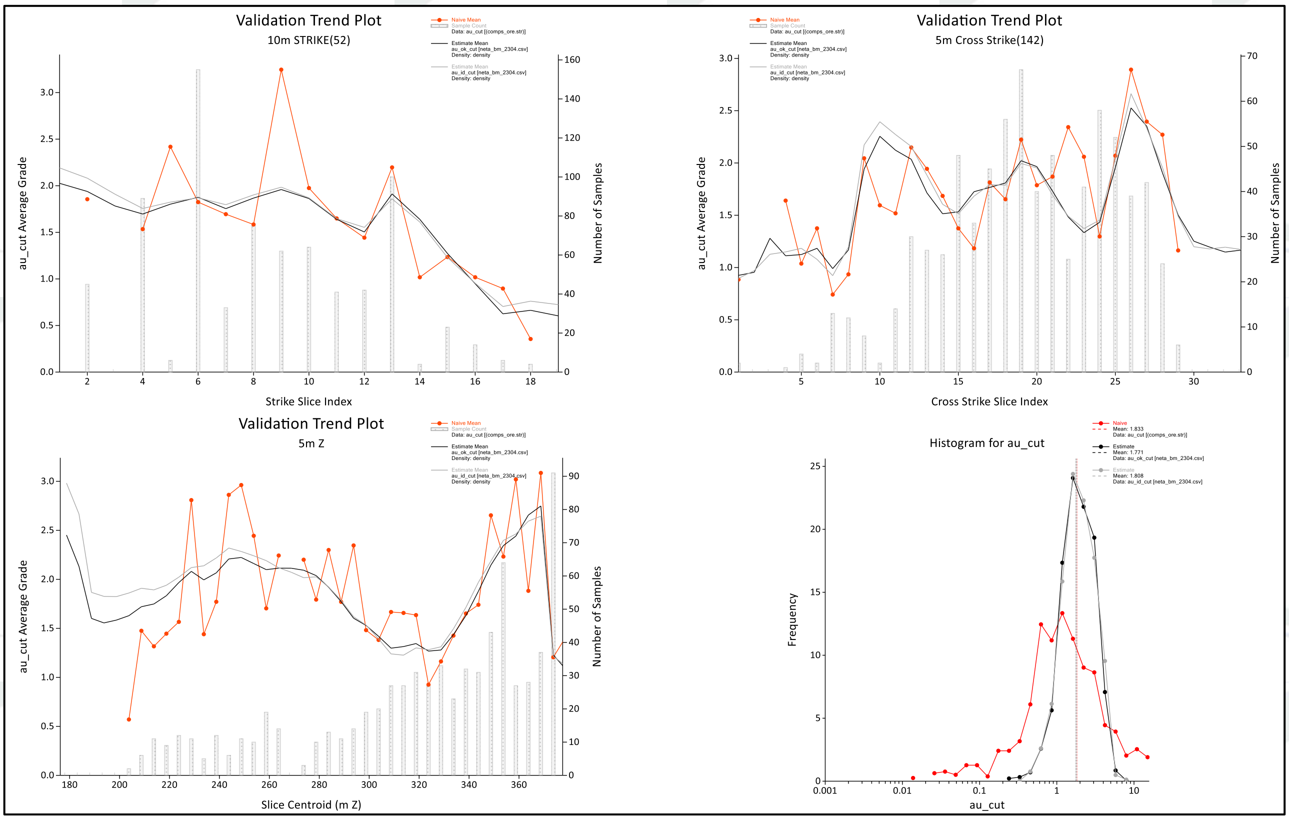


FIGURE 15. VALIDATION PLOTS OF COMPOSITE VERSUS MODEL GRADES FOR ALL DOMAINS AT NETA.

5.0 REPORTING AND CLASSIFICATION

The November 2023 Neta MRE was classified as indicated and inferred based on several factors such as density of drill data, geological understanding, consistency of gold assay grades and economic potential for mining as discussed in section 4.5.8. The tonnes and grade for the November 2023 Neta MRE are outlined below in Table 13 using a 1 g/t cut-off grade. All reporting uses the ordinary kriged values, both uncut and top cut value are reported in this document however, any further reporting or planning should use the top cut “au_ok_cut” values as these are the most practical.

TABLE 13 NOVEMBER 2023 NETA MRE.

Category	Volume m³	Tonnes t	Au Ok Cut g/t	Ounces	Au Ok Uncut g/t	ounces uncut
Inferred	100125	268493	1.82	15719	1.92	16591
Indicated	46064	110002	2.24	7908	2.38	8410
Grand Total	146189	378495	1.94	23620	2.05	24995

The constraints used to report the tonnes and grade from the model for Table 13 are:

- au_ok_cut > 1
- domain > 0
- classification != Unc

The resource broken down by domain in Table 14 and by weathering profile in Table 15 below.

TABLE 14 NETA TONNES AND GRADE BY DOMAIN.

Domain	Volume m³	Tonnes t	Au Ok Cut g/t	Au Ok Uncut	Ounces cut g/t	Ounces uncut
1	44566	118025	1.91	1.96	7233	7430
2	49230	130166	2.01	2.01	8416	8416
3	24758	65701	2.14	2.62	4520	5541
4	11867	30180	1.85	2.01	1791	1948
5	3895	10201	1.39	1.39	457	457
6	838	2095	1.23	1.23	83	83
7	11035	22128	1.58	1.58	1126	1126
Grand Total	146189	378495	1.94	2.05	23620	24995

TABLE 15 NETA TONNES AND GRADE BY WEATHERING PROFILE.

Weathering	Volume m³	Tonnes t	Au Cut g/t	Au Uncut g/t	Cut Ounces	Uncut Ounces
Transported	10926	21852	1.59	1.59	1114	1114
Oxide	40395	100986	2.31	2.48	7484	8052
Transitional	2449	6123	1.48	1.55	292	304
Fresh	92420	249534	1.84	1.94	14730	15532
Total	146189	378495	1.94	2.05	23620	24995

A grade tonnage curve is displayed in Figure 16 and tabulated in Table 16 below, showing the tonnes, grade and ounces available across different cut-off grades.

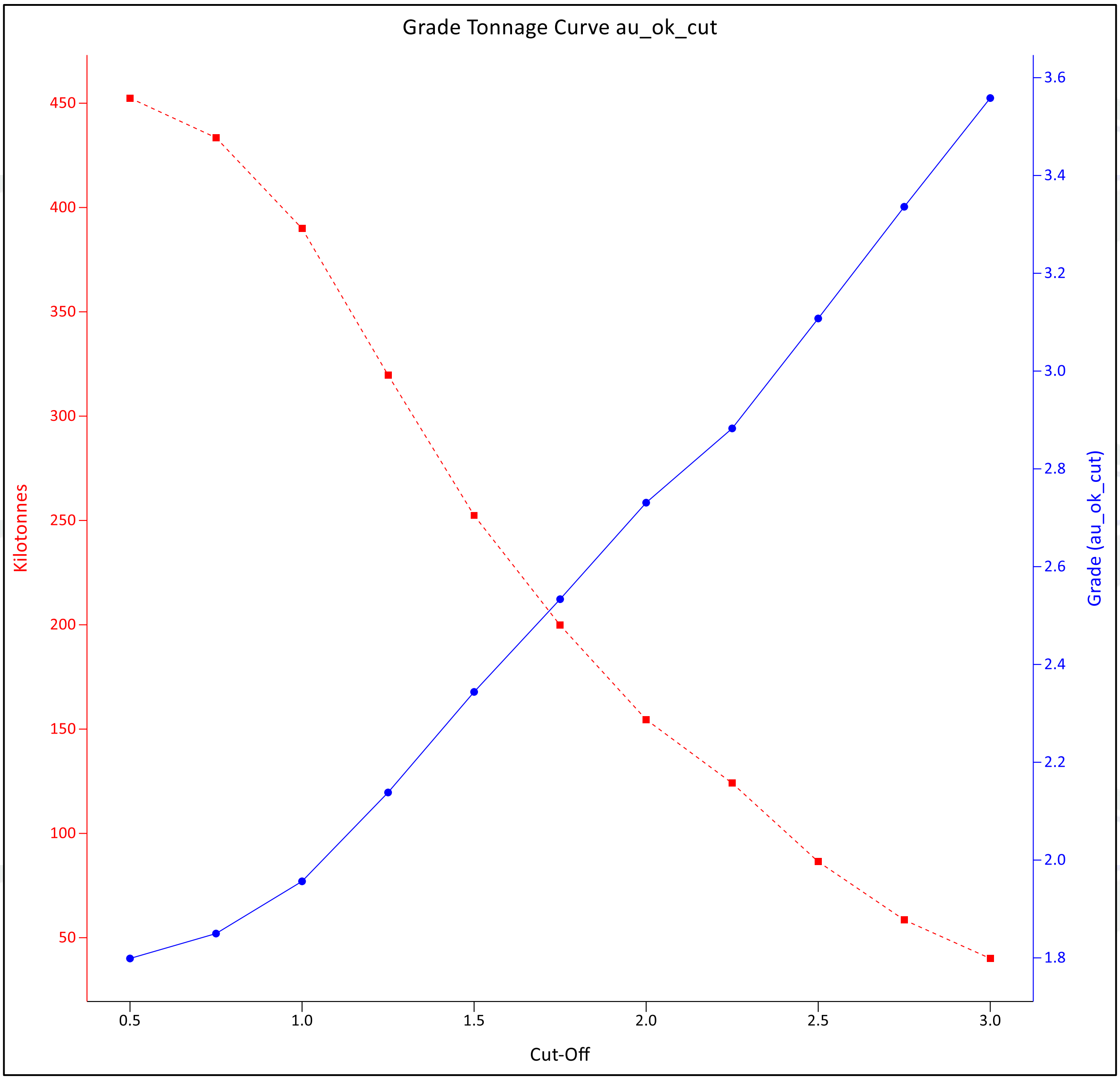


FIGURE 16. NOVEMBER 2023 NETA MRE TONNES VS. GRADE PLOT.

TABLE 16. MRE TONNAGE GRADE TABULATION.

