RESOURCES & ENERGY
Resources & Energy Group Limited

ASX/Media Release *4 May 2021*

Exceptional Results from Grade Control Drilling at Granny Venn

- **Initial results from the March 2021 Granny Venn resource drilling program have been received.**
- **High-grade and extensive intervals of gold mineralisation have been intersected below the pit floor at Granny Venn with peak assays of:**
  - **21EMRC33 - 9m@3.73gt/au, from 17m, including 1m @12.6gt/au from 25m.**
  - **21EMRC38 - 10m@5.12gt/au from 13m including 2m@14.5gt/au.**
  - **21EMRC40 - 22m@3.02gt/au from 2m, including 7m@5.56gt/au from 17m.**
  - **21EMRC56 - 12m@3.69gt/au from 11m, including 1m@15.35gt/au from 19m.**
- **The grade from these results is higher than modelled and has exceeded expectations.**
- **A Mining Proposal and Clearing Permit to enable recommencement of operations has been lodged.**
- **Discussions with regional gold mills is also well advanced to facilitate the commencement of mining.**

Resources & Energy Group Limited (ASX: REZ or the Company) advise it has received initial drill results from the Granny Venn March 2021 drilling program.

Background

During March, the Granny Venn Open pit access ramp was rehabilitated, and the mine dewatered to expose the pit floor at completion of operations in 1998-an RL of approximately 380m, plate 1.

Plate 1 Granny Venn Pit Floor RC drilling at RL 380m.

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Following completion of pit dewatering, and access preparation, a program of RC drilling was implemented. A total of 68 holes were drilled within the footprint and periphery of the Granny Venn Open cut for an advance of 1779m. The samples were submitted to ALS Kalgoorlie for gold assay, with initial results for the first 3 submissions received.

In-pit drilling operations focussed on a potential cut- back to exploit an interpreted extension to the main Granny Venn ore body in the northern end of the pit. Drilling in the ramp at the top of the pit was also carried out. The results which relate to this release are all located in the northern resource extension. Significant results are presented in Table 1, and accompanying borehole location plan.

These results have exceeded expectation and indicate that gaps in the earlier resource modelling most likely represents ore not picked up in the original drilling completed in 1997 by Money Mining. The presence of unexpected higher-grade ore and ore between the original drilling lines was noted in the pit completion report for Granny Venn in 1998-which after reconciliation resulted in a 46% increase in the actual resource compared to model. This point is underscored in recent boreholes 21EMRC37 and 38, which intersected 26m @3.41gt/au from 2m and 10m @ 5.12gt/au from 13m, respectively. The adjoining Money Mining holes GVRC16, 17 and 18, were not drilled deep enough to intersect this mineralisation.

In similar context, boreholes 21EMRC51, 52 and 53, which intersected 4m@2.47gt from 11m, 12m @2.57gt from 10m, and 13m@ 2.65gt from 9m, respectively. This mineralisation was not identified in adjoining holes GVRC099 and GVRC098.

Figure 1 Granny Venn borehole location Plan

Next Steps

Following receipt of all assays the current resource model will be updated, and mine planning work allied to exploitation of the resource will commence. A mining proposal for the development has already been lodged together with application for a clearing permit, which will be advertised in early May. Although the metallurgical character of the ore is well known from historic processing records from Paddington, and more recent production campaigns through Lakewood, some confirmatory Metallurgical studies will also be carried out under supervision of JT Metallurgical Services.

The confirmation of grade, and continuity of the resource at the northern end of the Granny Venn pit also has implications for investigating opportunities for underground development. Modelling of historic drilling suggests the presence of a high-grade shoot system in the north, which has not been delineated from surface drilling. Further work on this is warranted given the robust nature of grades encountered in these most recent assays.

