ASX ANNOUNCEMENT

15 September 2025

2025 Resource and Reserve Statement

- **31% increase in Group Ore Reserves to 4.0 million ounces post FY25 mine depletion**
- **3% increase in Group Mineral Resources to 12.2 million ounces post FY25 mine depletion**
- **All Mineral Resources and Ore Reserves hosted within established operations including mining, processing & services infrastructure in tier 1 mining jurisdictions**
- **39% increase in Leonora Ore Reserves post FY25 mine depletion to 2.8 million ounces**
- **KoTH underground drilling results extend mineralisation beyond 30 June 2025 Mineral Resource limits along strike and down dip in the West Zone including: 5.62m at 31.6 g/t, 1.91m at 54.8 g/t, 0.35m at 174 g/t and 0.6m at 57.0 g/t**
- **Sugar Zone Ore Reserves increase 20% to 389,000 ounces following successful FY25 Sugar South drilling, delivering Ore Reserve growth and an additional shallow, high grade production front, effectively de-risking production**
- **Sugar South remains open along strike and at depth**
- **28% increase in Mount Monger Ore Reserves net of FY25 mine depletion to 629,000 ounces**
- **FY26 exploration investment of $30 million, driven by expanded drilling programs at Leonora, with capacity to accelerate follow up drilling subject to success**
- **Large Resource and Ore Reserve base provides significant leverage to the current gold price and constructive gold price outlook with free cash flow expected to grow significantly in H2 FY26 as hedge deliveries decline ahead of the hedge book's exhaustion in Q1 FY27**

Vault Minerals Limited ("Vault" or "Company") is pleased to announce Group Mineral Resources of 12.2 million ounces and Ore Reserves of 4.0 million ounces of gold as at 30 June 2025. Ore Reserves and Mineral Resources are 33% and 3% higher year-on-year, respectively, net of FY25 mine depletion of 405,828 ounces, with Ore Reserves 17% higher and Mineral Resources 1% lower in absolute terms.

Mineral Resource and Ore Reserve highlights

Leonora Operations – Long life, large open pit base load operation, supported by low cost processing infrastructure in a prolific gold district

Mineral Resources and Ore Reserves at the Leonora Operations total 6.2 million ounces and 2.8 million ounces respectively. Net of FY25 mine depletion of 228,543 ounces, Mineral Resources and Ore Reserves are 7% and 39% higher year-on-year respectively. Ore Reserve growth is driven by the larger, longer life King of The Hills ("KoTH") open pit[1], with a significant increase in Darlot Ore Reserves also delivered year on year.

The larger, longer life open pit Ore Reserve underpins the 2 stage upgrades of the KoTH processing facility which remains on schedule and budget. The upgrades will increase mill throughput from approximately 5mtpa in FY25, to >7.5mtpa from Q2 FY27.

Results for KoTH drilling targeting the northern strike and down dip extensions of the main granodiorite-ultra mafic host unit in the West zone are set out below. The results, including 5.62m at 31.6 g/t, 1.91m at 54.8 g/t, 0.35m at 174 g/t and 0.6m at 57.0 g/t, extend the main east-west striking veins beyond the 30 June 2025 Mineral Resource wireframe limits, both along strike to the north (figure 7) and down dip (figure 8). The results also increase confidence in the potential to extend the Mineral Resource envelope and ongoing Mineral Resource to Ore Reserve conversion as infill drilling progresses.

The Leonora operations will receive the largest portion of the FY26 exploration investment, with ~116,000 metres of resource definition drilling planned, building on the success of the FY25 programs. Significant programs are planned for the KoTH and Darlot underground mines targeting Mineral Resources growth in both established and new mining areas, including step out targets of the primary KoTH host unit. Additionally, Vault has reinvigorated regional exploration which includes a program targeting 12km of under-explored mineralisation along strike of the KoTH mine operations.

Mount Monger Operations – Increase in Ore Reserves demonstrates the value of established operations in a constructive gold price environment

Mineral Resources and Ore Reserves at Mount Monger Operations total 3.8 million ounces and 629,000 ounces respectively. Ore Reserves increased 28% net of FY25 mine depletion of 88,719 ounces, with the year-on-year increase predominantly reflecting the 52,440 ounces Ore Reserve increase at Rumbles open pit, within the Mount Belches Mining Centre.

Ore Reserves support consistent year-on-year production for FY26, with the depletion of French Kiss Ore Reserves offset by increased ore production and grades from the Santa Open Pit Mining Complex.

FY26 exploration investment at Mount Monger will predominantly focus on the Daisy Complex with drilling targeting extensions to the Haoma West, Lower Prospect and Easter Hollows mining fronts.

Deflector Operations – Deflector South West Reserve conversion demonstrates opportunity for further extension

Mineral Resources and Ore Reserves at Deflector Operations total 1.0 million ounces and 192,000 ounces respectively. Ore Reserves increased 11% net of FY25 mine depletion of 89,566 ounces, with the majority of the year-on-year reduction driven by Rothsay mine depletion, and removal of the Deflector Open Pit from Ore Reserves. Deflector underground Ore Reserves increased 70% net of mine depletion, for a 10% reduction in

[1] Refer ASX announcement 26 May 2025 "*KoTH open pit Ore Reserve growth underpins Stage 2 plant upgrade*"

absolute terms to 128,000 ounces, with Deflector South West Reserve additions largely offsetting mine depletion from Deflector Main.

Ore Reserves within the Deflector region support mill throughput for 2.5 to 3 years assuming FY25 mill throughput, with metal production dependent on mine sequencing, associated mine production, and the percentage of stockpiled ore comprising the mill feed blend.

FY26 exploration investment at Deflector and Rothsay will focus on in-mine underground drilling targeting infill of Mineral Resources for conversion to Reserves, and extensions to Mineral Resources to extend mine life.

Sugar Zone – Sugar South drilling success delivers Reserve growth with ongoing potential for growth

Mineral Resources and Ore Reserves at Sugar Zone total 1.23 million ounces and 389,000 ounces respectively, with a 20% increase in Sugar Zone Ore Reserves from the addition of Sugar South lodes.

The updated Mineral Resource and Ore Reserve incorporate the 101 hole, 18,219m diamond drilling program undertaken in FY25 targeting the Sugar South lodes. Sugar South is located approximately 150m to the south of Sugar Zone Main stoping, extends over a strike of approximately 380m and is open at depth. Sugar South provides potential for ongoing growth through the extension and conversion of Inferred Resources and unclassified mineralisation.

The introduction of Sugar South to the mine plan is a compelling low capital intensity opportunity to increase value, with access to be established by extending existing Sugar Zone development and services infrastructure as part of the Sugar Zone restart. Sugar South provides a third production front which starts from surface and is approximately 23% higher grade than the combined Sugar Main and Middle Zone Reserve grade. The current Sugar Zone mining (ore production) and processing permits are for 1,400 and 1,500 tpd respectively, providing sufficient headroom to cover the introduction of Sugar South into the mine plan.

The sole remaining trigger for a recommencement of operations at Sugar Zone is the receipt of regulatory approval for the construction of the life of mine Southern Tailings Management Facility (**"STMF"**). Subject to receipt of the approval under the current approval timeline, mine development will commence in July 2026 with the new dam to be completed by October 2027. Gold production is scheduled to commence by November 2027, subject to regulatory approval of the STMF. Underground development prior to commencement of processing is expected to generate approximately 13,000 ounces for immediate processing once construction of the STMF is completed.

Budgeted Sugar Zone exploration programs for FY26 include surface stripping and sampling of outcropping veins from Sugar South and further south to Lynx Zone, and drilling of the TT8 prospect.

Mineral Resources and Ore Reserve summary

Mineral Resources

Group Mineral Resources at 30 June 2025 total 12.2 million ounces of gold and 13,600 tonnes of copper. Group Mineral Resources are materially consistent year-on-year.

2025 Gold Mineral Resource Estimate									
	Measured & indicated			Inferred			Total		
	Tonnes (Mt's)	Grade g/t	Ounces (000's)	Tonnes (Mt's)	Grade (g/t)	Ounces (koz's)	Tonnes (Mt's)	Grade (g/t)	Ounces (koz)
Total Leonora	127.1	1.1	4,690	29.7	1.6	1,482	156.9	1.2	6,172
Total Deflector	3.0	7.7	747	1.4	5.6	255	4.5	7.0	1,002
Total Sugar Zone	2.9	8.5	789	1.9	7.3	440	4.8	8.0	1,229
Total Mount Monger	25.0	3.0	2,372	10.2	4.4	1,457	35.2	3.4	3,829
Group total	**158.0**	**1.7**	**8,597**	**43.2**	**2.6**	**3,634**	**201.0**	**1.9**	**12,231**

Table 1: Group Gold Mineral Resources at 30 June 2025

2025 Copper Mineral Resource Estimate									
	Measured & indicated			Inferred			Total		
	Tonnes (000's)	Grade %	Tonnes (t's)	Tonnes (000's)	Grade %	Tonnes (t's)	Tonnes (000's)	Grade %	Tonnes (t's)
Total Deflector	1,868	0.6	11,400	613	0.4	2,220	2,480	0.5	13,600
Group total	**1,868**	**0.6**	**11,400**	**613**	**0.4**	**2,220**	**2,480**	**0.5**	**13,600**

Table 2: Group Copper Mineral Resources at 30 June 2025

Ore Reserves

Group Ore Reserves at 30 June 2025 total 4.0 million ounces of gold and 3,016 tonnes of copper, represents a 33% increase in gold Ore Reserves post FY25 mine depletion of 405,828 ounces, and a 17% year-on-year increase in absolute terms.

2025 Group Gold Ore Reserves									
	Proved			Probable			Total		
	Tonnes (Mt's)	Grade g/t	Ounces (koz)	Tonnes (Mt's)	Grade (g/t)	Ounces (koz)	Tonnes (Mt's)	Grade (g/t)	Ounces (koz)
Total Leonora	18.4	0.4	263	112.9	0.7	2,524	131.3	0.7	2,787
Total Deflector	0.8	2.8	74	1.0	3.8	118	1.8	3.4	192
Total Sugar Zone	-	-	-	2.3	5.4	389	2.3	5.4	389
Total Mount Monger	6.6	1.4	303	4.9	2.1	326	11.5	1.7	629
Group total	**25.8**	**0.8**	**640**	**121.0**	**0.9**	**3,358**	**146.9**	**0.8**	**3,997**

Table 3: Group Gold Ore Reserves at 30 June 2025

2025 Group Copper Ore Reserves									
	Proved			Probable			Total		
	Tonnes (Mt's)	Grade %	Tonnes (t's)	Tonnes (Mt's)	Grade %	Tonnes (t's)	Tonnes (Mt's)	Grade %	Tonnes (t's)
Total Deflector	0.6	0.2	1,078	0.7	0.3	1,938	1.3	0.2	3,016
Group total	**0.6**	**0.2**	**1,078**	**0.7**	**0.3**	**1,938**	**1.3**	**0.2**	**3,016**

Table 4: Group Ore Copper Reserves at 30 June 2025

Leonora Operations – *Long life, large open pit base load operation supported by low cost processing infrastructure in a prolific gold district*

Vault's Leonora Operations comprise the KoTH open pit, KoTH underground, Darlot underground and regional satellite deposits. Leonora Mineral Resources and Ore Reserves are 6.2 million ounces and 2.8 million ounces of gold respectively at 30 June 2025. Mineral Resources and Ore Reserves are 7% and 39% higher year-on-year net of FY25 mine depletion of 228,543 ounces.

Mineral Resources	Measured & Indicated			Inferred			Total		
	Tonnes (Mt's)	Grade (g/t)	Ounces (koz)	Tonnes (Mt's)	Grade (g/t)	Ounces (koz)	Tonnes (Mt's)	Grade (g/t)	Ounces (koz)
King of the Hills									
Open Pit	97.3	0.9	2,912	18.2	0.8	479	115.4	0.9	3,391
Underground	3.2	2.8	292	1.6	2.7	140	4.8	2.8	432
Stockpiles	12.5	0.4	151	-	-	-	12.5	0.4	151
Other	5.1	1.4	232	1.2	1.4	58	6.4	1.4	290
Total King of the Hills	118.1	0.9	3,587	21.0	1.0	677	139.1	1.0	4,264
Darlot									
Darlot	8.0	4.1	1,052	5.0	3.9	619	12.9	4.0	1,670
Stockpiles	0.03	2.4	2	-	-	-	0.03	2.4	2
Other	1.1	1.4	49	3.7	1.5	186	4.8	1.5	235
Total Darlot	9.1	3.8	1,103	8.7	2.9	805	17.8	3.3	1,908
Total Leonora	**127.1**	**1.1**	**4,690**	**29.7**	**1.6**	**1,482**	**156.9**	**1.2**	**6,172**

Table 5: Leonora Operations Mineral Resources at 30 June 2025

Ore Reserves	Proved			Probable			Total		
	Tonnes (Mt's)	Grade (g/t)	Ounces (koz)	Tonnes (Mt's)	Grade (g/t)	Ounces (koz)	Tonnes (Mt's)	Grade (g/t)	Ounces (koz)
King of the Hills									
Open Pit	7.4	0.5	130	102.8	0.6	2,068	110.2	0.6	2,198
Underground	-	-	-	1.9	1.9	114	1.9	1.9	114
Stockpiles	10.9	0.4	131	1.5	0.4	20	12.5	0.4	151
Other	-	-	-	4.1	0.9	119	4.1	0.9	119
Total King of the Hills	18.4	0.6	261	110.3	0.7	2,321	128.7	0.6	2,582
Darlot									
Darlot	-	-	-	2.6	2.4	203	2.6	2.4	203
Stockpiles	0.03	2.4	2	-	-	-	0.03	2.4	2
Total Darlot	0.03	2.4	2	2.6	2.4	203	2.7	2.4	205
Total Leonora	**18.4**	**0.4**	**263**	**113.0**	**0.7**	**2,524**	**131.3**	**0.7**	**2,787**

Table 6: Leonora Operations Ore Reserves at 30 June 2025

King of the Hills open pit

The significant increase in Leonora Ore Reserves is driven by Ore Reserve growth at the KoTH open pit reported in May 2025[2]. At 30 June 2025, the open pit Ore Reserve of 110 million tonnes at 0.62 g/t for 2.2 million ounces represents a 43% increase post FY25 mine depletion of 115,960 ounces or 33% increase in absolute terms.

An updated open pit Mineral Resource has been used to generate the 30 June 2025 Ore Reserve, adopting a higher gold price of A$4,500/oz (30 June 2024: A$3,500/oz) and reported at 0.3 g/t cutoff grade compared with 0.4 g/t in the 30 June 2024 estimate.

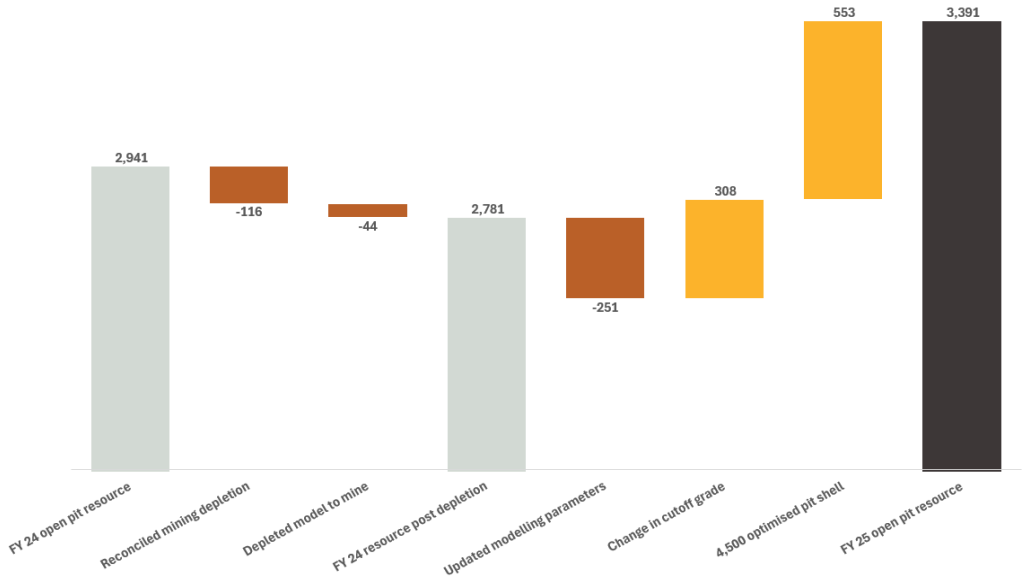

Figure 1: King of the Hills 2024 v 2025 open pit Mineral Resource waterfall

The updated open pit Ore Reserve of 110 million tonnes at 0.61 g/t for 2.2 million ounces is generated applying a 0.23 g/t cutoff grade, compared with the 0.33 g/t cutoff grade calculated for the 30 June 2024 estimate.

The cutoff grade calculation retains consistent mining costs assumptions with the previous estimate, with no allowance for the potential mining cost reduction that may be achieved under an updated mining contract or owner operator model following expiry of the current mining contract in December 2026. Following the approval and commencement of the upgrades to the KoTH processing facility to materially increase throughput and reduce grind size, unit processing costs reduce and metallurgical recovery increase, lowering the cutoff grade.

The increased KoTH open pit Ore Reserve is primarily driven by the extension of the northern limits from stage 4 to stage 5 of the open pit. The distribution of ounces between the stages provides valuable optionality with the higher strip stage 5 scheduled to commence waste stripping in FY32, thereby providing scheduling flexibility to adjust the operating strategy in response to any long-term gold price volatility. The Ore Reserve

[2] The KoTH open pit Mineral Resource and Ore Reserve remains unchanged for the 30 June 2025 update, with the exception of accounting for an additional two months of mining depletion (from 30 April to 30 June 2025). For further details refer to ASX announcement dated 26 May 2026 "*KoTH open pit Ore Reserve growth underpins Stage 2 plant upgrade*"

has an average LOM strip ratio of 3.4:1 with an average strip of 2.7:1 over stages 2 to 4. The respective strip ratio of the pit stages is set out in the figures 2 and 3.

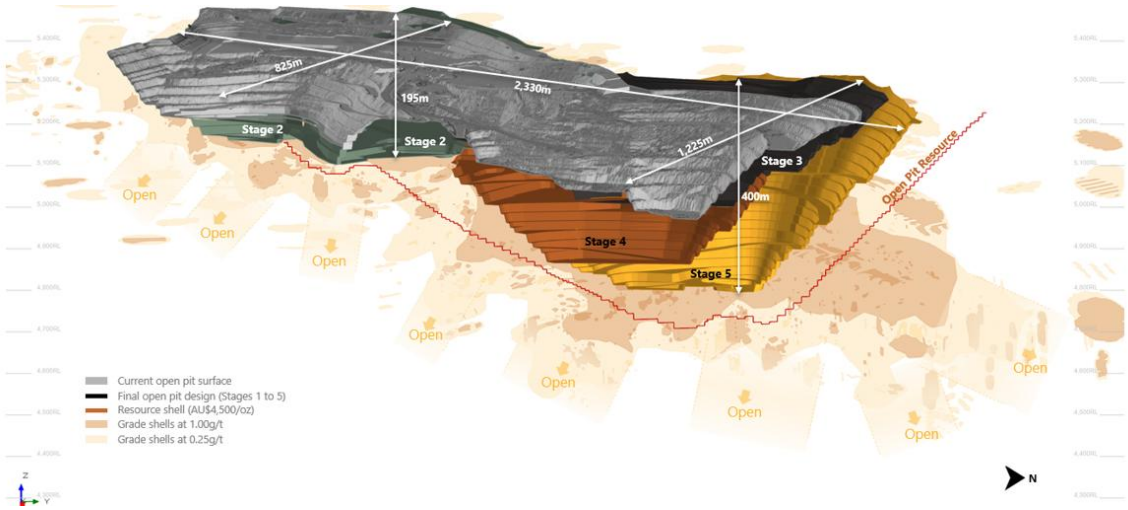

Figure 2: King of the Hills open pit Mineral Resource pit shell and open pit development stages

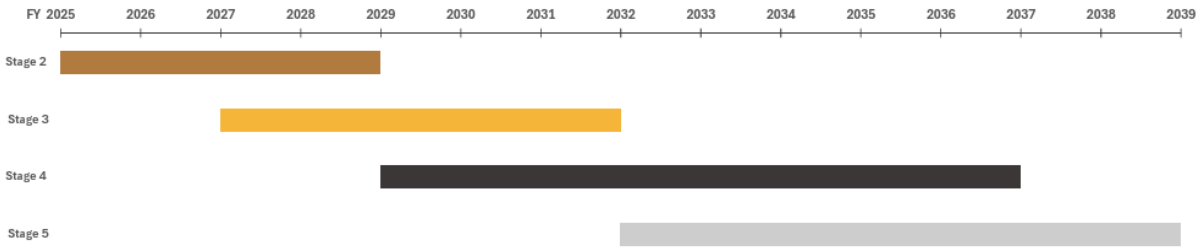

Figure 3: Open Pit Mining Stages – Indicative Schedule

King of the Hills underground

The KoTH underground Mineral Resource is 4.8 million tonnes at 2.8 g/t for 432,000 ounces of gold. The year-on-year reduction, net of mine depletion of 51,154 ounces, primarily reflects the larger envelope of the open pit A$4,500/oz optimised pit shell (figure 2), with material previously reported as underground Mineral Resources now reporting to open pit Mineral Resources.

The aggregate KoTH open pit and underground Mineral Resource increased by 8% net of FY25 mine depletion of 167,114 ounces and 4% in absolute terms.

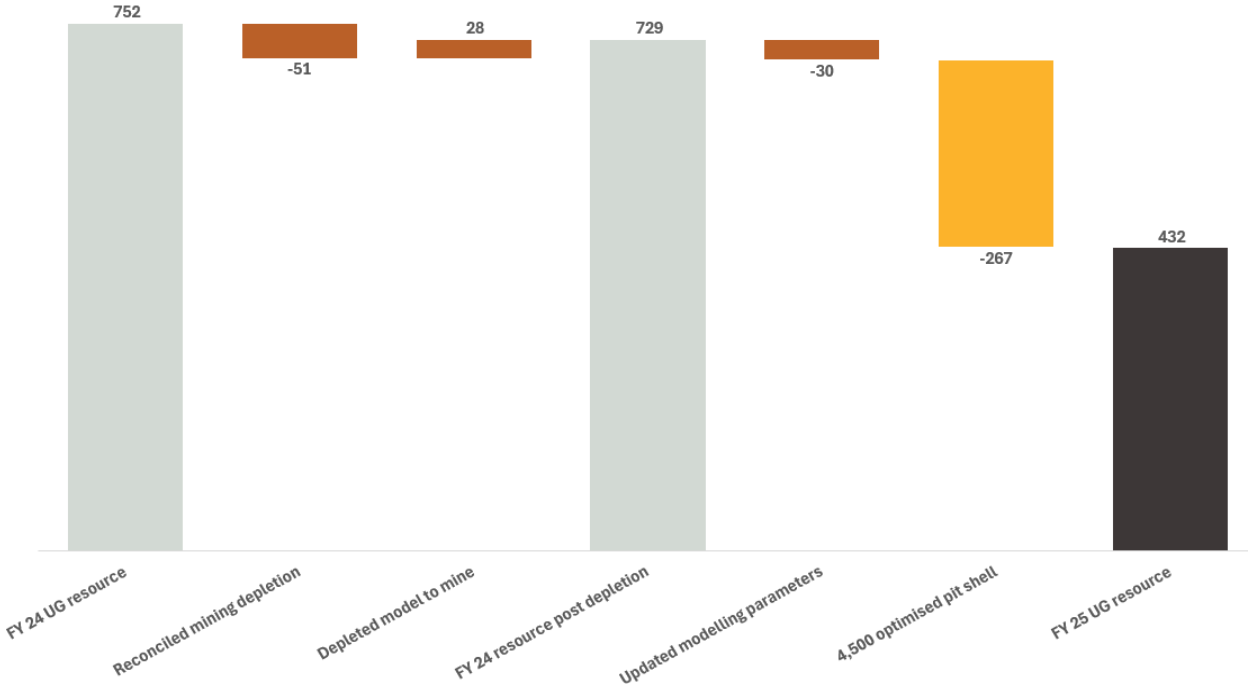

Figure 4: King of the Hills 2024 v 2025 underground Mineral Resource waterfall

Underground drilling throughout FY25 focused on grade control, with 68% of the 264 underground drill holes reporting to grade control. The balance of drilling for 83 holes for ~25,000 metres reported to Resource Definition programs and were predominantly drilled in H2 FY25, following a review of the geological models and drilling priorities (figure 5). The timing resulted in most Resource Definition holes being completed and assays returned post the data cut off for inclusion in the 30 June 2025 Mineral Resource and therefore the results which infilled and extended mineralisation beyond the 30 June 2024 Mineral Resource boundaries were not included in the 30 June 2025 dataset.

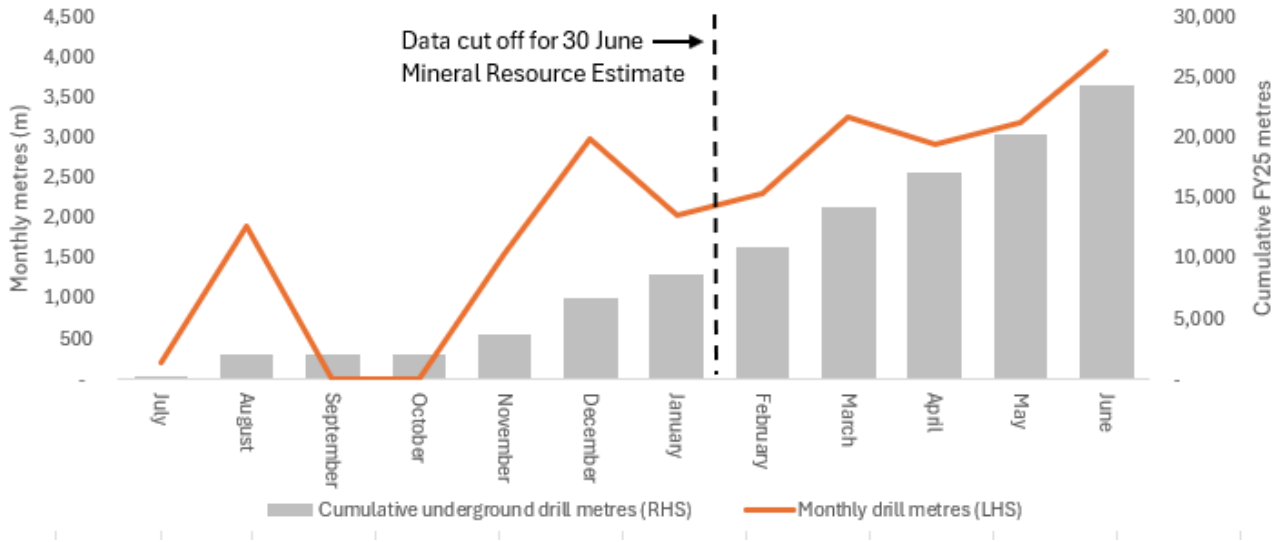

Figure 5: Resource Development drilling rates – KoTH underground, with data cut off for the current estimates shown by the black dash line

The King of the Hills underground Ore Reserves of 1.9 million tonnes at 1.9 g/t for 114,000 ounces of gold represents a 47% year-on-year decrease post FY25 mine depletion of 51,154 ounces, and a 31% year-on-year decrease in absolute terms.

The year-on-year decrease is driven by mine depletion and application of updated Mineral Resource modelling parameters particularly within the Interior Zone (within the West Zone) including a reclassification of Indicated material to Inferred within the zone. The drill results released in August 2025[3], and the most recent drilling results set out in this announcement, highlight the potential for Mineral Resource growth and future Ore Reserve growth.

Drilling results announced today target northern strike and down dip extensions along the main granodiorite-ultra mafic host unit in the West zone.

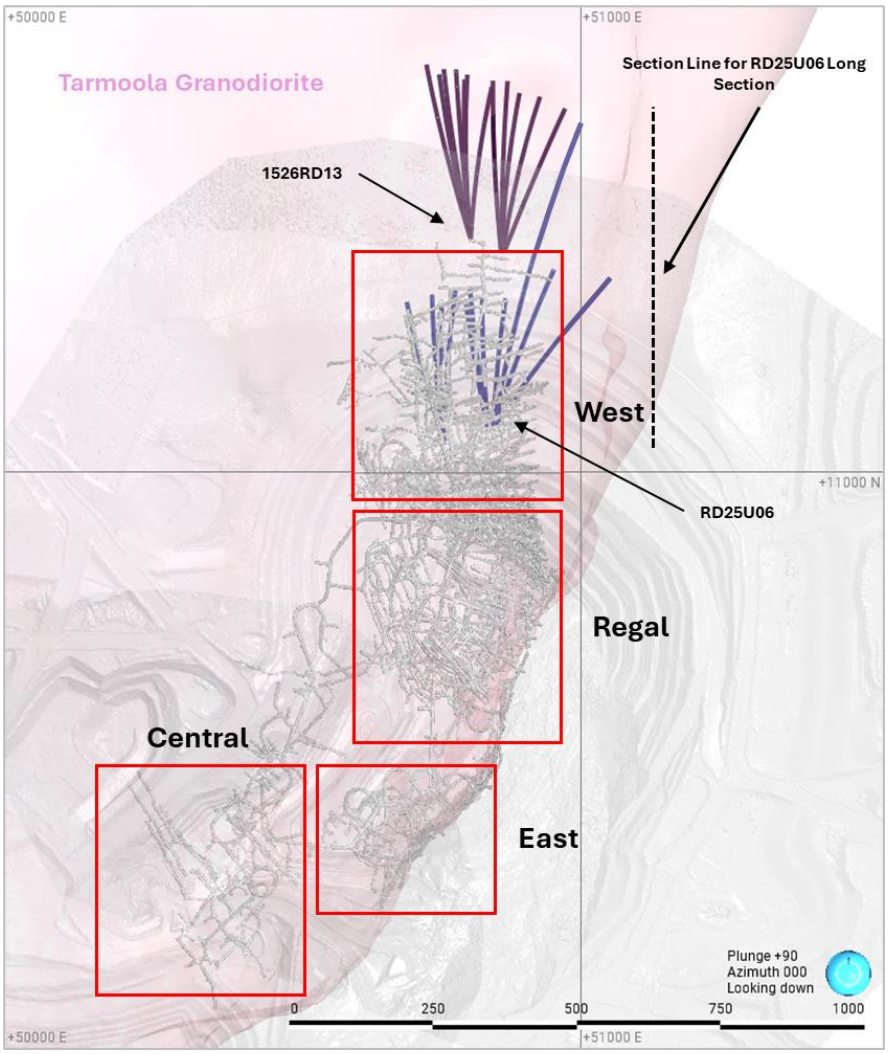

Figure 6: Plan view of KoTH underground highlighting focus area of drill results released today

The results extend the main east-west striking veins beyond the 30 June 2025 Mineral Resource limits both along strike to the north (figure 7) and down dip (figure 8). The results increase confidence in the potential

[3] Refer ASX release 4 August 2025 "*Encouraging drill results from Leonora & Sugar Zone*"

extension of the Mineral Resource envelope along the granodiorite-ultra mafic host and ongoing Ore Reserve conversion as infill drilling progresses. Significant results are set in table 7 below.

Hole #	From (m)	To (m)	Downhole Length (m)	Gold (g/t)
KHRD1131	127.92	130.15	2.23	5.47
KHRD1132	111.58	117.00	5.42	2.30
	170.85	171.75	0.90	11.39
KHRD1133	87.70	94.40	6.70	2.31
KHRD1134	96.35	103.95	7.60	2.39
KHRD1137	48.10	49.00	0.90	13.58
	73.12	79.54	6.42	1.67
	177.99	178.69	0.70	18.65
KHRD1139	325.60	325.90	0.30	58.48
	354.60	354.90	0.30	34.75
	446.20	446.60	0.40	39.66
	489.55	489.85	0.30	65.70
KHRD1140	29.85	30.30	0.45	83.90
	133.25	133.55	0.30	54.48
	270.75	271.10	0.35	136.58
KHRD1141	97.00	97.30	0.30	40.42
KHRD1188	14.00	20.66	6.66	1.61
KHRD1189	64.00	69.00	5.00	3.04
KHRD1190	132.00	138.15	6.15	1.77
KHRD1193	216.50	224.00	7.50	1.67
	250.00	250.70	0.70	21.97
KHRD1195	33.50	33.80	0.30	42.04
	295.39	297.30	1.91	54.83
KHRD1196	22.34	22.64	0.30	66.14
	114.92	116.69	1.77	6.41
	140.87	146.49	5.62	31.57
KHRD1197	55.00	59.68	4.68	4.41
	149.00	153.00	4.00	7.50
	241.35	243.60	2.25	8.27
KHRD1198	42.00	44.00	2.00	6.21
	126.00	126.60	0.60	57.02
	254.65	255.00	0.35	174.95

Table 7: KoTH underground drill result highlights

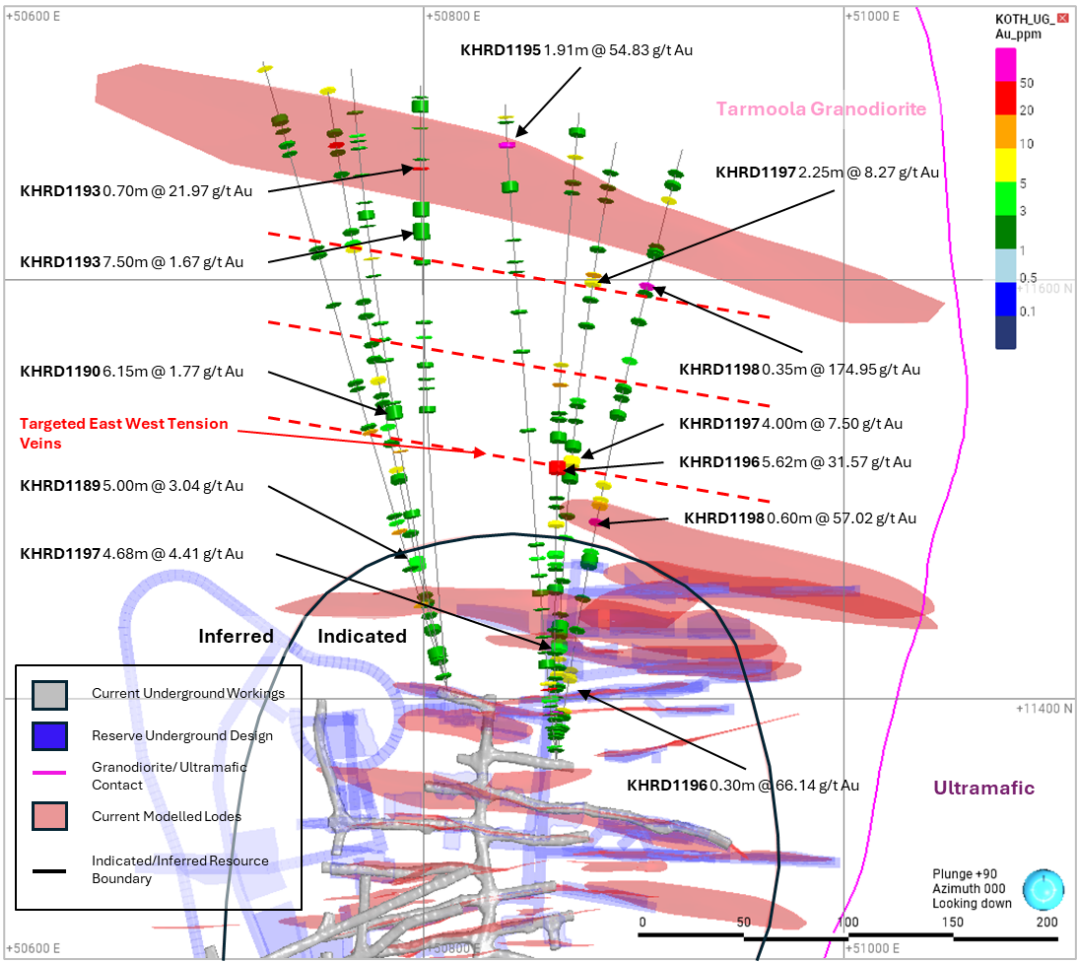

Figure 7: KoTH drill result highlights from holes targeting northern strike extension along main granodiorite – ultra mafic contact

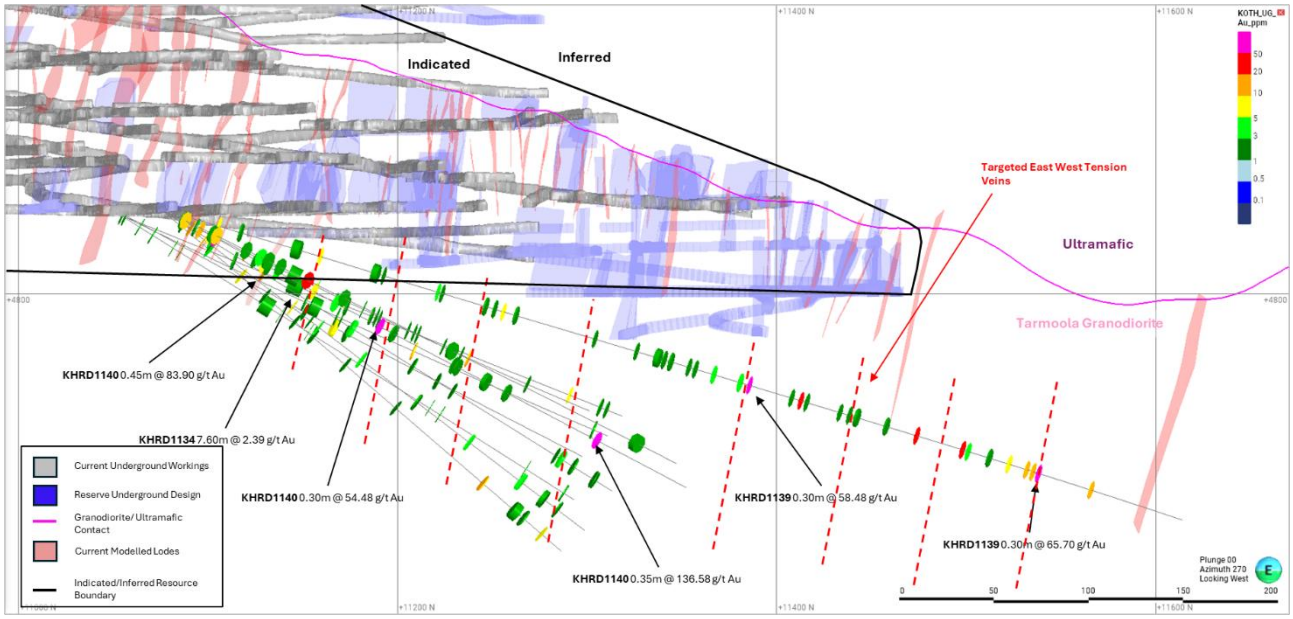

Figure 8: KoTH underground drill result highlights from holes targeting lower extents of West zone

Drilling will be ongoing throughout FY26 with two diamond drill rigs in operation at the KoTH underground, with a significant year-on-year increase in Resource Development drilling planned, in addition to the Resource Definition drilling results from FY25 received post the data cut off.

Figure 9 highlights the target zones for the expanded Resource development program at KoTH underground, targeting down plunge and dip extensions to east-west tension veins associated with the granodiorite-ultra-mafic contact, as well as targeting new zones within the hanging wall sediments and a series of step out holes testing extensional targets and provide an enhanced lithological model for future drill targeting.

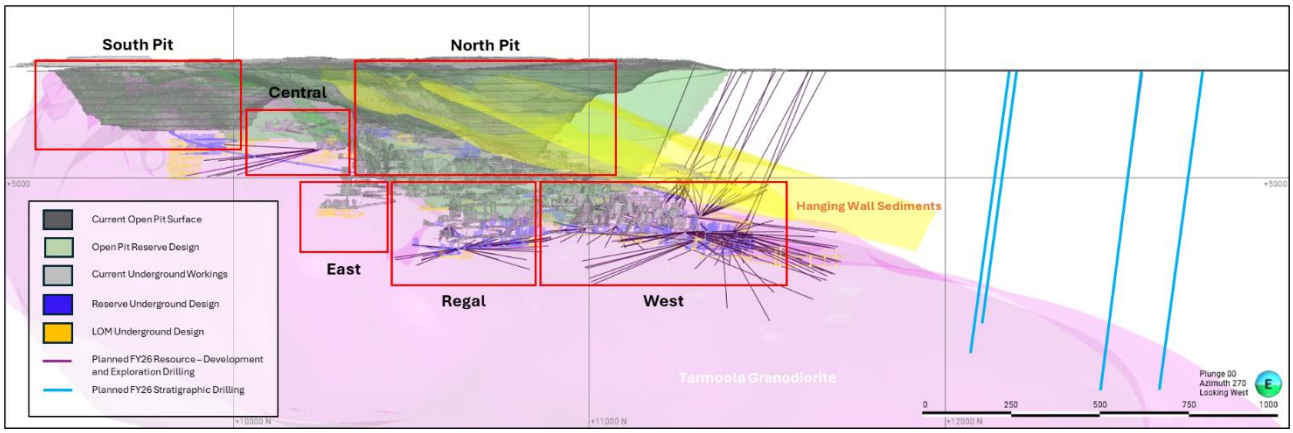

Figure 9: KoTH Long Section showing planned FY26 drilling including four stratigraphic holes to define the Tarmoola Granodiorite (blue)

Darlot

Darlot Mineral Resources of 17.7 million tonnes at 3.3 g/t for 1.9 million ounces is materially consistent year-on-year. Darlot underground Ore Reserves of 2.6 million tonnes at 2.4 g/t for 203,000 ounces of gold represents a 41% year-on-year increase in Ore Reserves post FY25 mine depletion of 61,430 ounces, and a 146% year-on-year increase in absolute terms. The increase is predominantly driven by an increase in the Chappell zone following drilling supporting Reserve conversion, and the inclusion of the Lords and Oval zones, which benefited from the application of a higher gold price assumption driving a lower cut-off grade.

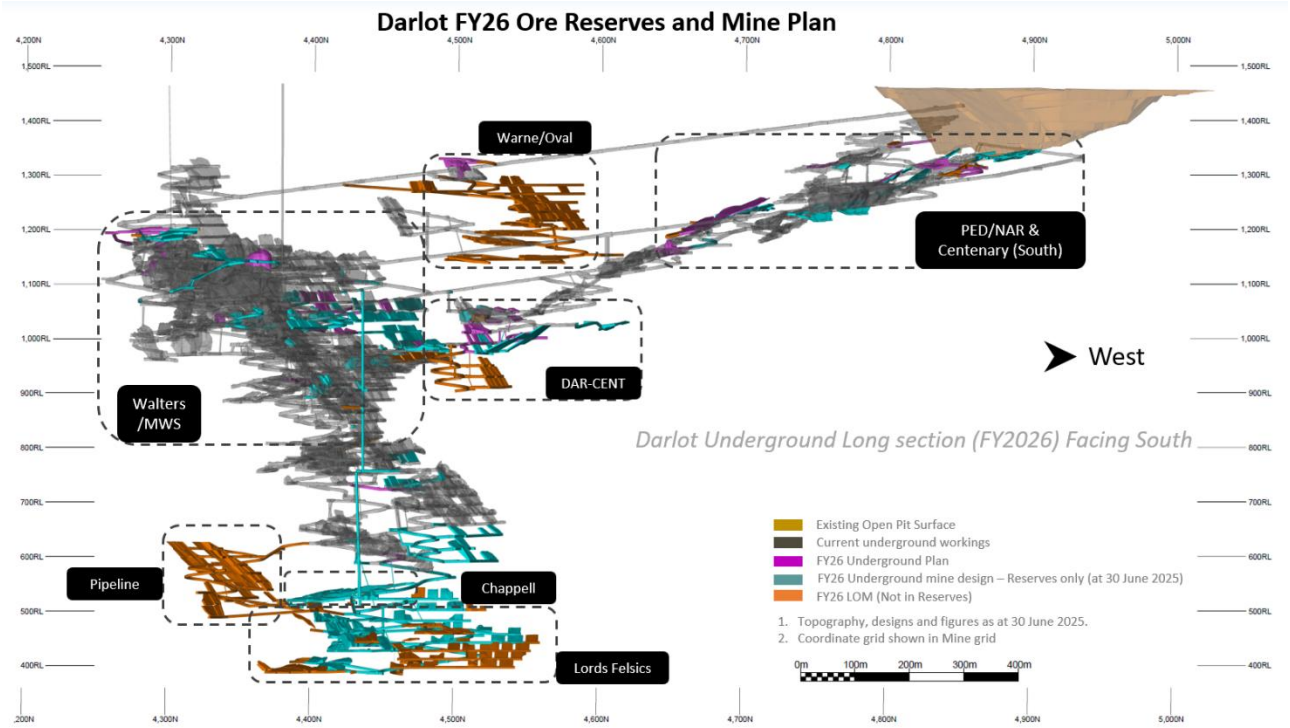

Figure 10: Darlot long section highlighting Ore Reserve relative to life of mine designs outside of Ore Reserve which will be the target of further drilling

The Pipeline area, which has been the focus of recent resource definition drilling, has the potential to deliver further Ore Reserve growth. Drilling is ongoing to follow up FY25 drilling[4] to upgrade the Resource classification for potential Reserve conversion and to identify further extensions to mineralisation.

The Pipeline area is proximal to the Chappell lodes and to the existing Darlot mine and services infrastructure which, given the prevailing gold price and encouraging exploration results, presents an additional Darlot production opportunity given the relatively modest capital intensity to access this area of the mine.

[4] Refer ASX release 4 August 2025 "*Encouraging drill results from Leonora & Sugar Zone*"

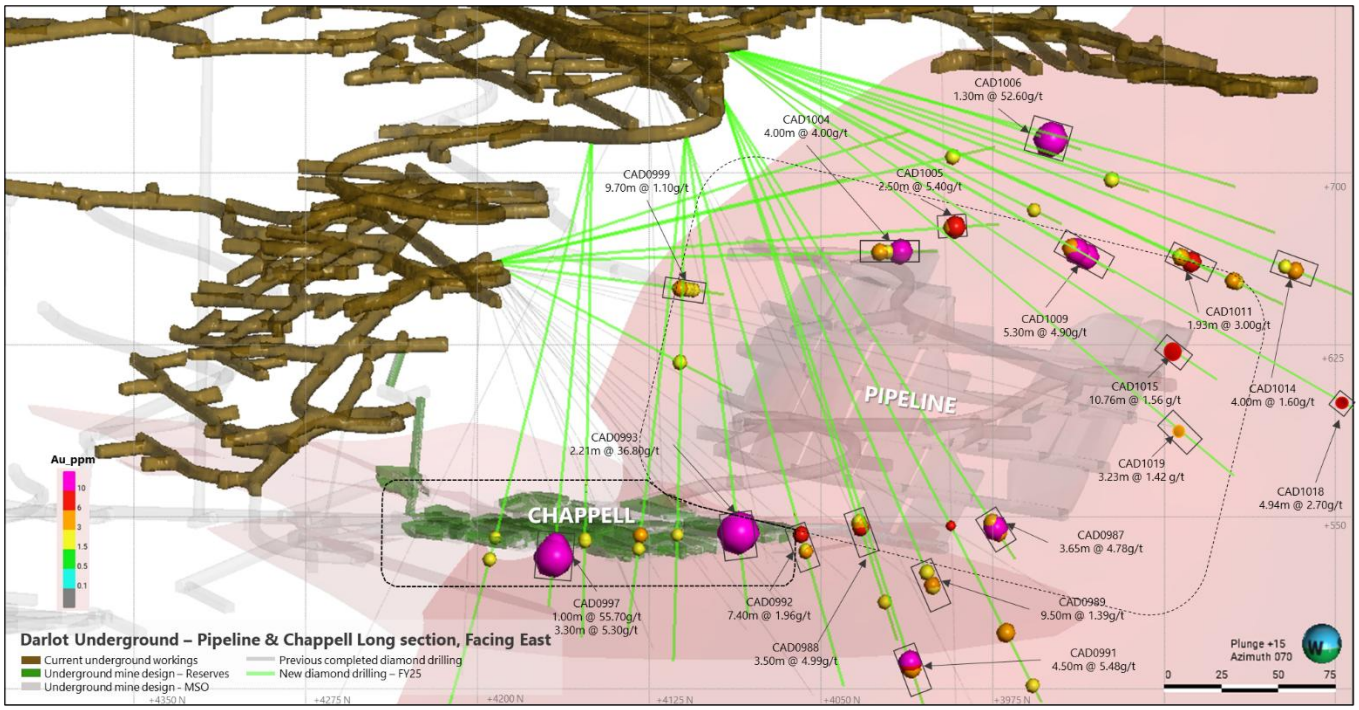

Figure 11: Results released in August from Pipeline and Chappell drill programs on the modelled horizons. Results demonstrate the lodes remain open in multiple directions

Mount Monger Operations – *Further open pit Ore Reserve growth at Mount Belches*

Mineral Resources and Ore Reserves at Mount Monger Operations total 3.8 million ounces and 629,000 ounces respectively.

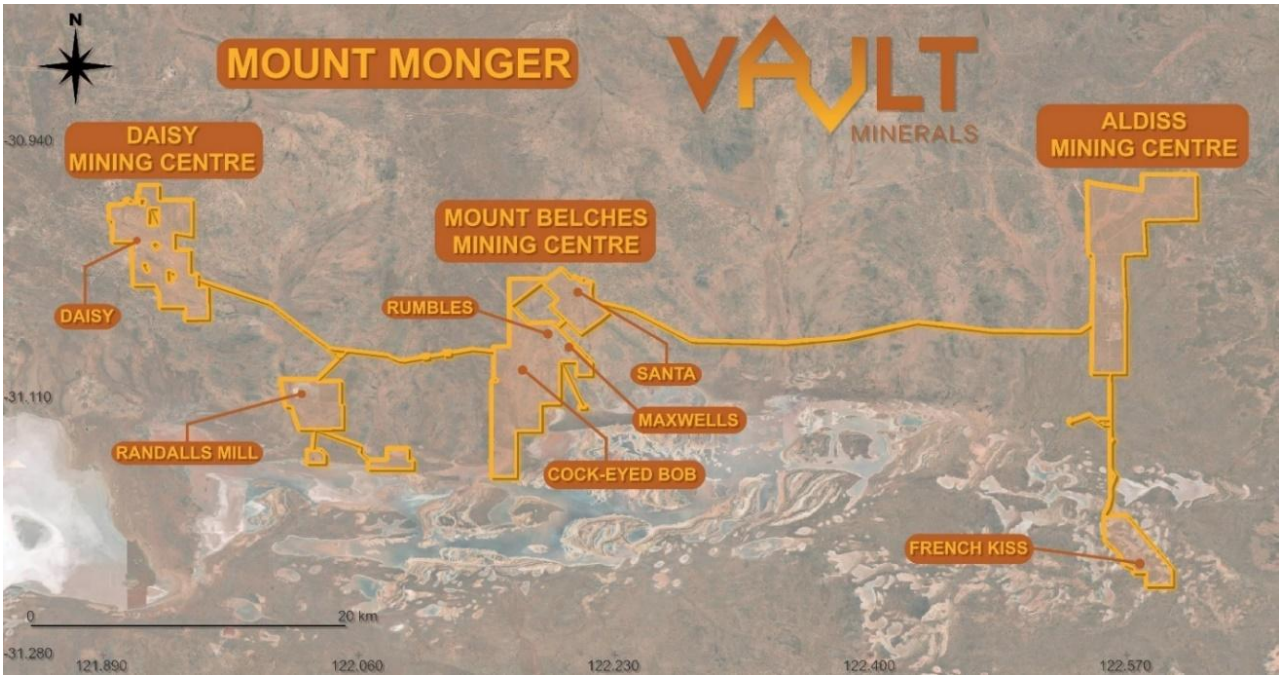

Figure 12: Mount Monger Operations highlighting Mining Centres and Mines

Mount Monger Mineral Resources as at 30 June 2025 are 35.2 million tonnes at 3.4 g/t for 3.8 million ounces. Year-on-year Mineral Resource ounces are materially consistent.

	Measured & Indicated			Inferred			Total		
	Tonnes (Mt's)	Grade (g/t)	Ounces (koz)	Tonnes (Mt's)	Grade (g/t)	Ounces (koz)	Tonnes (Mt's)	Grade (g/t)	Ounces (koz)
Daisy	4.2	5.8	781	2.8	8.5	778	7.1	6.9	1,559
Mount Belches	12.1	3.0	1,179	4.7	3.5	532	16.8	3.2	1,711
Aldiss	4.9	1.9	298	2.6	1.7	144	7.6	1.8	442
Randalls	0.14	2.9	13	0.03	2.9	3	0.2	2.9	16
Stockpiles	3.5	0.9	101	-	-	-	3.5	0.9	101
Total Mount Monger	**25.0**	**3.0**	**2,372**	**10.2**	**4.4**	**1,457**	**35.2**	**3.4**	**3,829**

Table 8: Mount Monger Operations Mineral Resources at 30 June 2025

Ore Reserves at 30 June 2025 are 11.5 million tonnes at 1.7 g/t for 629,000 ounces of gold, representing a 28% increase post FY25 mine depletion of 87,719 ounces or 9% increase in absolute terms.

	Proved			Probable			Total		
	Tonnes (Mt's)	Grade (g/t)	Ounces (koz)	Tonnes (Mt's)	Grade (g/t)	Ounces (koz)	Tonnes (Mt's)	Grade (g/t)	Ounces (koz)
Daisy	0.2	7.2	45	0.2	6.3	40	0.4	6.7	85
Mount Belches	2.8	1.7	153	4.7	1.9	286	7.5	1.8	438
Aldiss	0.03	4.1	4	-	-	-	0.03	4.1	4
Stockpiles	3.5	0.9	101	-	-	-	3.5	0.9	101
Total Mount Monger	**6.6**	**1.4**	**303**	**7.9**	**2.1**	**524**	**11.5**	**1.7**	**629**

Table 9: Mount Monger Operations Ore Reserves at 30 June 2025

Year-on-year increases in Ore Reserves are predominantly driven by successful infill and extensional drilling at the Rumbles open pit within the Mount Belches Mining Centre which increased Ore Reserves to 65,800 ounces (30 June 2024: 13,360 ounces). The Rumbles open pit has the potential to dovetail into the ramp down of open pit mining activities at the Santa Mining Complex and provide a baseload open pit ROM feed to the mill beyond FY28, delaying the processing of lower grade stockpile material.

Run of mine production from Ore Reserves at the Santa Open Pit Mining Complex will continue to provide baseload mill feed through to FY28, with stockpiles to be built in FY26 to FY28. Strip ratios continue to significantly reduce, with FY26 strip ratio forecast to be 13.6:1, falling to 4.7:1 by FY28.

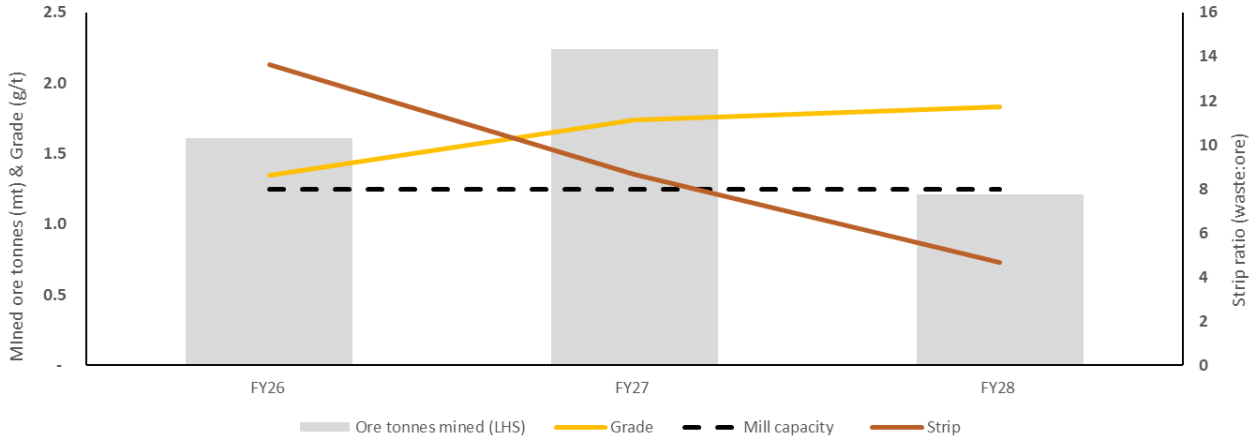

Figure 13: Santa ore tonnes & grade mined increasing with declining strip ratio

The Santa underground Ore Reserve is 119% higher year-on-year containing 68,000 ounces (725,000 tonnes at 2.9 g/t). Santa underground has the potential to provide a high grade underground feed source following the completion of the Santa open pit in FY28 to supplement baseload open pit and stockpiles in the mill feed blend.

Ore stockpiles have increased 58% to 3.5 million tonnes at 0.9g/t for 101,000 ounces, from a combination of FY25 mine production and the reclassification of stockpiles previously classified as mineralised waste. Reclassification of stockpiles demonstrates the value of established operations which host a large gold endowment in a constructive gold price environment, with the reclassification driven by a lower cut-off grade through the application of a moderate increase in the gold price assumption to A3,750/oz and no incremental capital required to treat the ore stockpiles.

Reductions in Ore Reserves represent mine depletion at French Kiss following the completion of mining in July 2025, and Daisy Mining Complex. Underground drilling at Daisy will be ongoing throughout FY26 across the core Haoma West lodes and supplemental areas, including Easter Hollows and Lower Prospect.

Deflector Operations – *Deflector South West Reserve conversion demonstrates opportunities for further extensions*

Deflector Operations comprise the Deflector underground mine and processing facility and the satellite Rothsay underground mine. At 30 June 2025 the Mineral Resources and Ore Reserves are 1.0 million ounces and 192,000 ounces of gold, respectively, representing a 1% and 11% increase, respectively, net of FY25 mine depletion of 89,556 ounces.

Mineral Resources	Measured & Indicated			Inferred			Total		
	Tonnes (Mt's)	Grade (g/t)	Ounces (koz)	Tonnes (Mt's)	Grade (g/t)	Ounces (koz)	Tonnes (Mt's)	Grade (g/t)	Ounces (koz)
Deflector									
Deflector	1.5	10.2	504	0.6	5.7	113	2.1	8.9	617
Stockpiles	0.3	1.7	18	-	-	-	0.3	1.7	18
Total Deflector	1.9	8.7	522	0.6	5.7	113	2.5	8.0	635
Rothsay									
Rothsay	1.0	6.8	215	0.8	5.5	142	1.8	6.2	357
Stockpiles	0.2	1.6	10	-	-	-	0.2	1.6	10
Total Rothsay	1.2	6.0	225	0.8	5.5	142	2.0	5.8	367
Total Deflector	**3.0**	**7.7**	**747**	**1.4**	**5.6**	**255**	**4.5**	**7.0**	**1,002**

Table 10: Deflector Operations Mineral Resources at 30 June 2025

Ore Reserves	Proved			Probable			Total		
	Tonnes (Mt's)	Grade (g/t)	Ounces (koz)	Tonnes (Mt's)	Grade (g/t)	Ounces (koz)	Tonnes (Mt's)	Grade (g/t)	Ounces (koz)
Deflector									
Underground	03	4.9	46	0.7	3.7	82	1.00	4.1	128
Stockpiles	0.3	1.7	18	-	-	-	0.3	1.7	18
Total Deflector	0.6	3.2	64	0.7	3.7	82	1.3	3.5	146
Rothsay									
Underground	-	-	-	0.3	4.0	37	0.3	4.0	37
Stockpiles	0.2	1.6	10	-	-	-	0.2	1.6	10
Total Rothsay	0.2	1.6	10	0.3	4.0	37	0.5	3.1	46
Total Deflector	**1.8**	**3.4**	**192**	**1.0**	**3.8**	**118**	**1.8**	**3.4**	**192**

Table 11: Deflector Operations Ore Reserves at 30 June 2025

Deflector

Deflector Mineral Resources at 30 June 2025 are 2.5 million tonnes at 8.0 g/t for 635,000 ounces of gold with Ore Reserves of 1.3 million tonnes at 3.5 g/t for 146,000 ounces. The 2025 Ore Reserve reflects the removal of the Deflector open pit which was included in the 30 June 2024 Ore Reserves (14,000 ounces).

Post removal of the open pit, underground Ore Reserves increased 70%, net of FY25 mine depletion of 67,530 ounces, or a 10% reduction in absolute terms to 128,000 ounces. Reserve conversion in Deflector South West largely offset mine depletion in Deflector Main, demonstrating the potential for further Reserve conversion and

extensions of mineralisation at both Deflector South West and Spanish Galleon with ongoing underground drilling as platforms become available.

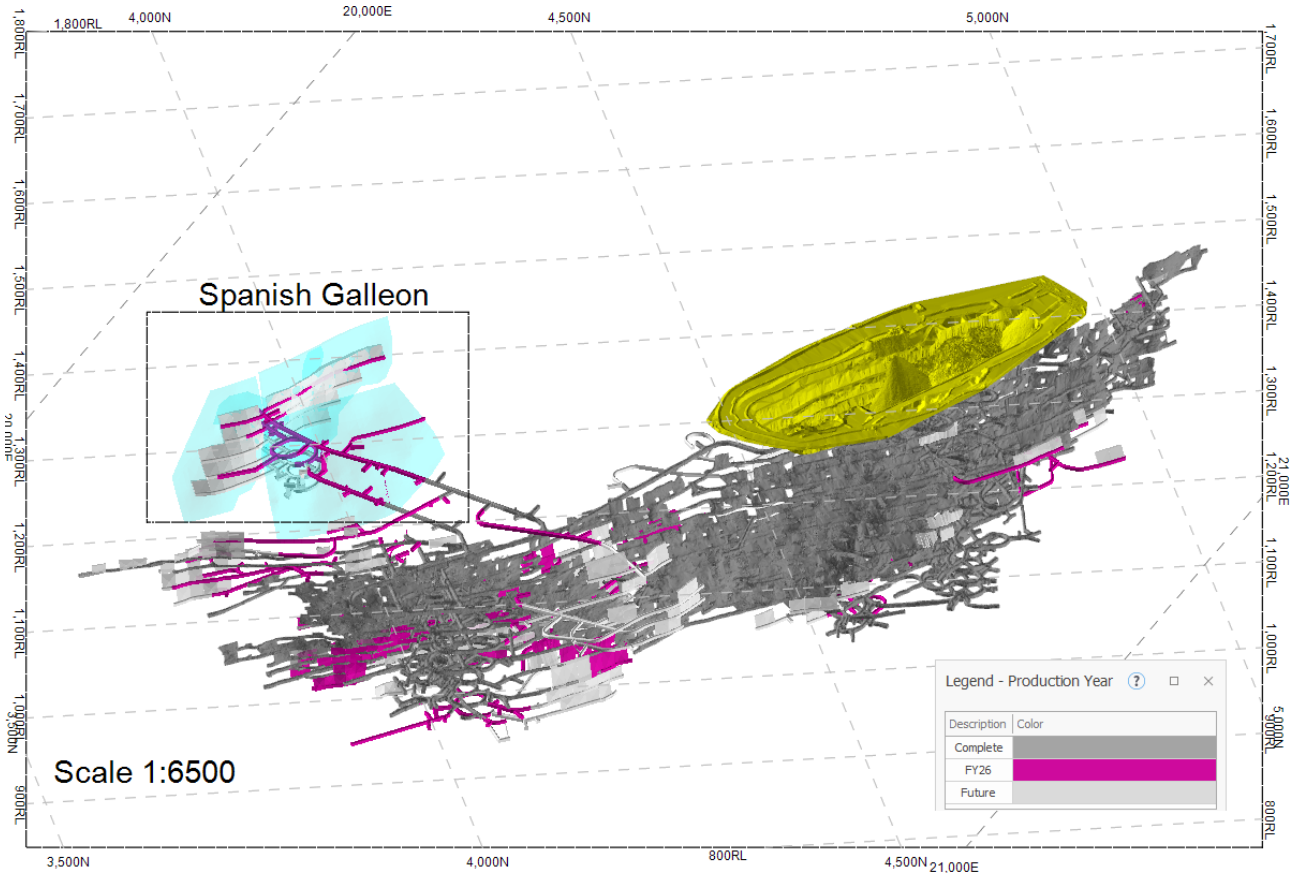

Figure 14: Deflector FY26 mine schedule v Ore Reserves LOM including Spanish Galleon Mineral Resource wireframes demonstrating opportunity for conversion and extension

Rothsay

Rothsay Mineral Resources at 30 June 2025 are 2.0 million tonnes at 5.8 g/t for 367,000 ounces representing a 17% increase net of FY25 mine depletion of 22,036 ounce or a 9% increase in absolute terms.

