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ASX Release

East Menzies Gold Project –Significant Gold Mineralisation at Goodenough-Additional drilling planned to test and extend resources.

Resources & Energy Limited (ASX: REZ) (**Company** or **REZ**), developing a portfolio of gold mining tenements through to production, is pleased to provide an update of the Goodenough Project.

East Menzies Gold Project, Menzies, WA

The East Menzies Gold Project is located 130km north of Kalgoorlie. The project has a collective surface area of 90km^2 and consists of three Mining Lease's twenty-eight Prospecting Lease's, one Exploration Lease and fourteen Prospecting Lease Applications.

These mining and exploration instruments are host to a 20km continuous strike of a mineralised Greenstone Belt, including the Springfield Venn Gold Corridor, and the Goodenough Syncline.

The Project is located within the highly prospective **Norseman-Wiluna Greenstone Belt**, with evidence of gold mineralization and historical production throughout the tenement package.

Multiple project areas with existing exploration targets supported by high grade drill results; largely untested below 100m.

Drill Results Summary (1) (2) (3)

Significant down the-hole results representing higher grade shoot mineralisation systems at Goodenough include:

- **East Shoot Gen 72 2m @ 9.74gt/au from 100m**
- **Main Shoot EMRC71 4m @ 9.1gt/au from 35m**
- **Main Shoot EMRC82 3m @ 4.77gt/au from 83m**
- **Main Shoot Gen 38 5m @ 7.66gt/au from 101**
- **Main Shoot Gen 44 3m @ 10.56gt/au from 16m**
- **West Shoot Gen 12 5m @ 4.73gt/au from 64m**
- **West Shoot Gen 32 2m @ 9.91gt/au from 9m**
- **Tribute Shoot EMRC14 2m @ 5.19gt/au from 21m**
- **Tribute Shoot Gen 54 3m @ 17.49gt/au from 21m**

Target Highlights

Evaluation of previous exploration drilling and development over the former Goodenough mine (M29/141) completed.

Higher grade mineralisation within the precinct of the Goodenough mine is distributed over four and possibly five gold shoot systems.

Ore shoots appear to be associated with south plunging higher angle structures which align with the axis of the Goodenough Syncline.

Previous exploration has not adequately drill tested these high-grade shoot systems

The mineralisation remains open to the south and continues into REZ's P29/2409.

Compiling Historical Data

These observations provide the company with a compelling exploration rationale, to delineate additional resources to the west, down plunge, southward and below the present body of knowledge. Collectively the low and higher grade mineralisation presents an opportunity for testing the open cut and underground development potential of the Goodenough Mining Lease and neighbouring Prospecting Licenses.

Next Steps

A drilling program has been designed to test the western, eastern and southern continuation of gold mineralisation within the Goodenough Syncline. Adjoining tenements M29/141, P29/2409 and M29/189 will be the focus of this work.

The drilling program will target extensions to the Goodenough gold resource in terms of tonnage and grade, and will be the basis for a JORC (2012) Mineral Resource Estimate for the Goodenough Project. It is anticipated that this work will build upon previous resource estimates carried out in 2004.

Details

Resources and Energy Group announce results from a recently completed review of its Goodenough Gold Project. A total of 201 drilling records representing over 9000m of drilling investigations have been evaluated as part of this process. This included exploration work completed by Menzies Goldfield Ltd [(1)] Stratum Metals [(2)] and Yilgarn Gold [(3)].

The Goodenough Project is centred within Mining Lease M29/141, and adjoins Prospecting License P29/2409 and Mining Lease M29/189. These mining and exploration instruments are in the East Menzies Goldfield of Western Australia, 2.5 kilometres south west of the Granny Venn and Auntie Nelly Open Pits, previously operated by Paddington Gold, figure 1.

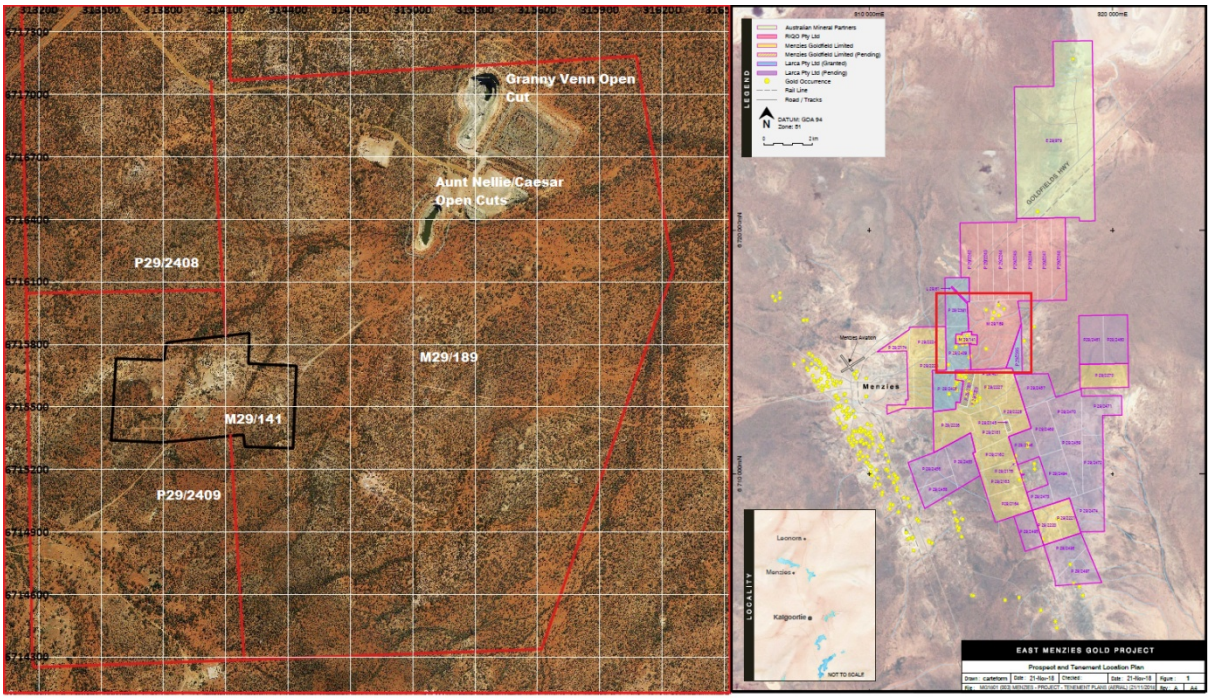


Figure 1 Project Location

The Goodenough Gold project is one of a number of prospects acquired by REZ in late 2018 through its acquisition of Menzies Goldfields Limited [3], operator of the East Menzies Gold Project. The East Menzies Gold Project (EMGP) is located 130km north of Kalgoorlie and has a surface area of 90km^2.

The tenement package consists of four Mining Lease's twenty-nine Prospecting Lease's, one Exploration Lease and twenty Prospecting Lease applications. These mining and exploration instruments are host to a 20km continuous strike of a mineralised Greenstone Belt, including the Springfield Venn Gold Corridor, and the Goodenough Syncline.

The Goodenough Syncline is a significant mineralised structure which is characterised by a strong conductivity anomaly occurring over the former Goodenough underground mine site and a number of historical surface excavations and shallow underground workings (Figures 2 and 3). This conductivity anomaly extends southwest and southwards away from the mine site into P29/2409 and M29/189. The prospective sequence has a strike length about 1500m, and is untested in P29/2409 and M29/189.