Borehole Reference	Principal Interval at COG 0.3g/t*				Including			
	From	To	Interval (m)	Au (g/t)	From	To	Interval (m)	Au (g/t)
21EMRC033	17.00	26.00	**9.00**	**3.73**	25.00	26.00	1.00	12.60
21EMRC034	17.00	18.00	1.00	1.61				
21EMRC035	0.00	13.00	12.00	2.82	7.00	8.00	1.00	8.70
21EMRC036	0.00	9.00	9.00	2.50	4.00	5.00	1.00	9.47
21EMRC037	1.00	27.00	26.00	3.41	2.00	3.00		8.73
					15.00	16.00		13.25
					20.00	26.00	6.00	6.60
21EMRC038	13.00	23.00	10.00	5.12	17.00	19.00	2.00	14.15
21EMRC039	5.00	10.00	5.00	3.27	7.00	8.00	1.00	7.83
	12.00	13.00	1.00	0.54				
	16.00	24.00	8.00	1.83				
21EMRC040	2.00	24.00	22.00	3.02	17.00	24.00	7.00	5.56
21EMRC051	11.00	15.00	4.00	2.47	14.00	15.00	1.00	6.07
21EMRC052	4.00	8.00	4.00	1.25				
	10.00	22.00	12.00	2.57	15.00	16.00	1.00	10.25
21EMRC053	3.00	6.00	3.00	1.33				
	9.00	22.00	13.00	2.65				
21EMRC054	15.00	16.00	1.00	0.49				
21EMRC055	17.00	21.00	4.00	0.60				
	26.00	29.00	3.00	3.60				
21EMRC056	11.00	23.00	12.00	3.92	19.00	20.00	1.00	15.35
21EMRC057	31.00	32.00	1.00	2.20				
21EMRC058	28.00	31.00	3.00	2.79				
	36.00	41.00	5.00	1.27				
21EMRC059	22.00	27.00	5.00	0.72				
	30.00	35.00	5.00	2.38				
21EMRC060	27.00	28.00	1.00	1.79				
21EMRC061	29.00	37.00	8.00	2.96				

Table 1 2021 Drilling Significant Results at COG 0.3g/t au with up to 1m of internal dilution <0.3g/t

About Resources and Energy

Resources and Energy Group Limited (ASX: REZ) is an independent, ASX-listed mineral resources explorer, with projects located in premier mining jurisdictions in Western Australia and Queensland.

In Western Australia, the company's flagship is the East Menzies Gold project (EMGP), situated 130km north of Kalgoorlie. The EMGP represents a +100km2 package of contiguous mining, exploration, and prospecting licenses, which are located within a significant orogenic lode gold province figures 3 and 4