Rothsay Ore Reserves of 470,000 tonnes at 3.1 g/t for 46,000 ounces represent a 10% reduction net of FY25 mine depletion, or a 37% reduction in absolute terms. Based on Ore Reserves, mining at Rothsay is scheduled to be largely completed by the end of FY27, with drilling throughout FY26 targeting Reserve conversion below the current life of mine designs to extend the life of mine and dovetail with Deflector's life of mine.

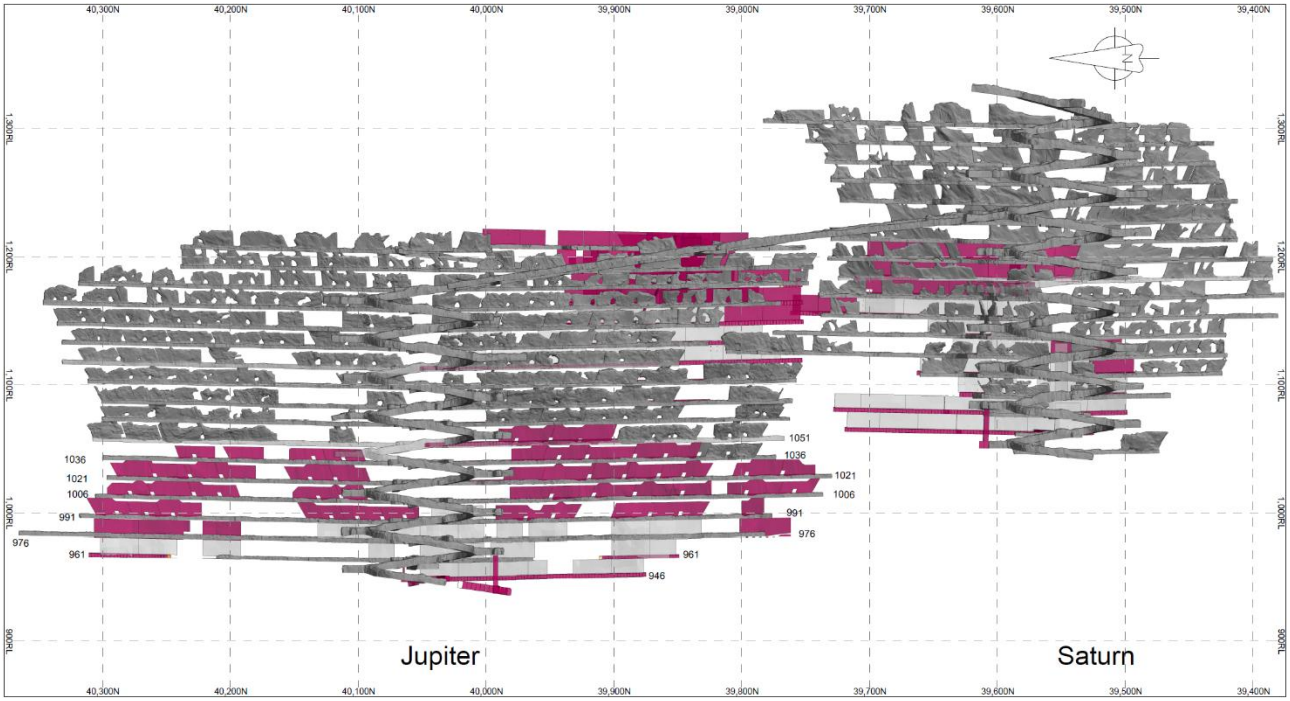

Figure 15: Rothsay FY26 mine schedule (purple) v Ore Reserves LOM (light grey)

Sugar Zone – *Sugar South drilling success delivers Reserve growth and production optionality*

Mineral Resources and Ore Reserves at 30 June 2025 are 1.23 million ounces and 389,000 ounces respectively, with a 20% increase in Sugar Zone Ore Reserves from the addition of Sugar South lodes.

	Measured & Indicated			Inferred			Total		
	Tonnes (Mt's)	Grade (g/t)	Ounces (koz)	Tonnes (Mt's)	Grade (g/t)	Ounces (koz)	Tonnes (Mt's)	Grade (g/t)	Ounces (koz)
Sugar Zone	2.9	8.5	789	1.9	7.3	440	4.8	8.0	1,229
Total Sugar Zone	**2.9**	**8.5**	**789**	**1.9**	**7.3**	**440**	**4.8**	**8.0**	**1,229**

Table 12: Sugar Zone Underground Mineral Resource Estimation 30 June 2025

	Proved			Probable			Total		
	Tonnes (Mt's)	Grade (g/t)	Ounces (koz)	Tonnes (Mt's)	Grade (g/t)	Ounces (koz)	Tonnes (Mt's)	Grade (g/t)	Ounces (koz)
Sugar Zone	-	-	-	2.3	5.4	389	2.3	5.4	389
Total Sugar Zone	**-**	**-**	**-**	**2.3**	**5.4**	**389**	**2.3**	**5.4**	**389**

Table 13: Sugar Zone Underground Ore Reserve Estimation 30 June 2025

The updated Mineral Resource and Ore Reserve incorporate the 101 hole, 18,219 metre diamond drilling program undertaken in FY25 targeting the Sugar South lodes. Sugar South is located approximately 150m to the south of Sugar Zone Main stoping, extends over a strike of approximately 380m and is open at depth. The Sugar South zone provides potential for ongoing growth through extension and conversion of Inferred Resources and unclassified mineralisation.

The introduction of Sugar South to the mine plan is a compelling low capital intensity opportunity to increase value, with access to be established by extending existing Sugar Zone development and services infrastructure as part of the Sugar Zone restart. Sugar South provides a third production front which starts from surface and is approximately 23% higher grade than the combined Sugar Main and Middle Zone Reserve grade. The

current Sugar Zone mining (ore production) and processing permits are for 1,400 and 1,500 tpd respectively providing sufficient headroom to cover the introduction of Sugar South into the mine plan.

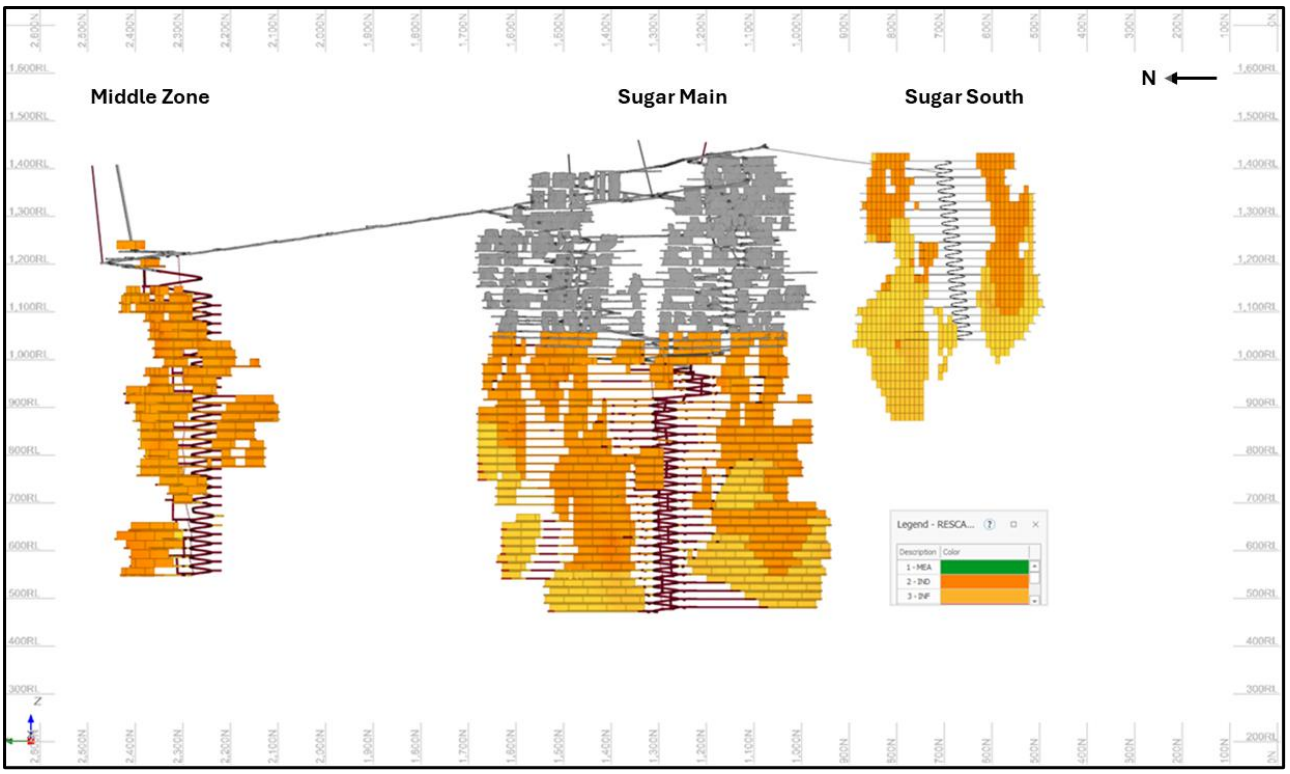

Figure 16: Sugar Zone Ore Reserve mine design, highlighting 3 mining fronts with the 30 June 2025 Ore Reserve

The sole remaining trigger for a recommencement of operations at Sugar Zone is the receipt of regulatory approval for the construction of the life of mine Southern Tailings Management Facility (**"STMF"**). Subject to receipt of the approval under the current approval timeline, mine development will commence in July 2026 with the new dam to be completed by October 2027. Gold production is scheduled to commence by November 2027, subject to regulatory approval of the STMF. Underground development prior to commencement of processing is expected to generate approximately 13,000 ounces for immediate processing once construction of the STMF is completed.

Sugar South mineralisation remains open along strike and down dip with mineralisation extending over a 5km strike. Recent drilling has returned two of the highest grade intersections on the property, including 2.44m at 119 g/t (SZ-25-391) and 1.29m at 282 g/t (SZ-25-485)[5] at the southern margins, 500m from Sugar Main lodes making the southern mine corridor a high value exploration horizon for near mine Mineral Resource growth.

[5] Refer ASX Announcement 29 April 2025 "Quarterly Activities Report"

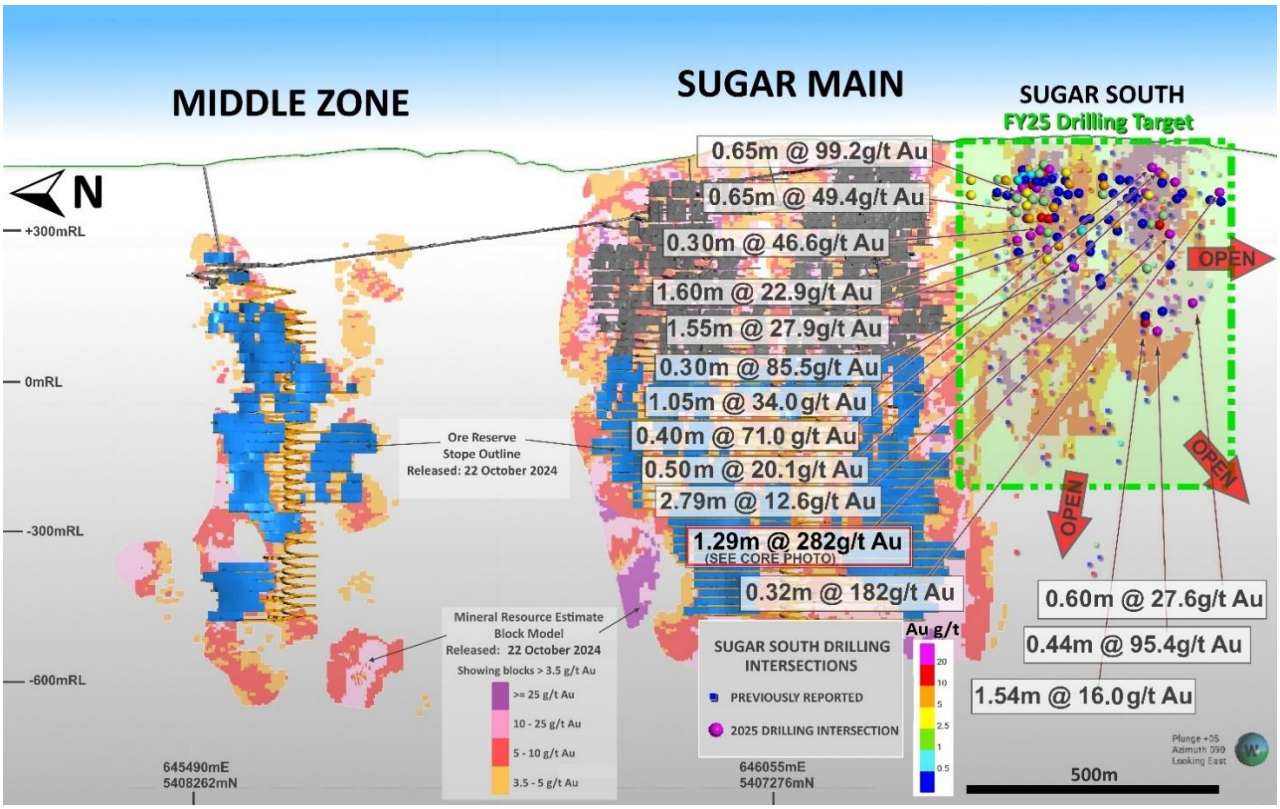

Figure 17: Sugar Zone long section highlighting Sugar South FY25 drilling and demonstrating the potential for further Mineral Resource growth along strike and at depth[6]

To enhance future targeting and drill program design, surface stripping and sampling of the outcropping veins has commenced from Sugar South, further south towards the Lynx Zone.

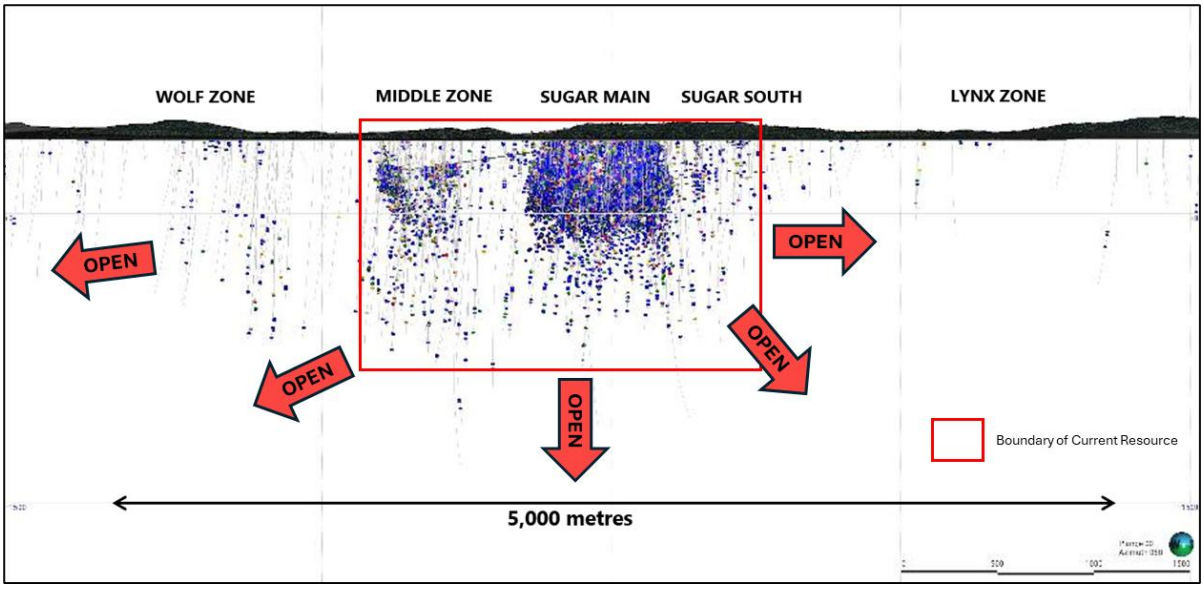

Figure 18: Sugar Zone mine corridor with mineralisation defined over a 5km strike horizon indicating the boundary of the current Resource

[6] Refer ASX release 4 August 2025 "*Encouraging drill results from Leonora & Sugar Zone*"

This announcement was authorised for release to ASX by Luke Tonkin, Managing Director. For more information about Vault Minerals Limited and its projects please visit our web site at www.vaultminerals.com.

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ORE RESERVE STATEMENT AS AT 30 JUNE 2025

The total Proved and Probable Ore Reserves at 30 June 2025 are 146.9 million tonnes at 0.8 g/t gold containing 4.0 million ounces of gold, including 1.3 million tonnes at 0.2 % Cu containing 3,700 tonnes of copper. The Ore Reserves at 30 June 2025 are estimated after allowing for FY2025 depletion. Mount Monger Ore Reserves were estimated using a gold price of A$3,750/oz for Daisy Complex, Santa, Flora Dora, Rumbles and French Kiss, King of the Hills Ore Reserves were estimated using a gold price of A$3,750/oz for King of the Hills Open Pit, King of the Hills Underground, and Darlot. Sugar Zone Ore Reserves were estimated using C$3,375/oz. Deflector Ore Reserve NSR was estimated using A$3,750/oz gold price and A$15,600/t copper price.

June 2025	Proved Ore Reserves			Probable Ore Reserves			Total Ore Reserves		
	Tonnes ('000s)	Grade (g/t Au)	Ounces (Au '000s)	Tonnes ('000s)	Grade (g/t Au)	Ounces (Au '000s)	Tonnes ('000s)	Grade (g/t Au)	Ounces (Au '000s)
Mount Monger									
Aldiss Mining Centre									
French Kiss	33	4.1	4	-	-	-	33	4.1	4
Total Aldiss Mining Centre	**33**	**4.1**	**4**	**-**	**-**	**-**	**33**	**4.1**	**4**
Daisy Complex									
Sub Total	194	7.2	45	200	6.3	40	394	6.7	85
Total Daisy Mining Centre	**194**	**7.2**	**45**	**200**	**6.3**	**40**	**394**	**6.7**	**85**
Mount Belches Mining Centre									
Cock-eyed Bob	25	3.6	3	194	3.9	24	219	3.8	27
Maxwells	20	3.2	2	154	3.5	17	174	3.5	19
Rumbles	-	-	-	1,420	1.4	66	1,420	1.4	66
Santa	2,494	1.5	119	2,461	1.8	139	4,955	1.6	258
Flora Dora	309	2.9	28	469	2.6	40	778	2.7	68
Total Mount Belches Mining Centre	**2,849**	**1.7**	**153**	**4,698**	**1.9**	**286**	**7,546**	**1.8**	**438**
Mount Monger Stockpiles	3,545	0.9	101	-	-	-	3,545	0.9	101
Total Mount Monger Region	**6,620**	**1.4**	**303**	**4,898**	**2.1**	**326**	**11,518**	**1.7**	**629**
Deflector									
Deflector									
Deflector UG	290	4.9	46	683	3.7	82	973	4.1	128
Stockpile	333	1.7	18	-	-	-	333	1.7	18
Total Deflector	**623**	**3.2**	**64**	**683**	**3.7**	**82**	**1,306**	**3.5**	**146**
Rothsay									
Rothsay	-	-	-	284	4.0	37	284	4.0	37
Stockpile	186	1.6	10	-	-	-	186	1.6	10
Total Rothsay	**186**	**1.6**	**10**	**284**	**4.0**	**37**	**470**	**3.1**	**46**
Total Deflector Region	**809**	**2.8**	**74**	**967**	**3.8**	**118**	**1,776**	**3.4**	**192**
Sugar Zone									
Sugar Zone									
Sugar Zone	-	-	-	2,253	5.4	389	2,253	5.4	389
Stockpile	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Total Sugar Zone	**-**	**-**	**-**	**2,253**	**5.4**	**389**	**2,253**	**5.4**	**389**
King of the Hills									
King of the Hills									
KOTH OP	7,415	0.5	130	102,796	0.6	2,068	110,211	0.6	2,198
KOTH UG	-	-	-	1,919	1.9	114	1,919	1.9	114
Centauri	-	-	-	331	1.2	13	331	1.2	13
Cerebus-Eclipse	-	-	-	1,561	0.9	47	1,561	0.9	47
Rainbow	-	-	-	2,173	0.8	58	2,173	0.8	58
Stockpile	10,954	0.4	131	1,506	0.4	20	12,460	0.4	151
Total King of the Hills	**18,370**	**0.4**	**261**	**110,284**	**0.7**	**2,321**	**128,654**	**0.6**	**2,582**
Darlot									
Darlot	-	-	-	2,627	2.4	203	2,627	2.4	203
Stockpile	29	2.4	2	-	-	-	29	2.4	2
Total Darlot	**29**	**2.4**	**2**	**2,627**	**2.4**	**203**	**2,655**	**2.4**	**205**
Total Leonora Region	**18,398**	**0.4**	**263**	**112,911**	**0.7**	**2,524**	**131,310**	**0.7**	**2,787**
Group									
Total Gold Ore Reserves	**25,828**	**0.8**	**640**	**121,029**	**0.9**	**3,358**	**146,857**	**0.8**	**3,997**

June 2025	Proved Ore Reserves			Probable Ore Reserves			Total Ore Reserves		
	Tonnes ('000s)	Grade (% Cu)	Copper (Tonnes)	Tonnes ('000s)	Grade (% Cu)	Copper (Tonnes)	Tonnes ('000s)	Grade (% Cu)	Copper (Tonnes)
Deflector									
Deflector UG	290	0	500	683	0.3%	1,900	973	0.3%	2,500
Stockpile	333	0.2%	500	-	0.0%	-	333	0.2%	500
Deflector Total	**623**	**0.2%**	**1,100**	**683**	**0.0%**	**1,900**	**1,306**	**0.2%**	**3,000**
Total Copper Ore Reserves	**623**	**0.2%**	**1,100**	**683**	**0.3%**	**1,900**	**1,306**	**0.2%**	**3,000**

MINERAL RESOURCE STATEMENT AS AT 30 JUNE 2025

The total Measured, Indicated and Inferred Mineral Resources at 30 June 2025 are 201 million tonnes at 1.9 grams per tonne of gold containing 12 million ounces of gold, including 2.5 million tonnes at 0.5 percent copper containing 14,000 tonnes of copper. The Mineral Resources as at 30 June 2025 are estimated after allowing for FY2025 depletion. Details of reporting cut-offs are documented in the associated Table 1's.

June 2025	Measured Mineral Resources			Indicated Mineral Resources			Inferred Mineral Resources			Total Mineral Resources		
	Tonnes ('000s)	Grade (g/t Au)	Ounces (Au '000s)	Tonnes ('000s)	Grade (g/t Au)	Ounces (Au '000s)	Tonnes ('000s)	Grade (g/t Au)	Ounces (Au '000s)	Tonnes ('000s)	Grade (g/t Au)	Ounces (Au '000s)
Mount Monger												
Daisy Mining Centre												
Daisy Complex	228	22.9	168	959	13.0	400	1,136	18.0	657	2,323	16.4	1,225
Mirror/Magic	493	2.5	39	1,003	2.3	74	682	2.5	55	2,178	2.4	168
Lorna Doone	-	-	-	1,501	2.0	98	785	2.0	51	2,286	2.0	149
Costello	-	-	-	37	1.7	2	237	2.0	15	274	1.9	17
Total Daisy Mining Centre	**721**	**8.9**	**207**	**3,500**	**5.1**	**574**	**2,840**	**8.5**	**778**	**7,061**	**6.9**	**1,559**
Mount Belches Mining Centre												
Santa	2,439	2.4	185	4,767	2.8	426	1,252	3.8	152	8,458	2.8	763
Maxwells	154	5.3	26	1,443	4.0	185	1,752	3.4	194	3,349	3.8	405
Cock-eyed Bob	295	5.5	52	1,560	4.0	199	724	4.6	108	2,579	4.3	359
Rumbles	-	-	-	1,460	2.3	106	951	2.6	78	2,411	2.4	184
Total Mount Belches Mining Centre	**2,888**	**2.8**	**263**	**9,230**	**3.1**	**916**	**4,679**	**3.5**	**532**	**16,797**	**3.2**	**1,711**
Aldiss Mining Centre												
Karonie	-	-	-	2,493	1.9	150	1,150	1.6	60	3,643	1.8	210
French Kiss	254	2.2	18	369	2.1	25	314	2.1	21	937	2.1	64
Tank/Atreides	-	-	-	863	1.7	47	272	1.7	15	1,135	1.7	62
Harrys Hill	145	2.4	11	225	2.2	16	287	2.1	19	657	2.2	46
Italia/Argonaut	-	-	-	386	1.5	18	86	1.4	4	472	1.4	22
Spice	-	-	-	136	1.6	7	296	1.4	13	432	1.4	20
Aspen	-	-	-	80	2.3	6	243	1.5	12	323	1.7	18
Total Aldiss Mining Centre	**399**	**2.3**	**29**	**4,552**	**1.8**	**269**	**2,648**	**1.7**	**144**	**7,599**	**1.8**	**442**
Randalls Mining Centre												
Lucky Bay	13	4.8	2	34	4.6	5	8	7.8	2	55	5.1	9
Randalls Dam	-	-	-	95	2.0	6	24	1.3	1	119	1.8	7
Total Randalls Mining Centre	**13**	**4.8**	**2**	**129**	**2.7**	**11**	**32**	**2.9**	**3**	**174**	**2.9**	**16**
Mount Monger												
Stockpile	3,545	0.9	101	-	-	-	-	-	-	3,545	0.9	101
Total Mount Monger Region	**7,566**	**2.5**	**602**	**17,411**	**3.2**	**1,770**	**10,199**	**4.4**	**1,457**	**35,176**	**3.4**	**3,829**
Deflector												
Deflector												
Deflector	417	14.2	191	1,117	8.7	313	613	5.7	113	2,147	8.9	617
Stockpile	333	1.7	18	-	-	-	-	-	-	333	1.7	18
Total Deflector	**750**	**8.7**	**209**	**1,117**	**8.7**	**313**	**613**	**5.7**	**113**	**2,480**	**8.0**	**635**
Rothsay												
Rothsay	-	-	-	981	6.8	215	803	5.5	142	1,783	6.2	357
Stockpile	186	1.6	10	-	-	-	-	-	-	186	1.6	10
Total Rothsay	**186**	**1.6**	**10**	**981**	**6.8**	**215**	**803**	**5.5**	**142**	**1,970**	**5.8**	**367**
Total Deflector Region	**937**	**7.3**	**219**	**2,098**	**7.8**	**528**	**1,415**	**5.6**	**255**	**4,450**	**7.0**	**1,002**
Sugar Zone												
Sugar Zone												
Sugar Zone	-	-	-	2,882	8.5	789	1,877	7.3	440	4,759	8.0	1,229
Stockpile	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Total Sugar Zone	**-**	**-**	**-**	**2,882**	**8.5**	**789**	**1,877**	**7.3**	**440**	**4,759**	**8.0**	**1,229**
King of the Hills												
King of the Hills												
KOTH OP	5,234	1.0	160	92,053	0.9	2,752	18,155	0.8	479	115,442	0.9	3,391
KOTH UG	-	-	-	3,194	2.8	292	1,607	2.7	140	4,800	2.8	432
Cerebus-Eclipse	-	-	-	2,036	1.3	86	473	1.2	19	2,509	1.3	105
Centauri	-	-	-	1,191	1.6	63	230	1.5	11	1,420	1.6	74
Rainbow	-	-	-	1,465	1.2	57	166	1.5	8	1,631	1.2	65
Severn	-	-	-	445	1.9	27	380	1.6	20	825	1.7	46
Stockpile	10,954	0.4	131	1,506	0.4	20	-	-	-	12,460	0.4	151
Total King of the Hills	**16,188**	**0.6**	**291**	**101,888**	**1.0**	**3,296**	**21,011**	**1.0**	**677**	**139,087**	**1.0**	**4,264**
Darlot												
Darlot												
Darlot	2	7.8	1	7,970	4.1	1,051	4,974	3.9	619	12,946	4.0	1,671
Great Western	6	2.6	1	140	3.2	15	239	2.6	20	385	2.8	35
Waikato	-	-	-	105	1.2	4	100	0.8	3	205	1.0	7
Waikato South	-	-	-	436	1.0	14	1,466	0.8	37	1,902	0.8	50
Cornucopia North	-	-	-	47	1.5	2	15	0.8	0	62	1.3	3
St George	100	1.0	3	163	1.4	7	152	1.0	5	414	1.1	15
Mission	-	-	-	60	1.9	4	449	2.2	32	509	2.2	35
Cable	-	-	-	-	-	-	1,326	2.1	90	1,326	2.1	90
Stockpile	29	2.4	2	-	-	-	-	-	-	29	2.4	2
Total Darlot	**136**	**1.5**	**6**	**8,920**	**3.8**	**1,096**	**8,721**	**2.9**	**805**	**17,777**	**3.3**	**1,908**
Total Leonora Region	**16,324**	**0.6**	**297**	**110,809**	**1.2**	**4,393**	**29,731**	**1.6**	**1,482**	**156,864**	**1.2**	**6,172**
Group												
Total Gold Mineral Resources	**24,827**	**1.4**	**1,118**	**133,200**	**1.7**	**7,479**	**43,223**	**2.6**	**3,634**	**201,250**	**1.9**	**12,231**

June 2025	Measured Mineral Resources			Indicated Mineral Resources			Inferred Mineral Resources			Total Mineral Resources		
	Tonnes ('000s)	Grade (% Cu)	Copper (Tonnes)	Tonnes ('000s)	Grade (% Cu)	Copper (Tonnes)	Tonnes ('000s)	Grade (% Cu)	Copper (Tonnes)	Tonnes ('000s)	Grade (% Cu)	Copper (Tonnes)
Deflector	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Deflector	417	1.1%	4,700	1,117	0.6%	6,200	613	0.4%	2,200	2,147	0.6%	13,100
Stockpile	333	0.2%	500	-	0.0%	-	-	0.0%	-	333	0.2%	500
Deflector Total	**750**	**0.7%**	**5,200**	**1,117**	**0.6%**	**6,200**	**613**	**0.4%**	**2,200**	**2,480**	**0.5%**	**13,600**
Total Copper Mineral Resources	**750**	**0.7%**	**5,200**	**1,117**	**0.6%**	**6,200**	**613**	**0.4%**	**2,200**	**2,480**	**0.5%**	**13,600**

Notes to Tables Mineral Resource and Ore Reserve tables:

1. Mineral Resources are reported inclusive of Ore Reserves.
2. Data is rounded to thousands of tonnes, thousands of ounces gold, and hundreds of tonnes copper. Discrepancies in totals may occur due to rounding.
3. All Mineral Resource and Ore Reserve estimates are produced in accordance with the 2012 Edition of the Australian Code for Reporting of Mineral Resources and Ore Reserves (the 2012 JORC Code).
4. The Table 1 Checklists of Assessment and Reporting Criteria relating to the updated 2012 JORC Code Mineral Resources and Ore Reserves estimates for significant projects that are reported for the first time or when those estimates have materially changed are contained in the Appendix to this announcement.

COMPETENT PERSON'S STATEMENT

The information in this ASX announcement that relates to Exploration Results is based on information compiled by Phillip Stevenson, a Competent Person who is a member of The Australasian Institute of Mining and Metallurgy. Mr Stevenson is a full-time employee of Vault. Mr Stevenson has sufficient experience that is relevant to the style of mineralisation and type of deposit under consideration and to the activity being undertaken to qualify as a Competent Person as defined in the 2012 Edition of the 'Australasian Code for Reporting of Exploration Results, Mineral Resources and Ore Reserves'. Mr Stevenson consents to the inclusion in the report of matters based on his information in the form and context in which it appears.

The information in this ASX announcement that relates to the Mineral Resources for the King of the Hills (KOTH), Darlot, Great Western, Rainbow, Severn, Centauri, Cerebus-Eclipse, Waikato, Waikato South, Cornucopia North, St George, Mission and Cables deposits is based upon information compiled by Patrick Huxtable, a Competent Person who is a member of The Australasian Institute of Geoscientists. Mr Huxtable is a full-time employee of the Company. Mr Huxtable has sufficient experience that is relevant to the style of mineralisation and type of deposit under consideration and to the activity being undertaken to qualify as a Competent Person as defined in the 2012 Edition of the 'Australasian Code for Reporting of Exploration Results, Mineral Resources and Ore Reserves'. Mr Huxtable consents to the inclusion in the ASX announcement of matters based on his information in the form and context in which it appears. The information in this ASX announcement that relates to the Mineral Resources for the Harrys Hill, Santa, Cock-eyed Bob, Maxwells, Daisy Combined, Mirror/Magic, Tank/Atreides, Spice, Aspen, French Kiss, Italia/Argonaut, Lorna Doone, Rumbles, Costello, Randalls Dam, Lucky Bay, and Karonie deposits is based upon information compiled by Aslam Awan, a Competent Person who is a member of The Australasian Institute of Mining and Metallurgy. Mr Awan is a full-time employee of the Company. Mr Awan has sufficient experience that is relevant to the style of mineralisation and type of deposit under consideration and to the activity being undertaken to qualify as a Competent Person as defined in the 2012 Edition of the 'Australasian Code for Reporting of Exploration Results, Mineral Resources and Ore Reserves'. Mr Awan consents to the inclusion in the ASX announcement of matters based on his information in the form and context in which it appears. The information in this ASX announcement that relates to the Mineral Resources for the Deflector deposit is based upon information compiled by Eloise Young, a Competent Person who is a member of The Australasian Institute of Mining and Metallurgy. Ms Young is a full-time employee of the Company. Ms Young has sufficient experience that is relevant to the style of mineralisation

and type of deposit under consideration and to the activity being undertaken to qualify as a Competent Person as defined in the 2012 Edition of the 'Australasian Code for Reporting of Exploration Results, Mineral Resources and Ore Reserves'. Ms Young consents to the inclusion in this ASX announcement of matters based on his information in the form and context in which it appears.

The information in this ASX announcement that relates to the Mineral Resources for the Sugar Zone deposit is based upon information compiled by Kane Hutchinson, a Competent Person who is a member of The Australasian Institute of Mining and Metallurgy. Mr Hutchinson is a full-time employee of the Company. Mr Hutchinson has sufficient experience that is relevant to the style of mineralisation and type of deposit under consideration and to the activity being undertaken to qualify as a Competent Person as defined in the 2012 Edition of the 'Australasian Code for Reporting of Exploration Results, Mineral Resources and Ore Reserves'. Mr Hutchinson consents to the inclusion in this ASX announcement of matters based on his information in the form and context in which it appears. The information in this ASX announcement that relates to the Mineral Resources for the Rothsay deposit is based upon information compiled by Lee Rummer, a Competent Person who is a member of The Australasian Institute of Mining and Metallurgy. Mr Rummer is a full-time employee of the Company. Mr Rummer has sufficient experience that is relevant to the style of mineralisation and type of deposit under consideration and to the activity being undertaken to qualify as a Competent Person as defined in the 2012 Edition of the 'Australasian Code for Reporting of Exploration Results, Mineral Resources and Ore Reserves'. Mr Rummer consents to the inclusion in this ASX announcement of matters based on his information in the form and context in which it appears.

All other information in this ASX announcement relating to Mineral Resources is based on information compiled by Phillip Stevenson, a Competent Person who is a member of The Australasian Institute of Mining and Metallurgy. Mr Stevenson is employed by Vault Limited. Mr Stevenson has sufficient experience that is relevant to the style of mineralisation and type of deposit under consideration and to the activity being undertaken to qualify as a Competent Person as defined in the 2012 Edition of the 'Australasian Code for Reporting of Exploration Results, Mineral Resources and Ore Reserves'. Mr Stevenson consents to the inclusion in this ASX announcement of matters based on his information in the form and context in which it appears.

The information in this ASX announcement that relates to Ore Reserves for Deflector, Daisy, Rothsay, Maxwells, and Cock-eyed Bob is based upon information compiled by Sam Larritt, a Competent Person who is a member of The Australasian Institute of Mining and Metallurgy. Mr Larritt is a full-time employee of the Company. Mr Larritt has sufficient experience that is relevant to the style of mineralisation and type of deposit under consideration and to the activity being undertaken to qualify as a Competent Person as defined in the 2012 Edition of the 'Australasian Code for Reporting of Exploration Results, Mineral Resources and Ore Reserves'. Mr Larritt consents to the inclusion in this ASX announcement of matters based on his information in the form and context in which it appears.

The information in this ASX announcement that relates to Ore Reserves for Santa Underground and Sugar Zone is based upon information compiled by Jigar Patel, a Competent Person who is a member of The Australasian Institute of Mining and Metallurgy. Mr Patel is a full-time employee of the Company. Mr Patel has sufficient experience that is relevant to the style of mineralisation and type of deposit under consideration and to the activity being undertaken to qualify as a Competent Person as defined in the 2012 Edition of the 'Australasian Code for Reporting of Exploration Results, Mineral Resources and Ore Reserves'. Mr Patel consents to the inclusion in this ASX announcement of matters based on his information in the form and context in which it appears.

The information in this ASX announcement that relates to Ore Reserves for Santa Open Pit, Rumbles and French Kiss is based upon information compiled by Andre Racilan, a Competent Person who is a member of The Australasian Institute of Mining and Metallurgy. Mr Racilan is a full-time employee of the Company. Mr Racilan

has sufficient experience that is relevant to the style of mineralisation and type of deposit under consideration and to the activity being undertaken to qualify as a Competent Person as defined in the 2012 Edition of the 'Australasian Code for Reporting of Exploration Results, Mineral Resources and Ore Reserves'. Mr Racilan consents to the inclusion in this ASX announcement of matters based on his information in the form and context in which it appears.

The information in this ASX announcement that relates to Ore Reserves for Darlot and King of the Hills Underground is based upon information compiled by Robert Evans, a Competent Person who is a member of The Australasian Institute of Mining and Metallurgy. Mr Evans is a full-time employee of the Company. Mr Evans has sufficient experience that is relevant to the style of mineralisation and type of deposit under consideration and to the activity being undertaken to qualify as a Competent Person as defined in the 2012 Edition of the 'Australasian Code for Reporting of Exploration Results, Mineral Resources and Ore Reserves'. Mr Evans consents to the inclusion in this ASX announcement of matters based on his information in the form and context in which it appears.

The information in this ASX announcement that relates to Ore Reserves for King of the Hills Open Pit, Rainbow, Centauri and Cerebus-Eclipse is based upon information compiled by Kevin Oborne, a Competent Person who is a member of The Australasian Institute of Mining and Metallurgy. Mr Oborne is a full-time employee of the Company. Mr Oborne has sufficient experience that is relevant to the style of mineralisation and type of deposit under consideration and to the activity being undertaken to qualify as a Competent Person as defined in the 2012 Edition of the 'Australasian Code for Reporting of Exploration Results, Mineral Resources and Ore Reserves'. Mr Oborne consents to the inclusion in this ASX announcement of matters based on his information in the form and context in which it appears.

FORWARD LOOKING STATEMENTS

This ASX announcement may contain forward looking statements that are subject to risk factors associated with gold exploration, mining, and production businesses. It is believed that the expectations reflected in these statements are reasonable but they may be affected by a variety of variables and changes in underlying assumptions which could cause actual results or trends to differ materially, including but not limited to price fluctuations, actual demand, currency fluctuations, drilling and production results, Reserve estimations, loss of market, industry competition, environmental risks, physical risks, legislative, fiscal and regulatory changes, economic and financial market conditions in various countries and regions, political risks, project delay or advancement, approvals and cost estimates. Forward-looking statements, including projections, forecasts and estimates, are provided as a general guide only and should not be relied on as an indication or guarantee of future performance and involve known and unknown risks, uncertainties and other factors, many of which are outside the control of Vault. Past performance is not necessarily a guide to future performance and no representation or warranty is made as to the likelihood of achievement or reasonableness of any forward looking statements or other forecast.

Appendix 1: Drillhole Information Summary

KOTH Underground Drilling

Results reported include intervals above 1-gram metres and intervals include <2m internal waste at a cut-off of 1g/t. No top cuts applied.

Hole ID	Hole Type	Collar E (MGA)	Collar N (MGA)	Collar RL (MGA)	Dip	Azimuth (MGA)	Depth From (m)	Depth To (m)	Length (m)	Intersection (down hole width)
KHRD1131	DDH	320532	6828092	-56	-28	345	127.92	130.15	2.23	2.23m @ 5.47 g/t Au
							136.00	136.80	0.80	0.80m @ 2.02 g/t Au
KHRD1132	DDH	320532	6828092	-56	-26	355	108.00	108.75	0.75	0.75m @ 1.47 g/t Au
							111.58	117.00	5.42	5.42m @ 2.3 g/t Au
							126.47	127.05	0.58	0.58m @ 1.89 g/t Au
							170.85	171.75	0.90	0.90m @ 11.39 g/t Au
							274.45	275.40	0.95	0.95m @ 1.38 g/t Au
KHRD1133	DDH	320532	6828092	-56	-32	359	87.70	94.40	6.70	6.70m @ 2.31 g/t Au
							119.00	120.00	1.00	1.00m @ 1.21 g/t Au
							275.80	276.70	0.90	0.90m @ 1.35 g/t Au
KHRD1134	DDH	320532	6828092	-56	-22	4	64.40	65.60	1.20	1.20m @ 1.58 g/t Au
							96.35	103.95	7.60	7.60m @ 2.39 g/t Au
							128.77	130.00	1.23	1.23m @ 1.49 g/t Au
							143.00	143.90	0.90	0.90m @ 2.38 g/t Au
							256.85	257.15	0.30	0.30m @ 5.19 g/t Au
KHRD1135	DDH	320591	6828144	-55	-39	347	31.40	31.70	0.30	0.30m @ 3.58 g/t Au
							53.35	53.65	0.30	0.30m @ 9.96 g/t Au
							223.60	224.26	0.66	0.66m @ 14.62 g/t Au
							244.72	249.00	4.28	4.28m @ 1.07 g/t Au
							252.00	253.00	1.00	1.00m @ 1.77 g/t Au
							265.36	265.66	0.30	0.30m @ 8.37 g/t Au
KHRD1136	DDH	320591	6828144	-55	-31	350	16.40	16.70	0.30	0.30m @ 12.54 g/t Au
							29.40	29.70	0.30	0.30m @ 4.53 g/t Au
							62.20	62.50	0.30	0.30m @ 18.17 g/t Au
							117.00	119.12	2.12	2.12m @ 4.47 g/t Au
							155.90	156.50	0.60	0.60m @ 2.5 g/t Au
							249.00	250.77	1.77	1.77m @ 4.31 g/t Au
							257.00	258.00	1.00	1.00m @ 1.06 g/t Au
KHRD1137	DDH	320591.404	6828144	-55	-26	355	18.00	19.00	1.00	1.00m @ 1.33 g/t Au
							48.10	49.00	0.90	0.90m @ 13.58 g/t Au
							62.04	62.34	0.30	0.30m @ 10.5 g/t Au
							73.12	79.54	6.42	6.42m @ 1.67 g/t Au
							89.84	90.14	0.30	0.30m @ 4.71 g/t Au
							169.68	169.98	0.30	0.30m @ 5.46 g/t Au
							177.99	178.69	0.70	0.70m @ 18.65 g/t Au
KHRD1138	DDH	320599	6828150	-55	-37	3	10.00	11.00	1.00	1.00m @ 1.35 g/t Au
							23.61	23.91	0.30	0.30m @ 11.88 g/t Au
							82.46	82.76	0.30	0.30m @ 6.87 g/t Au
							100.15	100.45	0.30	0.30m @ 4.34 g/t Au
							128.00	129.00	1.00	1.00m @ 3.74 g/t Au
							164.85	166.00	1.15	1.15m @ 1.17 g/t Au

Hole ID	Hole Type	Collar E (MGA)	Collar N (MGA)	Collar RL (MGA)	Dip	Azimuth (MGA)	Depth From (m)	Depth To (m)	Length (m)	Intersection (down hole width)
							200.00	201.10	1.10	1.10m @ 4.67 g/t Au
							234.00	236.00	2.00	2.00m @ 4.97 g/t Au
							248.60	251.10	2.50	2.50m @ 2.32 g/t Au
							259.00	259.80	0.80	0.80m @ 2.91 g/t Au
KHRD1139	DDH	320599	6828150	-55	-16	10	27.95	28.50	0.55	0.55m @ 9.29 g/t Au
							40.00	41.00	1.00	1.00m @ 1.78 g/t Au
							69.40	73.85	4.45	4.45m @ 2.11 g/t Au
							84.70	85.30	0.60	0.60m @ 6.88 g/t Au
							114.10	117.60	3.50	3.50m @ 1.33 g/t Au
							177.00	178.00	1.00	1.00m @ 1.07 g/t Au
							187.30	187.60	0.30	0.30m @ 9.22 g/t Au
							194.00	195.00	1.00	1.00m @ 1.11 g/t Au
							272.65	275.45	2.80	2.80m @ 1.09 g/t Au
							277.45	278.10	0.65	0.65m @ 2.44 g/t Au
							281.00	282.00	1.00	1.00m @ 1.67 g/t Au
							295.00	295.50	0.50	0.50m @ 2.6 g/t Au
							305.30	306.00	0.70	0.70m @ 4.12 g/t Au
							320.10	321.00	0.90	0.90m @ 4.66 g/t Au
							325.60	325.90	0.30	0.30m @ 58.48 g/t Au
							354.60	354.90	0.30	0.30m @ 34.75 g/t Au
							385.70	387.15	1.45	1.45m @ 1.39 g/t Au
							402.65	403.55	0.90	0.90m @ 2.34 g/t Au
							420.20	420.50	0.30	0.30m @ 24.93 g/t Au
							446.20	446.60	0.40	0.40m @ 39.66 g/t Au
							449.40	449.75	0.35	0.35m @ 3.4 g/t Au
							461.15	462.00	0.85	0.85m @ 1.66 g/t Au
							472.65	473.00	0.35	0.35m @ 8.82 g/t Au
							482.75	483.05	0.30	0.30m @ 10.13 g/t Au
							486.30	486.60	0.30	0.30m @ 16.05 g/t Au
							489.55	489.85	0.30	0.30m @ 65.7 g/t Au
							519.45	519.75	0.30	0.30m @ 10.03 g/t Au
KHRD1140	DDH	320599	6828150	-55	-27	18	20.05	20.35	0.30	0.30m @ 15.34 g/t Au
							26.55	26.85	0.30	0.30m @ 7.71 g/t Au
							29.85	30.30	0.45	0.45m @ 83.9 g/t Au
							60.05	60.50	0.45	0.45m @ 5.64 g/t Au
							68.70	69.15	0.45	0.45m @ 4.68 g/t Au
							91.55	91.85	0.30	0.30m @ 5.19 g/t Au
							105.00	106.00	1.00	1.00m @ 3.98 g/t Au
							133.25	133.55	0.30	0.30m @ 54.48 g/t Au
							141.50	142.40	0.90	0.90m @ 2.37 g/t Au
							199.00	201.35	2.35	2.35m @ 1.65 g/t Au
							213.00	214.00	1.00	1.00m @ 1.12 g/t Au
							270.75	271.10	0.35	0.35m @ 136.58 g/t Au
KHRD1141	DDH	32059	6828150	-55	-22	34	12.03	12.33	0.30	0.30m @ 10.51 g/t Au
							33.45	33.79	0.34	0.34m @ 18.28 g/t Au
							69.10	70.07	0.97	0.97m @ 1.81 g/t Au
							97.00	97.30	0.30	0.30m @ 40.42 g/t Au
							198.00	199.35	1.35	1.35m @ 1.32 g/t Au

Hole ID	Hole Type	Collar E (MGA)	Collar N (MGA)	Collar RL (MGA)	Dip	Azimuth (MGA)	Depth From (m)	Depth To (m)	Length (m)	Intersection (down hole width)
							328.92	332.20	3.28	3.28m @ 1.72 g/t Au
KHRD1188	DDH	320423	6828428	-49	-15	343	5.88	7.00	1.12	1.12m @ 1.29 g/t Au
							14.00	20.66	6.66	6.66m @ 1.61 g/t Au
							43.24	43.54	0.30	0.30m @ 18.96 g/t Au
							81.11	81.41	0.30	0.30m @ 10.56 g/t Au
							85.60	86.20	0.60	0.60m @ 3.38 g/t Au
							132.68	132.98	0.30	0.30m @ 17.21 g/t Au
							135.00	136.00	1.00	1.00m @ 1.13 g/t Au
							158.00	159.00	1.00	1.00m @ 1.18 g/t Au
							224.00	225.00	1.00	1.00m @ 1.16 g/t Au
							281.83	283.05	1.22	1.22m @ 1.53 g/t Au
							293.65	297.00	3.35	3.35m @ 1.53 g/t Au
							322.09	322.39	0.30	0.30m @ 7.65 g/t Au
KHRD1189	DDH	320423	6828428	-49	-23	346	17.60	21.00	3.40	3.40m @ 2.89 g/t Au
							30.00	33.10	3.10	3.10m @ 1.39 g/t Au
							44.80	46.25	1.45	1.45m @ 1.05 g/t Au
							49.00	50.00	1.00	1.00m @ 2.86 g/t Au
							64.00	69.00	5.00	5.00m @ 3.04 g/t Au
							82.00	83.00	1.00	1.00m @ 1.3 g/t Au
							110.00	112.80	2.80	2.80m @ 1.24 g/t Au
							116.10	116.40	0.30	0.30m @ 6.89 g/t Au
							129.70	131.00	1.30	1.30m @ 1.73 g/t Au
							138.65	138.95	0.30	0.30m @ 3.81 g/t Au
							150.80	151.50	0.70	0.70m @ 2.51 g/t Au
							162.94	164.00	1.06	1.06m @ 5.39 g/t Au
							174.00	175.00	1.00	1.00m @ 1.04 g/t Au
							197.00	197.60	0.60	0.60m @ 2.04 g/t Au
							232.00	233.30	1.30	1.30m @ 5.59 g/t Au
							235.40	235.70	0.30	0.30m @ 3.98 g/t Au
							241.00	242.00	1.00	1.00m @ 1.02 g/t Au
							287.00	287.30	0.30	0.30m @ 25.24 g/t Au
							292.80	294.00	1.20	1.20m @ 1.11 g/t Au
							315.40	316.00	0.60	0.60m @ 5.11 g/t Au
KHRD1190	DDH	320423	6828428	-49	-7	348	15.27	15.70	0.43	0.43m @ 2.64 g/t Au
							84.00	87.20	3.20	3.20m @ 1.94 g/t Au
							116.05	116.35	0.30	0.30m @ 11.85 g/t Au
							132.00	138.15	6.15	6.15m @ 1.77 g/t Au
							160.00	160.96	0.96	0.96m @ 1.78 g/t Au
							170.00	171.00	1.00	1.00m @ 1.28 g/t Au
							178.00	179.00	1.00	1.00m @ 1.29 g/t Au
							209.77	210.07	0.30	0.30m @ 5.48 g/t Au
							229.00	232.90	3.90	3.90m @ 1.16 g/t Au
							269.08	269.68	0.60	0.60m @ 4.03 g/t Au
							280.00	280.97	0.97	0.97m @ 2.87 g/t Au
KHRD1191	DDH	320423	6828428	-49	-16	354	Awaiting assays			
KHRD1192	DDH	320423	6828428	-49	-23	354	Awaiting assays			
KHRD1193	DDH	320423	6828428	-49	-7	355	133.30	136.00	2.70	2.70m @ 1.2 g/t Au
							155.00	157.00	2.00	2.00m @ 1.36 g/t Au

Hole ID	Hole Type	Collar E (MGA)	Collar N (MGA)	Collar RL (MGA)	Dip	Azimuth (MGA)	Depth From (m)	Depth To (m)	Length (m)	Intersection (down hole width)
							169.00	169.60	0.60	0.60m @ 3.55 g/t Au
							176.00	177.00	1.00	1.00m @ 1.05 g/t Au
							204.40	206.60	2.20	2.20m @ 1.01 g/t Au
							216.50	224.00	7.50	7.50m @ 1.67 g/t Au
							227.55	234.20	6.65	6.65m @ 1.33 g/t Au
							250.00	250.70	0.70	0.70m @ 21.97 g/t Au
							277.60	283.00	5.40	5.40m @ 1.85 g/t Au
KHRD1194	DDH	320423	6828428	-49	-25	4	Awaiting assays			
KHRD1195	DDH	320487	6828421	-53	-7	354	5.90	6.20	0.30	0.30m @ 4.33 g/t Au
							27.70	30.18	2.48	2.48m @ 3.47 g/t Au
							33.50	33.80	0.30	0.30m @ 42.04 g/t Au
							36.00	37.00	1.00	1.00m @ 5.73 g/t Au
							44.00	47.70	3.70	3.70m @ 1.15 g/t Au
							79.00	81.40	2.40	2.40m @ 2.02 g/t Au
							88.00	89.00	1.00	1.00m @ 1.28 g/t Au
							96.30	97.30	1.00	1.00m @ 4.26 g/t Au
							102.90	104.00	1.10	1.10m @ 1.14 g/t Au
							157.98	159.00	1.02	1.02m @ 1.76 g/t Au
							196.00	197.15	1.15	1.15m @ 1.04 g/t Au
							215.15	216.24	1.09	1.09m @ 1.57 g/t Au
							273.80	278.40	4.60	4.60m @ 1.46 g/t Au
							295.39	297.30	1.91	1.91m @ 54.83 g/t Au
							309.80	310.10	0.30	0.30m @ 6.37 g/t Au
KHRD1196	DDH	320487	6828421	-53	-15	360	19.11	19.89	0.78	0.78m @ 1.76 g/t Au
							22.34	22.64	0.30	0.30m @ 66.14 g/t Au
							33.64	34.25	0.61	0.61m @ 1.88 g/t Au
							51.82	52.32	0.50	0.50m @ 2.39 g/t Au
							81.74	85.34	3.60	3.60m @ 1.12 g/t Au
							95.66	96.16	0.50	0.50m @ 3.98 g/t Au
							99.60	101.98	2.38	2.38m @ 3.96 g/t Au
							114.92	116.69	1.77	1.77m @ 6.41 g/t Au
							140.87	146.49	5.62	5.62m @ 31.57 g/t Au
							156.50	160.73	4.23	4.23m @ 1.42 g/t Au
							167.12	168.10	0.98	0.98m @ 1.17 g/t Au
							170.40	170.90	0.50	0.50m @ 2.61 g/t Au
							184.56	184.86	0.30	0.30m @ 16.35 g/t Au
							194.51	194.81	0.30	0.30m @ 5.61 g/t Au
							284.72	285.67	0.95	0.95m @ 1.95 g/t Au
							297.92	298.22	0.30	0.30m @ 5.42 g/t Au
							308.94	312.00	3.06	3.06m @ 1.71 g/t Au
KHRD1197	DDH	320487	6828421	-53	-20	2	12.00	13.00	1.00	1.00m @ 1.11 g/t Au
							36.40	37.30	0.90	0.90m @ 2.33 g/t Au
							42.50	43.47	0.97	0.97m @ 7.39 g/t Au
							46.00	47.00	1.00	1.00m @ 1.11 g/t Au
							50.61	50.91	0.30	0.30m @ 5.2 g/t Au
							55.00	59.68	4.68	4.68m @ 4.41 g/t Au
							62.00	69.47	7.47	7.47m @ 1.24 g/t Au
							90.16	90.66	0.50	0.50m @ 2.7 g/t Au

Hole ID	Hole Type	Collar E (MGA)	Collar N (MGA)	Collar RL (MGA)	Dip	Azimuth (MGA)	Depth From (m)	Depth To (m)	Length (m)	Intersection (down hole width)
							123.00	124.00	1.00	1.00m @ 1.41 g/t Au
							141.00	145.00	4.00	4.00m @ 2.16 g/t Au
							149.00	153.00	4.00	4.00m @ 7.5 g/t Au
							157.00	161.00	4.00	4.00m @ 1.46 g/t Au
							220.00	221.00	1.00	1.00m @ 1.31 g/t Au
							241.35	243.60	2.25	2.25m @ 8.27 g/t Au
							246.30	246.60	0.30	0.30m @ 12.15 g/t Au
KHRD1198	DDH	320487	6828421	-53	-25	9	16.00	17.00	1.00	1.00m @ 2.06 g/t Au
							22.00	23.00	1.00	1.00m @ 1.59 g/t Au
							25.36	25.66	0.30	0.30m @ 7.68 g/t Au
							42.00	44.00	2.00	2.00m @ 6.21 g/t Au
							47.12	47.42	0.30	0.30m @ 7.05 g/t Au
							68.20	68.73	0.53	0.53m @ 2.34 g/t Au
							102.56	108.00	5.44	5.44m @ 1.17 g/t Au
							110.20	110.60	0.40	0.40m @ 3.07 g/t Au
							126.00	126.60	0.60	0.60m @ 57.02 g/t Au
							134.90	136.27	1.37	1.37m @ 6.57 g/t Au
							138.36	138.66	0.30	0.30m @ 9.64 g/t Au
							146.00	147.00	1.00	1.00m @ 6.52 g/t Au
							182.95	185.71	2.76	2.76m @ 1.17 g/t Au
							198.00	199.73	1.73	1.73m @ 1.62 g/t Au
							213.86	214.16	0.30	0.30m @ 4.8 g/t Au
							235.00	235.68	0.68	0.68m @ 1.69 g/t Au
							254.65	255.00	0.35	0.35m @ 174.95 g/t Au
							273.00	274.00	1.00	1.00m @ 1.25 g/t Au
							276.00	276.51	0.51	0.51m @ 2.06 g/t Au
							302.04	302.34	0.30	0.30m @ 7.87 g/t Au
							309.67	311.50	1.83	1.83m @ 1.77 g/t Au

Appendix 2: JORC Tables

JORC 2012 – Table 1: King of the Hills Mineral Resource and Ore Reserve

Section 1 Sampling Techniques and Data

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

Criteria	Commentary
Sampling techniques	• Sampling activities conducted by Vault at King of the Hills included underground diamond core drilling (DD), reverse circulation (RC) and underground face chip sampling. • Sampling methods undertaken at King of the Hills by previous owners (1984-2017) have included rotary air blast (RAB), reverse circulation (RC), air core (AC), diamond drilling (DD) and face chip sampling, the nature and quality of which is considered to be done using Industry best Standard practices and standard sampling protocols, including appropriate QAQC, and Vault is satisfied that this is the case. • All sampling of diamond drill core (DD) from drilling by Vault since October 2017 was carried out by either halving the drill core lengthwise, using a powered diamond saw, or whole core sampling then submitting predetermined lengths for analysis and in accordance with the Company's standard sampling protocols, which are considered appropriate and of industry standard. • All RC samples obtained by Vault since October 2017 from drill cuttings were passed through a cyclone and split using a MetzkeTM splitter attached to the drill rig and collected in 1m or 2m (grade control drilling) composite samples into numbered calico bags weighing between 2 – 3 kg, which were then submitted for analysis, and in accordance with the Company's standard sampling protocols, which are considered to be appropriate and of industry standard • Vault inserted certified blank material into the sampling sequence immediately after samples that had been identified as potentially containing coarse gold. Barren flushes were also carried out during the sample preparation process, immediately after preparation of the suspected coarse gold bearing samples. The barren flush is also analysed for gold to identify and quantify any gold smearing in the sample preparation process. • Certified Reference Material was regularly inserted into the sampling sequence after every 20 samples to monitor QAQC of the analytical process. • Pre-August 2021 Vault drill core sampling has been half cut and sampled downhole to a minimum of 0.3m and a maximum of 1.2m to provide a sample size between 0.3-5.4 kg, which is crushed and pulverised to produce a 50g charge for fire assay. The remaining half of the core is stored in the core farm for reference. For dedicated grade control samples whole core sampling was conducted. • Post-August 2021 Vault drill core sampling has been whole core sampled downhole to a minimum of 0.3m and a maximum of 1.2m, to provide a sample size up to 5kgs, which is dried, crushed to nominal 2-3mm then split to produce a 500g sample for analysis by Photon Analysis for gold. • Coarse gold is only occasionally observed in drill core. Coarse gold is rarely seen in RC drill fines. • Historical analysis methods include fire assay, aqua regia and unknown methods
Drilling techniques	• Drilling methods undertaken at King of the Hills by previous owners have included rotary air blast (RAB), reverse circulation (RC), air core (AC), and diamond drilling (DD). • Historical and current surface and underground diamond core drilling are carried out by drilling contractors, using industry standard wireline techniques. Standard double tube is used since the core is considered to be sufficiently competent to not require the use of triple tube. Diamond drill core diameter is typically NQ2 (Ø 50.5mm). • Current underground diamond drill core is orientated. Diamond core is pieced together in an angle iron cradle to form a consecutive string of core, where enough consecutive orientation marks that align an orientation line is marked on the core. • Current surface RC drilling is carried out by drilling contractors, using standard techniques utilising a Schramm drill rig fitted with a 5 ¼" diameter face-sampling RC bit. • Open Pit grade control drilling is conducted by drilling contractors, using industry standard techniques using a track mounted Atlas Copco ROC L8 drill rig fitted with a 4 ½"diameter face-sampling RC bit.

