ASX ANNOUNCEMENT

27 February 2026

High grade results to drive LOM extensions across the portfolio and leverage incumbency in prolific districts

Vault Minerals Limited (ASX: VAU) (**Vault**) is pleased to report a compelling suite of exploration results that underscore the strength and depth of the portfolio.

Highlights:

Leonora – Drilling continues to deliver high-grade intersections across both established and newly identified in-mine zones

At King of the Hills (KoTH), both surface and underground drilling continue to extend mineralisation beyond the current Mineral Resource boundaries within the primary granodiorite host unit (**7.60 m at 31.7 g/t, 10.25 m at 4.13 g/t and 1.77 m at 16.5 g/t**). Drilling is also delivering highly encouraging results within the emerging proximal sedimentary package, an area that has historically seen limited drilling, returning standout intercepts of **5.15 m at 25.8 g/t, 3.80 m at 19.4 g/t and 0.40 m at 91.4 g/t**.

Step out surface drilling completed ~600 m down plunge of current LOM designs has successfully intersected the targeted granodiorite host unit, returning 2.62 m at 1.70 g/t within the sparsely tested hanging-wall sediments. The first of two follow-up underground drillholes, informed by these results, has intersected visible gold within the primary host unit at ~320 m, ~358 m and ~470 m down plunge, proximal to the granodiorite/ultramafic contact. These intersections confirm the presence of mineralisation 300–500 m beyond current mining areas, with the host unit remaining open, highlighting the potential to extend underground operations beyond the existing Ore Reserves.

At Darlot, drilling continues to build on strong FY25 results at Pipeline within the emerging Lord Felsics zone, delivering further high grade infill and extensional intersections, including **8.70 m at 21.3 g/t, 4.64 m at 35.3 g/t and 0.60 m at 91.8 g/t**. Drilling has also delineated a potential new shallow bulk mining opportunity at Warne, with results such as **4.34 m at 24.5 g/t, 0.60 m at 151.5 g/t and 3.24 m at 7.18 g/t**. Both Pipeline and Warne lie outside current Ore Reserves and represent significant opportunities for Reserve conversion and the addition of new near-term production fronts within this prolific gold system.

In parallel with the increased exploration activity at Darlot, Vault has commenced a review of the Darlot processing facility. The review will assess the potential to recommence processing at Darlot through a low capital intensity refurbishment to further increase Vault's dominant processing infrastructure in the region.

Deflector – Contact lode poised to establish a new mine front outside current Ore Reserves as regional drilling ramps up

Underground drilling targeting infill and extensional positions within the Contact lode has intersected high-grade, Deflector-style mineralisation, including **1.3 m at 22.8 g/t, 1.3 m at 17.1 g/t and 0.8 m at 27.6 g/t.** The Contact lode has seen limited drilling since its initial development in 2016, as subsequent mining and exploration focused on the Western and Southern zones. These recent intersections highlight the potential for the Contact lode to provide an additional mining and exploration front outside current Ore Reserves, supporting production from the South-West and Spanish Galleon lodes.

Regional drilling along the proximal Gullewa trend, targeting past-producing mines located ~7 km from the Deflector mill, will commence in March. These deposits have potential to extend Deflector's mine life beyond the current underground Mineral Resources and Ore Reserves.

Sugar Zone – TT8 demonstrates the potential for new high grade ore sources proximal to Sugar Zone

Drilling has commenced at TT8, the first regional target within Vault's large, under explored contiguous land package. Initial assays from Vault's maiden program have returned **1.05 m at 21.2 g/t and 6.29 m at 3.16 g/t**, with results pending for the remaining 25 holes, including eight with observed visible gold. TT8, located ~17 km from the Sugar Zone mill, has the potential to provide a new high grade open pit feed source.

Leonora – Step-change in resource definition drilling highlights emerging high-grade opportunities

King of the Hills – Underground drilling has intersected the previously untested, visually mineralised primary host unit 300–500 m down plunge of current LOM designs, alongside high grade results from emerging zones proximal to the main structure.

Despite a long production history under multiple owners, underground exploration at KoTH has been limited. FY25 represented a step change, with 63,378 m of underground drilling completed, including 22,582 m of resource definition drilling, exceeding the total resource definition drilling undertaken over the prior three years combined.

With grade control drilling largely completed in near term mining areas, resource definition drilling has further increased in FY26, with 26,101 m completed year to date. This expanded drilling program provides a significant opportunity to define high grade Mineral Resource extensions within existing mining fronts and in new areas accessible from current underground infrastructure, supporting potential mine life extensions beyond the existing Ore Reserves.

Drill strategy	Target areas
Reserve conversion (established mining fronts)	West Bulk, Central & Imperial
Resource definition (extensions to established mining fronts, inadequately & untested areas within primary host and newly recognised structures and host units)	West Bulk down the nose of the granodiorite contact, West interior, Sandsnake, Imperial and Central
Target delineation (step out drilling of the primary host unit)	Step out testing down of the northern strike down the granodiorite plunge contact

Table 1: FY26 underground exploration drilling strategy

Step out drilling along the northern granodiorite plunge

At KoTH, the granodiorite unit proximal to the ultramafic contact remains the primary host of economic mineralisation and the key control of high grade lodes. The northern extents, situated down plunge of current workings and LOM designs, are poorly defined and represent a high value opportunity to materially extend the underground mine beyond the existing Mineral Resource and Ore Reserve limits.

To improve geological definition along the northern granodiorite / ultramafic contact and support the design of two planned 700 m underground holes, two step-out stratigraphic holes were drilled from surface ~300 m beyond historical hole TARD4040. These holes successfully confirmed the position of the granodiorite intrusion, with assays from the contact zone pending. Both holes were drilled at sub-optimal down-dip angles relative to the dominant east–west mineralised trend however this trend will be optimally tested by the two follow-up underground holes, which will drill directly across strike.

Encouragingly, surface hole KHRD1204 intersected extensions of the hanging-wall sedimentary horizon previously identified near existing mine workings, returning 2.62 m at 1.70 g/t, building on the historical intercept of 4.70 m at 3.90 g/t in TARD4040 located ~300 m up plunge along the same horizon. Results from KHRD1203 are pending, with both holes indicating potential for additional mineralised horizons at depth outside the primary host unit.

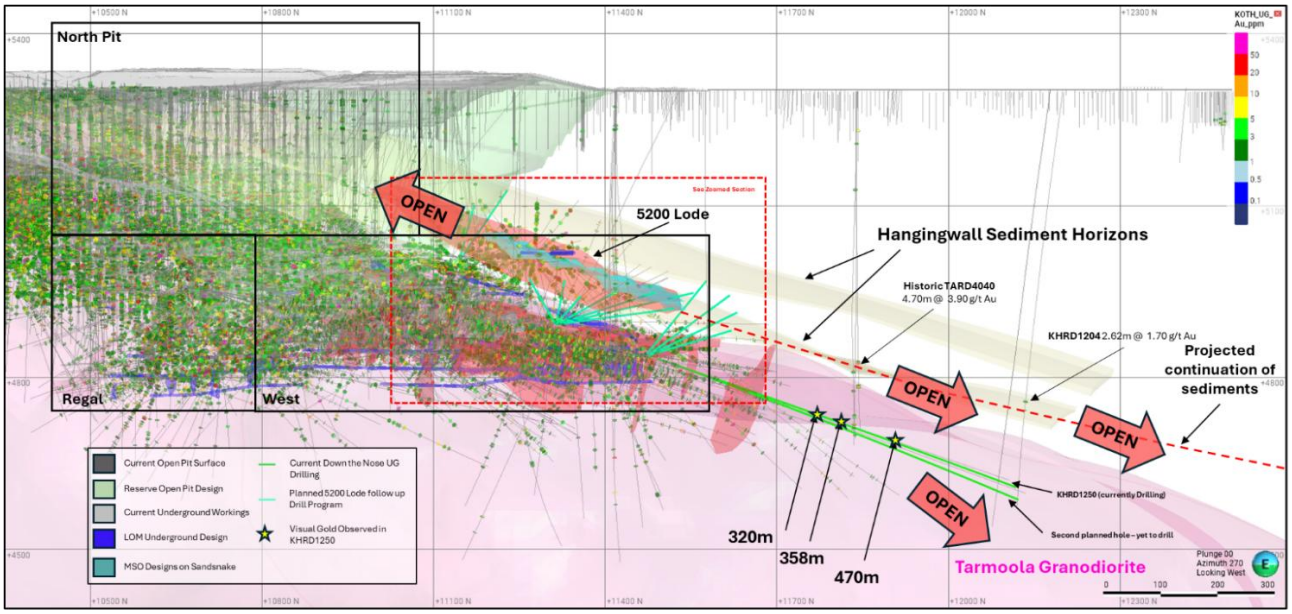

Figure 1: Long section highlighting Resource Definition target areas and results of step drilling targeting the northern plunge of the granodiorite

The first of the two underground drillholes (KHRD1250), guided by the earlier surface stratigraphic work, is currently in progress and has intersected visible gold within the primary granodiorite host unit at approximately 320 m, 358 m and 470 m down plunge of current mining areas. Assays are pending. Once received, results will be incorporated into ongoing drill target refinement to improve confidence in the continuity of the primary east–west tension vein system beyond existing Mineral Resource limits, with the objective of supporting future additions to the resource inventory.

Figure 2: Core photos of observed visible gold in KHRD1250

High grade gold intersected within the gap zone between Imperial lode and Regal

Resource definition drilling has targeted northern extensions of east – west tension veins associated with the primary granodiorite contact, focussing on an untested gap between the Imperial (within the West Bulk) and Regal structures identified during FY25 drilling[1]. The West Bulk and Regal zones are the principal mining areas at KoTH underground, with FY25 drilling intersecting repeats of the east-west tension veins within the Imperial lode hanging-wall, an area that had previously received limited drilling.

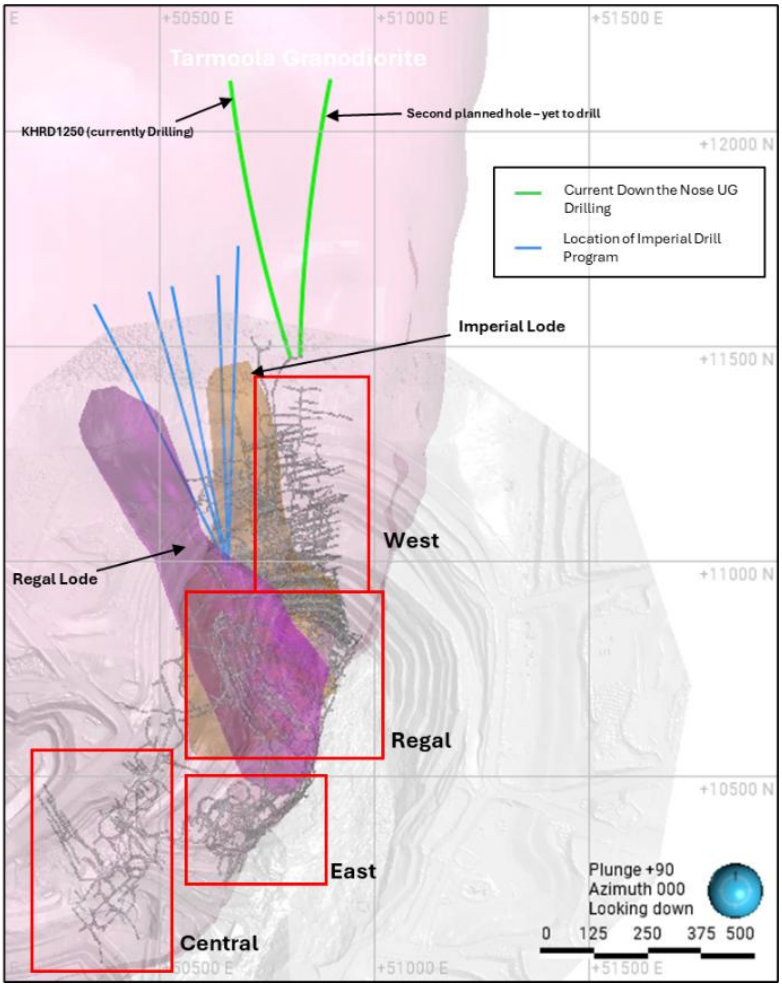

Figure 3: Plan view drilling in the West Zone and down the nose of the granodiorite/ultramafic contact

The recently completed drill program comprised five wide spaced holes totalling 3,500 m and covering a 370 × 200 m area. Results confirm the continuation of high grade east–west tension veins approximately 480 m north of FY25 drilling, with intersections including **7.60 m at 31.7 g/t, 10.25 m at 4.13 g/t and 1.77 m at 16.5 g/t**.

The potential addition of the Imperial hanging-wall lode into future mine planning represents an opportunity for Mineral Resource and Ore Reserve growth and may provide a new mining front proximal to existing underground development and services.

[1] Refer ASX release August 4 "*Encouraging drilling results for Leonora & Sugar Zone*"

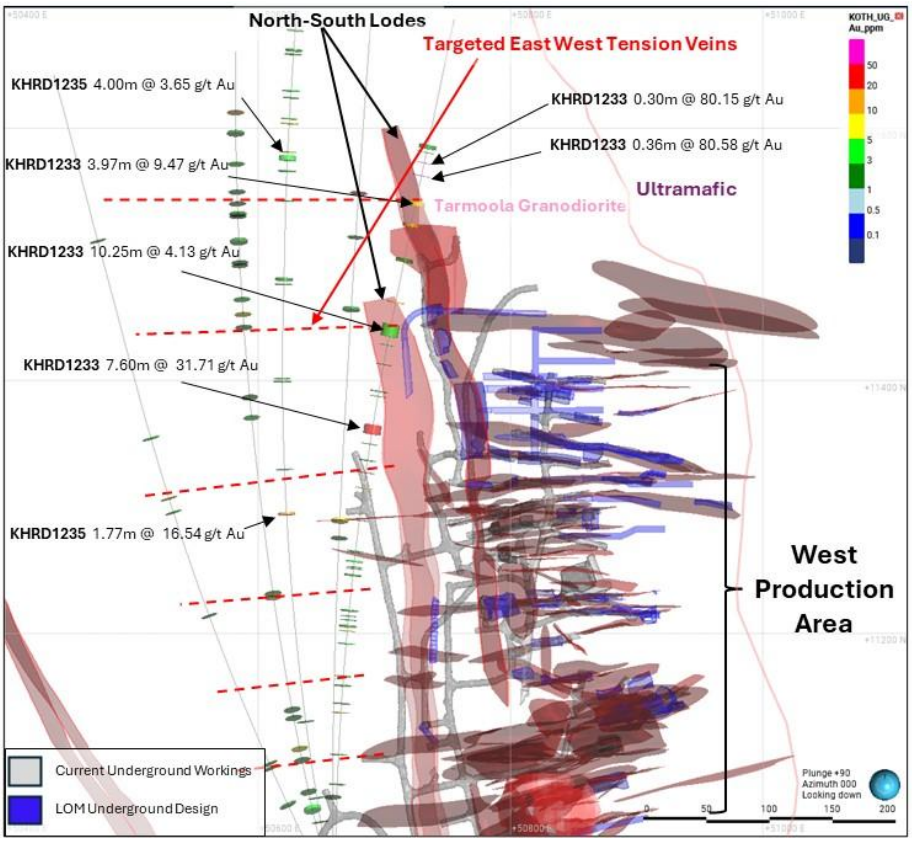

Figure 4: Plan view of the drilling completed in the West Zone targeting the hanging wall to the Imperial lode

Result highlights for the Imperial hanging-wall lode are set out in Table 2 below. Full results are set out in Appendix 1 to this announcement.

