JORC Code, 2012 Edition – Table 1 Surprise Kaolin Deposit

Section 1 Sampling Techniques and Data

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
Sampling techniques	• *Nature and quality of sampling (e.g. cut channels, random chips, or specific specialised industry standard measurement tools appropriate to the minerals under investigation, such as down hole gamma sondes, or handheld XRF instruments, etc.). These examples should not be taken as limiting the broad meaning of sampling.* • *Include reference to measures taken to ensure sample representivity and the appropriate calibration of any measurement tools or systems used.* • *Aspects of the determination of mineralisation that are Material to the Public Report.* • *In cases where 'industry standard' work has been done this would be relatively simple (e.g. '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 (e.g. submarine nodules) may warrant disclosure of detailed information.*	• Approximately 500 g samples were collected by riffle splitting the bulk sample bags of RC drill cuttings collected from selected 1 m metre intervals of the drill holes. • Each 1m bulk sample was riffle split down to a 500 g sample and is considered an appropriate method of sampling to ensure representative sampling. • Samples were collected based on the Geologists assessment of each hole and the interpreted zone of kaolin development based on a number of geological characteristics including colour. Samples were assayed by ALS Brisbane by a 2 g XRF and ICP-AES finish for Al2O3, BaO, CaO, Cr2O3, Fe2O3, K2O, MgO, MnO, Na2O, P2O5, SO3, SiO2, SrO, TiO2. LOI was determined by Thermogravimetric Analyser - TGA furnace. • Reverse circulation drilling was used to obtain 1 m samples from which 500 g was pulverised for assay.
Drilling techniques	• *Drill type (e.g. core, reverse circulation, open-hole hammer, rotary air blast, auger, Bangka, sonic, etc.) and details (e.g. 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.).*	• Reverse circulation drilling with 115 mm diameter face sampling bits.
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.*	• Any zones of poor chip recovery noted on logs. • Selection of known good quality drilling contractor, drillers, associated equipment, and adequate air pressure used. Careful sampling procedures. • Minor loss of ultra-fines as dust. Drilling equipment produced coarse chips thus minimising fines.
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*	• Detailed geology was logged by qualified geologists for each 1 m sample from unsieved and sieved drill chips. • Qualitative. Photographs were taken of all chip trays following logging of samples. • Full sample intersections were logged.

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	relevant intersections logged.	
Sub-sampling techniques and sample preparation	• *If core, whether cut or sawn and whether quarter, half or all core taken.* • *If non-core, whether riffled, tube sampled, rotary split, etc. and whether sampled wet or dry.* • *For all sample types, the nature, quality and appropriateness of the sample preparation technique.* • *Quality control procedures adopted for all sub-sampling stages to maximise representivity of samples.* • *Measures taken to ensure that the sampling is representative of the in situ material collected, including for instance results for field duplicate/second-half sampling.* • *Whether sample sizes are appropriate to the grain size of the material being sampled.*	• RC drilling only therefore no core was sampled. • Sample from each metre were collected from the cyclone attached to the drill rig in UV bags. These were then riffle split down to approximately 500 g which was placed into a prenumbered plastic bag. No note of wet samples was recorded. • Laboratory sample preparation was undertaken by ALS-Global quality managed systems to ISO standards. Samples were weighted and barcoded on receipt at the laboratory. The 500 g samples were pulverised to 85% passing 75 microns prior to analysis. • Laboratory sample preparation undertaken by ALS-Global quality managed systems. • Duplicate samples usually taken at each sample ending in 25 and 75. Certified Standard samples inserted at each sample ending 50 and 00. • Sample sizes are considered appropriate to the material collected, following industry standards.
Quality of assay data and laboratory tests	• *The nature, quality and appropriateness of the assaying and laboratory procedures used and whether the technique is considered partial or total.* • *For geophysical tools, spectrometers, handheld XRF instruments, etc., the parameters used in determining the analysis including instrument make and model, reading times, calibrations factors applied and their derivation, etc.* • *Nature of quality control procedures adopted (e.g. standards, blanks, duplicates, external laboratory checks) and whether acceptable levels of accuracy (i.e. lack of bias) and precision have been established.*	• The assay method ME-XRF26 is a whole rock analysis method giving a quantitative analysis of specific oxides. The methods are considered appropriate for the deposit. • No geophysical surveys were carried out • Duplicate samples were normally taken at each sample ending in 25 and 75. Certified Standard samples were inserted at sample ending 50 and 00, however are not a CRM for the XRF analysis method. Blank samples were not used. ALS completed their own internal QAQC procedures. No external laboratory checks were undertaken due to the ISO 9001 rating of the ALS laboratory.
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.*	• No independent verifications were undertaken however routine duplicate sampling procedures ensured that a significant proportion of high-grade samples were verified. • No twin drilling was completed. • Field data was recorded on paper sheets and subsequently entered digitally onto a computer in the field. Both hard and digital copy are filed. Digital data verification is periodically undertaken. • No adjustments were made to the data.
Location of data points	• *Accuracy and quality of surveys used to locate drillholes (collar and downhole surveys), trenches, mine workings and other locations used in Mineral Resource estimation.* • *Specification of the grid system used.* • *Quality and adequacy of topographic control.*	• Standard GPS survey used with accuracy of 3 m – 5 m. Following the program, a DGPS (Trimble Catalyst DA1) collected drill hole collar locations to approximately 30 cm accuracy. The Catalyst has GNSS and an RTK correction applied. No downhole surveys were completed as all holes were vertical. • All surveys were MGA Zone 55 (GDA94). • Regional 1:25,000 topographic contours were used. Other topographic data has been collected from a ground magnetic survey completed in 2013 and a Drone photogrammetry survey completed over the Surprise prospect in 2021.

