1 July 2021

ASX Market Announcements
Via e-lodgment

1,520% Mineral Resource increase for RDG's Lucky Bay Garnet Project

Resource Development Group Limited (**ASX: RDG**) (**RDG** or the **Company**) is pleased to announce a significant Mineral Resource estimate increase for its 100%-owned Lucky Bay Garnet Project (**Lucky Bay**), in the Mid-West region of Western Australia.

Highlights

- **Total Mineral Resource tonnage increased 1,808% from 23Mt to 438.8Mt**
- **Total Mineral Resource of Heavy Minerals increased 1,467% from 1.2Mt to 18.8Mt**
- **Total Mineral Resource of Garnet increased 1,520% from 1Mt to 16.2Mt**
- **86% of Mineral Resource tonnage (379.5Mt) is classified as Measured or Indicated**

RDG acquired Lucky Bay, formerly known as the Balline Garnet Project, in February 2021. Lucky Bay's tenements, located between the coastal towns of Kalbarri and Port Gregory, are contiguous with the world's largest supplier of high-quality alluvial garnet.

High-quality alluvial garnet products are used in the abrasive blasting and waterjet cutting markets. RDG intends to target coarse-grade markets in the first instance, that are undersupplied and potentially in deficit.

Since acquiring Lucky Bay, RDG's focus has been on realising the full potential of the project through an immediate drilling program with a view to delivering a comprehensive update of the existing Mineral Resource. The results of the Company's drilling have confirmed the significant resource potential at Lucky Bay, with mineralisation remaining open to the north. The results of the drilling campaign have also confirmed the continuity of mineralisation that is typical of this style of deposit and identified several high-grade areas within the upgraded resource that will be the focus of future exploration and resource development.

This upgraded Mineral Resource will underpin RDG's strategy to fast-track development of Lucky Bay, with first production targeted for early calendar year 2022.

Resource Development Group Managing Director Andrew Ellison commented:

"This significant Mineral Resource upgrade is an outstanding result and confirms the upside potential we identified when RDG first evaluated the potential at Lucky Bay. With 86% of the Mineral Resource in the Measured and Indicated categories, we can proceed with project development studies with a high level of confidence."

"The next step is to confirm our mining schedule as part of the Lucky Bay development studies ahead of a fast-tracked construction process"

Resource Development Group

Overview

Following the acquisition of Lucky Bay earlier this year, RDG executed a drilling program and laboratory analysis with the aim to upgrade and extend the project's garnet Mineral Resource. Analysis of non-garnet heavy minerals at Lucky Bay remains ongoing, offering the potential to be a significant additional source of revenue for RDG.

Lucky Bay is located approximately 530km north of Perth and 35km south of Kalbarri. RDG's wholly owned subsidiary Australian Garnet holds two granted mining leases covering 1,572 hectares and two Exploration Licences totalling 7,394ha, which combined make up the Lucky Bay project area. Lucky Bay comprises of the Menari and Menari North Heavy Minerals (**HM**) deposits, as shown in Figure 1 below.

The Lucky Bay project area is north of GMA Garnet Group's existing garnet operation, which is the world's largest supplier of high-quality alluvial garnet.

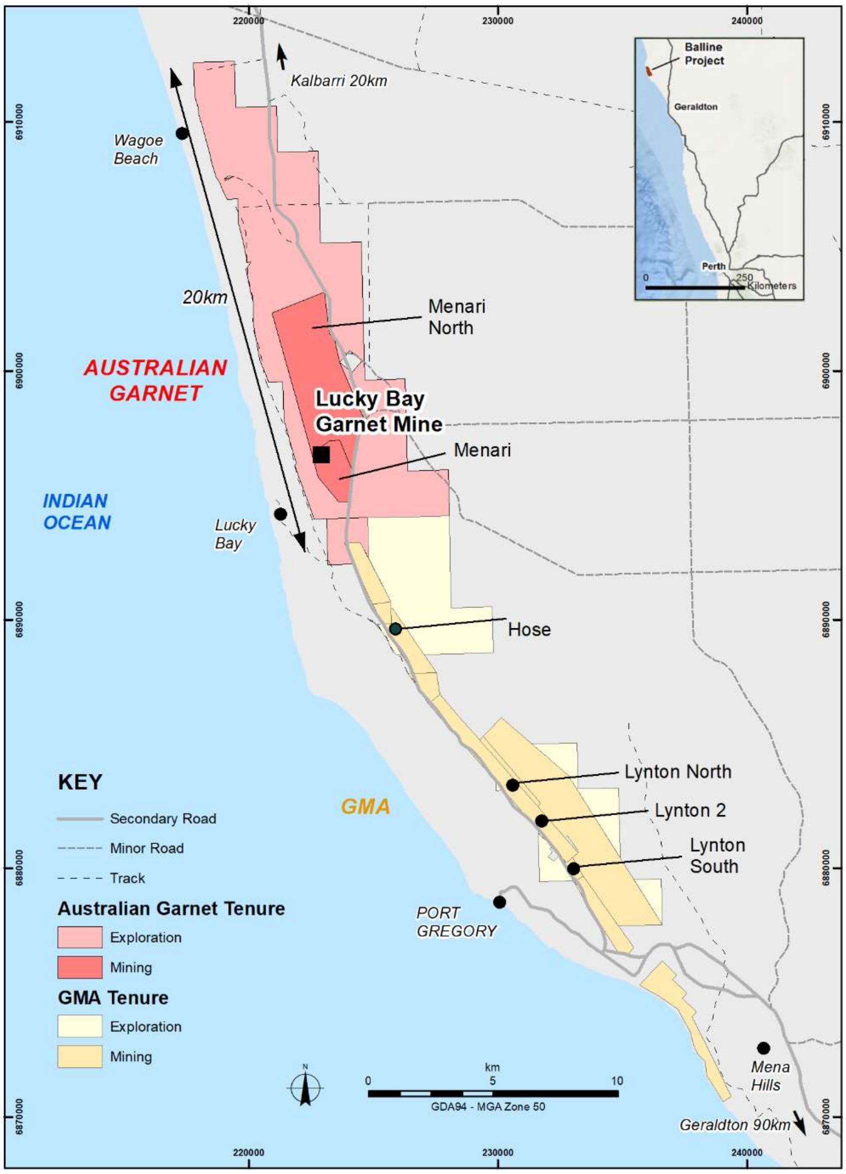

Figure 1: Lucky Bay Garnet Project location.

Mineral Resources

Table 1 outlines the previous Measured Mineral Resource at Menari of 23Mt @ 5.3% HM (see ASX announcement dated 10 December 2020).

Table 2 details the updated Mineral Resource for both Menari and Menari North. The Measured Mineral Resource at Menari has increased by 9.3Mt (+37%), including a 0.4Mt (35%) increase in contained garnet. The addition of Menari North to the Mineral Resource estimate increases the total resource to 438.8Mt (+1,808%) and the tonnage of contained garnet to 16.2Mt (+1,520%).

Commodity: Mineral Sands								
Deposit	**Resource Category**	**Type**	**Tonnes** (Mt)	**HM** (%)	**HM** (Mt)	**Slimes** (%)	**Garnet** (%)	**Garnet** (Mt)
Menari	Measured	Dune	20.0	4.4	0.9	3.8	83.6	0.7
	Measured	Strand	3.0	11.2	0.3	6.4	76.6	0.3
TOTAL	**All**	**All**	**23.0**	**5.3**	**1.2**	**4.1**	**82.7**	**1.0**

Table 1: Previous Menari Mineral Resource @2% HM cut-off (JORC 2012).

Commodity: Mineral Sands								
Deposit	**Resource Category**	**Type**	**Tonnes** (Mt)	**HM** (%)	**HM** (Mt)	**Slimes** (%)	**Garnet** (%)	**Garnet** (Mt)
Menari	Measured	Dune	25.5	4.2	1.1	4.6	84.3	0.9
	Measured	Strand	6.8	8.6	0.6	5.9	79.1	0.5
Menari North	Indicated	Dune	334.2	4.1	13.6	5.9	86.7	11.8
	Indicated	Strand	13.0	10.3	1.3	5.8	86.7	1.2
	Inferred	Dune	59.2	3.8	2.2	5.2	85.0	1.9
	Inferred	Strand	0.2	4.3	0.01	5.9	80.7	0.01
TOTAL	Measured	All	32.3	5.1	1.6	4.9	83.2	1.4
	Indicated	All	347.2	4.3	14.9	5.9	86.7	13.0
	Inferred	All	59.3	3.8	2.2	5.2	85.0	1.9
TOTAL	**All**	**All**	**438.8**	**4.3**	**18.8**	**5.7**	**86.2**	**16.2**

Table 2: Updated Menari & Menari North Mineral Resource @ 2% HM cut-off (JORC2012) – July 2021.

Drilling

Drilling north of Menari undertaken by Westralian Sands from 1990 to 1999 and Iluka Resources from 1997 to 2001 identified several zones of HM. Drilling undertaken by Haddington Resources in 2007 and 2008 confirmed these areas of HM and the high garnet concentration. The project's previous owners undertook two further drilling programs in the area north of Menari prior to RDG's acquisition of Lucky Bay earlier this year. In 2016, 114 aircore holes were drilled for a total of 3,327m followed by 235 aircore drill holes in 2020 for a total of 7,892m.

The most recent aircore drilling program, conducted by RDG in March 2021, comprised 103 holes for 2,935m and further extended the known mineralisation to the north and south of the existing Mineral Resource.

Significant intercepts from the March 2021 drilling campaign that have been included in the Mineral Resource upgrade can be found in Appendix 1 of this announcement and Appendix 1 of RDG's announcement dated 10 December 2020. Figure 2 below highlights the maximum grade intercepted in each hole.

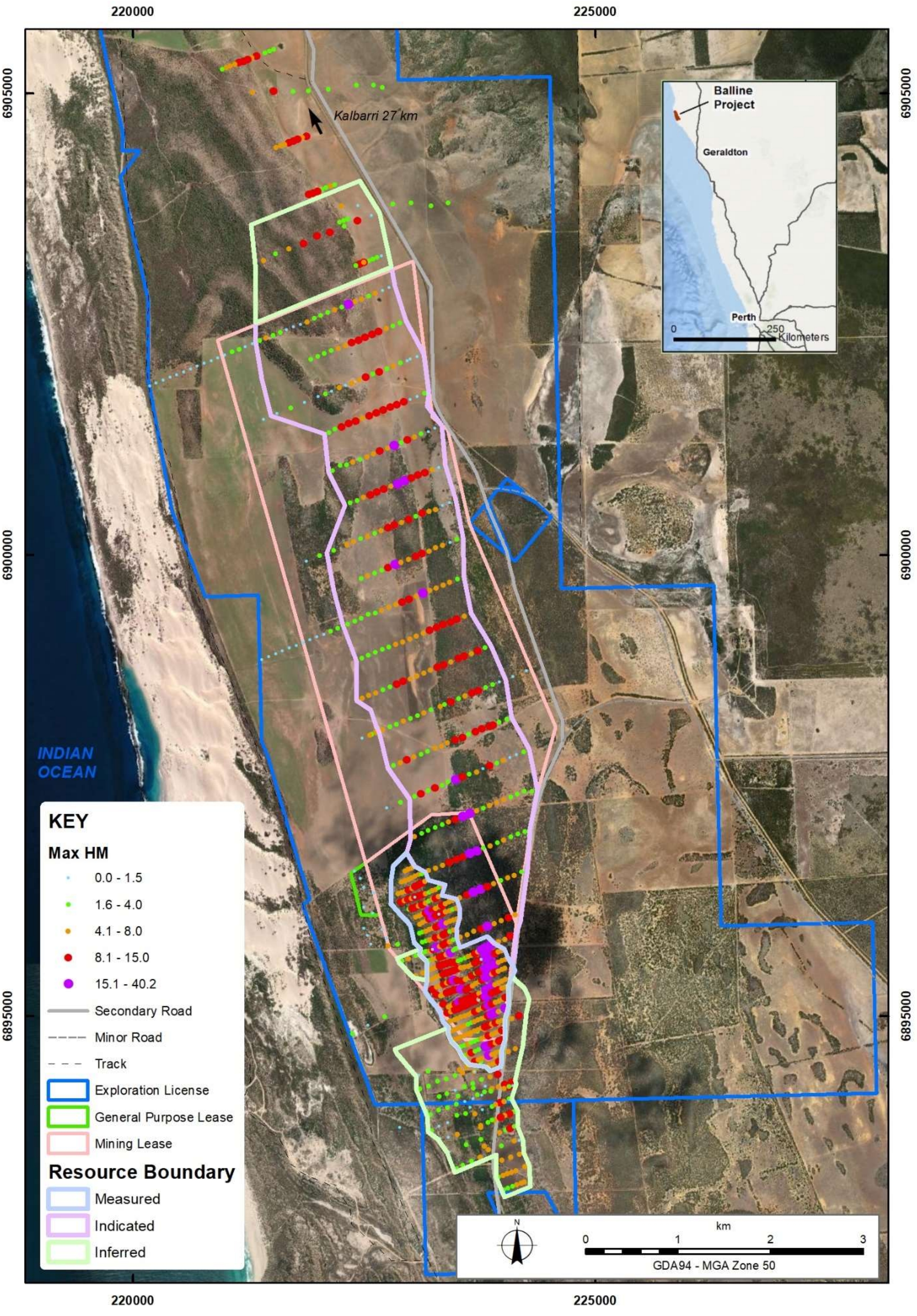

Figure 2: Plan of drill hole collars coloured by maximum heavy mineral assay intercept.

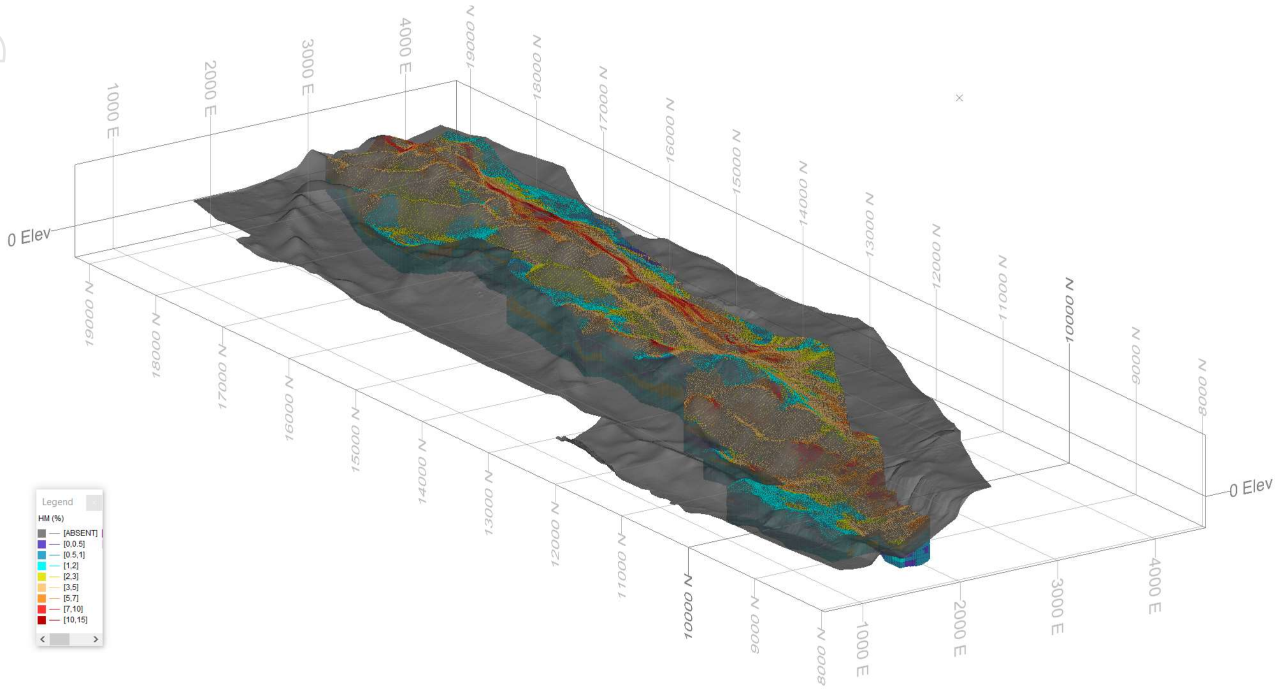

Figure 3: Isometric view of the resource with topography draped over (grey) – looking north-east.

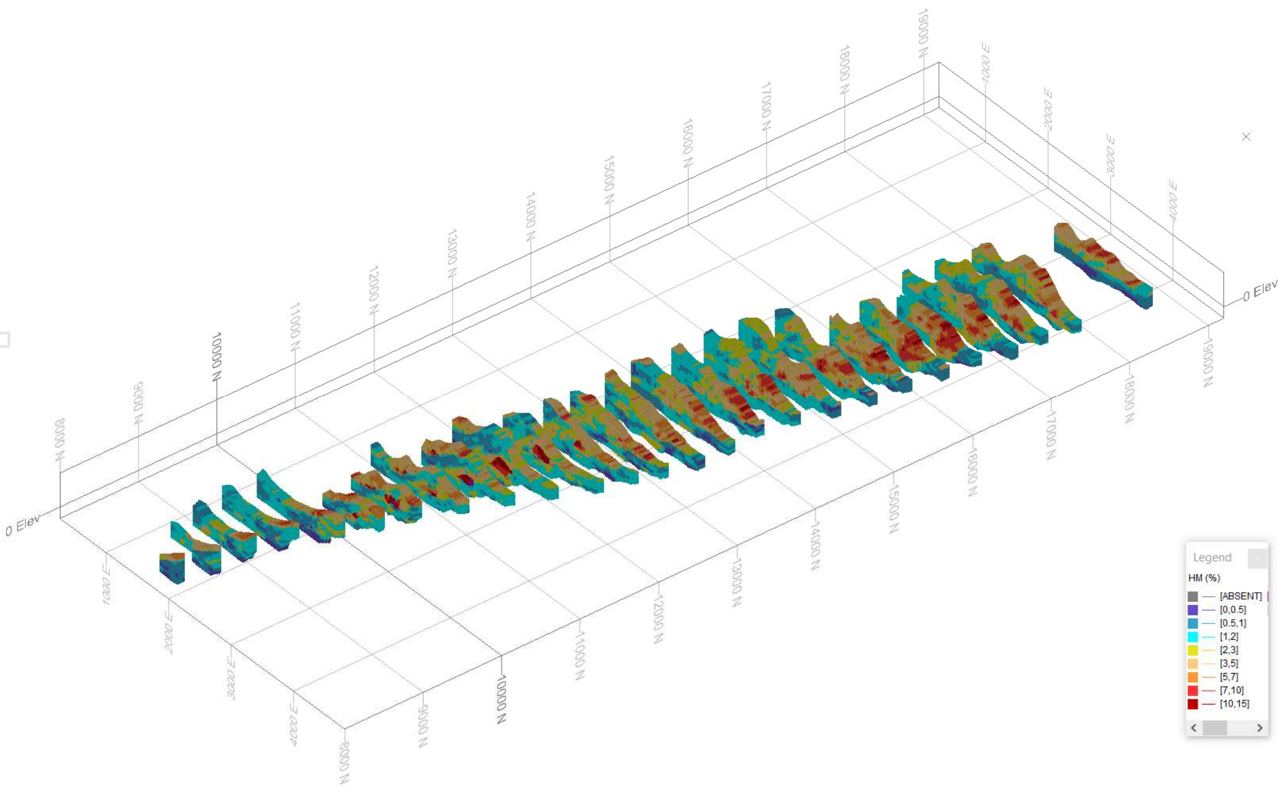

Figure 4: Isometric view of the resource on drill sections - looking north-west.

