Amended and Restated NI 43-101 Technical Report:

Egina Alluvial Project,

Pilbara Region, Western Australia

Effective Date: April 30, 2020
Issue Date: 22 October 2020

Qualified Persons/Prepared by:
Dr Quinton T. Hennigh PGeo
Dr Simon C. Dominy FAusIMM (CP) FAIG (RPGeo)

{01670556;1}

Amended and Restated NI 43-101 Technical Report:

Egina Alluvial Project,

Pilbara Region, Western Australia.

The following amended and restated technical report (the "Technical Report") has been prepared by Novo Resources Corp. ("Novo"). It is based upon geological and geophysical investigations, various sampling methodologies, and on-site processing of bulk samples carried out by Novo up to April 30, 2020. Novo's Egina project incorporates a number of prospect areas which are currently being explored.

No Mineral Resource estimate has been generated over the Egina project. Resource development sampling has been carried out from trenching and includes very large bulk samples (>700 t); large bulk samples (approx. 100 t); and mini-bulk samples (approx. 1 t). The large and very large bulk samples have been processed through an IGR 3000 alluvial gravity plant, which together with a QAQC programme results in quantitative grades that could be used to inform a resource estimate. The mini-bulk samples (c. 1 t) have been processed through a Mobile Alluvial Knudsen unit, to provide qualitative grade data.

Principal author and QP	Dr Quinton Hennigh PGeo	Signature:	*"Quinton Hennigh"*
		Date:	22 October 2020
Contributing author and QP	Dr Simon Dominy: FAusIMM (CP) FAIG (RPGeo)	Signature:	*"Simon Dominy"*
		Date:	22 October 2020
Contributing Novo authors:	Chris Goti (General Manager, Environment)		

Date of Technical Report: 22 October 2020

Contents

List of Figures

List of Tables

1 SUMMARY

1.1 PROJECT DESCRIPTION

This Technical Report is a summary of work undertaken through April 30, 2020 on Novo Resources Corporation's ("Novo" or the "Company") Egina project. The Egina project refers to a number of wholly-owned tenements and farm-in and joint venture arrangements south of Port Hedland in Western Australia. The Egina project is highly prospective for gold, with coarse gold nuggets having been located at numerous locations on the Novo and joint venture tenements.

Gold is located primarily in shallow Cenozoic gravels. Gold is likely sourced from conglomerate horizons within the Fortescue Formation conglomerates; or from other basement-hosted systems that have eroded away, with the gravels trapped in local depressions and swales.

The effective date of this Technical Report is April 30, 2020. At this date, Novo had carried out extensive non-mechanised costean sampling; mechanised mini-bulk and large bulk sampling, and very-large trench bulk sampling (>700 t and approx. 100 t); reverse circulation ("RC"), water bore percussion and auger drilling, high resolution aerial photography, and ground penetrating radar ("GPR") at Egina. The large and very-large bulk samples were processed through an IGR 3000 wet plant on site at the Station Peak Mining Lease.

This Technical Report includes a summary of Novo's agreements with various parties and a description of the property and the regional and local geology. The trenching, bulk sampling and drilling is described in detail.

There is no Mineral Resource estimate at any of the Egina prospects.

1.2 AGREEMENTS

The Egina project comprises 16 leases, which include (at the date of the Technical Report) two granted Mining Leases, 13 granted Exploration Licences, and one granted Miscellaneous License (the "Egina Project"). These can be subdivided into four groups, namely:

- 100% Novo Resources tenure;
- The De Grey joint venture area;
- The Pioneer joint venture area; and
- The New Frontier joint venture area.

The Egina Project is also subject to a farm-in and joint venture arrangement with Sumitomo Corporation of Tokyo, Japan, and its wholly-owned Australian subsidiary (together, "Sumitomo").

On June 7, 2019, the Company announced that it entered into a US $30 million Farm-In and Joint Venture Agreement (the "Sumitomo Agreement") with Sumitomo in order to advance the Egina Properties.

Pursuant to the Sumitomo Agreement, Sumitomo is entitled to earn, through farm-in arrangements, up to a 40% interest in the Egina Properties by spending up to USD $30 million (approximately CAD $40.2 million) over three years, with a required minimum of USD $5 million per phase defined by a program and budget (approximately CAD $6.7 million). Sumitomo has the right to elect not to continue with the farm-in arrangement and, if this right is exercised, it is expected that any amounts advanced under the farm-in arrangement will be converted into Common Shares through a shares for debt settlement at the higher of CAD $2.00 and the minimum price permitted as at the date the right is exercised, subject to receipt of TSXV approval. Any Common Shares issued to Sumitomo pursuant to such a debt settlement will be subject to a twelve-month contractual hold period (inclusive of the required four-month statutory hold period) and orderly sale restrictions. The Sumitomo Agreement also contains a mechanism by which Sumitomo can participate in an expanded project area.

In September 2018, the Company entered into a share purchase agreement whereby the Company acquired 100% of the issued and outstanding shares of Farno-McMahon Pty Ltd ("Farno-McMahon"), an Australian proprietary limited exploration company. Farno-McMahon holds a 100% interest in four key tenements in the Egina region of Western Australia, including two mining leases. One of these (an exploration licence) is subject to a joint venture arrangement with De Grey Mining Ltd.

The Company and one of its Australian subsidiaries also entered into a binding memorandum of agreement with ASX-listed Pioneer Resources Limited in September 2018. Pursuant to the memorandum of agreement, Novo is entitled to earn, via farm-in arrangements, a 70% interest in precious metal rights on four exploration tenements in the Egina region of Western Australia which comprise the Kangan gold project.

In addition to the wholly-owned tenure and various farm-in and joint venture arrangements (which have various private royalty agreements), there is a Western Australian state royalty of 2.5% of the produced gold value applicable to any production from the Egina Project.

1.3 GEOLOGY AND MINERALISATION

The Egina Project encompasses Archean granite-greenstone terranes of the Pilbara Craton and volcano-sedimentary Fortescue Basin cover sequences. The Craton and Basin sequences have subsequently eroded and deposited Cenozoic and Quaternary gravels, sheetwash, colluvium overlain by variable thicknesses of sand.

The Egina gold mineralisation currently being explored by Novo comprises coarse gold (predominantly nuggets) in gravels, deposited within a localised Cenozoic swale at the north-eastern extent of the Egina Mining Lease ML47/560 (denoted the 'Farno' area). The gravel is a polymict and poorly sorted material with clasts to cobble size. Clasts include Mallina Formation sandstone and siltstone, and Fortescue Formation conglomerate. Sampling of individual clasts and outcrop of remnant Fortescue Formation suggest that this sequence is a likely source for the gold in the gravel.

The mineralised channel has been mapped and sampled over a length of approximately 1 km and is between 50 m to 200 m wide. The width of the gravels is up to 2 m, and averages about 1 m. Gravels continue east beyond the edge of the Mining Lease, although the bulk of the gold recognised within the channel currently appears defined within a 500 m by 100 m zone.

Mapped unconformities within the Fortescue Formation are used as a primary input for planning exploration programs, although the depositional model also allows for mineralised unconformities that are no longer present. Due to the flat-lying nature of the Fortescue Formation conglomerates, some targets may contain Fortescue clasts with no mappable source remaining. The depositional model effectively assumes gold traveling vertically from eroding Fortescue Formation and being trapped into Cenozoic and / or modern drainage. Basement-hosted gold systems are also considered as a source of gold mineralisation.

1.4 SAMPLING AND ASSAYING

Exploration activities conducted by Novo on the Egina Project have included: mapping, GPR surveys, metal detecting and auger drilling; along with pitting and trenching to collect costean samples (c. 25 kg), mini-bulk samples (c. 1 t) and large bulk samples (c. 100 t). Mapping and GPR are used to better define targets and allow target ranking.

The costean samples, auger drilling and mini-bulk samples are used as a qualitative test. Due to the gold particle size, these samples are treated as indicative only, with low level gold potentially useable for target ranking, but never utilised as an actual grade estimate. The Mobile Alluvial Knudsen ("MAK") mini-bulk samples give an indication of fine gold content (< 1 mm) of an area, but are generally too small to represent any coarse gold (> 1 mm) in the system.

Large bulk samples of 100 t or over are the only means to get a quantitative estimate of gravel grade. The bulk samples are processed in full, with sub-samples of the various tails outfall streams to yield both head and recovered grades.

All sample types are collected or supervised by a Novo geologist and captured in a digital database including qualitative and quantitative sample descriptions.

1.5 MINERAL RESOURCES

No Mineral Resources have been declared for the Egina Project.

1.6 SOCIAL AND ENVIRONMENTAL

The Kariyarra Aboriginal Corporation are the sole Native Title Party holders for the greater Egina Project area. Novo and Kariyarra have developed a good working relationship since discussions on heritage agreements and heritage surveys began in November 2018 post the Farno-McMahon Agreement was finalised

Two Mining Agreements are in place at the tenements hosting the Station Peak (M47/561) and Egina (M47/560) Project areas and multiple further heritage agreements to permit exploration activities are in place across the regional project area (discussed in detail below). Roughly 19 km^2 of the current project area has been heritage-surveyed and approved for ground disturbing exploration activities such as trenching, and mini- and large bulk sampling.

Novo's environmental team have completed a preliminary baseline environmental characterisation of the ecological considerations of the Station Peak and Egina tenements in anticipation of expanding environmental studies for an eventual Mining Proposal submission once an economic mining project has been identified.

The characterisation work undertaken included, but was not limited to, the following:

- Desktop and field reconnaissance fauna, flora and vegetation survey assessments;
- Preliminary geochemical characterization of the ore and waste rock within the project;
- Initial hydrogeological assessment for regional groundwater monitoring locations; and
- Initial soils assessment.

1.7 CONCLUSIONS AND RECOMMENDATIONS

Exploration to date has delineated a number of Cenozoic gravel targets containing elevated gold. The main Farno area is now defined over a length of approximately 1 km and is between 50 m to 200 m across assumed strike.

Exploration is focussed on discovering additional gravel targets of similar or better scale and tenor to the Farno area. It will also aim to determine whether Mallina Basin-hosted or Fortescue conglomerate sourced gold can both lead to mineralised Cenozoic gravel targets, and whether a combination of sources is ideal.

Regolith and geology mapping and sampling are on-going to resolve some of these queries and are also used to further prioritise the Egina Project area for follow up testing. Test pits and MAK mini-bulk samples will be utilised to rapidly test the prioritised target areas for the presence of gravels and fine gold. Best delineated targets will be followed by large bulk samples to samples quantify a head and recovered grades.

Proposed work will be similar in nature to that already completed at the Farno area, with bulk sample spacings volumes depending on the gold particle size distribution encountered at each new target area.

2 INTRODUCTION

2.1 SCOPE OF THE TECHNICAL REPORT

The purpose of the Technical Report is to provide a description of current work at the Egina Project, including sampling and geological investigations. The Technical Report is prepared for Novo Resources Corp. (TSX.V: NVO), who are the operator of the project.

This Technical Report has been written to comply with the reporting requirements of National Instrument 43-101 *Standards of Disclosure for Mineral Projects* (NI 43-101 or the Instrument; NI 43-101, 2011).

The effective date of the Technical Report is April 30, 2020 thus any sampling or assay results obtained after this date have not been included. Similarly, any change to Novo's joint venture or royalty arrangements after the Technical Report date have not been documented.

2.2 AUTHORS

The principal author of this Technical Report and the main Qualified Person is Dr Quinton Hennigh PGeo. Dr Hennigh meets the requirements and definition of a Qualified Person as a member of an Accepted Foreign Association, as defined in Appendix A of the Instrument, as a member of the Mining and Metallurgical Society of America (MMSA 01340QP). The Certificate of Qualified Person for Dr. Hennigh is located in Section 28.

The second Qualified Person is Dr Simon Dominy FAusIMM (CPGeo) FAIG (RPGeo). Dr Dominy meets the requirements and definition of a Qualified Person as a member of an Accepted Foreign Association, as defined in Appendix A of the Instrument, as a Fellow of both the Australian Institute of Mining and Metallurgy (FAusIMM #205232) and Australasian Institute of Geoscientists (FAIG #1576). The Certificate of Qualified Person for Dr Dominy is located in Section 28.

The QPs were assisted by Novo personnel including Kas De Luca (General Manager – Exploration), Ronan Sabo-Walsh (Chief Financial Officer), Alwin Van Roij (Senior Geologist) and Chris Goti (General Manager – Environment) in the writing and compilation of this Technical Report.

The effective date of this Technical Report is April 30, 2020.

2.3 PRINCIPAL SOURCES OF INFORMATION

Information used in compiling this Technical Report was derived from the Company's internal resources. Review of all geological technical aspects, including the Company's database, has also been undertaken. This Technical Report includes extracts and information from a number of sources, as referenced in Section 27.

2.4 SITE VISIT

Numerous and regular site visits by Senior Novo geological, mining and processing staff were conducted throughout the entire field season in 2019 through to December, including the principal QP Dr Quinton Hennigh. Visits have been reduced since the onset of COVID-19 in February 2020 when the site was returned to care and maintenance for a period of several weeks.

Dr Dominy has not made a site visit. He was due to visit in March 2020, but this was postponed due to COVID-19.

2.5 INDEPENDENCE

Pursuant to section 5.3 of National Instrument 43-101 Standards of Disclosure for Mineral Projects, this Technical Report is not required to be prepared by an independent Qualified Person. As such, this Technical Report has been prepared by Qualified Persons, both of whom are not independent pursuant to section 5.3 of the Instrument.

3 RELIANCE ON OTHER EXPERTS

Information concerning claim status and ownership which are presented has been sourced internally.

Infrastructure and tenement information provided in sections 4.3 and 4.4 of the Technical Report were sourced from the Western Australian Department of Mines, Industry Regulation, and Safety's Mineral Titles Online system (https://dmp.wa.gov.au/Mineral-Titles-online-MTO-1464.aspx) on April 30, 2020 by Dr. Quinton Hennigh.

4 PROPERTY DESCRIPTION AND LOCATION

4.1 PROJECT OWNERSHIP

The Egina Project refers to sixteen exploration tenements, including current joint ventures in the Pilbara region, Western Australia, in which Novo has a partial or total interest. Details of the various agreements are provided in Section 4.4.

The senior QP (Dr Quinton Hennigh) has reviewed tenement records relating to tenements under the Egina Gold Project from information provided by Novo and as disclosed in section 3 above. The claims are registered in the names of Karratha Gold Pty Ltd, Grant's Hill Gold Pty Ltd, Farno-McMahon Pty Ltd, and Meentheena Gold Pty Ltd.

4.2 PROJECT LOCATION

The Egina Project is located approximately 1,800 km by road from the Western Australian capital, Perth. Major regional centres of Karratha (140 km west-northwest) and Port Hedland (100 km north-northeast provide logistical infrastructure for the project area (Figure 4-1). Port Hedland (population 14,320 – 2018 estimate) and Karratha (population 22,172 - 2016 estimate), act as hubs for mining, processing, and petroleum activities in the west Pilbara region, one of Australia's most significant natural resources supplier.

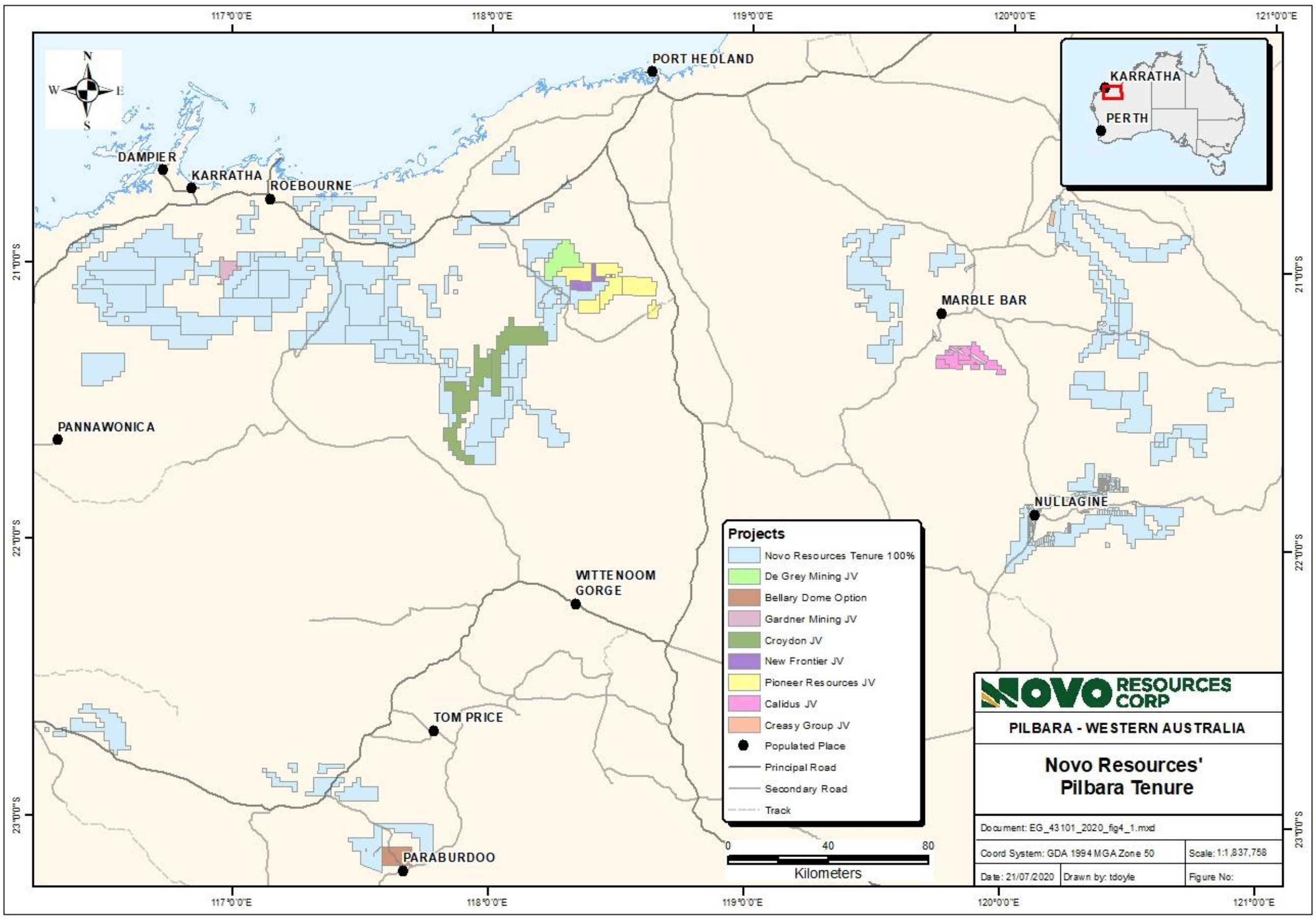


Figure 4-1: Location of Novo's Pilbara Tenure

4.3 EXISTING PROJECT INFRASTRUCTURE

As of the effective date of the Technical Report, site infrastructure includes processing equipment, including an IGR 3000 alluvial gold plant and associated machinery, and transportable 'donga-style' accommodation, ablution, kitchen and office buildings, all located at the historic Station Peak mine area. Power is provided by on-site generators and potable water is transported to site and stored in water tanks.

4.4 PROJECT TENEMENTS

The greater Egina Project comprises 16 tenements (Figure 4-2), including two granted Mining Leases ("ML"), 13 granted Exploration Licences ("EL") and one granted Miscellaneous Licence ("L"). These are categorised by ownership:

- 100% Novo tenure; and
- Joint Venture (Pioneer Resources Ltd, New Frontier Resources Ltd, De Grey Mining Ltd).

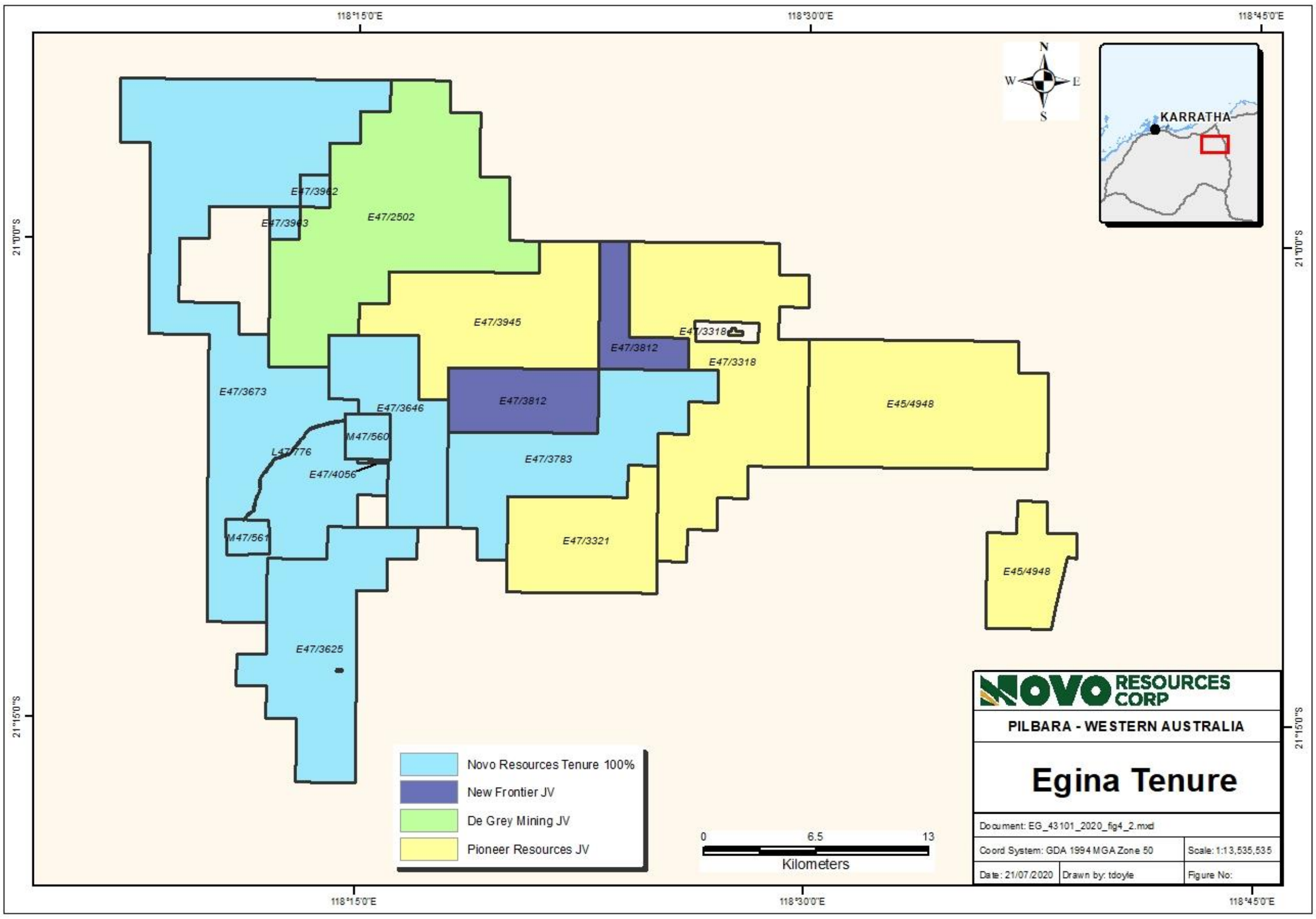


Figure 4-2: Novo Tenure - Egina Project Area

A summary of the tenements at the Egina Project is presented in Table 4-1, and a full list of tenement numbers and tenure details is presented in Appendix A.

Table 4-1: Summary of Egina Project Leases and Status at Effective Date

Project area	Tenement status
100% Novo tenements (Grant's Hill Gold Pty Ltd)	4 granted ELs for 338.51 km^2
100% Novo tenements (Meentheena Gold Pty Ltd)	1 granted EL for 73.47 km^2
100% Novo tenements (Karratha Gold Pty Ltd)	2 granted ELs for 6.39 km^2
100% Novo tenements (Farno McMahon Pty Ltd)	2 granted MLs for 11.85 km^2 and 1 granted L for 0.32 km^2
New Frontier Resources Ltd JV (60% Farno McMahon Pty Ltd)	1 granted EL for 51.12 km^2
De Grey Mining JV (earning 75% of basement rights only from Farno McMahon Pty Ltd)	1 granted EL for 134.26 km^2
Pioneer Resources Ltd (Karratha Gold Pty Ltd earning 70%)	4 granted ELs for 372.09 km^2
Total:	**16 leases for 988 km^2**

4.5 LEGISLATION AND PERMITTING

This information is of a general nature and has been sourced from the Western Australian Department of Mines, Industry, Regulation and Safety website. There are seven different types of mining tenements prescribed under the Mining Act 1978:

- Prospecting Licences (Sections 40 to 56, PL);
- Special Prospecting Licences for Gold (Sections 56A, 70 and 85B);
- Exploration Licences (Sections 57 to 69E, EL);
- Retention Licences (Sections 70A to 70M);
- Mining Leases (Sections 70O to 85A, ML);
- General Purpose Leases (Sections 86 to 90); and
- Miscellaneous Licences (Sections 91 to 94, L).

Those categories of relevance to Novo are described below.

4.5.1 Prospecting Licences

The maximum area for a prospecting licence is 200 hectares. Prospecting licences must be marked out unless otherwise specified. There is no limit to the number of licences a person or company may hold, but a security (AUD $5,000) is required in respect of each licence. The term of a prospecting licence is four years, with the provision to extend for one further four-year period. The holder of a prospecting licence may, in accordance with the licence conditions, extract or disturb up to 500 t of material from the ground including overburden, and the Minister for Mines and Petroleum may approve extraction of larger tonnages. Prescribed minimum annual expenditure commitments and reporting requirements apply.