Cutoff g/t Au	Volume m^3	Tonnes t	Au Cut g/t	Ounces
0.5	171832	441290	1.781	25269
0.75	163592	422006	1.833	24870
1	146189	378495	1.941	23620
1.25	119406	309325	2.123	21113
1.5	94553	245361	2.32	18301
1.75	74811	193756	2.505	15605
2	57412	148936	2.7	12929
2.25	45742	118832	2.848	10881
2.5	31150	80977	3.074	8003
2.75	20686	53600	3.301	5689
3	14205	36560	3.511	4127

6.0 RECOMMENDATIONS

6.1 QAQC

The current QAQC process being utilised should be reviewed to ensure data collected is accurate and effective for managing the quality of assay data.

- Whole sample recovery should be measured on a regular basis to ensure consistency in sampling.
- Different methods of assaying, such as screen fire assay and bottle roll leaching, should be employed to better characterise the mineralisation.
- Blanks should be inserted at more regular intervals similar to standards.
- Downhole surveys need to be completed on all drilling utilised in MRE.

6.2 BULK DENSITY

Ongoing bulk density measurements should be taken across the deposit especially within the oxide and transitional weathering zones.

6.3 CLASSIFICATION

The classification of the MRE is based on geological confidence, mineralisation continuity and the quality of the data.

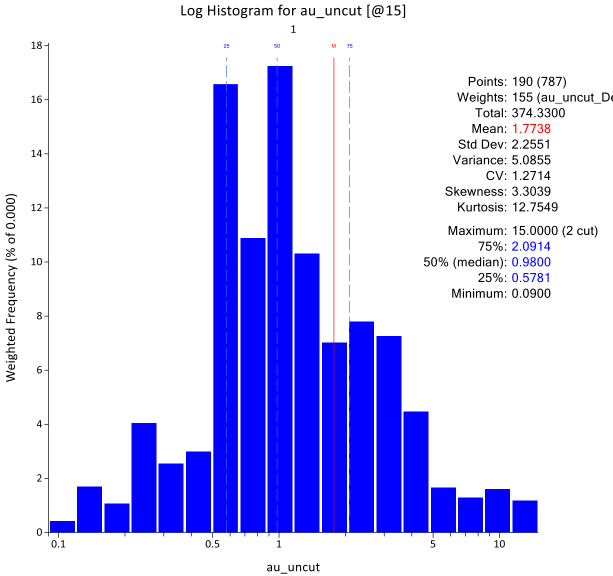
Further work should focus on the following:

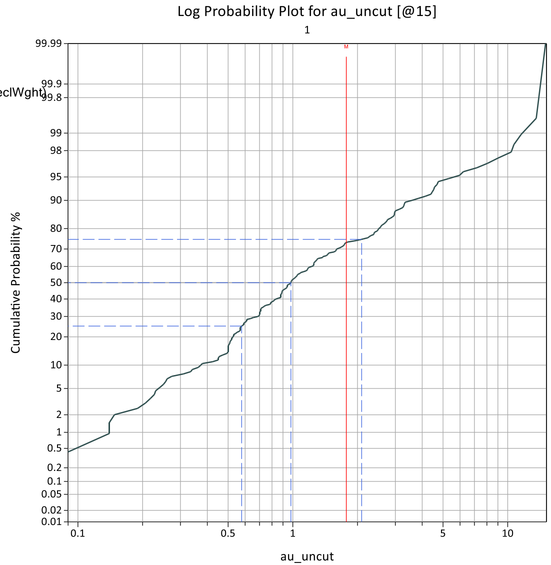
1. Ongoing QAQC of data collection process to ensure all information is valid and relevant to project.
2. Pit shell optimisations using probable mining parameters and costs to prove economic potential.

7.0 APPENDIX A – BASIC STATISTICS

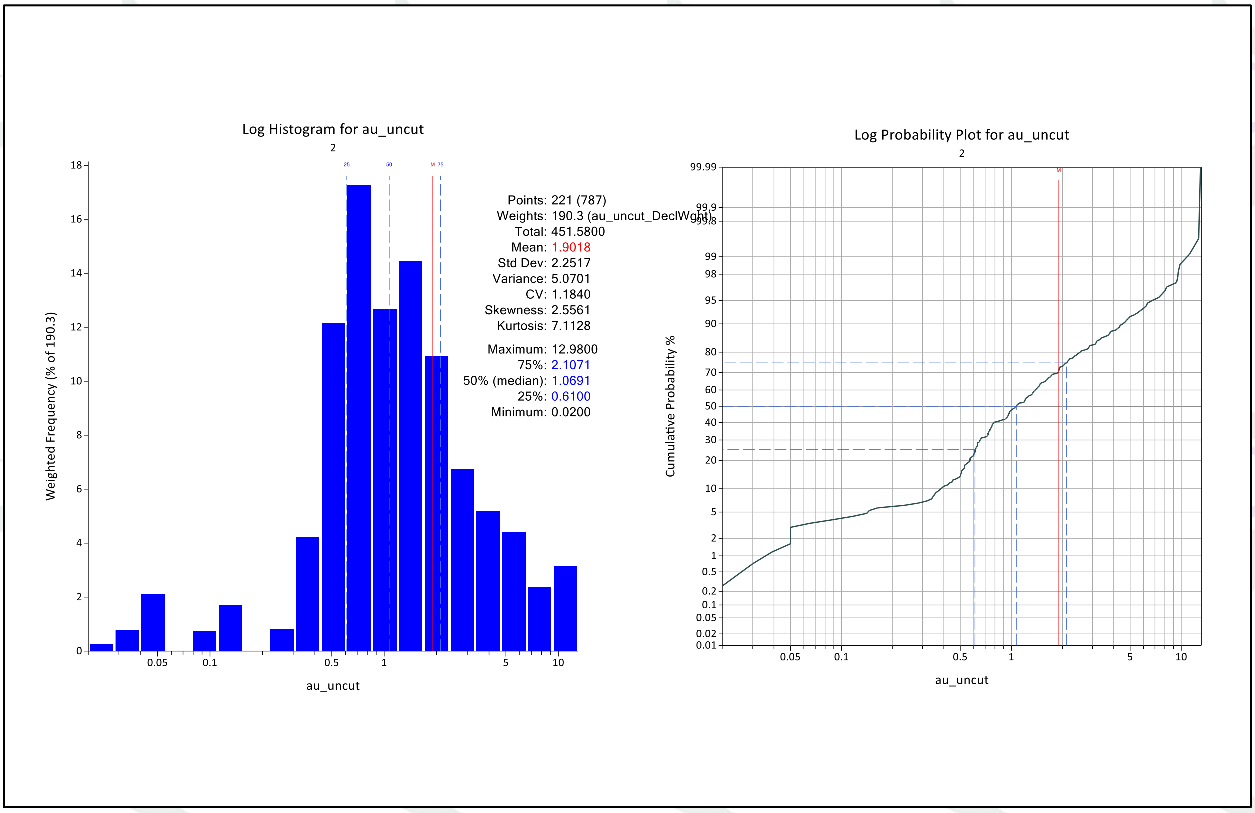
Domain	Samples	Min (g/t Au)	Max (g/t Au)	Mean (g/t Au)	STD Dev (g/t Au)	CV	Variance	95% (g/t Au)	97.50% (g/t Au)	99% (g/t Au)
All	787	0.01	35.56	1.94	3.06	1.58	9.37	7.19	10.40	13.76
1	190	0.09	35.56	2.09	3.35	1.61	11.22	6.13	10.38	13.39
2	221	0.02	12.98	2.04	2.35	1.15	5.51	7.45	9.53	11.47
3	86	0.01	28.53	2.22	4.00	1.80	15.96	7.70	13.68	17.50
4	78	0.01	23.69	2.02	3.79	1.88	14.38	8.83	13.80	19.05
5	20	0.08	5.22	1.27	1.35	1.06	1.83	4.22	4.72	5.02
6	8	0.03	3.96	1.02	1.19	1.17	1.43	2.87	3.41	3.74
7	128	0.02	9.91	1.11	1.40	1.25	1.95	2.91	4.49	8.13
99	56	0.04	25.40	2.79	4.38	1.57	19.16	11.59	13.15	18.95