Hole #	From (m)	To (m)	Downhole Length (m)	Gold (g/t)
KHRD1233	369.20	376.80	7.60	31.71
	447.75	458.00	10.25	4.13
	475.00	476.00	1.00	16.36
	536.26	539.00	2.74	13.29
	553.49	557.46	3.97	9.47
	577.67	578.03	0.36	80.58
	588.20	588.50	0.30	80.15
KHRD1234	309.80	311.65	1.85	7.98
	578.50	578.80	0.30	32.17
KHRD1235	589.00	593.00	4.00	3.65
	307.43	309.20	1.77	16.54
KHRD1236	76.00	79.00	3.00	3.18

Table 2: KoTH drill results highlights West Zone target area

5200 lode: High grade mineralisation outside of the primary hosts provides a rapidly advancing exploration front

The 5200 lode is hosted within the Sandsnake sedimentary unit, which trends sub-parallel to the primary granodiorite/ultramafic contact at KoTH. Historical drilling of this sedimentary horizon has been limited; however, recent underground development within the West Bulk has provided suitable platforms to test and define mineralisation within the Sandsnake sediments.

Mineralisation within the Sandsnake sediment occurs within a series of cross-cutting quartz veins analogous to those observed in the primary granodiorite host. The recently completed program comprised 14 diamond drillholes totalling 2,800 m across a 300 × 150 m area, defining the 5200 lode. Results include **5.15 m at 25.81 g/t, 3.80 m at 19.41 g/t and 0.40 m at 91.37 g/t**. The lode remains open down dip, and a 13-hole, ~3,000 m follow-up program is scheduled to commence in Q4 FY26.

The 5200 lode lies outside current Ore Reserves and represents a significant opportunity to grow the underground Mineral Resource with potential for future Reserve conversion as drilling continues to define mineralisation within the Sandsnake and other hanging-wall sedimentary units. Importantly, the 5200 lode may provide an additional mining front independent of the West Bulk and Regal areas, enhancing operational flexibility and increasing ounces per vertical metre across the underground operation.

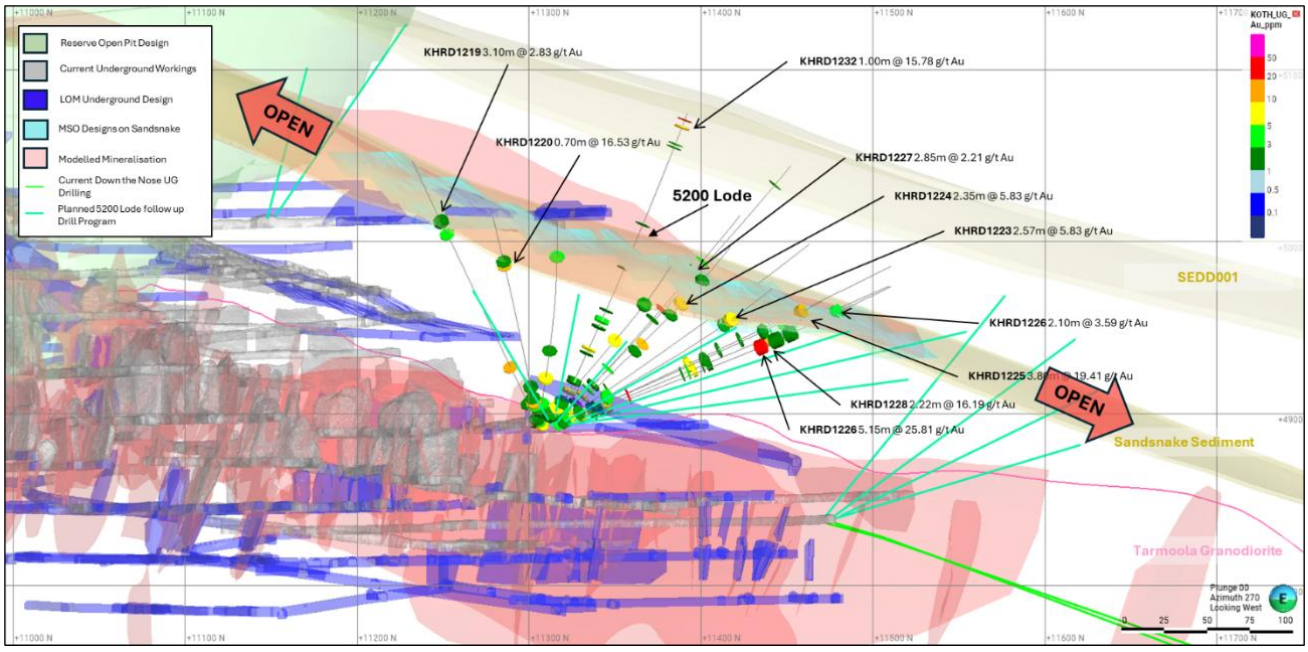

Figure 5: Long section of 5200 lode drilling and assay results in relation to the Sandsnake sediment horizon and Granodiorite contact

Highlights for the 5200 lode are set out in Table 3 below. Full results are set out in Appendix 1.

Hole #	From (m)	To (m)	Downhole Length (m)	Gold (g/t)
KHRD1219	52.50	53.25	0.75	18.28
KHRD1220	21.52	23.00	1.48	16.31
	162.30	163.00	0.70	16.53
KHRD1221	39.00	40.77	1.77	6.18
KHRD1222	0.90	2.20	1.30	9.13
KHRD1226	131.60	136.75	5.15	25.81
	141.40	147.70	6.30	2.39
KHRD1224	8.68	11.93	3.25	3.15
KHRD1225	17.10	19.10	2.00	11.55
	181.60	185.40	3.80	19.41
KHRD1227	17.65	18.00	0.35	51.39
KHRD1228	29.60	33.80	4.20	8.29
	44.80	45.65	0.85	33.82
	85.00	87.45	2.45	5.07
	131.73	133.95	2.22	16.19
KHRD1230	13.25	16.20	2.95	12.88
	20.70	25.55	4.85	2.06
	32.30	32.70	0.40	91.37
	84.00	86.90	2.90	5.59
KHRD1231	21.70	23.20	1.50	8.48
KHRD1232	18.90	21.18	2.28	6.96
	64.80	67.40	2.60	4.88
	188.00	189.00	1.00	15.78

Table 3: KoTH drill results highlights Sandsnake

Darlot – New discoveries within this prolific gold system demonstrates the value of incumbency

Underground resource definition drilling at Darlot throughout the first half of FY26 has accelerated with 17,133 metres drilled to the end of January 2026. Drilling has focused on testing two priority areas within the mine, Pipeline within the emerging Lord Felsics zone, and the Warne discovery within the Upper Oval area, which is situated higher in the mine elevation.

In parallel with increased exploration activity at Darlot, Vault has commenced a review of the Darlot processing facility. The review will assess the potential to restart processing through a low capital intensity refurbishment, further strengthening Vault's dominant processing footprint in the region.

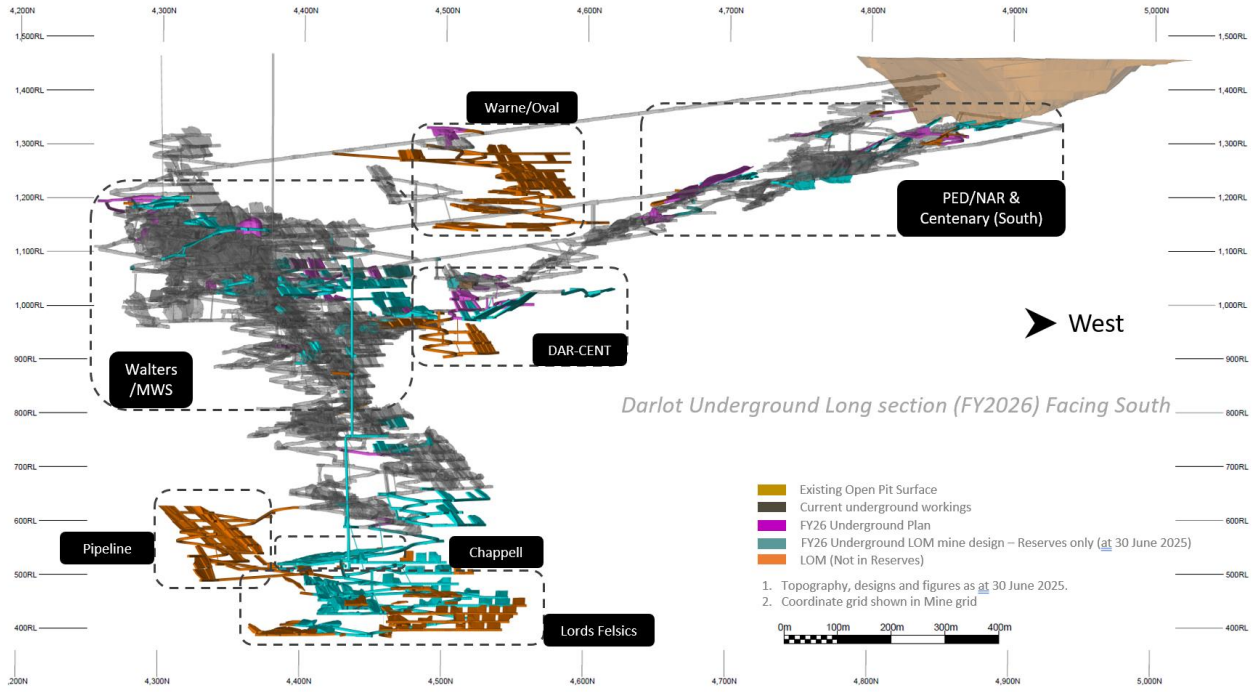

Figure 6: Darlot long section with active mining areas and Reserve mine design relative to the potential Chappell/Pipeline mining front

Warne zone: Recent discovery demonstrates the potential for new discoveries with a prolific gold system

The Warne zone, located in the upper Oval area of the Darlot underground, is a recent discovery within the prolific Darlot mine and has received significantly less drilling than other established areas. Mineralisation is hosted within stacked quartz veins in the magnetic dolerite, the primary lithological host at Darlot.

A 31-hole diamond drill program totalling ~8,600 m was completed to infill mineralisation intersected in September 2024, reducing drill spacing to approximately 40 × 40 m. Results, highlighted **by 4.34 m at 24.5 g/t, 0.60 m at 151.5 g/t and 3.24 m at 7.18 g/t**, demonstrate strong continuity of mineralisation and support potential upgrades to the Mineral Resource classification.

The Warne zone is proximal to the Millennium decline and, subject to Ore Reserve conversion, could leverage existing underground infrastructure to establish a new, shallow mining area.

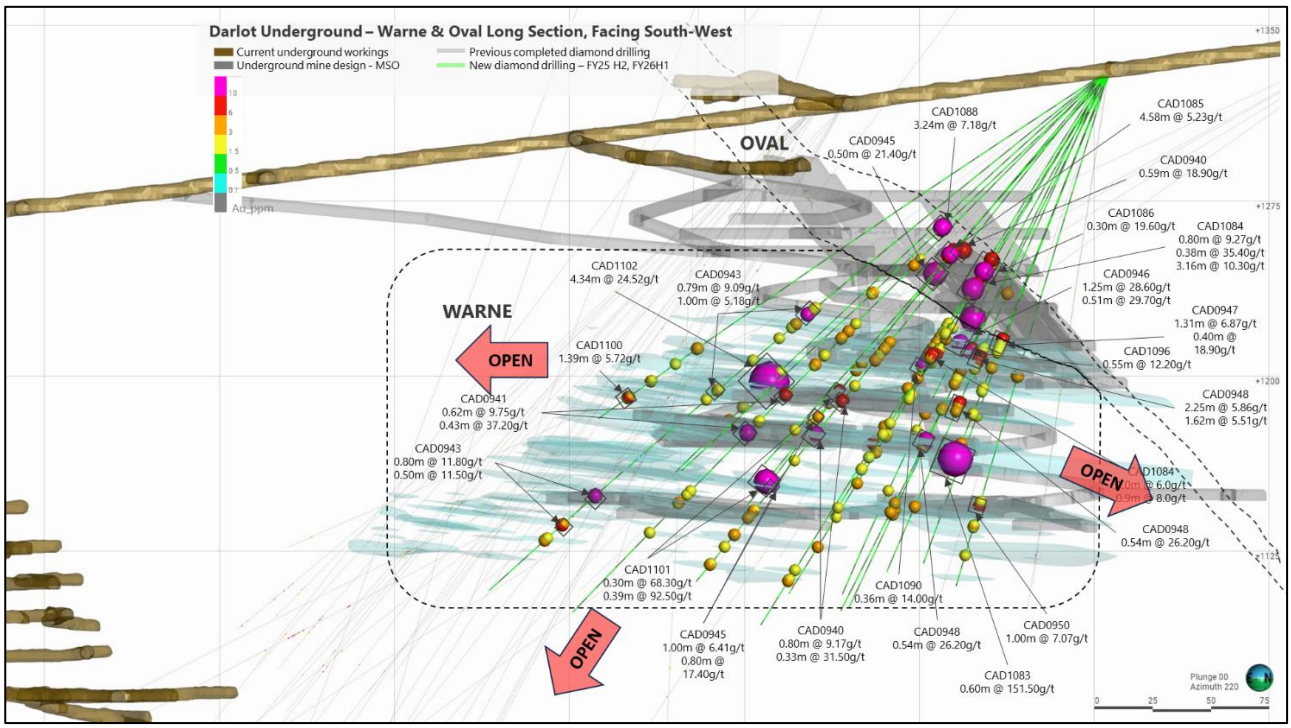

Figure 7: Results from recent Warne drill programs. Results demonstrate infill coverage and the lodes remaining open in multiple directions

Highlights from the drilling are reported in Table 4 below. Full results are set out in Appendix 1 to this announcement.

Hole #	From (m)	To (m)	Downhole Length (m)	Gold (g/t)
CAD0940	97.53	98.12	0.59	18.90
	180.75	181.55	0.80	9.17
	199.25	199.58	0.33	31.50
CAD0941	216.28	216.71	0.43	37.20
CAD0945	151.70	152.20	0.50	21.40
	306.50	307.30	0.80	17.40
CAD0946	139.37	140.62	1.25	28.60
	154.44	154.95	0.51	29.70
CAD0948	131.15	133.40	2.25	5.86
	175.26	175.80	0.54	26.20
CAD1083	192.50	193.10	0.60	151.50
CAD1084	112.32	112.70	0.38	35.40
	119.64	122.80	3.16	10.30
CAD1085	116.27	120.85	4.58	5.23
CAD1088	102.96	106.20	3.24	7.18
CAD1101	121.76	122.06	0.30	68.30
	260.35	260.74	0.39	92.50
CAD1102	237.36	241.70	4.34	24.50

Table 4: Darlot – Warne drill results highlights

Pipeline: Continued broad high grade results increase Reserve growth confidence in the Lords Felsic zone

Underground drilling continues to infill and extend mineralisation within the Pipeline lodes, which sit adjacent to the Chappell lodes and form part of the broader Lords Felsics zone. The Lords Felsics zone comprises the Chappell, Pipeline, Newlands and Lords lodes and represents a significant Ore Reserve growth opportunity at Darlot, with only the Chappell lodes currently included in Ore Reserves. Proximity to existing mine and services infrastructure provides the potential for a low capital intensity production front, supported by the prevailing gold price and ongoing exploration success following ventilation upgrades.