4.5.2 Exploration Licences

On June 28, 1991, a graticular boundary (or block) system was introduced for Exploration Licences. The minimum size of an Exploration Licence is one block, and the maximum size is 70 blocks, except in areas not designated as mineralised areas, where the maximum size is 200 blocks. An exploration licence is not marked out and there is no limit to the number of licences a person or company may hold but a security (AUD $5,000) is required in respect of each licence.

For licences applied for prior to February 10, 2006 the term is five years plus two possible extensions of two years and a further period of one year thereafter. At the end of both the third and fourth year of its term, the licensee is required to surrender 50% of the licence.

For licences applied after February 10, 2006 the term is five years plus possible extension of five years and further periods of two years thereafter, with 40% of ground to be surrendered at the end of year six. The holder of an exploration licence may in accordance with the licence conditions, extract or disturb up to 1,000 t of material from the ground which includes overburden. The Minister may approve extraction of larger tonnages. Prescribed minimum annual expenditure commitments and reporting requirements apply.

4.5.3 Mining Leases

The maximum area for a Mining Lease applied for before February 10, 2006 is 1,000 hectares. Beyond that, the area applied for relates to an identified orebody as well as an area for infrastructure requirements. Mining Leases must be marked out.

An application for a Mining Lease must be accompanied by one of the following:

- a Mining Proposal completed in accordance with the Mining Proposal Guidelines published by the department;
- a statement of mining operations and a mineralisation report that has been prepared by a Qualified Person (For more information about mineralisation report and accompanying checklist); and
- a statement of mining operations and a resource that is reported in accordance with the JORC Code (2012) and that has been made to the Australian Securities Exchange Ltd.

There is no limit to the number of mining leases a person or company may hold. The term of a mining lease is 21 years and may be renewed for further terms. The lessee of a mining lease may work and mine the land, take and remove minerals, and do all of the things necessary to effectively carry out mining operations in, on or under the land, subject to conditions of title. Prescribed minimum annual expenditure commitments and reporting requirements apply.

4.5.4 Miscellaneous Licences

There is no maximum area for a miscellaneous licence. A miscellaneous licence is for purposes such as a roads and pipelines, or other purposes as prescribed in Regulation 42B. There is no limit to the number of miscellaneous licences a person or company may hold. The term of a miscellaneous licence is 21 years and may be renewed for further terms. A miscellaneous licence can be applied for over (and can 'co-exist' with) other mining tenements.

4.6 PROPERTY OWNERSHIP AND AGREEMENTS

The following information on Novo's agreements has been sourced internally from Novo (the "Company") in the following descriptions.

4.6.1 Wholly-Owned Novo Tenements

These are 100% owned by Novo or subsidiary companies.

4.6.2 De Grey Joint Venture

When the Company acquired Farno-McMahon Pty Ltd on October 1, 2018, the Company inherited a joint venture arrangement with ASX-listed De Grey Mining Ltd ("De Grey") over exploration licence 47/2502 (the "De Grey JV"). Pursuant to the De Grey JV, Novo retains alluvial rights to a depth of 3 metres below surface while De Grey is incurring up to AUD $2 million in exploration expenditure to acquire a 75% interest in E47/2502. As at the date of this Technical Report, De Grey had earned a 30% interest in E47/2502 by December 31, 2020.

4.6.3 Pioneer Joint Venture

The Company entered into a binding memorandum of agreement (the "MOA") with ASX-listed Pioneer Resources Limited ("Pioneer") on September 17, 2018. Pursuant to the MOA, Novo will be entitled to earn, via farm-in arrangements, a 70% interest in precious metal rights on four exploration tenements in the Egina region of Western Australia which comprise the Kangan gold project.

4.6.4 Frontier Joint Venture

On May 25, 2019, the Company purchased a 60% interest in tenement E47/3812 from New Frontier Resources Pty Ltd. A joint venture was formed whereby New Frontier will be free-carried to a decision to mine.

4.7 COMMUNITY ENGAGEMENT

Two Mining Agreements are in place at the tenements hosting the Station Peak (tenement M47/561) and Egina (tenement M47/560) Project areas and multiple further heritage agreements to permit exploration activities are in place across the regional project area. Roughly 19 km^2 of the project area has been heritage-surveyed and approved for disturbance by the Kariyarra Aboriginal Corporation (Figure 4-3), who are the sole Native Title Party holders for the greater project area. Novo and Kariyarra have developed a good working relationship since discussions on heritage agreements and heritage surveys began in November 2018.

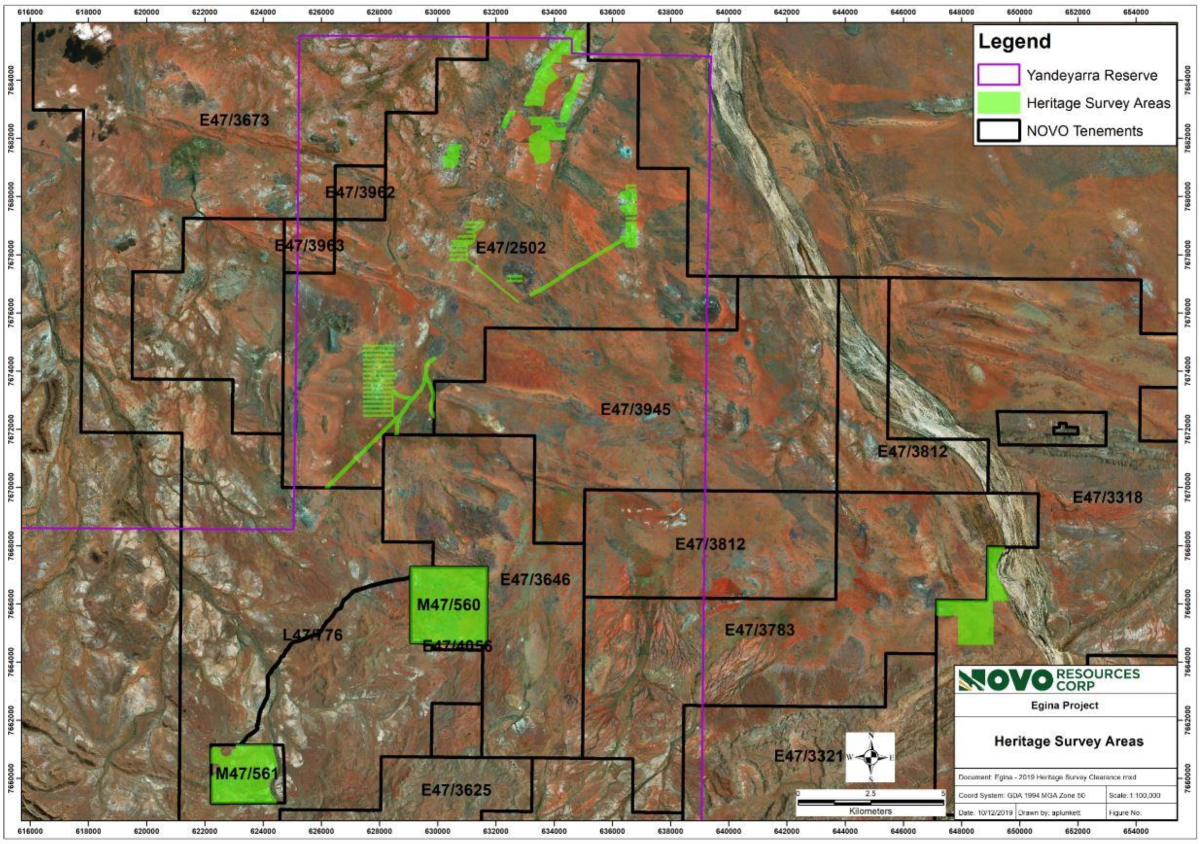


Figure 4-3 Areas that have been heritage surveyed and approved for disturbance by Kariyarra, current as of June 2020

4.8 ROYALTIES AND TAXATION

The Western Australian state royalty of 2.5% of the produced gold value applies to gold production.

Mining lease 47/560 is also subject to a gross royalty of 5% on any monthly gold production over 1,500 g.

The Company is not aware of any other existing royalties over the Egina Project as at the date of this Technical Report.

5 ACCESSIBILITY, CLIMATE, LOCAL RESOURCES, INFRASTRUCTURE AND PHYSIOGRAPHY

5.1 ACCESSIBILITY

Egina is accessed 80 km from Port Hedland or 140 km from Karratha via the sealed Northwest Coastal Highway, and via a well-maintained, graded south-bound gravel road for a further 40 km (Figure 5-1). The Yule and Peawah Rivers and their tributaries cross the project, which often impede accessibility during periods of flooding, common in cyclone season.

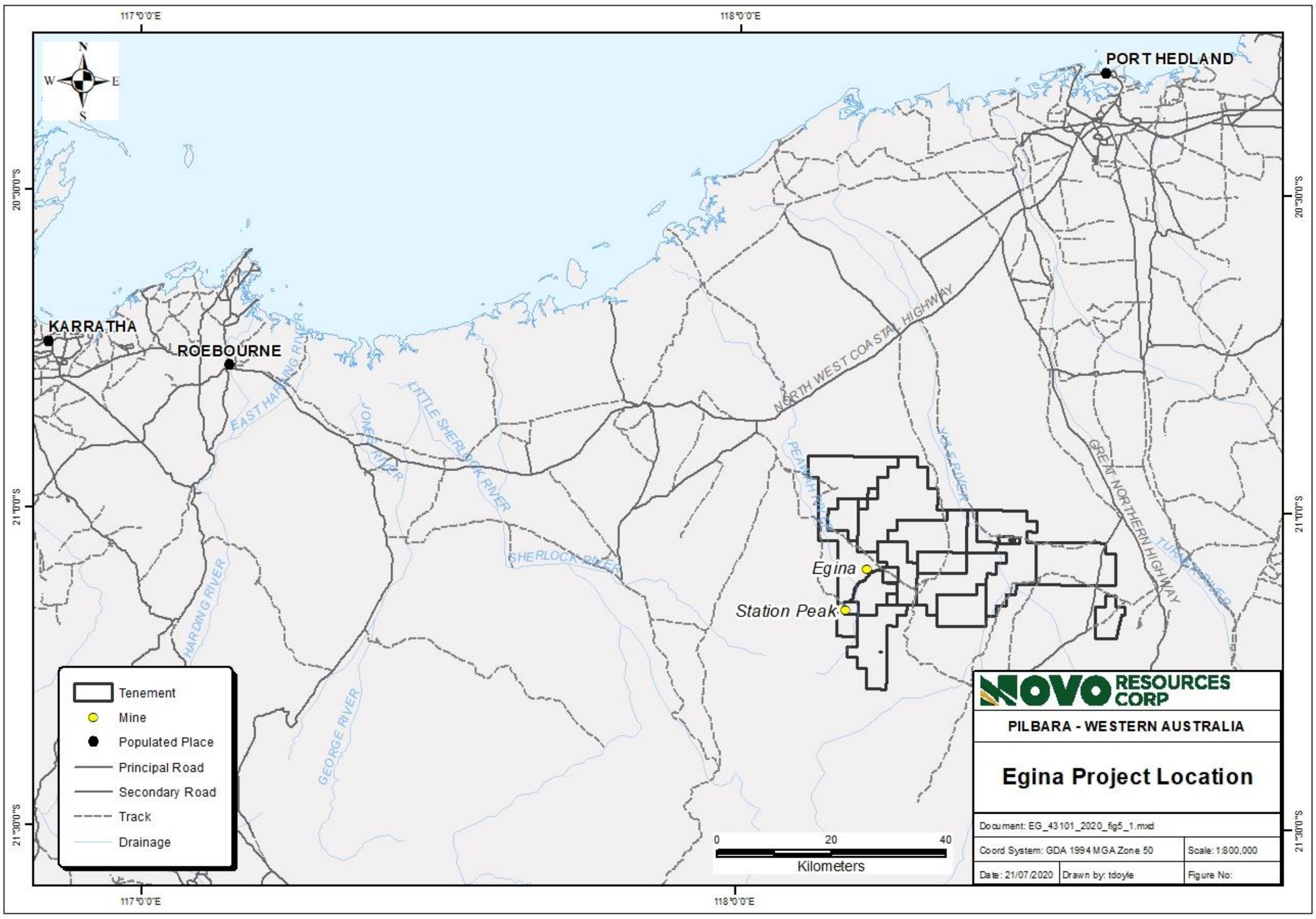


Figure 5-1: Egina Project Location

5.2 CLIMATE, PHYSIOGRAPHY AND VEGETATION

The average annual precipitation of the Egina region, as measured at the Mallina Pastoral Lease weather station 30 km northwest, is 331.2 mm. Annual measured rainfall ranges between 0 to 880.1 mm, mainly dependent on number and severity of cyclonic activity during Pilbara region wet season (January – March). The hottest month is December, with indicative mean maximum temperatures recorded at the Port Hedland airport 83 km north of 36.7°C. The coolest month is July, with an indicative (Port Hedland) mean maximum temperature of 27.3°C and a mean minimum temperature of 12.4°C. The hottest ever recorded temperature at Port Hedland was 40.8°C in 2019, however temperatures at Egina are frequently higher due to lack of coastal air temperature regulation.

The topography of the project area comprises low hills with up to 30 m of elevation difference.

The vegetation of the region is typical of the Western Pilbara and comprises spinifex grassland with scattered shrubs and low trees. Larger eucalypt trees are limited to modern drainage patterns. Towards the coast grasslands and savanna becomes more prevalent.

5.3 LOCAL RESOURCES AND INFRASTRUCTURE

Karratha provides significant resources, including accommodation, light industry, a source of local workers and an airport for flights to Perth, the capital of Western Australia, which itself has international connections. Port Hedland also provides significant industrial resources as the site of Australia's largest bulk export deep-water port, mainly supporting the region's iron ore, gas, salt and other primary industries. The town also has an internationally rated airport accepting regular flights from Perth.

6 HISTORY OF EXPLORATION

The first reports of gold in the broader West Pilbara region date back to the 1870s when scattered nugget occurrences were noted. In 1887 gold was discovered at Mallina, east of Whim Creek and some 30 km northwest of Egina, but this is believed to be related to shear zones as workings followed gold-antimony quartz veins and linear breaks. Alluvial gold was discovered at Egina in the late 1880s and worked intermittently until early in the 20th Century; lack of and too much water often dictating activity in the remote field.

Since that time there has been relatively little exploration for alluvial and conglomerate-hosted gold in the West Pilbara region.

6.1 PREVIOUS COMPANY EXPLORATION

Numerous companies have explored the Egina region for gold, tin, iron ore and base metals since the 1960s with the advent of modern exploration techniques.

6.1.1 1960s

Utah Development Company conducted a search for palaeoplacer uranium and gold with airborne radiometrics, ground geophysics, rock chip and soil sampling auger, percussion, and diamond drilling, targeting lower Fortescue Group quartz conglomerate. Peak rock chip assay of 0.56 g/t Au in iron-rich silica breccia and 0.1 g/t Au in drilling was considered discouraging.

6.1.2 1980s

Western Mining Corp Ltd used aeromagnetics and extensive soil, stream sediment and rock chip sampling to search for orogenic and palaeoplacer gold near the Peawah River. Surface geochemistry, mainly arsenic with lesser gold, defined what is now known to be the east-west Indee-Withnall-Peawah trend 2 km north of the Egina tenement package and the Becher – Mistletoe anomalies in the north of E47/3673. However, the anomalies were not considered significant enough to pursue the area further.

6.1.3 1990s

Hunter Resources Ltd undertook mapping, bulk leach extractable gold (“BLEG”) analysis and rock chip sampling in two areas immediately west and east of E47/3673 near Mt Satirist and Mt Langenbeck respectively, targeting quartz veined ferruginous basement rocks. A peak of 1.2 g/t Au from a 10 cm quartz-tourmaline vein rock chips in dolerite at Langenbeck could not be repeated, however.

Kilkenny Gold NL conducted surface geochemical sampling around the Wohler Shear Zone in the north of the Egina Project area. Nearly 2,000 soil samples were collected which defined a 500 m by 800 m gold anomaly principally in calcrete and gravel. Twenty-four aircore (“AC”) drill holes targeted the anomaly; however, the only anomalous result was one 4 m composite from surface in calcrete of 0.12 g/t Au. A second drilling programme of five percussion AC holes was conducted at the Becher anomaly but once again poor results were returned, although elevated As occurred at the bottom of a single hole.

Towards the end of the decade, Resolute Ltd embarked on extensive exploration of the Indee trend and surrounding areas extending into the northern portion of the Egina tenements. The northeast corner of E47/3673 was soil sampled to a maximum density of 100 m by 50 m spacing. Rock chips were also collected, and two surface geochemical anomalies were generated: prospects 'Becher' (2.5 km by 300 m to a peak of 80 ppb Au) and 'Blatchford' (100 m by 700 m to a peak of 71 ppb Au). These were further tested with 101 rotary air blast ("RAB") holes and two RC holes, returning peak results of 3 m at 3.6 g/t Au and 40 m at 0.3 g/t Au intersecting epithermal veins. A single line at Blatchford returned a best intercept of 4 m at 0.51 g/t Au. Two RC holes intersected multiple low-grade zones including peaks of 4 m at 0.67 g/t Au (INRC077) and 6 m at 0.60 g/t Au (INRC078), neither associated with significant veining.

6.1.4 2000s

Normandy Gold Exploration Pty Ltd, via a joint venture with Resolute, advanced the Indee project north of Egina, including further development of the Becher prospect, northern E47/3673. Two RC and one diamond hole were drilled along with rock chip sampling and heli-mag and IP surveys in the same area intersecting multi-phase epithermal vein systems. The best intercept was 9 m at 0.14 g/t Au.

Bullion Minerals Ltd held most of what is currently the Egina tenement portfolio in the early 2000s either outright or via JV with Farno McMahon Pty Ltd ("FM"). The company conducted widespread rock chip, stream sediment, soil lag, vacuum and auger geochemical sampling and AC, RAB and RC drilling. Auger and lag sample gold anomalies provided targets for drilling, with peaks as high as 36 g/t Au. RAB and AC holes were drilled at prospects Holly, Spruce, Mistletoe, Fir, Aspen (all E47/2502), West Kangan (E47/3321) and North Paradise, which are hosted in splays off the Mallina Shear Zone. Holly holes returned the most significant intercepts with 15 m at 12.59 g/t Au to EOH and 20 m at 2.35 g/t Au in two holes separated by 1,100 m. North Paradise also returned an impressive 5 m at 12.03 g/t Au. Egina and Station Peak prospects were also drilled with RC. Egina holes (2 km west of M47/560, in E47/3673) intersected copper oxides and assayed up to 15 m at 1.22% Cu and minor gold. The Station Peak North Main Lode drilling intersected a best result of 1 m at 8.5 g/t Au. Despite the encouraging results, Bullion lacked the necessary financial resources to back the project further and sold their interest to Chalice Gold Mines Ltd ("Chalice") in 2006.

Chalice became JV partners with FM via the previous agreement. FM retained the alluvial rights plus royalties. De Grey Mining Ltd ("DEG") also formed an agreement with Chalice for 60% of tenements in the southeast of the project. Chalice conducted airborne magnetic / radiometric / and digital terrain mapping ("DTM") surveying, auger, soil and rock chip sampling and mapping of radiometric anomalies. Several geochemical anomalies were generated from soil sampling, including peaks of 1,803 ppb Au at the Gilles prospect (current E47/2502). Rock chipping returned 14.64 g/t Au at the Nevada prospect (current tenement E47/3625) from a conglomerate in 'an erosional window through the Mt Roe Basalt'. Subsequent sampling also returned +1 g/t Au results; however further target pursuit was hindered by on-going failed negotiations with the region's Native Title holders so withdrew from a large portion of the project in 2009 retaining only the ground currently held as E47/2502.

Strzelecki Metals Ltd ("STZ") became operators of ground across parts of the current E47/3673, 3646 and the two MLs 47/560 and 561, the latter two via a JV with FM and Chalice for the alluvial rights. The company carried out auger soil sampling in the north of what is now central E47/3673 and at Station Peak returning a peak of 370 ppb Au in the fine fraction.

6.1.5 2010

Farno McMahon Pty Ltd first became property holders in the area early in the new millennium with ground covering and between the Station Peak and Egina gold deposits. By the end of the first decade, FM had regained ownership, after a series of joint ventures, of both MLs 47/560 and 47/561, E47/2502 and purchased other ground pre-cursor to current Egina tenement holdings.

Regional stream sediment and soil sampling and trenching were conducted by FM. Soil samples confirmed the anomalous gold trends through the north of E47/3673 identified by previous companies. Trench samples, processed onsite, returned between 0.1 g/m^3 and 16.4 g/m^3 Au within M47/560.

De Grey Mining Ltd entered a JV agreement in 2017 for 75% interest of E47/2502. The company conducted soil and rock chip sampling on ground that was a partially surrendered part of E47/2502 and subsequently pegged by Novo as E47/3962 and E47/3963. A minor anomaly of 23 ppb Au was returned from the soil line in the north of E47/3962.

The location of surface geochemistry and drilling by previous companies is presented in Figure 6-1.

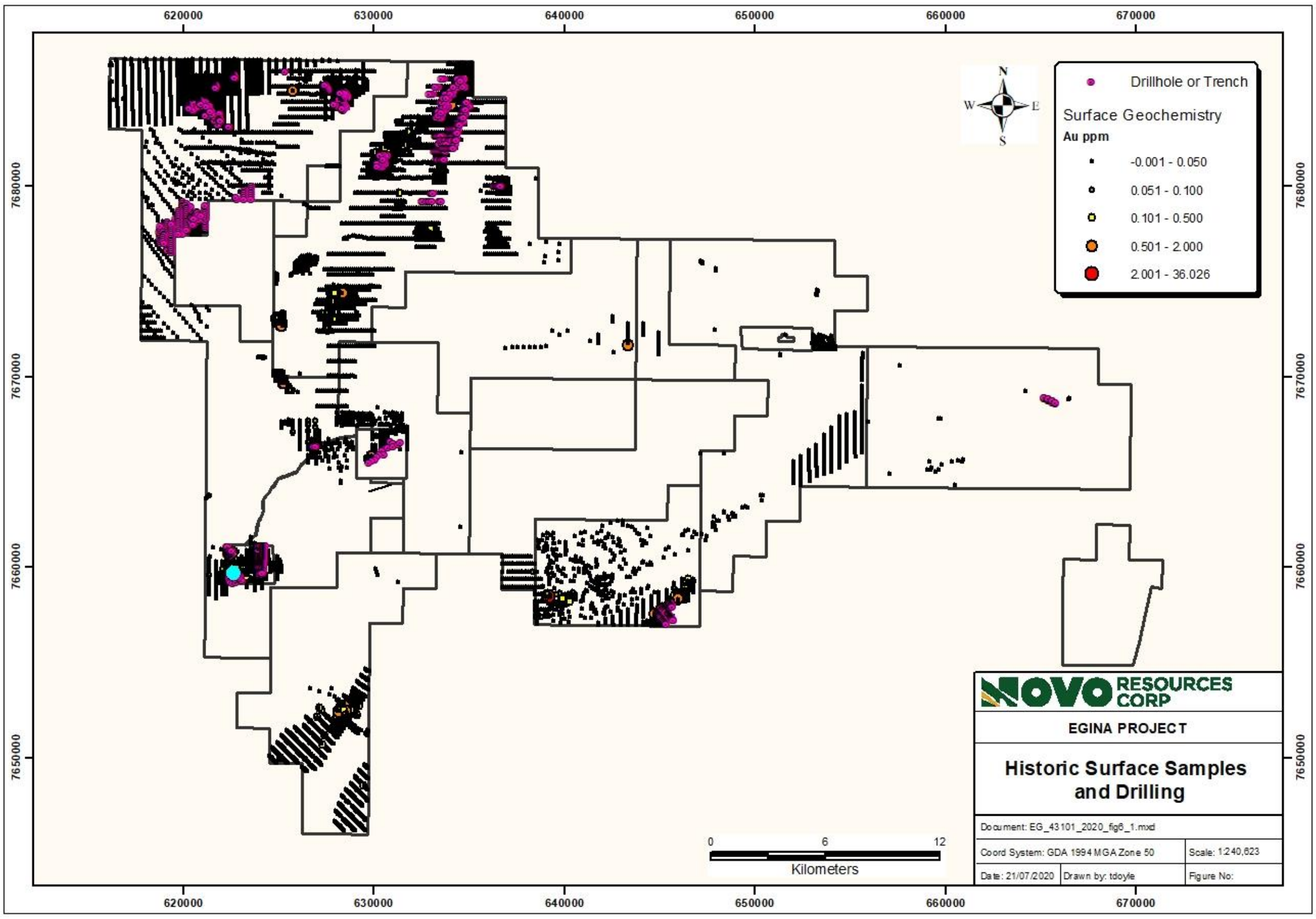


Figure 6-1: Surface Samples and Drilling by Previous Explorers

6.2 HISTORICAL MINERAL RESOURCES

No Mineral Resources have been estimated for alluvial deposits within the Egina Project area.

6.3 HISTORICAL PRODUCTION

Apart from gold discovered by prospectors, there have been no reports of gold production from large-scale conglomerate-hosted or alluvial gold deposits within the West Pilbara region.

