1.0 JORC 2012 Assessment

1.1 Sampling Techniques and Data

All holes have been to the best of our knowledge been assigned their original operator(s). At times inferences have had to be made base upon nomenclature, location, historic cross-sectional images, vintage or a combination thereof.

Where details are absent, it is presumed that methodologies and practices were to industry standard for that time period.

Drill program details for Siberia are very limited. Details provided based upon concurrent drill programs by Siberia Mining in the same region.

Glossary:

- RAB - Rotary Air Blast
- RC - Reverse Circulation
- DD – Diamond Drilling
- AAS – Atomic Absorption Spectroscopy
- FA – Fire Assay

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
Sampling techniques	• *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.*	• Aberfoyle - RC, RAB and AC drilling with 1m sampling from cyclone (BDRB prefixed holes RAB drilling with 2m sampling). Samples sent to accredited laboratories for drying, crushing and pulverising. Composite samples assayed by aqua regia/AAS (except in areas of elevated graphite – Fire assay) and those returning greater that 0.2-0.3g/t were re-assayed as individual metres by Fire Assay • Croesus – RC 1m samples collected under cyclone. RAB drilling on a 1m basis. 3.5kg samples were pulverised to make 50g charge for analysis by Fire assay/ICP Optical Spectrometry. • Delta – 1m sampling of AC, RAB and RC. 5m composites dispatched to Genalysis and/or ALS laboratories Kalgoorlie for mixermill prep followed by aqua regia with 50g charge with 0.01ppm detection limit. Composite assays returning values >= 0.1ppm Au, corresponding single metre samples were collected and despatched

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	• *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.*	to ALS Kalgoorlie for 50gm charge fire assay with 0.01ppm detection limit. HQ triple DD drilling was halved, samples were typically 1m in length and despatched to Genalysis Kalgoorlie for mixermill prep followed by 50gm charge fire assay with 0.01ppm detection limit. • EGL - 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. • Roper River Resources - RAB: 1m sampling with blade or hammer. Dried, crushed and pulverised samples analysed by aqua regia/AAS finish with 25gm charge • Monarch - AC, RAB and RC drilling on 1m sampling basis with RAB samples being composited to 4m for initial analysis by aqua regia/AAS. Individual AC and RC metres collected from cyclone, riffle split and dispatched for aqua regia/AAS and FA/AAS respectively. • Siberia Mining Corporation (SMC) – 1m sampling of AC, RAB and RC drilling composites and individual re-assays dispatched for Fire Assay. • Perilya - 5m composite RAB and Aircore assayed at Analabs Perth by Method P649, 50g Aqua Regia, DIBK, Carbon Rod
Drilling techniques	• *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).*	• Aberfoyle – No details for early RAB drilling. Later drilling involved RAB drilling using 4-4.25 inch blade or hammer to blade refusal. AC using 3.5 inch blade RC: 5.25 -5.5 inch diameter face sampling hammer. • Croesus – Undocumented details. Presumably industry standard at the time being 5.5inch face sampling hammers for RC and 4 inch diameter RAB holes • Delta - RC: 5.5 inch face sampling hammers. At times a stepped AC bit was used to drill through sand at beginning of hole and changed to face-sampling hammer when laterite encountered. HQ triple twin DD holes at Lizard. LZD1-3 was oriented. • EGL - RC 5.25 inch diameter. • Roper River Resources - RAB with blade and/or hammer bit. RC drilling with 5.25 inch diameter face sampling hammer. • Monarch – RC drilling 5.5inch diameter with face sampling hammer. RAB 4 inch diameter blade with occasional hammer bit usage. AC details undocumented. • SMC - AC, RAB, RC details undocumented. Presumably industry standard at the time being 5.5inch face sampling hammers for RC and 4 inch diameter RAB holes.
Drill sample recovery	• *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*	• Delta - Recoveries for resource RC drilling made as a subjective estimate. Recoveries in resource drilling were generally in excess of 70% (Iguana laterite), 60% (lizard). Poor recoveries occurred outside mineralised zones. • Other operators have not captured recovery data