The recently completed program comprised 47 diamond drillholes for ~12,000 m, primarily designed to infill successful FY25 drilling to ~40 × 40 m spacing across a ~300 × 300 m target area, with additional holes testing up dip, down dip and southern strike extensions. Infill drilling has confirmed and extended mineralisation up plunge and along strike, with notable results including **5.20 m at 11.60 g/t, 4.64 m at 11.7 g/t and 4.00 m at 11.2 g/t**. These results will be incorporated into an updated geological model and support potential upgrades from Inferred to Indicated Resources classification for future Ore Reserve inclusion.

High grade extensional intersections in CAD1044 (**2.50 m at 6.97 g/t)** and CAD1049 **(0.60 m at 91.80 g/t and 1.31 m at 16.00 g/t**) are among the most southerly drilled to date and indicate potential for Mineral Resource growth beyond the current Mineral Resource boundary.

In addition, 10 holes totalling ~1,900 m were completed in the upper Lords area, north of the regional lamprophyre, where previous drilling was limited. Drilling on ~40 × 40 m spacing targeted the upper extents where the Lords fault had not been previously interpreted. The program delivered several outstanding high grade intersections, including **8.70 m at 21.30 g/t, 4.60 m at 35.30 g/t and 0.60 m at 91.8 g/t**.

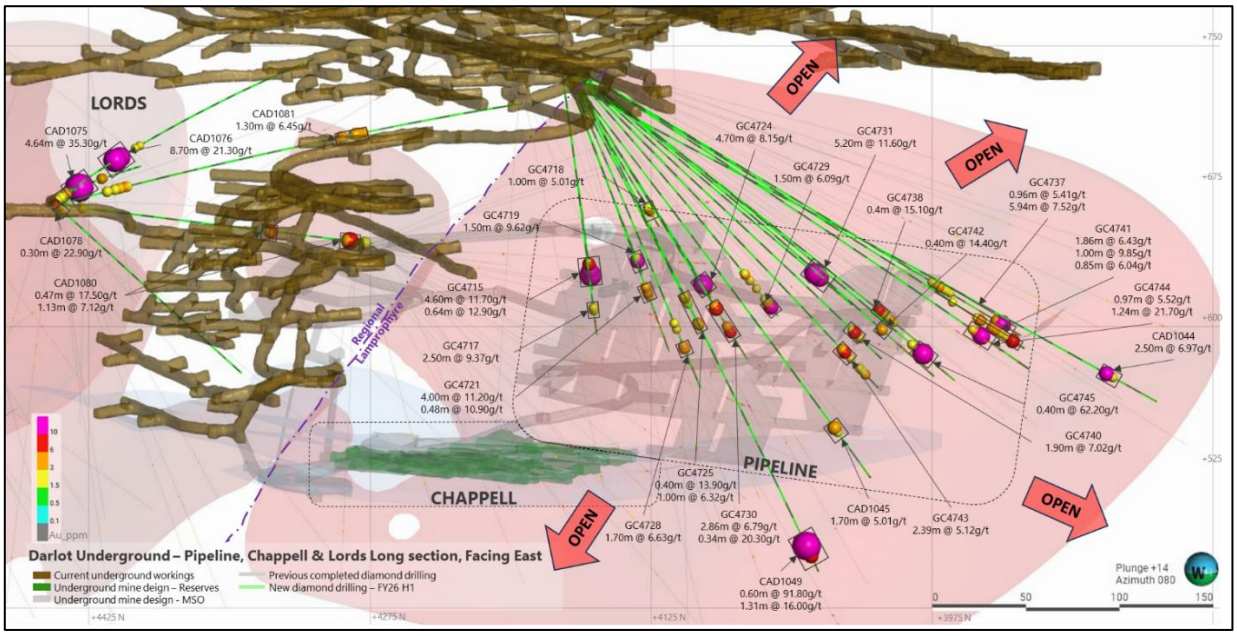

Figure 8: Results from recent Pipeline drill programs. Results demonstrate infill coverage and the lodes remaining open in multiple directions

Highlights from the drilling are reported in Table 5 below. Full results are set out in Appendix 1 to this announcement.

Hole #	From (m)	To (m)	Downhole Length (m)	Gold (g/t)
CAD1044	325.10	327.60	2.50	6.97
CAD1049	272.40	273.00	0.60	91.80
	278.50	249.80	1.31	16.00
CAD1075	109.90	114.50	4.64	35.30
CAD1076	86.30	95.00	8.70	21.30
GC4715	191.98	196.58	4.60	11.70
GC4717	195.00	197.50	2.50	9.37
GC4719	190.90	192.40	1.50	9.62
GC4721	195.00	199.00	4.00	11.20
GC4724	195.00	199.70	4.70	8.15
GC4728	196.00	197.70	1.70	6.63
GC4730	182.14	185.00	2.86	6.79
GC4731	216.30	221.50	5.20	11.60
GC4737	294.06	300.00	5.94	7.52
GC4740	229.70	231.60	1.90	7.02
GC4741	274.80	276.66	1.86	6.43
GC4743	225.30	227.69	2.39	5.12
GC4745	256.00	256.40	0.40	14.40

Table 5: Darlot – Pipeline and upper Lords drilling results highlights

Deflector- Contact lode to deliver a new mine front outside of Reserves as regional drilling commences

The Contact lode at Deflector is situated along the lithological boundary between the main basalt unit and the eastern sedimentary sequence. Limited mining occurred in 2016 during the initial stages of underground development, but the area has received minimal exploration since, with focus shifting to the Western and South West lodes.

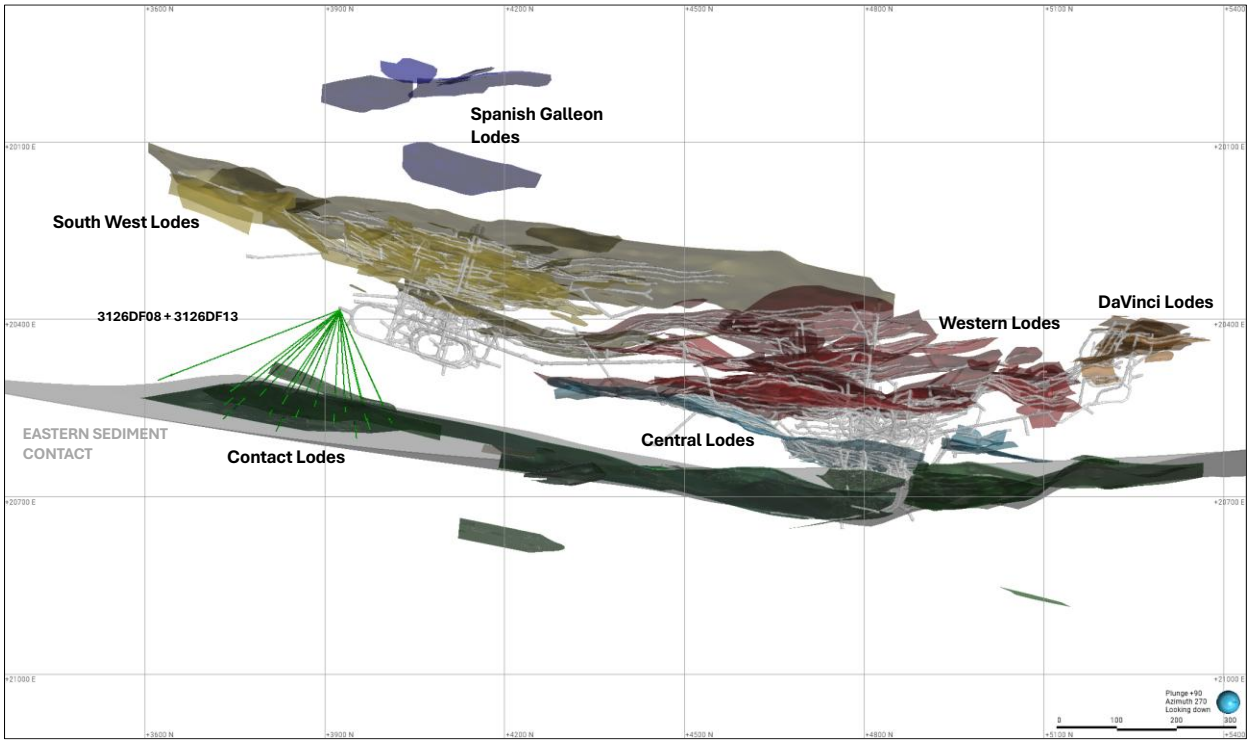

Figure 9: Deflector mine lodes, showing proximity of contact lode and completed drilling

The recently completed underground drilling program comprised 18 diamond holes for ~4,200 m, following up late 2024 surface RC and underground drilling and increasing drill density to ~40 × 40 m across the core area targeted for inclusion in an updated Mineral Resource to support potential recommencement of mining on the Contact lode.

The program returned strong initial results, including **1.3 m at 22.8 g/t, 1.3 m at 17.1 g/t and 0.8 m at 27.6 g/t**. Further drilling is planned to test for southern, northern and down-dip extensions, which remain largely untested historically.

Assay highlights are presented in Table 6 below. Full results are set out in Appendix 1 to this announcement.

Hole #	From (m)	To (m)	Downhole length (m)	Gold (g/t)
DFUG0437	206.7	208.0	1.3	17.10
DFUG0442	199.3	200.1	0.8	27.60
DFUG0444	236.7	237.5	0.8	17.90
DFUG0482	159.2	159.5	0.3	69.10
DFUG0483	163.6	163.9	0.3	34.00
DFUG0484	184.9	185.9	1.0	11.00
DFUG0485	137.1	137.7	0.6	30.50
	176.7	178.0	1.3	22.80
DFUG0488	219.0	220.0	1.0	14.30

Table 6: Deflector Contact lode drill results highlights

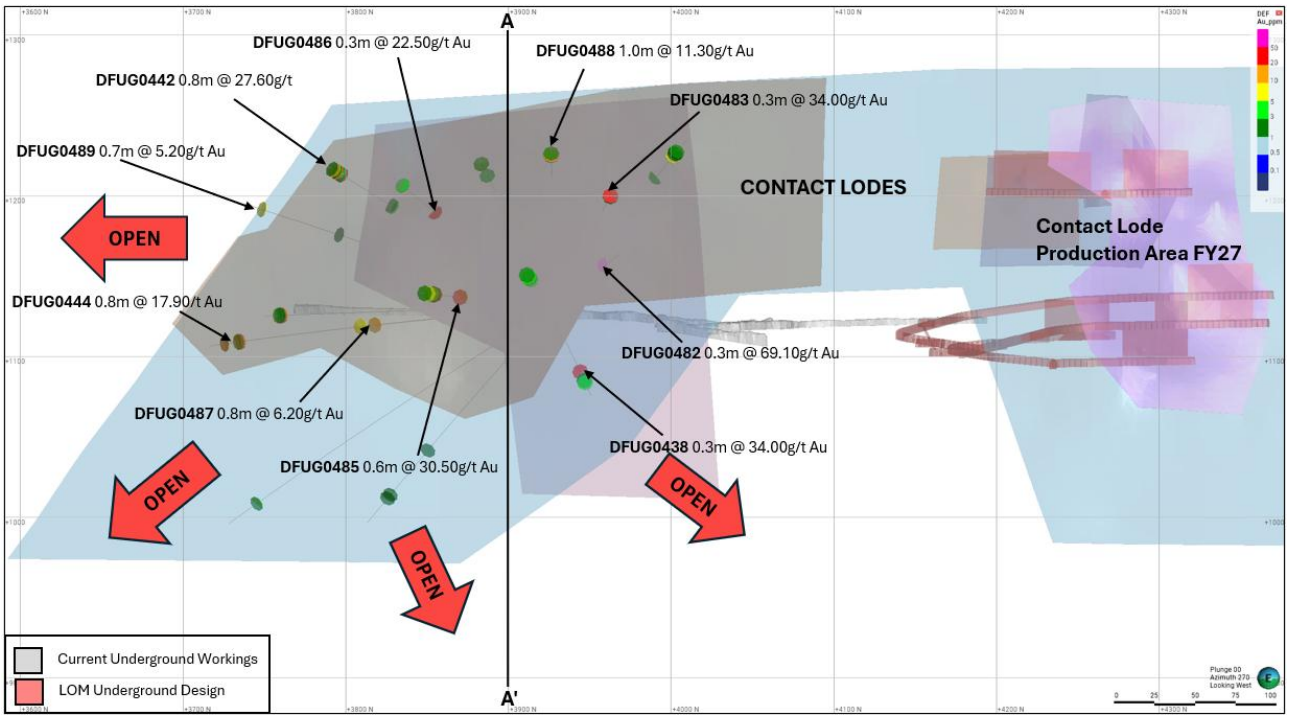

Figure 10: Contact lode drill results in long section

Regional drilling targeting past producing mines along the Gullewa trend is scheduled to commence in March 2026. These deposits, located ~7 km from the Deflector mill, have the potential to extend Deflector's life of mine beyond the current underground Mineral Resources and Ore Reserves.

The Gullewa trend has seen limited modern exploration and hosts several historical operations, including Michelangelo, Monarch and Rocksteady, all outside the existing Deflector Mineral Resource. Drilling planned for March and continuing throughout H2 FY26 will aim to validate historical data, increase drill density and test for extensions to support potential future Mineral Resource inclusion.

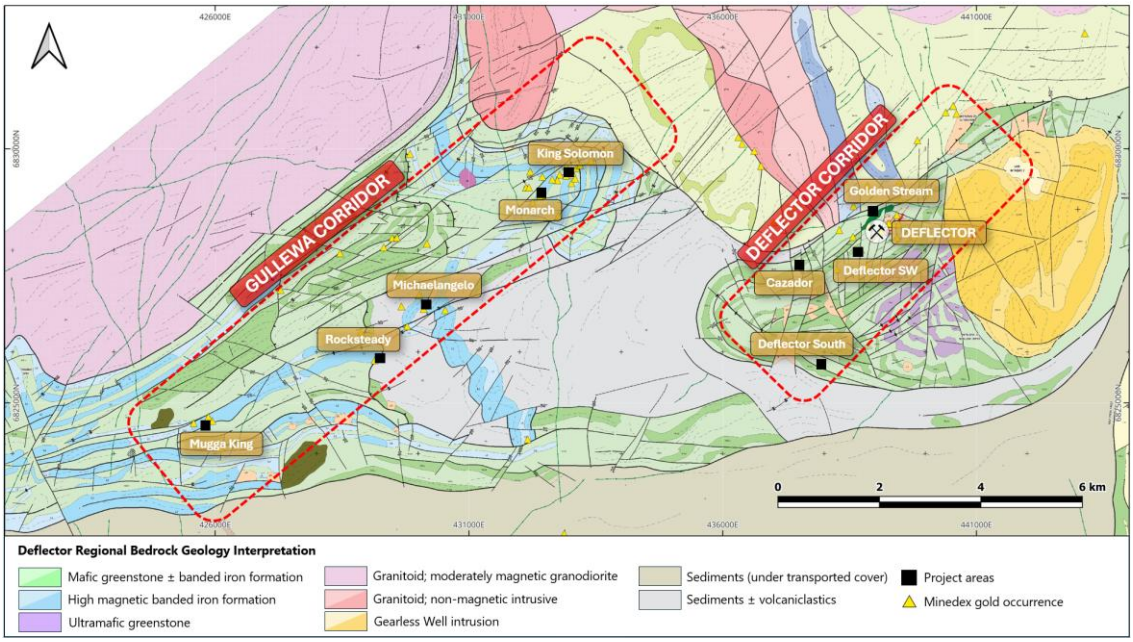

Figure 11: Gullewa trend highlighting proximity to Deflector and the drill targets at historical mines and mineralisation defined by historical drilling outside of Mineral Resources

Sugar Zone: TT8 demonstrates the potential for new high grade ore sources proximal to Sugar Zone

Vault has recently completed its maiden drill program on the TT8 prospect, located approximately 17 km south-east of the Sugar Zone.