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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.*	• Exploration results are not being reported here. • The data spacing and distribution is sufficient to establish the degree of geological and grade continuity appropriate for the Mineral Resource estimation procedure(s) and classifications applied. • Samples were not composited at the sampling stage.
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 kaolin development occurs as a horizontal body through the area and therefore the vertical drill holes are considered to have minimum bias. • No bias is considered to have been introduced to the sampling.
Sample security	• *The measures taken to ensure sample security.*	• Standard sample security protocols were observed. Only site and ALS staff had access to the samples which were promptly despatched from site to the ALS Laboratory in Townsville in company vehicles.
Audits or reviews	• *The results of any audits or reviews of sampling techniques and data.*	• No audits or reviews of sampling techniques and data have been undertaken.

Section 2 Reporting of Exploration Results

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Mineral tenement and land tenure status	• *Type, reference name/number, location and ownership including agreements or material issues with third parties such as joint ventures, partnerships, overriding royalties, native title interests, historical sites, wilderness or national park and environmental settings.* • *The security of the tenure held at the time of reporting along with any known impediments to obtaining a licence to operate in the area.*	• Jodo Gold Pty Ltd, a subsidiary of InterGroup Mining Ltd owns 100% of EPM18419 and ML 100008. The cultural heritage is claimed by the Gudjula People of Charters Towers. The mineral tenure lies on Mt Stewart (1GF189 Lands Lease) Station. • The tenements are in good standing and no known impediments exist on the drilled areas.
Exploration done by other parties	• *Acknowledgment and appraisal of exploration by other parties.*	• Exploration was completed by Map to Mine personnel following on from previous work by or on behalf of InterGroup Mining Ltd. The work by the numerous historic explorers is acknowledged in Company reports.
Geology	• *Deposit type, geological setting and style of mineralisation.*	• The kaolin mineralisation on the Project are classified as primary (Bloodworth et al, 1993) and formed by in situ alteration of the parent rock during a long period of weathering. In the humid tropical environment intense leaching removed alkalis and decomposed the aluminosilicate minerals. The precursor Amarra Granite is a muscovite-biotite granite, relatively low in iron bearing minerals facilitating the formation of kaolin deposits as residual mantles. The development of the kaolin has occurred along the top and down slope of an

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		escarpment on the edge of the Lolworth Range.

Drillhole information	• *A summary of all information material to the understanding of the exploration results including a tabulation of the following information for all Material drillholes:*
	  ○ *easting and northing of the drillhole collar*
	  ○ *elevation or RL (Reduced Level – elevation above sea level in metres) of the drill hole collar*
	  ○ *dip and azimuth of the hole*
	  ○ *downhole 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.*
		• Exploration results are not being reported here.
		• The Mineral Resource estimate includes all drilling data, which directly impacted the interpolation of the sample grades into the block model.

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.* • *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 here.
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.* • *If it is not known and only the down hole lengths are reported, there should be a clear statement to this effect (e.g. 'downhole length, true width not known').*	• The kaolin development is considered a tabular body formed from weathering of the Amara Granite and is interpreted to have a general flat lying, tabular geometry. Therefore, the vertical down hole intercepts are considered equal to the true width intercepts. • All drilling in this report is recorded 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.*	• Appropriate maps are included in public announcements by InterGroup Mining
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 are not being reported here.