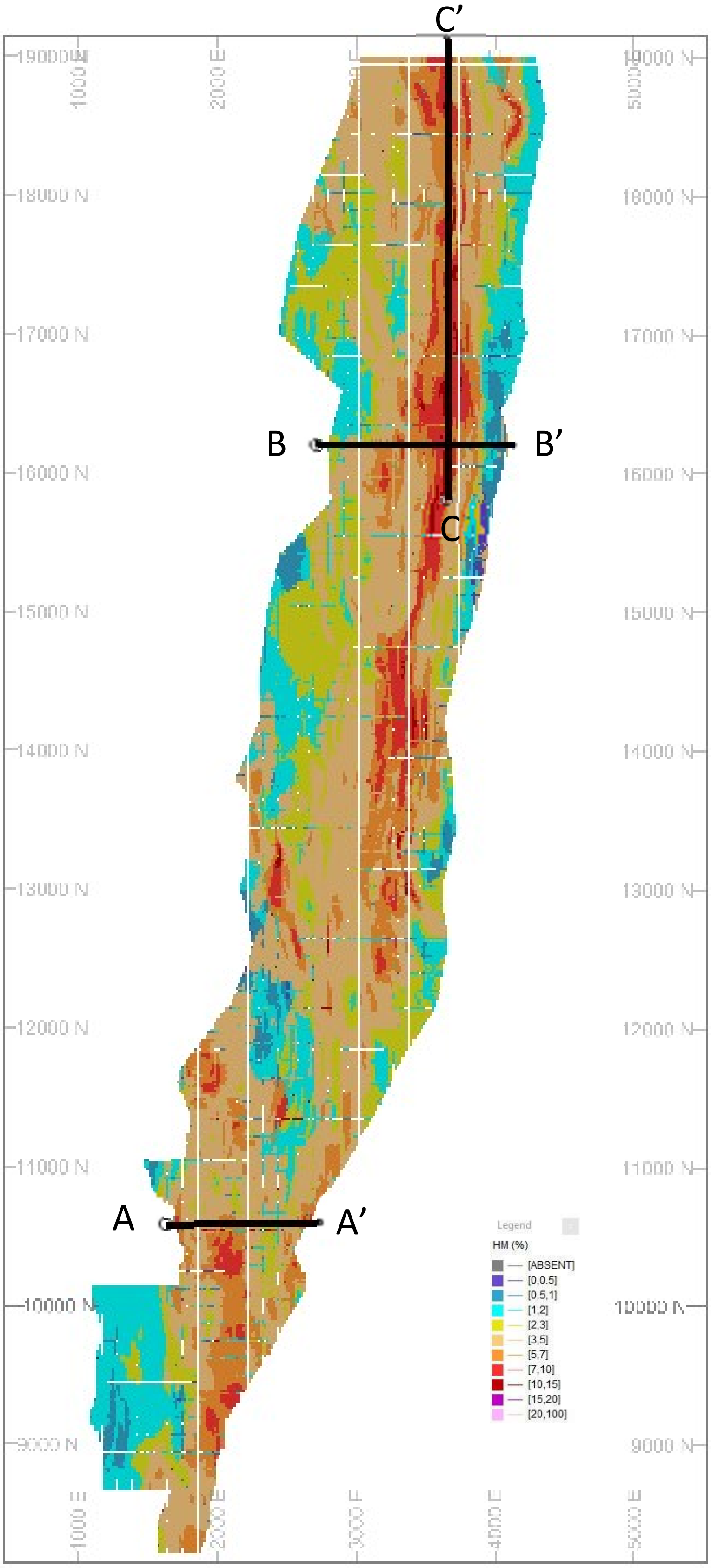

Figure 5: Plan at surface of resource block modelled HM highlighting cross-section locations

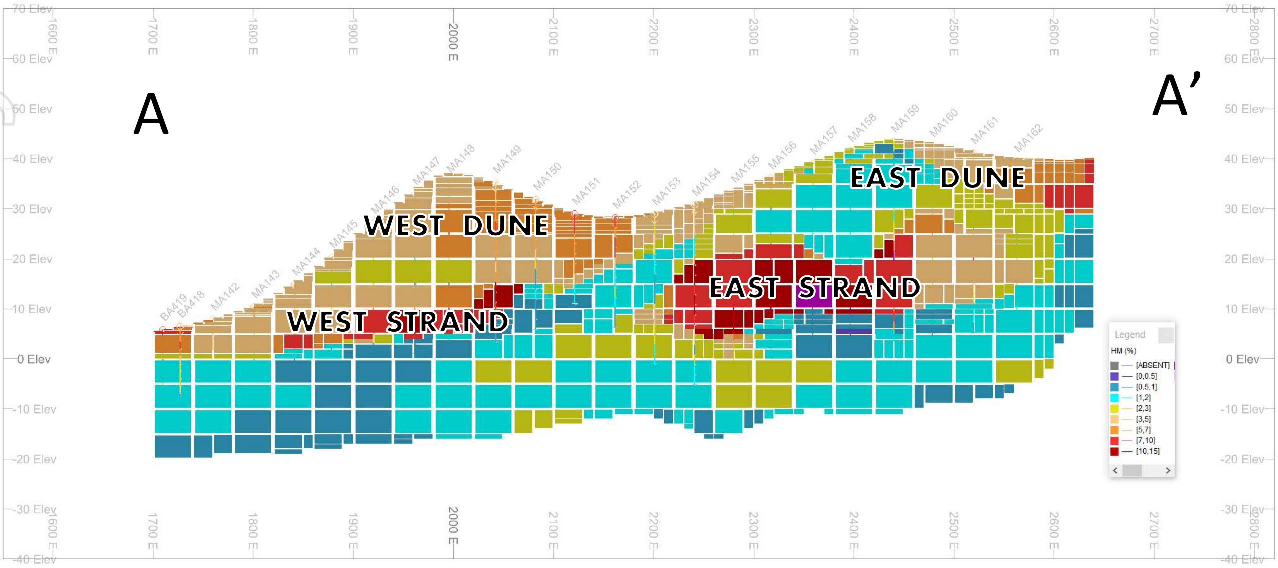

Figure 6: SECTION A-A’ 10600mN, 5x vertical exaggeration. High-grade strand lines can be seen that have been covered by lower-grade dunal material.

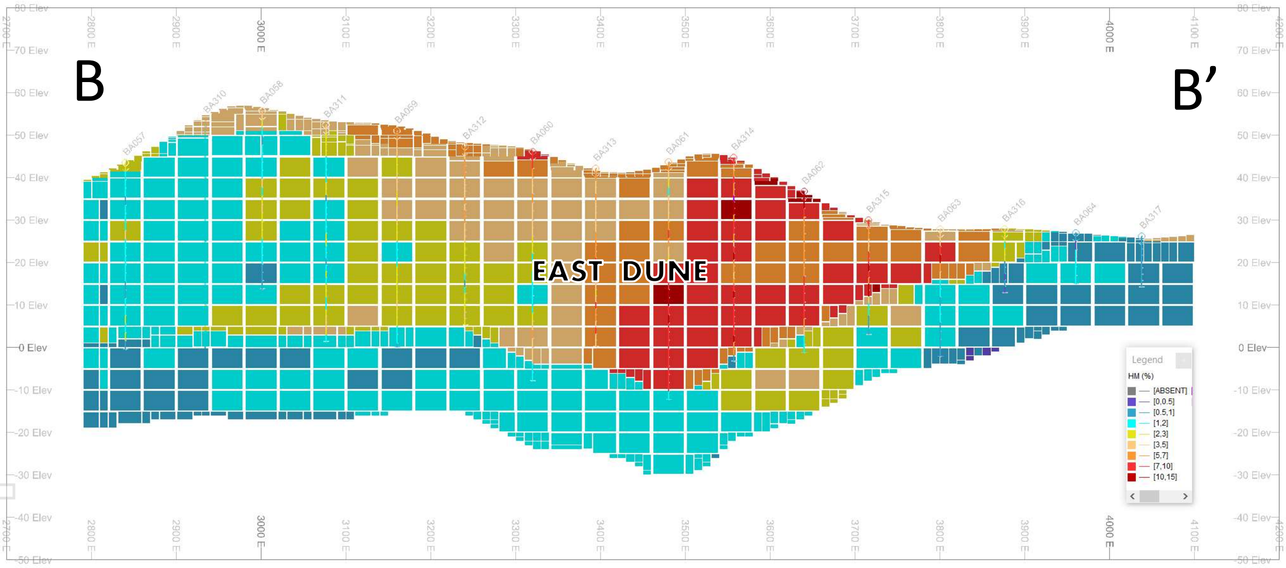

Figure 7: SECTION B – B’ 16200mN, 5x vertical exaggeration. At the northern part of the deposit, strand formations and the basement have been eroded and in-filled by thick, high-grade dune sand.

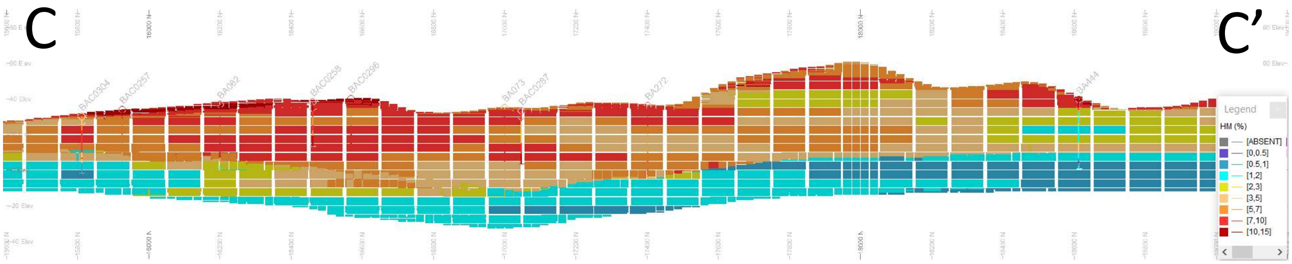

Figure 8: LONG SECTION C – C’, 5x vertical exaggeration.

This announcement dated 1 July 2021 is authorised for market release by the Board of Resource Development Group Ltd.

Michael Kenyon
Company Secretary

For further information, please contact Michael Kenyon on (08) 9443 2928 or at michael.kenyon@resdevgroup.com.au

Competent Person's Statement

The information in this report that relates to the Exploration Results and Mineral Resources is based upon work compiled by Mr Richard Glen Stockwell. Mr Stockwell is a full-time employee of Placer Consulting Pty Ltd and a Fellow of The Australian Institute of Geoscientists. Mr Stockwell has sufficient experience which is relevant to the style of mineralisation and type of deposit under consideration and to the activity he has undertaken to qualify as a Competent Person as defined in the JORC Code, 2012. Mr Stockwell consents to the inclusion in this report of the matters based on his information in the form and context in which it appears.

Forward Looking Statement

This ASX announcement may contain forward looking statements that are subject to risk factors associated with garnet exploration, mining and production businesses. It is believed that the expectations reflected in these statements are reasonable but they may be affected by a variety of variables and changes in underlying assumptions which could cause actual results or trends to differ materially, including but not limited to price fluctuations, actual demand, currency fluctuations, drilling and production results, metallurgy, Reserve estimations, loss of market, industry competition, environmental risks, physical risks, legislative, fiscal and regulatory changes, economic and financial market conditions in various countries and regions, political risks, project delay or advancement, approvals and cost estimate

Resource Development Group

RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT LIMITED
LUCKY BAY MINERAL RESOURCE
AS AT 1st JULY 2021

MINERAL RESOURCE SUMMARY

The Lucky Bay Mineral Resource, which has been reported in accordance with the JORC Code (2012) as at 1st July 2021, is estimated to be 438.8 million dry metric tonnes containing 18.8 million tonnes of Heavy Minerals at an average grade of 4.3%, and an associated 16.2 million tonnes of contained Garnet, using a nominal Heavy Minerals cut-off grade of 2%.

The Lucky Bay Mineral Resource is contained within M70/1280, M70/1387, E70/2509 and E70/5117, located approximately 25 km north of the township of Port Gregory, Western Australia. The current registered holder of all tenements is Australian Garnet Pty Ltd.

Upon mining, there is a small royalty payment to a previous tenement owner and a 5% state government royalty.

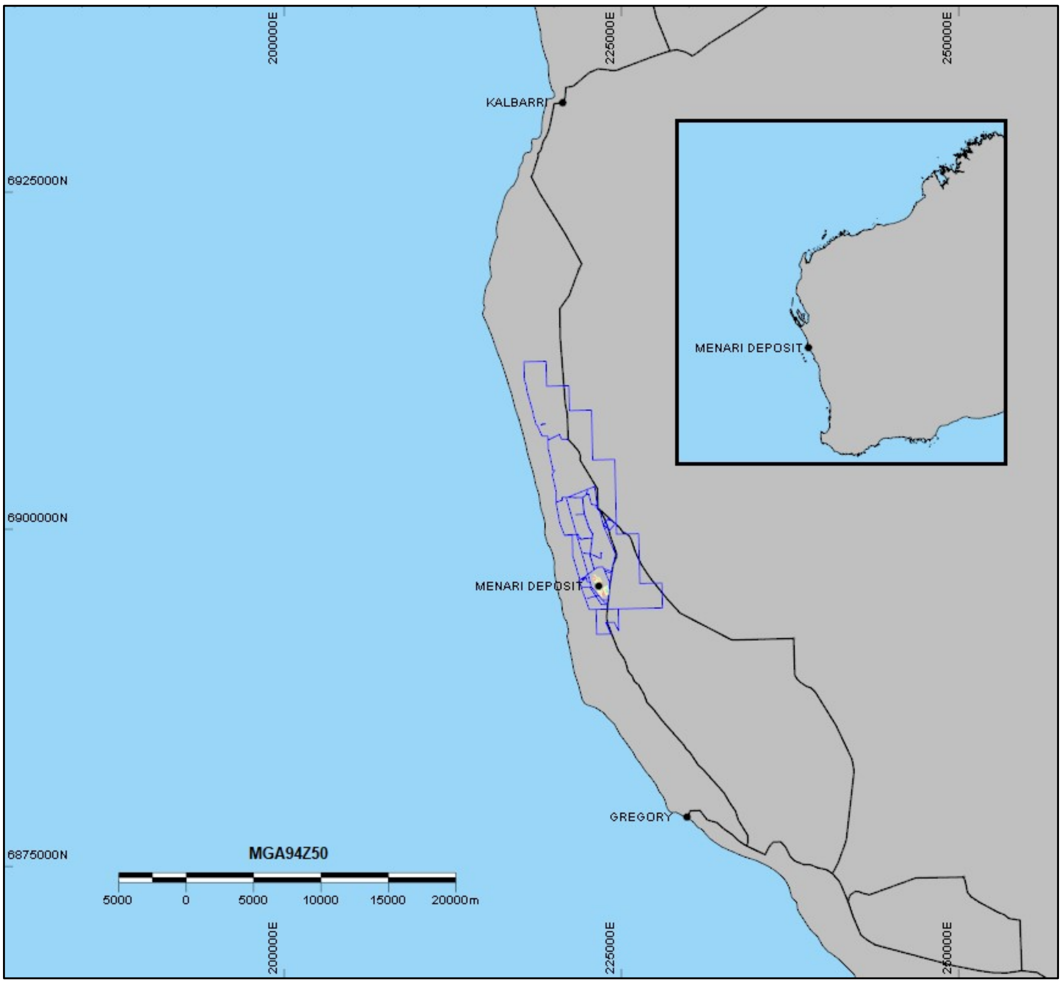

Figure 9: Regional location of The Menari deposit and associated tenement package held by Australian Garnet Pty Ltd (in blue).

Mineral Resource Estimate

The following Mineral Resource estimate was generated by Mr. Richard Glen Stockwell, who a full-time employee of Placer Consulting Pty Ltd and a Fellow of the Australian Institute of Geoscientists. Mr. Stockwell is acting as the Competent Person as defined by JORC 2012.

Geology and Geological Interpretation

The Lucky Bay Project is dominated by the Tamala Limestone, a belt of coastal limestone extending up to 8 km inland. Heavy minerals are derived originally from the metamorphic rocks of the Northampton Complex, which were delivered to the coast via the Hutt River and smaller tributaries, as shown in Figure 2. During the Late Pleistocene and subsequently, a dominant northward-moving long-shore drift current has spread the heavy mineral sands along the coast into beach and dune sequences that overlie the Tamala Limestone.

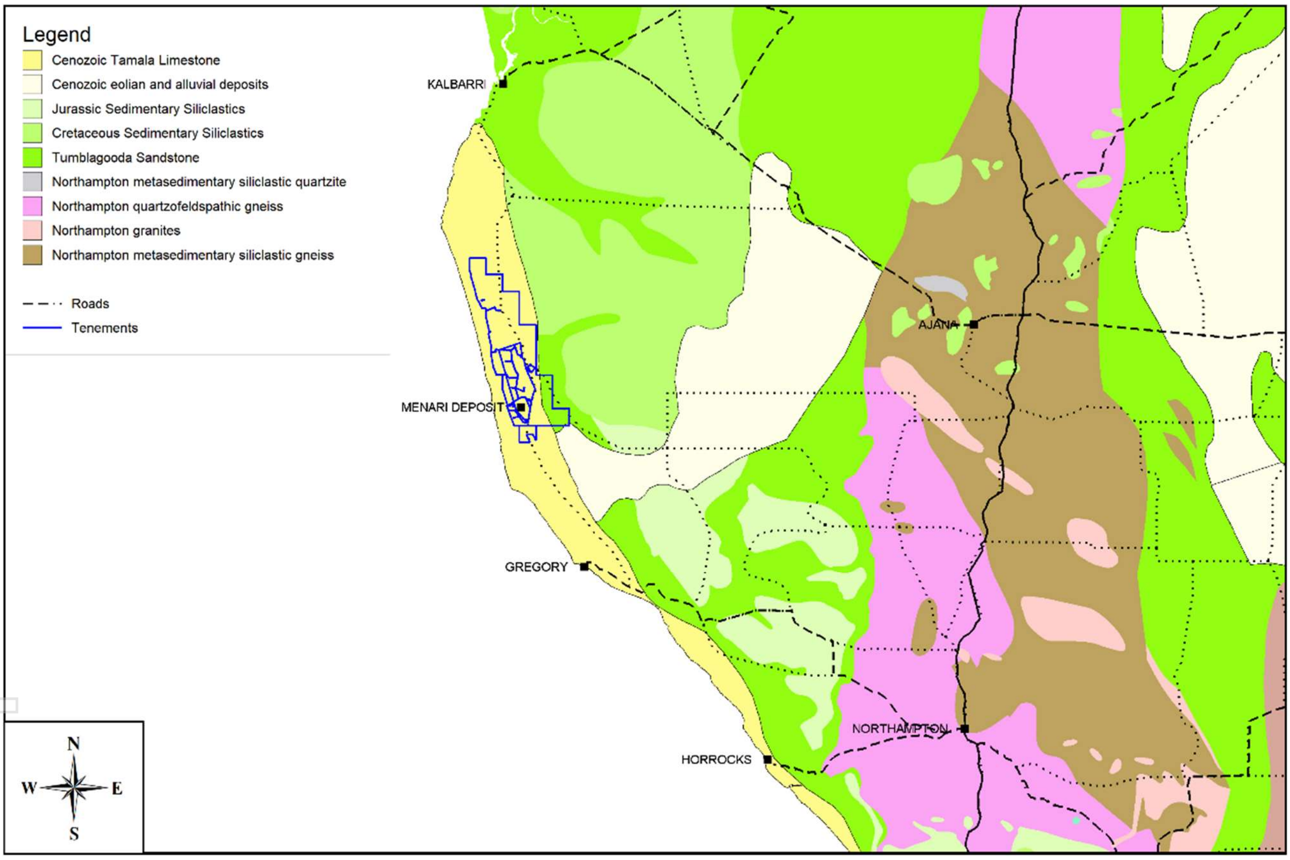

Figure 10: Regional Map showing Cenozoic Regolith and Bedrock Geology.