DOMAIN 1

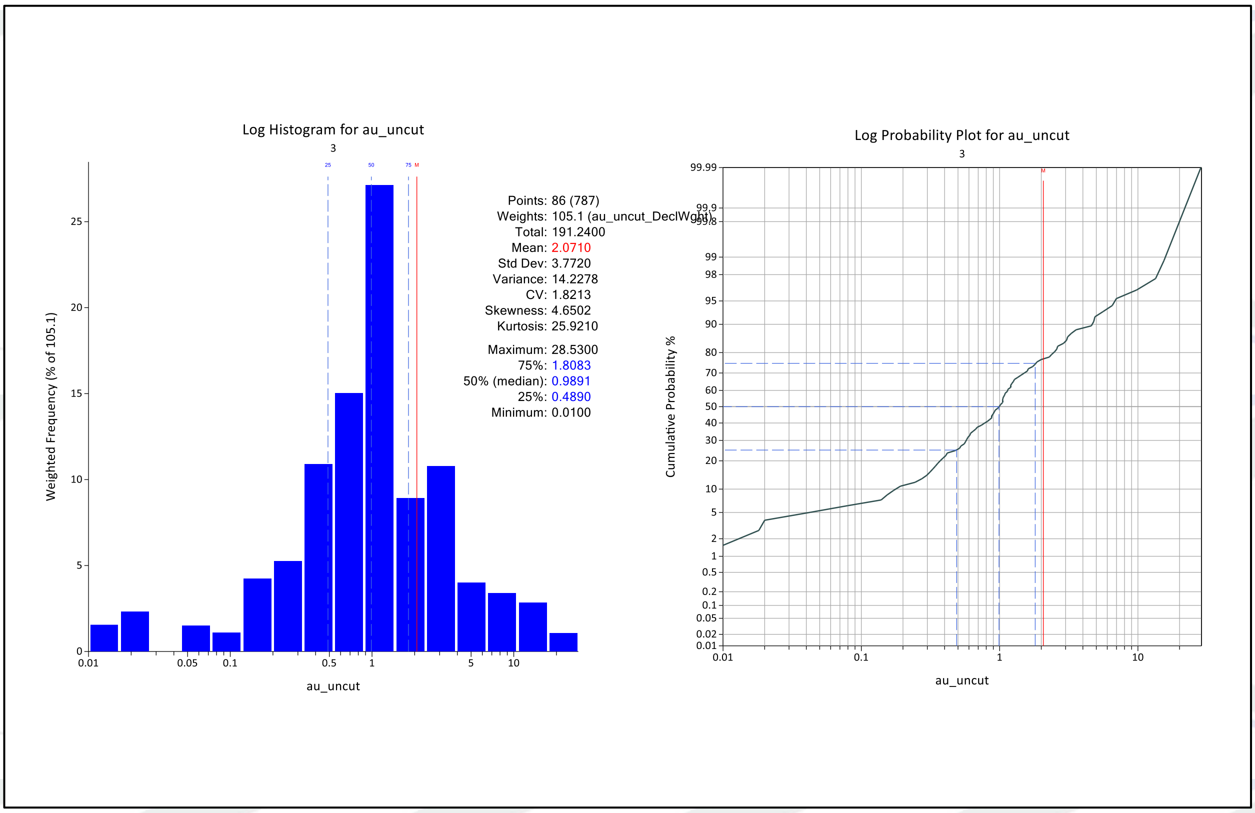




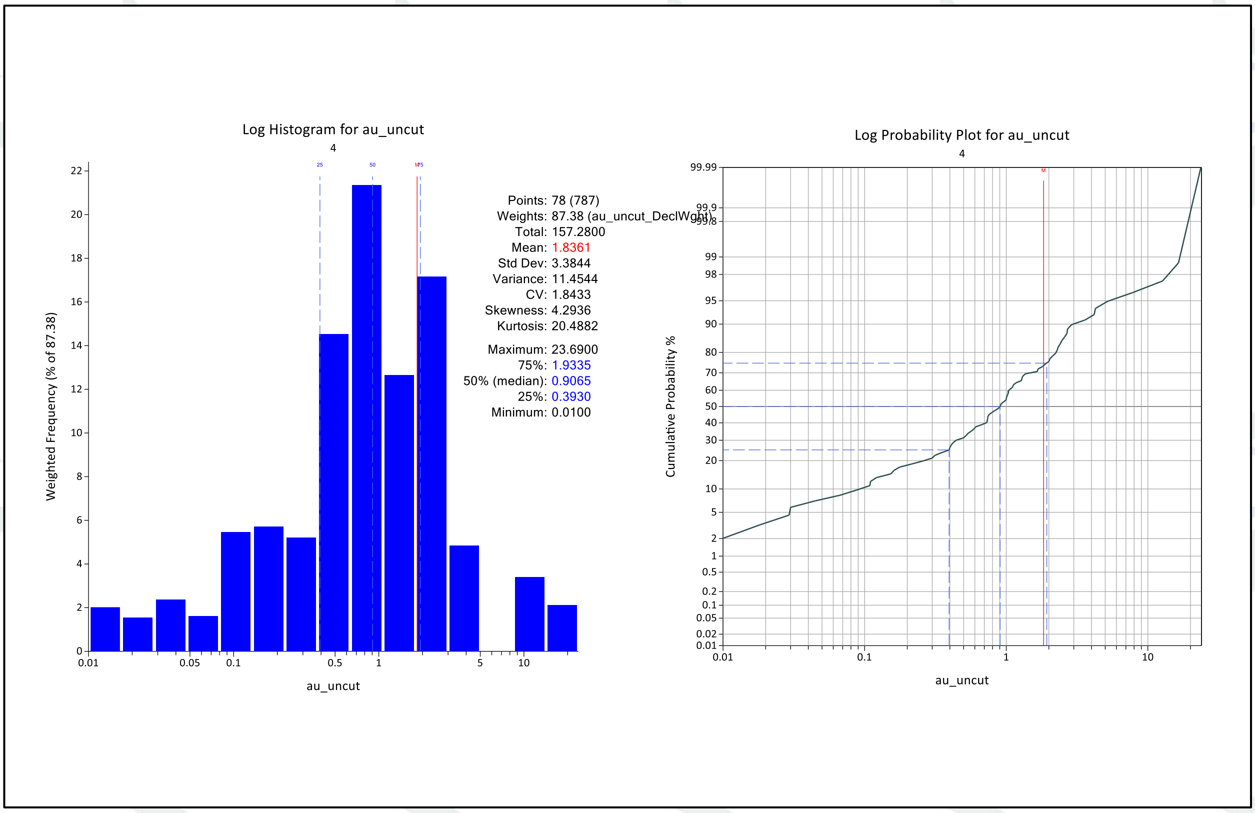
DOMAIN 2



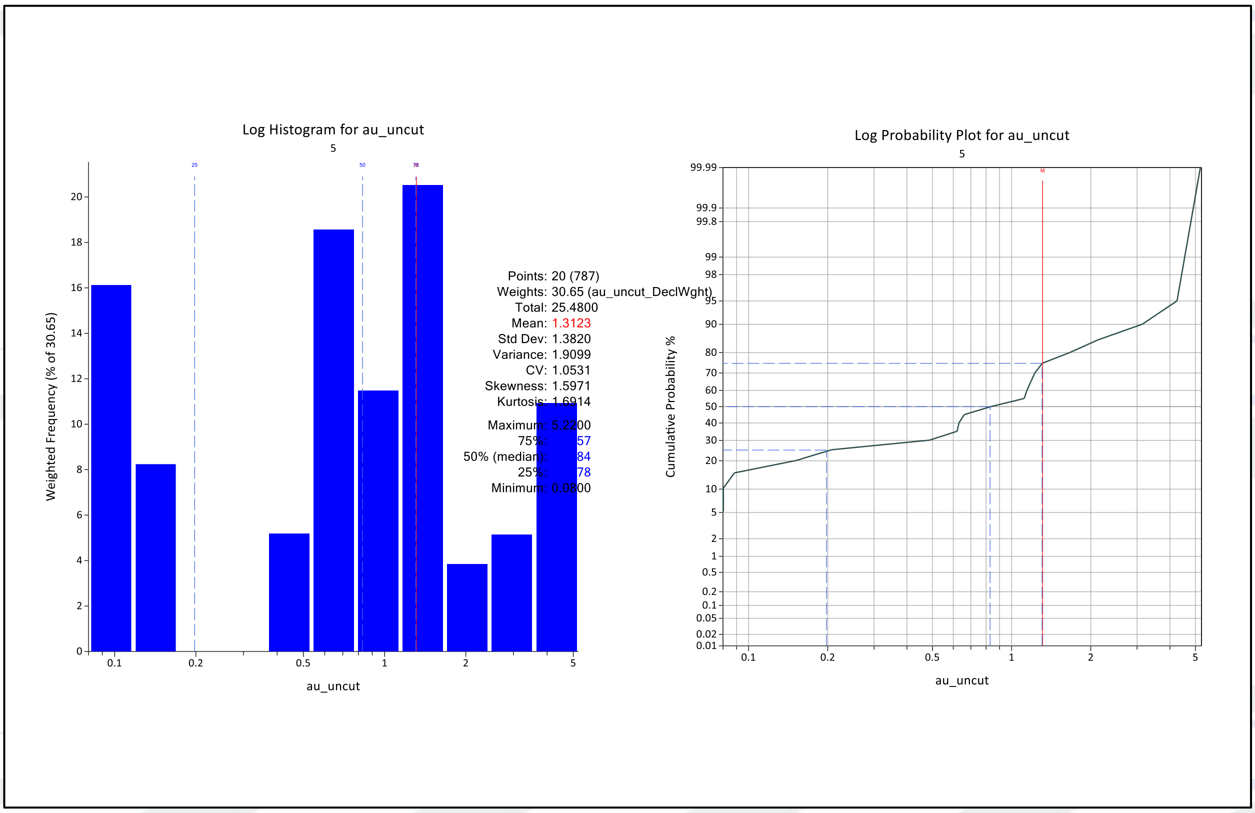
DOMAIN 3



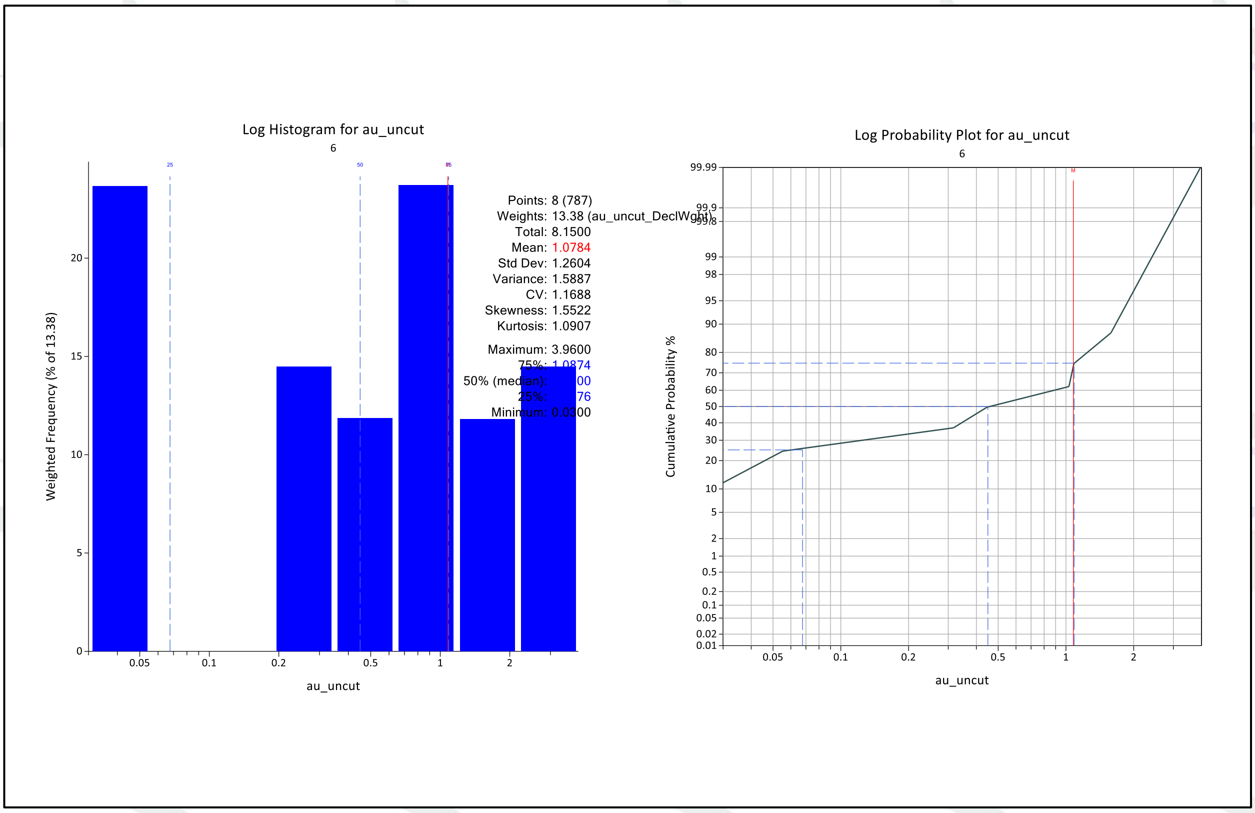
DOMAIN 4



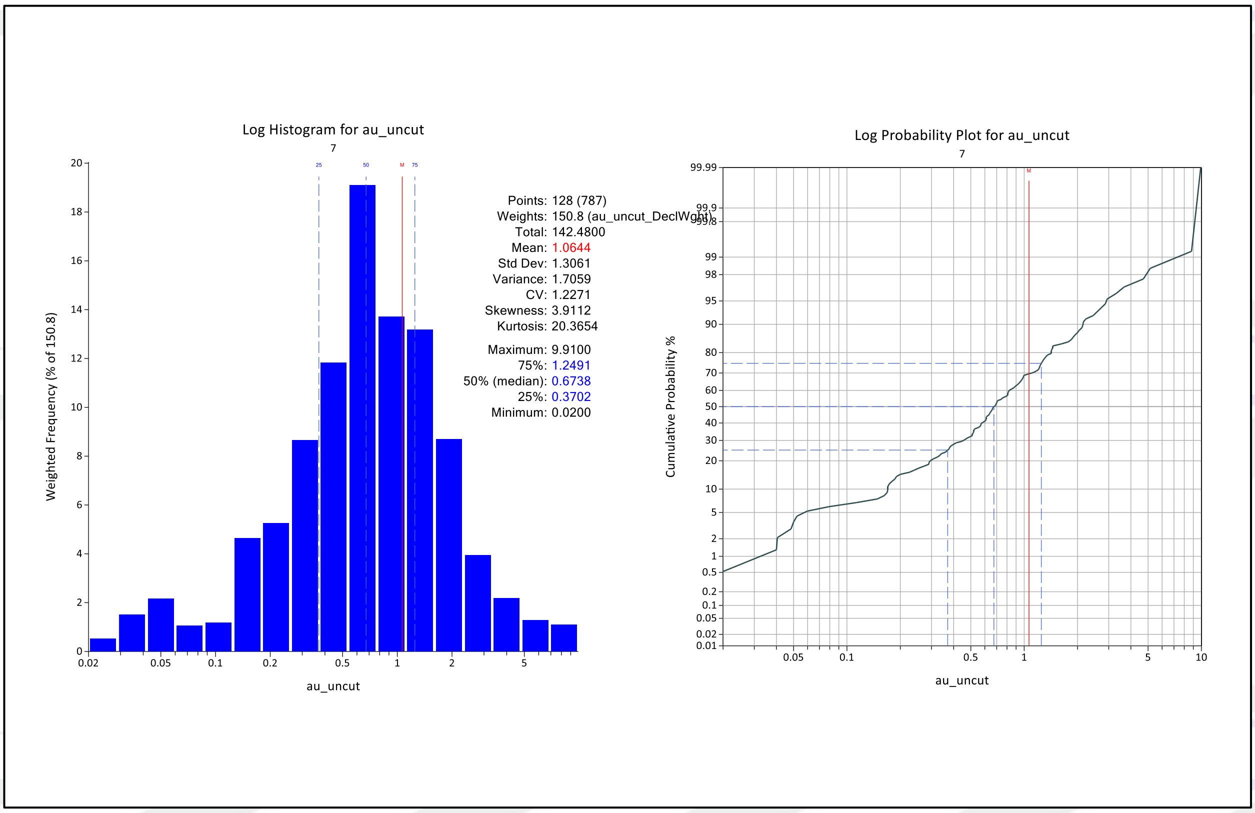
DOMAIN 5



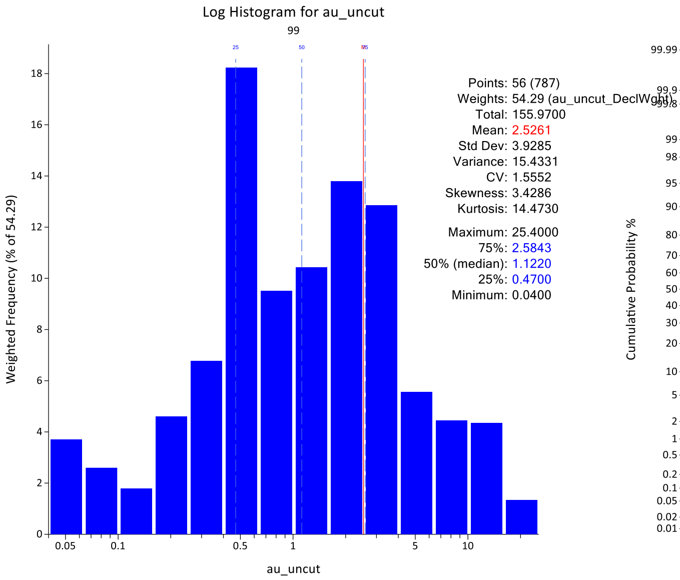
DOMAIN 6



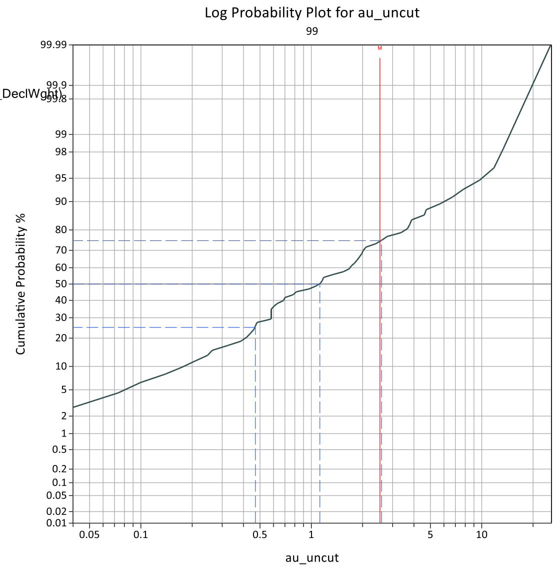
DOMAIN 7