7 GEOLOGICAL SETTING AND MINERALISATION

7.1 REGIONAL GEOLOGICAL SETTING

The Egina Project tenements cover Archean granite-greenstone terranes of the Pilbara Craton and volcano-sedimentary Fortescue Basin cover sequences. The Craton and Basin sequences have subsequently eroded and deposited Cenozoic and Quaternary gravels, sheetwash, colluvium overlain by variable thicknesses of sand.

Archean granite-greenstone terranes have undergone several deformation phases and host mineralisation in numerous shear and quartz-hosted deposits. Fortescue Basin cover sequences post-date this deformation and mineralisation phase, but also host gold, typically in pebble to boulder conglomerate channels or lag horizons, likely sourced from the eroding craton. Numerous prospector patches are evident in Cenozoic and Quaternary sediments, which are sourcing gold from either Craton or Basin formations during on-going erosion and weathering.

7.2 LOCAL GEOLOGICAL SETTING

The dominant basement stratigraphy is the Mallina Formation, part of the De Grey Supergroup, mostly comprising intercalated mafic and sedimentary rocks. The Mallina Formation is folded and foliated, and structurally complex, with the bulk of the Mallina Formation strongly weathered and covered by a veneer of Cenozoic and Quaternary gravels and sands (

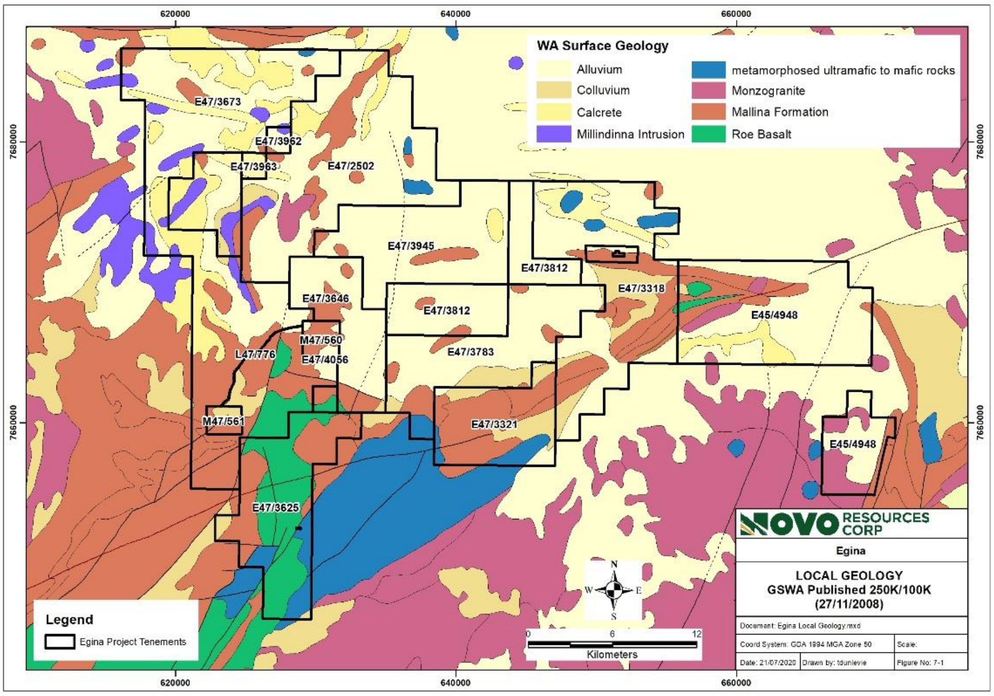


Figure 7-1).

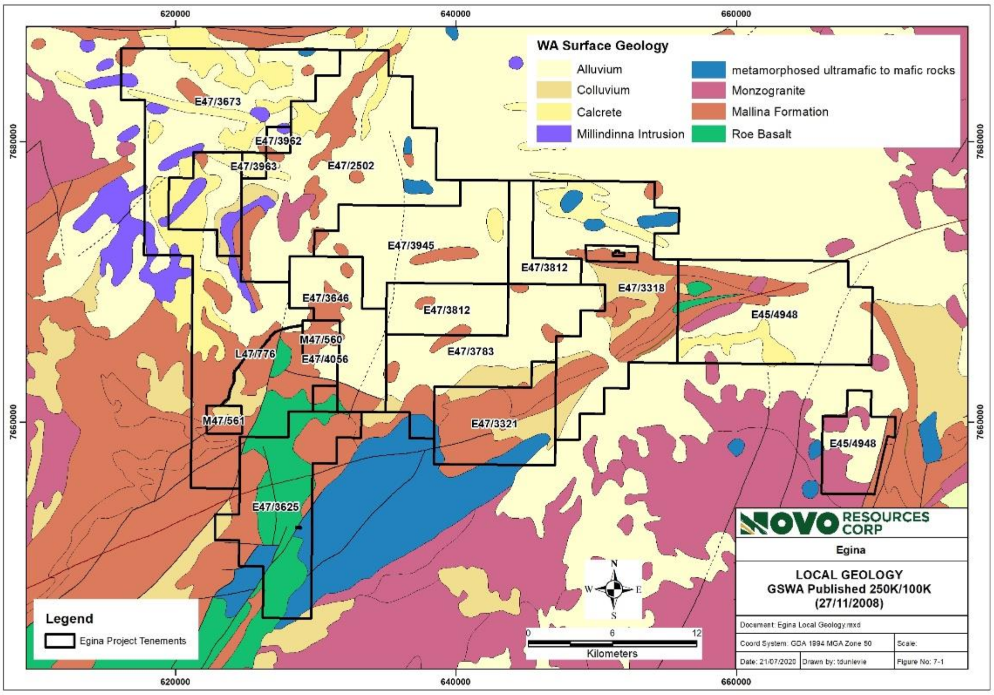


Figure 7-1, Egina Project local geology

The Fortescue Basin Formation outcrops only in the southern half of the Egina Project, and includes the basal unconformities preserving Roe Basalt and Hardey Formation sediments. These units may have existed over the northern half of the Project prior to being eroded in more recent history.

Roe Basalt comprises occasional basal conglomerate units with variable clast sizes, and massive, porphyritic, vesicular, amygdaloidal and doleritic basalt. The Roe Basalt is unconformably overlain by Hardey Formation sediments, comprising boulder to pebble conglomerates and coarse sandstone. Conglomerates often show disseminated and rounded pyrite in the matrix of the conglomerate. Coarse conglomerate units are often channelized at the base of the Hardey Formation, specifically where directly overlying the Mallina Formation basements stratigraphy. Pyrite in the matrix of coarse cobble to boulder conglomerate resembles the Beatons Creek deposit, with a similar depositional setting envisaged.

The major landscape features of the Pilbara are inherited from events that occurred during the breakup of the supercontinent Gondwana, over the last 100 million years ("Ma") (McCormack, 2019). Plate tectonics and changes in climate have resulted in the deposition of coarse Cenozoic gravels along broadly ESE to WNW drainage, and generated widespread regolith profiles with deep saprolitic weathering and localised laterite caps. From around 6 Ma, this deep Cenozoic regolith profile and the remnant lateritised surfaces underwent increased erosion, typically undercutting the softer clay-weathered saprolite and collapsing the hard laterite layers, forming distinctive "breakaway" escarpments. Responding to a change in tectonic regime, modern drainage is now trending south to north, stripping much of the Cenozoic gravels and laterite and exposing actively eroding saprolite, saprock and outcropping rock.

7.3 GOLD MINERALISATION

Gold mineralisation is recorded historically in various prospects across the Egina Project and documented in Section 6. Whilst extensive exploration has delivered significant results, historic exploration has primarily focussed on basement mineralisation along the Friendly Creek and Mallina Shear zones and are not the primary target for exploration by Novo.

Mineralisation in the Fortescue Formation has been identified by early explorers and prospectors and confirmed by Novo field staff on minimal outcrop of Fortescue Formation, or deflated remnants of Fortescue Formation channels. The depositional model for these anomalous results is akin to that of Beatons Creek, where detrital gold is sourced from the underlying Archean Basement and concentrated in channels in a depositional fan environment. Unfortunately, due to limited access to better outcropping sections of the Fortescue Formation, this model is yet to be confirmed.

The gold mineralisation explored by Novo on the FM tenure (M47/560) comprises coarse gold-bearing gravels deposited within a localised swale or depression. The gravel is a polymict and poorly sorted, with clasts to cobble size. Clasts include Mallina Formation sandstone and siltstone, and Fortescue Formation conglomerate. Sampling of individual clasts and outcrop of remnant Fortescue Formation suggest that it is a likely source for the gold in the gravel. Particulate gold has been observed in the matrix of some conglomerate boulders, and a few gold nuggets that have been recovered from trenches remain partially encased in ferruginous rock matrix.

Clasts within the gravel are lateritised, and the gravels themselves are often capped by laterite. As there are limited lateritisation events in modern times, these two events can potentially constrain the deposition age. The laterite cap suggests the gravels are at least 6 Ma in age.

The mineralised channel on M47/560 has been mapped and sampled over a length of approximately 1 km and is between 50 m to 200 m wide. The width of the gravels is up to 2 m, and averages about 1 m. Gravels continue east beyond the edge of the Mining Lease, although the amount of gold recognised within the channel seems to be constrained within a 500 m by 100 m zone.

Most gold found at Egina is coarse and water-worn. With comprehensive metal detecting and bulk sampling, the gold particle distribution is now better understood, with detected coarse nuggets (> 1mm) contributing up to 47% of the gold in high grade bulk samples. A fine grade component (< 1mm) is also present and appears to be derived from weathering of gold from Fortescue clasts.

Additional areas of mineralisation have now been recognized from test pits and small bulk samples and inferred from regolith mapping and GPR. Mapping, geophysics, and early results from test pits are used to explore for additional Cenozoic gravel deposits that are preserved, possibly protected from modern erosion by laterite caps.

Early results from studying gold morphology suggests that some gold is also sourced locally, generally proximal to outcropping Mallina quartz veins. The bulk of the gold is either semi-rounded or rounded, suggesting some amount of transportation, either horizontally or vertically. Results to date are too sparse and disparate to reliably define volumes. Grade determination has not yet been attempted outside of the Farno trench area, as this requires a number of large bulk samples to be taken at each location (Section 13.3).

8 DEPOSIT TYPE

Three styles of gold mineralization are recognized at Egina: 1) lode gold mineralization hosted by the Mallina Basin assemblage, 2) gold-bearing Fortescue conglomerates like those at Novo's Beatons Creek gold project, 3) gold-bearing lag gravels blanketing an erosional surface covering most of the Egina area. Given the large potential size of the target, Novo considers the gold-bearing terrace lag gravels to be the most important immediate target at Egina.

Mallina Basin strata and greenstones have been the principal focus of primary gold mineralisation in the north Pilbara (e.g., De Grey's Withnall Project). The primary gold deposits shed substantial amounts of alluvial gold to Fortescue Group strata and the unconformity beneath, and gold from basement and Fortescue sources has been reworked onto the present unconformity during Cenozoic erosion (Figure 8-1).

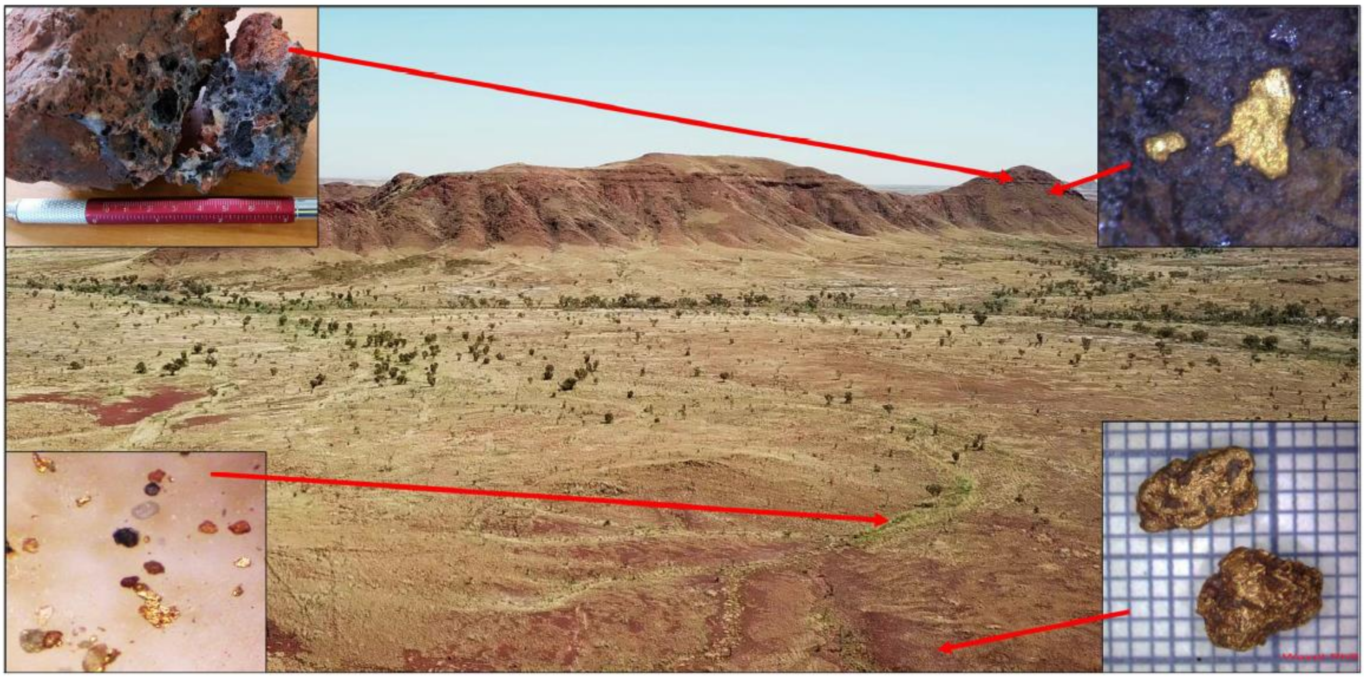


Figure 8-1, Overview of the Fortescue/Mallina Unconformity at Egina. NB. Sub-horizontal Fortescue Group strata above sub-vertical Mallina Basin strata. Fortescue strata on this mesa include quartz pebble conglomerates with abundant iron oxide after buckshot pyrite (top left inset) and coarse gold (top right inset). Coarse gold (bottom right inset; on mm scale graph paper) is present in colluvium on the Cenozoic unconformity and fine gold (bottom left inset) can be readily panned from stream channels.

The distribution of gold in Fortescue strata is likely to reflect the distribution of primary gold occurrences in the basement terranes, and the distribution of gold on lowland terraces will reflect that formerly in Fortescue strata removed during Cenozoic erosion as well as that in basement rocks. Mineralisation or anomalous results in the basement and conglomerate units is therefore a primary input into exploration ranking and planning follow up test work.

The nature and the grade of the Egina gravels suggests that that part of the profile containing Fortescue clasts may be the preferred target. Mapped unconformities within the Fortescue Formation are used as a primary input for planning exploration programs, although the depositional model also allows for mineralised unconformities that are no longer present (Figure

8-2).

Due to the flat lying nature of the Fortescue conglomerates, some targets may contain Fortescue clasts with no mappable source remaining. The depositional model effectively assumes gold traveling vertically from eroding Fortescue Formation and being trapped into Cenozoic and / or modern drainage.

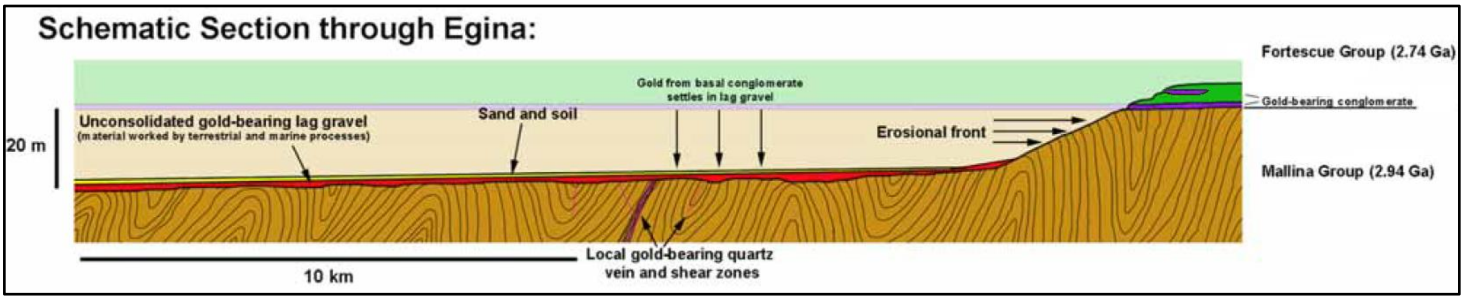


Figure 8-2, Depositional model for Egina gravel targets.

NB. Potentially sourcing gold from gold bearing Fortescue conglomerates during on-going erosion, and / or from local gold-bearing quartz veins and shear zones within the Mallina Formation.

The Egina alluvial mineralisation is characterised by the presence of gold nuggets that range in maximum dimension from >50 mm to <100 µm. Table 8-1 provides a nugget size classification, which forms the basis of all nugget descriptions presented in this Technical Report.

Table 8-1 Definition of alluvial gold nugget size (after Dominy, 1998).

Nugget size range	Classification	Nugget mass (based on nominal watermelon shape)
>10 mm	Extremely coarse	>4.6 g
5mm – 10 mm	Very coarse	0.6 – 4.6 g
1 mm – 5 mm	Coarse	0.0046 – 0.6 g
100 µm – 1,000 µm	Fine	0.0046 mg – 0.0046 g
10 µm – 100 µm	Very fine	0.0000046 – 0.0046 mg
<10 µm	Extremely fine	<0.0000046 mg

Key: g - grammes; mg- milligrammes.

A selection of nuggets from the Farno area of Egina are exhibited in Figure 8-3.

Figure 8-3 Typical nuggets from the Farno area of Egina

9 EXPLORATION SUMMARY

9.1 OVERVIEW

Recent exploration activities conducted by Novo Resources on the Egina Project have included (Table 9-1):

- mapping and surface sampling;
- ground GPR geophysical surveys;
- metal detecting and digitising prospector activity;
- trenching with mapping and detecting;
- costean sampling and "cube" processing;
- auger drilling and sampling;
- mini-bulk sampling and MAK processing;
- large bulk sampling and IGR 3000 processing; and
- very large trench bulk sampling and IGR 3000 processing.

Table 9-1 Summary of all exploration activities conducted by Novo Resources

	2018		2019		2020	
	number	*measure*	*number*	*measure*	*number*	*measure*
Rock	107		339		13	
Soil	20		43		0	
Nuggets recovered from detecting	-	-	1,604	1,926 g	7	9.5 g
Large bulk samples (c. 100 t)	1	95 m^3	39	2,265 m^3	-	-
MAK (mini-bulk samples c. 1 t)	-	-	141	132 t	153	132 t
Trench (incl. two very large bulk samples > 700 t)	-	-	6	13,281 m^3	-	-
Auger	-	-	63	93 m	-	-
Costeans	-	-	104	1,724 m	-	-
RC	-	-	3	219 m	-	-

All methods are described in Section 10. Large and very large bulk sampling and processing are described in Section 13.

Other supporting exploration work conducted by Novo is briefly described here.

9.2 MAPPING AND SURFACE SAMPLING

Mapping and accompanying sampling is designed to better delineate further exploration targets in an attempt to prioritise and rank ground for heritage clearing and follow up exploration work. Rock samples are generally opportunistic and depend on outcrop or other suitable sample material to be present. In terms of exploring for gravel or buried gravel-hosted mineralisation, this can include gravel float, lag, or surface soil samples. A total of 522 surface samples were collected over the project area during operation by Novo (described as Rock and Soil figures in Table 9-1). Results are purely indicative towards ranking of targets and are not representative. Anomalous results in conjunction with positive mapping features are significant, in that they allow ranking and planning of follow up work.

9.3 GROUND PENETRATING RADAR GEOPHYSICAL SURVEYS

GROUND Penetrating Radar data were acquired over three programs during 2019 covering over 800 line-kilometres and covering a total area of 130 km^2. Various grids were collected with line spacings of 20 m, 100 m, 200 m and 500 m. Initial results show that all line spacings can generate gridded data of the interpreted base of transported horizon, and palaeo-drainage patterns can be derived. The different line spacing pick out similar features at different scales. Where the 20 m spaced data shows minor ripples on the margin of a moderate sized channel, the 500 m spaced grid shows broad swales trending for several kilometres.

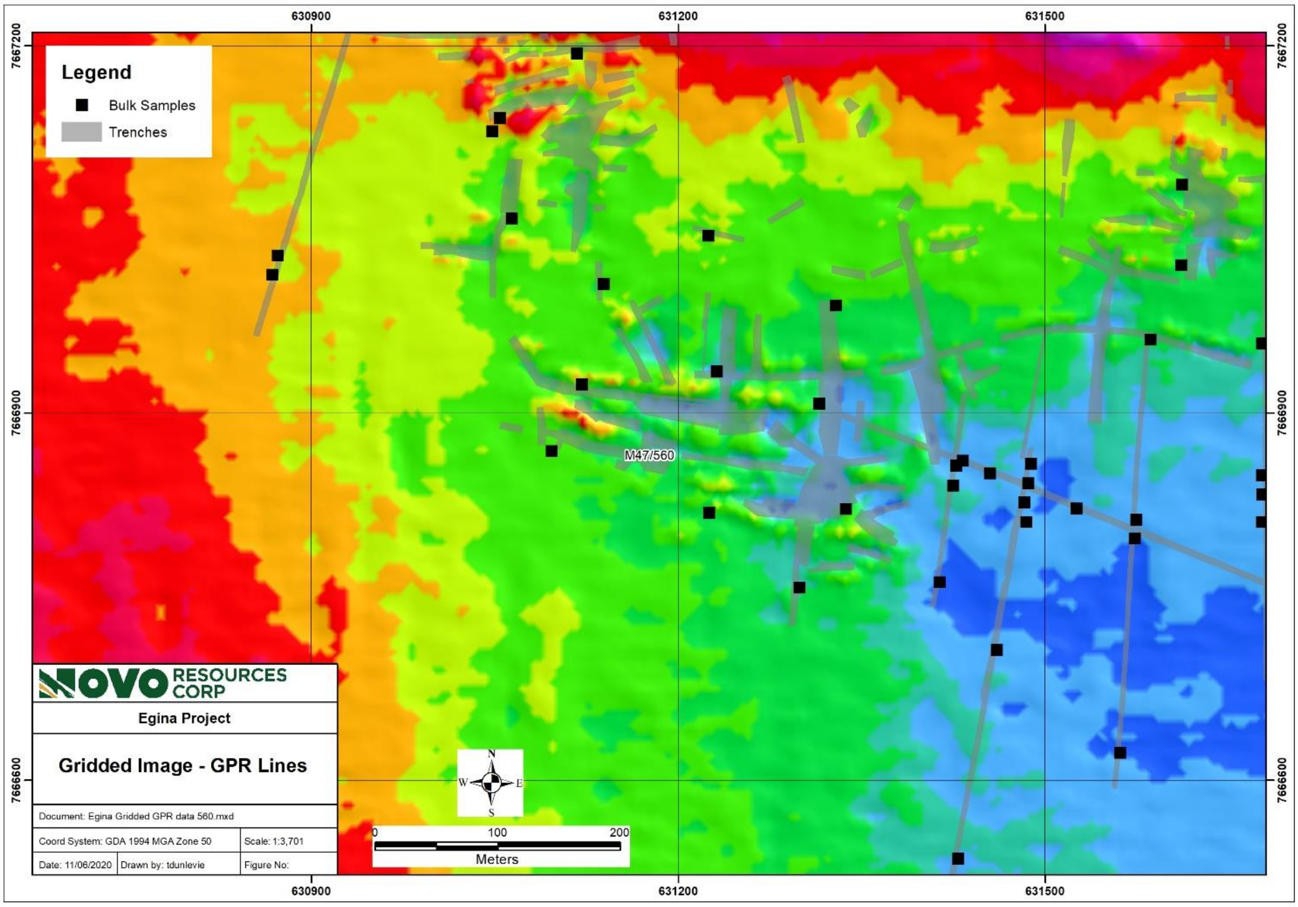


Figure 9-1 Gridded Image of GPR data (approx. NS lines at 20m line spacing) at the Farno Area, with traces showing trench and bulk sample positions. Hot colours (reds/oranges) are higher RLs, cooler colours (blues) are lower RLs.

GPR data results are no immediate means to generate targets. Results need to be processed, reviewed, and put into context by integrating regolith mapping, geological mapping, and geochemistry. Target depths must be field tested by means of drilling or trenching/pitting.

Generating gridded data from GPR results allows the generation of a palaeo-surface, in some way potentially reflecting a pseudo-Cenozoic landscape. Whilst the base of transported contact could be modified by more recent drainage and does not consider any general tilting of the region, it provides further insight into the subsurface that cannot easily be achieved with any other exploration method. The combination of GPR data and geological mapping has proven a powerful grassroots exploration tool, with the added benefit that it can take place prior to any costly site avoidance surveys are required.