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	preferential loss/gain of fine/coarse material.	
Logging	• *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.*	• Aberfoyle – Logging on 1m basis. Qualitative, Lithology, Oxidation, grainsize. Quantitative: Quartz • Croesus – Qualitative: Lithology, colour, grainsize, alteration, oxidation, texture, structures, regolith. Quantitative: estimates are made of quartz veining • Delta - Qualitative: Lithology, colour, oxidation, structure, texture, alteration. Quantitative: estimates are made of quartz veining and minerals • EGL - Qualitative: alteration, colour, grain size, lithology, oxidation, mineralogy, structure, texture, vein style, vein assemblage, remarks. Quantitative: mineralisation intensity, vein percent. • Roper River Resources - Qualitative: Colour, lithology, oxidation, BOCO, Texture, Alteration, minerals, sulphides. Quantitative: Quartz • Monarch - Qualitative: Lithology, colour, oxidation, grainsize, texture, structure, hardness, regolith. Quantitative: estimates are made of quartz veining, sulphide percentages. • SMC - Qualitative: Lithology, colour, oxidation, , alteration. Quantitative: estimates are made of quartz veining
Sub-sampling techniques and sample preparation	• *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.*	• All laboratories used by companys performed selective repeats conducted at the discretion of the laboratory • Aberfoyle – Early (~1990) drilling 2m samples composited to 6m by undocumented method. Results returning >0.2g/t resampled on a 2m basis. Subsequent drilling: RAB/AC: 2m surface composites and 4m composites thereafter. RC: 1m samples riffle split and composited to 4m samples. Composites assays returning greater than 0.2g/t re-sampled on a metre basis. • Croesus – RAB: Drill samples were collected in buckets below a free standing cyclone and laid out at one metre 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 one metre drill sample. Composite assays returning greater than 100ppb Au were resampled on an individual basis by an undocumented method. RC drill samples were riffle split at 1m intervals off the rig into calico bags whilst excess material was placed on the ground in 1m piles for logging. The analytical samples were dried, crushed and split to obtain a sample less than 3.5kg, and then fine pulverised prior to a 50gm • Delta - RC samples collected on 1m intervals via a cyclone into green plastic bags. Each bag was riffle split if dry to a 2-3kg sample and retained on site. A PVC spear sample was taken from residues to create a 5m composite. If composites returned values >= 0.1g/t , geologically interesting or had elevated arsenic levels, the original 1m splits were collected and submitted. Original wet samples were split at this stage using wet triple riffle splitter, washed between samples. Wet samples were rare and usually outside of main mineralisation. RAB: Typically 1m samples were composited to 5m (occasionally 10m) by PVC spear. Significant assay results were re-submitted on a single metre basis. DD: Core was halved. Sample length typically 1m. • EGL - 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-

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		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. Field duplicates, blanks and standards were submitted for QAQC analysis. • Roper River Resources - RAB and RC holes were composited to 6m and 4m respectively with anomalous zones of Ni or Au being re-submitted on a meter basis. • Monarch - RAB: 2-4m composites scoop sampled. AC and RC 1m splits via riffle splitter. RAB samples were composited to 4m by scoop for initial analysis. Samples were riffle split and prepared with single stage mix and grinding. • SMC; 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 4m or 5m composite. AC: predominately 4m composite samples. Methods unknown. 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 5m composite. AC: predominately 4m composite samples; RAB: predominately 5m composite samples
Quality of assay data and laboratory tests	• *The nature, quality and appropriateness of the assaying and laboratory procedures used and whether the technique is considered partial or total.* • *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.*	• Aqua regia is considered a partial technique whilst Fire Assay is considered total. • Aberfoyle – RC/RAB: composites assayed by aqua regia AAS. Composites returning >0.2-0.3g/t Au re-submitted as one metre samples by 50g charge Fire Assay.AC: composites by 50g charge Fire Assay. Composites returning >0.2-0.3g/t Au re-submitted as one metre samples for FA again. In areas of elevated graphite (Burke Dam), RC composites were assayed by 50g FA. Assayed at Genalysis • Croesus – 50g charge analysed for gold (Fire assay/ICP Optical Spectrometry) by Analabs Kalgoorlie for RC and Ultratrace Perth for RAB. Lab repeats at discretion of laboratory • Delta - RC and RAB. 5m composites dispatched to Genalysis and/or ALS laboratories Kalgoorlie for aqua regia with 50g charge with 0.01ppm detection limit. Composite assays returning values >= 0.1ppm Au, corresponding single metre samples were collected and despatched to ALS Kalgoorlie for 50gm charge fire assay with 0.01ppm detection limit. Core despatched to Genalysis Kalgoorlie for 50gm charge fire assay with 0.01ppm detection limit. Standards of an undocumented provenance and locally (un-certified) sourced blanks inserted but frequency undocumented. 1 in 20 pulp duplicate frequency. Blind pulp re-assays performed. • EGL - Samples were sent to Kalgoorlie Assay Laboratories to be analysed for gold by 40grm fire assay. Samples were also analysed at Genalysis. Certified reference material standards were submitted. Field duplicate samples taken at rate of 1:40. • Roper River Resources - 25gm sample by aqua regia/AAS finish at MiniLab Kalgoorile. Lab repeats at discretion of laboratory • Monarch – RAB and AC: Assayed by aqua regia/AAS with 10ppb detection limit. RC: 50g charge FA/AAS at SGS Kalgoorlie • SMC – Fire Assay, undocumented charge and laboratory.
Verification	• *The verification of significant intersections by either*	• Delta drilled twinned holes at Lizard (LZD1-3)