DOMAIN 99



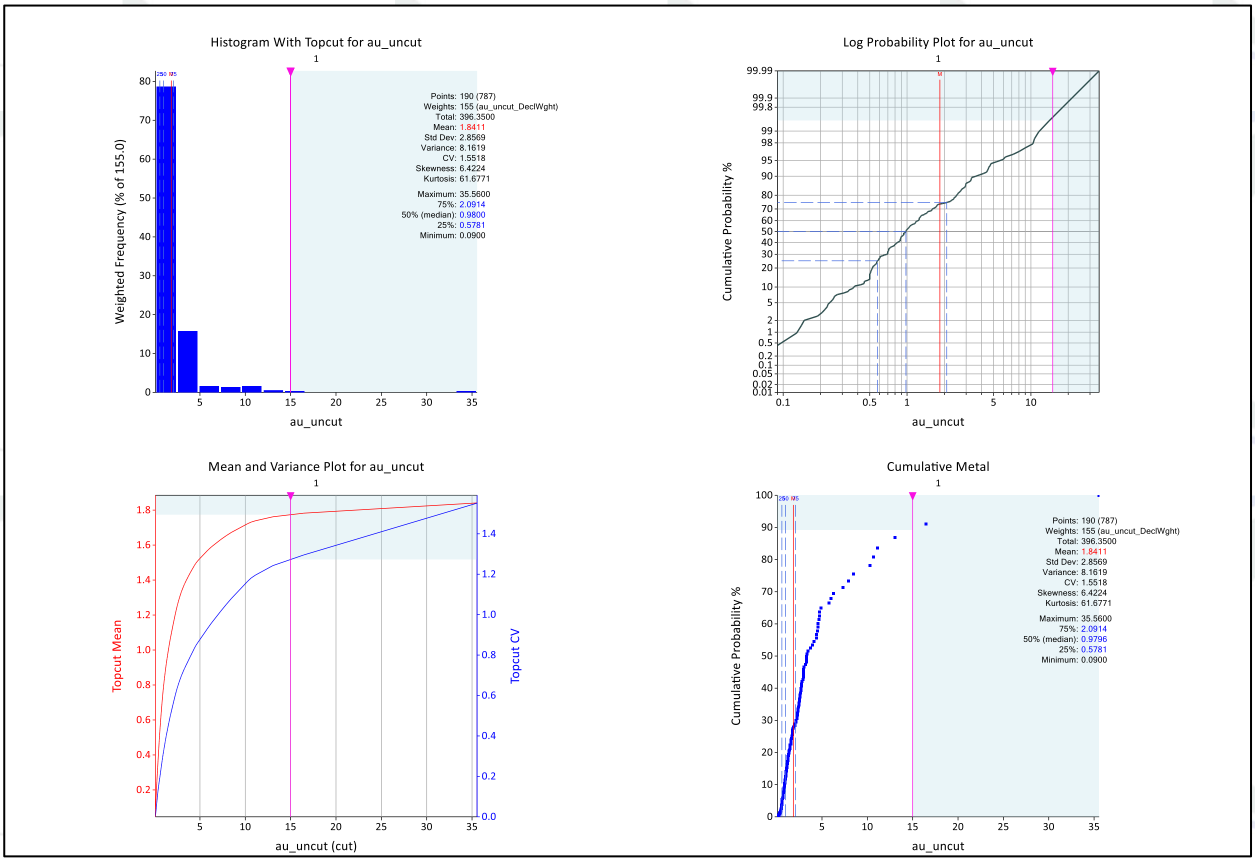
Log Histogram for au_uncut
99
Weighted Frequency (% of 54.29)
au_uncut
Points: 56 (787)
Weights: 54.29 (au_uncut_DeclWght)
Total: 155.9700
Mean: 2.5261
Std Dev: 3.9285
Variance: 15.4331
CV: 1.5552
Skewness: 3.4286
Kurtosis: 14.4730
Maximum: 25.4000
75%: 2.5843
50% (median): 1.1220
25%: 0.4700
Minimum: 0.0400



