

MARCH 2020 – QUARTERLY ACTIVITIES REPORT

Resource Definition Drilling Completed – Feasibility Study on Schedule

Highlights for 3 Months to 31 March 2020 include:

- 19,132 metres of drilling completed (14,507 m RC and 5,081 m Diamond)
- 190% increase in Mineral Resource at Waihi to 2.46 Mt @ 2.6 g/t Au for 206,000 oz Au
- updated Golden Eagle underground Mineral Resource to 0.4 Mt @ 3.9 g/t for 49,000 oz Au
- significant high-grade intercepts returned from resource drilling programs include:
 - Waihi 34.0m @ 3.79 g/t Au from 30m (includes 22.0m @ 5.0 g/t)
34.0m @ 3.44 g/t Au from 75m
 - Callion 8.0m @ 20.2 g/t Au from 118m
8.0m @ 16.4 g/t Au from 139m (includes 1.0m @ 22.6 g/t Au)
6.0m @ 26.8 g/t Au from 78.8m (Metallurgical Hole)
- agreement reached with Riverina station owners to remove homestead exclusion zone
- exploration drilling commenced at various prospects (including Riverina South)
- metallurgical & geotechnical test programs well advanced at quarter end
- Covid-19 procedures and protocols developed and implemented. No confirmed cases
- strong cash balance of \$14.8M with no debt at 31 March 2020.

Ora Banda Mining Limited (ASX:OBM) (“Ora Banda”, “Company”) is pleased to report on its activities for the March quarter, a quarter in which the Company continued implementing its planned infill resource definition drilling, resource upgrade and Mining Reserve delineation program and commenced exploration drilling.

Resource & Reserve Drilling

Resource and reserve drilling operations at Ora Banda’s Davyhurst Gold Project (DGP) were completed during the three-month period to 31 March with two RC drill rigs and two diamond drill rigs completing 8,885 m of RC drilling and 4,625 m of Diamond drilling respectively during the quarter for a combined total of 13,510 drill metres. Drill and assay costs have broadly been in line with budget.

The Company remains focused on validating both the technical and economic viability of mining and processing ore from five advanced projects, all of which are well-understood geologically, and are close to the Davyhurst Processing Plant. Of the Company’s current global Mineral Resource of **23.5 Mt @ 2.6g/t Au for 1,980,000 oz Au**, the combined updated Mineral Resource and Reserve totals for the five key project areas are a Mineral Resource of **11.3 Mt @ 2.7g/t Au for 995,000 oz Au** and a Mining Reserve of **2.8 Mt @ 2.3g/t Au for 213,000 oz Au (Siberia Project only)**¹.

1. Refer to Appendix 3 - Mineral Resource & Reserve Statement for further details

Resource Definition Drilling Overview

As previously noted, Ora Banda’s stated objective for the current resource and reserve definition drilling programs was to expand and upgrade the known resources located at the following five key project areas, namely:

- Riverina
- Waihi
- Callion
- Siberia (includes Sand King & Missouri deposits); and
- Golden Eagle,

with the objective of then delivering a robust five-year mine plan that envisages both open pit and underground mining operations.

Upgraded Mineral Resources and Mining Reserves derived from this drilling program are the primary inputs in a Definitive Feasibility Study (DFS) that is currently being finalised. The Company is working towards establishing a sound business case to return the Davyhurst Gold Project to production.

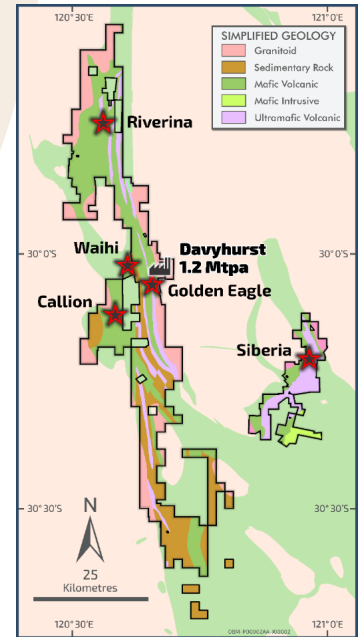


Figure 1 – Ora Banda DGP

Riverina

Riverina (located 48 km and linked via an established and certified heavy haulage road to Ora Banda’s 1.2 million tonne per annum processing plant at Davyhurst) presents a significant opportunity for near-term low-strip open pit oxide production and as such is one of the Company’s high-priority development targets.

The Riverina Mineral Resource Estimate (MRE) was updated on 2 December 2019 with preliminary pit optimisation studies generating a series of nested pit shells to define the lateral and vertical extents from which an optimum Net Present Value (NPV) pit was derived. Phase 2 of the Riverina infill drilling program (35 drill holes for 2,976 metres) then targeted areas of the resource model within the preliminary optimum shell to increase confidence in the geological interpretation of and grade distribution within identified ore lodes.

All outstanding assay results from the Phase 2 drilling program were received during the quarter. These results were largely consistent with expectations, confirming the mineralisation model, geometry and grade distribution of the deposit. Results from the Phase 2 drilling program have been incorporated in an updated iteration of the Riverina MRE.

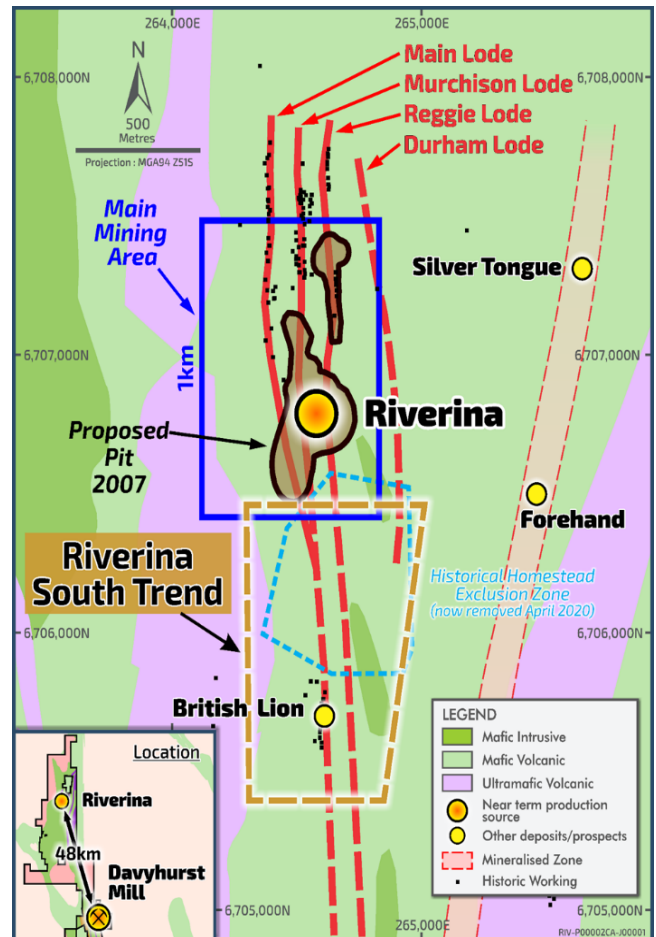


Figure 2 - Riverina overview plan

A series of geotechnical and metallurgical drill holes were also completed during the quarter at Riverina.