9.4 METAL DETECTING and DIGITISING PROSPECTOR ACTIVITY

A significant component of the higher-grade gold mineralisation is characterised by very to extremely coarse nuggets (Table 8-1). Whilst the use of metal detecting for the purpose of exploration is unconventional for modern exploration, it does provide significant insights into the gold location and geological setting. During all bulk sampling and trenching campaigns, Novo have utilised high quality metal detectors (which regularly locate gold nuggets to 0.1 g in size) to locate all detectable nuggets prior to any sample being extracted. This allows detailed Trimble differential global positioning systems ("DGPS") surveying to place each individual nugget in accurate 3D space to correlate against geological observations. Overall, some 1,613 nuggets for 1,947 g have been extracted by detecting from the Egina Project, the vast majority from the Farno prospect area. This includes a single nugget macro-scale cluster comprising 868 nuggets for 1,241 g of gold over an area of 100 m long by 40 m wide, intersected by trenches 19EGTR001, 19EGTR004 and 19EGTR006A (Figure 10-1).

Metal detecting is restricted by the size that it can detect and penetration depth, and only gives an indication of the coarse gold endowment. The coarse detected gold is recombined with the final recovered gold from further processing for a final recovered grade.

For regional exploration, metal detecting has been employed to assist with locating the presence of gold nuggets and to rank new target areas. Time spent on this was restricted due to the vast area to be covered. Instead, high resolution drone imagery was used to digitize historical and recent prospector activities on the ground. Whilst not completed by Novo, extensive prospecting activities by others indicates that at least some quantity of nuggets were recovered, which is added as another target ranking input for further gravel exploration.

9.5 COSTEAN SAMPLING

The initial method of exploration at the Farno area that was already heavily trenched by the previous operator was by costean sampling along vertical profiles already exposed in existing trenches. This comprises taking 20L (c. 25 kg) bucket samples from the various profiles within the trench and testing this material by screening and running the -3 mm material over the 'gold cube' (Figure 9-2). The gold cube tests for fine gold content, and the oversize from the screen was manually metal detected. This first pass program was designed to determine which horizon was primary host of mineralisation at Egina. Similarly, as a first pass reconnaissance program, costean samples were taken from various exposed gravel profiles across the wider Project area to generate some early indication of potential gold occurrence and footprint.

Figure 9-2, 'Gold Cube' in use. Sub-3mm material passes through the three tiers which have ripples to trap gold. All three tiers are cleaned into a tub and panned down to reveal gold content.

Every 20L bucket sample had a 3-5 kg grab sample collected, which was sent to the laboratory for Aqua Regia low level gold and 33-element assay for comparison, and to determine whether any pathfinder elements were present.

This method was never expected to resolve gold grade, but it was hoped that it may provide an indication of the presence of gold through recovery of the sub-3 mm fraction.

Ultimately several of these samples produced very low-level results in the central parts of the trench area that – at least anecdotally – produced 'significant gold'. Whilst the work helped to make it clearer that the basal gravel is the target horizon, and not the overlying sheetwash or sand, the cube methodology was abandoned as it did not produce meaningful results. A total of 33 samples were processed over the gold cube.

All 104 costeans that were exposed were geologically logged in full and sampled across the entire profile for low level gold and multi-element assay for geochemical profiling. This was done by taking 3–5 kg grab samples.

10 DRILLING AND SAMPLING

10.1 DRILLING

10.1.1 Hollow Stem Auger Drilling

Auger drilling was designed to be a rapid test of initial GPR results and test for the presence of gravels. The hollow stem auger rig was selected was also anticipated to provide a profile of the various geological horizons to allow measuring the various unit thicknesses. A total of 63 drill holes were completed for some 93 m over a three-day trial, after which the program was abandoned due to slow penetration rates and poor sample recovery.

Hollow stem auger drilling was initially trialled around the existing disturbances at Egina and to test the close spaced GPR lines spaced 20 m apart. All holes were drilled vertically, aiming to perpendicularly intersect horizontal gravel beds. Whilst the sample recovery was poor, it did allow some estimation of target gravel depth and thickness. The base of the gravel generally aligned reasonably well with the base of transported horizon as interpreted from GPR data.

Auger samples were logged, photographed, and then sampled in full, with no splitting or spearing undertaken. As the sample size is too small to provide any reliable gold assay, all samples were submitted for low level gold assay and multi-element analysis (aqua regia digestion and atomic absorption analysis). These assays were not intended for any use other than qualitative grade assessment. Detailed results are outlined below:

Hole ID	Type	Prospect	Date completed	Grid	Easting	Northing	Elevation	Dip	Azimuth
19EGAG-001	AG	Egina - Farno	30/05/2019	MGA94_50	630970	7666861	56	-90	0
19EGAG-002	AG	Egina - Farno	30/05/2019	MGA94_50	631020	7666829	118	-90	0
19EGAG-003	AG	Egina - Farno	30/05/2019	MGA94_50	631053	7666834	119	-90	0
19EGAG-004	AG	Egina - Farno	30/05/2019	MGA94_50	631098	7666857	118	-90	0
19EGAG-005	AG	Egina - Farno	30/05/2019	MGA94_50	631138	7666860	118	-90	0
19EGAG-006	AG	Egina - Farno	30/05/2019	MGA94_50	631070	7666876	121	-90	0
19EGAG-007	AG	Egina - Farno	30/05/2019	MGA94_50	631180	7666805	124	-90	0
19EGAG-008	AG	Egina - Farno	30/05/2019	MGA94_50	631218	7666827	123	-90	0
19EGAG-009	AG	Egina - Farno	30/05/2019	MGA94_50	631226	7666805	123	-90	0
19EGAG-010	AG	Egina - Farno	30/05/2019	MGA94_50	631258	7666761	122	-90	0
19EGAG-011	AG	Egina - Farno	30/05/2019	MGA94_50	631284	7666725	121	-90	0
19EGAG-012	AG	Egina - Farno	30/05/2019	MGA94_50	631288	7666675	123	-90	0
19EGAG-013	AG	Egina - Farno	30/05/2019	MGA94_50	631328	7666731	52	-90	0

19EGAG-014	AG	Egina - Farno	30/05/2019	MGA94_50	631379	7666770	116	-90	0
19EGAG-015	AG	Egina - Farno	31/05/2019	MGA94_50	631406	7666815	117	-90	0
19EGAG-016	AG	Egina - Farno	31/05/2019	MGA94_50	630420	7665534	131	-90	0
19EGAG-017	AG	Egina - Farno	31/05/2019	MGA94_50	630430	7665479	134	-90	0
19EGAG-018	AG	Egina - Farno	31/05/2019	MGA94_50	630424	7665423	135	-90	0
19EGAG-019	AG	Egina - Farno	31/05/2019	MGA94_50	630424	7665367	133	-90	0
19EGAG-020	AG	Egina - Farno	31/05/2019	MGA94_50	630414	7665319	132	-90	0
19EGAG-021	AG	Egina - Farno	31/05/2019	MGA94_50	630409	7665266	133	-90	0
19EGAG-022	AG	Egina - Farno	31/05/2019	MGA94_50	630398	7665228	132	-90	0
19EGAG-023	AG	Egina - Farno	31/05/2019	MGA94_50	630395	7665184	134	-90	0
19EGAG-024	AG	Egina - Farno	31/05/2019	MGA94_50	630394	7665132	135	-90	0
19EGAG-025	AG	Egina - Farno	31/05/2019	MGA94_50	630385	7665080	134	-90	0
19EGAG-026	AG	Egina - Farno	31/05/2019	MGA94_50	630381	7665035	134	-90	0
19EGAG-027	AG	Egina - Farno	31/05/2019	MGA94_50	630372	7664979	134	-90	0
19EGAG-028	AG	Egina - Farno	31/05/2019	MGA94_50	630365	7664930	134	-90	0
19EGAG-029	AG	Egina - Farno	31/05/2019	MGA94_50	630367	7664876	134	-90	0
19EGAG-030	AG	Egina - Farno	31/05/2019	MGA94_50	630358	7664833	137	-90	0
19EGAG-031	AG	Egina - Farno	31/05/2019	MGA94_50	630343	7664770	125	-90	0
19EGAG-032	AG	Egina - Farno	31/05/2019	MGA94_50	630326	7664743	132	-90	0
19EGAG-033	AG	Egina - Farno	31/05/2019	MGA94_50	630312	7664701	133	-90	0
19EGAG-034	AG	Station Peak	2/06/2019	MGA94_50	622844	7660085	124	-90	0
19EGAG-035	AG	Station Peak	2/06/2019	MGA94_50	622898	7660105	121	-90	0
19EGAG-036	AG	Station Peak	2/06/2019	MGA94_50	622945	7660122	122	-90	0
19EGAG-037	AG	Station Peak	2/06/2019	MGA94_50	622998	7660135	123	-90	0
19EGAG-038	AG	Station Peak	2/06/2019	MGA94_50	623048	7660146	123	-90	0
19EGAG-039	AG	Station Peak	2/06/2019	MGA94_50	623094	7660153	122	-90	0
19EGAG-040	AG	Station Peak	2/06/2019	MGA94_50	623142	7660160	123	-90	0
19EGAG-041	AG	Station Peak	2/06/2019	MGA94_50	623191	7660165	123	-90	0

19EGAG-042	AG	Station Peak	2/06/2019	MGA94_50	623241	7660172	125	-90	0
19EGAG-043	AG	Station Peak	2/06/2019	MGA94_50	623293	7660179	125	-90	0
19EGAG-044	AG	Station Peak	2/06/2019	MGA94_50	623339	7660180	124	-90	0
19EGAG-045	AG	Station Peak	2/06/2019	MGA94_50	623391	7660183	123	-90	0
19EGAG-046	AG	Station Peak	2/06/2019	MGA94_50	623440	7660175	121	-90	0
19EGAG-047	AG	Station Peak	2/06/2019	MGA94_50	623491	7660170	122	-90	0
19EGAG-048	AG	Station Peak	2/06/2019	MGA94_50	623543	7660180	122	-90	0
19EGAG-049	AG	Station Peak	2/06/2019	MGA94_50	623594	7660192	120	-90	0
19EGAG-050	AG	Station Peak	2/06/2019	MGA94_50	623642	7660192	119	-90	0
19EGAG-051	AG	Station Peak	2/06/2019	MGA94_50	623694	7660199	117	-90	0
19EGAG-052	AG	Station Peak	2/06/2019	MGA94_50	623746	7660200	118	-90	0
19EGAG-053	AG	Station Peak	2/06/2019	MGA94_50	623791	7660201	116	-90	0
19EGAG-054	AG	Station Peak	2/06/2019	MGA94_50	623842	7660201	118	-90	0
19EGAG-055	AG	Station Peak	2/06/2019	MGA94_50	623893	7660201	117	-90	0
19EGAG-056	AG	Station Peak	2/06/2019	MGA94_50	623946	7660189	118	-90	0
19EGAG-057	AG	Station Peak	2/06/2019	MGA94_50	623991	7660194	118	-90	0
19EGAG-058	AG	Station Peak	2/06/2019	MGA94_50	624038	7660201	117	-90	0
19EGAG-059	AG	Station Peak	2/06/2019	MGA94_50	624093	7660201	117	-90	0
19EGAG-060	AG	Station Peak	2/06/2019	MGA94_50	624142	7660207	117	-90	0
19EGAG-061	AG	Station Peak	2/06/2019	MGA94_50	624193	7660189	117	-90	0
19EGAG-062	AG	Station Peak	2/06/2019	MGA94_50	624237	7660205	118	-90	0
19EGAG-063	AG	Station Peak	2/06/2019	MGA94_50	624294	7660222	118	-90	0

10.2 TRENCHING

Trench excavation took place between July and November 2019 at the Farno site on M47/560 as soon as the relevant heritage approvals were obtained. A DOOSAN 30T excavator was utilised for most of the earthworks (e.g. trenches, and MAK mini-bulk and large/very large bulk sample pits), although occasionally substituted with a CAT 330CL or CAT 336DL excavator. Trenching aimed to intersect the entire mineralised swale identified from GPR data and to open up ground that was not previously disturbed.

Six trenches were excavated for a total of 2,212.6 linear m (Table 10-1). Trench 19EGTR001 was extended as 19EGTR001a. Trench 19EGTR006 was the only longitudinal trench, testing grade variability along the swale. It was excavated in four sections, split by the trenches excavated earlier (Figure 10-1).

Table 10-1 Trenching details

Trench ID	Length (m)	Easting	Northing	Elevation	Dip	Azimuth	Average depth (m)	Average width (m)	Volume (m^3)
19EGTR001	577	631486	7666870	109	0	190	0.9	5.0	2,532
19EGTR001a	103	631498	7666964	109	0	190	0.8	4.0	340
19EGTR002	367	631581	7666961	108	0	184	1.5	4.5	2,536
19EGTR003	414	631677	7667095	111	0	180	1.2	4.5	2,311
19EGTR004	179	631433	7666922	108	0	188	2.0	4.2	1,485
19EGTR005	250	630928	7667209	111	0	197	1.1	5.5	1,511
19EGTR006A	51.6	631455	7666851	107	0	111	1.3	6.4	414
19EGTR006B	86.3	631526	7666822	108	0	113	1.4	6.5	763
19EGTR006C	78.2	631425	7666867	107	0	110	1.1	6.0	537
19EGTR006D	106.5	631579	7666806	107	0	112	1.3	6.2	852

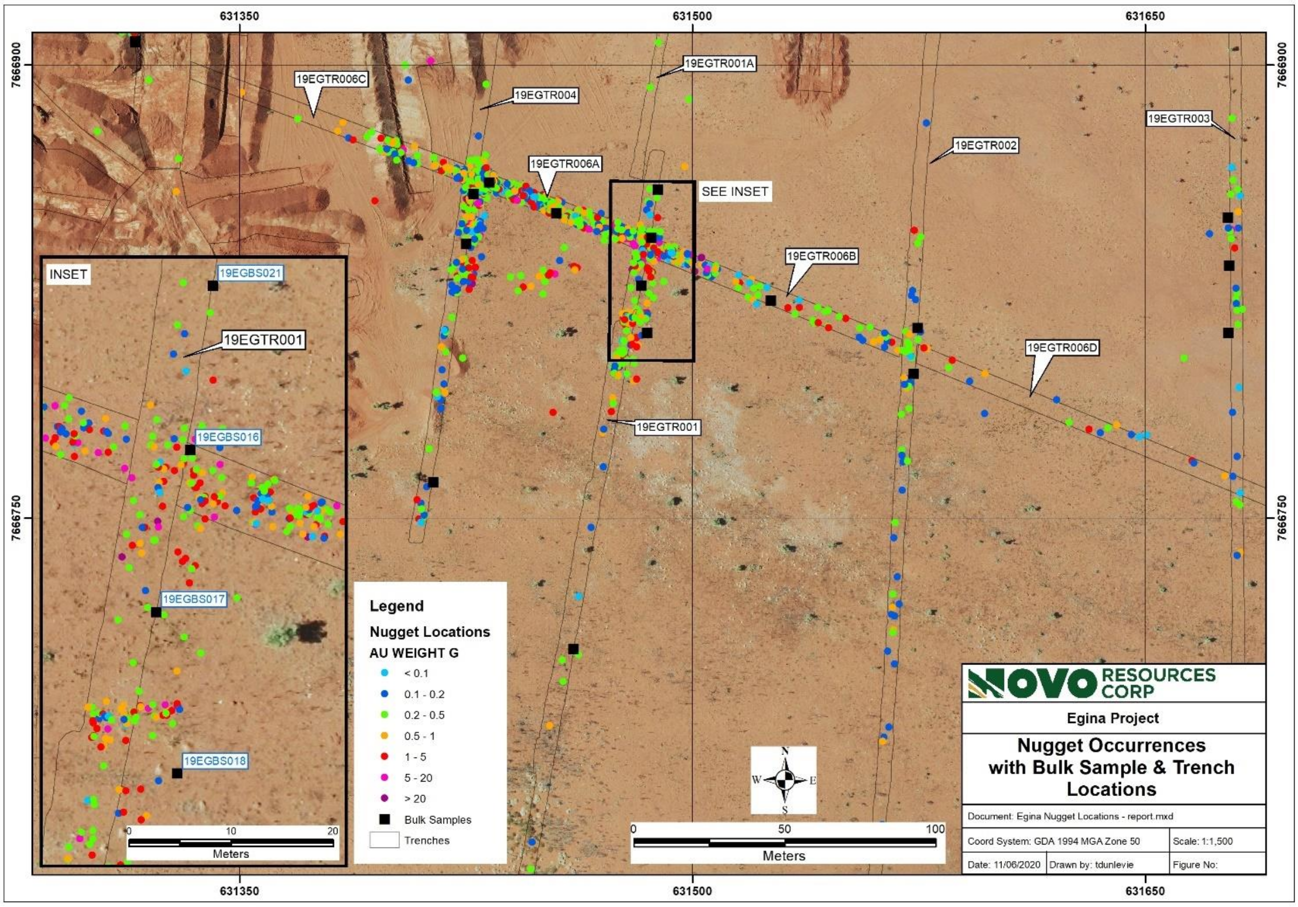


Figure 10-1 Showing excavated trenches 1 (19EGTR001) through to 6D (19EGTR006D). Not shown 19EGTR005 towards the west of the existing disturbance.

Trenches were excavated at 20 cm flitches to allow metal detecting of all material prior to excavation, with a total of 1,012 nuggets for a total weight of 1,126.46 g were extracted from the various trenches, with most nuggets around a nugget cluster located along 19EGTR006A. All nuggets were surveyed by DGPS, labelled, and photographed, and retained in the site safe.

Trenches were geologically logged, with different geological horizons surveyed in detail along both walls to generate a 3D geological model.

Whilst trenches were mostly excavated for metal detecting and geological logging, the 19EGTR006A and 19EGTR006B trenches were processed in full to get a better indication of grade from a large bulk sample volume. These are further discussed in Section 13.

10.3 LARGE AND VERY LARGE BULK SAMPLING

The 2018-2019 bulk sampling programme is detailed in Section 13 of this Technical Report. One large bulk sample was collected in 2018, with a further 38 collected in 2019. The latter saw the collection of two very large trench-bulk samples (Figure 10-2; 006A and 006B). All bulk samples were collected by Novo at the Farno project area on M47/560 (Figure 10-2).

The initial samples were taken in areas of existing disturbance, with further samples taken along excavated trenches once relevant heritage approvals were in place.

A 100 t bulk sample mass was estimated to be an optimal size (refer Section 13.1) which, when taken on a regular grid spacing of approximately 100 m by 100 m could potentially be used for resource estimation. Based on the anticipated average gravel thickness, the surface area to be excavated was calculated to be 8 m by 8 m, with some later bulk samples dug on a 16 m by 4 m footprint. The surface area was kept constant, while the total volume extracted varied based on the thickness of the gravel intersected.

The bulk samples are effectively large vertical drillholes that penetrate the gravel horizon across its true vertical width. In all cases the gravel horizon was less than 2 m below surface.

Bulk samples were excavated in 20 cm flitches to allow metal detecting to take place whilst the material was excavated. All nuggets were surveyed by DGPS, labelled and photographed, and retained in a safe on site to be recombined with the additional recovered gold from processing (refer Section 13). Bulk sample excavation walls were geologically logged, with all contacts marked and surveyed to generate a detailed 3D geological model.

Each bulk sample was processed in its entirety as a composite across the flitches collected. The bulk sample grades presented in Section 13 are the in-situ and recovered grades across the gravel true vertical width at the given location (Table 13.7). Bulk sample details are outlined below:

Hole ID	Type	Prospect	Date completed	Grid	Easting	Northing	Elevation	Dip	Azimuth
EGBK-01	BS	Egina – Farno	5/12/2018	MGA94_50	631368	7666837	108	-90	0
19EGBS001	BS	Egina - Farno	16/06/2019	MGA94_50	631315	7666908	110	-90	0
19EGBS002	BS	Egina - Farno	16/06/2019	MGA94_50	631316	7666907	110	-90	0
19EGBS003	BS	Egina - Farno	3/07/2019	MGA94_50	631329	7666988	110	-90	0
19EGBS004	BS	Egina - Farno	5/07/2019	MGA94_50	631337	7666822	109	-90	0
19EGBS005	BS	Egina - Farno	6/07/2019	MGA94_50	631299	7666758	109	-90	0
19EGBS006	BS	Egina - Farno	7/07/2019	MGA94_50	631097	7666869	111	-90	0
19EGBS007	BS	Egina - Farno	9/07/2019	MGA94_50	631122	7666923	110	-90	0
19EGBS008	BS	Egina - Farno	10/07/2019	MGA94_50	631139	7667006	111	-90	0
19EGBS009	BS	Egina - Farno	11/07/2019	MGA94_50	631117	7667194	112	-90	0
19EGBS010	BS	Egina - Farno	12/07/2019	MGA94_50	631055	7667141	111	-90	0
19EGBS011	BS	Egina - Farno	13/07/2019	MGA94_50	631064	7667059	111	-90	0
19EGBS012	BS	Egina - Farno	17/07/2019	MGA94_50	631612	7667087	112	-90	0
19EGBS013	BS	Egina - Farno	19/07/2019	MGA94_50	631048	7667130	111	-90	0
19EGBS014	BS	Egina - Farno	24/07/2019	MGA94_50	631611	7667021	110	-90	0
19EGBS015	BS	Egina - Farno	7/08/2019	MGA94_50	631232	7666934	109	-90	0

19EGBS016	BS	Egina - Farno	9/08/2019	MGA94_50	631486	7666843	109	-90	0
19EGBS017	BS	Egina - Farno	11/08/2019	MGA94_50	631483	7666827	109	-90	0
19EGBS018	BS	Egina - Farno	12/08/2019	MGA94_50	631485	7666811	109	-90	0
19EGBS019	BS	Egina - Farno	16/08/2019	MGA94_50	631395	7666351	110	-90	0
19EGBS020	BS	Egina - Farno	16/08/2019	MGA94_50	631415	7666462	110	-90	0
19EGBS021	BS	Egina - Farno	18/08/2019	MGA94_50	631489	7666859	109	-90	0
19EGBS022	BS	Egina - Farno	19/08/2019	MGA94_50	631429	7666536	109	-90	0
19EGBS023	BS	Egina - Farno	20/08/2019	MGA94_50	631461	7666706	109	-90	0
19EGBS024	BS	Egina - Farno	26/09/2019	MGA94_50	631414	7666762	109	-90	0
19EGBS025	BS	Egina - Farno	26/09/2019	MGA94_50	631425	7666841	109	-90	0
19EGBS026	BS	Egina - Farno	27/09/2019	MGA94_50	631428	7666857	109	-90	0
19EGBS027	BS	Egina - Farno	29/09/2019	MGA94_50	631433	7666861	109	-90	0
19EGBS028	BS	Egina - Farno	30/09/2019	MGA94_50	631586	7666960	109	-90	0
19EGBS029	BS	Egina - Farno	1/10/2019	MGA94_50	631575	7666813	109	-90	0
19EGBS030	BS	Egina - Farno	3/10/2019	MGA94_50	631573	7666798	108	-90	0
19EGBS031	BS	Egina - Farno	4/10/2019	MGA94_50	631561	7666622	108	-90	0
19EGBS032	BS	Egina - Farno	6/10/2019	MGA94_50	631225	7667045	111	-90	0
19EGBS033	BS	Egina - Farno	7/10/2019	MGA94_50	631226	7666819	110	-90	0
19EGBS034	BS	Egina - Farno	15/10/2019	MGA94_50	631678	7666957	109	-90	0
19EGBS035	BS	Egina - Farno	16/10/2019	MGA94_50	631678	7666849	108	-90	0
19EGBS036	BS	Egina - Farno	25/10/2019	MGA94_50	631678	7666834	108	-90	0
19EGBS037	BS	Egina - Farno	27/10/2019	MGA94_50	631678	7666811	108	-90	0
19EGBS038	BS	Egina - Farno	28/10/2019	MGA94_50	630873	7667029	112	-90	0
19EGBS039	BS	Egina - Farno	29/10/2019	MGA94_50	630868	7667013	112	-90	0

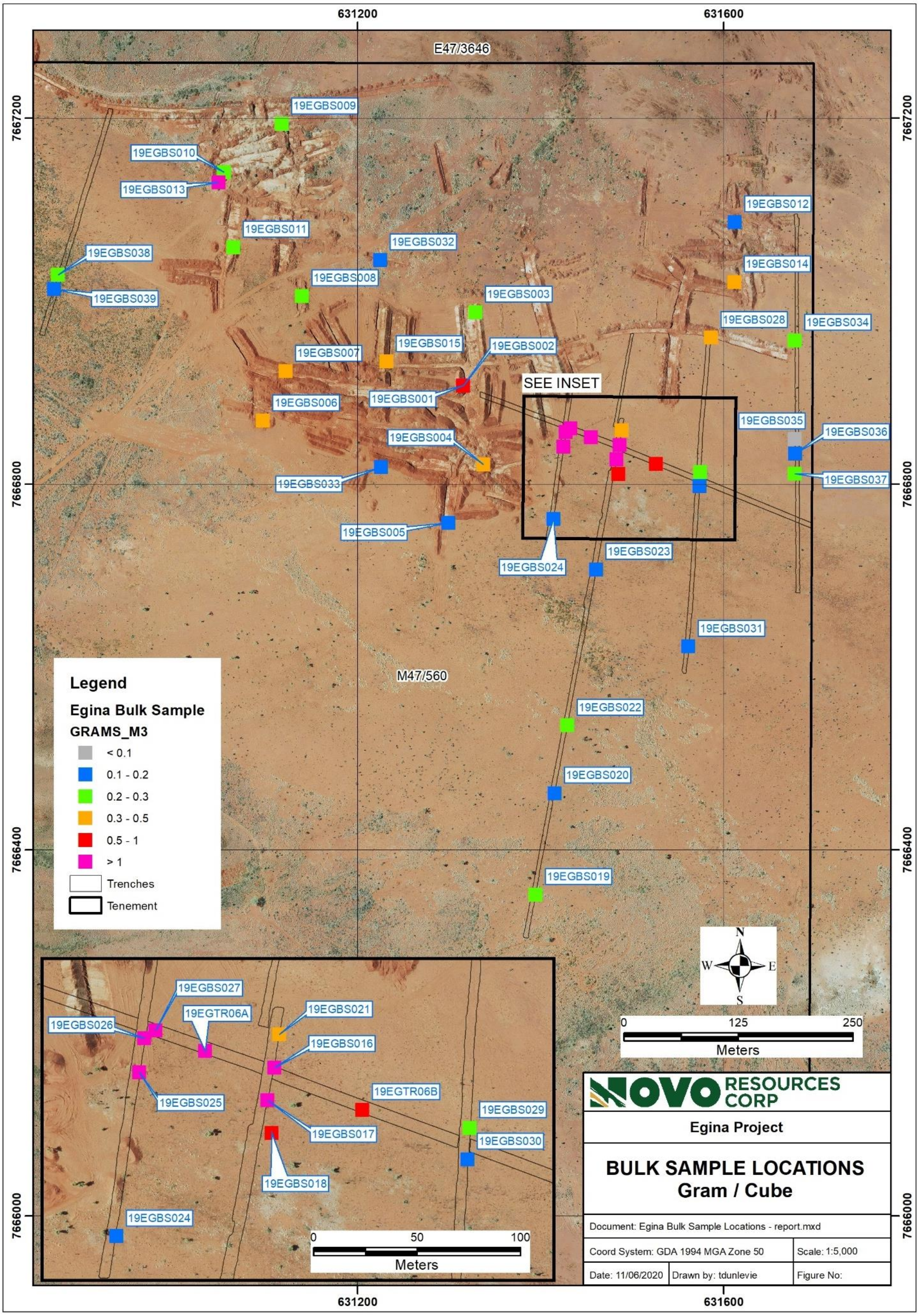


Figure 10-2 Bulk sample locations in relation to existing disturbance and trench sites. Grades shown are total gold recovered via metal detecting and IGR 3000 processing.