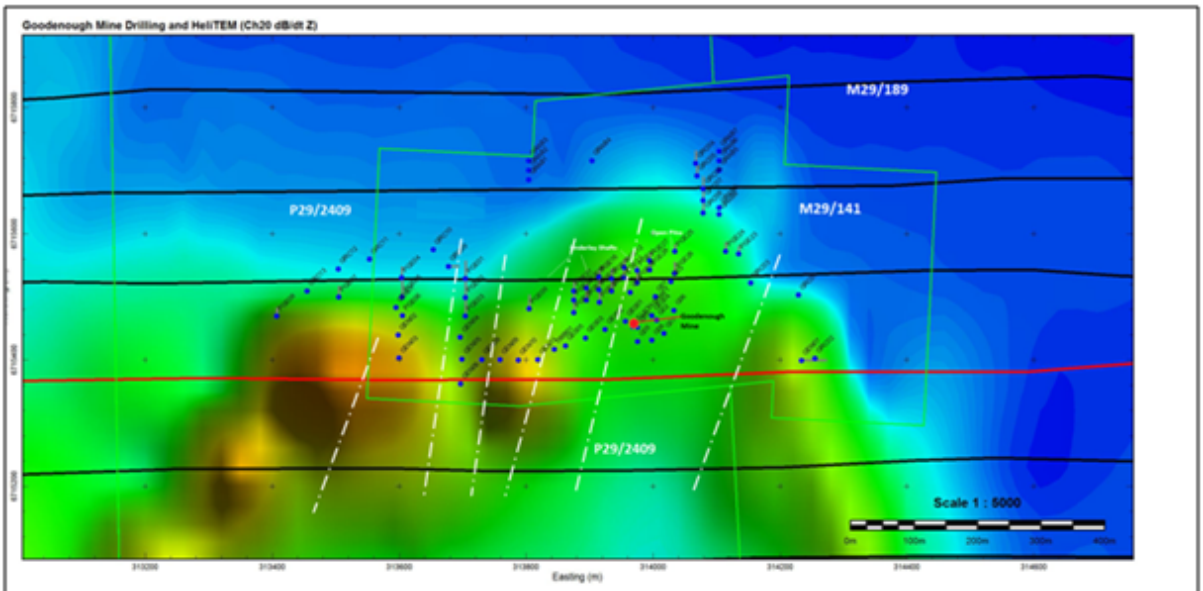


Figure 2 HeliTEM Conductivity Plan View

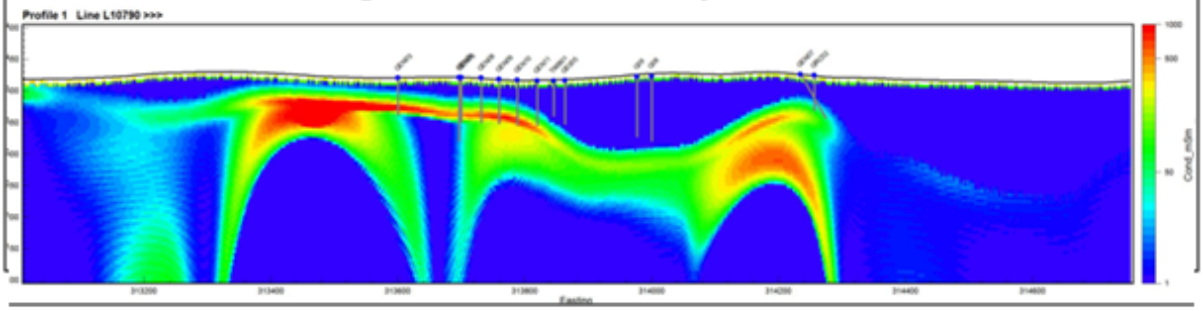


Figure 3 HeliTEM Conductivity Section View

In recent times, three phases of drilling investigations have been completed over the Goodenough Syncline. This includes exploration campaigns by Yilgarn Gold in 2002-2004[2] (7,476m), Stratum Metals during 2013-2014[3] (764m), and most recently Menzies Goldfield Ltd during the period 2016-2017 (734m). Earlier drilling by Consolidated Goldfields in 1969, Jones Mining in 1980, Aberfoyle and Jones Mining in 1985-1987, are noted, however, reliable survey of these earlier drilling activities are not available, and have not been included in this analysis.

Significantly of the 13 holes completed by Menzies Goldfield, 10 intersected >1 g/t Au ore grade intervals of gold mineralisation and one hole was prematurely terminated before reaching the prospective horizon. This high percentage of positive drilling results rate is consistent with exploration results by Yilgarn Gold and Stratum Metals. Of the 120 holes completed by Yilgarn, 97 holes intersected ore grades >1 g/t Au and six of the eight holes completed by Stratum Metals returned ore grade mineralisation >1 g/t Au.

Gold mineralisation at Goodenough is represented by a Quartz-Pyrite-Pyrrhotite association which occurs within an interflow sequence of chert, carbonaceous shale and tuffaceous sandstone. These interflow sediments are in contact with felsic schist below, and high Magnesium basalt above. The sequence dips about 35 degrees south and is open to the south.

Gold mineralisation is not constrained within the interflow sequence itself, and is also present as a broad lower grade halo which has permeated into the overlying basalts. Historical exploration and recent drilling investigations completed by MGL also indicate that higher grade mineralisation (as opposed to the planer mineralisation in the interflow sequence) is structurally controlled and is represented by a series of high angle south plunging shoot systems.

These higher angle structures are concentrated in the hinge of the Goodenough Syncline and carry across its hinge zone for a distance of least 0.5km. The recorded mine workings which dip in the order of about 40 degrees south at 196 degrees, is a reliable indicator of the orientation of the ore shoots.

Figure 4 shows borehole intersections representing +2gm/m au and +5gm/m au intervals, with envelopes drawn around +5gm/m au intervals. The majority of the +2gm/m holes occupy the axial hinge of the Goodenough Syncline. This group of results are sandwiched between two conspicuous NNE fault structures. The higher +5gm/m values sit within this population and are interpreted to represent south-plunging ore shoots. Up to four and possibly five shoots are recognized and are shown on Figure 4 as ; the East Shoot, the Main Shoot, the West Shoot, the Tribute Shoot and the Four O'clock Shoot.

Exploration results representing the mineralisation described above are presented in Table 1. Complete borehole details and assays are provided in Appendix 1. Collar locations for this drilling are also shown on Figure 4. The JORC (2012) Code Table 1 compliance details are appended to this announcement (Appendix 2).

The **Eastern Shoot** comes off the eastern end of the historic Goodenough open-pit, a shallow 100m long excavation, which was operated during the period 1897-1906. This appears to align with a parasitic structure, which is developed on the east axis of the Goodenough Syncline, refer Figure 2. **The Main Shoot** stems from the western end of the open cut and is represented by two underlay shafts. Historic production from the Open Pit and Underground was 4,519 tonnes of ore at 42.82 g/t yielding 4,282 ounces of gold. Intermittent mining on the Main Shoot occurred up till 1969 producing 6,331 tonnes at 10.97 g/t for 2,232 ounces. In 1987 Jones Mining sunk the Vujcich Shaft in the central part of the Main Shoot to a depth of 78 m, and developed the Goodenough Mine on two levels. Production was 8,478t for 1,955 oz Au at 7.16 g/t. The Central Shoot lies on the same structural strike as old workings known as Brown Hill, only 250m to the southwest.