Criteria	Commentary
	Note the Open Pit RC GC samples were used in the estimation for Measured portion only of this release. • Face samples are collected by chip sampling using a rock hammer completed by Company geologists on every development cut.
Drill sample recovery	• Drill core sample recovery is calculated for each core run, by measuring and recording length of core retrieved divided by measured length of the core run drilled. Sample recoveries are calculated and recorded in the database. • Core recovery factors for core drilling are generally very high typically in excess of 95% recovery. • It has been noted that recoveries for historic diamond drilling were rarely less than 100% although recovery data has not been provided. Minor core loss was most likely due to drilling conditions and not ground conditions. • Rock chip samples, taken by the geologist underground, do not have sample recovery issues. • Drill core recovery, and representativeness, is maximised by the driller continually adjusting rotation speed and torques, and mud mixes to suit the ground being drilled. • Diamond core is reconstructed into continuous runs on an angle iron cradle for orientation marking. Depths are checked against depth given on the core blocks. • UG faces are sampled left to right/bottom to top across the face allowing a representative sample to be taken. • It is unknown what, if any, measures were taken to ensure sample recovery and representivity with historic sampling. • There is no known relationship between sample recovery and grade. • Diamond drilling has high recoveries, due to the competent nature of the ground, therefore loss of material is minimised. There is no apparent sample bias. • Any historical relationship is not known. • Drill recovery for RC drilling is always monitored during the drilling process to ensure representivity of each metre drilled. • RC samples are passed through a rig mounted cyclone and Metzke TM splitter, which are regularly checked and cleaned, to maintain sample integrity. RC drilling has high recoveries, due to the competent nature of the ground, therefore loss of material is minimised. There is no apparent sample bias.
Logging	• 100% of drill core and RC samples are logged geologically and geotechnically (DD) to a level of detail sufficient to support appropriate Mineral Resource estimation, mining studies and metallurgical studies. • Logging of diamond drill core and RC samples has recorded lithology, mineralogy, texture, mineralisation, weathering, alteration and veining. Logging is qualitative and/or quantitative where appropriate. • Core photographs are taken for all drill core drilled by Vault. • RC chip trays (with chips) are photographed • All Underground faces are photographed and mapped. • Qualitative and quantitative logging of historic data varies in its completeness. • Some historical diamond drilling has been geotechnically logged to provide data for geotechnical studies. • Some historic diamond core photography has been preserved. • Historic logging varies in its completeness.
Sub-sampling techniques and sample preparation	• Currently the majority of diamond drill core is exclusively whole core sampled. • Surface diamond drilling campaigns and underground exploration diamond drilling programs are subject to half core sampling. Half core diamond drill core samples were obtained by cutting the core in half, along the entire length of each sampling interval. Half core samples are collected over predetermined sampling intervals, from the same side, and submitted for analysis. • Drill core sample lengths can be variable in a mineralized zone, though usually no larger than 1.2 meters. Minimum sampling width is 0.3 metres. This enables the capture of assay data for narrow structures and localized grade variations. • Drill core samples are taken according to a cut sheet compiled by the Geologist. Core samples are bagged in pre-numbered calico bags and submitted with a sample submission form.

Criteria	Commentary
	• Various sampling methods for historic RAB, AC and RC drilling have been carried out including scoop, spear, riffle and cyclone split. • RC samples are passed through a rig mounted cyclone and MetzkeTM sample splitter to obtain a 3-4kg representative sample of each metre drilled. Generally, the samples are dry. • Underground face samples are chip sampled from the wall using a hammer • It is unknown if wet sampling was carried out previously. • All historic samples pre-August 2021 are crushed, dried and pulverised to a nominal 90% passing 75µm to produce a 50 g or 40g sub-sample for analysis by Fire Assay fusion / AAS determination techniques. • All Vault samples post August 2021 are dried, crushed to nominal 2-3mm then split to produce a 500g sample for analysis by Photon Analysis for gold by ALS at their Kalgoorlie laboratory. • Samples for multielement are pulverise to 75µm from the gold sample course rejects. The pulp is then digested using either a 3 or the 4-acid digest for analysed using Inductively coupled plasma mass spectrometry (ICP-MS). • The above procedures are industry standard and considered appropriate for the analysis of gold for Archaean lode gold systems. • Best practice is assumed at the time of historic sampling • All sub-sampling activities are carried out by commercial certified laboratory and are considered to be appropriate. • Industry standard practice is assumed at the time of historic RAB, RC, AC and DD sampling. • Some duplicate sampling was performed on historic RAB, RC, AC and DD drilling. • No duplicates have been taken of UG diamond core. • Field duplicates are taken routinely underground when sampling the ore structures. • For diamond drill core that is cut the remaining half core, portion not sampled, is retained in core trays for future reference. There is sufficient drilling data and underground mapping and sampling data to satisfy Vault that the sampling is representative of the in-situ material collected • RC duplicates are collected at a rate of 1:50 samples and submitted in the same way as the primary samples. • Analysis of drilling data and mine production data supports the appropriateness of sample sizes.
Quality of assay data and laboratory tests	• Pre-August 2021 Primary assaying for gold for DD, RC chips and Face samples is by fire assay fusion with AAS finish to determine gold content. This method is considered one of the most suitable for determining gold concentrations in rock and is a total digest method. • Screen fire assays are carried out for all assays returning a grade >100g/t for drilling conducted by Vault. In general, the screen fire assays are higher than normal fire assay. The procedure involves passing the sample through a Tyler 200 mesh stainless steel screen. The +75-micron material is fire assayed to extinction. Two samples are taken from the -75 micron and fire assayed. In both instances an AAS finish is used. A weighted grade average is produced. The procedure is referenced as Au-SCR22. • Documentation regarding more historical holes and their sample analyses are not well documented. Historic sampling includes fire assay, aqua regia and unknown methods. Umpire analyses were undertaken at Independent Assay Laboratories (IAL) for selected samples comprising a 100-sample batch. Results show a reasonable correlation with the original samples, with differences largely attributed to nugget effect. • Historic work by Mount Edon Mines (2000, AusIMM 4th International Mining Geology Conference) showed an undervaluation of 8% for fire assaying when compared to Leachwell using a 200g pulp and a 2-hour leach. • Post August 2021 all gold assays for DD, RC and face samples have been done using the Photon Analyser technique. • The quality of the assays is within industry standards. • All the recent and historical assay results for gold are considered total. • Acceptable levels of accuracy and precision were established prior to accepting the sample data. • The QAQC procedures and results show acceptable levels of accuracy and precision were established. • ALS has National Association of Testing Authorities (NATA) accreditation for the technology, in accordance with ISO/IEC-17025 testing requirements. • No geophysical tools have been utilised to determine assay results at the King of the Hills project

Criteria	Commentary
	• QC samples were routinely inserted into the sampling sequence and also submitted around expected zones of mineralisation. Standard procedures are to examine any erroneous QC results and validate if required, establishing acceptable levels of accuracy and precision for all stages of the sampling and analytical process. • Certified Reference Material (standards and blanks) with a wide range of values are inserted into all batches of diamond drill hole submissions, at a rate of 1 in 20 samples, to assess laboratory accuracy and precision and possible contamination. The CRM values are not identifiable to the laboratory. • Certified blank material is inserted under the control of the geologist and are inserted at a minimum of one per batch. Barren quartz flushes are inserted between expected mineralised sample interval(s) when pulverising. • QAQC data returned are checked against pass/fail limits with the SQL database and are passed or failed on import. A report is generated and reviewed by the geologist as necessary upon failure to determine further action. • QAQC data validation is routinely completed and demonstrates sufficient levels of accuracy and precision. • Pre-August 2021 sample preparation checks for fineness are carried out to ensure a grind size of 90% passing 75 microns. • Post-August 2021 assays are course crushed to nominal 2-3mm and stored in 500g jars. These are check by the laboratory before analysing. • The laboratory performs several internal processes including standards, blanks, repeats and checks. • Industry standard practice is assumed for previous holders. • Some historic QAQC data is stored in the database but not reviewed.
Verification of sampling and assaying	• Samples with significant intersections are typically reviewed by Senior Geological personnel to confirm the results. • No specific twinned holes were drilled, however due to the drilling density several intersections are often in close proximity. • Data from previous owners was taken from a database compilation and was validated as much as practicable before entry into the Vault SQL database. The SQL server database is configured for optimal validation through constraints, library tables and triggers. Data that fails these rules on import is rejected and not ranked as a priority to be used for exports or any data applications. • All exploration data control is managed centrally, from drill hole planning to final assay, survey and geological capture. The majority of logging data (lithology, alteration and structural characteristics of core) is captured directly by customised digital logging tools with stringent validation and data entry constraints. Geologists load data in the database where initial validation of the data occurs. The data is uploaded into the database by the geologist after which ranking of the data happens based on multiple QAQC and validation rules. • Hard copies of face mapping, backs mapping and sampling records are kept on site. Digital scans are also kept on the corporate server. • The database is secure, and password protected by the Database Administrator to prevent accidental or malicious adjustments to data. • No adjustments have been made to assay data. First gold assay is utilised for grade review. Re-assays carried out due to failed QAQC will replace original results, though both are stored in the database.
Location of data points	• Diamond drill hole collars are marked out pre-drilling and picked up by company surveyors using a total station at the completion of drilling, with an expected accuracy of +/-2mm. • Underground faces are located using a Leica D5 disto with and accuracy of +/- 1mm from a known survey point. • RC collars are marked out pre-drilling and picked up by company surveyors using a Trimble/DGPS at the completion of drilling, with an expected accuracy of +/-2mm. • Downhole surveys for DD holes are carried out at regular intervals using a single shot camera, initially at 15m and then 30m thereafter. A final downhole survey is completed using an electronic downhole survey tool (Deviflex Rapid), both in and out runs are recorded. • Downhole surveys for RC (GC) holes are carried out at end of hole, using an electronic downhole survey tool. (Sprint IQ). Historic drilling was located using mine surveyors and standard survey equipment; more recent surface drilling has been surveyed using a DGPS system.

Criteria	Commentary
	• The majority of downhole surveys for historic RAB, RC, AC and DD drilling are estimates only. More recent (post 1990) drilling has been surveyed with downhole survey tools at regular intervals including DEMS, gyroscope and camera. • Open Pit surfaces and Underground voids are surveyed &maintained by the mine surveyors. The survey control on these voids is considered adequate to support the drill and my planning. • A local grid system (King of the Hills) is used. A two-point transformation to MGA_GDA94 zone 51 is tabulated below: KOTHEast KOTHNorth RL MGAEast MGANorth RL Point 1 49823.541 9992.582 0 320153.794 6826726.962 0 Point 2 50740.947 10246.724 0 320868.033 6827356.243 0 • Mine Grid elevation data is +4897.27m relative to Australian Height Datum • Historic data is converted to King of the Hills local grid on export from the database. • DGPS survey has been used to establish a topographic surface and aerial/drone survey. Open pit drone survey is done on regular basis
Data spacing and distribution	• The nominal drill spacing is variable ranging from less than 20m x 20m with some areas of the deposit at 80m x 80m or greater. This spacing includes data that has been verified from previous exploration activities on the project. Note underground grade control drilling can be down to nominal 15m x 15m. • Underground level development is 15-25 meters between levels and face sampling is <1m to 10m spacing. This close spaced production data provides insights into the geological and grade continuity and forms the basis of exploration drill spacing. • The Competent Person considers the data reported to be sufficient to establish the degree of geological and grade continuity appropriate for future Mineral Resource classification categories adopted for KOTH.
Orientation of data in relation to geological structure	• Diamond drill core and faces are sampled to geological intervals; compositing is not applied until the estimation stage. • Reverse circulation drilling are sampled to 1m or 2m composite lengths. • Samples were composited in the estimation stage to two fundamental lengths: 1m and 2m. • The 1m composite length has been used in the evaluation of the High-Grade Vein (HGV) domains and the 2m composite length has been used to evaluate the bulk domains. • Some historic RAB and AC drilling was sampled with 3-4m composite samples. Anomalous zones were resampled at 1m intervals in some cases; it is unknown at what threshold this occurred. • Sampling of the High Grade Vein (HGV) domains has been conducted in most cases perpendicular to the lode orientations where the mineralisation controls are well understood. The space between the HGV consists of stockwork mineralisation (bulk domain) where the predominant mineralisation trend is orthogonal to the current drilling orientation. It is possible, where mineralisation controls are not well understood and the interpretation of the stockwork mineralisation aligns with drilling, mineralisation in this deposit has not been optimally intersected. • Majority of the Open Pit drilling is oriented sub perpendicular to the mineralisation. • Drilling is designed to intersect ore structures as close to orthogonal as practicable. This is not always achievable from underground development. • Cursory reconciliations carried out during mining operations have not identified any apparent sample bias having been introduced because of the relationship between the orientation of the drilling and that of the higher-grade mineralised structures. • There is no record of any drilling or sample bias that has been introduced because of the relationship between the orientation of the drilling and that of the mineralised structures.
Sample security	• Recent samples are prepared on site under supervision of geological staff. Samples are selected, bagged into tied numbered calico bags then grouped into larger secured bags and delivered to the laboratory by a transport company. All recent KOTH samples manage by Vault Minerals are submitted to an independent certified laboratories in Kalgoorlie for analysis. • KOTH is a remote site, and the number of external visitors is minimal. The deposit is known to contain visible gold, and while this renders the core susceptible to theft, the risk of sample tampering is considered very low due to the policing by Company personnel at all stages from drilling through to storage at the core yard, sampling and delivery to the laboratory.

Criteria	Commentary
	• Historical samples are assumed to have been under the security of the respective tenement holders until delivered to the laboratory where samples would be expected to have been under restricted access.
Audits or reviews	• A series of written standard procedures exists for sampling and core cutting at KOTH. Periodic routine visits to drill rigs and the core farm are carried out by project geologists and Senior Geologists / Superintendents to review core logging and sampling practices. There were no adverse findings, and any minor deficiencies were noted, and staff notified, with remedial training if required. • No external audits or reviews have been conducted for the purposes of this report. • Previous resource estimations for the KOTH resource have been independently reviewed by third parties.

Section 2 Reporting of Exploration Results

(Criteria listed in the preceding section also apply to this section.)

Criteria	Commentary
Mineral tenement and land tenure status	• The King of the Hills pit, underground mine and near mine exploration are located on M37/67, M37/76, M37/90, M37/201 and M37/248 which expire between 2028 and 2031. All mining leases have a 21 year life and are renewable for a further 21 years on a continuing basis. • The mining leases are 100% held and managed by Greenstone Resources (WA) Pty Limited, a wholly owned subsidiary of Vault Minerals. • The mining leases are subject to a 1.5% 'IRC' royalty, now owned by Royal Gold Inc. • Mining leases M37/67, M37/76, M37/201 and M37/248 are subject to a mortgage with CBA. • All production is subject to a Western Australian state government royalty of 2.5%. • All bonds have been retired across these mining leases, and they are all currently subject to the conditions imposed by the MRF. • There is a native title claim over the mining lease, and it has been determined. • A Registered Place, Lake Raeside/Sullivan Creek (ID1741), is located within the mining tenements. • The tenements are in good standing and the licence to operate already exists. There are no known impediments to obtaining additional licences to operate in the area.
Exploration done by other parties	• The King of the Hills prospect was mined sporadically from 1898-1918. Modern exploration in the Leonora area was triggered by the discovery of the Habour Lights and Tower Hill prospects in the early 1980s, with regional mapping indicating the King of the Hills prospect area was worthy of further investigation. • Various companies (Esso, Ananconda, BP Minerals. Kulim) carried out sampling, mapping and drilling activities delineating gold mineralisation. Kulim mined two small open pits in JV with Sons of Gwalia during 1986 and 1987. Arboynne took over Kulim's interest and outlined a new resource while Mount Edon carried out exploration on the surrounding tenements. Mining commenced but problems lead to Mount Edon Mines acquiring the whole project area from Kulim, leading to the integration of the King of the Hills, KOTH West and KOTH Extended into the Tarmoola Project. Pacmin bought out Mount Edon and were subsequently taken over by Sons of Gwalia. • St Barbara (SBM) acquired the project after taking over Sons of Gwalia in 2005. King of The Hills is the name given to the underground mine, which St Barbara developed beneath the Tarmoola pit. St Barbara continued mining at King of The Hills and processed the ore at their Gwalia operations until 2005 when it was put on care and maintenance. It was subsequently sold that year to Saracen Minerals Holdings who re-commenced underground mining in 2016 and processed the ore at their Thunderbox Gold mine. • In October 2017 Vault Minerals purchased King of the Hills (KOTH) Gold Project from Saracen Mineral Holdings Limited.
Geology	• The KOTH mineralisation is considered to be part of an Archean Orogenic gold deposit with many similar characteristics to other gold deposits within the Eastern Goldfields of the Yilgarn Craton. • Gold mineralisation is associated with sheeted and stockwork quartz vein sets within a hosting granodiorite stock and pervasively carbonate altered ultramafic rocks. Mineralisation is thought to have

Criteria	Commentary
	occurred within a brittle/ductile shear zone with the main thrust shear zone forming the primary conduit for the mineralising fluids. Pre-existing quartz veining and brittle fracturing of the granite created a network of second order conduits for mineralising fluids. • Brittle fracturing along the granodiorite contacts generated radial tension veins, perpendicular to the orientation of the granodiorite, and zones of quartz stockwork. These stockwork zones are seen in both the granodiorite and ultramafic units and contain mineralisation outside the modelled continuous vein system (High Grade Veins). • Gold appears as free particles (coarse gold) or associated with traces of base metals sulphides (galena, chalcopyrite, pyrite) intergrown within quartz along late-stage fractures.
Drillhole Information	• Where new exploration results are reported to the Australian Stock Market (ASX), tables containing drill hole collar, downhole survey and intersection data are included in the body of the announcement.
Data aggregation methods	• No top-cuts have been applied when reporting results. • Aggregate sample assays are calculated as length-weighted averages selected using geological and grade continuity criteria. • Significant intervals are based on the logged geological interval, with all internal dilution included. • No metal equivalent values are used for reporting exploration results
Relationship between mineralisation widths and intercept lengths	• No true thickness calculations have been made. • All reported down hole intersections are documented as down hole width only. True width not known. • The KOTH mineralisation envelope is intersected approximately orthogonal to the orientation of the mineralised zone, or sub-parallel to the contact between the granodiorite and ultramafic. Due to underground access limitations and the variability of orientation of the quartz veins and quartz vein stock-works, drilling orientation is not necessarily optimal.
Diagrams	• When new exploration results are reported, appropriate diagrams have been provided with the body of the announcement.
Balanced reporting	• When new exploration results are reported, appropriate balance in exploration results reporting is provided.
Other substantive exploration data	• No other exploration data that may have been collected is considered material to this announcement.
Further work	• Vault is continually reviewing the resource models and geology interpretations. Drilling is currently being planned to test the next one to two-year mine plan for underground, stope de-risking for mine planning and resource extensions.

Section 3 Estimation and Reporting of Mineral Resources

(Criteria listed in section 1, and where relevant in section 2, also apply to this section.)

Criteria	Commentary
Database integrity	• The database provided to Vault was an extract from an SQL database. The database is secure, and password protected by the Database Administrator to prevent accidental or malicious adjustments to data. All exploration data control is managed centrally, from drill hole planning to final assay, survey and geological capture. • Logging data (lithology, alteration and structural characteristics of core) is captured directly either by manual or customised digital logging tools with stringent validation and data entry constraints. Geologists load logging data in the database where initial validation of the data occurs. The data is

Criteria	Commentary
	uploaded into the database by the geologist after which ranking of the data happens based on multiple QAQC and validation rules. • The Database Administrator imports assay and survey data (downhole and collar) from raw csv files. • Data from previous owners was taken to be correct and valid. • The SQL server database is configured for optimal validation through constraints, library tables and triggers. Data that fails these rules on import is rejected and not ranked as a priority to be used for exports or any data applications. • Validation of data included visual checks of hole traces, analytical and geological data.
Site visits	• The Competent Person is an employee of Vault and conducts regular site visits to the King of the Hill project. • The Competent Person has an appreciation of the King of the Hills deposit geology and the historical mining activities that occurred there.
Geological interpretation	• The geological interpretation is based on the historical detailed geological work completed by previous owners of the project, which has been reviewed and updated by Vault. This work is based on extensive geological logging of drill core, RC chips, detailed open pit mapping and assay data and has been reviewed with geological observations of the current open pit and underground mining. Mineralisation of HGV domains are defined by quartz veining, occurrence of sulphides (galena, chalcopyrite, and pyrite) and elevated gold grade (>0.5 g/t). Mineralisation of stockwork zones (bulk domains) are defined by stockwork quartz veining along the contact of the granodiorite/ultramafic and captures all drill intercepts in the deposit. • The interpretations have been constructed using all available geological logging descriptions including but not limited to, stratigraphy, lithology, texture, and alteration. • Significant time has been spent by Vault geologists in recent times updating the wireframes for the High Grade Veins (HGV's), in particular, with there now being some 402 individual HGV's, 1 Intermediate Dolerite Dyke (IDD) and 10 bulk domains, where 111 new HGV domains have been added based on additional information (drillhole and face data), 19 of the 20 IDD domains within the deposit in June 2024 Resource Model were deemed to be unnecessary for this update based on rigorous assessments of available data by site geologists and were removed from this Resource. • The Bulk domains stated above include three regolith domains (transported, oxide and transitional) which are regularly updated as Leapfrog generated models. • No other domains were removed from the Resource. • All the Bulk, IDD and the HGVs are now almost entirely modelled in Leapfrog for this model and have superseded the previous 3D sectional interpretations. • Vault has not considered any alternative interpretation on this resource. Vault is continuing to review all the resource data with the aim of validating the current interpretation and its extents. • The wireframed domains are constructed using all available geological information (as stated above) and terminate along known structures. Mineralisation styles, geological homogeneity, and grade distributions for each domain (used to highlight any potential for bimodal populations) are all assessed to ensure effective estimation of the domains. • The main factors affecting continuity are. o Structurally offset quartz veining within the hosting granodiorite stock and the pervasively altered ultramafic rocks. o Proximity to the granodiorite as mineralisation extends into the altered ultramafic rocks. o Potassic alteration in the form of sericite is occasionally associated with mineralisation within the granite whilst fuchsite is often present in mineralised parts of the ultramafic rocks. o Orientation of tension vein arrays within the hosting granodiorite. These tension vein arrays within the central and southern portion of the mine may not necessarily be as continuous as modelled given the thickness of these veins, variability and fact most of these veins are modelled using RC data. o The existence of these tension veins has been validated by current underground development and recent drilling and assay of historical information. • These factors were used to aid the construction of the mineralisation domains.

Criteria	Commentary
Dimensions	• The northern section of the mineralised zone (also known as part of the Western Flank) strikes 30 degrees west of true north over a distance of 700m and plunges to the southwest. Individual lodes dip east at 35 to 45 degrees. Eastern Flank mineralisation strikes 30 degrees east of true north over a distance of 700m and is sub vertical. Stockwork mineralisation runs along the contact of the granodiorite/ultramafic contact and penetrates up to and over 100 to 200m into the granodiorite. The average strike of the eastern edge of the granodiorite runs 30 degrees east of true north over a distance of 4km and is vertical. • In summary the KOTH mineralisation is over 3.7km by length up to 770m wide at the top of the granodiorite/ultramafic contact where the mineralisation is sub horizontal. Along the eastern contact, in the northern half the sub vertical mineralisation is drilled down to a depth of approximately 590m and the southern half mineralisation has been drilled to approximately 250m below surface. • Mineralisation is still open down dip on the eastern contact and down plunge along the northern contact.
Estimation and modelling techniques	**Underground** • 304 domains (including HGV, Bulk Domains, Intermediate Dolerite Dykes (IDD)) were estimated using ordinary kriging and • 84 domains estimated using Inverse Distance to the power of 2 (ID2) on 5mE x 5mN x 5mRL parent blocks size. Search parameters are consistent with geological observation of the mineralisation geometry, with three search passes completed. • Note that ID2 methods were only used where there were insufficient samples to undertake conclusive variography, and no other domains were parallel enough to utilize their variograms instead. • Additionally Categorical Indicator Kriging (CIK) was used in 6 of the bulk domains based on grade thresholds of 0.2g/t,1 g/t and 8g/t to separate the various gold grade populations into suitable grade bins for grade estimation and to exclude the obvious waste from the geostatistics and estimations. • This was after the bulk domains were sub-domained into 27 structural sub-domains based on rigorous assessment of the available structural data to determine predominant vein and grade trends. A higher-grade domain within approximately 50m of the Granodiorite (GDO) upper and eastern contact was also modelled for the upper GDO and lower Ultramafic areas. • Ordinary Kriging (OK) or Inverse Distance Squared (ID2) were completed on all domains with comparisons to declustered means and the previous estimate as well for validations, The results were found to be satisfactory. • No assumptions have been made with respect to the recovery of by-products. • There has been no estimate at this point of deleterious elements. • The resource used the parent block size of 5m(X) by 5m(Y) by 5m(Z). These were deemed appropriate for most of the resource, where the nominal drill spacing is in the order of 20m x 20m. • Parent blocks for all domains were sub-celled to 0.3125m(X) by 0.3125m(Y) by 0.3125m(Z) using a half by half method to ensure that the wireframe boundaries were honoured and preserved the location and shape of the mineralisation. Search ranges have been informed by variogram modelling and knowledge of the drill spacing and the known mineralisation geometry including direction of maximum continuity. • The waste portions had parent cells of 20m(X) by 20m(Y) by 10m(Z). • Three search estimation runs are used. • The model has been sub-celled to reflect the narrow veining with the updated domains using the Leapfrog vein modelling tool method modelled to a minimum width of 0.3m. Very few legacy wireframes are still utilised in this resource estimate and have been modelled based on lithology, ore control, and not a minimum mining width. **Open Pit (non-Grade Control Drilled Area)** • 321 domains (including HGV, Bulk Domains (including regolith), Intermediate Dolerite Dykes (IDD)) were estimated using ordinary kriging and • 92 domains estimated using Inverse Distance to the power of 2 on 5mE x 5mN x 5mRL parent blocks size for the Bulk domains and 5mE x 5mN x 5mRL for the HGVs and IDD's. Search parameters are

Criteria	Commentary
	consistent with geological observation of the mineralisation geometry, with three search passes completed. • Note that ID2 methods were only used where there were insufficient samples to undertake conclusive variography, and no other domains were parallel enough to utilize their variograms instead. • The Bulk domains were also sub-divided into 27 sub-domains based on assessments of trends of vein orientations to define search and variography parameters. There are also 2 high-grade sub-domains which define areas within 50m of the granodiorite contact and contain higher grade tenor due to increased fluid flow from increased fracturing around the contact. • No assumptions have been made with respect to the recovery of by-products. • There has been no estimate at this point of deleterious elements. • The resource used the parent block size of 5m(X) by 5m(Y) by 5m(Z). These were deemed appropriate for the majority of the resource, where the nominal drill spacing is in the order of 20m x 20m. • Parent blocks in the Bulk domains were sub-celled to 1.25m(X) by 1.25m(Y) by 1.25m(Z) and then by 0.3125m(X) by 0.3125m (Y) by 0.3125m(Z) for the HGV and IDD domains using a half by half method to ensure that the wireframe boundaries were honoured and preserved the location and shape of the mineralisation. Search ranges have been informed by variogram modelling and knowledge of the drill spacing and the known mineralisation geometry including direction of maximum continuity. • The waste portions had parent cells of 20m(X) by 20m(Y) by 10m(Z). • Three search estimation runs are used. • The model has been sub-celled to reflect the narrow veining with the updated domains using the Leapfrog vein modelling tool method modelled to a minimum width of 0.3m. Very few legacy wireframes are still utilised in this resource estimate and have been modelled based on lithology, ore control, and not a minimum mining width. **Open Pit (Grade Control Drilled Area)** • For the grade control estimation All bulk domains, being the main bulk domains (998 & 999) and the transitional (502) and regolith domains (Oxide & Transported 500 & 501) were estimated using ordinary kriging on ~5mE x 5mN x 2.5mRL parent blocks were sized to reflect the 15mN x 7mE grade control drilling pattern. Search parameters are consistent with geological observation of the mineralisation geometry, with three search passes completed. The 11 newly incorporated HGVs were estimated using Ordinary Kriging on 5mE x 5mN x 5mRL. There are also 1 high-grade sub-domains which define areas within 50m of the granodiorite contact and contain higher grade tenor due to increased fluid flow from increased fracturing around the contact. • No assumptions have been made with respect to the recovery of by-products. • There has been no estimate at this point of deleterious elements. • The resource used the parent block size of 5m(X) by 5m(Y) by 2.5m(Z). These were deemed appropriate to reflect the 15mN x 7mE grade control drilling pattern upon which the reported resource is based. • The waste portions had parent cells of 10m(X) by 10m(Y) by 5m(Z). • Three search estimation runs are used. • The model has been sub-celled to 0.625mN x 0.625mE and 0.625mRL to suitably honour the grade control drill pattern and to honour the bulk domain and HGV volumes as accurately as possible. • No assumptions have been made regarding correlation between variables. • The geological interpretation strongly correlates with the mineralised domains. Specifically, where the mineralised domain corresponds with quartz veining and data density (bulk domain). HGV wireframe boundaries including those where lithology and mineralisation correspond, hard boundaries are enforced. Note the accuracies for majority of the HGV at mine scale can vary significantly due to the short strike length of the mineralisation including up and down dip. The purpose of these hard HGV domains are to identify the mineralised corridor. Further infill drilling and mine development is required to accurately position these areas for high grade narrow stoping/mining techniques. For bulk mining (both open pit and underground) the Mineral Resource estimate requires re-blocking to suitable dimension to simulate the planned dilution. When the lithology, veining, was less than one meter the updated domains were modelled to a one-meter minimum mining width, these hard lithology boundaries were not honoured in this instance. Bulk wireframe boundaries capture all drill intercepts

Criteria	Commentary
	within the deposit with sub-domains generated in areas of increase data-density improving geological confidence on the nature on mineralisation, stockwork, no hard boundaries enforced. • Top-cuts were employed to reduce the risk of overestimating in the local areas where a few high-grade samples existed. • Several key model validation steps have been taken to validate the resource estimate. • The mineral resource model has been stepped through visually in sectional and plan view to appreciate the composite grades used in the estimate and the resultant block grades. This has also been carried out in 3D with the composite grades and a point cloud of the model grades. • Northing, Easting and Elevation swath plots have been constructed to evaluate the composited assay means against the mean block estimates.
Moisture	• Tonnages are estimated on a dry basis.
Cut-off parameters	• The reported Mineral Resource is reported at varying cut-off grades, reflecting mining both open pit and underground methods. • KOTH open pit resource figures are based on a Measured, Indicated and Inferred pit optimisation shell. This shell was generated with a gold price of A$4,500/oz using updated unit cost data and pit wall guidelines as of 31 March 2025. • Optimisations were conducted on a re-blocking or the Mineral Resource to a 10mN x 10mE x 5mZ model which represent suitable size to reflect current open pit mining practices. • The cut-off selected for reporting material within the pit shell is 0.3g/t Au cut., based on rigorous assessments by competent mine planners. • For material outside the pit shell a 1.0g/t Au cut-off has been used and is assumed to be mined using underground mechanised stoping methods. • A proportion of the underground reserve is within the open pit component i.e. located above the pit shell but was factored out during regularisation process.
Mining factors or assumptions	• The model has been developed to take into consideration for the development of large-scale open pit mining methods. • The mining methods for underground is a mix of narrow to large scale open stoping and air leg room and pillar. Ore development is conducted by Jumbo with an average height of 5.0m and width of 5.0m. The KOTH decline is 5.8m high x 5.0m wide. • For narrow vein mining additional drilling and on ore development will be required.
Metallurgical factors or assumptions	• King of the Hills ore is free milling with a gold recovery averaging 93%. • Ore is processed on site with the newly commissioned 4.7Mtpa SAG Mill (CIP). The processing plant throughput will be increased to 7.5 million tonne per annum from December 2027.
Environmental factors or assumptions	• The project covers an area that has been previously impacted by mining. • A dedicated storage facility is used for the process plant tailings • All environmental studies are completed, and all environmental approvals have been obtained for the current processing facility.
Bulk density	• The bulk densities, which were assigned to each domain in the resource model, are derived from over a thousand determinations which were carried out between 1994 and 2001 as part of routine Grade Control procedures. The bulk density values were determined from the previous reports by St Barbara Limited that were validated through recent bulk density measurements completed by Vault. • In fresh rock density values ranges between 2.71g/cm3 and 2.80g/cm3 • The procedure the previous owners utilised, included the coating of dried samples in paraffin wax where the samples had some degree of weathering, were porous or clay rich. These coated samples were then tested using the water displacement technique. • Vault utilises the available diamond core, fresh rock, and tests selected samples using the water displacement technique. • An average mean of densities collected for each weathering profile material, fresh, transitional and oxide with values ranging from 2.25 to 2.45g/cm3.

Criteria	Commentary
Classification	• The Mineral Resource model is classified as a combination of Measured, Indicated and Inferred. The classification of the Mineral Resource was determined based on geological confidence and continuity, drill density/spacing, search volume and the average sample distance. **Underground and Open Pit (outside of the Grade Control drilled area)** • For all the HGV's and the single IDD domain the classification of Indicated Resources; an average sampling distance within 35m was required, the classification of Inferred Resources; an average sampling distance within 70m was required, this was set using a script that used average cartesian sample distance and estimation pass flags. • For all the Bulk Domains 500-502, & 993-998, the classification of Indicated Resources; is defined by a search volume of 30m x 30m x 30m which required 3 hole (minimum of 3 samples). Inferred material has also been assigned based on search volume of 42m x 42m x 42m which required 2 hole (minimum of 2 samples). Any other blocks outside the above criteria were unclassified. **Open Pit (inside of the Grade Control drilled area)** • For all the Bulk Domains 500-502, & 993-999, the classification of Indicated Resources; is defined by a search volume of 30m x 30m x 30m which required 3 hole (minimum of 3 samples). Inferred material has also been assigned based on search volume of 42m x 42m x 42m which required 2 hole (minimum of 2 samples). Any other blocks outside the above criteria were unclassified. • For all the HGV domains, the classification of Indicated Resources; an average sampling distance within 20m was required, the classification of Inferred Resources; an average sampling distance within 40m was required, this was set using polygon volumes interpreted on long sections for each domain. • In strictly wireframed areas (using a Leapfrog Geo derived 10m RBF distance function) of recent grade control drilling only a classification of Measured was applied, where this equals the Measured portion of the OP resource. • All care has been taken to account for relevant factors influencing the mineral resource estimate. • The historical reconciled production for pit mining between 1985 to 2025 was 43Mt @ 1.4g/t for 2Moz contained and for underground from 2010 to 30 June 2024 was 5.7Mt @ 3.0 g/t for 0.54Moz contained. • The geological model and the mineral resource estimate reflect the competent person's view of the deposit.
Audits or reviews	• Internal reviews have been conducted for this resource estimate. The reviews covered all aspects of the estimate including source data, geological model, resource estimate and classification. In addition, the reporting of the Mineral Resources. The findings from the review show that the data, interpretation, estimation parameters, implementation, validation, documentation and reporting are all fit for purpose with no material errors or omissions.
Discussion of relative accuracy/ confidence	• The mineral resource has been reported in accordance with the guidelines established in the 2012 edition of the JORC code. The resource estimate is a global resource estimate. As for all estimates, the results come from a single deterministic interpolation process, which minimises error by smoothing of the sample data variance. Validation indicates a high level of estimate accuracy on a global basis; however, this accuracy for key variables may not be available at a local mining scale which would be derived from the grade control model. • The statements relate to a global estimate of tonnes and grade applicable to a UG mechanised selective mining strategy.

Section 4 Estimation and Reporting of Ore Reserves

(Criteria listed in section 1, and where relevant in sections 2 and 3, also apply to this section.)

Criteria	Commentary
Mineral Resource estimate for	• The Mineral Resources are reported inclusive of the Ore Reserve. • The Mineral Resource estimate for the King of the Hills (KOTH) deposit in Western Australia, in accordance with the JORC Code 2012. **Underground** • The underground Ore Reserve estimate is based on the Underground Mineral Resource estimate carried out by Vault Minerals.

Criteria	Commentary
conversion to Ore Reserves	**Open Pit** • For the purposes of mine planning and estimation of Ore Reserves, the Mineral Resource Model (MRM) used as the basis for the reporting Mineral Resources has been regularised to create the selective mining unit (SMU) model. Vault Minerals has re-classified the Mineral Resource classification in the SMU model to fairly and transparently reflect the approach taken to define the mineral resource classification in the MRM. • The economically evaluated mineralised blocks used only the gold grade to determine the block revenue. • The Mineral Resource classifications have been applied to the SMU based on consideration of the confidence in the geological interpretation, the quality and quantity of the input data, the confidence in the estimation technique, and the likely economic viability of the mineralised material.
Site visits	• Site visits were undertaken by the Competent Person for Ore Reserve assessment.
Study status	• A Final Feasibility Study was completed for the King of the Hills mine in 2021. The FFS demonstrated that the mine plan is technically achievable and economically viable under the current assumptions. • The King of the Hills Open pit mine has been operating since January 2022. • The King of the Hills Underground mine pit mine has been operating since April 2022. • The mine has been in full production since and the technical and economic characteristics are well understood.
Cut-off parameters	**Underground** • For the King of the Hill underground a breakeven cut-off grades were calculated using planned mining costs. A reserve cut-off grade of 1.2g/t has been used. The breakeven cut-off for each stope includes operating level development, stoping, surface haulage, processing, and administration costs. **Open Pit** • Economic cut-off grades have been applied in estimating the Ore Reserve. The cut-off grade is calculated using grade control drilling, ROM rehandle, processing costs, administration and royalty costs. • The cut-off grade is 0.23g/t
Mining factors or assumptions	**Underground** • The King of the Hills Underground Ore Reserve has been estimated based on detailed mine development and stope designs. Modifying factors for dilution and mining recovery have been applied post geological interrogation to generate the final diluted and recovered Ore Reserve. • The King of the Hills Underground is in full production with an extensive production history. Reconciliation results and production history show the mining methods to be well matched to the ore body. • Stope size, development placement and ground support strategies have been designed in line with recommendations from experienced geotechnical personnel and external subject matter experts. Grade control drilling is completed in advance of production with all stopes to be mined in the next year already grade control drilled. • The model used to estimate the Ore Reserve is consistent with that which forms the basis of the Mineral Resource estimate for the King of the Hills Underground deposit. • Mining dilution of 10 to 15% has been applied to all long-hole open stoping methods. • An 85 to 90% mining recovery factor has been applied to long-hole open stopes. • The profiles of development excavations have been designed inclusive of 10% overbreak. No further dilution factors or mining recovery factors have been applied to development ore. • A global minimum mining width of 2.5m is used. Outlines are designed to honour the minimum width and include planned dilution. • The infrastructure requirements of the stoping methods used are either already in place or have been accounted for in the Life of Mine evaluation on which the project costings are based. **Open Pit**

Criteria	Commentary
	• Ore loss and dilution have been incorporated through the regularisation of the mineral resource model to a selective mining unit (SMU) size which is commensurate with the mining methods and equipment being utilised. An SMU size of 10m long by 10m wide by 5m high has been used. • Additional ore loss of 6% is applied to material around underground voids. • The King of the Hills open pit is in full production with an extensive production history. Reconciliation results and production history show the mining methods to be well matched to the ore body. • The mining method used is contractor based using established medium-scale open pit mining equipment. • The open pit is relatively deep at approximately 440 metres from surface. • The geotechnical parameters used for the design of Stage 1 and 2 were developed by Vault Minerals' geotechnical team based on detailed definition, characterisation, modelling and analysis of the local geotechnical domains. The pit design for Stage 1 and 2 has been verified as geotechnically compliant by the team that developed the parameters. • The geotechnical parameters used the design of Stages 3 to 5 were defined by independent consultants Peter O'Bryan and Associates (PBA) during the FFS. Results from this work were used for the designs for Stages 3 to 5, which have been verified as geotechnically compliant by the team that developed the parameters. • A hydrogeological report has been prepared by independent consultants Big Dog Hydrogeology Pty Ltd. • The mining operation is supported by a close spaced RC grade control program drilling multiple benches in each instance to minimise the impact on bench turnover rates. • Inferred mineral resources are classified as waste.
Metallurgical factors or assumptions	• All King of the Hills ore is processed on site at the King of the Hills processing plant. The processing plant throughput will be increased to 7.5 million tonne per annum from in Q2 FY27. The processing plant will comprise of a single stage gyratory crushing circuit, SAG and ball mill circuits, and hybrid carbon-in-leach (CIL) circuit with four designated leach tanks and eight adsorption tanks. Gold is recovered from activated carbon into concentrated solution via a split AARL type elution circuit and intensive leaching of gravity concentrate. Electrowinning and smelting are conducted in an adjacent secure gold room. The tailings from the process are deposited into a dedicated tails storage facility. • The technology associated with processing of King of the Hills open pit ore is currently in operation and is based on industry standard practices. • The metallurgical recovery is based on a fixed tails grade. The overall recovery is 94%.

Environmental	• All environmental studies are completed, and all environmental approvals have been obtained for the current processing facility.
	• The following approvals are required for the processing plant upgrade and expanded mine footprint:
	  ○ Mining Proposal and Closure Plan amendments; and
	  ○ Works Approval for infrastructure upgrades.
	• It is considered that these approvals will be obtained before the upgrade commences, as similar approvals have been granted previously in the area.

Infrastructure	• All infrastructure for mining and processing is in place for existing operations. • Construction for the process plant upgrade to 7.5Mtpa and associated infrastructure is planned to be completed in Q2 FY2027. • Access to the site from the sealed Goldfields Highway is via an 8km all-weather mine access road. • Raw and process water is sourced from KOTH mine dewatering and the established Sullivan Creek and Rainbow Borefield. • Unskilled and skilled labour is sourced from the local area, where possible, or through Fly In Fly Out labour pool. • Accommodation is provided at the KOTH campsite located within the tenements, close to the Goldfields Highway. • Communications are present at the site, including Telstra optic fibre and mobile networks. • All other equipment required for the mining and processing of the Ore Reserve is in place and operational. It is located on tenements held by Vault Minerals
Costs	• All costs used in the estimation of Ore Reserves are based on the Life-of-Mine plan. • Operating costs are estimated as part of the internal budgeting process.

Criteria	Commentary
	• Costs associated with treatment and transport have been included in the cost modelling completed for the project based on the Life-of-Mine plan. • Royalties have been included at the WA government royalty of 2.5% of gold produced. A Resource Capital Royalty (IRC) is also applied to the King of the Hills tenements and is applied at 1.5% of gold produced.
Revenue factors	• A gold price of AU$3,750/oz has been used in the Ore Reserve estimate. • The ultimate pit design is based on an optimised pit shell at a Revenue Factor of 1.00 times the applied gold metal price of AU$3,750/oz. • The assumptions on revenue and associated value drivers are supported by Life-of-Mine plan. • As part the annual budgeting process, a sensitivity analysis for mining cost, processing cost, overall slope angle, ore loss, dilution, gold selling price and metal process recovery was completed.
Market assessment	• All gold doré produced at the King of the Hills processing plant is transported to the Perth Mint for refining.
Economic	• Life-of-Mine plans are developed or updated on an annual basis. These plans reflect current and projected performances for the Ore Reserve.
Social	• Tenement status is currently in good standing.
Other	• The King of the Hills Open Pit mine is an operating asset in full production. • A company risk register is maintained to address and mitigate against all foreseeable risks that could impact the Ore Reserve. • Contracts are in place for all critical goods and services required to operate the mine.
Classification	• Underground Mineral Resources converted to Ore Reserves as per JORC 2012 guidelines, i.e. Measured to Proved, Indicated to Probable. No downgrading in category has occurred for underground Resources. • All open pit material is classified as Probable even when derived from Measured Resources. • The Ore Reserve estimate appropriately reflects the Competent Person's view of the deposit.
Audits or reviews	• The King of the Hills Ore Reserve has been internally peer-reviewed.
Discussion of relative accuracy/ confidence	• The Ore Reserve estimate has been prepared in accordance with the guidelines of the JORC Code (2012). The relative confidence of the estimates contained fall with the criteria of Proved and Probable Ore Reserves. Significant operating history supports the modifying factors applied. • The Ore Reserve has been estimated in line with the Vault Minerals Ore Reserve process. The Ore Reserve has been peer reviewed internally and the Competent Person is confident that it is an accurate estimation of the current King of the Hills reserve.

JORC 2012 – Table 1: Darlot Underground Mineral Resource and Ore Reserve

Section 1 Sampling Techniques and Data

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

Criteria	Commentary
Sampling techniques	**RC Drilling** • Drill cuttings are extracted from the RC return via cyclone. The underflow from each 1 m interval then split with a variable aperture, cone splitter or riffle splitter, delivering approximately 3 kg of the

Criteria	Commentary
	recovered material into calico bags for analysis. The residual material is retained in mining bags and stored in rows near the drill collar. • The 1m samples collected during drilling were sent for analysis. **Diamond Drilling** • Most HQ/NQ2 diamond holes have been half-core sampled, and some holes were whole core sampled over prospective mineralised intervals determined by the geologist, • Within fresh rock, core is oriented for structural/geotechnical logging wherever possible. In oriented core, one half of the core was sampled over intervals ranging from 0.3 & 1.2 metre and submitted for fire assay or photon assay analysis. • The remaining core, including the bottom of-hole orientation line, was retained for geological reference and potential further sampling such as metallurgical test work. In intervals of un-oriented core, the same half of the core has been sampled where possible, by extending a cut line from oriented intervals through into the un-oriented intervals. The lack of a consistent geological reference plane, (such as bedding or a foliation), precludes using geological features to orient the core. **Face sampling** • The face dataset is channel sampling across the development drives, sublevels, and airleg rises. Each sample, where possible, is a minimum of 1 kg in weight. Face sampling is conducted linear across the face at approximately 1.5 metres from the sill. The face is sampled from left to right in intervals no bigger than 1.2 metres in waste material. When face sampling the ore unit, intervals are marked and sampled based on sulphide concentration, structure and alteration
Drilling techniques	• Both RC face sampling hammer drilling and diamond drilling techniques have been used at Darlot • Diamond drilling was completed using HQ & NQ2 or LTK60 core which was collected into core trays & transferred to core processing facilities for logging & sampling. • Current underground diamond drill core is orientated. Diamond core is pieced together in an angle iron cradle to form a consecutive string of core, where enough consecutive orientation marks that align an orientation line is marked on the core. • Current surface RC drilling is carried out by drilling contractors, using standard techniques utilising a Schramm drill rig fitted with a 5 ¼" diameter face-sampling RC bit. • The face sampling is conducted by rock chip sampling collected by a geologist across development face.
Drill sample recovery	• RC sample recovery is recorded at 1 m intervals to assess that the sample is being adequately recovered during drilling operations. A subjective visual estimate is used and recorded as a percentage. Sample recovery is generally good, and there is no indication that sampling presents a material risk for the quality of the assay evaluation. • Drill sample recoveries are recorded for each sample number and stored in the Acquire database. Diamond core samples were geotechnically logged and sample recoveries calculated. Most drill samples penetrating mineralisation are diamond core. • Core recovery factors for core drilling are generally very high typically in excess of 95% recovery. Some loss occurs locally when drilling through fault/shear zones. Face sampling, by its nature, can be a biased sampling method, relying on manual 'picking' of the face by either a geological hammer, or by a Jumbo scraping sample material off the face and collected by the mine geologist. Face sampling can be regarded as having 100% sample recovery; however, the Competent Person is cognisant of sampling bias. The use of face samples in grade estimation is provided in Section 3. • Periodic reviews of early drilling assay results and bias may be done from time to time where required on historical prospects where new drilling is done. Q-Q Plots of the re-drills and original holes are correlated and any bias (positive / negative) identified. This is utilised in any future interpretations and modelling. • The supervising geologist monitored the diamond core recoveries and discussed any shortcoming with the driller. Recoveries are generally very good however.
Logging	• 100% of drill core and RC samples are logged geologically and geotechnically (DD) to a level of detail sufficient to support appropriate Mineral Resource estimation, mining studies and metallurgical studies.

Criteria	Commentary
	• Logging of diamond drill core and RC samples has recorded lithology, mineralogy, texture, mineralisation, weathering, alteration and veining. Logging is qualitative and/or quantitative where appropriate. • Core photographs are taken for all drill core drilled by Vault. • RC chip trays (with chips) are photographed for all holes completed by Vault • All Underground faces are photographed and mapped.
Sub-sampling techniques and sample preparation	• Currently the majority of diamond drill core is exclusively whole core sampled. • Surface diamond drilling campaigns and underground exploration diamond drilling programs are subject to half core sampling. Half core diamond drill core samples were obtained by cutting the core in half, along the entire length of each sampling interval. Half core samples are collected over predetermined sampling intervals, from the same side, and submitted for analysis. • Drill core sample lengths can be variable in a mineralized zone, though usually no larger than 1.2 meters. Minimum sampling width is 0.3 metres. This enables the capture of assay data for narrow structures and localized grade variations. • Drill core samples are taken according to a cut sheet compiled by the Geologist. Core samples are bagged in pre-numbered calico bags and submitted with a sample submission form. • Various sampling methods for historic RAB, AC and RC drilling have been carried out including scoop, spear, riffle and cyclone split. • RC samples are passed through a rig mounted cyclone and MetzkeTM sample splitter to obtain a 3-4kg representative sample of each metre drilled. Generally, the samples are dry. • Underground face samples are chip sampled from the wall using a hammer • It is unknown if wet sampling was carried out previously. • All historic samples pre-August 2021 are crushed, dried and pulverised to a nominal 90% passing 75µm to produce a 50 g or 40g sub-sample for analysis by Fire Assay fusion / AAS determination techniques. • All Vault samples post August 2021 are dried, crushed to nominal 2-3mm then split to produce a 500g sample for analysis by Photon Analysis for gold by ALS at their Kalgoorlie laboratory. • Samples for multielement are pulverise to 75µm from the gold sample course rejects. The pulp is then digested using either a 3 or the 4-acid digest for analysed using Inductively coupled plasma mass spectrometry (ICP-MS). • The above procedures are industry standard and considered appropriate for the analysis of gold for Archaean lode gold systems. • Best practice is assumed at the time of historic sampling • All sub-sampling activities are carried out by commercial certified laboratory and are considered to be appropriate. • Industry standard practice is assumed at the time of historic RAB, RC, AC and DD sampling. • Some duplicate sampling was performed on historic RAB, RC, AC and DD drilling. • No duplicates have been taken of UG diamond core. • Field duplicates are taken routinely underground when face chip sampling the ore structures. • For diamond drill core that is cut the remaining half core, portion not sampled, is retained in core trays for future reference. There is sufficient drilling data and underground mapping and sampling data to satisfy Vault that the sampling is representative of the in-situ material collected • RC duplicates are collected at a rate of 1:50 samples and submitted in the same way as the primary samples. • Analysis of drilling data and mine production data supports the appropriateness of sample sizes.
Quality of assay data and laboratory tests	• Pre-August 2021 Primary assaying for gold for DD, RC chips and Face samples is by fire assay fusion with AAS finish to determine gold content. This method is considered one of the most suitable for determining gold concentrations in rock and is a total digest method. • Screen fire assays are carried out for all assays returning a grade >100g/t for drilling conducted by Vault. In general, the screen fire assays are higher than normal fire assay. The procedure involves passing the sample through a Tyler 200 mesh stainless steel screen. The +75-micron material is fire assayed to extinction. Two samples are taken from the -75 micron and fire assayed. In both instances an AAS finish is used. A weighted grade average is produced. The procedure is referenced as Au-SCR22.

Criteria	Commentary
	• Documentation regarding more historical holes and their sample analyses are not well documented. Historic sampling includes fire assay, aqua regia and unknown methods. Umpire analyses were undertaken at Independent Assay Laboratories (IAL) for selected samples comprising a 100-sample batch. Results show a reasonable correlation with the original samples, with differences largely attributed to nugget effect. • Post August 2021 all gold assays for DD, RC and face samples have been done using the Photon Analyser technique. • The quality of the assays is within industry standards. • All the recent and historical assay results for gold are considered total. • Acceptable levels of accuracy and precision were established prior to accepting the sample data. • The QAQC procedures and results show acceptable levels of accuracy and precision were established. • ALS has National Association of Testing Authorities (NATA) accreditation for the technology, in accordance with ISO/IEC-17025 testing requirements. • No geophysical tools have been utilised to determine assay results at the Darlot project • QC samples were routinely inserted into the sampling sequence and also submitted around expected zones of mineralisation. Standard procedures are to examine any erroneous QC results and validate if required, establishing acceptable levels of accuracy and precision for all stages of the sampling and analytical process. • Certified Reference Material (standards and blanks) with a wide range of values are inserted into all batches of diamond drill hole submissions, at a rate of 1 in 20 samples, to assess laboratory accuracy and precision and possible contamination. The CRM values are not identifiable to the laboratory. • Certified blank material is inserted under the control of the geologist and are inserted at a minimum of one per batch. Barren quartz flushes are inserted between expected mineralised sample interval(s) when pulverising. • QAQC data returned are checked against pass/fail limits with the SQL database and are passed or failed on import. A report is generated and reviewed by the geologist as necessary upon failure to determine further action. • QAQC data validation is routinely completed and demonstrates sufficient levels of accuracy and precision. • Pre-August 2021 sample preparation checks for fineness are carried out to ensure a grind size of 90% passing 75 microns. • Post-August 2021 assays are course crushed to nominal 2-3mm and stored in 500g jars. These are checked by the laboratory before analysing. • The laboratory performs several internal processes including standards, blanks, repeats and checks. • Industry standard practice is assumed for previous holders. • Some historic QAQC data is stored in the database but not reviewed.
Verification of sampling and assaying	• Centenary, Oval, Lords Felsics & Pedersen are mature deposits within Darlot mining operations, and intersections with significant Au grade are not unknown. Visible Au is often observed. If core samples with significant intersections are logged, then alternative senior geological personnel are likely to review and confirm the results. • No twin drilling has occurred at Centenary, Oval, Lords Felsics, Lords South Lower or Pedersen. • All data at Darlot is stored in an SQL relational database format using acQuire software. acQuire enables definition of tasks, permission management and database integrity. The SQL Server database is configured for optimal validation through constraints, library tables and triggers. Data that fails these rules on import is rejected and not ranked as a priority to be used for exports or any data applications. • All exploration data control is managed centrally, from drill-hole planning to final assay, survey and geological capture. Most logging data (lithology, alteration, and structural characteristics of core and percussion chips) is captured directly either by manual or to customised digital logging tools with stringent validation and data entry constraints. Geologists load data in the acquire database where initial validation of the data occurs. The data are uploaded into the database by the geologist after which ranking of the data happen based on multiple QAQC and validation rules. • All assay data is uploaded into the database in a text format known as a Sif. These files include detailed information about the batch, methods, units, detection limits and elements assayed. The file

Criteria	Commentary
	also includes all QC data in the sequence of analysis. The assay data is stored in a flattened format to ensure all required information is stored for each sample, and that multiple assay results are stored for each sample. • Data validation is controlled via rules, library tables and triggers. Once all data for a drill-hole have been entered into the database, the geologist responsible for the drilling program validates each drill-hole. A standard validation trigger in the acquire database run queries against the data, which includes checks for; incorrect collar locations, testing for overlapping, missing or incorrect down-hole surveys, and incorrect collar location. • A digital certified assay certificate in Adobe PDF format is backed up on the Darlot server on a regular schedule. A copy of the database also resides on the Vault back-up server in Perth. • The database is secure, and password protected by the Database Administrator to prevent accidental or malicious adjustment to data. • No adjustments are made to the data.
Location of data points	• Collars are marked out pre-drilling and surveyed post-drilling by licensed surveyors. All recent DD holes were surveyed down the hole by Reflex non-magnetic multi shot gyro survey. Down hole surveys are routinely undertaken by the drilling contractor and verified by the mine geologist. • Drill hole collars are located respective to the local mine grid and to the overall property in UTM MGA94-Zone51. Mine grid north is 44° west of north Australian Map Grid, and all mining Mineral Resource and Ore Reserve work is carried out in Mine Grid. Reduced Level (RL) for surface drilling is calculated by adding 1,000 m to surface elevation, while the underground RL is calculated by taking the surface RL minus the vertical depth to the point being referenced. • Underground voids are surveyed by mine surveyors. The survey control on these voids is considered adequate to support the depletion of the Mineral Resource model.
Data spacing and distribution	• Typical drill spacing in Centenary ranges up to 30x30m, which is reduced to around 15x15m in the grade control areas. • Drill hole spacing at Pedersen ranges from 20 m(gN) by 20 m (gE) to 60 m(gN) by 60 m (gE) • Typical drill spacing in the Oval ranges up to 40x40m, which is reduced to around 15x15m in the grade control areas. • Typical drill spacing in Lords Felsics ranges up to 60x60m, which is reduced to around 20x20m in the resource definition drilling areas. • Typical drill spacing in Lords South Lower ranges up to 30x30m, which is reduced to around 15x15m in the grade control areas. • The Competent Person considers the data spacing to be sufficient to establish the degree of geological and grade continuity appropriate for the Mineral Resource classification categories adopted for all of the deposits being considered in this table. • Samples were not composited prior to dispatch for analyses.
Orientation of data in relation to geological structure	• Centenary, Oval, Lords Felsics, Lords South Lower (LSL) & Pedersen was drilled by a combination of RC holes, surface and underground diamond holes and face sampling, with each face sample trace assigned a drill hole collar ID. Underground drilling is confined to drill cuddies and the orientation of exploration holes is often oblique to the mineralisation. Face sampling traces are aligned orthogonal to the dip of the mineralisation, as exposed in the face, whenever possible. • Resultant sampling bias, particularly from face sampling, is usually retained in the drill database and any potential impact upon the Mineral Resource was not assessed. The Competent Person does not believe any potential impacts to be material in terms of grade interpolation.
Sample security	• Although security in not strongly enforced, Darlot is a remote site, and the number of outside visitors is small. The deposit is known to contain visible gold, and this renders the core susceptible to theft, however the risk of sample tampering is considered low. • Vault Staff organise transport companies to pick up bagged samples from a secured locality at the mine site. These are then transported to the laboratory facility for further preparation and assaying. All samples received by the laboratory are physically checked against the despatch order and Darlot is notified of any discrepancies prior to sample preparation commencing. No Vault personnel are involved in the preparation or analysis process.
Audits or reviews	• A series of written standard procedures exists for sampling and core cutting at Darlot. Periodic routine visits to drill rigs and the core farm are carried out by project geologists and Senior Geologists /

Criteria	Commentary
	Superintendents to review core logging and sampling practices. There were no adverse findings, and any minor deficiencies were noted and staff notified, with remedial training if required

Section 2 Reporting of Exploration Results

(Criteria listed in the preceding section also apply to this section.)

Criteria	Commentary
Mineral tenement and land tenure status	• Centenary, Oval, Lords Felsics, Lords South Lower & Pedersen is covered by mining lease M37/155 and held by Darlot Mining Company Limited. This lease covers 1,000Ha and was granted on 18/7/1988, renewed 17/7/2009 and to be renewed on 17/7/2030. Current rental has been paid, and minimum annual expenditure is being met. There are no Joint Ventures over the tenure and no native title claims. There are no other agreements in place apart from a 2.5% royalty for all gold sold, payable to the Government of Western Australia. • The Darlot Native Title Claim is determined over the mining tenements • Lodged Heritage Places are located within the mining tenements. • The tenements are in good standing and the license to operate already exists. There are no known impediments to obtaining additional licenses to operate in the area.
Exploration done by other parties	• Centenary, Oval, Lords Felsics, Lords South Lower and Pedersen is part of the Darlot Gold Mine, which has a long history of gold mining and exploration. Alluvial gold was first mined in the area in 1894 with a consequent gold rush between 1895 and 1913. Total gold production from this time is unknown. Limited gold production occurred between 1935 and 1980. • Modern exploration of Darlot commenced in the period in the 1970's, with intensive exploration by Sundowner Minerals NL during 1986 to 1988. Darlot open pit mining commenced in 1988, and Sundowner was acquired by Plutonic Resources in 1992, who continued open cut mining through to 1995. Underground mining commenced in 1995 and has continued to the present day. • Centenary was discovered in 1996, and underground development commenced in the same year. Mining has continued to the present day. • Pedersen was mined from 1988 to 1995 from an Open pit and has continued to be mined sporadically from 1995 to the present day from the Darlot Underground workings. • The Oval was discovered in 2015, and underground development commenced in 2016. Mining has continued sporadically to the present day. • Lords South Lower was discovered in 2014, and underground development commenced in 2015. Mining has continued to the present day. • Lords Felsics was discovered in 2015, and resource definition drilling was recommenced in 2018, however no mining has occurred to date • To the end of June 2025, the Darlot Gold Mine has produced 22 Mt @ 4.5 g/t Au for 3.2 Moz. • 3D seismic surveys were carried out in late 2016 to provide geophysical data in support of planned exploration programs.
Geology	• The Centenary, Oval, Lords Felsics, Lords South Lower and Pedersen lodes are part of an Archean hydrothermal fault-vein deposit with many similar characteristics with other deposits within the Yilgarn Craton, namely host rock type and nature of hydrothermal alteration; however, it is atypical in being relatively flat-lying rather than steeply dipping. Felsic porphyries and lamprophyre intrusions are encountered throughout the deposit. The major host for gold mineralisation is the Mount Pickering Dolerite. • The Centenary, Lords Felsics, Lords South Lower and Oval gold mineralisation occurs within sub-horizontal to 20° north-westerly dipping stacked quartz veins bounded to the west by the Oval Fault and to the east by the Lords Fault. These reverse faults are marked by banded quartz veins dipping 50° to the northwest. • The Centenary, Lords Felsics, Lords South Lower and Oval Gold mineralisation is associated with quartz veins and alteration haloes controlled by major D2 and D3 structures or secondary splays and cross-linking structures. The quartz veins are hosted mainly by magnetic dolerite and magnetic quartz dolerite rock types and, to a lesser extent, by non-magnetic dolerite and felsic volcano-sedimentary rock types. Lamprophyre intrusions are present in the area with a variety of orientations. In most cases the

Criteria	Commentary
	lamprophyres are thought to be pre-mineralisation but are an unfavourable host rock for mineralisation and in most cases are barren. • The hanging-wall and foot-wall veins associated with the Oval mineralisation typically dip to the NW between ~5° and 25° with the Main Oval structure dipping at around 45° to the NW. The Oval deposit also encompasses the Twelfth man and Burswood fault structures which are similar to the Oval and dip at ~70° to the NW too. • The Pedersen gold mineralisation is located about the Darlot Thrust and is associated with quartz veins and alteration haloes controlled by major D2 and D3 structures, secondary splays and cross-linking structures. • Mineralisation is hosted by a fractionated Dolerite sill within the greater Mt Pickering dolerite syncline, with silica+/-albite+/-carbonate+/-pyrite+/-gold being the key alteration components.
Drill hole Information	• Where new exploration results are reported to the Australian Stock Market (ASX), tables containing drill hole collar, downhole survey and intersection data are included in the body of the announcement
Data aggregation methods	• Exploration results are not reported here, with most drill holes and face samples used to support the Mineral Resource estimate. Sludge samples are recorded in the drill hole database but were not used in the Mineral Resource estimate due insufficient reliability of sampling methods.
Relationship between mineralisation widths and intercept lengths	• From mapping and diamond drilling, Centenary, Oval, LSL and Lords Felsics and Pedersen mineralisation appears to be dipping between approximately 5 to 45 degrees to the northwest. Drill holes are angled to drill as close to perpendicular to mineralisation as possible, although this is difficult when drilling from underground locations, targeting lode positions along strike from the drill cuddies. • Intercepts reported are downhole length, and true width can generally be calculated because the dip of the lode is known.
Diagrams	• When new exploration results are reported, appropriate diagrams have been provided with the body of the announcement.
Balanced reporting	• When new exploration results are reported, appropriate balance in exploration results reporting is provided.
Other substantive exploration data	• No other exploration data that may have been collected is considered material to this announcement.
Further work	• Centenary, Lords Felsics and Lords South Lower and Oval is open along strike and down dip, with potential for additional gold mineralisation in these directions. • Plans are currently being formulated for exploration drilling to test these targets. • The Pedersen lodes die out once they reach the El Dorado Fault, and there is believed to be limited potential down dip for further mineralisation. There is potential for strike extensions to these lodes and plans are in development to test these areas.