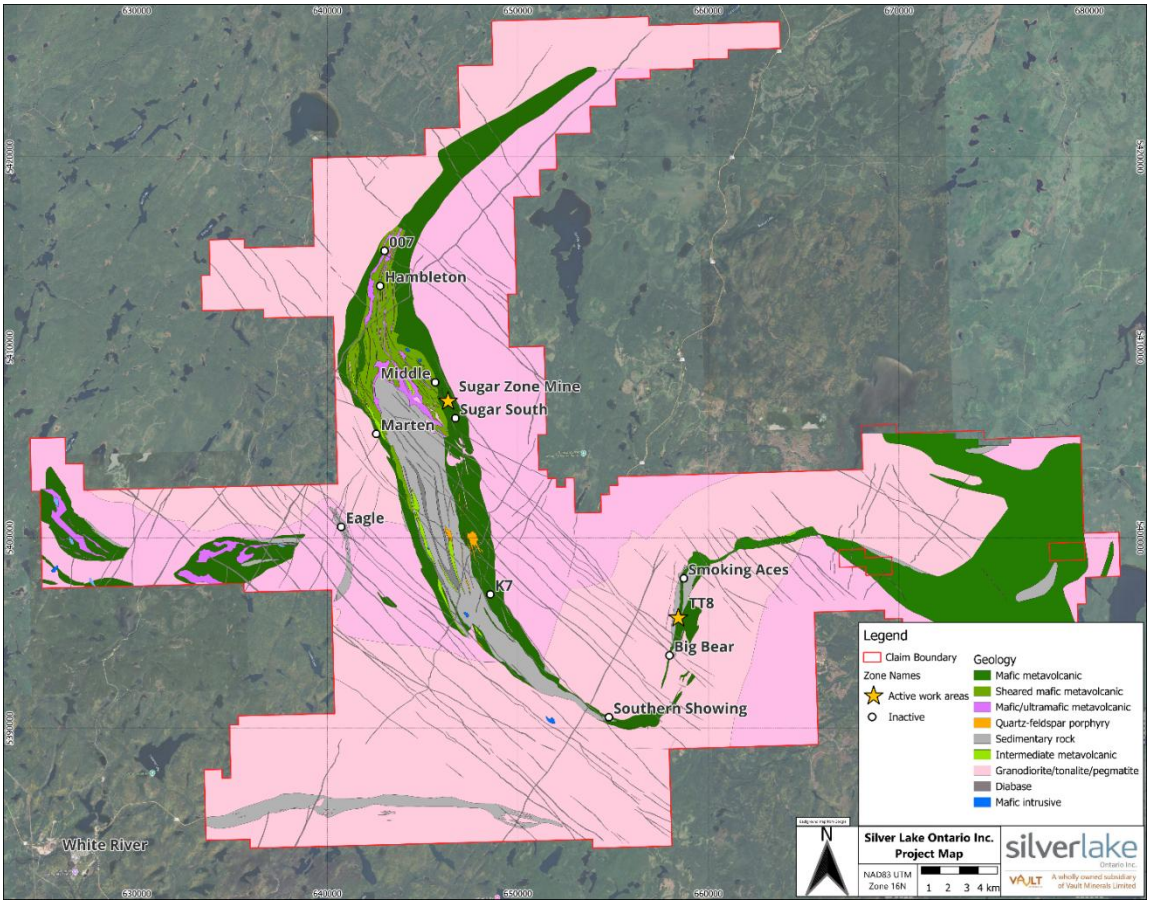

Figure 12: Sugar Zone regional land package showing TT8 proximity to Sugar Zone operation

The TT8 deposit, discovered as a greenfields target by Harte Gold in 2020, is located on the eastern limb of the Kabinakagami greenstone belt. Mineralisation occurs within quartz veins hosted in an easterly dipping (20–30°) shear zone, with gold concentrated in southerly plunging shoots like those observed at the Sugar Zone. Historical drilling has been limited, with Harte Gold completing two programs totalling 47 holes and defining ~1,500 m of mineralised strike, with mineralisation remaining open in multiple directions. TT8 is the first of several targets along the eastern limb, with additional gold showings to the south (Southern Showing) and north (Smoking Aces).

Vault commenced a two stage FY26 drill program, with the first phase comprising 27 holes for ~1,900 m designed to infill two high grade areas within separate 150 × 150 m target zones and validate mineralisation continuity. While assays are pending for 25 holes, initial results include **1.05 m at 21.2 g/t Au and 6.29 m at 3.16 g/t Au**. Visible gold was observed in both reported holes and in eight of the outstanding holes.

Figure 13: Visible gold observed in holes TT8-26-78, TT8-26-81 and TT8-26-83 of the current program

Subject to further encouragement from the 25 holes yet to return assays, it is anticipated that a second phase of drilling will be carried out at TT8 in April to test the broader 1,500 metres of defined strike.

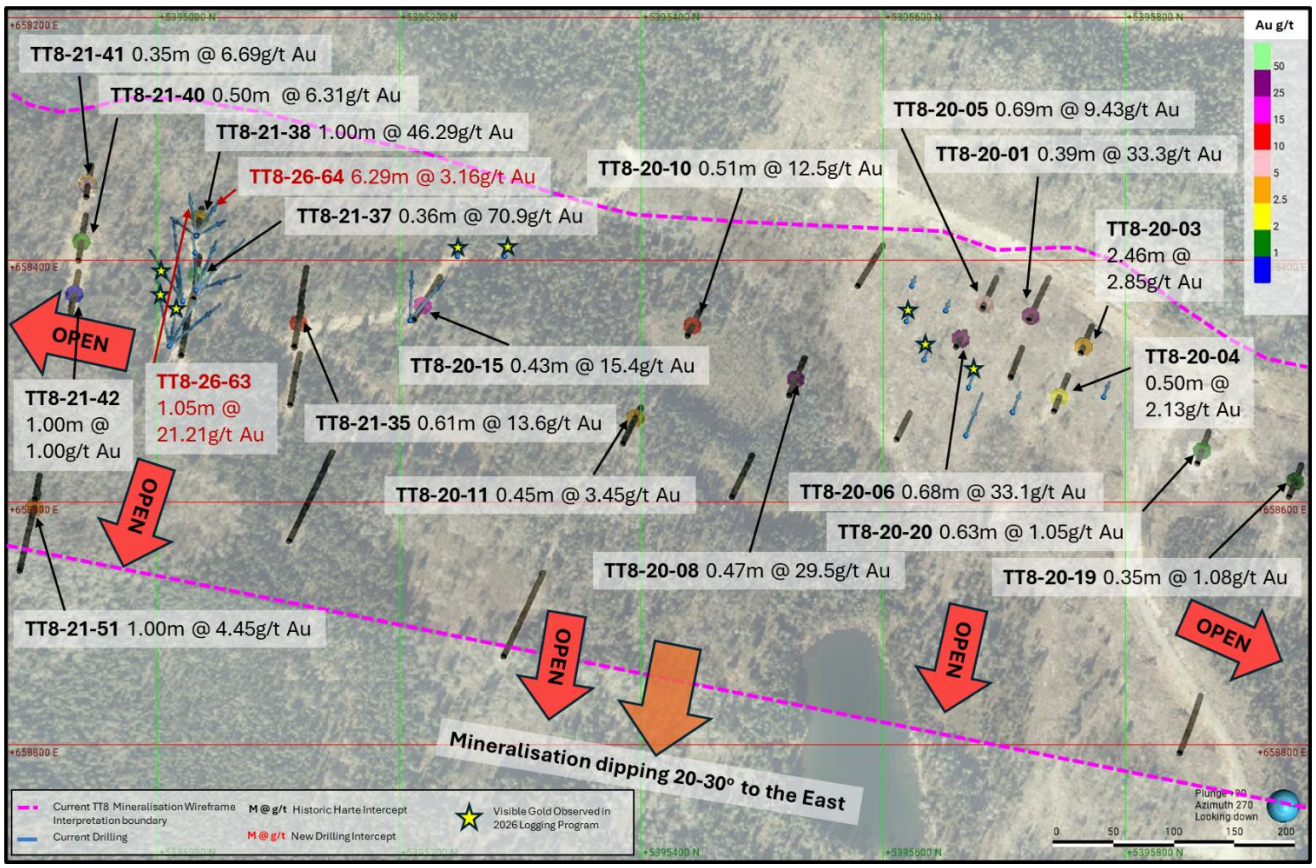

Figure 14: New TT8 drill results in red and TT8 historical results in black

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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COMPETENT PERSON'S STATEMENT

The information in this ASX announcement that relates to Exploration Results is based on information compiled by Philip 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.

Appendix 1: Drillhole Information Summary

KOTH 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)	Hole Depth (m)	Depth From (m)	Depth To (m)	Intersection (down hole length)
KHRD1203	DDH	320469	6829309	405	-80	190	777	0.00	200.00	NSI
KHRD1203								200.00	776.70	Awaiting Assays
KHRD1204	DDH	320097	6829153	404	-82	195	744	0.00	555.45	NSI
KHRD1204								555.45	558.07	2.62m @ 1.70 g/t Au
KHRD1204								558.07	572.47	NSI
KHRD1204								572.70	744.20	Awaiting Assays
KHRD1219	DDH	320435	6828322	-3	40	113	246	1.00	4.90	3.90m @ 1.26 g/t Au
KHRD1219								18.25	19.30	1.05m @ 1.30 g/t Au
KHRD1219								52.50	53.25	0.75m @ 18.28 g/t Au
KHRD1219								176.00	176.90	0.90m @ 3.18 g/t Au
KHRD1219								186.70	189.80	3.10m @ 2.83 g/t Au
KHRD1220	DDH	320435	6828323	-3	34	97	213	2.00	2.40	0.40m @ 12.62 g/t Au
KHRD1220								18.90	19.25	0.35m @ 4.01 g/t Au
KHRD1220								21.52	23.00	1.48m @ 16.31 g/t Au
KHRD1220								26.65	27.15	0.50m @ 1.68 g/t Au
KHRD1220								38.00	39.00	1.00m @ 1.62 g/t Au
KHRD1220								162.30	163.00	0.70m @ 16.53 g/t Au
KHRD1220								166.15	166.52	0.37m @ 1.22 g/t Au
KHRD1221	DDH	320435	6828323	-3	42	81	177	1.95	3.00	1.05m @ 4.68 g/t Au
KHRD1221								10.00	12.95	2.95m @ 2.83 g/t Au
KHRD1221								17.20	18.70	1.50m @ 4.06 g/t Au
KHRD1221								39.00	40.77	1.77m @ 6.18 g/t Au
KHRD1221								63.85	64.15	0.30m @ 1.66 g/t Au
KHRD1221								145.00	146.00	1.00m @ 3.44 g/t Au
KHRD1222	DDH	320435	6828324	-4	26	63	203	0.90	2.20	1.30m @ 9.13 g/t Au

Hole ID	Hole Type	Collar E (MGA)	Collar N (MGA)	Collar RL (MGA)	Dip	Azimuth (MGA)	Hole Depth (m)	Depth From (m)	Depth To (m)	Intersection (down hole length)
KHRD1222								12.00	15.70	3.70m @ 1.26 g/t Au
KHRD1222								22.86	23.16	0.30m @ 9.89 g/t Au
KHRD1222								30.00	30.45	0.45m @ 1.10 g/t Au
KHRD1222								30.83	31.13	0.30m @ 1.28 g/t Au
KHRD1222								109.89	110.19	0.30m @ 5.20 g/t Au
KHRD1222								155.25	157.00	1.75m @ 2.46 g/t Au
KHRD1223	DDH	320432	6828332	-4	21	49	211	6.00	7.00	1.00m @ 2.60 g/t Au
KHRD1223								9.55	9.85	0.30m @ 2.32 g/t Au
KHRD1223								21.30	21.60	0.30m @ 1.87 g/t Au
KHRD1223								46.70	48.17	1.47m @ 3.12 g/t Au
KHRD1223								160.10	161.00	0.90m @ 2.19 g/t Au
KHRD1223								166.50	169.07	2.57m @ 5.83 g/t Au
KHRD1224	DDH	320431	6828332	-4	34	42	177	8.68	11.93	3.25m @ 3.15 g/t Au
KHRD1224								75.00	76.00	1.00m @ 1.61 g/t Au
KHRD1224								82.59	82.89	0.30m @ 11.91 g/t Au
KHRD1224								111.00	112.00	1.00m @ 1.87 g/t Au
KHRD1224								121.15	123.50	2.35m @ 6.15 g/t Au
KHRD1224								143.73	145.67	1.94m @ 2.11 g/t Au
KHRD1225	DDH	320432	6828332	-4	21	32	200	0.85	1.20	0.35m @ 3.29 g/t Au
KHRD1225								12.70	13.00	0.30m @ 5.36 g/t Au
KHRD1225								17.10	19.10	2.00m @ 11.55 g/t Au
KHRD1225								109.00	110.00	1.00m @ 1.44 g/t Au
KHRD1225								153.00	155.20	2.20m @ 1.10 g/t Au
KHRD1225								171.00	172.00	1.00m @ 1.33 g/t Au
KHRD1225								181.60	185.40	3.80m @ 19.41 g/t Au
KHRD1226	DDH	320430	6828332	-5	21	18	224	24.10	24.60	0.50m @ 2.39 g/t Au
KHRD1226								28.10	29.00	0.90m @ 1.80 g/t Au
KHRD1226								131.60	136.75	5.15m @ 25.81 g/t Au
KHRD1226								141.40	147.70	6.30m @ 2.39 g/t Au
KHRD1226								151.25	155.85	4.60m @ 1.05 g/t Au
KHRD1226								156.85	157.35	0.50m @ 2.70 g/t Au
KHRD1226								183.90	186.00	2.10m @ 3.59 g/t Au
KHRD1226								188.15	188.45	0.30m @ 3.41 g/t Au
KHRD1227	DDH	320430	6828332	-3	47	11	164	1.20	3.00	1.80m @ 1.92 g/t Au
KHRD1227								17.65	18.00	0.35m @ 51.39 g/t Au
KHRD1227								44.00	44.60	0.60m @ 4.74 g/t Au
KHRD1227								83.15	84.00	0.85m @ 2.17 g/t Au
KHRD1227								91.60	91.90	0.30m @ 24.09 g/t Au
KHRD1227								120.00	122.85	2.85m @ 2.21 g/t Au

