Rokeby Resources Limited

TRANSFORMATIONAL ACQUISITION OF ADVANCED, HIGH-GRADE OMEO GOLD PROJECT

HIGHLIGHTS

- The acquisition of the **Omeo Gold Project provides the Company with a unique and exciting gold asset, underpinned by compelling exploration upside, resource growth and multi-value creation options**
- The Omeo Project includes the Maude and Sunnyside deposits and is underpinned by a non-JORC (2012) Historical Mineral Resource (Refer to Table 3)
- Historical drilling intersected several high-grade holes, and mineralisation is yet to be closed off along the 5.8 km mineralised zone
- Rokeby has secured firm commitments to raise $4 million via a placement to sophisticated and professional investors
- Previously reported key exploration results outlined below **demonstrate the substantial exploration potential** (refer to Schedule 1):

  Maude Area:

  - **11m @ 13.32 g/t Au, 8.5 g/t Ag** from 200.5 m (MSUGDH046 - section A of Figure 4) including **8.9m @ 16.21 g/t Au, 10.45 g/t Ag** from 201m
  - **2.3m @ 31.1 g/t Au,** from 80.7m (GWDH038 – section B of Figure 4) including **0.7m @ 91.7 g/t Au** from 81.6m

  Sunnyside Area:

  - **8m @ 2.26 g/t Au** from 167m (SSDH017 – section C 5923600mN of Figure 6) including **0.7m @ 8.77 g/t Au**
  - **15.9m @ 52.36 g/t Au** from 167m, including **0.3m @ 150 g/t Au** and **0.4m @ 900 g/t Au,** and **1.3m @ 243.4 g/t Au**
  - **0.8m @ 208.9 g/t Au from 152.6m** (SSDH026 section C 5923600 mN of Figure 6)
  - **3.1m @ 39.56 g/t Au** from 164.5m (SSDH053 section D 5923760 mN of Figure 6) including **1.2m @ 100.28 g/t Au** from 164.5m
  - **3.3m @ 17.63 g/t Au** from 198m (SSDH045 – section E 5923870 mN of Figure 6) including **1.0m @ 27.92 g/t Au** and **0.8m @ 33.77 g/t Au** from 200.5m
- **Rokeby is committed to** completing the planned exploration program across Omeo with the objective of significantly growing and upgrading the current Historical Mineral Resource Estimate. The Sunnyside deposit is a high-priority target and Rokeby intends to commence drilling as soon as practicable, subject to finalising the drill program and permitting. There is no guarantee that exploration will result in the definition of a mineral resource.

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- **Proposed leadership transition** at the completion of the acquisition of Omeo includes:
  - Richard Beazley, an experienced mining engineer with 35+ years of experience to be appointed Managing Director.
  - Tim Pallas to be appointed Non-Executive Chairman. Tim is one of Victoria's most experienced and respected politicians, having served in Victorian Parliament for ~20 years. During his time in Government, Tim also served as the Minister for Resources, Minister for Economic Growth, Minister for Major Projects, Minister for Industrial Relations and Minister for Roads and Ports.
  - Current Rokeby CEO, Trevor Benson, to be appointed a director.

Rokeby Resources Limited (ASX: RKB) ("**Rokeby**" or "**the Company**") is pleased to announce it has entered into a binding agreement to acquire the high-grade Omeo Gold Project located near the Omeo township in north east Victoria (**Error! Reference source not found.**).

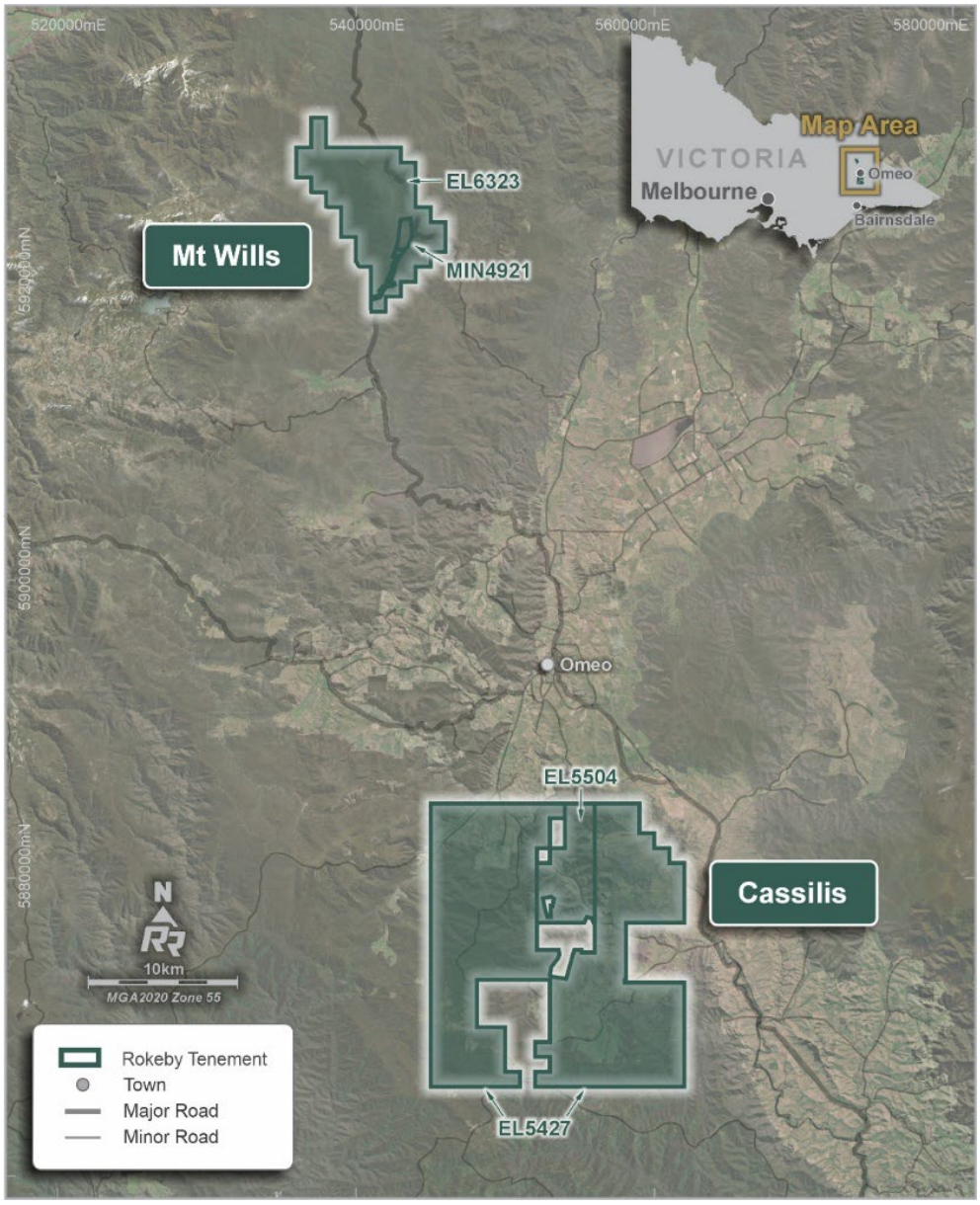

Figure 1: Location of the Omeo Gold Project

Omeo is an advanced asset underpinned by a Historical Mineral Resource Estimate of 2.4Mt @ 4.02 g/t Au for 320,000 ounces of gold (Table 3). Historical resource estimates over the project only cover 2km of the 5.8km strike, which hosts numerous deposits and workings.

On the acquisition, Rokeby Resources Chief Executive Officer, Trevor Benson, commented:

"The acquisition of the Omeo Project represents a transformational step forward for Rokeby. Following an extensive due diligence process and multiple site visits, the Board is confident that Omeo is a high-quality gold asset with significant exploration upside, strong resource growth potential, and multiple value-creation pathways.

"We have taken a disciplined and patient approach to evaluating project opportunities, and in the current market environment, advanced-stage, high-grade assets such as Omeo are exceptionally rare. The project hosts high-grade ounces already defined, mineralisation that remains open in all directions, and historic workings extending over a 5.8 kilometre strike.

"The high-grade, vertically oriented mineralisation is well suited to conventional underground mining methods, consistent with the historic production record at the project."

"Our first drilling campaign will commence at Sunnyside. This program is designed to upgrade the existing historical resource. In addition, several historic workings outside the current resource area have seen little or no drilling, and we plan to undertake targeted drill programs across these priority areas.

"The Omeo transaction also signals a change to the Company's leadership team. Richard Beazley, a highly experienced mining engineer with more than 35 years in the resources sector, will join as Managing Director. Tim Pallas is also proposed as a Non-Executive Chairman. Tim is one of Victoria's most experienced and respected political leaders, having served in the Victorian Parliament for approximately 20 years. He was the longest-serving Treasurer in the state's history and held several senior portfolios, including Minister for Resources. Securing someone of Tim's calibre is a significant achievement for the Company, and we are pleased he recognises the substantial growth potential at Omeo."

Strategic Rationale for the Acquisition

The acquisition of the Omeo project aligns with Rokeby's strategy of building a portfolio of high-quality, high-grade gold assets. The Project provides:

- A high-grade Historic Mineral Resource of approximately 320,000 ounces at 4.0 g/t Au
- Significant near-term expansion potential along a 5.8 km mineralised corridor
- Sunnyside deposit ready for drilling, enabling immediate work programs
- Historical production demonstrating grades above 18 g/t Au
- A compelling platform for institutional investors

Portfolio Enhancement and Strategic Fit

Overall, the acquisition meaningfully strengthens Rokeby's project portfolio, improves asset quality and scale, and supports the Company's medium-term growth strategy. Reviewing the Omeo project, it became evident that the project would provide the following benefits to Rokeby:

- **Increasing critical mass and scale:** The addition of a ~320koz Historic Minerals Resource gold resource provides Rokeby with gold inventory and elevates the Company's asset base toward a scale more attractive to institutional investors and potential strategic partners
- **Strengthening gold exposure:** Omeo complements Rokeby's existing exploration assets, consolidating the Company's presence in a proven orogenic gold province with established infrastructure, skilled workforce availability and supportive regulatory framework.
- **Balancing exploration and resource-stage assets:** The Project provides a more advanced anchor asset within the portfolio, balancing earlier-stage exploration projects and reducing overall portfolio risk through diversification of asset maturity
- **Providing multiple growth pathways:** Omeo offers optionality across further resource growth, potential underground development scenarios or toll treatment opportunities
- **Leveraging existing technical capability:** The geological setting, mineralisation style and exploration methodology at Omeo are well aligned with Rokeby's in-house technical expertise, enabling efficient integration and capital deployment

Proposed Expenditure

Rokeby's current intention is to carry out the following work programs. It is important to note that these programs may change depending on results.

Activity	Budget
Exploration & infill/extensional resource drilling	$450,000
Update database to include all drilling and possible silver credits	$50,000
Update Historic Resource to JORC (2012) compliant	$50,000
Metallurgical testwork	$50,000
Structural analysis & review geological interpretations	$40,000
Initial scoping studies on completion of drilling and metallurgical testwork	$40,000
Environmental surveys	$20,000
	$700,000

OMEO GOLD PROJECT

The Omeo Gold Project comprises two distinct tenement packages (Figure 1). The Omeo township is a five-hour drive from Melbourne.

The Mt Wills area, to the north of the Omeo township, consists of exploration licence EL 6323 and Mining Licence MIN 4921. The Mining Licence MIN 4921 contains the historic 320,000 ounce gold resource. MIN 4921 was renewed in May 2019 and expired on 13 May 2024. An application for renewal is currently pending and is expected to be granted in the normal course of business under the Mineral Resources (Sustainable Development) Act 1990 (Vic).

Cassilis is the second area, to the south of the Omeo township and consists of two exploration licences, EL 5504 and EL 5427.

The high-grade potential of the area is demonstrated by the results of historical drilling as set out below.