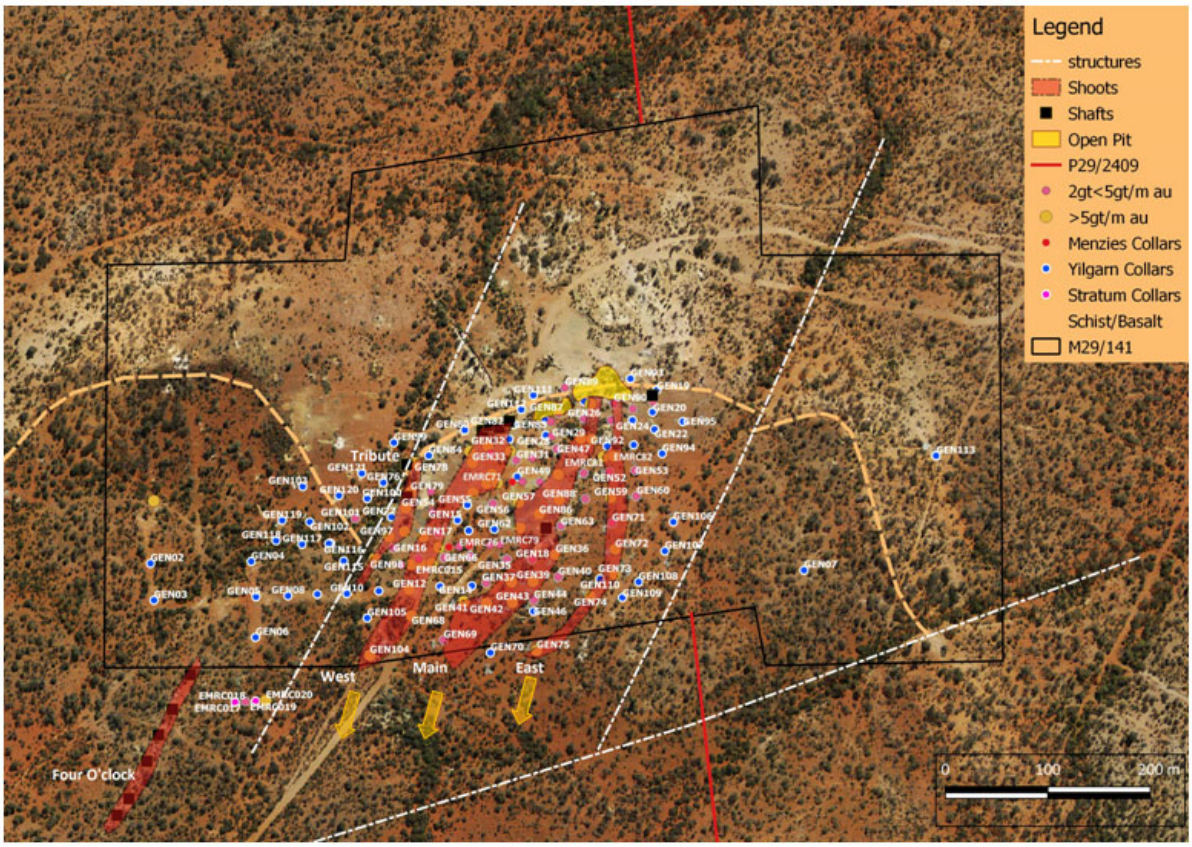


Figure 4 – Goodenough borehole location and interpreted structure

The Western Shoot is also represented by a few surface excavations, and like the East shoot, appears to be developed on a parasitic fold structure on the west limb of the Goodenough syncline. The Tribute Shoot has been subject of recent mining activity in 2011-2012, along an alignment of 025^{0}East. A total of 2,204t at 19 g/t Au were milled for 607 oz Au. The Tribute shoot also aligns with a well developed NNE linear structure shown on Figures 2, 3 and 4.

The Four O'clock Shoot is the most westerly of the systems, and is identified by a NNE alignment of artisanal workings. This shoot has been drill tested by Stratum metals in 2013 [(3)], with a peak assay of 2m @ 7.9 g/t from 82m down the hole. The Tribute Shoot is also developed over a NNE aligned parasitic fold structure which is host to a significant conductor anomaly as shown on Figure 2. This is a highly prospective feature, which is beyond the western extremity of all previous exploration.

It is evident from the company's analysis, that drilling activities completed by Yilgarn were constrained by the southern boundary of ML29/141, where it abutted a tenement not owned by the operator of the day. This constraint has since been removed with the acquisition of the neighbouring tenement P29/2409. It is also evident that most of the exploration completed by Yilgarn was focussed on a tabular mineralisation model associated with the basal metabasalt contact with the Goodenough Chert. Due to its vertical nature, much of the drilling completed has not adequately tested the higher angle structures, and as such the contribution of the mineralised shoots to the overall resource, is largely unrecognized. This has significant implications for future exploration and opportunity for evaluating the development potential of the Goodenough Syncline.

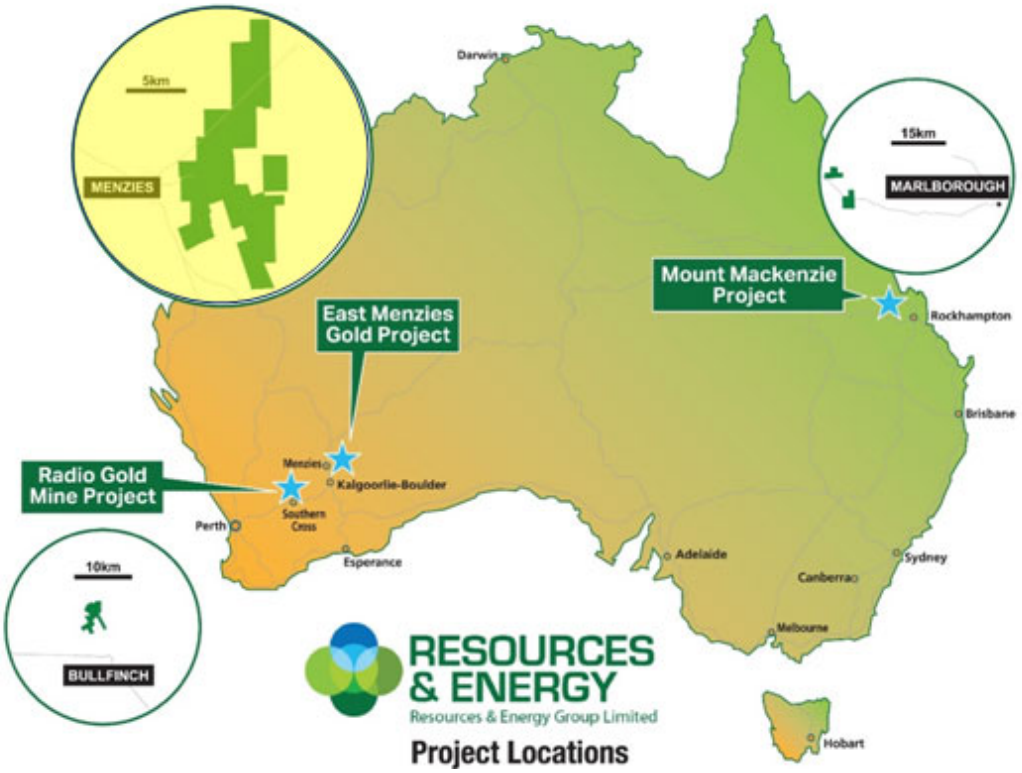
Borehole ID	Primary mineralised interval				Including				Lode
	Interval (m)			Au (g/t)	Interval (m)			Au (g/t)	
	From	To	Length		From	To	Length		
EMRC81	44	46	2	3.13	45	46	1	5.63	East
GEN29	29	30	1	17.8					East
GEN59	64	65	1	5.09					East
GEN72	82	83	1	10.73					East
	100	102	2	9.74	101	102	1	17.59	East
GEN73	10	13	2	17.05	10	12	2	25.03	East
EMRC15	48	51	3	4.67	48	50	2	6.04	Main
EMRC70	30	34	4	2.92	32	34	2	4.65	Main
EMRC71	35	39	4	9.10	35	38	1	12.01	Main
EMRC72	21	22	1	11.6					Main
EMRC82	45	46	1	5.42					Main
	83	86	3	4.77	83	85	2	6.82	Main
GEN38	101	106	5	7.76	101	104	3	7.65	Main
GEN39	106	119	13	5.17	106	115	9	7.06	Main
GEN42	97	98	1	8.21					Main
GEN43	118	122	4	3.9	119	120	1	9.68	Main
GEN44	16	19	3	10.56	16	18	2	15.4	Main
GEN50	29	30	1	23.69					Main
GEN57	53	55	2	3.56	53	54	1	6.47	Main
GEN64	70	72	2	7.57	71	72	1	13.2	Main
GEN86	64	74	10	2.86	64	66	2	10.78	Main
GEN88	8	14	6	4.52	9	12	3	8.32	Main
EMRC16	37	39	2	17.63	38	39	1	34.7	West
	52	55	3	7.00	52	54	2	9.89	West
EMRC74	64	65	1	5.75					West
GEN12	64	69	5	4.73	64	66	2	10.31	West
GEN17	38	40	2	5.84					West
GEN32	9	12	3	6.24	9	11	2	9.91	West
GEN33	15	18	3	3.42	15	16	1	9.22	West
GEN41	92	95	3	4.97	93	94	1	11.6	West
GEN68	74	77	3	4.43	75	76	1	10.23	West
EMRC14	44	46	2	5.19					Tribute
GEN54	21	35	14	4.66	21	24	3	17.49	Tribute
GEN78	0	3	3	6.46	0	2	2	9.18	Tribute
GEN79	14	19	5	6.51	16	17	1	27.01	Tribute
GEN96	32	37	5	2.73	32	34	2	5.75	Tribute
GEN97	26	37	11	1.93	30	32	2	5.74	Tribute
GEN98	14	15	1	6.07					Tribute
GEN104	83	87	4	2.51	83	84	1	7.49	Tribute
EMRC20	82	84	2	7.79					4 O'clock
GEN5	51	52	1	17.6					4 O'clock
Intervals based on		Cut off Grade 0.5gt/au			Cut off Grade 1gt/au				