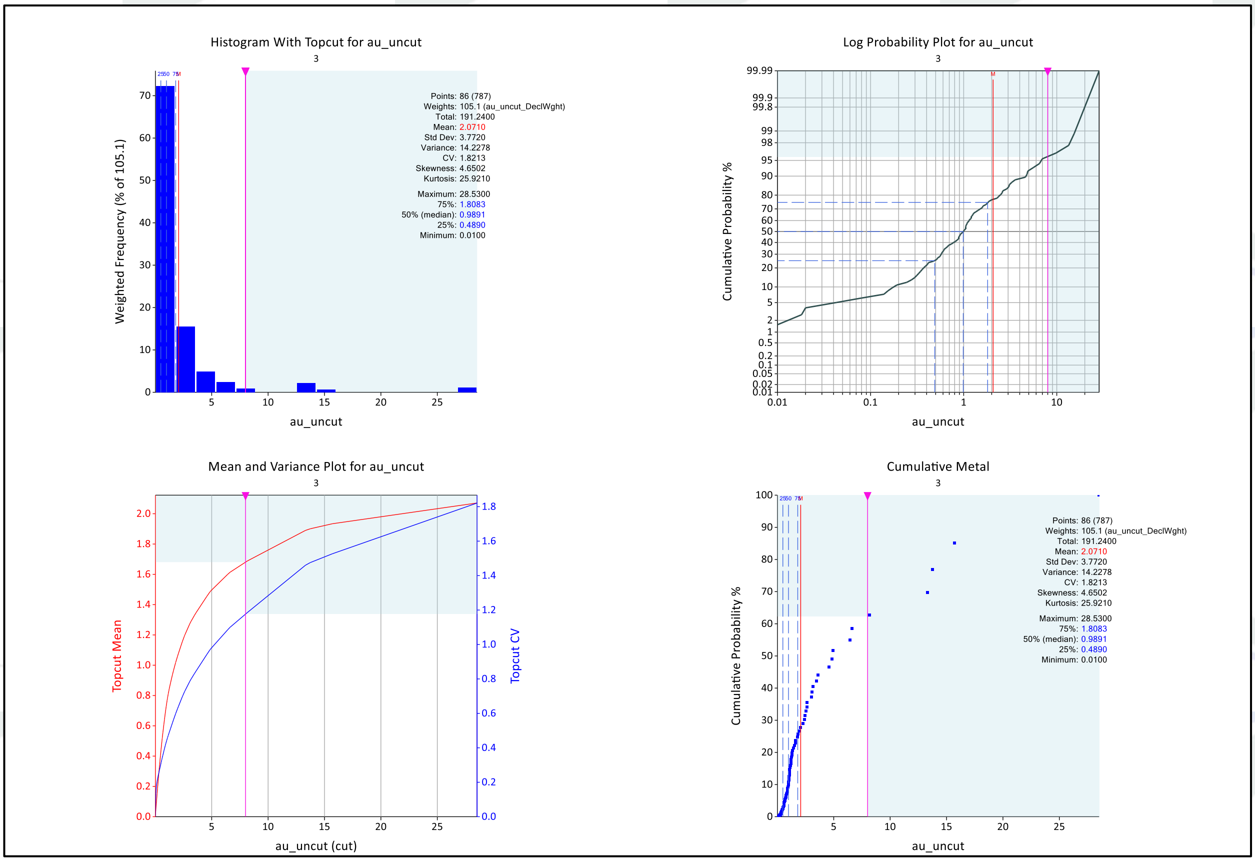
Log Probability Plot for au_uncut
99
Cumulative Probability %
au_uncut