Section 3 Estimation and Reporting of Mineral Resources

(Criteria listed in section 1, and where relevant in section 2, also apply to this section.)

Criteria	Commentary
Database integrity	• Data is entered directly into the data capture system in the field and reviewed by a geologist before being imported to the main database. Geological Logging at Darlot is collected by geologists and entered directly into an Acquire Database on a laptop computer. Logging is regularly checked by a senior company geologist to ensure the veracity and consistency of the data. • Logs cannot be finalised if key fields are missing, nor can codes not existing in the library be entered, ensuring continuity of data, and reducing data entry and transcription errors. • Once in the main database, only the database administrators can edit or change data, and all changes are logged by the system.

Criteria	Commentary
Site visits	• The Competent Person(s) (CP) is a full time employee of the company and is familiar with the geological setting of the deposit, sampling protocols, quality control and quality assurance (QA/QC) of sample data, resource modelling procedures, current site procedures and policies, and are confident that all data collected is verifiable and has been collected in line with industry best practices to support a Mineral Resource Estimate..
Geological interpretation	• The Centenary, Lords Felsics, Lords South Lower and Oval Gold mineralisation is associated with quartz veins and alteration haloes controlled by major D2 and D3 structures or secondary splays and cross-linking structures. The quartz veins are hosted mainly by magnetic dolerite and magnetic quartz dolerite rock types and, to a lesser extent, by non-magnetic dolerite and felsic volcano-sedimentary rock types. Lamprophyre intrusions are present in the area with a variety of orientations. In most cases the lamprophyres are thought to be pre-mineralisation but are an un-favourable host rock for mineralisation and in most cases are barren. • The veins associated with the mineralisation typically dip to the NW between ~5° and 20° with the associated mainly quartz filled structures dipping at around 50°. In Centenary these veins typically occur in vast flat stacked arrays between the Lords and Oval Faults, and other parallel structures. The mining history at Darlot and associated reconciliations has proven the veracity of this model. • The sample data for the all the Darlot deposits includes diamond drilling (DD), reverse circulation (RC) with DD tail and RC only. Underground face samples taken by mine geologists were also included. Some holes were excluded due to erroneous collar and down-hole surveys and a default grade of 0.005g/t was assigned where the gold grade was absent. • The interpretations supporting the geological models are predominantly based upon drill hole samples and the mapping done by competent mining geologists in the Darlot pit and underground workings. • All geological interpretations for Centenary, Oval, Lords Felsics & Pedersen are prepared in Darlot Mine Grid. • The Centenary, Pedersen, Lords South Lower and Oval Orebodies has been continuously mined since 1988, and alternative interpretations have not been considered as the geological controls are generally well understood. The Lords Felsics lodes are still yet to be mined. • The grade in all the Darlot ore bodies is controlled by both structure and host lithology, in that typically the best grades are hosted by the Magnetic Dolerite and Felsic intrusions, with comparatively lesser grades observed in the other host rocks such as the non-magnetic dolerite. Consequently, host lithology for lodes was a key factor considered for the estimates. **Centenary** • The Centenary Deposit is sub-divided into twenty-five (25) mineralised domains based on geology and structure, with the steeper fault hosted domains such as Walters, Lords and Oval areas separated from the flatter wing vein hosted mineralisation such as the Grace-Marsh bulk and Boon North areas. There are also shallowly dipping domains such as the Benaud's Link. Those domains with similar characteristics were grouped geo-statistically. • The site geologists prepared the interpretations of the mineralised lodes within these domains and the 493 lodes are modelled as individual wireframes. **Pedersen** • The Pedersen Gold mineralisation is associated mainly with the Darlot Thrust and associated quartz veins and alteration haloes controlled by major D2 and D3 structures or secondary splays and cross-linking structures. The Darlot mineralisation is hosted by magnetic dolerite and magnetic quartz (porphyritic) dolerite rock types and, to a lesser extent, by non-magnetic dolerite and felsic volcano-sedimentary rock types. Lamprophyre intrusions are present in the area with a variety of orientations. In most cases the lamprophyres are thought to be pre-mineralisation but are an un-favourable host rock for mineralisation and in most cases are barren. • The Darlot Thrust and associated major quartz bearing structures typically dip at around 20° to the SE, with associated hanging-wall veins that dip between 0° and 20° to NW. The mining history at Darlot and associated reconciliations has proven the veracity of this model. • The Pedersen Deposit is sub-divided into fifteen (15) mineralised domains based on geology and structure, with the moderately dipping fault hosted domains such as the Darlot thrust and Hurst areas

Criteria	Commentary
	separated from the flatter wing vein hosted mineralisation, such as the Pedersen hanging-wall lodes. Those domains with similar characteristics were grouped geo-statistically. • The site geologists prepared the interpretations of the mineralised lodes within these fifteen (15) domains; with 231 individual lode wireframes modelled in Leapfrog based on both lithology and grade and an approximate lower cut-off of 0.5g/t. **Oval** • The Oval Deposit is sub-divided into six (6) mineralised domains based on geology and structure, with the steeper oval, oval foot-wall splays, Twelfth man and Burswood fault hosted domains separated from the flatter wing vein hosted mineralisation such as the hanging-wall and foot-wall lode areas, and the recently identified gently dipping Eldorado lodes, which sit between the Oval and the Eldorado Faults. Those domains with similar characteristics were grouped geo-statistically. • The site geologists prepared the interpretations of the mineralised lodes within these domains and the 99 lodes are modelled as individual wireframes. **Lords Felsics & Lords South Lower (LSL)** • The Lords Felsics Deposit is sub-divided into eleven mineralised domains based on geology and structure, with the steeper Lords and Newlands fault hosted domains separated from the flatter wing vein hosted mineralisation such as the hanging-wall and foot-wall lode areas. Those domains with similar characteristics were grouped geo-statistically. • The site geologists prepared the interpretations of the mineralised lodes within these 11 domains and the 87 lodes are modelled as individual wireframes based on both lithology and grade at a nominal lower cut-off of 0.5g/t. • The LSL Deposit is sub-divided into three mineralised domains based on geology and structure, with the steeper fault hosted domains such as Walters, Lords and SRCG areas separated from the flatter wing vein hosted mineralisation such as the hanging-wall and foot-wall flat lodes. Those domains with similar characteristics were grouped geo-statistically. • The site geologists prepared the interpretations of the mineralised lodes within these three domains and the 117 lodes are modelled as individual wireframes.
Dimensions	• The Centenary deposit has an overall strike length of about 1.3km and a width of about 0.5km and extends from about 150m to 700m below the natural surface. • The Pedersen deposit has an overall strike length of about 1,500m and a width of about 850 m and extends from just below the natural surface to a depth of about 450 m. • The Oval deposit has an overall strike length of about 600 m and a width of about 600 m and extends from about 470m to 1,200 m below the natural surface. • The Lords Felsics deposit has an overall strike length of about 1.75km and a width of about 900 m and extends from about 660m to 1,460 m below the natural surface. • The Lords South Lower (LSL) deposit has an overall strike length of about 900 m and a width of about 600 m and extends from about 700m to 960m below the natural surface.
Estimation and modelling techniques	**Centenary** • As previously noted, the Centenary Mineral Resource estimate has been divided into twenty-five (25) domains for the purpose of resource estimation. The model was constructed with manual wireframing in both Vulcan Leapfrog and Datamine software. • The 497 wireframes mentioned above were imported directly into Vulcan and Datamine for grade estimation and resource reporting. • Vulcan and Datamine was used for block modelling, grade interpolation, and Mineral Resource classification and reporting. Snowden Supervisor was used for geostatistical analyses. The Au domain interpretations were based upon both geology and grade. • Some estimates were also completed in Leapfrog Edge such as for the Thomson, Middle Walters South, Upper Oval, Boon West, Upper Burswood and Centenary 1125 areas. • Given the crenulated nature of some of the Centenary lodes, several of the domains were flattened, meaning all composites and blocks are transformed to a single RL and estimated in 2D space, and

Criteria	Commentary
	then re-transformed back into 3D space. Only the elevation is adjusted while the X and Y coordinates remain the same. This was done only for the Datamine estimates including the Lords Main and Walters lodes. • All the Pedersen, Lords Felsics, Lords South Lower and Oval lodes were estimated in 3D space. • The interpreted mineralisation wireframes encompass broad areas for the Bulk domains (and the Main Lords domain in LSL), with gold grades that vary from poorly mineralised through to significantly mineralised within each domain. To improve definition of higher grades within the mineralised domains an indicator estimation method, based on ≥ 1 g/t Au and ≥ 3 g/t Au composited drill hole grade thresholds, was applied. The two thresholds are selected to identify areas of lower grade gold mineralisation from the high-grade gold mineralisation and the threshold of 3 g/t Au is intentionally around the Mineral Resource reporting cut-off of and the Ore Reserves reporting cut-off. **Pedersen** • As previously noted, the Pedersen Mineral Resource estimate has been divided into fifteen (15) domains for the purpose of resource estimation. The model was constructed with wireframing in Leapfrog software using the vein and intrusion modelling functionality. The 229 wireframes mentioned above were imported directly into Vulcan for grade estimation and resource reporting. **Oval** • As previously noted, the Oval Mineral Resource estimate has been divided into six (6) domains for the purpose of resource estimation. The model was constructed with manual wireframing Leapfrog software. The 99 wireframes mentioned above were imported directly into Vulcan for grade estimation and resource reporting. **Lords Felsics & Lords South Lower (LSL)** • As previously noted, the Lords Felsics Mineral Resource estimate has been divided into eleven (11) domains for resource estimation. The model was constructed with wireframing in Leapfrog software. The 84 wireframes mentioned above were imported directly into Vulcan for grade estimation and resource reporting. • As previously noted, the Lords South Lower Mineral Resource estimate has been divided into three (3) domains for resource estimation. The model was constructed with wireframing in Leapfrog software. The 117 wireframes mentioned above were imported directly into Vulcan for grade estimation and resource reporting. **ALL MODELS** • Significant amounts of lamprophyre which are generally barren crosscut some of the lodes, some of the larger ones were wire-framed by the site geologists, while a categorical estimation technique was applied to model out the less continuous dykes, based on an indicator kriging technique. These areas are then flagged as waste in the final model. • All lodes were sub-celled to 1x1x1m block sizes with a nominal parent cell size of 10x10x5m. In grade control areas this was reduced to 5m (X) x 5m (Y) x 5m (Z), to more accurately represent the closer spaced drilling. Typical drill spacing in Pedersen ranges up to +40x40m and is reduced to around 15 x 15 m in the grade control areas. • Typical search volumes for all the deposits considered in this table were 2x2x1 for 1st passes (min 1 max 2 samples), 30x30x10 for 2nd passes (min 6 max 12 samples) and 60x60x20m for the 3rd passes (min 1 max 12 samples), Search ellipse orientations were based on variography completed in the planes of the various lodes. • The Centenary, Oval, Lords South Lower & Pedersen lodes have been mined since 1988 and historical mine to mill reconciliations have proven the veracity of the model. No check estimates are known to have been completed. The Lords Felsics lodes are still yet to be mined. • No significant amounts of deleterious elements have historically been encountered or estimated in the Darlot deposit and hence have never been considered for estimation in the Mineral Resource. Pyrite does not occur in significant enough quantities to be considered for acid mine drainage (AMD) considerations.

Criteria	Commentary
	• All the Centenary, Oval, Lords Felsics, Lords South Lower & Most Pedersen lodes are entirely in fresh rock. • All gold grades were estimated using Ordinary Kriging (OK) and Inverse Distance (ID). The OK estimated grades were applied to the Measured & Indicated resource blocks only while the Inferred resource blocks and unclassified blocks were assigned the ID estimated grade. Simple Kriging (SK) was used for some of the older domains or domains with small sample populations. • Samples were composited to 1 m intervals. • A variety of top cuts were applied to the composites of up to 80g/t, dependent on the statistics for each domain. This was based on assessment of outliers and histogram skewness. • Centenary, Oval, Lords Felsics, Lords South Lower and Pedersen is primarily a gold deposits and other elements have not been considered for analysis. • The estimates were validated in three ways, by on-screen visual assessments, declustered sample mean grades vs. block mean grades for each domain and swath plots
Moisture	• Tonnages are estimated on a dry basis.
Cut-off parameters	• All geological interpretations were completed by site geologists based on both grade and lithology, and an approximate lower cut-off of around 0.5g/t. • All Resources are reported at a nominal lower cut-off of 2.0g/t which the CP considers appropriate for the wholly underground inventory.
Mining factors or assumptions	• No minimum width is applied to the resource. Minimum widths are assessed and applied using Mining Shape Optimiser software during the reserve process. • It is assumed that planned dilution is factored into the process at the stage of reserve and stope design planning.
Metallurgical factors or assumptions	• During the mining history of the Darlot lodes the mill at Darlot has generally achieved >93-95% recoveries with a significant portion of the gold also captured by a gravity circuit. • All Darlot ore is currently trucked to the King of the Hills processing plant. The processing plant throughput will be increased to 7.5 million tonne per annum from in Q2 FY27. The processing plant will comprise of a single stage gyratory crushing circuit, SAG and ball mill circuits, and hybrid carbon-in-leach (CIL) circuit with four designated leach tanks and eight adsorption tanks. Gold is recovered from activated carbon into concentrated solution via a split AARL type elution circuit and intensive leaching of gravity concentrate. Electrowinning and smelting are conducted in an adjacent secure gold room. The tailings from the process are deposited into a dedicated tails storage facility. • Recoveries through the King of the Hills processing plant have averaged 93.0%. • The CP is not aware of any specific metallurgical test-work for these orebodies.
Environmental factors or assumptions	• No significant environmental factors are expected to be encountered regarding the disposal of waste or tailing material. This expectation is based on previous mining & milling history of existing open pit & underground operations within the King of the Hills project area. • A dedicated storage facility is used for the process plant tailings
Bulk density	• A dry (in situ) bulk density of 2.90 t/m3 has been used for all fresh lithologies. Oxide material in the north was assigned 1.8 t/m3 and transitional material 2.4 t/m3. These values have been historically assigned for the Darlot and Pedersen project areas. • All Centenary, Oval, Lords Felsics, Lords South Lower, and Most Pedersen ore bodies are within fresh rock. • Data is available for bulk density determinations and is recorded in Vault Minerals database and was assessed by previous operators of the Darlot Gold Mine. The CP is satisfied that the value used is verifiable and typical given their knowledge and experience in similar deposits in the Eastern Goldfields of Western Australia. • All the bulk density records that have been sighted were determined by the Archimedes method of immersion in water, with no wax coating required as porosity is not an issue in Darlot host rocks. These samples are considered representative of the lodes and waste zones.
Classification	• The Mineral Resource is classified as Measured (Centenary only), Indicated, and Inferred. • The geological evidence for mineralisation occurrence and continuity was observed in drill samples and significant underground workings on the Centenary lodes. For Classification of Measured a drill spacing of ~10x10m was required. For classification of Indicated; in the main steep lodes a drill

Criteria	Commentary
	spacing of <30 x 30 m was required, with <20 x 20 m for the flatter lodes. For classification of Inferred; < 60 x 60 m for steep lodes and < 40 x 40 m for the flatter lodes. Any blocks outside these parameters were unclassified. Drill sampling and analytical techniques for DD and RC drilling as well as face sampling are well documented by Vault Minerals, as well as rigorous QAQC protocols and documentation to support an Indicated Resource Classification where geological confidence allows. • The classification of the Mineral Resource considered the geological understanding of the deposit, quality of the samples, quality and quantity of density data, drill hole spacing, and the quality of the block grade estimates. Geological understanding and quality of samples is sufficient to assume geological and grade continuity in the Indicated volumes. • All relevant factors have been considered when determining the resource classification for Centenary deposit, and the results are deemed by the CP to be fair and relevant.
Audits or reviews	• The Mineral Resource Estimates was peer reviewed internally by Vault Minerals Senior Geologists. Some of the older areas such as those from Datamine were reviewed by Consultants from OPTIRO.
Discussion of relative accuracy/ confidence	• The Mineral Resource estimates is considered a global resource for both Measured, Indicated and Inferred Resource estimations. • The CP is comfortable that more than 20 years of mining and reconciliation data is deemed sufficient to verify the veracity of the estimate. • Fully surveyed voids have been used to deplete the model of already mined material.

Section 4 Estimation and Reporting of Ore Reserves

Criteria listed in section1, and where relevant in section 2 and 3, also apply to this section

Criteria	Commentary
Mineral Resource estimate for conversion to Ore Reserves	• The Mineral Resource Estimate used is classified a JORC 2012 Mineral Resource statement as per the Darlot - Mineral Resource estimate. • The Mineral Resources are reported inclusive of the Ore Reserves and are as stated in the Darlot Resource statement.
Site visits	• Site visits were undertaken regularly by the Competent Person for Ore Reserve assessment.
Study status	• The level of study is to Pre-Feasibility Study accuracy.
Cut-off parameters	• Breakeven cut-off grades were calculated using planned mining costs. A reserve cut-off grade of 1.9g/t has been used. The breakeven cut-off for each stope included operating level development, stoping, surface haulage, processing, and administration costs.
Mining factors or assumptions	• The Darlot Underground Ore Reserve has been estimated based on detailed mine development and stope designs. Modifying factors for dilution and mining recovery have been applied post geological interrogation to generate the final diluted and recovered Ore Reserve. • Selected mining method deemed appropriate based on geotechnical advice and previous experience and history at Darlot. • Assumptions have been based on actual mining performance at Darlot with Geotechnical Assessments undertaken over the years to develop a comprehensive ground support and reinforcement regime for conditions encountered at Darlot. • Stopes have been designed based on an economic cut-off. • Mining dilution of 15 to 20% has been used. • Mining recovery factor of 85 to 90% is applied. • A global minimum mining width of 2.5m is used. Outlines are designed to honour the minimum width and include planned dilution. • The profiles of development excavations have been designed inclusive of 10% overbreak. No further dilution factors or mining recovery factors have been applied to development ore. • Darlot is an operating underground mine and as such all the required infrastructure is in place and operational. Minor Capital Development will be required to extract all of the ore reserve.

Criteria	Commentary
	• The infrastructure requirements of the stoping methods used are either already in place or have been accounted for in the Life of Mine evaluation on which the project costings are based.
Metallurgical factors or assumptions	• All Darlot ore is trucked to the King of the Hills processing plant. The processing plant throughput will be increased to 7.5 million tonne per annum from in Q2 FY27. The processing plant will comprise of a single stage gyratory crushing circuit, SAG and ball mill circuits, and hybrid carbon-in-leach (CIL) circuit with four designated leach tanks and eight adsorption tanks. Gold is recovered from activated carbon into concentrated solution via a split AARL type elution circuit and intensive leaching of gravity concentrate. Electrowinning and smelting are conducted in an adjacent secure gold room. The tailings from the process are deposited into a dedicated tails storage facility. • The King of the Hills processing plant is currently operating and is a conventional design. • No additional test work was undertaken as all the ore reserve is contained within previously mined orebodies which are currently being processed on site. • Recoveries through the King of the Hills processing plant have averaged 93.0%. • There have been no deleterious elements identified while processing Darlot ore. • Recovery based on actual performance.

Environmental	• All environmental studies are completed, and all environmental approvals have been obtained for the current processing facility.
	• The following approvals are required for the processing plant upgrade and expanded mine footprint:
	  ○ Mining Proposal and Closure Plan amendments; and
	  ○ Works Approval for infrastructure upgrades.
	• It is considered that these approvals will be obtained before the upgrade commences, as similar approvals have been granted previously in the area.

Infrastructure	• The infrastructure is already in place (process plant, haul roads, accommodation, site office, ventilation, pump stations).
Costs	• All capital costs have been determined to Pre-Feasibility Study accuracy. • Operating mining costs have been estimated from first principals and contracted rates and calibrated using historic mining costs. • Treatment and haulage charges were based on the actual charges at the existing KOTH Processing Facility and contract haulage rates. • Allowances are made for state royalties of 2.5%.
Revenue factors	• A gold price of A$3,750 was used in the Ore Reserve estimate. • Assumptions on commodity pricing for Darlot are assumed to be fixed over the short life of mine.
Market assessment	• The longer-term market assessments will not affect Darlot due to the short mine life.
Economic	• Costs used are expected to be accurate as they are based on actual costs and contract rates from the current Darlot operations.
Social	• Tenement status is currently in good standing.
Other	• No identifiable naturally occurring risks have been identified to impact the Ore Reserves. • All legal and marketing agreements are in place. • All approvals are in place.
Classification	• Mineral Resources converted to Ore Reserves as per JORC 2012 guidelines, i.e., Measured to Proved, Indicated to Probable. No downgrading in category has occurred for this project. • The result reflects the Competent Person's view of the deposit. • 100% of the Measured ore from the Mineral Resource has been converted to Proven Ore. • 100% of the Indicated ore from the Mineral Resource has been converted to Probable Ore
Audits or reviews	• The Ore Reserve has undergone internal peer review.
Discussion of relative accuracy/ confidence	• The Ore Reserve estimate has been prepared in accordance with the guidelines of the 2012 JORC Code and are in line with the Company Ore Reserve Processes. Operating history of similar mining environments (within Company mines and external mines) supports the modifying factors applied.

Criteria	Commentary
	• The Ore Reserve has been peer reviewed internally and the Competent Person is confident that it is an accurate estimate of the Darlot reserve.

JORC 2012 – Table 1: Darlot Open Pit Mineral Resource and Ore Reserve (St George, Waikato, Waikato South, Cornucopia North and Mission and Cables)

Section 1 Sampling Techniques and Data

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

Criteria	Commentary
Sampling techniques	**RC Drilling** • Drill cuttings are extracted from the RC (reverse circulation) return via cyclone. The underflow from each 1 m interval then split with a variable aperture, cone splitter or riffle splitter, delivering approximately 3 kg of the recovered material into calico bags for analysis. The residual material is retained in mining bags and stored in rows near the drill collar. • The 1m samples collected during drilling were sent for analysis. **Diamond Drilling (DD)** • Most HQ/NQ2 diamond holes have been half-core sampled, and some holes were whole core sampled over prospective mineralised intervals determined by the geologist, • Within fresh rock, core is oriented for structural/geotechnical logging wherever possible. In oriented core, one half of the core was sampled over intervals ranging from 0.3 & 1.2 metre and submitted for fire assay or photon assay analysis. • The remaining core, including the bottom of-hole orientation line, was retained for geological reference and potential further sampling such as metallurgical test work. In intervals of un-oriented core, the same half of the core has been sampled where possible, by extending a cut line from oriented intervals through into the un-oriented intervals. The lack of a consistent geological reference plane, (such as bedding or a foliation), precludes using geological features to orient the core. **Air Core (AC)** • Air Core samples at Cornucopia North only provided 32mm core through mainly the regolith profile with reports indicating that recoveries were generally good. Drilling was completed using a small Gemco air core rig. Analyses were undertaken at 1m intervals, with processing procedures likely to be similar to those for the RC samples stated above.
Drilling techniques	• Both RC face sampling hammer drilling and diamond drilling techniques have been used at Darlot • Diamond drilling was completed using HQ & NQ2 or LTK60 core which was collected into core trays & transferred to core processing facilities for logging & sampling. • Air Core samples at Cornucopia North only provided 32mm core through mainly the regolith profile with reports indicating that recoveries were generally good. Drilling was completed using a small Gemco air core rig. Analyses were undertaken at 1m intervals, with processing procedures likely to be similar to those for the RC samples stated above.
Drill sample recovery	• RC sample recovery is recorded at 1 m intervals to assess that the sample is being adequately recovered during drilling operations. A subjective visual estimate is used and recorded as a percentage. Sample recovery is generally good, and there is no indication that sampling presents a material risk for the quality of the assay evaluation. • Drill sample recoveries are recorded for each sample number and stored in the Acquire database. Diamond core samples were geotechnically logged and sample recoveries calculated. Most drill samples penetrating mineralisation are diamond core.

Criteria	Commentary
	• Core recovery factors for core drilling are generally very high typically in excess of 95% recovery. Some loss occurs locally when drilling through fault/shear zones. Face sampling, by its nature, can be a biased sampling method, relying on manual 'picking' of the face by either a geological hammer, or by a Jumbo scraping sample material off the face and collected by the mine geologist. • Periodic reviews of early drilling assay results and bias may be done from time to time where required on historical prospects where new drilling is done. Q-Q Plots of the re-drills and original holes are correlated and any bias (positive / negative) identified. This is utilised in any future interpretations and modelling. • The supervising geologist monitored the RC, diamond and air core recoveries and discussed any shortcoming with the driller. Recoveries are generally very good however.
Logging	• 100% of drill core and RC samples are logged geologically and geotechnically (DD) to a level of detail sufficient to support appropriate Mineral Resource estimation, mining studies and metallurgical studies. • Logging of diamond drill core and RC samples has recorded lithology, mineralogy, texture, mineralisation, weathering, alteration and veining. Logging is qualitative and/or quantitative where appropriate. • Core photographs are taken for all drill core drilled by Vault. • RC chip trays (with chips) are photographed • Qualitative and quantitative logging of historic data varies in its completeness. • Some historical diamond drilling has been geotechnically logged to provide data for geotechnical studies. • Some historic diamond core photography has been preserved. • Historic logging varies in its completeness.
Sub-sampling techniques and sample preparation	• Surface diamond drilling programs are subject to half core sampling. Half core diamond drill core samples were obtained by cutting the core in half, along the entire length of each sampling interval. Half core samples are collected over predetermined sampling intervals, from the same side, and submitted for analysis. • Drill core sample lengths can be variable in a mineralized zone, though usually no larger than 1.2 meters. Minimum sampling width is 0.3 metres. This enables the capture of assay data for narrow structures and localized grade variations. • Drill core samples are taken according to a cut sheet compiled by the Geologist. Core samples are bagged in pre-numbered calico bags and submitted with a sample submission form. • Various sampling methods for historic RAB, AC and RC drilling have been carried out including scoop, spear, riffle and cyclone split. • RC samples are passed through a rig mounted cyclone and MetzkeTM sample splitter to obtain a 3-4kg representative sample of each metre drilled. Generally, the samples are dry. • It is unknown if wet sampling was carried out previously. • All historic samples pre-August 2021 are crushed, dried and pulverised to a nominal 90% passing 75µm to produce a 50 g or 40g sub-sample for analysis by Fire Assay fusion / AAS determination techniques. • All Vault samples post August 2021 are dried, crushed to nominal 2-3mm then split to produce a 500g sample for analysis by Photon Analysis for gold by ALS at their Kalgoorlie laboratory. • Samples for multielement are pulverise to 75µm from the gold sample course rejects. The pulp is then digested using either a 3 or the 4-acid digest for analysed using Inductively coupled plasma mass spectrometry (ICP-MS). • The above procedures are industry standard and considered appropriate for the analysis of gold for Archaean lode gold systems. • Best practice is assumed at the time of historic sampling • All sub-sampling activities are carried out by commercial certified laboratory and are considered to be appropriate. • Industry standard practice is assumed at the time of historic RAB, RC, AC and DD sampling. • Some duplicate sampling was performed on historic RAB, RC, AC and DD drilling.

Criteria	Commentary
	• For diamond drill core that is cut the remaining half core, portion not sampled, is retained in core trays for future reference. There is sufficient drilling data to satisfy Vault that the sampling is representative of the in-situ material collected • RC duplicates are collected at a rate of ~1:50 samples and submitted in the same way as the primary samples.
Quality of assay data and laboratory tests	• Pre-August 2021 Primary assaying for gold for DD, RC chips and Face samples is by fire assay fusion with AAS finish to determine gold content. This method is considered one of the most suitable for determining gold concentrations in rock and is a total digest method. • Screen fire assays are carried out for all assays returning a grade >100g/t for drilling conducted by Vault. In general, the screen fire assays are higher than normal fire assay. The procedure involves passing the sample through a Tyler 200 mesh stainless steel screen. The +75-micron material is fire assayed to extinction. Two samples are taken from the -75 micron and fire assayed. In both instances an AAS finish is used. A weighted grade average is produced. The procedure is referenced as Au-SCR22. • Documentation regarding more historical holes and their sample analyses are not well documented. Historic sampling includes fire assay, aqua regia and unknown methods. Umpire analyses were undertaken at Independent Assay Laboratories (IAL) for selected samples comprising a 100-sample batch. Results show a reasonable correlation with the original samples, with differences largely attributed to nugget effect. • Post August 2021 all gold assays for DD, RC and face samples have been done using the Photon Analyser technique. • The quality of the assays is within industry standards. • All the recent and historical assay results for gold are considered total. • Acceptable levels of accuracy and precision were established prior to accepting the sample data. • The QAQC procedures and results show acceptable levels of accuracy and precision were established. • ALS has National Association of Testing Authorities (NATA) accreditation for the technology, in accordance with ISO/IEC-17025 testing requirements. • No geophysical tools have been utilised to determine assay results at the Darlot projects. • QC samples were routinely inserted into the sampling sequence and also submitted around expected zones of mineralisation. Standard procedures are to examine any erroneous QC results and validate if required, establishing acceptable levels of accuracy and precision for all stages of the sampling and analytical process. • Certified Reference Material (standards and blanks) with a wide range of values are inserted into all batches of diamond drill hole submissions, at a rate of 1 in 20 samples, to assess laboratory accuracy and precision and possible contamination. The CRM values are not identifiable to the laboratory. • Certified blank material is inserted under the control of the geologist and are inserted at a minimum of one per batch. Barren quartz flushes are inserted between expected mineralised sample interval(s) when pulverising. • QAQC data returned are checked against pass/fail limits with the SQL database and are passed or failed on import. A report is generated and reviewed by the geologist as necessary upon failure to determine further action. • QAQC data validation is routinely completed and demonstrates sufficient levels of accuracy and precision. • Pre-August 2021 sample preparation checks for fineness are carried out to ensure a grind size of 90% passing 75 microns. • Post-August 2021 assays are course crushed to nominal 2-3mm and stored in 500g jars. These are check by the laboratory before analysing. • The laboratory performs several internal processes including standards, blanks, repeats and checks. • Industry standard practice is assumed for previous holders. • Some historic QAQC data is stored in the database but not reviewed.
Verification of sampling and assaying	• St George, Waikato, Waikato South, Mission & Cable, & Cornucopia North are mature deposits within Darlot mining operations, and intersections with significant Au grade are not unknown. Visible Au is often observed. If core samples with significant intersections are logged, then alternative geological personnel are likely to review and confirm the results.

Criteria	Commentary
	• No twin drilling has occurred at St George, Waikato, Waikato South, Mission & Cable, & Cornucopia North. • All data at Darlot is stored in an SQL relational database format using acQuire software. acQuire enables definition of tasks, permission management and database integrity. The SQL Server database is configured for optimal validation through constraints, library tables and triggers. Data that fails these rules on import is rejected and not ranked as a priority to be used for exports or any data applications. • All exploration data control is managed centrally, from drill-hole planning to final assay, survey and geological capture. Most logging data (lithology, alteration, and structural characteristics of core and percussion chips) is captured directly either by manual or to customised digital logging tools with stringent validation and data entry constraints. Geologists load data in the acquire database where initial validation of the data occurs. The data are uploaded into the database by the geologist after which ranking of the data happen based on multiple QAQC and validation rules. • All assay data is uploaded into the database in a text format known as a Sif. These files include detailed information about the batch, methods, units, detection limits and elements assayed. The file also includes all QC data in the sequence of analysis. The assay data is stored in a flattened format to ensure all required information is stored for each sample, and that multiple assay results are stored for each sample. • Data validation is controlled via rules, library tables and triggers. Once all data for a drill-hole have been entered into the database, the geologist responsible for the drilling program validates each drill-hole. A standard validation trigger in the acquire database run queries against the data, which includes checks for; incorrect collar locations, testing for overlapping, missing or incorrect down-hole surveys, and incorrect collar location. • A digital certified assay certificate in Adobe PDF format is backed up on the Darlot server on a regular schedule. A copy of the database also resides on the Vault back-up server in Perth. • The database is secure, and password protected by the Database Administrator to prevent accidental or malicious adjustment to data. • No adjustments are made to the data.
Location of data points	• Collars are marked out pre-drilling and surveyed post-drilling by licensed surveyors using a DGPS. All recent DD holes were surveyed down the hole by Reflex non-magnetic multi shot gyro survey. Down hole surveys are routinely undertaken by the drilling contractor and verified by the mine geologist. • Drill hole collars are located respective to the local mine grid and to the overall property in UTM MGA94-Zone51. Mine grid north is 44° west of north Australian Map Grid, and all mining Mineral Resource and Ore Reserve work is carried out in MGA94/51 Grid. Reduced Level (RL) for surface drilling is calculated by adding 1,000 m to surface elevation, while the underground RL is calculated by taking the surface RL minus the vertical depth to the point being referenced. St George only has been modelled in Darlot Mine Grid. • Underground and Open Pit voids are surveyed by mine surveyors. The survey control on these voids is considered adequate to support the depletion of the Mineral Resource model.
Data spacing and distribution	• Drill hole spacing at St George ranges from 10 m(gN) by 10 m (gE) to 60 m(gN) by 60 m (gE). • Drill hole spacing at Waikato ranges from 10 m(gN) by 10 m (gE) to 80 m(gN) by 80 m (gE) • Drill hole spacing at Waikato South ranges from 20 m(gN) by 20 m (gE) to 80 m(gN) by 80 m (gE) • Drill spacing varies at Mission and Cable with position in the deposit from 10mN x 10mE to more than 50m. • Drill hole spacing at Cornucopia North ranges from 10 m (g N) by 10 m (g E) to 80 m (g N) by 80 m (g E) • The Competent Person considers the data spacing to be sufficient to establish the degree of geological and grade continuity appropriate for the Mineral Resource classification categories adopted for all of the deposits being considered in this table. • Samples were not composited prior to dispatch for analyses. • Previous operators did composite RC samples of up to 4m in length which were then re-assayed at 1 m intervals given anomalous results

Criteria	Commentary
Orientation of data in relation to geological structure	• St George, Waikato, Waikato South, Mission & Cable, & Cornucopia North was drilled by a combination of all surface holes. The surface holes were orientated to penetrate the host unit as orthogonally as possible. • Resultant sampling bias is usually retained in the drill database and any potential impact upon the Mineral Resource was not assessed. The Competent Person does not believe any potential impacts to be material in terms of grade interpolation.
Sample security	• Although security in not strongly enforced, Darlot is a remote site, and the number of outside visitors is small. The deposit is known to contain visible gold, and this renders the core susceptible to theft, however the risk of sample tampering is considered low. • Vault Staff organise transport companies to pick up bagged samples from a secured locality at the mine site. These are then transported to the laboratory facility for further preparation and assaying. All samples received by the laboratory are physically checked against the despatch order and Darlot is notified of any discrepancies prior to sample preparation commencing. No Vault personnel are involved in the preparation or analysis process.
Audits or reviews	• A series of written standard procedures exists for sampling and core cutting at Darlot. Periodic routine visits to drill rigs and the core farm are carried out by project geologists and Senior Geologists / Superintendents to review core logging and sampling practices. There were no adverse findings, and any minor deficiencies were noted and staff notified, with remedial training if required

Section 2 Reporting of Exploration Results

(Criteria listed in the preceding section also apply to this section.)

Criteria	Commentary
Mineral tenement and land tenure status	• **St George** is covered by mining lease M37/155 and held by Darlot Mining Company Limited. This lease covers 1,000Ha and was granted on 18/7/1988, renewed 17/7/2009 and to be renewed on 17/7/2030. Current rental has been paid, and minimum annual expenditure is being met. There are no Joint Ventures over the tenure. There are no other agreements in place apart from a 2.5% royalty for all gold sold, payable to the Government of Western Australia. • **Waikato** is covered by mining lease M37/252 and held by Darlot Mining Company Limited which is 100% owned by Vault Minerals. This lease covers 829.05 Ha and was granted on 14/2/1990, renewed 13/2/2011 and to be renewed on 13/2/2032. Current rental has been paid, and minimum annual expenditure s being met. There are no Joint Ventures over the tenure. There are no other agreements in place apart from a 2.5% royalty for all gold sold, payable to the Government of Western Australia. • **Waikato South** is covered by three mining leases, M37/252, M37/320, M37/393 which are part of the Darlot Reporting Group C95/2001. • Lease M37/252 covers 829.05 Ha and was granted on 14/2/1990 and is to be renewed on 13/2/2032. Current rental has been paid, and the minimum annual expenditure is being met. • Lease 37/320 covers 337.25 Ha and was granted 12/3/1991 and is to be renewed on 11/3/2032. Current rental has been paid, and minimum annual expenditure is being met. • Lease 37/393 covers 477.5 Ha and was granted 21/6/1993 and is to be renewed on 20/6/2035. Current rental has been paid, and minimum annual expenditure is being met. • Mining lease M37/252 is 100% owned by Vault, while mining leases M37/320 and M37/393 are part of two existing exploration JV agreements with Larry Baker and PanAust Limited. Larry Baker and PanAust have a percentage interest of 0.5% and 16% respectively with the remaining 83.5% held by Vault Minerals. The Darlot South JV A agreement covers M37/320 while the Darlot South JV B which covers M37/393. Under the terms of both JV agreements Baker & Pan Aust are "free carried" until a mining proposal is lodged after which a farm in option may be initiated. A 2.5% royalty for all gold sold, payable to the Government of Western Australia. • **Mission and Cable** deposits are situated on Exploration Licence E37/1220, which expires on 09/09/2029 and is renewable for a further 5 years on a continuing basis. • The Exploration Licence is currently held 100% by Mr Andrew George Paterson, and Vault through its wholly owned subsidiary Darlot Mining Company Pty Ltd (DMC) has entered into an Option and Sub-

Criteria	Commentary
	lease Agreement on 13 blocks for the right to convert any part of the Sub-lease area to one or more Mining Leases and have 100% transferred to Darlot Mining Company Pty Ltd. • The Exploration Licence area subject to the Option and Sub-lease Agreement is not subject to any third-party royalty. • All production is subject to a Western Australian state government 'NSR' royalty of 2.5%. • There are no bonds registered against the exploration lease and will be subject to conditions imposed by the MRF. • The tenement is in good standing. There are no known impediments to obtaining licences to operate in the area. • **Cornucopia North** is covered by one mining lease, M37/320 which is part of the Darlot Reporting Group C95/2001. • Lease 37/320 covers 337.25 Ha and was granted 12/3/1991 and is to be renewed on 11/3/2032. Current rental has been paid ($6,320.6) and minimum annual expenditure of $33,800 is being met. • Mining lease M37/320 is part of two existing exploration JV agreements with Larry Baker and PanAust Limited. Larry Baker and PanAust have a percentage interest of 0.5% and 16/% respectively with the remaining 83.5% held by Vault Minerals. The Darlot South JV A agreement covers M37/320. Under the terms of both JV agreements Baker & Pan Aust are "free carried" until a mining proposal is lodged after which a farm in option may be initiated. A 2.5% royalty for all gold sold, payable to the Government of Western Australia. • There is a native title claim over the leases, and it has been determined
Exploration done by other parties	• **St George, Waikato, Waikato South, and Cornucopia North** are part of the Darlot Gold Mine, which has a long history of gold mining and exploration. Alluvial gold was first mined in the area in 1894 with a consequent gold rush between 1895 and 1913. Total gold production from this time is unknown. Limited gold production occurred between 1935 and 1980. • Modern exploration of Darlot commenced in the period in the 1970's, with intensive exploration by Sundowner Minerals NL during 1986 to 1988. Darlot open pit mining commenced in 1988, and Sundowner was acquired by Plutonic Resources in 1992, who continued open cut mining through to 1995. Underground mining commenced in 1995 and has continued to the present day. • **St George, Waikato, Waikato South** has not been mined at all to date, due mainly to unfavourable economics, except for historical artisanal workings at St George. • At **Mission & Cable** between the mid 1980's and 1992 exploration comprising mapping, rock sampling, limited aero-magnetics and RAB drilling was carried out by Hawk Investments, Sundowner and others. Then between 1993 and 2001 work done by Newcrest and JV partners (Barrick and Placer) through RAB, RC, DD and AC defined the Mission and Cable prospects. Since then, various operators such Navarre Pty Ltd (2205-2006), Aragon Resources (2008-09). Interglobal Investments Ltd (2011-13) and then Leopard Minerals Ltd (2013-15) have continued to conduct additional drilling and preliminary or scoping mining studies, including an Inferred Resource of 184koz announced in 2013 by Leopard Minerals ltd
Geology	**St George** • The Darlot lodes are part of an Archean hydrothermal fault-vein deposit with many similar characteristics with other deposits within the Yilgarn Craton, namely host rock type and nature of hydrothermal alteration; however, it is atypical in being relatively flat-lying rather than steeply dipping. Felsic porphyries and lamprophyre intrusions are encountered throughout the deposit. The major host for gold mineralisation is the Mount Pickering Dolerite. • In the St George area, the mineralisation crosses lithological boundaries and is present in the mixed basalt, dolerite and felsic porphyry (MD and FAP) domains. • The St George gold mineralisation is located about the Oval and Burswood Faults and is associated with quartz veins and alteration haloes controlled by major D2 and D3 structures, secondary splays and cross-linking structures such as the enechelon tension gash arrays because of oblique reverse movement on the faults stated above. **Waikato and Waikato South**

Criteria	Commentary
	• In the Waikato area, the mineralisation crosses lithological boundaries and is present in the mixed basalt, dolerite and felsic porphyry (MD and FAP) domains and within the porphyritic dolerite. • The Waikato gold mineralisation is located about the Waikato Thrust (similar to the Darlot Thrust in the Pedersen) and is associated with quartz veins and alteration haloes controlled by major D2 and D3 structures, secondary splays and cross-linking structures. **Mission and Cable** • The Mission and Cable (MICA) lodes are part of an Archean hydrothermal fault-vein deposit hosted in the main by sheared (magnetic) fractionated dolerite and felsic volcanic units with similarities to the Mount Pickering dolerite sill (The Darlot-Centenary deposits host). The Mission lodes strike north south and dip relatively steeply to the west on the interpreted eastern limb of a synform, with a few shallower linking structures also dipping west. The Cable lodes include several NNW striking and steeply westerly dipping mineralised shears with several shallower SSE dipping linking structures and six flattish supergene lodes, which sit on the western limb of the same synform. The steeply dipping NNW striking mineralised shears at MICA are thought to be extensions to the Taranaki Shear series observed to the south at Darlot. • The Mission and Cable gold mineralisation is associated with a series of sub-metre to metre scale wide laminated quartz veins which crosscut the shear planes with silica-sericite-chlorite-epidote-pyrrhotite+/-pyrite altered margins of varying alteration intensity. Pyrite and pyrrhotite are rarely observed above 5%. Some remobilized gold mineralisation has also been observed mainly in ferruginous saprock • The structural controls at M&C are thought to be the reactivation of NNW striking likely deep-seated shears along a pre-existing axial planar fabric also associated with the synform on which both deposits sit. **Cornucopia North** • The Cornucopia North gold mineralisation is interpreted to be hosted in transported alluvial grit containing mineralised quartz fragments siting within a scour feature at the confluence of NW and NE trending paleo-channels, which in turn are interpreted to be controlled by underlying fault structures. It is in essence a paleo-placer deposit.
Drill hole Information	• Where new exploration results are reported to the Australian Stock Market (ASX), tables containing drill hole collar, downhole survey and intersection data are included in the body of the announcement
Data aggregation methods	• Exploration results are not reported here, with all drill holes used to support the Mineral Resource estimate. RAB samples are recorded in the drill hole database but were not used in the Mineral Resource estimate due to insufficient reliability of sampling methods.
Relationship between mineralisation widths and intercept lengths	**St George** • From the diamond drilling, mineralisation appears to be dipping approximately 30^0 to the northwest. Drillholes are angled to drill as close to perpendicular to mineralisation as possible. • Intercepts reported are downhole length, and true width can generally be calculated because the dip of the lode is known. **Waikato and Waikato South** • From the diamond drilling, mineralisation appears to be dipping approximately 14 to 35 degrees. Drillholes are angled to drill as close to perpendicular to mineralisation as possible. **Mission and Cable** • All reported down-hole intersections are documented as estimated true widths based on the current interpretations and measurements made in Vulcan software. • Drilling is oriented as close as possible to orthogonal to the orientation of the mineralised zone. **Cornucopia North** • From the drilling, mineralisation appears to be dipping gently to north-west Drillholes are angled to drill as close to perpendicular to mineralisation as possible. • Intercepts reported are downhole length, and true width can generally be calculated because the dip of the lode is known.
Diagrams	• When new exploration results are reported, appropriate diagrams have been provided with the body of the announcement.

Criteria	Commentary
Balanced reporting	• When new exploration results are reported, appropriate balance in exploration results reporting is provided.
Other substantive exploration data	• No other exploration data that may have been collected is considered material to this announcement.
Further work	• St George, Waikato, Waikato South, Mission and Cable, Mineral Resources has not been mined due to unfavourable economics in the past, however an economic review is still to be completed. • The St George lodes are largely closed off in all directions, apart from SE where the lodes are exposed on surface. Structural repetition of the St George lodes along the Oval/Burswood corridor trend warrants future investigations. • The Waikato lodes are largely open in all directions, apart from SE where the lodes are exposed on surface. Surface exploration drilling is currently planned for the southern extents towards Waikato South. • The Waikato South lodes are largely open in all directions, apart from SW where the lodes are exposed on surface. Further drilling to test the resource extension potential at Waikato South is planned to commence at a later stage. • Vault Minerals may continue drilling and resource modelling studies, including metallurgy, geotechnical studies, and will complete other studies appropriate for the future development of the Mission and Cable deposits when the economics are more favourable. • The Cornucopia North alluvial/placer style lodes are largely closed off in all directions, however the structures controlling the paleo-channels and possible primary mineralisation remain mostly untested to date and warrant further work in the future

Section 3 Estimation and Reporting of Mineral Resources

(Criteria listed in section 1, and where relevant in section 2, also apply to this section.)

Criteria	Commentary
Database integrity	• Data is entered directly into the data capture system in the field and reviewed by a geologist before being imported to the main database. Geological Logging at Darlot is collected by geologists and entered directly into an Acquire Database on a laptop computer. Logging is regularly checked by a senior company geologist to ensure the veracity and consistency of the data. • Logs cannot be finalised if key fields are missing, nor can codes not existing in the library be entered, ensuring continuity of data, and reducing data entry and transcription errors. • Once in the main database, only the database administrators can edit or change data, and all changes are logged by the system.
Site visits	• The Competent Person(s) (CP) is a full time employee of the company and is familiar with the geological setting of the deposit, sampling protocols, quality control and quality assurance (QA/QC) of sample data, resource modelling procedures, current site procedures and policies, and are confident that all data collected is verifiable and has been collected in line with industry best practices to support a Mineral Resource Estimate..
Geological interpretation	**St George** • The St George gold mineralisation is located about the Oval and Burswood Faults and is associated with quartz veins and alteration haloes controlled by major D2 and D3 structures, secondary splays and cross-linking structures such as the enechelon tension gash arrays as a result of oblique reverse movement on the faults stated above. The St George mineralisation is hosted by dolerite and, to a lesser extent, by magnetic dolerite and felsic volcano-sedimentary rock types. Lamprophyre intrusions are present in the area with a variety of orientations. In most cases the lamprophyres are thought to be pre-mineralisation but are an un-favorable host rock for mineralisation and in most cases are barren. • The St George lodes and associated major quartz bearing structures typically dip at around 30° to the NW (DMG). The St George Mineralisation is presumed to be analogous with the Centenary

Criteria	Commentary
	mineralisation and hence has similar characteristics. The veracity of the estimate considering the above is believed to be fair despite no previous mining data. A Whittle pit shell was derived around the 20x20 m drilling data back in 2013, however was deemed uneconomic at the time. • The sample data for the St George includes reverse circulation (RC) with DD tail and RC only. Some holes were excluded due to erroneous collar and down-hole surveys and a default grade of 0.005g/t was assigned where the gold grade was absent. The interpretations supporting the geological models are predominantly based upon drill hole samples and current geological understandings of the St George lodes. • All geological interpretations for St George are prepared in Darlot mine grid space and are not transformed. • The St George South Deposit is sub-divided into six (6) mineralised domains based on geology and structure, with all lodes plunging gently at around 30^0 to the Northwest, with the bounding Oval and Burswood Faults dipping at 50^0 NW with supergene enrichment observed. • The site geologists prepared the interpretations of the mineralised lodes within these domains; with 6 individual lode wireframes produced. • The grade in the St George deposit is controlled mainly by structure, and to a lesser extent by lithology and weathering. No sub-domaining by the latter was considered necessary. **Waikato** • The Waikato Gold mineralisation is associated mainly with the Waikato Thrust and associated quartz veins and alteration haloes controlled by major D2 and D3 structures or secondary splays and cross-linking structures. The Waikato mineralisation is hosted by magnetic dolerite and magnetic quartz (porphyritic) dolerite rock types and, to a lesser extent, by non-magnetic dolerite and felsic volcano-sedimentary rock types. Lamprophyre intrusions are present in the area with a variety of orientations. In most cases the lamprophyres are thought to be pre-mineralisation but are an un-favorable host rock for mineralisation and in most cases are barren. • The Waikato Thrust and associated major quartz bearing structures typically dip at around 14° to the NW (MGA). The Waikato Mineralisation is presumed to be analogous with the Darlot/Pedersen mineralisation and hence has similar characteristics. The veracity of the estimate considering the above is believed to be fair despite no previous mining data. A Whittle pit shell was derived around the 10x10 m drilling data back in 2013, however was deemed uneconomic at the time. • The sample data for the Waikato includes diamond drilling (DD), reverse circulation (RC) with DD tail and RC only and Air Core (AC). Some holes were excluded due to erroneous collar and down-hole surveys and a default grade of 0.005g/t was assigned where the gold grade was absent. The interpretations supporting the geological models are predominantly based upon drill hole samples and current geological understandings of the Main Waikato lodes. • All geological interpretations for Waikato are prepared in MGA grid space and are not transformed. • The Waikato Deposit is sub-divided into two mineralised domains based on geology, weathering and structure, with all lodes plunging gently at around 14^0 to the Northwest with little to no supergene enrichment observed. The Oxide zone lodes are assumed to be weathered analogues of the main lode which are exhibiting a primary trend like the fresh rock lodes. Those domains with similar characteristics were grouped geo-statistically. • The site geologists prepared the interpretations of the mineralised lodes within these two domains; with 10 individual lode wireframes produced. • The grade in the Waikato deposit is controlled mainly by structure, and to a lesser extent by lithology and weathering. No sub-domaining by the latter was considered necessary. **Waikato South** • Waikato Thrust and associated quartz veins and alteration haloes controlled by major D2 and D3 structures or secondary splays and cross-linking structures. The Waikato South mineralisation is hosted by dolerite and, to a lesser extent, by magnetic dolerite and felsic volcano-sedimentary rock types. Lamprophyre intrusions are present in the area with a variety of orientations. In most cases the lamprophyres are thought to be pre-mineralisation but are an un-favorable host rock for mineralisation and in most cases are barren. • The Waikato Thrust and associated major quartz bearing structures typically dip at around 14° to the NW (MGA). The Waikato South Mineralisation is presumed to be analogous with the Darlot/Pedersen

Criteria	Commentary
	mineralisation and hence has similar characteristics. The veracity of the estimate considering the above is believed to be fair despite no previous mining data. A Whittle pit shell was derived around the 20x20 m drilling data back in 2013, however was deemed uneconomic at the time. • The sample data for the Waikato South includes diamond drilling (DD), reverse circulation (RC) with DD tail and RC only. Some holes were excluded due to erroneous collar and down-hole surveys and a default grade of 0.005g/t was assigned where the gold grade was absent. The interpretations supporting the geological models are predominantly based upon drill hole samples and current geological understandings of the Main Waikato South lodes. • All geological interpretations for Waikato South are prepared in MGA grid space and are not transformed. • The Waikato South Deposit is sub-divided into seventeen (17) mineralised domains based on geology, weathering and structure, with all lodes plunging gently at around 14^0 to 35^0 to the Northeast with little to no supergene enrichment observed. The Oxide zone lodes are assumed to be weathered analogues of the main lode which are exhibiting a primary trend like the fresh rock lodes. Those domains with similar characteristics were grouped geo-statistically. • The site geologists prepared the interpretations of the mineralised lodes within these two domains; with 17 individual lode wireframes produced. • The grade in the Waikato South deposit is controlled mainly by structure, and to a lesser extent by lithology and weathering. No sub-domaining by the latter was considered necessary. **Mission and Cable** • The Mission and Cable (MICA) lodes are part of an Archean hydrothermal fault-vein deposit hosted in the main by sheared (magnetic) fractionated dolerite and felsic volcanic units with similarities to the Mount Pickering dolerite sill (The Darlot-Centenary deposits host). The Mission lodes strike north south and dip relatively steeply to the west on the interpreted eastern limb of a synform, with a few shallower linking structures also dipping west. The Cable lodes include several NNW striking and steeply dipping westerly mineralised shears with several shallower SSE dipping linking structures and six flattish supergene lodes, which sit on the western limb of the same synform. The gold mineralisation is associated with a series of sub-metre to metre scale wide laminated quartz veins which crosscut the shear planes with silica-sericite-chlorite-epidote- pyrrhotite+/-pyrite altered margins of varying alteration intensity. Pyrite and pyrrhotite are rarely observed above 5%. Some remobilized gold mineralisation has also been observed mainly in ferruginous saprock. • The structural controls at Mission and Cable are thought to be the reactivation of NNW striking likely deep-seated shears along a pre-existing axial planar fabric also associated with the synform on which both deposits sit. • The sample data for the Mission and Cable includes diamond drill (DD) core and reverse circulation (RC). A default grade of 0.005g/t was assigned where the gold grade was absent, and void intercepts were not assigned a grade at all. The interpretations supporting the geological models are predominantly based upon mapping, drill hole samples and the current geological understanding of the Mission and Cable lodes. • All geological interpretations for Mission and Cable are prepared in MGA94 Zone 51 grid space and are not transformed. • The Mission and Cable Deposits are sub-divided into twenty-two (22) and thirty-three (33) mineralised domains respectively based on geology, weathering, and structure, with all lodes dipping steeply to sub-vertically to the with little to no supergene enrichment observed. The Oxide zone lodes are assumed to be weathered analogues of the main lode which are exhibiting a primary trend like the fresh rock lodes. Those domains with similar characteristics were grouped geo-statistically. Some supergene mineralisation has been modelled at Cable. • The site geologists prepared the interpretations of the mineralised lodes within these domains; with 55 individual lode wireframes produced. • The grade in the Mission and Cable deposits is controlled mainly by structure, and to a lesser extent by lithology and weathering. No sub-domaining by the latter was considered necessary. **Cornucopia North** • The Cornucopia North gold mineralisation is interpreted to be hosted in transported alluvial grit containing mineralised quartz fragments siting within a scour feature at the confluence of NW and NE

Criteria	Commentary
	trending paleo-channels, which in turn are interpreted to be controlled by underlying fault structures. It is in essence a paleo-placer deposit. • The sample data for Cornucopia North includes diamond drilling (DD), reverse circulation (RC) with DD tail (RCD), Air Core (AC) and RC only. Some holes were excluded due to erroneous collar and down-hole surveys and a default grade of 0.005g/t was assigned where the gold grade was absent. The interpretations supporting the geological models are predominantly based upon drill hole samples and current geological understandings of the Cornucopia North lodes. • All geological interpretations for Cornucopia North are prepared in UTM MGA 94/51 grid space and are not transformed. • The Cornucopia North Deposit is sub-divided into eleven (11) mineralised domains based on geology, weathering and structure, with all lodes plunging gently to the Northwest with little to no supergene enrichment observed. The Oxide zone lodes are assumed to be weathered paleo-channels. Those domains with similar characteristics were grouped geo-statistically. Two small vein hosted lodes have been interpreted in the fresh rock domain. • The site geologists prepared the interpretations of the mineralised lodes within these two domains: with 11 individual wireframes produced. • The grade in the Cornucopia North deposit is controlled mainly by structure and paleo-channels, and to a lesser extent by lithology and weathering. No sub-domaining by the latter was considered necessary
Dimensions	• The St George deposit has an overall strike length of about 600 m and a width of about 200 m and extends from the natural surface to a depth of about 125 m. • The Waikato deposit has an overall strike length of about 550 m and a width of about 550 m and extends from the natural surface to a depth of about 100 m. • The Waikato South deposit has an overall strike length of about 1.4 km and a width of about 200 m and extends from the natural surface to a depth of about 220 m. • The Mission deposit has an overall strike length of about 600 m and a width of about 50 m and extends from the natural surface to a depth of about 170 m. • The Cable deposit has an overall strike length of about 840 m and a width of about 500 m and extends from the natural surface to a depth of about 340 m. • The Cornucopia North deposit has an overall strike length of about 180 m and a width of about 180 m and extends from the natural surface to a depth of about 80 m.
Estimation and modelling techniques	**St George** • As previously noted, the Mineral Resource estimate has been divided into six (6) domains for the purpose of resource estimation. The model was constructed with manual wireframing in Leapfrog software. • The 6 wireframes mentioned above were imported directly into Vulcan for grade estimation and resource reporting. • Vulcan was used for block modelling, grade interpolation, and Mineral Resource classification and reporting. Snowden Supervisor was used for geostatistical analyses. The Au domain interpretations were based upon both geology and grade. • All St George lodes were estimated in 3D space. • No significant amounts of deleterious elements have historically been encountered or estimated in the St George deposit and hence have never been considered for estimation in the Mineral Resource. Pyrite does not occur in significant enough quantities to be considered for acid mine drainage (AMD) considerations. • The St George lodes extend from regolith into fresh rock in this Mineral Resource Estimate. • All lodes were sub-celled to 1.25x1.25x1.25m block sizes with a nominal parent cell size of 10x10x10m. Typical drill spacing at St George ranges up to 60 x 60 m and is reduced to around 10 x 10 m in grade control areas. • All gold grades were estimated using Ordinary Kriging (OK) • Samples were composited to 1 m intervals. • A variety of top cuts were applied to the composites of up to 22g/t, dependent on the statistics for each domain. This was based on assessment of outliers and histogram skewness.

Criteria	Commentary
	• High Yield thresholds were applied to some domains as required to moderate the influence of very high-grade samples within the domain. **Waikato** • As previously noted, the Mineral Resource estimate has been divided into two (2) domains for the purpose of resource estimation. The model was constructed with manual wireframing in Leapfrog software. • The 10 wireframes mentioned above were imported directly into Vulcan for grade estimation and resource reporting. • Vulcan was used for block modelling, grade interpolation, and Mineral Resource classification and reporting. Snowden Supervisor was used for geostatistical analyses. The Au domain interpretations were based upon both geology and grade. • All Waikato lodes were estimated in 3D space. • No significant amounts of deleterious elements have historically been encountered or estimated in the Waikato deposit and hence have never been considered for estimation in the Mineral Resource. Pyrite does not occur in significant enough quantities to be considered for acid mine drainage (AMD) considerations. • The Waikato lodes extend from regolith into fresh rock in this Mineral Resource Estimate. • All lodes were sub-celled to 1x1x1m block sizes with a nominal parent cell size of 10x10x5m. Typical drill spacing at Waikato ranges up to 80 x 80 m and is reduced to around 10 x 10 m in some areas. • All gold grades were estimated using Ordinary Kriging (OK) and Simple Kriging (SK) methods, where OK grades were applied to the Indicated areas and SK grades were applied to the Inferred areas. • Samples were composited to 1 m intervals. • A variety of top cuts were applied to the composites of up to 10g/t, dependent on the statistics for each domain. This was based on assessment of outliers and histogram skewness. **Waikato South** • As previously noted, the Mineral Resource estimate has been divided into seventeen (17) domains for the purpose of resource estimation. The model was constructed with manual wireframing in Leapfrog software. • The 17 wireframes mentioned above were imported directly into Vulcan for grade estimation and resource reporting. • Vulcan was used for block modelling, grade interpolation, and Mineral Resource classification and reporting. Snowden Supervisor was used for geostatistical analyses. The Au domain interpretations were based upon both geology and grade. • All Waikato South lodes were estimated in 3D space. • No significant amounts of deleterious elements have historically been encountered or estimated in the Waikato South deposit and hence have never been considered for estimation in the Mineral Resource. Pyrite does not occur in significant enough quantities to be considered for acid mine drainage (AMD) considerations. • The Waikato South lodes extend from regolith into fresh rock in this Mineral Resource Estimate. • All lodes were sub-celled to 1x1x1m block sizes with a nominal parent cell size of 16x16x8m. Typical drill spacing at Waikato South ranges up to 80 x 80 m and is reduced to around 20 x 20 m in some areas. • All gold grades were estimated using Ordinary Kriging (OK) and Simple Kriging (SK) methods, where OK grades were applied to the Indicated areas and SK grades were applied to the Inferred areas. • Samples were composited to 1 m intervals. • A variety of top cuts were applied to the composites of up to 2.5g/t; dependent on the statistics for each domain. This was based on assessment of outliers and histogram skewness. **Mission and Cable** • As previously noted, the Mission and Cable Mineral Resource estimate have been divided twenty-two (22) and thirty-three (33) mineralised domains respectively domains for the purpose of resource estimation. The models were constructed with manual wireframing in Leapfrog software. • The 55 wireframes mentioned above were imported directly into Vulcan for grade estimation and resource reporting.

