

Exploration Drilling Delivers Encouraging Results

Regional Program continues at Mt Ida & Riverina South

➤ **Significant highlights from drilling include**

- **2.0m @ 19.22 g/t from 58.0m (Flame)**
 - **9.0m @ 5.53 g/t from 64.0m (Flame), including 7.0m @ 6.9g/t**
 - **3.0m @ 8.19 g/t from 80.0m (Flame)**
 - **4.0m @ 6.18 g/t from 36.0m (Young Australian)**
 - **4.0m @10.78 g/t from 44.0m (Young Australian)**
 - **4.0m @3.82 g/t from 137.0m (Young Australian)**
 - **5.3m @ 3.46 g/t from 343.2m (Golden Eagle), including 2.3m @ 7.5g/t**
 - **2.1m @ 12.93 g/t from 350.9m (Golden Eagle)**
 - **5.6m @ 3.18 g/t from 207.4m (Golden Eagle)**
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Ora Banda Mining Limited (ASX:OBM) (“Ora Banda”, “Company”) is pleased to announce the results returned from an ongoing regional exploration reverse circulation (RC) and near mine exploration diamond drilling (DD) program. The regional program focussed on testing aspects of the Mulline and Golden Lode mineralised corridors (Figure 2 & 5) which have been underexplored in the past. Near mine diamond drilling focused on the down plunge extensions to the Golden Eagle underground mine and a single hole was drilled to examine the untested footwall sequence of the Missouri open pit deposit.

Results returned from the Flame prospect in the southern end of the Golden Lode corridor (Figure 2-4) are highly encouraging and display high grades over mineable widths, in contiguous holes from surface. These results are located immediately north of an historical 50-100 ppb gold-in-soil auger anomaly that has only been tested by shallow (20-30m deep), broad-spaced RAB drilling in the past.

The Young Australian prospect sits within the Mulline corridor (Figure 5), which is a 16km long x 2.5km wide, NE-striking zone of highly anomalous gold-in-soils with numerous historical workings and more recent (1990s) shallow laterite open pits. Two fences of RC holes, 400m apart were drilled to test the continuity of mineralisation recorded in old RAB holes to the north and south of one of the laterite pits. Results have identified potential coherent structures of economic-grade gold intersections in lower saprolite and fresh rock, under a veneer of transported cover.

At Golden Eagle, eight diamond holes were drilled down plunge in the northern shoot of the deposit. Results confirmed the continuation of economic-grade gold mineralisation for at least another 100m beyond the limit of the latest resource published for Golden Eagle (See ASX announcement dated 8 April 2020).

Ora Banda Managing Director, David Quinlivan, said: *“The Company has completed more than 47,000 metres of drilling since commencing in June 2019, a vast majority of which has been committed to resource definition drilling. These results represent the first to come from our ongoing regional exploration programs. They provide an exciting insight into the potential prospectivity of the tenement package and we look forward to continued success as the drilling programs progress.”*

The regional RC program continues and is now focused at Mt Ida and Riverina South deposits. Drilling at Mt Ida is the first program the Company has undertaken on the main line of lode in this historical, high-grade mining centre.

Drilling at Riverina South will be the second phase, following up on the significant intersections returned in the initial drilling program (see ASX dated 9 April 2020). These included:

- 13.0m @ 4.59 g/t from 63m (Including 3.0m @ 10.1 g/t)
- 13.0m @ 3.23 g/t from 37m (Including 2.0m @ 15.8 g/t)
- 16.0m @ 2.53 g/t from 16m
- 3.0m @ 10.55 g/t from 76m

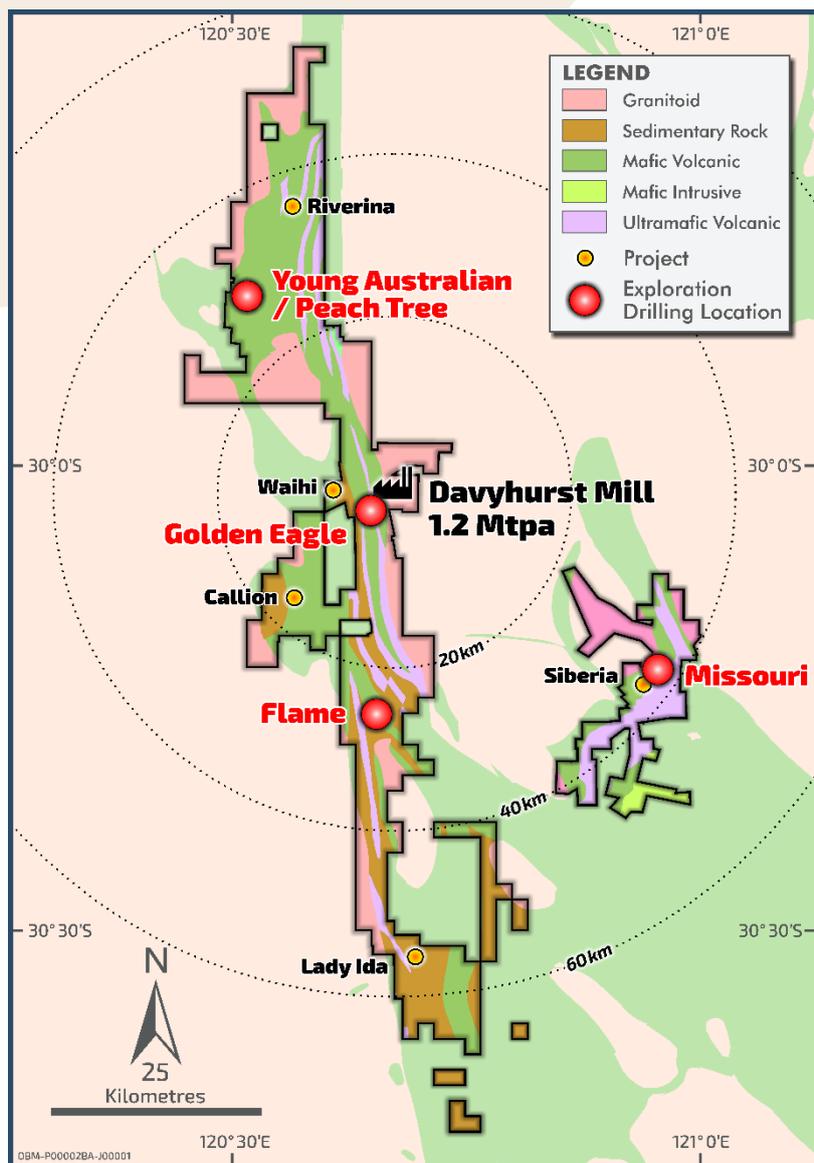


Figure 1 – Regional Location Map

Lady Ida Project - Flame Prospect

The Flame prospect was first defined by surface (auger) geochemical anomaly which was tested by RAB drilling in 2005. This drilling returned an anomalous intersection of 3m @ 1.27g/t from SRB3049. The prospect is interpreted to lie on the same mineralised trend as the Golden Lode deposit. To date, this trend has been under explored.

The Golden Lode deposit lies approximately 17km to the north and is held by other parties. Historical underground mining consisted of numerous shafts dug to a maximum depth of 90 metres and reportedly produced approximately 3,300 ounces of gold (Source Minedex).

The initial RC program consisted of two holes on the same section line as SRB3049. Drilling intersected a sequence of fine grained foliated ultramafics with a wide zone of quartz veining and alteration. A number of significant intercepts were returned from this zone including **2.0m @ 19.22 g/t Au**, **9.0m @ 5.53g/t Au** and **3.0m @ 8.19 g/t Au** (at a 0.5g/t lower cut-off). This entire mineralised zone bulks out to **25m @ 4.64g/t Au** if a lower cut off of 0.2g/t is applied.

Flame prospect is poorly constrained with only limited shallow drilling in the area.

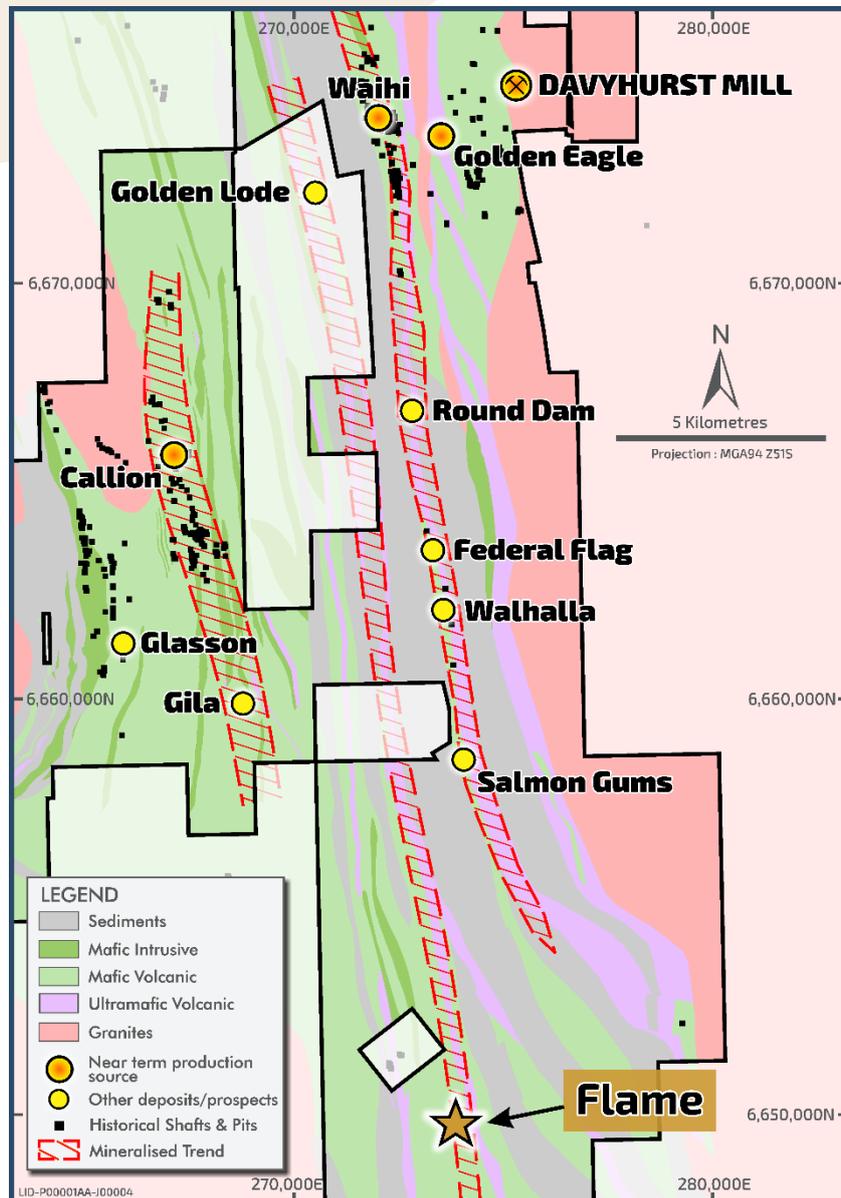


Figure 2 – Flame Prospect Location Plan

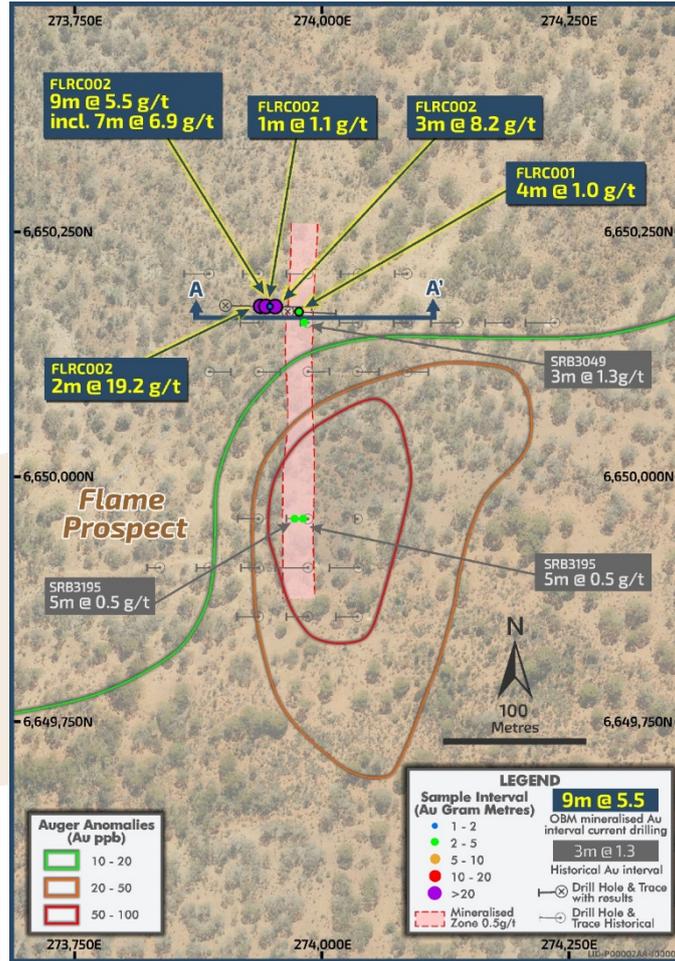


Figure 3 – Flame Prospect drill hole plan and location of auger soil geochemical anomaly

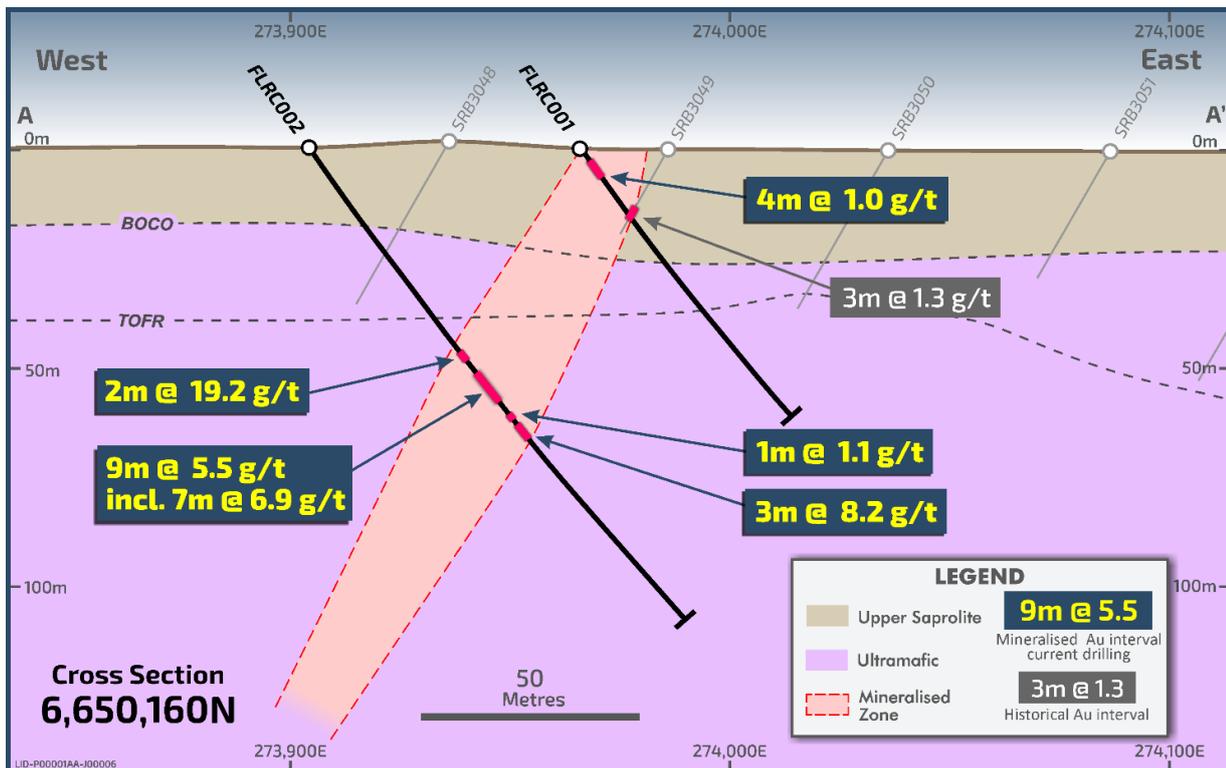


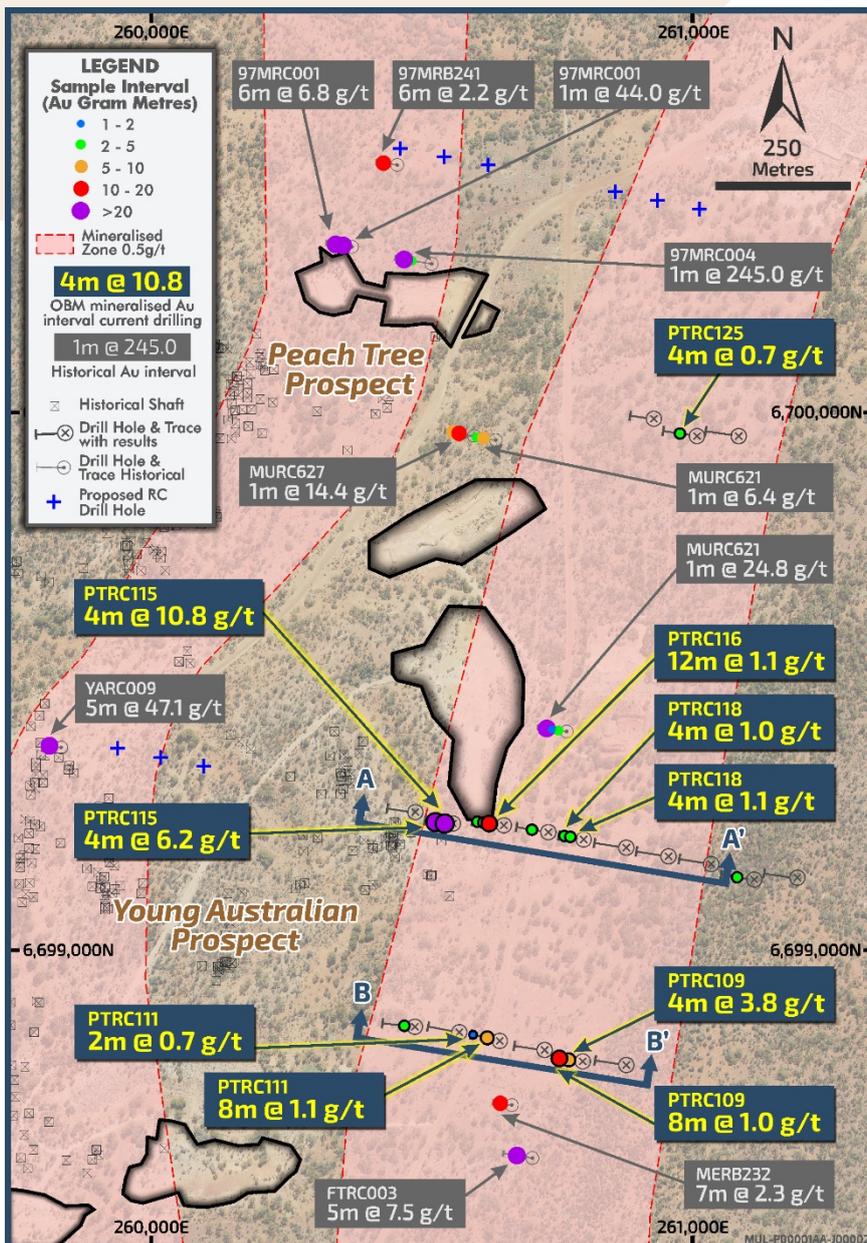
Figure 4 – Flame Prospect Cross Section 6,650,160mN

Mulline Trend –Young Australian

Young Australian prospect is situated in the central part of the Mulline gold corridor, in the northern part of OBM’s Davyhurst Gold Project. The Mulline corridor is a north trending ~16km long x 2.5km wide zone with a high concentration of the historic shafts, old workings and more recent shallow laterite pits.

Drilling at Young Australian on two fences of holes 400m apart intersected multiple zones of quartz-sulphide veining accompanied by biotite-chlorite-sulphide alteration. in a moderate east dipping structure within an altered basalt.

Results on the northern line (Section A-A’; Figures 5 & 6) returned **4m @ 6.18 g/t Au** from 36m and **4m @ 10.78 g/t Au** from 48m (PTRC115). The best results from the southern lines (Section B-B’; Figures 5 & 7) are: **8m @ 1.09 g/t Au** from 44m (PTRC111) at the saprolite – fresh rock boundary, and **4m @ 3.82 g/t Au** from 137m (PTRC109).