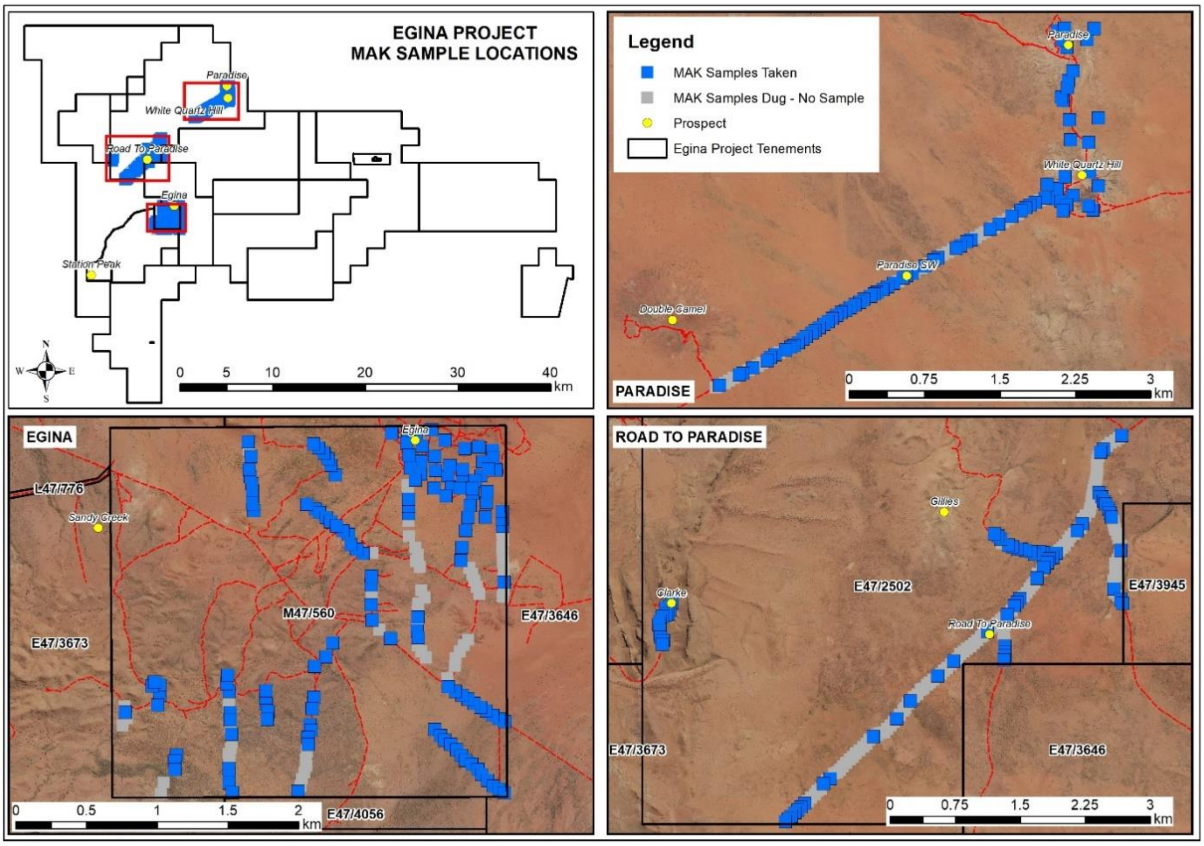
10.4 MOBILE ALLUVIAL KNUDSEN MINI-BULK SAMPLING

Mobile Alluvial Knudsen mini-bulk sampling was designed as an early target testing tool. With 100 t potentially required to produce a qualitative grade, and the costean/cube sampling too small, a cost-effective exploration method was devised to test for fine gold.

Digging lower volume test pits and extracting smaller samples provides a more rapid and method to cover larger tracts of ground. It also allows geological observations and visual inputs to drive target ranking prior to commencing costly and time-consuming trenching and large-scale bulk sampling programs.

To date, 489 test pits were excavated, with a total of 294 one tonne MAK mini-bulk samples extracted and processed (Figure 10-3). Targets tested includes the Farno project area, and various parts of M47/560, as well as a single line across Road to Paradise (E47/2502), and Paradise SW targets (E47/2502). A small program of 12 MAK mini-bulk samples was completed at Clarke target for an indicative test (E47/2502). Further sampling on E47/2502 is restricted by heritage access.

Figure 10-3 Test pit locations and MAK mini-bulk processing results



The presence of fine gold does not necessarily provide a direct indication of the presence of coarse gold. Though it was reasonable to assume and has been subsequently shown in the bulk sample results, that coarse and fine gold show a reasonable correlation. The MAK mini-bulk samples provide an initial target testing method. Follow up work, large-scale bulk sampling can be undertaken. Whilst the likelihood of reliably sampling coarse gold is limited in MAK mini-bulk samples, all excavated material is also metal detected to test for coarse gold.

All MAK sampling results are indicative only, and not used for further grade estimation purposes. The MAK sampling program and procedures were optimised to provide consistent geological, sampling and processing methodologies. Their collection and processing comprise four components discussed below.

10.4.1 Excavation of test pits

Test pits are generally 50 m spaced across geological features of interest (e.g. GPR swales, logged gravel float, etc.). The earth moving contractor uses a large excavator to excavate the pits. Sites are pegged by a geologist.

10.4.2 Geological logging and geochemical sampling

A geologist records all relevant data, including collar position (top of test pit), survey data of the trace (centre of the test pit) and the various lithological horizons – typically sandy overburden, sheetwash, gravel, and basement. Various qualitative and quantitative observations are recorded directly into data capture software for further analysis. Each intersected horizon in the profile is representatively sampled along the marked trace by hand into 3–5 kg calico bags. These are submitted to Intertek in Perth for low level gold assay and 33 elements.

A field assistant is simultaneously metal detecting the excavated gravels from the test pit.

If prospective horizons are present in the sample, the geologist marks up a box for sampling.

10.4.3 Extraction of MAK mini-bulk samples

Following logging the sample is extracted. Novo staff, using a small excavator, extract approximately 1 t of material from all test pits that are marked with a sample box. The material is loaded in a bulka bag contained within a wooden crate to avoid spillage or ripping of the bag. A grizzly with a nominal passing of 45 mm is used to screen off oversize material to avoid damaging the MAK process unit. This oversize material is detected in the field. Once approximately 1 t is extracted and the bulka bag is full, it is labelled and tied off prior to transport to Station Peak for processing.

10.4.4 MAK sample processing and concentrate handling

The mini-bulk samples (1 t) are processed using the MAK unit located at Station Creek. As this aspect relates to sample preparation and analysis, it is further discussed in Section 11.

MAK sampling is a rapid target test, with the revised procedure generating approximately 25 test pits per shift, all geologically logged and sampled for geochemistry. Up to eight samples can be extracted per shift, and typically six to eight samples processed and reviewed per shift. Bulk sampling, due to the time spent on transport and metal detecting averages one sample every two days for excavating, and one sample every 2.5 days for processing. Processing is undertaken for two weeks out of every three.

The MAK sample pits are considered to be representative of the local geology as they are excavated vertically across the horizontal units of interest. Geological observations include testing for the presence of Fortescue conglomerate clasts, clast size and packing, and gravel thicknesses. Whilst gold results from processing are testing for fine gold only, a simple count of gold grains per tonne is used as an indicative target prospectivity test. These results are not used to determine sample grade and as such would not be used for resource grade estimation.

Gold morphology can also be observed from panned concentrate, distinguishing between locally sourced 'hackly' gold versus rounded and well-rounded gold that may have been sourced from further afield, or has been exposed to more reworking (either vertically or horizontally, or both).

10.4.5 Opinion of the Qualified Person

The QPs believe that drilling and bulk sample handling procedures have been conducted using industry best practices. The appropriate level and quality of information has been obtained to provide sufficient confidence in spatial location for three-dimensional geological and grade modelling of the Egina deposit. There are no apparent recovery or other factors that would materially impact the accuracy and reliability of the results.

At the date of this Technical Report, only the large and very large bulk samples are of a quality that could be included in a resource estimate.

11 SAMPLE PREPARATION, ANALYSIS AND SECURITY

Three main sample types are collected on the Egina Project by Novo and described in this section.

1. Geochemical samples
2. Gold nuggets
3. Bulk samples (mini-bulk, large bulk and very large bulk)

Geochemical samples are industry standard smaller samples of around 3–5 kg aimed to test for low level gold and multi-elements. These are derived from mapping (rocks and soil samples), Auger and RC drilling, and costean and MAK sampling. They are taken as point samples or along sample traces and assayed for low level gold and multi-element assays (refer Section11.1). They are not intended for use in any resource estimate.

Metal detecting and nugget extraction is a form of sampling which warrants further description, in Section11.2. Generally, the metal detecting in the field is part of the bulk sampling process. The mass of nuggets from a given bulk sample location is added to the total gold inventory of that bulk sample to determine a head grade.

Other samples comprise: 20 L bucket samples, 1 t mini-bulk samples from MAK sample sites, 100 t large bulk samples, and two larger parcels from trench excavation. These are summarised in Sections11.3 through to 11.6 and detailed in Section 13. Only the large and very bulk samples will be used for any resource estimate. The QAQC associated with these samples is presented in Section 13.1.7.

All sample collection is supervised by a geologist, with all relevant data recorded in the Novo database via Geobank Mobile data capture. Sample sites and samples are photographed, and geological observations recorded. All samples are labelled and bagged and transported to the Station Peak Mining Lease for submission to the lab or processing plant.

The geochemical samples are treated as qualitative, with low level gold *potentially* useable for target ranking. Similarly, bucket samples and MAK mini-bulk samples give an indication of fine gold content of an area, but are both too small to reliably identify potential coarse gold in the system

Nuggets extracted are a true representation of grade, but only represent the coarse fraction of gold in a volume, and therefore only give a partial or minimum grade result.

Large bulk samples of >100 t is the only means to get a quantitative grade estimate of the gravels.

11.1 GEOCHEMICAL SAMPLES

All geochemical samples were collected using Novo's data capture templates, tailored to each sample type. Samples are collected using a ticket book system or pre-labelled bags, with metadata and geological observations captured in the field. All calico bags are labelled, tied, and compiled into polyweave or green bags to be transported to Station Peak, where they are stored in labelled bulka bags until they are submitted to the Intertek Laboratory in Perth.

Rock samples and soil samples are effectively point data, taken opportunistically where the outcrop or regolith warrants sampling. As the aim of these samples is to get indications of mineralisation, this is not necessarily an issue, as positive results are followed up with more robust sampling methods.

Geochemical samples derived from Auger and RC drilling, costeaning, and MAK sampling are represented as traces in a 'drill hole' database. This allows appropriate measurements of sample horizons to be taken and used for further 3D geological modelling. The traces (for costeans and MAK sampling) are generally marked on the trench walls prior to sampling to ensure sampling to lithological contact, and to ensure that the sample is taken representatively along the trace. In case of Auger drilling, the entire recovered product was sampled to geological contacts, to ensure sample representativity.

RC drilling samples were captured in full in bags which were speared for each metre to generate 3–5 kg calico samples. Novo's preferred method is to split these directly using a level cone splitter mounted on the rig, but as these holes were not designed to (and did not) intersect mineralisation, a simple spear sample was deemed sufficient.

Geochemical samples from costeans were taken in duplicate for one in every 20 traces to test for sample variability. Limited blanks or standards were inserted as the intention of these samples is to determine any low-level anomalism and not quantitative results for resource estimation. For auger and RC samples, approximately 4% of the samples comprised blank material to test for contamination.

Sample types and laboratory methods are described in Table 11-1. All laboratory methods took place at Intertek in Maddington, Western Australia, except for Photon Assay, which was done at MinAnalytical Laboratory Services in Canning Vale, Western Australia.

Table 11-1 Assay types and detection limits.

Assay type	Lab	Lab code	Detection limit (gold)	Sample size	Description
LeachWELL	Intertek	LW1000/MS	0.01 ppm	1 kg	LeachWELL accelerant over 12 hours to determine cyanide extractable gold content
Fire assay on LeachWELL tail	Intertek	TR1000/OE	0.01 ppm	25 g	Tail recovery, entire tail is washed, re-homogenised and analysed by 25gfire assay for Au
Fire assay	Intertek	FA50/OE04	0.005 ppm	50 g	Lead collection fire assay
Four acid 48 element package	Intertek	4A/MS48	N/A	5 g	Near total dissolution for 48 element assay
Four acid rare earths	Intertek	4A/MS48R	N/A	5 g	Near total dissolution for 12 additional rare earth elements
Aqua regia	Intertek	AR25/MS33	0.001 ppm	25 g	Aqua regia digestion coupled with OES and MS
PhotonAssay	MinAnalytical	PAAU02	0.004 - 0.008 ppm	0.5 kg	PhotonAssay (non-destructive)

Intertek Laboratory is independent of Novo and an accredited facility that conforms to the following standards:

- The ISO/IEC 17025 accreditation ensures international standards are maintained in the laboratories' procedures, methodology, validation, QA/QC, reporting and record keeping.
- National Association of Testing Authorities Australia (NATA) has accredited Intertek Laboratory Services Pty Ltd, following demonstration of its technical competence, to operate in accordance with ISO/IEC 17025, which includes the management requirements of ISO9001:2000.
- This facility is accredited in the field of chemical testing for the tests, calibrations and

measurements shown in the Scope of Accreditation issued by NATA (Accreditation No. 3244); and
- Intertek also participates in several regular international, national and internal proficiency round robins and client specific proficiency programmes.

All samples submitted to Intertek were crushed to ~ 10 mm (not needed for soils and RC chips) and pulverised in full to P85 (passing) 75 micron. Intertek performed pulp duplicate analyses on approximately 1 in 20 samples and inserted in-house standards at a rate of approximately 1 in 20. Both pulp duplicates and standards were introduced into the sample stream at random and were processed at the same time as the rest of the samples.

MinAnalytical is independent of Novo and an accredited facility that conforms to the following standards:

- The ISO/IEC 17025 accreditation ensures international standards are maintained in the laboratories' procedures, methodology, validation, QA/QC, reporting and record keeping;
- National Association of Testing Authorities Australia (NATA) has accredited Intertek Laboratory Services Pty Ltd, following demonstration of its technical competence, to operate in accordance with ISO/IEC 17025, which includes the management requirements of ISO9001:2000;
- This facility is accredited in the field of chemical testing for the tests, calibrations and measurements shown in the scope of accreditation issued by NATA (Accreditation No. 3244); and
- Intertek also participates in several regular international, national and internal proficiency round robins and client specific proficiency programmes.

The benefit of MinAnalytical Photon Assay is that this sample method is non-destructive, unless a sample is too coarse to fit in a single sample pot of approximately 0.5 kg. This allows larger samples to be processed, and in some cases, samples to be processed in full. The PhotonAssay method is further described in Section 13.1.6.

Various assay methods were trialled initially to determine which method provided the best indicative results for gold and multi-element data. The methodology that provided the best resolution and contrast in results for further exploration targeting is typically fire assay and 4 acid digest for rock samples and RC chips. Aqua regia provided the best and most cost-effective results for soil sampling and shallow profile sampling (e.g. auger, costeans, and MAK profiles). Any concentrates generated from costeaning were assayed using PhotonAssay.

For the purpose of acquiring an indicative dataset of low-level gold and geochemical pathfinder elements, the data collection, sample preparation and assay compares with industry standards and provides adequate confidence in the data quality and conclusions derived thereof.

11.2 GOLD NUGGETS

Individual nuggets are detected and placed into 3D context by Trimble surveying. They provide valuable insights into gold deportment and geological setting of the target horizon. Their importance is in the reconciliation of head or recovered grade in large (pits) and very large (trenches) bulk samples.

When a sample volume is demarcated, prior to any detecting, any nuggets that fall within that sample volume count towards the grade of that sample. Rather than leaving these samples in situ and for the processing plant to extract them, they are metal detected and put in geological context, and added to the IGR 3000 plant head/recovered grade reconciliation.

Metal detecting and subsequent gold handling is captured in a specific gold handling procedure. To ensure validity and integrity of the nuggets and subsequent sample grade determination, staff always work in teams of at least two. Each nugget is recorded in a ticket book as soon as it is extracted, with the location surveyed using a Trimble DGPS. It is also assigned the sample ID of the bulk sample it falls into, if applicable. The nugget is then weighed and photographed and entered into a nugget tracker spreadsheet before stored in the camp safe using the safe entry protocol. Limited staff have access to the safe and there is always a witness present when the safe is opened. The nuggets are placed into a registered tamper evident security bag and sealed, with the contents listed on the bag.

Nuggets are regularly shipped to Perth for storage. Nuggets are shipped in the sealed security bag and the nugget register is used to sign out/in the nugget parcels.

Nuggets are detected after a bulk sample site or trench has excavated and marked out. Security measures are sufficient to ensure all gold that is recovered is correctly captured and stored. Any gold not recovered via metal detecting has a high probability of being recovered by the IGR 3000 plant at Station Peak.

11.3 COSTEAN SAMPLES

The 20 L (c. 25 kg) costean samples are placed in sealable plastic buckets. Metadata and geological data were also collected in the field and recorded in the Novo database, with the buckets labelled with the sample ID. A geochemical sample of 3–5 kg was also collected for low level gold and multi-element assay (Section 11.1).

After transport to the Station Peak site, the samples were screened at 3 mm. The oversize material was detected for nuggets. The finer fraction was then fed over the gold cube with the gold trapped in the mats along the various segments. All tails material was captured in a wheelbarrow or bucket.

When the process is finished, the segments of the gold cube are washed into a tub and panned down to a smaller concentrate. This is then visually inspected under a binocular microscope to determine a grain count and gold morphology. Concentrates are then sent to MinAnalytical for PhotonAssay to test for gold content.

Tails material was spear sampled from the wheelbarrow or bucket until 1–3 kg was collected and sent to Intertek for LeachWELL. The sample process is described in Figure 11-1.

After trialling, the costean samples were recognised to be too small to be representative of even the fine gold component. As a result, their application was stopped.

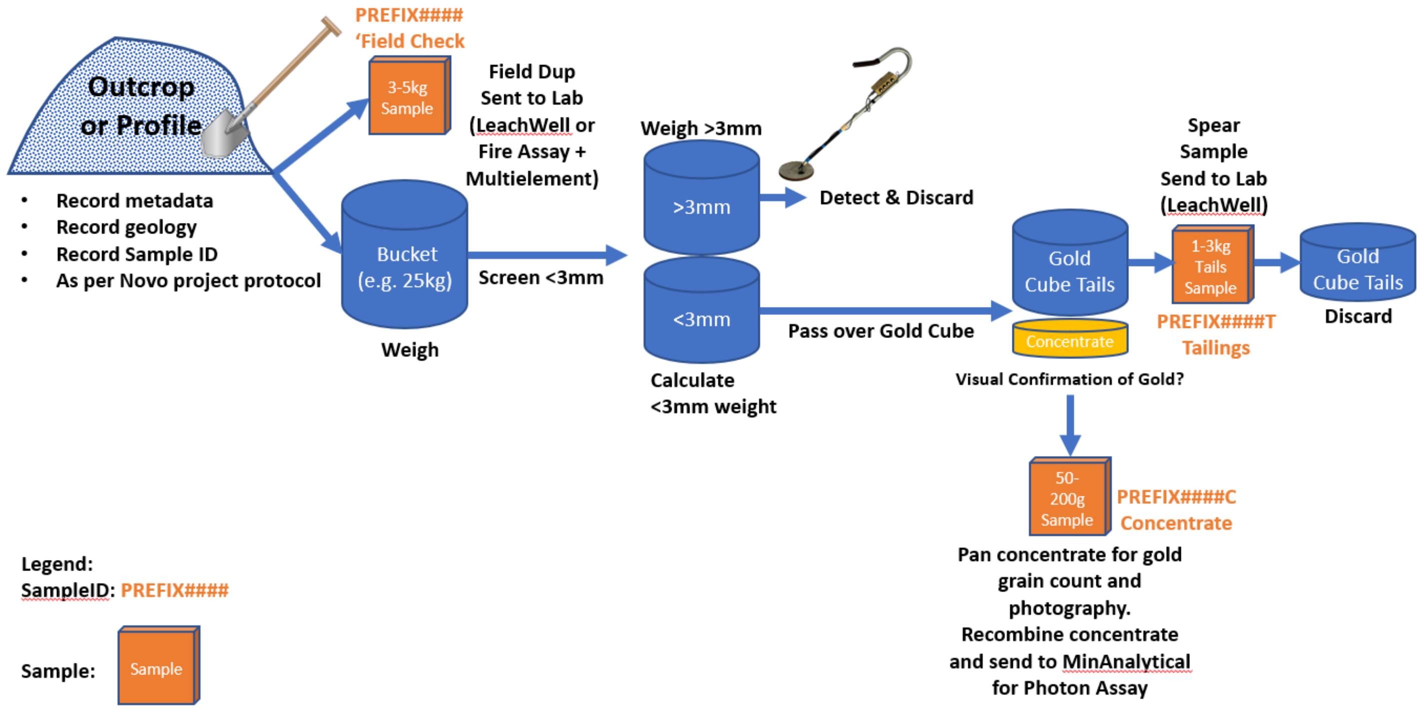


Figure 11-1 Cube sampling protocol

11.4 MOBILE ALLUVIAL KNUDSEN MINI-BULK SAMPLES

MAK mini-bulk samples are excavated directly into bulka bags, which are housed in wooden boxes to expedite safe transport. The boxes are labelled and sealed for transport to the Station Peak site. Digital data capture and labelled bags ensures validity and integrity of the sample.

Oversize material from excavation is captured by a grizzly and detected for nuggets before its weight is estimated and the material discarded.

The MAK processing unit is manufactured by E-Quip of Greymouth, New Zealand. It comprises a trommel feed chute, rotating trommel screen, Knudsen Concentrator and trommel discharge chute. The Knudsen is centrifugal concentrator based on an aluminium bowl that rotates at a high g-force increasing upwards to induce the low density slurry to climb the bowl wall. Denser gold traps in the bowl riffles and is reclaimed at the end of the run. Test work elsewhere, indicates that the Knudsen generally recovers >95% of liberated gold >200 µm. Performance drops below 70% recovery at >100 µm (Dominy, unpublished material).

A feeding platform has been constructed above the MAK. The entire bulka bag is emptied onto the platform, from which it is fed at a steady state into the trommel via the sample chute.

The trommel sends all 10 mm material as oversize into a wheelbarrow for detection and to be discarded. Material less than 3 mm passes through the Knudsen bowl, with the overflow directed over a fine sluice. The material between 3 mm and 10 mm passes over a sluice.

When the sample is fully processed, the Knudsen bowl is emptied into a tub, and both sluices cleaned and emptied into the same tub. This material is then panned down for inspection under a microscope.

Any nuggets extracted are photographed and weighed. All other gold grains are counted, noting the size range of the grains, and their morphology. Concentrates are photographed and data recorded against the MAK sample ID in the data tracker. All concentrates are retained for further review and analysis if required.

The consistent setup and processing of MAK ensures confidence in data collection and sample integrity. Recovered gold provides qualitative indication of grade only, as there are potential avenues for gold loss due to the outfall streams. Some of the oversize comprises Fortescue clasts. Whilst all oversize material is detected for coarse gold, some clasts have been recognized to contain fine gold not yet liberated by weathering. This fine gold is difficult to quantify as it would potentially require a large volume of sample material to evaluate it.