8.0 APPENDIX B – TOP-CUTS

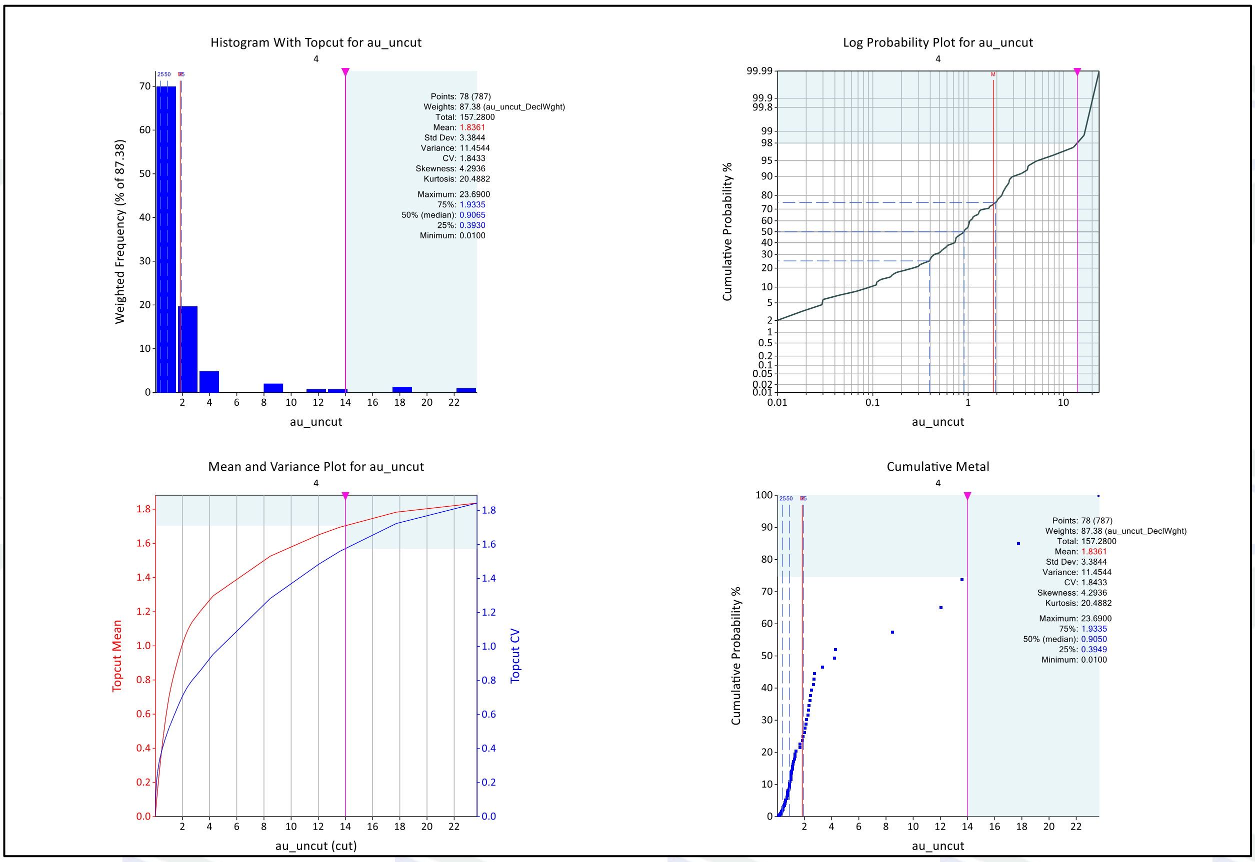
DOMAIN 1



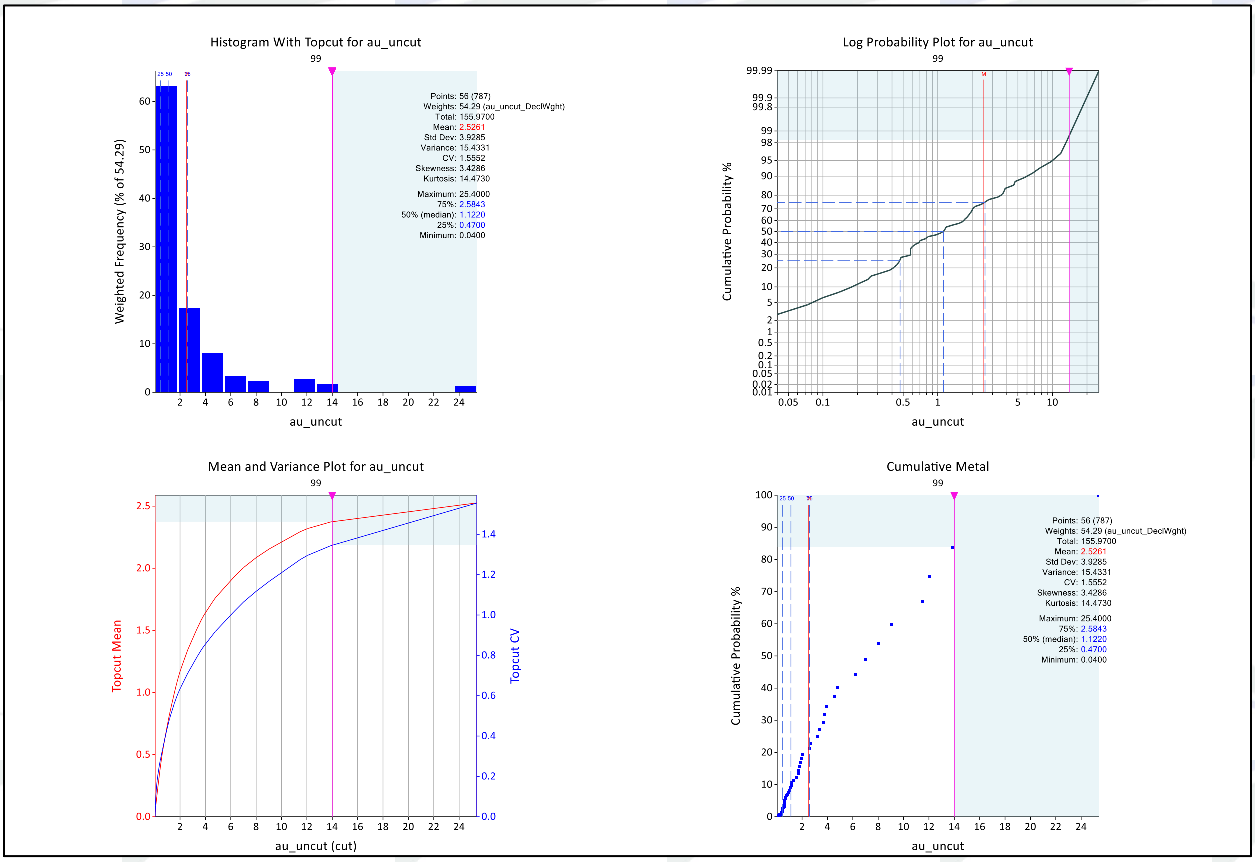
DOMAIN 3



DOMAIN 4

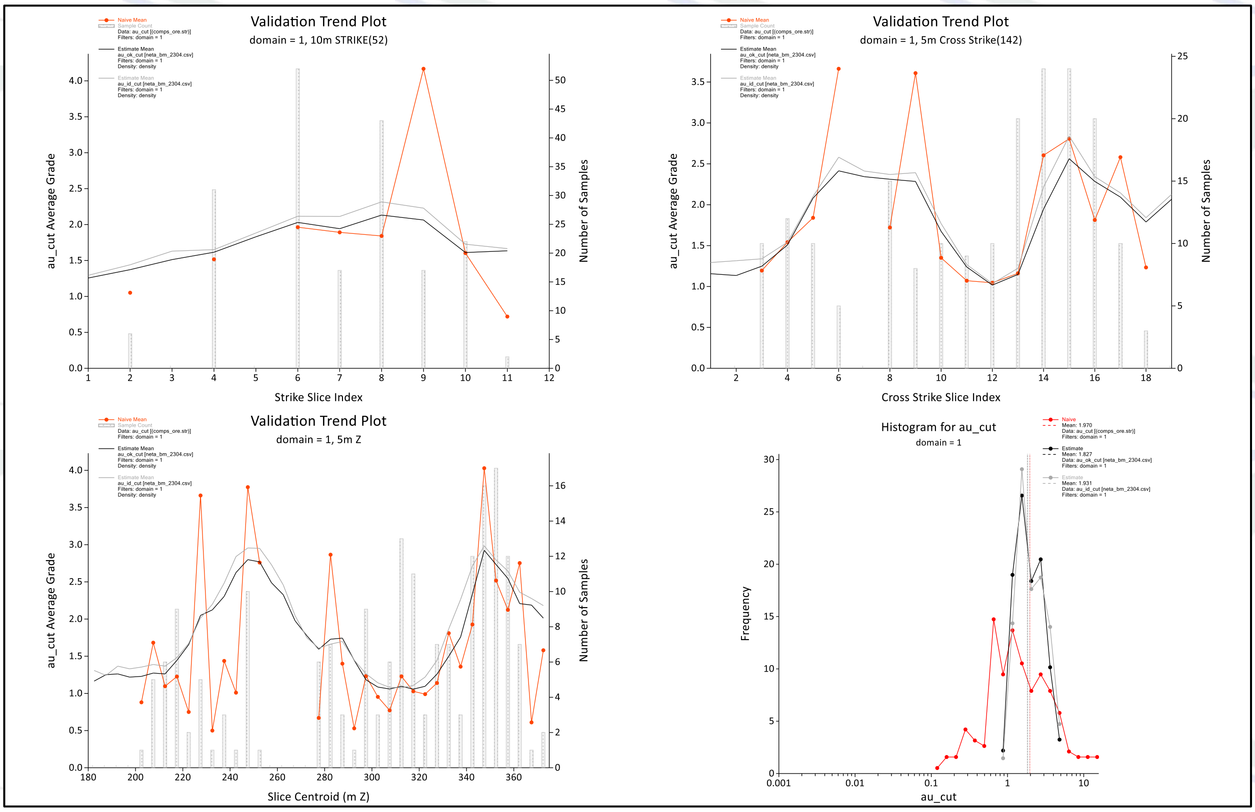


DOMAIN 99

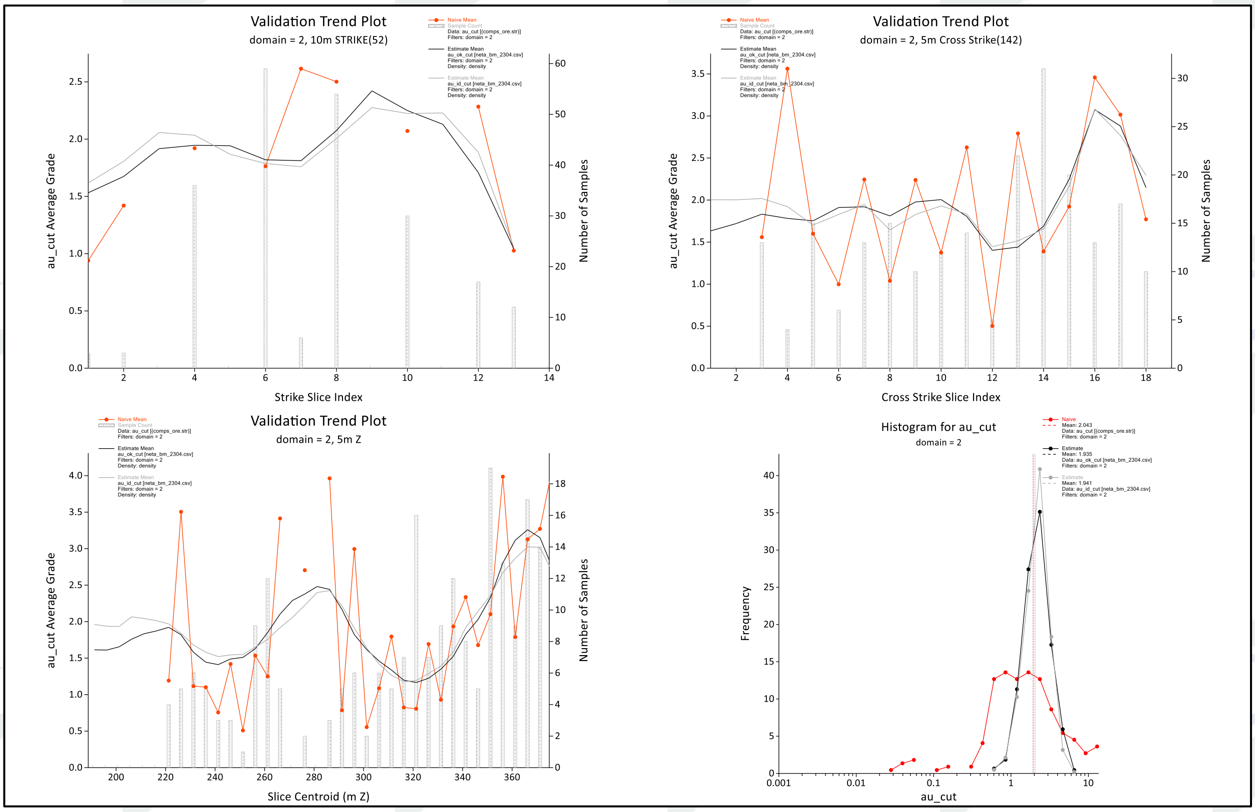


9.0 APPENDIX C – BLOCKMODEL VALIDATION PLOTS

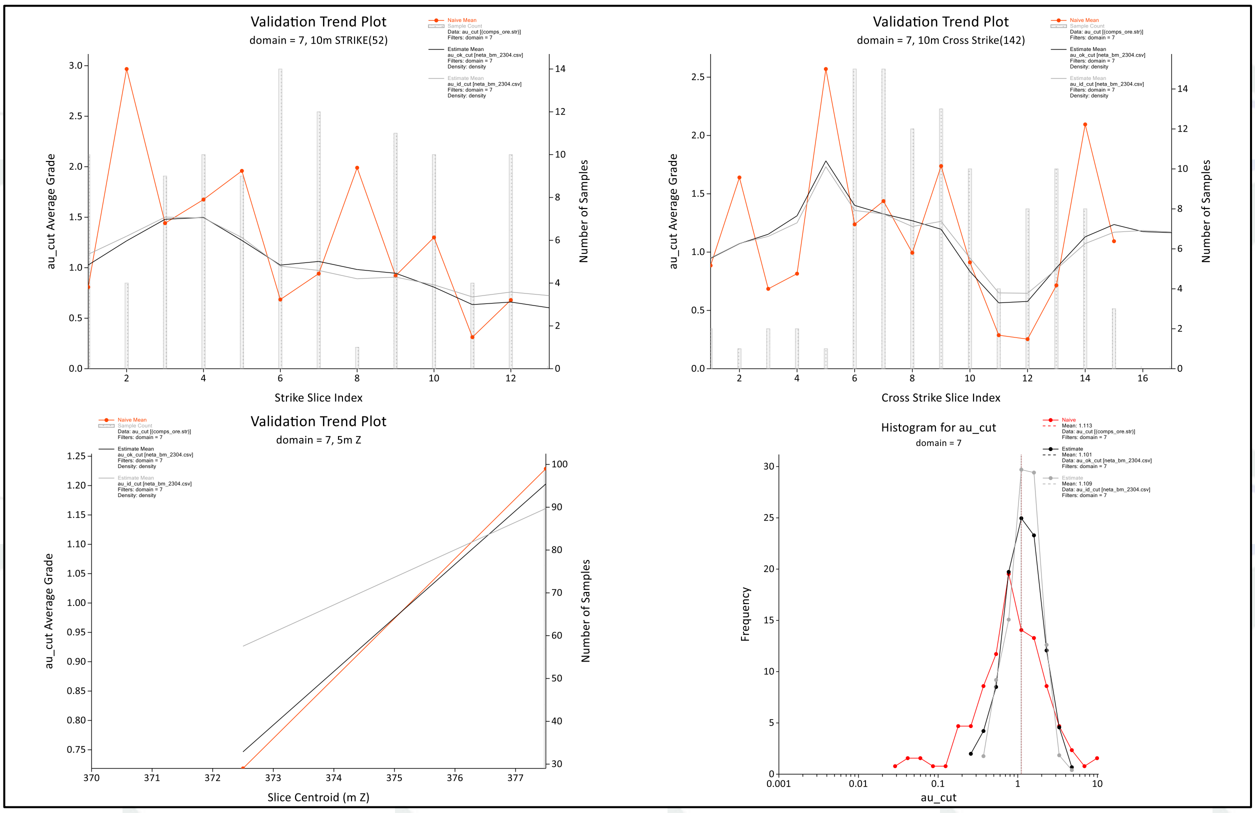
DOMAIN 1



DOMAIN 2



DOMAIN 7



Validation Trend Plot
domain = 7, 10m STRIKE(52)
au_cut Average Grade
Number of Samples
Strike Slice Index
Validation Trend Plot
domain = 7, 10m Cross Strike(142)
au_cut Average Grade
Number of Samples
Cross Strike Slice Index
Validation Trend Plot
domain = 7, 5m Z
au_cut Average Grade
Number of Samples
Slice Centroid (m Z)
Histogram for au_cut
domain = 7
Frequency
au_cut