Geotechnical evaluation of core recovered from these holes was subsequently used to set pit slope design parameters in the oxide, transition and primary weathering zones for inclusion in the final Riverina open pit optimisation and design phase.

Metallurgical evaluation of core and ore samples recovered from a range of mineralised domains at Riverina were used to determine a range of key ore processing factors including Bond Work Index (BWI) and gold recovery at a range of different grind sizes. The results from the Riverina metallurgical test work program were then used to estimate gold recovery within the various mineralised domains present at Riverina.

Waihi

Waihi is a well-established mining centre located 3 km to the west of Ora Banda’s processing plant and will provide additional open pit production by way of a significant open pit cut back.

The Waihi Complex comprises the historical Waihi, Homeward Bound and Golden Pole deposits. Following an extensive resource drilling program, completed in January, the MRE was updated during the quarter with a published mineral resource of **2.46 Mt @ 2.6 g/t Au for 206,000 ounces¹**. This represents a 190% increase on the previously reported resource of 0.9 Mt @ 2.4 g/t for 71,000 ounces.

The Waihi South and Golden Pole were initially mined in the early 1900s as high-grade underground mines to a maximum depth of 190 metres, targeting steeply dipping, north plunging shoots. The Golden Pole Mine produced approximately 81,000 tonnes @ 29.6g/t for 77,000 ounces².

In the late 1990s, approximately 740,000 tonnes @ 2.40 g/t Au for 56,000 ounces³ was extracted via open pit methods from the Waihi deposit with mining reaching a maximum depth of 90 metres in the Waihi North open pit.

A 13 hole near mine RC exploration program for 1,607 metres was drilled in the month of March targeting near mine extensions in prospective ground as well as potential Golden Pole repeats in the footwall of Golden Pole. Results include **4.0m @ 15.0g/t from 8.0 metres** (WHRC19111) and **3.0m @ 2.89g/t from 69 metres** (WHRC19099).

Two 120m geotechnical diamond holes were drilled and logged by the Company’s geotechnical consultant.

The Waihi deposit represents a near-term production opportunity only 3 km from Davyhurst and is accordingly a priority development target with both open pit and high-grade underground potential.

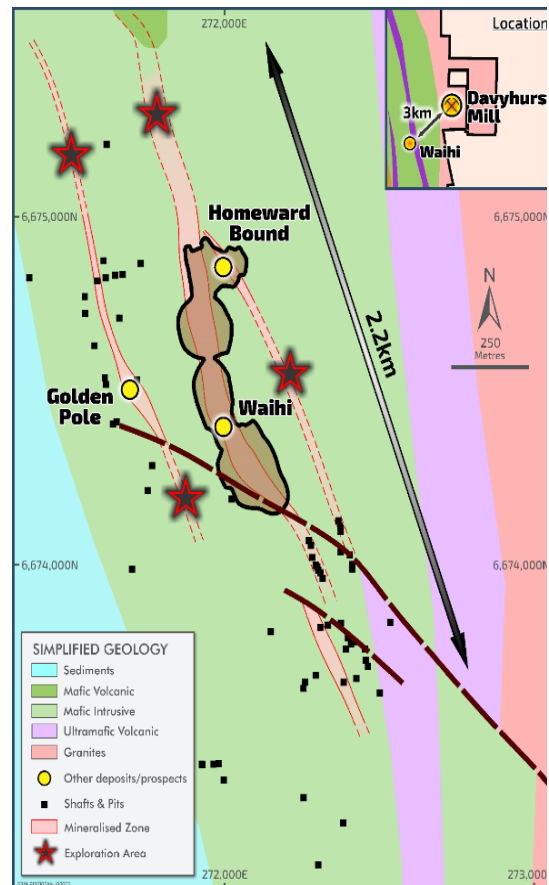


Figure 3 - Waihi Area Site Plan

1. Refer Appendix 3 – Mineral Resource Statement for further details
2. Historical underground production figures sourced from WA Mines Department Records (Minedex)
3. Historical open pit production figures sourced from internal Company Records (Croesus)