If required, a QAQC programme could be designed to support the MAK mini-bulk sampling programme, so that resulting grades could be considered fit for purpose and potentially able to be used for resource estimation. This would include written protocols for sampling and processing (already in place); field duplicates and blank processing; and unit cleaning and inspection between samples. In addition, an estimate of head grade could be achieved through tails sampling. Table 13.1 summarises the QAQC programme for the bulk samples, a similar approach could be applied to the MAK samples.

Novo is currently reviewing a high resolution image analysis device that may provide a quantitative grade based on size analysis of recovered gold.

11.5 LARGE BULK SAMPLES

The 2018-2019 large bulk sampling programme is detailed in Section 13 of this Technical Report.

The sample taking, metal detecting, and run of mine ("ROM") pad management is supervised by a geologist and processing is supervised by a metallurgist. Samples are processed in full to optimise coarse and fine gold recovery and therefore the quantitative determination of grade.

Bulk samples are extracted in 20 cm flitches and metal detected on each flitch (refer Section 13) Each flitch fills a 30 t single side-tipper truck, which is used to transport the bulk sample to the Station Peak ROM pad (Figure 11-2). Bulk sample IDs are labelled on the sample site and represented by numbered markers on the ROM to ensure the right material is tipped in the correct location. Bulk sample details, including sample ID, number of trucks and excavated volume, are recorded on the bulk sample tracker and provided to the processing team.

The QAQC applied during the large bulk sampling programme is summarised in Section 13.1.7.

Figure 11-2 Station Peak processing area. ROM pad and six bulk samples in the foreground. IGR 3000 behind the 30 t truck

11.6 TRENCHING AND VERY LARGE BULK SAMPLES

Trenches are extracted in 20 cm flitches and metal detected in each flitch (refer Section 13)Most of the trench material is stockpiled adjacent to the trench after metal detecting is complete.

Trenches 19EGTR006A and 19EGTR006B were treated as very large bulk samples (727 and 1,024 dry tonnes respectively) and transported to Station Peak using a 30 t side-tipper truck.

The sample taking, metal detecting, and run of mine (“ROM”) pad management is supervised by a geologist and processing is supervised by a metallurgist. Samples are processed in full to optimise coarse and fine gold recovery and therefore the quantitative determination of grade.

Processing and subsequent assaying methodologies are discussed in Section 13. The QAQC applied during the very large bulk sampling programme is summarised in Section 13.1.7.

11.7 OPINION OF THE QUALIFIED PERSON

The QPs believe that the nugget detection process, and geochemical, costean, MAK mini-bulk, large bulk and very large bulk samples have been conducted using industry standard practices.

At the date of this Technical Report, only the large and very large bulk samples are of a quality to be included in any resource estimate.

12 DATA VERIFICATION

12.1 DATA VERIFICATION BY THE QUALIFIED PERSON

A number of different samples types have been collected by Novo at Egina (Table 11.1). These are summarised in Table 9-1. Only the large bulk samples (c. 100 t) and the very large trench bulk samples (>700 t) were collected and treated to provide a quantitative evaluation of grade (refer Section 13). In the future, these samples may be used to define a resource.

All other samples were collected and treated as exploration samples, with the aim of qualitative grade evaluation only.

The relevant QP (Dr Simon Dominy) has taken steps to review the bulk sample data to verify its veracity. Steps taken have included:

- Audit visits to the MinAnalytical and SGS laboratories;
- Discussions with Novo geological and processing staff and contractors;
- Review of sample collection and processing procedures;
- Review of photographic records of sample collection and processing;
- Review of results files and certificates supplied by laboratories;
- Analysis of laboratory QC; and
- Audit of the bulk sample grade reconciliation calculations, including:
    - Audit of input data checked against relevant laboratory certificates;
    - Grade calculations;
    - Review of retained nuggets from ten selected bulk samples.

Dr Dominy did not deem it necessary to collect and analyse additional large bulk samples. Novo has collected and processed 39 approximately 108 t large bulk samples at the date of this Technical Report. The entire process has been well-documented. The recovered gold (via detection and the IGR 3000 plant) and all associated assay certificates have been retained by Novo. Recovered gold and certificates have been inspected by Dr Dominy.

No issues were encountered during the verification process and the data gathered is considered adequate for the purposes used in this Technical Report.

During site visits, the principal QP (Dr Quinton Hennigh) has observed the collection of the bulk samples and determined that they achieve their purpose in terms of providing a representation of the gravel horizons where gold has been shown to occur.

Dr Dominy has not made a site visit. He was due to visit in March 2020, but this was postponed due to COVID-19.

12.1.1 Opinion of the Qualified Person

It is the opinion of the relevant QP (Dr Simon Dominy) that the quality of the bulk sample data meets industry practice. They are of a suitable quality for potential use in resource estimation.

It is the opinion of the relevant QP (Dr Quinton Hennigh) that the exploration sampling and assaying data meets industry practice. These are appropriate for exploration target generation and ranking but are not appropriate for use in resource estimation.

13 MINERAL PROCESSING AND METALLURGICAL TESTING

13.1 BULK SAMPLING PROGRAM 2018-2019

13.1.1 Introduction

Novo undertook a bulk sampling programme at Egina during 2018-2019. The bulk samples were collected to determine: (a) local grade at a large sample support; (b) gold particle/nugget size distribution, and (c) metallurgical recovery using a gravity based alluvial processing plant.

Two types of bulk sample were collected and processed: (1) large pit-bulk samples (c. 100 t) and (2) very large trench-bulk samples (>700 t).

Novo collected 39 approx. 108 dry tonnes (39 t to 180 t) large pit bulk samples, and two very large trench bulk samples of 717 t and 1,025 t respectively. All bulk samples were processed at Novo's Station Peak site using an IGR 3000 alluvial processing plant. Sample preparation for various outfall samples (e.g. shaking table middlings, tails and concentrates table) was undertaken at SGS Metallurgy (Malaga), with assays undertaken at MinAnalytical (Canning Vale) and SGS Geochemistry (Perth Airport).

13.1.2 Sample Mass Optimisation

In late 2018, a 95 m^3 commissioning large bulk sample was extracted at Egina and processed by Novo (Novo, 2018). This produced some 108 g of gold, yielding a recovered gold grade of 1.14 g/m^3 Au. Visual analysis of the recovered nuggets indicated that the P95 (e.g. nugget size at 95% passing) nugget equivalent spherical diameter was 1.5 cm. A representative bulk sample mass of 100 t was estimated to achieve a data quality objective of ±20-30% precision at 68% reliability. Sample mass at given precision was estimated using a Poisson-based statistical method (Dominy, 1998; Dominy, Platten and Xie, 2010).

A detailed sample mass optimisation study is currently underway based on the size analysis of c. 3,700 recovered gold nuggets from eight selected large bulk samples and one very large bulk sample. As further gravel targets across the Egina region are investigated, additional sample mass optimisation will be undertaken.

13.1.3 Sample Collection

Bulk sample are collected as either (a) large pit bulk samples or (b) very large trench bulk samples. Pit sample sites were planned digitally as either 8 m by 8 m or 16 m by 4 m (64 m^2) areas. Prior to excavation, a trench was dug, or an existing trench used, to expose the first sample wall. This sample wall was geologically logged/mapped, and all geological contacts surveyed to provide an indication of sample size (Figure 13-1).

The hangingwall material (generally comprising sandy overburden and/or sheetwash) was then removed over an area larger than the sample to be taken. The sample site was then marked up with spray paint to guide the excavator operator. The front left wall of the prepared face for sampling, at the top of the bulk sample site prior to excavation, was marked as the collar position and the vertical horizons recorded in Geobank Mobile for data capture.

Sample collection procedures were optimised to maintain reasonable sample quality within the bounds of being practical. The bulk samples volumes were delineated and extracted to minimise delimitation ("DE") and extraction errors ("EE"). The surface area was kept constant, while the total volume extracted varied based on the thickness of the gravel intersected. All material from the delineated area was included in the sample. Hangingwall material was scraped back to avoid contamination of the bulk sample.

Bulk samples were excavated in 0.2 m flitches to allow metal detecting to take place whilst the material was excavated. All nuggets were surveyed by differential GPS, labelled, and photographed, and retained in a safe on site to be recombined with the additional recovered gold from processing. Bulk sample excavations were geologically logged/mapped on all walls, and all contacts marked and surveyed to generate a 3D geological model (Figure 13-1).

Figure 13-1 Bulk sample EGBS0016 site. [A] Marked gravel horizon on the leading wall prior to sample collection. Sheetwash (SHW) lies above the gravel horizon; [B] Fully excavated bulk sample outline (80.3 m^3).

Each 0.2 m sample flitch nominally fills a 30 t single side-tipper truck which is used to transport the sample to the Station Peak stockpile area. Bulk sample IDs are labelled on the sample site and represented by numbered markers on the stockpile to ensure the right material is tipped in the correct location.

Two trenches (19EGTR06A and 19EGTR06B; Figure 13-2) were treated as very large bulk samples.

The sample taking, metal detecting, and stockpile management was supervised by a geologist to ensure sample validity and integrity. All samples were processed in their entirety at Station Peak.

All bulk samples were subject to a chain of custody. They were collected and loaded onto the truck under the supervision of a Novo geologist, driven from the sample site to Station Peak by a contractor, and dumped onto the Station Peak ROM under the supervision of the metallurgist. Bulk sample details, including sample ID, number of trucks and excavated volume, were recorded on the bulk sample tracker and provided to the processing team.

The storage and transport of recovered nuggets is summarised in Section 11.2, the rules of which also apply to concentrates from the process plant.

Sample collection sites and Station Peak are restricted to Novo staff and approved contractors. Given their size, they are not fenced, though their remoteness reduces the risk of third-party incursion.

The location of the bulk samples is given in Figure 13-2.

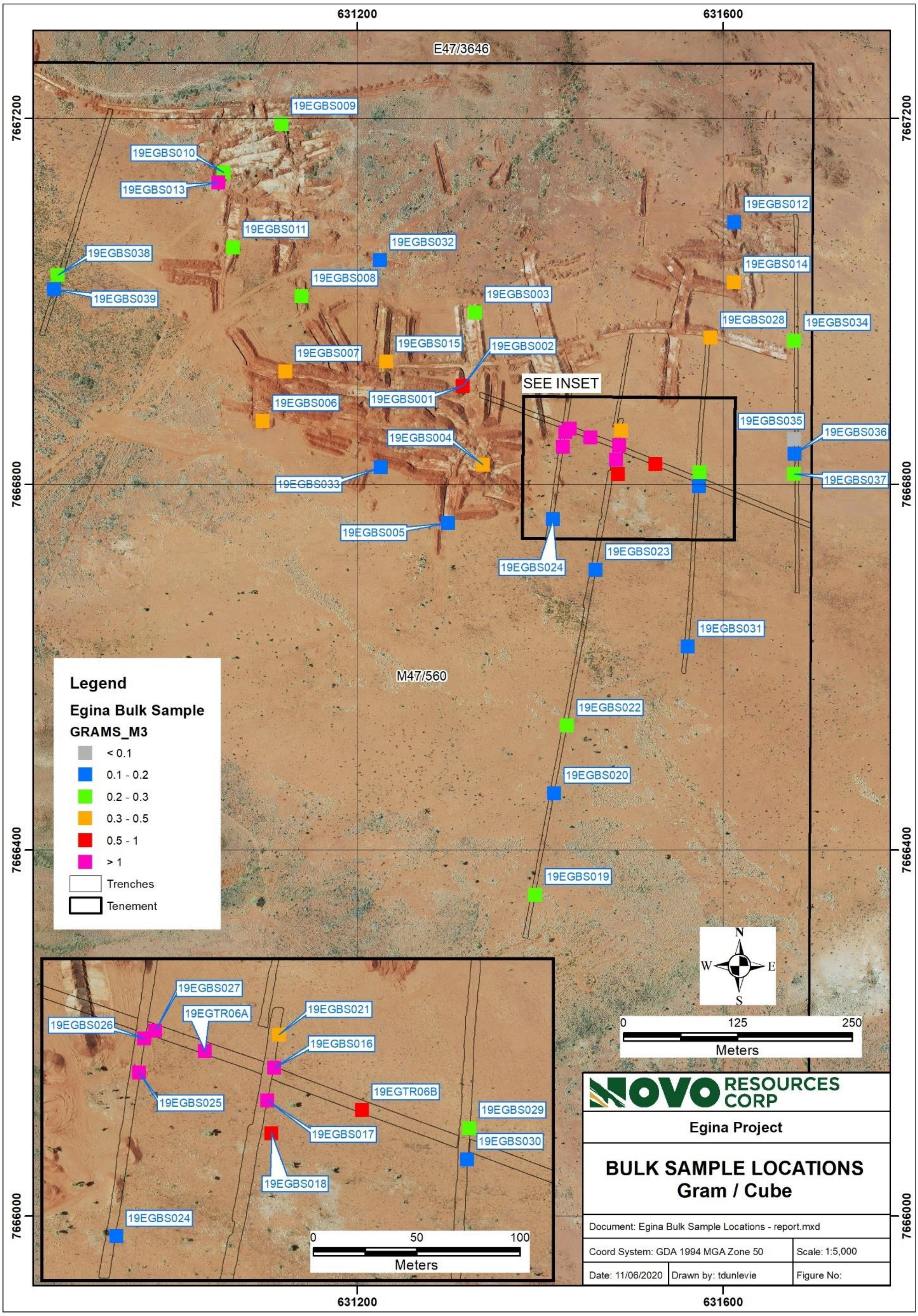


Figure 13-2. Bulk sample location map, Farno Area M47/560

13.1.4 IGR 3000 Process Flowsheet

All processing has been completed on-site at Egina (Station Peak) to determine head and plant recovered grade. Use of the IGR 3000 Gold Recovery Plant should not be assumed to be the processing route that would be chosen for production.

Figure 13-3 Station Peak IGR 3000 bulk sample plant.

The IGR 3000 is manufactured by iCON Gold Recovery Corp. of Langley, BC, Canada (Figure 13-3). The unit is designed for a nominal 30 t per hour feed rate based on an alluvial type material with moderate clay contamination. This plant was an existing asset of Novo, therefore its usage was based on availability and cost. The plant is a scrubber with double deck vibrating screens, twin gravity concentrators and a sluice. Novo operated the plant at 12-15 t per hour capacity. Coarse concentrates from the gravity concentrators and sluice were hand panned with the fine components cleaned using a table.

The feed material is loaded into the plant feed hopper through a static scalping grizzly with 75 mm bar spacing, where the oversize is periodically removed manually. Undersize feed material is washed into the scrubber feed chute by water jets placed in the feed hopper and by a manually operated water monitor. Water is piped from a water manifold system that supplies water to the complete plant from primary. Material is scrubbed and clays and silts dispersed into the slurry. Slurry is discharged over the double deck vibrating screen.

Oversize (+5 mm) from the vibrating screen is discharged via a chute to ground level. Product from the bottom deck oversize (-5 mm to +2 mm) is discharged onto the sluice, complete with riffles and fibre mats, where coarse gold is recovered. The screen undersize (-2 mm) is pumped from the screen undersize hopper to the gravity concentrator feed box/splitter.

The concentrator feed box regulates feed to the concentrators by flowing excess slurry directly to the sluice when required, and also serves as a manual by-pass system during the concentrator rinse cycle. Feed from the concentrator feed box flows directly into the twin i350 centrifugal gravity concentrators. Tailings from the concentrators are directed to the inlet side of the sluice to aid the oversize material (+5 mm) in flowing down the sluice to the final tails area.

Concentrate from the twin i350 gravity concentrators is directed to a storage drum, prior to tabling using a Gemini Table. Concentrates from the sluice are added to the gravity concentrate.

13.1.5 Process Plant Feed and Outfall Sampling

Process plant feed samples are taken for moisture. A 1.8-2 kg sample is scooped (three scoops) from the feed belt every hour of processing. These are combined to form a moisture composite of approximately 15 kg. This is taken to an onsite laboratory, where it is split into two-three trays and placed in an oven for 12 hours at a temperature of 100-110°C. The sample is weighed before and after drying, where the difference in before and after weight is the moisture content.

Process plant outfall samples include:

- Sluice tails;
- Gemini table concentrates;
- Gemini table middlings; and
- Gemini table tails.

All samples were collected on site and shipped to SGS Malaga for preparation. The sluice and table tails sub-samples were assayed via PhotonAssay at MinAnalytical. The table middlings and concentrate sub-samples (e.g. leach solutions and residues) were assayed by SGS.

Sluice tails (-5 mm product) are manually cut from the sluice stream every 5-10 minutes (c. 4-8 kg) during plant operation. The composite for each bulk sample is c. 350 kg:

- Dry and fine crush 350 kg to P80 -1.5 mm
- Rotary split 100 kg
- Pulverise 100 kg to P90 -250 µm
- Rotary split 20 kg
- 40 x 0.5 kg PhotonAssays

Table tails (-2 mm product), the entire drum of product is taken:

- 100-150 kg sample lot
- Dry and rotary split 50 kg
- Pulverise 50 g to P90 -250 µm
- Rotary split 10 kg
- 20 x 0.5 kg PhotonAssays

Table middlings and concentrates (-1 mm product), the entire drum of product is taken:

- 0.1-1.5 kg sample lot
- Pulverise all to P90 -200 µm
- 48 hour intensive cyanide leach
- Assay solutions and triplicate fire assay on residue

All sample splits were optimised to keep the fundamental sampling error (FSE) to less than ±30% at 68% reliability. Where possible sample splitting was undertaken using a rotary sample divider to minimise DE and EE. The sluice tails sample was collected manually, which likely resulted in enhanced DE and EE. The retrofitting of a mechanised splitter was deemed difficult given the sluice design. The manual collection method whilst not optimal, is deemed reasonable given that the majority of coarse and fine gold has been extracted by the plant. This is verified by the actual results, where 18% of the gold reports to the sluice component for all bulk samples. The table samples are the entire material lot from the table, with rotary splitting undertaken at the laboratory. For all processes at the plant and in the laboratory, cleaning is required between samples to minimise contamination (e.g. preparation error: PE).

13.1.6 PhotonAssay Gold Assay Technique

The PhotonAssay method is non-destructive and rapid gold assay technique capable of analysing coarse (crushed) 0.5 kg samples (Tickner et al., 2017; Tremblay et al., 2019). Based on the principles of photon activation analysis, the method uses a high-power, high-energy X-ray source to excite nuclear changes in any gold atoms present in a sample, and then measures a characteristic signature emitted by these atoms (Figure 13-4). Sample material is loaded into a sealed plastic jar in which it remains throughout the analysis. A removable reference disc is fixed to the outside of the jar.

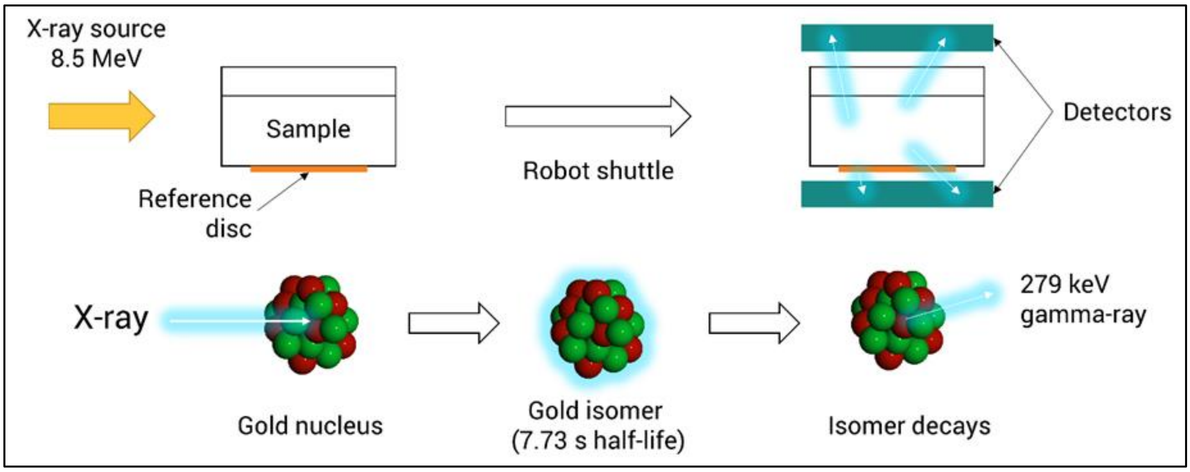


Figure 13-4. Illustration of PhotonAssay process.

The samples and reference disc are exposed to a high-energy, high-intensity X-ray beam. The high-energy X-rays induce nuclear changes in any gold atoms present in the sample, exciting their atomic nuclei into a short-lived state. After a period of irradiation, typically 15-20 seconds, the sample is transferred to a detector station using a robotic shuttle. As the excited gold nuclei relax back to the ground state, they emit gamma-rays with a characteristic gold energy. A detector records and counts the gamma-rays. Software then relates the strength of the gamma-ray signal back to the concentration of gold in the sample.

The PhotonAssay measurement precision varies from about 10% relative at a grade of 0.2 g/t Au to about 4% relative at a grade of 1 g/t Au. At grades of 10 g/t Au, the precision is 1.5% or better. The detection limit is approximately 0.03 g/t Au for typical samples.

The PhotonAssay (Chrysos PhotonAssay Max) unit utilised for all Novo sample is located at MinAnalytical Laboratory in Canning Vale, Perth. The method has NATA accreditation [ISO17025: 2005 (18876/21075)].

13.1.7 QAQC

A QAQC programme was designed to support the bulk sampling programme (Table 13-1).

Table 13-1. Summary of bulk sampling programme QA/QC.

Action	Stage	Action	Rate	KPI
Novo Site Activities				
Sample collection and integrity	Sample collection and dispatch to process plant	Novo	All	Comply with written Procedures
Novo Plant Activities				
Plant cleaning	Wash out and cleaning of plant between each bulk sample	Novo	All	Comply with written Procedures
Plant visual inspection	Visual inspection of the process plant after wash out prior processing the next sample	Novo	All	Comply with written Procedures
Plant operation	Calibration/weighing, moisture sampling, handling and collection of gold concentrates, collection of plant outfall samples	Novo	All	Comply with written Procedures
Assay Laboratory Activities				
CRM	Range of CRMs from low to high grade	MinAnalytical and SGS	1 in 20-30	>99% 3δ >95% 2δ Within ±5% bias Z scores <0.8
Blank	Blank material	MinAnalytical and SGS	1 in 50	<0.05 g/t Au
Novo Review				
QA/QC review	Throughout programme	Novo	On-going	-
Lab audit	Throughout programme	Novo	On-going	-

Given the size of the bulk samples and time taken to feed through the IGR 3000 plant, field duplicates were not taken.

Performance of the programme is summarised in Table 13-2.

Table 13-2. Summary of bulk sampling programme QA/QC outcomes.

Action	Stage	Action	Rate	Actual KPI
Sample collection and integrity	Sample collection, calibration/weighing, moisture sampling, dispatch to process plant	Novo	All	In complianc
Plant cleaning	Circuit cleaning between each sample	Novo	All	In complianc
Plant visual inspection	All components	Novo	All	In complianc
Plant operation	Calibration/weighing, moisture sampling, handling and collection of gold concentrates, collection of plant outfall samples	Novo	All	In complianc
CRM	OXE-143: 0.62 g/t Au; OXE-150: 0.65 g/t Au; OREAS-224: 2.15 g/t Au; OREAS-229B: 11.97 g/t Au; OREAS-229: 12.14 g/t Au; CDNME-1411: 87.8 g/t Au AUSK-7: 3.77 g/t Au	MinAnalytical SGS	1 in 30 1 in 20	>95% ±2δ Bias within ±2.5% Z scores <0.((acceptable t excellent)
Blank	Blank	MinAnalytical SGS	1 in 120 1 in 12	100% <0.03 g/t Au
QA/QC review	Throughout programme	Novo	As required	Done
Lab audit	Throughout programme	Novo	As required	All labs visite

13.1.8 Key Reporting Matters

NI 43-101 details relevant aspects of sampling and assaying, and metallurgical test work programmes in Items 11 and 13 that require disclosure (Table 13-3 and Table 13-4).

Table 13-3. Extract from NI 43-101 Item 11 pertaining to sampling and assaying.

Sample Preparation, Analyses, and Security	(a)	Sample preparation methods and quality control measures employed before dispatch of samples to an analytical or testing laboratory, the method or process of sample splitting and reduction, and the security measures taken to ensure the validity and integrity of samples taken
	(b)	Relevant information regarding sample preparation, assaying and analytical procedures used, the name and location of the analytical or testing laboratories, the relationship of the laboratory to the issuer, and whether the laboratories are certified by any standards association and the particulars of any certification
	(c)	A summary of the nature, extent, and results of quality control procedures employed and quality assurance actions taken or recommended to provide adequate confidence in the data collection and processing
	(d)	The author's opinion [e.g., Qualified Person] on the adequacy of sample preparation, security, and analytical procedures

Table 13-4. Extract from NI 43-101 Item 13 pertaining to metallurgical test work.

Mineral processing and metallurgical testing	(a)	Nature and extent of the testing and analytical procedures, and provide a summary of the relevant results
	(b)	Basis for any assumptions or predictions regarding recovery estimates
	(c)	The extent known, the degree to which the test samples are representative of the various types and styles of mineralisation and the mineral deposit as a whole
	(d)	The extent known, any processing factors or deleterious elements that could have a significant effect on potential economic extraction

A detailed review of NI 43-101 Items 11 and 13 are provided for the Egina bulk sampling programme in Table 13-5and Table 13-6.

Table 13-5. NI 43-101 Item 11: Sampling and Assaying.