Hole ID	Hole Type	Collar E (MGA)	Collar N (MGA)	Collar RL (MGA)	Dip	Azimuth (MGA)	Hole Depth (m)	Depth From (m)	Depth To (m)	Intersection (down hole length)
KHRD1227								128.55	129.00	0.45m @ 3.52 g/t Au
KHRD1228	DDH	320428	6828331	-5	22	3	210	14.00	15.15	1.15m @ 8.27 g/t Au
KHRD1228								29.60	33.80	4.20m @ 8.29 g/t Au
KHRD1228								44.80	45.65	0.85m @ 33.82 g/t Au
KHRD1228								78.60	79.20	0.60m @ 1.03 g/t Au
KHRD1228								82.30	82.95	0.65m @ 3.58 g/t Au
KHRD1228								85.00	87.45	2.45m @ 5.07 g/t Au
KHRD1228								91.40	91.85	0.45m @ 2.93 g/t Au
KHRD1228								94.00	96.95	2.95m @ 1.90 g/t Au
KHRD1228								131.73	133.95	2.22m @ 16.19 g/t Au
KHRD1228								136.00	136.60	0.60m @ 3.24 g/t Au
KHRD1228								142.70	145.65	2.95m @ 3.12 g/t Au
KHRD1228								148.60	148.90	0.30m @ 2.34 g/t Au
KHRD1229	DDH	320428	6828331	-4	34	355	181	35.80	36.50	0.70m @ 1.08 g/t Au
KHRD1229								118.10	118.60	0.50m @ 10.17 g/t Au
KHRD1229								123.90	124.38	0.48m @ 2.15 g/t Au
KHRD1230	DDH	320428	6828331	-4	25	349	219	13.25	16.20	2.95m @ 12.88 g/t Au
KHRD1230								20.70	25.55	4.85m @ 2.06 g/t Au
KHRD1230								32.30	32.70	0.40m @ 91.37 g/t Au
KHRD1230								84.00	86.90	2.90m @ 5.59 g/t Au
KHRD1230								105.00	106.00	1.00m @ 1.12 g/t Au
KHRD1230								119.00	120.00	1.00m @ 1.22 g/t Au
KHRD1230								143.55	144.95	1.40m @ 3.75 g/t Au
KHRD1231	DDH	320428	6828331	-3	46	345	205	15.10	16.59	1.49m @ 2.60 g/t Au
KHRD1231								21.70	23.20	1.50m @ 8.48 g/t Au
KHRD1231								27.40	27.95	0.55m @ 4.13 g/t Au
KHRD1231								30.60	32.65	2.05m @ 2.15 g/t Au
KHRD1231								90.85	91.35	0.50m @ 1.10 g/t Au
KHRD1231								190.10	190.40	0.30m @ 1.10 g/t Au
KHRD1232	DDH	320428	6828331	-2	65	339	197	18.90	21.18	2.28m @ 6.96 g/t Au
KHRD1232								25.00	28.30	3.30m @ 2.28 g/t Au
KHRD1232								44.25	44.70	0.45m @ 1.38 g/t Au
KHRD1232								47.00	48.00	1.00m @ 7.82 g/t Au
KHRD1232								61.00	62.00	1.00m @ 1.58 g/t Au
KHRD1232								64.80	67.40	2.60m @ 4.88 g/t Au
KHRD1232								72.10	72.50	0.40m @ 1.47 g/t Au
KHRD1232								98.95	99.45	0.50m @ 1.05 g/t Au
KHRD1232								127.00	127.30	0.30m @ 1.22 g/t Au
KHRD1232								175.65	176.05	0.40m @ 1.33 g/t Au

Hole ID	Hole Type	Collar E (MGA)	Collar N (MGA)	Collar RL (MGA)	Dip	Azimuth (MGA)	Hole Depth (m)	Depth From (m)	Depth To (m)	Intersection (down hole length)
KHRD1232								177.80	178.10	0.30m @ 1.64 g/t Au
KHRD1232								188.00	189.00	1.00m @ 15.78 g/t Au
KHRD1232								192.85	193.20	0.35m @ 20.48 g/t Au
KHRD1233	DDH	320471	6827990	26	-5	2	704	45.20	46.20	1.00m @ 1.89 g/t Au
KHRD1233								89.70	90.00	0.30m @ 1.67 g/t Au
KHRD1233								113.30	113.65	0.35m @ 2.28 g/t Au
KHRD1233								146.77	147.08	0.31m @ 13.70 g/t Au
KHRD1233								154.00	154.40	0.40m @ 1.50 g/t Au
KHRD1233								168.00	169.00	1.00m @ 1.15 g/t Au
KHRD1233								175.80	176.10	0.30m @ 1.50 g/t Au
KHRD1233								201.50	202.05	0.55m @ 4.56 g/t Au
KHRD1233								211.85	212.15	0.30m @ 5.94 g/t Au
KHRD1233								215.00	216.50	1.50m @ 1.30 g/t Au
KHRD1233								220.55	220.90	0.35m @ 1.56 g/t Au
KHRD1233								223.70	224.00	0.30m @ 1.01 g/t Au
KHRD1233								227.60	228.70	1.10m @ 2.94 g/t Au
KHRD1233								255.85	257.00	1.15m @ 1.42 g/t Au
KHRD1233								261.50	261.80	0.30m @ 1.06 g/t Au
KHRD1233								262.85	263.15	0.30m @ 1.03 g/t Au
KHRD1233								267.00	268.00	1.00m @ 4.51 g/t Au
KHRD1233								274.40	274.70	0.30m @ 1.23 g/t Au
KHRD1233								275.50	275.80	0.30m @ 1.06 g/t Au
KHRD1233								300.10	300.40	0.30m @ 2.83 g/t Au
KHRD1233								325.85	326.20	0.35m @ 6.63 g/t Au
KHRD1233								338.15	338.55	0.40m @ 20.97 g/t Au
KHRD1233								347.85	348.50	0.65m @ 1.08 g/t Au
KHRD1233								361.15	361.45	0.30m @ 1.80 g/t Au
KHRD1233								369.20	376.80	7.60m @ 31.71 g/t Au
KHRD1233								399.55	399.85	0.30m @ 1.03 g/t Au
KHRD1233								403.25	404.00	0.75m @ 1.85 g/t Au
KHRD1233								425.20	425.50	0.30m @ 1.56 g/t Au
KHRD1233								440.75	441.20	0.45m @ 3.13 g/t Au
KHRD1233								447.75	458.00	10.25m @ 4.13 g/t Au
KHRD1233								475.00	476.00	1.00m @ 16.36 g/t Au
KHRD1233								508.00	511.00	3.00m @ 2.03 g/t Au
KHRD1233								536.26	539.00	2.74m @ 13.29 g/t Au
KHRD1233								553.49	557.46	3.97m @ 9.47 g/t Au
KHRD1233								577.67	578.03	0.36m @ 80.58 g/t Au
KHRD1233								588.20	588.50	0.30m @ 80.15 g/t Au

Hole ID	Hole Type	Collar E (MGA)	Collar N (MGA)	Collar RL (MGA)	Dip	Azimuth (MGA)	Hole Depth (m)	Depth From (m)	Depth To (m)	Intersection (down hole length)
KHRD1233								596.50	596.80	0.30m @ 2.07 g/t Au
KHRD1233								599.59	602.90	3.31m @ 2.74 g/t Au
KHRD1234	DDH	320471	6827990	26	-17	358	717	4.70	5.00	0.30m @ 3.94 g/t Au
KHRD1234								23.75	24.10	0.35m @ 1.05 g/t Au
KHRD1234								82.78	83.14	0.36m @ 2.42 g/t Au
KHRD1234								296.10	296.40	0.30m @ 2.22 g/t Au
KHRD1234								309.80	311.65	1.85m @ 7.98 g/t Au
KHRD1234								422.00	422.30	0.30m @ 1.83 g/t Au
KHRD1234								445.00	445.30	0.30m @ 1.14 g/t Au
KHRD1234								448.35	450.70	2.35m @ 1.10 g/t Au
KHRD1234								451.80	452.35	0.55m @ 1.13 g/t Au
KHRD1234								461.70	462.60	0.90m @ 1.03 g/t Au
KHRD1234								464.35	464.90	0.55m @ 1.64 g/t Au
KHRD1234								482.90	484.85	1.95m @ 1.05 g/t Au
KHRD1234								542.40	542.70	0.30m @ 1.88 g/t Au
KHRD1234								578.50	578.80	0.30m @ 32.17 g/t Au
KHRD1234								621.00	623.70	2.70m @ 2.33 g/t Au
KHRD1234								628.40	628.80	0.40m @ 4.72 g/t Au
KHRD1235	DDH	320471	6827990	26	-6	349	699	4.70	5.00	0.30m @ 5.85 g/t Au
KHRD1235								47.00	48.00	1.00m @ 1.54 g/t Au
KHRD1235								61.00	61.30	0.30m @ 1.09 g/t Au
KHRD1235								80.40	80.70	0.30m @ 3.31 g/t Au
KHRD1235								141.80	142.20	0.40m @ 1.05 g/t Au
KHRD1235								307.43	309.20	1.77m @ 16.54 g/t Au
KHRD1235								343.48	343.78	0.30m @ 3.49 g/t Au
KHRD1235								413.00	414.00	1.00m @ 1.23 g/t Au
KHRD1235								415.63	415.96	0.33m @ 1.96 g/t Au
KHRD1235								490.20	491.00	0.80m @ 1.24 g/t Au
KHRD1235								493.55	495.70	2.15m @ 1.53 g/t Au
KHRD1235								556.80	557.20	0.40m @ 3.38 g/t Au
KHRD1235								580.00	581.00	1.00m @ 1.13 g/t Au
KHRD1235								589.00	593.00	4.00m @ 3.65 g/t Au
KHRD1235								595.70	596.00	0.30m @ 7.91 g/t Au
KHRD1235								618.20	618.86	0.66m @ 5.71 g/t Au
KHRD1235								622.05	622.40	0.35m @ 4.09 g/t Au
KHRD1235								638.70	639.00	0.30m @ 1.63 g/t Au
KHRD1235								644.00	645.00	1.00m @ 3.05 g/t Au
KHRD1235								673.10	673.75	0.65m @ 1.23 g/t Au
KHRD1235								676.00	677.40	1.40m @ 1.10 g/t Au

Hole ID	Hole Type	Collar E (MGA)	Collar N (MGA)	Collar RL (MGA)	Dip	Azimuth (MGA)	Hole Depth (m)	Depth From (m)	Depth To (m)	Intersection (down hole length)
KHRD1235								692.00	693.00	1.00m @ 1.81 g/t Au
KHRD1236	DDH	320470	6827990	25	-22	344	719	0.50	0.80	0.30m @ 4.11 g/t Au
KHRD1236								4.80	5.36	0.56m @ 1.72 g/t Au
KHRD1236								13.15	13.45	0.30m @ 1.89 g/t Au
KHRD1236								25.60	25.90	0.30m @ 5.65 g/t Au
KHRD1236								76.00	79.00	3.00m @ 3.18 g/t Au
KHRD1236								92.40	92.70	0.30m @ 1.03 g/t Au
KHRD1236								119.87	120.17	0.30m @ 1.56 g/t Au
KHRD1236								129.80	130.10	0.30m @ 5.50 g/t Au
KHRD1236								156.32	156.62	0.30m @ 2.75 g/t Au
KHRD1236								163.40	163.70	0.30m @ 1.02 g/t Au
KHRD1236								259.53	259.83	0.30m @ 17.21 g/t Au
KHRD1236								262.68	263.16	0.48m @ 2.00 g/t Au
KHRD1236								411.90	412.20	0.30m @ 3.95 g/t Au
KHRD1236								429.00	429.40	0.40m @ 1.23 g/t Au
KHRD1236								487.70	488.20	0.50m @ 1.02 g/t Au
KHRD1236								498.70	499.00	0.30m @ 5.45 g/t Au
KHRD1236								511.20	511.50	0.30m @ 4.12 g/t Au
KHRD1236								539.50	539.80	0.30m @ 1.41 g/t Au
KHRD1236								541.90	542.20	0.30m @ 1.00 g/t Au
KHRD1236								558.55	561.00	2.45m @ 1.02 g/t Au
KHRD1236								580.40	580.70	0.30m @ 1.05 g/t Au
KHRD1236								582.00	583.10	1.10m @ 1.14 g/t Au
KHRD1236								591.00	591.30	0.30m @ 1.27 g/t Au
KHRD1236								600.70	601.10	0.40m @ 1.47 g/t Au
KHRD1236								624.00	624.30	0.30m @ 3.80 g/t Au
KHRD1236								649.00	650.60	1.60m @ 1.84 g/t Au
KHRD1236								667.00	667.30	0.30m @ 14.28 g/t Au
KHRD1237	DDH	320470	6827990	26	-12	333	700	4.98	5.57	0.59m @ 1.38 g/t Au
KHRD1237								29.44	30.74	1.30m @ 1.12 g/t Au
KHRD1237								42.92	43.38	0.46m @ 1.53 g/t Au
KHRD1237								83.07	84.45	1.38m @ 1.52 g/t Au
KHRD1237								116.30	116.98	0.68m @ 1.01 g/t Au
KHRD1237								119.94	120.32	0.38m @ 2.55 g/t Au
KHRD1237								248.64	249.00	0.36m @ 2.85 g/t Au
KHRD1237								336.47	336.77	0.30m @ 3.38 g/t Au
KHRD1237								348.16	348.46	0.30m @ 5.65 g/t Au
KHRD1237								398.20	398.87	0.67m @ 4.14 g/t Au
KHRD1237								561.50	561.93	0.43m @ 1.57 g/t Au

Hole ID	Hole Type	Collar E (MGA)	Collar N (MGA)	Collar RL (MGA)	Dip	Azimuth (MGA)	Hole Depth (m)	Depth From (m)	Depth To (m)	Intersection (down hole length)
KHRD1250	DDH	320391	6828488	-61	-18	342	666*	0.00	579.00	Awaiting Assays

*KHRD1250 has not reached EOH.