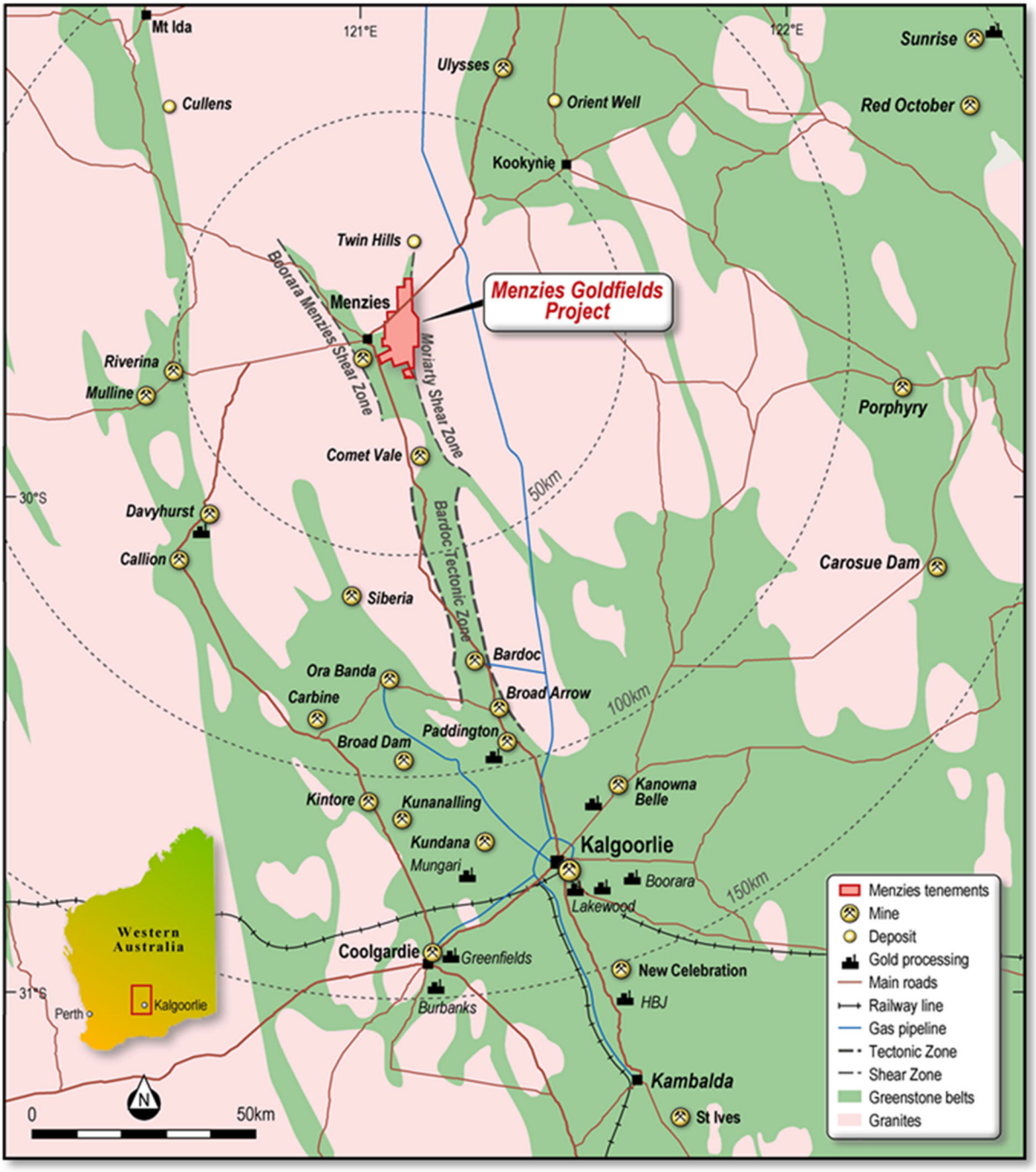

Figure 3 Regional Location Plan

For resource growth, the company's focus is presently exploring the eastern side of the project area. On the western side of the project area scoping and pit optimisation studies to investigate opportunities for renewed mining operations in M29/189 Granny Venn, M29/141 Goodenough, and M29/427 Maranoa have commenced. As part of this program the company recently upgraded the JORC 2012 MRE for M29/141-Goodneough which now stands at 37.5k oz indicated and 5.2k oz inferred for a total Indicated and Inferred Mineral Resource Estimate of 42.7k oz of Gold. Resource work comprising grade control drilling on remnant resources within the Granny Venn open pit has also commenced.