Table 1: *Historical drill results released by previous operator of the Omeo Gold Project*

HOLE	From	To	Length**	Au g/t	Ag g/t	SUMMARY***	Schedule 1 Reference
Maude Area							
GWDH023	177.1	182.9	5.8	18.9	NS*	**6m @ 18.9g/t Au**	1
GWDH024	220.7	232.6	11.9	8.86	NS*	**12m @ 8.86/t Au**	2
GWDH037	89	94.2	5.2	5.46	NS*	**5m @ 5.4 g/t Au**	3
GWDH038	80.7	83	2.3	31.17	NS*	**2.3m @ 31.1 g/t Au**	13
MSUGDH028	114.2	119.2	5	13.78	NS*	**5m @ 13.8/t Au**	4
MSUGDH046	200.5	211.6	11.1	13.31	8.54	**11m @ 13.3 g/t Au 8.54 g/t Ag**	5
MSUGDH048 *incl*	129.65 *129.65*	136.85 *131.2*	7.2 *1.55*	15.11 *61.53*	60.39 *221.42*	**7.2m @ 15.11 g/t Au 60.39 g/t Ag**	6
MSUGDH049 *incl* *incl* *incl*	215.0 *216.5* *222.85* *227*	230.7 *218.35* *225.55* *228*	15.7 *1.85* *2.7* *1.0*	6.69 *10.73* *21.43* *7.56*	125.8 *16.1* *452.33* *61.45*	**15.7m @ 6.7 g/t Au 95.4 g/t Ag**	6
Sunnyside Area							
SSDH017 *incl* *incl* *incl*	190.2 ***196.5*** ***196.8*** ***204.8***	206.1 ***196.8*** ***197.2*** ***206.1***	15.9 ***0.3*** ***0.4*** ***1.3***	52.36 ***150.0*** ***900.0*** ***243.4***	NS*	**15.9m @ 52.3 g/t Au**	7
SSDH026	**152.6**	**153.4**	**0.8**	**208.9**	NS*	**0.8m @ 208.9 g/t Au**	8
SSDH038 *incl* *incl*	147.9 ***147.9*** *151.1*	153.1 ***148.06*** *151.7*	5.2 ***0.16*** *0.6*	17.39 ***406.5*** *28.71*	NS*	**5.2m @ 17.39g/t Au**	9
SSDH040 *incl* *incl* *incl*	159 *160.6* *166* *169.9*	173.5 *161.75* *167* *171.55*	14.5 *1.15* *1.0* *1.65*	10.13 *26.51* *17.68* *57.44*	NS*	**14.5m @ 10.13g/t Au**	10
SSDH045 *incl* *incl*	198 *198* *200.5*	201.3 *199* *201.3*	3.3 *1.0* *0.8*	17.63 *27.92* *33.77*	NS*	**3.3m @ 17.63 g/t Au**	16
SSDH052	230.4	233.6	3.5	8.18	NS*	**3.5m @ 8.37 g/t Au**	12
SSDH053 *incl*	164.5 ***164.5***	167.6 ***165.7***	3.1 ***1.2***	39.56 ***100.28***	NS*	**3.1m @ 39.56 g/t Au**	12

* NS = not sampled for Silver

** All intersections are reported as downhole lengths; true widths have not been determined

*** No lower or upper cut-offs have been applied to these results and results have been released in full

The exploration results referenced in Table 1 above, elsewhere in this announcement and set out in Schedule 1 were originally reported under JORC Code (2004) and have not been updated to comply with JORC Code (2012). They should not be relied upon as JORC (2012) compliant. The Company is not aware of any new information or data that materially affects those results.

Table 2: *Omeo Gold project tenements*

PROJECT NAME	APPLICATION OR GRANTED TENEMENT	CURRENT HOLDER	TENEMENT
Mt Wills	23/04/1987	Mt Wills Gold Mines Pty Limited	ML 4921
Mt Wills	30/06/2016	Mt Wills Gold Mines Pty Limited	EL 6323
Cassilis	24/02/2014	Cassilis Mining Pty Ltd	EL 5504
Cassilis	25/06/2012	Cassilis Mining Pty Ltd	EL 5427

MT WILLS

The Mt Wills area is located 32km north of Omeo (Figure 1) and underlain by Ordovician clastic metasediments of the Omeo Metamorphic Complex, intruded by the Mount Wills Granite, a medium-grained muscovite-biotite S-Type granite of Silurian Age.

Gold mineralisation is concentrated in a north-northeast trending belt, which extends over a 5.8 km strike and is proximal to the contact of the Mount Wills Granite.

Mineralisation is recorded in both the granite and the metasediments at various mines in the project area.

Mt Wills Historical Background

Extensive gold mining occurred in the Mt Wills – Maud & Sunnyside areas north of Omeo from the 1890s until after the Second World War.

Although the scale of mining was considerably decreased after the war, it continued until the 1960s. The area was very productive with high grades at relatively shallow depth. Importantly, Rokeby is fortunate to be able to draw on extensive data from previous workings and past exploration for future work programs and to build the Project in size, scale and grade.

The first mines were established at Mt Wills in 1888 and 1889, with the most intensive development occurring from about 1893. Of the numerous workings at the Mt Wills and Sunnyside goldfields, the two most famous were the Yellow Girl and Maude mines at Mt Wills.

Yellow Girl was opened in 1892, and Maude in 1893. Both were rich mines and produced gold until 1916, when operations were wound down due to the First World War. Both mines experienced a renaissance in 1931 when the Maude and Yellow Girl Mining Company was formed. Mining continued there until about 1952.

Most of the old mines were relatively shallow, at barely 100 metres deep. Overall, between 1891 and the 1960s, the Mt Wills goldfield produced more than 235,000 oz at a grade in excess of 18 g/t Au (Crohn 1958).

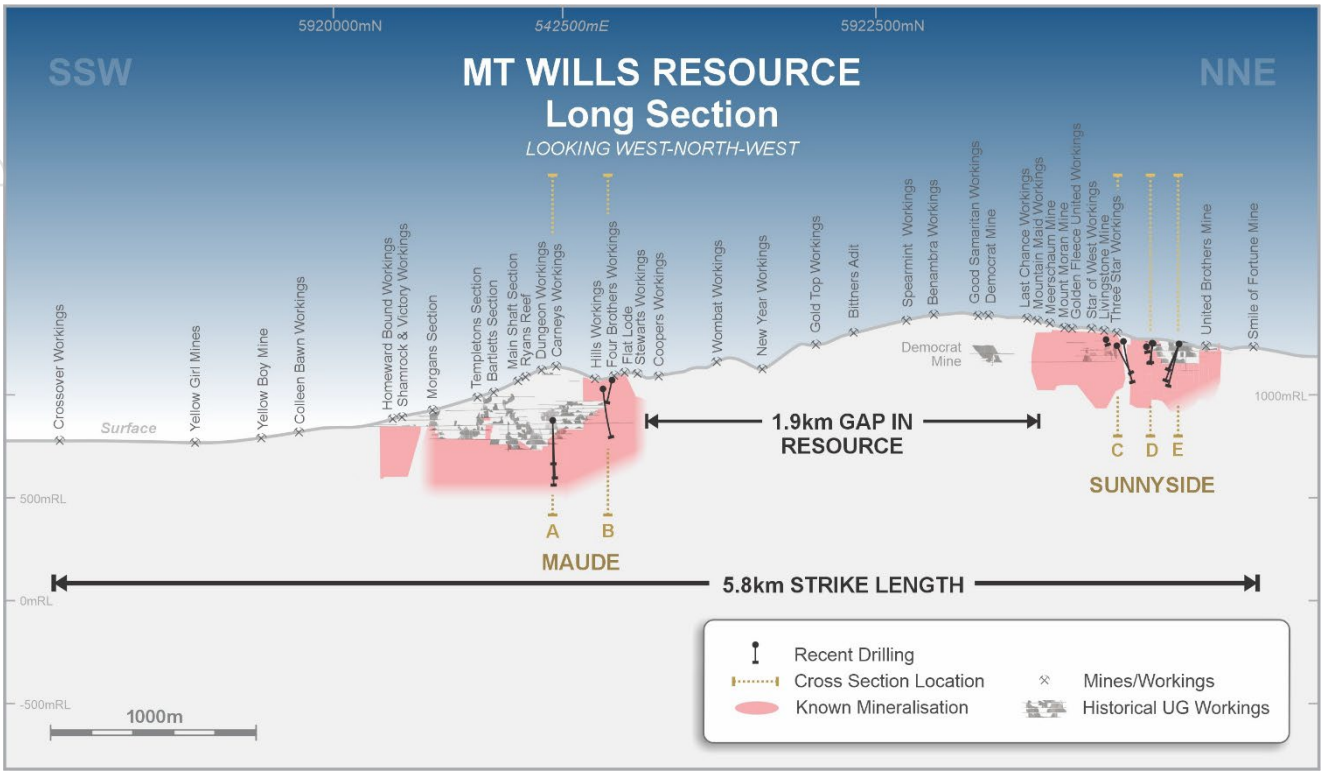

***Figure 2**: Long section of the Mt Wills area with the extent of resource modelling to date. Note the large gap in the middle of the two resource areas and the extensive democrat mine workings that have yet to be drilled*

Mt Wills Historical Mineral Resource Estimate

Table 3: Historical Resource Estimate and Classification.

Deposit	Class	Tonnes (kt)	Au (g/t)	Au (koz)
Maude	Indicated	414	5.2	69
	Inferred	999	3.5	112
Sunnyside	Indicated	113	8.8	32
	Inferred	930	3.5	106
Total	Indicated	527	6.0	101
	Inferred	1,929	3.5	218
Total		**2,456**	**4.0**	**320**

Cautionary Statement

The estimates set out in Table 3 are historical estimates and are not reported in accordance with the JORC Code. A competent person has not done sufficient work to classify the historical estimate as mineral resources or ore reserves in accordance with the JORC Code and it is uncertain that following evaluation and/or further exploration work that the historical estimates will be able to be reported as mineral resources or ore reserves in accordance with the JORC Code.

Rokeby notes that no formal mining, metallurgical or environmental assessment was undertaken in connection with the Historical Mineral Resource Estimate. Notwithstanding this, the Company considers that reasonable prospects for eventual economic extraction exist having regard to: the historical production record of the Mt Wills goldfield (more than 235,000 oz produced at grades in excess of 18 g/t Au between 1891 and the 1960s), the high-grade nature of the defined mineralisation (average 4.0 g/t Au), the suitability of the deposit geometry for conventional underground mining methods consistent with the historical workings, and the existence of granted tenure and existing mine infrastructure. Further evaluation and exploration work will be undertaken to formally confirm RPEEE in connection with any future JORC (2012) compliant resource estimate.

The resource at the Mt Wills area outlined in Table 3 above, was prepared by Pt Green Gold Technology for ABA Resources Pty Ltd and published on the ABA Resources Pty Ltd website on 6 December 2019 (ASX LR 5.12.1).

The Historical Estimate, shown above in Table 3 above, was announced by ABA Resources Pty Ltd on 6 December 2019 (ASX LR 5.12.1) and uses categories of mineralisation, namely Indicated and Inferred, as defined in Appendix 5A (JORC Code) (ASX LR 5.12.2).

This Historical Estimate is relevant and material to Rokeby as it details a significant gold mineral resource on granted Mining Tenement MIN 4921, which is part of a suite of mineral tenements being acquired by Rokeby and the subject of this ASX announcement (ASX LR 5.12.3).

Set out in Appendix 1 is information, where available, referenced to the criteria of Table 1 of Appendix 5A (JORC Code), which are relevant to the understanding of reliability of the Historical Estimate. This information was prepared by Pt Green Gold Technology at the time it prepared the Historical Resource Estimate (ASX LR 5.12.4).

Work programs and key assumptions on which the historical estimate was estimated consisted of: (ASX LR 5.12.5):

- Diamond drilling, reverse circulation drilling, percussion drilling and bulk sample floor channel were used to obtain the sample. The majority of holes were selectively sampled based on observation of lithology, veining and apparent mineralisation.
- A total of 348 drill holes with 18,899 samples assayed and 7,583 historic samples assayed were used for the study.
- All data was compiled and validated into a master database using SQL Server relational database software.
- The gold-only resources were estimated using a workflow based on the 2-D accumulation method, which has been used with considerable success to estimate Au content in high-grade narrow vein deposits elsewhere. Resource modelling, estimation, and classification were carried out using Micromine 3-D software.

There are no more recent estimates or data relevant to the reported mineralisation. There have been several reviews of the historic mineral resource estimate. All concluded that the resources were a reasonable estimation of resources. Recommendations of further work/studies made by the authors of the reviews are set out below (ASX LR 5.12.6).

Additional evaluation and exploration required to verify the historical estimate as a mineral resource in accordance with Appendix 5A (JORC Code) would include (ASX LR 5.12.7):

- An assessment of reasonable prospects for eventual economic extraction (RPEEE), analysis of alternative geological interpretations, a review of drilling and assay data (and associated quality assurance/quality control data), and formal documentation of some of the exploration and estimation workflow ('Table 1' under the JORC 2012 guidelines).
- Confirmatory drilling may be required at Mt Wills, such as:
  - Upper portion of the Maude Lode North between the surface and current development;
  - Central part of the Maude Lode immediately below the existing stopes; and
  - Southern part of the Maude Lode down-plunge of an area that is currently well defined by 25 m × 25 m drilling.
- Further investigation is also required into the structural and faulting regime. Currently, it is unclear what the orientation and dimensions of fault offsets may be. Several lodes at Sunnyside have been truncated immediately adjacent to drillholes, which is an overly conservative approach to defining the strike continuity of lodes, especially where there is insufficient evidence that the lodes have been truncated by faults. It is recommended to target better definition of the strike extents and continuity of the lodes at Sunnyside, including identifying structural features that may control areas of increased lode thickness.
- Drillholes that have no assay or logging data should be reviewed and, where possible, included in a future estimate.

Rokeby intends to carry out the evaluation/exploration work to verify the historical estimate over the next 12 months (ASX LR 5.12.8)**.**

CASSILIS

The Cassilis area consists of Exploration Licenses 5427 and EL 5504, which cover 261 square km and are located ~5km south of the Omeo township (Figure 1).

The Resources Victoria website has recorded 155 hard rock historical mines within the tenure.

The Cassilis goldfield is reported to have produced at least 96,000 ounces of gold from 120,000 tonnes from 1898 to 1916 at a recovered grade of 25 g/t Au.