Criteria	Commentary
	• Vulcan was used for block modelling, grade interpolation, and Mineral Resource classification and reporting. Snowden Supervisor was used for geostatistical analyses. The Au domain interpretations were based upon both geology, weathering and grade. • All Mission and Cable lodes were estimated in 3D space. • No significant amounts of deleterious elements have historically been encountered or estimated in the Mission and Cable deposits and hence have never been considered for estimation in the Mineral Resource. Neither Pyrite nor pyrrhotite occur in significant enough quantities to be considered for acid mine drainage (AMD) considerations. • The Mission and Cable lodes extend from regolith into fresh rock in this Mineral Resource Estimate. • All lodes were sub-celled to 1x1x1m block sizes with a nominal parent cell size of 16x16x8m (5x5x5m for estimations). Typical drill spacing at Mission and Cable ranges up to 60 x 60 m and is reduced to around 10 x 10 m in the parts. • All gold grades were estimated using Ordinary Kriging (OK) and Inverse Distance (ID2) methods, The Indicated and some Inferred resource blocks were assigned the OK estimated grades based on validations and sample quantities, while the ID estimated grades were applied to mainly to the Inferred blocks where sample quantities were usually supported by less than 5 holes. • Samples were composited to 1 m intervals. • A variety of top cuts were applied to the composites of up to 30g/t, dependent on the statistics for each domain. This was based on assessment of outliers and histogram skewness. **Cornucopia North** • As previously noted, the Mineral Resource estimate has been divided into eleven (11) domains for the purpose of resource estimation. The model was constructed with manual wireframing in Leapfrog software. • The 11 wireframes mentioned above were imported directly into Vulcan for grade estimation and resource reporting. • Vulcan was used for block modelling, grade interpolation, and Mineral Resource classification and reporting. Snowden Supervisor was used for geostatistical analyses. The Au domain interpretations were based upon both geology and grade. • All Cornucopia North lodes were estimated in 3D space. • No significant amounts of deleterious elements have historically been encountered or estimated in the Cornucopia North deposit and hence have never been considered for estimation in the Mineral Resource. Pyrite does not occur in significant enough quantities to be considered for acid mine drainage (AMD) considerations. • The Cornucopia North lodes extend from regolith into fresh rock in this Mineral Resource Estimate. • All lodes were sub-celled to 1x1x1m block sizes with a nominal parent cell size of 8x8x8m. Typical drill spacing at Cornucopia North ranges up to 80 x 80 m and is reduced to around 10 x 10 m in some areas. • All gold grades were estimated using Ordinary Kriging (OK) and Simple Kriging (SK) methods, where OK grades were applied to the Indicated areas and SK grades were applied to the Inferred areas. • Samples were composited to 1 m intervals. • A variety of top cuts were applied to the composites of up to 2.5g/t; dependent on the statistics for each domain. This was based on assessment of outliers and histogram skewness. • Typical search volumes for all the deposits considered in this table were 2x2x1 for 1st passes (min 1 max 2 samples), 30x30x10 for 2nd passes (min 6 max 12 samples) and 60x60x20m for the 3rd passes (min 1 max 12 samples). Search ellipse orientations were based on variography completed in the planes of the various lodes. • St George, Waikato, Waikato South, Mission & Cable and Cornucopia North are primarily gold deposits and other elements have not been considered for analysis. • The estimates were validated in three ways, by on-screen visual assessments, declustered sample mean grades vs. block mean grades for each domain and swath plots.
Moisture	• Tonnages are estimated on a dry basis.

Criteria	Commentary
Cut-off parameters	• All geological interpretations were completed by site geologists based on both grade and lithology, and an approximate lower cut-off of around 0.2g/t. • All Resources are reported at a nominal lower cut-off of 0.5/t which the CP considers appropriate for the wholly open pit inventories.
Mining factors or assumptions	• No minimum width is applied to the resource. Minimum widths are assessed and applied using Mining Shape Optimiser software during the reserve process. • It is assumed that planned dilution is factored into the process at the stage of reserve and stope design planning.
Metallurgical factors or assumptions	• During the mining history of the Darlot lodes the mill at Darlot has generally achieved >93-95% recoveries with a significant portion of the gold also captured by a gravity circuit. St George mineralisation is an analogue of the Centenary mineralisation and is expected to have similar metallurgical characteristics. St George has not been mined to date. • During the mining history of the Pedersen lodes the mill at Darlot has generally achieved >93-95% recoveries with a significant portion of the gold also captured by a gravity circuit. Waikato and Waikato South mineralisation is an analogue of the Pedersen mineralisation and is expected to have similar metallurgical characteristics. Waikato has not been mined to date. • All Darlot ore is currently trucked to the King of the Hills processing plant. The processing plant throughput will be increased to 7.5 million tonne per annum from in Q2 FY27. The processing plant will comprise of a single stage gyratory crushing circuit, SAG and ball mill circuits, and hybrid carbon-in-leach (CIL) circuit with four designated leach tanks and eight adsorption tanks. Gold is recovered from activated carbon into concentrated solution via a split AARL type elution circuit and intensive leaching of gravity concentrate. Electrowinning and smelting are conducted in an adjacent secure gold room. The tailings from the process are deposited into a dedicated tails storage facility. • The CP is not aware of any specific metallurgical test-work for these deposits.
Environmental factors or assumptions	• No significant environmental factors are expected to be encountered regarding the disposal of waste or tailing material. This expectation is based on previous mining & milling history of existing open pit & underground operations within the King of the Hills project area. • A dedicated storage facility is used for the process plant tailings. • Mission and Cable deposits are located on a granted exploration lease. The CP is unaware of any studies relating to environmental impacts of a potential mining and processing operation in the location. There are numerous mining and processing operations with 50km of the site and thus environmental impacts should be manageable
Bulk density	• For St George a dry (in situ) bulk density of 2.90 t/m3 has been used for all lithologies for fresh rock, with 2.40 t/m3 used for transition, 1.80 t/m3 used for oxide and 1.80 t/m3 used for transported. • For Waikato and Waikato South, a dry (in situ) bulk density of 2.90 t/m3 has been used for all lithologies for fresh rock, with 2.40 t/m3 used for transition, 1.80 t/m3 used for oxide and 1.40 t/m3 used for transported. • For Cable a dry (in situ) bulk density of 2.7 t/m3 has been used for all lithologies for fresh rock, with 2.5 t/m3 used for transition, and 2.2 t/m3 used for the oxide and 1.8 t/m3 for the transported. • For Mission a dry (in situ) bulk density of 2.78 t/m3 has been used for all lithologies for fresh rock, with 2.37 t/m3 used for transition, and 1.79 t/m3 used for the oxide and 1.8 t/m3 for the transported. • Data is available for bulk density determinations and is recorded in Vault Minerals's database and was assessed by previous operators of the Darlot Gold Mine. This CP is satisfied that the value used is verifiable and typical given their knowledge and experience in similar deposits in the Eastern Goldfields. • All the bulk density measurements were determined mainly by a down hole geophysical tool at regular intervals downhole. These samples are considered representative of the lodes and waste zones
Classification	• The Mineral Resource is classified as Measured (St George only), Indicated and Inferred. • The geological evidence for mineralisation occurrence and continuity was observed in the drill samples. For classification of Measured a drill spacing of <=10x10m was required, for Indicated a drill spacing of <=25 x 25 m was required, for classification of Inferred; <= 60 x 60 m was required. Any blocks outside these parameters were unclassified. Drill sampling and analytical techniques for DD and RC

Criteria	Commentary
	drilling are well documented by Vault Minerals, as well as rigorous QAQC protocols and documentation to support an Indicated Resource Classification where geological confidence allows. • The classification of the Mineral Resource considered the geological understanding of the deposit, quality of the samples, quality and quantity of density data, drill hole spacing, and the quality of the block grade estimates. Geological understanding and quality of samples is sufficient to assume geological and grade continuity in the Indicated volumes. • All relevant factors have been considered when determining the resource classification for St George deposit, and the results are deemed by the CP to be fair and relevant.
Audits or reviews	• The Mineral Resource Estimates was peer reviewed internally by Vault Minerals Senior Geologists.
Discussion of relative accuracy/ confidence	• The Mineral Resource estimates are considered a global resource for both Measured (St George only), Indicated and Inferred Resource estimations. • None of the deposits considered in this table has yet been mined so no depletions were required. • Some historical artisanal workings at St George are unlikely to significantly affect reported volumes.

JORC 2012 – Table 1: Daisy Milano Mineral Resource and Ore Reserve

Section 1 Sampling Techniques and Data

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

Criteria	Commentary
Sampling techniques	• Two types of datasets were used in the resource estimation: (1) face data (face sampling (FS)); and (2) exploration data (Diamond Drilling (DD) and Reverse Circulation drilling (RC)). • The Daisy Milano resource estimation utilises validated data exported from the Database including DD, RC holes and face channels. • The face dataset is channel sampling across the development drives, sublevels, and airleg rises. Each sample, where possible, is a minimum of 1 kg in weight with rock chips collected evenly across the length of the sample. Face sampling is conducted linearly across the face at approximately 1.5 metres above the floor. The face is sampled perpendicular to mineralisation in intervals no bigger than 1.1 metres in waste material. Minimum ore vein sample width is currently 0.1m but historically has been as narrow as 0.02m. • Two DD core sizes have been utilised in the mine, LTK48 and NQ2. In-mine Resource Definition (RD) drilling has been NQ2 and historically some Grade Control (GC) has been LTK48. From 2022 all DD drilling is NQ2. RD core has been cut in half along the core axis and GC is sampled as whole core. All DD core has been sampled with a minimum sample length of 0.05m and a maximum of 1.2m. Since August 2019 the minimum sample has been 0.3m to ensure sufficient sample size for the Photon Assay process. • Some historic surface RC drilling has been used in the resource estimation. These have a minimum sample length of 1m. • Samples were taken to a commercial laboratory for assay. Sample preparation included all or part of: oven dry between 85°C & 105°C, jaw-crushing (nominal 10mm) & splitting to 3kg as required, pulverize sample to >90% passing 75um, complete a 40g fire assay charge. Sample preparation for photon assay is dry, crush to 3mm and linear split 500g into jar. • Uncertified blank material was inserted into the sampling sequence after samples where coarse gold was suspected. A barren flush was completed during the sample prep after suspected coarse gold samples.
Drilling techniques	• Core types are: (1) LTK48 sampled as whole core; and (2) NQ2 sampled as half core for resource definition or full core for GC. Diamond core (DC) samples were collected into core trays & transferred to core processing facilities for logging & sampling. • The face sampling is conducted by rock chip sampling collected by a geologist across development face.

Criteria	Commentary
Drill sample recovery	• DD contractors use a core barrel & wire line unit to recover the DC, adjusting drilling methods & rates to minimize core loss (e.g., changing rock type, broken ground conditions etc.). • Sample recovery issues from DC drilling are logged and recorded in the drill hole database. • Rock chip samples, taken by the geologist UG, do not have sample recovery issues.
Logging	• All DC is logged for core loss (and recorded as such), marked into 1m intervals, orientated, structurally logged and geologically logged for the following parameters: rock type, alteration, & mineralisation. All core is photographed dry and wet. • Geological logging is both qualitative & quantitative in nature.
Sub-sampling techniques and sample preparation	• GC core is sampled whole. • RD core is half core sampled. The remaining DC resides in the core tray & is archived. • For all DC sample boundaries are chosen according to changes in geology (lithology, mineralisation, alteration and structure) so that samples are representative of their geological domains. • DC samples are placed in calico bags that are pre-printed with a unique sample identification number. This number is recorded in the site Database under the hole identification number along with the depth from and to down the hole. • For all DC Certified Reference Material (CRM) standards are inserted randomly at a rate of 1 every 10 samples in mineralised zones and 1 every 50 samples in waste zones. A range of standards is used which include a low grade, medium grade, or a high-grade certified standard. • Face channels are collected as rock chip samples across the face. All faces are sampled left to right. • Face samples are placed in calico bags that are pre-printed with a unique sample identification number. This number is recorded in the site Database under the face identification number along with the depth from and to along the face channel. • For face samples standards are inserted randomly at a rate of 1 in 10 samples, which consist of a low grade, medium grade, or a high-grade certified standard. • Pre August 2019, the sample preparation has been conducted by commercial laboratories & involves all or part of oven dried (between 85°C & 105°C), jaw crushed to nominal <10mm, rotary split to 3kg as required, pulverized in a one stage process to >90% passing 75um. The bulk pulverized sample is then bagged & approximately 200g extracted by spatula to a numbered paper bag that is used for the 40g fire assay charge. • Since August 2019 the Photon Assay process has been used for Daisy Milano samples. Sample preparation is oven dry, crush to 3mm, linear split 500g into a jar which is conveyed through the Photon Assay machine. The Photon Assay unit uses a high-power industrial linear accelerator (LINAC) source to activate the nucleus of gold atoms. The gold isomer (^{197}AU) has a 7.73 second half life and releases gamma rays when it decays that are measured by two semiconductor germanium detectors covering the top and bottom of the sample. • Rock chip & DC samples submitted to the laboratory are sorted & reconciled against the submission documents. Routine CRM standards are inserted into the sampling sequence at a rate of 1:20 for standards & 1:33 for uncertified blanks or in specific zones at the Geologist's discretion. The commercial laboratories complete their own QC check. Barren quartz flushes are used between expected mineralized sample interval(s) when crushing. • Selective field duplicate campaigns are completed throughout the fiscal year on DC and face data. Results show that there is significant grade variability between original and duplicate samples for all sampling techniques. Field duplicates are relatively accurate but not precise.
Quality of assay data and laboratory tests	• The assay method is designed to measure total gold in the sample. The laboratory procedures are considered appropriate for the testing of gold at this project, given its mineralisation style. • Before August 2019 the fire assay technique used involved using a 40g sample charge with a lead flux, which is decomposed in a furnace, with the Prill being totally digested by 2 acids (HCI & HN03) before measurement of the gold content by an Atomic Absorption Spectroscopy (AAS) machine. • Since August 2019 the site has transitioned to using the Photon Assay technique. The Photon Assay unit uses a high-power industrial linear accelerator (LINAC) source to activate the nucleus of gold atoms. The gold isomer (^{197}AU) has a 7.73 second half life and releases gamma rays when it decays that are measured by two semiconductor germanium detectors covering the top and bottom of the sample. • An on-site study was conducted on duplicate samples sent to fire assay and photon assay. There was good correlation between the results from the two techniques, but grade variability remained as would

Criteria	Commentary
	be expected in a coarse gold deposit. This variability has always existed in duplicates when only the fire assay technique was used. What was significant was that when visible gold was logged in a sample the fire assay technique would sometimes return a surprisingly low grade where the photon assay technique would return an elevated grade. This is attributed to the much larger sample size analysed in the photon assay technique (500g vs. 40g). • No geophysical tools or other remote sensing instruments were utilized for reporting or interpretation of gold mineralisation. • QC samples were routinely inserted into the sampling sequence & also submitted around expected zones of mineralisation. Standard procedures are to examine any erroneous QC result (a result outside of expected statistically derived tolerance limits) & re-assay if required; establishing acceptable levels of accuracy & precision for all stages of the sampling & analytical process.
Verification of sampling and assaying	• Independent verification of significant intersections not considered material. • There is no use of twinned holes based on the high degree of gold grade variability from duplicate sampling of half core. Hole-twinning would deliver a similar result. • Primary data is sent digitally and merged into the commercially available SQL DataShed database software. Assay results are merged when received electronically from the commercial laboratory. The responsible Geologist reviews the data in the database to ensure that it is correct, has merged properly & that all data has been received & entered. Any variations that are required are recorded permanently in the database. • No adjustments or calibrations were made to any assay data used in this report.
Location of data points	• All drill holes used in the resource estimation have been surveyed for easting, northing & reduced level. Recent data is collected in Solomon local grid. The Solomon local grid is referenced back to MGA 94 and the Australian Height Datum (AHD) using known control points. • Drill hole collar positions are surveyed by the site-based survey department (utilizing conventional surveying techniques, with reference to a known base station) with a precision of less than 0.2m. The survey instrument used is a Leica Total Station tool. • Pre May 2019, down hole surveys consist of regular spaced Eastman single or multi-shot borehole camera, & digital electronic multi-shot surveys (generally <30m apart down hole). Ground magnetics can affect the result of the measured azimuth reading for these survey instruments Daisy Complex. • Since May 2019 down hole surveys have been measured using a gyroscopic tool (Reflex Sprint IQ) that is more accurate than the previously used magnetic based tools. Measurements are taken every 6m or less. • Topographic control was generated from survey pick-ups of the area over the last 20 years.
Data spacing and distribution	• The nominal drill spacing is 40m x 40m with some areas of the deposit at 80m x 80m or greater. This spacing includes data that has been verified from previous exploration activities on the project. • Drill spacing is nominally 10m x 20m or 20m x 20m • Level development is 15 metres between levels and face sampling is 2.5m to 10m spacing. This close spaced production data provides insights into the geological and grade continuity and forms the basis of exploration drill spacing. • Samples were composited by creating a single composite for each drill hole intersection within a geological domain. This is completed for the resource modelling process.
Orientation of data in relation to geological structure	• Drilling is designed to cross the ore structures close to perpendicular as practicable. • Most of the surface DC was drilled from the hanging wall to the footwall to achieve the best possible angle of intersection. Some of the surface holes intersect an orebody at acute angles. UG DC can be drilled from footwall to hanging wall. All FS sampling was performed across the mineralised veins. • No drilling orientation and sampling bias has been recognized at this time.
Sample security	• Historical samples are assumed to have been under the security of the respective tenement holders until delivered to the laboratory where samples would be expected to have been under restricted access. • Recent samples were all under the security of VAU until delivered to analytical laboratory in Kalgoorlie where they were in a secured fenced compound security with restricted entry. Between 2012 to August 2019, all samples from Daisy Complex were submitted for analysis to Bureau Veritas laboratory in Kalgoorlie. Since August 2019 samples have been delivered to the ALS (previously Min-Analytical)

Criteria	Commentary
	laboratory in Kalgoorlie. Internally, both ALS and Bureau Veritas operates an audit trail that has access to the samples at all times whilst in their custody.
Audits or reviews	• Internal reviews are completed on sampling techniques and data as part of the Company continuous improvement practice • No external or third-party audits or reviews have been completed.

Section 2 Reporting of Exploration Results

(Criteria listed in the preceding section also apply to this section.)

Criteria	Commentary
Mineral tenement and land tenure status	• The mining operations for Daisy Complex occurs on these granted Mining Leases – M26/129, M26/251, M26/38, M26/389, M26/825 and are held by the Company. • There are five registered heritage sites on M26/251. All Mining Leases were granted pre-Native Title. • There is a native title claim over the mining lease, and it has been determined. • Third party royalties are applicable to these tenements & are based on production ($/ore tonne) or proportion of net profit. All production is subject to a WA state government NSR royalty of 2.5%
Exploration done by other parties	• A significant proportion of exploration, resource development & mining was completed by companies which held tenure over the Daisy Complex deposit since the mid 1990's. Companies included: Nickel Seekers, BGRM nominees and Ridgeview Nominees (1994-2002), Aberdeen Mining (2002-2003) and Perilya PL (2004-2007). Results of exploration & mining activities by the fore mentioned company's aids in VAU's exploration, resource development & mining.
Geology	• The deposit type is classified as an orogenic gold deposit within the Norseman-Wiluna greenstone sequence. The accepted interpretation for gold mineralisation is related to (regional D2-D3) deformation of the stratigraphic sequence during an Archaean orogeny event. • Locally, the mineralisation is characterised as a deformed vein, hosted within intermediate volcanic and volcaniclastic units and closely associated with felsic intrusive rock types of the Gindalbie Terrane. The metamorphic grade is defined as lower green-schist facies.
Drill hole Information	• When new exploration results are reported to the Australian Stock Market (ASX), tables containing drill hole collar, downhole survey and intersection data are included in the body of the announcement
Data aggregation methods	• All reported assay results have been length-weighted; no top cuts have been applied. Assay results are reported above a 1g/t Au lower cut. • A maximum of 2m of internal dilution is included for reporting intersections. Minimum reported interval is 0.2 for DC intersections. • No metal equivalent values are used for reporting exploration results
Relationship between mineralisation widths and intercept lengths	• Drill hole intersections vary due to infrastructure issues & drill rig access but are at a high angle to each mineralized zone. Reported down hole intersections are documented as down hole width.
Diagrams	• When new exploration results are reported, appropriate diagrams have been provided within the body of the announcement.
Balanced reporting	• When new exploration results are reported, appropriate balance in exploration results reporting is provided.
Other substantive exploration data	• No other exploration data that may have been collected is considered material to this announcement.
Further work	• Further work at Daisy Complex will include additional resource development drilling to updating geological models. • An exploration campaign is intended to test targets and grow the Daisy Complex resource.

Section 3 Estimation and Reporting of Mineral Resources

(Criteria listed in section 1, and where relevant in section 2, also apply to this section.)

Criteria	Commentary
Database integrity	• VAU geological data is stored in SQL server databases. The SQL databases are hosted on site at Daisy Complex and managed by VAU personnel. User access to the database is regulated by specific user permissions and validation checks to ensure data is valid. DataShed software has been implemented as a front-end interface to manage the geological database. • Existing protocols maximize data functionality and quality whilst minimizing the likelihood of error introduction at primary data collection points and subsequent database upload, storage and retrieval points. Data templates with lookup tables and fixed formatting are used for collecting primary data on field laptops. The software has validation routines and data is subsequently imported into a secure central database. • The SQL server database is configured for validation through parent/child table relationships, required fields, logical constraints and referenced library tables. Data that fails these rules on import is rejected or quarantined until it is corrected. • The SQL server database is centrally managed by a Database Manager who is responsible for all aspects of data entry, validation, development, quality control & specialist queries. There are a standard suite of validation checks for all data.
Site visits	• The Competent Person for this update is a full-time employee of the Company and is based on the Daisy Milano site ensuring industry standards of the Mineral Resource estimation process from sampling through to final block model and to ensure 'onsite' ownership of the model.
Geological interpretation	• The high confidence of the geological interpretation is based on geological knowledge acquired from the underground production data, underground mapping, detailed geological DC logging and assay data. • The dataset (geological mapping, DC logging and assays etc.) is considered acceptable for determining a geological model. Key interpretation assumptions made for this estimation are: (1) where geological relationships were interpreted but not observed; (2) the interpretation of the mineralisation past known drilling limits (extrapolated a reasonable distance considering geological & grade continuity – not more than the maximum drill spacing); & (3) projecting fault offsets. • The geological interpretation is considered robust & alternative interpretations are considered not to have a material effect on the Mineral Resource. As additional geological data is collated, the geological interpretation is continually being updated. • The geological interpretation was based on identifying geological structures, associated alteration, veining and gold content (predominantly from level development). Gold tenor is utilised as the key indicator for mineralisation. In the absence of gold enrichment, the lithological codes determining vein boundaries were used. • Whilst the geological features are deemed to be continuous, the gold distribution within them can be highly variable. This issue is mitigated by close-spaced sampling & ensuring sample & analytical quality is high. Historic mining data is also used to assist with understanding grade continuity. Geological structures post-dating the mineralisation can off-set & truncate the mineralisation affecting the geological continuity & are difficult to isolate.
Dimensions	• The Daisy Milano resource extents are 3000m strike, 800m across strike and 3,000m down dip and open at depth. These extents host approximatel1y 91 known ore zones (ore domains).
Estimation and modelling techniques	• A seam model was utilized to prepare the data for estimation and is based on the extremely narrow vein system. • A linear estimation technique, ordinary kriging (OK) was utilized to estimate the seam model. The OK technique uses a single direction of continuity modelled for each ore domain for a global grade estimate. An advantage of OK is the statistically unbiased weighting of composite samples to generate an estimate. A disadvantage is the use of this technique on variable, skewed datasets leading to conditional bias when reporting the resource at increasing cut-off grades. • Q-Q and probability calibration plots are used to remove any significant grade/width bias between the face sample and drilling data populations.

Criteria	Commentary
	• Geological domains were based on the geological interpretation & mineralised trends. 3D wireframes were created in Leapfrog based on dominantly on geological controls. . Domain boundaries were treated as hard boundaries. • Variograms were generated using composited drill data in Snowden Supervisor v9 software. • Search ellipse dimensions and orientation reflect the parameters derived from the Variography analysis and the Kriging Neighbourhood Analysis. • No other elements were estimated other than gold. • No deleterious elements were estimated or assumed. • Block sizes were selected based on drill spacing and the thickness of the mineralised veins. • Average drill spacing was 40 x 40 metres in most of the unmined deposit, and 3m x 4 metres on the remaining developed section of the mine. Block sizes were 'Vein Width' x 5 x 4 metres with sub-celling to 'Vein Width' x 1.25 x 1 metres. • No selective mining units were assumed in the resource estimate. • Only Au grade was estimated. • Blocks were generated within the mineralised surfaces that defined each vein. Blocks within these veins were estimated using data that was contained within the same vein. Hard boundaries were used for all domains. • Top cuts were applied to the data to control the effects of outlier high grade Au values that were considered not representative. The effect of the top cuts was reviewed with respect to the resulting Mean and CV values. • The statistics for each domain were viewed & key univariate statistical indicators used to describe the nature of each. Each domain showed a positively skewed data distribution with high-grade outlier composites. Various top-cuts were applied to all domains by viewing grade distribution histograms, where the continuity of the higher-grades diminished. • Model validation has been completed using visual & numerical methods & formal peer review sessions by key geology staff. The model was validated by comparing statistics of the estimated blocks against the composited sample data, visual examination of the of the block grades versus assay data in section, swathe plots and reconciliation against historic production.
Moisture	• Tonnages are estimated on a dry basis.
Cut-off parameters	• The adopted cut-off grades 1.0 g/t (less than 100m depth from surface) and 2.0 g/t (more than 100m depth from surface) for reported mineral resource are determined by the assumption that mining will be open pit operation near surface and an underground operation at about 100m depth from surface.
Mining factors or assumptions	• Mining at Daisy Complex utilizes a single boom jumbo for ore development and longhole stoping between sill drives • All stope panels are assumed to have a minimum width of 2.4m and variable dilution is added at 0.0 g/t when mining each stoping block.
Metallurgical factors or assumptions	• No assumption or factors have been applied to the resource estimate regarding the metallurgical amenability. • Reasonable assumptions for metallurgical extraction are based on metallurgical processing the Daisy Complex ore through the Randalls (CIL) process facility. The current recoveries for gold are greater than 94%.
Environmental factors or assumptions	• No significant environmental factors are expected to be encountered regarding the disposal of waste or tailing material. This expectation is based on previous mining & milling history of existing open pit & underground operations within the project area. • A dedicated storage facility is used for the process plant tailings
Bulk density	• In-situ bulk densities (ISBD) (dry basis) applied to the resource estimate were based on systematic test work completed or hand specimens & DC for selected material types. The ISBD determination method is based on a water immersion technique. The ISBD test work reconciles against production tonnages from historic & current mining operations within the project area.
Classification	• The models & associated calculations utilized all available data & have been depleted for known workings. • VAU follows the JORC classification system with individual block classification being assigned statistical methods & visually considering the following factors:

Criteria	Commentary
	• Drill spacing & orientation; and • Classification of surrounding blocks. • Confidence of certain parts of the geological model; and • Portions of the deposit that are likely to be viably mined. • The classification result reflects the view of the Competent Person.

Section 4 Estimation and Reporting of Ore Reserves

Criteria listed in section1, and where relevant in section 2 and 3, also apply to this section

Criteria	Commentary
Mineral Resource estimate for conversion to Ore Reserves	• The Mineral Resource Estimate used is classified under JORC 2012 Mineral Resource Statement as per Company, Daisy Complex Mineral Resource Estimate. • The Mineral Resources are reported inclusive of the Ore Reserves and are as stated in the Daisy Complex Mineral Resource Statement.
Site visits	• Site visits were undertaken regularly by the Competent Person for Ore Reserve assessment.
Study status	• The level of study is to Pre-Feasibility Study accuracy.
Cut-off parameters	• The cut-off grades for the Daisy Complex consider, among other factors, product values, operating costs, royalties and recoveries. • The gold price of AUD$3,750 used is the estimated average realised price as provided for calculation purposes by Company Corporate office. • Cost structure is based on the current cost structure at the Daisy Complex. Operating costs have been estimated by differing methods, including actual and historic costs, supplier quotations and calculations from first principles. All costs have been estimated and compared to historic cost trends for the Daisy Complex. • Mill recovery factors are based on test work and historical averages.
Mining factors or assumptions	• The Reserve is derived as a result of 17 years of continuous mining at the Daisy Complex. The mining methods employed in the study are mechanised development, longhole stoping and airleg mining which are all currently utilised at the mine. The costs used are based on actual costs of all aspects of mining and haulage at the Daisy Complex. • Conversion of the Resource outlines to Reserves is achieved by imposing design shapes onto the Resource outlines. The detailed mine design has taken into account minimum mining parameters and minimum pillar dimensions. • Assumptions regarding geotechnical parameters are based on design parameters recommended by internal geotechnical engineers and refined using stope reconciliations. • Major assumption made for optimisation parameters include minimum stoping widths of 2.4m and maximum stope height of 15m. • Minimum mining width parameters for handheld and mechanised mining were set at 2.4 metres, based on current experience at the Daisy Complex. An additional 20% dilution factor is then applied. • Mining recovery factor of 80% was applied to account for ore loss in pillars and unplanned ore loss. • Infrastructure to support mining operations is already in place at the Daisy Complex.
Metallurgical factors or assumptions	• The metallurgical process and appropriateness of the process is outlined in a process map of the Vault Randalls Gold Processing Facility. The process has been used in similar operations. • The metallurgical process is well tested and commonly used in similar operations worldwide. • The Ore Reserve estimation was based on recoveries established during historic processing of the Daisy Complex ore at the Company Randalls Gold Processing Facility. • The Ore Reserve estimation has been based on the recoveries and processes outlined above which are well tested and established as being appropriate for similar metallurgical specifications. There is no indication that the metallurgical characteristics of the Daisy Complex ore will change in a way that will affect metallurgical performance.
Environmental	• All environmental studies are completed, and all environmental approvals have been obtained.

Criteria	Commentary
Infrastructure	• Infrastructure and services to support mining operations at the Daisy Complex are in place.
Costs	• No substantial capital infrastructure is outstanding - the normal decline and return airway extension has been accounted for to access this remaining Reserve. • Cost structure is based on the current cost structure at the Daisy Complex. Operating costs have been estimated by differing methods, including actual and historic costs, supplier quotations and calculations from first principles. All costs have been estimated and compared to historic cost trends for the Daisy Complex. • Various mining contractors are employed at the Daisy Complex. • Deleterious elements are deemed not to be an issue for the project. • The Company have a forward hedging facility in place. The price used is the estimated average realised price as provided for calculation purposes by the Company Corporate office for the ounces produced from the Daisy Complex. • Transport costs are based on actual quoted and current transportation costs. • Forecasting of treatment and refining charges are based on estimates on the tested products during the metallurgical testing process. Silver credits that are not included in the evaluation are expected to cover all refining charges. • Allowances made for royalties of 2.5%.
Revenue factors	• A gold price of AUD$3,750 was used to determine revenue. • An allowance has been made for the 2.5% State Government royalty and also a private royalty of 1.4% was applied to 100% of the ounces mined from the Daisy Complex below the 27 level.
Market assessment	• Apart from normal market forces, there are no immediate factors that would prevent the sale of the commodity being mined.
Economic	• Inputs into the economic analysis are based on current costs incurred at the Daisy Complex and reviewed against costs from previous years. As such the accuracy of the cost modelling is believed to be in the order of +/- 5%.
Social	• Tenement status is currently in good standing.
Other	• No identifiable naturally occurring risks have been identified to impact the Ore Reserves. • All marketing agreements are in place. • All approvals are in place.
Classification	• Mineral Resources converted to Ore Reserves as per JORC 2012 guidelines, i.e., Measured to Proved, Indicated to Probable. • The result reflects the Competent Person's view of the deposit. • 100% of the Measured ore from the Mineral Resource has been converted to Proven Ore. • 100% of the Indicated ore from the Mineral Resource has been converted to Probable Ore
Audits or reviews	• All of the Reserve was calculated by personnel employed directly by the Company. The cost and mining parameters were reviewed internally against current practice and current cost structure. It is not expected that the mining practices assumed in the calculation of the Reserve will vary in any material way before the next Annual Reserve calculation.
Discussion of relative accuracy/ confidence	• Qualitatively, confidence in the model is considered satisfactory, based on mine and reconciliation performance. • All mining estimates are based on Australian costs, and relevant historical cost data. • There are no unforeseen modifying factors at the time of this statement that will have any material impact on the Ore Reserve estimate. • Assumptions made and procedures used are as previously mentioned in this table. • The Mineral Reserve estimate was compared to production data from the previously mined areas of the deposit on an 'as mined' and 'mine to mill' basis. Based on this comparison, the accuracy of the estimate is considered satisfactory.

JORC 2012 – Table 1: Santa Mineral Resource Ore and reserve

Section 1 Sampling Techniques and Data

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

Criteria	Commentary
Sampling techniques	**RC Drilling** • Drill cuttings are extracted from the RC return via cyclone. The underflow from each 1 m interval then split with a variable aperture, cone splitter, or riffle splitter delivering approximately 3 kg of the recovered material into calico bags for analysis. The residual material is retained in mining bags and stored in rows near the drill collar. • The 1m samples collected during drilling at Santa were sent for analysis. **Diamond Drilling** • All diamond holes have been half-core sampled over prospective mineralised intervals determined by the geologist. • Within fresh rock, core is oriented for structural/geotechnical logging wherever possible. In oriented core, one half of the core was sampled over intervals ranging from 0.2 & 1.2 meters and submitted for fire assay analysis. • The remaining core, including the bottom of-hole orientation line, was retained for geological reference and potential further sampling such as metallurgical test work. In intervals of un-oriented core, the same half of the core has been sampled where possible, by extending a cut line from oriented intervals through into the un-oriented intervals. The lack of a consistent geological reference plane, (such as bedding or a foliation), precludes using geological features to orient the core.
Drilling techniques	• Both RC face sampling hammer drilling and PQ HQ & NQ diamond drilling techniques have been used.
Drill sample recovery	• RC sample recovery is recorded at 1 m intervals to assess that the sample is being adequately recovered during drilling operations. A subjective visual estimate is used and recorded as a percentage. Sample recovery is generally good, and there is no indication that sampling presents a material risk for the quality of the assay evaluation. • For diamond drilling recovered core for each drill run is recorded and measured against the expected core from that run. Core recovery is consistently very high, with minor loss occurring in heavily fractured ground. There is no indication that sampling presents a material risk for the quality of the evaluation of assay evaluation.
Logging	• All RC chips and diamond drill cores have been geologically logged for lithology, regolith, mineralisation, magnetic susceptibility, veining, and alteration utilising the Company's standard logging code library. • Diamond core has also been logged for geological structure. • Diamond drill holes are routinely orientated and structurally logged with orientation confidence recorded. • Diamond drill core and RC chip trays are routinely photographed and digitally stored for future reference. • Sample quality data recorded for all drilling methods includes recovery and sampling methodology. • RC sample quality records also include sample moisture (i.e., whether dry, moist, wet or water injected). • All drill hole logging data is digitally captured, and data is validated prior to being uploaded to the database.

Criteria	Commentary
	• Data Shed has been utilised for most of the data management of the SQL database. The SQL database utilises referential integrity to ensure data in different tables is consistent and restricted to defined logging codes.
Sub-sampling techniques and sample preparation	• All diamond cores were halved using a diamond-blade saw, with one half of the core consistently taken for analysis. • The 'un-sampled' half of diamond core is retained for check sampling if required. • For RC and diamond cores, regular field duplicates, standards and blanks are inserted into the sample stream to ensure sample quality and assess analysed samples for significant variance to primary results, contamination, and repeatability. • Historic RC and diamond drill hole samples were typically analysed using 50g fire assay using Atomic Absorption Spectrometry (FA50AAS) • All diamond and RC holes drilled since August 2018 have been analysed for gold using photon assay on a 500g • sub sample (PAAU2) • Samples for photon assay were dried, crushed to a nominal 85% passing 2mm, linear split and a nominal 500g sub sample taken (PAP3512R) • Photon assay technique is a chemical free and nondestructive process that utilizes a significantly larger sample than the conventional 50g fire assay. • All samples are sorted and dried upon arrival to ensure they are free of moisture prior to pulverising. • Samples that are too coarse to fit directly into a pulverising vessel will require coarse crushing to nominal 10 mm. • Samples >3 kg are sub split to a size that can be effectively pulverised. Representative sample volume reduction is achieved by either riffle splitting for free-flowing material or rotary splitting for pre-crushed (2 mm) product. • Historic fire assay samples were typically pulverised utilising 300 g, 1000 g, 2000 g and 3000 g grinding vessels determined by the size of the sample. Dry crushed or fine samples are pulverised to produce a homogenous representative sub-sample for analysis. A grind quality target of 85% passing 75µm has been established and is relative to sample size, type, and hardness. • Sample size is considered appropriate for the grain size of the material being sampled. • Sample preparation techniques are considered appropriate for the style of mineralisation being tested for – this technique is industry standard across the Eastern Goldfields.
Quality of assay data and laboratory tests	• Most of samples since 2019 were analysed by Min-Analytical (NATA accredited for compliance with ISO/IEC17025:2005) • The photon assays were analysed by Min-Analytical (NATA accredited for compliance with ISO/IEC17025:2018 testing) • Data produced by Min-Analytical is reviewed and compared with certified values to measure accuracy and precision. Selected anomalous samples are re-digested and analysed to confirm results. • At Min-Analytical, 500g samples were analysed by photon assay (PAAU2) • Min-Analytical insert blanks and standards at a ratio of one in 20 samples in every batch. • Repeat assays were completed at a frequency of 1 in 20 and were selected at random throughout the batch. In addition, further repeat assays were selected at random by the quality control officer, the frequency of which was batch dependent. • Contamination between samples is checked for using blank samples. Assessment of accuracy is carried out using certified standards (CRM). • QAQC results are reviewed on a batch by batch and monthly basis. Any deviations from acceptable precision or indications of bias are acted on with repeat and check assays. Overall performance of Min-Analytical laboratory QAQC and field based QAQC has been satisfactory. • Field duplicates, standards and blanks were inserted throughout the hole during drilling operations, with increased QAQC sampling targeting mineralised zones. • QAQC procedures used are considered appropriate and no significant QAQC issues have arisen in recent drilling results. • These assay methodologies are appropriate for the resource evaluation and exploration activities in question.

Criteria	Commentary
Verification of sampling and assaying	• On receipt of assay results from the laboratory the results are verified by the data manager and by geologists who compare results with geological logging. • No independent or alternative verifications are available. • All data used in the calculation of resources and reserves are compiled in databases (underground and open pit) which are overseen and validated by senior geologists. • No adjustments have been made to any assay data. • All drill hole data is digitally captured using Logchief software and the data is validated prior to being uploaded to the database. • Data Shed (SQL database) has been utilised for most of the data management. The SQL database utilises referential integrity to ensure data in different tables is consistent and restricted to defined logging codes.
Location of data points	• Collar coordinates for surface RC and diamond drill-holes were generally determined by either RTK-GPS or a total station survey instrument. • Historic drill hole collar coordinates have been surveyed using various methods over the years using several grids. • Recent diamond holes were surveyed during drilling with down-hole single shot cameras and then at the end of the hole by continuous gyro survey (either Champ Gyro or Sprint-IQ. • Topographic control is generated by RTK GPS. This methodology is adequate for the resources and exploration activities in question. • All RC and diamond drilling activities are carried out in MGA94_51 grid
Data spacing and distribution	• Drilling completed at Santa is resource definition phase and has been carried out at approximately 20m x 20m spacing to an average depth of 200 vertical metres below surface. • Grade control drilling was carried out on a 10m by 10m grid.
Orientation of data in relation to geological structure	• The majority of RC & Diamond drilling is orientated to intersect mineralisation as close to normal as possible. • Analysis of assay results based on RC & Diamond drilling direction show minimal sample and assay bias.
Sample security	• RC and diamond samples are sealed in calico bags, which are in turn placed in green mining bags for transport. Green mining bags are secured on metal crates and transported directly via road freight to the laboratory with a corresponding submission form and consignment note. • The selected laboratory checks the samples received against the submission form and notifies the Company of any discrepancies. • Following analysis, the crushed 500g photon assay sample, pulp packets, pulp residues and coarse rejects are held in their secure warehouse. On request, the pulp packets are returned to the Company warehouse on secure pallets where they are documented for long term storage and retrieval.
Audits or reviews	• Field quality control and assurance has been assessed on a daily, monthly and quarterly basis.

Section 2 Reporting of Exploration Results

(Criteria listed in the preceding section also apply to this section.)

Criteria	Commentary
Mineral tenement and land tenure status	• The mining operations for Santa occurs on these granted Mining Leases – M25/71, M25/371 and are held by the Company. The tenure is secure at the time of reporting. • There are no known heritage or environmental impediments over the leases covering the Mineral Resource and Ore Reserve. No known impediments exist to operate in the area. • There is a native title claim over the mining lease, and it has been determined. • All production is subject to a WA state government NSR royalty of 2.5%

Criteria	Commentary
Exploration done by other parties	• The Company tenements have a long history of exploration and mining activities. The tenements have been variously mapped, drilled and sampled and mined since the early 1900's • Data from historic exploration is rigorously assessed prior to use in current exploration and development activities carried out by the Company. • Erroneous and unsubstantiated data is excluded from datasets utilised for the Company exploration and development activities
Geology	• The 'Maxwells', CEB and 'Flora Dora' deposits are hosted within the lower 'Maxwells' member of The Mount Belches group and the 'Santa' deposit is hosted within the upper 'Santa'' member both members are in the southern Eastern Goldfields Super-terrane, Yilgarn Craton, Western Australia. • The iron formation is a silicate/oxide-facies unit with over printing sulfides and has undergone metamorphism (upper-greenschist facies) and deformation (two generations of folds). The gold deposits are hosted in both the hinge zone and along the limbs of a regional scale, chevron folded BIF package. • Gold dominantly occurs as inclusions of native gold and/or electrum within or around pyrrhotite, magnetite, and arsenopyrite, and economic mineralisation is typically restricted to the BIF horizons.
Drill hole Information	• When new exploration results are reported to the Australian Stock Market (ASX), tables containing drill hole collar, downhole survey and intersection data are included in the body of the announcement
Data aggregation methods	• All results presented are length-weighted average. • No high-grade cuts are used. • Reported diamond and RC drill results have been calculated using a 1g/t Au lower cut-off grade with a minimum intercept width of 0.2 m. • A total up to 1.0 meters of internal waste can be included in the reported intersection. • No metal equivalent values are stated. •
Relationship between mineralisation widths and intercept lengths	• Unless indicated to the contrary, all results reported are down hole width. • All RC & Diamond drill holes are drilled 'normal' to the interpreted mineralisation.
Diagrams	• When new exploration results are reported, appropriate diagrams have been provided with the body of the announcement.
Balanced reporting	• When new exploration results are reported, appropriate balance in exploration results reporting is provided.
Other substantive exploration data	• No other exploration data that may have been collected is considered material to this announcement.
Further work	• Ongoing drilling, resource evaluation and modelling activities will be undertaken to support the development of mining operations at Santa .

Section 3 Estimation and Reporting of Mineral Resources

(Criteria listed in section 1, and where relevant in section 2, also apply to this section)

Criteria	Commentary
Database integrity	• The Company geological data is stored in SQL server databases. The SQL databases are hosted centrally and managed by the Company personnel. User access to the database is regulated by specific user permissions and validation checks to ensure data is valid. DataShed software has been implemented as a front-end interface to manage the geological database. • Existing protocols maximize data functionality and quality whilst minimizing the likelihood of error introduction at primary data collection points and subsequent database upload, storage and retrieval

Criteria	Commentary
	points. Data templates with lookup tables and fixed formatting have been used for collecting primary data on field laptops. The software has validation routines and data is subsequently imported into a secure central database. • The SQL server database is configured for validation through parent/child table relationships, required fields, logical constraints and referenced library tables. Data that fails these rules on import is rejected or quarantined until it is corrected. • The SQL server database is centrally managed by a Database Manager who is responsible for all aspects of data entry, validation, development, quality control & specialist queries. There is a standard suite of validation checks for all data
Site visits	• The Competent Person for this update is a full-time employee of the company and undertakes regular site visits. The purpose of these site visits is to liaise with site geologists to gain understanding of the ore body interpretation and to ensure some 'onsite' ownership of the model.
Geological interpretation	• The resource categories assigned to the model directly reflect the confidence of the geological interpretation that is built using local, structural, mineral, and alteration geology obtained from logging, drilling results and mapping. • The geological interpretation of Santa North has considered all available geological information. Rock types, mineral, alteration and veining from both RC chips and Diamond core were all used to define the mineralised domains and regolith surfaces. Interpreted shears and faults were obtained from pit mapping and diamond core logging to further constrain the domaining. • The geological wireframes defining the mineralised zones are considered robust. Alternative interpretations were earlier trial interpretations that do not affect the current mineral resource estimation • The wireframed domains are used as hard boundaries during the mineral resource estimation. Wireframes are constructed using all available geological information (as stated above), terminating along known structures. Mineralisation styles, geological distinctiveness and grade distributions (used to assess any potential populations mixing) are all assessed to ensure effective and accurate estimation of the domains. • Mineralisation consists of localized alteration of a series of sedimentological BIF units and iron-poor to rich siltstones that had been previously altered by magnetite and chlorite. The mineralisation is defined by the abundance of arsenopyrite, pyrrhotite, (minor) pyrite, carbonate and quartz veinlets.
Dimensions	• The Santa resource model was extended towards south and west to include nearby Flora Dora deposit. The current combined model extents consist of about 2700m strike; 700m across strike; and 800m down dip and open at depth.
Estimation and modelling techniques	• Gold grade was estimated using ordinary kriging. It was considered that a more robust geological model with smoother and more continuous mineralised lodes will reduce the effects of higher CV. • Variograms were generated using composited drill data in Snowden Supervisor v8 software. • Search ellipse dimensions and orientation reflect the parameters derived from the Variography Analysis and the Kriging Neighbourhood Analysis. • No other elements were estimated. • No deleterious elements were estimated or assumed. • Block sizes were selected based on drill spacing and the thickness of the mineralised veins. • Average drill spacing was 20 x 20 metres in most of the deposit, and down to approximately 10 x 10 metres grade control spacing within the previously mined sections. Deeper inferred sections are more sparsely drilled out up to 80 x 80 metres. Block sizes were 5 x 20 x 10 metres with a sub-celling of down to 0.5m x 1m x 1m to accurately reflect the volumes of the interpreted wireframes. • After creation and estimation model was sliced to produce 5m benches. • No selective mining units were assumed in the resource estimate. • Only Au grade was estimated. • Blocks were generated within the mineralised surfaces that defined each mineralised zone. Blocks within these zones were estimated using data that was contained with the same zone. Hard boundaries were used for all domains. • Top cuts were applied to the data to control the effects of outlier high grade Au values that were considered unrepresentative. The effect of the top cuts was reviewed with respect to the resulting Mean and CV values.

Criteria	Commentary
	• The model was validated by comparing statistics of the estimated blocks against the composited sample data; visual examination of the of the block grades versus assay data in section; swathe plots; and support analysis.
Moisture	• All estimations were carried out using a 'dry' basis.
Cut-off parameters	• The adopted cut-off grades 1.0 g/t (less than 100m depth from surface and inside 4500Aud per Ounce optimised pit shell) and 2.0 g/t (more than 100m depth from surface and below 4500Aud per Ounce optimised pit shell) for reported mineral resource are determined by the assumption that mining will be an open pit operation near surface and inside the optimised pit shell and an underground operation at about 100m depth from surface and below the optimised pit shell.
Mining factors or assumptions	• No minimum width is applied to the resource. Minimum widths are assessed and applied using Mining Shape Optimiser software during the reserve process. • It is assumed that planned dilution is factored into the process at the stage of reserve and stope design.
Metallurgical factors or assumptions	• Santa, Cock-eyed Bob and Maxwells ore have been processed previously by the Company between 2015 and 2021 from open pit and underground operations at the Randall Gold Processing Facility (Carbon in Leach process). The mineralogy of the ore has not changed with depth. The metallurgical recovery is well understood, and no metallurgical issues were present during the previous processing of the Santa ore. A metallurgical recovery of 95% has been applied. • No metallurgical assumptions have been built or applied to the resource model.
Environmental factors or assumptions	• No significant environmental factors are expected to be encountered regarding the disposal of waste or tailing material. This expectation is based on previous mining & milling history of existing open pit & underground operations within the project area. • A dedicated storage facility is used for the process plant tailings
Bulk density	• Bulk density is assigned based on regolith profile and geology. Values of 1.90, 2.40 and 3.0 t/m3 are used for oxide, transitional and fresh waste rock respectively. 2.20, 2.50 and 3.10 are used for oxide, transitional, and fresh ore respectively. • Bulk density values were taken from approximately 2,700 density samples that were calculated using the Archimedes (water immersion) technique. Similar geological deposits in the Mt Belches geological area were also considered. A truncated average (outliers removed) was calculated to determine density values applied. • Density values are allocated uniformly to each lithological and regolith type.
Classification	• Resource classifications were defined by a combination of data including drillhole spacing, estimation quality (search pass; number of samples and number of holes), geological confidence, and mineralisation continuity. • Measured mineral resources are assigned to drill spacing that is typically around 10m x 10m or better and having good geological continuity along strike and down dip. • Indicated mineral resources are assigned to drill spacing that is typically around 20m x 20m or better and having good geological continuity along strike and down dip. • Inferred mineral resources are based on limited data support; typically drill spacing greater than 20m x 20m (down to 40m x 80m at resource extents). • Further considerations of resource classification include Data type and quality (drilling type, drilling orientations, down hole surveys, sampling and assaying methods); Geological mapping and understanding; statistical performance including slope of regression and kriging efficiency. • The Mineral Resource estimate appropriately reflects the view of the Competent person.
Audits or reviews	• The geological interpretation, estimation parameters and validation of the resource model was peer reviewed by the Company staff. • No external reviews of the resource estimate had been carried out at the time of writing.

Criteria	Commentary
Discussion of relative accuracy/ confidence	• The Mineral Resource has been reported in accordance with the guidelines of the 2012 edition of the Australasian Code for Reporting of Exploration Results, Mineral Resources & Ore Reserves & reflects the relative accuracy of the Mineral Resources estimate. The Competent Person deems the process to be in line with industry standards for resource estimation & therefore within acceptable statistical error limits. • The statement relates to global estimates of tonnes & grade for open pit and underground mining scenarios

Section 4 Estimation and Reporting of Ore Reserves

(Criteria listed in section 1, and where relevant in section 2 and 3, also apply to this section)

Criteria	Commentary
Mineral Resource estimate for conversion to Ore Reserves	• The Mineral Resource Estimate used is classified a JORC 2012 Mineral Resource statement as per the Company, Santa - Mineral Resource estimate. • The Mineral Resources are reported inclusive of the Ore Reserves and are as stated in the Santa Resource statement.
Site visits	• Site visits were undertaken regularly by the Competent Person for Ore Reserve assessment.
Study status	• The level of study is to Pre-Feasibility Study accuracy.
Cut-off parameters	**Open Pit** • Marginal and full-economic breakeven cut-off grades were calculated for each block in the block model. These were used to determine mineable shapes that could be defined either as high grade or low grade. Low grade material is flagged to be stockpiled and processed at the end of mining. **Underground** • Breakeven cut-off grades were calculated using planned mining costs. A reserve cut-off grade of 2.0g/t has been used. The breakeven cut-off for each stope included operating level development, stoping, surface haulage, processing, and administration costs.
Mining factors or assumptions	**Open Pit** • Santa consists of two open pits Santa and Flora Dora. • The standard excavate, load and haul method has been chosen as the appropriate mining method to base the Pre-Feasibility Study to convert Mineral Resources to Ore Reserves. The excavate, load and haul method is used in similar operations in Australia. Appropriate factors have been added to the Mineral Resource, which has been optimised using NPVS Optimisation software. • The choice of the excavate, load and haul method was deemed appropriate due to the ore thickness, access, and nature of the geology. The mining method was previously used at the Santa Open Pits. • Assumptions regarding geotechnical parameters are based on design parameters recommended by Geotechnical Consultants. • Mining dilution was assigned based on ore body width and minimum mining widths. This equates to an average of 27% dilution for Santa and 44% for Flora Dora. Ore Reserve tonnes reported in this statement are inclusive of any dilution. • Mining recovery factor (95%) in an assumption made based on using similar mining operations and mining techniques. • Inferred Resources are not used in the Ore Reserve output. The operation is viable based on Indicated and Measured material only. **Underground** • The Santa underground will commence when the Santa open pit is completed and will mine the ore beneath the pit. • Haulage declines and ventilation decline/rises have been designed. • Longhole open stoping was selected as the mining method for Santa. Diluted stopes shapes above the cut-off grade were created. Stopes were then excluded from the Reserve by the following criteria: ▪ Isolated stopes which could not support access development

Criteria	Commentary
	▪ Stopes which intersected the open pit or part of crown pillar • Santa is a near vertical orebody. Longhole stoping is a standard mining method for vertical orebodies. • Assumptions regarding geotechnical parameters are based on design parameters recommended by the onsite Geotechnical Engineer. • The assumptions used to determine the minable shapes was based on ore width. For the narrower lodes a minimum ore width of 3 metres wide plus the dilution on each wall of 0.5m. For the wider lodes a minimum ore width of 4 metres wide plus the dilution on each wall of 0.5m. A 20mH x 20mL stope dimension was also applied to determine the mineable shapes above the cut-off grade. • Mining recovery factor of 81% was applied to account for ore loss in pillars and unplanned ore loss.
Metallurgical factors or assumptions	• Santa, Flora Dora, Cock-eyed Bob and Maxwells ore have been processed previously by the Company between 2015 and 2025 from open pit and underground operations at the Randall Gold Processing Facility (Carbon in Leach process). The mineralogy of the ore has not changed with depth. The metallurgical recovery is well understood, and no metallurgical issues were present during the previous processing of the Santa ore. A metallurgical recovery of 95% has been applied.
Environmental	• All environmental studies are complete, and all environmental approvals have been approved for Santa and Flora Dora Open pits, and for Santa underground.
Infrastructure	• All infrastructure for open pit mining is already in place (process plant, haul roads, accommodation, power, offices, workshops). Underground infrastructure will be required to be installed once open pit mining is completed.
Costs	• All capital costs have been determined to Pre-Feasibility Study for the work that is to be carried out. • Operating mining costs have been estimated using tendered costs and first principals cost model, which has been calibrated using the actual costs incurred at Aldiss Open pits and Mt Belches underground mines. • Santa has been processed previously by Vault Minerals between 2015 and 2025 and no deleterious materials were present. • Treatment charges were based on the actual charges at the existing Randalls Gold Processing Facility. • Allowances are made for state royalties of 2.5%.
Revenue factors	• A gold price of A$3,750 was used in the Santa Open Pit, Flora Dora Open Pits and Santa Underground. • Assumptions on commodity pricing for Santa are assumed to be fixed over the short life of mine.
Market assessment	• The longer term market assessments will not affect Santa due to the short mine life.
Economic	• The NPV assumes a 10% discount rate. Costs used are expected to be accurate as they are based on tendered costs and actual costs from existing operations.
Social	• Tenement status is currently in good standing.
Other	• No identifiable naturally occurring risks have been identified to impact the Ore Reserves. • All legal and marketing agreements are in place.
Classification	• Mineral Resources converted to Ore Reserves as per JORC 2012 guidelines, i.e., Measured to Proved, Indicated to Probable. No downgrading in category has occurred for this project. • The result reflects the Competent Person's view of the deposit. • 100% of the Indicated ore from the Mineral Resource has been converted to Probable Ore. There are no measured mineral resources at this date.
Audits or reviews	• The Ore Reserve has undergone internal peer review.
Discussion of relative accuracy/ confidence	• The Ore Reserve estimate has been prepared in accordance with the guidelines of the 2012 JORC Code and are in line with the Company Ore Reserve Processes. Operating history of similar mining environments (within the Company mines and external mines) supports the modifying factors applied. • The Ore Reserve has been peer reviewed internally, and the Competent Person is confident that it is an accurate estimate of the Santa reserve.

JORC 2012 – Table 1: Rumbles Mineral Resource And Reserves

Section 1 Sampling Techniques and Data

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

Criteria	Commentary
Sampling techniques	**RC Drilling** • Drill cuttings are extracted from the RC return via cyclone. The underflow from each 1 m interval is transferred via bucket to a 75/12.5/12.5% riffle splitter, delivering approximately three kilograms of the recovered material into calico bags for analysis. The residual material is retained in mining bags and stored in rows near the drill collar. Samples to wet to be split through the riffle splitter are taken as grabs and are recorded as such. • 1-meter samples were collected throughout the entire drill hole. 3-meter composites samples were collected with a spear, in low priority areas, and these samples were submitted for analysis. Any composite assays returning anomalous intercepts were resampled using the 1m sample collected during drilling. **Diamond Drilling** • All NQ2 diamond holes have been half-core sampled over prospective mineralised intervals determined by the geologist. • Within fresh rock, core is oriented for structural/geotechnical logging wherever possible. In oriented core, one half of the core was sampled over intervals ranging from 0.3 & 1.2 meter and submitted for fire assay analysis. • The remaining core, including the bottom of-hole orientation line, was retained for geological reference and potential further sampling such as metallurgical test work. In intervals of un-oriented core, the same half of the core has been sampled where possible, by extending a cut line from oriented intervals through into the un-oriented intervals. The lack of a consistent geological reference plane, (such as bedding or a foliation), precludes using geological features to orient the core
Drilling techniques	• Both RC and NQ2 diamond drilling techniques have been used during drilling operations at 'Rumbles' • Reverse Circulation (RC) drilling was completed to an average downhole depth of 95m. All Reverse Circulation (RC) drilling was carried out using a face sampling hammer. • Diamond drilling was carried out using NQ2 size drilling. • All diamond holes were surveyed during drilling with down hole single shot cameras, and then most of drill holes were resurveyed at the completion of the drill hole using a collar orientated Gyro Inclinometer at 10 m intervals.
Drill sample recovery	• RC sample recovery is recorded at 1-meter intervals to assess that the sample is being adequately recovered during drilling operations. A subjective visual estimate is used and recorded as a percentage. Sample recovery is generally good, and there is no indication that sampling presents a material risk for the quality of the evaluation of the Rumbles deposit. • For diamond drilling recovered core for each drill run is recorded and measured against the expected core from that run. Core recovery is consistently very high, with minor loss occurring in regolith and heavily fractured ground there is no indication that sampling presents a material risk for the quality of the evaluation of the Rumbles deposit.
Logging	• All RC chips and diamond drill cores have been geologically logged for lithology, regolith, mineralisation, magnetic susceptibility and alteration utilising Company's standard logging code library. • Diamond core has also been logged for geological structure. Sample quality data recorded includes recovery, sample moisture (i.e., whether dry, moist, wet or water injected) and sampling methodology.

Criteria	Commentary
	• Both diamond drill core and RC chip trays are routinely photographed and digitally stored for future reference. • Diamond drill holes are routinely orientated and structurally logged with orientation confidence recorded. All drill hole logging data is digitally captured, and the data is validated prior to being uploaded to the database. • Data Shed has been utilised for most of the data management of the SQL database. The SQL database utilises referential integrity to ensure data in different tables is consistent and restricted to defined logging codes
Sub-sampling techniques and sample preparation	• All NQ2 diameter core is sawn half core using a diamond-blade saw, with one half of the core consistently taken for analysis. • The un-sampled half of diamond core is retained for check sampling if required • For RC, chips regular field duplicates, standards and blanks are regularly inserted into the sample stream to ensure sample quality and assess analysed samples for significant variance to primary results, contamination and repeatability. • All drill hole samples were analysed by Min-Analytical, using 50g fire assay using Atomic Absorption Spectrometry (FA50AAS) • All samples are sorted and dried upon arrival to ensure they are free of moisture prior to pulverising • Samples that are too coarse to fit directly into a pulverising vessel will require coarse crushing to nominal 10mm • Samples >3kg are sub splitting to a size that can be effectively pulverised. Representative sample volume reduction is achieved by either riffle splitting for free-flowing material or rotary splitting for pre-crushed (2mm) product • All samples are pulverised utilising 300g, 1000g, 2000g and 3000g grinding vessels determined by the size of the sample. Dry crushed or fine samples are pulverised to produce a homogenous representative sub-sample for analysis. A grind quality target of 85% passing 75µm has been established and is relative to sample size, type and hardness. • Min-Analytical utilises low chrome steel bowls for pulverising. On completion of analysis all solid samples are stored for 60 days. • The sample size is considered appropriate for the grain size of the material being sampled • Sample preparation techniques are considered appropriate for the style of mineralisation being tested for – this technique is industry standard across the Eastern Goldfields.
Quality of assay data and laboratory tests	• All samples were analysed by Min-Analytical (NATA accredited for compliance with ISO/IEC17025:2005) • Data produced by Min-Analytical is reviewed and compared with the certified values to measure accuracy and precision. Selected anomalous samples are re-digested and analysed to confirm results. • Min-Analytical 50-gram samples were assayed by fire assay (FA50AAS). • Min-Analytical inserted blanks and standards at a ratio of one in 20 samples in every batch. Every 20th sample was selected as a duplicate from the original pulp packet and then analysed. • Repeat assays were completed at a frequency of one in 20 and were selected at random throughout the batch. In addition, further repeat assays were selected at random by the quality control officer, the frequency of which was batch dependent. • Analysis was by fire assay with similar quality assurance (QA) for RC and half core samples. • Contamination between samples is checked by using blank samples. Assessment of accuracy is carried out using certified Standards (CRM). • QAQC results are reviewed on a batch by batch and monthly basis. Any deviations from acceptable precision or indications of bias are acted on with repeat and check assays. Overall performance of both the Min-Analytical laboratory QAQC and field based QAQC has been satisfactory. • Field duplicates, standards and blanks were inserted throughout the hole during drilling operations, with increased QAQC sampling targeting mineralised zones. • The QAQC procedures used are considered appropriate and no significant QA/QC issues have arisen in recent drilling results. • These assay methodologies are appropriate for the resource in question.