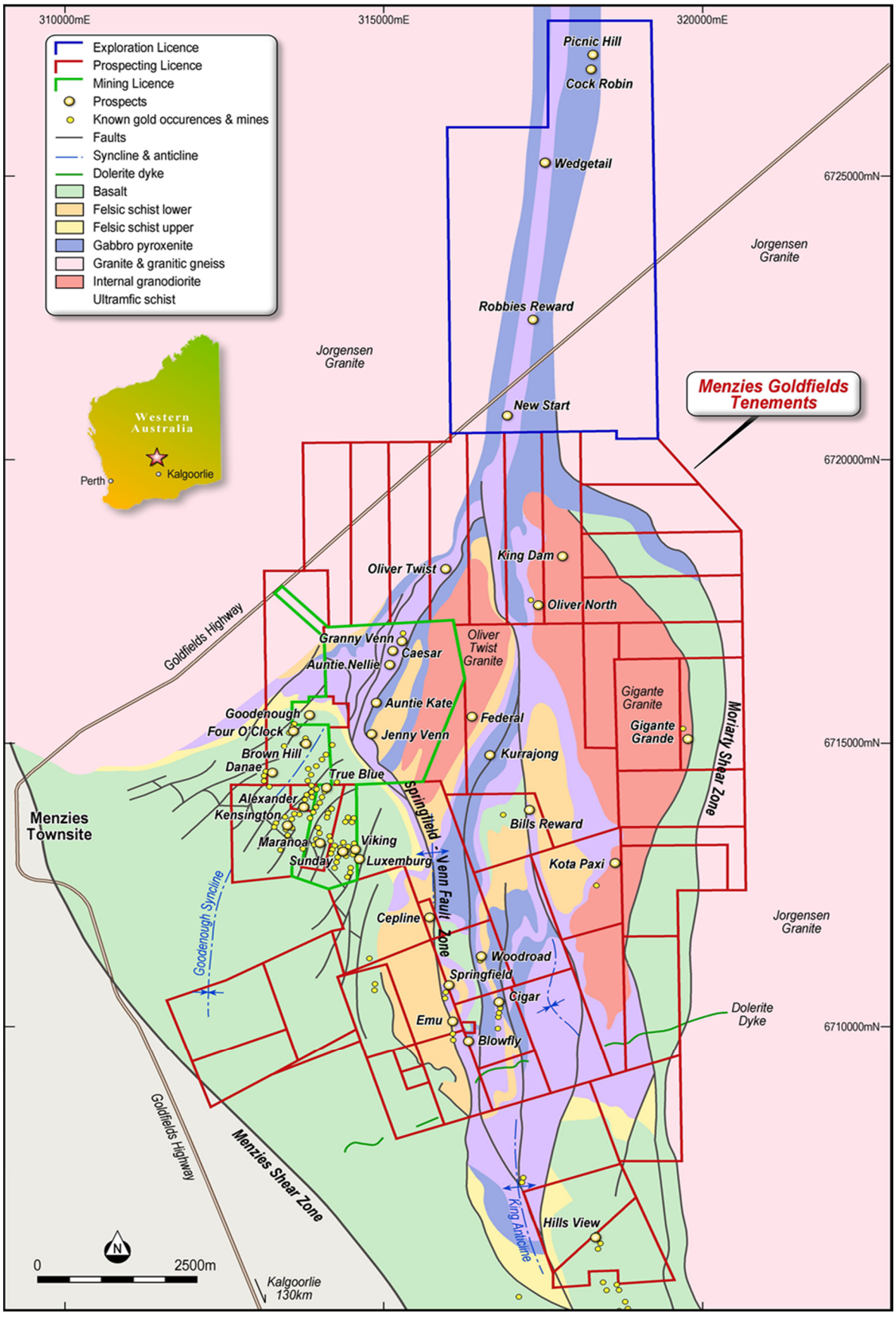

Figure 4 East Menzies Gold Project-Tenement Location Plan

In Queensland, the company has a 12km2 Mineral Development Licence over the Mount Mackenzie Mineral Resource and retains a further 15km2 as an Exploration Permit. These Development and

Exploration Licences are in the Connors-Auburn Arc and are prospective for high, intermediate, and low sulphidation gold and base metals mineralisation. The current resource has been estimated at 3.42Mt @ 1.18g/t gold and 9g/t silver for a total of 129,000 oz gold and 862k oz silver. A drilling program is currently underway at Mount Mackenzie to investigate primary mineralisation below the current drilled extents and to recover cored intervals through the entire ore body for comprehensive metallurgical testing.

Further information:

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Approved for Release by the REZ Board

Competent Persons Statement and Consent

The information in this release that relates to Exploration Results is based on and fairly represents information compiled by Mr. Michael Johnstone Principal Consultant for Minerva Geological Services (MGS), and Mr Danilo Carvalho, Senior Geologist for BM Geological Services (BMGS). Mr Johnstone is a member of the Australasian Institute of Mining and Metallurgy and has sufficient experience that is relevant to the reporting of Exploration Results to qualify as a Competent Persons 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 release of the matters based on their information in the form and context in which it appears.

Appendix 1 Drilling Details and Assays

Hole Ref	TD (m)	Easting Mga Z51	Northing MgA Z51	RL	Azimuth (Mn)	Dip	From (m)	To (m)	Length (m)	Au (ppm)
21EMRC033	28	315320.02	6716925	405.38	122	-43	0	17	17	NSR
							17	18	1	1.02
							18	19	1	1.46
							19	20	1	2.33
							20	21	1	4.34
							21	22	1	0.57
							22	23	1	0.24
							23	24	1	5.41
							24	25	1	5.68
							25	26	1	12.6
							26	27	1	0.09
							27	28	1	0.06
21EMRC034	23	315361.53	6717039	385.08	140	89	0	1	1	0.03
							1	2	1	0.04
							2	3	1	0.06
							3	4	1	0.08
							4	5	1	0.05
							5	6	1	0.12
							6	7	1	0.23
							7	8	1	0.33
							8	9	1	0.81
							9	10	1	0.23
							10	11	1	0.03
							11	12	1	0.02
							12	13	1	0.03
							13	14	1	0.02
							14	15	1	0.06
							15	16	1	0.09
							16	17	1	0.03
							17	18	1	1.61
							18	19	1	0.73
							19	20	1	0.11
							20	21	1	0.04
							21	22	1	0.02
							22	23	1	0.01
21EMRC035	28	315368.91	6717035	385.08	127	89	0	1	1	0.86
							1	2	1	1.79
							2	3	1	1.95
							3	4	1	1.79
							4	5	1	2.07
							5	6	1	5.07
							6	7	1	2.74
							7	8	1	8.7
							8	9	1	4.98
							9	10	1	3.1
							10	11	1	0.38
							11	12	1	0.43
							12	13	1	0.01