The geology of the area comprises metamorphosed Ordovician sediments that have folded and metamorphosed and have been intruded by various granitic to intermediate intrusives.

Rokeby aims to unlock the value of Cassilis through a systematic approach of compilation of historical data and the application of modern exploration techniques to advance the project.

RESOURCE AND EXPLORATION POTENTIAL AT OMEO

The two resources identified at the Mt Wills area are separated by 1900m of very sparsely drilled terrain (Figure 2) however, historical reports (Crohn 1958) have identified at least nine workings that occur between the two resources. Historical production figures are sourced from Crohn (1958) and have not been independently verified. These figures are provided for historical context only and should not be relied upon as accurate representations of mineralisation that may be extracted, recovered or processed from the relevant areas.

There remains considerable scope for additional exploration drilling to extend the resource in all directions, as drilling to date has failed to close off the mineralised area.

Exploration potential outside the resource area is high. For example:

- The Yellow Girl mine, located south of the Maude resource area, reported production figures of 11,974 oz from 3,993 tonnes at an average grade of 93.3 g/t Au (Crohn 1958).
    - Limited drilling has been undertaken in this area, and it represents a significant exploration target. Rokeby will locate the underground mine plans, digitise them and then design programs to test below the historical mine workings.
- The Democrat mine, located 220m to the south of the Sunnyside resource, has ***no*** drilling. This mine produced 13,487 oz from 3,645 tonnes at an average grade of 125.95 g/t Au (Crohn 1958).
    - These workings represent an exciting exploration target and indicate that the mineralisation may extend to these workings from Sunnyside.

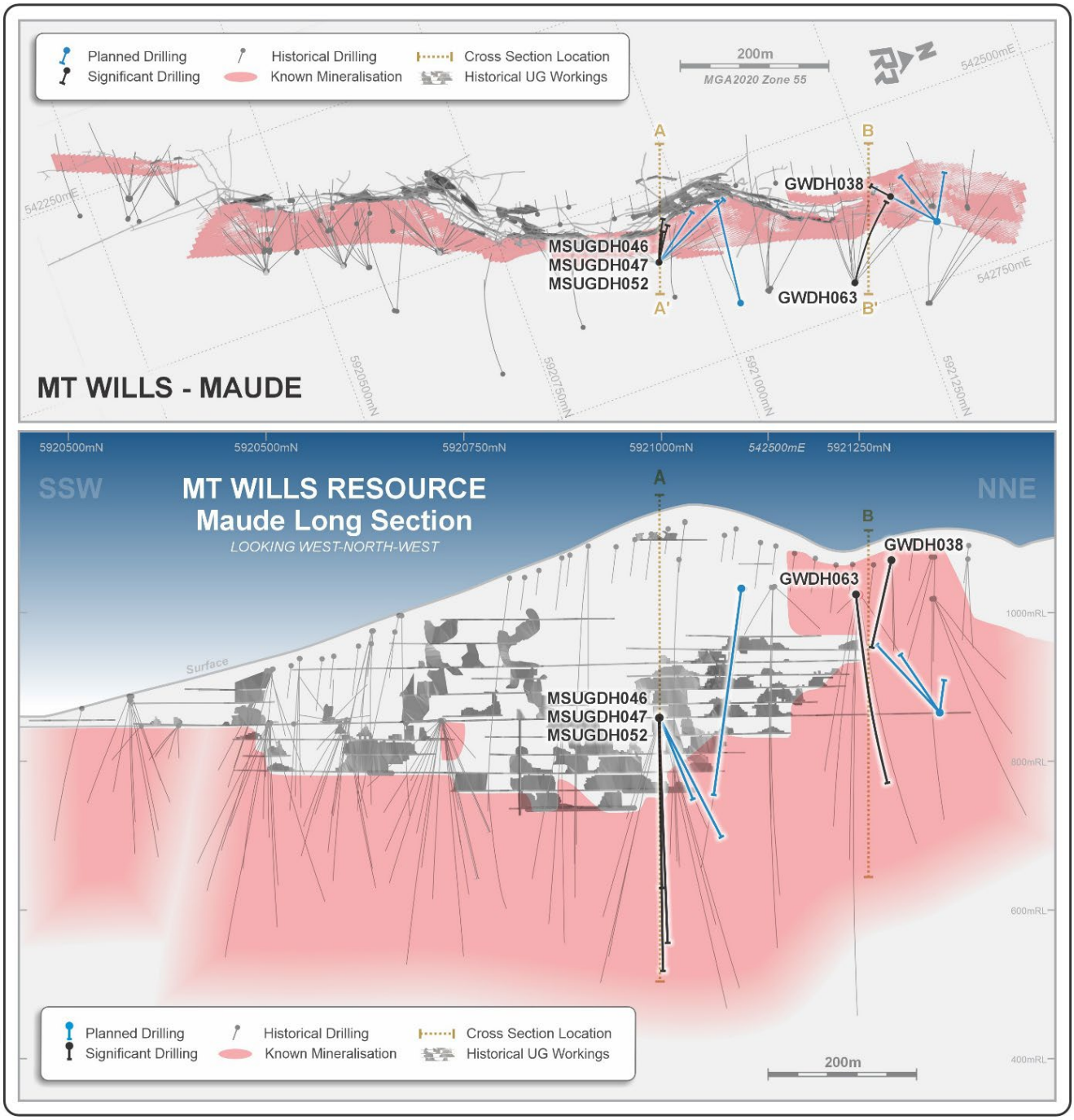

Figure 3: Plan and long section of the Maude resource at Mt Wills, including planned resource drilling.

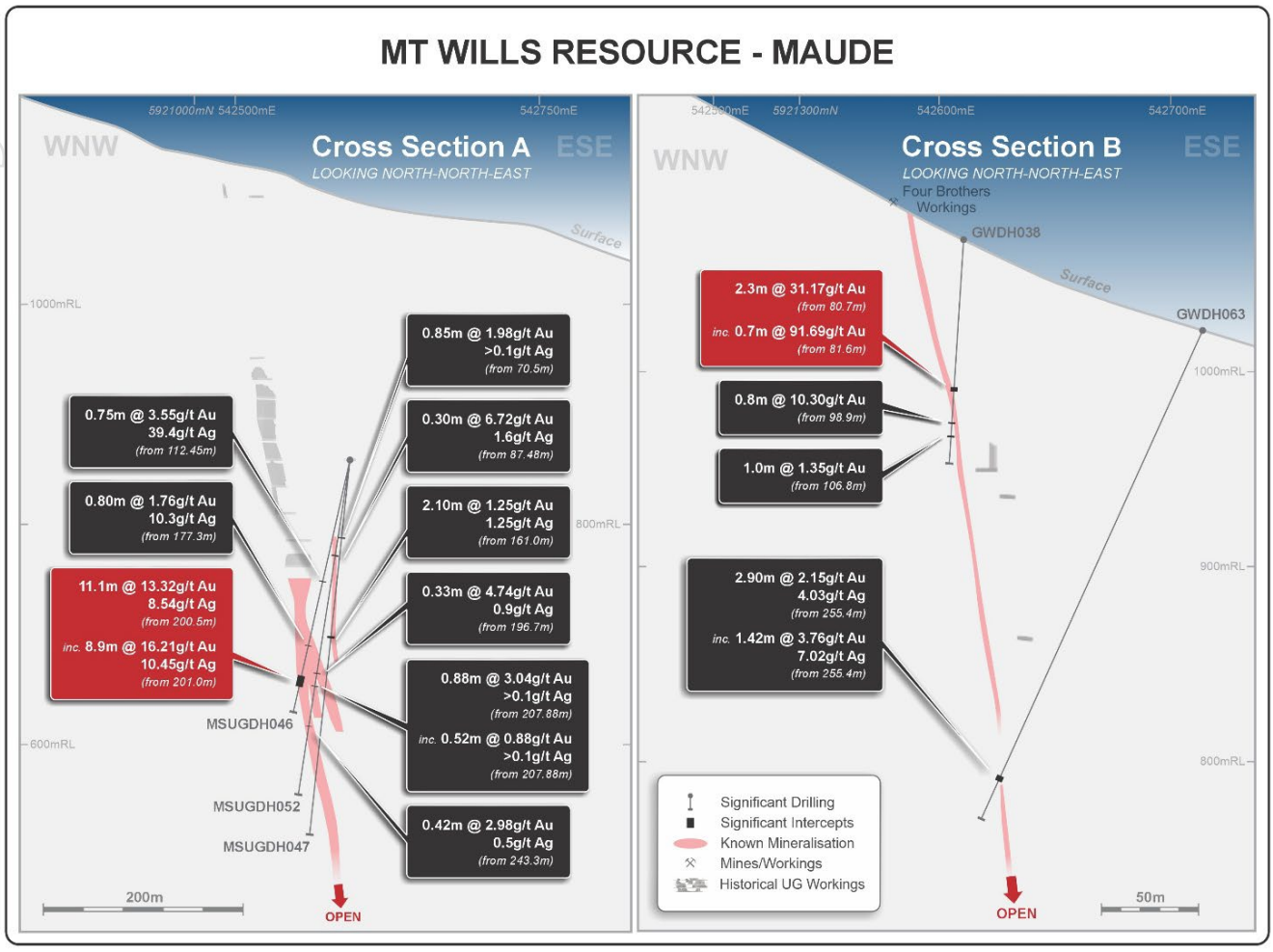

***Figure 4**: Refer Schedule 1. Drilling section at the Maude mineralisation. Drilling beneath the Maude workings demonstrating high grades at depth and that remain open at depth. Cross-section B is 300m north of section A. Section B is located at the northern end of the Maude mineralisation zone. Drilling demonstrates the high-grade mineralised zones continue beyond the resource extents and continues toward the Sunnyside resource.*

Drilling under the stopes of the Maude resource has demonstrated that the high-grade shoots continue at depth, steeply plunging to the north. The two sections above in Figure 4 demonstrate the high grade nature of the shoots and the presence of multiple shoots along the zone of mineralisation.

Figure 3 shows the conceptual first pass drilling proposed at Maude once the number 5 adit has been stripped out and made safe as a drilling platform. This program Is designed to test extension and continuity of known high grade shoots and improve the confidence of the historic resource modelling.

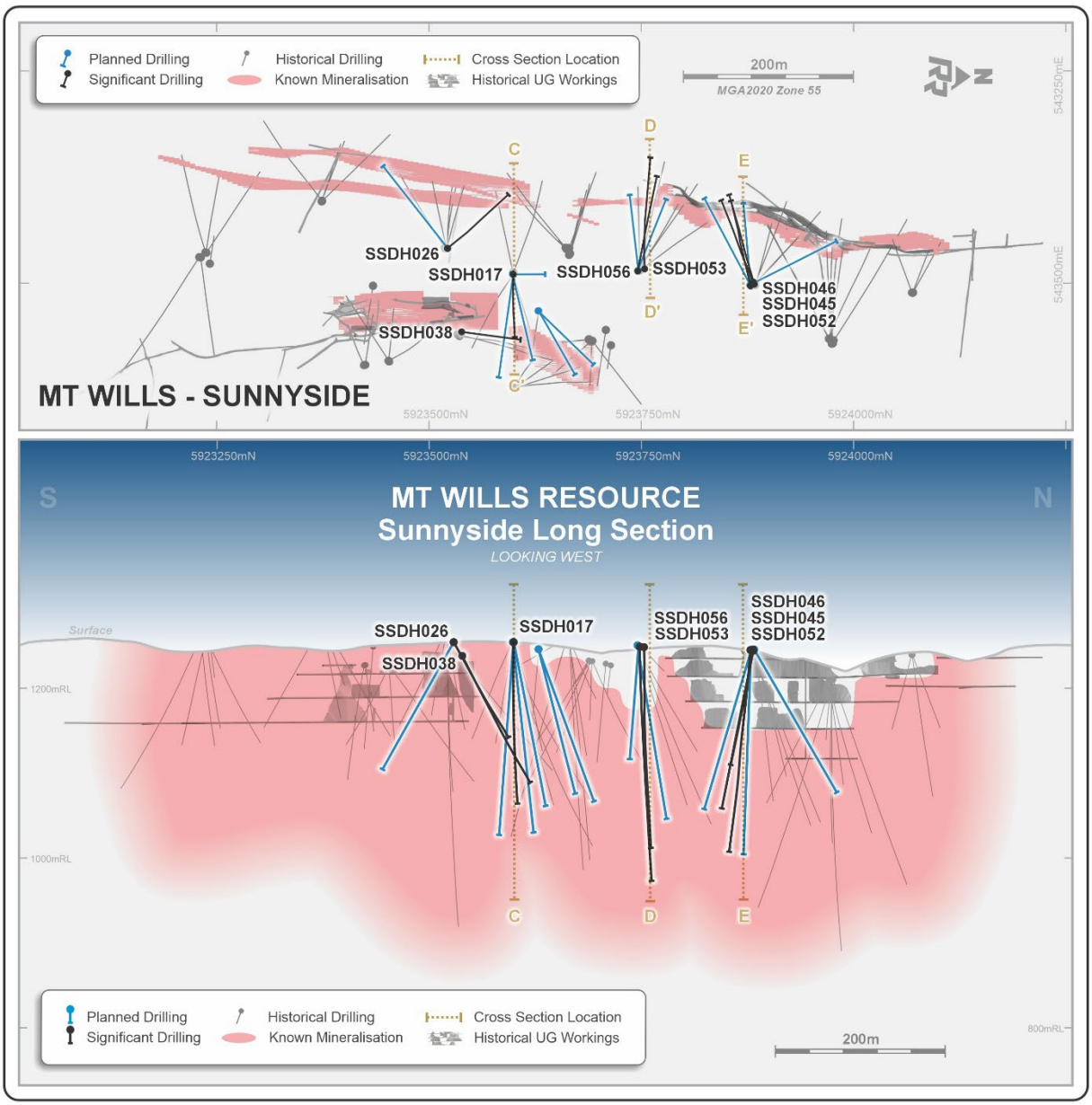

***Figure 5**: Refer to Schedule 1. Sunnyside resource and planned drilling.*

The plan view in Figure 5 above shows some discontinuity of the mineralisation resource model. The initial drilling program will be designed to infill these gaps to demonstrate continuity of the resource and confirm the high-grade nature of the shoots.

