

JORC CODE, 2012 EDITION – TABLE 1 REPORT TEMPLATE

Section 1 Sampling Techniques and Data

Information for historical (Pre Eastern Goldfields Limited from 1996 and 2001) drilling and sampling has been extensively viewed and validated where possible. Information pertaining to historical QAQC procedures and data is incomplete but of a sufficient quality and detail to allow drilling and assay data to be used for resource estimations. Further, Eastern Goldfields Limited has undertaken extensive infill and confirmation drilling which confirm historical drill results. Sections 1 and 2 describe the work undertaken by Eastern Goldfields Limited and only refer to historical information where appropriate and/or available.

Criteria	JORC Code	explanation	Commentary
Sampling techniques		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • <i>Nature and quality of sampling (eg cut channels, random chips, or specific specialised industry standard measurement tools appropriate to the minerals under investigation, such as down hole gamma sondes, or handheld XRF instruments, etc). These examples should not be taken as limiting the broad meaning of sampling.</i> • <i>Include reference to measures taken to ensure sample representivity and the appropriate calibration of any measurement tools or systems used.</i> • <i>Aspects of the determination of mineralisation that are Material to the Public Report.</i> • <i>In cases where 'industry standard' work has been done this would be relatively simple (eg 'reverse circulation drilling was used to obtain 1 m samples from which 3 kg was pulverised to produce a 30 g charge for fire assay'). In other cases more explanation may be required, such as where there is coarse gold that has inherent sampling problems. Unusual commodities or mineralisation types (eg submarine nodules) may warrant disclosure of detailed information.</i> 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Centamin - 90 and 130mm AC, RC drilling with 1m sampling using ECM350 Crawlair and Schramm T64 drill rigs respectively. Individual or 2m composite samples were analysed by both aqua regia and fire assay of undocumented charge and laboratory. • Consolidated Exploration - RAB drilling, sampled on 1m basis. Potential mineralisation in DSW holes were composited to 3m with only selected samples dispatched for assay. URB holes were composited to 2m for first 2 metres then 4m composite thereon. Both programs underwent Fire assay of undocumented charge at Genalysis, Perth • Consolidated Gold - 1m sampling from RC rig. Potential mineralisation assayed on a metre basis at 2-3kg target weight - otherwise as 4m composites. Composites returning significant results were re-submitted as individual metres. Samples were pulverised and a 50g charge for Fire Assay performed. • Crest - 1 m sampling of RAB holes from which 4m composite samples were submitted from which a 50g charge was used for fire assay (NRAB holes) or aqua regia (CLN holes). • Croesus - RC, RAB and AC 1m samples collected under cyclone. 5m composite samples were crushed, pulverised and assayed for gold by 50g Fire assay. HQ Diamond core was halved and sampled over the entire hole at 1m and 0.5m intervals. Core samples were sent to Ultratrace Laboratories of Perth and analysed for Au, Pt and Pd by fire assay (50gm charge). • Delta - RC and RAB 5 metre composites for a 50g charge by aqua-regia analysis. 1m re-samples and NQ2 diamond tail core were milled and assayed by 50g charge fire assay. • Eastern Goldfields Limited (EGL) - 1m RC samples using face sampling hammer with samples collected under cone splitter. 1m and 4m composite samples were dispatched for pulverising and 50g charge Fire Assay. Half core samples, cut by saw. Core sample intervals selected by geologist and defined by geological boundaries. Samples are crushed, pulverized and a 40g charge is analysed by Fire Assay. • Lonestar – RC drilling. 1m sampling and logging. 3m composites or 1m samples were crushed, pulverised and analysed by Fire assay. • Lubbock - 1m RC drilling with composite samples of 2m in length and 1m in areas of quartz veining or areas of interest. Analysis by aqua regia with re-assays by fire assay at SGS Kalgoorlie or Comlabs. RC Laterite assaying by aqua regia only. RAB assay methods undocumented. Not all Diamond drilling details known but some were NQ and were cut and assayed by Fire Assay • Monarch - RAB 2m-4m scoop composites and 1m intervals were despatched for analysis by aqua regia. Not all intervals were sampled. • Mt Kersey – Sample cones from RAB drilling quartered by trowel and composited over 4m. Wet samples were grab sampled. Analysis of a 30g charge by AAS. • Pancontinental - RC and RAB: RC drilling - 2kg splits taken from each metre and every second sample analysed initially with alternate samples analysed in anomalous zones by undocumented method. RAB samples taken each metre and sometimes composited up to 4m. Selected intervals were dispatched for assay by undocumented method. • Riverina Resources - RC: 4m composites by spear with 1m riffle split resamples. RAB:4m composites by spear with 1m