Darlot Drilling

Results reported include intervals above 1-gram metres and intervals include <3m 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)	Hole Depth (m)	Depth From (m)	Depth To (m)	Intersection (down hole length)
CAD0940	DD	5444	4006	1329	-51	115	282	97.53	98.12	0.59m @ 18.90g/t
								148.30	148.65	0.35m @ 5.90g/t
								151.56	151.90	0.34m @ 5.56g/t
								152.54	152.92	0.38m @ 5.26g/t
								158.42	158.80	0.38m @ 5.37g/t
								180.75	181.55	0.80m @ 9.17g/t
								199.25	199.58	0.33m @ 31.50g/t
								255.36	255.72	0.36m @ 5.85g/t
								271.80	272.20	0.40m @ 8.06g/t
CAD0941	DD	5444	4005	1329	-45	129	324	110.73	111.23	0.50m @ 5.27g/t
								114.90	115.33	0.43m @ 8.98g/t
								154.65	155.00	0.35m @ 5.32g/t
								158.97	159.46	0.49m @ 7.83g/t
								175.06	175.38	0.32m @ 7.89g/t
								192.81	193.43	0.62m @ 9.75g/t
								216.28	216.71	0.43m @ 37.20g/t
								258.33	258.74	0.41m @ 6.88g/t
CAD0942	DD	5444	4005	1329	-39	139	348	168.39	168.82	0.43m @ 6.18g/t
								172.58	173.00	0.42m @ 5.26g/t
								209.76	210.25	0.49m @ 9.80g/t
								245.80	246.11	0.31m @ 8.15g/t
								260.24	260.65	0.41m @ 6.94g/t
								270.38	270.71	0.33m @ 7.28g/t
CAD0943	DD	5443	4004	1330	-37	151	363	170.84	171.63	0.79m @ 9.09g/t
								178.40	178.70	0.30m @ 10.10g/t
								224.00	225.00	1.00m @ 5.18g/t
								297.80	298.60	0.80m @ 11.80g/t
								317.50	318.00	0.50m @ 11.50g/t
								328.40	328.70	0.30m @ 7.68g/t
CAD0944	DD	5441	4005	1329	-38	174	300	222.38	222.76	0.38m @ 6.22g/t

Hole ID	Hole Type	Collar E (MGA)	Collar N (MGA)	Collar RL (MGA)	Dip	Azimuth (MGA)	Hole Depth (m)	Depth From (m)	Depth To (m)	Intersection (down hole length)
CAD0945	DD	5440	4005	1330	-34	183	315	151.70	152.20	0.50m @ 21.40g/t
								245.00	246.00	1.00m @ 6.41g/t
								306.50	307.30	0.80m @ 17.40g/t
CAD0946	DD	5440	4005	1329	-49	180	297	139.37	140.62	1.25m @ 28.60g/t
								154.44	154.95	0.51m @ 29.70g/t
CAD0947	DD	5440	4005	1330	-59	177	246	117.13	118.44	1.31m @ 6.87g/t
								143.80	144.20	0.40m @ 18.90g/t
CAD0948	DD	5443	4006	1329	-64	116	257	131.15	133.40	2.25m @ 5.86g/t
								136.68	138.30	1.62m @ 5.51g/t
								148.35	148.65	0.30m @ 5.66g/t
								175.26	175.80	0.54m @ 26.20g/t
								178.84	179.14	0.30m @ 7.71g/t
								205.90	206.20	0.30m @ 5.89g/t
								209.81	210.13	0.32m @ 6.57g/t
CAD0949	DD	5442	4006	1329	-72	130	233	197.00	197.70	0.70m @ 5.18g/t
CAD0950	DD	5443	4007	1329	-69	166	234	137.70	138.10	0.40m @ 9.24g/t
								197.00	198.00	1.00m @ 7.07g/t
CAD1042	DD	5973	4071	726	-40	161	296	NSI		
CAD1043	DD	5973	4071	726	-35	163	330	NSI		
CAD1044	DD	5973	4071	726	-30	165	357	325.10	327.60	2.50m @ 6.97g/t
CAD1045	DD	5973	4071	726	-53	165	267	231.50	233.20	1.70m @ 5.01g/t
								235.30	235.60	0.30m @ 7.02g/t
CAD1046	DD	5973	4071	726	-30	165	378	NSI		
CAD1049	DD	5973	4071	726	-62	184	288	214.20	214.50	0.30m @ 8.00g/t
								234.00	234.30	0.30m @ 11.30g/t
								272.40	273.00	0.60m @ 91.80g/t
								278.50	279.81	1.31m @ 16.00g/t
CAD1074	DD	6083	4377	622	-28	85	255	NSI		
CAD1075	DD	6083	4376	623	-10	85	302	5.30	5.60	0.30m @ 8.57g/t
								21.20	21.50	0.30m @ 11.20g/t
								109.86	114.50	4.64m @ 35.30g/t
								121.40	121.70	0.30m @ 18.40g/t
								140.00	140.30	0.30m @ 5.07g/t
								142.10	142.40	0.30m @ 15.80g/t
								192.00	192.40	0.40m @ 5.20g/t
CAD1076	DD	6083	4375	623	2	100	327	14.60	15.00	0.40m @ 7.83g/t
								86.30	95.00	8.70m @ 21.30g/t
								101.50	102.10	0.60m @ 6.50g/t
								120.53	121.00	0.47m @ 5.44g/t

Hole ID	Hole Type	Collar E (MGA)	Collar N (MGA)	Collar RL (MGA)	Dip	Azimuth (MGA)	Hole Depth (m)	Depth From (m)	Depth To (m)	Intersection (down hole length)
								152.30	152.60	0.30m @ 13.30g/t
CAD1077	DD	6083	4376	623	-13	103	238	15.89	16.35	0.46m @ 5.84g/t
CAD1078	DD	6083	4375	622	-34	108	240	0.70	1.00	0.30m @ 22.90g/t
								4.60	5.20	0.60m @ 6.68g/t
CAD1079	DD	6079	4373	623	1	116	306	NSI		
CAD1080	DD	6079	4372	622	-15	125	239	162.30	162.77	0.47m @ 17.50g/t
								221.17	222.30	1.13m @ 7.12g/t
CAD1081	DD	6079	4372	623	4	134	302	37.30	37.60	0.30m @ 11.40g/t
								39.10	39.40	0.30m @ 7.25g/t
								40.90	41.20	0.30m @ 7.91g/t
								44.20	44.80	0.60m @ 6.32g/t
								185.50	185.80	0.30m @ 13.70g/t
								194.10	195.40	1.30m @ 6.45g/t
								197.20	197.50	0.30m @ 7.11g/t
								200.00	200.30	0.30m @ 5.24g/t
CAD1082	DD	6079	4372	622	-19	148	242	34.00	34.30	0.30m @ 11.70g/t
CAD1083	DD	5446	4010	1329	-58	81	204	132.70	133.30	0.60m @ 7.92g/t
								147.00	147.30	0.30m @ 9.42g/t
								157.90	158.30	0.40m @ 5.20g/t
								185.49	185.80	0.31m @ 10.80g/t
								192.50	193.10	0.60m @ 51.50g/t
CAD1084	DD	5446	4010	1329	-48	85	252	105.00	105.80	0.80m @ 9.27g/t
								112.32	112.70	0.38m @ 35.40g/t
								119.64	122.80	3.16m @ 10.30g/t
								158.51	159.50	0.99m @ 6.02g/t
								160.40	161.30	0.90m @ 7.96g/t
								223.67	224.05	0.38m @ 6.67g/t
CAD1085	DD	5446	4010	1329	-5	86	257	116.27	120.85	4.58m @ 5.23g/t
CAD1086	DD	5446	4010	1329	-54	95	276	101.00	101.30	0.30m @ 19.60g/t
								108.12	108.50	0.38m @ 11.30g/t
								112.00	112.30	0.30m @ 11.80g/t
								140.70	141.00	0.30m @ 6.14g/t
								145.70	146.00	0.30m @ 5.84g/t
								148.40	148.90	0.50m @ 7.25g/t
								191.80	192.10	0.30m @ 5.34g/t
								192.50	192.80	0.30m @ 6.19g/t
								200.80	201.10	0.30m @ 6.80g/t
CAD1087	DD	5444	4006	1329	-62	9	240	106.10	106.60	0.50m @ 12.40g/t
								135.25	135.65	0.40m @ 9.60g/t

Hole ID	Hole Type	Collar E (MGA)	Collar N (MGA)	Collar RL (MGA)	Dip	Azimuth (MGA)	Hole Depth (m)	Depth From (m)	Depth To (m)	Intersection (down hole length)
								138.90	139.60	0.70m @ 7.45g/t
								140.82	141.70	0.88m @ 5.62g/t
								158.30	158.63	0.33m @ 12.40g/t
								160.10	160.40	0.30m @ 8.66g/t
								162.60	162.90	0.30m @ 5.66g/t
								208.30	208.70	0.40m @ 7.32g/t
CAD1088	DD	5444	4006	1329	-39	99	269	102.96	106.20	3.24m @ 7.18g/t
CAD1089	DD	5444	4006	1329	-38	108	321	274.00	274.30	0.30m @ 13.20g/t
CAD1090	DD	5444	4006	1329	-55	110	282	135.20	135.50	0.30m @ 8.05g/t
								137.67	138.00	0.33m @ 6.05g/t
								140.00	140.30	0.30m @ 5.87g/t
								140.80	141.10	0.30m @ 6.75g/t
								143.20	143.60	0.40m @ 7.74g/t
								149.00	149.36	0.36m @ 14.00g/t
								161.00	161.30	0.30m @ 7.45g/t
								189.08	189.64	0.56m @ 8.31g/t
CAD1091	DD	5444	4006	1329	-43	110	320	Awaiting Assays		
CAD1092	DD	5444	4006	1329	-37	118	317	Awaiting Assays		
CAD1093	DD	5444	4006	1329	-51	130	267	Awaiting Assays		
CAD1094	DD	5443	4006	1329	-80	101	231	Awaiting Assays		
CAD1095	DD	5443	4006	1329	-80	167	222	Awaiting Assays		
CAD1096	DD	5443	4005	1329	-64	145	255	137.03	137.58	0.55m @ 12.20g/t
								139.00	139.30	0.30m @ 5.53g/t
								143.58	143.90	0.32m @ 5.15g/t
								207.80	208.15	0.35m @ 5.91g/t
CAD1097	DD	5443	4004	1329	-52	155	258	Awaiting Assays		
CAD1098	DD	5443	4004	1329	-43	157	324	Awaiting Assays		
CAD1099	DD	5443	4004	1329	-60	164	240	Awaiting Assays		
CAD1100	DD	5443	4004	1330	-27	168	318	254.09	254.95	0.86m @ 5.61g/t
								298.01	299.40	1.39m @ 5.72g/t
CAD1101	DD	5443	4004	1330	-41	171	276	121.76	122.06	0.30m @ 68.30g/t
								190.10	190.40	0.30m @ 7.67g/t
								202.97	203.30	0.33m @ 9.23g/t
								206.30	206.60	0.30m @ 11.50g/t
								224.40	224.90	0.50m @ 6.43g/t
								230.42	230.76	0.34m @ 5.22g/t
								260.35	260.74	0.39m @ 92.50g/t
CAD1102	DD	5443	4004	1330	-33	173	306	237.36	241.70	4.34m @ 24.50g/t
								249.20	249.60	0.40m @ 6.76g/t

Hole ID	Hole Type	Collar E (MGA)	Collar N (MGA)	Collar RL (MGA)	Dip	Azimuth (MGA)	Hole Depth (m)	Depth From (m)	Depth To (m)	Intersection (down hole length)
								256.60	257.00	0.40m @ 6.34g/t
GC4714	DD	6012	4088	732	-43	85	210	NSI		
GC4715	DD	6013	4089	732	-50	87	209	185.76	186.40	0.64m @ 12.90g/t
								191.98	196.58	4.60m @ 11.70g/t
GC4716	DD	6012	4088	732	-38	89	213	NSI		
GC4717	DD	6013	4089	732	-60	91	204	195.00	197.50	2.50m @ 9.37g/t
GC4718	DD	6013	4089	733	-37	97	219	197.00	198.00	1.00m @ 5.01g/t
GC4719	DD	6012	4088	733	-49	98	204	190.90	192.40	1.50m @ 9.62g/t
GC4720	DD	6012	4088	732	-55	98	207	NSI		
GC4721	DD	6012	4088	732	-57	109	222	191.30	191.85	0.55m @ 5.82g/t
								195.00	199.00	4.00m @ 11.20g/t
								202.25	202.73	0.48m @ 10.90g/t
								203.54	204.16	0.62m @ 5.68g/t
GC4722	DD	6012	4088	732	-39	111	210	NSI		
GC4723	DD	6012	4088	732	-44	114	207	187.70	188.40	0.70m @ 6.22g/t
GC4724	DD	6012	4088	732	-50	-50	207	195.00	199.70	4.70m @ 8.15g/t
GC4725	DD	6012	4088	732	-56	120	227	181.50	181.80	0.30m @ 9.46g/t
								201.00	201.40	0.40m @ 13.90g/t
								206.70	207.00	0.30m @ 9.42g/t
								214.00	215.00	1.00m @ 6.32g/t
GC4726	DD	6012	4088	732	-46	130	216	NSI		
GC4727	DD	6012	4088	732	-42	-42	225	NSI		
GC4728	DD	6012	4088	732	-62	126	224	179.64	180.13	0.49m @ 5.87g/t
								196.00	197.70	1.70m @ 6.63g/t
GC4729	DD	6012	4088	732	-47	130	225	194.10	194.40	0.30m @ 6.00g/t
								212.40	213.90	1.50m @ 6.09g/t
								217.00	217.40	0.40m @ 12.20g/t
GC4730	DD	6012	4088	732	-56	132	223	182.14	185.00	2.86m @ 6.79g/t
								201.85	202.19	0.34m @ 20.30g/t
GC4731	DD	6012	4088	732	-41	134	248	216.30	221.50	5.20m @ 11.60g/t
GC4732	DD	6012	4088	732	-50	137	219	204.30	204.60	0.30m @ 9.24g/t
								206.70	207.00	0.30m @ 5.03g/t
								207.83	208.35	0.52m @ 7.62g/t
GC4733	DD	6012	4088	732	-38	142	270	226.70	227.00	0.30m @ 5.52g/t
								231.10	231.50	0.40m @ 5.25g/t
								241.00	241.30	0.30m @ 10.50g/t
GC4734	DD	6012	4088	732	-43	144	251	NSI		
GC4735	DD	6011	4088	732	-52	145	263	249.10	249.40	0.30m @ 6.46g/t
GC4736	DD	6011	4087	732	-47	147	240	233.96	234.26	0.30m @ 16.00g/t

Hole ID	Hole Type	Collar E (MGA)	Collar N (MGA)	Collar RL (MGA)	Dip	Azimuth (MGA)	Hole Depth (m)	Depth From (m)	Depth To (m)	Intersection (down hole length)
GC4737	DD	6011	4087	732	-33	149	312	256.00	256.96	0.96m @ 5.41g/t
								294.06	300.00	5.94m @ 7.52g/t
GC4738	DD	6011	4088	732	-40	149	275	237.30	237.70	0.40m @ 15.10g/t
								246.40	246.70	0.30m @ 8.30g/t
								260.80	261.10	0.30m @ 5.03g/t
GC4739	DD	6011	4087	732	-37	150	287	250.00	250.40	0.40m @ 8.71g/t
								267.15	267.48	0.33m @ 7.44g/t
GC4740	DD	6011	4087	732	-45	152	252	229.70	231.60	1.90m @ 7.02g/t
								233.60	233.90	0.30m @ 5.96g/t
GC4741	DD	6011	4087	732	-34	156	306	274.80	276.66	1.86m @ 6.43g/t
								283.50	284.00	0.50m @ 6.32g/t
								285.00	285.85	0.85m @ 6.04g/t
								292.57	292.90	0.33m @ 5.08g/t
								297.00	298.00	1.00m @ 9.85g/t
GC4742	DD	6011	4087	732	-41	157	275	235.40	235.80	0.40m @ 14.40g/t
GC4743	DD	6011	4087	732	-47	159	255	225.30	227.69	2.39m @ 5.12g/t
GC4744	DD	6011	4087	732	-34	160	309	272.31	273.28	0.97m @ 5.52g/t
								277.16	278.40	1.24m @ 21.70g/t
GC4745	DD	6011	4087	732	-40	161	279	247.90	248.30	0.40m @ 5.81g/t
								256.00	256.40	0.40m @ 62.20g/t