The current planned drill program will utilise existing tracks within the mine lease, as this infrastructure qualifies as low Impact exploration under Victorian regulations and hence should result in quick permitting approval.

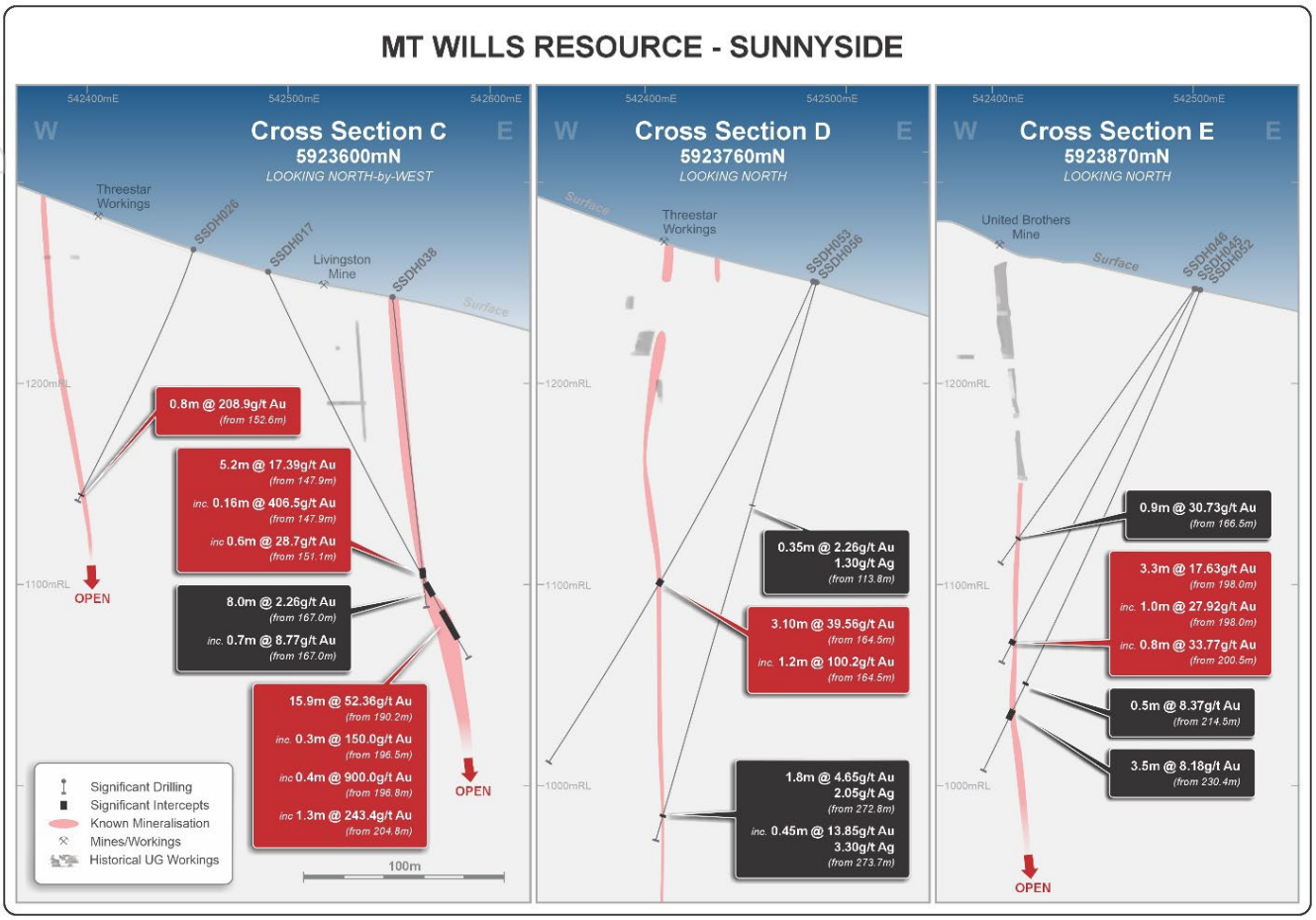

***Figure 6**: Refer to Schedule 1. Stacked cross sections of Sunnyside. Note that only one lode was tested in sections D and E. Section D is located 160m North, and section E is located 270m north of section C.*

Drilling to date at Sunnyside has identified two lodes of mineralisation, with a third line of workings reported from historical geological reports (Crohn 1958). Drill testing to date has been limited and has only tested one of these lodes over 930m of strike, while the shorter lode has only been tested over 320m of strike. Underground workings are reported and observed over a longer length at both lodes and represent an opportunity to expand the resource size.

Initially, drill programs will be designed to utilise existing tracks, while longer term work plans will be submitted for approval. This may also include a proposal to strip out an adit at Sunnyside as an exploratory drive to establish drilling platforms for year-round access and significantly reduce the meters of drilling required.

Drill hole SSDH045; interval 199.05 – 199.14 metres (down hole depth).

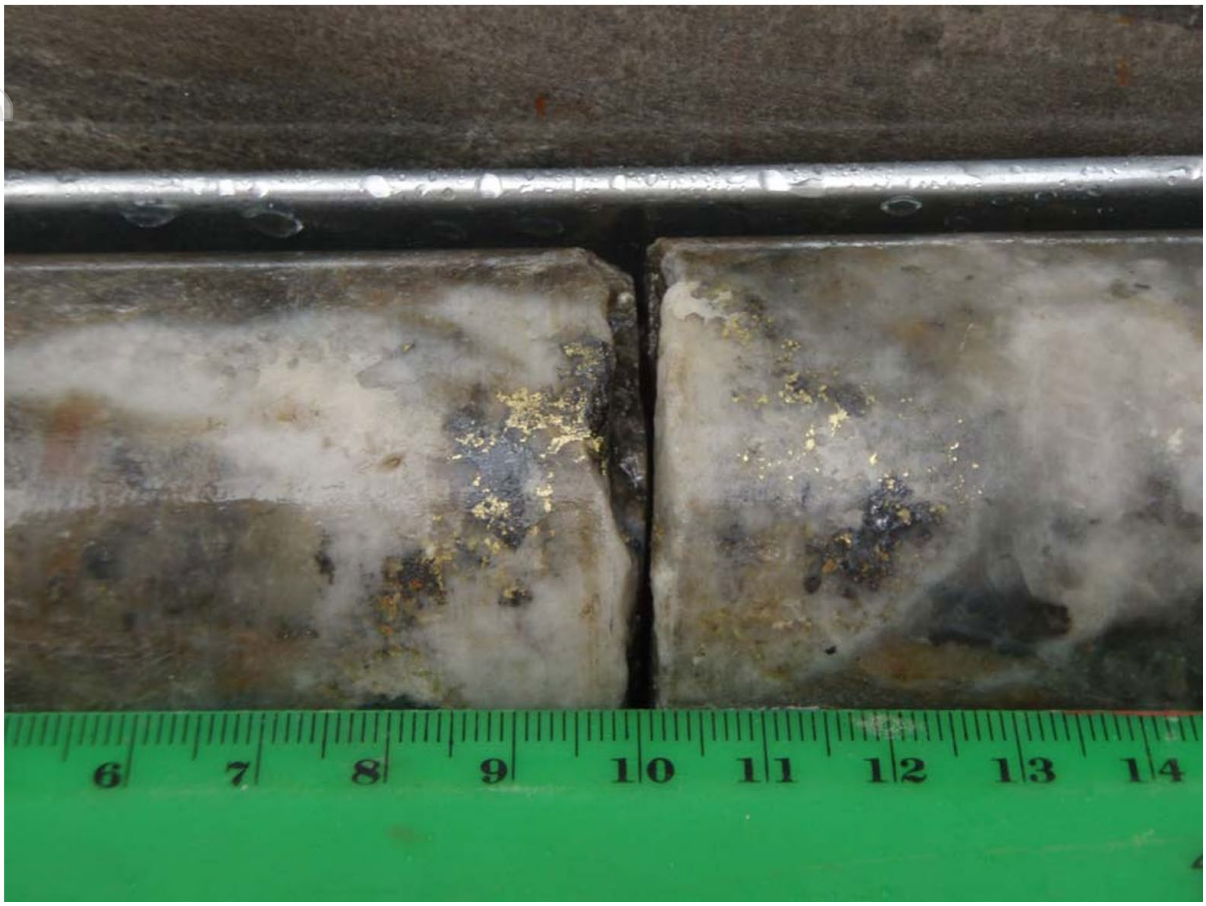

Figure 7: Visible gold (Refer Schedule1, item 16) intersected in SSDH045 to section E.

PROPOSED MANAGEMENT AND BOARD TRANSITION

Proposed leadership changes with Mr. Richard Beazley, a mining engineer with over 35 years of experience in the resources industry, to become Managing Director and Mr. Tim Pallas Non-Executive Chairman. Tim is one of Victoria's most experienced and respected politicians, having served in Victorian Parliament for ~20 years

Mr. Tim Pallas (Proposed Non-Executive Chairman)

One of Victoria's most experienced and respected politicians, having served in Victorian Parliament for ~20 years. First elected as the member for Tarneit in 2006, Tim was the longest-standing Treasurer in the history of the Victorian government, holding the position from 2014-2024. He also served as the Minister for Resources, Minister for Economic Growth, Minister for Major Projects, Minister for Industrial Relations and Minister for Roads and Ports during his tenure.

Mr. Richard Beazley (Proposed Managing Director)

Richard is an experienced mining engineer with 35+ years of experience. He has a strong corporate, operational and technical background. Richard is currently the Director of Altair Mining Consultancy, Non-Exec Chair for Nova Minerals Ltd, the Exec Director for Troy Resources Ltd, and until recently, Non-Exec Chair of MetalsGrove Mining Ltd and Non-Exec Director of Catalina Resources Ltd

ACQUISITION TERMS

Background to the Option Agreement

On 14 November 2025 (as subsequently varied), Tiger Tasman Minerals Limited (ACN 162 561 908) (**TT**) entered into a binding option agreement (**Option Agreement**) with ABA Resources Pty Ltd (ACN 620 669 847) as trustee for the ABA Investment Unit Trust (**ABA Resources**), Cassilis Mining Pty. Ltd. (ACN 155 911 550) (**Cassilis**) and Mt Wills Gold Mines Pty Ltd (ACN 009 223 992) (**Mt Wills**) (ABA Resources, Cassilis and Mt Wills, together being the **Vendors**), pursuant to which the Vendors granted TT an exclusive option to acquire 100% of the unencumbered legal and beneficial interest in the tenements comprising the Omeo Gold Project (**Project**) as listed in Table 2 (**Tenements**) and associated assets (together, the **Sale Assets**).

The Option Agreement provided TT with the right to nominate an ASX-listed company to complete the purchase of the Sale Assets as purchaser in lieu of TT. TT validly exercised the option to acquire the Sale Assets on 20 January 2026.

The Acquisition

Rokeby has entered into a binding amended and restated sale and purchase agreement with TT and the Vendors pursuant to which the parties agreed to terminate the Option Agreement and amend and restate its terms (**Binding Agreement**). Under the Binding Agreement, the Vendors have agreed to sell and Rokeby has agreed to purchase the Sale Assets, subject to the satisfaction of the conditions precedent (**Acquisition**).

Consideration payable to the Vendors

The aggregate consideration payable for the grant of the Option and the sale and purchase of the Sale Assets (together, the **Vendor Consideration**), is to be satisfied by:

(a) **Upfront cash payments** (non-refundable): The following upfront cash payments:

(A) **Exclusivity Fee** (non-refundable): $150,000, paid by TT to the Vendors;

(B) **First Upfront Cash Payment**: $800,000, paid by TT to the Vendors; and

(C) **Second Upfront Cash Payment**: $2,550,000, payable by Rokeby upon Completion, (being $2,700,000 less the Exclusivity Fee and Land Sale Price),

(together, the **Upfront Consideration**);

(b) **Deferred cash payments:** The following deferred cash payments:

(A) **First Deferred Cash Payment:** $3,000,000 payable by Rokeby upon the first to occur of:

(i) the first gold pour of gold produced from any material extracted, recovered or processed from the Tenements, whether Rokeby or any third party (including without limitation, any tailings, mullock, stockpiles or previously extracted material);

(ii) commencement of commercial production of gold products from any material extracted, recovered or processed from the Tenements, whether Rokeby or any

third party (including without limitation, any tailings, mullock, stockpiles or previously extracted material); and

(iii) the third` anniversary of Completion.