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	Exploration Results.	
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 small excavation has been completed at the Surprise prospect which has exposed the kaolin profile. Multiple samples have been collected from this pit for metallurgical test work on the quality and suitability of the kaolin in various industries. Results of this work have indicated the samples from the pit are of good quality and suitable for the HPA and/or Cement industries. • The visual and assay data of the drill holes suggests variability of the quality through the kaolin zone. • Several programmes of metallurgical test work have been completed to date, with the aim of determining product specifications and end-use, and product quality. Results are presented in InterGroup's website. • Metallurgical process tests were conducted on samples from four locations within the Surprise open pit, with variable amounts of sample collected from each site depending upon the ease of digging. In addition, 42 drill samples were analysed by XRD to determine mineral content. The arithmetic average content of kaolinite is approximately 35%. • Metallurgical tests were carried out on the grab samples sourced from the pit by several metallurgical laboratories, with the aim of determining the most appropriate Kaolin product from the Surprise deposit. CSA Global concludes that the open pit samples tested may be processed to yield products suitable for a range of kaolin markets, and that metallurgical / process testing carried out during the Mineral Resource estimation phase of an industrial mineral project may not represent the processing route adopted after technical studies (e.g., Feasibility Studies) nor after the erection of process plant. Such laboratory-scale metallurgy and product performance tests should be considered as indicative and not definitive.
Further work	• *The nature and scale of planned further work (e.g. tests for lateral extensions or depth extensions or large-scale step-out drilling).* • *Diagrams clearly highlighting the areas of possible extensions, including the main geological interpretations and future drilling areas, provided this information is not commercially sensitive.*	• Further drilling is planned to test for increases to the Mineral Resource. • Samples derived from this programme will be sent to metallurgical laboratories for further test work. • Selected samples will be measured for bulk density.

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, e.g. transcription or keying errors, between its initial collection and its use for Mineral Resource estimation purposes.* • *Data validation procedures used.*	• All data is hosted in an SQL database on a secured server, this server is backed up daily to a cloud facility. A manual backup of the database is completed when additional data is added. • Data validation occurs in multiple phases. Spatial and visual validation is completed by the database manager in QGIS and excel tables

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		before uploading to the database. Forms have been setup in MS Access to load the data and these have various validation functions relating back to library codes and data type columns to ensure data is correct. Finally, MS Access queries are run once data is uploaded to validate data between tables to ensure high quality and accurate data. Assay data is loaded directly from the Lab assay sheets to ensure correct results.
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.*	• A site visit by the Competent Person has not yet occurred but is planned to occur when domestic travel restrictions imposed due to Covid-19 are relaxed.
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.*	• There is sufficient confidence in the geological interpretation of the deposit to allow for a Mineral Resource to be reported. • Drill samples from RC drilling were used to assist with the geological interpretation. • Weathering zones were interpreted for fresh granite, then weakly, moderately, strongly and extremely weathered horizons. Geological interpretations were carried out on cross sections aligned with drill hole fence lines, spaced between 50 m and 100 m apart, using Datamine software. Sectional interpretations of the weathering were linked to form wireframe surfaces. Domains were extrapolated to the typical drill spacing beyond the last fence of drill holes supporting the interpretations. • A domain representing zones of samples logged as white in colour was interpreted in cross section. The white-coloured samples were selected for interpretation into a domain because the samples selected for metallurgical test work were sourced from the Surprise open pit, the exposure of which is white in colour. Other colours logged in drillhole samples range from cream to brown and grey, and these samples are currently not considered to be representative of the kaolinized material currently subject to metallurgical test work. Logged colour of the drill samples were used in conjunction with photographic images of sample chip trays to refine the interpretation of the domain, with sectional strings linked to form a wireframe solid. The white domain captures the volume used to report the Mineral Resource. • No alternative interpretations were considered.
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 Surprise Kaolin deposit is 600 m in strike, between 600 m and 800 m in width and between 5 m and 18 m in thickness.
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*	• A block model with block sizes of 50 m(X) x 50 m(Y) x 2 m(Z) was constructed. The block sizes are approximately half the drill spacing of well-informed areas Blocks and drill sample data were flagged according to their spatial locations