The local interpreted geology of the Lucky Bay Project comprises two temporally distinct marginal marine sequences. Modelled domains include Topsoil, Dunes, Strands, Claypan, Caprock and Basement, as shown at the Menari Deposit in Figure 3.

The Heavy Mineral Sands are concentrated in Dune and Strand deposits. The Dune deposits typically approximate a mounded accumulation over a variable basement topography. The Strand deposits reside on a paleo wave-cut platform that is generally flat to gently seaward dipping. The heavy mineral grade is broadly distributed in the dune sequences and enriched in the strand deposits.

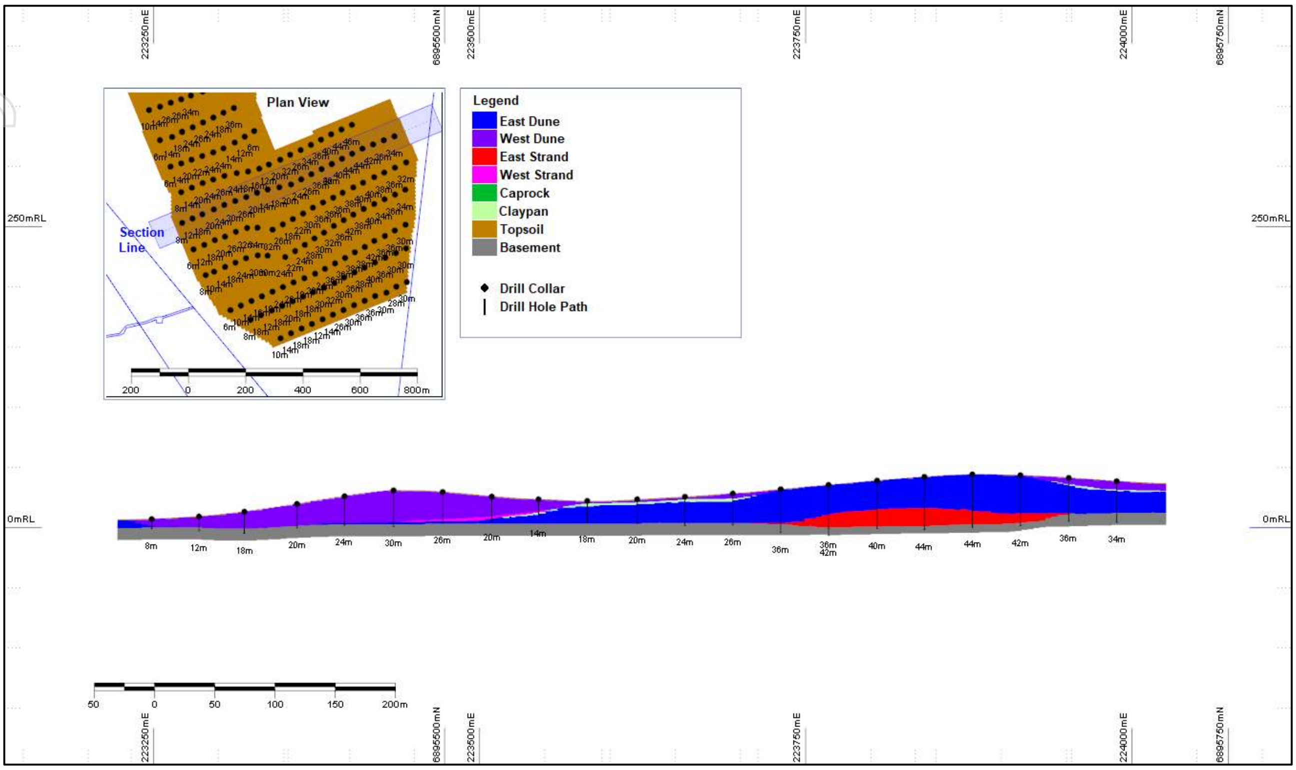

Figure 11: Type Section of Interpreted Geology with Drill Hole Support.

The mineralisation is 10.9 km long and up to 1.7 km wide and averages 23.7 m true thickness. The mineral envelope is generally near/at surface and is lobate in shape, pinching to the North and West. Grades generally increase from 2 % to 20 % Heavy Minerals (HM) with depth. Clay content is typically 0 % to 10 % and HM logging data indicates only minor calcite induration and coatings are associated with valuable minerals.

Drilling Techniques

Drilling is carried out using reverse circulation Aircore (RCAC) drill rig with an on-board, hydraulically operated rotary splitter. Drill tooling includes NQ sized (71mm diameter) drill pipe and a range of drill bits suited for lithologies intersected at the project.

Drill hole spacing is generally 40 m east by 100 m north in Measured Resource areas and 40 m east by 400 m north in Indicated Resource areas. Sample interval is generally 1.5 or 2 m, down-hole. Drill hole locations have been established using a real time kinematic global positioning system (RTKGPS) and the drill string is oriented vertically by spirit level prior to drilling commencement.

As drilling is conducted at -90 degrees, sampling is approximately perpendicular to the dip and strike plane of the mineralisation, which results in true thickness estimates. The maximum hole depth is 63m. Drill hole deviation is not expected to be material at these depths; therefore, no down hole gyro surveys were completed.

Drilling is conducted with water injection to ensure fine material is retained. All drilling was above the water table.

Sampling and Sub-sampling

All RCAC drill holes are down-hole sampled via an on-board rotary splitter attached to the rig's cyclone underflow. The rotary splitter is set at 12.5% of the splitter cycle, which delivers about 2 kg of sub-sample. Duplicate samples are taken routinely to determine sampling precision.

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Historic samples generated by Haddington were taken, in their entirety, at 1m down-hole intervals. These were then composited at 1 – 4m intervals for assay. Historic samples generated by Westralian Sands applied a 1-metre sampling interval for analysis. Historic samples inform Inferred and Indicated regions of the MRE and account for 18% of the drill dataset.

Little is known of the quality standards applied to historic samples. Modern sample preparation is recorded on a standard flow sheet and detailed QA/QC is undertaken on all samples. This includes QA/QC of sample preparation techniques, field staff training, choice of sample receptacle, choice of laboratory preparation and analysis technique, monitoring of sample weights, field duplicates, laboratory replicates and certified reference materials, for outliers, spurious results, bias, precision and accuracy.

Sample Analysis Method

Sub-samples are dried and rotary split to produce ~100g for wet screening and oversize and slimes determination. The remainder is delivered for heavy-liquid (TBE) separation. Sample preparation and analysis is carried out by Diamantina Laboratory in Perth. Samples were analysed for Sand %, Slimes %, Oversize %, Heavy Mineral in Sand % and in-ground Heavy Minerals %.

Westralian Sands produced a 300g sub-sample split for attrition and slimes estimation prior to drying the plus 500-micron fraction for dry sieve. A 35g sub-sample split of the minus 500-micron sample is then subjected to a TBE heavy mineral separation. Haddington samples were composited, riffle split at 50% and screened at +2mm to remove oversize. A 500g sub-sample was then generated by riffle splitter for de-sliming at -63 µm and a 100g split taken for TBE heavy mineral separation.

Garnet percentage and calcite coatings are qualitatively recorded by a mineralogist during microscope investigation of drill sample heavy mineral sinks. Garnet grainsize is determined by physical sieve sizing on all HM sinks. A small population of samples were sized by Leica Digital Image Analysis software, verified by physical screen sizing analysis of a representative sample subset.

Estimation Methodology

The geological interpretation was compiled from field geological observations during drill sample logging, microscope investigation of heavy mineral sinks and interpretation of sample assay data. Geological domains are developed and used to constrain the interpolation of informing data during the resource estimate.

Datamine Studio RM and Supervisor software was used for the resource estimation with key fields being interpolated into the volume model using the Inverse Distance weighting (power 3) method. Qualitative induration variables such as hardness and HM coatings were interpolated using nearest neighbour.

Appropriate and industry standard search ellipses, informed by variography and kriging neighbourhood analysis, were used to search for data during the interpolation and suitable limitations on the number of samples, and the impact of those samples, was maintained.

The average parent cell size used was informed by Kriging Neighbourhood Analysis (KNA) augmented with the experience of the Competent Person. This resulted in a parent cell size of 200m*50m*5m for the volume model. To provide for smooth transition of topography and geological domains between data points, parent sub-cells are used. Four cell splits are available in the X and Y orientations and five cell splits are available in the Z-orientation.

No top cut has been applied to the resource estimate.

A component-based density algorithm, designed by Placer Resource Geologists, combines density characteristics from each textural and compositional component of the sample, combined with laboratory-generated porosity data. A total of 17, 4kg samples were combined from drill sample retains from all geological domains, distributed throughout the project. Calculated and averaged, variable bulk density for each these domains are then interpolated in the MRE.

A west-east section showing HM block estimates and informing drill hole data is shown in Figure 4.

A summary of significant HM intercepts occurring within the 'mineralised domains' is tabulated in Appendix 1. The sample data have been weight averaged by assayed sample length to generate a single HM value and corresponding intercept length for each occasion that a drill hole passes through the interpreted mineralisation domain.

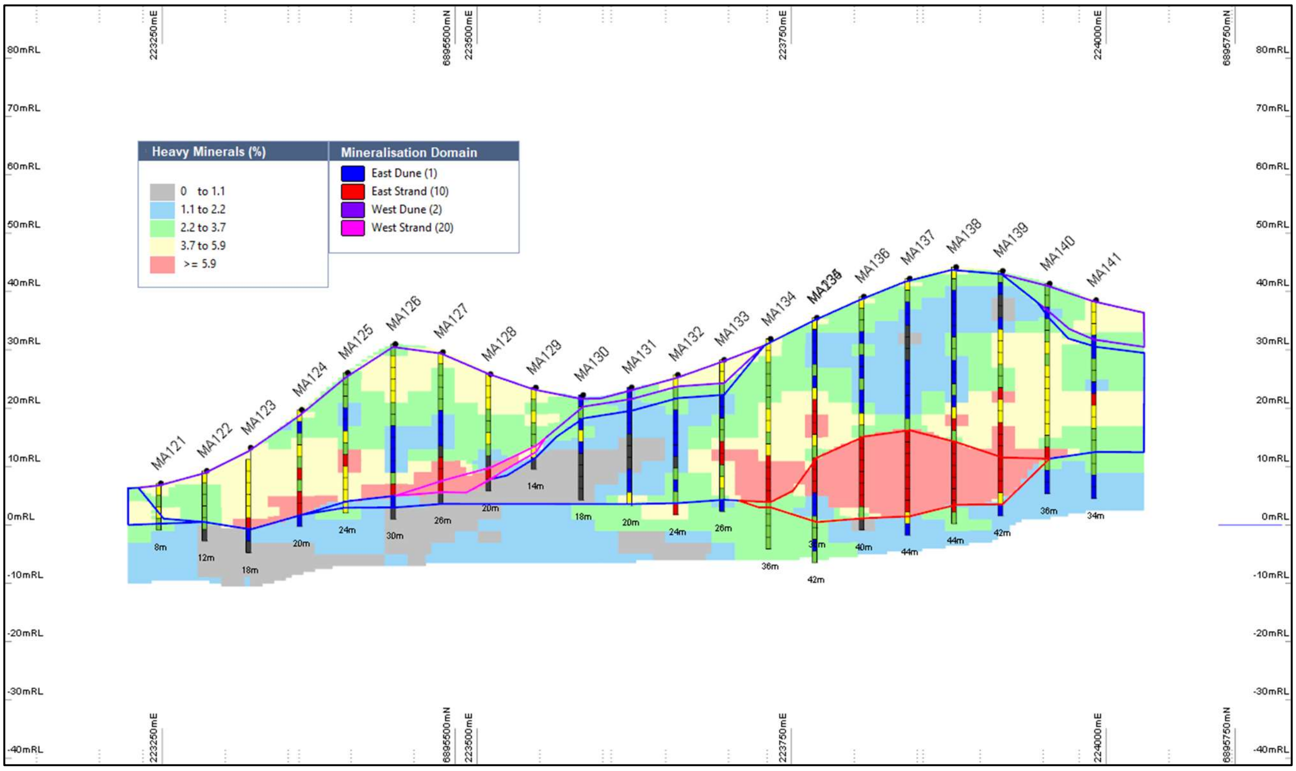

Figure 12: Example west-east type section through the Lucky Bay MRE (Measured Resource) showing block model and drill hole heavy mineral grades (using 5 times vertical exaggeration in the z-axis).

Resource Classification

The Resource has been classified as Measured, Indicated and Inferred in accordance with the 2012 Australasian Code for Reporting of Mineral Resources and Ore Reserves (JORC Code).

A range of criteria has been considered in determining the Resource classification including:

- Drill hole spacing
- Geological domain and mineralisation continuity informed by variography and twin-drilling analysis;
- Quality of QA/QC processes;
- Quality of the input data;
- Representative and consistent nature of the mineralogy and domained Garnet grain size throughout the deposit.

A plan view showing the resource classification across The Lucky Bay Project area is displayed in Figure 5.

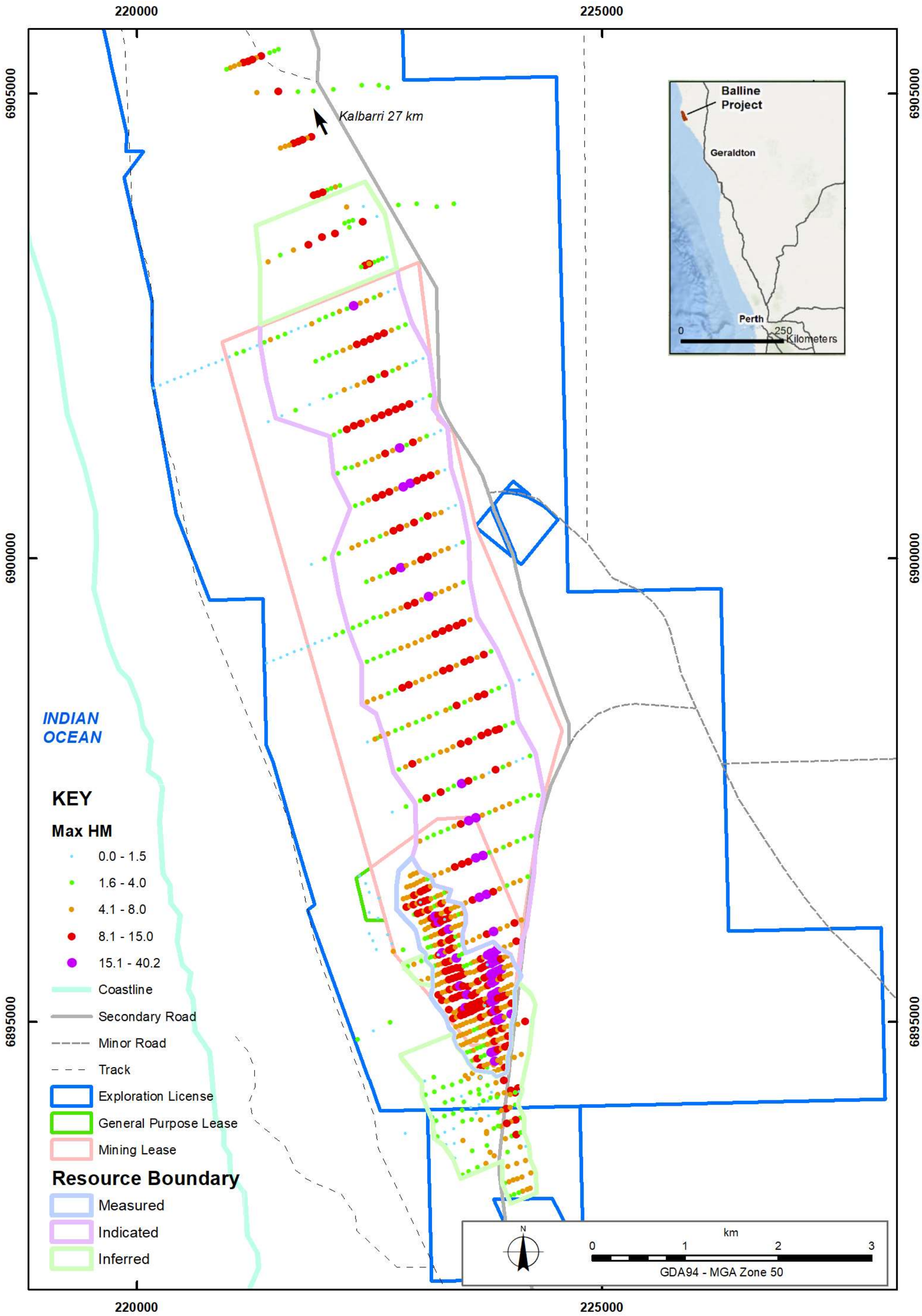

Figure 13: Plan view showing the mineral resource classification scheme at Lucky Bay.

Cut-off Grade

A cut-off grade of 2%, in-ground Heavy Minerals (HM) has been used for the stated Mineral Resource estimate, in line with industry standard reporting. The Lucky Bay Mineral Resources as at 1st July 2021 are tabulated in Table 3. Topsoil and basement domains are excluded from the reported mineral resource.

The sensitivity of the Mineral Resource to the reporting cut-off grade is minimal at cut-off grades below 2% HM. There is only a 10% difference in the reported HM tonnage between using a 0% HM cut-off versus a 2% HM cut-off.