(B) **Second Deferred Cash Payment:** $3,000,000 payable by Rokeby on the first anniversary of the First Deferred Cash Payment,

(together, the **Deferred Cash Consideration**);

(c) **Additional deferred cash or share-based payments** (each an **Additional Deferred Consideration Tranche**)**:** the following additional deferred cash or share-based payments, payable by Rokeby, with each tranche being satisfied in cash or Rokeby Shares at the Vendors' election:

(A) **Tranche 1**: 500,000,000 Rokeby Shares or $2,000,000 cash, on the date falling 6 months after Completion;

(B) **Tranche 2**: 500,000,000 Rokeby Shares or $2,000,000 cash, on the date falling 12 months after Completion; and

(C) **Tranche 3**: 375,000,000 Rokeby Shares or $1,500,000 cash, on the date falling 18 months after Completion,

(together, the **Additional Deferred Consideration**); and

(d) **Royalty:** the following royalty obligations, which together comprise an aggregate effective royalty consistent with a 1.5% net smelter return royalty on all gold products extracted from the tailings and underground resources from Tenements and sold**:**

(A) **Bidstrup Royalty**: a royalty of $2.00 per tonne of ore processed from tenement MIN4921 (including any tenement(s) granted over all or any part of the tenement area covered by MIN4921 in respect of which Rokeby has an interest); and

(B) **NSR Royalty**: a net smelter return royalty calculated as 1.5% of net smelter returns less the amount paid under the Bidstrup Royalty.

If the Vendors elect to receive Rokeby Shares for a given Tranche, the issue of Rokeby Shares will be subject to Rokeby shareholder approval and in each case subject to the Reconstruction Adjustment (defined below).

If:

(a) the Vendors elect to receive cash for a given Tranche; or

(b) the shareholders of Rokeby do not approve the issue of Rokeby Shares and the Rokeby Share Cash Equivalent (defined below) becomes due, Rokeby must pay the relevant Tranche amount in cash to the Vendors (or their nominee(s)) based on the Rokeby Share Cash Equivalent.

For the purposes of this announcement:

(a) **Land Sale Price** means the portion of the Second Upfront Cash Payment payable by Rokeby for the freehold land being acquired as part of the Sale Assets.

(b) **Reconstruction Adjustment** means if, at any time prior to the issue of Rokeby Shares pursuant to a relevant Tranche, Rokeby undertakes any reconstruction of its issued capital (including a consolidation, subdivision/split, reduction or return of capital or other reorganisation), then the number of Rokeby Shares to be issued for the relevant Tranche (and the deemed issue price, as applicable) will be adjusted so that the entitlement is reconstructed in accordance with that reconstruction and the ASX Listing Rules, with the intention that the economic value of the Rokeby Shares under all Additional Deferred Consideration Tranches remains $5,500,000 (subject always to Rokeby obtaining all required shareholder/ASX approvals).

(c) **Rokeby Share Cash Equivalent** means a cash sum equal to the Rokeby Share 5-Day VWAP (calculated over the 5 trading days prior to the relevant shareholder meeting convened for the issue of the Rokeby Shares for the relevant Tranche) multiplied by the number of Rokeby Shares the subject of the relevant Tranche, provided that the Rokeby Share Cash Equivalent for:

(A) Tranche 1 shall not be less than $2 million;

(B) Tranche 2 shall not be less than $2 million; and

(C) Tranche 3 shall not be less than $1.5 million.

Consideration payable to Tiger Tasman

In consideration for Tiger Tasman nominating Rokeby as the purchaser of the Sale Assets and subject to and conditional upon the grant of Rokeby shareholder approval, Rokeby agrees to issue to:

(a) Tiger Tasman or, at Tiger Tasman's election, the shareholders of Tiger Tasman (**TT Shareholders**), an aggregate of 568,485,500 Rokeby Shares (**TT Consideration Shares**); and

(b) Jeremy Baldock (and/or nominee(s)) (**Adviser**), 200,000,000 Rokeby Shares (**Adviser Shares**).

Conditions Precedent

Completion of the Acquisition under the Binding Agreement (**Completion**) is subject to and conditional upon the satisfaction (or waiver) of the following conditions precedent (**Conditions Precedent**):

(a) Rokeby remaining admitted to the official list of ASX on Completion;

(b) TT obtaining tax advice (and, where relevant, any other advice) in relation to the tax treatment of an in-specie distribution of the TT Consideration Shares to TT shareholders;

(c) TT shareholders approving (to the extent required) any in-specie distribution of the TT Consideration Shares;

(d) Rokeby obtaining all necessary shareholder and regulatory approvals (including shareholder approval to issue the TT Consideration Shares, the Advisor Shares and the Shares under the Capital Raising (as detailed below);

(e) Rokeby completing a capital raising via the issue of Shares to sophisticated and professional investors to raise a minimum $4,000,000; and

(f) all Vendor warranties being true and correct and not misleading or deceptive at all times during the transaction period and the Vendors' representative providing written confirmation of the same for the benefit of Rokeby.

CAPITAL RAISING

Rokeby has received firm commitments for a placement to raise $4 million via the issue of 1,000,000,000 million Shares at an issue price of $0.004 per Share to existing and new professional and sophisticated investors (**Capital Raising**). Shares to be issued under the Capital Raising are subject to shareholder approval at a general meeting of shareholders in the coming weeks (as mentioned below).

The new Shares to be issued under the Capital Raising will rank equally with the existing ordinary Shares on issue.

Morgans Corporate Limited (**Morgans**) and Alto Capital (**Alto**) acted as Joint Lead Managers to the placement with Spark Plus Pte Ltd (**Spark**) as co-manager to the Placement.

GENERAL MEETING

A general meeting will be held in the coming weeks to, amongst other things, seek approval for the issue of the TT Consideration Shares, the Advisor Shares and the Shares under the Capital Raising. A notice of meeting will be issued to Rokeby shareholders shortly.

Authorised for release by the Board of Rokeby Resources Limited.

*****

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SCHEDULE 1 – REFERENCES AND PAST ASX ANNOUNCEMENTS REFERRED TO IN THIS ANNOUNCEMENT

REFERENCES

Crohn, P.W. 1958 "*Bulletin 56 Geology of the Glen Wills and Sunnyside Goldfields*", Mines Department, Victoria, Australia.

ASX announcements referred to in this release

1. GWDH023: refer to ASX announcement Synergy Metals Ltd (ASX: SML) "High grade gold discovered at Glen Wills Gold Project" 15 January 2005, sourced https://announcements.asx.com.au/asxpdf/20050429/pdf/3qq3qhybw5lqh.pdf
2. GWDH024: refer to ASX announcement Synergy Metals Ltd (ASX: SML) "Further Substantial High Grade Gold Intersected at Glen Wills" 10 March 2005, sourced https://announcements.asx.com.au/asxpdf/20050310/pdf/3q2qjjzwh4t8h.pdf
3. GWDH037: refer to ASX announcement Synergy Metals Ltd (ASX: SML) "Encouraging Results at Glen Wills Confirm Northern Extension" 23 July 2007, sourced https://announcements.asx.com.au/asxpdf/20070723/pdf/313kd0dbhds0mm.pdf
4. MSUGDH028: refer to ASX announcement Synergy Metals Ltd (ASX: SML) "Report for the December 2008 quarter" 30 January 2009, sourced https://announcements.asx.com.au/asxpdf/20090130/pdf/31fthctwgq2s0f.pdf
5. MSUGDH046: refer to ASX announcement Synergy Metals Ltd (ASX: SML) "Underground Results Continue to Impress" 17 May 2012, sourced https://announcements.asx.com.au/asxpdf/20120517/pdf/426b47r40n2w05.pdf
6. MSUGDH048 and MSUGDH049: refer to ASX announcement Synergy Metals Ltd (ASX: SML) "Further Success from Underground Drill Program" 15 June 2012, sourced https://announcements.asx.com.au/asxpdf/20120615/pdf/426v7n50c7l04d.pdf
7. SSDH017: refer to ASX announcement Synergy Metals Ltd (ASX: SML) "Special Announcement – Sunnyside Drilling Results" 21 June 2005, sourced https://announcements.asx.com.au/asxpdf/20050622/pdf/3r8xxtnj6c74t.pdf
8. SSDH026: refer to ASX announcement Synergy Metals Ltd (ASX: SML) "More high-grade hits at Sunnyside Gold Project", 4 October 2005, sourced https://announcements.asx.com.au/asxpdf/20051004/pdf/3sm5lhhsf9vlj.pdf
9. SSDH038: refer to ASX announcement Synergy Metals (ASX: SML) "High grade mineralised structure confirmed at Sunnyside", 13 December 2007, sourced https://announcements.asx.com.au/asxpdf/20071213/pdf/316g69z0hh1rhj.pdf
10. SSDH040: refer to ASX announcement Synergy Metals (ASX: SML) "Sunnyside - high grade intersection confirmed" 14 February 2008, sourced https://announcements.asx.com.au/asxpdf/20080214/pdf/317fxc9jqb14b0.pdf

11. SSDH046: refer to ASX announcement Synergy Metals (ASX: SML) "Report for the June 2008 quarter" 31 July 2008, sourced https://announcements.asx.com.au/asxpdf/20080731/pdf/31bg8xzf78srqp.pdf
12. SSDH052, 053: refer to ASX announcement Synergy Metals (ASX: SML) "Report for the December 2008 quarter" 30 January 2009, sourced https://announcements.asx.com.au/asxpdf/20090130/pdf/31fthctwgq2s0f.pdf
13. GWDH038: refer to ASX announcement Synergy Metals Ltd (ASX: SML) "Encouraging Results at Glen Wills Confirm Northern Extension", 23 July 2007, sourced https://announcements.asx.com.au/asxpdf/20070723/pdf/313kd0dbhds0mm.pdf
14. MSUGDH047: refer to ASX announcement Synergy Metals Ltd (ASX: SML) "Further Success from Underground Drill Program", 15th June 2012, sourced https://announcements.asx.com.au/asxpdf/20120615/pdf/426v7n50c7l04d.pdf
15. MSUGDH052, 053: refer to ASX announcement Synergy Metals Ltd (ASX:SML) "Glen Wills Goldfield Drilling - Final 2012 drilling programme Assay Results", 3 October 2012, sourced https://announcements.asx.com.au/asxpdf/20121003/pdf/429440m6dgf8vm.pdf
16. SSDH045: refer to ASX announcement Synergy Metals (ASX: SML) "Positive assay results received", 27 May 2008, sourced https://announcements.asx.com.au/asxpdf/20080527/pdf/319b6z1rnpgk24.pdf

COMPETENT PERSON STATEMENT

The information in this ASX announcement that relates to Historical Resource Estimates has been reviewed by Mr Mathew Perrot, who is a Member of The Australian Institute of Geoscientists (MAIG, RPGeo). Mr Perrot has sufficient experience relevant to the exploration activities, style of mineralisation and types of deposits under consideration 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 Perrot is a full-time employee of Rokeby Resources Limited. Rokeby consents to the inclusion of the matters based on this information in the form and context in which they appear.

The information in this report that relates to previously reported Exploration Results is extracted from ASX announcements as set out in Schedule 1 to this announcement and separately referenced in the body of this announcement. The Company confirms that it is not aware of any new information or data that materially affects the information included in the original announcements.

The announcements referred to in Schedule 1 were prepared and first disclosed under the JORC Code (2004) and have not been updated to JORC (2012) and, therefore, should not be relied upon as compliant with the current JORC (2012) code.

FORWARD LOOKING STATEMENTS

This announcement contains forward-looking statements. Forward-looking statements are often, but not always, identified by the use of words such as "seek", "anticipate", "plan", "continue", "estimate", "expect", "may", "will", "project", "predict", "potential", "targeting", "intend", "could", "might", "should", "believe" and similar expressions. These statements involve known and unknown risks, uncertainties and other factors that may cause actual results, performance or achievements to differ materially from those expressed or implied by such forward-looking statements. Forward-looking statements should not be relied upon as a guarantee or representation of future events or results. In particular, statements regarding the potential to grow or upgrade the Historical Mineral Resource Estimate, exploration targets and planned work programs are subject to the cautionary statements set out in this announcement and there is no guarantee that exploration will result in the definition of a mineral resource in accordance with the JORC Code.

Appendix 1

Information, where available, referenced to the criteria of Table 1 of Appendix 5A (JORC Code) which is relevant to the understanding of reliability of the historical estimate (ASX LR 5.12.4).