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	extrapolation from data points. If a computer assisted estimation method was chosen include a description of computer software and parameters used. • *The availability of check estimates, previous estimates and/or mine production records and whether the Mineral Resource estimate takes appropriate account of such data.* • *The assumptions made regarding recovery of by-products.* • *Estimation of deleterious elements or other non-grade variables of economic significance (e.g. sulphur for acid mine drainage characterisation).* • *In the case of block model interpolation, the block size in relation to the average sample spacing and the search employed.* • *Any assumptions behind modelling of selective mining units.* • *Any assumptions about correlation between variables.* • *Description of how the geological interpretation was used to control the resource estimates.* • *Discussion of basis for using or not using grade cutting or capping.* • *The process of validation, the checking process used, the comparison of model data to drillhole data, and use of reconciliation data if available.*	with respect to the weathering and colour domains. Drill holes were sampled at 1 m intervals and the drill samples were accordingly composited to 1 m lengths. Composited sample data were statistically reviewed to determine if top-cuts should be applied, with the decision made not to cut the data. • Results from the statistical analysis showed that samples in the moderately weathered and strongly/extremely weathered domains have similar statistical properties for Al2O3, Fe2O3, K2O, SiO2 and LOI, therefore these two domains were combined for further analysis and grade interpolation. The resultant sample data were input into variogram modelling, focusing on the combined moderately and strongly weathered domain, where kaolinization is predominant. • Kriging neighbourhood analysis (KNA) was carried out to assist with the determination of appropriate sample search criteria, including minimum and maximum number of samples per block estimate, and search ellipse radii. • Grades for Al2O3, Fe2O3, K2O, SiO2, MgO and LOI were interpolated into the block model by ordinary kriging, with weathering domains used to control the grade interpolation. Blocks were interpolated using a search ellipse with radii of 150 m (major direction) x 150 m (semi-major) x 4 m (minor), with a minimum of 8 and maximum of 26 samples from a minimum of 4 drill holes. Search radii were increased, and the minimum number of samples reduced in subsequent sample searches if cells were not interpolated in the first two passes. Cell discretization of 3 x 3 x 1 (X, Y, Z) was employed. • The mineralogical quantities (%) for quartz, kaolinite, microcline, muscovite and albite were interpolated into the block model by weathering domain using the Inverse Distance squared method. Blocks were interpolated using a search ellipse with radii of 500 m (major direction) x 500 m (semi-major) x 4 m (minor), with a minimum of 1 and maximum of 8 samples from a minimum of 4 drill holes. Search radii were increased, and the minimum number of samples reduced in subsequent sample searches if cells were not interpolated in the first two passes. Cell discretization of 3 x 3 x 1 (X, Y, Z) was employed. • The White domain was not used to guide grade interpolation, but the block model was coded with it and the domain was ultimately used to control the reporting of the Mineral Resource from the block model. • The block model was validated using swath plots and comparison of population means between sample and block model. • This represents the maiden Mineral Resource estimate for the deposit. • An independent assessment of the deposit based upon mapped extents of mineralisation,

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		and observed depths in the open pit, and logged RC samples, have provided an unclassified grade – tonnage estimate. The result is within allowable tolerance for an Inferred Mineral Resource tonnage estimate.
Moisture	• *Whether the tonnages are estimated on a dry basis or with natural moisture, and the method of determination of the moisture content.*	• Tonnages are estimated on a dry basis.
Cut-off parameters	• *The basis of the adopted cut-off grade(s) or quality parameters applied.*	• Grade envelopes were not used for geological domaining. The Mineral Resource is reported from blocks within the White domain, and within the moderately or strongly weathered domains. The Competent Person determined it is not appropriate at this stage to report blocks above a nominated cut-off grade because it would impart a level of confidence in the Mineral Resource estimate that is not reflected by the Inferred classification.
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 will be by shallow open pit methods. No mining studies have been carried out to date.
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.*	• Kaolin is regarded as an Industrial Mineral and therefore Mineral Resources should be reported in accordance with Clause 49 of the JORC Code. • Metallurgical process tests were conducted on samples from four locations within the Surprise open pit, with variable amounts of sample collected from each site depending upon the ease of digging. In addition, 42 drill samples were analysed by XRD to determine mineral content. The arithmetic average content of kaolinite is approximately 35%. • Metallurgical tests were carried out on the grab samples sourced from the pit by several metallurgical laboratories, with the aim of determining the most appropriate Kaolin product from the Surprise deposit. CSA Global concludes that the openpit samples tested may be processed to yield products suitable for a range of kaolin markets, and that metallurgical / process testing carried out during the Mineral Resource estimation phase of an industrial mineral project may not represent the processing route adopted after technical studies (e.g., Feasibility Studies) nor after the erection of process plant. Such laboratory-scale metallurgy and product performance tests should be considered as indicative and not definitive.