The mineralised zone continues over 350m south of the current drilling as identified by historic RAB drill holes MERB232 7m @ 2.3 g/t Au from 38m and RC hole FTRC003, 5m @ 7.52 g/t Au from 38m.

Figure 5 – Young Australian prospect within the Mulline corridor

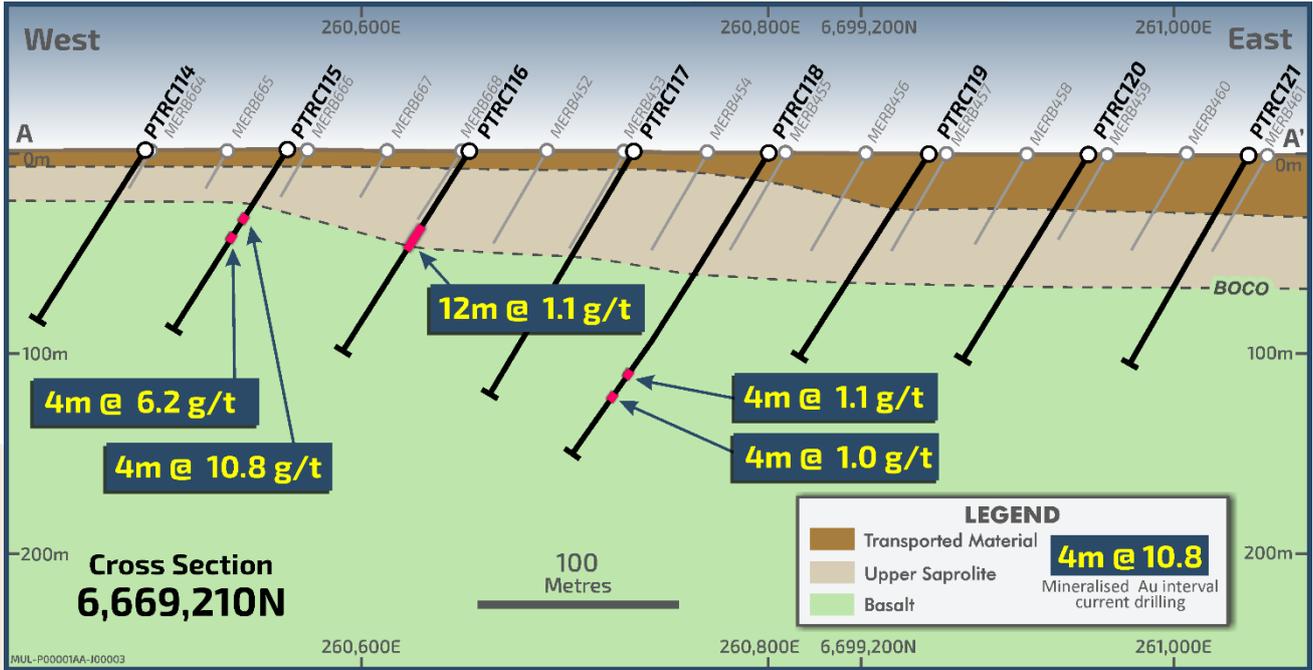


Figure 6 – Young Australian prospect cross section 6,699,210mN

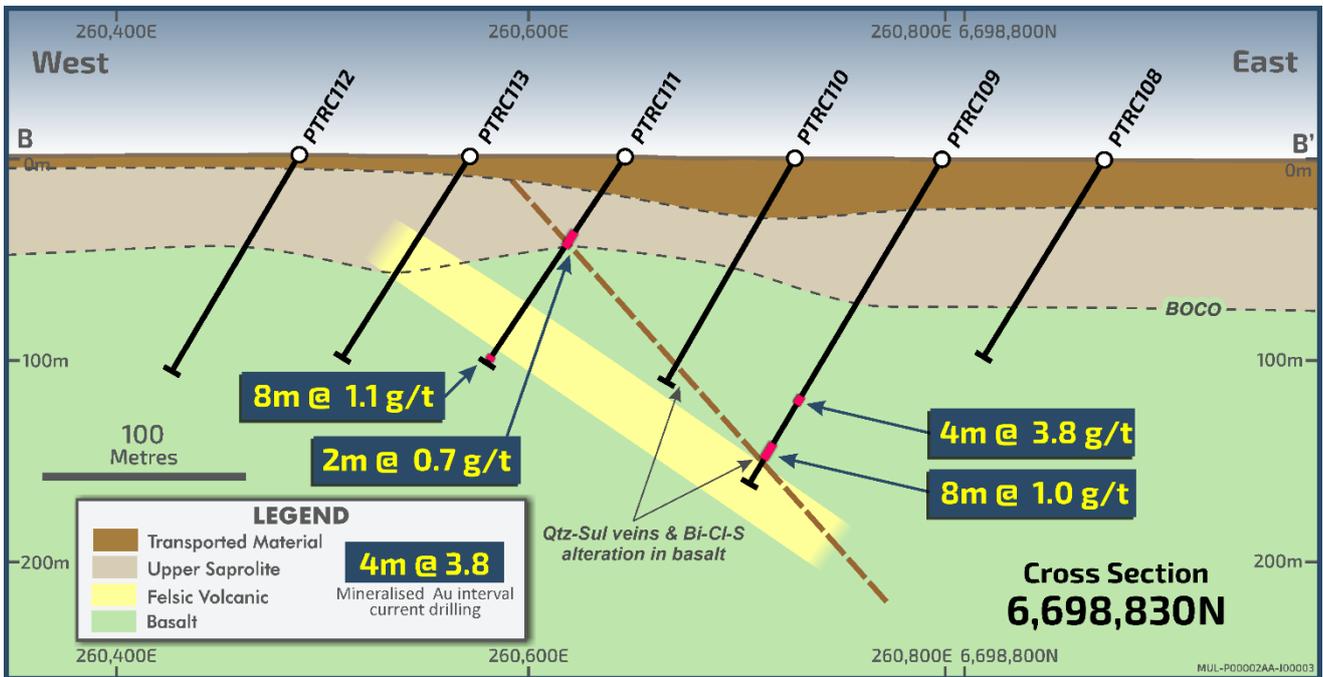


Figure 7 – Young Australian Prospect cross section 6,698,830mN

Davyhurst Project – Golden Eagle Deposit

The Golden Eagle deposit is located 2.0 km from the Davyhurst processing plant. An upgraded underground resource was recently announced totalling **393kt @ 3.9 g/t Au for 49,000 ounces of contained gold** (refer to ASX announcement dated 08 April 2020).

Between December 2019 and March 2020, eight RC holes with diamond tails were completed (2,998 metres) along strike to the north of the Golden Eagle resource, targeting down-plunge extensions of the Golden Eagle underground mine. The northern-most line of 3 drill holes was approximately 100m north of the Golden Eagle resource.

Significant results received from this program include: **5.6m @ 3.2 g/t Au** from 207.4m (GEDD20001/Footwall Lode), **2m @ 6.5 g/t Au** from 250m (GEDD19004/Footwall Lode), **2.3m @ 7.5 g/t Au** from 343.2m (GEDD19006/Main Lode) and **2.1m @ 12.9 g/t Au** from 350.9m (GEDD19006/Footwall Lode). Mineralisation remains open to the north.

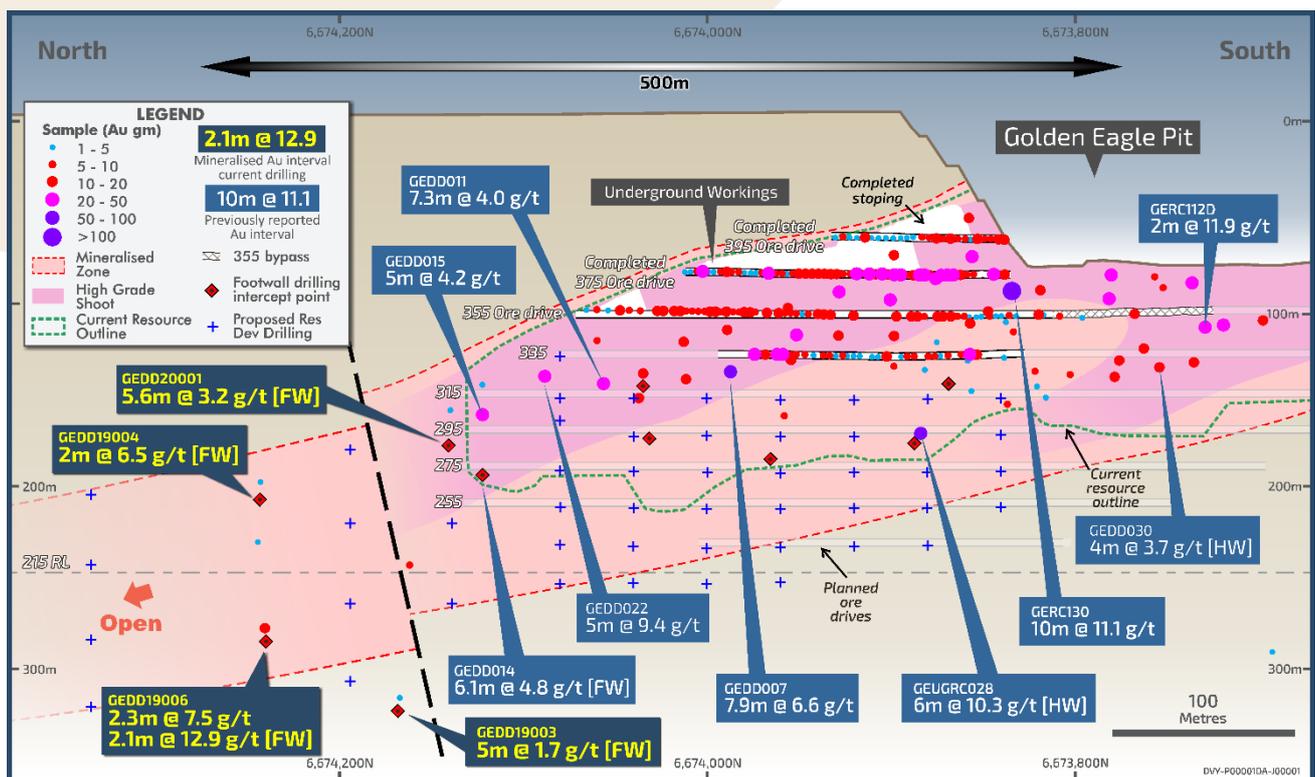


Figure 8 – Golden Eagle Deposit Long Section

Siberia Project – Missouri Deposit

Diamond hole MDD016 was drilled from the base of the current pit as an exploration drill hole targeting possible repetitions of the steep N-W striking lodes and the westerly continuation of the approximately E-W lodes at Missouri South East. Both these lode orientations are frequently well mineralised. These lodes possibly extend in the footwall sequence in an area that is under the exiting waste landform. This area south of the current pit had never been drilled. MDD016 was drilled at a low angle (-30°) on an azimuth of 190° toward the predicted targets. The drillhole intersected known mineralised lodes where expected (intercepts from 0 to 64m downhole) and an additional zone of anomalous mineralisation (1m @ 0.72g/t) from 143m. The results indicate the mineralised shears are present but not of sufficient widths and grade to pursue further at this time.

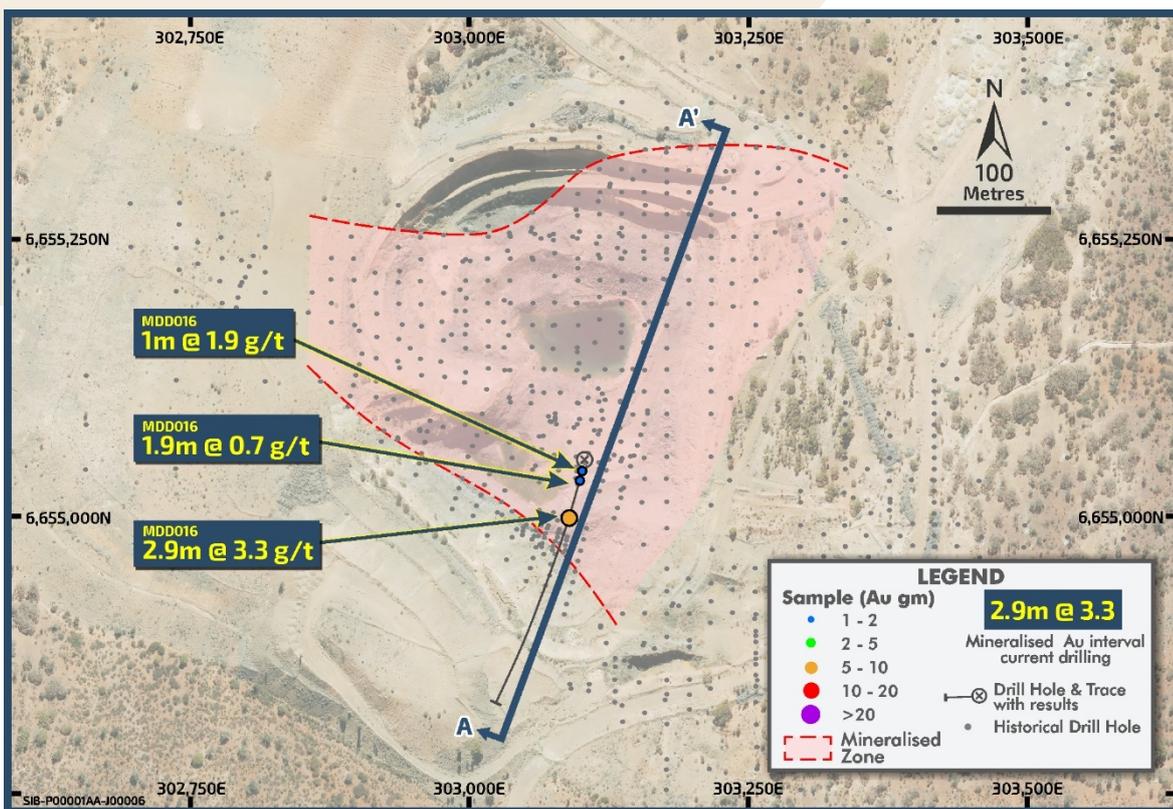


Figure 9 – Missouri Deposit Map

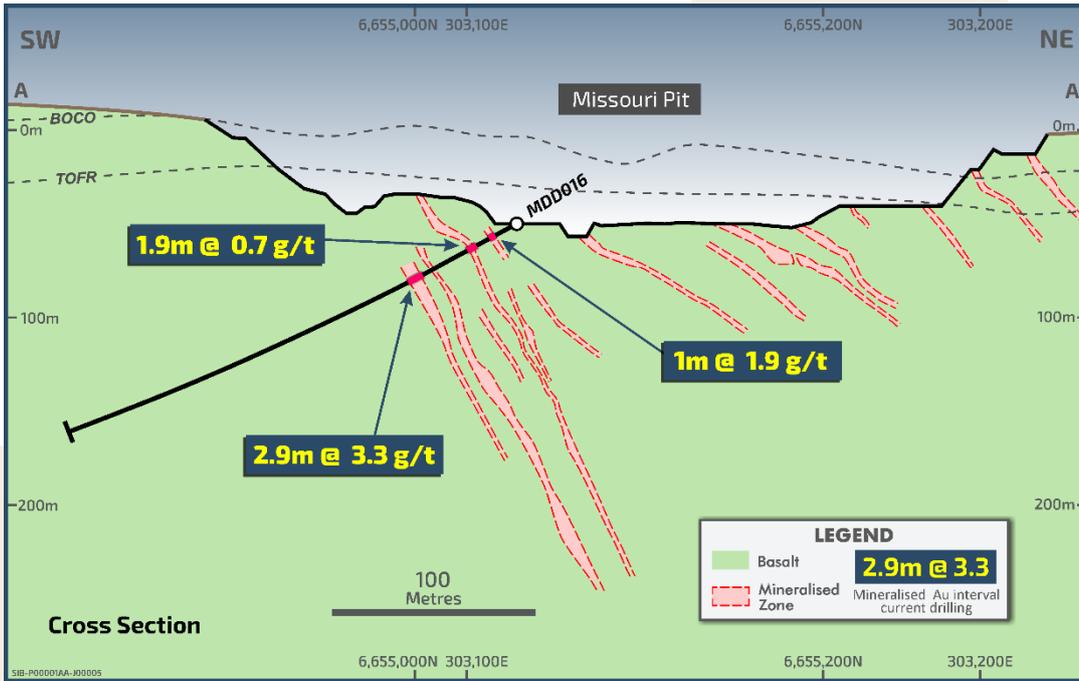


Figure 10 – Missouri MDD016 Cross Section

This announcement was authorised for release to the ASX by David Quinlivan, Managing Director. For more information about Ora Banda Mining and its projects please visit our website at www.orabandamining.com.au

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Resource & Reserve Tables

PROJECT	MEASURED		INDICATED		INFERRED		TOTAL MATERIAL		
	('000t)	(g/t Au)	('000t)	(g/t Au)	('000t)	(g/t Au)	('000t)	(g/t Au)	('000oz.)
GOLDEN EAGLE	-	-	247	4.1	146	3.4	393	3.9	49
LIGHTS OF ISRAEL	-	-	74	4.3	180	4.2	254	4.2	34
MAKAI SHOOT	-	-	1,985	2.0	153	1.7	2,138	2.0	137
WAIHI	-	-	2,136	2.5	326	3.5	2,462	2.6	206
Central Davyhurst Subtotal	-	-	4,442	2.4	805	3.3	5,247	2.5	427
LADY GLADYS	-	-	1,858	1.9	190	2.4	2,048	1.9	125
RIVERINA AREA	136	1.7	2,905	1.8	746	4.1	3,786	2.3	280
FOREHAND	-	-	386	1.7	436	1.9	822	1.8	48
SILVER TONGUE	-	-	155	2.7	19	1.3	174	2.5	14
SUNRAYSIA	-	-	175	2.1	318	2.0	493	2.0	32
Riverina-Mulline Subtotal	136	1.7	5,479	1.9	1,709	2.9	7,323	2.1	498
SAND KING	-	-	1,773	3.3	680	3.7	2,453	3.4	268
MISSOURI	-	-	2,022	3.0	409	2.6	2,431	2.9	227
PALMERSTON / CAMPERDOWN	-	-	118	2.3	174	2.4	292	2.4	23
BEWICK MOREING	-	-	-	-	50	2.3	50	2.3	4
BLACK RABBIT	-	-	-	-	434	3.5	434	3.5	49
THIEL WELL	-	-	-	-	18	6.0	18	6.0	3
Siberia Subtotal	-	-	3,913	3.1	1,765	3.3	5,678	3.1	573
CALLION	-	-	241	3.7	28	1.6	269	3.5	30
Callion Subtotal	-	-	241	3.7	28	1.6	269	3.5	30
FEDERAL FLAG	32	2.0	112	1.8	238	2.5	382	2.3	28
SALMON GUMS	-	-	199	2.8	108	2.9	307	2.8	28
WALHALLA	-	-	448	1.8	216	1.4	664	1.7	36
WALHALLA NORTH	-	-	94	2.4	13	3.0	107	2.5	9
MT BANJO	-	-	109	2.3	126	1.4	235	1.8	14
MACEDON	-	-	-	-	186	1.8	186	1.8	11
Walhalla Subtotal	32	2.0	962	2.1	887	2.0	1,881	2.1	125
IGUANA	-	-	690	2.1	2,032	2.0	2,722	2.0	175
LIZARD	106	4.0	75	3.7	13	2.8	194	3.8	24
Lady Ida Subtotal	106	4.0	765	2.3	2,045	2.0	2,916	2.1	199
Davyhurst Total	300	2.6	15,800	2.4	7,200	2.7	23,300	2.5	1,850
BALDOCK	-	-	136	18.6	0	0.0	136	18.6	81
METEOR	-	-	-	-	143	9.3	143	9.3	43
WHINNEN	-	-	-	-	39	13.3	39	13.3	17
Mount Ida Total	-	-	140	18.6	180	10.2	320	13.8	140
Combined Total	300	2.6	15,900	2.5	7,400	2.8	23,600	2.6	1,990

1. All mineral resources listed above, with the exception of the Missouri, Sand King, Riverina, Waihi, Callion and Golden Eagle were prepared previously and first disclosed under the JORC Code 2004 (refer to ASX release "Prospectus", 30 April 2019). These mineral resources have not been updated in accordance with JORC Code 2012 on the basis that the information has not materially changed since it was last reported.
2. The Missouri, Sand King, Waihi, Golden Eagle, Riverina and Callion mineral resources have been updated in accordance with all relevant aspects of the JORC code 2012, and initially released to the market on 15 December 2016 (Missouri), 3 January 2017 (Sand King), 2 December 2019 (Riverina), 4 February 2020 (Waihi), 8 April 2020 (Golden Eagle) and 15 May 2020 (Callion).
3. The Riverina, Waihi and Callion Mineral Resource Estimates are reported within a A\$2,400/oz pit shell above 0.5g/t. The Underground component of these mineral resource estimates is reported above 2.0 g/t cut-off for classified material below the A\$2,400/oz pit shell, as initially released to the market on 2 December 2019, 4 February 2020 and 15 May 2020 respectively.
4. The Golden Eagle mineral resource estimate is reported above 2.0 g/t cut-off for classified material.
5. The values in the above table have been rounded.