Hole Ref	TD (m)	Easting Mga Z51	Northing MgA Z51	RL	Azimuth (Mn)	Dip	From (m)	To (m)	Length (m)	Au (ppm)
21EMRC035	28	315368.91	6717035	385.08	127	89	13	14	1	0.11
							14	28	14	NSR
21EMRC036	26	315370	6717034	385.61	115	-62	0	1	1	0.63
							1	2	1	1.82
							2	3	1	3.35
							3	4	1	1.63
							4	5	1	9.47
							5	6	1	2.95
							6	7	1	1.29
							7	8	1	0.86
							8	9	1	0.5
							9	10	1	0.05
							10	26	16	NSR
21EMRC037	27	315365.94	6717025	384.39	134	-89	0	1	1	0.03
							1	2	1	3.21
							2	3	1	8.73
							3	4	1	3.7
							4	5	1	0.96
							5	6	1	0.18
							6	7	1	1.67
							7	8	1	0.87
							8	9	1	0.33
							9	10	1	4.2
							10	11	1	2.34
							11	12	1	0.26
							12	13	1	0.09
							13	14	1	1.43
							14	15	1	1.13
							15	16	1	13.25
							16	17	1	1.51
							17	18	1	1.16
							18	19	1	2.32
							19	20	1	0.11
							20	21	1	10.4
							21	22	1	8.03
							22	23	1	3.85
							23	24	1	5.9
							24	25	1	7.29
							25	26	1	4.13
							26	27	1	1.82
21EMRC038	23	315358.57	6717029	384.88	143	-89	0	1	1	0.94
							1	2	1	0.11
							2	11	9	NSR
							10	11	1	0.04
							11	12	1	0.14
							12	13	1	0.15
							13	14	1	4.97
							14	15	1	3.47
							15	16	1	0.05
							16	17	1	0.69

Hole Ref	TD (m)	Easting Mga Z51	Northing MgA Z51	RL	Azimuth (Mn)	Dip	From (m)	To (m)	Length (m)	Au (ppm)
21EMRC038	23	315358.57	6717029	384.88	143	-89	17	18	1	10.1
							18	19	1	18.2
							19	20	1	3.28
							20	21	1	4.23
							21	22	1	3.24
							22	23	1	3.06
21EMRC039	24	315361.06	6717017	384.9	118	-84	0	1	1	0.03
							1	2	1	0.03
							2	3	1	0.02
							3	4	1	0.03
							4	5	1	0.05
							5	6	1	0.33
							6	7	1	1.19
							7	8	1	7.83
							8	9	1	6.03
							9	10	1	0.98
							10	11	1	0.18
							11	12	1	0.15
							12	13	1	0.54
							13	14	1	0.13
							14	15	1	0.04
							15	16	1	0.34
							16	17	1	1.36
							17	18	1	0.17
							18	19	1	0.69
							19	20	1	4.92
							20	21	1	3.42
							21	22	1	1.83
							22	23	1	0.53
							23	24	1	1.78
21EMRC040	24	315362.7	6717016	384.66	119	-60	1	2	1	0.07
							2	3	1	0.42
							3	4	1	0.51
							4	5	1	0.3
							5	6	1	1.16
							6	7	1	8.06
							7	8	1	6.5
							8	9	1	3
							9	10	1	1.25
							10	11	1	1.98
							11	12	1	0.63
							12	13	1	1.81
							13	14	1	0.38
							14	15	1	0.64
							15	16	1	0.51
							16	17	1	0.44
							17	18	1	4.74
							18	19	1	4.12
							19	20	1	4.44
							20	21	1	7.46

Hole Ref	TD (m)	Easting Mga Z51	Northing MgA Z51	RL	Azimuth (Mn)	Dip	From (m)	To (m)	Length (m)	Au (ppm)
21EMRC040	24	315362.7	6717016	384.66	119	-60	21	22	1	6.43
							22	23	1	6.58
							23	24	1	5.2
21EMRC051	15	315358.56	6717007	384.77	176	-88	0	1	1	0.79
							1	2	1	0.11
							2	3	1	0.07
							3	4	1	0.06
							4	5	1	0.09
							5	6	1	0.34
							6	7	1	0.08
							7	8	1	0.02
							8	9	1	0.01
							9	10	1	0.03
							10	11	1	0.04
							11	12	1	0.99
							12	13	1	2.31
							13	14	1	0.51
							14	15	1	6.07
21EMRC052	25	315359.97	6717006	384.83	112	-76	0	1	1	0.17
							1	2	1	0.08
							2	3	1	0.09
							3	4	1	0.13
							4	5	1	0.53
							5	6	1	1.05
							6	7	1	2.78
							7	8	1	0.64
							8	9	1	0.22
							9	10	1	0.09
							10	11	1	0.88
							11	12	1	0.4
							12	13	1	0.49
							13	14	1	1.71
							14	15	1	6.77
							15	16	1	10.25
							16	17	1	4.83
							17	18	1	2.6
							18	19	1	1.14
							19	20	1	0.45
							20	21	1	0.33
							21	22	1	1.01
							22	23	1	0.1
							23	24	1	0.26
							24	25	1	0.12
21EMRC053	24	315360.82	6717005	384.66	116	-58	0	1	1	NS
							1	2	1	NS
							2	3	1	0.11
							3	4	1	0.5
							4	5	1	2.21
							5	6	1	1.28
							6	7	1	0.14