Deflector Drilling

Results reported include intervals above 1-gram metres and intervals include <3m 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)	Hole Depth (m)	Depth From (m)	Depth To (m)	Intersection (down hole length)
DFUG0437	DDH	438656	6827988	130	17	103	221	206.7	208.0	1.3m @ 17.10 g/t Au
DFUG0438	DDH	438655	6827988	129	-13	121	224	163.6	163.9	0.3m @ 34.00 g/t Au
DFUG0439	DDH	438655	6827988	129	8	131	201	174.3	175.7	1.4m @ 1.03 g/t Au
DFUG0440	DDH	438654	6827988	131	31	142	196	179.4	180.5	1.1m @ 1.48 g/t Au
DFUG0441	DDH	438655	6827988	128	-28	156	273	241.2	242.1	0.9m @ 2.76 g/t Au
DFUG0442	DDH	438654	6827988	131	25	171	218	150.7	151.0	0.3m @ 3.53 g/t Au
								199.3	200.1	0.8m @ 27.60 g/t Au
								203.2	203.5	0.3m @ 12.70 g/t Au
DFUG0443	DDH	438655	6827988	128	-24	174	303	276.0	276.3	0.3m @ 3.77 g/t Au
DFUG0444	DDH	438653	6827987	129	-3	179	261	236.7	237.5	0.8m @ 17.90 g/t Au

								249.0	249.3	0.3m @ 13.30 g/t Au
DFUG0445	DDH	438652	6827987	129	2	196	411	400.0	401.0	1.0m @ 7.57 g/t Au
DFUG0481	DDH	438656	6827989	131	27	104	242	214.7	215.7	1.0m @ 2.75 g/t Au
								219.0	220.0	1.0m @ 2.47 g/t Au
DFUG0482	DDH	438655	6827988	130	11	114	209	159.2	159.5	0.3m @ 69.10 g/t Au
DFUG0483	DDH	438656	6827988	130	22	115	206	163.6	163.9	0.3m @ 34.00 g/t Au
								190.4	191.6	1.3m @ 4.20 g/t Au
								192.0	192.3	0.3m @ 32.90 g/t Au
DFUG0484	DDH	438655	6827988	131	31	125	200	184.9	185.9	1.0m @ 11.00 g/t Au
DFUG0485	DDH	438655	6827988	129	4	150	198	137.1	137.7	0.6m @ 30.50 g/t Au
								176.7	178.0	1.3m @ 22.80 g/t Au
								185.7	186.0	0.3m @ 5.59 g/t Au
DFUG0486	DDH	438654	6827988	131	24	160	197	143.4	143.7	0.3m @ 22.50 g/t Au
								184.5	185.0	1.5m @ 2.50 g/t Au
DFUG0487	DDH	438655	6827988	129	-2	162	210	191.2	191.7	0.5m @ 11.90 g/t Au
								206.4	207.2	0.8m @ 6.17 g/t Au
DFUG0488	DDH	438654	6827988	129	1	175	234	219.0	220.0	1.0m @ 14.30 g/t Au
DFUG0489	DDH	438654	6827987	130	17	181	237	223.5	224.2	0.7m @ 5.21 g/t Au

TT8 Drilling

Drillhole intersections are calculated on a minimum of 3g/t Au*Intersection length (gram*metres) down hole with a maximum of 3m internal dilution

Select Historical Drilling (Harte Gold)

Hole ID	Hole Type	Collar E (MGA)	Collar N (MGA)	Collar RL (MGA)	Dip	Azimuth (MGA)	Hole Depth (m)	Depth From (m)	Depth To (m)	Intersection (down hole length)
TT8-20-01	DDH	658450	5395720	407	-71	296	117	11.27	11.66	0.39m @ 33.30 g/t Au
TT8-20-03	DDH	658477	5395763	412	-70	292	72	16.00	18.46	2.46m @ 2.85 g/t Au
TT8-20-04	DDH	658525	5395741	408	-70	291	93	37.00	37.50	0.50m @ 2.13 g/t Au
TT8-20-05	DDH	658440	5395682	406	-70	295	84	10.45	11.14	0.69m @ 9.43 g/t Au
TT8-20-06	DDH	658472	5395660	407	-71	300	45	23.32	24.00	0.68m @ 33.10 g/t Au
TT8-20-08	DDH	658512	5395522	392	-70	292	99	42.90	43.37	0.47m @ 29.50 g/t Au
TT8-20-10	DDH	658463	5395438	390	-70	295	69	27.32	27.83	0.51m @ 12.50 g/t Au
TT8-20-11	DDH	658552	5395385	395	-70	296	99	69.73	70.18	0.45m @ 3.45 g/t Au
TT8-20-15	DDH	658450	5395212	400	-70	302	120	40.95	41.38	0.43m @ 15.40 g/t Au

Hole ID	Hole Type	Collar E (MGA)	Collar N (MGA)	Collar RL (MGA)	Dip	Azimuth (MGA)	Hole Depth (m)	Depth From (m)	Depth To (m)	Intersection (down hole length)
TT8-20-17	DDH	658739	5396000	398	-70	292	129	103.00	104.00	1.00m @ 1.86 g/t Au
TT8-20-19	DDH	658596	5395935	405	-70	292	81	39.65	40.00	0.35m @ 1.08 g/t Au
TT8-20-20	DDH	658568	5395859	405	-69	290	81	32.37	33.00	0.63m @ 1.05 g/t Au
TT8-21-34	DDH	658472	5395113	399	-70	280	100	58.77	59.38	0.61m @ 13.60 g/t Au
TT8-21-37	DDH	658432	5395030	399	-70	280	102	56.64	57.00	0.36m @ 70.90 g/t Au
TT8-21-38	DDH	658380	5395032	399	-70	281	69	40.52	40.90	0.38m @ 2.71 g/t Au
								43.00	44.00	1.00m @ 46.29 g/t Au
TT8-21-40	DDH	658401	5394935	402	-70	279	111	47.00	48.00	1.00m @ 3.88 g/t Au
TT8-21-41	DDH	658348	5394941	402	-70	280	78	26.85	28.30	1.45m @ 5.45 g/t Au
								31.50	32.02	0.52m @ 2.11 g/t Au
TT8-21-42	DDH	658450	5394927	403	-70	280	120	65.00	66.00	1.00m @ 1.00 g/t Au
TT8-21-47	DDH	658357	5394735	404	-73	279	87	41.20	41.57	0.37m @ 2.51 g/t Au
								49.50	50.00	0.50m @ 2.61 g/t Au
TT8-21-51	DDH	658657	5394886	405	-70	283	201	162.50	163.50	1.00m @ 4.45 g/t Au
TT8-21-57	DDH	658030	5393083	391	-51	244	192	119.42	119.72	0.30m @ 1.08 g/t Au
TT8-21-59	DDH	658833	5395979	392	-70	289	353	106.01	107.00	0.99m @ 1.40 g/t Au
TT8-21-60	DDH	658639	5396005	400	-60	290	81	48.21	48.53	0.32m @ 1.86 g/t Au

New Drilling (Vault Minerals)

Hole ID	Hole Type	Collar E (MGA)	Collar N (MGA)	Collar RL (MGA)	Dip	Azimuth (MGA)	Hole Depth (m)	Depth From (m)	Depth To (m)	Intersection (down hole length)
TT8-26-62	DDH	658381	5395033	399	-64	216	54	NSI		
TT8-26-63	DDH	658381	5395035	399	-50	261	54	31.12	32.17	1.05m @ 21.21 g/t Au
TT8-26-64	DDH	658381	5395035	399	-51	303	54	39.28	45.57	6.29m @ 3.16 g/t Au
TT8-26-65	DDH	658382	5395034	399	-63	332	57	Awaiting Assays		
TT8-26-66	DDH	658393	5395034	399	-63	332	66	Awaiting Assays		
TT8-26-67	DDH	658429	5395032	397	-63	332	66	Awaiting Assays		
TT8-26-68	DDH	658429	5395033	397	-76	264	102	Awaiting Assays		
TT8-26-69	DDH	658428	5395034	397	-61	269	102	Awaiting Assays		
TT8-26-70	DDH	658429	5395033	397	-57	313	102	Awaiting Assays		
TT8-26-71	DDH	658445	5395023	397	-69	341	102	Awaiting Assays		
TT8-26-72	DDH	658445	5395023	397	-79	255	102	Awaiting Assays		
TT8-26-73	DDH	658445	5395023	397	-49	263	102	Awaiting Assays		
TT8-26-74	DDH	658461	5395004	398	-56	259	102	Awaiting Assays		

Hole ID	Hole Type	Collar E (MGA)	Collar N (MGA)	Collar RL (MGA)	Dip	Azimuth (MGA)	Hole Depth (m)	Depth From (m)	Depth To (m)	Intersection (down hole length)
TT8-26-75	DDH	658462	5395004	398	-66	280	102	Awaiting Assays		
TT8-26-76	DDH	658462	5395004	398	-53	300	102	Awaiting Assays		
TT8-26-77	DDH	658462	5395004	398	-59	320	102	Awaiting Assays		
TT8-26-78	DDH	658392	5395244	395	-70	284	33	Awaiting Assays		
TT8-26-79	DDH	658453	5395210	397	-45	272	57	Awaiting Assays		
TT8-26-80	DDH	658453	5395211	397	-45	310	60	Awaiting Assays		
TT8-26-81	DDH	658398	5395286	392	-70	284	27	Awaiting Assays		
TT8-26-82	DDH	658442	5395645	406	-70	291	27	Awaiting Assays		
TT8-26-83	DDH	658503	5395668	406	-70	291	48	Awaiting Assays		
TT8-26-84	DDH	658476	5395635	406	-70	291	45	Awaiting Assays		
TT8-26-85	DDH	658446	5395620	407	-70	291	36	Awaiting Assays		
TT8-26-86	DDH	658428	5395627	406	-70	291	24	Awaiting Assays		
TT8-26-87	DDH	658524	5395705	405	-70	291	51	Awaiting Assays		
TT8-26-88	DDH	658538	5395668	406	-70	291	102	Awaiting Assays		
TT8-26-89	DDH	658514	5395791	404	-70	291	39	Awaiting Assays		

Appendix 2: JORC 2012 – Table 1: Exploration Drilling at King of the Hills.

Section 1 Sampling Techniques and Data

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

Criteria	Commentary
Sampling techniques	**Vault Diamond Drilling** • All sampling of underground diamond drill core (DD) drilling by Vault at King of the Hills (KOTH) is whole core. Surface diamond drill core is cut using an Almonte core saw with half the core taken for sampling and the remaining half retained for storage is trays at the KOTH Core yard. • Drilling completed was sampled in accordance with the Company's standard sampling protocols, which are considered to be appropriate and of industry standard. • Certified Reference Material is regularly inserted into the sampling sequence after every 20 samples to monitor QAQC of the analytical process. • All KOTH drill 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 MinAnalytical at their Kalgoorlie laboratory. • Samples for multielement are pulverised 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). • Note MinAnalytical was purchased by ALS in December 2021. • For face samples the following QAQC procedures are used: Standards are placed every 1:20 samples; Blanks are place every 1:50 or after high grade ore zones as required; Quartz flush after high grade zones with known visible gold; duplicates every 1:20. • All samples are dried, crushed to nominal 2-3mm then split to produce a 500g sample for analysis by Photon Analysis for gold. • Coarse gold is occasionally observed in drill core. • All samples collected are placed into numbered calico bags weighing between 2 – 3 kg **Historical Drilling** • Historical sampling is considered to be done using Industry Standard practices and standard sampling protocols.

Criteria	Commentary
	• Diamond Drill holes were half cored and sampled to 1m intervals or lithological contacts. • RC holes were sampled on a 1m composite split, approximately 2 – 3kg in weight. • All historic samples were crushed, dried and pulverized using LM5 pulverizes to a nominal 90% passing 75µm to produce a 50 g sub-sample for analysis by Fire Assay fusion / AAS determination techniques. This was completed at the Leonora-Laverton Assay Laboratory in Leonora.
Drilling techniques	**Vault Diamond Drilling** • All surface and underground diamond drilling is completed by drilling contractors. Underground core is NQ2 size, Surface diamond drilling cases down from PQ – HQ -NQ2. • The diamond core is orientated. The 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. **Historical Drilling** • Historical RC and Diamond Drilling was completed by drilling contractors using standard techniques
Drill sample recovery	**Vault Diamond Drilling** • 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. • 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. • 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.

Criteria	Commentary
	Historical Drilling • RC and DD sample recovery is not well discussed in available public reports.
Logging	• Drill core is logged geologically and geotechnically to a level of detail sufficient to support appropriate Mineral Resource estimation • Logging of diamond drill core 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. • All drillholes are logged in their entirety
Sub-sampling techniques and sample preparation	**Vault Diamond Drilling** • All diamond drill core samples were obtained by whole core, along the entire length of each sampling interval. Core samples are collected over predetermined sampling intervals 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. For face samples, sampling is done to a minimum of 0.3m and max of 1.2m in width for each interval. • The sample preparation for all samples adheres to industry standard practice. It is conducted by a commercial certified laboratory. This procedure is industry standard and considered appropriate for the analysis of gold for Archaean lode gold systems. • All sub-sampling activities are carried out by commercial certified laboratory and are considered to be appropriate. • Duplicate samples are taken from the course reject at approximately every 1:50 and 1:20 for face samples. Note this ratio may vary. • There is sufficient drilling data and surface and underground mapping and sampling data to satisfy Vault that the sampling is representative of the in-situ material collected. • Analysis of drilling data and mine production data supports the appropriateness of sample sizes. **Historical Drilling**

Criteria	Commentary
	• All diamond drill core samples were obtained by half core, along the entire length of each sampling interval. Core samples were routinely sampled to 1m intervals or lithological contacts. • Historical RC drilling sampled 1m composites. • All sub-sampling activities were carried out by commercial certified laboratory and are considered to be appropriate.
Quality of assay data and laboratory tests	**Vault Diamond Drilling** • The quality of the assays is within industry standards. • 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. • MinAnalytical 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 • 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. • 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. • The laboratory performs several internal processes including standards, blanks, repeats and checks. **Historical Drilling** • All historic samples were crushed, dried and pulverized using LM5 pulverizes to a nominal 90% passing 75µm to produce a 50 g sub-sample for analysis by Fire Assay

Criteria	Commentary
	fusion / AAS determination techniques. This was completed at the Leonora-Laverton Assay Laboratory in Leonora. • No direct record of QAQC processes for historical drilling is available but it is assumed that routine QAQC checks were employed.
Verification of sampling and assaying	**Vault Diamond Drilling** • 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. • All drilling data 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. • 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	**Vault Diamond Drilling** • 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. • Downhole surveys are carried out at regular intervals, 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. • Underground development and voids (stopes & rises) are surveyed by mine surveyors. The survey control is considered adequate to support the drill and mine 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

Criteria	Commentary
	• Mine Grid elevation data is +4897.27m relative to Australian Height Datum • DGPS survey has been used to establish a topographic surface along with aerial/drone survey. Open pit drone survey is updated on regular bases. **Historical Drilling** • It is understood that the collar positions were surveyed by either a hand held GPS unit or by competent surveyors via total station. • Drilling utilized downhole single shot cameras for ascertaining position.
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 too nominal 15m x 15m. • Underground level development is 15-25 metres 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. • Sampling of the (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. • 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.