PROJECT	PROVEN		PROBABLE		TOTAL MATERIAL		
	('000t)	(g/t Au)	('000t)	(g/t Au)	('000t)	(g/t Au)	('000oz.)
Missouri	-	-	1,700	2.1	1,700	2.1	120
Sand King	-	-	1,100	2.6	1,100	2.6	93
TOTAL	-	-	2,800	2.3	2,800	2.3	210

1. Ore Reserves are a subset of Mineral Resources.
2. Ore Reserves are calculated using a gold price of A\$2,000/ounce.
3. This Ore Reserve was estimated from practical mining envelopes and the application of modifying factors for mining dilution and ore loss.
4. Ore Reserves are calculated using incremental economic cut-off grade of 0.72 g/t applied to the diluted Mineral Resource.
5. Dilution was applied at zero grade and all Inferred Mineral Resource was considered waste at zero grade.
6. The above data has been rounded to the nearest 100,000 tonnes, 0.1 g/t gold grade and 1,000 ounces. The above table contains rounding adjustments and does not total exactly.
7. The Missouri and Sand King Reserves have been updated in accordance with all relevant aspects of the JORC code 2012 and released to the market on 12 November 2019.

Appendix 1: Significant Intersections Table

PROJECT	HOLE ID	MGA North	MGA East	RL	AZI	DIP	END DEPTH	HOLE TYPE	DEPTH FROM	DEPTH TO	INTERVAL	GRADE	GRAMS METRE	Au g/t interval	Company
GOLDEN EAGLE	GEDD19001	6674160	273695	465	90	-59	336.7	RC	265.0	267.0	2.0	0.78	1.6	2.0m @ 0.78 g/t	OBM
									271.0	272.0	1.0	0.58	0.6	1.0m @ 0.58 g/t	OBM
									279.0	280.0	1.0	0.50	0.5	1.0m @ 0.50 g/t	OBM
	GEDD19002	6674168	273663	465	93	-59	378.7	RCDD	281.9	283.1	1.2	2.35	2.8	1.2m @ 2.35 g/t	OBM
									288.2	289.9	1.7	3.10	5.3	1.7m @ 3.10 g/t	OBM
	GEDD19003	6674151	273634	464	88	-59	439.0	RCDD	222.9	225.0	2.2	1.66	3.6	2.2m @ 1.66 g/t	OBM
									230.8	235.8	5.1	2.28	11.5	5.1m @ 2.28 g/t	OBM
									Incl	232.1	1.4	6.86	9.3	1.4m @ 6.86 g/t	OBM
									386.9	390.0	3.2	1.44	4.5	3.2m @ 1.44 g/t	OBM
									393.0	400.0	7.0	1.33	9.3	7.0m @ 1.33 g/t	OBM
									Incl 395.0	400.0	5.0	1.71	8.5	5.0m @ 1.71 g/t	OBM
	GEDD19004	6674239	273665	464	88	-57	353.6	RCDD	235.8	238.1	2.3	2.07	4.8	2.3m @ 2.07 g/t	OBM
									250.0	253.1	3.1	4.51	14.0	3.1m @ 4.51 g/t	OBM
									Incl 250.0	252.0	2.0	6.48	13.0	2.0m @ 6.48 g/t	OBM
									256.0	257.0	1.0	0.63	0.6	1.0m @ 0.63 g/t	OBM
									270.0	271.0	1.0	2.46	2.5	1.0m @ 2.46 g/t	OBM
	GEDD19005	6674238	273634	464	90	-57	402.9	RCDD	233.0	234.0	1.0	1.74	1.7	1.0m @ 1.74 g/t	OBM
									285.4	288.8	3.4	1.38	4.7	3.4m @ 1.38 g/t	OBM
									338.0	339.0	1.0	0.82	0.8	1.0m @ 0.82 g/t	OBM
	GEDD19006	6674237	273603	463	90	-57	465.8	RCDD	305.0	306.0	1.0	0.84	0.8	1.0m @ 0.84 g/t	OBM
									343.2	348.5	5.3	3.46	18.3	5.3m @ 3.46 g/t	OBM
									Incl 343.2	345.5	2.3	7.48	17.1	2.3m @ 7.48 g/t	OBM
									350.9	353.0	2.1	12.93	26.8	2.1m @ 12.93 g/t	OBM
									398.0	399.0	1.0	0.70	0.7	1.0m @ 0.70 g/t	OBM
									425.0	432.0	7.0	1.26	8.8	7.0m @ 1.26 g/t	OBM
	GEDD20001	6674163	273727	466	92	-59	290.6	RCDD	182.5	185.2	2.7	1.70	4.6	2.7m @ 1.70 g/t	OBM
									Incl 183.0	185.2	2.2	1.93	4.2	2.2m @ 1.93 g/t	OBM
191.0									192.0	1.0	1.01	1.0	1.0m @ 1.01 g/t	OBM	
207.4									213.0	5.6	3.18	17.8	5.6m @ 3.18 g/t	OBM	
GEDD20002	6673952	273769	467	106	-60	151.0	RCDD	148.0	151.5	3.5	1.46	5.1	3.5m @ 1.46 g/t	OBM	
								176.4	177.5	1.1	1.18	1.3	1.1m @ 1.18 g/t	OBM	
								211.0	212.0	1.0	0.50	0.5	1.0m @ 0.50 g/t	OBM	
								296.5	305.0	8.5	0.81	6.9	8.5m @ 0.81 g/t	OBM	
FLAME	FLRC001	6650169	273966	460	90	-55	78.0	RC	9.0	13.0	4.0	1.00	4.0	4.0m @ 1.00 g/t	OBM
									58.0	60.0	2.0	19.22	38.4	2.0m @ 19.22 g/t	OBM
	FLRC002	6650175	273904	460	90	-55	138.0	RC	64.0	73.0	9.0	5.53	49.8	9.0m @ 5.53 g/t	OBM
									Incl 65.0	72.0	7.0	6.93	48.5	7.0m @ 6.93 g/t	OBM
									76.0	77.0	1.0	1.05	1.1	1.0m @ 1.05 g/t	OBM
									80.0	83.0	3.0	8.19	24.6	3.0m @ 8.19 g/t	OBM
	SRB3049	6650157	273986	454	270	-60	23.0	RAB	17.0	19.0	3.0	1.27	3.81	3.0m @ 1.27 g/t	SMC
SRB3195	6649957	273986	454	270	-60	50.0	RAB	0.0	5.0	5.0	0.53	2.65	5m @ 0.53g/t	SMC	
								30.0	35.0	5.0	0.52	2.6	5m @ 0.52g/t	SMC	
MISSOURI	MDD016	6655052	303105	370	195	-28	260.0	DDH	13.5	14.5	1.0	1.93	1.9	1.0m @ 1.93 g/t	OBM
									23.1	25.0	1.9	0.68	1.3	1.9m @ 0.68 g/t	OBM
									52.0	53.0	1.0	0.56	0.6	1.0m @ 0.56 g/t	OBM
									62.2	65.1	2.9	3.34	9.7	2.9m @ 3.34 g/t	OBM
									Incl 62.2	64.0	1.8	4.90	8.8	1.8m @ 4.90 g/t	OBM
									143.0	144.0	1.0	0.72	0.7	1.0m @ 0.72 g/t	OBM

Holes in the above table are from current drilling and historic drilling referred to in text. If drilling is historic the company name is noted in the Company column.

Appendix 1: Significant Intersections Table – Cont.

PROJECT	HOLE ID	MGA North	MGA East	RL	AZI	DIP	END DEPTH	HOLE TYPE	DEPTH FROM	DEPTH TO	INTERVAL	GRADE	GRAMS METRE	Au g/t interval	Company
YOUNG AUSTRALIAN	PTRC108	6698788	260878	450	281	-60	115.0	RC						N.S.I	OBM
	PTRC109	6698795	260798	450	281	-60	186.0	RC	137.0	141.0	4.0	3.82	15.3	4.0m @ 3.82 g/t	OBM
									165.0	173.0	8.0	1.01	8.1	8.0m @ 1.01 g/t	OBM
	PTRC110	6698816	260728	450	281	-60	127.0	RC						N.S.I	OBM
	PTRC111	6698833	260645	450	281	-60	121.0	RC	44.0	52.0	8.0	1.09	8.7	8.0m @ 1.09 g/t	OBM
									Incl 44.0	48.0	4.0	1.47	5.9	4.0m @ 1.47 g/t	OBM
									119.0	121.0	2.0	0.66	1.3	2.0m @ 0.66 g/t	OBM
	PTRC112	6698859	260488	450	281	-60	121.0	RC	0.0	4.0	4.0	0.51	2.0	4.0m @ 0.51 g/t	OBM
	PTRC113	6698849	260570	450	281	-60	115.0	RC						N.S.I	OBM
	PTRC114	6699257	260489	450	281	-60	97.0	RC						N.S.I	OBM
	PTRC115	6699236	260558	450	281	-60	103.0	RC	36.0	40.0	4.0	6.18	24.7	4.0m @ 6.18 g/t	OBM
									48.0	52.0	4.0	10.78	43.1	4.0m @ 10.78 g/t	OBM
	PTRC116	6699233	260652	450	281	-60	116.0	RC	40.0	52.0	12.0	1.11	13.4	12.0m @ 1.11 g/t	OBM
									Incl 44.0	48.0	4.0	1.68	6.7	4.0m @ 1.68 g/t	OBM
									60.0	64.0	4.0	0.56	2.2	4.0m @ 0.56 g/t	OBM
									80.0	84.0	4.0	0.70	2.8	4.0m @ 0.70 g/t	OBM
	PTRC117	6699220	260734	450	281	-60	140.0	RC	68.0	72.0	4.0	0.57	2.3	4.0m @ 0.57 g/t	OBM
	PTRC118	6699207	260800	451	281	-60	180.0	RC	128.0	132.0	4.0	0.96	3.8	4.0m @ 0.96 g/t	OBM
									144.0	148.0	4.0	1.14	4.5	4.0m @ 1.14 g/t	OBM
	PTRC119	6699191	260878	451	281	-60	120.0	RC						N.S.I	OBM
	PTRC120	6699176	260957	451	281	-60	120.0	RC						N.S.I	OBM
	PTRC121	6699161	261035	450	281	-60	120.0	RC						N.S.I	OBM
	PTRC122	6699132	261115	451	281	-60	120.0	RC	52.0	56.0	4.0	0.55	2.2	4.0m @ 0.55 g/t	OBM
	PTRC123	6699136	261194	451	281	-60	120.0	RC						N.S.I	OBM
	PTRC124	6699988	260929	452	281	-60	91.0	RC						N.S.I	OBM
	PTRC125	6699956	261009	451	281	-60	120.0	RC	72.0	76.0	4.0	0.72	2.88	4.0m @ 0.72 g/t	OBM
	PTRC126	6699956	261086	451	281	-60	163.0	RC						N.S.I	OBM
	97MRB241	6700460	260455	453	291	-60	49.0	RAB	39.0	45.0	6.0	2.18	13.1	6m @ 2.18g/t	Cons Gold
	97MRC001	6700308	260371	455	281	-60	70.0	RC	35.0	41.0	6.0	6.81	40.8	6m @ 6.81g/t	Cons Gold
									69.0	70.0	1.0	44.00	44.0	1m @ 44.0g/t	Cons Gold
	97MRC004	6700276	260519	455	281	-60	120.0	RC	96.0	97.0	1.0	2.55	2.6	1m @ 2.55g/t	Cons Gold
									115.0	116.0	1.0	245.00	245.0	1m @ 245.0g/t	Cons Gold
	MURC621	6699408	260768	450	281	-60	80.0	RC	53.0	54.0	1.0	4.50	4.5	1m @ 4.5g/t	Cons Gold
									59.0	60.0	1.0	1.47	1.5	1m @ 1.47g/t	Cons Gold
									64.0	65.0	1.0	24.80	24.8	1m @ 24.8g/t	Cons Gold
	MURC627	6699957	260597	452	277	-59	80.0	RC	40.0	41.0	1.0	14.40	14.4	1m @ 14.4g/t	Cons Gold
									54.0	55.0	1.0	5.20	5.2	1m @ 5.2g/t	Cons Gold
	MURC628	6699949	260637	451	281	-60	83.0	RC	68.0	69.0	1.0	6.40	6.4	1m @ 6.4g/t	Cons Gold
									74.0	75.0	1.0	2.09	2.1	1m @ 2.09g/t	Cons Gold
	MERB232	6698714	260667	454	281	-60	44.0	RAB	35.0	42.0	7.0	2.29	16.0	7m @ 15.96g/t	Croesus
FTRC003	6698616	260704	453	281	-60	75.0	RC	38.0	43.0	5.0	7.52	37.6	5m @ 7.52g/t	Swan	
YARC009	6699378	259835	460	281	-60	30.0	RC	23.0	28.0	5.0	47.14	235.7	5m @ 47.14g/t	Pancon	
RIVERINA NORTH	MORC001	6710933	264413	452	270	-60	103	RC	40.0	44.0	4.0	0.51	2.0	4.0m @ 0.51 g/t	OBM
								48.0	52.0	4.0	0.70	2.8	4.0m @ 0.70 g/t	OBM	
	MORC002	6710929	264453	432	270	-60	133	RC	32.0	36.0	4.0	0.53	2.1	4.0m @ 0.53 g/t	OBM
	MORC003	6710926	264517	460	270	-60	121	RC						N.S.I	OBM
	MORC004	6710930	264558	464	270	-60	109	RC						N.S.I	OBM
	MORC005	6710929	264711	451	270	-60	97	RC	52.0	56.0	4.0	1.50	6.0	4.0m @ 1.50 g/t	OBM
CALLION	MORC006	6710930	264558	464	270	-60	109	RC						N.S.I	OBM
	GADD001	6659855	269039	488	270	-55	258.6	RCDD	133.0	137.8	4.8	1.15	5.5	4.8m @ 1.15 g/t	OBM
								Incl 136.0	137.8	1.8	2.54	4.6	1.8m @ 2.54 g/t	OBM	
								151.0	152.2	1.2	1.82	2.2	1.2m @ 1.82 g/t	OBM	

Holes in the above table are from current drilling and historic drilling referred to in text. If drilling is historic the company name is noted in the Company column.

Competent Persons Statement

The information in this Announcement that relates to Exploration Results, and the Sand King, Missouri Mineral Resources is based on information compiled under the supervision of Mr Andrew Czerw, an employee of Ora Banda Mining Limited, who is Member of the Australian Institute of Mining and Metallurgy. Mr Czerw has sufficient experience which is relevant to the style of mineralisation and type of deposit under consideration and to the activity which he is undertaking to qualify as a Competent Person as defined in the 2012 Edition of the 'Australasian Code for Reporting of Exploration Results, Mineral Resources and Ore Reserves'. Mr Czerw consents to the inclusion in the report of the matters based on his information in the form and context in which it appears.

The information in this Announcement that relates to Mineral Resources is based on information compiled under the supervision of Mr Andrew Czerw, an employee of Ora Banda Mining Limited, who is Member of the Australian Institute of Mining and Metallurgy. Mr Czerw has sufficient experience which is relevant to the style of mineralisation and type of deposit under consideration and to the activity which he is undertaking to qualify as a Competent Person as defined in the 2004 and 2012 Edition of the 'Australasian Code for Reporting of Exploration Results, Mineral Resources and Ore Reserves'. The Company confirms that it is not aware of any new information or data that materially affects the information included in the original market announcements dated 15 December 2016 & 3 January 2017 and to ASX release "Prospectus" on 30 April 2019. The Company confirms that the form and context in which the Competent Person's findings are presented have not been modified from the original announcement and, in the case of estimates of Mineral Resources, all material assumptions and technical parameters underpinning the estimates in the initial announcement continue to apply and have not materially changed. This information was prepared and first disclosed under the JORC Code 2004. It has not been updated since to comply with the JORC Code 2012 on the basis that the information has not materially changed since it was last reported.

The information in this report that relates to Ore Reserves is based on information compiled by Mr Craig Mann, who is an independent mining engineering consultant and a full-time employee of Entech Pty Ltd, and has sufficient relevant experience to advise Ora Banda Mining on matters relating to mine design, mine scheduling, mining methodology and mining costs. Mr Mann is satisfied that the information provided in this statement has been determined to a PFS level of accuracy, based on the data provided by Ora Banda Mining.

Unless otherwise stated, all Mineral Resources and Ore Reserves (with the exception of Missouri and Sand King) are reported in accordance with JORC 2004. The relevant information has not been updated since to comply with the JORC Code 2012 on the basis that the information has not materially changed since it was last reported.

Forward-looking Statements

This Announcement contains forward-looking statements which may be identified by words such as "believes", "estimates", "expects", "intends", "may", "will", "would", "could", or "should" and other similar words that involve risks and uncertainties. These statements are based on an assessment of present economic and operating conditions, and on a number of assumptions regarding future events and actions that, as at the date of this Announcement, are expected to take place.

Such forward-looking statements are not guarantees of future performance and involve known and unknown risks, uncertainties, assumptions and other important factors, many of which are beyond the control of the Company, the Directors and management of the Company. These and other factors could cause actual results to differ materially from those expressed in any forward-looking statements.

The Company has no intention to update or revise forward-looking statements, or to publish prospective financial information in the future, regardless of whether new information, future events or any other factors affect the information contained in this Announcement, except where required by law.

The Company cannot and does not give assurances that the results, performance or achievements expressed or implied in the forward-looking statements contained in this Announcement will actually occur and investors are cautioned not to place undue reliance on these forward-looking statements.