Sample Preparation, Analyses and Security	(a)	Sample preparation methods and quality control measures employed before dispatch of samples to an analytical or testing laboratory, the method or process of sample splitting and reduction, and the security measures taken to ensure the validity and integrity of samples taken. • *Bulk samples were collected to investigate: (a) local grade at a large sample support; (b) gold particle/nugget size distribution; and (c) metallurgical recovery using a gravity recovery pilot plant. They may subsequently be used to support a Mineral Resource reported in accordance with The CIM Code (2014).* • *Bulk sample are collected as either (a) pit or (b) trench samples. Pit sample sites were planned digitally as either 8 m by 8 m or 16 m by 4 m boxes for a consistent area. An approximately regular grid spacing of 100 m by 100 m was used, though this varied locally. Trenches were cut across the trend of the swale zone.* • *The mineralisation is characterised by fine (<0.5 mm) to very coarse (to 5 cm) gold nuggets hosted in a c. 1 m thick gravel layer.* • *Novo collected forty-one (41) nominally 100 t bulk samples across the gravel horizons.* • *Prior to excavation, a trench was dug, or an existing trench used, to expose the first sample wall. This sample wall was geologically logged and all geological contacts surveyed to provide an indication of sample size. Bulk samples were excavated in 0.2 m flitches to allow metal detecting to take place whilst the material was excavated. Bulk sample excavations were surveyed and geologically logged on all walls, and all contacts marked and surveyed to generate a 3D geological model. Bulk sample IDs were labelled on the sample site and represented by numbered markers on the ROM to ensure the correct material is tipped in the correct location. Bulk sample details, including sample ID, number of trucks and excavated volume, are recorded on the bulk sample tracker and provided to the processing team.* • *Sample collection was supervised by a senior geologist. Samples were trucked from the sample site to Novo's Station Peak site, where there were processed in their entirety through an IGR 3000 alluvial gravity plant. Plant outfall samples (e.g. concentrates and tailings) were shipped to Perth via a third party transport company, independent of Novo.* • *Coarse gold nuggets (generally >1 mm) recovered during detection and processing are subject to a specific gold handling procedure. To ensure validity and integrity of the nuggets and subsequent sample grade determination, staff always work in teams of at least two. Each nugget is recorded in a ticket book as soon as it is extracted, with the location surveyed using a Trimble DGPS. It is also assigned the bulk sample ID. Nuggets are weighed and photographed, and entered into a nugget tracker spreadsheet before being stored in the camp safe using the safe entry protocol. Only limited staff have access to the safe and there is always a witness present when the safe is opened. The nuggets are placed into a registered tamper evident security bag and sealed, with the contents listed on the bag.* • *Nuggets are regularly shipped to Perth by a senior member of Novo staff. The security bag register and auditing process is applied from collection from the Egina camp safe to delivery to the Novo West Perth office. Nuggets or nugget parcels are signed in and out at both locations.*

(b) Relevant information regarding sample preparation, assaying and analytical procedures used, the name and location of the analytical or testing laboratories, the relationship of the laboratory to the issuer, and whether the laboratories are certified by any standards association and the particulars of any certification.

- *Bulk sample processing was undertaken at Novo's Station Peak site. Processing is supervised by a project metallurgist. Plant outfall samples are collected and sent to commercial laboratories for preparation and assay. Outfall samples and their protocols are noted below.*
- *Sluice tails (-5 mm product)*
  - *Manually cut a sample from the sluice stream every 5-10 minutes during plant operation. The composite for each bulk sample is c. 350 kg;*
  - *Sample secured and shipped to SGS Malaga for drying, crushing and pulverising;*
    - *Dry and fine crush to P_{80} -1.5 mm;*
    - *RSD split 100 kg;*
    - *Pulverise 100 kg to P_{90} -250 µm*
    - *RSD split 20 kg;*
  - *20 kg delivered to MinAnalytical Canning Vale for 40x 0.5 kg PhotonAssay analysis.*
- *Table tails (-2 mm product)*
  - *Take the entire drum of table tails product;*
  - *Sample secured and shipped to SGS Malaga for drying, crushing and pulverising;*
    - *100-150 kg sample lot*
    - *Dry and RSD split 50 kg*
    - *Pulverise 50 kg to P_{90} -250 µm*
    - *RSD split 10 kg*
  - *10 kg delivered to MinAnalytical Canning Vale for 20x 0.5 kg PhotonAssay analysis.*
- *Table middlings and concentrates (-1 mm product)*
  - *Take the entire table tails product;*
  - *Sample secured and shipped to SGS Malaga for drying, crushing and pulverising;*
  - *0.1-1.5 kg sample lot;*
  - *Pulverise all to P_{90} -200 µm;*
  - *48 hours intensive cyanide leach;*
  - *Assay solutions and triplicate FA on residue (fire assays undertaken at SGS Perth Airport)*
- *All providers are independent of Novo and provided services under a standard commercial agreement. Novo was provided the final reconciled results as a locked PDF certificate, supported by relevant assay certificates.*
- *All assay laboratory providers are NATA accredited for fire assay.*
  - *The SGS assay laboratory at Perth Airport, WA is ISO9001: 2015 accredited. Standard fire assay (AAS) and fire assay by gravimetric finish are accredited via NATA ISO17025: 2005 (1936/1929).*
  - *The MinAnalytical assay laboratory at Canning Vale, WA is accredited for PhotonAssay via NATA: ISO17025: 2005 (18876/21075).*
- *The SGS Minerals Malaga site is covered by ISO9001: 2008 accreditation, which is managed in two parts. For routine tasks there are set procedures which are compiled on an in-house directory and for non-routine procedures they compile specific Standard Operating Procedures.*

	(c)	A summary of the nature, extent, and results of quality control procedures employed and quality assurance actions taken or recommended to provide adequate confidence in the data collection and processing. • *Sample collection written Procedures are in place, where collection is supervised by a senior geologist.* • *All IGR 3000 plant activities were controlled by written Procedures and supervised by a project metallurgist.* • *A QAQC programme covers all Egina activities (see Tables 13.1 and 13.2).* • *Because of the large mass nature of bulk sampling, Novo opted to drive the QC process via the laboratory providers. Novo has defined requirements that the laboratories are required to obey. All laboratory QC is supplied to Novo.* • *Novo and its laboratory service providers review QAQC on an on-going basis. Laboratory audits were undertaken by Novo staff.*
	(d)	The author's opinion [e.g. Qualified Person] on the adequacy of sample preparation, security, and analytical procedures. • *The relevant QP (Dr Simon Dominy) believes that the procedures undertaken during sample collection, processing, sample preparation and assay are adequate to produce fit-for-purpose results.*

Table 13-6. NI 43-101 Item 13: Metallurgical Test Work

Mineral processing and metallurgical testing	(a)	Nature and extent of the testing and analytical procedures, and provide a summary of the relevant results. • *Bulk sample processing was undertaken by Novo using its Station Peak based IGR 3000 unit. Plant outfall samples are collected and sent to commercial laboratories for preparation and assay.* • *All laboratory providers are independent of Novo and provide services under a standard commercial agreement. Novo was provided the results as PDF assay certificates. All assay laboratory providers are NATA accredited* • *Bulk sampling programme results are presented in Tables 13.7-13.9.*
	(b)	Basis for any assumptions or predictions regarding recovery estimates. • *Historical processing at Egina indicated that mineralisation is dominated by >0.1 mm up to 3 cm nuggets and has a strong gravity recoverable-gold potential.* • *Consequently, bulk sample processing was based upon gravity concentration (IGR 3000) and appropriate tails sampling protocols to reconcile a robust head grade.*
	(c)	The extent known, the degree to which the test samples are representative of the various types and styles of mineralisation and the mineral deposit as a whole. • *Bulk samples were collected to investigate: (a) local grade at a large sample support; (b) gold particle/nugget size distribution; and (c) metallurgical recovery using a gravity recovery pilot plant. They may subsequently be used to support a Mineral Resource reported in accordance with The CIM Code (2014).* • *The mineralisation is characterised by fine (<0.5 mm) to very coarse (to 5 cm) gold nuggets hosted in a c. 1 m thick gravel layer. Novo collected forty-one nominally 100 t bulk samples across the gravel horizons.* • *Bulk sample are collected as either (a) pit or (b) trench samples. Pit sample sites were planned digitally as either 8 m by 8 m or 16 m by 4 m boxes for a consistent area. An approximately regular grid spacing of 100 m by 100 m was used, though this varied locally. Trenches were cut across the trend of the swale zone.* • *Bulk samples were taken across two initially recognised domains: (a) swale (N = 16); and non-swale (N = 25).* • *Preliminary gold particle size-grade relationships were used to apply Poisson statistics to define an initial field sample mass of 100 t to achieve a precision of ±20-30% at 68% reliability.* • *All outfall samples and associated splits were optimised to keep the fundamental sampling error (FSE) to less than ±30% at 68% reliability.* • *Across the swale domain, 1,911 dry tonnes and 1,751 dry tonnes were collected and processed from pits and trenches respectively. In the non-swale domain, 2,173 dry tonnes were collected and processed.*
	(d)	The extent known, any processing factors or deleterious elements that could have a significant effect on potential economic extraction. • *None recognised to date.*

13.1.9 Programme results

The individual bulk sample results are presented in **Table 13-7**.

Table 13-7. Compilation of all Egina large (EGBS001-039) and very large (EGTPS6A and 6B) bulk sample results.

Sample No.	Domain	Sample volume (m3)	Sample mass wet (t)	Sample mass dry (t)	Head grade (g/t Au)	Head grade (g/m3 Au)	Recovered grade (g/t Au)	Recovered grade (g/m3) Au
EGBS001	Swale	55.7	137.6	130.3	0.46	1.08	0.02	0.06
EGBS002	Swale	51.5	135.2	125.6	0.27	0.65	0.21	0.51
EGBS003	Non-swale	71.5	124.5	117.4	0.14	0.23	0.06	0.10
EGBS004	Swale	68.6	179.6	161.1	0.24	0.56	0.13	0.31
EGBS005	Non-swale	50.3	86.6	81.5	0.11	0.18	0.06	0.10
EGBS006	Non-swale	38.1	56.2	53.2	0.26	0.36	0.17	0.24
EGBS007	Swale	68.2	120.2	111.8	0.28	0.46	0.18	0.29
EGBS008	Non-swale	83.8	184.9	170.2	0.12	0.25	0.04	0.09
EGBS009	Non-swale	48.4	88.7	82.9	0.16	0.28	0.06	0.10
EGBS010	Non-swale	51.2	105.4	98.3	0.13	0.25	0.03	0.06
EGBS011	Non-swale	66.9	134.9	123.1	0.11	0.20	0.05	0.08
EGBS012	Non-swale	42.3	72.4	69.1	0.09	0.15	0.05	0.09
EGBS013	Non-swale	38.8	81.6	77.7	0.65	1.31	0.47	0.93
EGBS014	Non-swale	70.8	123.2	115.7	0.23	0.38	0.21	0.34
EGBS015	Swale	66.9	143	132.5	0.21	0.42	0.13	0.25
EGBS016	Swale	80.3	164.7	152.9	0.78	1.48	0.71	1.36
EGBS017	Swale	66.8	173.8	161.7	0.82	1.97	0.72	1.75
EGBS018	Swale	59.7	91.3	84.8	0.49	0.69	0.43	0.61
EGBS019	Non-swale	30.2	50.3	47.3	0.13	0.21	0.07	0.10
EGBS020	Non-swale	25.0	41.5	40.3	0.09	0.15	0.05	0.08
EGBS021	Swale	75.1	146.6	138.6	0.16	0.29	0.10	0.18
EGBS022	Non-swale	30.0	65.7	62.5	0.13	0.27	0.10	0.20
EGBS023	Non-swale	45.2	98.2	92.9	0.08	0.16	0.04	0.08
EGBS024	Non-swale	96.3	191.9	180.3	0.09	0.18	0.05	0.09
EGBS025	Swale	78.7	158.5	149.6	0.94	1.79	0.91	1.74
EGBS026	Swale	69.4	156.3	146.6	0.78	1.64	0.73	1.54
EGBS027	Swale	74.1	153.8	143.0	0.48	0.93	0.45	0.88
EGBS028	Non-swale	46.5	78	73.1	0.19	0.30	0.17	0.27
EGBS029	Swale	63.3	147.7	138.4	0.10	0.23	0.08	0.17
EGBS030	Swale	69.9	142.7	133.8	0.08	0.16	0.05	0.09
EGBS031	Non-swale	56.4	98.8	94.1	0.09	0.15	0.05	0.09
EGBS032	Non-swale	66.9	100	95.7	0.09	0.12	0.05	0.07
EGBS033	Non-swale	33.5	62.9	59.6	0.08	0.15	0.05	0.10
EGBS034	Non-swale	45.0	90.9	85.2	0.12	0.22	0.03	0.06
EGBS035	Non-swale	61.8	115.4	109.9	0.04	0.08	0.02	0.03
EGBS036	Non-swale	59.9	95.7	89.7	0.10	0.16	0.08	0.13
EGBS037	Non-swale	57.8	108.2	101.4	0.14	0.25	0.09	0.15
EGBS038	Non-swale	70.6	138.2	129.5	0.10	0.19	0.06	0.12
EGBS039	Non-swale	29.8	42.3	39.6	0.13	0.17	0.10	0.14
EGTPS6A	Swale	413.6	763	727.1	0.73	1.29	0.70	1.24
EGTPS6B	Swale	763.2	1090.9	1023.5	0.36	0.48	0.29	0.39

NB. Head grade: gold recovered as nuggets by detection and the IGR 3000 plant, plus gold in tails as determined by assay. Recovered grade: gold recovered as nuggets by detection and the IGR 3000 plant. Reported grades are based on dry tonnes. Gold recovered in the IGR 3000 plant has been converted to bullion content based on a of Fineness of 891 (89.1% Au). This value is based on the analysis of 39.9 oz Au of Egina nuggets refined at the ABC Refinery in December 2019 [Bullion assay certificate #19012001; NATA accredited 20125: ISO/IEC 17025]. EGBS: Egina "pit" bulk sample; EGTPS: Egina "trench" sample. It is usual practice to report alluvial gold deposits as g/m^3 Au (colloquially "grammes per cube"). This value and the traditional g/t Au are provided for clarity.

The volume of each bulk sample was recorded by DGPS and the wet mass via a weightometer on the IGR 3000 feed belt. The weightometer is calibrated between each bulk sample by zeroing the control unit with an empty running belt, and then applying an 8 kg test weight to the unit to simulate a loaded belt. Moisture samples were taken for all bulk samples (refer Section 13.1.5). This permits the calculation of the dry and wet bulk densities of the Egina gravels.

The global mean dry bulk density is 1.73 t/m^3, and the global wet bulk density is 1.84 t/m^3. There is minimal difference between the bulk densities for the swale and non-swale gravels. The global mean moisture content of the gravels is 6%.

The results of bulk samples by domain and type are provided in Table 13-8and Table 13-9.

Table 13-8. Summary of results for all; both swale and non-swale bulk samples.

Metric	All	Swale	Non-swale
Number of bulk samples	41	16	25
	Pit (39) and trench (2)	Pit (14) and trench (2)	Pit
Total dry mass (t)	4,555	2,382	2,173
Total volume (m^3)	3,442	2,125	1,317
Dry mass weighted mean head grade (g/t Au)	0.45	0.74	0.15
Min. and max. head grade (g/t Au)	0.04 – 0.95	0.08 – 0.94	0.04 – 0.65
Relative sampling variability weighted grade by mass	93%	63%	80%
Volume weighted mean head grade (g/m^3 Au)	0.60	0.85	0.24
Min. and max. head grade (g/m^3 Au)	0.08 – 1.97	0.16 – 1.97	0.08 – 1.31
Relative sampling variability for mass weighted mean grade by volume	102%	67%	91%
Mean gold recovery (detected nuggets and IGR 3000 plant)	82%	86%	59%

NB. Means are not declustered. Head grade: gold recovered as nuggets by detection and the IGR 3000 plant, plus gold in tails as determined by assay. Reported grades are based on dry tonnes. Gold recovered in the IGR 3000 plant has been converted to bullion content based on a of Fineness of 891 (89.1% Au). This value is based on the analysis of 39.9 oz Au of Egina nuggets refined at the ABC Refinery in December 2019 [Bullion assay certificate #19012001; NATA accredited 20125: ISO/IEC 17025]. It is usual practice to report alluvial gold deposits as g/m^3 Au (colloquially "grammes per cube"). This value and the traditional g/t Au are provided for clarity.

Table 13-9. Summary of results for swale pit and trench bulk samples.

Metric	Pit bulk sample	Trench bulk sample
Number of bulk samples	14	2
Total dry mass (t)	1,911	1,751
Total volume (m^3)	948	1,177
Dry mass weighted mean head grade (g/t Au)	0.45	0.90
Min. and max. head grade (g/t Au)	0.08 – 0.94	-
Volume weighted mean head grade (g/m^3 Au)	0.51	0.76
Min. and max. head grade (g/m^3 Au)	0.16 – 1.97	-
Mean gold recovery (detected nuggets and IGR 3000 plant)	81%	90%

NB. Means are not declustered. Head grade: gold recovered as nuggets by detection and the IGR 3000 plant, plus gold in tails as determined by assay. Reported grades are based on dry tonnes. Gold recovered in the IGR 3000 plant has been converted to bullion content based on a of Fineness of 891 (89.1% Au). This value is based on the analysis of 39.9 oz Au of Egina nuggets refined at the ABC Refinery in December 2019 [Bullion assay certificate #19012001; NATA accredited 20125: ISO/IEC 17025]. It is usual practice to report alluvial gold deposits as g/m^3 Au (colloquially "grammes per cube"). This value and the traditional g/t Au are provided for clarity.

The non-declustered mean head grade for the swale versus non-swale domains is 0.74 g/t Au

(0.85 g/m^3) and 0.15 g/t Au (0.24 g/m^3) respectively (Table 13.8). The swale domain displays a higher gold recovery (86% versus 59%) than the non-swale domain, explained by a higher gold content and +1 mm gold fraction.

No field duplicate samples were collected, given the large primary sample mass and effort required to process them. The two trenches (19EGTR06A and 19EGTR06B; Figure 13-2) were located proximal to three pit bulk samples each (each bulk sample being within 15 m of the trench). A comparison of mean pit bulk sample with trench bulk sample results is given in **Table 13-10**.

Table 13-10. Comparison between trench results and the composite results of the nearest pit bulk samples. All results from swale domain.

Trench / bulk sample	ID	Dry tonnes (t)	Volume (m^3)	Head grade (g/t Au)	Volume based head grade (g/m^3)
Trench	06A	727	414	0.73	1.29
Bulk samples	016, 017, 026, 027	531	291	0.82	1.49
Bulk sample grade compared to trench grade	-	-	-	+11%	+16%
Trench	06B	1,024	1,091	0.36	0.48
Bulk samples	016, 017, 029, 030	587	280	0.47	0.99
Bulk sample grade compared to trench grade	-	-	-	+32%	+106%
All trenches	06A, 06B	1,751	1,177	0.51	0.76
All bulk samples	016, 017, 026, 027, 029, 030	803	424	0.57	1.08
Bulk sample grade compared to trench grade	-	-	-	+11%	+42%

NB. Head grade: gold recovered as nuggets by detection and the IGR 3000 plant, plus gold in tails as determined by assay. Reported grades are based on dry tonnes. Gold recovered in the IGR 3000 plant has been converted to bullion content based on a of Fineness of 891 (89.1% Au). This value is based on the analysis of 39.9 oz Au of Egina nuggets refined at the ABC Refinery in December 2019 [Bullion assay certificate #19012001; NATA accredited 20125: ISO/IEC 17025]. Tonnes rounded to the nearest whole tonne. Volume rounded to the nearest whole m^3. It is usual practice to report alluvial gold deposits as g/m^3 Au (colloquially "grammes per cube"). This value and the traditional g/t Au are provided for clarity.

The pit bulk samples predict the individual trench grades relatively well. The higher difference between trench 19EGTR06B and corresponding bulk samples is an artefact of dry bulk density, where the trench dry bulk density is 1.3 t/m^3 versus 2.1 t/m^3 for the bulk samples. Similarly, the global pit bulk samples predict the total trench grades relatively well.

13.1.10 Conclusions

A review of the Egina bulk sampling programme risk is presented in Table 13-11.

Table 13-11. Risk review for the Egina bulk sampling programme.

Key Parameter		Comment	[1] TOS Error	[2] Error Rating
1	Spatial distribution and number of samples	Samples collected across accessible surface area to include swale and non-swale gravel domains 41 samples collected, comprising 14 swale pit samples, 2 swale trench samples and 25 non-swale pit samples Pit samples collected on an approximate 100 m by 100 m grid Gross area sampled 00,000 m2	GNE	**Mod**
2	Sample mass (representativity)	Indicated optimum mass approx. 100 t to achieve 68% ±20-30%. Individual pit bulk sample dry mass ranges 40 t to 192 t (mean 108 t). Total swale pit bulk samples 1,911 t and non-swale pit bulk sample 2,173 t		**Mod.**
3	Collection and handling	Supervised collection of samples Samples collected in 0.2 m flitches All pits/trenches geologically mapped and photographed DGPS locations and volumes recorded All nuggets encountered are retained, recorded and stored in safe	DE, EE, PE	**Low**
4	Transport and security	Samples trucked directly to Station Peak ROM pad. Sample piles marked by ID Independent transportation of plant outfall samples to Perth Controlled transportation of nuggets and concentrates to Perth	PE	**Low**
5	Preparation (incl. bulk sample plant processing)	Weightometer calibrated daily Samples processed at Station Peak using IGR 3000 plant under the supervision of a metallurgist All preparation of plant outfall samples undertaken at independent commercial accredited laboratories using documented methodologies	FSE, DE, EE, PE	**Low-Mod**
6	Assay	All assays of plant outfall samples undertaken at independent commercial accredited laboratories using documented methodologies	AE	**Low**
7	QAQC	Inspection and cleaning of IGR 3000 Plant Recording and reporting system applied for all bulk samples, nuggets, concentrates and plant outfall samples CRMs and blanks used at assay laboratories Written protocols for all activities across sample collection, processing and assaying QC results within acceptable limits	-	**Low**
Summary				
Sample collection error rating (1)-(3)				**Moderate error**
Processing, preparation and assay error rating (4)-(7)				**Low-mod error**
Overall fit – for – purpose rating				**Acceptable**

[1] Error as defined in the Theory of sampling. GNE: Geological nugget effect (or in-situ variability); FSE: Fundamental sampling error; DE: Delimitation error; EE: Extraction error; PE: Preparation error; AE: Analytical error (Pitard, 2019).
[2] Indicative total error rating; red: high (>±50%); orange: moderate (±30–50%); low-moderate (±30–40%); green: low (<±30%). Error ranges based on experience.

The programme is deemed to have an overall moderate error (nominally ±30–50%), which is driven by the heterogeneous nature of gold in the gravels.

13.2 OPINION OF THE QUALIFIED PERSON

It is the opinion of the QP (Dr Simon Dominy) that the quality of the large and very large bulk sample data meets best practice, and if relevant in the future, is of a suitable quality for use in resource modelling and estimation.

14 MINERAL RESOURCE ESTIMATES

No Mineral Resource estimates have been carried out on the Egina Project.

15 MINERAL RESERVE ESTIMATES

No Mineral Reserve estimates have been completed on the Egina Project.

16 MINING METHODS

Applied to advanced properties only, and has not been addressed in this Technical Report.

17 RECOVERY METHODS

Applied to advanced properties only, and has not been addressed in this Technical Report.

18 PROJECT INFRASTRUCTURE

Applied to advanced properties only, and has not been addressed in this Technical Report.

19 MARKET STUDIES AND CONTRACTS

Applied to advanced properties only, and has not been addressed in this Technical Report.

20 ENVIRONMENTAL STUDIES, PERMITTING AND SOCIAL OR COMMUNITY IMPACT

Applied to advanced properties only, and has not been addressed in this Technical Report.

21 CAPITAL AND OPERATING COSTS

No capital and operating cost estimates for the Egina Project have been developed.

22 ECONOMIC ANALYSIS

No economic analysis of the Egina Project has been generated.

23 ADJACENT PROPERTIES

Novo's Egina Project is considered to be the most advanced project containing gravel-hosted gold in the region. While there are several other companies with adjacent tenements containing favourable stratigraphy and reported occurrences of gold nuggets, none of the projects are sufficiently advanced as to represent defined mineralisation/deposit.

24 OTHER RELEVANT DATA AND INFORMATION

There is no other relevant data pertaining to the Egina Project.

25 INTERPRETATION AND CONCLUSIONS

Novo's work at the Egina Project, while substantial and much more detailed than any carried out on the surrounding properties, is by any definition at an early stage.

Novo has yet to finalise its views on the origin of the coarse gold in the Egina gravels, although the mineralised Fortescue conglomerates are deemed a likely source at this point. Exactly what the influence of the Mallina Formation quartz-hosted gold is on the tenor of mineralisation within the Fortescue, or as a direct influence on mineralisation in gravels, requires further testing.

The Novo team is carrying out an effective, extensive and on-going programme of work, including:

- local and regional geological and regolith mapping;
- detailed mapping and surveying of the trenches;
- geochemical orientation sampling;
- development of conceptual geological models;
- test pits and MAK mini-bulk sampling to explore additional gravel targets;
- large bulk sampling of test pits to determine grades of new target areas;
- investigation of gold nuggets recovered from bulk samples to define a gold distribution-grade model and refine the representative sample mass across the various targets; and
- reviewing strategies to define a resource at Egina.