Criteria	Commentary
Verification of sampling and assaying	• On receipt of assay results from the laboratory the results are verified by the Data Manger and by geologists who compare results with geological logging. • No independent or alternative verifications are available. • All data used in the calculation of resources and reserves are compiled in databases (underground and open pit) which are overseen and validated by senior geologists. • No adjustments have been made to any assay data. • All drill hole data is digitally captured using Logchief software and the data is validated prior to being uploaded to the database. • Data Shed (SQL database) has been utilised for most of the data management. The SQL database utilises referential integrity to ensure data in different tables is consistent and restricted to defined logging codes.
Location of data points	• Collar coordinates for surface RC and diamond drill-holes were generally determined by either RTK-GPS or a total station survey instrument • Historic drill hole collar coordinates have been surveyed using various methods over the years using several grids. • Recent diamond holes were surveyed during drilling with down-hole single shot cameras and then at the end of the hole by Gyro-Inclinometer at 10metre intervals. Holes not gyro-surveyed were surveyed using Eastman single shot cameras at 30m intervals. • Recent RC holes were surveyed during drilling with down-hole single shot cameras and then at the end of the hole by Gyro-Inclinometer at 10 metre intervals. Holes not gyro-surveyed were surveyed using Eastman single shot cameras at 30m intervals. • Topographic control is generated from RTK GPS. This methodology is adequate for the resources in question • All drilling activities and resource estimations are undertaken in MGA 94 (Zone51) grid.
Data spacing and distribution	• Surface drilling completed at Rumbles including in-filled and historic drilling generally varies approximately from 10 metre x 20 meter to 20 metre x 20 meter spacing. Few holes near outer margin of the deposit drilled at wider spacing of 80-to-100-meter x 20 metre spacing. Most of drilling has been completed to an average depth of about 100 vertical meters below surface, except few deeper holes drilled to about 285 vertical metres below surface.
Orientation of data in relation to geological structure	• Most of the drilling is orientated to intersect mineralisation as close to normal as possible. The chance of bias introduced by sample orientation is considered minimal.
Sample security	• Samples are sealed in calico bags, which are in turn placed in green mining bags for transport. Green mining bags are secured on metal crates and transported directly via road freight to the laboratory with a corresponding submission form and consignment note. • Min-Analytical checks the samples received against the submission form and notify Company of any missing or additional samples. Following analysis, the pulp packets, pulp residues and coarse rejects are held in their secure warehouse. On request, the pulp packets are returned to the Company warehouse on secure pallets where they are documented for long term storage and retrieval.
Audits or reviews	• Field quality control and assurance has been assessed on a daily, monthly and quarterly basis.

Section 2 Reporting of Exploration Results

(Criteria listed in the preceding section also apply to this section.)

Criteria	Commentary
Mineral tenement and land tenure status	• There is no known heritage or environmental impediments over the leases covering the Mineral Resource and Ore Reserve. The tenure is secure at the time of reporting. No known impediments exist to operate in the area. • There is a native title claim over the mining lease, and it has been determined.
Exploration done by other parties	• The Rumbles deposit has been variously drilled by several past explorers, including Newcrest mining and Ramsgate resources. The work activities by past explorers are poorly documented, and the historic structural interpretation of the folded BIF sequences is inconsistent with the current interpretation. • The historic drilling has generally been poorly orientated with respect to the optimal drilling direction. Both RC and diamond drilling has been used by previous exploders at the Rumbles deposit.
Geology	• The rumbles deposit is hosted within the 'Santa clause' member of the banded iron-formation (BIF) of the Mt belches group located in the southern Eastern Goldfields Super-terrane, Yilgarn Craton, Western Australia. • The iron formation is a silicate/oxide-facies unit with over printing sulphides and has undergone metamorphism (upper-greenschist facies) and deformation (two generations of folds). The gold deposit is hosted in the hinge zone of a regional scale, chevron folded anticline. • Gold dominantly occurs as inclusions of native gold and/or electrum within or around pyrrhotite, magnetite, and arsenopyrite, and economic mineralisation is typically restricted to the BIF horizons.
Drill hole Information	• When new exploration results are reported to the Australian Stock Market (ASX), tables containing drill hole collar, downhole survey and intersection data are included in the body of the announcement
Data aggregation methods	• All results presented are weighted average. • No high-grade cuts are used. • Reported results have been calculated using a 1g/t Au lower cut-off grade with a minimum intercept width of 0.3m. • No metal equivalent values are stated.
Relationship between mineralisation widths and intercept lengths	• Unless indicated to the contrary, all results reported are down hole width. • The mineralisation at the Rumbles deposit is typically a very complex. • Given restricted access in the pit environment and the complex nature of the mineralisation in general, some drill hole intersections are not normal to the orebody. Where possible drill intersections have been designed to intersect mineralisation at the optimal angle.
Diagrams	When new exploration results are reported, appropriate diagrams have been provided with the body of the announcement.
Balanced reporting	• When new exploration results are reported, appropriate balance in exploration results reporting is provided.
Other substantive exploration data	No other exploration data that may have been collected is considered material to this announcement.
Further work	• Ongoing resource evaluation and modelling activities will be undertaken to support the development of mining operations. •

Section 3 Estimation and Reporting of Mineral Resources

(Criteria listed in section 1, and where relevant in section 2, also apply to this section)

Criteria	Commentary
Database integrity	• Data is transferred electronically between the central DataShed database and Datamine software. • Validations checks are carried out within the data store. The checks include missing intervals; overlapping intervals; valid logging codes and correct data priorities. •
Site visits	• The Competent Person for this update is a full-time employee of the company and undertakes regular site visits. The purpose of these site visits is to liaise with site geologists to gain understanding of the ore body interpretation and to ensure some 'onsite' ownership of the model.
Geological interpretation	• The resource categories assigned to the model directly reflect the confidence of the geological interpretation that is built using local, structural, mineral, and alteration geology obtained from geophysics, logging, drilling results and mapping. • The geological interpretation of Rumbles has considered all available geological information. Rock types, mineral, alteration and veining from both RC chips and Diamond core were all used to define the mineralised domains and regolith surfaces. Interpreted shears and faults were obtained from pit mapping and diamond core logging to further constrain the domaining. • The geological wireframes defining the mineralised zones are considered robust. Alternative interpretations were earlier trial interpretations that do not affect the current mineral resource estimation • The wireframed domains are used as hard boundaries during the mineral resource estimation. They are constructed using all available geological information (as stated above) and terminate along known structures. Mineralisation styles, geological distinctiveness and grade distributions (used to assess any potential populations mixing) are all assessed to ensure effective and accurate estimation of the domains • Mineralisation is localized alteration of a series of sedimentological BIF units and Iron poor to rich siltstones that had been previously altered by Magnetite and Chlorite. The mineralisation is defined by the abundance of Arsenopyrite, pyrrhotite, (minor) pyrite, carbonate and quartz veinlets.
Dimensions	• The Rumbles resource model extent consists of 1300m strike; 700m across strike; and 400m down dip and open at depth.
Estimation and modelling techniques	• Gold grade was estimated using ordinary kriging. It was considered that a more robust geological model with smoother and more continuous mineralised lodes will reduce the effects of higher CV. • Variograms were generated using composited drill data in Snowden Supervisor v8 software. • Search ellipse dimensions and orientation reflect the parameters derived from the Variography analysis and the Kriging Neighbourhood Analysis. • No deleterious elements were estimated or assumed. • Block sizes were selected based on drill spacing and the thickness of the mineralised veins. • Average drill spacing was 20 x 20 metres in most of the deposit, and down to approximately 10 x 10 metres grade control spacing within the previously mined sections. Deeper inferred sections are more sparsely drilled out to 40 x 40 metres. Block sizes were 5 x 5 x 5 metres with a sub-celling of down to 0.5m x 0.5m x 0.5m to accurately reflect the volumes of the interpreted wireframes. • No selective mining units were assumed in the resource estimate. • Only Au grade was estimated. • Blocks were generated within the mineralised surfaces the defined each mineralised zone. Blocks within these zones were estimated using data that was contained with the same zone. Hard boundaries were used for all domains. • Top cuts were applied to the data to control the effects of outlier high grade Au values that were considered not representative. The effect of the top cuts was reviewed with respect to the resulting Mean and CV values. • The model was validated by comparing statistics of the estimated blocks against the composited sample data; visual examination of the of the block grades versus assay data in section; swathe plots; and reconciliation against previous production.

Criteria	Commentary
Moisture	• All estimations were carried out using a 'dry' basis.
Cut-off parameters	• The adopted cut-off grades 1.0 g/t (less than 100m depth from surface and inside MII 4500 optimised pit shell) and 2.0 g/t (more than 100m depth from surface and below MII 4500 optimised pit shell) for reported mineral resource are determined by the assumption that mining will be an open pit operation near surface and inside the optimised pit shell and an underground operation at about 100m depth from surface and below the optimised pit shell.
Mining factors or assumptions	• No minimum width is applied to the resource. Minimum widths are assessed and applied using Mining Shape Optimiser software during the reserve process. • It is assumed that planned dilution is factored into the process at the stage of ore block design.
Metallurgical factors or assumptions	• Assumed the material will be trucked and processed in the Randalls Gold Plant. Recovery factors are assigned based on lab test work, and on-going experience. • No metallurgical assumptions have been built or applied to the resource model.
Environmental factors or assumptions	• A conventional storage facility is used for the process plant tailings • Waste rock is to be stored in a traditional waste rock landform 'waste dump'. Due to mod to high sulphide content and the minimal presence of carbonate alteration the potential for acid content is considered high. A waste rock control strategy is planned to be put in place at the time of any future mining.
Bulk density	• Bulk density is assigned based on regolith profile and geology. Values of 1.80, 2.20 and 2.85 t/m3 are used for oxide, transitional and fresh waste rock respectively. 1.8, 2.30 and 2.97 are used for oxide, transitional, and fresh ore respectively. • Bulk density values were taken from approximately 1,200 density samples that were calculated using the Archimedes (water immersion) technique. Similar geological deposits in the Mt Belches geological area were also considered. A truncated average (outliers removed) was calculated to determine density values that would apply. • Density values are allocated uniformly to each lithological and regolith type.
Classification	• Resource classifications were defined by a combination of data including drillhole spacing, estimation quality (search pass; Kriging Efficiency; and Slope results), geological confidence, and mineralisation continuity of domains. • Indicated mineral resources are assigned to drill spacing that is typically around 20m x 20m or better and having good geological continuity along strike and down dip. • Inferred mineral resources are based on limited data support; typically drill spacing greater than indicated around 40m x 40m (down to 40m x 80m at resource extents). • Further considerations of resource classification include Data type and quality (drilling type, drilling orientations, down hole surveys, sampling and assaying methods); Geological mapping and understanding; statistical performance including number of samples, slope of regression and kriging efficiency. • The Mineral Resource estimate appropriately reflects the view of the Competent person.
Audits or reviews	• The geological interpretation, estimation parameters and validation of the resource model was peer reviewed by Company staff. • No external reviews of the resource estimate had been carried out at the time of writing.

Criteria	Commentary
Discussion of relative accuracy/ confidence	• The Mineral Resource has been reported in accordance with the guidelines of the 2012 edition of the Australasian Code for Reporting of Exploration Results, Mineral Resources & Ore Reserves & reflects the relative accuracy of the Mineral Resources estimate. The Competent Person deems the process to be in line with industry standards for resource estimation & therefore within acceptable statistical error limits. • The statement relates to global estimates of tonnes & grade for open pit mining scenarios.

Section 4 Estimation and Reporting of Ore Reserves

(Criteria listed in section 1, and where relevant in section 2 and 3, also apply to this section)

Criteria	Commentary
Mineral Resource estimate for conversion to Ore Reserves	• The Mineral Resource Estimate used is classified a JORC 2012 Mineral Resource statement as per Company, Rumbles - Mineral Resource estimate. • The Mineral Resources are reported inclusive of the Ore Reserves and are as stated in the Rumbles Resource statement.
Site visits	• Site visits were undertaken regularly by the Competent Person for Ore Reserve assessment.
Study status	• The level of study is to Pre-Feasibility Study accuracy.
Cut-off parameters	• Marginal and full-economic breakeven cut-off grades were calculated for each block in the block model. These were used to determine mineable shapes that could be defined either as high grade or low grade. Low grade material is flagged to be stockpiled and processed at the end of mining.
Mining factors or assumptions	• The standard excavate, load and haul method has been chosen as the appropriate mining method to base the Pre-Feasibility Study to convert Mineral Resources to Ore Reserves. The excavate, load and haul method is used in similar operations in Australia. Appropriate factors have been added to the Mineral Resource, which has been optimised using NPVS Optimisation software. • The choice of the excavate, load and haul method was deemed appropriate due to the ore thickness, access, and nature of the geology. The mining method was previously used at the Rumbles Open Pits. • Assumptions regarding geotechnical parameters are based on design parameters recommended by Geotechnical Consultants. • Mining dilution was assigned based on ore body width and minimum mining widths. This equates to an average of 44% dilution across the deposit. Ore Reserve tonnes reported in this statement are inclusive of any dilution. • Mining recovery factor (95%) in an assumption made based on using similar mining operations and mining techniques. • Inferred Resources are not used in the Ore Reserve output. The operation is viable based on Indicated and Measured material only.
Metallurgical factors or assumptions	• Rumbles, Santa, Cock-eyed Bob and Maxwells ore have been processed previously by Vault Minerals between 2015 and 2025 from open pit and underground operations at the Randall Gold Processing Facility (Carbon in Leach process). The mineralogy of the ore has not changed with depth. The metallurgical recovery is well understood, and no metallurgical issues were present during the previous processing of the Rumbles ore. A metallurgical recovery of 95% has been applied.
Environmental	• Open pit mining has previously been approved for a smaller Rumbles pit. • All environmental studies are complete. A Mining Proposal will be required to be submitted for approval. It is considered that all approvals will be in place within the time period before project commencement. Similar approvals have been granted for operations in the area.
Infrastructure	• The majority infrastructure is already in place for the nearby Santa and Flora Dora pits (process plant, haul roads, accommodation, power, offices, workshop).

Criteria	Commentary
Costs	• All capital costs have been determined to Pre-Feasibility Study for the work that is to be carried out. • Operating mining costs have been estimated using tendered costs and first principals cost model, which has been calibrated using the actual costs incurred at Aldiss and Santa Open pits. • Mount Belches ore (Rumbles, Santa, Maxwells, CEB) has been processed previously by Vault Minerals between 2015 and 2025 and no deleterious materials were present. • Company Resources have a forward hedging facility in place. • Treatment charges were based from the actual charges at the existing Randalls Gold Processing Facility. • Allowances are made for state royalties of 2.5%.
Revenue factors	• A gold price of A$3,750 was used in the Reserve estimate. • Assumptions on commodity pricing for Rumbles are assumed to be fixed over the short life of mine.
Market assessment	• The longer-term market assessments will not affect Santa due to the short mine life.
Economic	• The NPV assumes a 10% discount rate. Costs used are expected to be accurate as they are based on tendered costs and actual costs from existing operations.
Social	• Tenement status is currently in good standing.
Other	• No identifiable naturally occurring risks have been identified to impact the Ore Reserves. • All legal and marketing agreements are in place.
Classification	• Mineral Resources converted to Ore Reserves as per JORC 2012 guidelines, i.e., Measured to Proved, Indicated to Probable. No downgrading in category has occurred for this project. • The result reflects the Competent Person's view of the deposit. • 100% of the Indicated ore from the Mineral Resource has been converted to Probable Ore. There are no measured mineral resources at this date.
Audits or reviews	• The Ore Reserve has undergone internal peer review.
Discussion of relative accuracy/ confidence	• The Ore Reserve estimate has been prepared in accordance with the guidelines of the 2012 JORC Code and are in line with the Company Ore Reserve Processes. Operating history of similar mining environments (within Company mines and external mines) supports the modifying factors applied. • The Ore Reserve has been peer reviewed internally and the Competent Person is confident that it is an accurate estimate of the Rumbles reserve.

JORC 2012 – Table 1: Aspen Mineral Resource and Reserve

Section 1 Sampling Techniques and Data

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

Criteria	Commentary
Sampling techniques	**RC Drilling** • Drill cuttings are extracted from the RC return via cyclone. The underflow from each 1 m interval is split with a variable aperture, cone splitter, or riffle splitter delivering approximately 3 kg of the recovered material into calico bags for analysis. The residual material is retained in mining bags and stored in rows near the drill collar. • 1 m samples collected during drilling were submitted for Photon assay analysis or Fire assay analysis. **Diamond Drilling** • All HQ2 diamond holes have been half-core sampled over prospective mineralised intervals determined by the geologist.

Criteria	Commentary
	• Core is oriented for structural/geotechnical logging wherever possible. In oriented core, one half of the core is sampled over intervals ranging from 0.2 & 1.2 meters and submitted for Photon assay analysis or Fire assay analysis. • Remaining core, including the bottom of-hole orientation line, is retained for geological reference and potential further sampling such as metallurgical test work. In intervals of un-oriented core, the same half of the core has been sampled where possible, by extending a cut line from oriented intervals through into the un-oriented intervals. The lack of a consistent geological reference plane, (such as bedding or a foliation), precludes using geological features to orient the core.
Drilling techniques	• RC face sampling hammer drilling and PQ & HQ diamond drilling techniques have been used.
Drill sample recovery	• RC sample recovery is recorded at 1 m intervals to assess that the sample is being adequately recovered during drilling operations. A subjective visual estimate is used and recorded as a percentage. Sample recovery is generally good, and there is no indication that sampling presents a material risk for the quality of the assay evaluation. • Diamond drilling recovered core for each drill run is recorded and measured against the expected core from that run. Core recovery is consistently very high, with minor loss occurring in heavily fractured ground. There is no indication that sampling presents a material risk for the quality of the evaluation of assay evaluation.
Logging	• All RC chips and diamond drill cores have been geologically logged for lithology, regolith, mineralisation, magnetic susceptibility, veining, and alteration utilising the Company's standard logging code library. • Diamond core has also been logged for geological structure. • Diamond drill holes are routinely orientated and structurally logged with orientation confidence recorded. • Diamond drill core and RC chip trays are routinely photographed and digitally stored for future reference. • Sample quality data recorded for all drilling methods includes recovery and sampling methodology. • RC sample quality records also include sample moisture (i.e., whether dry, moist, wet or water injected). • All drill hole logging data is digitally captured, and data is validated prior to being uploaded to the database. • Data Shed has been utilised for most of the data management of the SQL database. The SQL database utilises referential integrity to ensure data in different tables is consistent and restricted to defined logging codes.
Sub-sampling techniques and sample preparation	• All diamond cores are halved using a diamond-blade saw, with one half of the core consistently taken for analysis. • The 'un-sampled' half of diamond core is retained for check sampling if required. • For RC and diamond cores, regular field duplicates, standards and blanks are inserted into the sample stream to ensure sample quality and assess analysed samples for significant variance to primary results, contamination and repeatability. • All Historic RC and diamond drill hole samples were analysed using 50g fire assay using Atomic Absorption Spectrometry (FA50AAS) • All diamond and RC holes drilled since August 2018 have been analyzed for gold using photon assay on a 500g sub sample (PAAU2) • Samples for photon assay were dried, crushed to a nominal 85% passing 2mm, linear split and a nominal 500g sub sample taken (PAP3512R) • Photon assay technique is a chemical free and nondestructive process that utilizes a significantly larger sample than the conventional 50g fire assay. • All samples are sorted and dried upon arrival to ensure they are free of moisture prior to pulverising. • Samples that are too coarse to fit directly into a pulverising vessel will require coarse crushing to nominal 10 mm. • Samples >3 kg are sub split to a size that can be effectively pulverised. Representative sample volume reduction is achieved by either riffle splitting for free-flowing material or rotary splitting for pre-crushed (2 mm) product.

Criteria	Commentary
	• All historic fire assay samples were pulverised utilising 300 g, 1000 g, 2000 g and 3000 g grinding vessels determined by the size of the sample. Dry crushed or fine samples are pulverised to produce a homogenous representative sub-sample for analysis. A grind quality target of 85% passing 75µm has been established and is relative to sample size, type and hardness. • Sample size is considered appropriate for the grain size of the material being sampled. • Sample preparation techniques are considered appropriate for the style of mineralisation being tested for – this technique is industry standard across the Eastern Goldfields.
Quality of assay data and laboratory tests	• All samples since August 2018 were analysed by Min-Analytical (NATA accredited for compliance with ISO/IEC17025:2005) • The photon assays were analysed by Min-Analytical (NATA accredited for compliance with ISO/IEC17025:2018 testing) • Data produced by Min-Analytical is reviewed and compared with the certified values to measure accuracy and precision. Selected anomalous samples are re-digested and analysed to confirm results. • At Min-Analytical, 500g samples were analysed by photon assay (PAAU2) • Min-Analytical insert blanks and standards at a ratio of one in 20 samples in every batch. • Repeat assays were completed at a frequency of 1 in 20 and were selected at random throughout the batch. In addition, further repeat assays were selected at random by the quality control officer, the frequency of which was batch dependent. • Contamination between samples is checked for using blank samples. Assessment of accuracy is carried out using certified standards (CRM). • QAQC results are reviewed on a batch by batch and monthly basis. Any deviations from acceptable precision or indications of bias are acted on with repeat and check assays. Overall performance of Min-Analytical laboratory QAQC and field based QAQC has been satisfactory. • Field duplicates, standards and blanks were inserted throughout the hole during drilling operations, with increased QAQC sampling targeting mineralised zones. • QAQC procedures used are considered appropriate and no significant QAQC issues have arisen in recent drilling results. • These assay methodologies are appropriate for the resource evaluation and exploration activities in question.
Verification of sampling and assaying	• On receipt of assay results from the laboratory the results are verified by the data manager and by geologists who compare results with geological logging. • No independent or alternative verifications are available. • All data used in the calculation of resources and reserves are compiled in databases (underground and open pit) which are overseen and validated by senior geologists. • No adjustments have been made to any assay data. • All drill hole data is digitally captured using Logchief software and the data is validated prior to being uploaded to the database. • Data Shed (SQL database) has been utilised for most of the data management. The SQL database utilises referential integrity to ensure data in different tables is consistent and restricted to defined logging codes.
Location of data points	• Collar coordinates for surface RC and diamond drill-holes were generally determined by either RTK-GPS or a total station survey instrument. • Historic drill hole collar coordinates have been surveyed using various methods over the years using several grids. • Recent diamond holes were surveyed during drilling with down-hole single shot cameras and then at the end of the hole by continuous gyro survey. • Recent RC holes were surveyed during drilling with down-hole single shot cameras and then at the end of the hole by continuous gyro survey. • Topographic control is generated from RTK GPS. This methodology is adequate for the resources and exploration activities in question. • All RC and diamond drilling activities are carried out in MGA94_51 grid • All resource estimations are undertaken in MGA94_51 grid.

Criteria	Commentary
Data spacing and distribution	• Drilling was out at approximately 20m x 40m spacing to an average depth of 150 vertical metres below surface.
Orientation of data in relation to geological structure	• The majority of RC and diamond drilling is orientated to intersect mineralisation as close to normal as possible. • Analysis of assay results based on RC and diamond drilling direction show minimal sample and assay bias.
Sample security	• RC and diamond samples are sealed in calico bags, which are in turn placed in green mining bags for transport. Green mining bags are secured on metal crates and transported directly via road freight to the laboratory with a corresponding submission form and consignment note. • Min-Analytical check the samples received against the submission form and notify Vault Minerals of any discrepancies. • Following analysis, the crushed 500g photon assay sample, pulp packets, pulp residues and coarse rejects are held in their secure warehouse. On request, the pulp packets are returned to Vault Minerals warehouse on secure pallets where they are documented for long term storage and retrieval.
Audits or reviews	• Field quality control and assurance has been assessed on a daily, monthly and quarterly basis.

Section 2 Reporting of Exploration Results

(Criteria listed in the preceding section also apply to this section.)

Criteria	Commentary
Mineral tenement and land tenure status	• There are no known heritage or environmental impediments over the leases covering the Mineral Resource and Ore Reserve. The tenure is secure at the time of reporting. No known impediments exist to operate in the area. • There is a native title claim over the mining lease, and it has been determined.
Exploration done by other parties	• Company tenements have a long history of exploration and mining activities. The tenements have been variously mapped, drilled and sampled and mined since the early 1900's • Data from historic exploration is rigorously assessed prior to use in current exploration and development activities carried out by Company Resources. • Erroneous and unsubstantiated data is excluded from datasets utilised for Company Resources exploration and development activities
Geology	• The Aldiss Area gold deposits lie within a north-trending ductile shear zone as Karonie Main and West Zones, Spice, Atreides, Tank and Aspen. It consists of a series of sheared amphibolite facies, mafic rocks, with remnant veining and late-stage faulting. Several 'late stage' porphyries intrude the host rock.
Drill hole Information	• When new exploration results are reported to the Australian Stock Market (ASX), tables containing drill hole collar, downhole survey and intersection data are included in the body of the announcement
Data aggregation methods	• All results presented are weighted average. • No high-grade cuts are used. • Reported diamond and RC drill results have been calculated using a 1g/t Au lower cut-off grade with a minimum intercept width of 0.2 m. • A total of up to 1.0 meters of internal waste can be included in the reported intersection. • No metal equivalent values are stated.
Relationship between mineralisation widths and	• Unless indicated to the contrary, all results reported are down hole width. • All RC and diamond drill holes are drilled 'normal' to the interpreted mineralisation.

Criteria	Commentary
intercept lengths	
Diagrams	• When new exploration results are reported, appropriate diagrams have been provided with the body of the announcement.
Balanced reporting	• When new exploration results are reported, appropriate balance in exploration results reporting is provided.
Other substantive exploration data	• No other exploration data that may have been collected is considered material to this announcement.
Further work	• Ongoing drilling, resource evaluation and modelling activities will be undertaken to support the development of mining operations at Aspen.

Section 3 Estimation and Reporting of Mineral Resources

(Criteria listed in section 1, and where relevant in section 2, also apply to this section)

Criteria	Commentary
Database integrity	• Company geological data is stored in SQL server databases. The SQL databases are hosted centrally and is managed by Company personnel. User access to the database is regulated by specific user permissions and validation checks to ensure data is valid. DataShed software has been implemented as a front-end interface to manage the geological database. • Existing protocols maximize data functionality and quality whilst minimizing the likelihood of error introduction at primary data collection points and subsequent database upload, storage and retrieval points. Data templates with lookup tables and fixed formatting are used for collecting primary data on field laptops. The software has validation routines and data is subsequently imported into a secure central database. • The SQL server database is configured for validation through parent/child table relationships, required fields, logical constraints and referenced library tables. Data that fails these rules on import is rejected or quarantined until it is corrected. • The SQL server database is centrally managed by a Database Manager who is responsible for all aspects of data entry, validation, development, quality control & specialist queries. There is a standard suite of validation checks for all data.
Site visits	• The Competent Person for this update is a full-time employee of Company & undertakes regular site visits. The purpose of these site visits is to liaise with site geologists to gain understanding of the ore body interpretation and to ensure some 'onsite' ownership of the model.
Geological interpretation	• The resource categories assigned to the model are generally based on drilling density directly reflect the confidence of the geological interpretation that is built using local, structural, mineral, and alteration geology obtained from logging drilling results and mapping. • The geological wireframes defining the mineralised zones are considered robust. Alternative interpretations were earlier trial interpretations that do not affect the current mineral resource estimation. • The wireframed domains are used as hard boundaries during the mineral resource estimation. They are constructed using all available geological information (as stated above) and terminate along known structures. Mineralisation styles, geological distinctiveness and grade distributions (used to assess any potential populations mixing) are all assessed to ensure effective and accurate estimation of the domains.
Dimensions	• The Aspen resource extent consists of 900m strike; 600m across strike; and 375m down dip and open at depth
Estimation and modelling techniques	• Gold grade was estimated using ordinary kriging. It was considered that a more robust geological model with smoother and more continuous mineralised lodes will reduce the effects of higher CV. • Variograms were generated using composited drill data in Snowden Supervisor v8 software.

Criteria	Commentary
	• Search ellipse dimensions and orientation reflect the parameters derived from the Variography analysis and the Kriging Neighbourhood Analysis. Block sizes were selected based on drill spacing and the thickness of the mineralised veins. • Average drill spacing was about 20 x 40 metres in well drilled areas of the deposit, and more sparse drilling up to 80 x 160 metres occurs at resource extents. • Block sizes were 5 x 10 x 5 metres with a sub-celling of down to 0.5m x 0.5m x 0.5m for Aspen Model. • No selective mining units were assumed in the resource estimate. • Blocks were generated within the mineralised surfaces that defined each mineralised zone. Blocks within these zones were estimated using data that was contained with the same zone. Hard boundaries were used for all domains. • Top cuts were applied to the data to control the effects of outlier high grade Au values that were considered not representative. The effect of the top cuts was reviewed with respect to the resulting Mean and CV values. • The model was validated by comparing statistics of the estimated blocks against the composited declustered sample data; visual examination of the of the block grades versus assay data in section and swathe plots.
Moisture	• Tonnages are estimated on a dry basis.
Cut-off parameters	• The adopted cut-off grades 1.0 g/t (less than 100m depth from surface) and 2.0 g/t (more than 100m depth from surface) for reported mineral resource are determined by the assumption that mining will be open pit operation near surface and an underground operation at about 100m depth from surface.
Mining factors or assumptions	• No minimum width is applied to the resource. Minimum widths are assessed and applied using Mining Shape Optimiser software during the reserve process. • It is assumed that planned dilution is factored into the process at the stage of ore block design.
Metallurgical factors or assumptions	• Assumed the material will be trucked and processed in the Randalls Gold Plant. Recovery factors are assigned based on lab test work, and on-going experience. • No metallurgical assumptions have been built or applied to the resource model.
Environmental factors or assumptions	• A conventional storage facility is used for the process plant tailings • Waste rock is to be stored in a traditional waste rock landform 'waste dump'. Due to moderate to high sulphide content the potential for acid content is considered high. A waste rock control strategy is planned to be put in place at the time of mining.
Bulk density	• Bulk density is assigned based on regolith profile and geology. Values of 1.9, 2.3 and 2.96 t/m3 are used for oxide, transitional and fresh rock respectively based on data collected from adjacent deposits. • Density values are allocated uniformly to each lithological and regolith type.
Classification	• Resource classifications were defined by a combination of data including drillhole spacing, estimation quality (search pass; number of samples and number of holes), geological confidence, and mineralisation continuity. • No Measured resources is calculated. • Indicated mineral resources are assigned to drill spacing that is typically around 20m x 20m or better and having good geological continuity along strike and down dip. • Inferred mineral resources are based on limited data support; typically drill spacing greater than 40m x 40m (down to 80m x 80m at resource extents). • Further considerations of resource classification include Data type and quality (drilling type, drilling orientations, down hole surveys, sampling and assaying methods); Geological mapping and understanding; statistical performance including number of samples, slope of regression and kriging efficiency. • The Mineral Resource estimate appropriately reflects the view of the Competent person.
Audits or reviews	• The geological interpretation, estimation parameters and validation of the resource model was peer reviewed by Company staff. • No external reviews of the resource estimate had been carried out at the time of writing.
Discussion of relative	• The Mineral Resource has been reported in accordance with the guidelines of the 2012 edition of the Australasian Code for Reporting of Exploration Results, Mineral Resources & Ore Reserves & reflects the

Criteria	Commentary
accuracy/ confidence	relative accuracy of the Mineral Resources estimate. The Competent Person deems the process to be in line with industry standards for resource estimation & therefore within acceptable statistical error limits. • The statement relates to global estimates of tonnes & grade for open pit and underground mining scenarios

JORC 2012 – Table 1: French Kiss Mineral Resource and Reserves

Section 1 Sampling Techniques and Data

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

Criteria	Commentary
Sampling techniques	**RC Drilling** • Drill cuttings are extracted from the RC return via cyclone. The underflow from each 1 m interval is transferred via bucket to a 75/12.5/12.5% riffle splitter, delivering approximately three kilograms of the recovered material into calico bags for analysis. The residual material is retained in mining bags and stored in rows near the drill collar. Samples too wet to be split through the riffle splitter are taken as grabs and are recorded as such. • The cyclone was cleaned when necessary to minimise contamination of new samples with previous sample residue. • 1-meter samples were collected throughout the entire drill hole. 3-meter composites samples were collected with a spear in low priority areas and these samples were submitted for analysis. Any composite assays returning anomalous intersections were resampled using the 1m sample collected during drilling. • The 1m samples collected during drilling were sent for analysis. • Historic RC drilling by Freeport and Poseidon was sampled at 1 or 2m intervals depending on proximity to the ore zone and split using a Jones riffle splitter. • Historic RC drilling by Border Gold was sampled as 4m composites. Where values exceeded 0.4g/t the samples were re-split at 1m intervals. **Diamond Drilling** • All NQ2 and HQ2 diamond holes have been half-core sampled over prospective mineralised intervals determined by the geologist. • Within fresh rock, core is oriented for structural/geotechnical logging wherever possible. In oriented core, one half of the core was sampled over intervals ranging from 0.4 & 1.2 metres and submitted for fire assay analysis. • The remaining core, including the bottom of-hole orientation line, was retained for geological reference and potential further sampling such as metallurgical test work. In intervals of un-oriented core, the same half of the core has been sampled where possible, by extending a cut line from oriented intervals through into the un-oriented intervals. The lack of a consistent geological reference plane, (such as bedding or a foliation), precludes using geological features to orient the core.
Drilling techniques	• RC drilling and HQ+NQ diamond drilling techniques have been used during drilling operations at the French Kiss Project. • Reverse Circulation (RC) drilling was carried out using a face sampling hammer for all drilling phases. • Diamond drilling was carried out using HQ and NQ size drilling. • Where diamond core was oriented it was done so using a use Reflex Ori Tool.

Criteria	Commentary
	• Vault Minerals, Silver Lake and Integra RC and diamond drill holes were surveyed during drilling with down hole single shot cameras and resurveyed on completion using a collar orientated Gyro Inclinometer at 10 m intervals.
Drill sample recovery	• RC sample recovery was recorded at 1 m intervals to assess that the sample is being adequately recovered during drilling operations. A subjective visual estimate is used and recorded as a percentage. Sample recovery is generally good, and there is no indication that sampling presents a material risk for the quality of the assay evaluation. • For diamond drilling recovered core for each drill run is recorded and measured against the expected core from that run. Core recovery is consistently very high, with minor loss occurring in heavily fractured ground. There is no indication that sampling presents a material risk for the quality of the evaluation of assay evaluation.
Logging	• All RC chips and diamond drill core have been geologically logged for lithology, regolith, mineralisation, magnetic susceptibility and alteration utilising Company's standard logging code libraries. • Diamond core has also been logged for geological structure. Sample quality data recorded includes recovery, sample moisture (i.e., whether dry, moist, wet or water injected) and sampling methodology. • Diamond drill core, RC chip trays are routinely photographed and digitally stored for future reference. • Diamond drill holes are routinely orientated and structurally logged with orientation confidence recorded. All drill hole logging data is digitally captured, and the data is validated prior to being uploaded to the database. • Data Shed has been utilised for most of the data management of the SQL database. The SQL database utilises referential integrity to ensure data in different tables is consistent and restricted to defined logging codes.

Sub-sampling techniques and sample preparation	• If sampled, diamond drill cores are cut using a diamond saw with one half of the core consistently submitted for analysis.
	• The 'un-sampled' half of diamond core is retained for future reference and further analysis if required.
	• RC drill cuttings are split in the field using a Jones riffle splitter with 2-5kg being sent to the lab for analysis.
	• Prior to 2019, Once at the laboratory the typical sample preparation is as follows.
	  ○ The samples are sorted and weighed then the entire sample is oven dried for 24 hours at approximately 110°C. Core samples are jaw crushed to nominal -10mm and chip samples >3kg are riffle split using 50:50 Jones splitter; the reject is retained.
	  ○ Material is then Boyd crushed to nominal -2mm. A rotary splitter built into Boyd crusher is set to collect approximately 2.5kg of -2mm crushed core.
	  ○ Samples are then pulverised to approximately 85% passing 75µm.
	  ○ A scoop of approximately 200g is directly collected from the ring mill bowl and stored in a pulp packet. 40-50g of this is used in the fire assay analysis.
	• For RC chips, regular field duplicates (1 in 25), standards and blanks (1 in 40) are inserted into the sample stream to ensure sample quality and assess analysed samples for significant variance to primary results, contamination and repeatability.
	• From 2019, All RC and diamond drill hole samples were analysed by ALS (previously Min-Analytical) using 50g for fire assay and Atomic Absorption Spectrometry (FA50AAS) or (FAA505) or 500g photon assay.
	• All samples are sorted and dried upon arrival to ensure they are free of moisture prior to pulverising.
	• Samples that are too coarse to fit directly into a pulverising vessel will require coarse crushing to nominal 10 mm.
	• Samples >3 kg are sub splitting to a size that can be effectively pulverised. Representative sample volume reduction is achieved by either riffle splitting for free-flowing material or rotary splitting for pre-crushed (2 mm) product.
	• All samples are pulverised utilising 300 g, 1000 g, 2000 g and 3000 g grinding vessels determined by the size of the sample. Dry crushed or fine samples are pulverised to produce a homogenous representative sub-sample for analysis. A grind quality target of 85% passing 75µm has been established and is relative to sample size, type and hardness.
	• Min-Analytical and SGS utilise low chrome steel bowls for pulverising. On completion of analysis all solid samples are stored for 60 days.
	• The sample size is considered appropriate for the grain size of the material being sampled.

Criteria	Commentary
	• Sample preparation techniques are considered appropriate for the style of mineralisation being tested for – this technique is industry standard across the Eastern Goldfields.
Quality of assay data and laboratory tests	• All samples were analysed by Min-Analytical (NATA accredited for compliance with ISO/IEC17025:2005). • Data produced by Min-Analytical were reviewed and compared with the certified values to measure accuracy and precision. Selected anomalous samples are re-digested and analysed to confirm results. • Min-Analytical, 50g samples (diamond and RC) were assayed by fire assay (FA50AAS) or (FAA505) or 500g samples for photon analysis (PAAU2). • Min-Analytical insert blanks and standards at a ratio of one in 20 samples in every batch. • Repeat assays were completed at a frequency of 1 in 20 and were selected at random throughout the batch. In addition, further repeat assays were selected at random by the quality control officer, the frequency of which was batch dependent. • Contamination between samples is checked by using blank samples. Assessment of accuracy is carried out by using certified standards (CRM). • QAQC results are reviewed on a batch by batch and monthly basis. Any deviations from acceptable precision or indications of bias are acted on with repeat and check assays. Overall performance of Min-Analytical laboratory QAQC and field based QAQC has been satisfactory. • Field duplicates, standards and blanks were inserted throughout the hole during drilling operations, with increased QAQC sampling targeting mineralised zones. • The QAQC procedures used are considered appropriate and no significant QA/QC issues have arisen in recent drilling results. • These assay methodologies are appropriate for the resource evaluation and exploration activities in question.
Verification of sampling and assaying	• On receipt of assay results from the laboratory the results are verified by the data manager and by geologists who compare results with geological logging. • No independent or alternative verifications are available. • All data used in the calculation of resources and reserves are compiled in databases which are overseen and validated by senior geologists. • No adjustments have been made to any assay data. • All drill hole data is digitally captured using Logchief software and the data is validated prior to being uploaded to the database. • Data Shed (SQL database) has been utilised for most of the data management. The SQL database utilises referential integrity to ensure data in different tables is consistent and restricted to defined logging codes.
Location of data points	• Collar coordinates for surface RC and diamond drill-holes were generally determined by either RTK-GPS or a total station survey instrument. • Recent diamond holes were surveyed during drilling with down-hole single shot cameras and then at the end of the hole by Gyro-Inclinometer at 10 m intervals. • Surveys using DGPS equipment. Subsequent collar locations by Integra in 2006, 2007 and 2012 were not surveyed. Over 90% of holes used in the estimation were location surveyed.
Data spacing and distribution	• Drilling completed at French Kiss is on a nominal 20 m x 20 m grid at an average depth of 150 vertical metres below surface, with wider spacing's of up to 40m x 80m to approximately 225 metres below surface. • Drill spacing is currently sufficient for Indicated and Inferred resources to a depth of approximately 200m. • Grade control drilling was carried out on a 10m by 10m grid.
Orientation of data in relation to geological structure	• While drilling at French Kiss is on several orientations, the majority drilling is orientated to intersect mineralisation as close too normal as possible. Some earlier drill programs have been drilled at sub-optimal directions, but no evidence of significant bias or significant clustering was determined. • Drilling is located on an MGA grid and has been drilled at a dip of -60° to intersect the mineralisation. • Analysis of assay results based on drilling direction show minimal sample and assay bias.
Sample security	• RC and diamond samples are sealed in calico bags, which are in turn placed in green mining bags for transport. Green mining bags are secured on metal crates and transported directly via road freight to the laboratory with a corresponding submission form and consignment note. • Min-Analytical check the samples received against the submission form and notifies The Company of any missing or additional samples. Following analysis, the pulp packets, pulp residues and coarse rejects are

Criteria	Commentary
	held in their secure warehouse. On request, the pulp packets are returned to The Company warehouse on secure pallets where they are documented for long term storage and retrieval.
Audits or reviews	• Field quality control and assurance has been assessed on a daily, monthly and quarterly basis.

Section 2 Reporting of Exploration Results

(Criteria listed in the preceding section also apply to this section.)

Criteria	Commentary
Mineral tenement and land tenure status	• M28/171 was granted on the 9th of August 2004 and is in the process of being renewed for it's second 21 year term. The tenement was acquired from Equs Limited by ReLODE Limited in December 2003. In December 2004 ReLODE Limited changed its name to Integra Mining Limited. On 11 January 2013 Integra Mining Ltd became a subsidiary of Silver Lake. After merger of RED 5 and Silver Lake into Vault Minerals in 2024, Vault Minerals is now the registered holder and is responsible for management of this tenement. • One heritage site (SAS-3) has been identified on the south-eastern corner of M28/171 that is not expected to impact future work. • There is a native title claim over the mining lease, and it has been determined.
Exploration done by other parties	• The French Kiss has been variously mapped, drilled and sampled since the mid-1980s. • The main project owners and phases of work are. ○ Poseidon, 1991 (20 RC and 339 RAB holes for 6557m) ○ Border Gold, 1995-97 (156 RC and 15 DD holes for 19,895.5m) ○ Integra Mining,2004-2012 (74 RC holes for 8839m) ○ Silver Lake, 2017 (5 DDH holes for 379.8m)
Geology	• The French Kiss Project lies on the eastern margin of the Eastern Goldfields Greenstone Province (EGGP) where Archaean volcano-sedimentary sequences are juxtaposed against granitoid-gneissic terranes. The province is characterised by an interconnecting series of north-north-westerly trending greenstone belts surrounded by ovoid to elongate granitoid batholiths. • The geology of the French Kiss area consists of a sequence of NNW-trending amphibolites and associated metasediments. The rock has a strong metamorphic overprint, generally obliterating the pre-metamorphic textures. The lithologies hosting the French Kiss deposit are mid to upper amphibolite facies and a much higher metamorphic grade than the greenschist facies that is prominent elsewhere in the Eastern Goldfields. • Gold mineralisation occurs almost exclusively within the quartz amphibolites and occurs dominantly as native gold. The habit of the native gold is as coarse interstitial grains, located along hornblende and quartz grain boundaries or included within the hornblende grains.
Drill hole Information	• When new exploration results are reported to the Australian Stock Market (ASX), tables containing drill hole collar, downhole survey and intersection data are included in the body of the announcement
Data aggregation methods	• All results presented are length-weighted average. • No high-grade cuts are used. • Reported diamond and RC drill results have been calculated using a 1g/t Au lower cut-off grade with a minimum intersection width of 0.3 m. • A total of up to 1.0 meters of internal waste can be included in the reported intersection. • No metal equivalent values are stated.
Relationship between mineralisation widths and intercept lengths	• Unless indicated to the contrary, all results reported are down hole width. • Where possible, drill intersections have been designed to intersect mineralisation at the optimal angle.

Criteria	Commentary
Diagrams	• When new exploration results are reported, appropriate diagrams have been provided with the body of the announcement.
Balanced reporting	• When new exploration results are reported, appropriate balance in exploration results reporting is provided.
Other substantive exploration data	• No other exploration data that may have been collected is considered material to this announcement.
Further work	• Ongoing resource and reserve evaluation and modelling activities will be undertaken to support the development of mining operations.

Section 3 Estimation and Reporting of Mineral Resources

(Criteria listed in section 1, and where relevant in section 2, also apply to this section)

Criteria	Commentary
Database integrity	• VAU geological data is stored in SQL server databases. The SQL databases are hosted centrally and is managed by VAU personnel. User access to the database is regulated by specific user permissions and validation checks to ensure data is valid. DataShed software has been implemented as a front-end interface to manage the geological database. • Existing protocols maximize data functionality and quality whilst minimizing the likelihood of error introduction at primary data collection points and subsequent database upload, storage and retrieval points. Data templates with lookup tables and fixed formatting are used for collecting primary data on field laptops. The software has validation routines and data is subsequently imported into a secure central database. • The SQL server database is configured for validation through parent/child table relationships, required fields, logical constraints and referenced library tables. Data that fails these rules on import is rejected or quarantined until it is corrected. • The SQL server database is centrally managed by a Database Manager who is responsible for all aspects of data entry, validation, development, quality control & specialist queries. There is a standard suite of validation checks for all data.
Site visits	• The Competent Person for this update is a full-time employee of the Company and is based on the Daisy Milano site ensuring industry standards of the Mineral Resource estimation process from sampling through to final block model and to ensure 'onsite' ownership of the model.
Geological interpretation	• The geology of the French Kiss area consists of a sequence of NNW-trending amphibolites and associated metasediments. The mafic rocks include basalt, dolerite and gabbro, with interbedded epiclastic or volcanoclastic rocks. • Chert and black shale marker horizons outline the folding styles within the area and in some areas are gold-bearing. • Gold mineralisation occurs in both amphibolite and the volcaniclastic / tuffaceous rocks. The zones of gold mineralisation are usually, but not always, marked by strong biotite-quartz/silica-pyrite alteration. The zones of gold mineralisation trend sub-parallel to the stratigraphy and dip moderately to the east to south-east. Gold mineralisation is best developed in the tuff/volcaniclastic however significant mineralisation is present in the amphibolite.
Dimensions	• The French Kiss complex's resource extent consists of 840m strike; 800m across strike; and 300m down dip and open at depth
Estimation and modelling techniques	• Gold grade was estimated using ordinary kriging. It was considered that a more robust geological model with smoother and more continuous mineralised lodes will reduce the effects of higher CV. • Variograms were generated using composited drill data in Snowden Supervisor v8 software. • Search ellipse dimensions and orientation reflect the parameters derived from the Variography analysis and the Kriging Neighbourhood Analysis. • No deleterious elements were estimated or assumed.

Criteria	Commentary
	• Block sizes were selected based on drill spacing and the thickness of the mineralised veins. • Average drill spacing was 20 x 20 metres in most of the deposit. Deeper inferred sections are more sparsely drilled out to 80 x 40 metres. Grade control drilling was ona 10m by 10m grid. • Block sizes were 5 x 10 x 5 metres with a sub-celling of down to 1m x 2m x 1m to accurately reflect the volumes of the interpreted wireframes. • No selective mining units were assumed in the resource estimate. • Only Au grade was estimated. • Blocks were generated within the mineralised surfaces the defined each mineralised zone. Blocks within these zones were estimated using data that was contained with the same zone. Hard boundaries were used for all domains. • Top cuts were applied to the data to control the effects of outlier high grade Au values that were considered not representative. The effect of the top cuts was reviewed with respect to the resulting Mean and CV values. • The model was validated by comparing statistics of the estimated blocks against the composited sample data, visual examination of the of the block grades versus assay data in section and swathe plots.
Moisture	• All estimations were carried out using a 'dry' basis.
Cut-off parameters	• The adopted cut-off grades 1.0 g/t (less than 100m depth from surface) and 2.0 g/t (more than 100m depth from surface) for reported mineral resource are determined by the assumption that mining will be open pit operation near surface and an underground operation at about 100m depth from surface.
Mining factors or assumptions	• No minimum width is applied to the resource. Minimum widths are assessed and applied using Mining Shape Optimiser software during the reserve process. • It is assumed that planned dilution is factored into the process at the stage of ore block design.
Metallurgical factors or assumptions	• Assumed the material will be trucked and processed in the Randalls Gold Plant. Recovery factors are assigned based on lab test work, and on-going experience. • No metallurgical assumptions have been built or applied to the resource model.
Environmental factors or assumptions	• No significant environmental factors are expected to be encountered regarding the disposal of waste or tailing material. This expectation is based on previous mining & milling history of existing open pit & underground operations within the project area. • A dedicated storage facility is used for the process plant tailings
Bulk density	• Bulk density is assigned based on regolith profile. Values of 1.80, 2.20 and 2.85 t/m3 are used for oxide, transitional and fresh waste rock respectively. • Bulk densities are assigned based on calculated densities from 483 measurements using the Archimedes method from the 2017 drill program. • Bulk density was coded by oxidation type.
Classification	• Resource classifications were defined by a combination of data including drillhole spacing, estimation quality (search pass; Kriging Efficiency; and Slope results), geological confidence, and mineralisation continuity of domains. • Measured mineral resources are assigned to drill spacing that is typically around 10m x 10m or better and having good geological continuity along strike and down dip. • Indicated mineral resources are assigned to drill spacing that is typically around 20m x 20m or better and having good geological continuity along strike and down dip. • Inferred mineral resources are based on limited data support; typically drill spacing greater than 20m x 20m (down to 80m x 40m at resource extents). • Further considerations of resource classification include Data type and quality (drilling type, drilling orientations, down hole surveys, sampling and assaying methods); Geological mapping and understanding; statistical performance including number of samples, slope regression and kriging efficiency. • The Mineral Resource estimate appropriately reflects the view of the Competent person.
Audits or reviews	• The geological interpretation, estimation parameters and validation of the resource model was peer reviewed by The Company staff. • No external reviews of the resource estimate had been carried out at the time of writing.

Criteria	Commentary
Discussion of relative accuracy/ confidence	• The Mineral Resource has been reported in accordance with the guidelines of the 2012 edition of the Australasian Code for Reporting of Exploration Results, Mineral Resources & Ore Reserves & reflects the relative accuracy of the Mineral Resources estimate. The Competent Person deems the process to be in line with industry standards for resource estimation & therefore within acceptable statistical error limits. • The statement relates to global estimates of tonnes & grade for open pit mining scenarios

Section 4 Estimation and Reporting of Ore Reserves

(Criteria listed in section 1, and where relevant in section 2 and 3, also apply to this section)

Criteria	Commentary
Mineral Resource estimate for conversion to Ore Reserves	• The Mineral Resource Estimate used is classified a JORC 2012 Mineral Resource statement as per Company, French Kiss - Mineral Resource estimate. • The Mineral Resources are reported inclusive of the Ore Reserves and are as stated in the French Kiss Resource statement.
Site visits	• Site visits were undertaken regularly by the Competent Person for Ore Reserve assessment.
Study status	• The level of study is to Pre-Feasibility Study accuracy.
Cut-off parameters	• Marginal and full-economic breakeven cut-off grades were calculated for each block in the block model. These were used to determine mineable shapes that could be defined either as high grade or low grade. Low grade material is flagged to be stockpiled and processed at the end of mining.
Mining factors or assumptions	• The standard excavate, load and haul method has been chosen as the appropriate mining method to base the Pre-Feasibility Study to convert Mineral Resources to Ore Reserves. The excavate, load and haul method is used in similar operations in Australia. Appropriate factors have been added to the Mineral Resource, which has been optimised using NPVS Optimisation software. • The choice of the excavate, load and haul method was deemed appropriate due to the ore thickness, access, and nature of the geology. • Assumptions regarding geotechnical parameters are based on design parameters recommended by Geotechnical Consultants. • Mining dilution was assigned based on ore body width and minimum mining widths. This equates to an average of 27% dilution across the deposit. Ore Reserve tonnes reported in this statement are inclusive of any dilution. • Mining recovery factor (95%) in an assumption made based on using similar mining operations and mining techniques. • Inferred Resources are not used in the Ore Reserve output. The operation is viable based on Indicated and Measured material only.
Metallurgical factors or assumptions	• The ore will be treated using the Carbon in Leach process at the existing Randalls Gold Processing Facility. • The metallurgical process is well tested and commonly used in similar operations worldwide. • The Ore Reserve estimation was based on recoveries established during metallurgical test work and actual recoveries for French Kiss ore during the previous open pit mining operations. A metallurgical recovery of 80% has been applied.
Environmental	• All environmental studies are complete, and all environmental approvals are obtained.
Infrastructure	• The infrastructure is already in place (process plant, haul roads, accommodation, site office).
Costs	• Operating mining costs have been estimated using a first principals cost model, which has been calibrated using the actual costs incurred at the Harrys Hill mine. • The gold price used was A$3,750 per ounce. • Allowances have been made for state royalties of 2.5%.
Revenue factors	• A gold price of A$3,750 was used in the Ore Reserve estimate. • Assumptions on commodity pricing for French Kiss are assumed to be fixed over the life of the mine.

Criteria	Commentary
Market assessment	• The longer-term market assessments will not affect French Kiss due to the short mine life.
Economic	• The NPV assumes a 10% discount rate. Costs used are expected to be accurate as they are based on tendered costs and actual costs from existing operations.
Social	• Tenement status is currently in good standing.
Other	• No identifiable naturally occurring risks have been identified to impact the Ore Reserves. • All legal and marketing agreements are in place.
Classification	• Mineral Resources converted to Ore Reserves as per JORC 2012 guidelines, i.e., Measured to Proved, Indicated to Probable. No downgrading in category has occurred for this project. • The result reflects the Competent Person's view of the deposit. • 100% of the Indicated ore from the Mineral Resource has been converted to Probable Ore. There are no measured mineral resources at this date.
Audits or reviews	• The Ore Reserve has undergone internal peer review.
Discussion of relative accuracy/ confidence	• The Ore Reserve estimate has been prepared in accordance with the guidelines of the 2012 JORC Code and are in line with the Company Ore Reserve Processes. Operating history of similar mining environments (within the Company mines and external mines) supports the modifying factors applied. • The Ore Reserve has been peer reviewed internally, and the Competent Person is confident that it is an accurate estimate of the Santa reserve.

JORC 2012 – Table 1: Harry's Hill Mineral Resource

Section 1 Sampling Techniques and Data

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

Criteria	Commentary

Sampling techniques	**Drilling Overview**
	
	• Drilling at the Harry's Hill Project has been completed during several stages by five supervising companies. The contribution of each company is summarised below.
	  ○ Freeport, 1987 (65 RC and DD holes for 4,289m)
	  ○ Poseidon, 1989 (77 RC and DD holes for 6,970m)
	  ○ Border Gold, 1993-94 (58 RC and DD holes for 8,008m)
	  ○ Integra Mining,2004-2012 (33 RC and DD holes for 5,477m)
	  ○ Silver Lake Resources, 2013-2016 (12 RC holes for 2,183m)
	  ○ Silver Lake Resources, 2017-2019 (12 DD and RCD holes for 1,797m).
	
	RC Drilling
	
	Silver Lake/Integra
	
	• Drill cuttings are extracted from the RC return via cyclone. The underflow from each 1 m interval is transferred via bucket to a 75/12.5/12.5% riffle splitter, delivering approximately three kilograms of the recovered material into calico bags for analysis. The residual material is retained in mining bags and stored in rows near the drill collar. Samples too wet to be split through the riffle splitter are taken as grabs and are recorded as such.
	• The cyclone was cleaned when necessary to minimise contamination of new samples with previous sample residue.

Criteria	Commentary
	• 1-meter samples were collected throughout the entire drill hole. 3-meter composites samples were collected with a spear in low priority areas, and these samples were submitted for analysis. Any composite assays returning anomalous intersections were resampled using the 1m sample collected during drilling. • The 1m samples collected during drilling were sent for analysis. **Freeport/Poseidon** • Historic RC drilling by Freeport and Poseidon was sampled at 1 or 2m intervals depending on proximity to the ore zone and split using us Jones riffle splitter. • **Border Gold** • Historic RC drilling by Border Gold was sampled as 4m composites. Where values exceeded 0.4g/t the samples were re-split at 1m intervals. • **Diamond Drilling** • **Silver Lake Resources** • All NQ2 and HQ2 diamond holes have been half-core sampled over prospective mineralised intervals determined by the geologist. • Within fresh rock, core is oriented for structural/geotechnical logging wherever possible. In oriented core, one half of the core was sampled over intervals ranging from 0.4 & 1.2 metres and submitted for fire assay analysis. • The remaining core, including the bottom of-hole orientation line, was retained for geological reference and potential further sampling such as metallurgical test work. In intervals of un-oriented core, the same half of the core has been sampled where possible, by extending a cut line from oriented intervals through into the un-oriented intervals. The lack of a consistent geological reference plane, (such as bedding or a foliation), precludes using geological features to orient the core. **Border Gold** • Predominantly NQ. Whole core sampled to maximise sample size. **Poseidon** • Diamond core was marked and split onto half core and sampled at 1m intervals. **Freeport** • Predominantly HQ. Diamond core was marked and split onto half core and sampled at 1m intervals.
Drilling techniques	• RC drilling and HQ+NQ diamond drilling techniques have been used during drilling operations at the Harry's Hill Project. • Reverse Circulation (RC) drilling was carried out using a face sampling hammer for all drilling phases. • Diamond drilling was carried out using HQ, HQ3 and NQ size drilling. • Where diamond core was oriented it was done so using a reflex ori tool. • Silver Lake and Integra RC and diamond drill holes were surveyed during drilling with down hole single shot cameras and resurveyed on completion using a collar orientated Gyro Inclinometer at 10 m intervals.
Drill sample recovery	*Silver Lake/Integra* • RC sample recovery was recorded at 1 m intervals to assess that the sample is being adequately recovered during drilling operations. A subjective visual estimate is used and recorded as a percentage. Sample recovery is generally good, and there is no indication that sampling presents a material risk for the quality of the assay evaluation. • For diamond drilling recovered core for each drill run is recorded and measured against the expected core from that run. Core recovery is consistently very high, with minor loss occurring in heavily fractured ground. There is no indication that sampling presents a material risk for the quality of the evaluation of assay evaluation. *Historical Drilling* • Sample recovery and quality is not recorded for historical drilling. • The nature of the ground and high sample recovery from recent drilling suggests recoveries and sample quality was to an acceptable standard.
Logging	*Silver Lake/Integra*

Criteria	Commentary
	• All RC chips and diamond drill core have been geologically logged for lithology, regolith, mineralisation, magnetic susceptibility and alteration utilising Company's standard logging code libraries. • Diamond core has also been logged for geological structure. Sample quality data recorded includes recovery, sample moisture (i.e. whether dry, moist, wet or water injected) and sampling methodology. • Diamond drill core, RC chip trays are routinely photographed and digitally stored for future reference. • Diamond drill holes are routinely orientated and structurally logged with orientation confidence recorded. All drill hole logging data is digitally captured, and the data is validated prior to being uploaded to the database. • Data Shed has been utilised for most of the data management of the SQL database. The SQL database utilises referential integrity to ensure data in different tables is consistent and restricted to defined logging codes. *Historical Drilling* • Historic diamond and RC drilling was logged onto paper log sheets with subsequent digital data capture. • This data has been merged into Vault Minerals (VAU)'s Datashed database with appropriate validation checks to ensure undertaken to ensure data integrity was maintained.

Sub-sampling techniques and sample preparation	• If sampled diamond drill cores are cut in half using a diamond saw with one half of the core routinely submitted for analysis.
	• The 'un-sampled' half of diamond core is retained for Future reference and additional sampling if required.
	• RC drill cuttings are split in the field using a Jones riffle splitter with 2-5kg being sent to the lab for analysis.
	• Once at the laboratory the typical sample preparation is as follows.
	  ○ The samples are sorted and weighed then the entire sample is oven dried for 24 hours at approximately 110°C. Core samples are jaw crushed to nominal -10mm and chip samples >3kg are riffle split using 50:50 Jones splitter; the reject is retained.
	  ○ Material is then Boyd crushed to nominal -2mm. A rotary splitter built into Boyd crusher is set to collect approximately 2.5kg of -2mm crushed core.
	  ○ Samples are then pulverised to approximately 85% passing 75µm.
	  ○ A scoop of approximately 200g is directly collected from the ring mill bowl and stored in a pulp packet. 40-50g of this is used in the fire assay analysis.
	Silver Lake
	
	• For RC chips, regular field duplicates (1 in 25), standards and blanks (1 in 40) are inserted into the sample stream to ensure sample quality and assess analysed samples for significant variance to primary results, contamination and repeatability.
	• All RC and diamond drill hole samples were analysed by Min-Analytical using 50g for fire assay and Atomic Absorption Spectrometry (FA50AAS) or (FAA505).
	• All samples are sorted and dried upon arrival to ensure they are free of moisture prior to pulverising.
	• Samples that are too coarse to fit directly into a pulverising vessel will require coarse crushing to nominal 10 mm.
	• Samples >3 kg are sub splitting to a size that can be effectively pulverised. Representative sample volume reduction is achieved by either riffle splitting for free-flowing material or rotary splitting for pre-crushed (2 mm) product.
	• All samples are pulverised utilising 300 g, 1000 g, 2000 g and 3000 g grinding vessels determined by the size of the sample. Dry crushed or fine samples are pulverised to produce a homogenous representative sub-sample for analysis. A grind quality target of 85% passing 75µm has been established and is relative to sample size, type and hardness.
	• Min-Analytical and SGS utilise low chrome steel bowls for pulverising. On completion of analysis all solid samples are stored for 60 days.
	• The sample size is considered appropriate for the grain size of the material being sampled.
	• Sample preparation techniques are considered appropriate for the style of mineralisation being tested for – this technique is industry standard across the Eastern Goldfields.
	Integra

Criteria	Commentary

	• Integra used Amdel and Genalysis laboratories for fire assay of drill samples. Quality control procedures included.
	  ○ RC – 1-3 field duplicates per hole, 1 in 40 blanks, 1 in 40 standards.
	  ○ Diamond – no field duplicates, lab requested to take a second sample at the crushing stage of selected samples, 1 in 40 blanks, 1 in 40 standards.
	Historical Drilling
	• There was no blank and standard information relating to drill programmes pre-Integra's involvement with Harrys Hill. It is unknown whether blanks, standards and field duplicates were submitted to laboratories and the data not captured electronically or whether quality control measures were not adopted.

Quality of assay data and laboratory tests	*Silver Lake* • All samples were analysed by Min-Analytical (NATA accredited for compliance with ISO/IEC17025:2005). • Data produced by Min-Analytical were reviewed and compared with the certified values to measure accuracy and precision. Selected anomalous samples are re-digested and analysed to confirm results. • Min-Analytical and SGS, 50g samples (diamond and RC) were assayed by fire assay (FA50AAS) or (FAA505). • Min-Analytical & SGS insert blanks and standards at a ratio of one in 20 samples in every batch. • Repeat assays were completed at a frequency of 1 in 20 and were selected at random throughout the batch. In addition, further repeat assays were selected at random by the quality control officer, the frequency of which was batch dependent. • Contamination between samples is checked for using blank samples. Assessment of accuracy is carried out using certified standards (CRM). • QAQC results are reviewed on a batch by batch and monthly basis. Any deviations from acceptable precision or indications of bias are acted on with repeat and check assays. Overall performance of Min-Analytical laboratory QAQC and field based QAQC has been satisfactory. • Field duplicates, standards and blanks were inserted throughout the hole during drilling operations, with increased QAQC sampling targeting mineralised zones. • The QAQC procedures used are considered appropriate and no significant QA/QC issues have arisen in recent drilling results. • These assay methodologies are appropriate for the resource evaluation and exploration activities in question. *Historical Drilling* • There was no blank and standard information relating to drill programmes pre-Integra's involvement with Harrys Hill. It is unknown whether blanks, standards and field duplicates were submitted to laboratories and the data not captured electronically or whether quality control measures were not adopted.
Verification of sampling and assaying	*Silver Lake/Integra* • On receipt of assay results from the laboratory the results are verified by the data manager and by geologists who compare results with geological logging. • No independent or alternative verifications are available. • All data used in the calculation of resources and reserves are compiled in databases which are overseen and validated by senior geologists. • No adjustments have been made to any assay data. • All drill hole data is digitally captured using Logchief software and the data is validated prior to being uploaded to the database. • Data Shed (SQL database) has been utilised for most of the data management. The SQL database utilises referential integrity to ensure data in different tables is consistent and restricted to defined logging codes. *Historical Drilling* • Historical drill hole data has been transferred into the Company drilling database by an experiences database administrator. Appropriate validation checks were completed during this process to ensure data integrity was maintained.