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of sampling and assaying	*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.*	• Monarch Gold Mining Company Ltd; Geological and sample data was logged digitally and .csv or .xls files imported into Datashed SQL database with in-built validation. Samples bags were put into numbered plastic bags and then cable tied. Samples collected daily from site by laboratory • EGL - Geological and sample data logged directly into field computer at the core yard using Field Marshall. Data is transferred to Perth via email and imported into Geobank SQL database by the database administrator (DBA). Assay files are received in .csv format and loaded directly into the database by the DBA. Hardcopy and/or digital copies of data are kept for reference if necessary. • Data entry, verification and storage protocols for remaining operators is unknown. • No adjustments have been made to assay data.
Location of data points	• *Accuracy and quality of surveys used to locate drill holes (collar and down-hole surveys), trenches, mine workings and other locations used in Mineral Resource estimation.* • *Specification of the grid system used.* • *Quality and adequacy of topographic control.*	• Aberfoyle – All drilling is un-surveyed. Collars located on AMG Zone 51 Grid utilised. • Croesus – TGRC holes were collar surveyed in AMG Zone 51 Grid. No downhole surveys. • Delta - All drillholes used for resource definition surveyed by Minecomp. All post 1993 RC and DD holes downhole surveyed using EMS or Eastman single shot where possible. Where not possible, data from proximal holes was used. LAD and LZC, LZD, LAC, and selected G prefixed holes downhole surveyed by undocumented method approximately every 10m. Many RAB holes appear to be collar surveyed. AMG Zone 51 Grid utilised except for holes in the Nyborgs region were a local grid (Lady Ida) was utilised. • EGL - Collars were surveyed by DGPS in MGA Zone 51. No downhole surveying performed. • Roper River Resources - No surveys post drilling. AMG Zone 51 Grid utilised. • Monarch - RC and some AC collars surveyed by DGPS. All remaining holes surveyed by GPS. MGA Zone 51 Grid utilised. IGRC holes were downhole surveyed by EMS every 5m. RC drilling was surveyed by Electronic Multishot on selected holes. • SMC - No evidence of post drilling surveys, MGA Zone 51 Grid utilised.
Data spacing and distribution	• *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.*	• 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.
Orientation of data in relation to geological structure	• *Whether the orientation of sampling achieves unbiased sampling of possible structures and the extent to which this is known, considering the deposit type.* • *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*	• Deposits in the Lady Ida zone are generally oriented on North-Norwest to North West trends. Once the orientation of mineralisation was established drilling was mostly oriented towards 90^{o} with Iguana grade control oriented towards 45^{o}. • Drilling of Laterite deposits is almost exclusively vertical in nature. • It is unknown whether the orientation of sampling achieves unbiased sampling, though it is considered

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	reported if material.	unlikely.
Sample security	• *The measures taken to ensure sample security.*	• EGL - Samples were bagged, tied and in a secure yard. Once submitted to the laboratories they are stored in cages within a secure fenced compound. Samples are tracked through the laboratory via their LIMS. • Monarch - Pre-numbered sample bags were put into numbered plastic bags. These numbers were written on the submission forms which were checked by the geologist. Plastic bags were then securely cable tied and placed in a secure location. Samples were then picked up by the Lab in Kalgoorlie or deliver to Perth via courier. A work order conformation was emailed to Monarch personnel for each sample submission once samples were received by the Laboratory. • Other operators undocumented
Audits or reviews	• *The results of any audits or reviews of sampling techniques and data.*	

1.2 Reporting of Exploration Results

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
Mineral tenement and land tenure status	• *Type, reference name/number, location and ownership including agreements or material issues with third parties such as joint ventures, partnerships, overriding royalties, native title interests, historical sites, wilderness or national park and environmental settings.* • *The security of the tenure held at the time of reporting along with any known impediments to obtaining a licence to operate in the area.*	• All tenure pertaining to this report is listed below