1. GOLDEN EAGLE

2. JORC CODE, 2012 EDITION – TABLE 1 REPORT TEMPLATE

Section 1 Sampling Techniques and Data

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
Sampling techniques	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> 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. Include reference to measures taken to ensure sample representivity and the appropriate calibration of any measurement tools or systems used. Aspects of the determination of mineralisation that are Material to the Public Report. In cases where 'industry standard' work has been done this would be relatively simple (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. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Aberfoyle/Bardoc - RC and RAB sampling methods generally unknown however usually collected as 1m samples and composited to 2 to 4m samples when outside mineralised zones. Pre-1990 RAB holes generally sampled on 2-3m intervals and composited to 6m. Samples sent to accredited laboratories for drying, crushing and pulverising. Usually 50g fire assay for RC samples and aqua regia or 50g fire assay for RAB samples. Consolidated Gold (Cons Gold) \ Consex– RC 1m samples where alteration is visible. Remainder of hole composited to 4m. 2 to 3 kg samples, including core, sent to laboratory for crushing, pulverising and 50g Fire Assay. Croesus – RC 1m samples collected under cyclone. 5m comps assayed for gold by 50g Fire assay. NQ diamond except for geotechnical purposes (HQ triple). Davyhurst Project Pty. Ltd (DPPL) - 4.25 to 5.5 inch RC drilling with face hammer. Potential mineralisation sampled and assayed on a metre basis otherwise 4m composites. Samples jaw crushed and pulverised before taking a 50gm charge for fire assay. Billiton - RAB and RC 1m samples with RAB being composited to 2m. Diamond core of NQ size. Laboratory and analysis methods unknown. Eastern Goldfields Limited (EGS) –Half core sample intervals selected by geologist and defined by geological boundaries. Samples are crushed, pulverized and a 50g charge is analysed by Fire Assay. Underground RC samples were taken every 1m and analysed as above. Eastern Goldfields Limited (EGS)- Face Samples <ul style="list-style-type: none"> The face dataset is channel sampling across the development drives. Each sample is a minimum of 1 kg in weight. Sample weights average 3-5kg depending on the sample length. Face sampling is conducted linear across the face at approximately 1.5 metres from the floor. The face is sampled from left to right in intervals no larger than 1.0 metre. Minimum ore sample width is 30 cm. The ore vein is determined by its general angle to north(local grid north, ore veins are roughly due north in local grid), textural difference to non-mineralised veins (non-ore veins are straighter have no local foliation and lack multiple layering), and associated mineralised minerals (pyrite, Pyrrhotite, arsenopyrite) WMC - RC Sampling on 1m basis, assayed by aqua regia method, unknown laboratory. SWAN – As for EGS OBM – As for EGS
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"> Aberfoyle/Bardoc - RC, RAB and Diamond details unknown however NQ diamond known to be used. RC drilling between 4 and 6 inch diameter with use of face sampling hammer known from 1992 onwards. Cons Gold \Consex– NQ diamond and HQ (triple) for geotechnical holes. RAB and RC. 4.25 to 5.5 inch RC drilling with stabilisers and face sampling hammers. Croesus – Diamond holes NQ2 diameter. RC and RAB details unknown but assumed to be industry standard at the time being 5.5 inch face sampling hammers and 4 inch diameter respectively. DPPL - NQ core and HQ for geotechnical holes. RC drilling with stabilisers and face sampling hammers. EGL- For surface drilling, HQ3 coring to approx. 40m, then NQ2 to BOH. Underground diamond drilling is entirely NQ2. All core oriented by reflex instrument. Underground RC drilling was completed by a Cubex rig utilising a 104mm wide bit with a

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
		<p>face sampling hammer.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Billiton RAB and RC (Conventional hammer) diameter unknown with use of roller/blade and hammer. NQ Diamond known to be used. • WMC – Conventional RC hammer, diameter unknown and RAB drilling details undocumented. • SWAN – As for EGS • OBM – As for EGS
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"> • RC drill recoveries were not recorded by Aberfoyle/Bardoc, Consolidated Gold, Croesus, DPPL, WMC or EGL • Billiton – Recoveries for some RC drilling programs were examined in 1986 but raw data not available • EGL - Diamond drill recoveries are recorded as a percentage calculated from measured core against downhole drilled intervals (core blocks). • Underground RC drill recoveries were monitored by the company's geologists and were deemed acceptable. • It is unknown whether a relationship exists between sample recovery and grade or whether sample bias may have occurred. • SWAN – As for EGS • OBM – As for EGS
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"> • Aberfoyle/Bardoc - Qualitative: lithology, colour, grainsize, structures, alteration. Quantitative: Quartz mineralisation • Cons Gold/ DPPL - Qualitative: lithology, colour, oxidation, alteration, with grainsize, texture and structure often recorded in diamond drilling. Quantitative: Quartz veining. Core photographed. Logging entered directly into HPLX200 data loggers. • Croesus - Most holes photographed, geologically logged and geotechnical and magnetic susceptibility measurements were taken. Qualitative: Lithology, colour, grainsize, alteration, oxidation, texture, structures, regolith. Quantitative: Quartz veining • Billiton - Qualitative: lithology, alteration for Diamond and RAB. RC logging details unavailable • EGL - Qualitative: Lithology, colour, oxidation, grainsize, texture, structure, hardness, regolith. Quantitative: estimates are made of quartz veining, sulphide and alteration percentages. Core is photographed wet and dry. RC chip samples were collected and retained. • All Face samples are logged using mine logging codes that are compatible with drilling codes • WMC RC: Qualitative: Lithology, Colour, Grainsize, Alteration and oxidation • SWAN – As for EGS • OBM – As for EGS
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"> • Aberfoyle/Bardoc – Diamond core sawn in half. RC and RAB samples with variable compositing lengths and often 1m samples. Method unknown before 1992, but thereafter riffle split to approximately 2kg samples. RC and RAB were usually prepared by single stage mixer and grind. Diamond, when known was jaw crushed and ring milled for a 50g charge fire assay. Sample duplicate studies undertaken at times, usually with good correlation • Cons Gold \Conex- RC Samples collected via cyclone at 1m intervals and passed through 3 stage riffle splitter. A 2-3kg fraction was calico bagged for analysis, the residue collected in plastic bags and stored on site. Potentially mineralised zones were sampled at 1m intervals, the remainder composited to 4m by unknown method. Composite samples returning >0.19g/t were re submitted at 1m intervals. Samples underwent mixermill preparation (2-3kg) by Amdel Laboratories. RAB 4m composite samples using PVC spear. Samples returning >0.19g/t were re submitted at 1m intervals. Diamond drill samples were sawn into half core. One half was jaw crushed, then pulverised using a labtechnics mill. A quartz blank was pulverised between each sample to avoid contamination. Field duplicates from residues at 1 in 20 frequency submitted. • Croesus RC/RAB - 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. 3-5kg five metre composite analytical samples, returning values greater than 0.1g/t gold, were riffle split at 1m intervals, were samples where dry, and grab sampled where wet. RAB 1m resampling method unknown.

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
		<p>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. Every 20th sample was duplicated in the field and submitted for analysis. Diamond tails were cut to half core and sampled based on geological boundaries and identified prospective zones. Samples size varied from 0.2m to 1m. Core samples were sent to Ultratrace Laboratories of Perth</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • DPPL – RC 3 stage riffle split then 4m compositing. RAB 4m composites sampled using PVC spear. Both RC and RAB composites returning >0.19ppm Au re-submitted as 1m samples. Field duplicates from residues at 1 in 20 frequency submitted. • Billiton – Sub-sampling methods unknown. • EGL – Core was cut with diamond saw and half core sampled. All mineralized zones are sampled, including portions of visibly un-mineralised hanging wall and footwall zones. Sample weights range from >1kg to 3.5kg. Samples weighed by laboratory, dried, crushed and split to <3kg if necessary before being pulverized. RC samples were cone split at the rig with 3kg duplicate samples retained, one of which was submitted for analysis. • WMC - RC Sampling on 1m basis, methods undocumented. Assay by aqua regia method, unknown laboratory. • SWAN – As for EGS • OBM – As for EGS
Quality of assay data and laboratory tests	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The nature, quality and appropriateness of the assaying and laboratory procedures used and whether the technique is considered partial or total. • 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. • 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. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Aberfoyle/Bardoc – multiple analysis methods at Sheen, Amdel, Genalysis, Classic, Comlabs and Australian Laboratories. Usually 50g fire assay for RC and aqua regia or 50g fire assay for RAB. Quality control procedures unknown. • Cons Gold/DPPL – RC and RAB - Mixer mill prep with fire assay 50g charge at AMDEL, Minilab or Analabs Laboratories in Kalgoorlie. Half core was diamond sawn, jaw crushed, milled using LABTECHNICS mill at AMDEL for 50g charge by fire assay. Gannet standards submitted to monitor lab accuracy for infill resource drilling. Pulp umpire analysis was done but frequency unknown (1995). Screen fire assays of selected high grade samples. Quartz blanks submitted between each diamond sample • Croesus - Samples analysed for Au by Fire Assay/ICPOES by Ultratrace in Perth. Gannet standards and blank samples made by Croesus were submitted with split sample submissions. QAQC analysis of repeats was analysed by Croesus Mining NL. for their drilling completed during 2000. • EGL - samples sent to Intertek, SGS and Nagrom laboratories. 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 was 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. • Billiton - Laboratory and methods unknown, Standards for RAB and RC inserted however frequency unknown. • WMC drill samples were assayed by aqua regia method, unknown laboratory. • SWAN – As for EGS • OBM – As for EGS • Fire Assay is considered a total technique, aqua regia is considered a partial technique.
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"> • EGL geologists have viewed selected diamond holes from certain deposits and verified the location of mineralised intervals. • 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. • SWAN – As for EGS • OBM – As for EGS • Holes have not been planned to specifically twin historic intercepts. • No adjustments are made to any assay data. First gold assay is utilised for any reporting.

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> 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"> RAB and AC holes are/were not routinely collar surveyed or down-hole surveyed due to their limited use in resource estimation. To this end, discussion of RAB and AC drilling is omitted from this section. RC/GC (grade control) and shallow RC holes are/were not routinely down-hole surveyed due to their shallow nature reducing the chance of significant deviation. Barren exploration RC holes not routinely down-hole surveyed or collar surveyed. DD holes routinely collar and down-hole surveyed by most operators or have been re-surveyed by subsequent operators. The influence of magnetic rocks on the azimuths of magnetic down-hole surveys is minor. Early holes surveyed in AMG zone 51 and converted to MGA using Geobank and or Datashed data management software. Aberfoyle Bardoc (RC, RC/DD, DD) Various local grids which have undergone 2 point transformations. RC collars and down-hole surveys known to be surveyed at times, presumably when intersected anomalous gold. DD holes down-hole surveyed by Eastman single shot or Multishot Cons Gold/DPPL (RC, DD) Local grids and AMG84 zone 51 used. RC and DD Collars surveyed by licensed surveyors to respective grids. Holes of all types routinely collar surveyed whist RC resource holes routinely down-hole surveyed by various methods. BILLITON (RC, DD) Local Lights of Israel undergone 2 point transformation, unknown quality Croesus (RC, DD) Various local grids and AMG zone 51. RC, DD holes routinely collar surveyed and down-hole surveyed using Electronic Multishot (EMS) WMC (RC, DD) - Digital data provided by ConsGold. Downhole surveys when performed were by undocumented method with a 16m interval average. EGL (DD) MGA94, zone 51. Drill hole collar positions are picked up by mine surveyors using RTK GPS subsequent to drilling. Drill-hole, down-hole surveys are recorded every 30m using a reflex digital down-hole camera. Underground DD and RC holes drilled in 2018 surveyed every 6m using a north-seeking gyro tool. SWAN – As for EGS OBM – As for EGS Face data is QAQC validated before importing into the main database (Geobank). The face data is visually inspected once plotted into a drillhole trace form. Survey pickups of development is used to determine coordinates of each face, along with sample locations. These coordinates are then used to generate a pseudo drill trace and sample intervals.
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"> Drill hole spacing is adequate to establish geological and grade continuity for the Golden Eagle deposit which has a JORC (2004) compliant reported resource. Sample compositing has only been undertaken for resource modelling purposes. Drill intercepts are length weighted, 1g/t lower cut-off, not top-cut, maximum 2m internal dilution. Close spaced face samples (single line sample every 2.5 to 3.0m) and face and backs geological mapping provide detailed high density dataset to enable Grade Control models for mine planning.
Orientation of data in relation to geological structure	<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 the deposit type. 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. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Surface drilling is generally inclined at -60° to -75° in order to obtain oriented core. Azimuths and inclinations were determined to achieve optimum intersection with the mineralised lode. Underground drilling undertaken in fans as per industry standard to intersect lode from available drilling positions It is unknown whether the orientation of sampling achieves unbiased sampling, though it is considered unlikely. Face sampling is conducted as close to perpendicular to the ore body as possible.
Sample security	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> The measures taken to ensure sample security. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Unknown for most operators. Cons Gold – RC residues stored onsite.

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> EGL/SWAN/OBM – All samples, including face samples, are bagged, tied and placed 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. Samples are either driven to the laboratory directly by the geologist or field assistant or samples are dropped at the company owned mill (remote location) and picked up by the laboratory's personnel within the hour.
Audits or reviews	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> The results of any audits or reviews of sampling techniques and data. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> No audits of sampling techniques have undertaken to date.

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"> Type, reference name/number, location and ownership including agreements or material issues with third parties such as joint ventures, partnerships, overriding royalties, native title interests, historical sites, wilderness or national park and environmental settings. The security of the tenure held at the time of reporting along with any known impediments to obtaining a licence to operate in the area. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> All current drilling by EGL is located on tenement M30/255. M30/255 is held by Carnegie Gold PTY LTD, a wholly owned subsidiary of Eastern Goldfields LTD. (EGL) The tenement is not subject to joint ventures, partnerships or 3rd party royalties. There are no known heritage or native title issues. There are no known impediments to obtaining a licence to operate in the area. M30/255 is currently under plaint from a 3rd party.
Exploration done by other parties	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Acknowledgment and appraisal of exploration by other parties. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> The deposit was originally discovered in the early 1900's. WMC developed an open pit at the Golden Eagle deposit in 1986 and was previously last mined by Croesus in 2005. The Golden Eagle deposit occurs within a regionally extensive amphibolite unit which also hosts a number of other gold deposits at the Davyhurst Project (LOI, etc). The Gold mineralisation occurs within steeply west dipping shear zones, comprising strongly foliated biotite-quartz schist, with localised quartz-feldspar lode (QFL), and disseminated and banded sulfides (py, po). The ore structure is characterised by biotite alteration which contrasts from surrounding waste rock which is characterised by Chloritic alteration. All companies listed conducted multiple drilling programs and produced several reports on the deposit in their time.
Geology	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Deposit type, geological setting and style of mineralisation. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> The LOI & Makai, Golden Eagle Deposits and Great Ophir are hosted within approximate 30-50 metres wide biotite schist that frequently contains a silica dominant Quartz-feldspar lode (QFL) situated near the base of the schist. Historically this biotite schist has been defined as metamorphosed inter-flow laminated meta-sediment of siliceous, calc-silicate and pelitic compositions (Amdel, May 1993) while the QFL is interpreted to originally have been a laminated silica rich sediment, although this assessment has been made on overall composition as no relict features remain. The surrounded rocks are predominately high-Mg basalt that along with the interflow sediment have undergone Amphibolite grade metamorphism. These units are bound to the east and west by large scale faults. These deposits appear to have formed along the intersection of the biotite schist and a shallow NE dipping fault with the

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
		development of plunging shoots of (-20° -> 357°) within the biotite schist at LOI and Golden Eagle.
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"> Refer to Appendix 1 for additional information.
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"> No upper cut applied to reported drill hole results, significant intersections are reported as weighted averages, greater than 1g/t, 2m maximum internal waste, The mineralisation in the Lights of Israel Complex and Golden Eagle is hosted by broad biotite schist with a high grade Quartz Feldspar Lode (QFL) located at the base of the schist. When present the QFL has been used to define the edge of high grade mineralised intercepts, where done this is clearly labelled. No upper cut applied to reported face sample results, significant intersections are reported as weighted averages, greater than 2.5g/t and no more than 1metre of internal dilution.
Relationship between mineralisation widths and intercept lengths	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> These relationships are particularly important in the reporting of Exploration Results. If the geometry of the mineralisation with respect to the drill hole angle is known, its nature should be reported. If it is not known and only the down hole lengths are reported, there should be a clear statement to this effect (eg 'down hole length, true width not known'). 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> All intercept lengths reported are downhole lengths, not true widths. The majority of the reported historical surface drilling at Golden Eagle was inclined (generally -60°), with steep dipping mineralisation, this results in intersection angles of between 40 and 60 degrees, as such downhole intercepts are 15-35% wider than true width. Face samples are taken normal to the strike of the orebody, hence can be considered true width.
Diagrams	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> 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. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Refer to diagrams in release
Balanced reporting	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> 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. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> The LOI Complex, including Golden Eagle, has undergone significant drilling over the years and as such reporting of all results is not practicable. Results that have been deemed to bear influence on the new EGS results have been reported in this announcement to ensure representivity of the results.
Other substantive exploration data	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> 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 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> All exploration data believed to be meaningful and material to this release has been included

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
	substances.	
Further work	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> The nature and scale of planned further work (eg tests for lateral extensions or depth extensions or large-scale step-out drilling). Diagrams clearly highlighting the areas of possible extensions, including the main geological interpretations and future drilling areas, provided this information is not commercially sensitive. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Additional drilling from underground positions is planned for Golden Eagle, as mentioned in the text of this announcement.

3. MISSOURI

4. JORC CODE, 2012 EDITION – TABLE 1 REPORT TEMPLATE

Section 1 Sampling Techniques and Data

Information for historical (Pre Ora Banda Mining Limited from 1980's to 2010) 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 Ora Banda Mining Limited has undertaken extensive infill and confirmation drilling which confirm historical drill results. Sections 1 and 2 describe the work undertaken by Ora Banda Mining Limited and only refer to historical information where appropriate and/or available.

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

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</i> 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Goldfields Group; Auger holes were drilled to a maximum depth of 1.5m. RC samples were routinely collected at 1m intervals. Diamond drill core samples were taken at geological boundaries and sawn in half. Samples pulverised at laboratory. Monarch Gold Mining Company Ltd; RAB samples were collected at 2m and 4m composites via a scoop method at 1m intervals. RC samples were collected at 1m, 2m to 5m intervals. 1m samples were riffle split. WMC; In early drilling by WMC, samples were "panned" for visible gold. Percussion samples were collected at 1m intervals, split in the field. Diamond core samples were cut in half or quartered. Gilt Edged Mining NL; All RAB and RC holes were collected through a cyclone and sampled at 1m intervals, pipe or spear sampled, composited over 5m intervals. The composite samples weighing about 3kg were despatched for analysis. 5m composites with assays greater than 0.2 g/t Au were resampled by riffle-splitting the whole of each 1m sample down to about 3kg prior to being despatched for analysis. Siberia Mining Corporation Ltd; RAB samples were collected at 1m intervals from the drill hole collar using a plastic bucket and laid on the ground. A scoop sample was taken from each sample to form a 5m composite. RC samples were collected at 1m intervals, and passed through a cyclone and split using a two tiered, 75:25 riffle splitter. The split sample (approximately 2-3kg) was stored in a drawn calico bag, which was then placed next to the split sample reject (approximately 10-15kg), which was contained in UV resistant PVC bags. A representative scoop sample was then taken from each split sample reject bags to form a 4m composite sample. Diamond half core sampled at 1m intervals. Ora Banda Mining; RC samples were routinely collected at 1m intervals and cone split. Half sawn core samples crushed,

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
	<i>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>	pulverised and 40g or 50g sample taken for fire assay at Intertek.
Drilling techniques	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • <i>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).</i> 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Goldfields Group; Auger holes were using an auger rig on the back of a Toyota Landcruiser from Snap Drilling. RC holes were drilled by Western Diamond Drillers using a Schramm Rig. Diamond holes were drilled by Mundy Drilling services using a KL1200 rig. Diamond holes were oriented. • Monarch Gold Mining Company Ltd; RC holes were drilled by Kennedy Drilling using a 4 inch blade. • WMC; RC percussion holes were drilled using a Schramm Rig. RC holes were drilled using blades and hammer. The RC drilling diameter is unknown. Diamond drill holes for NQ core were drilled and reduced to BQ core at depth if necessary. Some diamond holes commenced with a percussion pre-collar. Diamond core generally not oriented. • Gilt Edged Mining NL; RC holes were drilled by either Sing Drilling or McKAY Drilling. Both Kalgoorlie companies used a booster and auxiliary compressor. The RC drilling diameter is unknown. • Siberia Mining Corporation Ltd; RAB holes were drilled by ProDrill Pty Ltd of Kalgoorlie using an open hole RAB drill rig. All holes were drilled dry. RC holes were drilled by Premium Drilling Pty Ltd of Kalgoorlie using a 350/750 Schram RC drill rig and a 5.25" face sampling hammer. An auxiliary booster was used on holes deeper than 75m. • EGL; RC drilling using 5.25 inch face sampling hammer. PQ, HQ and NQ diamond core. PQ drilled from surface until fresh rock encountered, then changed to NQ for geotechnical holes. Resource holes drilled HQ from surface to fresh rock, then changed to NQ. • Ora Banda Mining Limited – 5.5 – 5.625 inch diameter RC holes using face sampling hammer with samples collected under cone splitter. Core holes have RC pre-collars up to 150m depth, then NQ2 coring to BOH. All core oriented by reflex instrument.
Drill sample recovery	<p>Method of recording and assessing core and chip sample recoveries and results assessed.</p> <p>Measures taken to maximise sample recovery and ensure representative nature of the samples.</p> <p>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.</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Quantitative auger, RAB and RC drill recoveries were not recorded by Goldfields Group, Monarch Gold Mining Company Ltd, WMC, Gilt Edged Mining NL, Siberia Mining Corporation, Maitland Mining NL, Newcrest Mining Ltd, Julia Mines NL, Placer Dome Asia Pacific Ltd, Goongarrie Gold Pty Ltd, Australian Consolidated Equities Ltd, Centaur Mining and Exploration Ltd, EGL, Britannia Gold NL, Glengarry Resources NL, Sundowner Minerals NL and Gutnick Resources NL. • EGL - Diamond drill recoveries are recorded as a percentage calculated from measured core against downhole drilled intervals (core blocks). RC sample recoveries not recorded. • Ora Banda Mining Limited – RC drilling recoveries recorded on a pre metre basis based on sample size. Diamond Core recoveries are very high due to the competent ground. Any core recovery issues are noted on core blocks and logged. • There is no known relationship between sample recovery and grade.
Logging	<p>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.</p> <p>Whether logging is qualitative or quantitative in nature. Core (or costean, channel, etc) photography.</p> <p>The total length and percentage of the relevant intersections logged.</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Goldfields Group; Qualitative: colour, oxidation, hardness, shearing, texture, grain size, rock, alteration, minerals and Quantitative: alteration intensity, mineralisation intensity, structure intensity, vein percent. • Monarch Gold Mining Company Ltd; Qualitative: colour, oxidation, hardness, shearing, texture, grain size, rock, alteration, minerals. Quantitative: alteration intensity, mineralisation intensity, structure intensity, vein percent. • WMC; RC and diamond logging describes the dominant and minor rock types, mineralisation, oxidation, alteration, texture, vein type and basic structure. Quantitative values assigned to amounts of sulphides, alteration and veining. • Gilt Edged Mining NL; Qualitative: rock code, alteration, sulphides, weathering. • Siberia Mining Corporation Ltd; Qualitative: alteration, colour, lithology, oxidation, mineralogy, vein style, vein assemblage, remarks. Quantitative: mineralisation intensity. • EGL; Qualitative: alteration, colour, grain size, lithology, oxidation, mineralogy, structure, texture, vein style, vein assemblage, remarks. Quantitative: mineralisation intensity, vein percent.