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> spear resamples. All samples were crushed, pulverised and analysed by 50g charge for fire assay. Siberia mining Corporation (SMC) - RAB drilling. 1m sampling, Laboratory methods undocumented and appears to have undergone selective sample dispatch WMC - RAB drilling. 1m sampling, details undocumented
Drilling techniques	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Drill type (eg core, reverse circulation, open-hole hammer, rotary air blast, auger, Bangka, sonic, etc) and details (eg core diameter, triple or standard tube, depth of diamond tails, face-sampling bit or other type, whether core is oriented and if so, by what method, etc). 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Centamin - Aircore 90mm and RC 130mm diameter holes (Conventional hammer) Consolidated Exploration - RAB drilling, details undocumented. Consolidated Gold - RC Face sampling hammers. Undocumented diameter and bit size. Crest - RAB - details undocumented Croesus - Diamond holes HQ diameter. RC with 5.5 inch face sampling hammer and 4 inch RAB holes Delta - RAB and RC - details undocumented. NQ2 diamond tails Lonestar – RC drilling details undocumented. Presumably industry standard of 5.5 inch face sampling hammer. Lubbock - RAB, RC and Diamond details of which are undocumented for all types. Diamond drilling was of NQ diameter and included pre-collars and tails and wedges. Core was not oriented. Monarch - RAB samples were collected by Kennedy Drilling using a 4 inch blade. Mt Kersey - Details RAB drilling undocumented Pancontinental - RAB and RC but hammer types undocumented Riverina Resources – RC, undocumented diameter, presumably industry standard of 5.5 inch face sampling hammer. RAB diameter undocumented SMC - RAB details undocumented EGL - 5 inch diameter RC holes using face sampling hammer with samples collected under cone splitter. HQ3 coring to approx. 40m, then NQ2 to BOH. All core oriented by spear and/or reflex instrument WMC - RAB details undocumented
Drill sample recovery	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Method of recording and assessing core and chip sample recoveries and results assessed. Measures taken to maximise sample recovery and ensure representative nature of the samples. Whether a relationship exists between sample recovery and grade and whether sample bias may have occurred due to preferential loss/gain of fine/coarse material. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Operators have not captured recovery data from RAB or RC drilling. EGL - Diamond drill recoveries are recorded as a percentage calculated from measured core against downhole drilled intervals (core blocks). There is no known relationship between sample recovery and grade.
Logging	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Whether core and chip samples have been geologically and geotechnically logged to a level of detail to support appropriate Mineral Resource estimation, mining studies and metallurgical studies. Whether logging is qualitative or quantitative in nature. Core (or costean, channel, etc) photography. The total length and percentage of the relevant intersections logged. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> In all cases, entire holes were geologically logged Centamin - Basic descriptive logging with quartz and weathering notations Consolidated Exploration - Qualitative: Lithology, colour, Oxidation, alteration, minerals Consolidated Gold - Qualitative: Lithology, colour, Oxidation, alteration, sulphides, structure, moisture. Quantitative: logging applied to veining percentage Crest - Qualitative: Lithology, Colour, Oxidation, alteration, grainsize. Quantitative: logging applied to veining percentage Croesus - All DD holes photographed, geologically logged and geotechnical and magnetic susceptibility measurements were taken. Qualitative: Lithology, colour, grainsize, alteration, oxidation, texture, structures, regolith. Quantitative: Quartz veining Delta - Colour, oxidation, structural, lithology, alteration, veining, mineralogy Lonestar - Colour, oxidation, lithology, alteration, veining, minerals Lubbock - Logging of diamond holes was descriptive. Qualitative: Lithology, alteration, texture, structure, minerals, grainsize. RC/RAB logging believed to have been done however documentation unavailable. Monarch - Qualitative: Regolith, Grain Size, Lithology, Colour, Texture, Structure, Oxidation, Alteration. Quantitative: Sulphide, Mineral, Veining