Appendix B JORC Table 1

JORC Code, 2012 Edition – Table 1

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.*	**RC** • All samples were cyclone split, with cyclone splitter set to 4%. • Cyclone cleaned at the end of every hole. • Cyclone split component was placed in numbered calico bags (approx. 3kg sample per bag), remainder component went into a numbered cyclone bag and placed on the ground. • Cyclone splitter has two ports for the split component. For samples without duplicates the split from the second port went on the ground. Sample duplicates were collected from the second port. • Blanks and standards were inserted during drilling by the supervising geologist. • Composite samples were collected in selected intervals using a PVC spear. These composite samples do not have standards, duplicates, or blanks. The Neta MRE contains two composite samples. • Samples were submitted to Jinning (Kalgoorlie) for pulverization to generate a 30g charge for fire assay analysis. **AC** • Samples were riffle split to 75:25. Riffle splitter cleaned by compressed air between every sample; cyclone cleaned at the end of every rod. • Riffle split component was placed in numbered calico bags (approx. 1kg sample per bag), remainder went into a bucket and was placed on the ground. • Sample duplicates were created at the direction of the supervising geologist by re-splitting the 75% component. • Blanks and standards were inserted during drilling by the supervising geologist only for the riffle-split 1m samples. • Only two composite samples were used in the MRE. These were collected at the direction of the supervising geologist using a PVC spear. These composite samples do not have standards, duplicates, or blanks. • Samples were submitted to Jinning (Kalgoorlie) for pulverisation to

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
		generate a 30g charge for fire assay analysis.
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).*	**RC** • 150mm hammer bit. A stabilizer rod and a 3m heavy wall rod were used behind the hammer to minimise drillhole deviation, and air pressure and rod rotation speed were kept as low as possible. • All drillholes were surveyed using a north-seeking Axis Champ Gyro SRO. Surveys started at 0m depth and were recorded every 30m and at EOH. **AC** • 85mm rod string with AC bit; Slimline RC hammer used where ground conditions required.
Drill sample recovery	• *Method of recording and assessing core and chip sample recoveries and results assessed.* • *Measures taken to maximise sample recovery and ensure representative nature of the samples.* • *Whether a relationship exists between sample recovery and grade and whether sample bias may have occurred due to preferential loss/gain of fine/coarse material.*	• Sample recovery visually assessed on a metre-by-metre basis. • Driller directed to use the minimum necessary air pressure to minimise loss of fine component. • All samples cyclone or riffle split to ensure a representative sample distribution. • No sample bias is known or expected due to preferential loss/gain of fine/coarse material.
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.*	• All drill spoil from all holes was quantitatively geologically logged by a GIB geologist on a metre-by-metre basis to a sufficient level of detail to support appropriate MRE, mining studies and metallurgical studies.
Sub-sampling techniques and sample preparation	• *If core, whether cut or sawn and whether quarter, half or all core taken.* • *If non-core, whether riffled, tube sampled, rotary split, etc and whether sampled wet or dry.* • *For all sample types, the nature, quality and appropriateness of the sample preparation technique.* • *Quality control procedures adopted for all sub-sampling stages to maximise representivity of samples.* • *Measures taken to ensure that the sampling is representative of the in situ material collected, including for instance results for field*	• RC samples were cyclone spit to 96:4%; AC samples were riffle split to 75:25. • >99% of samples were sampled dry. Sample wetness was recorded during logging. • Duplicate samples were generated in real time from the cyclone splitter or riffle splitter. • Lab samples were pulverised to -80µm to generate a 30g charge for fire assay analysis. • GIB inserted standards, duplicates and blanks into laboratory sample submissions. This is in addition to internal lab QAQC procedures.

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
	duplicate/second-half sampling. • *Whether sample sizes are appropriate to the grain size of the material being sampled.*	• GIB deems sample sizes to be appropriate to the grain size of the material being sampled.
Quality of assay data and laboratory tests	• *The nature, quality and appropriateness of the assaying and laboratory procedures used and whether the technique is considered partial or total.* • *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 pulverised to -80µm to generate a 30g charge for four acid digest and fire assay (FA/AAS) analysis. This is a total technique. • In addition to internal laboratory QAQC procedures, GIB inserted duplicates, standards, and blanks into the lab samples. • Standards are from Geostats (Fremantle) and blanks are white brickies sand. Duplicates are described above. • GIB analysed both its own QAQC samples and the internal lab QAQC samples and deems acceptable levels of accuracy and precision have been established.
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.*	• Analysis was undertaken by Jinning Kalgoorlie. • 64 samples were selected to be sent to Intertek for cross-checking. Averaged across all assays, Jinning assayed 1% lower than Intertek for Au; GIB deems this acceptable to support a gold resource. • Significant intersections have been verified by alternative GIB personnel. • Four holes were twinned and show good to excellent correlation with each other. • Drilling, sampling, primary data, and data verification procedures were drawn up prior to fieldwork and are stored on the GIB server. • Physical copies of all data are stored in the GIB office. • Duplicate/repeat samples were averaged to create the gold value for those samples. No other adjustments were made to assay data.
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.*	• All drillholes were laid out using DGPS, layout stakes and sighting compass. All holes were picked up by DGPS. All possible care was taken to ensure drillholes were collared at their intended location. Datum is MGA94 zone 51. • All hole rod string angles were measured for dip at setup using a clinometer. • In addition to DGPS, LiDAR and high-definition drone imagery was used to site drillholes. • All RC drillholes were surveyed using a north-seeking Axis Champ Gyro SRO. Surveys started at 0m depth and were recorded every

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
		30m and at EOH.
Data spacing and distribution	• *Data spacing for reporting of Exploration Results.* • *Whether the data spacing and distribution is sufficient to establish the degree of geological and grade continuity appropriate for the Mineral Resource and Ore Reserve estimation procedure(s) and classifications applied.* • *Whether sample compositing has been applied.*	• Drillholes were spaced on nominal 20m x 20m, 20m x 10m, or 20m x 5m grids, with local collar adjustments due to ground conditions. • This data spacing and distribution is sufficient to establish the degree of geological and grade continuity appropriate for the Mineral Resource estimation procedures and classifications applied. • Sample compositing has been applied only to duplicate/repeat samples.
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.*	• Shallow drillholes were oriented at 60° towards 231. Deeper RC drillholes were oriented on a case-by-case basis to ensure their best chance at hitting their intended target. • Local foliation strikes ~75° towards 051. As such these drillholes are oriented approximately perpendicular to foliation. • To the best of GIB's knowledge there is no sampling bias in this RC drilling program.
Sample security	• *The measures taken to ensure sample security.*	• Samples were collected by GIB personnel in real time during drilling. Calico bags containing composite samples, 1m splits, standards, blanks, and duplicates, were placed in green cyclone bags, cable tied closed, and collected in a safe location until lab delivery. • Samples were delivered and offloaded at the lab by GIB staff, where they were placed in Bulka containers prior to processing. • After delivery, samples were kept at the fenced lab compound. Lab personnel are on site during work hours and all access points are closed and locked overnight.
Audits or reviews	• *The results of any audits or reviews of sampling techniques and data.*	• An internal review of sampling techniques and data deemed GIB's processes to be compatible with JORC 2012 requirements.

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.*	• Granted exploration licence E31/1179 and Mining Lease Application MLA31/495 cover the Neta Prospect MRE and are both held by GIB (100%). There are no private royalties or other third-party commercial interests in the tenement. • There are no registered aboriginal heritage sites over the lease areas. • Undetermined Native Title claim 'Maduwongga' WC2017/001 exists over the wider eastern goldfields area and covers E31/1179 and MLA31/495
Exploration done by other parties	• *Acknowledgment and appraisal of exploration by other parties.*	A brief chronology of historic mining and exploration activity is: • The main period of mining activity on the Edjudina line of workings (the 'Edjudina Line') occurred between 1897 and 1921. • Government Geologist Andrew Gibb Maitland made the first documented description of the Edjudina Line in 1903, which was followed up by reports in 1903 and 1905 by State Government Mining Engineer Alexander Montgomery. These reports described a number of private batteries being run on the Edjudina Line at this time, with some ore also carted to the nearby State Battery at Yarri. • A minor revival in mining took place from 1936-1939, which was curtailed by the start of World War 2. • In 1974-75 Australian Anglo American Ltd explored the Edjudina line, followed by United Nickel Exploration, Cambrian Exploration and Penzoil of Australia Ltd (1979-81). • In 1993 Pancontinental picked up the ground and conducted drilling operations, relinquishing the ground in 1995. Little exploration work was conducted over the next 14 years with the exception of Gutnick Resources who are reported as having completed some wide spaced drilling during this time, however a complete dataset for this work cannot be sourced. • From 2010 to 2014 CoxsRocks Pty Ltd, a WA based private company, conducted a ground magnetic survey, auger soil geochemistry and limited aircore drilling. • The Edjudina Gold Project was held by Nexus Mt Celia Pty Ltd from 2014 to 2020 with one RC drilling program conducted in that time.