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Ora Banda Mining Limited - Qualitative: Lithology, colour, oxidation, grainsize, texture, structure, hardness, regolith. Quantitative: estimates are made of quartz veining, sulphide and alteration percentages. Magnetic susceptibility recorded on a per metre basis in core holes. Core hole RQD logged. Core photographed wet and dry. Bulk density determination using Archimede's Principle is routinely undertaken using whole core segments. Entire holes are logged in detail.
Sub-sampling techniques and sample preparation	<p>If core, whether cut or sawn and whether quarter, half or all core taken.</p> <p>If non-core, whether riffled, tube sampled, rotary split, etc and whether sampled wet or dry.</p> <p>For all sample types, the nature, quality and appropriateness of the sample preparation technique.</p> <p>Quality control procedures adopted for all sub-sampling stages to maximise representivity of samples.</p> <p>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.</p> <p>Whether sample sizes are appropriate to the grain size of the material being sampled.</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Goldfields Group; RC samples were routinely collected at 1m intervals and riffle split. Diamond drill core samples were taken at geological boundaries and sawn in half. RC and diamond samples were dried, crushed, split, pulverised and a 50 gm charge taken. All sampling of resource drilling incorporated a system of standards and blanks to keep strict control on assay reliability. Monarch Gold Mining Company Ltd; RAB samples were collected at 1m intervals and 2m and 4m composites taken via a scoop method. RC samples were collected at 1m, 2m and 5m intervals. 1m samples were riffle split. Samples were prepared with a single stage mix and grind from which an assay charge was taken Composite samples with assays greater than 0.2 g/t Au were split at 1m intervals and re-analysed. Field duplicate samples were taken and analysed every 20 samples. Blanks and standards were routinely submitted with assay batches to evaluate sample preparation and assay accuracy. WMC; In early drilling by WMC, samples were "panned" for visible gold. Percussion samples were collected at 1m intervals, split in the field. Diamond core samples were cut in half or quartered. Samples were dried in fan forced ovens at 80oC for paper packets and 140oC for samples in calico bags, sieved using a nylon mesh. Oversize samples crushed in Jacques jaw crusher to produce -6mm sample, split employing either a rotary or riffle splitter and pulverised using Tema Swing mills prior to analysis, except for soil and stream sediment samples finer than 80 mesh. A 25g charge was taken for assaying. Gilt Edged Mining NL; All RAB and RC holes were collected through a cyclone and sampled at 1m intervals, pipe or spear sampled, composited over 5m intervals. The composite samples weighing about 3kg were despatched for analysis. 5m composites with assays greater than 0.2 g/t Au were resampled by riffle-splitting the whole of each 1m sample down to about 3kg prior to being despatched for analysis. Samples were despatched to MinLab in Kalgoorlie where they were dried, pulverised to a nominal 90% minus 200 mesh (75 microns) and a 25 gm aliquot taken to be analysed for gold. Comprehensive QA/QC and check sampling reports were produced. Umpire assay checks were completed using a second laboratory (genalysis). Siberia Mining Corporation Ltd; RAB samples were collected at 1m intervals from the drill hole using a plastic bucket and laid on the ground. A scoop sample was taken from each sample to form a 5m composite. RC samples were collected at 1m intervals, and passed through a cyclone and split using a two teared, 75:25 riffle splitter. The split sample (approximately 2-3kg) was stored in a drawn calico bag, which was then placed next to the split sample reject (approximately 10-15kg), which was contained in UV resistant PVC bags. A representative scoop sample was then taken from each split sample reject bags to form a 4m composite sample. Diamond half core was sampled at 1m intervals. Samples were dried, crushed, split, pulverised until 80% passed minus 75 microns and a 50 gm charge taken. Field duplicates were submitted. Composites with assays greater than 0.2 g/t Au were re-assayed using individual 1m re-split samples. EGL & Swan Gold; RC samples were routinely collected at 1m intervals from a cone splitter and submitted for analysis. Samples were crushed, pulverised and a 50gm charge taken for analysis. Field duplicates, blanks and standards were submitted for QAQC analysis. Diamond core in sampled at 1m intervals or to zones of geological interest. Core samples are sawn in half. Minimum sample length in NQ core or 0.3m. Ora Banda Mining Limited – RC samples were submitted as individual 1m split samples (cone splitter) or composited to 4m by PVC spear. Half-core samples, cut by automated core saw. Core sample intervals selected by geologist and defined by geological and/or mineralisation boundaries. RC samples were dried, crushed, split, pulverised and a 50gm charge taken. Field duplicates, blanks and standards were submitted for QAQC analysis.

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
Quality of assay data and laboratory tests	<p>The nature, quality and appropriateness of the assaying and laboratory procedures used and whether the technique is considered partial or total.</p> <p>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.</p> <p>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.</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Goldfields Group; Auger samples were set to Analabs (Welshpool) to be assayed for gold to 1ppb by graphite furnace P605 and arsenic to 1ppm by aqua regia hydride H605. RC samples were submitted to Australian Laboratory Services (ALS) in Kalgoorlie for gold and arsenic analysis. Fire assay methods were used for gold analysis with 50gm charge, detection limit of 0.01ppm Au, while Aqua Regia methods, with detection limits of 5ppm As, were used for arsenic analysis. Diamond drill core samples were despatched to Genalysis in Kalgoorlie and analysed for gold using 50gm fire assay to 0.01ppm. A system of standards and blanks were incorporated in all sample despatches to keep a strict control on assay reliability. QA/QC re-assaying of mineralised RC intersections and interpreted structures was undertaken later in the reporting period. Monarch Gold Mining Company Ltd; Samples submitted to ALS for 50g Fire Assay with AAS finish. Samples were also analysed at Ultratrace for gold, palladium and platinum. Submitted field duplicates, blanks and standards for QAQC analysis. WMC; All samples were sent to WMC Exploration Division Kalgoorlie Laboratory to be analysed for gold using wet method, aqua regia leach, reading by AAS; a 25gm sample was digested with aqua regia, the gold extracted using aliquot DIBK and the solvent backwashed. The gold concentration was determined by Atomic Absorption. Gilt Edged Mining NL; All samples were submitted to Minlab of Kalgoorlie to be assayed for gold; 5m composites were analysed by aqua regia/AAS with a detection limit of 0.01ppm and 1m samples assayed by Fire/AAS with a detection limit of 0.01ppm. Certified reference material standards was employed. Duplicate samples, analytical standards, and check analyses at a second laboratory were used to monitor analytical quality. Siberia Mining Corporation Ltd; All samples were submitted to SGS Analabs in Kalgoorlie to be assayed for gold using 50gm Fire Assay with detection limit at 0.01ppm Au and for sulphur. Samples were also analysed at Ultratrace. Standards and repeats (1 in 20) were used during the first phase drilling campaign to provide a reference to the internal lab standards. There was a strong correlation between standard (client) and laboratory results. Repeats of composite samples showed no problems with technique or dependability with the laboratory. EGL& Swan; Samples were sent to Intertek Assay Laboratories to be analysed for gold by 50gm fire assay. Certified reference material standards were employed for a gold range of 0.32 to 48.55ppm. Blanks were also employed. Satisfactory results were obtained for both. Field duplicates were routinely taken from RC sampling. Ora Banda Mining Limited - Samples sent to SGS, Kalgoorlie. The samples have been analysed by firing a 50gm portion of the sample. 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 1:20 for standards and 1:20 for blanks. Sizing results (percentage of pulverised sample passing a 75µm mesh) are undertaken on approximately 1 in 40 samples. Duplicate samples are taken in RC drillholes at a rate of approximately 1:30. The accuracy (standards) and precision (repeats) of assaying are acceptable.
Verification of sampling and assaying	<p>The verification of significant intersections by either independent or alternative company personnel.</p> <p>The use of twinned holes.</p> <p>Documentation of primary data, data entry procedures, data verification, data storage (physical and electronic) protocols.</p> <p>Discuss any adjustment to assay data.</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Selected drill intersections from WMC, Goldfields and Siberia Mining Corporation diamond core have been inspected by EGL/OBM geologists. Some WMC holes have been re-logged by EGL geologists and mineralisation identified at the reported intervals. Drill intersections from WMC and Goldfields diamond core were inspected by Siberia Mining Corporation geologists in 2005 and mineralization was visible in core at the expected intervals. Mineralisation widths and styles are very comparable with NQ2 drilling by SMC in 2004. Holes are not deliberately twinned. WMC; Hand written geology logs and assays were digitally captured. EGL; Data has been verified by reviewing original drill and assay logs. Print outs of computerized sample intervals and assays generated by WMC were used to verify the intercepts reported. Geological and sample data logged directly into field computer at the core yard. Data is transferred to Perth via email and imported into GBIS 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.

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 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. • Ora Banda Mining Limited - Geological and sample data logged directly into field computer (Panasonic Toughbook CF-31) at the core yard or at the drill rig using Geobank Mobile. Data is exported from the logging computer, copied onto the company servers 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. • No adjustments have been made to assay data.
Location of data points	<p>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.</p> <p>Specification of the grid system used.</p> <p>Quality and adequacy of topographic control.</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Goldfields Group; Collar co-ordinates for RC and DD holes, including elevation were surveyed with DGPS. RAB holes were located with GPS. Downhole surveys were taken every 10m for RC and DD holes, method unknown. RAB holes not downhole surveyed. The gird system used is AGD 1984 AMG Zone 51. • Monarch Gold Mining Company Ltd; Drill hole collars were surveyed by Spectrum Surveys of Kalgoorlie using RTK GPS. Downhole surveys were undertaken by electronic multiple shot (ems) or Eastman single shot. The gird system used is GDA1994 MGA Zone 51. • WMC; Drill hole collars were surveyed by Electronic Distance Meter (EDM) theodolite by the Kalgoorlie Gold Operations' mine surveyor. Holes also surveyed using theodolite by McGay Surveys as well as by WMC mine surveyors. WMC RC holes were generally not downhole surveyed. Diamond holes down hole surveyed by Eastman single shot camera or multishot approximately every 30m. The gird system used is AGD 1984 AMG Zone 51. • Gilt Edged Mining NL; Contract surveyors were engaged for siting of drill holes prior to drilling, pick-up of accurate drill hole co-ordinates after drilling and down-hole plunge and azimuth readings. All holes drilled after 1998 were picked up by Fugro Survey Pty Ltd of Kalgoorlie using differential GPS. The gird system used is AGD 1984 AMG Zone 51. • Siberia Mining Corporation Ltd; Collar co-ordinates for northings, eastings and elevation were recorded by Fugro Spatial Solutions Pty Ltd. The gird system used is AGD 1984 AMG Zone 51. Diamond holes were down hole surveyed by gyro. RC holes generally not downhole surveyed. If surveyed then done by Digital electronic multishot (DEMS) • EGL and Swan; Collar locations were surveyed by DGPS and downhole surveys were collected using electronic multishot by the drillers. Subsequent to drilling holes were open hole gyro surveyed by ABIMS where possible. The gird system used is GDA1994 MGA Zone 51. • Ora Banda Mining Limited (RC, DD) MGA94, zone 51. Drill hole collar mark outs are conducted by surveying contractors using RTK GPS (sub-cm accuracy). Subsequent to drilling, holes are picked up using RTK GPS. Drill-hole downhole surveys are recorded every 18-30m using a reflex digital downhole camera (RC) or Gyro tool (DD). • At close of mining in 2008, Monarch Gold surveyed the Missouri pit area. Topographical control is considered adequate for resource modelling
Data spacing and distribution	<p>Data spacing for reporting of Exploration Results.</p> <p>Whether the data spacing and distribution is sufficient to establish the degree of geological and grade continuity</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Drilling is predominantly on a 20mE X 20mN grid. • At Sand King the data spacing and distribution is sufficient to establish geological and grade continuity to support the definition of Mineral Resource and classifications as defined under the JORC 2012 code. • Samples are not composited for reporting. • Samples are composited for resource calculations.

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
	<p>appropriate for the Mineral Resource and Ore Reserve estimation procedure(s) and classifications applied.</p> <p>Whether sample compositing has been applied.</p>	
Orientation of data in relation to geological structure	<p>Whether the orientation of sampling achieves unbiased sampling of possible structures and the extent to which this is known, considering the deposit type.</p> <p>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.</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • At Sandking drilling is predominantly inclined to the south, optimal for the predominantly ENE striking, north dipping mineralisation. • It is not known whether there is any introduced sample bias due to drill orientation.
Sample security	The measures taken to ensure sample security.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Unknown for earlier operators. • EGL – Samples are bagged, tied and in a secure yard on site. 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. • Ora Banda Mining Limited - Samples were collected on the day of drilling and bagged into cable tied polyweave bags. Polyweave bags are stored into bulka bags on pallets in a secure yard on-site. Once submitted to the laboratories they are stored in cages within a secure fenced compound. Samples are tracked through the laboratory via their LIMS.
Audits or reviews	The results of any audits or reviews of sampling techniques and data.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Digital data from the SQL database has been reviewed by EGL and is consistent with hard copy and digital WAMEX data. • Siberia Mining Corporation conducted a due diligence on the data and core in 2005 and were “comfortable with the quality and integrity of the data”. Digital data has been reviewed and is consistent with hard copy data. • Monarch Gold Mining Company Ltd; Monthly QAQC reports were produced to monitor accuracy and precision.

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	<p>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.</p> <p>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.</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Sand King deposit is on Tenement M24/960 held by Siberia Mining Corporation Pty. Ltd., a wholly owned subsidiary of Ora Banda Mining. The tenement is in good standing. • There are no heritage issues. • There are no known impediments to operating in the area.
Exploration done by other parties	Acknowledgment and appraisal of exploration by other parties.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Drilling on the tenements was completed by numerous operators, but the majority of work was completed by WMC, Gilt Edged Mining, Siberia Mining Corporation, Monarch Gold and Swan Gold. All work by these companies was to industry standards of the time
Geology	Deposit type, geological setting and style of mineralisation.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Sand King is an orogenic lode style deposit hosted by mafic rocks, predominantly basalt • Gold mineralisation at Sand King takes the form of stacked quartz-biotite-feldspar-sulphide shear lodes within the basalt. Widths vary from sub 1m to ~ 6m true width. Mineralised structures are NE-SW striking in the south and normally steeply dipping (~80 degrees) to the north west while in the north-eastern end of the deposit mineralisation is interpreted to dip shallower to the north (~60 degrees)
Drill hole Information	<p>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:</p> <p>easting and northing of the drill hole collar</p> <p>elevation or RL (Reduced Level – elevation above sea level in metres) of the drill hole collar</p> <p>dip and azimuth of the hole</p> <p>down hole length and interception depth</p> <p>hole length.</p> <p>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.</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • See Significant Intercepts • 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	In reporting Exploration Results, weighting averaging techniques, maximum and/or minimum grade truncations (eg cutting of high grades) and	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Original assays are length weighted. Grades are not top cut. Lower cut off is nominally 0.5g/t. Maximum 2m internal dilution. • No metal equivalents reported •

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
	<p>cut-off grades are usually Material and should be stated.</p> <p>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.</p> <p>The assumptions used for any reporting of metal equivalent values should be clearly stated.</p>	
Relationship between mineralisation widths and intercept lengths	<p>These relationships are particularly important in the reporting of Exploration Results.</p> <p>If the geometry of the mineralisation with respect to the drill hole angle is known, its nature should be reported.</p> <p>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').</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Drilling is predominantly angled at -60o to the south, optimally intersecting the steep north dipping mineralisation. This drill orientation does not intersect all lodes at optimal angles and as such some drill intercepts are longer than true widths. • All intercept widths reported are down hole lengths. The geometry of mineralisation is known for the Sand King deposit. However, no attempt has been made to report true widths. • Drilling from the recent program required shallow angle (~300) diamond drilling to hit specific targets within the constraints of existing mining infrastructure (existing pit and dumps)
Diagrams	<p>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.</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • See plans and sections.
Balanced reporting	<p>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.</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • All drill intercepts from recent drilling are reported. • Results reported include both low and high gram metre (g/t x down hole length) values. • No holes returned NSU (no significant intercept)
Other substantive exploration data	<p>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.</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Metallurgical and geotechnical work has been completed for Sand King deposit in the past. • Additional metallurgical, geotechnical, environmental and engineering work has been or is in the process of being completed for Sand King deposit.

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
Further work	<p>The nature and scale of planned further work (eg tests for lateral extensions or depth extensions or large-scale step-out drilling).</p> <p>Diagrams clearly highlighting the areas of possible extensions, including the main geological interpretations and future drilling areas, provided this information is not commercially sensitive.</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Resource Estimation Update • Mining Studies for inclusion in DFS • Statutory approvals for mining Sand King are in progress. • Cross over studies to quantify the underground mining potential of the deposit • •

5. MULLINE

6. JORC CODE, 2012 EDITION – TABLE 1 REPORT TEMPLATE

Section 1 Sampling Techniques and Data

Information for historical (Pre Ora Banda Mining 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 Ora Banda Mining Limited has undertaken extensive infill and confirmation drilling which confirm historical drill results. Sections 1 and 2 describe the work undertaken by Ora Banda Mining 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.</i> 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Croesus Mining N.L.; All samples were dried, crushed and split to obtain a sample less than 3.5kg, and finely pulverised prior to a 50gm charge being collected for analysis by fire assay. • Monarch Gold Mining Company Ltd; Industry standard work. RC samples collected and sent to certified laboratories for crushing, pulverising and assay by fire assay (RC) and aqua regia (RAB). • Pancontinental Mining Ltd; Samples (>2kg) were crushed to 1mm, 1kg split taken and pulverised to 90% minus 20 mesh from which a 50gm aliquot was taken for assay by aqua regia or fire assay. • Consolidated Gold N.L./DPPL(Davyhurst Project PTY. LTD.); Industry standard work, RAB samples crushed, pulverised and a 50g charge taken for fire assay. 200gm soil samples oven dried, and pulverised, 50g charge taken for aqua regia assay. • Riverina Resources Pty Ltd; Industry standard work. RAB samples taken every metre, composited to 4m using a spear. Samples crushed, pulverised and 50g charge taken for fire assay. RC four metre composite samples were collected using a sample spear. RC and diamond samples crushed, pulverised and 50g charge taken for fire assay and/or 4 acid digest. Any gold anomalous 4m composite samples were re-sampled over 1m intervals using a riffle splitter and also sent to Kalgoorlie Assay Laboratory for gold analysis by 50g fire assay. • Barra Resources Ltd; Industry standard work. The entirety of each hole was sampled. Each RC and RAB hole was initially sampled by 4m composites using a spear or scoop. To obtain a representative sample, the entire 1m sample was split using a riffle splitter into a calico bag. Whole diamond core samples for ore zones were sampled. Entire samples were pulverised before splitting and a 50g charge taken for fire assay. • Carpentaria Exploration Company Pty Ltd; Samples were collected over 1m intervals. 1m, 2m and 4m composite samples taken depending on the rock type. Composite samples were collected using a sample spear. About 2kg samples were despatched for analysis. Samples crushed, pulverised and a 50g charge taken for fire assay.