Criteria	JORC explanation	Code	Commentary
			<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Mt Kersey - Qualitative: Lithology, colour, alteration, oxidation, fabric, hardness, BOCO, Grainsize. Quantitative: minerals, quartz Pancontinental - Qualitative: Lithology, quartz veining Riverina Resources - Qualitative: Lithology, minerals, colour, alteration, oxidation, texture, Grainsize. Quantitative: sulphides, quartz SMC - Qualitative: alteration, colour, lithology, oxidation, mineralogy, vein style, vein assemblage, remarks. Quantitative: mineralisation intensity. EGL - Qualitative: Lithology, colour, oxidation, grainsize, texture, structure, hardness, regolith. Quantitative: estimates are made of quartz veining, sulphide and alteration percentages. Core photographed. WMC - No details available
Sub-sampling techniques and sample preparation	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> If core, whether cut or sawn and whether quarter, half or all core taken. If non-core, whether riffled, tube sampled, rotary split, etc and whether sampled wet or dry. For all sample types, the nature, quality and appropriateness of the sample preparation technique. Quality control procedures adopted for all sub-sampling stages to maximise representivity of samples. Measures taken to ensure that the sampling is representative of the in situ material collected, including for instance results for field duplicate/second-half sampling. Whether sample sizes are appropriate to the grain size of the material being sampled. 		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> All laboratories performed repeats conducted at the discretion of the laboratory Aberfoyle – Early (~1990) drilling 2m samples composited to 6m by undocumented method. Results returning >0.2g/t resampled Centamin - Methods undocumented. Samples mostly submitted on 1m basis with limited 2m composites Consolidated Exploration - DSW holes were selectively sampled and dispatched for assay as 3m composites. URB holes were composited to 2m for first 2 metres then 4m composite thereon. Sample methods undocumented. Consolidated Gold - RC: Riffle split to 2-3kg, residue placed in plastic bags. Intervals of prospective mineralisation or of geological interest were dispatched as individual metres with the remainder of the hole composited to 4m by undocumented method. RAB 4m composite samples using PVC spear. Both RC and RAB composites returning >0.19ppm or .24ppm for Callion holes re-submitted as 1m samples. Samples were dried the pulverised in Mixermill until 90% of sample is 106 microns or less. Duplicates at 1 in 20 frequency from residues submitted. Field duplicates submitted every 20th sample for RC, AC, and RAB Crest - All sub sampling techniques undocumented Croesus - 1m samples collected under cyclone. 5m comps, spear sampled with 50mm PVC pipe. Wet RC drill samples were thoroughly mixed in the sample retention bag and scoop sampled to form a composite sample. RAB and AC scoop samples taken from piles laid on ground. Five metre composite analytical samples, returning values greater than 0.1g/t gold, were riffle split (RC) or scoop (RAB,AC) at 1m intervals, where samples were dry, and grab sampled where wet. Diamond tails were cut to half core and sampled based on geological boundaries and identified prospective zones. Sample size varied from 0.5m to 1m. Core samples were sent to Ultratrace Laboratories of Perth The analytical samples were dried, crushed and split to obtain a sample less than 3.5kg, and then fine pulverised prior to a 50gm charge being collected and analysed. Delta - 5m composites by scoop re-submitted as 1m scoop samples if composite result >0.1ppm Au. Core was cut in half. Mixermill lab preparation. Duplicates submitted although frequency unknown Lonestar - 1m samples and 3m composites by undocumented methods Lubbock- RC drilling with samples of 2m in length and 1m in areas of quartz veining. Splitting and compositing methods undocumented. RC laterite sampling/assaying on individual metre basis. RAB sampling methods undocumented Core was cut by diamond saw but proportion undocumented. Average sample length of approximately 1m. Monarch - Samples were composited to 2-4m by scoop. Duplicates are taken 1 in 25 when taking 1m splits straight from the rig. When doing re-splits on composite results 1 in 20 duplicate with occasional triplicates (about 1 every 50 re-splits). Mt Kersey - Sample cones from RAB drilling quartered by trowel and composited over 4m. Wet samples were grab sampled. Pancontinental - RC drilling: 2kg splits taken from each metre drilled by an in known method. Every second sample analysed initially with alternate samples analysed in anomalous zones. RAB: Individual or composite samples (up to 4m) by undocumented methods.