Table 1: M29/141 >5 g/t intervals

These observations provide the company with a compelling exploration rationale, to define additional resources to the west of the main shoot, down plunge, southwest and below the present body of knowledge. The company will also be investigating a potential repeat of Goodenough style mineralisation in P29/2221 and 2222, which is host to the King Dam and Spion Kopp prospects. This area has many similarities with Goodenough, including a contemporaneous sequence of interflow sediments which are also mineralised.

About Resources and Energy

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



Competent Persons Statement and Consent

The information in this report that relates to Exploration Results is based on information compiled by Mr. Michael Johnstone who is a member of the Australasian Institute of Mining and Metallurgy, and Principal Consultant for Minerva Geological Services (MGS). MGS has been contracted by Resources and Energy Group to provide Exploration Management and technical advice to the Company. MGS is a shareholder in REZ. Mr Johnstone has sufficient experience that is relevant to the reporting of Exploration Results to quantify 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 Johnstone consents to the inclusion in this report of the matters based on their information in the form and context in which it appears.

(1) Resources and Energy Group Pty Ltd Markets announcements 9th November 2018
(2) Yilgarn Gold Limited 25th February 2004
(3) Stratum Metals Pty Ltd Markets announcements 13th February 2014

Appendices

- Appendix 1 – Drill-hole results and Collar details
- Appendix 2 – JORC Table 1

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About Resources and Energy Group

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

Appendix 1

Drill Hole Results and Collar Details

Borehole ID	Total Depth (m)	Primary mineralised interval				Including			
		Interval (m)			Au (g/t)	Interval (m)			Au (g/t)
		From	To	Length		From	To	Length	
EMRC13	66	3	4	1	2.06	32	34	2	4.65
		54	55	2	3.05				
EMRC14	72	44	46	2	5.19				
EMRC15	84	18	19	1	1.18				
		45	46	1	3.96				
		48	51	3	4.67	48	50	2	6.04
		72	73	1	1.28				
EMRC16	90	37	39	2	17.63	38	39	1	34.7
		52	55	3	7.00	52	54	2	9.89
		57	59	2	1.18				
EMRC17	90	-							
EMRC18	102	27	28	1	2.05				
		79	80	1	2.18				
EMRC19	120	-							
EMRC20	140	10	11	1	1.66				
		82	84	2	7.79				
EMRC70	54	30	34	4	2.92	32	34	2	4.65
EMRC71	42	35	39	4	9.10	35	38	1	12.01
EMRC72	30	21	22	1	11.6				
EMRC73	30	24	25	1	3.7				
EMRC74	72	20	21	1	2.3				
		40	41	1	1.49				
		48	49	1	2.28				
		64	65	1	5.75				
EMRC75	72	43	46	3	1.79				
EMRC76	78	51	54	3	1.3				
		55	60	5	1.89	56	58	2	3.58
EMRC77	44								
EMRC78	84	61	63	2	1.83	62	63	1	4.3
EMRC79	84	56	57	1	2.17				
		66	69	3	2.26	66	68	2	3.12
EMRC80	24	-							
EMRC81	60	44	46	2	3.13	45	46	1	5.63
EMRC82	60	45	46	1	5.42				
		53	55	2	1.51				
GEN1	54	-							
GEN2	54	-							
GEN3	60	-							
GEN4	48	-							
GEN5	72	51	52	1	17.6				
GEN6	102	-							
GEN7	81								
GEN8	72	51	52	1	2.05				
GEN9	72	-							
Intervals based on		Lower Cut of Grade of 0.5gt/au				Lower Cut of Grade of 1gt/au			

Borehole ID	Total Depth (m)	Primary mineralised interval				Including			
		Interval (m)			Au (g/t)	Interval (m)			Au (g/t)
		From	To	Length		From	To	Length	
GEN10	72	-							
GEN11	72	-							
GEN12	90	64	69	5	4.73	64	66	2	10.31
GEN13	96	74	76	2	1.37				
GEN14	78	-							
GEN15	60	38	44	6	1.89				
GEN16	60	34	36	2	2.26				
GEN17	60	38	40	2	5.84				
GEN18	97	88	95	7	2.65	89	94	5	3.49
GEN19	18	2	3	1	1				
GEN20	18	6	9	3	2.27	8	9	1	4.05
		12	13	1	2.62				
GEN21	42	14	15	1	1.54				
GEN22	54	-							
GEN23	24	11	12	1	4.23				
GEN24	30	22	25	3	1.91				
GEN25	18	12	14	2	1.21				
GEM26	36	18	30	12	2.5	19	21	2	3.89
						24	29	5	3.04
GEN27	18	7	10	3	1.18	8	9	1	2.94
GEN28	36	20	23	3	1.66				
		28	29	1	1.18				
GEN29	42	29	30	1	17.8				
GEN30	24	12	17	4	1.75				
GEN31	42	26	28	2	2.09				
		29	30	1	3.34				
GEN32	18	9	12	3	6.24	9	11	2	9.91
GEN33	36	15	18	3	3.42	15	16	1	9.22
		29	30	1	2.58				
GEN35	168	79	84	5	2.32	80	83	3	3.44
GEN36	108	6	7	1	2.54				
		10	11	1	2.36				
		43	44	1	2.95				
		83	86	3	4.77	83	85	2	6.82
		95	98	3	1.53				
		101	105	4	1.44	102	104	2	2.3
GEN37	109	51	52	1	1.77				
		95	99	4	3.33				
GEN38	113	4	6	2	1.97				
		73	74	1	1.25				
		101	106	5	7.76	101	104	3	7.65
GEN39	119	17	21	4	1.63				
		35	36	1	1.63				
		58	60	2	1.25				
Intervals based on		Lower Cut of Grade of 0.5gt/au				Lower Cut of Grade of 1gt/au			