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
	<i>Unusual commodities or mineralisation types (eg submarine nodules) may warrant disclosure of detailed information.</i>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Malanti Pty Ltd; Industry standard work. 1m samples were collected via a cyclone and passed through a triple splitter giving a 12.5% split of about 2kg. A trowel was used to scoop the samples for composites over 4m and 6m intervals. Samples for assay were then taken with composite intervals based on geology. Many of the single splits were selected for assay in the first instance. Samples packed in poly weave bags were freighted for analysis. Sample crushed, pulverised and a 50g charge taken for fire assay. Riverina Gold Mines NL; Industry standard work, Compositing RAB and 1m RC samples assayed by laboratory. Samples crushed, pulverised and a 50g charge taken for aqua regia analysis. Riverina Gold NL; RAB samples were bulked at 2m intervals. RC holes were sampled at 1m intervals. Diamond core samples were taken at geological boundaries, sample method unknown. All samples crushed, pulverised and a charge taken for fire assay (Au) and perchloric acid digest/AAS for other elements. Ora Banda Mining Limited (OBM) - 1m RC samples using face sampling hammer with samples collected under cone splitter. 1m 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
Drilling techniques	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <i>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).</i> 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Croesus Mining N.L.; Auger samples were drilled by Prodrill Pty Ltd using Toyota mounted auger rig. RAB holes were drilled by either Kennedy, or Arronika or Challenge Drilling of Kalgoorlie. Challenge drilling employed a custom built RAB/AC rig. RC holes were drilled by Ausdrill Pty Ltd and diamond holes were drilled by Sandersons. Core was oriented. Monarch Gold Mining Company Ltd; Aircore and RAB holes were drilled by Challenge Drilling. All RC holes were drilled by Kennedy Drilling Contractors with 5^{1/2}" hammer. Pancontinental Mining Ltd; Drilling was undertaken by Davies Drilling of Kalgoorlie using a Schramm T64 rig. Consolidated Gold N.L./DPPL; Auger samples were collected using a power auger fitted to a 4WD vehicle. RAB drilling was undertaken by Bostech Drilling Pty Ltd. Riverina Resources Pty Ltd; RC holes drilled with 5^{1/4}" hammer. Unknown diamond core diameter. Barra Resources Ltd; Holes were drilled by Resource Drilling Pty Ltd using a Schramm 450 drill rig. Carpentaria Exploration Company Pty Ltd; RC drilling by Robinson contractors. Face sampling hammer used. Malanti Pty Ltd; Holes were drilled by Redmond Drilling of Kalgoorlie using a truck mounted Schramm rig with a compressor rated at 900 cfm 350 psi. Riverina Gold Mines NL; Vacuum holes were drilled by G & B Drilling using a Toyota Landcruiser mounted Edsom vacuum rig fitted with a 2 inch (5.08cm) diameter blade. RAB holes were drilled by PJ and RM Kennedy using a Hydro RAB 50 drill rig mounted on a 4 wheel Hino truck with 600 cfm/200 PSI air capacity. A 51/4 inch hammer and blade were used. RC holes were drilled by either Civil Resources Ltd using an Ingersoll Rand T4W heavy duty percussion rig fitted with a 900 cfm at 350 PSI air compressor and a 51/4 inch (13,34cm diameter) RC hollow hammer or by Swick Drilling using an Ingersoll Rand TH 60 reverse circulation drill rig with 750 cfm/350 PSI air capacity and a 51/4 inch RC hollow hammer or by B. Stockwell of Murray Black's Spec Mining Services using a rig mounted on an 8 x 4 Mercedes. Riverina Gold NL; RC hole were drilled by Green Drilling using Schramm T66 rig. Diamond holes were drilled by Longyear. Diamond holes were sometimes drilled with a RC pre-collar, HQ core and a NQ2 core drilled. OBM - 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 reflex instrument.
Drill sample recovery	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <i>Method of recording and assessing core and chip sample recoveries and results assessed.</i> <i>Measures taken to maximise sample recovery and ensure representative nature of the samples.</i> <i>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.</i> 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Auger, RAB and RC drill recoveries were not recorded by Croesus Mining N.L, Monarch Gold Mining Company Ltd, Pancontinental Mining Ltd, Consolidated Gold N.L./DPPL, Riverina Resources Pty Ltd, Barra Resources Ltd, Carpentaria Exploration Company Pty Ltd, Malanti Pty Ltd, Riverina Gold Mines NL or Riverina Gold Mines NL. However Monarch, in a Riverina resource report state that "Good recoveries for RMRC series RC drilling were observed. Minor water was encountered in 27 of the RMRC series drill holes" Diamond Core recoveries are very high due to the competent ground. Any core recovery issues are noted on core blocks and logged. OBM - Diamond drill recoveries are recorded as a percentage calculated from measured core against downhole drilled intervals (core blocks). Not recorded for RC samples There is no known relationship between sample recovery and grade.

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
Logging	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • <i>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.</i> • <i>Whether logging is qualitative or quantitative in nature. Core (or costean, channel, etc) photography.</i> • <i>The total length and percentage of the relevant intersections logged.</i> 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Croesus Mining N.L.; RAB drill logs were recorded both on paper and later electronically by a Casiopia datalogger. Diamond core was geologically, geotechnically and magnetic susceptibility logged. Qualitative: alteration, colour, contact, grainsize, joint, matrix, texture, rocktype, mineral, structure, sulphide, percent sulphide, vein type, percent vein, weathering. Quantitative; percent sulphide, percent vein. Diamond core was photographed. • Monarch Gold Mining Company Ltd; Qualitative: lithology, mineralisation code, alteration, vein code, sulphide code. Quantitative; percent mineralisation, alteration intensity, percent vein, percent sulphide. • Pancontinental Mining Ltd; All drill data was recorded on computer forms and the lithological descriptions were produced by Control Data' Bordata program. Qualitative: colour, weathering, minerals, grainsize, rock, structure, alteration. Quantitative: alteration intensity. • Consolidated Gold N.L./DPPL; Holes were logged at 1m intervals using a standard logging sheet directly onto a palmtop logger. Qualitative: colour, weathering, minerals, grainsize, rock, structure, alteration. Quantitative: alteration intensity. • Riverina Resources Pty Ltd; Qualitative: lithology, minerals, oxidation, colour, grain, texture, texture intensity, alteration, sulphide, comments. Quantitative: alteration intensity, percent sulphide, percent quartz veins. • Barra Resources Ltd; Each meter from all RC drill holes was washed, sieved and collected in chip trays and stored at the Barminco First Hit Mine office. These rock chips were geologically logged using the Barminco Pty Ltd geological logging codes. This data was manually recorded on logging sheets or captured digitally using a HP Jornada hand held computer utilising the Micromine Field Marshall program and entered into a digital database at the Barminco First Hit Mine office. Each diamond drill holes was recovered according to the driller's core blocks and metre marked. The core was logged to the centimetre, and samples were marked up accordingly. The core was geologically logged using the Barminco Pty Ltd geological logging codes. This data was manually recorded on logging sheets in the field and entered into a digital database at the Barminco First Hit Mine office. Qualitative: qualifier, lithology, mineralisation, alteration, grain size, texture, colour, oxidation. Quantitative; percentage of quartz and sulphide. Core was photographed. • Carpentaria Exploration Company Pty Ltd; Qualitative: description. Quantitative; percent oxidation, percent quartz, percent pyrite. • Malanti Pty Ltd; Qualitative: description. Quantitative; percent quartz. Logged on a metre basis. • Riverina Gold Mines NL; Qualitative for Vacuum holes: colour, grain size, alteration minerals, rock type, structure, vein type, sulphides, oxidation and comments. Quantitative for Vacuum holes; percent veins, percent sulphides. Qualitative for RAB holes and RC holes from RV110 to RV295: colour, grain size, alteration minerals, rock type, fabric, vein type, sulphides, oxidation and comments. Quantitative RAB holes and RC holes from RV110 to RV295; percent veins, percent sulphides. Qualitative for RC holes from RV296 to RV350: geology, oxidation, colour and description. Quantitative for RC holes from RV296 to RV350; percent quartz. • Riverina Gold NL; Qualitative: RQD, lithology, mineralisation, alteration, weathering, veining, fracturing. Quantitative: percent quartz. • OBM - Qualitative: Lithology, colour, oxidation, grainsize, texture, structure, hardness, regolith. Quantitative: estimates are made of quartz veining, sulphide and alteration percentages. Core photographed. • All holes were geologically logged in their entirety to a level of detail to support mineral resource estimation.
Sub-sampling techniques and sample preparation	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • <i>If core, whether cut or sawn and whether quarter, half or all core taken.</i> • <i>If non-core, whether riffled, tube sampled, rotary split, etc and whether sampled wet or dry.</i> • <i>For all sample types, the nature, quality and appropriateness of the sample preparation technique.</i> • <i>Quality control procedures adopted for all sub-sampling stages to maximise representivity of samples.</i> • <i>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.</i> 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Croesus Mining N.L.; Auger samples were taken from an average depth of 1.5m to 2m. RAB and Aircore samples were collected in buckets below a free standing cyclone and laid out at 1m intervals in rows of tens adjacent to the drill collar. Composite analytical samples (~3.5kg) were initially collected over 5m intervals for each hole and a 1m bottom of hole analytical sample. Analytical composite samples were formed by taking a representative scoop through each 1m drill sample. RC drill samples were collected in large plastic retention bags below a freestanding cyclone at 1m intervals, with analytical samples initially formed by composite sampling over 5m intervals. Where samples were dry, analytical composites were formed by spear sampling, using a 50mm diameter plastic pipe pushed through the drill cuttings in the sample retention bag to the base of the bag. The pipe is removed carefully with the contents of the pipe containing a representation of the retained metre. Wet RC drill samples were thoroughly mixed in the sample retention bag and 'scoop' sampled to form a 5m composite sample. HQ diamond core was cut into halves and sampled on geological boundaries, to a minimum of 20cm samples or on a metre basis on site. The diamond core was cut using a diamond saw, with half core being submitted to the laboratory for analysis and the other stored. Field samples were taken for RAB, RC and diamond core samples at a rate of 1 in 20. Composite analytical samples returning values greater than 0.1 g/t Au were re-sampled at 1m intervals.

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Whether sample sizes are appropriate to the grain size of the material being sampled. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Monarch Gold Mining Company Ltd; Drill hole samples were collected at 4m and 3m composite intervals. All samples at ALS Kalgoorlie were sorted, dried, split via a riffle splitter using the standard splitting procedure laboratory Method Code SPL-21, pulverised in a ring mill using a standard low chrome steel ring set to >85% passing 75 micron. If sample was >3 kg it was split prior to pulverising and the remainder retained or discarded. A 250g representative split sample was taken, the remaining residue sample stored and a 50gm sample charge was taken for analysis. All samples at Ultra Trace Pty Ltd were sorted, dried, a 2.5 – 3kg sample was pulverized using a vibrating disc, was split into a 200-300g subsample and the residue sample stored. A 40grm charge was taken for analysis. Composite samples returning anomalous values were sampled at 1m intervals using a scoop. For both RC and RAB drilling a duplicate sample was collected at every 25th sample, and a standard sample was submitted every 20th sample. Pancontinental Mining Ltd; RC samples were collected in plastic bags directly from the cyclone at 1m intervals, split twice through a sample splitter before splitting off a 2kg sample for analysis. Samples were crushed to 1mm, 1kg split taken and pulverised to 90% minus 20 mesh from which a 50gm aliquot was taken. Field samples were taken at a rate of 1 in 10 and results show a good correlation with the original values. Samples sent to SGS were dried, jaw and roll crushed, split and pulverised in a chromium steel mill. Consolidated Gold N.L./DPPL; Auger samples were collected at a nominal depth of 1.5m or blade refusal. Approximately 200gm of material was placed into pre-numbered paper geochemical bags. Sample numbers were entered into a datalogger linked to the GPS unit to ensure accuracy. RAB samples were collected a 1m intervals and used to create a 4m composite sample. Samples were oven dried, pulverised in a single stage grinding bowl until about 90% of the material passed 75 micron. A 50gm split sample was taken for analysis. Composite samples returning values greater than 0.19 Au g/t were sampled at 1m intervals. Riverina Resources Pty Ltd; Auger soil samples were collected from a depth of 1.8m or blade refusal. RAB and RC 4m composites were taken using a sample spear. Samples were dried, crushed, split, pulverised and a 50gm charge taken. Composite samples returning anomalous gold values were sampled at 1m intervals using a sample spear. Barra Resources Ltd; Every metre of the drilling was collected through a cyclone into a large green plastic bag and lined up in rows near the hole in rows of 20. The entirety of each hole was sampled. Each hole was initially sampled by 4m composites using a spear or scoop. Once each hole was logged, intervals considered to be geologically significant were re-sampled at 1m intervals. To obtain a representative sample, the entire 1m sample was split using a riffle splitter into a calico bag. Whole diamond core samples for ore zones were sampled. Samples greater than 2.5kg were riffle split to <2.5kg using a Jones riffle splitter. The entire sample was then pulverised in a Labtechnics LM5 to better than 85% passing 75 microns. A 50gm pulp was taken for assaying in appropriately numbered satchels. Composite samples that returned gold assays greater than 0.1 g/t Au and that had not been previously sampled at 1m intervals, were re-sampled at 1m intervals. In addition, any highly anomalous 1m samples were also sampled again to confirm their assay results. Carpentaria Exploration Company Pty Ltd; Samples were collected over 1m intervals. 2m and 4m composite samples were collected using a sample spear. About 2kg samples were despatched for analysis. Samples were dried, crushed, split, pulverised and a charge taken for analysis. Malanti Pty Ltd; 1m samples were collected in plastic bags via a cyclone and passed through a triple splitter giving a 12.5% split of about 2kg which was placed in a calico bag and marked with the drill hole number and interval sampled. The 87.5% was returned to the similarly numbered large plastic bag and laid in rows on site. A trowel was used to scoop the samples for composites over 4m and 6m intervals. Samples for assay were then taken with composite intervals based on geology. Many of the single splits were selected for assay in the first instance. Samples packed in poly weave bags were freighted for analysis. Samples were dried, crushed, split, pulverised and a 50gm charge taken. RC Samples with anomalous composite assays were split and submitted for analysis. Riverina Gold Mines NL; Vacuum hole samples were collected every metre and split. RAB samples were taken every metre through a cyclone and riffle split to a quarter and composited to 4m intervals. RC samples were taken every metre through a cyclone after being riffle split to a quarter and some composited to 4m. The residue remained on site in plastic bags whilst the quarter split was sent for analysis. For vacuum holes RVV70 to RVV125, a 30grm was taken. RC samples from holes RV110 to RV164 and vacuum hole samples were dried, crushed to nominal 3mm and a 1,000 grm split was taken for pulverising until 90% passed minus 75 microns. A 25grm charge was taken. RC samples from holes RV230 to RV350 were totally pulverised and a 50 grm charge taken. 4m RAB composite samples returning anomalous values greater than 0.1 g/t Au were sampled at 1m intervals. Riverina Gold NL; RAB samples were bulked at 2m intervals. RC holes were sampled at 1m intervals. Diamond core samples were taken at geological boundaries. Samples were crushed, split, pulverised and a charge taken for analysis.

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • OBM - Samples were submitted as individual samples taken onsite from cone splitter. 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. • Repeat assays were undertaken on pulp samples at the discretion of the laboratory.
Quality of assay data and laboratory tests	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The nature, quality and appropriateness of the assaying and laboratory procedures used and whether the technique is considered partial or total. • 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. • 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. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Croesus Mining N.L; Auger samples were sent to Ultratrace Laboratories, Perth, to be assayed for gold using the Aqua Regia method with a detection limit of 1ppb. RAB, aircore, RC and diamond samples were sent to Ultratrace Laboratories in Perth to be analysed for gold using Fire assay/ICP Optical Spectrometry. Diamond core check samples were analysed at Genalysis of Perth. Some diamond core samples were also analysed for platinum and palladium by fire assay. • Monarch Gold Mining Company Ltd; RC samples were sent to ALS Kalgoorlie to be analysed gold by fire assay (lab code Au-AA26). This was completed using a 50grm sample charge that was fused with a lead concentrate using the laboratory digestion method FA-Fusion and digested and analysed by Atomic Absorption Spectroscopy against matrix matched standard. RC samples were also sent to Ultra Trace Pty Ltd, Canning Vale Western Australia for gold analysis by lead collection fire assay. Samples were also analysed for palladium and platinum. The Quality control at ALS involved 84 pot fire assay system. The number and position of quality control blanks, laboratory standards and repeats were determined by the batch size. Three repeat samples were generally at position 10, 30, 50 of a batch and the control blanks (one blank) at the start of a batch of 84 samples. The laboratory standards were inserted randomly and usually two certified internal standards were analysed with a batch, but it was at the discretion of the 'run builder' as to how many standards to add to the batch and where to place them in the run. QAQC at Ultra Trace Pty Ltd was undertaken for every 27th sample. At random, two repeat samples were chosen, one laboratory standard was inserted and one check sample was taken. The check sample was chosen if the first pass of fire assay shows anomalous value. • Pancontinental Mining Ltd; Samples were sent to Genalysis Laboratory Services Pty Ltd in Perth to be analysed for gold with a detection limit of 0.01 ppm. They were also analysed for gold at SGS laboratory using aqua regia with AAS finish. A number of samples with an assay greater than 0.2 ppm were re-assayed by fire assay. Laboratory standards indicated reasonable accuracy. • Consolidated Gold N.L/DPPL; Auger samples were submitted to ALS Pty Ltd in Perth to be analysed for gold to a detection limit of 0.001ppm using ALS's PM2005 graphite furnace/AAS technique. Samples were also analysed for calcium, magnesium and arsenic using ALS's IC205 technique. RAB samples were submitted to Minlab Pty Ltd Kalgoorlie to be analysed for gold by fire. Some samples were also sent to Amdel Laboratories Ltd Kalgoorlie for gold analysis by fire assay method FAI. • Riverina Resources Pty Ltd; Auger soil samples were sent to Ultra Trace in Perth to be analysed for gold and arsenic using an aqua regia digest and determination by ICP-MS. RC samples were submitted to Kalgoorlie Assay Laboratory for gold analysis by 50gm fire assay. Samples from holes GNRC012 to GNRC020 were also sent Kalgoorlie Assay Laboratory for gold and nickel analysis using a four-acid digest and gold analysis by 50g fire assay. Martin Zone samples were to Kalgoorlie Assay Laboratories to be assayed Ni, Co, Cr, Cu, Mg, Mn, Fe, S, As, Al, Ca, and Zn using a four acid digest with ICP-OES finish and for Au using a 50gm fire assay digest with flame AAS finish. Some samples were also sent to Ultra Trace in Perth for analysis. 312 end of hole RAB samples from the Forehand Prospect were sent to AusSpec International in Sydney for HyChips spectral analysis developed by AusSpec International and CSIRO capable of analysing dry samples stored in chip trays at a rate of at least 1,600 per day. This was undertaken to identify alteration minerals, weathered clays, Fe oxides, and weathering intensity as well as sample mineralogy including mineral crystallinity and mineral composition. (Results are in appendix 4 of Riverina Project Combined ATR 2006.pdf). Down Hole Electro-Magnetic (DHEM) surveys were conducted in RC drill holes GNRC001, GNRC003 and GNRC004 and three diamond drill holes. These surveys were completed by Outer Rim Exploration Services using a Crone Pulse EM probe. (Southern Geoscience Consultants were contracted to plan the DHEM surveys and interpret the results). • Barra Resources Ltd; Auger samples were sent to Ultra Trace Analytical Laboratories in Perth to be analysed for gold and arsenic. Gold was determined by Aqua Regia with ICP-Mass Spectrometry to a detection limit of 0.2ppb. All RC pulp samples were sent to Kalgoorlie Assay Laboratories or Australian Laboratory Services Pty Ltd (ALS) in Kalgoorlie for gold analysis. Gold analysis was completed using the 50gm fire assay technique with an AAS finish to a detection limit of 0.01ppm. Each was weighed and data captured, with the charge then intimately mixed with flux. Mixed sample and flux were fused in a ceramic crucible at 1100° C in a reducing furnace. Molten mass was then poured into moulds and allowed to cool. Lead button removed and placed in a cupellation furnace. The resultant dore bead was parted and digested, being made up to volume with distilled water. The analyte solution was aspirated against known calibrating standards using AAS. All diamond core sample pulps were sent to Leonora Laverton Assay Laboratory Pty Ltd to be assayed for gold by