Criteria	JORC explanation	Code	Commentary
			<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Riverina Resources - RC: 4m composites by spear with 1m riffle split resamples. RAB:4m composites by spear with 1m spear resamples SMC - RAB: 4m composite samples. No other details known EGL - Samples were composited to 4m by scoop or submitted as individual samples. Half core samples, cut by saw. Core sample intervals selected by geologist and defined by geological boundaries. RC samples were dried, crushed, split, pulverised and a 50gm charge taken. Field duplicates, blanks and standards were submitted for QAQC analysis. WMC - 1m sampling of chips by undocumented method
Quality of assay data and laboratory tests	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <i>The nature, quality and appropriateness of the assaying and laboratory procedures used and whether the technique is considered partial or total.</i> <i>For geophysical tools, spectrometers, handheld XRF instruments, etc, the parameters used in determining the analysis including instrument make and model, reading times, calibrations factors applied and their derivation, etc.</i> <i>Nature of quality control procedures adopted (eg standards, blanks, duplicates, external laboratory checks) and whether acceptable levels of accuracy (ie lack of bias) and precision have been established.</i> 		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Aqua regia is considered a partial technique whilst Fire Assay is considered total. Centamin - Both aqua regia and fire assay of unknown charge size and laboratory. Consolidated Exploration - Fire assay of undocumented charge at Genalysis Perth Consolidated Gold - Mixermill prep with fire assay 50g charge at AMDEL or Analabs Laboratories in Kalgoorlie. Standards supplied by Gannet Labs. Standard results falling outside 2 standard deviations queried and checked. MWRC holes showed variance with grade indicating possible coarse gold. Crest - NRAB holes 50g fire assay/AAS to 0.01ppm. CLN holes analysed by ALS for Gold by method PM 205 (50 gm aqua regia digest / solvent extraction / graphite furnace AAS) Croesus - Analysis for gold (Fire assay/ICP Optical Spectrometry) by Ultratrace Laboratory in Perth. Diamond core analysed for Au, Pt and Pd by fire assay at Ultratrace Perth. Every 20th sample was duplicated in the field and submitted for analysis. Gannet standards and blank samples made by Croesus were submitted with split sample submissions. RC drilling included a standard followed by a blank sample submitted every 50th and 51st sample respectively. Delta - 5m comps: Total mixer mill prep, Aqua-regia with 50g charge, 0.01ppm detection limit. 1m samples and core: as above but with fire assay. Genalysis Kalgoorlie or ALS Kalgoorlie. Core at ALS Kalgoorie. Standards submitted although frequency and certification unknown Lonestar - Fire assay of unknown charge and AAS at Amdel laboratories Kalgoorlie. Umpire pulp analysis by ALS laboratories using original pulp residues Lubbock - Core was fire assayed, detail undocumented. RC (non-laterite) samples by aqua regia and results returning 1.0g/t were re-assayed by fire assay at Comlabs Kalgoorlie or SGS. RAB by fire assay, details undocumented. Laterite RC drilling by aqua regia at Comlabs Kalgoorlie. 23 pulps from laterite drill program were split and sent to 3 other labs. Screen fire assays performed on 1984 Glasson drilling (Wamex rpt A16848). Monarch – RAB samples analysed at SGS by 50g aqua regia/AAS. Standards: 1 in every 20 samples for RC drilling and 1 in 25 for RAB drilling (comps). Mt Kersey - 30g charge with 0.02 ppm DL by aqua regia at AAL group. Pancontinental – Analytical methods undocumented, assumed to be Aqua Regia, as was common at the time.. 2 RC holes were re-split and Fire Assayed and some screen fire assayed. Duplicate pulp samples sent to a different, unknown lab. Riverina Resources - 50g charge for fire assay at Kalgoorlie Assay Laboratory. SMC - Details undocumented. However it is assumed that samples were submitted to SGS Analabs in Kalgoorlie to be assayed for gold using 50grm Fire Assay with detection limit at 0.01ppm Au. This was the company practise for work done in other areas. EGL - Samples sent to Intertek. The samples have been analysed by firing a 50gm portion of the sample. Lower sample weights may be employed for samples with very high sulphide and metal contents. This is the classical fire assay process and will give total separation of gold. An ICPOES finish is used. Commercially prepared standard samples and blanks are inserted in the sample stream at a rate of 1:10. Sizing results (percentage of pulverised sample passing a 75µm mesh) are undertaken on approximately 1 in 40 samples. The accuracy (standards) and precision (repeats) of assaying are acceptable.