Borehole ID	Total Depth (m)	Primary mineralised interval				Including			
		Interval (m)			Au (g/t)	Interval (m)			Au (g/t)
		From	To	Length		From	To	Length	
GEN39	119	63	66	3	1.41				
		106	119	13	5.17	106	115	9	7.06
GEN40	138	52	54	2	1.27				
		70	71	1	2.5				
		77	78	1	1.35				
		108	113	5	2.36	109	112	3	3.57
GEN41	167	31	32	1	1.34				
		39	40	1	1.05				
		54	56	2	3.06	54	55	1	5.13
		69	70	1	1.95				
		87	90	3	1.39				
		92	95	3	4.97	93	94	1	11.6
		117	118	1	1.59				
GEN42	140	97	98	1	8.21				
		104	105	1	1.59				
		106	107	1	4.02				
		111	112	1	1.19				
		117	118	1	1.93				
GEN43	126	98	101	3	1.83				
		118	122	4	3.9	119	120	1	9.68
GEN44	151	16	19	3	10.56	16	18	2	15.4
		65	67	2	2.86				
		81	82	1	2.25				
		115	116	1	1.28				
		128	131	3	3.43	128	130	2	4.66
		138	140	2	2.61				
GEN46	50	7	8	1	1.16				
GEN47	45	8	9	1	2.13				
		30	38	8	2.07	31	35	4	2.99
GEN48	40	18	20	2	1.62				
		37	39	2	1.18				
GEN49	50	36	38	2	1.78				
		44	45	1	1.2				
GEN50	60	29	30	1	23.69				
		48	53	5	1.73	49	52	3	2.33
GEN51	66	51	52	1	1.17				
		58	63	5	1.94	58	62	4	2.25
GEN52	66	9	10	1	2.47				
		51	54	3	2.78				
GEN53	55	16	18	2	2.38				
GEN54	35	21	35	14	4.66	21	24	3	17.49
GEN55	55	23	24	1	1.97				
		30	31	1	1.43				
GEN56	55	46	48	2	3.29				
Intervals based on		Lower Cut of Grade of 0.5gt/au				Lower Cut of Grade of 1gt/au			

Borehole ID	Total Depth (m)	Primary mineralised interval				Including			
		Interval (m)			Au (g/t)	Interval (m)			Au (g/t)
		From	To	Length		From	To	Length	
GEN57	65	3	4	1	1.62				
		53	55	2	3.56	53	54	1	6.47
GEN58	75	59	60	1	1.38				
		69	70	1	2.18				
GEN59	72	20	21	1	3.95				
		47	48	1	1.07				
GEN59		64	65	1	5.09				
GEN60	72	52	53	1	2.06				
GEN61	75	-							
GEN62	75	63	65	2	1.53				
GEN63	100	40	42	2	2.54				
		79	80	1	2.23				
		82	85	2	2.13				
		87	88	1	1.23				
GEN64	85	20	23	3	3.53				
		70	72	2	7.57	71	72	1	13.2
		75	79	4	2.95				
GEN65	75	38	39	1	1.07				
		51	53	2	3.92				
GEN66	80	41	43	2	1.93				
		59	62	3	2.78				
GEN67	96	50	51	1	2.5				
		70	73	3	1.74	71	72	1	3.73
		85	88	3	2.39	85	87	2	3.14
GEN68	100	74	77	3	4.43	75	76	1	10.23
GEN69	150	77	78	1	4.83				
		103	104	1	1.19				
		129	130	1	1.01				
GEN70	175	97	98	1	1.44				
GEN71	110	69	71	2	1.53				
		73	75	2	4.18				
		76	77	1	1.24				
		88	91	3	3.85				
GEN72	120	8	9	1	1.41				
		82	83	1	10.73				
		85	88	3	3.12				
		100	102	2	9.74	101	102	1	17.59
GEN73	140	10	13	2	17.05	10	12	2	25.03
GEN74	150	111	112	1	1.27				
		118	119	1	4.39				
GEN75	175	114	115	1	3.75				
		117	118	1	1.12				
		151	152	1	5.39				
		155	156	1	2.05				
Intervals based on		Lower Cut of Grade of 0.5gt/au				Lower Cut of Grade of 1gt/au			

Borehole ID	Total Depth (m)	Primary mineralised interval				Including			
		Interval (m)			Au (g/t)	Interval (m)			Au (g/t)
		From	To	Length		From	To	Length	
GEN76	42	6	7	1	2.88				
		29	30	1	4.65				
GEN77	55	21	24	3	1.89				
GEN78	30	0	3	3	6.46	0	2	2	9.18
GEN79	40	14	19	5	6.51	16	17	1	27.01
		31	32	1	1.31				
GEN80	25	-							
GEN81	70	45	47	2	2.7				
GEN82	25	-							
GEN83	25	-							
GEN84	25	-							
GEN85	65	49	50	1	2.49				
GEN86	85	64	74	10	2.86	64	66	2	10.78
GEN87	25	4	5	1	1.54				
		9	13	4	2.43				
		14	17	3	3.45				
		24	25	1	1.15				
GEN88	85	8	14	6	4.52	9	12	3	8.32
		64	67	3	1.93				
GEN89	25	13	14	1	2.4				
GEN90	50	11	13	2	4.18				
		23	25	2	1.18				
GEN91	50	19	21	1	2.1				
		22	24	2	1.73				
GEN92	55	-							
GEN93	40	5	6	1	1.15				
GEN94	55	-							
GEN95	35	-							
GEN96	60	32	37	5	2.73	32	34	2	5.75
GEN97	60	26	37	11	1.93	30	32	2	5.74
GEN98	65	14	15	1	6.07				
GEN99	35	-							
GEN100	50	33	36	3	0.86				
GEN101	57	16	20	4	2.12	18	20	2	3.66
		45	46	1	2.3				
GEN102	55	25	26	1	2.19				
GEN103	60	0	2	2	1.69				
		50	51	1	1.71				
GEN104	100	83	87	4	2.51	83	84	1	7.49
GEN105	75	-							
GEN106	110	-							
GEN107	120	-							
GEN108	30	-							
GEN109	30	-							
Intervals based on		Lower Cut of Grade of 0.5gt/au				Lower Cut of Grade of 1gt/au			