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
		<p>fire with an AAS finish to a detection limit of 0.01ppm Au. Some drill hole samples were analysed for gold (Fire assay/ICP Optical Spectrometry) by Ultratrace Laboratories in Perth.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Carpentaria Exploration Company Pty Ltd; Samples were sent to Australian Assay Laboratories Group in Leonora to be analysed for gold with a detection limit of 0.01 g/t Au by fire assay. Repeat assays undertaken for about 1 sample in 20. Field duplicates and standards routinely submitted with assay batches. • Malanti Pty Ltd; RC samples from RRC1 to RRC7 holes were sent to Aminya Laboratories Pty Ltd, Ballarat, Victoria, to be analysed for gold by fire assay with a detection limit of 0.01 g/t Au. RC samples from holes RRC8 to RRC12 submitted to Minesite Reference Laboratories, Wangara, Western Australia to be analysed for gold by Fire Assay of 50g charge (code FA50) with a 0.01ppm lower detection limit. About 1 in 20 assays was either a repeat or duplicate. • Riverina Gold Mines NL; RC samples from holes RV110 to RV164 and vacuum hole samples were sent to Leonora Laverton Assay Laboratory Pty Ltd, Leonora, to be analysed for gold. The charge was dissolved in aqua-regia/solvent digest with a double ketone backwash and then assayed using AAS techniques with a detection limit of 0.02ppm. RC samples from holes RV230 to RV350, vacuum samples from holes RVV126 to RVV204 and RAB composite samples were sent to Multilab Pty Ltd in Kalgoorlie to be analysed for gold. The 50gram samples were digested in aqua regia and assayed by AAS techniques with a detection limit of 0.01ppm. Other RC samples were sent to Minlab in Perth to be analysed for gold using the aqua regia digest and AAS finish. For vacuum and RAB samples, about 1 in 10 assays was a repeat. For RC holes from RV110 to RV164 and vacuum holes, at least 10 percent of a bulk order was repeated as a laboratory duplicate for quality control. • Riverina Gold NL; RAB samples were analysed for gold, silver, arsenic, lead, zinc, copper and nickel. RC samples were despatched to Genalysis to be analysed for gold by Aqua Regia/ AAS method. Diamond samples were set to Analabs in Kalgoorlie to be analysed for gold by fire with fusion AAA, copper, lead and silver by ASS with perchloric acid digestion and, arsenic by ASS with vapour generation and density using an air pynometer. • OBM - Samples sent to accredited laboratory. The samples have been analysed by firing a 50gm portion of the sample. 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. • Fire assay is considered a total technique, Aqua Regia is considered partial.
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"> • Holes are not deliberately twinned. • OBM - 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. • 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. • Data entry, verification and storage protocols for remaining operators is unknown. • No adjustments have been made to assay data.
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. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Croesus Mining N.L.; All drilling was located using a Trimble/Omnistar DGPS with an accuracy of plus or minus 1m. Down hole surveys were either as planned or taken using electronic multi shot camera. The grid system used is AGD 1984 AMG Zone 51. • Monarch Gold Mining Company Ltd; The collar co-ordinates of aircore and RAB holes and RC holes RMRC001 to RMRC085 were surveyed using GPS. The co-ordinates of holes RMRC086 to RMRC177 were surveyed using the RTKGPS. All surveying was undertaken by staff of Monarch Gold Mining Company Ltd. Down hole surveys were undertaken every 5m by Ausmine using electronic multi-shot

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Quality and adequacy of topographic control. 	<p>(EMS). The grid system used is GDA94 MGA Zone 51.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Pancontinental Mining Ltd; RC drilling at Mulwarrie was surveyed by McGay Surveys. The grid system used is AMG Zone 51. RAB drilling at Riverina South – holes drilled on local Riverina grid and transformed to MGAa using 2 point transformation. Holes were not routinely downhole surveyed. Consolidated Gold N.L./DPPL; Auger holes located on AMG grid. Some RAB holes were drilled on an AMG grid installed by Kingston Surveys Pty Ltd of Kalgoorlie. Each 40m grid peg had an accurate (plus or minus 10 cm) northing, easting and elevation position. Other RAB holes drilled on local grid. Holes located using compass and hip chain from surveyed baselines. The grid system used is AMG Zone 51. RAB holes not down hole surveyed Riverina Resources Pty Ltd; Collar co-ordinates were surveyed using a DGPS. Collar azimuth and inclination were recorded. Downhole surveys for most GNRC holes was by single shot and on rare occasions by gyro. Diamond holes surveyed by electronic multishot. The grid system used is AGD 1984 AMG Zone 51. Barra Resources Ltd; Collar co-ordinates for northings, eastings and elevation have been recorded. Collar azimuth and inclination were recorded. Drill hole collar data was collected by the First Hit mine surveyor and down hole data was collected by the drilling company and passed onto the supervising geologist. The grid system used is AGD84 Zone 51. Carpentaria Exploration Company Pty Ltd; A local Riverina South grid was employed to record collar coordinates. Holes were not downhole surveyed. Local co-ordinates were transferred to the AMG and MGA grids using a 2-point transformation. Malanti Pty Ltd; Collar locations of re-sampled RAB holes were noted using a GPS. Holes were not downhole surveyed. Two grid systems were employed; a local Riverina grid and AGD 1996 AMG Zone 51. Local co-ordinates were transferred to the AMG and MGA grids using a 2-point transformation. Riverina Gold Mines NL; Collar co-ordinates for northings and eastings and have been recorded. Collar inclination was recorded. The grid used was the Riverina grid which is oriented to true north. The origin for this grid is 10,000N, 10,000E located at the south west corner of surveyed M30/98. Riverina Gold NL; For diamond holes, down hole surveys were either assumed or taken using an Eastman camera or gyro. Diamond hole locations surveyed on Riverina local grid. RC and RAB holes located on surveyed Riverina local grid. Topography has been surveyed by recent operators. Collar elevations are consistent with surrounding holes and the natural surface elevation. OBM (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.
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"> Exploration results are reported for single holes only. Drill hole spacing is adequate for the current resources reported externally. (Examples are discussed below) Croesus Mining N.L.; Auger samples were collected to infill a 250m x 100m grid, Riverina South RAB samples were collected to infill a 400m x 80m grid and Sunraysia RC drilling was completed on a 40m x 200m grid. Monarch Gold Mining Company Ltd; RAB holes were drilled on 200m x 40m grids and RC holes were drilled on a 20m x 20m and 40m x 20m grids. Riverina Resources Pty Ltd; Auger soil sampling program was taken over 50m x 50m, 50m x 100m and 50m x 200m spaced grids, Silver Tongue RAB and RC holes were drilled on 25m x 25m, 25m x 50m and 50mx 50m spaced grids and Corporate James RAB holes were drilled on 50m x 100m and 25m x 100m spaced grids. Barra Resources Ltd; Auger soil sampling program was taken over 50m x 50m, 50m x 100m and 50m x 200m spaced grids, Silver Tongue RAB and RC holes were drilled on 25m x 25m, 25m x 50m and 50m x 50m spaced grids, Corporate James RAB holes were drilled on 50m x 100m and 25m x 100m spaced grids, Forehand RAB and RC holes were drilled on 50m x 100m, 50m x 50m or 25m x 50m spaced grids and Cactus RC holes were drilled on 10m x 10m, 20m x 20m and 40m x 50m spaced grids. Drill intercepts are length weighted, 1g/t lower cut-off, not 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 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Drilling was oriented at 90° to the strike of mineralisation and inclined at 60°. Examples are discussed below. Croesus Mining N.L.; Holes were either vertical or inclined at 60° and oriented towards the west.

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
relation to geological structure	<p>extent to which this is known, considering the deposit type.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> 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. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Monarch Gold Mining Company Ltd; Holes were inclined at 60o and oriented towards the west. Consolidated Gold N.L./DPPL; Holes were inclined at 60° and oriented towards either the west or east. Riverina Resources Pty Ltd; Holes were inclined at 60° and oriented towards either the west or east. Barra Resources Ltd; Holes were either vertical or inclined at 60° and oriented towards the west. Carpentaria Exploration Company Pty Ltd; Holes were inclined at 60° and oriented towards either the west or east. Malanti Pty Ltd; Holes were inclined at 60° and oriented towards either the west or east. Riverina Gold Mines NL; Vacuum holes from RVV1 to RVV69 and from RVV126 to RVV204 were drilled vertically. Vacuum holes from RVV70 to RVV125 were inclined at 60° and oriented either east or west. RAB and RC holes were inclined at 60o and oriented either east or west. Riverina Gold NL; RC holes were inclined at 60° and oriented either east or west. OBM – Drilling predominately inclined at 60 degrees towards the west.
Sample security	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> The measures taken to ensure sample security. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Unknown for all drilling except for the following; Barra Resources Ltd. Samples received at the laboratory were logged in ALS Chemex’s unique sample tracking system. A barcode was attached to the original sample bag. The label was then scanned and the weight of sample recorded together with information such as date, time, equipment used and operator name. Monarch; Sample calicos were put into numbered plastic bags and cable tied. Any samples that going to SGS were collected daily by the lab. Samples sent to ALS were placed into sample crates and sent via courier on a weekly basis. OBM - 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.
Audits or reviews	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> The results of any audits or reviews of sampling techniques and data. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> OBM has reviewed historic digital data and compared it to hardcopy and digital (Wamex) records.

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"> Type, reference name/number, location and ownership including agreements or material issues with third parties such as joint ventures, partnerships, overriding royalties, native title interests, historical sites, wilderness or national park and environmental settings. The security of the tenure held at the time of reporting along with any known impediments 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> All tenure pertaining to this report is listed below <table border="1" data-bbox="862 1220 1579 1353"> <thead> <tr> <th>TENEMENT</th> <th>HOLDER</th> <th>AGREEMENTS</th> </tr> </thead> <tbody> <tr> <td>M30/256</td> <td>CARNEGIE GOLD PTY LTD.</td> <td></td> </tr> </tbody> </table> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Carnegie Gold PTY LTD is a wholly owned subsidiary of OBM. There are no known heritage or native title issues. 	TENEMENT	HOLDER	AGREEMENTS	M30/256	CARNEGIE GOLD PTY LTD.	
TENEMENT	HOLDER	AGREEMENTS						
M30/256	CARNEGIE GOLD PTY LTD.							

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
	to obtaining a licence to operate in the area.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> There are no known impediments to obtaining a licence to operate in the area.
Exploration done by other parties	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Acknowledgment and appraisal of exploration by other parties. 	<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.
Geology	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Deposit type, geological setting and style of mineralisation. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> The geology of the Riverina area consists of a sequence of meta-basalts with minor meta-sediments and meta-ultramafics that have a northerly strike and sub-vertical to steep east dip. The area has been affected by upper greenschist to lower amphibolite grade metamorphism with many minerals exhibiting strong preferred orientations. All rock units are foliated with shear zones common. The most intense shear zones have been locally referred to as mylonite zones. Contemporaneous strike faults and late stage faults have dislocated these mylonite zones. Intense mineralisation and alteration at the Riverina underground mine is confined to the mylonite zones and strike fault systems. Gold mineralisation is intimately associated with quartz veining and sulphides within a broader mylonite zone that also contains non-mineralised parallel quartz veins. Elsewhere mineralisation is found in favourable host rocks where intersected by N-S trending strike faults. Favourable hosts include meta sediments, mafics and mafic/ultramafic contacts
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 list of drill intercepts.
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 	<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 Significant intersections for current drilling are based on four metre composite samples only, 1m splits are still pending. All historic drilling is based on 1 metre samples Metal equivalents not reported.

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
	metal equivalent values should be clearly stated.	
Relationship between mineralisation widths and intercept lengths	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • These relationships are particularly important in the reporting of Exploration Results. • If the geometry of the mineralisation with respect to the drill hole angle is known, its nature should be reported. • If it is not known and only the down hole lengths are reported, there should be a clear statement to this effect (eg 'down hole length, true width not known'). 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Intercept widths are down hole lengths. True widths are not reported given the varying orientation of drilling and mineralisation at each deposit/prospect mentioned in the report. • The geometry of the mineralisation at Riverina Mine is approx. N-S and sub vertical. Drilling is oriented perpendicular the strike of the mineralisation.
Diagrams	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 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. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • See plans and sections.
Balanced reporting	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 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. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The location of drill hole intersections is shown on the plans and 3D diagrams and are coloured according to grade to provide context for the highlighted intercepts
Other substantive exploration data	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 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. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • There is a current DMP approval for mining at Riverina. This was applied for and granted to previous operator, Monarch Gold. • There are no known metallurgical issues for Riverina ores
Further work	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The nature and scale of planned further work (eg tests for lateral extensions or depth extensions or large-scale step-out drilling). • Diagrams clearly highlighting the areas of possible extensions, including the main geological interpretations and future drilling areas, provided this information is not commercially sensitive. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Infill and extensional drilling at Riverina, Forehand, Silver Tongue, Sunraysia, followed by resource updates • Assessment of all regional data to develop new exploration targets.

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
Sampling techniques	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> 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. Include reference to measures taken to ensure sample representivity and the appropriate calibration of any measurement tools or systems used. Aspects of the determination of mineralisation that are Material to the Public Report. In cases where 'industry standard' work has been done this would be relatively simple (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. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Aberfoyle/Bardoc - RC and RAB sampling methods generally undocumented however usually collected as 1m samples and composited to 2 to 4m samples when outside mineralised zones. Pre-1990 RAB holes generally sampled on 2-3m intervals and composited to 6m. Samples sent to accredited laboratories for drying, crushing and pulverising. Usually 50g fire assay for RC samples and aqua regia or 50g fire assay for RAB samples. Ashton – RAB drilling sampled at 2m intervals and composited to 6m by methods undocumented. Samples sent to laboratories for drying, crushing and pulverising. A sub sample taken for analysis by fire assay or aqua regia. Billiton - RAB and RC 1m samples with RAB being composited to 2m. Diamond core of NQ size. Assay sample techniques undocumented Consolidated Exploration (ConsEx) – RAB 1m samples usually dispatched as 3m composites but occasional 1m. RC a mix of 1m sampling or 2m composites. Lady Eileen programs RC drilling made use of roller, Blade or hammer with crossover sub all nominally 5.5 inch diameter to obtain 2-3kg sample. Composite 2m samples were hammer milled, mixed and split to 200g then pulverised. 1m samples single stage mix and ground. Sub –samples taken for aqua regia and fire assay. Cons Gold (Consolidated Gold) – RC 1m samples where alteration is visible. Remainder of hole composited to 4m. 2 to 3 kg samples, including core, sent to laboratory for crushing, pulverising and 50g Fire Assay. Croesus – RC 1m samples collected under cyclone. 5m comps assayed for gold by 50g Fire assay. NQ diamond except for geotechnical purposes (HQ triple). Delta - RAB 5 metre composites (Aqua-regia with 50g charge) with 1m re-samples (Fire assay). DPPL (Davyhurst Project Pty. Ltd.)- 4.25 to 5.5 inch RC drilling with face hammer. Potential mineralisation sampled and assayed on a metre basis otherwise 4m composites. Samples jaw crushed and pulverised before taking a 50gm charge for fire assay. Ora Banda Mining (OBM) - RC samples collected from the riffle or cone splitter directly off rig into calico bags. Splitter maintained on level site to ensure sample representivity. 1m samples are dried, crushed, pulverised and a 40g charge is analysed by Fire Assay. Half core samples, cut by saw. Core sample intervals selected by geologist and defined by geological boundaries or sampled to 1m. Samples are crushed, pulverized and a 40g or 50g charge is analysed by Fire Assay. Hill Minerals - 1m and 4m concurrent sampling of RC drilling. Samples analysed by Genalysis by AAS following mixed acid digestion. Intrepid - RC drilling with 1m samples in mineralised zones and varying composite lengths up to 5m elsewhere. Analysis by AAS, assumed to be Aqua regia. Unknown weight of charge. Diamond core samples predominately 0.5m of half core. Monarch - Riffle split RC samples were collected at 1m intervals and despatched for analysis by pulverisation and fire assay. Selected RAB 2m-4m scoop composites and 1m intervals were despatched for analysis, usually by aqua regia. Not all intervals were sampled. All samples dried, crushed, milled and split before taking a sub sample for analysis Kersey - RC drilling 1m samples passed through riffle splitter and composited. Resulting composite was re-split on site for a 1-2kg sample. RAB hole sample cones quartered by trowel and composited over 4m. Wet samples were grab sampled. 30g charge for AAS Normandy - RAB 1m sampling with 4m composites dispatched for assay using 50g Aqua-regia followed by graphite furnace AAS. Pancontinental – RAB sampling methods undocumented Perilya – RAB and AC sampling methods undocumented Texas Gulf – Sampling methods undocumented West Coast Holdings – RAB drilling 2m intervals were passed though riffle splitter for approximately 1kg sample. Industry standard analysis completed by SGS labs, fire assay and aqua regia. WMC - RC Sampling on 1m basis, assayed by aqua regia method, unknown laboratory.
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- 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Aberfoyle/Bardoc - RC, RAB and Diamond details undocumented however NQ diamond known to be used. RC drilling between 4 and 6 inch diameter with use of face sampling hammer known from 1992 onwards. Ashton RAB drilling. Details undocumented

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
	<p>sampling bit or other type, whether core is oriented and if so, by what method, etc).</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Billiton RAB and RC (Conventional hammer) diameter undocumented with use of roller/blade and hammer. NQ Diamond core • ConsEx - RC drilling with roller, blade or hammer with crossover sub. • Cons Gold – NQ diamond and HQ (triple) for geotechnical holes. RAB and RC. 4.25 to 5.5 inch RC drilling with stabilisers and face sampling hammers. • Croesus – Diamond holes NQ2 diameter. RC and RAB details undocumented but assumed to be industry standard at the time being 5.5 inch face sampling hammers and 4 inch diameter respectively. • Delta – RAB - details undocumented • DPPL - NQ core and HQ for geotechnical holes. RC drilling with stabilisers and face sampling hammers. • OBM- HQ3 coring to approx. 40m, then NQ2 to BOH. All core oriented by spear and/or reflex instrument. RC drilled with face sampling hammer, 5.25" diameter • Hill Minerals - RC - details undocumented. • Intrepid – RC drilling and diamond/diamond tails. Size and types undocumented. • Monarch - RC samples were collected by Kennedy Drilling using a 4 inch blade and 5.5 inch face sampling hammer. RAB drill details undocumented. • Kersey - Details of RC and RAB drilling details undocumented but assumed to be industry standard at the time being 5.5 inch face sampling hammers and 4 inch diameter respectively. • Normandy – RAB with both hammer and blade using Schramm 42. • Pancontinental – Details of RAB drilling undocumented. • Perilya – Details of RAB and Aircore drilling undocumented. • Texas Gulf – Conventional RC hammer, diameter undocumented • West Coast Holdings – 4 inch blade, roller and open hole hammer used for RAB drilling. • WMC – Conventional RC hammer, diameter unknown and RAB drilling 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"> • RC drill recoveries were not recorded by Aberfoyle/Bardoc, Annaconda, Ashton, Consolidated Gold, Croesus, Delta, DPPL, OBM, Hill Minerals, Intrepid, Monarch, Mt Kersey, Normandy, Pancontinental, Texas Gulf, West coast holdings or WMC • Billiton – Recoveries for some RC drilling programs were examined in 1986 but raw data not available. • ConsEx – 2 metre plastic pipe inserted into cyclone vent. Cyclone washed at the end of each hole or if water injected. Sample weights measured for Homeward bound (no bias observed) and Lady Eileen prospects (generally no bias observed aside from two high grade samples perceived to be due to coarse grained gold) • Perilya - Method undocumented but quality, moisture, sample quality and % recovery logged • OBM - Diamond drill recoveries are recorded as a percentage calculated from measured core against downhole drilled intervals (core blocks). RC sample recoveries not recorded. • It is unknown whether a relationship exists between sample recovery and grade or whether sample bias may have occurred.
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"> • Aberfoyle/Bardoc - Qualitative: lithology, colour, grainsize, structures, alteration. Quantitative: Quartz mineralisation • Ashton - Qualitative: colour, lithology, alteration, oxidation. Quantitative: Quartz • Billiton - Qualitative: lithology, alteration for Diamond and RAB. RC logging details unavailable • Consolidated Exploration- Qualitative: lithology, colour, alteration, grainsize (at times). Quantitative: Quartz mineralisation at times • Consolidated Gold/ DPPL - Qualitative: lithology , colour, oxidation, alteration, with grainsize, texture and structure often recorded in diamond drilling. Quantitative: Quartz veining. Core photographed. Logging entered directly into HPLX200 data loggers. • Croesus - Most holes photographed, geologically logged and geotechnical and magnetic susceptibility measurements were taken. Qualitative: Lithology, colour, grainsize, alteration, oxidation, texture, structures, regolith. Quantitative: Quartz veining

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Delta - Qualitative: Lithology, colour, alteration, oxidation, structure, minerals/sulphides. Quantitative: Quartz veining • OBM - Qualitative: Lithology, colour, oxidation, grainsize, texture, structure, hardness, regolith. Quantitative: estimates are made of quartz veining, sulphide and alteration percentages. Core photographed • Hill Minerals - Qualitative: lithology, colour. Quantitative: Quartz veining • Intrepid – No detailed logging kept for RC drilling. Diamond logging: Colour, lithology, oxidation, texture, alteration, mineralisation, grain size, structure • Monarch - Qualitative: lithology, colour, oxidation, grainsize, texture, structure, hardness, regolith. Quantitative: estimates are made of quartz veining, sulphide percentages. Core photographed • Mt Kersey - Qualitative: lithology, colour, alteration, oxidation, fabric, hardness, BOCO, grainsize. Quantitative: minerals, quartz • Normandy – Qualitative: lithology, regolith, colour, mineralogy, oxidation • Pancontinental – logging details undocumented • Perilya - Qualitative: lithology, colour, oxidation, mineralogy, grain size, alteration, schistosity, texture, regolith at times. Quantitative: recovery, veining • Texas Gulf - Qualitative: lithology, oxidation • West coast holdings - Qualitative: colour, oxidation, lithology, alteration. Quantitative: Quartz, Iron • WMC RC: Qualitative: Lithology, Colour, Grainsize, Alteration and oxidation • Some logging detail was lost during translation from one logging system to another. This has been rectified by referring back to original logs.
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"> • Ashton - Compositing and re splitting methods undocumented. Classic Laboratories methods undocumented. Genalysis: single stage mix and grind. Pulp duplicates taken at the pulverising stage and selective repeats conducted at the discretion of the laboratory. • Billiton – Sub-sampling methods undocumented. 1m repeat fire assays of 2m RAB comps at Lady Eileen were done. Duplicates for RAB and RC inserted however frequency unknown. • Aberfoyle/Bardoc – Diamond core sawn in half. RC and RAB samples with variable compositing lengths and often 1m samples. Method undocumented before 1992, but thereafter riffle split to approximately 2kg samples. RC and RAB was usually prepared by single stage mixer and grind. Diamond, when known was jaw crushed and ring milled for a 50g charge fire assay. Sample duplicate studies undertaken at times, usually with good correlation • ConsEx – RC holes sampled on 1m basis and riffle split to 1-2kg samples for 3m composites or 2-3kg samples for 2m composites. Composite 2m samples were hammer milled, mixed and split to 200g then pulverised to 200#. 1m samples single stage mix and ground to 200#. • Consgold - RC Samples collected via cyclone at 1m intervals and passed through 3 stage riffle splitter. A 2-3kg fraction was calico bagged for analysis, the residue collected in plastic bags and stored on site. Potentially mineralised zones were sampled at 1m intervals, the remainder composited to 4m by unknown method. Composite samples returning >0.19g/t were re submitted at 1m intervals. Samples underwent mixermill preparation (2-3kg) by Amdel Laboratories. RAB 4m composite samples using PVC spear. Samples returning >0.19g/t were re submitted at 1m intervals. Diamond drill samples were sawn into half core. One half was jaw crushed, then pulverised using a labtechnics mill. A quartz blank was pulverised between each sample to avoid contamination. Field duplicates from residues at 1 in 20 frequency submitted. • Croesus RC/RAB - 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. 3-5kg five metre composite analytical samples, returning values greater than 0.1g/t gold, were riffle split at 1m intervals, were samples where dry, and grab sampled where wet. RAB 1m resampling method undocumented.