Criteria	Commentary
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 managed by Vault are submitted to an independent certified laboratory 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.
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 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 announcement.

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 Mineral Limited. • 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 'PT Limited'. • All production is subject to a Western Australian state government 'NSR' 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.

Criteria	Commentary
	• The Darlot Native Title Claim is determined over the mining tenements • A Registered Place, Lake Raeside/Sullivan Creek (ID1741), is 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 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, Anaconda, 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 acquired the project from 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 KOTH 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 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 contact 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

Criteria	Commentary
	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.
Drill hole Information	• Drillhole collar locations, azimuth and drill hole dip and significant assays are reported in the ASX announcement for which this Table 1 Report accompanies. • Future drill hole data will be periodically released or when a result materially changes the economic value of the project.
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	• Drilling is presented in section in the body of the report.
Balanced reporting	• All drill hole results have been reported including those drill holes where no significant intersection was recorded.
Other substantive exploration data	• All meaningful and material data is reported.
Further work	• Vault Minerals is continually reviewing the resource models and geology interpretations. Drilling is currently being planned to test the next one to two-

Criteria	Commentary
	year mine plan for underground, stope de- risking for mine planning and resource extensions.

Appendix 3: JORC 2012 – Table 1: Exploration Drilling at Darlot.

Section 1 Sampling Techniques and Data

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

Criteria	Commentary
Sampling techniques	**Diamond Drilling** • All samples reported on are Diamond Drillhole (DD) samples from the Darlot Underground mine site. • Holes were selectively sampled through intervals of prospective mineralisation as determined by the logging geologist. Sample lengths were variable, ranging from minimum sample length of 0.3m to maximum 1.2m to allow sampling according to geological boundaries and narrow ore zones. All core was whole core sampled. • Diamond core is NQ2 diameter and was cleaned, laid out, measured and logged in its entirety. Core is marked up with a maximum core sample of 1.2 m. Core is whole sampled with digital photographs taken and stored for reference purposes. • Gold assays were completed using 500g Photon Assay. • Sampling was carried out under Vault's protocol and QAQC procedures.
Drilling techniques	• The sample data for the areas reported is collected from diamond drill core drilled by the contractor AUD. The diameter of all diamond core collected was NQ2. • Downhole survey is completed on each hole using Deviflex Rapid gyro survey tool. • Core is oriented using TruCore (Boart Longyear) orientation system.
Drill sample recovery	• Diamond core samples are geotechnically logged and sample recoveries calculated. Measured core loss is logged in the Acquire database. • 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. • The supervising geologist monitored the diamond core recoveries and discussed any shortcomings with the driller. There is no known relationship between core recovery and mineralisation.

Criteria	Commentary
Logging	• Geological logging protocols were followed to ensure consistency in drill logs between the geological staff. • All diamond core was logged for lithology, structure, mineralisation, alteration, geophysical (magnetic properties) and physical measurements (geotechnical RQD's and density). • The full sample lengths were logged. All core was photographed wet, with digital images of each core tray stored for reference.
Sub-sampling techniques and sample preparation	• DD core is selectively sampled according to geological boundaries enabling assay data to be captured for narrow structures and localized grade variations. Sample lengths are variable, with a minimum sample length of 0.3m and a maximum length of 1.2m. • All diamond drill holes were sampled as whole core. DD samples were taken according to a cut sheet compiled by the geologist. Core samples were bagged in pre-numbered calico bags and submitted with a sample submission form. • The sampling protocols for DD are considered appropriate for the style of mineralisation. • Samples sent for Photon Assay are dried and crushed to nominal - 3mm and ~500g linear split into photon assay jar for analysis. All excess sample retained. • Quality Control (QC) samples are inserted as directed by the logging geologist. All standards used are Certified Reference Materials (CRM). Blanks are inserted at a rate of 1:50 and CRMs are inserted at a rate of 1:20. • Sample sizes are considered appropriate to the grain size of the material being sampled.
Quality of assay data and laboratory tests	• Primary assaying of DD samples has been undertaken by ALS Kalgoorlie up. • Analytical method for samples dispatched was a 500 g Photon Assay for gold only, which is considered to be appropriate for the material and mineralisation. Samples dispatched to weighing less than 500g are assayed by 50g fire assay (FA) with Atomic Absorption Spectrometer (AAS) finish to 0.005 g/t detection limit. • 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.
Verification of sampling	• If core samples with significant intersections are logged, then alternative geological personnel are likely to review and confirm the results. Visible Au is often observed.

Criteria	Commentary
and assaying	• None of the reported intercepts are twinned holes • 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. • The logging data (lithology, alteration, and structural characteristics of core) is manually entered into the database by the Geologist, where validation of the data occurs 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. All 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.

Criteria	Commentary
Data spacing and distribution	• Typical drill spacing at Darlot is 40x40m for capital drilling which is reduced to around 20x20m or less in the grade control drilling areas. • Samples were not composited prior to dispatch for analyses.
Orientation of data in relation to geological structure	• Underground drilling is confined to drill cuddies and the orientation of DD holes is at times oblique to the mineralisation. • Resultant sampling bias is usually retained in the drill database.
Sample security	• Although security is 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. • Darlot Mining Company 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 dispatch 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 logging and sampling core at Darlot. Periodic routine visits to drill rigs and the core farm are carried out by Project Geologists and Senior Geologists to review core processing 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	• Darlot area 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 a 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.

Criteria	Commentary
	• 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	• The Darlot Gold Mine, 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. • 3D seismic surveys were carried out in late 2016 to provide geophysical data in support of planned exploration programs.
Geology	• The Darlot lodes are considered to be 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. • 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. • 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	• Drill hole collar locations, azimuth and drill hole dip and significant assays are reported in the Appendices of this announcement. • 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.

Criteria	Commentary
Data aggregation methods	• Intersection lengths and grades for all holes are reported as down- hole length-weighted averages of geologically selected intervals given as true width. • No cutting of high grades has been applied. • No metal equivalents are used.
Relationship between mineralisation widths and intercept lengths	• This release reports drilling where the geometry of the mineralisation target is well understood. 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	• Drilling is presented in section in the body of the report.
Balanced reporting	• All drill hole results have been reported including those drill holes where no significant intersection was recorded.
Other substantive exploration data	• All meaningful and material data is reported.
Further work	• Assessment and interpretation of all pending assays is required. Follow-up drilling will be assessed based on the results of the interpretation and resource evaluation.

Appendix 4: JORC 2012 – Table 1: Exploration Drilling at Deflector.

Section 1 Sampling Techniques and Data

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

Criteria	Commentary
Sampling techniques	**Diamond Drilling** • 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,

Criteria	Commentary
	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. • Sampling was carried out under Vault's protocol and QAQC procedures. • 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	• All underground diamond drilling is completed by drilling contractors. Underground core is NQ2 size • 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.
Drill sample recovery	• 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.
Logging	• Geological logging protocols were followed to ensure consistency in drill logs between the geological staff. • All diamond drill core 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. • Sample quality data is recorded for all drilling methods and includes recovery and sampling methodology.

Criteria	Commentary
	• All drillhole logging 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. • 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	• Samples are analysed by Bureau Veritas (NATA accredited for compliance with ISO/IEC17025:2005). • 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 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).

Criteria	Commentary
	• 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.

Criteria	Commentary
Location of data points	• 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.
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.
Orientation of data in relation to geological structure	• Drilling is designed to cross the mineralised structures close to perpendicular, as practicable. • 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	• 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 Bureau Veritas in Perth where they are stored in a secured fenced compound with restricted entry. Internally, 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.)

**Commentary below is related to all reported results, both new and historical, when there are specific differences there are subheadings by company (Vault (Current) and Harte Gold (Historical)).

Criteria	Commentary
Mineral tenement and	• 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.

Criteria	Commentary
land tenure status	• 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 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.
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 exploration results. • Only the primary assays from the interval in question are reported. • Aggregated assays are calculated using a length-weighted approach.

Criteria	Commentary
	• 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.
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.

Appendix 5: JORC 2012 – Table 1: Exploration Drilling at Sugar Zone (TT8)

Section 1 Sampling Techniques and Data

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

Criteria	Commentary
Sampling techniques	**Diamond Drilling** **Vault** • All core was logged geologically and marked up for assay at a maximum sample interval of 1.0 metres constrained by geological boundaries. Drill core has been cut in half by a diamond saw and half NQ core samples submitted for assay analysis. All NQ diamond core is stored in industry standard core trays labelled with the drill hole ID and core interval.

Criteria	Commentary
	• Sampling was carried out under Vault's procedures and QAQC completed as per industry best practice. See further details below. • The project has been sampled using industry standard diamond drilling techniques. Diamond (DDH) drilling at TT8 used NQ. Down hole surveying has been undertaken using a combination of single shot magnetic instrumentation and gyroscopic instrumentation once hole is completed. **Harte Gold** • Prior to Vault's acquisition, all core was logged geologically and marked up for assay at a maximum sample interval of 2.0 metres constrained by geological boundaries, cut and stored in the same manner as Vault procedures. • Prior to Vault's acquisition, down hole surveying was undertaken using single shot magnetic instrumentation.
Drilling techniques	• Diamond drilling was used to test the TT8 deposit. DDH holes cored from surface use NQ.
Drill sample recovery	• 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 on the company server. Logging routinely recorded, RQD, lithology, mineralogy, mineralization, structure, alteration, and veining. Logs were coded using the company geological coding legend and entered to the company database. • All core was photographed in the core trays, with photos taken of a set of trays (3-5 trays) both dry, and wet, and photos uploaded to the company server. All drill holes were logged in full.
Sub-sampling techniques	• 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

Criteria	Commentary
and sample preparation	trays. 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. • 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 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. • Samples were prepared at the Activation Laboratories in Thunder Bay, Ontario. Samples were dried, and the whole sample pulverised to 80% passing 75um, and a sub-sample of approx. 200 g retained. A nominal 30 g fire assay charge 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.
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 analysed 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 drilling is good and conforms to normal industry practices. QAQC Protocol for Diamond programs is for Field Standards (Certified Reference Materials) and Blanks inserted at a rate of 5 Standards and Blanks per 100 samples. • Results of the Field and Lab QAQC are checked on assay receipt using QAQC software. All assays passed QAQC protocols, showing no levels of contamination or sample bias. • No assay data was adjusted.
Verification of sampling and assaying	**Vault** • All sampling and significant intersections are routinely inspected by senior geological staff. • All field logging was carried out on laptops using LogChief logging software. • Assay results are reviewed against logging data in Leapfrog by SLR geologists.

Criteria	Commentary
	• 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. **Harte** • All field logging was carried out on laptops using excel templates prior to Vault's acquisition. • Assay results were reviewed against logging data and stored in Geovia GEMS prior to Vault's acquisition.
Location of data points	**Vault** • Collar coordinates for surface diamond drill holes are surveyed with a Trimble or differential GPS. • Drillers use a 3m interval Gyro survey conducted once the hole is drilled to depth. Drill hole collar locations were picked up by geologists trained on survey equipment. • Grid projection is NAD 83, Zone 16. **Harte** • Collar coordinates for surface diamond drill holes were surveyed with a Trimble prior to Vault's acquisition. • Prior to Vault's acquisition, drillers use a REFLEX survey every 30m as the hole was drilled. Drill hole collar locations were picked up by geologists trained on survey equipment.
Data spacing and distribution	• Historic exploratory drill spacing averages 80-120m, with some regions of interest drilled closer to 50m spacing in rows along either strike or dip. • Areas of interest were then either drilled to 40m by 40m to explore the lode, or to a 18m by 18m spacing to confirm the variability of the lode.
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 mineralization and contacts. No significant sampling bias has been introduced.
Sample security	• Diamond drill core was 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.

Criteria	Commentary
	• The samples once delivered to Activation Laboratories in Thunder Bay, Ontario 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 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** • Vault Minerals controls a 100% interest in mining claims 531160, 531161, and 531178. • Diamond Drilling was carried out using exploration permits PR-25-000116 and PR-25-000239 **Harte** • Harte Gold controlled a 100% interest in mining claims 531120, 531121, 531160, 531161, 531162, 531178, 531273, 531274, 531278, 564958, 564963, and 564964. • Diamond Drilling was carried out using exploration permit PR-19-000312
Exploration done by other parties	• Historic exploration was carried out at the Sugar Zone property by various parties between 1980 and 2010. • Geophysics were the primary method of exploration in this region until the Harte Gold discovery in 2019, when more thorough chip and grab sampling was done, leading into the 2020 and 2021 TT8 drill program.
Geology	• The TT8 Zone within the Wawa Subprovince, covering both the Dayohessarah Greenstone Belt and part of the Kabinakagami Greenstone Belt. Both belts are of Archean-age and lie within the Superior Craton. The belts are composed of metamorphosed units of mafic flows, massive mafic flows, mafic and felsic intrusions, and local metasedimentary rocks. Several plutons, including the Strickland, control the structure of the Dayohessarah Greenstone Belt and have imposed a strong foliation on the greenstone belts. To the southeast end of the Kabinakagami Greenstone Belt the Tedder granite pegmatite intrudes the belt as pink pegmatitic dykes.

Criteria	Commentary
	• The deposit is hosted within a major shear zone. The TT8 Deformation Zone trends primarily north-south and dips between -20o and -30o to the east. • The Kabinakagami Greenstone Belt in the area surrounding the TT8 Zone comprises more metasedimentary rocks compared to the Sugar Zone area of the Dayohessarah Belt. These metasedimentary rocks appear to have originally been intermediate and mafic volcanics. Like the Sugar Zone, gold-bearing quartz veining is in direct contact with intrusive rocks but also contacts and lies within the metasedimentary rocks which are not present at the Sugar Zone. The difference in host rock rheology is expected to play a role in the potential enrichment of gold in the area by changes in the ore deposit geometry.
Drill hole Information	• Drill hole data are tabulated in Appendix 4.
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	• Mineralized lodes are expected to have a similar structure to the Sugar Zone – that of narrow plunging ore shoots where gold is primarily mobilized in the fold nose where the quartz vein has been folded and thickened, but the orientation of the lodes is still under review.
Diagrams	• Drilling is presented in plan view in the body of the report.
Balanced reporting	• All drill hole results have been reported including those drill holes where no significant intersection was recorded.
Other substantive exploration data	• All meaningful and material data is reported.

Criteria	Commentary
Further work	• Further work at TT8 will include potential stripping and mapping, as well as additional resource evaluation and modelling activities to identify mining potential and establish mineable models. • Further diamond drilling is planned to explore the TT8 trend to the north and south as well as at depth, and infill drill around high-grade targets to confirm grade continuity and identify trends. • Ongoing bulk density data collection and modelling. • Ongoing geological interpretation and modelling.