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
Geology	• *Deposit type, geological setting and style of mineralisation.*	• Historic reports describe mineralisation as occurring within silicified stromatolites which were mineralised and then boudinaged during diagenesis and regional deformation. In this situation gold is stratabound and almost entirely hosted within the quartz boudins. • GIB believes there is a broader hydrothermal alteration event at Neta in which Au mineralisation is associated with quartz-carbonate alteration and possibly porphyry intrusion. Minor pyrite and very minor arsenopyrite can be associated with high grade gold mineralisation in fresh rock.
Drill hole Information	• *A summary of all information material to the understanding of the exploration results including a tabulation of the following information for all Material drill holes:* ○ *easting and northing of the drill hole collar* ○ *elevation or RL (Reduced Level – elevation above sea level in metres) of the drill hole collar* ○ *dip and azimuth of the hole* ○ *down hole length and interception depth* ○ *hole length.* • *If the exclusion of this information is justified on the basis that the information is not Material and this exclusion does not detract from the understanding of the report, the Competent Person should clearly explain why this is the case.*	• GIB has completed: - a 66 hole, 2,756m AC drilling program on 15 September 2020, - a 157 hole, 6,162m AC program on 29 November 2020, - a 22 hole, 1,971m RC campaign on 12 March 2021, - a 137 hole, 4,474m AC campaign on 31 May 2021, - a 60 hole, 2,923m RC campaign on 15 September 2021, - a 98 hole, 3,397m AC campaign on 29 November 2021, - a 16 hole, 1,992m RC campaign on 5 May 2022, - a 42 hole, 1485m AC campaign on 10 October 2022, and - a 5 hole, 192m AC campaign on 31 May 2023. • The above announcements document the nine AC and RC drill programs which contributed to this Mineral Resource.
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.*	• Duplicate samples and repeat samples were averaged for samples with multiple assays. • No other changes were made to geochemical data.
Relationship between mineralisation widths and	• *These relationships are particularly important in the reporting of Exploration Results.* • *If the geometry of the mineralisation with respect to the drill hole angle is known, its nature should be reported.* • *If it is not known and only the down hole lengths are reported, there should be a clear statement to this effect (eg 'down hole length, true*	• Drillholes were (nominally) oriented at 60° towards 231. Local foliation strikes ~75° towards 051. As such these drillholes are oriented approximately perpendicular to local foliation.

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
intercept lengths	*width not known').*	
Diagrams	• *Appropriate maps and sections (with scales) and tabulations of intercepts should be included for any significant discovery being reported These should include, but not be limited to a plan view of drill hole collar locations and appropriate sectional views.*	• See Maps, Tables and Figures in *Drill hole information* above, and also in the body and Appendices of this announcement.
Balanced reporting	• *Where comprehensive reporting of all Exploration Results is not practicable, representative reporting of both low and high grades and/or widths should be practiced to avoid misleading reporting of Exploration Results.*	• All exploration results have been reported see *Drill hole information* above. Geotechnical information was incorporated into the report.
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.*	• While historical drilling information exists in some areas it is not possible to report this drilling to JORC 2012 standards and it has not been incorporated into the MRE. In most cases the only data available to GIB is drillhole collar location and orientation (in a local grid) and gold analyses.
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.*	• Further bulk density measurements should be taken across the deposit especially within the oxide and transitional weathering zones and the higher-grade areas. • No further drilling is planned at this stage. • Further Neta-style mineralised bodies are possible in on-strike extensions as shown on the Prospects map in Figure 1.

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.*	• GIB has checked and validated all drillhole information. • Each drill program was entered into Micromine and checked to ensure there were no duplicates, overlaps or incorrect surveys. Database validation also checked for errors in depths, assay overlap, missing intervals, and survey.
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.*	• There were no site visits by the Competent Person. GIB had a number of meetings with Mr. Bewsher to discuss the deposit's geology, orientation, weathering, alteration, mineralisation, bulk density, and metallurgy. • Mr Bewsher is familiar with the general area and a site visit would not have added much value.
Geological interpretati on	• *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.* • *The use of geology in guiding and controlling Mineral Resource estimation.* • *The factors affecting continuity both of grade and geology.*	• There is a good level of confidence in the interpretation of the mineral deposit. • RC and AC drilling and geological logging is used to inform the wireframes, and geology, topography, weathering and mineralisation were controlling factors of these wireframes. • GIB is not aware of any reasonable alternative interpretations on this Mineral Resource Estimation (MRE). • The MRE was modelled on grade and geology, with separate domains modelled based upon geological factors. The Carlsen shoot is modelled as an approximately 70m x 30m north-plunging shoot. This interpretation led to three successful RC campaigns targeting modelled down-plunge mineralisation (i.e., it was predictive).
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 Neta orebodies are stacked north-plunging elongate shoots with very similar orientations. Carlsen (Domain 1) measures approximately 80m x 15m at surface, striking 330° and plunging north at ~60°. Kasparov (Domain 2) measures approx. 60m x 8m with the same strike and plunge. Both shoots outcrop at surface and extend to 185m TVD.
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 were derived from: variography carried out in Surpac Supervisor; grade bias analysis (to determine if a top cut is necessary); declustering (to reduce potential bias from high-density clusters of assays); and both Ordinary Kriging (OK) and Inverse Distance Squared (ID2). Block modelling was undertaken in Surpac.

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
	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.*	• Maximum distance of extrapolation from data points is 50m down-plunge, as mineralisation is constrained by wireframing in all other directions. • There are no check estimates, previous estimates, or mine production records. • No by-products have been modelled. • No estimation of deleterious elements or other non-grade variables of economic significance. • Based on the drill and sample spacing a parent block size of 10m x 5m x 5m was used, with a minimum block size of 1.25m x 1.25m x 1.25m. • There is no modelling of selective mining units. No correlation assumptions are made and there is no reconciliation data. • The lower cutoff is 1.0 g/t Au. • Domains with a coefficient of variance (CV) greater than 1.5 were reviewed for undue influence by outlier assays. Based on this, top cuts were applied to domains 1, 3 and 4. • Wireframe validation was completed in Surpac and ensured the 3DMs were valid and could be treated as solids in Surpac. Drillhole intercepts were also checked using compositing so as to determine if wireframes were correctly digitised to grade intersections within drill holes. • 10m-incremented swathe plots, and a visual validation of all block attributes, were completed to compare model grades with composites. The block model grades are considered comparable to composite values and to be a fair representation of the supporting composite data.
Moisture	• *Whether the tonnages are estimated on a dry basis or with natural moisture, and the method of determination of the moisture content.*	• All tonnages are estimated with natural moisture (see Bulk Density below).
Cut-off parameters	• *The basis of the adopted cut-off grade(s) or quality parameters applied.*	• The lower cutoff is 0.5 g/t Au, which is in line with the assumption of open pit mining. • Each domain was statistically analysed for grade bias, including CV, Au histograms, log probability Au, and cumulative metal. Based on this, top cuts of 15 g/t, 8 g/t and 14 g/t were applied respectively to Domains 1, 3 and 4.

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
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.*	• This mineral resource is reported based on open pit mining assumptions. • The mineral resource is reported with a lower cutoff grade of 0.5 g/t Au. • Only domains with a reasonable prospect for eventual economic extraction are reported. • Mineralisation outcrops at surface; the deepest mineralisation is reported to 185m TVD
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.*	• GIB has completed three rounds of metallurgical testwork, which are reported in the Company's 15 Dec 2022 ASX announcement "Excellent Metallurgical Results at Edjudina Gold Project WA." • Metallurgical factors are not directly considered in this mineral resource.
Environmental factors or assumptions	• *Assumptions made regarding possible waste and process residue disposal options. It is always necessary as part of the process of determining reasonable prospects for eventual economic extraction to consider the potential environmental impacts of the mining and processing operation. While at this stage the determination of potential environmental impacts, particularly for a greenfields project, may not always be well advanced, the status of early consideration of these potential environmental impacts should be reported. Where these aspects have not been considered this should be reported with an explanation of the environmental assumptions made.*	• The Neta Gold Project is at the northern end of the Edjudina line of workings, which stretch approximately 15km NW-SE and have been subject to multiple mining and exploration campaigns since 1897. The area is heavily disturbed and degraded, with very common historic open shafts and discarded mining infrastructure. Economic extraction of the Neta resources will necessarily involve rehabilitating a considerable area of this disturbed ground. • GIB is not aware of any environmental or heritage factors which could prevent mining the Neta deposits. • Environmental assessments will form a part of future work.
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, 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.*	• Bulk density was determined by downhole density surveying of four drillholes. A 43mm Auslog A605D dual density caliper-gamma tool was used, which measures in situ density with natural moisture, with data supplied to BMGS in GIB Memorandum "Phase 9 AC drill program." • This tool measures in situ downhole density inclusive of void spaces, moisture, and lithological differences. • Calcrete, transitional and fresh rock densities are assumed based on lithology, mineralogy, and the nature of mineralisation.

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
Classification	• *The basis for the classification of the Mineral Resources into varying confidence categories.* • *Whether appropriate account has been taken of all relevant factors (ie 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 Neta MRE has been classified as Indicated and Inferred based on the density and quality of drill data, geological/grade continuity, and the performance of the QA/QC data available. • Indicated material has been selected based on high density drilling (20m x10m spaced drilling or less), with Phase 9 AC drillholes providing additional QAQC, survey accuracy, and spatial confirmation. • The indicated material is all within 50 vertical metres of surface. • The inferred portion of the MRE is defined by areas that have been at least drilled to roughly 40m by 40m, sit within 185m of the surface (within a feasible depth for open pit mining) and must have more continuity than single intercepts. • All other material has been left as unclassified due to the lack of confidence associated with far spaced drilling, lack of continuity, or being too deep to be considered for an open pit MRE.
Audits or reviews	• *The results of any audits or reviews of Mineral Resource estimates.*	• No audits have been completed on this MRE, the information supplied by BMGS has been reviewed by GIB geologists, including Mr Jim Richards.
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 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.*	• There is good confidence in the geology, weathering, mineralisation, downhole surveys, drilling methods, and assay data. These factors correlate well and both geological and mineralisation continuity is well demonstrated. Hence there is good relative accuracy and confidence in this MRE. • This MRE relates to global estimates of tonnes and grade. • GIB has not undertaken any mining at Net and there is no production data. Reconciliation is not possible.

END