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 specialized industry standard measurement tools appropriate to the minerals under investigation, such as downhole 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 use.* • *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*	• Diamond drilling, Reverse Circulation drilling, percussion drilling and bulk sample floor channel were used to obtain the sample. The majority of holes were selectively samples based on observation of lithology, veining and apparent mineralization. Total of 348 drill holes with 18,899 samples assayed and 7,583 historic samples assay were used for this study. • On Re-logging program, Sampling intervals were determined by the geologist with also reference to historical data. Core sampling was logged for Lithology, alteration, mineralisation, and veining. ○ Sample standards and blanks were inserted the sample stream at varying frequency throughout the various drilling campaigns. During re-logging phase, quality control samples were inserted on every 20th sample. ○ The mineralisation is associated with recognizable host rock alteration so selective sampling was considered appropriate. However, in the re-logging program, blanket sampling is conducted up to mid to end of Feb. This approach is intended to look at other mineral commodities on pegmatite rock. ○ The interval sampling from re-logging program varies depending on the mineralisation and recovery of the core. On relogging program, there are 18 samples that have length below 10 cm for both Glenwills and Sunnyside. Also, there are 44 samples that have length more than 2 meters. The sample length data tabulated by lithology group is shown on the table below.

PROJECT	GW						SS					
LITH_GROUP	Dyke	Fault	Granitic	Metased	Soil	Vein	Dyke	Fault	Granitic	Metased	Soil	Vein
#samples	38	188	4747	6363	11	1111	29	301	1316	4229	13	605
Average (meters)	0.56	0.51	0.62	0.52	0.92	0.34	0.71	0.43	0.73	0.67	1.07	0.35
Min (meters)	0.20	0.15	0.05	0.08	0.30	0.07	0.20	0.10	0.10	0.06	0.15	0.06
Max (meters)	1.00	5.80	3.38	3.00	1.50	4.40	2.00	1.60	3.00	3.10	2.70	1.60

• All drill core sampled by halving with a diamond core saw. As far as possible, the saw cuts were made at right angles to the dominant veining orientation.
• An additional removable pan was placed below the core saw tray (beneath the blade) when poorly consolidated core was cut to ensure the entire interval was collected for sampling.
• Information on sampling techniques for the Copperfield RC drill holes is not available.

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
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).*	• At Glenwills and Sunnyside, a total of 253 drill holes used the diamond drilling core (215 holes), RC (10 holes), and percussion (28 holes). In addition, 96 underground level floor channel used for estimation. The diamond drill holes have ranging size from HQ (63.5mm core diameter) to NQ3 (45.1mm). Underground drill holes are mostly NTW size (56mm core diameter). Drill holes with prefix DJUG* using BQ size. • Information on the size of the RC hammer is not available. • core orientation was performed for all MWGM drill holes where core breakage was acceptable. Orientations for surface drill holes were done using both China-graph and sharpened spears to produce a recordable impact site at the bottom of the hole. More emphasis was placed on obtaining orientations just prior to and just after the target zones. • An electronic core orientation tool was utilized for underground drilling, allowing an increase in the number of orientations to be undertaken. Orientations were taken nominally at the end of every run. However, due to the variable nature of the ground, not all orientations were able to be used. • Orientation intersections were transferred to the core recovered by tracing the bottom of the drill hole trace as far as practicable, both up and down the core. Bottom of hole orientations were used as a basis for determining both α and β angles of structures relative to the orientation.
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.*	• The core recovery was measured as a standard part of the core logging process during the drilling program. The recovery ranges between 0% – 250%. The recovery of 0% is caused by core lost or cavities. The average core recovery is 97-98%. The intervals having recovery exceeding 100% were usually in the clayey material or faulted zone. • There is no evidence to indicate that sample bias has occurred due to variance in core recovery. • Information on sample recovery for the RC drill holes is not available.

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
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.*	• For the most part, core and chip samples have been geologically and geotechnically logged to a satisfactory level. However, the nature of the deposit, with mostly very narrow thickness, needs to be detailed. The re-logging program aimed to achieve the adequate level of detail. • The historic data give good basis for re-logging. Subsequent checking of core photos for such intervals sometimes reveals miss-identification across all log sheets. The current data is also equipped with the photo of cores that have been cut. • Future logging should include fracture, competency, structure, orientation measurements, and density. • Logging is both quantitative (e.g. veining thickness) and qualitative (e.g. weathering). • All intersections have been logged; total drilling length for Glen Wills and Sunnysides 44,971.9 meters. Total length of sample having grade greater or equal than 0.8 ppm is 701.48 meter • Diamond drill core logged in sufficient detail to enable geological differentiation of mineralised structures. • Entire drill core logged as lithology, weathering (qualitative), style of alteration (qualitative), colour, proportions of quartz veining and sulphide mineralisation (quantitative). • RC drill holes recorded lithology, weathering and Quartz % only.
Sub-sampling techniques and	• *If core, whether cut or sawn and whether quarter, half or all core taken.*	• On re-logging campaign, the process for core processing is as follows: ○ Selected holes are transported from the core yard to the receiving area in the core shed. ○ Core trays are removed from the pellets and laid out in order on foldaway tables.
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 maximize 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.*	○ The core undergoes preliminary check measurement and centre lines are drawn on the core to indicate the cutting line. ○ The core shed geologists conduct a preliminary check of the core and complete a “quick log”. ○ The core is transferred to the core saw receiving area and then cut in half before being returned to the trays. In cases where only half core remains from the previous sampling programs, that core is halved again into quarters. ○ The core is then distributed to the designated logging / sampling station where it is received by the geologist responsible for that hole. ○ On completion of logging / sampling, the trays are cycled back to the photography station where a single wet photo is taken. ○ Trays are then returned to the original pallet which is then returned to the core yard. • On re-logging campaign, sample was taken from existing drill cores. The core size dominated by NQ and HQ size. Only holes with DJUGDH* prefix are using BQ size. If the intervals have not been sampled previously, the samples will be sent as half core for analysis. If the intervals have already been sampled, then the new sample will be taken as quarter core. For BQ size, the samples taken were full core. If the core was too oxidised, it was cut using a knife or taken by spoon.

<table>
<tr><th>Criteria</th><th>JORC Code explanation</th><th>Commentary</th></tr>
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All samples used for resource estimation are taken from core samples, RC samples and underground floor level channel.
Sample preparation involved drying, crushing (70% <6mm), Riffle split sample to maximum of 3kg and pulverize split to 85% passing 75 microns. Retain and bag unpulverized reject.
If a QAQC sample was a duplicate, quarter core was used for the drill sample and another quarter for the QAQC duplicate.
The half split of core is deemed satisfactory for this type of deposit.
The re-logging mostly dominated by quarter core at mineralisation zone.
The estimation will use the new data from re-logging campaign. For holes that have not been re-logged, the historical data will be utilized.

On historical data

Sample preparation and analysis methods for the Aurora Gold and Copperfield Gold drill holes are unknown.
Drill core samples from the MWGM drill holes completed during 2004-2006 were processed by Aminya Laboratories in Ballarat. Core samples were dried at 80°C for a minimum of 6 hours, jaw crushed to 80% passing 3mm and pulverised to 90% passing -75um. A 200g or 300g sub-sample was then split off for subsequent analysis.
Drill core samples for the MWGM drill holes completed during 2007-2012 were processed at Genalysis Laboratories in Adelaide (sample preparation) and analysed in Perth. Core samples were dried at 80°C for a minimum of 6 hours, jaw crushed to 80% passing 3mm and pulverised to 90% passing -75um. A 300g sub-sample was then split off for subsequent analysis.

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<tr><td>Quality of assay data and laboratory tests</td><td>

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 included 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.

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All samples were completely pulverized, prepared and assayed at ALS laboratory; at Orange, Adelaide and Brisbane.
Drillcore samples were regularly assayed for 51 elements using multi element analysis. For the re-asssay program, the pulp sample will be analyzed for Au and Ag
The following table shows the assay schemes used for analyzing each element.

<table>
<tr><th>LAB_METHOD</th><th>DESCRIPTION</th><th></th><th>LAB_METHOD</th><th>DESCRIPTION</th></tr>
<tr><td>ME-MS41</td><td>Ultra Trace Aqua Regia ICP-MS</td><td></td><td>Au-AA25</td><td>Ore Grade Au 30g Fire Assay AA Finish – AAS</td></tr>
<tr><td>ME-OG46</td><td>Ore Grade Elements – Aqua Regia – ICPAES</td><td></td><td>Au-AA26</td><td>Ore Grade Au 50g Fire Assay AA Finish – AAS</td></tr>
<tr><td>ME-ICP89</td><td>Peroxide Fusion by ICP-AES</td><td></td><td>Au-DIL26</td><td>Au Overlimit by Dilution</td></tr>
<tr><td>As-OG46</td><td>Ore Grade As –Aqua Regia</td><td></td><td>Ag-OG46</td><td>Ore Grade Ag –Aqua Regia</td></tr>
<tr><td>Sb-OG62</td><td>Ore Grade Sb – Four Acid</td><td></td><td>Ag-OG46h</td><td>High Grade Ag –Aqua Regia</td></tr>
</table>
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Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
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LAB_METHOD	ELEMENT	UNITS	UPPER_LIMIT	DETECTION_LIMIT
Ag-OG46	Ag	ppm	1500	1
Ag-OG46h	Ag	ppm	N/A	2
As-OG46	As	%	N/A	0.001
Au-AA25	Au	ppm	100	0.01
Au-AA26	Au	ppm	100	0.01
Au-DIL26	Au	ppm	N/A	1
ME-ICP89	Li	%	10	0.001
ME-MS41	Ag	ppm	100	0.01
ME-MS41	Al	%	25	0.01
ME-MS41	As	ppm	10000	0.1
ME-MS41	Au	ppm	25	0.02
ME-MS41	B	ppm	10000	10
ME-MS41	Ba	ppm	10000	10
ME-MS41	Be	ppm	1000	0.05
ME-MS41	Bi	ppm	10000	0.01
ME-MS41	Ca	%	25	0.01
ME-MS41	Cd	ppm	1000	0.01
ME-MS41	Ce	ppm	500	0.02
ME-MS41	Co	ppm	10000	0.1
ME-MS41	Cr	ppm	10000	1
ME-MS41	Cs	ppm	500	0.05
ME-MS41	Cu	ppm	10000	0.2
ME-MS41	Fe	%	50	0.01
ME-MS41	Ga	ppm	10000	0.05
ME-MS41	Ge	ppm	500	0.05
ME-MS41	Hf	ppm	500	0.02
ME-MS41	Hg	ppm	10000	0.01
ME-MS41	In	ppm	500	0.005
ME-MS41	K	%	10	0.01
ME-MS41	La	ppm	10000	0.2

LAB_METHOD	ELEMENT	UNITS	UPPER_LIMIT	DETECTION_LIMIT
ME-MS41	Li	ppm	10000	0.1
ME-MS41	Mg	%	25	0.01
ME-MS41	Mn	ppm	50000	5
ME-MS41	Mo	ppm	10000	0.05
ME-MS41	Na	%	10	0.01
ME-MS41	Nb	ppm	500	0.05
ME-MS41	Ni	ppm	10000	0.2
ME-MS41	P	ppm	10000	10
ME-MS41	Pb	ppm	10000	0.2
ME-MS41	Rb	ppm	10000	0.1
ME-MS41	Re	ppm	50	0.001
ME-MS41	S	%	10	0.01
ME-MS41	Sb	ppm	10000	0.05
ME-MS41	Sc	ppm	10000	0.1
ME-MS41	Se	ppm	1000	0.2
ME-MS41	Sn	ppm	500	0.2
ME-MS41	Sr	ppm	10000	0.2
ME-MS41	Ta	ppm	500	0.01
ME-MS41	Te	ppm	500	0.01
ME-MS41	Th	ppm	10000	0.2
ME-MS41	Ti	%	10	0.005
ME-MS41	Tl	ppm	10000	0.02
ME-MS41	U	ppm	10000	0.05
ME-MS41	V	ppm	10000	1
ME-MS41	W	ppm	10000	0.05
ME-MS41	Y	ppm	500	0.05
ME-MS41	Zn	ppm	10000	2
ME-MS41	Zr	ppm	500	0.5
Sb-OG62	Sb	%	N/A	0.002

internal quality analysis of test results is within acceptable tolerance.

- QAQC Procedure;
  - Standard and Blank samples are used for lab analysis QAQC. Total 879 samples both standards and blanks inserted in the samples batch. Most of the samples inserted using rules:
    - Every 20 sample, the standard and blanks samples will be inserted
    - Blanks sample inserted in the sample with suffix *60
    - There is no pattern of what kind of CRM's ID put in every 20 sample.
- There are 722 Standard samples used in the sample delivery batch. There are 10 different CRM's used during this program. Mostly, CRM's are obtained from the on-site storage, used by previous campaigns. There are only 2 CRM's that were recently purchased, Oreas216B and Oreas229B. The CRM's were sent during routine sample analysis. Most of CRM's were analysed using ME-MS41. These will have an effect on the accuracy and precision of the analysis results. Only 25 samples (19 Standards, 6 Blanks) from the last 3 batches that analysed using Fire Assay (50 grams).