Appendix 1.2 Collar Details

RESOURCES & ENERGY
Resources & Energy Group Limited

Hole ID	GDA East	GDA North	R.L (m)	Azi (m)	Dip (0)	Depth (m)	Hole ID	GDA East	GDA North	R.L (m)	Azi (m)	Dip (0)	Depth (m)
EMRC013	313843	6715425	435.00	270	-70	66	GEN17	313865	6715451	434.10	0	-90	60
EMRC014	313853	6715425	435.00	270	-70	72	GEN18	313971	6715424	441.30	0	-90	97
EMRC015	313863	6715425	435.00	270	-70	84	GEN19	314100	6715582	439.00	0	-90	18
EMRC016	313873	6715425	435.00	270	-70	90	GEN20	314096	6715571	439.00	0	-90	18
EMRC017	313674	6715300	447.00	270	-70	90	GEN21	314095	6715561	439.00	0	-90	42
EMRC018	313684	6715300	444.00	270	-70	102	GEN22	314096	6715544	439.00	0	-90	54
EMRC019	313694	6715300	442.00	270	-70	120	GEN23	314076	6715565	439.00	0	-90	24
EMRC020	313704	6715300	440.00	270	-70	140	GEN24	314075	6715554	439.00	0	-90	30
EMRC70	313930	6715500	435.62	270	-70	54	GEN25	314029	6715575	435.00	0	-90	18
EMRC71	313940	6715500	436.20	270	-70	42	GEN26	314028	6715558	436.00	0	-90	36
EMRC72	313955	6715500	436.78	270	-70	30	GEN27	313990	6715559	434.00	0	-90	18
EMRC73	313965	6715500	437.22	270	-70	30	GEN28	313990	6715544	437.00	0	-90	36
EMRC74	313880	6715440	435.89	270	-70	72	GEN29	314024	6715539	436.00	0	-90	42
EMRC75	313890	6715440	436.25	270	-70	72	GEN30	313954	6715542	435.00	0	-90	24
EMRC76	313900	6715440	436.43	270	-70	78	GEN31	313960	6715521	437.00	0	-90	42
EMRC77	313910	6715440	436.93	280	-70	44	GEN32	313933	6715536	435.00	0	-90	18
EMRC78	313930	6715440	437.62	285	-70	84	GEN33	313917	6715521	433.00	0	-90	36
EMRC79	313940	6715440	437.94	285	-70	84	GEN35	313946	6715425	439.20	0	-90	168
EMRC80	313911	6715442	437.07	285	-70	24	GEN36	313993	6715427	442.90	0	-90	108
EMRC81	314045	6715520	438.21	270	-70	60	GEN37	313924	6715403	439.20	0	-90	109
EMRC82	314055	6715520	438.76	270	-70	60	GEN38	313949	6715403	440.80	0	-90	113
GEN01	313596	6715484	439.10	0	-90	54	GEN39	313970	6715403	442.50	0	-90	119
GEN02	313599	6715439	438.60	0	-90	54	GEN40	313995	6715405	444.70	0	-90	138
GEN03	313600	6715403	437.70	0	-90	60	GEN41	313902	6715386	437.90	0	-90	167
GEN04	313697	6715436	435.10	0	-90	48	GEN42	313924	6715383	439.50	0	-90	140
GEN05	313700	6715401	436.90	0	-90	72	GEN43	313949	6715383	441.70	0	-90	126
GEN06	313697	6715362	439.00	0	-90	102	GEN44	313970	6715384	443.50	0	-90	151
GEN07	314234	6715399	446.40	90	-60	81	GEN46	313969	6715373	444.10	0	-90	50
GEN08	313731	6715401	437.30	0	-90	72	GEN47	314000	6715530	436.00	0	-90	45
GEN09	313760	6715401	436.30	0	-90	72	GEN48	314075	6715530	439.00	0	-90	40
GEN10	313788	6715400	434.20	0	-90	72	GEN49	313960	6715505	436.00	0	-90	50
GEN11	313820	6715401	434.20	0	-90	72	GEN50	314000	6715505	438.00	0	-90	60
GEN12	313849	6715401	435.30	0	-90	90	GEN51	314025	6715505	438.00	0	-90	66
GEN13	313879	6715402	436.70	0	-90	96	GEN52	314050	6715505	438.00	0	-90	66
GEN14	313910	6715401	438.30	0	-90	78	GEN53	314075	6715505	438.00	0	-90	55
GEN15	313900	6715466	435.30	0	-90	60	GEN54	313850	6715480	433.00	0	-90	35

Appendix 1.2 Collar Details

GEN16	313836	6715442	434.10	0	-90	60	GEN55	313910	6715480	435.00	0	-90	55
Hole ID	**GDA East**	**GDA North**	**R.L (m)**	**Azi (m)**	**Dip (0)**	**Depth (m)**	**Hole ID**	**GDA East**	**GDA North**	**R.L (m)**	**Azi (m)**	**Dip (0)**	**Depth (m)**
GEN56	313935	6715480	435.00	0	-90	55	GEN89	314011	6715589	434.70	0	-90	25
GEN57	313960	6715480	435.00	0	-90	65	GEN90	314058	6715571	437.90	0	-90	50
GEN58	314025	6715480	442.00	0	-90	75	GEN91	314054	6715555	438.10	0	-90	50
GEN59	314050	6715480	442.00	0	-90	72	GEN92	314049	6715530	437.90	0	-90	55
GEN60	314075	6715480	442.00	0	-90	72	GEN93	314075	6715595	438.20	0	-90	40
GEN61	313910	6715455	437.00	0	-90	75	GEN94	314102	6715520	440.70	0	-90	55
GEN62	313935	6715455	437.00	0	-90	75	GEN95	314124	6715550	440.10	0	-90	35
GEN63	314000	6715455	441.00	0	-90	100	GEN96	313847	6715457	434.29	0	-90	60
GEN64	313960	6715455	441.00	0	-90	85	GEN97	313832	6715453	433.69	0	-90	60
GEN65	313860	6715430	435.00	0	-90	75	GEN98	313817	6715433	433.61	0	-90	65
GEN66	313885	6715430	436.00	0	-90	80	GEN99	313842	6715544	432.03	0	-90	35
GEN67	313910	6715430	436.00	0	-90	96	GEN100	313813	6715491	433.04	0	-90	50
GEN68	313850	6715375	435.00	0	-90	100	GEN101	313800	6715473	432.95	0	-90	57
GEN69	313880	6715350	438.00	0	-90	150	GEN102	313756	6715471	434.08	0	-90	55
GEN70	313925	6715335	445.00	0	-90	175	GEN103	313751	6715506	435.26	0	-90	60
GEN71	314050	6715455	443.00	0	-90	110	GEN104	313808	6715339	435.35	0	-90	100
GEN72	314052	6715430	446.30	0	-90	120	GEN105	313807	6715375	434.42	0	-90	75
GEN73	314050	6715405	443.00	0	-90	140	GEN106	314110	6715453	443.17	0	-90	110
GEN74	314025	6715385	443.00	0	-90	150	GEN107	314100	6715425	445.36	0	-90	120
GEN75	313970	6715335	445.00	0	-90	175	GEN108	314073	6715396	448.22	0	-90	30
GEN76	313829	6715506	432.40	0	-90	42	GEN109	314056	6715382	449.25	0	-90	30
GEN77	313836	6715472	432.70	0	-90	55	GEN110	314035	6715401	448.24	0	-90	30
GEN78	313861	6715524	431.90	0	-90	30	GEN111	313980	6715583	433.61	0	-90	30
GEN79	313856	6715496	432.80	0	-90	40	GEN112	313967	6715570	434.08	0	-90	30
GEN80	313911	6715553	432.80	0	-90	25	GEN113	314369	6715504	441.66	0	-90	212
GEN81	313880	6715454	435.20	0	-90	70	GEN114	313775	6715450	433.00	0	-90	50
GEN82	313933	6715555	433.30	0	-90	25	GEN115	313787	6715432	433.46	0	-90	60
GEN83	313959	6715556	434.40	0	-90	25	GEN116	313773	6715449	433.55	0	-90	48
GEN84	313875	6715530	433.00	0	-90	25	GEN117	313747	6715450	433.88	0	-90	40
GEN85	313982	6715498	437.70	0	-90	65	GEN118	313722	6715455	434.62	0	-90	40
GEN86	313980	6715468	439.40	0	-90	85	GEN119	313729	6715474	434.89	0	-90	40
GEN87	314004	6715565	434.50	0	-90	25	GEN120	313786	6715496	433.98	0	-90	67
GEN88	314000	6715481	439.50	0	-90	85	GEN121	313809	6715516	433.34	0	-90	45