Criteria	Commentary
Location of data points	*Silver Lake* • Collar coordinates for surface RC and diamond drill-holes were generally determined by either RTK-GPS or a total station survey instrument. • Recent diamond holes were surveyed during drilling with down-hole single shot cameras and then at the end of the hole by Gyro-Inclinometer at 10 m intervals. • Recent RC holes were surveyed during drilling with down-hole single shot cameras and then at the end of the hole by Gyro-Inclinometer at 10 m intervals. *Historical Drilling* • Historic drill hole collar coordinates have been surveyed using various methods. • All holes by Border Gold, Freeport and Poseidon were drilled on a local grid named "Origin", while those by Integra and ReLode were drilled on the MGA zone 51 grid. Holes drilled by Border gold, Freeport and Poseidon are denoted as being surveyed in the database (Origin grid). Origin co-ordinates were converted to MGA using transformation parameters given by Spectrum Surveys using AcQuire data management software. Holes drilled by ReLode in 2004 were surveyed by Spectrum Surveys using DGPS equipment. Subsequent collar locations by Integra in 2006, 2007 and 2012 were not surveyed. Over 90% of holes used in the estimation were location surveyed. *Topography* • Topographic control is generated from RTK GPS. This methodology is adequate for the resources and exploration activities in question. • All drilling activities and resource estimations are undertaken and stored in Local Origin Mine grid at Harry's Hill. • All data is undertaken and stored in MGA 94 Grid and in local mine grid called Origin. The local grid is 0.74 degrees west of North for the ore veins to strike north.
Data spacing and distribution	• Drilling completed at Harry's Hill is on a nominal 20 m x 20 m grid at an average depth of 150 vertical metres below surface, with wider spacing's of up to 40m x 80m to approximately 225 metres below surface. • Drill spacing is currently sufficient for Indicated and Inferred resources to a depth of approximately 200m.
Orientation of data in relation to geological structure	• Most of the drilling is orientated to intersect mineralisation as close too normal as possible. Drilling is orientated towards local and MGA grid east and has been drilled at a dip of -60° to intersect mineralisation at acceptable angles. • Analysis of assay results based on drilling direction show minimal sample and assay bias.
Sample security	*Silver Lake/Integra* • RC and diamond samples are sealed in calico bags, which are in turn placed in green mining bags for transport. Green mining bags are secured on metal crates and transported directly via road freight to the laboratory with a corresponding submission form and consignment note. • Min-Analytical check the samples received against the submission form and notifies the Company of any missing or additional samples. Following analysis, the pulp packets, pulp residues and coarse rejects are held in their secure warehouse. On request, the pulp packets are returned to the Company warehouse on secure pallets where they are documented for long term storage and retrieval. *Historical Drilling* • Procedures to ensure sample security from historic drill programmes are not documented.
Audits or reviews	• Field quality control and assurance has been assessed on a daily, monthly and quarterly basis.

Section 2 Reporting of Exploration Results

(Criteria listed in the preceding section also apply to this section.)

Criteria	Commentary
Mineral tenement and land tenure status	• There are no known heritage or environmental impediments over the leases covering the Mineral Resource and Ore Reserve. The tenure is secure at the time of reporting. No known impediments exist to operate in the area. • M28/043 was granted on the 21st of December 1987 and expires on the 30th of December 2029. The tenement was acquired from Equs Limited by ReLODE Limited in December 2003. In December 2004 ReLODE Limited changed its name to Integra Mining Limited. On 11 January 2013 Integra Mining Ltd became a subsidiary of Silver Lake. After merger of RED 5 and Silver Lake into Vault Minerals in 2024, Vault Minerals is now the registered holder and is responsible for management of this tenement • One heritage site has been identified approximately 1.5km NNW of Karonie Pit. • There is a native title claim over the mining lease, and it has been determined.
Exploration done by other parties	• The Harry's Hill has been variously mapped, drilled and sampled since the mid-1980s. • The main project owners and phases of work are. o Freeport, 1987 (65 RC and DD holes for 4,289m) o Poseidon, 1989 (77 RC and DD holes for 6,970m) o Border Gold, 1993-94 (58 RC and DD holes for 8,008m) o Integra Mining,2004-2012 (33 RC and DD holes for 5,477m) o Silver Lake Resources, 2013-2016 (12 RC holes for 2,183m) o Silver Lake Resources, 2017-2019 (12 DD and RCD holes for 1,797m).
Geology	• The Harry's Hill Project lies on the eastern margin of the Eastern Goldfields Greenstone Province (EGGP) where Archaean volcano-sedimentary sequences are juxtaposed against granitoid-gneissic terranes. The province is characterised by an interconnecting series of north-north-westerly trending greenstone belts surrounded by ovoid to elongate granitoid batholiths. • The geology of the Harrys Hill area consists of a sequence of NNE-trending amphibolites and associated metasediments. The rock has a strong metamorphic overprint, generally obliterating the pre-metamorphic textures. The lithologies hosting the Harrys Hill deposit are mid to upper amphibolite facies and a much higher metamorphic grade than the greenschist facies that is prominent elsewhere in the Eastern Goldfields. • Gold mineralisation occurs almost exclusively within the quartz amphibolites and occurs dominantly as native gold. The habit of the native gold is as coarse interstitial grains, located along hornblende and quartz grain boundaries or included within the hornblende grains.
Drill hole Information	• When new exploration results are reported to the Australian Stock Market (ASX), tables containing drill hole collar, downhole survey and intersection data are included in the body of the announcement
Data aggregation methods	• All results presented are weighted average. • No high-grade cuts are used. • Reported diamond and RC drill results have been calculated using a 1g/t Au lower cut-off grade with a minimum intersection width of 0.3 m. • A total of up to 1.0 meters of internal waste can be included in the reported intersection. • No metal equivalent values are stated.
Relationship between mineralization widths and intercept lengths	• Unless indicated to the contrary, all results reported are down hole width. • Given restricted access in the pit environment at Harry's Hill, some drill hole intersections are not normal to the orebody. Where possible drill intersections have been designed to intersect mineralization at the optimal angle.
Diagrams	• When new exploration results are reported, appropriate diagrams have been provided with the body of the announcement.

Criteria	Commentary
Balanced reporting	• When new exploration results are reported, appropriate balance in exploration results reporting is provided.
Other substantive exploration data	• No other exploration data that may have been collected is considered material to this announcement.
Further work	• Ongoing resource evaluation and modelling activities will be undertaken to support the development of mining operations.

Section 3 Estimation and Reporting of Mineral Resources

(Criteria listed in section 1, and where relevant in section 2, also apply to this section)

Criteria	Commentary
Database integrity	• Data is transferred electronically between the central DataShed database and Datamine software. • Validations checks are carried out within the data store. The checks include missing intervals; overlapping intervals; valid logging codes and; correct data priorities.
Site visits	• The competent person undertook regular a site visits while the model was being developed. The purpose of the site was to liaise with site exploration geologists to gain understanding of the ore body interpretation and to ensure some 'onsite' ownership of the model
Geological interpretation	• The resource categories assigned to the model directly reflect the confidence of the geological interpretation that is built using local, structural, mineral, and alteration geology obtained from geophysics, logging, drilling results and mapping. • The geological interpretation of Harrys Hill has considered all available geological information. Rock types, mineral, alteration and veining from both RC chips and Diamond core were all used to define the mineralised domains and regolith surfaces. Interpreted shears and faults were obtained from pit mapping and diamond core logging to further constrain the domaining. • The geological wireframes defining the mineralised zones are considered robust. Alternative interpretations were earlier trial interpretations that do not affect the current mineral resource estimation • The wireframed domains are used as hard boundaries during the mineral resource estimation. They are constructed using all available geological information (as stated above) and terminate along known structures. Mineralisation styles, geological distinctiveness and grade distributions (used to assess any potential populations mixing) are all assessed to ensure effective and accurate estimation of the domains • Mineralisation occurs almost exclusively within the quartz amphibolites and occurs dominantly as native gold.
Dimensions	• The Harrys Hill resource extent consists of 1000m strike; 200m across strike; and 275m down dip and open at depth.
Estimation and modelling techniques	• Gold grade was estimated using ordinary kriging. It was considered that a more robust geological model with smoother and more continuous mineralised lodes will reduce the effects of higher CV. • Variograms were generated using composited drill data in Snowden Supervisor v9 software. • Search ellipse dimensions and orientation reflect the parameters derived from the Variography analysis and the Kriging Neighbourhood Analysis. • No other elements were estimated. • No deleterious elements were estimated or assumed. • Block sizes were selected based on drill spacing and the thickness of the mineralised veins. • Immediately below mined out pit, average drill spacing was 20 x 20 metres in most of the deposit. Deeper inferred sections are more sparsely drilled out to 40 x 40 metres. • Block sizes were 5 x 10 x 5 metres with a sub-celling of down to 1m x 1m x 1m to more accurately reflect the volumes of the interpreted wireframes • Only Au grade was estimated.

Criteria	Commentary
	• Blocks were generated within the mineralised surfaces the defined each mineralised zone. Blocks within these zones were estimated using data that was contained with the same zone. Hard boundaries were used for all domains. • Top cuts were applied to the data to control the effects of outlier high grade Au values that were considered not representative. The effect of the top cuts was reviewed with respect to the resulting Mean and CV values. • The model was validated by comparing statistics of the estimated blocks against the composited sample data, visual examination of the of the block grades versus assay data in section and swathe plots. • An open pit mining operation was undertaken by Silver Lake at Harry's Hill between 2019 and 2020 producing a total of 1,448,239 tonnes @ 1.97 for 91,803 ounces of gold.
Moisture	• All estimations were carried out using a 'dry' basis.
Cut-off parameters	• The adopted cut-off grades 1.0 g/t (less than 100m depth from surface) and 2.0 g/t (more than 100m depth from surface) for reported mineral resource are determined by the assumption that mining will be open pit operation near surface and an underground operation at about 100m depth from surface.
Mining factors or assumptions	• No minimum width is applied to the resource. Minimum widths are assessed and applied using Mining Shape Optimiser software during the reserve process. • It is assumed that planned dilution is factored into the process at the stage of ore block design.
Metallurgical factors or assumptions	• Assumed the material will be trucked and processed in the Randalls Gold Plant. Recovery factors are assigned based on lab test work, and on-going experience. • No metallurgical assumptions have been built or applied to the resource model.
Environmental factors or assumptions	• A conventional storage facility is used for the process plant tailings • Waste rock is to be stored in a traditional waste rock landform 'waste dump'. Due to mod to high sulphide content and the minimal presence of carbonate alteration the potential for acid content is considered high. A waste rock control strategy is planned to be put in place at the time of any future mining.
Bulk density	• Bulk density is assigned based on regolith profile. Values of 1.90, 2.30 and 3.02 t/m3 are used for oxide, transitional and fresh waste rock respectively. • Bulk density values were taken from 1032 diamond drillhole samples measured during the 2017 drilling program. Previous models had used higher densities but were only substantiated with the recent drilling programs. • Density values are allocated uniformly to each regolith type.
Classification	• Resource classifications were defined by a combination of data including drillhole spacing, estimation quality (search pass; Kriging Efficiency; and Slope results), geological confidence, and mineralisation continuity of domains. • Measured mineral resources are assigned to drill spacing that is typically around 10m x 10m or better. • Indicated mineral resources are assigned to drill spacing that is typically around 20m x 20m or better and having good geological continuity along strike and down dip. • Inferred mineral resources are based on limited data support; typically drill spacing greater than 20m x 20m (down to 40m x 80m at resource extents). • Further considerations of resource classification include Data type and quality (drilling type, drilling orientations, down hole surveys, sampling and assaying methods); Geological mapping and understanding; statistical performance including number of samples, slope regression and kriging efficiency. • The Mineral Resource estimate appropriately reflects the view of the Competent person.
Audits or reviews	• The geological interpretation, estimation parameters and validation of the resource model was peer reviewed by company staff. • No external reviews of the resource estimate had been carried out at the time of writing.
Discussion of relative accuracy/ confidence	• The relative accuracy of the Mineral Resource estimate is reflected in the reporting of the Mineral Resource as per the guidelines of the 2012 JORC Code. • The statement relates to the global estimates of tonnes and grade. • The estimated uncertainty for an indicated resource is typically +/- 10%.

JORC 2012 – Table 1: Italia Argonaut Mineral Resource and Reserve

Section 1 Sampling Techniques and Data

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

Criteria	Commentary
Sampling techniques	**RC Drilling** • Drill cuttings are extracted from the RC return via cyclone. The underflow from each 1 m interval is split with a variable aperture, cone splitter or riffle splitter, delivering approximately 3 kg of the recovered material into calico bags for analysis. The residual material is retained in mining bags and stored in rows near the drill collar. • 1 m samples collected during drilling were submitted for Photon assay analysis or Fire assay analysis. **Diamond Drilling** • All diamond holes have been half-core sampled over prospective mineralised intervals determined by the geologist. • Core is oriented for structural/geotechnical logging wherever possible. In oriented core, one half of the core is sampled over intervals ranging from 0.2 & 1.2 metre and submitted for Photon assay analysis or Fire assay analysis. • Remaining core, including the bottom of-hole orientation line, is retained for geological reference and potential further sampling such as metallurgical test work. In intervals of un-oriented core, the same half of the core has been sampled where possible, by extending a cut line from oriented intervals through into the un-oriented intervals. The lack of a consistent geological reference plane, (such as bedding or a foliation), precludes using geological features to orient the core. •
Drilling techniques	• RC face sampling hammer drilling and PQ HQ and NQ diamond drilling techniques have been used.
Drill sample recovery	• RC sample recovery is recorded at 1 m intervals to assess that the sample is being adequately recovered during drilling operations. A subjective visual estimate is used and recorded as a percentage. Sample recovery is generally good, and there is no indication that sampling presents a material risk for the quality of the assay evaluation. • Diamond drilling recovered core for each drill run is recorded and measured against the expected core from that run. Core recovery is consistently very high, with minor loss occurring in heavily fractured ground. There is no indication that sampling presents a material risk for the quality of the evaluation of assay evaluation.
Logging	• All RC chips and diamond drill cores have been geologically logged for lithology, regolith, mineralization, magnetic susceptibility, veining, and alteration utilizing Vault Minerals (VAU)'s standard logging code library. • Diamond core has also been logged for geological structure. • Diamond drill holes are routinely orientated and structurally logged with orientation confidence recorded. • Diamond drill core and RC chip trays are routinely photographed and digitally stored for future reference.

Criteria	Commentary
	• Sample quality data recorded for all drilling methods includes recovery and sampling methodology. • RC sample quality records also include sample moisture (i.e., whether dry, moist, wet or water injected). • All drill hole logging data is digitally captured, and data is validated prior to being uploaded to the database. • Data Shed has been utilised for most of the data management of the SQL database. The SQL database utilises referential integrity to ensure data in different tables is consistent and restricted to defined logging codes.
Sub-sampling techniques and sample preparation	• All diamond cores are halved using a diamond-blade saw, with one half of the core consistently taken for analysis. • The 'un-sampled' half of diamond core is retained for check sampling if required. • For RC and diamond cores, regular field duplicates, standards and blanks are inserted into the sample stream to ensure sample quality and assess analyzed samples for significant variance to primary results, and repeatability. • Historic RC and diamond drill hole samples were typically analyzed using 50g fire assay using Atomic Absorption Spectrometry (FA50AAS) • All diamond and RC holes drilled since August 2018 have typically been analyzed for gold using photon assay on a 500g sub sample (PAAU2) • Samples for photon assay were dried, crushed to a nominal 85% passing 2mm, linear split and a nominal 500g sub sample taken (PAP3512R) • Photon assay technique is a chemical free and nondestructive process that utilizes a significantly larger sample than the conventional 50g fire assay. • All samples are sorted and dried upon arrival to ensure they are free of moisture prior to pulverizing. • Samples that are too coarse to fit directly into a pulverizing vessel will require coarse crushing to nominal 10 mm. • Samples >3 kg are sub split to a size that can be effectively pulverized. Representative sample volume reduction is achieved by either riffle splitting for free-flowing material or rotary splitting for pre-crushed (2 mm) product. • Historic fire assay samples were typically pulverized utilizing 300 g, 1000 g, 2000 g and 3000 g grinding vessels determined by the size of the sample. Dry crushed or fine samples are pulverized to produce a homogenous representative sub-sample for analysis. A grind quality target of 85% passing 75µm has been established and is relative to sample size, type, and hardness. • Sample size is considered appropriate for the grain size of the material being sampled. • Sample preparation techniques are considered appropriate for the style of mineralisation being tested for – this technique is industry standard across the Eastern Goldfields.
Quality of assay data and laboratory tests	• All samples since August 2018 were analysed by Min-Analytical (NATA accredited for compliance with ISO/IEC17025:2005) • The photon assays were analysed by Min-Analytical (NATA accredited for compliance with ISO/IEC17025:2018 testing) • Data produced by Min-Analytical is reviewed and compared with the certified values to measure accuracy and precision. Selected anomalous samples are re-digested and analysed to confirm results. • At Min-Analytical, 500g samples were analysed by photon assay (PAAU2) • Min-Analytical insert blanks and standards at a ratio of one in 20 samples in every batch. • Repeat assays were completed at a frequency of 1 in 20 and were selected at random throughout the batch. In addition, further repeat assays were selected at random by the quality control officer, the frequency of which was batch dependent. • Contamination between samples is checked for using blank samples. Assessment of accuracy is carried out using certified standards (CRM).

Criteria	Commentary
	• QAQC results are reviewed on a batch by batch and monthly basis. Any deviations from acceptable precision or indications of bias are acted on with repeat and check assays. Overall performance of Min-Analytical laboratory QAQC and field based QAQC has been satisfactory. • Field duplicates, standards and blanks were inserted throughout the hole during drilling operations, with increased QAQC sampling targeting mineralised zones. • QAQC procedures used are considered appropriate and no significant QAQC issues have arisen in recent drilling results. • These assay methodologies are appropriate for the resource evaluation and exploration activities in question.
Verification of sampling and assaying	• On receipt of assay results from the laboratory the results are verified by the data manager and by geologists who compare results with geological logging. • No independent or alternative verifications are available. • All data used in the calculation of resources and reserves are compiled in databases (underground and open pit) which are overseen and validated by senior geologists. • No adjustments have been made to any assay data. • All drill hole data is digitally captured using Logchief software and the data is validated prior to being uploaded to the database. • Data Shed (SQL database) has been utilised for the majority of the data management. The SQL database utilises referential integrity to ensure data in different tables is consistent and restricted to defined logging codes.
Location of data points	• Collar coordinates for surface RC and diamond drill-holes were generally determined by either RTK-GPS or a total station survey instrument. • Historic drill hole collar coordinates have been surveyed using various methods over the years using several grids. • Recent diamond holes were surveyed during drilling with down-hole single shot cameras and then at the end of the hole by continuous Gyro survey. • Recent RC holes were surveyed during drilling with down-hole single shot cameras and then at the end of the hole by continuous Gyro survey. • Topographic control is generated by RTK GPS. This methodology is adequate for the resources and exploration activities in question. • All RC and diamond drilling activities are carried out in MGA94_51 grid
Data spacing and distribution	• Drilling completed at Italia Argonaut is resource definition phase and has been carried out at approximately 20m x 20m spacing to an average depth of 200 vertical metres below surface.
Orientation of data in relation to geological structure	• The majority of RC and diamond drilling is orientated to intersect mineralization as close to normal as possible. • Analysis of assay results based on RC and diamond drilling direction show minimal sample and assay bias.
Sample security	• RC and diamond samples are sealed in calico bags, which are in turn placed in green mining bags for transport. Green mining bags are secured on metal crates and transported directly via road freight to the laboratory with a corresponding submission form and consignment note. • The selected laboratory checks the samples received against the submission form and notifies Vault Minerals (VAU) of any discrepancies. • Following analysis, the crushed 500g photon assay sample, pulp packets, pulp residues and coarse rejects are held in their secure warehouse. On request, the pulp packets are returned to the Vault Minerals (VAU) warehouse on secure pallets where they are documented for long term storage and retrieval.
Audits or reviews	• Field quality control and assurance has been assessed on a daily, monthly and quarterly basis.

Section 2 Reporting of Exploration Results

(Criteria listed in the preceding section also apply to this section.)

Criteria	Commentary
Mineral tenement and land tenure status	• There are no known heritage or environmental impediments over the leases covering the Mineral Resource and Ore Reserve. The tenure is secure at the time of reporting. No known impediments exist to operate in the area. • There is a native title claim over the mining lease, and it has been determined.
Exploration done by other parties	• The Company tenements have a long history of exploration and mining activities. The tenements have been variously mapped, drilled and sampled and mined since the early 1900's • Data from historic exploration is rigorously assessed prior to use in current exploration and development activities carried out by Vault Minerals. • Erroneous and unsubstantiated data is excluded from datasets utilised for Vault Minerals exploration and development activities •
Geology	• The Italia Argonaut Project lies on the eastern margin of the Eastern Goldfields Greenstone Province (EGGP) where Archaean volcano-sedimentary sequences are juxtaposed against granitoid-gneissic terranes. The province is characterised by an interconnecting series of north-north-westerly trending greenstone belts surrounded by ovoid to elongate granitoid batholiths. • The geology of the Italia Argonaut area consists of a sequence of NNW-trending amphibolites and associated metasediments. The rock has a strong metamorphic overprint, generally obliterating the pre-metamorphic textures. The lithologies hosting the Italia Argonaut deposit are mid to upper amphibolite facies and a much higher metamorphic grade than the greenschist facies that is prominent elsewhere in the Eastern Goldfields. • Gold mineralisation occurs almost exclusively within the quartz amphibolites and occurs dominantly as native gold. The habit of the native gold is as coarse interstitial grains, located along hornblende and quartz grain boundaries or included within the hornblende grains.
Drill hole Information	• When new exploration results are reported to the Australian Stock Market (ASX), tables containing drill hole collar, downhole survey and intersection data are included in the body of the announcement
Data aggregation methods	• All results presented are weighted average. • Reported diamond and RC drill results have been calculated using a 1g/t Au lower cut-off grade with a minimum intercept width of 0.2 m. • A total of up to 1.0 meters of internal waste can be included in the reported intersection. • No metal equivalent values are stated.
Relationship between mineralisation widths and intercept lengths	• Unless indicated to the contrary, all results reported are down hole width. • All RC and diamond drill holes are drilled as close to 'normal' to the interpreted mineralization.
Diagrams	• When new exploration results are reported, appropriate diagrams have been provided with the body of the announcement.
Balanced reporting	• When new exploration results are reported, appropriate balance in exploration results reporting is provided.
Other substantive exploration data	• No other exploration data that may have been collected is considered material to this announcement.
Further work	• Ongoing drilling, resource evaluation and modelling activities will be undertaken to support the development of mining operations at Italia Argonaut

Section 3 Estimation and Reporting of Mineral Resources

(Criteria listed in section 1, and where relevant in section 2, also apply to this section)

Criteria	Commentary
Database integrity	• VAU geological data is stored in SQL server databases. The SQL databases are hosted centrally and is managed by VAU personnel. User access to the database is regulated by specific user permissions and validation checks to ensure data is valid. DataShed software has been implemented as a front-end interface to manage the geological database. • Existing protocols maximize data functionality and quality whilst minimizing the likelihood of error introduction at primary data collection points and subsequent database upload, storage and retrieval points. Data templates with lookup tables and fixed formatting are used for collecting primary data on field laptops. The software has validation routines and data is subsequently imported into a secure central database. • The SQL server database is configured for validation through parent/child table relationships, required fields, logical constraints and referenced library tables. Data that fails these rules on import is rejected or quarantined until it is corrected. • The SQL server database is centrally managed by a Database Manager who is responsible for all aspects of data entry, validation, development, quality control & specialist queries. There is a standard suite of validation checks for all data.
Site visits	• The Competent Person for this update is a full-time employee of VAU & undertakes regular site visits. The purpose of these site visits is to liaise with site geologists to gain understanding of the ore body interpretation and to ensure some 'onsite' ownership of the model.
Geological interpretation	• The resource categories assigned to the model are generally based on drilling density directly reflecting the confidence of the geological interpretation that is built using local, structural, mineral, and alteration geology obtained from logging drilling results and mapping. • The Italia Argonaut deposit is located within the prospective Aldiss Fault zone; a regional shear zone located on the eastern margin of the Eastern Goldfields Greenstone Province near the contact with the Erayinia Granite Suite. The general geology of the area consists of a sequence of NNW-trending amphibolites and associated metasediments. • Gold mineralisation occurs in both amphibolite and the volcaniclastic / tuffaceous rocks. The zones of gold mineralisation are usually, but not always, marked by strong biotite-quartz/silica-pyrite alteration. The zones of gold mineralisation trend sub-parallel to the stratigraphy and dip moderately to the east to south-east. Gold mineralisation is best developed in the tuff/volcaniclastic however significant mineralisation is present in the amphibolite • The geological wireframes defining the mineralised zones are considered robust. Alternative interpretations were earlier trial interpretations that do not affect the current mineral resource estimation. • The wireframed domains are used as hard boundaries during the mineral resource estimation. They are constructed using all available geological information (as stated above) and terminate along known structures. Mineralisation styles, geological distinctiveness and grade distributions (used to assess any potential populations mixing) are all assessed to ensure effective and accurate estimation of the domains.
Dimensions	• The Italia Argonaut resource extent consists of 700m strike; 700m across strike; and 300m down dip and open at depth.
Estimation and modelling techniques	• Gold grade was estimated using ordinary kriging. It was considered that a more robust geological model with smoother and more continuous mineralised lodes will reduce the effects of higher CV. • Variograms were generated using composited drill data in Snowden Supervisor v8 software. • Search ellipse dimensions and orientation reflect the parameters derived from the Variography analysis and the Kriging Neighbourhood Analysis. • Block sizes were selected based on drill spacing and the thickness of the mineralised veins. • Average drill spacing was 20 x 20 metres in most of the deposit. More sparse drilling up to 40 x 80 metres occurs at resource extents. • Block sizes were 10 x 10 x 5 metres with a sub-celling of down to 1m x 1m x 0.5m to accurately reflect the volumes of the interpreted wireframes.

Criteria	Commentary
	• No selective mining units were assumed in the resource estimate. • Only Gold and Sulphur grades were estimated. • Blocks were generated within the mineralised surfaces that defined each mineralised zone. Blocks within these zones were estimated using data that was contained with the same zone. Hard boundaries were used for all domains. • Top cuts were applied to the data to control the effects of outlier high grade Au values that were considered not representative. The effect of the top cuts was reviewed with respect to the resulting Mean and CV values. • The model was validated by comparing statistics of the estimated blocks against the composited declustered sample data; visual examination of the of the block grades versus assay data in section; swathe plots; and support analysis.
Moisture	• Tonnages are estimated on a dry basis.
Cut-off parameters	• The adopted cut-off grades for the mineral resource estimation are determined by the assumption that mining at Italia Argonaut will be a small open pit mining fleet • Based on mining assumptions, an indicative cut-off of 1.00 g/t is used for reporting purposes.
Mining factors or assumptions	• No minimum width is applied to the resource. Minimum widths are assessed and applied using Mining Shape Optimiser software during the reserve process. • It is assumed that planned dilution is factored into the process at the stage of ore block design.
Metallurgical factors or assumptions	• Assumed the material will be trucked and processed in the Randalls Gold Plant. Recovery factors are assigned based on lab test work, and on-going experience. • No metallurgical assumptions have been built or applied to the resource model.
Environmental factors or assumptions	• No significant environmental factors are expected to be encountered regarding the disposal of waste or tailing material. This expectation is based on previous mining & milling history of existing open pit & underground operations within the project area. • A dedicated storage facility is used for the process plant tailings
Bulk density	• Bulk density is assigned based on regolith profile and geology. Values of 1.8, 2.4 and 3.0 t/m3 are used for oxide, transitional and fresh rock respectively. • Density values are allocated uniformly to each lithological and regolith type.
Classification	• Resource classifications were defined by a combination of data including drillhole spacing, estimation quality (search pass; number of samples and number of holes), geological confidence, and mineralisation continuity of domains. • No Measured resources are calculated • Indicated mineral resources are assigned to drill spacing that is typically around 20m x 20m or better and having good geological continuity along strike and down dip. • Inferred mineral resources are based on limited data support; typically drill spacing around 40m x 40m (down to 80m x 80m at resource extents). • Further considerations of resource classification include Data type and quality (drilling type, drilling orientations, down hole surveys, sampling and assaying methods); Geological mapping and understanding; statistical performance including slope of regression and kriging efficiency. • The Mineral Resource estimate appropriately reflects the view of the Competent person.
Audits or reviews	• The geological interpretation, estimation parameters and validation of the resource model was peer reviewed by the Company staff. • No external reviews of the resource estimate had been carried out at the time of writing.
Discussion of relative accuracy/ confidence	• The Mineral Resource has been reported in accordance with the guidelines of the 2012 edition of the Australasian Code for Reporting of Exploration Results, Mineral Resources & Ore Reserves & reflects the relative accuracy of the Mineral Resources estimate. The Competent Person deems the process to be in line with industry standards for resource estimation & therefore within acceptable statistical error limits. • The statement relates to global estimates of tonnes & grade for open pit mining scenarios.

JORC 2012 – Table 1: Tank Atreides + Tank South Deep Mineral Resource

Section 1 Sampling Techniques and Data

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

Criteria	Commentary
Sampling techniques	**RC Drilling** • Drill cuttings are extracted from the RC return via cyclone. The underflow from each 1 m interval is split with a variable aperture, cone splitter, or riffle splitter delivering approximately 3 kg of the recovered material into calico bags for analysis. The residual material is retained in mining bags and stored in rows near the drill collar. • 1 m samples collected during drilling were submitted for Photon assay analysis or Fire assay analysis. **Diamond Drilling** • All HQ2 diamond holes have been half-core sampled over prospective mineralised intervals determined by the geologist. • Core is oriented for structural/geotechnical logging wherever possible. In oriented core, one half of the core is sampled over intervals ranging from 0.2 & 1.2 meters and submitted for Photon assay analysis or Fire assay analysis. • Remaining core, including the bottom of-hole orientation line, is retained for geological reference and potential further sampling such as metallurgical test work. In intervals of un-oriented core, the same half of the core has been sampled where possible, by extending a cut line from oriented intervals through into the un-oriented intervals. The lack of a consistent geological reference plane, (such as bedding or a foliation), precludes using geological features to orient the core.
Drilling techniques	• RC face sampling hammer drilling and PQ & HQ diamond drilling techniques have been used.
Drill sample recovery	• RC sample recovery is recorded at 1 m intervals to assess that the sample is being adequately recovered during drilling operations. A subjective visual estimate is used and recorded as a percentage. Sample recovery is generally good, and there is no indication that sampling presents a material risk for the quality of the assay evaluation. • Diamond drilling recovered core for each drill run is recorded and measured against the expected core from that run. Core recovery is consistently very high, with minor loss occurring in heavily fractured ground. There is no indication that sampling presents a material risk for the quality of the evaluation of assay evaluation.
Logging	• All RC chips and diamond drill cores have been geologically logged for lithology, regolith, mineralisation, magnetic susceptibility, veining, and alteration utilising Company's standard logging code library. • Diamond core has also been logged for geological structure. • Diamond drill holes are routinely orientated and structurally logged with orientation confidence recorded. • Diamond drill core and RC chip trays are routinely photographed and digitally stored for future reference. • Sample quality data recorded for all drilling methods includes recovery and sampling methodology. • RC sample quality records also include sample moisture (i.e., whether dry, moist, wet or water injected). • All drill hole logging data is digitally captured, and data is validated prior to being uploaded to the database.

Criteria	Commentary
	• Data Shed has been utilised for most of the data management of the SQL database. The SQL database utilises referential integrity to ensure data in different tables is consistent and restricted to defined logging codes.
Sub-sampling techniques and sample preparation	• All diamond cores are halved using a diamond-blade saw, with one half of the core consistently taken for analysis. • The 'un-sampled' half of diamond core is retained for check sampling if required. • For RC and diamond cores, regular field duplicates, standards and blanks are inserted into the sample stream to ensure sample quality and assess analysed samples for significant variance to primary results, contamination and repeatability. • All Historic RC and diamond drill hole samples were analysed using 50g fire assay using Atomic Absorption Spectrometry (FA50AAS) • All diamond and RC holes drilled since August 2018 have been analyzed for gold using photon assay on a 500g sub sample (PAAU2) • Samples for photon assay were dried, crushed to a nominal 85% passing 2mm, linear split and a nominal 500g sub sample taken (PAP3512R) • Photon assay technique is a chemical free and nondestructive process that utilizes a significantly larger sample than the conventional 50g fire assay. • All samples are sorted and dried upon arrival to ensure they are free of moisture prior to pulverising. • Samples that are too coarse to fit directly into a pulverising vessel will require coarse crushing to nominal 10 mm. • Samples >3 kg are sub split to a size that can be effectively pulverised. Representative sample volume reduction is achieved by either riffle splitting for free-flowing material or rotary splitting for pre-crushed (2 mm) product. • All historic fire assay samples were pulverised utilising 300 g, 1000 g, 2000 g and 3000 g grinding vessels determined by the size of the sample. Dry crushed or fine samples are pulverised to produce a homogenous representative sub-sample for analysis. A grind quality target of 85% passing 75µm has been established and is relative to sample size, type and hardness. • Sample size is considered appropriate for the grain size of the material being sampled. • Sample preparation techniques are considered appropriate for the style of mineralisation being tested for – this technique is industry standard across the Eastern Goldfields.
Quality of assay data and laboratory tests	• All samples since August 2018 were analysed by Min-Analytical (NATA accredited for compliance with ISO/IEC17025:2005) • The photon assays were analysed by Min-Analytical (NATA accredited for compliance with ISO/IEC17025:2018 testing) • Data produced by Min-Analytical is reviewed and compared with the certified values to measure accuracy and precision. Selected anomalous samples are re-digested and analysed to confirm results. • At Min-Analytical, 500g samples were analysed by photon assay (PAAU2) • Min-Analytical insert blanks and standards at a ratio of one in 20 samples in every batch. • Repeat assays were completed at a frequency of 1 in 20 and were selected at random throughout the batch. In addition, further repeat assays were selected at random by the quality control officer, the frequency of which was batch dependent. • Contamination between samples is checked for using blank samples. Assessment of accuracy is carried out using certified standards (CRM). • QAQC results are reviewed on a batch by batch and monthly basis. Any deviations from acceptable precision or indications of bias are acted on with repeat and check assays. Overall performance of Min-Analytical laboratory QAQC and field based QAQC has been satisfactory. • Field duplicates, standards and blanks were inserted throughout the hole during drilling operations, with increased QAQC sampling targeting mineralised zones. • QAQC procedures used are considered appropriate and no significant QAQC issues have arisen in recent drilling results. • These assay methodologies are appropriate for the resource evaluation and exploration activities in question.

Criteria	Commentary
Verification of sampling and assaying	• On receipt of assay results from the laboratory the results are verified by the data manager and by geologists who compare results with geological logging. • No independent or alternative verifications are available. • All data used in the calculation of resources and reserves are compiled in databases (underground and open pit) which are overseen and validated by senior geologists. • No adjustments have been made to any assay data. • All drill hole data is digitally captured using Logchief software and the data is validated prior to being uploaded to the database. • Data Shed (SQL database) has been utilised for most of the data management. The SQL database utilises referential integrity to ensure data in different tables is consistent and restricted to defined logging codes.
Location of data points	• Collar coordinates for surface RC and diamond drill-holes were generally determined by either RTK-GPS or a total station survey instrument. • Historic drill hole collar coordinates have been surveyed using various methods over the years using several grids. • Recent diamond holes were surveyed during drilling with down-hole single shot cameras and then at the end of the hole by continuous gyro survey. • Recent RC holes were surveyed during drilling with down-hole single shot cameras and then at the end of the hole by continuous gyro survey. • Topographic control is generated by RTK GPS. This methodology is adequate for the resources and exploration activities in question. • All RC and diamond drilling activities are carried out in MGA94_51 grid • All resource estimations are undertaken in MGA94_51 grid.
Data spacing and distribution	• Drilling was out at approximately 20m x 20m spacing to an average depth of 200 vertical metres below surface.
Orientation of data in relation to geological structure	• The majority of RC and diamond drilling is orientated to intersect mineralisation as close to normal as possible. • Analysis of assay results based on RC and diamond drilling direction show minimal sample and assay bias.
Sample security	• RC and diamond samples are sealed in calico bags, which are in turn placed in green mining bags for transport. Green mining bags are secured on metal crates and transported directly via road freight to the laboratory with a corresponding submission form and consignment note. • Min-Analytical check the samples received against the submission form and notify Vault Minerals of any discrepancies. • Following analysis, the crushed 500g photon assay sample, pulp packets, pulp residues and coarse rejects are held in their secure warehouse. On request, the pulp packets are returned to Vault Minerals warehouse on secure pallets where they are documented for long term storage and retrieval.
Audits or reviews	• Field quality control and assurance has been assessed on a daily, monthly and quarterly basis.

Section 2 Reporting of Exploration Results

(Criteria listed in the preceding section also apply to this section.)

Criteria	Commentary
Mineral tenement and land tenure status	• There are no known heritage or environmental impediments over the leases covering the Mineral Resource and Ore Reserve. The tenure is secure at the time of reporting. No known impediments exist to operate in the area. • There is a native title claim over the mining lease, and it has been determined.

Criteria	Commentary
Exploration done by other parties	• Company tenements have a long history of exploration and mining activities. The tenements have been variously mapped, drilled and sampled and mined since the early 1900's • Data from historic exploration is rigorously assessed prior to use in current exploration and development activities carried out by Company Resources. • Erroneous and unsubstantiated data is excluded from datasets utilised for Company Resources exploration and development activities
Geology	• The Aldiss Area gold deposits lie within a north-trending ductile shear zone as Karonie Main and West Zones, Spice, Atreides, Tank and Tank South Deep. It consists of a series of sheared amphibolite facies, mafic rocks, with remnant veining and late-stage faulting. Several 'late stage' porphyries intrude the host rock.
Drill hole Information	• When new exploration results are reported to the Australian Stock Market (ASX), tables containing drill hole collar, downhole survey and intersection data are included in the body of the announcement
Data aggregation methods	• All results presented are weighted average. • No high-grade cuts are used. • Reported diamond and RC drill results have been calculated using a 1g/t Au lower cut-off grade with a minimum intercept width of 0.2 m. • A total of up to 1.0 meters of internal waste can be included in the reported intersection. • No metal equivalent values are stated.
Relationship between mineralisation widths and intercept lengths	• Unless indicated to the contrary, all results reported are down hole width. • All RC and diamond drill holes are drilled 'normal' to the interpreted mineralisation.
Diagrams	• When new exploration results are reported, appropriate diagrams have been provided with the body of the announcement.
Balanced reporting	• When new exploration results are reported, appropriate balance in exploration results reporting is provided.
Other substantive exploration data	• No other exploration data that may have been collected is considered material to this announcement.
Further work	• Ongoing drilling, resource evaluation and modelling activities will be undertaken to support the development of mining operations at Tank South Deep.

Section 3 Estimation and Reporting of Mineral Resources

(Criteria listed in section 1, and where relevant in section 2, also apply to this section)

Criteria	Commentary
Database integrity	• Company geological data is stored in SQL server databases. The SQL databases are hosted centrally and is managed by Company personnel. User access to the database is regulated by specific user permissions and validation checks to ensure data is valid. DataShed software has been implemented as a front-end interface to manage the geological database. • Existing protocols maximize data functionality and quality whilst minimizing the likelihood of error introduction at primary data collection points and subsequent database upload, storage and retrieval points. Data templates with lookup tables and fixed formatting are used for collecting primary data on field laptops. The software has validation routines and data is subsequently imported into a secure central database. • The SQL server database is configured for validation through parent/child table relationships, required fields, logical constraints and referenced library tables. Data that fails these rules on import is rejected or quarantined until it is corrected.

Criteria	Commentary
	• The SQL server database is centrally managed by a Database Manager who is responsible for all aspects of data entry, validation, development, quality control & specialist queries. There is a standard suite of validation checks for all data.
Site visits	• The Competent Person for this update is a full-time employee of Company & undertakes regular site visits. The purpose of these site visits is to liaise with site geologists to gain understanding of the ore body interpretation and to ensure some 'onsite' ownership of the model.
Geological interpretation	• The resource categories assigned to the model are generally based on drilling density directly reflect the confidence of the geological interpretation that is built using local, structural, mineral, and alteration geology obtained from logging drilling results and mapping. • The geological wireframes defining the mineralised zones are considered robust. Alternative interpretations were earlier trial interpretations that do not affect the current mineral resource estimation. • The wireframed domains are used as hard boundaries during the mineral resource estimation. They are constructed using all available geological information (as stated above) and terminate along known structures. Mineralisation styles, geological distinctiveness and grade distributions (used to assess any potential populations mixing) are all assessed to ensure effective and accurate estimation of the domains.
Dimensions	• The Tank Atreides and Tank South Deep resource extent consists of 1850m strike; 800m across strike; and 500m down dip and open at depth
Estimation and modelling techniques	• Gold grade was estimated using ordinary kriging. It was considered that a more robust geological model with smoother and more continuous mineralised lodes will reduce the effects of higher CV. • Variograms were generated using composited drill data in Snowden Supervisor v8 software. • Search ellipse dimensions and orientation reflect the parameters derived from the Variography analysis and the Kriging Neighbourhood Analysis. • In addition to Gold (Au), Sulphur (S), Molybdenum (Mo), Vanadium (V), Chromium (Cr), Tungsten (W), Arsenic (As), Antimony (Sb), Selenium (Se) and Nickel (Ni) graded were also estimated. • Block sizes were selected based on drill spacing and the thickness of the mineralised veins. • Average drill spacing was about 20 x 20 metres in well drilled areas of the deposit, and more sparse drilling up to 80 x 80 metres occurs at resource extents. • Block sizes were 5 x 5 x 5 metres with a sub-celling of down to 1m x 1m x 1m for Tank Atreides Model and were 10 x 10 x 5 meters with a sub-celling of down to 1m x 1m x 0.5m for Tan South Deep Model. • No selective mining units were assumed in the resource estimate. • Blocks were generated within the mineralised surfaces that defined each mineralised zone. Blocks within these zones were estimated using data that was contained with the same zone. Hard boundaries were used for all domains. • Top cuts were applied to the data to control the effects of outlier high grade Au values that were considered not representative. The effect of the top cuts was reviewed with respect to the resulting Mean and CV values. • The model was validated by comparing statistics of the estimated blocks against the composited declustered sample data; visual examination of the of the block grades versus assay data in section and swathe plots.
Moisture	• Tonnages are estimated on a dry basis.
Cut-off parameters	• The adopted cut-off grades 1.0 g/t (less than 100m depth from surface) and 2.0 g/t (more than 100m depth from surface) for reported mineral resource are determined by the assumption that mining will be open pit operation near surface and an underground operation at about 100m depth from surface.
Mining factors or assumptions	• No minimum width is applied to the resource. Minimum widths are assessed and applied using Mining Shape Optimiser software during the reserve process. • It is assumed that planned dilution is factored into the process at the stage of ore block design.
Metallurgical factors or assumptions	• Assumed the material will be trucked and processed in the Randalls Gold Plant. Recovery factors are assigned based on lab test work, and on-going experience. • No metallurgical assumptions have been built or applied to the resource model.

Criteria	Commentary
Environmental factors or assumptions	• A conventional storage facility is used for the process plant tailings • Waste rock is to be stored in a traditional waste rock landform 'waste dump'. Due to moderate to high sulphide content the potential for acid content is considered high. A waste rock control strategy is planned to be put in place at the time of mining.
Bulk density	• Bulk density is assigned based on regolith profile and geology. Values of 1.62, 2.36 and 2.98 t/m3 are used for oxide, transitional and fresh rock respectively. • Bulk density values were taken from approximately 1,110 density samples that were calculated using the Archimedes (water immersion) technique. Similar geological deposits in the Mt Belches geological area were also considered. A truncated average (outliers removed) was calculated to determine the density values applied. • Density values are allocated uniformly to each lithological and regolith type.
Classification	• Resource classifications were defined by a combination of data including drillhole spacing, estimation quality (search pass; number of samples and number of holes), geological confidence, and mineralisation continuity. • No Measured resources is calculated. • Indicated mineral resources are assigned to drill spacing that is typically around 20m x 20m or better and having good geological continuity along strike and down dip. • Inferred mineral resources are based on limited data support; typically drill spacing greater than 40m x 40m (down to 80m x 80m at resource extents). • Further considerations of resource classification include Data type and quality (drilling type, drilling orientations, down hole surveys, sampling and assaying methods); Geological mapping and understanding; statistical performance including number of samples, slope of regression and kriging efficiency. • The Mineral Resource estimate appropriately reflects the view of the Competent person.
Audits or reviews	• The geological interpretation, estimation parameters and validation of the resource model was peer reviewed by Company staff. • No external reviews of the resource estimate had been carried out at the time of writing.
Discussion of relative accuracy/ confidence	• The Mineral Resource has been reported in accordance with the guidelines of the 2012 edition of the Australasian Code for Reporting of Exploration Results, Mineral Resources & Ore Reserves & reflects the relative accuracy of the Mineral Resources estimate. The Competent Person deems the process to be in line with industry standards for resource estimation & therefore within acceptable statistical error limits. • The statement relates to global estimates of tonnes & grade for open pit and underground mining scenarios

JORC 2012 – Table 1: Deflector Mineral Resource and Ore Reserve

Section 1 Sampling Techniques and Data

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

Criteria	*Commentary*
Sampling techniques	• Three types of sample data are used in the Resource estimate - Reverse Circulation (RC), Diamond drilling (DD) and face channel sampling. • Drill cuttings are extracted from the RC return via cyclone. The underflow from each 1m interval is split with a variable aperture, cone splitter, delivering approximately 3kg of the recovered material into calico bags for analysis. The residual material is retained in piles and placed in rows near the drill collar. • Diamond drilling (DD) HQ and NQ2 diamond holes have been half-core sampled over prospective mineralised intervals in Resource Definition drilling, and whole-core sampled over prospective mineralised intervals in Grade Control drilling, determined by the geologist. Minimum sample width of 0.3m and a maximum of 1.2m is collected for analysis. • Diamond core is orientated for structural/geotechnical logging determined by the geologist. • The face dataset consists of channel samples collected across the face of the development drive cuts. Each sample is a minimum of 1kg in weight. Face sampling is conducted linear across the face at approximately 1.2m from the floor. The face is sampled perpendicular to mineralisation in intervals of a minimum 0.1m to a maximum of 1.2m in length based on geological boundaries. • Mineralisation is determined qualitatively through: presence of sulphide in quartz; internal structure (massive, brecciated, laminated textures) of quartz veins. • Mineralisation is determined quantitatively via fire assay with atomic absorption (AAS) and inductively coupled mass spectrometry and optical emission spectrometry (ICPMS/OES). • When visible gold is observed in any sample, this is flagged by the supervising geologist for the benefit of the laboratory. • Remaining diamond core, including the bottom-of-hole orientation line, is retained for geological reference and potential further sampling such as metallurgical test work.
Drilling techniques	• RC drilling is conducted via face sampling hammer and 127mm (5”) bit. • Historical and current surface and underground diamond core drilling is carried out by drilling contractors, using industry standard wireline techniques. Standard double tube is used since the core is considered sufficiently competent to not require the use of triple tube. Diamond drill core diameter is typically NQ2. • Current underground diamond drill core is orientated. Diamond core is pieced together in an angle iron cradle to form a consecutive string of core, where enough consecutive orientation marks that align and orientation line is marked on the core. • Face samples are collected by chip sampling using a rock hammer completed by Vault Minerals (VAU) geologists on every development cut.
Drill sample recovery	• RC sample recovery is recorded at 1m intervals to assess that the sample is being adequately recovered during drilling operations. A subjective visual estimate is used and recorded as a percentage. The sample splitter is cleaned at the end of each rod to ensure no sample hang-ups have occurred. Wet samples due to excess ground water is noted when present. Sample recovery is generally good, and there is no indication that sampling presents a material risk for the quality of the assay evaluation.

Criteria	Commentary
	• Diamond drilling recovered core for each drill run is recorded and measured against the expected core from that run. Diamond drilling contractors use a core barrel & wire line unit to recover the diamond core, adjusting drilling methods & rates to minimize core loss (e.g., changing rock type, broken ground conditions etc.). Core recovery is generally very high, with minor loss occurring in heavily fractured ground. Sample recovery issues from diamond core drilling are logged and recorded in the drillhole database. There is no indication that sampling presents a material risk for the quality of the assay evaluation. • No recovery issues are present for face sampling.
Logging	• All RC chips, diamond drill core, and face samples have been geologically logged for lithology, regolith, mineralisation, veining, alteration, utilising VAU standard logging codes. • Diamond drill core is routinely orientated, and structurally logged with orientation confidence recorded. Geotechnical logging of mineralised zones includes core recovery, RQD, structure frequency, structure count, and infill type and thickness. • Diamond drill core trays are routinely photographed and digitally stored. • All RC holes are chipped and stored in trays. • Sample quality data is recorded for all drilling methods and includes recovery and sampling methodology. • RC sample quality records also include sample moisture (i.e., whether dry, moist, wet, or water injected). • All drillhole logging and face data is digitally captured, and the data is validated prior to being uploaded to the geological database. • DataShed™ SQL database has been utilised for drillhole data management at Deflector. The SQL database utilises referential integrity to ensure data in different tables is consistent and restricted to defined logging codes
Sub-sampling techniques and sample preparation	• Diamond core is either whole or half-core sampled and submitted for analysis. Diamond cores are halved using a diamond-blade saw, with the same half of the core consistently taken for analysis. • The 'un-sampled' half of diamond core is retained for check sampling, if required. • For all sampling datasets, regular duplicates, standards and blanks are inserted into the sample stream to ensure sample quality and assess analysed samples for significant variance to primary results, contamination or repeatability. • All samples are sorted and dried upon arrival at the laboratory to ensure they are free of moisture prior to crushing/pulverising. • For all samples, the entire sample is crushed to nominal <10mm, and rotary split ~3kg sample is pulverised to 75µm (85% passing). The bulk pulverized sample is then bagged & approximately 200g extracted by spatula to a numbered paper bag that is used for the 50g fire assay charge. • Samples >3kg are sub split to a size that can be effectively pulverised. • Duplicates are taken at the coarse crush stage on diamond core selected by the geologist. Results show that there is acceptable grade variability between original and duplicates samples. • Pulp duplicates and repeats are taken at the pulverising stage at the laboratory's discretion. • Sample size is appropriate for the grain size of sampled material. • Sample preparation techniques are considered appropriate for the style of mineralisation being tested.
Quality of assay data and laboratory tests	• RC and diamond core samples are analysed by ALS and Bureau Veritas (NATA accredited for compliance with ISO/IEC17025:2005). • Face sampling is analysed at the Deflector on-site laboratory managed by Intertek. • Gold analysis is determined by a 50g charge fire assay with an AAS finish. The technique involves using a 50g sample charge with a lead flux, which is decomposed in a furnace, with the prill being totally digested by 2 acids (HCl & HN03) before measurement of the gold content by an AAS machine. Assay

Criteria	Commentary
	techniques are appropriate for the elements and style of mineralisation being tested. Copper and silver analysis is determined by ICP-MS and ICP-OES techniques (grade dependent). • Standards, blanks, and duplicates were inserted throughout all assay batches, with increased quality assurance and quality control (QAQC) sampling inserted to target mineralised zones • Certified reference material (standards) was inserted by the geologist at a rate of 1 in 20 to test for laboratory instrument accuracy. • Blanks (unmineralised material) was inserted by the geologist after predicted high-grade samples to test for contamination. • Laboratory sourced barren quartz flushes were requested by the geologist following a predicted high-grade sample (i.e., visible gold). • No geophysical tools or other remote sensing instruments were utilized for reporting or interpretation of gold mineralisation. • Repeat pulp assays were completed at a frequency of 1 in 20 and is selected at random throughout the batch. • QAQC results are reviewed for each batch and a monthly basis. Any deviations from acceptable precision or indications of bias are acted upon with repeat and check assays conducted. Overall performance of all laboratory QAQC and field based QAQC has been satisfactory.
Verification of sampling and assaying	• All sampling and subsequent significant intersections are routinely inspected by senior geological staff. • Independent verification of significant intersections is not considered material. • There is no use of twinned holes due to the high degree of gold grade variability from duplicate sampling of half core. Hole-twinning would deliver a similar result of grade variability. • Data is stored in DataShed™ (SQL database) on an internal company server, with logging performed in Logchief™ and synchronised to DataShed™. Assay results are imported into the database when received electronically from the laboratory. Data is validated by the database administrator in adherence with import validation protocols. • Assay results are reviewed against logging data in Leapfrog and Datamine™ by VAU geologists. • 2% of core samples are sent to an umpire laboratory on a quarterly basis for verification. • No adjustments or calibrations were made to any assay data used in this report. The primary (i.e., first) gold assay is utilised for any resource estimates.
Location of data points	• Collar coordinates for surface RC and diamond drillholes are surveyed using differential GPS. • Historical drillhole collar coordinates have been surveyed using various methods over the years encompassing several grids. Historical survey data was transformed from MGA94 into the Deflector Local Grid by the chief surveyor. • Recent diamond drillholes were surveyed with north-seeking DeviFlex and Champ Axis Gyro tools at 50m intervals during drilling, and then a continuous 3m downhole survey at the end of hole. • Recent RC holes were surveyed during drilling with single-shot gyros on 30m intervals. • Historical data used down-hole single shot cameras on 30m intervals. • Topographic control was generated from survey pick-ups of drill sites, as well as historical surveys of the general area.
Data spacing and distribution	• Nominal drill spacing is 40m x 40m with some areas of the deposit at 80m x 80m or greater. This spacing includes data that has been verified from previous exploration activities on the project. Drilling at Deflector has been carried out to an average depth of ~600m below surface. • Grade control drillhole spacing is nominally 20m x 20m. • Face data is collected every 3 to 3.5m along development drives.
Orientation of data in relation	• Drilling is designed to cross the mineralised structures close to perpendicular, as practicable.

Criteria	Commentary
to geological structure	• Drillholes are oriented based on drill location point to intersect the orebody in a regularised pattern. Drillhole intersection angles may therefore be oblique to the strike and dip of the mineralised zone. • No drilling orientation and sampling bias has been recognized.
Sample security	• Historical samples are assumed to have been under the security of the respective tenement holders until delivery to the laboratory where samples would be expected to have been retained under restricted access. • Recent samples are bagged and tied in a numbered calico bag, then placed into larger bulky bags with a sample submission and tied shut. Consignment note and delivery address details are written on the side of the bag and dispatched from Deflector mine site via transport contractor. The samples are delivered to ALS and Bureau Veritas in Perth where they are stored in a secured fenced compound with restricted entry. Internally, ALS and Bureau Veritas operates an audit trail that has access to the samples at all times whilst in their custody.
Audits or reviews	• QAQC data is reviewed with each assay batch returned, and on regularly monthly intervals (trend analysis) • Sampling and assaying techniques are considered to adhere to industry-standard. • No external or third-party audits or reviews have been completed.

Section 2 Reporting of Exploration Results

(Criteria listed in the preceding section also apply to this section.)

Criteria	Commentary
Mineral tenement and land tenure status	• Vault Minerals controls a 100% interest in M59/442 and M59/356 via its 100% owned subsidiaries Deflector Gold Pty Ltd and Gullewa Gold Project Pty Ltd respectively. • M59/442 is covered by the Southern Yamatji Native Title Claim. • Heritage surveys have been conducted over-active exploration areas. • M59/442 is valid until 4 November 2039. • M59/442 and M59/356 are subject to the Gullewa Royalty, being a 1% royalty on gross revenue from the tenement, payable to Gullewa Ltd. All production is subject to a WA state government NSR royalty of 2.5%. • Native Title has been extinguished over the tenements with an ILUA in place.
Exploration done by other parties	• Historic exploration and open pit mining was carried out at Deflector by various parties between 1990 and 2006. Modern exploration, consisting mainly of mapping, sampling and surface drilling, was carried out by Sons of Gwalia Ltd. (1990-1994), National Resources Exploration Ltd. (1995-1996) Gullewa Gold NL Ltd. (1996-2000); King Solomon Mines Pty Ltd./Menzies Gold NL (2001-2002); Batavia/Hallmark Consolidated Ltd. (2003-2008); ATW Gold Corp. Pty Ltd. (2008-2010); Mutiny Gold Ltd. (2010-2014); Doray Minerals Ltd. (2014-2018).
Geology	• The deposit type is classified as a hybrid Archean orogenic gold-copper deposit hosted within the Gullewa greenstone sequence. The deposit comprises a series of en-echelon veins hosted within a flexure in the greenstone stratigraphy. • Locally, the Deflector mineralisation is hosted in six main vein sets, referred to as the Western, Central, DaVinci, Contact, Southwest, and the newly defined Spanish Galleon Lodes. Ongoing work at Deflector Southwest indicates that it is likely the continuous strike extension of the Western domain. The main lodes are narrow, sub-parallel, fault-hosted, quartz-sulphide veins within a thick sequence of high-Mg basalt intruded by a series of dacitic, dolerite, and lamprophyric dykes. The mafic sequence is bound in the east by a volcaniclastic unit, and in the west by an ultramafic unit. Spanish Galleon mineralisation is to the west of the Deflector system and is hosted within a coarse dolerite unit as massive sulphide veins

Criteria	Commentary
	and thinner stockwork style veinlets. The host dolerite is bound to the east by basalt, sediment and ultramafic units, and to the west with a footwall sediment unit followed by further ultramafics. The metamorphic grade is defined as lower greenschist facies.
Drillhole Information	• Where new exploration results are reported to the Australian Stock Market (ASX), tables containing drill hole collar, downhole survey and intersection data are included in the body of the announcement
Data aggregation methods	• No top-cuts have been applied when reporting exploration results. • Only the primary assays from the interval in question are reported. • Aggregated assays are calculated using a length-weighted approach. • Significant intervals are based on the logged geological interval, with all internal dilution included. • No metal equivalent values are used for reporting exploration results.
Relationship between mineralisation widths and intercept lengths	• Drillhole intersections are oriented from drill location points to intersect the orebody in a regularised pattern. Drillhole intersection angles may therefore be oblique to the strike and dip of the mineralised zone. Down hole widths are reported. • Strike of mineralisation is approximately 040o dipping to the west and East at 080o, based on lode geometry.
Diagrams	• When new exploration results are reported, appropriate diagrams have been provided with the body of the announcement.
Balanced reporting	• When new exploration results are reported, appropriate balance in exploration results reporting is provided.
Other substantive exploration data	• No other exploration data that may have been collected is considered material to this announcement.
Further work	• Further work at Deflector will include additional resource evaluation and modelling activities to support development of mining operations.

Section 3 Estimation and Reporting of Mineral Resources

(Criteria listed in section 1, and where relevant in section 2, also apply to this section)

Criteria	Commentary
Database integrity	• Vault Minerals geological data is stored in a DataShed™ SQL server database. The database is hosted on an internal company server managed by VAU personnel. User access to the database is regulated by specific user permissions and validation checks to ensure data is valid. • Existing protocols maximize data functionality and quality, whilst minimizing the likelihood of errors introduced at primary data collection points and subsequent database upload, storage and retrieval points. Data templates with lookup tables and fixed formatting are used for collecting primary data using Logchief™ software on field laptops. The software has validation routines and data is subsequently imported into a secure centralised database. • The SQL server database is configured for validation through parent/child table relationships, required fields, logical constraints and referenced library tables. Data that fails these rules on import is rejected or quarantined until it is corrected. • The SQL server database is centrally managed by a Database Manager who is responsible for all aspects of data entry, validation, development, and quality control & specialist queries. There is a standard suite of validation checks conducted for all data.

Criteria	Commentary
Site visits	• The Competent Person for this update is a full-time employee of VAU & undertakes regular site visits ensuring industry standards of the Mineral Resource estimation process from sampling through to final block model generation supporting 'onsite' ownership of the model.
Geological interpretation	• The high confidence of the geological interpretation is based on geological knowledge acquired from the open pit and underground (UG) production data, detailed geological drill core logging and assay data. • The dataset (geological face mapping and assays, RC and diamond core logging and assays, etc.) is considered acceptable for generating and defining a geological model. Key interpretation assumptions made for this estimation are: (1) where geological relationships were interpreted but not observed; (2) the interpretation of the mineralization past known drilling limits (extrapolated a reasonable distance considering geological & grade continuity – not more than the maximum drill spacing); & (3) projecting fault offsets. Historic drillholes met minimum requirements for drilling and sampling. Holes sampled via 4m composites were excluded from the estimate. Historic drilling has intervals that are not assayed and these intervals are treated as blank. • The geological interpretation is considered robust & alternative interpretations are considered not to have a material effect on the Mineral Resource. As additional geological data is collated, the geological interpretation is continually being updated. • The geological interpretation was based on identifying particular geological structures from drillhole logging, face sampling and mapping, associated alteration, veining, sulphide and gold content. Gold tenor is utilised as a key indicator for mineralisation. In the absence of gold enrichment, the lithological codes determining vein boundaries were used. A total of 157 mineralised domains were interpreted with wireframes generated in Leapfrog Geo™ software and converted to Datamine™ wireframes (.dm) for estimation. Fault structures are modelled and used to offset/terminate modelled lodes. • Continuity of geology and grade can generally be traced along strike or down dip using geochemical and visual attributes. Copper and gold mineralisation occurs in multiple phases, reflected by multiple directions of continuity observed in the geostatistical analysis. Gold grade continuity is generally strongest at around 40 degrees plunging to the north, which corresponds to the intersection of cross-cutting fault structures with the Western and Central Lodes. Copper grade continuity is generally similar to gold, but with a moderate southerly plunge. There are several NW-SE faults which appear to offset mineralisation and lithology across the deposit. Continuity of mineralisation lodes concerning the gold and copper grade trends are supported by underground mapping and sampling outcomes.
Dimensions	• The Deflector resource extents are approximately 1,600m along strike, 430m across strike and 630m below surface. These extents host approximately 157 known mineralised zones (mineralised domains). The mineralised zones typically vary between 0.3 to 1m in width. • The Spanish Galleon resource extents are approximately 400m along strike, 200m across strike and 200m below surface. These extents host approximately 5 known mineralised zones (mineralised domains). The mineralised zones typically vary between 0.3 to 5m in width. • Domain continuity was extrapolated to half the average drill spacing.
Estimation and modelling techniques	• Estimates used a combination of Ordinary Kriging for suitably informed mineralised domains and the Inverse Distance interpolation method for domains with limited data. The OK technique used a single direction of continuity modelled for each ore domain for a global grade estimate. • Geological domains were based on the geological interpretation & mineralised trends. Three dimensional (3D) wireframes were generated in Leapfrog Geo™ with minimum and maximum vein width parameters of 0.3m and 1.0m to control interpolated volumes away from drillhole data. The Spanish Galleon bulk domain (4102) is up to 5m in width to capture the stringer mineralisation. Domain boundaries were treated as hard boundaries in the estimation. • Data was composted in Datamine™ using the best fit method to 1m intervals (2m composites for 4102).