Hole Ref	TD (m)	Easting Mga Z51	Northing MgA Z51	RL	Azimuth (Mn)	Dip	From (m)	To (m)	Length (m)	Au (ppm)
21EMRC053	24	315360.82	6717005	384.66	116	-58	7	8	1	0.05
							8	9	1	0.09
							9	10	1	1.6
							10	11	1	0.59
							11	12	1	6.04
							12	13	1	3.08
							13	14	1	2.34
							14	15	1	5.53
							15	16	1	1.2
							16	17	1	4.36
							17	18	1	2.35
							18	19	1	0.09
							19	20	1	4.29
							20	21	1	2.28
							21	22	1	0.76
							22	23	1	0.15
							23	24	1	0.15
21EMRC054	18	315351	6716999	384.7	135	-88	0	9	9	NSR
							9	10	1	0.02
							10	11	1	0.04
							11	12	1	0.08
							12	13	1	0.06
							13	14	1	0.21
							14	15	1	0.16
							15	16	1	0.49
							16	17	1	0.17
							17	18	1	0.1
21EMRC055	29	315351.19	6716999	384.57	117	-72	0	11	11	NSR
							11	12	1	0.35
							12	13	1	0.04
							13	14	1	0.03
							14	15	1	0.09
							15	16	1	0.05
							16	17	1	0.02
							17	18	1	0.49
							18	19	1	0.49
							19	20	1	0.57
							20	21	1	0.86
							21	22	1	0.05
							22	23	1	0.02
							23	24	1	0.03
							24	25	1	0.03
							25	26	1	0.25
							26	27	1	0.64
							27	28	1	5.38
							28	29	1	4.8
21EMRC056	27	315352.28	6716999	384.61	118	-60	0	1	1	0.12
							1	2	1	0.1
							2	3	1	0.02
							3	4	1	0.07

Hole Ref	TD (m)	Easting Mga Z51	Northing MgA Z51	RL	Azimuth (Mn)	Dip	From (m)	To (m)	Length (m)	Au (ppm)
21EMRC056	27	315352.28	6716999	384.61	118	-60	4	8	4	NSR
							8	9	1	0.01
							9	10	1	0.03
							10	11	1	0.06
							11	12	1	0.85
							12	13	1	4.25
							13	14	1	5.26
							14	15	1	5.34
							15	16	1	2.89
							16	17	1	5.37
							17	18	1	1.51
							18	19	1	1.95
							19	20	1	15.35
							20	21	1	2.51
							21	22	1	0.93
							22	23	1	0.91
							23	24	1	0.16
							24	25	1	0.11
							25	26	1	0.44
							26	27	1	0.05
21EMRC057	33	315333.2	6716987	391.29	159	-60	0	6	6	NS
							6	31	25	NSR
							31	32	1	2.2
							32	33	1	0.11
21EMRC058	42	315333.2	6716987	391.29	144	-58	0	6	6	NS
							6	27	21	NSR
							27	28	1	0.05
							28	29	1	2.38
							29	30	1	4.19
							30	31	1	1.82
							31	32	1	0.1
							32	33	1	0.06
							33	34	1	0.29
							34	35	1	0.05
							35	36	1	0.05
							36	37	1	0.72
							37	38	1	0.19
							38	39	1	2.04
							39	40	1	3.01
							40	41	1	0.41
21EMRC059	49	315333.25	6716987	391.28	119	-50	0	21	21	NSR
							21	22	1	0.19
							22	23	1	0.32
							23	24	1	0.64
							24	25	1	0.23
							25	26	1	1.13
							26	27	1	1.28
							27	28	1	0.14
							28	29	1	0.11
							29	30	1	0.25

Hole Ref	TD (m)	Easting Mga Z51	Northing MgA Z51	RL	Azimuth (Mn)	Dip	From (m)	To (m)	Length (m)	Au (ppm)
21EMRC059	49	315333.25	6716987	391.28	119	-50	30	31	1	0.99
							31	32	1	1.66
							32	33	1	5.97
							33	34	1	2.5
							34	35	1	0.79
							35	36	1	0.09
							36	37	1	0.03
							37	49	12	NSR
21EMRC060	28	315337.53	6716995	389.64	115	-70	0	6	6	NS
							6	7	1	0.18
							7	20	13	NSR
							20	21	1	0.02
							21	22	1	0.23
							22	23	1	0.15
							23	24	1	0.17
							24	25	1	0.13
							25	26	1	0.13
							26	27	1	0.3
							27	28	1	1.79
21EMRC061	42	315337.7	6716995	389.93	116	-53	0	6	6	NS
							6	19	13	NSR
							19	20	1	0.12
							20	21	1	0.08
							21	22	1	0.65
							22	23	1	2.19
							23	24	1	1.96
							24	25	1	0.82
							25	26	1	0.4
							26	27	1	1.55
							27	28	1	0.25
							28	29	1	0.05
							29	30	1	0.49
							30	31	1	1.57
							31	32	1	2.45
							32	33	1	4.77
							33	34	1	1.79
							34	35	1	7.9
							35	36	1	3.01
							36	37	1	1.77
							37	38	1	0.09
							38	39	1	0.06
							39	40	1	0.12
							40	41	1	0.03