Table 3: Lucky Bay Mineral Resource at 1st July 2021, reported above 2% Heavy Minerals cut-off

Commodity: Mineral Sands								
Deposit	**Resource Category**	**Type**	**Tonnes** (Mt)	**HM** (%)	**HM** (Mt)	**Slimes** (%)	**Garnet** (%)	**Garnet** (Mt)
Menari	Measured	Dune	25.5	4.2	1.1	4.6	84.3	0.9
	Measured	Strand	6.8	8.6	0.6	5.9	79.1	0.5
Menari North	Indicated	Dune	334.2	4.1	13.6	5.9	86.7	11.8
	Indicated	Strand	13.0	10.3	1.3	5.8	86.7	1.2
	Inferred	Dune	59.2	3.8	2.2	5.2	85.0	1.9
	Inferred	Strand	0.2	4.3	0.01	5.9	80.7	0.01
TOTAL	Measured	All	32.3	5.1	1.6	4.9	83.2	1.4
	Indicated	All	347.2	4.3	14.9	5.9	86.7	13.0
	Inferred	All	59.3	3.8	2.2	5.2	85.0	1.9
TOTAL	**All**	**All**	**438.8**	**4.3**	**18.8**	**5.7**	**86.2**	**16.2**

Note: Small discrepancies may occur due to rounding

Metallurgical considerations

The metallurgical recovery and separability factors are similar to other mineral sand operations. Conventional mining and processing techniques will be employed. Ore will be wet-slurried and pumped to a conventional wet concentration plant producing a heavy mineral concentrate for on-site, magnetic separation and screening into product lines.

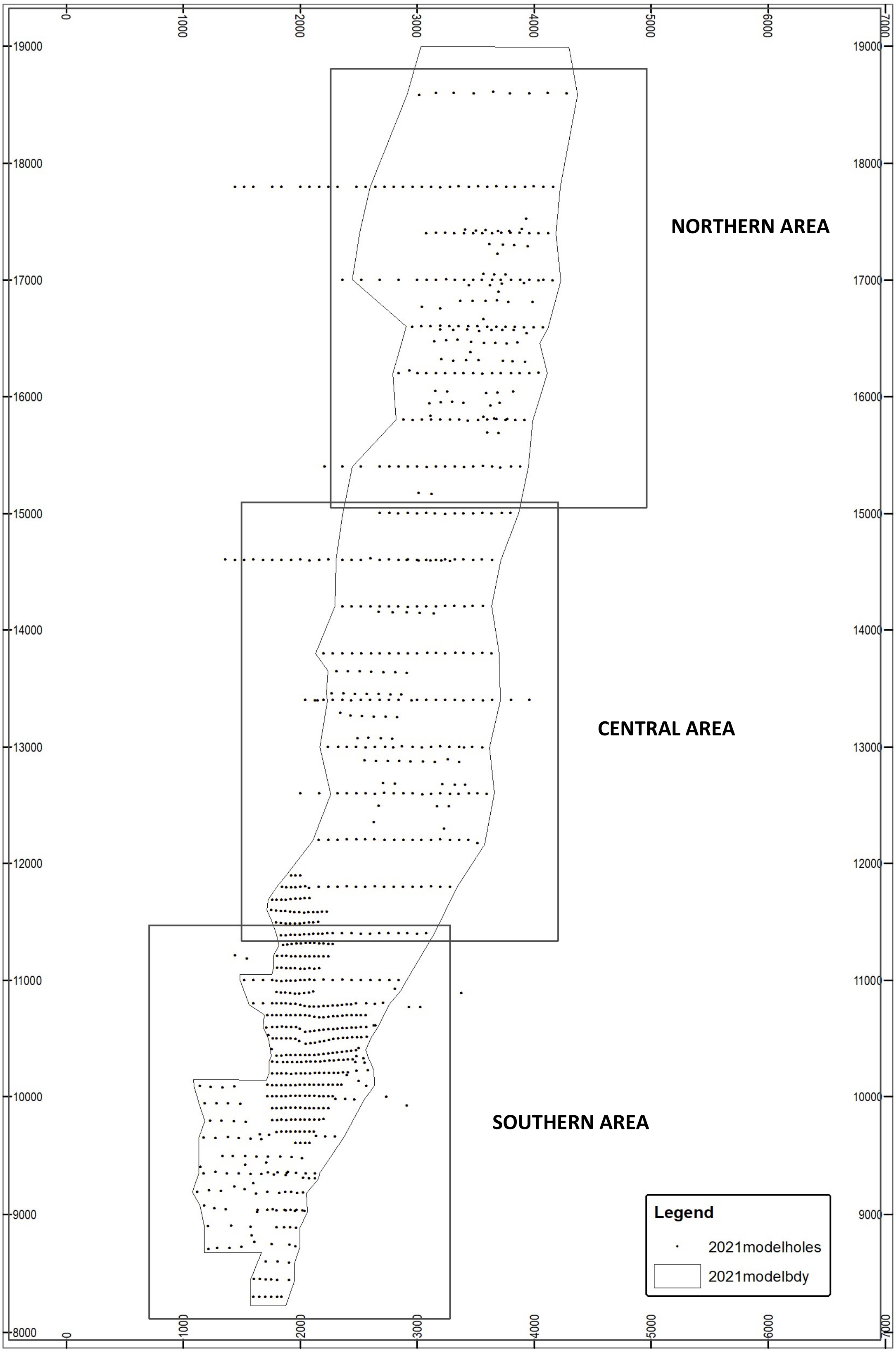

Figure 14: Plan view showing drill collar locations.

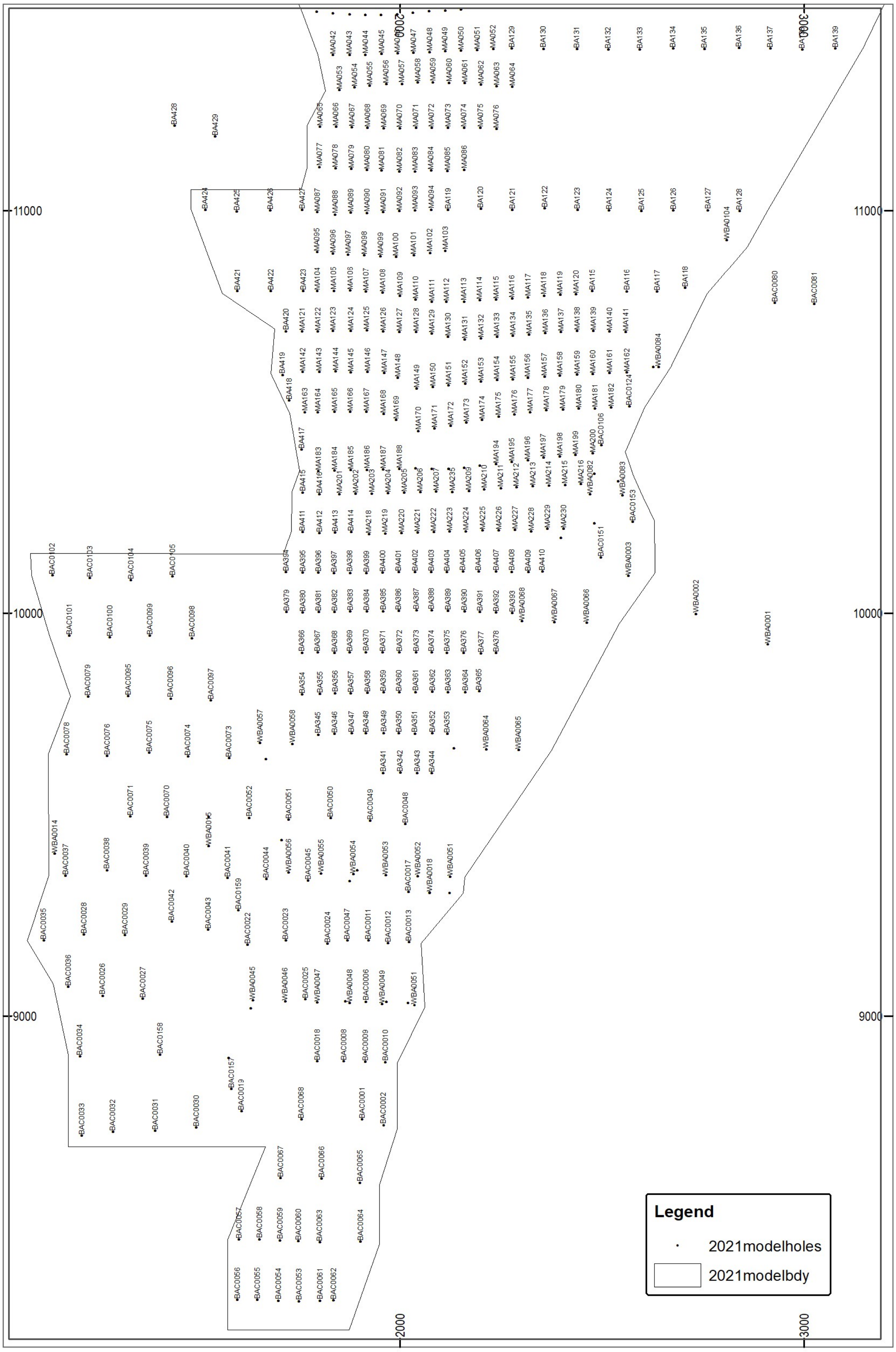

Figure 15: Southern Area – Plan view showing drill collars.