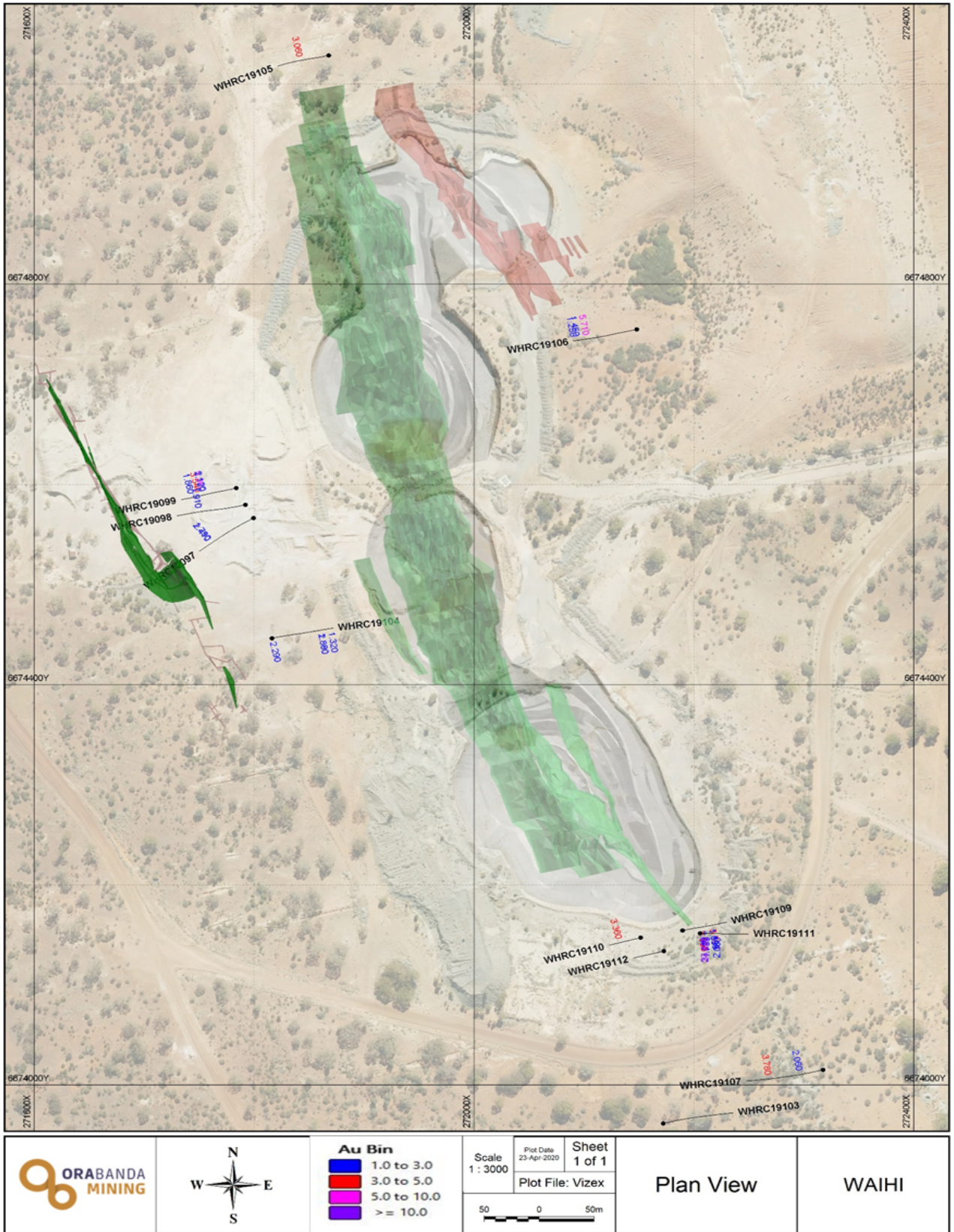


Figure 4 - Waihi drill location plan for near mine exploration drilling

Callion

The Callion mining centre is located 14 km to the south west of Davyhurst and is linked, via an established heavy haulage road, to Ora Banda’s processing plant at Davyhurst.

Callion presents a significant opportunity to source near-term high-grade ore from both open pit and underground areas and as such is one of the Company’s five high-priority development targets (Figures 1 & 6).

Total recorded historic production for Callion is 280kt @ 10.2 g/t for 91,650 ounces of contained gold (open pit – 135kt @ 4.1g/t for 17,650 oz and underground – 146kt @ 15.8g/t for 74,000 oz)¹.

Callion has a published resource of 0.2 Mt @ 2.6 g/t for 14,000 contained ounces². This resource is constrained above the 350m RL (80 vertical metres below surface) to assess remnant open cut potential only.

Phase 1 of the Callion drilling program was completed during the quarter (10 RC drill holes for 1,371 metres) and the first batch of assay results from drilling undertaken during the previous quarter were received in mid-January 2020. Following QAQC validation, results were announced to ASX on 23 January 2020.

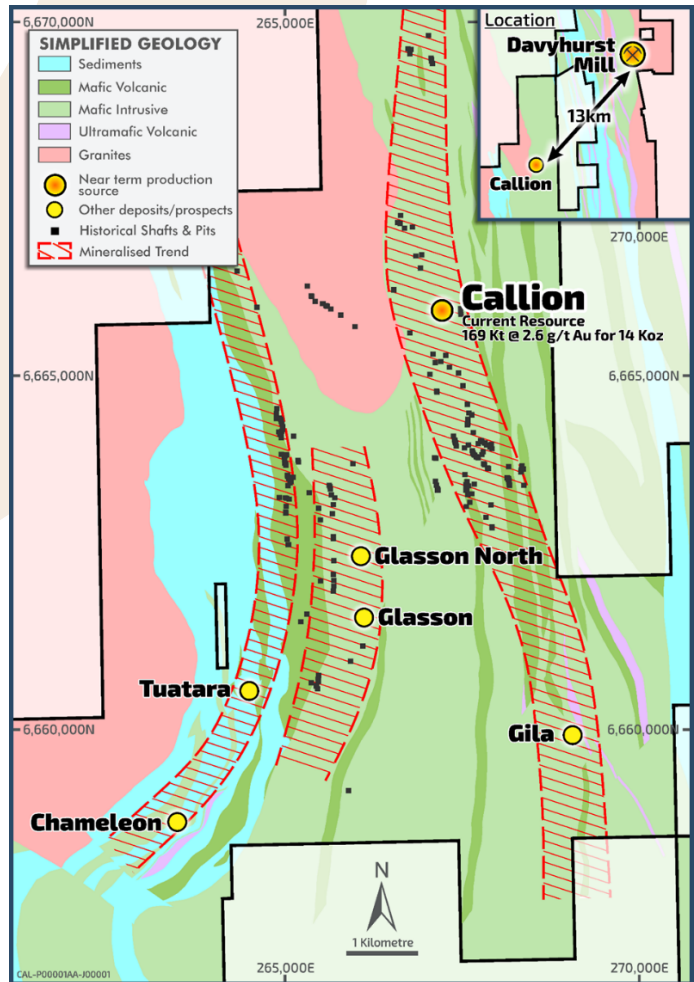


Figure 5- Callion Area Location Plan showing mineralised trends and historic workings

An additional phase 2 drill program (22 RC holes, 3,334m) was completed and all assays from resource definition programs at Callion were available for MRE work. Geological and mineralisation interpretation was ongoing during the quarter and an updated Callion MRE will be complete in early May.

Five geotechnical diamond drill holes (681.1m) were completed and geotechnically logged to define pit design parameters.

Three metallurgical diamond drill holes (391.2m) were drilled to determine Au recoveries and physical properties. One hole, CNDD20002, returned an outstanding Au assay of **6.7m @ 26.78 g/t from 78.8m**.

Ora Banda’s conceptual plan for the Callion deposit remains unchanged and includes an open pit cut back, re-establishing access to existing underground mine workings, rehabilitating existing underground mine development where required to extract a number of high-grade zones that remain within the historical mine and the development and extraction of new high-grade areas below the historical mine workings.