Criteria	JORC Code	Commentary
		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> WMC - No details found - DB states FA-AAS
Verification of sampling and assaying	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> The verification of significant intersections by either independent or alternative company personnel. The use of twinned holes. Documentation of primary data, data entry procedures, data verification, data storage (physical and electronic) protocols. Discuss any adjustment to assay data. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Twinned holes were not routinely used by previous operators. Monarch Gold Mining Company Ltd; Geological and sample data was logged digitally and .csv or .xls files imported into Datashed SQL database with in-built validation. Samples bags were put into numbered plastic bags and then cable tied. Samples collected daily from site by laboratory EGL - Geological and sample data logged directly into field computer at the core yard using Field Marshall. Data is transferred to Perth via email and imported into Geobank SQL database by the database administrator (DBA). Assay files are received in .csv format and loaded directly into the database by the DBA. Hardcopy and/or digital copies of data are kept for reference if necessary. Data entry, verification and storage protocols for remaining operators is unknown.
Location of data points	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Accuracy and quality of surveys used to locate drill holes (collar and down-hole surveys), trenches, mine workings and other locations used in Mineral Resource estimation. Specification of the grid system used. Quality and adequacy of topographic control. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Centamin – Accuracy of collars and downhole survey unknown. Collars located on Centamin local grid using theodolite and chain. Consolidated Exploration - Collars located by GPS by ConsEx staff. AMG for DSW holes and Lat/Long for URB holes Consolidated Gold - All collars surveyed by licensed surveyors to respective grids. CNRC holes used in Callion deposit resource were downhole surveyed with Eastman single shot using aluminium collar above hammer. Local grids with 2 point transformation to AMG84 zone 51 grid Crest - Collars were un-surveyed post drilling, located on AMG84 zone 51 grid Croesus - Majority of Croesus RC and DD holes were collar surveyed. An exception appears to be the TTRC holes. Local grid was used. Diamond and CNRC prefixed holes were downhole surveyed by EMS with readings every 5 to 10 metres. Delta - No holes appear to have been surveyed by collar or downhole. AMG84 zone 51 grid Lonestar - Collars were surveyed upon completion by an undocumented method. Glasson Local grid. Lubbock- Diamond holes down-hole surveyed every 24m by Eastman camera. Local grids originally utilised. Selected diamond holes were surveyed by EGL staff in MGA94 zone 51 grid using Trimble DGPS. Monarch - No RAB holes were surveyed post drilling MGA94 zone 51 grid used. No down hole surveys. Mt Kersey - No holes were surveyed post drilling. Truncated AMG grid used to locate holes. Pancontinental - Most holes were surveyed by McGay Surveys in AMG84 zone 51 and converted to local grids. Local grid on bearing of 325°. Riverina Resources - RC holes were surveyed in AMG84 zone 51 grid by dGPS. No downhole surveys SMC – No holes were surveyed post drilling. AMG84 zone 51 grid used. EGL (RC, DD) MGA95, zone 51. Drill hole collar positions are picked up using a Trimble DGPS subsequent to drilling. Drill-hole, downhole surveys are recorded every 30m using a reflex digital downhole camera. Some RC holes not surveyed if holes short and/or drilling an early stage exploration project. WMC - No holes appear to have been surveyed
Data spacing and distribution	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Data spacing for reporting of Exploration Results. Whether the data spacing and distribution is sufficient to establish the degree of geological and grade continuity appropriate for the Mineral Resource and Ore Reserve estimation procedure(s) and classifications applied. Whether sample compositing has been applied. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Data spacing highly variable from wide spaced ~800m x ~80m regional RAB to close spaced resource drilling ~10m x ~10m and grade control drilling at ~5m x ~5m. Drill hole spacing is adequate to establish geological and grade continuity for the deposits that currently have resources reported. Drill intercepts are length weighted, 1g/t lower cut-off, no top-cut, maximum 2m internal dilution.
Orientation of data in	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Whether the orientation of sampling achieves unbiased sampling of possible structures and the extent to which this is known, considering 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> For most of the deposits in and around Callion the prevailing geological and structural trend is approx. North-South. Once the orientation of mineralisation was established drilling was mostly oriented between 260° and 270° to the strike