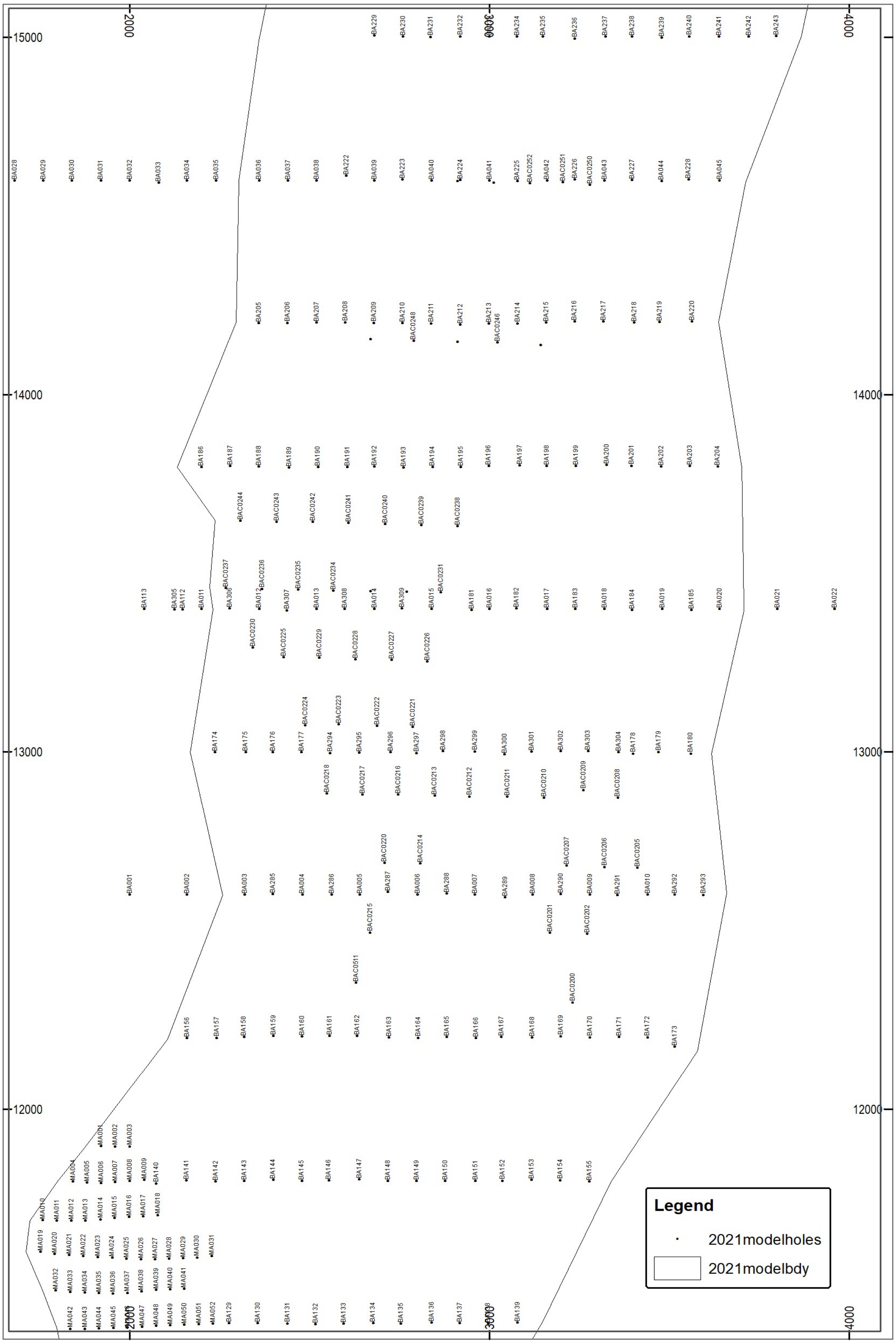

Figure 16: Central area - Plan view showing drill collars

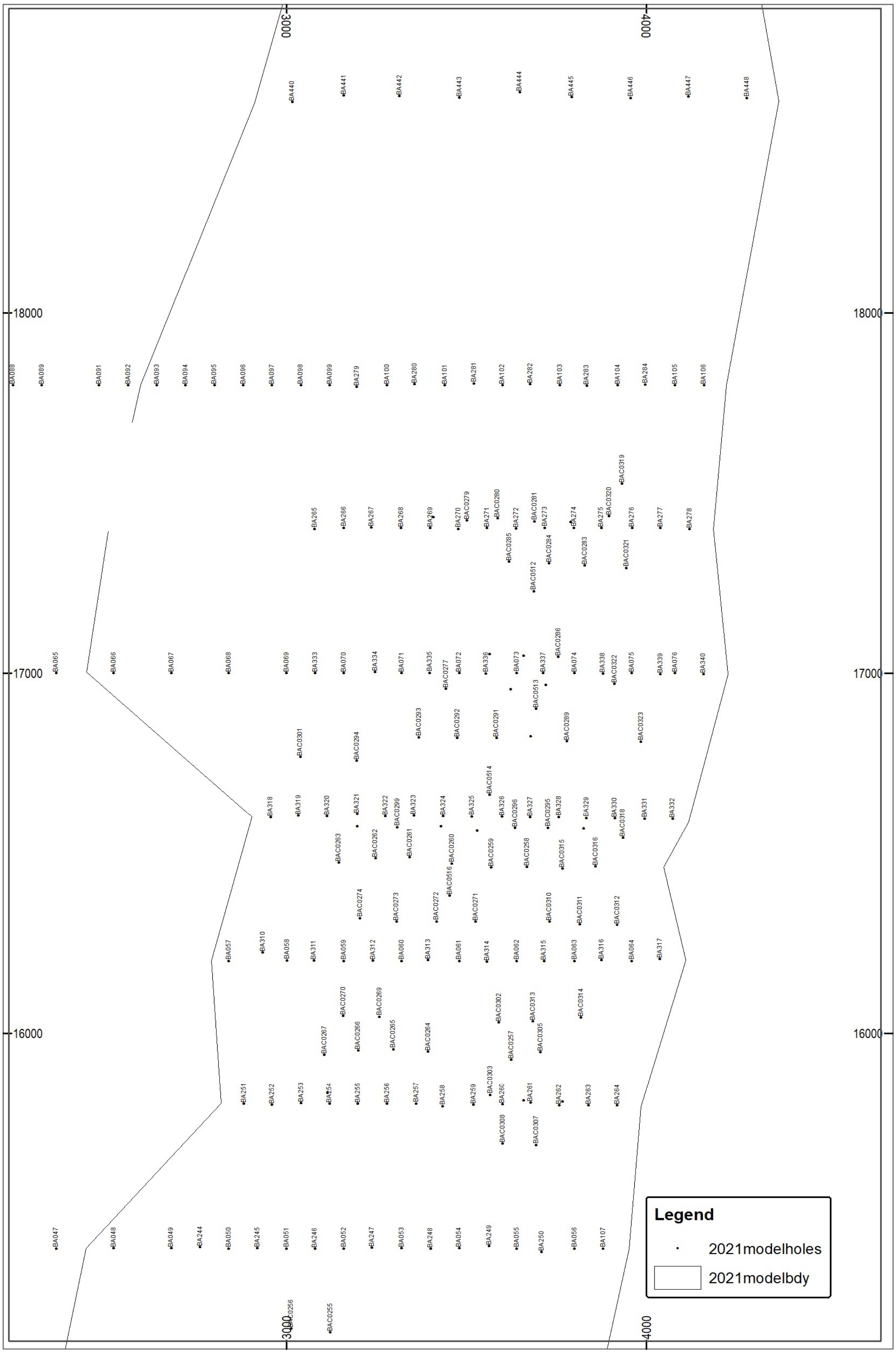

Figure 17: Northern area - Plan view showing drill collars

Appendix 1 – Significant Drilling intercepts

HOLE_ID	NORTHING MGA94-Z50 (m)	EASTING MGA94-Z50 (m)	RL AHD (m)	AZI (°)	Dip (°)	INTERCEPT
BA361	6894686.8	223847.8	20.6	0	-90	28.5 m @ 10.7% HM from 0m
BA132	6896343.6	223684.0	54.4	0	-90	49.5 m @ 8.87% HM from 0m
BA328	6901629.5	222858.4	31.1	0	-90	27 m @ 8.71% HM from 0m
BA326	6901570.1	222712.0	39.1	0	-90	48 m @ 8.5% HM from 0m
BA163	6897164.6	223568.6	48.3	0	-90	39 m @ 8.47% HM from 0m
BA115	6895773.9	223874.5	45.1	0	-90	46.5 m @ 8.46% HM from 0m
BA314	6901181.7	222825.9	44.7	0	-90	46.5 m @ 8.21% HM from 0m
BA147	6896764.9	223643.5	57.1	0	-90	54 m @ 8.11% HM from 0m
BA178	6898157.5	223895.0	18.4	0	-90	4.5 m @ 7.95% HM from 0m
BA329	6901655.8	222930.7	23.4	0	-90	13.5 m @ 7.95% HM from 0m
BA327	6901599.1	222784.6	39.0	0	-90	42 m @ 7.47% HM from 0m
BA146	6896730.0	223565.8	65.0	0	-90	63 m @ 7.44% HM from 0m
BA164	6897194.5	223644.8	41.8	0	-90	36 m @ 7.38% HM from 0m
BA133	6896373.9	223756.1	53.1	0	-90	46.5 m @ 7.3% HM from 0m
BA315	6901244.1	222972.0	29.8	0	-90	19.5 m @ 7.25% HM from 0m
BA219	6899303.7	223505.5	24.8	0	-90	13.5 m @ 7.11% HM from 0m
BA052	6900292.7	222761.2	35.0	0	-90	40 m @ 7.1% HM from 0m
BA259	6900799.1	222942.5	40.9	0	-90	40.5 m @ 6.98% HM from 0m
BA062	6901215.5	222902.0	36.8	0	-90	38 m @ 6.95% HM from 0m
BA260	6900831.1	223016.4	33.8	0	-90	31.5 m @ 6.94% HM from 0m
BA061	6901154.8	222753.8	43.7	0	-90	54 m @ 6.85% HM from 0m
BA360	6894670.2	223810.4	18.0	0	-90	25.5 m @ 6.85% HM from 0m
BA226	6899583.8	223135.8	42.5	0	-90	36 m @ 6.75% HM from 0m
BA274	6902390.5	222591.8	27.9	0	-90	36 m @ 6.66% HM from 0m
BA018	6898501.9	223668.4	17.5	0	-90	8 m @ 6.49% HM from 0m
BA342	6894487.4	223888.4	22.9	0	-90	50 m @ 6.47% HM from 0m
BA203	6898963.4	223735.2	16.8	0	-90	4.5 m @ 6.4% HM from 0m
BA006	6897563.9	223490.6	38.9	0	-90	36 m @ 6.37% HM from 0m
BA104	6902803.1	222554.0	24.2	0	-90	30 m @ 6.37% HM from 0m
BA247	6900323.6	222832.3	43.9	0	-90	45 m @ 6.36% HM from 0m
BA063	6901276.3	223050.1	28.0	0	-90	12 m @ 6.33% HM from 0m
BA218	6899275.0	223440.7	30.0	0	-90	27 m @ 6.33% HM from 0m
BA198	6898812.2	223367.5	36.9	0	-90	30 m @ 6.27% HM from 0m
BA337	6901983.0	222666.1	33.6	0	-90	36 m @ 6.23% HM from 0m
BA258	6900763.6	222864.6	39.1	0	-90	51 m @ 6.19% HM from 0m
BA324	6901509.5	222560.7	37.8	0	-90	30 m @ 6.16% HM from 0m
BA346	6894514.7	223701.9	11.9	0	-90	7.5 m @ 6.14% HM from 0m
BA162	6897134.3	223485.7	54.9	0	-90	42 m @ 6.11% HM from 0m
BA300	6898019.4	223565.3	21.7	0	-90	16.5 m @ 6.11% HM from 0m
BA272	6902327.8	222444.9	36.1	0	-90	43.5 m @ 6.09% HM from 0m
BA336	6901922.6	222519.8	39.3	0	-90	48 m @ 5.94% HM from 0m
BA041	6899491.4	222916.7	44.2	0	-90	40 m @ 5.9% HM from 0m
BA145	6896700.1	223497.1	67.2	0	-90	63 m @ 5.89% HM from 0m
BA261	6900865.3	223086.8	29.5	0	-90	27 m @ 5.85% HM from 0m
BA350	6894576.1	223848.2	20.5	0	-90	28.5 m @ 5.84% HM from 0m
BA234	6899892.5	222834.9	32.9	0	-90	36 m @ 5.83% HM from 0m
BA415	6895040.0	223400.8	3.7	0	-90	12 m @ 5.79% HM from 0m
BA127	6896069.2	224063.0	36.8	0	-90	10.5 m @ 5.76% HM from 0m
BA073	6901956.2	222598.3	35.0	0	-90	48 m @ 5.7% HM from 0m
BA238	6900013.6	223131.4	36.9	0	-90	42 m @ 5.69% HM from 0m
BA275	6902419.1	222662.3	23.8	0	-90	30 m @ 5.64% HM from 0m
BA216	6899215.1	223285.7	40.2	0	-90	28.5 m @ 5.63% HM from 0m
BA362	6894703.0	223885.7	23.8	0	-90	30 m @ 5.63% HM from 0m
BA217	6899245.4	223360.3	35.6	0	-90	21 m @ 5.62% HM from 0m
BA406	6895023.0	223878.4	29.6	0	-90	43.5 m @ 5.62% HM from 0m
BA131	6896315.8	223611.4	53.7	0	-90	49.5 m @ 5.58% HM from 0m
BA054	6900414.2	223057.4	37.8	0	-90	38 m @ 5.55% HM from 0m
BA356	6894608.9	223664.8	11.2	0	-90	19.5 m @ 5.53% HM from 0m
BA074	6902016.9	222746.5	27.5	0	-90	24 m @ 5.52% HM from 0m
BA262	6900888.7	223163.2	27.7	0	-90	13.5 m @ 5.52% HM from 0m

Resource Development Group

HOLE_ID	NORTHING MGA94-Z50 (m)	EASTING MGA94-Z50 (m)	RL AHD (m)	AZI (°)	Dip (°)	INTERCEPT
BA273	6902359.6	222516.8	33.6	0	-90	39 m @ 5.52% HM from 0m
BA124	6895975.8	223837.0	47.3	0	-90	36 m @ 5.47% HM from 4.5m
BA282	6902713.6	222327.7	54.3	0	-90	49.5 m @ 5.38% HM from 0m
BA304	6898145.5	223856.9	19.7	0	-90	20.5 m @ 5.37% HM from 0m
BA148	6896790.8	223718.5	50.7	0	-90	40.5 m @ 5.34% HM from 0m
BA128	6896097.5	224136.1	34.8	0	-90	8.5 m @ 5.31% HM from 0m
BA325	6901539.3	222634.5	35.9	0	-90	33 m @ 5.26% HM from 0m
BA379	6894749.0	223476.6	6.8	0	-90	3 m @ 5.26% HM from 0m
BA447	6903619.0	222432.1	31.7	0	-90	15 m @ 5.22% HM from 0m
BA183	6898470.7	223593.0	21.6	0	-90	10.5 m @ 5.19% HM from 0m
BA313	6901124.3	222673.5	42.1	0	-90	42 m @ 5.18% HM from 0m
BA043	6899612.9	223212.9	36.4	0	-90	30 m @ 5.14% HM from 0m
BA322	6901449.5	222411.6	36.3	0	-90	30 m @ 5.14% HM from 0m
BA248	6900383.1	222984.1	39.1	0	-90	45 m @ 5.13% HM from 0m
BA072	6901895.4	222450.2	48.9	0	-90	50 m @ 5.07% HM from 0m
BA103	6902742.3	222405.8	44.3	0	-90	36 m @ 5.06% HM from 0m
BA200	6898877.9	223520.4	27.3	0	-90	37.5 m @ 5.06% HM from 0m
BA405	6895007.5	223842.7	27.7	0	-90	37.5 m @ 5.06% HM from 0m
BA388	6894889.2	223807.3	21.2	0	-90	28.5 m @ 5.04% HM from 0m
BA365	6894748.2	223992.7	31.8	0	-90	28 m @ 5.02% HM from 0m
BA443	6903374.9	221845.1	39.5	0	-90	36 m @ 5.02% HM from 0m
BA410	6895082.6	224024.7	36.7	0	-90	41.5 m @ 5% HM from 0m
BA290	6897716.3	223859.3	29.0	0	-90	10.5 m @ 4.99% HM from 0m
BA182	6898410.7	223441.1	29.5	0	-90	42 m @ 4.97% HM from 0m
BA403	6894976.9	223770.6	21.5	0	-90	7.5 m @ 4.97% HM from 0m
BA271	6902297.7	222369.3	43.6	0	-90	39 m @ 4.96% HM from 0m
BA416	6895051.7	223441.2	3.6	0	-90	4.5 m @ 4.96% HM from 0m
BA233	6899863.4	222764.5	36.2	0	-90	44 m @ 4.95% HM from 0m
BA199	6898842.7	223442.8	32.5	0	-90	24 m @ 4.92% HM from 0m
BA419	6895290.7	223243.6	5.8	0	-90	12 m @ 4.91% HM from 0m
BA017	6898441.2	223520.3	25.3	0	-90	22 m @ 4.86% HM from 0m
BA042	6899552.1	223064.8	42.7	0	-90	46 m @ 4.86% HM from 0m
BA302	6898087.8	223706.4	18.9	0	-90	22 m @ 4.84% HM from 0m
BA389	6894903.6	223845.9	23.9	0	-90	31.5 m @ 4.83% HM from 0m
BA414	6894994.8	223548.6	8.6	0	-90	7.5 m @ 4.83% HM from 0m
BA378	6894852.2	223995.4	31.9	0	-90	43.5 m @ 4.8% HM from 0m
BA283	6902768.9	222475.3	33.0	0	-90	30 m @ 4.77% HM from 0m
BA227	6899642.8	223283.0	30.5	0	-90	25.5 m @ 4.74% HM from 0m
BA215	6899182.7	223214.1	43.1	0	-90	36 m @ 4.72% HM from 0m
BA167	6897284.2	223857.5	31.9	0	-90	9 m @ 4.7% HM from 0m
BA445	6903495.1	222132.1	38.2	0	-90	25.5 m @ 4.7% HM from 0m
BA351	6894590.9	223885.1	22.7	0	-90	28.5 m @ 4.69% HM from 0m
BA397	6894882.8	223549.4	7.5	0	-90	4.5 m @ 4.67% HM from 0m
BA123	6895946.9	223764.4	48.2	0	-90	40.5 m @ 4.66% HM from 0m
BA220	6899338.8	223588.4	18.4	0	-90	4.5 m @ 4.66% HM from 0m
BA387	6894874.7	223772.8	18.8	0	-90	21 m @ 4.65% HM from 0m
BA407	6895039.3	223919.2	31.1	0	-90	48 m @ 4.61% HM from 0m
BA374	6894792.5	223847.3	22.3	0	-90	27 m @ 4.57% HM from 0m
BA201	6898902.4	223585.7	23.3	0	-90	35 m @ 4.56% HM from 0m
BA394	6894840.2	223437.7	5.1	0	-90	4.5 m @ 4.52% HM from 0m
BA257	6900742.4	222793.4	38.2	0	-90	46.5 m @ 4.48% HM from 0m
BA428	6895761.7	222761.3	12.1	0	-90	6 m @ 4.48% HM from 0m
BA197	6898784.8	223297.5	40.6	0	-90	39 m @ 4.44% HM from 0m
BA364	6894733.6	223961.8	30.5	0	-90	39 m @ 4.41% HM from 0m
BA192	6898628.8	222925.3	49.8	0	-90	45 m @ 4.4% HM from 0m
BA055	6900474.9	223205.6	27.9	0	-90	24 m @ 4.39% HM from 0m
BA321	6901423.9	222336.6	33.4	0	-90	31.5 m @ 4.38% HM from 0m
BA137	6896498.0	224054.3	37.2	0	-90	9 m @ 4.36% HM from 0m
BA044	6899671.2	223360.3	25.5	0	-90	20 m @ 4.35% HM from 0m
BA194	6898688.8	223074.7	49.4	0	-90	37.5 m @ 4.34% HM from 0m
BA444	6903452.7	221993.6	39.3	0	-90	31.5 m @ 4.34% HM from 0m
BA202	6898931.8	223663.0	16.6	0	-90	4.5 m @ 4.33% HM from 0m

HOLE_ID	NORTHING MGA94-Z50 (m)	EASTING MGA94-Z50 (m)	RL AHD (m)	AZI (°)	Dip (°)	INTERCEPT
BA396	6894869.2	223512.4	6.5	0	-90	4.5 m @ 4.3% HM from 0m
BA417	6895137.3	223357.7	3.8	0	-90	10.5 m @ 4.27% HM from 0m
BA144	6896672.3	223422.3	64.7	0	-90	54 m @ 4.26% HM from 0m
BA237	6899985.6	223062.3	42.6	0	-90	45 m @ 4.24% HM from 0m
BA299	6897996.5	223486.2	26.8	0	-90	30 m @ 4.24% HM from 0m
BA297	6897930.5	223337.0	35.4	0	-90	24 m @ 4.2% HM from 0m
BA255	6900680.3	222644.0	50.6	0	-90	49.5 m @ 4.18% HM from 0m
BA353	6894620.4	223959.6	27.7	0	-90	37.5 m @ 4.18% HM from 0m
BA254	6900650.9	222570.8	46.8	0	-90	51 m @ 4.16% HM from 0m
BA375	6894806.8	223882.9	24.8	0	-90	31.5 m @ 4.16% HM from 0m
BA398	6894898.8	223585.3	8.7	0	-90	18 m @ 4.16% HM from 0m
BA404	6894992.1	223806.7	24.8	0	-90	9 m @ 4.16% HM from 0m
BA345	6894497.4	223664.3	10.4	0	-90	6 m @ 4.13% HM from 0m
BA341	6894470.8	223850.0	20.2	0	-90	10.5 m @ 4.12% HM from 0m
BA009	6897746.1	223935.0	29.0	0	-90	6 m @ 4.11% HM from 0m
BA288	6897597.4	223565.5	34.5	0	-90	30 m @ 4.11% HM from 0m
BA352	6894607.4	223924.8	25.1	0	-90	28.5 m @ 4.11% HM from 0m
BA418	6895238.8	223283.6	6.4	0	-90	13.5 m @ 4.11% HM from 0m
BA303	6898115.9	223777.2	19.0	0	-90	10.5 m @ 4.1% HM from 0m
BA391	6894931.1	223920.1	28.4	0	-90	46.5 m @ 4.07% HM from 0m
BA413	6894978.2	223512.5	6.7	0	-90	16.5 m @ 4.07% HM from 0m
BA249	6900452.3	223132.0	31.9	0	-90	31.5 m @ 4.04% HM from 0m
BA395	6894855.4	223476.4	5.6	0	-90	4.5 m @ 4.04% HM from 0m
BA320	6901387.8	222261.7	32.2	0	-90	30 m @ 3.99% HM from 0m
BA343	6894502.8	223928.1	25.5	0	-90	6 m @ 3.99% HM from 0m
BA053	6900353.5	222909.3	43.6	0	-90	48 m @ 3.98% HM from 0m
BA246	6900261.0	222686.9	27.8	0	-90	31.5 m @ 3.97% HM from 1.5m
BA323	6901480.4	222484.0	37.7	0	-90	33 m @ 3.97% HM from 0m
BA113	6898016.7	222483.5	29.7	0	-90	34 m @ 3.94% HM from 0m
BA373	6894778.2	223812.1	19.7	0	-90	27 m @ 3.93% HM from 0m
BA442	6903315.9	221688.0	27.7	0	-90	16.5 m @ 3.9% HM from 0m
BA344	6894515.7	223961.7	27.3	0	-90	34.5 m @ 3.88% HM from 0m
BA239	6900042.1	223208.8	30.9	0	-90	27 m @ 3.87% HM from 0m
BA118	6895868.6	224084.8	36.9	0	-90	21 m @ 3.86% HM from 0m
BA102	6902681.6	222257.7	54.5	0	-90	50 m @ 3.85% HM from 0m
BA184	6898528.1	223740.1	15.2	0	-90	24 m @ 3.85% HM from 0m
BA286	6897473.7	223269.6	50.2	0	-90	40.5 m @ 3.85% HM from 0m
BA380	6894763.5	223513.7	8.2	0	-90	4.5 m @ 3.84% HM from 0m
BA008	6897685.4	223786.9	27.7	0	-90	12 m @ 3.83% HM from 0m
BA411	6894949.0	223437.3	3.3	0	-90	4.5 m @ 3.81% HM from 1.5m
BA312	6901064.5	222531.6	47.1	0	-90	42 m @ 3.8% HM from 0m
BA122	6895920.7	223687.4	46.4	0	-90	43.5 m @ 3.78% HM from 0m
BA256	6900711.3	222718.3	43.8	0	-90	51 m @ 3.75% HM from 0m
BA060	6901094.1	222605.7	46.3	0	-90	50 m @ 3.72% HM from 0m
BA168	6897315.6	223937.3	31.8	0	-90	6.4 m @ 3.72% HM from 0m
BA408	6895053.0	223954.7	32.4	0	-90	31.5 m @ 3.72% HM from 0m
BA225	6899519.1	222989.1	41.5	0	-90	45 m @ 3.68% HM from 0m
BA376	6894822.3	223921.0	27.3	0	-90	33 m @ 3.67% HM from 0m
BA335	6901864.5	222374.3	48.2	0	-90	45 m @ 3.65% HM from 0m
BA440	6903187.4	221419.0	36.4	0	-90	30 m @ 3.64% HM from 0m
BA390	6894917.8	223884.0	26.4	0	-90	40.5 m @ 3.63% HM from 0m
BA176	6897781.1	222967.4	45.0	0	-90	45 m @ 3.58% HM from 0m
BA236	6899948.8	222986.1	40.6	0	-90	37.5 m @ 3.57% HM from 0m
BA284	6902833.9	222624.7	19.8	0	-90	18 m @ 3.57% HM from 0m
BA141	6896579.3	223199.9	46.0	0	-90	18 m @ 3.56% HM from 0m
BA384	6894826.3	223659.6	12.1	0	-90	16.5 m @ 3.56% HM from 0m
BA369	6894716.2	223659.4	12.5	0	-90	3 m @ 3.55% HM from 0m
BA067	6901591.8	221709.6	13.3	0	-90	18 m @ 3.54% HM from 0m
BA196	6898750.8	223218.0	42.6	0	-90	25.5 m @ 3.53% HM from 0m
BA214	6899150.4	223141.5	41.3	0	-90	31.5 m @ 3.53% HM from 0m
BA210	6899029.9	222845.4	45.4	0	-90	42 m @ 3.51% HM from 0m
BA377	6894836.7	223961.2	29.8	0	-90	39 m @ 3.51% HM from 0m