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Environmental factors or assumptions	• *Assumptions made regarding possible waste and process residue disposal options. It is always necessary as part of the process of determining reasonable prospects for eventual economic extraction to consider the potential environmental impacts of the mining and processing operation. While at this stage the determination of potential environmental impacts, particularly for a greenfields project, may not always be well advanced, the status of early consideration of these potential environmental impacts should be reported. Where these aspects have not been considered this should be reported with an explanation of the environmental assumptions made.*	• The property is located on Grazing Homestead Perpetual Leases. • The native title rights of the Gudjala People are respected by the Project. All the tenements excluding a small area of EPM 25299 lie on freehold land exclusive of Native Title. All fees and conditions of agreements with the Gudjala People have been complied with. • Cultural heritage clearances were undertaken prior to IGM commencing advanced activities. All required surveys to commence activities at ML 100008 in disturbed mining areas are completed. • The majority of the area is Category A or B remnant vegetation and is of least concern. • Potential waste from the processing of material is expected to be minimal. The on-site process under consideration is a simple crush and screen plant, with the concentrate then moved off-site for further processing. The waste material from this process will contain no contaminants is expected to aid the rehabilitation of the mined and disturbed ground.
Bulk density	• *Whether assumed or determined. If assumed, the basis for the assumptions. If determined, the method used, whether wet or dry, the frequency of the measurements, the nature, size and representativeness of the samples.* • *The bulk density for bulk material must have been measured by methods that adequately account for void spaces (vugs, porosity, etc.), moisture and differences between rock and alteration zones within the deposit.* • *Discuss assumptions for bulk density estimates used in the evaluation process of the different materials.*	• No bulk density test work has been completed to date at the property. • A bulk density value of 1.76 t/m^3 was applied to all blocks in the weathered domains, and this value is considered appropriate by the Competent Person for the host lithologies present. A density value of 2.72 t/m^3 was applied to all blocks in the fresh rock domain.

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Classification	• *The basis for the classification of the Mineral Resources into varying confidence categories.* • *Whether appropriate account has been taken of all relevant factors (relative confidence in tonnage/grade estimations, reliability of input data, confidence in continuity of geology and metal values, quality, quantity and distribution of the data).* • *Whether the result appropriately reflects the Competent Person's view of the deposit.*	• The Mineral Resource is classified as Inferred in accordance with guidelines contained in the JORC Code. The Mineral Resource is classified based upon drill hole spacing, quality of sampling and sample analyses, quantity of density measurements, the relative confidence in the geological interpretation, and the 'slope of regression' (SOR) outputs from the kriging grade interpolation. Additionally, and in accordance with Clause 49 of the JORC Code, due consideration was given to the product purity and size distribution, with consideration given to logistics and proximity to markets. • The Competent Person is of the opinion that the sampling methods and sample analyses have not been adequately tested by quality assurance and quality control (QAQC) procedures, which would be required for a Mineral Resource to be classified as Indicated . The lack of test work for density also prevents a higher classification at present, although the Competent Person is confident the applied density of 1.76 t/m^3 will be supported (within a tolerance) by future test work of drill samples. • The Mineral Resource classification was applied to the block model using a digitised perimeter, within which the Inferred classification is applied. The perimeter is extrapolated up to 50 m beyond the extent of drilling which were sampled for mineralogical test work by XRD, and also includes volumes immediately below and surrounding the open pit, irrespective if drill hole results are located within 50 m. Only those blocks within the "White" domain and within the moderately, or strongly weathered domains, are classified as Inferred. Blocks located within the White domain but inside weakly weathered, or Fresh rock domains, are not classified as a Mineral Resource. • Insufficient metallurgical test work of drill samples has taken place across the breadth of the deposit which also prevents a higher classification level being assigned. All samples for metallurgical test work were sourced from the small open pit and are not considered to be representative for the whole deposit.
Audits or reviews	• *The results of any audits or reviews of Mineral Resource estimates.*	• The Mineral Resource estimate was peer reviewed by CSA Global as part of their internal procedures, with no flaws noted. • No external review has been conducted.
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*	• Relevant tonnages and grade are reported from geological domains and are provided in this report. Tonnages were calculated by selecting all blocks coded as Inferred, which are partially within the "White" geological domain and moderately and strongly weathering domains. The volumes of all the collated blocks were multiplied by the dry density value to derive the tonnages.

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	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.*	