Appendix 2 JORC Code, 2012 Edition – Table 1

Section 1 Sampling Techniques and Data

(Criteria in this section apply to all succeeding sections.)

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
Sampling techniques	• *Nature and quality of sampling (eg cut channels, random chips, or specific specialised industry standard measurement tools appropriate to the minerals under investigation, such as down hole gamma sondes, or handheld XRF instruments, etc). These examples should not be taken as limiting the broad meaning of sampling.*	• The results are based on samples recovered from a reverse circulation drilling program.
	• *Include reference to measures taken to ensure sample representivity and the appropriate calibration of any measurement tools or systems used.*	• The RC samples were collected for every 1 meter drilled using a cone splitter. A 1m primary sample was collected from the splitter, with a second field duplicate sample generally collected every 20th metre. Samples were reported dry and free flowing.
	• *Aspects of the determination of mineralisation that are Material to the Public Report.*	• The report includes RC drilling results only.
	• *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*	• The sampling method are industry standard.

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
	sampling problems. Unusual commodities or mineralisation types (eg submarine nodules) may warrant disclosure of detailed information.	
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 bit used was 141mm.
Drill sample recovery	• *Method of recording and assessing core and chip sample recoveries and results assessed.*	• Recoveries for RC samples were visually assessed in the field and weighed and recorded at the laboratory. Results are uploaded into the database and sample weights were analysed as part of QAQC protocols.
	• *Measures taken to maximise sample recovery and ensure representative nature of the samples.*	• Field procedures included checking the splitter every sample to ensure no residue remained from the previously drilled interval. The cyclone and housing are also checked regularly and cleaned with compressed air. Checks on splitter level are made using a spirit level. Each calico sample collected weighed on average 3kg.
	• *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.
Logging	• *Whether core and chip samples have been geologically and geotechnically logged to a level of detail to support appropriate Mineral Resource*	• RC samples have been geologically logged with alteration, colour, weathering, texture, mineralisation and main lithology reported.

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
	estimation, mining studies and metallurgical studies.	
	• *Whether logging is qualitative or quantitative in nature. Core (or costean, channel, etc) photography.*	• Logging is qualitative and descriptive using look up tables. Chip trays for recent drilling are labelled and photographed and have been retained and stored for future reference.
	• *The total length and percentage of the relevant intersections logged.*	• 100% of the historical drilling has been logged and has lithological information present.
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 cone splitter was used to obtain 1m sub samples with a weight of approximately 3kg. In the majority cases the sample has been classified dry. No overly wet sample intervals were encountered that would compromise the quality of the sample.
	• *For all sample types, the nature, quality and appropriateness of the sample preparation technique.*	• The field procedures adopted for RC drilling are industry standard, adequate 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.
	• *Quality control procedures adopted for all sub-sampling stages to maximise representivity of samples.*	• The programme QAQC involved inserting Certified Reference Materials, blanks and collecting field duplicates samples per 20 metres drilled. CRM's were typically inserted in zones of interest.
	• *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.*	• Pre-numbered continuous Primary and Duplicate calico samples were collected every metre drilled. Blanks and CRMs were inserted every 20 metres, with multiple grade ranges of appropriate matrix material selected for the CRMs. Laboratory procedures also include the use of certified reference samples and blanks for internal QA/QC assurance.
	• *Whether sample sizes are appropriate to the grain size of the material being sampled.*	• Sample sizes for the RC sampling were typically 3kg which is considered appropriate given nature of the material being sampled

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
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.*	• The primary assay technique used was Fire Assay by ALS in Kalgoorlie, which is considered an appropriate assay technique.
	• *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, the results are not based on these instruments.
	• *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.*	• Datasets have been analysed, with no significant issues related to bias.
Verification of sampling and assaying	• *The verification of significant intersections by either independent or alternative company personnel.*	• All drilling intersections are verified by the Field 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.*	• No twin holes have been undertaken.
	• *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 Field Geologist and Field Technician. The Field 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