HOLE_ID	NORTHING MGA94-Z50 (m)	EASTING MGA94-Z50 (m)	RL AHD (m)	AZI (°)	Dip (°)	INTERCEPT
BA381	6894779.0	223550.4	9.3	0	-90	9 m @ 3.51% HM from 0m
BA130	6896284.8	223534.5	57.2	0	-90	55.5 m @ 3.5% HM from 0m
BA392	6894945.3	223957.2	30.5	0	-90	33 m @ 3.5% HM from 0m
BA191	6898598.8	222856.0	46.4	0	-90	40.5 m @ 3.46% HM from 0m
BA412	6894962.7	223477.3	5.0	0	-90	7.5 m @ 3.44% HM from 0m
BA019	6898562.7	223816.5	14.6	0	-90	4 m @ 3.41% HM from 0m
BA034	6899172.6	222139.1	36.9	0	-90	22 m @ 3.4% HM from 20m
BA093	6902317.3	221369.5	17.1	0	-90	12 m @ 3.4% HM from 0m
BA116	6895806.0	223953.9	40.0	0	-90	30 m @ 3.4% HM from 0m
BA363	6894717.3	223922.4	27.3	0	-90	31.5 m @ 3.38% HM from 0m
BA101	6902620.9	222109.6	58.0	0	-90	46 m @ 3.37% HM from 0m
BA165	6897226.1	223717.4	36.1	0	-90	28.5 m @ 3.37% HM from 0m
BA240	6900075.4	223278.7	28.4	0	-90	18 m @ 3.37% HM from 0m
BA120	6895859.1	223541.5	28.9	0	-90	27 m @ 3.36% HM from 0m
BA195	6898719.0	223147.7	47.9	0	-90	42 m @ 3.34% HM from 0m
BA298	6897963.0	223403.8	32.7	0	-90	30 m @ 3.33% HM from 0m
BA193	6898657.4	223000.5	47.8	0	-90	43.5 m @ 3.29% HM from 0m
BA253	6900621.4	222497.4	37.2	0	-90	42 m @ 3.29% HM from 0m
BA096	6902408.4	221591.1	27.3	0	-90	14 m @ 3.28% HM from 0m
BA235	6899919.7	222901.8	32.6	0	-90	39 m @ 3.28% HM from 0m
BA177	6897811.5	223040.7	43.4	0	-90	39 m @ 3.26% HM from 0m
BA285	6897412.8	223118.1	58.4	0	-90	60 m @ 3.26% HM from 0m
BA016	6898380.5	223372.1	29.1	0	-90	30 m @ 3.25% HM from 0m
BA349	6894562.8	223813.5	18.4	0	-90	24 m @ 3.25% HM from 0m
BA152	6896912.1	224013.1	37.6	0	-90	18 m @ 3.23% HM from 0m
BA401	6894946.4	223696.0	15.3	0	-90	22.5 m @ 3.21% HM from 0m
BA156	6896949.2	223049.9	45.1	0	-90	39 m @ 3.2% HM from 0m
BA382	6894794.1	223586.7	10.1	0	-90	9 m @ 3.2% HM from 0m
BA281	6902656.1	222182.4	53.6	0	-90	51 m @ 3.18% HM from 0m
BA213	6899119.4	223068.3	39.8	0	-90	39 m @ 3.17% HM from 0m
BA386	6894857.2	223732.5	16.0	0	-90	22.5 m @ 3.16% HM from 0m
BA241	6900105.0	223354.5	24.3	0	-90	15 m @ 3.15% HM from 0m
BA348	6894545.7	223773.0	15.9	0	-90	4.5 m @ 3.15% HM from 0m
BA368	6894700.2	223625.3	11.7	0	-90	7.5 m @ 3.15% HM from 0m
BA049	6900110.6	222316.8	48.6	0	-90	46 m @ 3.14% HM from 0m
BA306	6898107.3	222702.9	48.4	0	-90	42 m @ 3.14% HM from 0m
BA007	6897624.7	223638.7	33.0	0	-90	28 m @ 3.13% HM from 0m
BA011	6898076.9	222631.5	46.6	0	-90	40 m @ 3.12% HM from 0m
BA099	6902499.4	221813.3	29.6	0	-90	22 m @ 3.12% HM from 0m
BA100	6902560.2	221961.4	52.1	0	-90	44 m @ 3.12% HM from 0m
BA161	6897105.6	223414.6	60.2	0	-90	48 m @ 3.12% HM from 0m
BA279	6902523.7	221885.3	39.7	0	-90	22.5 m @ 3.1% HM from 0m
BA070	6901774.0	222154.0	43.5	0	-90	40 m @ 3.08% HM from 0m
BA441	6903258.3	221544.5	22.3	0	-90	12 m @ 3.06% HM from 0m
BA129	6896255.2	223461.8	51.7	0	-90	54 m @ 3.03% HM from 0m
BA095	6902378.0	221517.1	33.9	0	-90	30 m @ 3.01% HM from 0m
BA291	6897773.4	224006.1	28.1	0	-90	13.5 m @ 3.01% HM from 0m
BA169	6897348.8	224009.0	33.7	0	-90	8.7 m @ 3% HM from 0m
BA015	6898319.8	223224.0	38.9	0	-90	30 m @ 2.97% HM from 0m
BA094	6902347.6	221443.0	30.3	0	-90	30 m @ 2.94% HM from 0m
BA121	6895885.9	223615.3	37.2	0	-90	33 m @ 2.94% HM from 0m
BA125	6896005.4	223911.9	41.8	0	-90	34.5 m @ 2.94% HM from 0m
BA223	6899402.0	222691.6	59.9	0	-90	55.5 m @ 2.93% HM from 0m
BA393	6894959.0	223994.8	32.8	0	-90	34.5 m @ 2.92% HM from 0m
BA372	6894762.8	223773.4	17.1	0	-90	22.5 m @ 2.91% HM from 0m
BA228	6899704.4	223427.7	22.7	0	-90	24 m @ 2.9% HM from 0m
BA334	6901809.1	222233.3	40.4	0	-90	39 m @ 2.89% HM from 0m
BA119	6895825.4	223467.6	22.1	0	-90	19.5 m @ 2.88% HM from 0m
BA142	6896607.6	223276.2	52.0	0	-90	4.5 m @ 2.88% HM from 28.5m
BA385	6894842.0	223697.3	14.0	0	-90	22.5 m @ 2.88% HM from 0m
BA402	6894962.1	223733.4	18.2	0	-90	21 m @ 2.88% HM from 0m
BA051	6900232.0	222613.1	25.4	0	-90	24 m @ 2.85% HM from 0m

HOLE_ID	NORTHING MGA94-Z50 (m)	EASTING MGA94-Z50 (m)	RL AHD (m)	AZI (°)	Dip (°)	INTERCEPT
BA186	6898445.2	222479.7	41.5	0	-90	37.5 m @ 2.85% HM from 0m
BA367	6894685.3	223586.2	10.2	0	-90	4.5 m @ 2.85% HM from 0m
BA355	6894592.9	223630.2	9.6	0	-90	6 m @ 2.83% HM from 0m
BA013	6898198.3	222927.8	39.1	0	-90	34 m @ 2.82% HM from 0m
BA250	6900491.9	223273.2	23.7	0	-90	22.5 m @ 2.82% HM from 0m
BA270	6902265.6	222295.5	49.7	0	-90	48 m @ 2.82% HM from 0m
BA002	6897321.1	222898.1	49.4	0	-90	20 m @ 2.81% HM from 30m
BA059	6901033.4	222457.6	51.2	0	-90	48 m @ 2.81% HM from 0m
BA230	6899772.7	222542.3	55.0	0	-90	47 m @ 2.81% HM from 0m
BA003	6897381.8	223046.3	59.2	0	-90	48 m @ 2.79% HM from 0m
BA135	6896435.3	223903.7	40.5	0	-90	34.5 m @ 2.78% HM from 0m
BA212	6899087.0	222995.0	37.5	0	-90	36 m @ 2.78% HM from 0m
BA280	6902591.0	222030.7	59.3	0	-90	52.5 m @ 2.78% HM from 0m
BA296	6897905.6	223269.7	38.4	0	-90	27 m @ 2.78% HM from 0m
BA040	6899430.7	222768.6	52.8	0	-90	54 m @ 2.77% HM from 0m
BA126	6896035.8	223984.6	38.5	0	-90	27 m @ 2.76% HM from 0m
BA276	6902451.1	222741.8	17.7	0	-90	15 m @ 2.76% HM from 0m
BA175	6897752.0	222896.9	39.5	0	-90	42 m @ 2.75% HM from 0m
BA309	6898290.1	223147.0	38.5	0	-90	27 m @ 2.75% HM from 0m
BA134	6896406.9	223831.6	45.6	0	-90	42 m @ 2.74% HM from 0m
BA143	6896639.2	223349.4	62.0	0	-90	16.5 m @ 2.72% HM from 42m
BA425	6895624.1	222984.9	14.1	0	-90	21 m @ 2.72% HM from 0m
BA446	6903555.3	222285.2	29.7	0	-90	15 m @ 2.71% HM from 0m
BA014	6898259.0	223075.9	38.6	0	-90	38 m @ 2.7% HM from 0m
BA047	6899989.1	222020.6	42.8	0	-90	18 m @ 2.7% HM from 30m
BA150	6896851.1	223866.8	40.4	0	-90	21 m @ 2.69% HM from 0m
BA295	6897871.1	223189.6	38.2	0	-90	33 m @ 2.67% HM from 1.5m
BA338	6902044.9	222820.7	23.4	0	-90	16.5 m @ 2.67% HM from 0m
BA004	6897442.5	223194.4	54.7	0	-90	50 m @ 2.65% HM from 0m
BA187	6898478.2	222553.2	50.0	0	-90	43.5 m @ 2.65% HM from 0m
BA420	6895394.5	223210.7	6.3	0	-90	16.5 m @ 2.65% HM from 0m
BA383	6894810.1	223622.2	10.9	0	-90	19.5 m @ 2.64% HM from 0m
BA089	6902195.8	221072.7	7.1	0	-90	4 m @ 2.62% HM from 0m
BA289	6897649.4	223718.6	29.9	0	-90	15 m @ 2.61% HM from 0m
BA269	6902238.2	222222.5	45.6	0	-90	43.5 m @ 2.6% HM from 0m
BA188	6898506.7	222627.3	51.9	0	-90	40.5 m @ 2.59% HM from 0m
BA263	6900919.5	223238.8	19.0	0	-90	33 m @ 2.59% HM from 3m
BA090	6902226.2	221146.8	8.1	0	-90	10 m @ 2.57% HM from 0m
BA151	6896883.1	223944.1	37.1	0	-90	18 m @ 2.57% HM from 0m
BA211	6899059.2	222918.7	42.9	0	-90	52.5 m @ 2.55% HM from 0m
BA252	6900587.3	222423.3	32.1	0	-90	33 m @ 2.55% HM from 0m
BA267	6902177.4	222071.3	40.2	0	-90	36 m @ 2.55% HM from 0m
BA305	6898046.7	222562.0	37.1	0	-90	37.5 m @ 2.55% HM from 0m
BA181	6898359.9	223327.7	30.9	0	-90	43 m @ 2.54% HM from 0m
BA092	6902286.9	221294.9	11.0	0	-90	4 m @ 2.53% HM from 8m
BA138	6896526.6	224128.3	36.3	0	-90	10.5 m @ 2.51% HM from 0m
BA423	6895502.8	223212.3	8.3	0	-90	16.5 m @ 2.51% HM from 0m
BA084	6902044.0	220702.4	24.3	0	-90	6 m @ 2.5% HM from 0m
BA005	6897503.2	223342.5	47.7	0	-90	38 m @ 2.47% HM from 0m
BA231	6899800.9	222613.4	46.4	0	-90	40.5 m @ 2.46% HM from 0m
BA347	6894531.7	223739.8	14.3	0	-90	18 m @ 2.46% HM from 0m
BA112	6898055.3	222583.3	39.9	0	-90	36 m @ 2.43% HM from 0m
BA174	6897719.8	222818.1	38.4	0	-90	34.5 m @ 2.42% HM from 0m
BA224	6899461.9	222841.1	45.8	0	-90	49.5 m @ 2.42% HM from 0m
BA266	6902147.9	222000.4	32.8	0	-90	10.5 m @ 2.42% HM from 0m
BA265	6902114.0	221925.8	31.2	0	-90	15 m @ 2.41% HM from 0m
BA058	6900974.5	222310.1	55.7	0	-90	34 m @ 2.38% HM from 0m
BA160	6897074.9	223343.6	64.5	0	-90	39 m @ 2.38% HM from 10.5m
BA422	6895473.0	223138.3	7.4	0	-90	15 m @ 2.38% HM from 0m
BA311	6901001.9	222380.0	52.2	0	-90	49.5 m @ 2.37% HM from 0m
BA409	6895068.1	223992.9	34.7	0	-90	30 m @ 2.37% HM from 0m
BA117	6895833.6	224024.2	36.3	0	-90	33 m @ 2.36% HM from 0m

HOLE_ID	NORTHING MGA94-Z50 (m)	EASTING MGA94-Z50 (m)	RL AHD (m)	AZI (°)	Dip (°)	INTERCEPT
BA071	6901834.7	222302.1	44.8	0	-90	42 m @ 2.35% HM from 0m
BA308	6898227.8	223000.4	38.5	0	-90	39 m @ 2.35% HM from 0m
BA048	6900049.9	222168.7	53.4	0	-90	38 m @ 2.34% HM from 16m
BA357	6894623.0	223700.7	12.8	0	-90	16.5 m @ 2.34% HM from 0m
BA050	6900171.3	222465.0	40.4	0	-90	32 m @ 2.32% HM from 0m
BA307	6898163.2	222852.0	41.9	0	-90	36 m @ 2.32% HM from 0m
BA366	6894670.2	223550.2	8.5	0	-90	6 m @ 2.32% HM from 0m
BA301	6898055.4	223632.4	18.9	0	-90	7.5 m @ 2.31% HM from 0m
BA245	6900202.1	222537.5	31.8	0	-90	30 m @ 2.3% HM from 0m
BA421	6895441.2	223061.7	10.4	0	-90	18 m @ 2.29% HM from 0m
BA149	6896821.1	223792.5	44.4	0	-90	42 m @ 2.28% HM from 0m
BA222	6899352.7	222543.6	53.0	0	-90	48 m @ 2.28% HM from 0m
BA244	6900144.0	222390.1	47.8	0	-90	43.5 m @ 2.28% HM from 0m
BA359	6894656.4	223774.3	16.0	0	-90	3 m @ 2.28% HM from 0m
BA066	6901531.1	221561.5	11.5	0	-90	10 m @ 2.27% HM from 0m
BA294	6897839.7	223115.7	38.5	0	-90	40.5 m @ 2.26% HM from 0m
BA046	6899933.6	221880.1	41.3	0	-90	10 m @ 2.25% HM from 28m
BA424	6895597.6	222911.3	19.3	0	-90	4.5 m @ 2.25% HM from 9m
BA268	6902207.8	222147.6	43.6	0	-90	33 m @ 2.24% HM from 0m
BA354	6894575.0	223590.4	8.1	0	-90	3 m @ 2.24% HM from 0m
BA333	6901742.9	222080.6	47.0	0	-90	43.5 m @ 2.23% HM from 0m
BA155	6897002.0	224237.9	38.0	0	-90	10.5 m @ 2.21% HM from 0m
BA157	6896982.0	223126.5	51.6	0	-90	33 m @ 2.21% HM from 0m
BA287	6897540.1	223411.3	43.5	0	-90	39 m @ 2.21% HM from 0m
BA069	6901713.3	222005.8	37.8	0	-90	34 m @ 2.2% HM from 0m
BA209	6899000.3	222771.0	42.6	0	-90	33 m @ 2.2% HM from 0m
BA316	6901307.3	223119.5	27.8	0	-90	7.5 m @ 2.18% HM from 0m
BA039	6899370.0	222620.5	57.9	0	-90	46 m @ 2.17% HM from 0m
BA075	6902077.6	222894.6	19.1	0	-90	2 m @ 2.17% HM from 0m
BA140	6896539.8	223124.8	41.4	0	-90	9 m @ 2.17% HM from 0m
BA400	6894930.3	223659.8	12.7	0	-90	13.5 m @ 2.17% HM from 0m
BA091	6902256.6	221220.8	10.8	0	-90	12 m @ 2.16% HM from 0m
BA037	6899278.9	222398.3	46.7	0	-90	44 m @ 2.14% HM from 4m
BA022	6898744.8	224260.9	29.7	0	-90	2 m @ 2.13% HM from 0m
BA153	6896945.2	224088.0	38.2	0	-90	9 m @ 2.13% HM from 0m
BA083	6902013.7	220628.3	27.0	0	-90	8 m @ 2.12% HM from 0m
BA171	6897408.0	224159.9	37.9	0	-90	4.5 m @ 2.12% HM from 0m
BA358	6894640.2	223738.3	14.3	0	-90	1.5 m @ 2.12% HM from 0m
BA427	6895689.0	223133.6	9.9	0	-90	19.5 m @ 2.12% HM from 0m
BA251	6900560.6	222350.8	34.3	0	-90	39 m @ 2.11% HM from 0m
BA098	6902469.1	221739.3	20.9	0	-90	4 m @ 2.1% HM from 0m
BA190	6898568.2	222779.8	46.1	0	-90	27 m @ 2.1% HM from 10.5m
BA136	6896470.4	223981.9	38.0	0	-90	7.5 m @ 2.08% HM from 0m
BA170	6897377.0	224085.8	36.1	0	-90	7.5 m @ 2.08% HM from 0m
BA033	6899136.7	222068.0	30.1	0	-90	8 m @ 2.07% HM from 20m
BA229	6899744.4	222466.8	63.5	0	-90	57 m @ 2.07% HM from 0m
BA371	6894747.0	223734.9	15.0	0	-90	4.5 m @ 2.07% HM from 0m
BA159	6897046.3	223270.1	65.8	0	-90	31.5 m @ 2.02% HM from 10.5m
BA180	6898218.4	224043.3	22.6	0	-90	4.5 m @ 2.02% HM from 0m
BA012	6898137.6	222779.6	43.4	0	-90	38 m @ 2.01% HM from 0m
BA185	6898591.0	223892.8	14.5	0	-90	13.5 m @ 2.01% HM from 0m
BA232	6899833.6	222689.0	39.8	0	-90	45 m @ 2.01% HM from 0m
BA399	6894913.9	223622.9	10.4	0	-90	3 m @ 2% HM from 0m
BA057	6900911.9	222161.3	43.7	0	-90	42 m @ 1.98% HM from 0m
BA179	6898188.7	223959.2	18.1	0	-90	9 m @ 1.98% HM from 0m
BA310	6900969.5	222239.8	53.6	0	-90	52.5 m @ 1.98% HM from 0m
BA036	6899248.5	222324.2	46.3	0	-90	36 m @ 1.97% HM from 2m
BA045	6899734.3	223509.2	18.7	0	-90	2 m @ 1.97% HM from 0m
BA068	6901652.5	221857.7	18.4	0	-90	6 m @ 1.97% HM from 0m
BA205	6898877.9	222474.6	47.8	0	-90	42 m @ 1.94% HM from 0m
BA206	6898908.9	222548.5	45.1	0	-90	16.5 m @ 1.93% HM from 15m
BA319	6901358.6	222187.3	33.2	0	-90	3 m @ 1.92% HM from 6m