1. Historical production figures sourced from internal Company records (Monarch Gold 2008)
2. Refer Appendix 3 – Mineral Resource Statement for further details

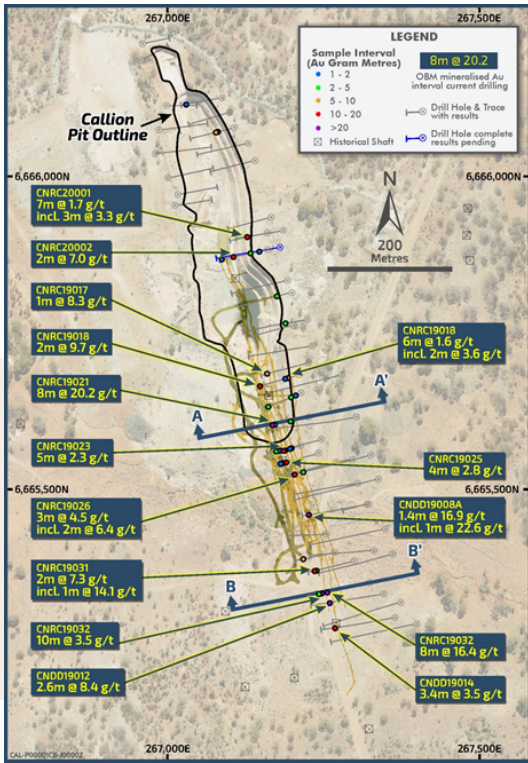


Figure 6 - Callion drill location plan

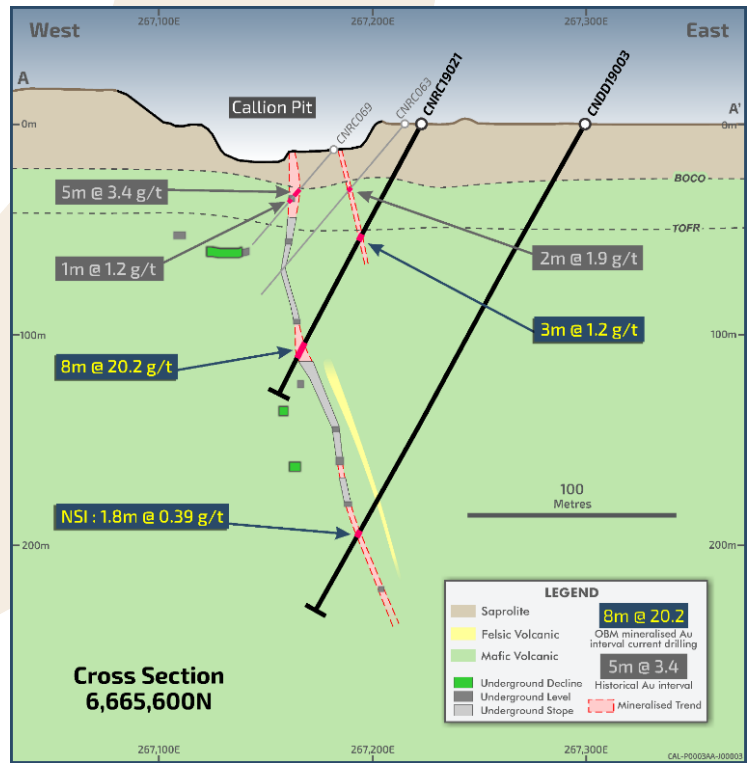


Figure 7- Cross Section A-A' of Figure 6, hole CNRC19021

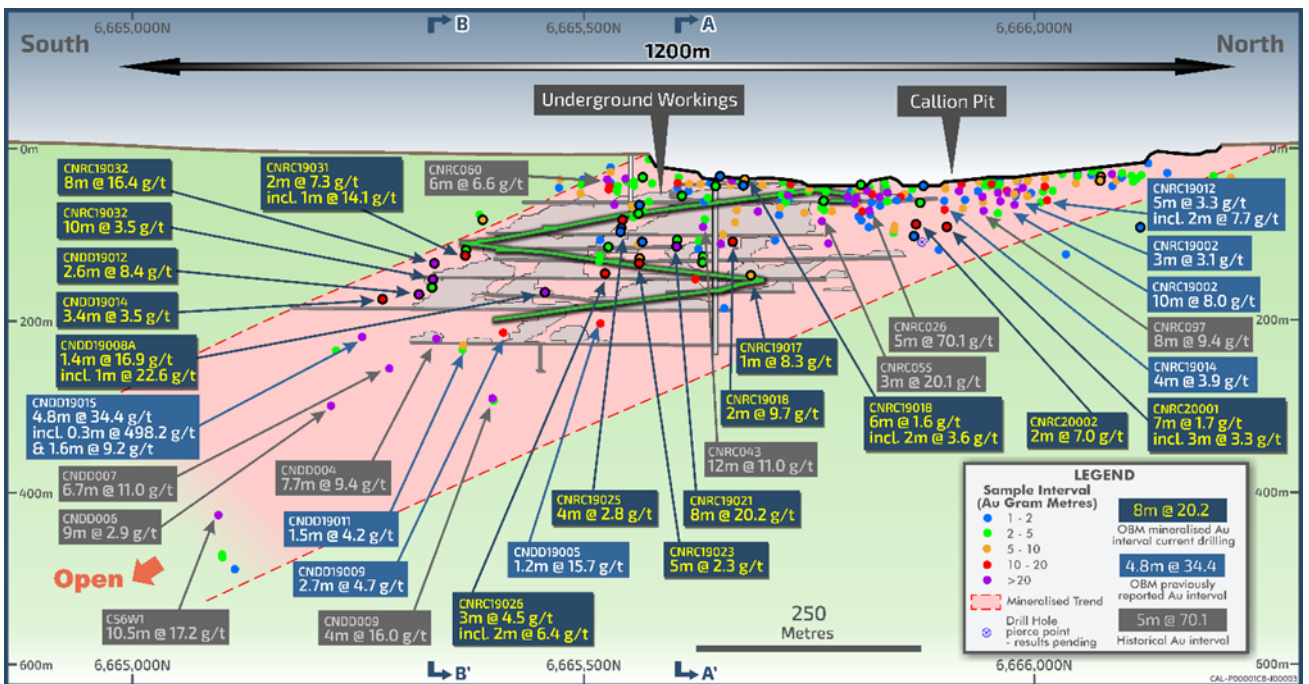


Figure 8 - Callion Long Section

Refer ASX announcements dated 24 November 2016, 10 January 2017, 20 February 2017, 31 August 2017, 28 January 2020, 3 March 2020. For further drilling details refer to the Company's website at www.orabandamining.com.au

Siberia

Ora Banda's Siberia prospect is located approximately 37 km southeast of the Company's at Davyhurst and incorporates both the Sand King and Missouri open pits (Figures 1 and 9).