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
		Technician and reviewed by the Field Geologist in the field. This data was later validated against assay files and checked by the Supervising 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 on a cloud server.
	• *Discuss any adjustment to assay data.*	• No adjustments have been made to the assay data.
Location of data points	• *Accuracy and quality of surveys used to locate drill holes (collar and down-hole surveys), trenches, mine workings and other locations used in Mineral Resource estimation.*	• All EMGP drill collars were initially located in the field by hand-held GPS, a final relocation survey has been carried out using a dGPS by a qualified surveyor. Down-the hole surveys were completed using a north seeking Axis Champ Gyro which sits behind the overshot taking surveys every 30m during drilling operations to monitor deviation, and a continuous survey at the completion of each hole.
	• *Specification of the grid system used.*	• The grid system used is MGA94_51s.
	• *Quality and adequacy of topographic control.*	• Topographic controls have not been undertaken, and are not relevant to the results being reported.
Data spacing and distribution	• *Data spacing for reporting of Exploration Results.*	• The RC holes are close spaced and typically less than 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*	• This is not applicable as a Mineral Resource or Ore Reserve is not being determined.
	• *Whether sample compositing has been applied*	• Drill holes have not been composited.
Orientation of data in relation to	• *Whether the orientation of sampling achieves unbiased sampling of possible structures and the extent to which*	• Based on present understanding, the drill holes have been orientated 60/090, 60/060 and 60/130. These orientations are reasonably perpendicular to interpreted structures which are believed to be mineralised.

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
geological structure	*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 selected orientation has minimized potential for introducing sampling bias.
Sample security	• *The measures taken to ensure sample security.*	• 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 along with sample submission sheets. The sample batches were loaded by the field team and transported directly to the Laboratory. Sample security measures for earlier drilling are not known. The sample batches were loaded by the field team and transported directly to the Laboratory by a 3rd party contractor. 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.*	• No audits have been undertaken.

Section 2 Reporting of Exploration Results

Criteria	IORC 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 results have been obtained from 4 prospecting licenses (P29/2461, P29/242460, P29/2270). These tenements are wholly owned by Resources and Energy Group through a purchase agreement completed in December 2018. The land, from which the Exploration Results have been derived 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 licence to operate in the area.*	• At the time of writing, the tenements are in good standing. There are no known impediments which would prohibit operations in accordance with the license conditions.
Exploration done by other parties	• *Acknowledgment and appraisal of exploration by other parties.*	• Exploration over the tenements has been completed over a number of campaigns and years with significant contributions by Money Mining who discovered the Granny Venn deposit in 1997. In 2011 Data Geo re-examined the block model to determine the remnant mineralization in the pit. 2012 Dr D Gee completed a review and data compilation of the area on behalf of Resource Assets Pty Ltd. In 2014 Stratum Metals 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 2015-2016 Menzies Goldfield Pty Ltd completed 2 programs of MMI sampling over the prospect area.
Geology	• *Deposit type, geological setting and style of mineralisation.*	• The Granny Venn open pit is located within an Archaean Geological Terrane, which is part of the Wiluna-Norseman Greenstone Belt-a significant Orogenic lode gold province. At a prospect scale

		the project consists mainly of granodiorite and ultramafic schist.
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.*	• Co-ordinate locations, elevation, depth, dip, and azimuth of all drillholes is provided in the accompanying documentation. Downhole length, interception depths and assay results have been furnished in Appendix 1- of the accompanying documentation.
	• *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.*	• All RC drilling results which are available to the company have been included in the accompanying documentation.
Data aggregation methods	• *In reporting Exploration Results, weighting averaging techniques, maximum and/or minimum grade truncations (eg cutting of high grades) and cut-off grades are usually Material and should be stated.*	• The appendix 1 shows all the holes that have been drilled within the prospect area, whether or not they have significant intercepts. No grades have been changed or truncated. The mineralisation tabulated within the Appendix 1.1 are only the grades that are >0.1ppm. Holes with NSR indicated No Significant Results encountered i.e. no results >0.1ppm Au.
	• *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*	• 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, however most of the intervals at 1m in length.

	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.*	• Metal equivalents have not been used.
Relationship between mineralisation 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.*	• The drillholes are believed to be perpendicular to mineralisation.
	• *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').*	• All sample intervals have been reported as down hole lengths.
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.*	• The accompanying documentation includes plans showing specific areas of interest within the project area.
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	• *Other exploration data, if meaningful and material, should be reported*	• 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

exploration data	*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.*	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).*	• Recommendations for future work are contained within the announcement and accompanying maps.
	• *Diagrams clearly highlighting the areas of possible extensions, including the main geological interpretations and future drilling areas, provided this information is not commercially sensitive.*	• Maps that shows possible extensions to mineralisation have been included in the main body of the release