HOLE_ID	NORTHING MGA94-Z50 (m)	EASTING MGA94-Z50 (m)	RL AHD (m)	AZI (°)	Dip (°)	INTERCEPT
BA038	6899309.2	222472.3	49.0	0	-90	46 m @ 1.89% HM from 0m
BA086	6902104.7	220850.5	16.0	0	-90	2 m @ 1.89% HM from 0m
BA426	6895657.2	223061.1	10.0	0	-90	4.5 m @ 1.89% HM from 7.5m
BA056	6900535.6	223353.7	18.7	0	-90	2 m @ 1.88% HM from 10m
BA085	6902074.4	220776.4	21.3	0	-90	20 m @ 1.86% HM from 0m
BA154	6896974.7	224161.8	38.6	0	-90	10 m @ 1.86% HM from 0m
BA204	6898990.9	223807.9	16.4	0	-90	3 m @ 1.86% HM from 0m
BA166	6897255.1	223792.9	32.3	0	-90	12 m @ 1.85% HM from 0m
BA097	6902438.6	221665.1	20.4	0	-90	6 m @ 1.84% HM from 0m
BA172	6897437.6	224233.7	39.8	0	-90	4.5 m @ 1.84% HM from 0m
BA173	6897441.5	224313.4	43.5	0	-90	10.5 m @ 1.83% HM from 0m
BA208	6898971.3	222696.7	43.2	0	-90	31.5 m @ 1.82% HM from 0m
BA035	6899203.0	222213.1	45.3	0	-90	24 m @ 1.81% HM from 16m
BA243	6900167.9	223501.8	19.6	0	-90	1.5 m @ 1.81% HM from 0m
BA278	6902509.4	222890.9	20.0	0	-90	4.5 m @ 1.81% HM from 0m
BA021	6898683.9	224112.9	23.7	0	-90	6 m @ 1.8% HM from 0m
BA139	6896560.3	224203.6	36.9	0	-90	6 m @ 1.8% HM from 0m
BA207	6898939.8	222622.8	43.8	0	-90	27 m @ 1.8% HM from 3m
BA030	6899051.1	221842.8	12.0	0	-90	2.1 m @ 1.79% HM from 8m
BA158	6897013.2	223195.1	58.5	0	-90	42 m @ 1.79% HM from 0m
BA277	6902480.4	222814.9	17.2	0	-90	3 m @ 1.79% HM from 0m
BA087	6902135.1	220924.6	9.9	0	-90	2 m @ 1.76% HM from 0m
BA370	6894731.8	223696.7	13.3	0	-90	15 m @ 1.75% HM from 0m
BA293	6897864.8	224226.1	35.5	0	-90	6 m @ 1.74% HM from 0m
BA189	6898536.5	222706.1	48.1	0	-90	33 m @ 1.73% HM from 0m
BA429	6895775.8	222865.3	19.6	0	-90	18 m @ 1.72% HM from 0m
BA078	6901861.9	220258.0	10.6	0	-90	2 m @ 1.71% HM from 4m
BA010	6897806.9	224083.1	29.2	0	-90	2 m @ 1.7% HM from 0m
BA064	6901337.0	223198.2	27.0	0	-90	4 m @ 1.7% HM from 6m
BA088	6902165.5	220998.6	7.1	0	-90	8 m @ 1.66% HM from 0m
BA318	6901324.5	222117.7	31.7	0	-90	9 m @ 1.64% HM from 0m
BA082	6901983.3	220554.2	20.3	0	-90	4 m @ 1.62% HM from 0m
BA332	6901745.3	223153.0	25.7	0	-90	3 m @ 1.52% HM from 7.5m
BA105	6902863.8	222702.1	15.3	0	-90	2 m @ 1.51% HM from 0m

Resource Development Group

Appendix 2 – JORC Tables

Section 1: Sampling Techniques and Data		
Criteria	**Explanation**	**Comment**
Sampling techniques	*Nature and quality of sampling (e.g. cut channels, random chips, or specific specialised industry standard measurement tools appropriate to the minerals under investigation, such as down hole gamma sondes, or handheld XRF instruments, etc.). These examples should not be taken as limiting the broad meaning of sampling.*	Sampling techniques are described in terms of historic works by Haddington and Westralian Sands prior to 2013 and modern techniques applied under the guidance of Placer Consulting Resource Geologists for Australian Garnet in subsequent years. The resource data set includes 82% modern and 18% historic samples. Historic samples inform Indicated and Inferred resource areas only. Historic Haddington samples were taken, in their entirety, at 1m down-hole intervals. These were then composited at 1 – 4m intervals for assay. Westralian Sands applied a 1-metre sampling interval for analysis. For the 2013 and 2016 drilling, sample sub-splits were collected at a 2m down-hole interval, using an on-board rotary splitter mounted beneath the Hornet Drilling rig cyclone. Sample gates are set at 12.5% of the splitter cycle, which delivers about 2kg of sample, dependant on ground conditions. The 2020 – 2021 drilling campaigns employed the same sampling regime with a sample interval of 1.5m.
	Include reference to measures taken to ensure sample representivity and the appropriate calibration of any measurement tools or systems used.	All drilling was completed above the water table using a Reverse Circulation Aircore (RCAC) drilling rig. Consistency in split sample weights is monitored via intermittent testing in the field with spring scales and through recording of air-dried sample weights at the sample preparation stage. Weights are generally between one and three kilograms and this is considered representative for the detrital material being sampled.
	Aspects of the determination of mineralisation that are Material to the Public Report. In cases where 'industry standard' work has been done this would be relatively simple (e.g. 'reverse circulation drilling was used to obtain 1 m samples from which 3 kg was pulverised to produce a 30 g charge for fire assay'). In other cases, more explanation may be required, such as where there is coarse gold that has inherent sampling problems. Unusual commodities or mineralisation types (e.g. submarine nodules) may warrant disclosure of detailed information.	RCAC drilling is used to obtain the sample as described above. Westralian Sands applied the Method A analysis technique whereby a 300g sub-sample split is attritioned by hand, slimes are estimated by drying and weighing the undersize and the sand fraction is dry sieve sized at 500micron. A 35g sub-sample split of the minus 500-micron sample is then subjected to a heavy mineral (HM) float/sink technique using Tetra-bromo Ethane (TBE: SG=2.96g/cm^3). Haddington samples were composited, riffle split at 50% and screened at +2mm to remove oversize. A 500g sub-sample was then generated by riffle splitter for de-sliming at -63 µm. All modern samples are dried and weighed. A rotary-split sub sample is then wet screened to determine slimes (-63 µm) and oversize material (+1mm). Approximately 100g of the resultant sample is then subjected to a heavy mineral (HM) float/sink technique using TBE. The resulting HM concentrate is then dried and weighed and reported as a percentage of the split and of the in-ground total sample weight. The in-ground HM analysis is then applied to the resource estimate.

Criteria	Explanation	Comment
Drilling techniques	*Drill type (e.g. core, reverse circulation, open-hole hammer, rotary air blast, auger, Bangka, sonic, etc.) and details (e.g. core diameter, triple or standard tube, depth of diamond tails, face-sampling bit or other type, whether core is oriented and if so, by what method, etc.).*	All samples are generated by RCAC drilling utilising ~71 mm diameter (NQ) air-core drill tooling. Drill holes are oriented vertically by spirit level.
Drill sample recovery	*Method of recording and assessing core and chip sample recoveries and results assessed.*	Drilling of modern samples is conducted by Hornet Drilling with water injection to ensure fine material is retained. No record of drilling methodology could be determined for earlier programmes. There are no recorded intervals in the geology logs that indicate loss or contamination of samples. Sample weight analyses completed by Placer shows consistent sample weights are achieved by the drilling method employed. The configuration of drilling and nature of sediments encountered results in negligible sample loss.
	Measures taken to maximise sample recovery and ensure representative nature of the samples.	Sampling on the drill rig is observed to ensure that the cyclone and rotary splitter remain clean and in functional operation delivering ~10 – 15 splits per sample interval. Water flush and manual cleaning of the cyclone occurs at regular intervals to ensure contamination is minimised. Drill penetration is halted at the end of each sample interval to allow time for the sample to return to surface and be collected. Drilling proceeds once sample delivery ceases. Applying a 2m sample interval (2013, 2016) required the splitter to be disengaged and diverted during the rod change (every 3m) to avoid additional sample being collected (sample can rill into the bit when air delivery is ceased for the rod change). Despite this practice, there is a minor sample size increase observed for every third sample (average less than 10% increase) from these generations of drilling. This is not considered material to the resource classifications as applied.
	Whether a relationship exists between sample recovery and grade and whether sample bias may have occurred due to preferential loss/gain of fine/coarse material.	No relationship is believed to exist between grade and sample recovery. The high percentage of silt and absence of hydraulic inflow from groundwater at this deposit results in a sample size that is well within the expected size range.
Logging	*Whether core and chip samples have been geologically and geotechnically logged to a level of detail to support appropriate Mineral Resources estimation, mining studies and metallurgical studies.*	Qualitative digital logs of geological characteristics are collected to allow a comprehensive geological interpretation to be carried out for the resource estimation. Samples are panned in the field to determine dominant and secondary host materials characteristics and heavy mineral content. Logging of the historic samples was less detailed and captured dominant host characteristics only. Westralian Sands relied on the driller to record gross geological character of drilled intervals.

Criteria	Explanation	Comment
	Whether logging is qualitative or quantitative in nature. Core (or costean, channel, etc.) photography.	Logging of RCAC samples is qualitative and includes description of sample colour, lithology, grainsize, sorting, induration type, hardness, estimated rock and estimated HM. A comments field is employed to allow further description or interpretation of materials/formation/sample quality. Logging of HM sinks generated from modern samples is completed by a mineralogist using a binocular microscope. Leica digital image sizing analysis is used to produce Garnet grain size information for the 2013 drill samples to inform the geological interpretation and optimisation/product split. Subsequently, all HM sink samples are sized by sieve analysis.
	The total length and percentage of the relevant intersections logged.	All drill holes are logged in full and all samples with observed HM (and designated for assay) are assayed.
Sub-sampling techniques and sample preparation	*If core, whether cut or sawn and whether quarter, half or all core taken.*	All samples are unconsolidated and comprise sand, silt, clay and rock fragments.
	If non-core, whether riffled, tube sampled, rotary split, etc. and whether sampled wet or dry.	Historic samples were taken, in their entirety, at 1m down-hole intervals. Modern samples are taken at a 2m down-hole interval (2013, 2016) and at a 1.5m down-hole interval (2020 onwards) using an on-board rotary splitter set at 12.5% of the splitter cycle, which delivers about 2kg of sample. Drill samples are dried and split for analysis.
Sub-sampling techniques and sample preparation, cont'd.	*For all sample types, the nature, quality and appropriateness of the sample preparation technique.*	Little is known of the quality standards applied to historic samples. Modern sample preparation is recorded on a standard flow sheet and detailed QA/QC is undertaken on all samples. Sample preparation techniques and QA/QC protocols are appropriate for the heavy mineral determination and support the resource classifications as stated.
	Quality control procedures adopted for all sub-sampling stages to maximise representivity of samples.	Includes the training of drill and field staff on managing the rotary splitter to ensure contamination or sample loss are avoided. Use of tightly-woven calico sample bags to remove the potential of sample loss from split samples. Review of laboratory techniques and flowsheet to ensure representative sample splitting. Inspection of laboratory procedure and equipment to ensure appropriate technique, good housekeeping and application of accurate sample handling and sample management procedures. Sample weight is recorded and monitored for outliers or spurious results. When these occur, they are investigated and re-assayed where fault is detected. Field Duplicate, laboratory replicate and standard sample geostatistical analysis is employed to manage sample precision and analysis accuracy.

Criteria	Explanation	Comment
Sub-sampling techniques and sample preparation, cont'd.	*Measures taken to ensure that the sampling is representative of the in-situ material collected, including for instance results for field duplicate/second-half sampling.*	Sample size analysis is completed as discussed above. Field duplicates are collected for precision analysis of the rotary splitting system on the rig. Results indicate a sufficient level of precision for the resource classifications. There was no field duplicate analysis completed during historic programmes. Twin drilling analysis of the Haddington programme indicate a sufficient level of precision was achieved and results support the resource classifications applied.
	Whether sample sizes are appropriate to the grain size of the material being sampled.	Given that the grain size of the material being sampled is sand and approximately 70 to 300 µm, an approximate sample size of 2 kg is more than adequate.
Quality of assay data and laboratory tests	*The nature, quality and appropriateness of the assaying and laboratory procedures used and whether the technique is considered partial or total.*	Laboratory analysis was completed in-house by Westralian Sands using a technique superseded by more accurate techniques in the early to mid-1990's. This data is used only to inform Inferred regions of the mineral resource estimate. Laboratory analysis of the Haddington drill samples included sample preparation at Nagrom Laboratory, followed by TBE separation at Western Geolabs and audit analysis by Diamantina laboratory. Laboratory replicates and audit assay procedures were used for QA/QC and results indicate sufficient precision and accuracy for the estimate. Sample preparation and analysis of modern drill samples is completed by Diamantina Laboratory. Laboratory replicates and laboratory standards are used for QA/QC and results indicate sufficient precision and accuracy for the estimate. All analysis is conducted according to a flow sheet that represents standard, best practice for the assessment of HM enrichment and is supported by robust QA/QC procedures (duplicates, replicates and standards).
	For geophysical tools, spectrometers, handheld XRF instruments, etc., the parameters used in determining the analysis including instrument make and model, reading times, calibrations factors applied and their derivation, etc.	None used.

Criteria	Explanation	Comment
Quality of assay data and laboratory tests, cont'd.	*Nature of quality control procedures adopted (e.g. standards, blanks, duplicates, external laboratory checks) and whether acceptable levels of accuracy (i.e. lack of bias) and precision have been established.*	To maintain QA/QC in modern campaigns, a duplicate and standard assaying procedure was applied by Placer Resource geologists. Both standards and duplicates are submitted blind to the laboratory. A duplicate sample is collected at the rig at every 40th sample by the application of a second calico bag to the second, 12.5% splitter chute. Both samples are subjected to the complete sample preparation and assaying process. A certified standard sample is submitted in the field at a rate of 1:40, to monitor laboratory analysis accuracy. Diamantina laboratory submits an additional standard sample at a 1:40 frequency and analyse a laboratory replicate sample at a rate of 1:15 – 1:25. For the Haddington drill sampling programme, a laboratory replicate (1:20) and audit analysis programme was employed. No quality control procedures are known to have been employed by Westralian Sands. Analysis of sample duplicates is undertaken by standard geostatistical methodologies (Scatter, Pair Difference and QQ Plots) to test for bias and to ensure that sample splitting is representative. Standards determine assay accuracy performance, monitored on control charts, where failure (beyond 3SD from the mean) triggers re-assay of the affected batch. Acceptable levels of accuracy and precision are displayed in geostatistical analyses to support the resource classifications as applied to the estimate.
Verification of sampling and assaying	*The verification of significant intersections by either independent or alternative company personnel.*	Results are reviewed in cross-section using Datamine software and any spurious results are investigated. The deposit type and consistency of mineralization leaves little room for unexplained variance.
	The use of twinned holes.	Twinned holes are drilled across a geographically dispersed area to determine short-range geological and assay field variability for the resource estimation. Twin drilling data account for a total of 5 – 10% of the drill database for the resource estimate. Acceptable levels of precision are displayed in the geostatistical analysis of twin drilling data to support the resource classifications as applied to the estimate.
	Documentation of primary data, data entry procedures, data verification, data storage (physical and electronic) protocols.	Modern field logging data are entered digitally in the field using ruggedized computer with Micromine logging software (2013 – 2016) and Seequent logging software (2020 onwards). Data are automatically validated through reference to library tables on all fields entered. Data are uploaded via quarantine tables to the Seequent database - MX Deposit.
	Discuss any adjustment to assay data.	Assay data adjustments are made to convert laboratory collected weights to assay field percentages and to account for moisture.
Location of data points	*Accuracy and quality of surveys used to locate drill holes (collar and down-hole surveys), trenches, mine workings and other locations used in Mineral Resources estimation.*	AGPL engages Hille, Thompson and Delfos Surveyors (HTD) and Heyhoe Surveys, Geraldton for real time kinematic global positioning system ('RTK GPS') set out of drill collar locations. Peg location adjustments are captured by Hornet during drilling and conveyed to HTD for re-survey at the completion of the programme. Topographical surveys are completed by HTD using a drone and RTK GPS. Surveys are completed using registered base stations referenced to local State Survey Markers.

Criteria	Explanation	Comment
	Specification of the grid system used.	UTM 50J GDA94 is the global grid reference. The survey geoid model utilised in the survey set-out/pick-up is Ausgeoid98 in both the recorder and in the post-processing. All survey data used in the resource estimate has undergone a transformation to a local mine grid. This seven-parameter grid transformation aligns the average strike direction of the shoreline placers with local north, which is useful for grade interpolation and mining reference for production.
Location of data points, cont'd.	*Quality and adequacy of topographic control.*	The digital terrane model (DTM)was generated by land-based survey conducted in 2008 at a 10*10m and 20*20m grid pattern using a RTK GPS unit. This was extended in 2018, and again in 2021 using an un-manned aerial vehicle (UAV) mounted with similar survey equipment. Check lines were flown by HTD to verify the previous land-based survey and results are comparable. The DTM is suitable for the classification of the resource as stated.
Data spacing and distribution	*Data spacing for reporting of Exploration Results.*	The drill data spacing is nominally 100m North, 40m East, and 2m down hole to inform areas of the resource classified at a Measured level of confidence. A maximum spacing of 400m North, 40m East and 1.5m down-hole inform areas of the resource classified at an Indicated level of confidence. Inferred areas of the resource include regions informed by historic data or at an 800m North, 80m East and 1.5m down-hole spacing by modern drilling.
	Whether the data spacing and distribution is sufficient to establish the degree of geological and grade continuity appropriate for the Mineral Resources and Ore Reserves estimation procedure(s) and classifications applied.	Variography and Kriging Neighbourhood Analysis completed using Supervisor software informs the optimal drill and sample spacing for the resource estimate. Based on these results and the experience of the competent person, the data spacing and distribution is considered adequate for the definition of mineralisation and adequate for mineral resource estimation.
	Whether sample compositing has been applied.	All samples are regularised to a 2m interval for the interpolation based on contact analysis in Supervisor.
Orientation of data in relation to geological structure	*Whether the orientation of sampling achieves unbiased sampling of possible structures and the extent to which this is known, considering the deposit type.*	Sample orientation is vertical and approximately perpendicular to the dip and strike of the mineralization, which results in true thickness estimates. Drilling and sampling are carried out on a regular rectangular grid that is broadly aligned and in a ratio consistent with the anisotropy of the mineralisation.
	If the relationship between the drilling orientation and the orientation of key mineralised structures is considered to have introduced a sampling bias, this should be assessed and reported if material.	There is no apparent bias arising from the orientation of the drill holes with respect to the strike and dip of the deposit.
Sample security	*The measures taken to ensure sample security.*	All samples are numbered, with sample splits, residues and HM sinks stored securely at AGPL property.
Audits or reviews	*The results of any audits or reviews of sampling techniques and data.*	Field staff training and supervision is provided by Richard Stockwell (Director/Principal of Placer Consulting Pty Ltd). This includes driller, offsider and field Geologist training and development of sampling equipment. Drilling and sampling techniques are audited on a continual basis throughout the programme.