Exploration is focussed on finding additional gravel targets of similar or larger scale and tenor as the Farno area. It will also aim to determine whether Mallina or Fortescue sourced gold can both lead to mineralised Cenozoic gravel targets, or whether a combination of sources is preferred. Regolith and geology mapping and sampling are on-going to resolve some of these queries, with test pits and MAK mini-bulk samples to rapidly test the wider project area for mineralised gravels, followed by large bulk sampling to determine local grade of the gravels.

26 RECOMMENDATIONS

In order to delineate an additional inventory of gravel volumes with associated grades, two scales of bulk samples are required. These are smaller more rapid 1 t mini-bulk samples (e.g. so-called MAK samples), followed by 50 t large bulk samples in anomalous areas. Proposed work is similar in nature to that already completed at the Farno area, with bulk sample spacings and volumes depending on analysis of the gold particle sizes encountered at each new target area.

Prior to bulk sampling anywhere, the wider Egina Project needs to be prioritised. This is done by a combination of exploration methods, including regolith mapping, geology mapping, surface sampling and detecting, to prioritise regional target areas. These regional areas will then be explored via test pits and MAK mini-bulk samples to qualitatively test for fine gold content. Test pits also allow for geological observations of gravel characteristics and thicknesses. Combined with indicative and qualitative observations of fine recovered gold, the best MAK targets can then be quantitatively tested by bulk sampling.

Novo has delineated thirty targets on the Egina Project that warrant follow up work. It is likely that additional targets will be generated from on-going mapping, which will be prioritised using a target ranking system.

Table 26-1 Approximate costs of recommended work programme.

Activity	**Cost**
1,100x one tonne MAK mini-bulk samples	A$2,100,000
120x fifty tonne large bulk samples	A$900,000
Other data collection and interpretive geological activity	A$500,000
Mineral Resource estimation activity, including bulk sample optimisation; QC programme; data review and validation; geological and resource modelling; reporting.	A$175,000
TOTAL	A$3,675,000

During the 2020 field season approximately 1,100 MAK mini-bulk samples are planned to progress the best ten gravel targets (Table 26-1).

Encouraging results from MAK mini-bulk sampling should then be followed up by large-scale bulk sampling. To date four targets (other than Farno) have already returned elevated MAK mini-bulk sample results which warrant follow up work. Detailed MAK mini-bulk sampling will aid in better delineating of bulk sample sites. Synchronous with MAK mini-bulk sampling, 120 large bulk samples are budgeted to be taken (Table 26-1). These will likely comprise five targets for 20 to 30 samples each on a nominal grid of 100 m by 100 m.

QAQC will continue to be implemented in support of any potential resource estimate at Egina.

Gold deportment and particle size analysis will be completed across the target areas to in order to review representative sample mass requirements.

At the completion of the 2020 programme, Novo will review the results to make a decision on progressing the project further. Based on positive results, it is likely that a Mineral Resource will be estimated, with further work to be undertaken in the 2021 season.

27 REFERENCES

CIM, 2014. Definition Standards for Mineral Resources and Mineral Reserves. CIM: Montreal, Canada, p. 9.

GSWA, 2016. *1: 250,000 geological map of Western Australia* – available online (www.geoview.dmp.wa.gov.au/geoviews/).

Dominy, S.C. 1998. *The Sampling and Evaluation of Hardrock and Placer Gold Mineralisation.* Unpublished final research report for the EEC MIDAS Project, pp. 230 (University of Greenwich, Chatham Maritime and Welsh Gold PLC, Dolgellau).

Dominy, S.C., Platten, I.M. and Xie, Y. 2010. *Determining gold particle size in gravity ores for sampling and metallurgical characterisation – discussion and test protocol.* In Proceedings Gravity Gold Conference; Australasian Institute of Mining and Metallurgy: Melbourne, pp. 83-95.

McCormack, B. 2019. *Egina District: Landscape Evolution and Gravel Deposition*. Internal report for Novo Resources, August 2019.

NI 43-101, 2011. National Instrument 43-101, Standards of Disclosure for Mineral Projects. Canadian Securities Administrators, 2011, pp 44.

Novo, 2018. *Mechanical sorting yields gold-rich concentrates at Karratha; Egina terrace gravel returns positive gold result.* Novo Resources Corporation, News Release dated 20th December 2018. pp. 5.

Pitard, F.F. 2019. *Theory of Sampling and Sampling Practice, pp. 694* (CRC Press: Boca Raton).

Tickner, J., Ganly, B., Lovric, B. and O'Dwyer, J. 2017. *Improving the sensitivity and accuracy of gamma activation analysis for the rapid determination of gold in mineral ores.* Applied Radiation & Isotopes, 122, 28-36.

Tremblay, C.D., Tickner, J., Treasure, D., Oteri, A. and Wheeler, G. 2019. *PhotonAssay – efficient and bulk gold analysis in the modern world.* In Proceedings International Mining Geology Conference; Australasian Institute of Mining and Metallurgy: Melbourne, pp. 88-98.

28 CERTIFICATES OF QUALIFIED PERSONS

28.1 Dr Quinton Hennigh

As the principal author of the report "Amended and Restated NI 43-101 Technical Report: Egina Alluvial project, Pilbara Region, Western Australia", dated effective 30 April 2020 (the "Technical Report") prepared for Novo Resources Corp. ("Novo"), I hereby certify that:

1. My name is Dr Quinton T. Hennigh PGeo with a business address at 500 Coffman Street, Suite 106, Longmont, CO, USA 80501.
2. I am a graduate of the University of Missouri and hold a BSc Hons. degree in geology. I obtained Master of Science (MSc) and Doctor of Philosophy (PhD) degrees in geology and geochemistry from the Colorado School of Mines.
3. I am a Professional Geoscientist with the Mining and Metallurgical Society of America (MMSA 01340QP).
4. I have worked in my profession as a geologist for 25 years, as an employee of mining/exploration companies and as a consultant and contractor. I have worked on a variety of gold mining and resource development projects across North and South America, Australia, Europe, and Asia.
5. I have read the definition of "qualified person" set out in National Instrument 43-101 (the "Instrument") and certify that by reason of my education, affiliation with a professional association (as defined in the Instrument) and past relevant work experience, I fulfil the requirements to be a "qualified person" for the purposes of the Instrument.
6. I most recently visited Novo's Egina Project between December 14 and 15, 2019.
7. I am the Chairman and President of Novo Resources Corp. and have had prior involvement with the subject property in such capacity.
8. As of the effective date of the Technical Report, to the best of my knowledge, information and belief, the Technical Report contains all relevant scientific and technical information that is required to be disclosed to make the Technical Report not misleading.
9. I am not independent of Novo Resources Corp. pursuant to Section 1.5 of the Instrument.
10. I have read the Instrument and Form 43-101 F1 (the "Form") and the Technical Report has been prepared in compliance with the Instrument and the Form.
11. I am responsible for all Sections of the Technical Report with the exception of Sections 12-13.

Dated at Longmont, Colorado, on 22 October, 2020.

"Quinton Hennigh"

Dr Quinton Hennigh *(PGeo)*

28.2 Dr Simon Dominy

As a co-author of the report "Amended and Restated NI 43-101 Technical Report: Egina Alluvial Project, Pilbara Region, Western Australia", dated effective 30 April 2020 (the "Technical Report") prepared for Novo Resources Corp. ("Novo"), I hereby certify that:

1. My name is Dr Simon C. Dominy FAusIMM(CP) FAIG(RPGeo), with a business address at 34 Wey House, 15 Church Street, Weybridge, Surrey KT13 8NA, United Kingdom.
2. I am a graduate of the University of London, England (1988), holding a BSc Honours degree in Applied Geology; and an MSc in Mining and Minerals Engineering from the Camborne School of Mines, England (1990). In 1993 I obtained a Doctor of Philosophy (PhD) degree in Resource Evaluation from Kingston University London, England.
3. I am a Fellow of the Australasian Institute of Mining and Metallurgy (FAusIMM #205232) and Chartered Professional; and Fellow of the Australian Institute of Geoscientists (FAIG Member #1576) and Registered Professional Geoscientist (Mining).
4. I have worked in my profession as a mining geologist-geometallurgist for over 25 years, both as an employee of mining/exploration companies, Universities, and as a consultant and contractor. I have worked on a variety of hard rock and placer gold mining and resource development projects across Africa, Australia, Europe and, North and South America.
5. I have read the definition of "qualified person" set out in National Instrument 43-101 (the "Instrument") and certify that by reason of my education, affiliation with a professional association (as defined in the Instrument) and past relevant work experience, I fulfil the requirements to be a "qualified person" for the purposes of the Instrument.
6. I have not made a site visit to the Egina project at the date of this report.
7. I have previously been engaged by Novo to supervise a Mineral Resource estimate at Novo's Beaton's Creek project near Nullagine, Western Australia, which was completed with an effective date of 28 February 2019 and an issue date of 13 May 2019. I was also engaged by Novo to co-author a Technical Report for Novo's Karratha Project near Karratha, Western Australia, which was completed with an effective date of 30 April 2020 and an issue date of 11 July 2019.
8. As of the effective date of the Technical Report, to the best of my knowledge, information and belief, the Technical Report contains all relevant scientific and technical information that is required to be disclosed to make the Technical Report not misleading.
9. I am not independent of Novo Resources Corp. pursuant to Section 1.5 of the Instrument.
10. I have read the Instrument and Form 43-101 F1 (the "Form") and the Technical Report has been prepared in compliance with the Instrument and the Form.
11. I am responsible for Sections 1, 2, 3, and 10 to 26 of the Technical Report.

Dated at London, England, on 22 October, 2020.

"Simon Dominy"

Dr Simon Dominy *FAusIMM(CP) FAIG(RPGeo)*

29 GLOSSARY OF TERMS

Term	Explanation
aerial photography	Photographs taken from an aircraft or other flying object
alluvial	Associated with sedimentary processes involving water
Air core drilling	Air core drilling uses steel or tungsten blades to bore a hole into unconsolidated ground. The drill cuttings are removed by the injection of compressed air into the hole. This method of drilling is used to drill the weathered regolith. The method is relatively inexpensive and is often used in first pass exploration programs
Analytical error (AE)	Relates to all errors during the assay/analytical process, including issues related to rock matrix effects, careless actions, and analytical machine maintenance and calibration
assay	The process of determining the content of a mineral or metal through a range of physical or chemical techniques.
Auger drilling	Is a method for sampling unconsolidated ground for early-stage exploration purposes. It includes a rotating helical screw blade called a 'flighting' that acts as a screw conveyor to remove the drilled out material
basalt	A fine grained igneous rock consisting mostly of plagioclase feldspar and pyroxene
basement/bedrock	In general terms older, typically crystalline rocks which are often covered by younger rocks
basin	Large low-lying area, often below sea level, in which sediments collect
Bulk leach extractable gold (BLEG)	BLEG is a geochemical tool used during for gold exploration. It is a partial gold extraction method using a cold cyanide solution
Bulk sample	Process of taking large samples as part of a general procedure for the exploration and evaluation of a mineral deposit. In general, a bulk sample would usually have a mass >1 t
bulka bag	A 500 L capacity poly-weave bag with lifting straps
boulder	A rock fragment with size greater than 25.6 cm in diameter
bucket	A plastic container with an open top and a handle, often used for carrying liquids and other material
Bullion	Refined gold with a purity of >99.5%
chain of custody	The chronological documentation or paper trail that records the sequence of custody, control, transfer, analysis, and disposition of physical or electronic evidence (samples)
CIM Definition Standards (2014)	The CIM Definition Standards on Mineral Resources and Reserves (CIM Definition Standards) establish definitions and guidance on the definitions for mineral resources, mineral reserves, and mining studies used in Canada. The Mineral Resource, Mineral Reserve, and Mining Study definitions are incorporated, by reference, into National Instrument 43-101 – Standards of Disclosure for Mineral Projects (NI 43-101). The CIM Definition Standards can be viewed on the CIM website at www.cim.org
clast	A fragment of rock, originating from larger rocks, broken off by the processes of physical weathering
clast-supported	Conglomerate with over 15% by volume of larger rock fragments rather than the finer grained matrix
colluvium	Loose, unconsolidated sediments that have been deposited at the base of hillslopes by either rain wash, sheetwash, slow continuous downslope creep, or a variable combination of these processes
concentrate	End product of the crushing, grinding, and flotation processes.
conglomerate	A coarse-grained sedimentary rock composed of a substantial component of rounded to subangular rock fragments embedded in a matrix of fine grained or cementing material
contact	A boundary which separates one rock type from another
costean	In prospecting, to dig shallow pits or trenches to expose bedrock. In the context of Egina, costean pits were used to collect c. 25 kg 'costean' samples
craton	An old stable portion of the earth's crust, generally of Archaean age
cyclone	A mechanical concentration device to separate particles from air using vortex separation
database	A collection of information that is organized so that it can be easily accessed, managed and updated
Delimitation error (DE)	Results from an incorrect shape of the volume delimiting a sample
diamond drilling	Drilling method that uses a rotating bit encrusted with diamonds to collect a cylinder of rock. Drilling fluids may be used
Dore	Doré is a semi-pure 'dirty' alloy of gold and silver, and other metals
drillhole data	Data collected from the drilling, sampling and assaying of drillholes
Extraction error (EE)	Results from the incorrect extraction of a sample. Extraction is only correct when all fragments within the delimited volume are taken into the sample
fire assay	The quantitative determination in which a metal or metals are separated from impurities by fusion processes and weighed in order to determine the amount present in the original sample
Fit-for-purpose samples	Links with representative sample. A sampling programme must produce data that are fit-for-purpose in the context of their proposed usage, for example to support a Mineral Resource estimate. Development of sampling protocols must be based on the specific style of mineralisation. If a batch of samples are deemed to be representative, and processing and assaying complies with QA documentation and QC metrics, then fit-for-purpose is indicated

flyrock	Uncontrolled propelling of rock fragment produced by blasting or rock breaking
formation	The fundamental unit of lithostratigraphy. A formation consists of a certain amount of rock strata that have a comparable lithology, facies or other similar properties
Fundamental sampling error (FSE)	Results from grade heterogeneity of the broken lot. FSE does not cancel out and remains even after a sampling operation is perfect. Experience shows that the total nugget effect can be artificially high because sample weights are not optimal. The FSE drives sample precision
gold characterisation / deportment study	A study designed to determine the nature (size, shape and deportment) of gold particles (nuggets) in the gravels leading to an assessment of an optimum representative sample mass and metallurgical recovery parameters
Grab sample	Grab sampling involves collecting a sample (or series of smaller samples that are later combined) from a broken rock source. Samples are generally collected by hand or shovel
granite	A coarse-grained igneous rock composed of mostly two minerals: quartz and feldspar
graticular	Based upon a system of blocks of one square kilometre each (graticules)
gravel	Rock that is between 2 mm to 63 mm in its longest dimension
gravity recovery	Metallurgical process utilising gravity to recover gold
greenstones	Zones of variably metamorphosed mafic to ultramafic volcanic sequences with associated sedimentary rocks that occur within Archaean and Proterozoic cratons between granite and gneiss bodies
grizzly	Large grid mesh used to screen rock samples at a specific size
hopper	A container for loose bulk material which typically tapers downward and is able to discharge its contents at the bottom
In-situ	Rock in the original, undisturbed location; generally, in place (Latin)
Instrument	The guidelines and rules of the National Instrument 43-101 Rules and Policies
intercalated	Layered, between layers
Joint venture (JV)	A business entity created by two or more parties, generally characterized by shared ownership, shared returns and risks, and shared governance
JORC Code	The JORC Code is an Australian reporting code which is applicable for companies listed on the Australian Securities Exchange. It provides minimum standards for public reporting to ensure that investors and their advisers have all the information they would reasonably require for forming a reliable opinion on the results and estimates being reported. The current version is dated 2012
Kariyarra Aboriginal Corporation	Organisation representing the Kariyarra people, the original inhabitants of the area around Egina in the Pilbara region of Western Australia
Large bulk sample	In the context of Novo's Egina project, a large bulk sample is one collected from a c. 8 m by 8 m pit and weighing around 100 t. These are collected, handled and processed in context of QAQC to provide fit for purpose results that can be used to estimate a resource. Large bulk samples are processed through Novo's IGR 3000 plant
Leachwell	Proprietary analytical method utilising an accelerated cyanide leach method
logged	The practice of recording detailed geological information from drilled core or samples
mafic	A silicate mineral or igneous rock that is rich in magnesium and iron
matrix	The fine-grained materials that surround larger grains in a rock
matrix-supported	A sedimentary rock of which a defined majority is the fine-grained matrix as opposed to the clasts, clasts constitute less than 15% of its volume.
metallurgy	Study of the physical properties of metals as affected by composition, mechanical working and heat treatment.
microbial	Produced by microbial activity beneath the surface of the water
Mini-bulk sample	A larger the average sample mass of generally >100 kg, but <1,000 kg (1 t). In context of Novo's Egina project a c. 1 t sample that is processed through the Mobile Alluvial Knudsen unit. Results from mini-bulk samples are considered qualitative only
Mineral Reserve	Mineral Reserves are those parts of Mineral Resources which, after the application of all mining factors, result in an estimated tonnage and grade which, in the opinion of the Qualified Person(s) making the estimates, is the basis of an economically viable project after taking account of all relevant Modifying Factors. Mineral Reserves are inclusive of diluting material that will be mined in conjunction with the Mineral Reserves and delivered to the treatment plant or equivalent facility. The term 'Mineral Reserve' need not necessarily signify that extraction facilities are in place or operative or that all governmental approvals have been received. It does signify that there are reasonable expectations of such approvals (CIM Standards, 2014)

Mineral Resource	The term Mineral Resource covers mineralization and natural material of intrinsic economic interest which has been identified and estimated through exploration and sampling and within which Mineral Reserves may subsequently be defined by the consideration and application of Modifying Factors. The phrase 'reasonable prospects for eventual economic extraction' implies a judgment by the Qualified Person in respect of the technical and economic factors likely to influence the prospect of economic extraction. The Qualified Person should consider and clearly state the basis for determining that the material has reasonable prospects for eventual economic extraction. Assumptions should include estimates of cut-off grade and geological continuity at the selected cut-off, metallurgical recovery, smelter payments, commodity price or product value, mining and processing method and mining, processing and general and administrative costs. The Qualified Person should state if the assessment is based on any direct evidence and testing (CIM Standards, 2014)
mineralisation	The process by which a mineral or minerals are introduced into a rock, resulting in a valuable deposit.
Native title	Native title rights and interests are those rights in relation to land or waters that are held by Aboriginal or Torres Strait Islander peoples under their traditional laws and customs, and which are recognised under common law
nugget	Naturally occurring, visible piece of native gold, either in-situ or as a gold particle
nugget effect	The random component of the grade variability due to irregular distribution of the metal of interest
outcrop	A visible exposure of bedrock or ancient superficial deposits on the surface of the Earth
overburden	The material that lies above an area that lends itself to economical exploitation, such as the rock and soil overlying an ore body
palaeoplacer	Ancient placer deposits that have been buried to a sufficient depth to lithify into solid sediment
percussion drilling	Drill technique which works by repeatedly raising and dropping a large hammer bit into a well, each time removing a layer of sediment
PhotonAssay	A non-destructive gold assay technique capable of analysing coarse (crushed) 0.5 kg samples. The method uses a high-power, high-energy X-ray source to excite nuclear changes in any gold atoms present in a sample, and then measures a characteristic signature emitted by these atoms
placer	An accumulation of valuable minerals formed by gravity separation from a specific source rock during sedimentary processes
Polymict(ic)	A sedimentary rock comprising of several different clast types
ppb	Parts per billion, e.g. 1 parts per 1,000,000,000. 1 ppb is equivalent to 0.001 ppm or 0.001 g/t Au
ppm	Parts per million, e.g, 1 part per 1,000,000. 1 ppm is equivalent to 1 g/t Au
PQ	Diamond drill core - internal diameter of 85 mm
Preparation error (PE)	Refers to issues during sample transport and storage (e.g. mix-up, damage, loss and alteration), preparation (contamination and/or losses), and intentional (sabotage and salting) and unintentional (careless actions and non-adherence of protocols) actions
proximal	Relating to or denoting an area close to a centre of a geological process such as sedimentation or volcanism
QAQC	QA and QC are the key components of a quality management system. QA is the collation of all actions necessary to provide adequate confidence that a process will satisfy quality requirements. While QA deals with prevention of problems, QC aims to detect them. QC procedures monitor precision and accuracy of data, as well as possible sample contamination during preparation and assaying. Throughout any sampling, QAQC is a key activity to determine fit-for-purpose samples
QP	Qualified Person, as defined in National Instrument 43-101 (2011)
Relative sampling variability (RSV)	The percentage coefficient of variation for repeat sample values. The higher the RSV, the poorer the precision indicating that the sampling procedure requires improvement. RSV measures the total empirical sampling variance influenced by the heterogeneity of the lot sampled under the given sampling procedure. The RSV comprises all stages of the sampling protocol, including all errors incurred by mass reduction as well as analytical error
Representative sample	A representative sample results in acceptable levels of bias and precision. Whilst precision (reproducibility) can be determined, bias is difficult to estimate without generally impractical and costly experimental efforts. Analytical bias can be accessed via umpire laboratory sample replicates. A representative sample must produce fit-for-purpose results, which are evaluated through rigorous QAQC
Reverse circulation drilling (RC)	Drilling method that uses compressed air and a hammer bit to produce rock chips
rock chips	Crushed fragments of rock from a percussion or rotating bit in an exploration drillhole
Rotary splitter	The rotary splitter or divider is an automated splitter that feeds the sample over a series of chutes (splitters) in at rotary (360°) fashion. The feed nozzle delivers a steady stream of material to the splitter chutes, which are arranged in a circular fashion
sandstone	Sedimentary rock consisting of sand or quartz grains cemented together

security bag/seal	Individual plastic sample bag that can be tamper evident sealed as part of the chain of custody procedure
sedimentary	Rock forming process where material is derived from pre-existing rocks by weathering and erosion
spinifex	A small bush, comprising spiky leaves, indigenous to the northern part of Australia
Procedure/Operating Procedure	Document outlining the step-by-step instructions to control the methodology of complex, routine operations. Such a document is a key part of the QA process
Ore Sorter	Engineered sorting equipment utilising magnetic and other sensor-based sorting technology
stratigraphy	The sequence of rock units through time
tail/tailings	The residue from a mineral processing plant
tenement	A generic term for an exploration or mining licence or lease
testwork	A generic term for a wide range of metallurgical tests applied to rock samples designed to predict the performance of a processing plant
Traditional Owners	A group or combination of groups which claims ownership of a parcel of land by virtue of a traditional connection to the land which has been maintained uninterrupted since sovereignty (1788)
trench	A narrow excavation used is exploration sampling
Very large bulk sample	In the context of Novo's Egina project, a very large bulk sample is one collected from a trench and weighing >700 t. These are collected, handled and processed in context of QAQC to provide fit for purpose results that can be used to estimate a resource. Very large bulk samples are processed through Novo's IGR 3000 plant
volcanic	An igneous rock of volcanic origin
3D geological model	Computerised representation of the geology, incorporating stratigraphy, structural features and other important geological features

APPENDIX A

TENEMENT LIST

TENEMENT	STATUS	HOLDER	MANAGER	APPL DATE	GRANT	EXPIRY	AREA km²
E45/4948	Granted	Karratha Gold Pty Ltd	Novo	26/06/2017	17/02/2020	16/02/2025	126.88
E47/2502	Granted	Farno-McMahon Pty Ltd	Novo	10/03/2011	14/12/2011	13/12/2021	134.31
E47/3318	Granted	Karratha Gold Pty Ltd	Novo	26/05/2015	1/04/2016	31/03/2021	117.47
E47/3321	Granted	Karratha Gold Pty Ltd	Novo	3/06/2015	21/01/2016	20/01/2021	51.11
E47/3625	Granted	Grant's Hill Gold Pty Ltd	Novo	3/03/2017	2/11/2018	1/11/2023	76.60
E47/3646	Granted	Grant's Hill Gold Pty Ltd	Novo	23/03/2017	19/01/2018	18/01/2023	45.87
E47/3673	Granted	Grant's Hill Gold Pty Ltd	Novo	5/04/2017	19/01/2018	18/01/2023	216.79
E47/3783	Granted	Meentheena Gold Pty Ltd	Novo	21/08/2017	26/03/2019	25/03/2024	73.49
E47/3812	Granted	Karratha Gold Pty Ltd	Novo	22/09/2017	16/05/2019	15/05/2024	51.14
E47/3945	Granted	Karratha Gold Pty Ltd	Novo	10/01/2018	2/10/2018	1/10/2023	76.72
E47/3962	Granted	Karratha Gold Pty Ltd	Novo	21/02/2018	26/09/2018	25/09/2023	3.20
E47/3963	Granted	Karratha Gold Pty Ltd	Novo	21/02/2018	2/04/2019	1/04/2024	3.20
E47/4056	Granted	Grant's Hill Gold Pty Ltd	Novo	16/07/2018	6/03/2019	5/03/2024	0.39
L47/776	Granted	Farno-McMahon Pty Ltd	Novo	17/11/2016	26/10/2017	25/10/2038	0.32
M47/560	Granted	Farno-McMahon Pty Ltd	Novo	27/03/2003	15/04/2013	14/04/2034	6.83
M47/561	Granted	Farno-McMahon Pty Ltd	Novo	27/03/2003	5/07/2006	4/07/2027	5.03