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
		• There are 157 Blank samples having analysis results, with dominantly Oreas22P. There are only 2 samples of Oreas22F. In general, Blank samples giving good results. There are 5 samples which have values 0.02 ppm and 2 samples have values 0.05 ppm. • In principle, re-logging campaign is conducted to take duplicate samples with more detailed resolution. All known mineralised zones are resampled as duplicate, with shorter intervals. The shortest interval expected is 20 centimeters, but there are 430 samples shorter than 20 cm due to the deposit characteristic. • Comparing the Fire assay result from historic data and new re-logging data can not to be compared directly to the historic data. Most of the new samples have shorter intervals. Duplicate sample results will compare with historic assay using drill holes striplogs. It is visually comparison to see the pattern of the assay hole by hole. • There are 965 new samples which have exactly same interval length with the historic assay. Those samples can be plotted in the scatterplot. In general, the results show fair accuration but still have good correlation. In the low-grade area (<1 ppm), the data randomly spread. It is common in the low grade. The data that fall lower the x=y line have more portion compared to above the line. It is shown that historic data have slightly higher results. The same issues happen in the high grade (>5 ppm). Better results can be seen in the medium grade. The scatterplot shows when the grade increases, the variability also increases. • Pulp repeat assay analysis is conducted but using different analysis methods. This process is intended for providing more representative analysis using Fire assay rather than multi element MS41. In terms of QAQC procedures, the result is not reliable to be used for repeatability judgment. This process only indicates that globally both methods have similar results and show the high variability of the deposit. In relation to historical data: • Samples for drill holes completed during 2004-2006 were analysed by Aminya Laboratories in Ballarat. Gold analysis was normally by 50g fire assay, with 300g screen fire assay used if visible gold was noted during the core logging. Cu, Pb, Zn, Ag, As and Ni were analysed by ICP. • Samples for drill holes completed during 2007-2012 were analysed by Genalysis Laboratories in Adelaide. Gold analysis was normallyby 25g or 50g fire assay, with duplicate fire assays for samples that returned gold values >10 g/t Au. Pb, Ag, As, Bi, Sn Te and Sb were analysed by ICP-MS following a four-acid digestion. Cu and Zn were analysed by ICP-AAs following a four-acid digestion. • For the style of mineralisation occurring at Mount Wills, the sample preparation and analysis routines used are considered to be adequate, although consistency in the analytical method for gold would have been preferable.

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
		• CRMs and blank samples were submitted with the drill core batches at a ratio of approximately 1 CRM/blank per 25 to 50 core samples. Of 204 CRM samples submitted, 8 CRM samples returned gold values with large discrepancies to the recommended values of the CRM. However, it is believed that this was due to inaccurate labelling of the CRM submitted. All other CRM results were in close agreement to the recommended values, indicating good precision of the assay results. • A sub-set of 24 samples that returned gold assays > 0.1 g/t Au from Aminya were submitted to Genalysis for umpire assays. Results from Genalysis showed very good agreement with the Aminya results.
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.*	• Verification of significant intersections was carried out by competent person Anthony J. McDougall. BSc, MSc (hons), MAusIMM, Manager Geology of Green Gold Technology • No Twin Holes • Geologists on site entered data into excel spreadsheet then the Database geologists entered into an SQL server database. All historic data was migrated into this database system and validated. • The data stored on Green Gold Technology Server equipped with Backup and recovery plan. • No adjustments were made to assay data.

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary

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.*
		• The majority of surface drill holes used in the resource estimation have been surveyed by licensed surveyors, Crowther & Sadler Pty Ltd. Originally, the collars were surveyed using the AMG66 datum and later converted to MGA94 datum by the addition of two transformations:
		  ○ MGA94 East = AMG66 East + 112.84m
		  ○ MGA94 North = AMG66 North + 184.12m
		• Collar survey data for the 2008-09 underground drill holes were obtained by Nicolas Malkin Mining Consulting Pty Ltd.
		• Collar survey data for the 2010-12 surface and underground drill holes were obtained by ForeSight Engineering from Bright.
		• Collar survey data for earlier holes by Aurora Gold and Copperfield Gold are unknown in terms of accuracy.
		• Downhole surveys were conducted for all drill holes drilled by Mount Will Gold Mine company. The Survey have been determined by an Eastman single shot downhole survey camera or multishot instruments. All drill holes were routinely surveyed every 30m down hole. Azimuths were corrected for magnetic declination by adding 12.3°. There was no downhole survey information for drill holes completed by other companies. For the 3D model, those drill holes are assumed to have been straight. Total 1954 records of downhole Survey data used for thius study are obtained and validated from historical data.
		• Topographic data used previous elevation model stored on the server GW_topo_jul_05.00t. No information related to accuracy and survey process.

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*	• The drill holes at Glen Wills were designed to intercept the lodes at nominal 40m spacings. Underground drill sites were constructed along the No5 Level at approximate 130m intervals and several drill holes were drilled from each site. • In the Sunnyside, the group of collars have spacing around 100 m. Every group consist of numbers of holes, drilled as “fan like” to capture more data along the main lodes. • There are no compositing samples on re-logging program. The grade values used for estimation is grade multiply by length of sample.

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
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.*	• The samples were taken from series of diamond drill holes that are relatively perpendicular to the lodes geometry. The "fan like" drill holes giving apparent thickness. Due to the majority of lodes are sub vertical, this is not material to the estimation. True thickness is calculated for estimation. • No sampling bias in relation with the drilling orientation.
Sample security	• *The measures taken to ensure sample security.*	On re-logging program, • Sample tags (made from thin metal plate) are inserted in the sample bag. As part of checking, the lab needs to ensure the metal sample tag has same number as the sample number in the calico bag. • Samples are sent from site to the ALS sample preparation lab in Orange before being on sent to other ALS labs in Adelaide and Brisbane. On historical data • Samples taken from site to Omeo by ABA staff, then dispatched to the lab by courier • Samples were dispatched from the Glen Wills core storage facility to the analytical laboratories using commercial freight companies. • No specific security measures were used during the sample transport.
Audits or reviews	• *The results of any audits or reviews of sampling techniques and data.*	No independent audit has been carried out to date.

Section 2 Reporting of Exploration Results

<table>
<tr><th>Criteria</th><th>JORC Code explanation</th><th>Commentary</th></tr>
<tr><td>Mineral tenement and land tenure status</td><td>• Type, reference name/number, location and ownership including agreements or material issues with third parties such as joint ventures, partnerships, overriding royalties, native title interests, historical sites, wilderness or national park and environmental settings.
• The security of the tenure held at the time of reporting along with any known impediments to obtaining a license to operate in the area.</td><td>• The tenement area is covered by Mining License MIN4921 and comprises about 238ha located in steep, heavily forested terrain. The tenement was granted on 18 January 1990 to Mount Wills Gold Mines NL (later changed to Mt Wills Gold Mines Pty Ltd) and renewed on 14 May 2019. It expired on 13 May 2024 and is currently pending renewal which is expected in the normal course of business. Mt Wills and ABA Resources involvement with the historical Mt Wills mining area started in 2017 after purchasing the MIN 4921 licence from Synergy.</td></tr>
<tr><td>Exploration done by other parties</td><td>• Acknowledgment and appraisal of exploration by other parties.</td><td>• Exploration on MIN4921 including:
○ Aurora Minerals NL (1972 -1974), drilled 6 underground drill holes. There were another two holes in Gentle Annie Mine, but the location can’t be found. Bulk sampling on level 8,9 and 100 floors.
○ Copperfield Gold NL (1987-1988), drilled 28 percussion drill holes at surface
○ Australia Gold Field/Australia Gold Mine (1995-1997), conducted baseline survey, soil sampling, 10 RC drilling, stream sediment sampling, ride and spur soil sampling and Heap leach trial.
○ Mt Wills Gold Mines NL (2006-2015), conducted all surface and underground diamond drilling.
<table>
<tr><th>COMPANY</th><th>DRILL_COMPANY</th><th>Drill_Start_Date</th><th>Drill_Start_Date</th><th>Total holes</th></tr>
<tr><td>Aurora Minerals NL</td><td>Associated Diamond</td><td>06/03/1972</td><td>06/06/1972</td><td>7</td></tr>
<tr><td>Aurora Minerals NL</td><td>Aurora Minerals</td><td>01/01/1974</td><td>01/01/1974</td><td>96</td></tr>
<tr><td>Copperfield Gold NL</td><td>Geotest Drilling</td><td>16/11/1987</td><td>30/01/1988</td><td>28</td></tr>
<tr><td>Australia Gold Field NL</td><td>Gerick Drilling</td><td>30/10/1996</td><td>14/11/1996</td><td>7</td></tr>
<tr><td>Australia Gold Field NL</td><td>Cobar Drilling</td><td>20/05/1997</td><td>26/05/1997</td><td>3</td></tr>
<tr><td>Mt Wills Gold Mines NL</td><td>Low Impact Diamond Drilling Specialists</td><td>26/01/2004</td><td>16/12/2005</td><td>68</td></tr>
<tr><td>Mt Wills Gold Mines NL</td><td>Omeo Automotive and Drilling</td><td>18/03/2005</td><td>26/03/2006</td><td>10</td></tr>
<tr><td>Mt Wills Gold Mines NL</td><td>Statewide Drilling</td><td>23/05/2007</td><td>18/01/2012</td><td>60</td></tr>
<tr><td>Mt Wills Gold Mines NL</td><td>Comesky Drilling</td><td>09/08/2008</td><td>11/01/2009</td><td>33</td></tr>
<tr><td>Mt Wills Gold Mines NL</td><td>Sunrange Mining</td><td>11/11/2008</td><td>17/12/2008</td><td>5</td></tr>
<tr><td>Mt Wills Gold Mines NL</td><td>Deepcore Drilling</td><td>21/03/2012</td><td>08/12/2013</td><td>37</td></tr>
<tr><td>Mt Wills Gold Mines NL</td><td>Pinnacle Drilling</td><td>16/03/2015</td><td>10/04/2015</td><td>4</td></tr>
</table></td></tr>
</table>

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
Geology	Deposit type, geological setting and style of mineralisation.	• Gold-bearing reefs are emplaced along a complex system of shears and fissures which traverse both schists and granite. There are two main trends of shearing, one north-south, the other north-east to south-west, which tend to alternate giving a zigzag pattern to the reef structures. Both sets dip between vertical and 70° to the east. A later set of cross faults, with a mainly dextral displacement, trend about east-west; they are unmineralized and offset the reefs. The reefs are auriferous quartz veins containing a variable amount of sulphide minerals which are commonly concentrated at contacts with wall rocks and wall rock inclusions in the reef. Sulphide content averages about 4 percent and consists dominantly of pyrite and arsenopyrite, lesser chalcopyrite and galena, and rare sphalerite and stibnite. Commonly, one wall of the reef is sharply defined (may be either foot or hanging wall), and the other is gradational. The thickness of the reefs mined to date vary upwards from about 15 cm, but rarely exceeding one metre. Although, at the Maude No 5 adit shaft, the mineralisation is observed to be widening with depth.
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*	• There are no exploration results reported for the immediate area that have not been reported previously. • All information related to drill holes tabulation is in the attachment files

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
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.*	• Exploration results are not being reported separately from Resources and so are not elaborated further in this Section. • Aggregate intercepts have not been adopted in this study • No metal equivalent values are reported here. Silver is known to occur at Glen Wills - Sunnyside and may prove to be of significant economic value in future but the focus of the current study is on gold only
Relationship between mineralization widths and intercept lengths	• *These relationships are particularly important in the reporting of Exploration Results.* • *If the geometry of the mineralisation with respect to the drill hole angle is known, its nature should be reported.* • *If it is not known 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').*	• There are no exploration results reported for the immediate Glen Wills and Sunnyside area that have not been reported previously
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.*	• There are no exploration results reported for the immediate Glen Wills and Sunnyside area that have not been reported previously

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
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.*	• Exploration results are not being reported separately from Resources.
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.*	• There are no exploration results reported for the immediate Glen Wills and Sunnyside area that have not been reported previously
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.*	• There are no exploration results reported for the immediate Glen Wills and Sunnyside area that have not been reported previously

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.*	• Primarily data from re-logging was collected by GGT and ABA geologist in Excel • Re-logging data and original assay certificated compiler by database geologist. The data stored on SQL Server. • The re-logging data was validated on SQL server, excel and Micromine. Invalid data is sent back to geologists for corrections. • The validation procedures are conducted as stated on data validation section. For historical results • Primary data was provided by MWGM as Excel spreadsheets, Access databases and original analytical laboratory certificates. Mineralised lodes, structures and faults were interpreted by MWGM and exported from their Vulcan model as profile strings. • Data was compiled by Geos Mining into an SQL database following extensive interrogation and restructuring of the MWGM database. Assay results were populated from original analytical laboratory results sheets to avoid transcription errors. Field samples were thoroughly audited and • any invalid records reviewed with Synergy personnel.
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.*	• GGT geologists conducted logging and sampling through re-logging program