Criteria	Commentary
	• Variogram models for the key domains were generated using composited drill data in Snowden Supervisor™ v8 software. • Search ellipse dimensions and orientation reflect the parameters derived from Kriging Neighbourhood Analysis outcomes and modelled variogram model directions. • A two-pass ellipsoidal search strategy was utilized for the estimation of domains. Any remaining unestimated blocks within the domain are excluded from the Mineral Resource and assigned a default background gold grade (i.e., 0.01 g/t Au). • Gold, copper, and sulphur are the only elements estimated. • Block sizes were selected based on drill spacing and the geometry and thickness of the mineralised lodes. A 3D block model consisting of 4mE x 10mN x 10mRL parent cells was created with sub-celling to 0.125mE x 2.5mN x 1.25mRL. Block sizes were selected based on drill spacing and the geometry and thickness of the mineralised veins. Block discretisation points were set to 4(Y) x 2(X) x 4(Z) points. • Reconciliation between production records and the metal depleted by mining shapes in the block estimate indicate the Resource model is robust. • Copper is assumed to be recoverable on existing processing parameters at Deflector. Silver is a recoverable by-product, but no assumptions are made regarding recovery, and is not estimated. • No deleterious elements were estimated. • Average drill spacing was 40 x 40 metres in the majority of the unmined deposit, and 20m x 20 metres on the remaining developed section of the mine. Face samples occur every 3 to 3.5m along the development drives. • Blocks were generated within the mineralised surfaces that defines each vein. Blocks within these veins were estimated using data that was contained with the same vein. Hard boundaries were used for all domains. • No selective mining units were assumed in the resource estimate. • Gold and copper are weakly correlated; however, are estimated separately as no assumptions have been made on the correlation being consistent across the deposit. The two elements have been treated separately from variogram modelling to block estimation. • Mineralisation is hosted in quartz-sulphide veins that are modelled in Leapfrog Geo™. Hard boundaries are enforced between mineralisation and waste (background) rock. Known fault offsets control the limits of lode interpretations and applied where necessary. • Statistical analysis of each domain was used to assess suitability for top-cutting and applied where high-grade outliers are present. Top-cuts for gold were between 6 and 380ppm, and for copper between 0.2 and 30%. • Model validation has been completed using visual & numerical methods & formal peer review sessions by key geology staff. The model was validated by comparing statistics of the estimated blocks against the composited sample data, visual examination of the of the block grades versus assay data in section, swath plots and reconciliation against historic production.
Moisture	• Tonnages are estimated on a dry basis.
Cut-off parameters	• Cut-off parameters are 1.0g/t Au in the upper 100m of the deposit and 2.0g/t for the material 100m below surface for the resource estimate. Cut-off parameters are based on current VAU mining (underground) & milling costs.
Mining factors or assumptions	• Mining at Deflector currently utilizes twin boom jumbos for ore development and longhole retreat open-stoping and the modified avoca method for production. •
Metallurgical factors or assumptions	• No assumptions or factors have been applied to the Mineral Resource estimate regarding the metallurgical amenability.

Criteria	Commentary
	• Reasonable assumptions for metallurgical extraction are based on processing the Deflector ore through the Deflector processing facility producing gold in dore and a gold-copper concentrate. The current recoveries for gold are greater than 95% and copper is 61%.
Environmental factors or assumptions	• No significant environmental factors are expected to be encountered regarding the disposal of waste or tailing material. The current waste dump at Deflector is designed to accommodate all waste rock types from underground operations. The design and orientation of final landforms will have the overall objective of creating surface conditions which are conducive to the establishment and survival of self-sustaining vegetation. • Topsoil and laterite storage areas are located on the perimeter of the landforms and in other dedicated locations designed to be close to end use areas. • A dedicated storage facility is used for the process plant tailings.
Bulk density	• In-situ bulk densities (ISBD) (dry basis) applied to the resource estimate were based on systematic test work completed on drill core for selected material types. The ISBD determination method includes a combination of downhole gamma and a water immersion techniques. The ISBD test work reconciles against production tonnages from historic & current mining operations within the project area.
Classification	• The resource models & associated calculations utilized all available data & is depleted for known workings. • VAU follows the JORC 2012 classification system with individual block classification being assigned based on statistical methods & visually taking into account drill spacing & orientation, confidence in the geological model and validation of the estimated gold and copper against drillhole and face data. • The Mineral Resource classification reflects the view of the Competent Person.
Audits or reviews	• The Mineral Resource has not been externally audited. An internal VAU peer review has been completed as part of the Mineral Resource classification process.
Discussion of relative accuracy/ confidence	• The Mineral Resources have been reported in accordance with the guidelines of the 2012 edition of the Australasian Code for Reporting of Exploration Results, Mineral Resources & Ore Reserves & reflects the relative accuracy of the Mineral Resource estimate. The Competent Person deems the process to be in line with industry standards for resource estimation & therefore within acceptable statistical error limits. • The statement relates to global estimates of tonnes & grade for underground mining scenarios. • Historic production data was used to compare the Mineral Resource estimate (where appropriate) & is considered in defining the geological confidence & Mineral Resource classification categories.

Section 4 Estimation and Reporting of Ore Reserves

(Criteria listed in section 1, and where relevant in section 2 and 3, also apply to this section)

Criteria	Commentary
Mineral Resource estimate for conversion to Ore Reserves	• The Mineral Resource Estimate used is classified a JORC 2012 Mineral Resource statement as per Vault Minerals Limited - Deflector Mineral Resource estimate. • The Mineral Resources are reported inclusive of the Ore Reserves and are as stated in the Deflector Mineral Resource statement.
Site visits	• Site visits were undertaken the Competent Person for Ore Reserve assessment.
Study status	• The Deflector underground mine is currently operational with development commencing in June 2016 and stoping commencing in January 2017. Current operations demonstrate that the mine planning underpinning this Ore Reserve is technically achievable and economically viable.

Criteria	Commentary
	• Appropriate modifying factors have been applied in the estimation of this Ore Reserve. The factors have been reviewed against the current operational achievements, or in the case of a robust data set, based on actual results achieved.
Cut-off parameters	• A net smelter return (NSR) methodology is used to determine the cut-off grade. • For the underground breakeven cut-off grades were calculated using planned mining costs. Different NSR cut-off grade were used depending on location and lode in the mine. The breakeven cut-off for each stope includes operating level development, stoping, surface haulage, processing, and administration costs.
Mining factors or assumptions	• The assumptions and mining factors were updated to assess and optimise Ore Reserves at Deflector based on the previous 12 months of underground mining. • A detailed design for extraction of the Deflector ore lodes was compiled and scheduled using similar mining methodology, design parameters and equipment as employed project to date as the style of mineralisation, host rock qualities and tenor of the mineralisation are similar in style to what has already been mined. • Ore lodes are accessed underground via two declines centrally located along strike. • Level cross-cuts are mined to the east and west of the decline at 17 to 20m vertical intervals with ore development headings driven along strike to the lateral economic extents of lodes. Ore is mined using top-down mechanised open stoping methods on a shallow chevron retreat (when viewed in long section), leaving a variety of island, rib and sill pillars for stability • All development has had 10%-15% overbreak applied, depending on drive type and location, as well as 100% mining recovery. • All stoping has dilution included in the mining shapes, with a minimum width of 2.5m for stopes mined from 4mW x 5mH ore drives and 2.2mW for stopes mined from 3mW x 3.8mH ore drives. These widths are derived from actual project-to-date extraction widths. Mining recovery is 95% for stopes with no island pillars, mining recovery is reduced for stopes with pillars proportional to the sidewall geometry of the pillar. • Mining infrastructure to facilitate the selected mining method comprises ventilation and escape raises, high-voltage electrical substations and dewatering pump stations with appropriate service connections. This existing infrastructure will be progressively extended as the mine develops vertically, and appropriate allowances have been made in the capital cost schedule for these works to occur as required.
Metallurgical factors or assumptions	• Deflector ore is processed through an existing purpose-built on-site facility featuring three stage crushing, single stage grinding, gravity gold circuit, rougher and cleaner flotation, concentrate filtration and handling, tailings pumping & storage and power and water supplies. The underlying plant technology is conventional and well proven, and whilst it is able to treat a variety of ore types, the predominant design criteria was for primary mineralisation. • Metallurgical recoveries originally based on the Feasibility Study testwork and have been updated using project to date operating data and performance assessment reviews from the 7 to 8 years of operating history. The vast majority of the Ore Reserve is primary material, which has been the plant feed for the previous 12-months and is metallurgically well understood. • No material deleterious impurities have been experienced project to date and geological modelling has not identified the existence of future issues.
Environmental	• Environmental approvals are held for the mining of Deflector from all necessary government authorities, including approval to extract ore using open pit and underground mining methods. • The current permitted waste dump capacity is sufficient to hold all waste generated from the Ore Reserve mining schedule.
Infrastructure	• As an existing operation, the surface infrastructure comprises the processing plant, TSF, power station, workforce village, administration buildings, maintenance workshops and support contractor facilities. Infrastructure is appropriate to manage and process ore from Deflector lodes. • The TSF will have progressive embankment raises over the life of the Ore Reserves to store the required tailings.
Costs	• Capital and operating underground development and stoping costs are based on existing mining and supply contracts and were used to convert the Deflector Mineral Resources to Ore Reserves. Project to

Criteria	Commentary
	date mining of Deflector ore has established the technical feasibility and profitable extraction of the mineralised lodes by both open pit and underground methods. • An allowance has been made for minor penalty charges (based on project to date actual F+Cl charges) within the Treatment and Refining Charges. • Gold produced onsite in the form of doré (which represents approximately 60%-70% of the expected gold production from these Ore Reserves), has cost allowances for transport and refining based on existing service contracts. • Gold and copper produced onsite in the form of concentrate has cost allowances for shipping container hire, land transport, port storage and ship loading charges based existing service contracts. The concentrate administration, sea freight, insurance, and disport charges are based on existing service contract where applicable, otherwise actual project to date costs to the expected destinations and includes allowances for occasional extra-over charges such as demurrage. • Treatment Charges (TC) and Refining Charges (RC) are based on an existing service contract with an industry-recognised marketing partner that factors the annual Japanese benchmark terms depending on the oxidation classification of the ore source of the concentrate i.e. oxide, transitional or primary. The current 2020 TC & RCs have been held constant for the Ore Reserve period as they are believed to represent a reasonable approximation of potential range of future charges. • The financial modelling of Deflector Reserves allowed for the statutory (2.5% - Au, 5.0% - Cu) Western Australian State Government royalty, as well as the "Gullewa Royalty" a 1% royalty on gross revenue from the Deflector tenement (M59/442).
Revenue factors	• The Deflector Ore Reserve estimate will produce a revenue stream from sale of gold doré, and copper/gold/silver concentrate. • A gold price of A$3,750/oz and a copper price of A$15,600/Cu tonne was used in the Ore Reserve estimate. • Transport and treatment charges as well as other administration charges incurred on site are all based upon actual costs being incurred mining the Deflector ore lodes.
Market assessment	• Apart from normal market forces, there are no immediate factors that would prevent the sale of the commodity being mined.
Economic	• Economic analysis was carried out using established site costs for mining, geology, processing and administration. • Sensitivities to existing unit costs, principally of underground mining, were carried out to establish the viability of the Deflector Ore Reserves. • An undiscounted and uninflated cashflow model was used to evaluate the economic return of the mine plan underlying the Ore Reserves. • As an ongoing operation, monthly cost review is undertaken along with geological reconciliation to analyse conformance to the expectations that form the basis of the Ore Reserve estimation.
Social	• Tenement status is currently in good standing.
Other	• No identifiable naturally occurring risks have been identified to impact the Ore Reserves. • All legal and marketing agreements are in place. • All approvals are in place.
Classification	• Underground Mineral Resources converted to Ore Reserves as per JORC 2012 guidelines, i.e. Measured to Proved, Indicated to Probable. No downgrading in category has occurred for underground Resources. • All open pit material is classified as Probable even when derived from Measured Resources. • The Ore Reserve estimate appropriately reflects the Competent Person's view of the deposit.
Audits or reviews	• The Ore Reserve has undergone internal peer review.
Discussion of relative accuracy/ confidence	• The Ore Reserve estimate has been prepared in accordance with the guidelines of the 2012 JORC Code and are in line with the Vault Minerals Ore Reserve Processes. Operating history of similar mining environments (within Vault Minerals mines and external mines) supports the modifying factors applied.

Criteria	Commentary
	• The Ore Reserve has been peer reviewed internally and the Competent Person is confident that it is an accurate estimate of the Deflector Reserve.

JORC 2012 – Table 1: Rothsay Mineral Resource and Ore Reserve

Section 1 Sampling Techniques and Data

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

Criteria	Commentary
Sampling techniques	Three types of data are used in the Resource estimate - Reverse Circulation (RC), Diamond drilling, and where available – underground development face sample data. **RC Drilling:** • RC samples are collected at 1m intervals via a cyclone and splitter system and logged geologically. A four-and-a-half-inch RC hammer bit was used ensuring plus 20kg of sample collected per metre. **Diamond Drilling:** • All core was orientated, logged geologically, and marked up for assay at a maximum sample interval of 1.2 metres constrained by geological boundaries. Resource Definition drill core is cut in half by a diamond saw and half NQ core samples submitted for assay analysis. Samples taken in the HQ core were halved and the halved again, so a quarter core sample was taken where the sample length was over 0.5m. Resource Definition diamond core is stored in industry standard core trays labelled with the drill hole ID and core interval. Grade Control diamond core is whole core samples, with waste core disposed of. • Sampling was carried out under Vault Minerals and Egan Street's protocols and QAQC procedures as per industry best practice. See further details below. There is a lack of detailed information available pertaining to QAQC practices prior to 2012. • The project has been sampled using industry standard diamond drilling techniques. Diamond (DDH) drilling at Rothsay used HQ and NQ2 sizes with PQ and rock rolling used for DDH pre-collars. Down hole surveying has been undertaken using single shot cameras whilst drilling and gyroscopic instrumentation once hole completed. **Face Sampling:** • The face dataset is channel sampled across development drives. Each sample is a minimum of 1 kg in weight. Face sampling is conducted linearly across the face at approximately 1.2m from the floor. The face is sampled perpendicular to mineralisation in intervals of a minimum 0.1m to a maximum of 1.1m. **Historical Drilling:** • Several generations of drilling have been undertaken and historic data gathered by several previous owners since the 1980s. There is a lack of detailed information available relating to the equipment used, sample techniques, sample sizes, sample preparation and assaying methods used to generate these data sets. Down hole surveying of the drilling where documented has been undertaken using Eastman single shot cameras (in some of the historic drilling) and magnetic multi-shot tools and gyroscopic instrumentation (ARL). The Rothsay data set contains diamond core samples that are selectively collected according to geological boundaries and sample lengths vary between 0.1-1.2m.

Criteria	Commentary
Drilling techniques	**RC Drilling:** • RC Drilling was completed using a face sampling hammer reverse circulation technique with a 4.5-inch bit. **Diamond Drilling:** • Surface diamond drilling was used to test the Rothsay deposit using either rock roll methods, PQ or HQ. This was changed to NQ2 when ground conditions were competent. The rock roll and PQ portions of the drill hole were not collected or sampled. • Underground diamond core drilling is carried out by drilling contractors, using industry standard wireline techniques. Diamond drill core diameter is NQ2 (Ø 50.5mm). • Current underground diamond drill core is orientated. Diamond core is pieced together in an angle iron cradle to form a consecutive string of core, where enough consecutive orientation marks that align an orientation line is marked on the core. **Face Sampling:** • Face (chip) samples are collected by company geologists on every development cut. **Historical Drilling:** • Historical drilling is dominantly DD (194 holes) and RC (189 holes). Several of the historical DD holes have been used to produce multiple mineralised intersections using diamond wedge techniques. Diamond core is not oriented. • The age of the RC drilling late 1980s to 2009 suggests that it would be face sampling hammer technique, however this is not documented in the database. • Additionally, the database contains 314 percussion holes PER (MRP prefixed) presumed to be open hole hammer type drilled by Metana in the early 1990s and 181 rotary air blast RAB holes (RR, RRAB and RRB prefixed) drilled by Hunter Exploration in the late 1990s.
Drill sample recovery	**RC Drilling** • Definitive studies on RC recovery at Rothsay have not been undertaken systematically, however the combined weight of the sample reject and the sample collected indicated recovery percentages in the high nineties. • RC face-sample bits and dust suppression were used to minimise sample loss. Drilling airlifted the water column above the bottom of the hole to ensure dry sampling. RC samples are collected through a cyclone and cone splitter, the rejects deposited in a plastic bag, and the samples for the lab collected to a total mass optimised to ensure full sample pulverisation (2.5 to 4 kg). **Diamond Drilling** • Diamond core recoveries were recorded as a percentage of the measured core vs the drilling interval. Core loss locations were recorded on core blocks by the drilling crew. The core was reconstructed into continuous runs where possible, and meters checked against the depth as recorded on core blocks by the drilling crew. • DDH drilling collects uncontaminated fresh core samples which are cleaned at the drill site to remove drilling fluids and cuttings to present clean core for logging and sampling. • There is no significant loss of material reported in any of the DDH core. • No assessment has been made of the relationship between recovery and grade. Except for the top of the hole, while collaring there is no evidence of excessive loss of material and at this stage no information is available regarding possible bias due to sample loss.
Logging	• All RC holes were logged in full. • Logging of RC chips records lithology, mineralogy, mineralisation, weathering, colour and other features of the samples. All samples are wet-sieved and stored in a chip tray. All chip trays were photographed by hole and photos uploaded to Vault Minerals server.

Criteria	Commentary
	• All chips were geologically logged by company or contracted geologists, using Vault Minerals logging scheme. • Logging is qualitative in nature, describing oxidation state, grain size, an assignment of lithology code and stratigraphy code by geological interval. • All core was photographed in the core trays, with individual photographs taken of each tray both dry, and wet, and photos uploaded to Vault Minerals server. All DDH holes were logged in full. • Diamond drill core was geologically logged for the total length of the hole using a graphic logging method. All core was photographed, and images are stored in Vault Minerals database. Logging routinely recorded, RQD, weathering, lithology, mineralogy, mineralisation, structure, alteration, and veining. Logs were coded using Vault Minerals geological coding legend and entered to Vault Minerals database.
Sub-sampling techniques and sample preparation	• RC drilling after 2012 collected 1 metre RC drill samples that were channeled through a rotary cone-splitter, installed directly below a rig mounted cyclone, and an average 2-3 kg sample is collected in pre-numbered calico bags, and positioned on top of the plastic bag. All samples were dry. • 1 in 4 Resource Definition holes are cut in half using an Almonte diamond saw. Half core samples were collected for assay, and the remaining half core samples stored in the core trays. Some HQ samples were quarter cored. All other core, including all Grade Control holes are full core sampled. • All samples are sorted and dried upon arrival at the laboratory to ensure they are free of moisture prior to crushing/pulverising. • During drilling and sampling operations, Vault Minerals had on site, technically competent supervision, and procedures in place to ensure sample preparation integrity and quality. No field duplicates were taken for diamond drilled samples. No documentation of the sampling of RC chips is available for the Metana or Hunter Exploration drilling. • Post 2012 samples were prepared at the Genalysis, Min-Analytical or Bureau Veritas Laboratories in Perth. Samples were dried, and the whole sample pulverised to 80% passing 75um, and a sub-sample of approx. 200 g retained. A nominal 50 g was used for the gold analysis. The procedure is industry standard for this type of sample. • Samples >3kg are sub split to a size that can be effectively pulverised. • Where rock rolling or PQ coring was used for pre-collars, these were discarded and not sampled. **Historical Drilling:** • No documentation of the sampling of RC chips is available for the Metana or Hunter Exploration drilling. • Unable to comment with any certainty on the quality control procedures for sub-sampling for the pre-2012 drilling. • Unable to comment with any certainty on the quality control procedures for sub-sampling for the pre-2012 drilling. No sub-sampling. At the laboratory, regular Repeats and Lab Check samples are assayed. • Unable to comment on the appropriateness of sample sizes to grain size on pre-2012 data as no petrographic studies have been undertaken. Sample sizes are considered appropriate to give an indication of mineralisation given the particle size and the preference to keep the sample weight below a targeted 3kg mass which is the optimal weight to ensure requisite grind size in the LM5 sample mills used by the relevant Laboratories in sample preparation
Quality of assay data and laboratory tests	• Samples were analysed by Min-Analytical and Bureau Veritas (NATA accredited for compliance with ISO/IEC17025:2005). • The sample sizes are considered appropriate for the diamond core and RC sampling. Samples were analysed at the Min-Analytical and Bureau Veritas Laboratories in Perth. The analytical method used was a 50 g Fire Assay for gold only and a Four Acid Digest Multi Element (34 element) assay on all shear samples. This is considered appropriate for the material and mineralisation. • Data quality for diamond and RC drill holes are good and conform to normal industry practices. Protocol for Diamond and RC DH programmes is for Field Standards (Certified Reference Materials) inserted at a rate of 5 Standards per 100 samples. Blanks are inserted mostly after ore grade samples at a frequency of approximately 2 blanks every 100 samples.

Criteria	Commentary
	• Results of the Field and Lab QAQC are checked on assay receipt using QAQCR software. All assays passed QAQC protocols, showing no levels of contamination or sample bias. • No assay data was adjusted. The lab's primary Au field is the one used for plotting and resource purposes. No averaging is employed.
Verification of sampling and assaying	• All sampling and significant intersections are routinely inspected by senior geological staff. • All field logging was carried out on tough books using Logchief logging software. • All field logging was carried out on tough books using excel templates prior to the mines acquisition. • Logging data is submitted electronically to a Database Geologist in the Perth office. Assay files are received electronically from the Laboratory. All data is now stored in a Datashed (SQL) database system and maintained by Maxwell Geoscience. • Assay results are reviewed against logging data in Leapfrog and Datamine by company geologists. • Pre-2012 Data management and verification protocols are undocumented. • Recent drilling broadly supports historic drill intercepts.
Location of data points	• Collar coordinates for surface RC and diamond drill holes are surveyed with differential GPS. • Drillers use an electronic single-shot camera to take dip and azimuth readings inside the stainless-steel rods, at 30m intervals and a 5- 10m interval Gyro survey is conducted once the hole is drilled to depth. Drill hole collar locations were picked up by a qualified surveyor using DGPS. • Grid projection is GDA94, Zone 50. A Local Grid (RMG88) is used using a two-point transformation and 43.3410-degree rotation.
Data spacing and distribution	• Primary: approximately 20m - 40m on section by 20m - 50m along strike. • Drill spacing is approximately 25m (along strike) by 20m (on section) at shallow depths and from 30m by 30m to 60m x 60m at depth. This is considered adequate to establish both geological and grade continuity. • Grade control drilling infills to approximately 20m x 20m pierce points. • Face sample data is collected every 3m development cut • Existing mine extents provide increased confidence in the geological continuity of the main mineralised structures. The orientation of the drill holes is approximately perpendicular to the strike and dip of the targeted mineralisation and observed shearing.
Orientation of data in relation to geological structure	• Drilling is designed to cross the ore structures close to perpendicular as practicable. • The orientation of the drill holes is approximately perpendicular to the strike and dip of the targeted mineralisation and contacts. No significant sampling bias has been introduced.
Sample security	• RC and DDH drilling pre-numbered calico sample bags were collected in plastic bags (four calico bags per single plastic bag), sealed, and transported by company transport or contract transport companies to the Bureau Veritas Laboratory in Perth, previously Minanalytical. • The samples once delivered to Bureau Veritas in Perth where they were in a secured fenced compound security with restricted entry. Internally, Bureau Veritas operates an audit trail that always has access to the samples whilst in their custody.
Audits or reviews	• Sampling and assaying techniques are industry-standard. No specific audits or reviews have been undertaken at this stage in the program.

Section 2 Reporting of Exploration Results

(Criteria listed in the preceding section also apply to this section.)

Criteria	Commentary
Mineral tenement and land tenure status	• Vault Minerals controls a 100% interest in tenements M59/39 and M59/40 • The tenements are in good standing with the Western Australian Department of Mines Industry Regulation and Safety. • Native Title has been extinguished over the tenements with an ILUA in place.
Exploration done by other parties	• Historic exploration, open pit and underground mining was carried out at Rothsay by various parties between 1894 and 2019. • Modern exploration and mining, consisting mainly of mapping, sampling and surface drilling carried out by; Metana Minerals NL and GENMIN joint venture (1989 – 1991), Hunter Exploration and Central West Gold joint venture (1991-1997), Thundelarra and Central West Gold joint venture (2000-2001), Thundelarra and Menzies Gold Ltd. (2001-2002), United Gold (2002-2003), Vault Minerals (2007-2009) and Egan Street Resources (until 2019).
Geology	• The Rothsay Gold Mine is located within the Warriedar Greenstone gold belt, an Archaean sequence of mafic, ultra-mafic, meta-volcanic and sedimentary rocks folded in an anticlinal formation which plunges and strikes to the north-northwest with steeply dipping limbs. • The deposit is hosted in three discrete areas and within five individual shear zones. Woodley's Shear (formerly A Shear). Woodley's East and Hydra shears (formerly H Shear) occur to the east of the main Woodley's Lode. Orient Shear (formerly B Shear) and Clyde and Clyde East Shears (formerly C and D Shears) occur in a second area further west and Miners Shear (formerly E Shear) occurs as an isolated shear in the northwest. • The Woodley Shear is located at the contact between serpentinised peridotite and a porphyritic pyroxenite. Serpentinite forms the hanging wall unit. A sequence of mafic volcanic and sub-volcanic sills forms the hanging wall to the serpentinite. • Woodley's Shear is characterised by several generations of quartz veining with adjacent tremolite alteration. The early quartz phase is typically blue-black due to the partial replacement of alumina by chromium oxide. The shear zone is typically two to five metres thick, and mineralisation does not typically occur outside the shear zone. The main gold mineralisation is associated with shear-hosted quartz veins of blue and white quartz of up to 3m thickness. The footwall porphyritic dolerite is relatively unaltered, while the hanging wall serpentinite is strongly foliated and has been subject to intense, though patchy tremolite alteration.
Drill hole Information	• Where new exploration results are reported to the Australian Stock Market (ASX), tables containing drill hole collar, downhole survey and intersection data are included in the body of the announcement
Data aggregation methods	• No top-cuts have been applied when reporting results. • First assay from the interval in question is reported. • Aggregate sample assays are calculated as length-weighted averages selected using geological and grade continuity criteria. • Significant intervals are based on the logged geological interval, with all internal dilution included. • No metal equivalent values are used for reporting exploration results
Relationship between mineralisation widths and intercept lengths	• Mineralised shear zones are north-northwest striking and steep to moderate east dipping. The general drill direction of -60 degrees to 270 degrees (local Grid) is approximately perpendicular to the shear zones and a suitable drilling direction to avoid directional biases. • Drillhole intersections are oriented to intersect the orebody in a regularised pattern. Drillhole intersections are nominally designed to intersect that orebody orthogonally, but angles may be marginally oblique to the strike and dip of the ore zone due to local flexure. Down hole widths are reported.
Diagrams	• When new exploration results are reported, appropriate diagrams have been provided with the body of the announcement.

Criteria	Commentary
Balanced reporting	• When new exploration results are reported, appropriate balance in exploration results reporting is provided.
Other substantive exploration data	• No other exploration data that may have been collected is considered material to this announcement.
Further work	• Further work at Rothsay will include additional resource evaluation and modelling activities to support development of mining operations. • Further RC and diamond drilling is planned to infill and test strike extents to the north and south of the prospect. • Ongoing grade control diamond drilling to infill to 20x20 meter spacing of mining areas. • Ongoing bulk density data collection and modelling. • Geological interpretation and modelling are ongoing.

Section 3 Estimation and Reporting of Mineral Resources

(Criteria listed in section 1, and where relevant in section 2, also apply to this section)

Criteria	Commentary
Database integrity	• Geological data is stored in a Data Shed SQL server database. The database is hosted on an cloud based server managed by company personnel. User access to the database is regulated by specific user permissions and validation checks to ensure data is valid. • Existing protocols maximize data functionality and quality whilst minimizing the likelihood of error introduction at primary data collection points and subsequent database upload, storage and retrieval points. Data templates with lookup tables and fixed formatting are used for collecting primary data using Logchief software on field laptops. The software has validation routines and data is subsequently imported into a secure central database. • The SQL server database is configured for validation through parent/child table relationships, required fields, logical constraints and referenced library tables. Data that fails these rules on import is rejected or quarantined until it is corrected. • The SQL server database is centrally managed by a Database Manager who is responsible for all aspects of data entry, validation, development, and quality control & specialist queries. There is a standard suite of validation checks for all data.
Site visits	• The Competent Person for this update is a full-time employee & works onsite, ensuring industry standards of the Mineral Resource estimation process from sampling through to final block model and to ensure some 'onsite' ownership of the model.
Geological interpretation	• Confidence in the geological interpretation is based on geological knowledge acquired from underground production data, detailed geological drill core logging and assay data. • The dataset (geological mapping, RC and diamond core logging and assays etc.) is considered acceptable for determining a geological model. Key interpretation assumptions made for this estimation are: (1) where geological relationships were interpreted but not observed; (2) the interpretation of the mineralisation past known drilling limits (extrapolated a reasonable distance considering geological & grade continuity – not more than the maximum drill spacing); & (3) projecting fault offsets. Historic drillholes met minimum requirements for drilling and sampling. Holes sampled via 4m composites were excluded from the estimate. Historic drilling has intervals that are not assayed, and these intervals are treated as blank. • The geological interpretation is considered robust & alternative interpretations are considered not to have a material effect on the Mineral Resource. As additional geological data is collated, the geological interpretation is continually being updated. • Mineralisation interpretation for the Woodley's and Orient lodes is considered robust, & alterative interpretations are not considered to have a material effect on the Mineral Resource.

Criteria	Commentary
	• The geological interpretation was based on identifying lithology from drillhole logging, associated alteration, veining, and gold content. Presence of a structural feature with/without quartz veining is utilised as a key indicator for mineralisation. In the absence of gold enrichment, the lithological codes determining vein boundaries were used. Ore domains were interpreted with wireframes generated in Leapfrog Geo software for estimation. • The main Woodley's Lode is hosted on the contact of the ultramafic and basalt units which supports the continuity of grade traced along strike or down dip using geochemical and visual attributes.
Dimensions	• The Rothsay resource extents are 1,650m strike, 300m across strike and 550m below surface and open at depth. These extents host all interpreted ore lodes. The lodes vary between 0.1 to 2m in width. • Domain continuity was nominally extrapolated to no more than half the average drill spacing at the spatial extents of available data.
Estimation and modelling techniques	• The majority of the Mineral Resource was estimated via Ordinary Kriging, using 3-dimensional dynamic and static anisotropy. Where data is insufficient to estimate using ordinary kriging an inverse distance^2 estimator was used. • Geological domains were based on the geological interpretation & mineralised trends. 3D wireframes were generated in Leapfrog Geo with minimum and maximum vein width parameters of 0.3m and 1.0m to control interpolated volumes away from drillhole data. Domain boundaries were treated as hard boundaries. • Data was composited in Leapfrog Geo Edge to 1m intervals. • Variogram models were generated using composited drill data in Snowden Supervisor v8 software. Individual lodes were grouped into spatially and statistically coherent domains for exploratory data analysis. Semi-variogram models were built from the data of these groups. • Search ellipse dimensions and orientation reflect the parameters derived from Kriging Neighbourhood Analysis. • A three-pass search strategy was utilised for most estimation domains. Any remaining un-estimated blocks within the domain are excluded from the Mineral Resource. • Block sizes were selected based on drill spacing and the geometry and thickness of the mineralised veins. A 3D block model consisting of 10mE x 15mN x 10mRL parent cells was created with sub-celling to 0.625mE x 0.9375mN x 0.15625mRL. Model is rotated Azimuth 90 degrees and Dip 70 degrees to better represent the orientation on the ore body. • Block discretisation points were set to 4(Y) x 4(X) x 4(Z) points. • Copper is estimated and is assumed as recoverable on existing processing parameters. Copper was not assayed as routinely in historic drill campaigns, so data distribution is much broader than for gold. • No deleterious elements were estimated or assumed. • Blocks were coded within the mineralised volumes defining each lode. Blocks within these lodes were estimated using only data that was contained with the same lode. Hard boundaries were used. • No selective mining units were assumed in the resource estimate. • Mineralisation is hosted in quartz veins and/or shear structures on the contact of the ultramafic and basalt units. A weakly mineralised alteration halo has been modelled around the main Woodley, Woodley's East and Hydra lodes. • Statistical analysis of each domain was used to assess suitability for top-cutting and applied where high-grade outliers are present. • Model validation has been completed using visual & numerical methods & formal peer review sessions by key geology staff. The model was validated by comparing statistics of the estimated blocks against the composited sample data, visual examination of the of the block grades versus assay data in section, swath plots and reconciliation against historic production.
Moisture	• Tonnages are estimated on a dry basis
Cut-off parameters	• Cut-off parameters are 2.0g/t for the resource estimate. Cut-off parameters are based on current company mining (underground) & milling costs

Criteria	Commentary
Mining factors or assumptions	• It is assumed that the current Mineral resource will be mined by underground methods, in accordance with current practice at the mine.
Metallurgical factors or assumptions	• No assumption or factors have been applied to the resource estimate regarding the metallurgical amenability. • Reasonable assumptions for metallurgical extraction are based on processing the Rothsay ore through the Deflector processing facility producing gold in doré and a gold-copper concentrate.
Environmental factors or assumptions	• No significant environmental factors are expected to be encountered regarding the disposal of waste material. Ore will be processed at Deflector.
Bulk density	• In-situ bulk densities (ISBD) (dry basis) applied to the resource estimate were based on systematic test work completed on drill core for selected material types using water immersion techniques.
Classification	• The models & associated calculations utilized all available data & depleted for known workings. • Vault Minerals follows the JORC classification system with individual block classification being assigned statistical methods & visually considering drill spacing & orientation, confidence in the geological model and validation of the estimated gold and copper against drillhole data. • The classification result reflects the view of the Competent Person.
Audits or reviews	• The Mineral Resource has not been externally audited. An internal company peer review has been completed as part of the resource classification process.
Discussion of relative accuracy/ confidence	• The Mineral Resource has been reported in accordance with the guidelines of the 2012 edition of the Australasian Code for Reporting of Exploration Results, Mineral Resources & Ore Reserves & reflects the relative accuracy of the Mineral Resources estimate. The Competent Person deems the process to be in line with industry standards for resource estimation & therefore within acceptable statistical error limits. • The statement relates to global estimates of tonnes & grade for underground mining scenarios.

Section 4 Estimation and Reporting of Ore Reserves

(Criteria listed in section 1, and where relevant in section 2 and 3, also apply to this section)

Criteria	Commentary
Mineral Resource estimate for conversion to Ore Reserves	• The Mineral Resource Estimate used is classified a JORC 2012 Mineral Resource statement as per Rothsay - Mineral Resource estimate. • The Mineral Resources are reported inclusive of the Ore Reserves and are as stated in the Rothsay Resource statement.
Site visits	• Site visits were undertaken by the Competent Person for Ore Reserve assessment.
Study status	• The level of study is to Pre-Feasibility Study accuracy.
Cut-off parameters	• Breakeven cut-off grades were calculated using planned mining costs. A Reserve cut-off grade of 3.0g/t has been used. The breakeven cut-off for each stope included operating level development, stoping, surface haulage, processing, and administration costs.
Mining factors or assumptions	• Longhole open stoping was selected as the mining method for Rothsay. Diluted stope shapes above the cut-off grade were created. Stopes were then excluded from the Reserve by the following criteria: ▪ Isolated stopes or stoping areas which could not support access development ▪ Stopes which were in proximity to old workings and could not be mined

Criteria	Commentary
	• Operating and capital development were then designed to access the stoping levels every 15 vertical metres. • Rothsay is a vertical narrow orebody. Longhole top down stoping is a standard mining method for vertical narrow orebodies. • Assumptions regarding geotechnical parameters are based on design parameters recommended by an external consultant and have been adjusted as mining progresses. Sill pillars placed every level (15mV) and regular island and rib pillars along strike. • The assumptions used to determine the minable shapes was a minimum ore width of 1m wide plus the stope dilution depending on stope width. Stopes less than 1.1m wide 30% dilution, stopes between 1.1 and 1.8m wide 25% dilution, and stopes greater than 1.8m wide 15% dilution. These factors are based on current stope performance at Rothsay. A 15mH x 10mL stope dimension was also applied to determine the mineable shapes above the cut-off grade. Level development is spaced every 15m resulting in stope heights of 12m from the backs to the floor of the level above. • Mining recovery factor of 72% was applied to account for planned and unplanned ore loss. This factor is based on the current pillar regime and unplanned losses currently achieved at Rothsay. • A haulage decline, escape routes and ventilation decline/rises have been designed. Design methods are in-line with industry standards for equipment selection and mine regulations.
Metallurgical factors or assumptions	• Rothsay ore has been processed that the Deflector process plant (CIP circuit) since 2021. The mineralogy of the ore has not changed with depth. The metallurgical recovery is well understood. A metallurgical recovery of 95% has been applied.
Environmental	• All environmental studies are completed, and all environmental approvals have been obtained
Infrastructure	• Infrastructure and services to support mining operations at Rothsay are in place.
Costs	• All capital costs have been determined to Pre-Feasibility Study accuracy by receiving quotations for the work that is to be carried out. • Operating mining costs have been estimated from first principals and contracted rates. • The gold price used was A$3,750 per ounce. • Treatment charges were based on actual and estimated charges from the Deflector Process Plant. • Allowances are made for state royalties of 2.5%.
Revenue factors	• A gold price of A$3,750 was used in the Ore Reserve estimate. • Assumptions on commodity pricing for Rothsay are assumed to be fixed over the short life of mine. Deflector has existing arrangements for the sale of gold and copper. These contracts are in place and allow the sale of Rothsay products.
Market assessment	• The longer-term market assessments will not affect Rothsay due to the short mine life. • Existing arrangements cover the sale of Rothsay products.
Economic	• Costs used are expected to be accurate as they are based on project specific contract costs and existing information from narrow vein mine sites in Company's operating portfolio.
Social	• Tenement status is currently in good standing.
Other	• No identifiable naturally occurring risks have been identified to impact the Ore Reserves. • All legal and marketing agreements are in place. • All approvals are in place
Classification	• Mineral Resources converted to Ore Reserves as per JORC 2012 guidelines, i.e., Measured to Proved, Indicated to Probable. No downgrading in category has occurred for this project. • The Ore Reserve estimate appropriately reflects the Competent Person's view of the deposit.
Audits or reviews	• The Ore Reserve has undergone internal peer review.

Criteria	Commentary
Discussion of relative accuracy/ confidence	• The Ore Reserve estimate has been prepared in accordance with the guidelines of the 2012 JORC Code and are in line with Vault Minerals Ore Reserve Processes. Operating history of similar mining environments (within Company mines and external mines) supports the modifying factors applied. • The Ore Reserve has been peer reviewed internally and the Competent Person is confident that it is an accurate estimate of the Rothsay Reserve.

JORC 2012 – Table 1: Sugar Zone Mineral Resource and Ore Reserve

Section 1 Sampling Techniques and Data

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

Criteria	Commentary
Sampling techniques	Two types of data are used in the Resource estimate - Diamond drilling, and where available – underground development face sample data. **Diamond Drilling:** • All core was orientated, logged geologically, and marked up for assay at a maximum sample interval of 1.0 metres constrained by geological boundaries. NQ drill core is cut in half by a diamond saw and half core samples submitted for assay analysis. Samples taken from AQTK or BQ core are whole core sampled and submitted for assay analysis. All NQ diamond core is stored in industry standard core trays labelled with the drill hole ID and core interval. • Sampling was carried out under Company's and QAQC procedures as per industry best practice. See further details below. There is a lack of detailed information available pertaining to QAQC practices in historical drilling prior to 2010. • The project has been sampled using industry standard diamond drilling techniques. Diamond (DDH) drilling at Sugar Zone used NQ, BQ, and AQTK sizes. Down hole surveying has been undertaken using a combination of single shot magnetic instrumentation and gyroscopic instrumentation once hole completed. **Face Sampling:** • The face dataset is channel sampled across development drives. Each sample is a minimum of 1 kg in weight. Face sampling is conducted linearly across the face at approximately 1.2m from the floor. The face is sampled perpendicular to mineralisation in intervals of a minimum 0.2m to a maximum of 1.2m. **Historical Drilling:** • Several generations of drilling have been undertaken and historic data gathered by several previous owners since the 1980s. There is a lack of detailed information available relating to the equipment used, sample techniques, sample sizes, sample preparation and assaying methods used to generate these data sets. Down hole surveying of the drilling where documented has been undertaken using and magnetic multi-shot tools. The Sugar Zone data set contains diamond core samples that are selectively collected according to geological boundaries and sample lengths vary between 0.1-1.5m.

Criteria	Commentary
Drilling techniques	**Diamond Drilling:** • Diamond drilling was used to test the Sugar Zone deposit. DDH holes cored from surface use NQ. DDH holes cored from underground employed NQ, AQTK and BQ core size. The diamond drilling database includes 2,648 drillholes. **Face Sampling:** • Face sampling is collected by chip sampling completed by Company geologists on every development cut. The face sample database contains 37,054 samples. **Historical Drilling:** • Historical (pre-2010) drilling consists of 133 drillholes. Diamond core is not oriented.
Drill sample recovery	**Diamond Drilling** • Diamond core recoveries were recorded as a percentage of the measured core vs the drilling interval. Core loss locations were recorded on core blocks by the drilling crew. Diamond core was reconstructed into continuous runs where possible, and meters checked against the depth as recorded on core blocks by the drilling crew. • DDH drilling collects uncontaminated fresh core samples which are cleaned at the drill site to remove drilling fluids and cuttings to present clean core for logging and sampling. • There is no significant loss of material reported in any of the DDH core. • No relationship between core recovery and grade has been observed. Except for the top of the hole, while collaring there is no evidence of excessive loss of material and at this stage there is no evidence of bias due to sample loss.
Logging	• Diamond drill core was geologically logged for the total length of the hole using a graphic logging method. All core was photographed, and images are stored in Vault Minerals database. Logging routinely recorded, RQD, lithology, mineralogy, mineralisation, structure, alteration, and veining. Logs were coded using Vault Minerals geological coding legend and entered to Vault Minerals database. • All core was photographed in the core trays, with photos taken of a set of trays (4-5 trays) both dry, and wet, and photos uploaded to Vault Minerals server. All drill holes were logged in full.
Sub-sampling techniques and sample preparation	• NQ core samples were cut in half using a Vancon diamond saw. Half core samples were collected for assay, and the remaining half core samples stored in the core trays. BQ core samples are whole core sampled. Significant care is taken to honor sample boundaries and prevent contamination. • The 'un-sampled' half of diamond core is retained for check sampling if required. Any 'un-sampled' material from BQ or AQTK diamond core is disposed of at site. • All samples are sorted and dried upon arrival at the laboratory to ensure they are free of moisture prior to crushing/pulverising. • During drilling and sampling operations, Vault Minerals had on site, technically competent supervision, and procedures in place to ensure sample preparation integrity and quality. No field duplicates were taken for diamond drilled samples. • Post 2010 samples were prepared at the Activation Laboratories in Thunder Bay, Ontario. Samples were dried, and the whole sample pulverized to 80% passing 75um, and a sub-sample of approx. 200 g retained. A nominal 30 g was used for the gold analysis. The procedure is industry standard for this type of sample. • Samples >3kg are sub split to a size that can be effectively pulverised. **Historical Drilling:** • Unable to comment with any certainty on the quality control procedures for sub-sampling for the pre-2010 drilling. • Unable to comment with any certainty on the quality control procedures for sub-sampling for the pre-2010 drilling. No sub-sampling. At the laboratory, regular Repeats and Lab Check samples are assayed.

Criteria	Commentary
Quality of assay data and laboratory tests	• Samples were analysed by Activation Laboratories (SCC accredited for compliance with ISO17025:2010). • The sample sizes are considered appropriate for the diamond core. Samples were analyzed at the Activation Laboratory in Thunder Bay, Ontario. The analytical method used was a 30 g Fire Assay for gold. This is considered appropriate for the material and mineralization. • Data quality for diamond face sampling are good and conform to normal industry practices. QAQC Protocol for Diamond and face sampling programmes is for Field Standards (Certified Reference Materials) and Blanks inserted at a rate of 5 Standards or Blanks per 100 samples. • Results of the Field and Lab QAQC are checked on assay receipt using QAQC software. All assays passed QAQC protocols, rare fails due to levels of contamination or sample bias were re-tested per company protocols. • No assay data was adjusted. The lab's primary Au field is the one used for plotting and resource purposes. The lab reports an average grade from the original and pulp duplicate in the primary Au field.
Verification of sampling and assaying	• All sampling and significant intersections are routinely inspected by senior geological staff. • All field logging was carried out on laptops using LogChief logging software. • All field logging was carried out on laptops using excel templates prior to Company's' acquisition. • Logging data is submitted electronically to a Database Geologist in the Perth office. Assay files are received electronically from the Laboratory. All data is now stored in a Datashed (SQL) database system and maintained by Maxwell Geoscience. • Assay results are reviewed against logging data in Leapfrog by Company geologists. • Pre-2010 Data management and verification protocols are undocumented. • Recent drilling broadly supports historic drill intercepts.
Location of data points	• Collar coordinates for surface diamond drill holes are surveyed with differential GPS. Underground diamond drill hole collars are surveyed using a total station by Company surveyors. • Drillers use a 3m interval Gyro survey conducted once the hole is drilled to depth. Drill hole collar locations were picked up by a qualified surveyor. • Grid projection NAD 83, Zone 16 was used for collection of all data. A Local Grid was used for the Estimation with data points transformed and stored in the database.
Data spacing and distribution	• Primary: approximately 20m - 40m on section by 20m - 40m along strike. • Drill spacing is approximately 20m (along strike) by 20m (on section) at shallow depths and from 40m by 40m to 80m x 80m at depth. This is considered adequate to establish both geological and grade continuity. • Grade control drilling infills to approximately 18m x 18m pierce points. • Face sample data is collected every 3m development cut. • Existing mine extents provide increased confidence in the geological continuity of the main mineralized structures. The orientation of the drill holes is approximately perpendicular to the strike and dip of the targeted mineralization and observed shearing.
Orientation of data in relation to geological structure	• Drilling is designed to cross the ore structures close to perpendicular as practicable. • The orientation of the drill holes is approximately perpendicular to the strike and dip of the targeted mineralisation and contacts. No significant sampling bias has been introduced.
Sample security	• Diamond drill core were collected in plastic bags (1 sample per bag), sealed, and transported by company transport or Manitoulin Transport to the Activation Laboratory in Thunder Bay, Ontario. • The samples once delivered to Activation Laboratories in Thunder Bay, where they were in a secured indoor compound security with restricted entry. Internally, Activation Laboratories operates an audit trail that always has access to the samples whilst in their custody.
Audits or reviews	• Sampling and assaying methods employed are consistent with industry best practices. • The Competent Person has conducted an on-site inspection of the external laboratory and completed an audit of its analytical procedures.

Section 2 Reporting of Exploration Results

(Criteria listed in the preceding section also apply to this section.)

Criteria	Commentary
Mineral tenement and land tenure status	• Company Resources controls a 100% interest in leases LEA-109602, LEA-109605, LEA-109593, and LEA-109592. • The mining leases are in good standing with the Ontario Ministry of Energy, Northern Development, and Mines.
Exploration done by other parties	• Historic exploration was carried out at Sugar Zone by various parties between 1980 and 2010. • Modern exploration, consisting mainly of mapping, sampling and surface drilling carried out by; Noranda (1993 – 1994), Corona (1998-2004), and Corona and Harte Gold joint venture (2009-2012).
Geology	• The Sugar Zone Mine is located within the Dayohessarah Greenstone gold belt, an Archaean sequence of mafic, ultra-mafic, meta-volcanic and sedimentary rocks folded in a synclinal formation which has been strongly flattened, stands upright with the hinge open to the south. • The deposit is hosted within a major shear zone. The Sugar Deformation Zone trends northwest-southeast and dips between -65° and -80°. • The Sugar Deformation Zone is hosted within a thick package of mafic volcanics and syn-kinematic tonalite-trondhjemite-granodiorite dykes. The host package has preserved evidence of several deformation events and has experienced at least two pro-grade metamorphic events (lower amphibolite facies); possibly due to the intrusion of the late Strickland Pluton into the volcanic pile during terrane accretion and subsequent formation of the Sugar Deformation Zone. The Sugar Deformation Zone has been cross-cut obliquely by a dolerite dyke that intruded along a late-stage dextral fault that offset the Zone by 20m to the north/north-north-east. • Sugar Zone mineralisation is characterized by discrete boudinage/laminated quartz veins presenting a characteristic saccharoidal texture. This texture supports a second prograde metamorphic event in which gold mineralization was focused along these discrete veins; mineralization rarely occurs outside of these veins. Gold mineralization is typically associated with galena, sphalerite, molybdenum, and rarely Fe-sulphides.
Drill hole Information	• Where new exploration results are reported to the Australian Stock Market (ASX), tables containing drill hole collar, downhole survey and intersection data are included in the body of the announcement
Data aggregation methods	• No top-cuts have been applied when reporting results. • First assay from the interval in question is reported. • Aggregate sample assays are calculated as length-weighted averages selected using geological and grade continuity criteria. • Significant intervals are based on the logged geological interval, with all internal dilution included. • No metal equivalent values are used for reporting exploration results
Relationship between mineralization widths and intercept lengths	• Mineralised lodes are north-northeast striking and steeply west dipping. Underground drilling occurs from footwall bays off the main ramp with a general drill direction that is approximately perpendicular to the lodes and a suitable dip to avoid directional biases. Drill direction from surface is between 065° and 045° and approximately perpendicular to the lodes. • Drillhole intersections are oriented to intersect the orebody in a regularised pattern. Drillhole intersections are nominally designed to intersect that orebody orthogonally, but angles may be marginally oblique to the strike and dip of the ore zone due to local flexure or drilling position. Down hole widths are reported.
Diagrams	• When new exploration results are reported, appropriate diagrams have been provided with the body of the announcement

Criteria	Commentary
Balanced reporting	• When new exploration results are reported, appropriate balance in exploration results reporting is provided.
Other substantive exploration data	• No other exploration data that may have been collected is considered material to this announcement
Further work	• Further work at Sugar Zone will include additional resource evaluation and modelling activities to support development of mining operations. • Further diamond drilling is planned to infill and test strike extents to the north and south of the prospect. • Ongoing bulk density data collection and modelling. • Ongoing geological interpretation and modelling.

Section 3 Estimation and Reporting of Mineral Resources

(Criteria listed in section 1, and where relevant in section 2, also apply to this section)

Criteria	Commentary
Database integrity	• Company geological data is stored in a Data Shed SQL server database. The database is hosted on an internal company server managed by Company personnel. User access to the database is regulated by specific user permissions and validation checks to ensure data is valid. • Existing protocols maximize data functionality and quality whilst minimizing the likelihood of error introduction at primary data collection points and subsequent database upload, storage, and retrieval points. Data templates with lookup tables and fixed formatting are used for collecting primary data using Logchief software on field laptops. The software has validation routines and data is subsequently imported into a secure central database. • The SQL server database is configured for validation through parent/child table relationships, required fields, logical constraints and referenced library tables. Data that fails these rules on import is rejected or quarantined until it is corrected. • The SQL server database is centrally managed by a Database Manager who is responsible for all aspects of data entry, validation, development, and quality control & specialist queries. There are a standard suite of validation checks for all data.
Site visits	• The Competent Person for this update is a full-time employee of Company & has undertaken a site visit, ensuring industry standards of the Mineral Resource estimation process from sampling through to final block model.
Geological interpretation	• Confidence in the geological interpretation is based on geological knowledge acquired from underground production data, detailed geological drill core logging, and assay data. • The dataset (geological mapping, diamond core logging and assays, etc.) is considered acceptable for determining a geological model. Key interpretation assumptions made for this estimation are: (1) where geological relationships were interpreted but not observed; (2) the interpretation of the mineralisation past known drilling limits (extrapolated a reasonable distance considering geological & grade continuity – not more than the maximum drill spacing); & (3) projecting fault offsets. Historic drillholes met minimum requirements for drilling and sampling. Duplicate composites and composites for reported lodes that they were drilled from (i.e., hole drilled from a mined drive, but domain still reports a narrow composite due to modelling practices) were excluded from the estimate. Historic drilling has intervals that are not assayed, and these intervals are treated as waste and assigned a nominal value of 0.01g/t.

Criteria	Commentary
	• The geological interpretation is considered robust & alternative interpretations are considered not to have a material effect on the Mineral Resource. As additional geological data is collated, the geological interpretation is continually being updated. • Mineralisation interpretation for the Sugar (i.e., Lower, Upper, Sugar Footwall 1 and 2) and Middle (i.e., Middle, Middle Hanging Wall 1) are considered robust, and alternative interpretations are not considered to have a material effect on the Mineral Resource. • The geological interpretation was based on identifying lithology from drillhole logging, associated alteration, veining, and gold content. Presence of a structural feature with quartz veining is utilised as a key indicator for mineralisation. In the absence of gold enrichment, the lithological codes determining vein boundaries were used. Wireframes generated in Leapfrog Geo software. •
Dimensions	• The Sugar Zone resource extents are 3,500m strike, 70m across strike and 1,200m below surface and open at depth. The lodes vary between 0.3 to 4m in width. • Domain continuity was nominally extrapolated to no more than half the average drill spacing at the spatial extents of available data.
Estimation and modelling techniques	• The Mineral Resource was estimated via Ordinary Kriging, using 3-dimensional dynamic anisotropy. • Geological domains were based on the geological interpretation & mineralised trends. 3D wireframes were generated in Leapfrog Geo with minimum vein width parameters of 0.1m to control interpolated volumes away from drillhole data. Domain boundaries were treated as hard boundaries. • Single interval composites were generated in Leapfrog. • Variogram models were generated using composited drill data in Supervisor. Individual lodes were grouped into spatially and statistically coherent domains for exploratory data analysis. Semi-variogram models were built from the data of these groups. • Search ellipse dimensions and orientation reflect the parameters derived from Kriging Neighbourhood Analysis • A four-pass search strategy was utilised for most estimation domains. • Block sizes were selected based on drill spacing and the geometry and thickness of the mineralised veins. A rotated 3D block model consisting of 4mE x 8mN x 5mRL parent cells was created with sub-celling to 0. 5mE x 0.5mN x 0.3125mRL. All passes were estimated into parent cell dimensions. • Block discretisation points were set to 3(Y) x 3(X) x 1(Z). • No deleterious elements were estimated or assumed. • Average drill spacing was 50 x 50 metres in most of the unmined deposit, and closer to 18m x 18 metres eighty metres below current mining fronts. • Blocks were coded within the mineralised volumes defining each lode. Blocks within these lodes were estimated using only data that was contained with the same lode. Hard boundaries were used. • No selective mining units were assumed in the resource estimate. • Mineralisation is hosted in quartz veins and/or shear structures on the contact of the feldspar porphyry and basalt units. • Statistical analysis of each domain was used to assess suitability for top-cutting and applied where high-grade outliers are present. • Model validation has been completed using visual & numerical methods & formal peer review sessions by key geology staff. The model was validated by comparing statistics of the estimated blocks against the composited sample data, visual examination of the of the block grades versus assay data in section, swath plots and reconciliation against historic production.
Moisture	• Tonnages are estimated on a dry basis
Cut-off parameters	• The Sugar Zone MRE is reported at a 2.0 g/t gold cut-off grade. The reporting cut-off parameters are based on current Company mining (underground) & milling costs.

Criteria	Commentary
Mining factors or assumptions	• It is assumed that the current Mineral resource will be mined by underground methods, in accordance with current practice at the mine.
Metallurgical factors or assumptions	• No assumption or factors have been applied to the resource estimate regarding the metallurgical amenability. • Reasonable assumptions for metallurgical extraction are based on producing gold in dore and a gold concentrate from the Sugar Zone processing facility.
Environmental factors or assumptions	• No significant environmental factors are expected to be encountered regarding the disposal of waste material. Ore will be processed on-site.
Bulk density	• In-situ bulk densities (ISBD) (dry basis) applied to the resource estimate were based on systematic test work completed on drill core for selected material types using water immersion techniques.
Classification	• The models & associated calculations utilized all available data & depleted for known workings. • Company follows the JORC Mineral Resources classification system with individual block classification being assigned by statistical methods & visually considering drill spacing & orientation, confidence in the geological model and validation of the estimated gold against drillhole data. • The classification result reflects the view of the Competent Person.
Audits or reviews	• The Mineral Resource has not been externally audited. An internal Company peer review has been completed as part of the resource classification process.
Discussion of relative accuracy/ confidence	• The Mineral Resource has been reported in accordance with the guidelines of the 2012 edition of the Australasian Code for Reporting of Exploration Results, Mineral Resources & Ore Reserves & reflects the relative accuracy of the Mineral Resources estimate. The Competent Person deems the process to be in line with industry standards for resource estimation & therefore within acceptable statistical error limits. • The statement relates to global estimates of tonnes & grade for underground mining scenarios.

Section 4 Estimation and Reporting of Ore Reserves

(Criteria listed in section 1, and where relevant in section 2 and 3, also apply to this section)

Criteria	Commentary
Mineral Resource estimate for conversion to Ore Reserves	• The Mineral Resource Estimate used is classified a JORC 2012 Mineral Resource statement as per the Sugar Zone - Mineral Resource estimate • The Mineral Resources are reported inclusive of the Ore Reserves and are as stated in the Sugar Zone Resource statement.
Site visits	• Site visits were undertaken by the Competent Person for Ore Reserve assessment.
Study status	• The level of study is to Pre-Feasibility Study accuracy.
Cut-off parameters	• Breakeven cut-off grades were calculated using planned mining costs. A Reserve stoping cut-off grade of 3.0g/t has been used for Sugar Zone and Sugar Zone South and 2.5g/t for Middle Zone The breakeven cut-off for each stope included operating level development, stoping, surface haulage, processing, and administration costs. • An incremental cutoff grade of 1.2g/t was used for development.

Criteria	Commentary

Mining factors or assumptions	• Longhole open stoping was selected as the mining method for Sugar Zone. Diluted stope shapes above the cut-off grade were created. Stopes were then excluded from the Reserve by the following criteria:
	  ○ Isolated stopes or stoping areas which could not support access development.
	  ○ Stopes which were in proximity to open workings and could not be mined.
	• Operating and capital development were then designed to access the stoping levels every 17 vertical metres for SZ and SZS and 20 meters for MZ.
	• The Sugar Zone lodes are a sub vertical narrow orebody. Longhole top-down stoping is a standard mining method for vertical narrow orebodies.
	• The assumptions used to determine the minable shapes are:
	  • Sugar Zone and Sugar Zone South:
	  ○ Minimum mining stope width 1.0m
	  ○ Dilution 0.5m on HW & FW
	  ○ Stope – 17mH & 10mL
	  ○ Post development stope height 13.8m from the backs
	  ○ Mining Recovery – 82%
	  • Middle Zone:
	  ○ Minimum mining stope width 2.0m
	  ○ Dilution 0.5m on HW & FW
	  ○ Stope – 20mH & 10mL
	  ○ Post development stope height 15.5 from the backs
	  ○ Mining Recovery – 81%
	• Assumptions regarding geotechnical parameters are based on design parameters recommended by an external consultant.
	• A haulage decline, escape routes and ventilation decline/rises have been designed. Design methods are in-line with industry standards for equipment selection and mine regulations.

Metallurgical factors or assumptions	• Sugar Zone ore has been processed at the Sugar Zone plant using conventional gravity and flotation circuits since 2018. The metallurgical recovery is well understood, and no significant metallurgical issues encountered. • A metallurgical recovery of 95% has been applied to the gold at Sugar Zone.
Environmental	• All environmental studies are completed, and all environmental approvals have been obtained for current operations. • The South Tails Management Facility requires various permits before construction can commence. Studies and the permitting processes have commenced. It is considered that all permits will be in place within the time period before the South Tails Storage Facility is required. Similar approvals have been granted for existing North Tails Storage Facility and other operations in the area.
Infrastructure	• As an existing operation, the surface infrastructure comprises the processing plant, TSF, power supply, workforce village, administration buildings, and maintenance workshops. Infrastructure is appropriate to manage and processed ore from Sugar Zone. • The North Tails Storage Facility will require a further progressive embankment raise. • The South Tails Storage Facility will require permitting approval before construction commences. • The South Tails Storage Facility will be required to store the tails over the life of the Ore Reserves.
Costs	• All capital costs have been determined to Pre-Feasibility Study accuracy. • Operating mining costs have been estimated from first principals and contracted rates. • The gold price used was CAD$3,325 per ounce. • A 2% NSR is in place across the Sugar Zone land package and allowed for in cost estimates. • Treatment and refining charges based on sale agreements for Sugar Zone products.
Revenue factors	• A gold price of CAD$3,325 was used in the Ore Reserve estimate. • Sugar Zone had pre-existing agreements for the sale of gold. Contracts for future sale of Sugar Zone products will be secured before processing resumes.

Criteria	Commentary
Market assessment	• Gold in dore and concentrate form as produced at Sugar Zone is a well-established, liquid, transparent and freely traded commodity on the world market for which there is a steady demand from numerous buyers.
Economic	• Costs used are expected to be accurate as they are based on first principal cost models and calibrated using the previous mining costs at Sugar Zone.
Social	• Tenement status is currently in good standing.
Other	• No identifiable naturally occurring risks have been identified to impact the Ore Reserves. • All legal and marketing agreements are in place.
Classification	• Mineral Resources converted to Ore Reserves as per JORC 2012 guidelines, i.e. Measured to Proved, Indicated to Probable. No downgrading in category has occurred for this project. • The Ore Reserve estimate appropriately reflects the Competent Person's view of the deposit.
Audits or reviews	• The Ore Reserve has undergone internal peer review.
Discussion of relative accuracy/ confidence	• The Ore Reserve estimate has been prepared in accordance with the guidelines of the 2012 JORC Code and are in line with Vault Minerals Ore Reserve Processes. Operating history of similar mining environments (within Company mines and external mines) supports the modifying factors applied. • The Ore Reserve has been peer reviewed internally and the Competent Person is confident that it is an accurate estimate of the Sugar Zone Reserve.