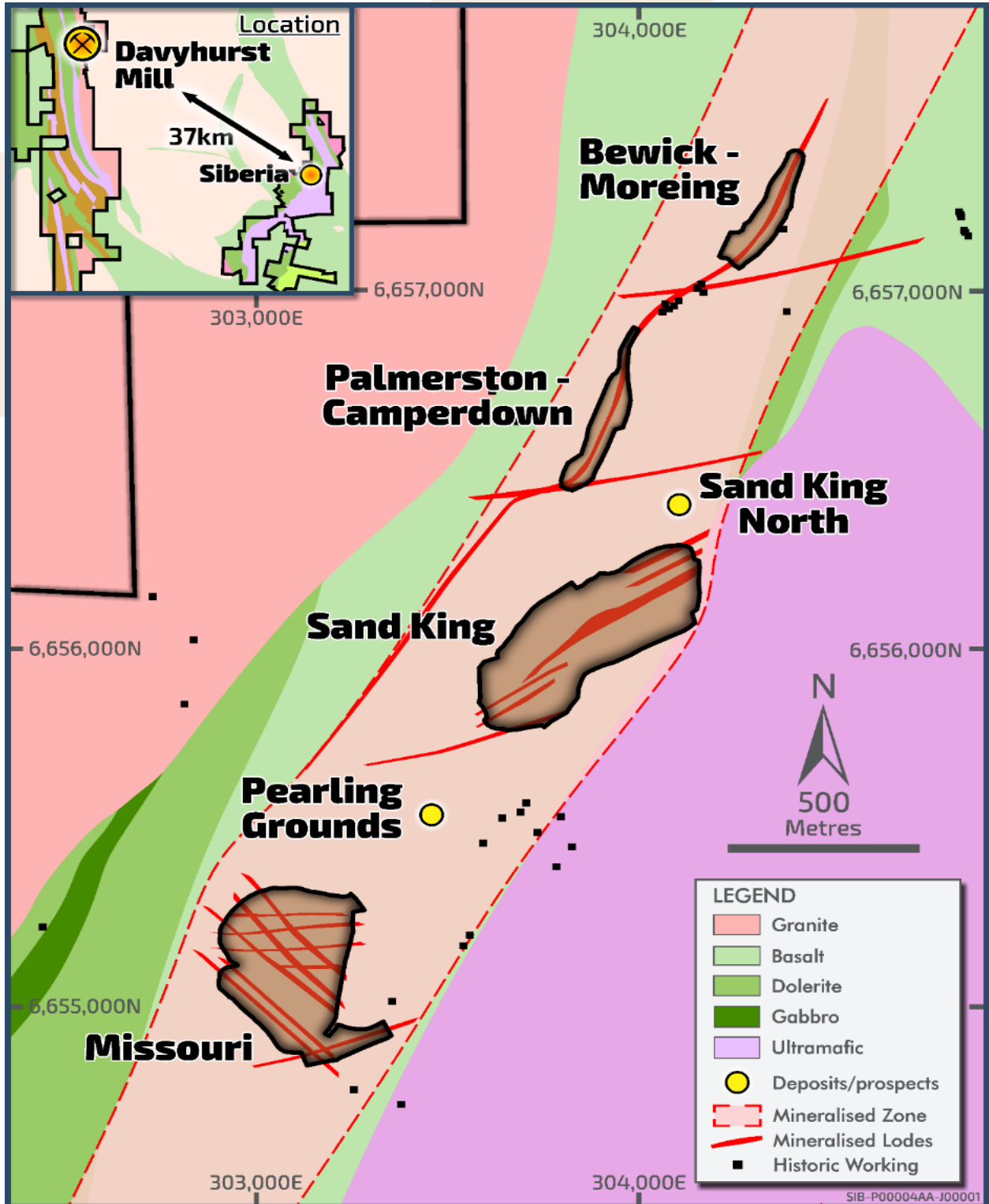


Figure 9 - Siberia Area Location Plan with Primary Underlying Geological Zones

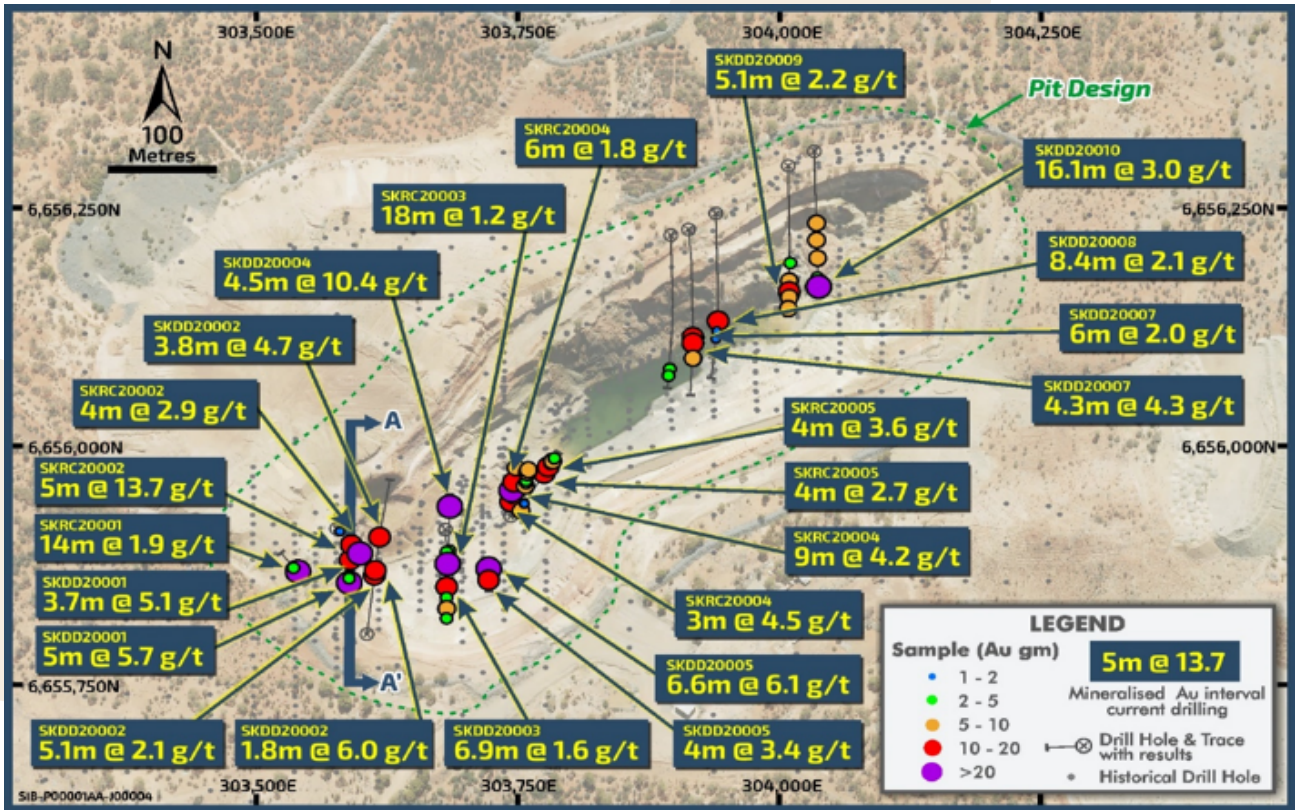


Figure 10 - Sand King Drill Location Plan

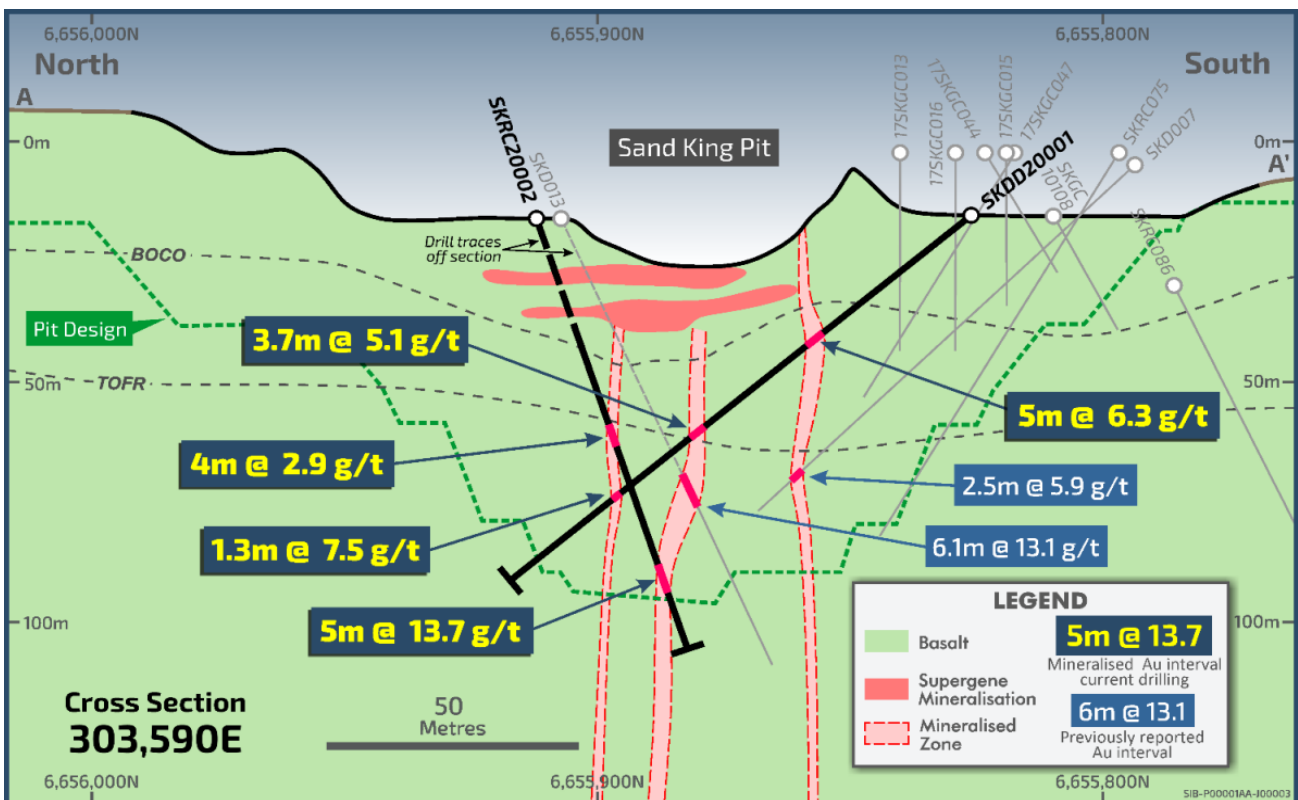


Figure 11 - Sand King Cross Section 303,590E

Refer ASX announcement dated 27 April 2020. For further drilling details refer to the Company's website at www.orabandamining.com.au

A 16-hole drill program was completed at Sand King (see Figures 11 and 12). This program was designed to close down drill hole spacing in several specific structurally complex areas along the lower boundary of the currently designed pit. Six RC holes (630m) and 10 diamond holes (1,531.4m) were drilled and all assay results were received during the quarter. Results were in line with expectations and gold mineralisation was intersected where expected, largely confirming the existing mineralisation interpretation.

Assay results from this drill program were announced on ASX on 27 April 2020 and these results are now being incorporated into an upgraded Mineral Resource and Mining Reserve estimate. The previously stated **Mining Reserve estimate for Sand King is 1.1 Mt @ 2.6 g/t for 93,000 ounces.**

Golden Eagle

Ora Banda’s Golden Eagle prospect is located approximately 2 km west of the Company’s processing plant at Davyhurst.

Surface drilling at Golden Eagle to test the northern down plunge extension of the mineralised structure commenced in December and was completed in February. By quarter-end, five diamond tails, in addition the three completed last quarter, had been completed for 1,173.8 metres. Assay results from this program are pending.