APPENDIX 1: JORC Code, 2012 Edition – Table 1 Checklist

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 down hole gamma sondes, or handheld XRF instruments, etc). These examples should not be taken as limiting the broad meaning of sampling.	• The majority of samples were obtained from Reverse Circulation drilling. For RC drilling the sample intervals were typically 1m over the drilled interval.
	• Include reference to measures taken to ensure sample representivity and the appropriate calibration of any measurement tools or systems used.	• RC samples were collected for every meter drilled from a riffle splitter which was housed under the cyclone. Sample was in the main dry and free flowing. In general the complete drilled interval has been sampled and tested.
	• Aspects of the determination of mineralization that are Material to the Public Report.	• Reverse circulation drilling was used to obtain samples.
	• 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 pulverized 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 mineralization types (e.g. submarine nodules) may warrant disclosure of detailed information.	• Prepared sample intervals were pulverized to a nominal +85% passing 75 micron to produce either a 30 or 50g charge for fire assay with a AAS or OCP finish.
Drilling techniques	• Drill type (eg core, reverse circulation, open-hole hammer, rotary air blast, auger, Bangka, sonic, etc) and details (eg core diameter, triple or standard tube, depth of diamond tails, face-sampling bit or other type, whether core is oriented and if so, by what method, etc).	• The exploration results are based on Reverse Circulation drilling using a face sampling percussion hammer. The RC bits used ranged from 125mm to 150mm in diameter.
Drill sample recovery	• Method of recording and assessing core and chip sample recoveries and results assessed.	• RC samples recoveries were visually assessed in field. Recent RC drilling recoveries were also recorded on a record log and sample masses reweighed at the lab.
	• Measures taken to maximize sample recovery and ensure representative nature of the samples.	• For RC drilling the drilled interval is continuously sampled every meter using splitter slung directly under the cyclone. For the recent drilling, field procedures included checking the splitter every sample to ensure no residue remained from the previously drilled interval, and the cyclone checked regularly.
	• 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.	• No relationship has been identified at this stage.

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.	• Lithology, alteration, mineralisation and weathering condition has been noted on all logs.
	• Whether logging is qualitative or quantitative in nature. Core (or costean, channel, etc) photography.	• Logging is qualitative and descriptive. Chip trays for recent drilling are photographed and have been retained and stored for future reference.
	• The total length and percentage of the relevant intersections logged.	• In the main 100% of recently drilled holes have been logged. For earlier drilling, intervals of no logging or missing logs have been recorded in the borehole data base.
Sub-sampling techniques and sample preparation	• If core, whether cut or sawn and whether quarter, half or all core taken.	• Not applicable.
	• If non-core, whether riffled, tube sampled, rotary split, etc and whether sampled wet or dry.	• For RC samples, a riffle splitter was used to obtain 1m sub samples with a weight of approximately 3kg. In most cases the sample has been classed dry.
	• For all sample types, the nature, quality and appropriateness of the sample preparation technique.	• The field procedures adopted for Reverse Circulation drilling and sampling are Industry standard and appropriate. After initial collection in the field all subsequent sample preparation is carried out in a laboratory, under controlled conditions and specified by the relevant standards. This includes best practice for sample preparation involving drying of samples, crushing to <5mm and then pulverizing so that +85% of the sample passes 75 microns prior to subdivision for analysis.
	• Quality control procedures adopted for all sub-sampling stages to maximize representivity of samples.	• For recent RC drilling, site QA/QC procedures involve the use of blanks and duplicates. The insertion rate of these averaged one QA/QC sample per 20 metres drilled. Duplicates were generated on-site from the original split sample via the cone and quarter method. Blanks consisted of crushed gravel sourced from off site. For earlier drilling, the QA/QC procedures are not known but assumed to be best practice at the time
	• 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.	• For recent MGL drilling field duplicates were collected at 1 meter intervals directly from the splitter and included in the sample stream. These have been tracked, analyzed and checked by the supervising geologists. Laboratory procedures also include the use of certified reference samples and blanks for internal QA/QC assurance. No material issues were noted.

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
	• Whether sample sizes are appropriate to the grain size of the material being sampled.	• Sample sizes of 3kgs is considered appropriate given the grain size of the pulverized sample is 85% passing 75 microns.
Quality of assay data and laboratory tests	• The nature, quality and appropriateness of the assaying and laboratory procedures used and whether the technique is considered partial or total.	• A 30g or 50g charge for fire assay analysed using ICP-AES is an Industry standard for Gold ore grade determination. For recent drilling a broad spectrum, 33-element analysis has also been determined on 30g sub samples pulverised to pass 75um, using a 4 acid digest, followed by ICP-AES. Earlier drilling also carried out Leachwell Tests on selected samples.
	• For geophysical tools, spectrometers, handheld XRF instruments, etc, the parameters used in determining the analysis including instrument make and model, reading times, calibrations factors applied and their derivation, etc.	• Not applicable.
	• 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.	• Recent drilling adhered to QA/QC procedures which involved the use of blanks and duplicates. The insertion rate of these averaged one sample per 20 metres drilled. The laboratories engaged also employ internal laboratory checks using certified reference material, blanks, splits and replicates as part of the in-house procedures. The QA protocol requires that for each batch of 40 samples a reagent blank, two replicate determinations, and two standards are included. The system also uses a bar coding and scanning technology that provides complete chain of custody records at every stage of the analytical process.
Verification of sampling and assaying	• The verification of significant intersections by either independent or alternative company personnel.	• All MGL intersections are verified by the site Geologist, who has been present on site during the complete drilling process. The sampled intersections are also checked by the supervising geologist by reference to hole number, drilling depths sample numbers, blanks and standards introduced into the sampling stream.
	• The use of twinned holes.	• MGL will use twinned holes to assist in verification of historic results
	• Documentation of primary data, data entry procedures, data verification, data storage (physical and electronic) protocols.	• The primary data was collected at the drill site as drilling progressed by the Site Geologist and Field Technician. The Site Geologist recorded all lithological logging data directly into digital format via a rugged computer. The sample data, including allocation of sample number to interval, sample quality/recovery data, and insertion of QA/QC samples was recorded on a field sheet by the Field Technician and reviewed by the Site Geologist in the field. This data was later

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
		validated against assay files and checked by the Principal Geologist. For recent drilling field sheets are kept on file and digital data backed up. The project data is stored in a MS access database.
	• Discuss any adjustment to assay data.	• Analytical data is not adjusted.
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.	• All MGL borehole sites were located in the field by registered Surveyors using RTK GPS methods with accuracy of +/- 100mm. Down the hole surveys were completed using either a digital multi shot camera or a north seeking Gyro. Earlier (Yilgarn) drillholes have been checked in the field using a hand held GPS, and by plotting recorded locations over high resolution geo-referenced aerial photography. The locations agree well with areas disturbed by drilling activity.
	• Specification of the grid system used. • Quality and adequacy of topographic control.	• The Grid System is GDA94 Zone 51S • RTK GPS pickups of borehole collars will be used for local topographic control and modeling.
Data spacing and distribution	• Data spacing for reporting of Exploration Results.	• Yilgarn Gold completed 120 vertical RC holes based on 25m spaced east-west lines and variable 10-40m borehole centres. This spacing broadened to about 60-40m centres in the south. Recent drilling has seen the completion of 20 RC holes on 5 east-west lines with holes typically ranging from 10-15m apart.
	• 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.	• Not applicable as a Mineral Resource or Ore Reserve is not being determined
	• Whether sample compositing has been applied.	• Drill hole samples have not been composited
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.	• The MGL drilling has been orientated 60-70 degrees west (270 degrees), and based on present understanding, this orientation is reasonably perpendicular to the known higher grade mineralisation at Goodenough, which is represented by north south orientated plunging lodes. This has reduced the risk of sample bias. The earlier drilling by Yilgarn was vertical which does not adequately test the higher grade lode systems at Goodenough.
	• If the relationship between the drilling orientation and the orientation of key mineralized structures is considered to have introduced a sampling bias,	• MGL specifically targeted the known geometry of the Goodenough lode systems which avoided as far as possible any sampling bias. The