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
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.* • *The use of geology in guiding and controlling Mineral Resource estimation.* • *The factors affecting continuity both of grade and geology*	The 2019 geological model was built on review of the previous geological model and new interpretations based on GGT observations during the 2018/19 re-logging program. Interpretation was carried out section-by-section on-screen using Micromine 3-D software. In each section, the ore body outlines were manually digitized, primarily on the basis of lithology, Fault, historical stope and then gold grade. Once all members of the geology study team were satisfied with the interpretations; a wireframe model was prepared prior to block modeling. While the mineralisation body geometry and structure is complex, it is considered that the current interpretation is a reasonable representation of the Glen Wills and Sunnyside deposit geology and forms a robust foundation for the estimation of mineral reserves. All data used was obtained from core logging and core measurements in 2018/19 together with secondary information obtained from records of the historic underground workings. Historic tunnel and stope data were used as alternative interpretation when there was no drilling data found to extend interpretation. However, the Competent Persons does not expect that these potential alternatives will materially affect the estimated Mineral Resources. Mineralisation of Glen Wills controlled by 4 deformation phases. G. Primary Structure Early Antiform with strike trend NW H. First Deformation (D_1) -- Ordovician Prograde Metamorphism and schistosity I. Second Deformation (D_2) – Ordo-Silurian Ductile Deformation caused by intense compression, continuation of metamorphism J. Intrusion (Granite) K. Third Deformation (D_3) – Ordo-Silurian Regional compression, low metamorphism, last ductile deformation L. Four Deformation (D_4) – Silurian-Devonian Regional N-S compression, late brittle event, strike slip movement, quartz-filled tension veins on margins of Fault Zone Mineralisation on Glen Wills timed within range of Third Deformation Phase to Near End Four Deformation Phase, it showed by the amount of sulphide within three trends of Vein. • N-E Trend (<2% sulphide) • E-W Trend (very low sulphide) • Verticals (strong sulphide – coarse gold components Factors that potentially affect the continuity of grade and geology include: • Structural/Fault Historical deformation

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
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 Glen Wills project extent from SW-NE is approximately 1350 meter along strike N 25 ^{0}E. The Glen Wills mineralisation lodes were divided into 11 wireframes with length variability from 40m until 700m and thickness from 0.02m until 10m, with average thickness of 1.4m. The elevation range for the Glen Wills model is 460m to 1100m above sea level. The Sunnyside project extent from SW-NE is approximately 900 meter along strike N 7 ^{0}E. The Sunnyside Mineralisation Lode were divided into 13 wireframes with length variability from 40m until 380m and thickness from 0.03m until 6.3m, with average thickness of 0.4m. The elevation range for the Glen Wills model is 980m to 1260m above sea level.
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.*	Resource estimation technique used a 2D estimation methodology to interpolate grades into 2D block. Then the Au result assign into 3D block. There are some key factors were considered a 2D method as estimation methodology • The interval samples had taken as variable support. • The variability of the Lode's true thickness, which typically ranges from 0.03 until 9.84 meters in Glen Wills. • High variability of grade and geometry contributes a significant uncertainty for resource estimation, especially in a high-grade zone. Top Cuts were applied to assay grade which has extreme value based on the grade histograms for each domain. Despite cutting only a very small proportion of the assays were considered sufficient to remove significant outliers from the datasets.

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
	• *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 Mineralisation lodes were divided into 11 wireframes in Glen Wills, Geostatistical analysis was carried out separately for each group of wireframes. The Sunnyside Mineralisation Lode were divided into 13 wireframes, Geostatistical analysis was carried out separately for each group of wireframes. A 2D estimation method, as such the following steps were applied • Generate downhole coordinate of each sample interval in the midpoint of the interval sample. • Assign interval sample inside the wireframe. • Composite the Au top cut by lithology (Wireframe). • Calculate True thickness, Vertical thickness and Horizontal thickness of the lodes by individual dip and dip direction. • Calculate "metal accumulation" by multiplying true thickness*Au composite result. • Projected 'metal accumulation" into a horizontal 2D using the plane of vein view in Micromine by a major plane strike and plane dip. • Define indicator threshold of mixing population and Indicator Code. • Gridding Indicator Probability • Gridding True thickness per Indicator category • Gridding Gold Accumulation per Indicator category • Back-calculate gold by divide the result gold accumulation final against true thickness per category. Indicator Probability, True thickness and Gold Accumulation were estimated using Kriging and IDW. The method was selected based on geostatistic analysis and the amount of samples inside the wireframe.

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary

- *The process of validation, the checking process used, the comparison of model data to drill hole data, and use of reconciliation data if available.*

		N sample	Indicator		Grid True Thickness	Gold Accumulation	
			High grade	Med Grade			
1	Antiope North	9	IDW	IDW	IDW	IDW	
2	Living Stone - Antiope	6	IDW	IDW	IDW	IDW	
3	Living Stone_Antiope_East	6	IDW	IDW	IDW	IDW	
4	United Brother	20	IK	IK	KRIGING	OK	
5	Three Star & Golden Fleece_East	14	IDW	IDW	IDW	IDW	
6	Three Star & Golden Fleece West	13	IK	IK	KRIGING	OK	
7	Antiope	3	IDW	IDW	IDW	Idw	
8	Mount Moran_2	2	IDW	IDW	IDW	IDW	
9	Mount Moran	2	IDW	IDW	IDW	IDW	
10	Golden Fleece Small	3	IDW	IDW	IDW	IDW	
11	Antiope North_smalll	4	IDW	IDW	IDW	IDW	
12	Three Star East	10	IDW	IDW	IDW	IDW	
13	Three Star	8	IDW	IDW	IDW	IDW	

Indicator probabilities of HG and (MG+HG) were gridded in a 2D 1x1 meter using Kriging and IDW method. To ensure that data was declustered, four sectors were used in the Omnidirectional search with a maximum of 6 points per sector and 120-meter search radii was applied as default.

Indicator probabilities of HG and (MG+HG) were gridded in a 2D 1x1 meter using Kriging and IDW method. To ensure that data was declustered, four sectors were used in the Omnidirectional search with a maximum of 6 points per sector and 300-meter search radii was applied as default.

Data search parameter, gold accumulation

A Spherical search ellipsoid was used to select the samples to be used in interpolating blocks. To ensure that data was declustered, four sectors were used in the search ellipse with a maximum of 4 points per sector. Three runs were required using different search radii and parameters to populate all blocks. The first interpolation run was set up to include at least two drill hole sections, and search radii were determined by calculating range of 80% of total sill of Maude South.

Ok Pass	Radius (M)	Sector	Min Hole	Min Point (Total)	Max Point (Sector)
RUN1	**120**		**2**	**2**	**4**
RUN2	**150**	**4**	**2**	**2**	**4**
RUN3	**300**		**1**	**1**	**4**

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
		• Previous resource estimates were undertaken by Synergy Metal Australia in 2005 for Glen Wills project and in 2008 for Sunnyside, Coffey Mining in 2009 and Geos Mining in 2012. The total resource in 2019 increased around 65% compared against Geos Mining report in 2012 using cut off 3 g/t. There is a possibility Economic silver of by-product. No other deleterious elements were modelled for this report. Resource estimation technique was used a 2D estimation methodology to interpolate grades into 2D block. Then Au result assigned into 3D block. The Indicator probability was gridded in a 2D 1x1 meter block size using IDW and Kriging as well as True thickness and gold accumulation. Then, the block regularizes into 6x6 meter. An empty 3D block model was created within the wireframe of mineralisation lode and coding accordingly. The empty blocks have a block size of 6m x 8m x 4m and choose block factor as sub-blocking. The empty block then projected into Plain of Vein using the same parameter when projected the composite assay to the plain of vein view. The 2D Au final then assigned into a 3D block using Nearest neighborhood method. The blocks were located on historic mining area had been removed from the resource development model. SMU were not employed during the modelling, Gold, Antimony and Silver as such the associated element are moderately correlated. The location and disposition of mineralisation appears to be related to dilatational jogging along the main north – south mineralised trend. Minor splay structures and interaction with cross faulting can result in the development of both true and perceived plunges in both a north and southerly direction. Top Cuts were applied to assay grade which has extreme value based on the grade histograms for each domain. Three methods were used to validate the OK (Ordinary Kriging) block model: • The Grade tonnage report was compared against block result. • Swath plot analysis was performed on each drilling section line and also by long section. • The swath plot statistically compared the block model result and drill hole assay grades.

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
Moisture	• *Whether the tonnages are estimated on a dry basis or with natural moisture, and the method of determination of the moisture content.*	• Tonnages estimated on a dry basis.
Cut-off parameters	• *The basis of the adopted cut-off grade(s) or quality parameters applied.*	The natural log histogram shows a distinct break in the population between 0.27 g/t and 0.32 g/t. T he population break also appears as an inflection in the probability plot. A comparison of the assay data with the geological logs confirms geological continuity at a grade of 0.8 g/t Au; this was selected as the minimum grade threshold separating mineralised and unmineralised material.
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.*	Mining factors and assumptions are not considered here.
Metallurgical factors or assumptions	• *The basis for assumptions or predictions regarding metallurgical amenability. It is always necessary as part of the process of determining reasonable prospects for eventual economic extraction to consider potential metallurgical methods, but the assumptions regarding metallurgical treatment processes and parameters made when reporting Mineral Resources may not always be rigorous. Where this is the case, this should be reported with an explanation of the basis of the metallurgical assumptions made.*	No metallurgical factors or assumptions have been used to restrict or modify the resource estimation.

<table>
<tr><th>Criteria</th><th>JORC Code explanation</th><th>Commentary</th></tr>
<tr><td>Environmental factors or assumptions</td><td>• 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.</td><td>No environmental factors or assumptions have been used to restrict or modify the resource estimation.</td></tr>
<tr><td>Bulk density</td><td>• 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.</td><td>• The material density is measured using wet specific gravity methods. It was measured by weighting the core on the air and on the water. Core is weighted accordingly. There is no core wrapping conducted nor core drying before weighting. There are 586 measured samples.
• This approach is based on assumption that the materials have very low porosity. In addition, 27 samples are measured by wrapped plastic as comparison. Due to insignificant result differences, the method by wrapping plastic is stopped.
• The result giving almost similar average value by group of lithology.
<table>
<tr><th colspan="5">Specific Gravity</th></tr>
<tr><th>Group</th><th>Total Sample</th><th>Min</th><th>Max</th><th>Average</th><th>Std Dev</th></tr>
<tr><td>Dyke</td><td>8</td><td>2.51</td><td>3.00</td><td>2.76</td><td>0.16</td></tr>
<tr><td>Granitic</td><td>145</td><td>2.00</td><td>2.87</td><td>2.64</td><td>0.08</td></tr>
<tr><td>Metased</td><td>320</td><td>2.09</td><td>3.16</td><td>2.73</td><td>0.12</td></tr>
<tr><td>Vein</td><td>113</td><td>2.28</td><td>3.23</td><td>2.72</td><td>0.13</td></tr>
<tr><td>Total</td><td>586</td><td>2.00</td><td>3.23</td><td>2.70</td><td>0.12</td></tr>
</table></td></tr>
</table>

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.*	Classification is mainly based on drill hole density and the interpreted confidence in the geological and grade continuity of mineralisation in different parts of each mineralised body. The results were viewed in Micromine's Vizex in 2D, Generally, indicated resource was assigned using polygon of the zone of influence where 18 meters was selected as the radius to create the polygon. Then, the blocks inside the polygon were converted into Indicated category. It is considered that the classification of Resources as presented is appropriate for the level of confidence in the available data in terms of quantity and quality. Uncertainty around grade and geological continuity is well considered in the criteria applied to each classification category. The results of this study appropriately reflect the view of the Competent Person with regard to data veracity integrity, geological interpretation, estimation methodology, and resource classification.
Audits or reviews	• *The results of any audits or reviews of Mineral Resource estimates.*	The Resource estimates presented in this study have not yet undergone independent external audit or review. They have, however, undergone internal peer review by senior in-house experts who have not been directly involved in this study or the derivation of the Resource estimates.
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.*	The main constraints affecting confidence in the resource estimation and classification for Glen Wills and Sunnyside are related to data density/spacing, geological complexity and the mineralised zones presenting as very narrow veins with very high Au grade variability. While all of the available statistical tools have been used to better inform the estimation algorithms, there nonetheless remains significant uncertainty about how closely the Au distribution model in particular represents the true distribution. There is no doubt from both the recent resource definition work and examination of the historic records that the occurrence of bonanza grades is relatively common. However, what is not well understood is the area of influence these high grades have. This may be problematic when it comes to planning/designing the next phase of infill drilling, particularly in the structurally complex areas where the fault interactions are poorly understood. It may be that for significant parts of the deposit, it may never be cost effective to drill to the density required to improve confidence in the resource. The Resource estimates reported here are sub-divided into Glen Wills and Sunnyside. There is a gap of several hundred meters separating the two although they occur exactly along strike form each other. While the 2 deposits are geographically separated, it is not yet clear whether or not they are also geologically separated. No significant exploration work has yet been undertaken between the 2 historic mining areas. While there is 100+-year history of mining, true production records are scant. Those discovered are mainly sourced from local newspapers of the day. There is therefore little that can be reconciled in a modern sense. However, all of the observations made during the 2018/19 re-logging program are consistent with the historic records in terms of general geology, structure and gold grades. The re-logging also confirmed the extremely narrow nature of the mineralisation.