Resource Development Group

Section 2: Reporting of Exploration Results

Criteria	Explanation	Comment
Mineral tenement and land tenure status	*Type, reference name/number, location and ownership including agreements or material issues with third parties such as joint ventures, partnerships, overriding royalties, native title interests, historical sites, wilderness or national park and environmental settings.*	The exploration results are coincident with the granted Mining Licences M70/1387, M70/1280 and granted Exploration Licences E70/2509 and E70/5117. All licences are wholly owned by Australian Garnet Pty Ltd. Upon mining, there is a customary 5%, state government royalty payable. An on-going $4/ tonne of HMC royalty payment is due to a third party and an annual payment of $225,000 is due to the landowner occupying the land in the north of the Project.
	The security of the tenure held at the time of reporting along with any known impediments to obtaining a licence to operate in the area.	There are no known impediments to the security of tenure over the area containing the reported exploration results.
Exploration done by other parties	*Acknowledgment and appraisal of exploration by other parties.*	Previous workers had identified the mineral resources but completed insufficient work to quantify the extent and volume or the resource. Sample assay and lithology information from historic explorers is used for the resource estimate as qualified in Section 1.
Geology	*Deposit type, geological setting and style of mineralisation.*	Exploration results are indicative of aeolian (dunal) overlying palaeo-beach placer, detrital heavy mineral sand deposits. Heavy minerals are derived originally from the metamorphic rocks of the Northampton Complex, which were delivered to the coast via the Hutt River and smaller tributaries. A dominant northward-moving long-shore drift current has spread this mineral along the coast into beach and dune sequences.
Drill hole Information	*A summary of all information material to the understanding of the exploration results including a tabulation of the following information for all Material drill holes:* • *easting and northing of the drill hole collar* • *elevation or RL (Reduced Level – elevation above sea level in metres) of the drill hole collar* • *dip and azimuth of the hole* • *down hole length and interception depth* • *hole length.* *If the exclusion of this information is justified on the basis that the information is not Material and this exclusion does not detract from the understanding of the report, the Competent Person should clearly explain why this is the case.*	An intercept table of all drilling relevant to the resource estimate is listed in the report and in previous releases. These can be viewed on the company website. There are no further drill hole results that are considered material to the understanding of the exploration results. Identification of the wide and thick zone of mineralisation is made via multiple intersections of drill holes and to list them all would not give the reader any further clarification of the distribution of mineralisation throughout the deposit.
Data aggregation methods	*In reporting Exploration Results, weighting averaging techniques, maximum and/or minimum grade truncations (e.g. cutting of high grades) and cut-off grades are usually Material and should be stated.*	The Lucky Bay Resources are reported at a 2.0% HM bottom cut-off established by optimisation of the Lucky Bay resources during PFS. No top-cutting of data was required. Data distributions are normal with a positive skew and contain no observable spike or nugget effects.

Criteria	Explanation	Comment
	Where aggregate intercepts incorporate short lengths of high-grade results and longer lengths of low-grade results, the procedure used for such aggregation should be stated and some typical examples of such aggregations should be shown in detail.	No data aggregation was required.
Data aggregation methods, cont'd.	*The assumptions used for any reporting of metal equivalent values should be clearly stated.*	No metal equivalents were used for reporting of exploration results.
Relationship between mineralisation widths and intercept lengths	*These relationships are particularly important in the reporting of Exploration Results.*	All drill holes are vertical and perpendicular to the dip and strike of mineralisation and therefore all intercepts are approximately true thickness.
	If the geometry of the mineralisation with respect to the drill hole angle is known, its nature should be reported. *If it is not known and only the down hole lengths are reported, there should be a clear statement to this effect (e.g. 'down hole length, true width not known').*	Dune deposits typically approximate a horizontal accumulation over a variable basement topography.
Diagrams	*Appropriate maps and sections (with scales) and tabulations of intercepts should be included for any significant discovery being reported These should include, but not be limited to a plan view of drill hole collar locations and appropriate sectional views.*	Refer to main body of the report.
Balanced reporting	*Where comprehensive reporting of all Exploration Results is not practicable, representative reporting of both low and high grades and/or widths should be practiced to avoid misleading reporting of Exploration Results.*	Reporting of results is restricted to Mineral Resources estimates generated from geological and grade block modelling. The grade and dimensions of the Resource and the extents of the exploration drilling results is outlined in the report. Intercepts are disclosed in an unambiguous way.

Criteria	Explanation	Comment
Other substantive exploration data	*Other exploration data, if meaningful and material, should be reported including (but not limited to): geological observations; geophysical survey results; geochemical survey results; bulk samples – size and method of treatment; metallurgical test results; bulk density, groundwater, geotechnical and rock characteristics; potential deleterious or contaminating substances.*	The bulk density applied to the Lucky Bay Resource has been generated for each discrete geological domain. A component-based density algorithm, designed by Placer Resource Geologists, combines density characteristics from each textural and compositional component of the sample. This is then combined with laboratory-generated porosity data. Pore space is variable based on sample composition, hence the need to quantify the volume of the sample represented by saturated pores. A total of 17 porosity assessments were made on a minimum 4kg sample of each geological domain. Calculated density is then applied and recorded, for all intervals based on their geological domain. Garnet concentration is derived from mineralogical scanning of all modern drill sample HM sinks, verified by QEMSCAN analysis of composited HM samples within each geological domain. Garnet grain size analysis is completed on all drill samples. HM sinks are physically sized by sieve (2016 – 2021) and digital image analysis using Leica software (2013). A duplicate analysis of 2013 and 2016 sizing results was completed and showed adequate precision was achieved by the Leica digital image analysis to support their inclusion in the resource estimate. Mineralogical analysis of the Ilmenite by-product is completed on geologically domained HM composites by R.E.D. magnetic separation and XRF (2013). Subsequent analysis of Ilmenite and Zircon is completed on geologically domained HM composites by QEMSCAN and XRF. Calcite coatings on Garnet grains (where present) is established qualitatively by mineralogist logging of all drill sample HM sinks and by QEMSCAN analysis as described above. Mineralogical analysis conducted on historic samples is considered unsuitable for reporting.
Further work	*The nature and scale of planned further work (e.g. tests for lateral extensions or depth extensions or large-scale step-out drilling).*	QEMSCAN and XRF mineralogical analysis of by product VHM (described above) is in progress. These data require joining to the model, assessment and reporting. Substantial infill drilling is required to upgrade Inferred and Indicated resources. Minor infill and edge definition drilling is required to finalise pit design for Measured resources. Securing resource extensions to the north of M70/1387 under Retention or Mining Licence is recommended. Similarly, securing the Inferred resource areas south of M70/1280 should also proceed by application for Mining or Retention Licence.
	Diagrams clearly highlighting the areas of possible extensions, including the main geological interpretations and future drilling areas, provided this information is not commercially sensitive.	Refer to main body of report.

Section 3: Estimation and Reporting of Mineral Resources

Criteria	Explanation	Comment
Database integrity	*Measures taken to ensure that data has not been corrupted by, for example, transcription or keying errors, between its initial collection and its use for Mineral Resource estimation purposes.*	Logging, survey and sample data is captured by industry-leading hardware and software equipped with on-board validation and quarantine capability.
	Data validation procedures used.	Look-up tables are employed at data capture stage on logging software equipped with on-board validation and quarantine capability. Cross-validation between related tables is also systematically performed by field logging software. Historic data were reviewed and manually entered into database tables. Sample weight analysis and cross section interrogation of assay fields is conducted in Datamine Studio RM software. Statistical, out-of-range, distribution, error and missing data validation is completed on data sets before being compiled into a de-surveyed drill hole file for resource estimation.
Site visits	*Comment on any site visits undertaken by the Competent Person and the outcome of those visits.*	Placer Consulting Resource Geologists established procedures for data capture and storage and completed regular site visits during drilling and laboratory analysis. There were no issues observed that might be considered material to the Mineral Resource under consideration.
Geological interpretation	*Confidence in (or conversely, the uncertainty of) the geological interpretation of the mineral deposit.*	The geological interpretation is compiled from field geological observations during drill sample logging, microscope investigation of heavy mineral sinks and interpretation of sample assay and Garnet size data. A strong correlation between these three sources of information was observed and a high degree of confidence results.
	Nature of the data used and of any assumptions made.	Primary resource data comprises 82% generated by modern techniques and 18% by historic methods. Historic data inform the Indicated and Inferred resource areas only. No assumptions were made.
	The effect, if any, of alternative interpretations on Mineral Resource estimation.	No alternative interpretations on mineral resource estimation are offered.
	The use of geology in guiding and controlling Mineral Resource estimation.	The mineral resource is constrained by the topographical surface, which is a lightly consolidated, undulating dune field. The base to mineralisation comprises the Tamala Limestone and an abutting (to the west) clay-enriched, lagoonal lowland sequence. The deposit comprises two temporally distinct, mineralised palaeo-beach placer deposits overlain by two, mineralised dune sequences. The mineral resource is controlled by these surfaces/solids and the interpolation is controlled by the physical properties within each horizon.

Criteria	Explanation	Comment
	The factors affecting continuity both of grade and geology.	Heavy mineral grade is broadly distributed in dune sequences and enriched in strand deposits. Both heavy mineral grade and deposit geology are consistent along strike and are expected to be reinforced by further infill and extensional drilling to the north and south.
Dimensions	*The extent and variability of the Mineral Resource expressed as length (along strike or otherwise), plan width, and depth below surface to the upper and lower limits of the Mineral Resource.*	The Lucky Bay Deposit is approximately 10.7km long, 1.0 - 1.9km wide and is 27m thick on average. Mineralisation occurs from surface over the majority of the deposit to a maximum of 63m depth.
Estimation and modelling techniques	*The nature and appropriateness of the estimation technique(s) applied and key assumptions, including treatment of extreme grade values, domaining, interpolation parameters and maximum distance of extrapolation from data points. If a computer assisted estimation method was chosen include a description of computer software and parameters used.*	Datamine Studio RM and Supervisor software was used for the resource estimation with key fields being interpolated into the volume model using the Inverse Distance weighting (power 3) method. Qualitative induration variables such as hardness and HM coatings were interpolated using nearest neighbour. Appropriate and industry standard search ellipses, informed by variography and kriging neighbourhood analysis, were used to search for data during the interpolation and suitable limitations on the number of samples, and the impact of those samples, was maintained. Extreme grade values were not identified by statistical analysis, nor were they anticipated in this style of deposit. No top cut is applied to the resource estimation. Interpolation was constrained by hard boundaries (domains) that result from the geological interpretation.
	The availability of check estimates, previous estimates and/or mine production records and whether the Mineral Resource estimate takes appropriate account of such data.	Pilot plant-scale test work was completed by AML in 2013 and by IHC Robbins in 2019. The current report considers variations from the previous resource estimate (2018) and includes a lengthy comparison of informing data and of the resource estimate.
	The assumptions made regarding recovery of by-products.	No assumptions were made regarding the recovery of by-products.
	Estimation of deleterious elements or other non-grade variables of economic significance (eg sulphur for acid mine drainage characterisation).	Deleterious calcite coatings of garnet grains are logged qualitatively by a mineralogist for all drill sample HM sinks and assessed by QEMSCAN image analysis on geologically-domained, HM composites. These will be included in the resource block model and reported. Conditioning of garnet and removal of calcite coatings is the subject of on-going trials and has been considered in plant design.

Criteria	Explanation	Comment
	In the case of block model interpolation, the block size in relation to the average sample spacing and the search employed.	The average parent cell size used was informed by Kriging Neighbourhood Analysis (KNA). It provides a statistically relevant spacing for all resource areas that are defined by a range of drill data spacings. This resulted in a parent cell size of 200m*50m*5m for the volume model. To provide for smooth transition of topography and geological domains between data points, parent sub-cells are used. Four cell splits are available in the X and Y orientations and five cell splits are available in the Z-orientation. Search orientation and range are guided by results of the KNA, augmented with the experience of the Competent Person.
	Any assumptions behind modelling of selective mining units.	No assumptions were made regarding the modelling of selective mining units. The cell size and the sub cell splitting will allow for an appropriate ore reserve to be prepared.
	Any assumptions about correlation between variables.	No assumptions were made regarding the correlation between variables.
	Description of how the geological interpretation was used to control the resource estimates.	Interpolation was constrained by hard boundaries (domains) that result from the geological interpretation.
	Discussion of basis for using or not using grade cutting or capping.	Extreme grade values were not identified by statistical analysis, nor were they anticipated in this style of deposit. No top cut is applied to the resource estimation.
	The process of validation, the checking process used, the comparison of model data to drill hole data, and use of reconciliation data if available.	Validation of grade interpolations was done visually In Datamine by loading model and drill hole files and annotating and colouring and using filtering to check for the appropriateness of interpolations. Statistical distributions were prepared for model zones from both drill holes and the model to compare the effectiveness of the interpolation. Distributions of section line averages (swath plots) for drill holes and models were also prepared for each zone and orientation for comparison purposes. The resource model has effectively averaged informing drill hole data and is considered suitable to support the resource classifications as applied to the estimate.
Moisture	*Whether the tonnages are estimated on a dry basis or with natural moisture, and the method of determination of the moisture content.*	Tonnages are estimated on a dry basis. No moisture content is factored.
Cut-off parameters	*The basis of the adopted cut-off grade(s) or quality parameters applied.*	A 1.5% HM bottom cut has been applied to the Resource Estimate in consultation with mining professionals working on plant design and optimisation of the Lucky Bay Project at projected operational cost and product price.

Criteria	Explanation	Comment
Mining factors or assumptions	*Assumptions made regarding possible mining methods, minimum mining dimensions and internal (or, if applicable, external) mining dilution. It is always necessary as part of the process of determining reasonable prospects for eventual economic extraction to consider potential mining methods, but the assumptions made regarding mining methods and parameters when estimating Mineral Resources may not always be rigorous. Where this is the case, this should be reported with an explanation of the basis of the mining assumptions made.*	Conventional dry mining methods are to be employed and will include a combination of loader and dozer feed to a mobile, in-pit mining unit. Dilution is considered to be minimal as mineralisation commonly occurs from surface. Recovery parameters have not been factored into the estimate. However, the valuable minerals are readily separable due to their SG differential and are expected to have a high recovery through the proposed, conventional wet concentration plant.
Metallurgical factors or assumptions	*The basis for assumptions or predictions regarding metallurgical amenability. It is always necessary as part of the process of determining reasonable prospects for eventual economic extraction to consider potential metallurgical methods, but the assumptions regarding metallurgical treatment processes and parameters made when reporting Mineral Resources may not always be rigorous. Where this is the case, this should be reported with an explanation of the basis of the metallurgical assumptions made.*	The metallurgical recovery and separability factors are similar to other mineral sand operations. Conventional mining and processing techniques will be employed. Ore will be wet-slurried and pumped to a conventional wet concentration plant producing a heavy mineral concentrate for on-site, screening and magnetic separation into product lines. There are no fine grained lower shoreface, lagoonal or tidal sediments and HM grain size shows a normal distribution. The mineral separation plant has been designed to cater for anticipated calcite coatings on HM grains.
Environmental factors or assumptions	*Assumptions made regarding possible waste and process residue disposal options. It is always necessary as part of the process of determining reasonable prospects for eventual economic extraction to consider the potential environmental impacts of the mining and processing operation. While at this stage the determination of potential environmental impacts, particularly for a greenfields project, may not always be well advanced, the status of early consideration of these potential environmental impacts should be reported. Where these aspects have not been considered this should be reported with an explanation of the environmental assumptions made.*	Wet processing typically uses no environmentally harmful chemicals. Sand and clay tailings are considered non-toxic. Thickened clay tailings will be pumped to solar drying dams and then blended upon return to pit voids. Sand tails will be returned to the pit void by pump and in-pit stacker. Overburden dumps are expected to be minimal as ore occurs at/near surface. Topsoil stockpiles are included in the mine plan and will reside off-path, proximal to the area of disturbance. The coincident land package is primarily open pastoral land with minor stands of acacia scrubland. Clearing for drilling purposes has been readily approved. Vegetation is well represented regionally and readily re-vegetated and no floral impediments to mining are anticipated. Water studies are on-going and include groundwater monitoring at a number of sites throughout the Lucky Bay Project area. A geographically dispersed bore field is proposed to reduce individual site drawdown. Waste water recycling is integral in the processing and tails disposal plan.

Criteria	Explanation	Comment
Bulk density	*Whether assumed or determined. If assumed, the basis for the assumptions. If determined, the method used, whether wet or dry, the frequency of the measurements, the nature, size and representativeness of the samples.*	The bulk density applied to the Lucky Bay Resource is determined. It has been generated for each discrete geological domain. A component-based density algorithm, designed by Placer Resource Geologists, combines density characteristics from each textural and compositional component of the sample. This is then combined with laboratory-generated porosity data. Pore space is variable based on sample composition, hence the need to quantify the volume of the sample represented by saturated pores.
	The bulk density for bulk material must have been measured by methods that adequately account for void spaces (vugs, porosity, etc), moisture and differences between rock and alteration zones within the deposit.	A total of 17 porosity assessments were made on a minimum 4kg sample of each geological domain. Calculated density is then applied and recorded, for all intervals, based on their geological domain.
	Discuss assumptions for bulk density estimates used in the evaluation process of the different materials.	No assumptions are made for bulk density.
Classification	*The basis for the classification of the Mineral Resources into varying confidence categories.*	The resource classification for the Lucky Bay Project is based on the confidence in informing data and the resultant geological interpretation; grade and geological continuity, demonstrated by variography and twin drilling analysis; drill hole spacing and accuracy of the model to predict informing drill hole data. Input data are generally of a high quality and are supported by robust QA/QC protocols. Sample HLS results are supported by individual sample composition and Garnet sizing analyses and mineral assemblage and mineral chemistry analysis on geologically-domained HM composites. Post-depositional modification was insignificant and did not influence domaining of geological units or resource classification.
	Whether appropriate account has been taken of all relevant factors (ie relative confidence in tonnage/grade estimations, reliability of input data, confidence in continuity of geology and metal values, quality, quantity and distribution of the data).	The classification of the Mineral Resource is supported by all of the criteria as noted above.
	Whether the result appropriately reflects the Competent Person's view of the deposit.	The results appropriately reflect the Competent Person's view of the deposit categorisation.
Audits or reviews	*The results of any audits or reviews of Mineral Resource estimates.*	The Competent Person, Richard Stockwell undertook an audit of the resource estimate, which was completed by an independent consultant, and found it to be suitable for reserve optimisation in the Indicated and Measured category areas.

Criteria	Explanation	Comment
Discussion of relative accuracy/ confidence	*Where appropriate a statement of the relative accuracy and confidence level in the Mineral Resource estimate using an approach or procedure deemed appropriate by the Competent Person. For example, the application of statistical or geostatistical procedures to quantify the relative accuracy of the resource within stated confidence limits, or, if such an approach is not deemed appropriate, a qualitative discussion of the factors that could affect the relative accuracy and confidence of the estimate.*	The accuracy and confidence of the Lucky Bay Resource Estimate is conducive to reporting at a Measured, Indicated and Inferred Status. This is largely due to: The drilling and sampling density and the subsequent detailed geological interpretation, which offers good control and confidence for the mineralisation. The reconcilably high accuracy of the survey apparatus and methods applied to the drilling locations and the topographic surface. The demonstrable quality in the input assay and mineralogical data. The results of qualitative assessment of the Mineral Resources estimate and comparison with previous resource estimates indicates the robustness of this particular resource estimation exercise.
	The statement should specify whether it relates to global or local estimates, and, if local, state the relevant tonnages, which should be relevant to technical and economic evaluation. Documentation should include assumptions made and the procedures used.	The estimates are global.
	These statements of relative accuracy and confidence of the estimate should be compared with production data, where available.	No production data are currently available.