TENEMENT	HOLDER	AGREEMENTS
E16/332, E16/337, E16/474, E16/475, M16/268	CARNEGIE GOLD PTY LTD.	
E16/344, E16/347, E16/456, M16/262, M16/263, M16/264, P16/2774, P16/2775	SIBERIA MINING CORPORATION PTY LTD	E16/344 - Mining Project Investors Pty LTD. (MPI) and Siberia are involved in an unincorporated JV over gold and silver on E16/344. MPI holds the right to explore and mine E16/344, held by Siberia, for gold and silver

- Carnegie Gold PTY LTD and Siberia Mining Corporation PTY LTD are wholly owned subsidiaries of EGL
- There are no known heritage or native title issues.

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		• There are no known impediments to obtaining a licence to operate in the area.
Exploration done by other parties	• *Acknowledgment and appraisal of exploration by other parties.*	• As detailed above, the project area has been previously explored by numerous other companys. • Drilling, sampling and assay procedures and methods as stated in the database and confirmed from Wamex reports and hard copy records are considered acceptable and to industry standards of the time. There is sufficient understanding of drilling, sampling and assay methodologies for the majority of drilling in the Lady Ida area. The company is confident that previous operators completed work to standards considered acceptable for the time. As part of any resource upgrade, EGL will commit to additional drilling to confirm the style, widths and tenor of mineralisation at each deposit.
Geology	• *Deposit type, geological setting and style of mineralisation.*	• The project is located along the inferred trace of the Ida Fault, a north-south trending deep seated crustal structure juxtaposing batholithic granites and subordinate basalt and BIF of the Southern Cross Province against greenstones of the Eastern Goldfields Province (EGP). The EGP sequences are metamorphosed to amphibolite facies and dominated by tholeiitic to komatiitic basalts, tremolite-chlorite rich ultramafics and psammitic to pelitic sediments. The regional stratigraphy trends north-northwest, sub-parallel to the Ida Fault, and the regional dip is sub-vertical. Fluid pathways are suggested by the presence of two resources defined at Iguana and Lizard and broad zones of anomalous soil geochemistry along the length of the Python and Reptile Shears. The structural complexity of the area, including inferred thrusts, fault splays and crosscutting shears, presents good potential for additional trap sites.

Drill hole Information	• *A summary of all information material to the understanding of the exploration results including a tabulation of the following information for all Material drill holes:*
	  ○ *easting and northing of the drill hole collar*
	  ○ *elevation or RL (Reduced Level – elevation above sea level in metres) of the drill hole collar*
	  ○ *dip and azimuth of the hole*
	  ○ *down hole length and interception depth*
	  ○ *hole length.*
	• *If the exclusion of this information is justified on the basis that the information is not Material and this exclusion does not detract from the understanding of the report, the Competent Person should clearly explain why this is the case.*
		• See Significant Intercepts.
		• The significant intercept table provides details of drill holes with intercepts of >= 1 gram metres. 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 cut-off grades are usually Material and should be stated.* • *Where aggregate intercepts incorporate short lengths of*	• Original assays are length weighted. Grades are not top cut. Lower cut off is nominally 1g/t. Maximum 2m internal dilution. • No metal equivalents reported.

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	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.*	
Relationship between mineralisation widths and intercept lengths	• *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').*	• All intercept widths reported are down hole lengths. No attempt has been made here to report true widths. The orientation of mineralisation differs at each deposit, so it is not practical to report true widths.
Diagrams	• *Appropriate maps and sections (with scales) and tabulations of intercepts should be included for any significant discovery being reported These should include, but not be limited to a plan view of drill hole collar locations and appropriate sectional views.*	• See plans and sections
Balanced reporting	• *Where comprehensive reporting of all Exploration Results is not practicable, representative reporting of both low and high grades and/or widths should be practiced to avoid misleading reporting of Exploration Results.*	• Results reported include both low and high gram metre (g/t x down hole length) values. • The significant intercept table provides details of drill holes with intercepts of >= 1 gram metres.
Other substantive exploration data	• *Other exploration data, if meaningful and material, should be reported including (but not limited to): geological observations; geophysical survey results; geochemical survey results; bulk samples – size and method of treatment; metallurgical test results; bulk density, groundwater, geotechnical and rock characteristics; potential deleterious or contaminating substances.*	• Metallurgical and geotechnical work has been completed for numerous previously mined deposits.
Further work	• *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.*	• Data evaluation and geological assessment of all deposits, followed by additional resource drilling • Regional exploration targeting for new green-fields deposits.