An update to the underground resource model commenced during the quarter, using recent underground face sampling and all recent drilling results, excluding the down plunge area referred to above. This MRE was announced post quarter end (on 8 April 2020) and totalled **393,000 tonnes at 3.9g/t for 49,000 ounces.**

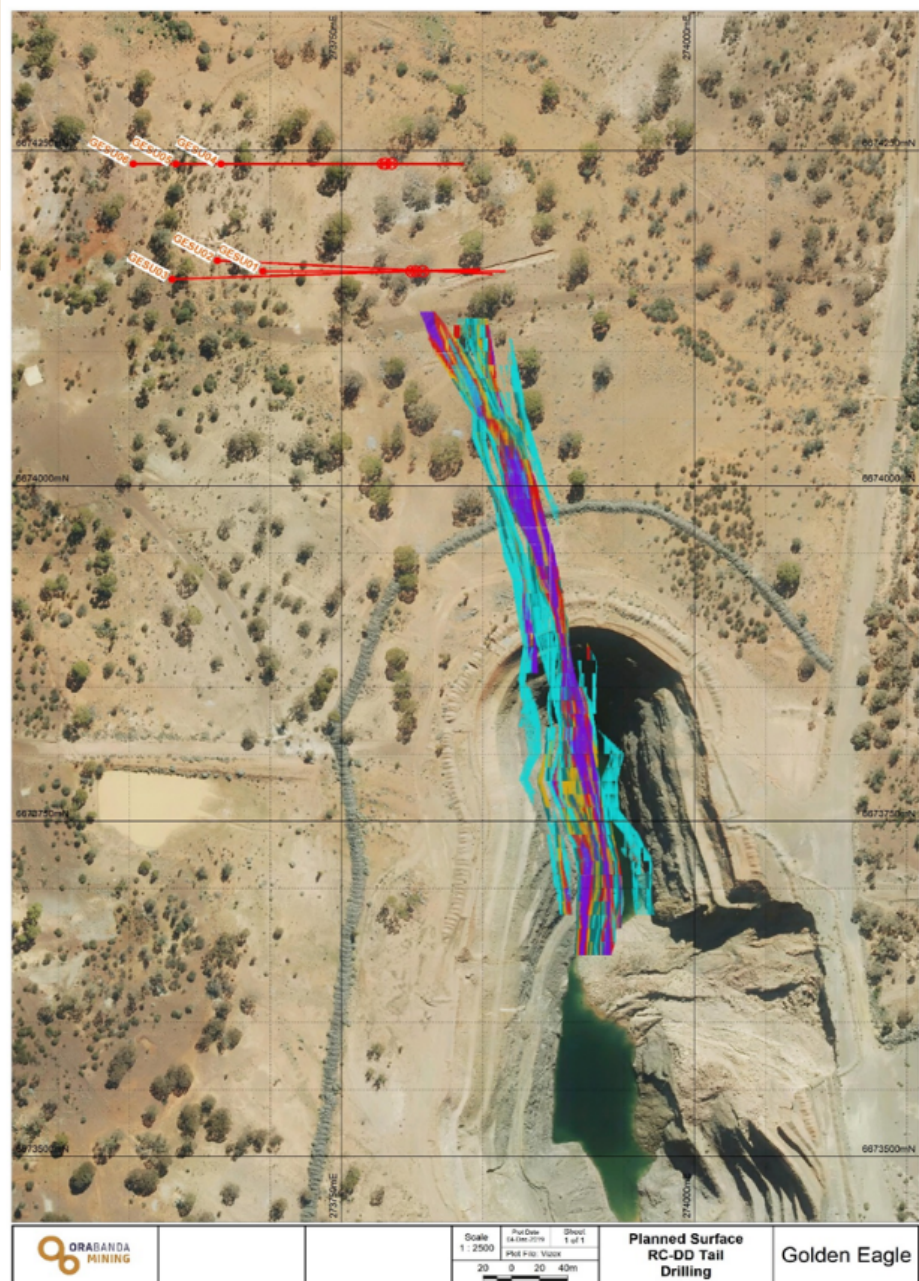


Figure 12 - Golden Eagle Surface Drill Location Plan

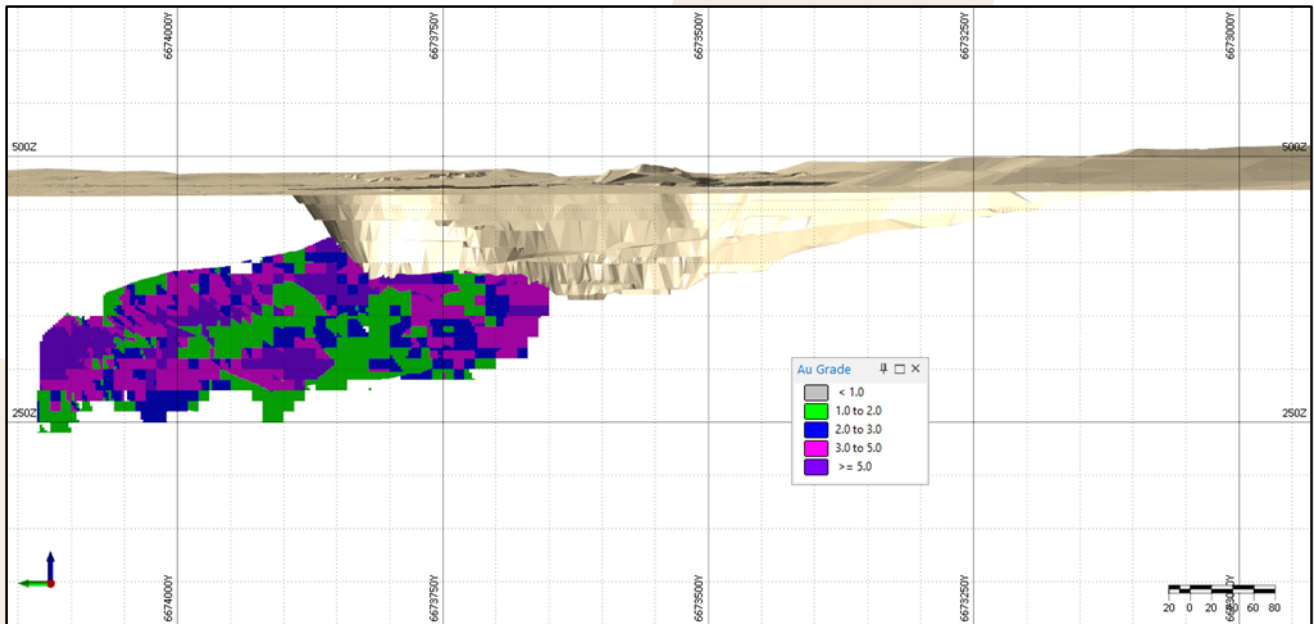


Figure 13 - Current Golden Eagle resource outline. Long section, looking east

Refer ASX announcement dated 8 April 2020. For further drilling details refer to the Company's website at www.orabandamining.com.au

Significant Intercepts – Resource Definition

Significant drill intercepts from resource definition drilling are included in Appendix 4.

Resource & Reserve Modelling Update

The Company's employee ramp-up continued throughout the quarter with additional technical staff engaged to ensure the development of resource models, upgrading of Mineral Resource statements, development of mine plans and Mining Reserve statements progresses in a timely manner.