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
		<p>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. Every 20th sample was duplicated in the field and submitted for analysis. Diamond tails were cut to half core and sampled based on geological boundaries and identified prospective zones. Samples size varied from 0.2m to 1m. Core samples were sent to Ultratrace Laboratories of Perth</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Delta – RAB: 5m composite samples were total mixer mill prepped and a 50g charge taken for aqua regia analysis. Individual 1m samples re-submitted as if composite result >0.1ppm Au. • DPPL – RC 3 stage riffle split then 4m compositing. RAB 4m composites sampled using PVC spear. Both RC and RAB composites returning >0.19ppm Au re-submitted as 1m samples. Field duplicates from residues at 1 in 20 frequency submitted. • OBM – RC samples riffle split into calico bags. Wet or moist samples are noted during sampling. Core was cut with diamond saw and half core sampled. All mineralized zones are sampled, including portions of visibly un-mineralised hanging wall and footwall zones. Sample weights range from >1kg to 3.5kg. Samples weighed by laboratory, dried and split to <3kg if necessary and pulverized by LM-5 • Hill Minerals – RC composited by undocumented methods to 4m then 1m samples re-submitted if 4m composite was above 0.25 g/t. • Intrepid – RC methods undocumented. Typically a mixture of 1m samples and 5m composites (but range from 2m to 7m). Diamond - Core cut in half in lode mineralisation or expected projections of such. 40 replicate samples of core were fire assayed with no significant differences. • Monarch - RC samples were collected at 1m intervals. Composite sampling methods undocumented. Samples were riffle split and prepared with single stage mix and grinding. ALS procedure: The samples were sort and dried where necessary. The samples were split via a riffle splitter to <3 kg and round in a ring mill pulverized using a standard low chrome steel ring set to >85% passing 75 micron. If sample was >3 kg it was split prior to pulverising and the remainder retained or discarded. Then a 250g representative split sample was taken and the remaining residue sample stored. Ultra Trace procedures: The samples were sorted and dried where necessary. 2.5 – 3kg sample was pulverized using a vibrating disc then split into a 200 -300g charge and the residue sample stored. 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 - RC drilling 1m samples passed through riffle splitter and composited. Resulting composite was re-split on site for a 1-2kg sample. Wet samples were grab sampled. RAB - Cones quartered by trowel and composited over 4m. Wet samples were grab sampled. Samples oven dried the pulverised to nominal 75 microns, 400-500g is then split and residue stored. • Normandy – RAB, 4m composites, sample method undocumented. Assays analysed for low level gold (ppb) • Pancontinental – No methods or measures known • Perilya - No methods or measures known • Texas Gulf - Whole metres placed in plastic sacks and were then split to approximately 500g samples. Split method undocumented. Samples crushed, disc pulverized then split to 250g. Petrographic study completed by Mintek Services. • West coast holdings - 2m intervals collected through a cyclone and passed through riffle splitter for approximately 1kg sample. • WMC - RC Sampling on 1m basis, methods undocumented. Assay by aqua regia method, unknown laboratory.
Quality of assay data and laboratory tests	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The nature, quality and appropriateness of the assaying and laboratory procedures used and whether the technique is considered partial or total. • 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. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Aberfoyle/Bardoc – multiple analysis methods at Sheen, Amdel, Genalysis, Classic, Comlabs and Australian Laboratories. Usually 50g fire assay for RC and aqua regia or 50g fire assay for RAB. Aberfoyle conducted assay QAQC studies periodically, usually on a deposit basis, however these were not well documented. • Ashton - Fire assay and AAS at Classic Labs and Genalysis. Genalysis involved single stage mix and grind. Genalysis utilised internal FA stds. • Billiton - Laboratory and methods undocumented. Standards for RAB and RC inserted however frequency unknown

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> 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. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ConsEx – Genalysis composite 2m samples were hammer milled, mixed and split to 200g then pulverised to 200#. 1m samples single stage mix and ground to 200#. Phase 1 standard wet chemical multi acid digestion and AAS. Second phase were also pre-roasted. Results of >1g/t re-assayed by fire assay. Check assays at umpire lab (Classic labs) for Lady Eileen drilling - significant differences in high grade samples, otherwise considered good. Consolidated Gold/ DPPL – RC and RAB - Mixermill prep with fire assay 50g charge at AMDEL, Minilab or Analabs Laboratories in Kalgoorlie. Half core was diamond sawn, jaw crushed, milled using LABTECHNICS mill at AMDEL for 50g charge by fire assay. Gannet standards submitted to monitor lab accuracy for infill resource drilling. Pulp umpire analysis was done but frequency unknown (1995). Screen fire assays of selected high grade samples. Quartz blanks submitted between each diamond core sample. Croesus samples analysed for Au by Fire Assay/ICPOES by Ultratrace in Perth. Gannet standards and blank samples made by Croesus were submitted with split sample submissions. QAQC analysis of repeats was analysed by Croesus Mining NL. for their drilling completed during 2000. Delta - Analysis at Genalysis, Kalgoorlie. Total mixer mill prep, Aqua-regia with 50g charge, 0.01ppm detection limit. 1m re-samples: as above but with 50g charge fire assay. Standards submitted although frequency and certification undocumented. OBM - Samples sent to Bureau Veritas laboratory in Kalgoorlie or Intertek. The samples have been analysed by Firing a 40 gm (Bureau Veritas) or 50gm (Intertek) 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 AAS finish (Bureau Veritas) or ICPOES (Intertek) 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. Hill Minerals - AAS following mixed acid digestion at Genalysis, Perth. Intrepid - Samples assayed by atomic absorption (Aqua regia?) at Kalgoorlie Assay Labs. Monarch - ALS Laboratory procedures: A 50g sample charge was taken from the 250g representative sample, fused with a lead concentrate using the laboratory digestion method FA-Fusion, then digested and analysed by Atomic Absorption Spectroscopy (Au-AA26) against matrix matched standards. Ultra Trace procedures: A 40g sample charge is taken and analysed for gold (Au) by lead collection fire assay. Mt Kersey - RAB and RC samples: 30g charge with 0.02 ppm DL by aqua regia with a D.I.B.K and Ortho Phosphoric acid extraction. AAS at AAL group. Normandy - Amdel Laboratories, Perth using 50g Aqua-regia followed by graphite furnace AAS. Also by IC2E - digesting 1g subsample of pulp in aqua regia, bulked with water, then passed through an ICP-OES. Duplicate samples were sent to a different, undocumented lab. Pancontinental - Method undocumented. 2 RC holes were re-split and fire assayed and some screen fire assayed Perilya - 10ppb Au detection limit at Analabs Perth by Method P649, 50g Aqua Regia, DIBK, Carbon Rod (10ppb D.L.) Texas Gulf - Samples crushed, disc pulverized then split to 250g. Bromine digest followed by ketone extraction at Pilbara Labs, Kalgoorlie. Noted as not suitable in presence of sulphides. Values greater than 0.8g/t re-assayed by fire assay. West coast holdings Assayed by both AAS (Aqua Regia) and Fire Assay at SGS labs WMC drill samples were assayed by aqua regia method, unknown laboratory. Fire assay is considered a total technique and aqua regia is considered a partial technique. Historic operators assayed by “AAS”. This is assumed to be aqua regia.
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 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> OBM geologists have viewed selected diamond holes from certain deposits, including Waihi and verified the location of mineralised intervals. Twinned holes were occasionally used by previous operators but this practice was not common.

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> verification, data storage (physical and electronic) protocols. Discuss any adjustment to assay data. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> 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 OBM - 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. No adjustments have been made to assay data.
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"> RAB and AC holes are/were not routinely collar surveyed or downhole surveyed due to their limited use in resource estimation. To this end, discussion of RAB and AC drilling is omitted from this section. RC/GC (grade control) and shallow RC holes are/were not routinely downhole surveyed due to their shallow nature reducing the chance of significant deviation. Barren exploration RC holes not routinely downhole surveyed or collar surveyed. DD holes routinely collar and downhole surveyed by most operators or have been re-surveyed by subsequent operators. The influence of magnetic rocks on the azimuths of magnetic down hole surveys is minor. Early holes surveyed in AMG zone 51 and converted to MGA using Geobank and or Datashed data management software. Aberfoyle/Bardoc (RC, RC/DD, DD) Various local grids which have undergone 2 point transformations. RC collars and downhole surveys known to be surveyed at times, presumably when anomalous gold intersected. DD holes downhole surveyed by Eastman single shot (25m interval average) or Multishot (5m interval average) Billiton (RC, DD) Local Lights of Israel grid undergone 2 point transformation. Downhole surveys when performed were by undocumented method with a 25m interval average ConsEx (RC). Drilled on local grids (possibly truncated AMG84, zone 51). Holes appear to have been surveyed using AMG, zone 51 grid at a later stage. Numerous vertical holes not down-hole surveyed. Downhole surveys when performed were by undocumented method with a 9m interval average Cons Gold/DPPL (RC, DD) Local grids and AMG84 zone 51 used. RC and DD Collars surveyed by licensed surveyors to respective grids. Holes of all types routinely collar surveyed whist RC resource holes routinely downhole surveyed by various methods including gyro and EMS with average intervals ranging between 10-25m. Croesus (RC, DD) Various local grids and AMG zone 51. RC, DD holes routinely collar surveyed and downhole surveyed using Electronic Multishot (EMS), GRYO, Eastman single shot or combination thereof at 10-15m average interval. Hills (RC) Local grid used. Monarch(RC) -Various local grids and MGA. Holes routinely collar surveyed and downhole surveyed using EMS, or GYRO at 5m interval average or Eastman single shot (28m interval average). Mt Kersey(RC) Truncated AMG grid used Prospector (DD). Unknown OBM (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. Texasgulf (RC) Local grid: MC30/1317 based on 351.5°baseline, parallel to tenement boundary. MC30/1327 based on 355.5° WMC (RC, DD) - Digital data provided by ConsGold. (Wamex report a50226). Downhole surveys when performed were by undocumented method with a 16m interval average
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. 	<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, not top-cut, maximum 2m internal dilution.

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Whether sample compositing has been applied. 	
Orientation of data in relation to geological structure	<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 the deposit type. 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. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> For most of the deposits in and around Davyhurst the prevailing geological and structural trend is approx. North-South. Once the orientation of mineralisation was established drilling was mostly oriented at 90° to the strike of mineralisation and inclined at 60°. It is unknown whether the orientation of sampling achieves unbiased sampling, though it is considered unlikely.
Sample security	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> The measures taken to ensure sample security. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Undocumented for most operators. ConsGold – RC residues stored onsite 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. OBM – Samples are bagged, tied and placed 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. West coast holdings - Residues stored on site but security measures undocumented Texas Holdings - Residues stored on site but security measures undocumented
Audits or reviews	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> The results of any audits or reviews of sampling techniques and data. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> No audits of sampling techniques has been done.

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

7. LADY IDA - FLAME

8. JORC CODE, 2012 EDITION – TABLE 1 REPORT TEMPLATE

Section 1 Sampling Techniques and Data

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
Sampling techniques	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> 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. Include reference to measures taken to ensure sample representivity and the appropriate calibration of any measurement tools or systems used. Aspects of the determination of mineralisation that are 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Siberia Mining Corporation Ltd - RAB samples were collected at 1m intervals from the drill hole collar using a plastic bucket and laid on the ground. A scoop sample was taken from each sample to form a 5m composite Ora Banda Mining - RC samples were routinely collected at 1m intervals and cone split. Four metre spear composites were taken of the 1m samples. Nominal 3kg samples were crushed, pulverised and sample taken for aqua regia with ICP finish at Nagrom.

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
	<p>Material to the Public Report.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> 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. 	
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"> Siberia Mining Corporation Ltd –RAB details unknown as undocumented but assumed to be industry standard at the time being 5.5 inch face sampling hammers and 4 inch diameter respectively. OBM - 5 inch diameter RC holes using face sampling hammer with samples collected under cone splitter
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"> Siberia Mining Corporation Ltd RAB recoveries were not recorded Ora Banda Mining Limited – RC drilling recoveries recorded on a pre metre basis based on sample size. Diamond Core recoveries are very high due to the competent ground. Any core recovery issues are noted on core blocks and logged. 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"> Siberia Mining Corporation Ltd - Qualitative: lithology, colour, oxidation, alteration. Quantitative: Quartz veining. Ora Banda Mining Limited - Qualitative: Lithology, colour, oxidation, grainsize, texture, structure, hardness, regolith. Quantitative: estimates are made of quartz veining, sulphide and alteration percentages.
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"> Siberia Mining Corporation Ltd - 1m samples collected under cyclone. 5m comps, Unknown method of 5m composite samples. five metre composite samples, returning values greater than 0.1g/t gold, were resampled at 1m intervals, sampling method unknown. Ora Banda Mining Limited - RC samples were collected at 1m intervals and cone split. Four metre spear composites were taken of the 1m samples, with 3kg duplicate samples retained at the rig in calico bags. RC samples were dried, crushed, split, pulverised and a 50gm charge taken. For all four metre composite samples returning values greater than 0.2g/t gold, the retained 1m calico bag splits were collected and sent for analysis. Field duplicates, blanks and standards were submitted for QAQC analysis. Repeat assays were undertaken on pulp samples at the discretion of the laboratory.

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
Quality of assay data and laboratory tests	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> The nature, quality and appropriateness of the assaying and laboratory procedures used and whether the technique is considered partial or total. 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. 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. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Siberia Mining Corporation Ltd – samples were assayed by fire assay method, unknown laboratory. Unknown quality control samples Ora Banda Mining Limited- samples sent to Nagrom laboratories. Samples were analysed for Au and As by 40g aqua regia digest with ICP finish. The preparation process includes sorting, drying, crushing, splitting and pulverising. The prepared sample is digested in hydrochloric and nitric acid over heat. 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 Fire Assay is considered a total technique, aqua regia is considered a partial technique.
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"> Siberia Mining Corporation Ltd - Data entry, verification and storage protocols is unknown. Ora Banda Mining Limited - Geological and sample data logged directly into field computer (Panasonic Toughbook CF-31) at the core yard or at the drill rig using Geobank Mobile. Data is exported from the logging computer, copied onto the company servers 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. No adjustments are made to any assay data. First gold assay is utilised for any reporting. 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"> Siberia Mining Corporation Ltd – Drill hole collar and downhole survey unknown Ora Banda Mining Limited - 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.
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"> Siberia Mining Corporation Ltd - RAB holes were drilled on 50m by 50m grid spacing Ora Banda Mining Limited – RC holes were drilled at 50m grid spacing on a single line. Exploration results are reported for single holes only. Drill intercepts are length weighted, 1g/t lower cut-off, not top-cut, maximum 2m internal dilution.
Orientation of data in relation to geological structure	<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 the deposit type. 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. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Siberia Mining Corporation – Drilling was predominately inclined at 60 degrees to the east, with a single line drilled at 60 degrees to the west Ora Banda Mining Limited – Drilling was inclined at 60 degrees towards the west.
Sample security	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> The measures taken to ensure sample security. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Siberia Mining Corporation - Unknown Ora Banda Mining Limited - 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.
Audits or reviews	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> The results of any audits or reviews of sampling techniques and data. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> No audits of sampling techniques have undertaken to date.

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"> Type, reference name/number, location and ownership including agreements or material issues with third parties such as joint ventures, partnerships, overriding royalties, native title interests, historical sites, wilderness or national park and environmental settings. The security of the tenure held at the time of reporting along with any known impediments to obtaining a licence to operate in the area. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> All current drilling by OBM is located on tenement E16/344. E16/344 is held by Siberia Mining Corporation PTY LTD, a wholly owned subsidiary of Eastern Goldfields LTD. (EGL) The tenement is not subject to joint ventures, partnerships or 3rd party royalties. There are no known heritage or native title issues. There are no known impediments to obtaining a licence to operate in the area.
Exploration done by other parties	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Acknowledgment and appraisal of exploration by other parties. 	<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. Exploration within the area has been restricted to that above by Siberia Mining Corporation and Ora Banda Mining Limited.
Geology	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Deposit type, geological setting and style of mineralisation. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> The area covers an attenuated sequence of greenstones straddling the assumed boundary between the Southern Cross and Eastern Goldfields Provinces which is interpreted to be the crustal scale Ida Lineament. The western side of the tenement is interpreted to overlie a sequence of basalts and intruded dolerites of the Barlee Domain of the Southern Cross Province whilst the eastern side of the tenement comprises a sequence of mafic, ultramafic and sediments of the Coolgardie Domain of the Eastern Goldfield Province. The Flame prospect falls within the Coolgardie Domain. Structurally the area is dominated by the Ida Lineament/Python Fault in the west and the Zuleika Shear to the east. The Kunanalling Shear is interpreted to fall in between these major structures. Drilling intersected a sequence of fine grained foliated ultramafics. Known mineralisation is associated with quartz veining plus pyrite/chlorite alteration.
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 list of drill intercepts.
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. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> No upper cut applied to reported drill hole results, significant intersections are reported as weighted averages, greater than 1g/t, 2m maximum internal waste Significant intersections of current drilling are based on 1 metre samples only. Historic drilling intersections consist of 1m

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> 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. 	<p>samples and 5 metres composites</p>
Relationship between mineralisation widths and intercept lengths	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> These relationships are particularly important in the reporting of Exploration Results. If the geometry of the mineralisation with respect to the drill hole angle is known, its nature should be reported. If it is not known and only the down hole lengths are reported, there should be a clear statement to this effect (eg 'down hole length, true width not known'). 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> All intercept lengths reported are downhole lengths, not true widths. The geometry of the mineralisation is assumed to be roughly grid north-south but is unconfirmed.
Diagrams	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> 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. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> See plans and sections
Balanced reporting	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> 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. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> The location of drill hole intersections is shown on the plans and 3D diagrams and are coloured according to grade to provide context for the highlighted intercepts
Other substantive exploration data	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> 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. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> All exploration data believed to be meaningful and material to this release has been included
Further work	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> The nature and scale of planned further work (eg tests for lateral extensions or depth extensions or large-scale step-out drilling). Diagrams clearly highlighting the areas of possible extensions, including the main geological interpretations and future drilling areas, provided this information is not commercially sensitive. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Additional drilling along strike and at depth is planned for the Flame Prospect.