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
	this should be assessed and reported if material.	vertical holes completed by Yilgarn have potential to introduce bias for higher grade mineralized structures which are themselves steeply dipping. The Yilgarn results however, do provide a reasonable indication of the lower grade mineralisation, which is more tabular in geometry.
Sample security	• The measures taken to ensure sample security	• For MGL drilling a chain of custody procedure was put in place. Samples were checked against the sample record sheet in the field prior to collection into sequentially numbered plastic bags. The plastic bags were sealed with cable ties before being secured in bulker bags, along with sample submission sheets. The sample batches were loaded by the field team and transported directly to the Laboratory. The receiving laboratory verified sample numbers against the sample submission sheet/manifest, and confirmed receipt. After receipt the samples were bar coded and tracked through the entire analytical process.
Audits or reviews	• The results of any audits or reviews of sampling techniques and data.	• At this stage no audits or reviews of sampling techniques has been carried out.

Section 2 Reporting of Exploration Results

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
Mineral tenement and land tenure status	• Type, reference name/number, location and ownership including agreements or material issues with third parties such as joint ventures, partnerships, overriding royalties, native title interests, historical sites, wilderness or national park and environmental settings.	• The Goodenough Project is located wholly within M29/141 and P29/2409. These mining and exploration tenements are wholly owned by Resources and Energy Group through a purchase agreement completed in December 2019. The land, from which the Exploration Results have been derived, is not subject to Native Title Interests, and does not encompass Strategic cropping lands, wilderness or protected landscapes.
	• 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.	• At the time of reporting the tenement is in good standing. There are no known impediments which would prohibit operations in accordance with the license conditions. The tenements are located on a portion of the Menzies Town water Reserve which may add some compliance requirements on any future mining activity.
Exploration done by other parties	• Acknowledgment and appraisal of exploration by other parties.	• Exploration at the Goodenough Project has been completed in five main phases using mainly diamond drilling and Reverse Circulation methods on the main lode horizon with some minor RAB drilling. In 1969 New

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
		Consolidated Goldfields completed 9 diamond drillholes (Holes G01- G09) for 755m. In 1980 Jones Mining completed 5 RC pre-collars with diamond tails (GE1-GE05) for 369m of drilling. During the period 1983-1985 Aberfoyle Exploration completed 29 holes (PGE01-PGE29) for 963m of drilling. Aberfoyle also carried out an IP chargeability survey and inversion modelling west of the main Goodenough workings. In 1987, Jones Mining drilled 17 RC holes (GRC01-GRC17) for 400m. During the period 2002-2004 Yilgarn Golf Pty Ltd implemented an extensive program of surface drilling comprising 120 RC holes (GEN1-GEN120) for 8166m of work. The results of these investigations were modelled for Yilgarn by Ravensgate Consultants. In 2012 Dr D Gee completed a review and data compilation of the project on behalf of Resource Assets Pty Ltd. This was followed up by 764m of RC work in an 8 hole RC program (EMRC13-EMRC20) drilled by Stratum Metals Pty Ltd. This work tested and validated the high grade plunging lode model for Goodenough which had been advocated by Gee in his 2012 report. In 2014 Stratum Metals also commissioned a HeliTem survey by Fugro Pty Ltd over the greater East Menzies Goldfield and an interpretation of results by Core Geophysics Pty Ltd. In 2016-2017 Menzies Goldfield Pty Ltd further advanced the plunging lode model with the completion of 13 RC holes (EMRC70-EMRC92) for 734m of drilling.
Geology	• Deposit type, geological setting and style of mineralization.	• The Goodenough gold deposit occurs within an Archaean Terrane, which is part of the Wiluna-Norseman Greenstone Belt-a significant Orogenic lode gold province. At prospect scale the project lies in a synclinal setting, which plunges to the south at about 35 degrees. High grade shoots are present along north–south structures, which provided pathways for fluid movement. These structures align with the axial plane of the Goodenough Syncline. Four lodes with azimuths of about 196 degrees and plunge of between 23 and 45 degrees are currently recognized. The Lode horizon sequence is represented by Quartz-Pyrite-Pyrrhotite mineralisation within a ferruginous interflow chert, and altered carbonaceous shale. The interflow sequence is on contact with felsic schist below, and high-Magnesium basalt above. Mineralisation is also present as a lower grade halo within the overlying basalts immediately above the contact zone.
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	• Co-ordinate location, elevation, depth, dip and azimuth of all drillholes completed since 2002 is provided in Table 1.2, of the accompanying documentation. Downhole length, interception depths and linear weighted grades have been furnished in Table 1.1- of the accompanying documentation.

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
	• 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.	• Tables 1 and 1.1 include comprehensive reporting of all exploration results obtained since 2004. Earlier drilling by Consolidated Goldfields in 1969, Jones Mining in 1980, and Aberfoyle and Jones Mining in 1985-1987, are noted, however, complete details of this early drilling activity are not available, and have not been included in this analysis.
Data aggregation methods	• In reporting Exploration Results, weighting averaging techniques, maximum and/or minimum grade truncations (e.g. cutting of high grades) and cut-off grades are usually Material and should be stated.	• Tabulated intervals represent all holes drilled whether or whether not significant mineralisation was encountered. The interval grade is calculated by linear weighted average, with no cutting of grades. In determining intercept lengths a lower cut-off grade of 0.5g/t Au was used for reporting the primary mineralised interval. The intercept is calculated down the hole and begins where the assay reaches 0.50 g/t Au or above and continues to the point where > 1 metres grading <0.50 g/t Au is reached.
	• 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.	• The broad nature of the mineralisation interpretation means in some instances shorter intervals of higher grade may be present within an individual drill hole. Where this is the case the higher grade interval has been reported separately as well. • Not applicable, metal equivalents are not reported
Relationship between mineralization widths and intercept lengths	These relationships are particularly important in the reporting of Exploration Results. • If the geometry of the mineralization with respect to the drill hole angle is known, its nature should be reported.	• The higher grade mineralized structures at Goodenough align with the Goodenough Syncline. The ore shoots will be close to azimuth 196 degrees, plunge between 24 and 45 degrees south and have high angle easterly dip. To adequately test the true widths of these lodes only drillholes orientated towards the west or east can be used to reasonably confirm true widths. Recent drilling has been spatially arranged with this

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
	• 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').	purpose in mind. • All sample intervals have been described as down hole lengths as true width is not known.
Diagrams	• Appropriate maps and sections (with scales) and tabulations of intercepts should be included for any significant discovery being reported. These should include, but not be limited to a plan view of drill hole collar locations and appropriate sectional views.	• Appropriately scaled plans have been provided in this announcement. A plan showing all drill hole collar locations accompanies this announcement as Figure 2.
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.	• Comprehensive reporting of all material data has been adopted.
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.	• A high resolution HeliTEM survey which highlights prospective structures and conductor anomalies within and adjacent to the project area has been completed by the previous operator. An output from this survey has been used in this information release, and has been used for exploration planning.
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.	• Recommendations for further work are described in the accompanying release • Additional resource areas representing the south and westward extension of the resource have been identified. The rationale behind this has been included in the accompanying documentation.