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
relation to geological structure	<p><i>the deposit type.</i></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <i>If the relationship between the drilling orientation and the orientation of key mineralised structures is considered to have introduced a sampling bias, this should be assessed and reported if material.</i> 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> of mineralisation and inclined at 60° for RC and between 50° and 60° for DD Drilling of Laterite deposits is almost exclusively vertical in nature. It is unknown whether the orientation of sampling achieves unbiased sampling, though it is considered unlikely.
Sample security	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <i>The measures taken to ensure sample security.</i> 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> EGL - Samples were bagged, tied and in a secure yard. Once submitted to the laboratories they are stored in cages within a secure fenced compound. Samples are tracked through the laboratory via their LIMS. Monarch - Pre-numbered sample bags were put into numbered plastic bags. These numbers were written on the submission forms which were checked by the geologist. Plastic bags were then securely cable tied and placed in a secure location. Samples were then picked up by the Lab in Kalgoorlie or deliver to Perth via courier. A work order conformation was emailed to Monarch personnel for each sample submission once samples were received by the Laboratory. No documentation for other operators
Audits or reviews	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <i>The results of any audits or reviews of sampling techniques and data.</i> 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> No audits of sampling techniques has been done.

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

Section 2 Reporting of Exploration Results

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

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary						
Mineral tenement and land tenure status	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <i>Type, reference name/number, location and ownership including agreements or material issues with third parties such as joint ventures, partnerships, overriding royalties, native title interests, historical sites, wilderness or national park and environmental settings.</i> <i>The security of the tenure held at the time of reporting along with any known impediments to obtaining a licence to operate in the area.</i> 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> All tenure pertaining to this report is listed below <table border="1"> <thead> <tr> <th>TENEMENT</th> <th>HOLDER</th> <th>AGREEMENTS</th> </tr> </thead> <tbody> <tr> <td>E30/334, E30/335, E30/335, E30/338, E30/454, M16/470, M30/102, M30/103, M30/187, M30/39, P30/1107, P30/1108, P30/1109, P30/1110, P30/1121, P30/1122</td> <td>CARNEGIE GOLD PTY LTD.</td> <td>M30/103, M30/102, M16/470 and E30/335 are currently plained and await resolution in the warden's court.</td> </tr> </tbody> </table>	TENEMENT	HOLDER	AGREEMENTS	E30/334, E30/335, E30/335, E30/338, E30/454, M16/470, M30/102, M30/103, M30/187, M30/39, P30/1107, P30/1108, P30/1109, P30/1110, P30/1121, P30/1122	CARNEGIE GOLD PTY LTD.	M30/103, M30/102, M16/470 and E30/335 are currently plained and await resolution in the warden's court.
TENEMENT	HOLDER	AGREEMENTS						
E30/334, E30/335, E30/335, E30/338, E30/454, M16/470, M30/102, M30/103, M30/187, M30/39, P30/1107, P30/1108, P30/1109, P30/1110, P30/1121, P30/1122	CARNEGIE GOLD PTY LTD.	M30/103, M30/102, M16/470 and E30/335 are currently plained and await resolution in the warden's court.						

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary	
			<p>E30/335 (Portions thereof) - Carnegie to pay to Agri Energy Limited a royalty of: Recovered gold multiplied by the recovered grade times \$4.00. There is a cap on the royalty of \$20.00/oz</p>
	E30/449	DELTA RESOURCE MANAGEMENT PTY LTD	
	P30/1100, P30/1101, P30/1102, P30/1104, P30/1105	VAN BLITTERSWYK, WAYNE CRAIG	Eastern Goldfields Limited is currently in the process of purchasing the tenements held by Van bitterswick
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Carnegie Gold PTY LTD and Delta Resource management PTY LTD are wholly owned subsidiaries of EGL • There are no known heritage or native title issues. • Certain tenements detailed above are the subject of a plaint, currently being assessed in the Warden’s court. 		
Exploration done by other parties	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • <i>Acknowledgment and appraisal of exploration by other parties.</i> 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Drilling, sampling and assay procedures and methods as stated in the database and confirmed from Wamex reports and hard copy records are considered acceptable and to industry standards of the time. There is sufficient understanding of drilling, sampling and assay methodologies for the majority of drilling in the Callion area. The company is confident that previous operators completed work to standards considered acceptable for the time. As part of each resource upgrade, EGL will commit to additional drilling to confirm the style, widths and tenor of mineralisation at each deposit. 	
Geology	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • <i>Deposit type, geological setting and style of mineralisation.</i> 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Callion lies in the Barlee Terrain, West of the Ida Fault. The Mount Ida Greenstone Belt of the Barlee Terrane in the Callion area is described by Wyche & Witt (1994), as an east-dipping sequence of tholeiitic basalt and dolerite intercalated with several BIF and shale units in the east. The westernmost, and presumably the lowermost (as facing is indeterminate), rock type mapped in the area is a +700m thick sequence of sandstone, wacke, shale, chert and banded iron formation (herein termed BIF), interleaved with several sills of dolerite and gabbro (Figure 3). The chert and BIF units define a prominent range of hills, whereas the sandstone and shale units, together with the mafic sills are 	

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
		<p>recessive features. The BIF units become more cherty and less magnetic towards the east. These rocks are overlain by a ~100m thick sequence of thinly bedded shale, siltstone and fine grained sandstone with thin interbeds of chert. Bedding in the BIF's generally dips at 45° to the east, although it can range between 25° and 75°. The BIF's and cherts become progressively higher metamorphic grade in a northward direction (i.e. along strike). Overlying the fine grained sediments is a 250-600m thick composite dolerite and gabbro sill that is thickest in the centre of the area and thinnest at the southern limit of the mapping. To aid description this sill is herein termed the Lady Mary Sill. East of the Lady Mary Sill is a ~1500m thick sequence of basalt that displays pillow structures, amygdules, and rare variolitic flows. Interflow sediments are absent from this thick pile of basalt. Intruded into the basalt is ~1000m of dolerite spread over two dozen discrete sills ranging from 20m to 200m thick. The intrusions are generally conformable with the Lady Mary Sill to the west, although the dolerite intrusions do strike N-S along the eastern side of the mapped area. The eastern boundary of the mapped area was arbitrary; however a strong shear zone is present on the eastern flank of the easternmost outcrop mapped and coincides with a distinctive linear high in magnetic data. Intruding the basalt and dolerite rocks east of the Lady Mary Sill in the northern half of the mapping is a +4km² area of massive granitoid, described as a monzonite by Arnold (2001). This intrusion appears to be the source of a swarm of NNW to N-S striking, non-porphyrific felsic to intermediate dykes. In general these dykes are conformable with the dolerite intrusions; however at several old mines they clearly transgress the dolerites.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The metamorphic grade of the Davyhurst area is described by Wyche & Witt (1994) as being low pressure and moderate to high temperature middle to upper amphibolite facies. • The structural setting of the Glasson-Callion area is relatively simple. Strain is strongly heterogenous, being partitioned into very narrow shear zones, leaving the neighbouring country rock largely undeformed. The BIF/chert sequence dips on average 45° to the east, although some variation in dip and strike is noted, and bedding is folded about mesoscopic, asymmetric, parasitic drag folds with consistent S-vergence. The drag folds are reclined, having fold axes plunging at a similar orientation to the dip of the long limbs.
Drill hole Information	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • A summary of all information material to the understanding of the exploration results including a tabulation of the following information for all Material drill holes: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ easting and northing of the drill hole collar ○ elevation or RL (Reduced Level – elevation above sea level in metres) of the drill hole collar ○ dip and azimuth of the hole ○ down hole length and interception depth ○ hole length. • If the exclusion of this information is justified on the basis that the information is not Material and this exclusion does not detract from the understanding of the report, the Competent Person should clearly explain why this is the case. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • See Significant Intercepts in Appendix 1 • The significant intercept table provides details of drill holes with intercepts of >= 1 gram metres, In cases where drilling has intercepted a lode position with grades below this value NSI (no significant intercept) is listed. This provides context to the number of holes in the project area with significant gold intercepts versus the number of holes with lesser or no significant intercepts. • Widths reported in the Significant Intercepts table are all down hole lengths.
Data aggregation methods	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • In reporting Exploration Results, weighting averaging techniques, maximum and/or minimum grade truncations (eg cutting of high grades) and cut-off grades are usually Material and should be stated. • Where aggregate intercepts incorporate short lengths of high grade results and longer lengths of low grade results, the procedure used for such aggregation should be stated and some typical examples of such aggregations should be shown in detail. • The assumptions used for any reporting of metal equivalent values should be clearly stated. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Original assays are length weighted. Grades are not top cut. Lower cut off is nominally 1g/t. Maximum 2m internal dilution. • No metal equivalents reported.

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
Relationship between mineralisation widths and intercept lengths	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • <i>These relationships are particularly important in the reporting of Exploration Results.</i> • <i>If the geometry of the mineralisation with respect to the drill hole angle is known, its nature should be reported.</i> • <i>If it is not known and only the down hole lengths are reported, there should be a clear statement to this effect (eg 'down hole length, true width not known').</i> 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • All intercept widths reported are down hole lengths. No attempt has been made here to report true widths. The orientation of mineralisation differs at each deposit so it is not practical to report true widths. • Generally laterite drilling was vertical and resource drilling at orientations perpendicular to the established trend of mineralisation
Diagrams	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • <i>Appropriate maps and sections (with scales) and tabulations of intercepts should be included for any significant discovery being reported. These should include, but not be limited to a plan view of drill hole collar locations and appropriate sectional views.</i> 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • See plans and sections
Balanced reporting	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • <i>Where comprehensive reporting of all Exploration Results is not practicable, representative reporting of both low and high grades and/or widths should be practiced to avoid misleading reporting of Exploration Results.</i> 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Results reported include both low and high gram metre (g/t x down hole length) values. • The significant intercept table provides details of drill holes with intercepts of ≥ 1 gram metres. In cases where drilling has intercepted a lode position with grades below this value NSI (no significant intercept) is listed. This provides context to the number of holes in the project area with significant gold intercepts versus the number of holes with lesser or no significant intercepts. • All the drilling in the project area is shown on the plan to show spatial context.
Other substantive exploration data	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • <i>Other exploration data, if meaningful and material, should be reported including (but not limited to): geological observations; geophysical survey results; geochemical survey results; bulk samples – size and method of treatment; metallurgical test results; bulk density, groundwater, geotechnical and rock characteristics; potential deleterious or contaminating substances.</i> 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Metallurgical and geotechnical work has been completed for numerous previously mined deposits.
Further work	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • <i>The nature and scale of planned further work (eg tests for lateral extensions or depth extensions or large-scale step-out drilling).</i> • <i>Diagrams clearly highlighting the areas of possible extensions, including the main geological interpretations and future drilling areas, provided this information is not commercially sensitive.</i> 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Data evaluation and geological assessment of all deposits, followed by additional resource drilling • Regional exploration targeting for new green-fields deposits.