Waihi

An updated Resource Statement for Waihi was published on 4 February 2020. This Mineral Resource is now **2.46 Mt @ 2.6 g/t Au for 206,000 ounces Au**. This represents a 190% increase in total resource ounces compared to the previously reported resource of 0.9 Mt @ 2.4 g/t for 71,000 ounces Au.

The Mineral Resource previously reported for Waihi was derived from a fully unconstrained Resource model whereas the new Resource estimate has been derived following the application of various constraints and modifying factors¹.

The Waihi open pit Mineral Resource estimate is based on a gold price of A\$2,400² per ounce, a lower block cut-off grade of 0.5 g/t Au and is physically constrained to the area within an optimum A\$2,400 per ounce open pit shell that extends to a depth of 140 metres.

1. Refer to sections on Price, Cut-off grades & Modifying Factors in ASX release dated 4 February for further details
2. The Company's choice of AUD\$2,400 represents a modest premium (2%) to the spot gold price of A\$2,350 per ounce in early February and is within the 10 to 15 year outlook appropriate to a Mineral Resource estimate as per JORC Clause 20. The Waihi open pit resource is also constrained by an optimum A\$2,400 pit shell and a 0.5 g/t Au lower block cut-off grade. There is accordingly a reasonable expectation that Waihi will be economic within the 10 to 15 year outlook time period.

The Waihi underground Mineral Resource estimate is limited to the area beneath the optimum A\$2,400 per ounce open pit shell but with a higher block cut-off grade of 2.0 g/t Au to reflect the increased cost of underground mining.

PROJECT	MEASURED		INDICATED		INFERRED		TOTAL MATERIAL		
	('000t)	(g/t Au)	('000t)	(g/t Au)	('000t)	(g/t Au)	('000t)	(g/t Au)	('000oz.)
Waihi - Open Pit	-	-	1,948	2.4	131	2.9	2,079	2.4	159
Waihi - Underground	-	-	188	3.7	195	3.9	384	3.8	47
Combined Total	-	-	2,136	2.47	326	3.51	2,462	2.6	206

Table 1 - Open pit and Underground resources at Waihi

Whittle optimisation runs to determine maximum NPV recoverable from Waihi have been completed and the Waihi pit design is near final. Figure 14 shows current pit layout.



Figure 14 - View of Optimum A\$2,100 Au Waihi Open Pit

Callion

All outstanding assay results from resource definition drilling at Callion were received during the quarter. Geological interpretation and wireframing of mineralised lode system at Callion have also been completed and these results, together with assays, incorporated into a new mineral resource model for Callion. Third party development and verification of the Callion resource model is currently in progress.

Sand King

Assay results returned from the additional 16 holes drilled at Sand King during the quarter have been incorporated into the Sand King resource model, the model updated and a new open pit Mineral Resource estimate calculated. Consistent with input parameters used by the Company in the calculating open pit resources at other key open pit locations the subject of this DFS (gold price of A\$2,400 / oz and lower cut-off grade of 0.5 g/t Au), these input parameters have been used in delineating the updated Sand King Resource.

Whittle optimisation runs incorporating the results from the new drilling have also been completed and the optimum open pit design updated.

Regional Exploration

Regional exploration continued throughout the quarter. All minimum expenditure commitments were met.

At the completion of the resource development drilling during the quarter, the focus turned to exploration drilling. In total 5,622 RC metres an all up cost of A\$72/metre were drilled at various prospects including Siberia South, Riverina South, Young Australia and Python.

Davyhurst

Planning was well advanced for pXRF study of representative cross-sections at Waihi to better understand lithological domaining and controls within this deposit.

Riverina/Mulline

A drilling program over the Riverina South area was completed with results pending at the end of the reporting period. The exploration program targeted a 1km long, highly prospective strike extension corridor immediately south of the main Riverina mining area that has been the focus of recent resource development works. The program which included 32 drill holes for 3,645 metres, reaching a maximum depth of 150 metres. This first pass wide spaced drilling was conducted on 80 metre line centres and commenced immediately south of the proposed Riverina open pit, continuing south to the British Lion prospect.

On the Mulline Trend a RC drill program at Young Australian commenced in late March. Seven holes (PTRC108 – PTRC114) for 829 metres were completed on the south eastern part of prospect with results pending at the end of the reporting period.

Drill planning is continuing south along the mineralised trends within the Mulline Project to include the Giles Shear area and west and north of the Lady Gladys Pit.

Mt Ida

A detailed exploration and prospectivity review of the entire Mt Ida project area was initiated mid-February and remains ongoing. An initial drill program has been development with drilling scheduled to commence early

in the June quarter. period. Four holes at Dave Lode and seven holes at West Nell were pegged and drill sites have now been prepared.

Siberia

An auger drilling program targeting the calcareous horizon within the soil profile was undertaken on M24/848 during the reporting period. A total of 325 samples were collected. Drill coverage on M24/848 is generally restricted to the Black Rabbit deposit and Black Cat prospect, with no apparent surface Geochem sampling recorded on this tenement.

The 2016 auger program completed on M24/845 – 847 was not extended to M24/848 due to financial restraints at that time. This 2016 program was successful in defining a number of new gold anomalies. Collected samples have been submitted to Intertek in Kalgoorlie and will be assayed for low level gold and a 33 Multi-element suite analysis.

Two RC drilling programs were undertaken during the reporting period at Siberia.

A total of four holes for 386m at the Equator prospect on M24/845.

The area was covered by a 200m by 80m auger drilling program in 2016. This work defined a large +20ppb gold anomaly at Equator over a strike length of greater than 2 km, with a 700m strike +50ppb anomaly core with a peak value of 212ppb. This anomaly falls less than 100m south of a line of old workings close to the basalt/ultramafic contact, over a laterite hill.

The Siberia area was mapped by Jon Standing of Model Earth in 2015. He mapped a +250m line of old workings at the basalt/Ultramafic, associated with veining with a 50° dip toward 155°. A further line of workings are evident in the aerial photo, possibly trending North-westerly. This drilling has also been designed to potential hit the southern extent of this mineralisation. No significant assays were returned from this prospect.

A total of five holes for 397m at the Pirate King prospect on M24/847.

The Pirate King prospect lies approximately 14 km southwest of the Siberia mine site, within the Siberia South Project.

Hole PKRC003 returned 4.0m @ 0.75g/t.

Lady Ida

Lady Ida Auger Drilling

An auger drilling program targeting the calcareous horizon within the soil profile was undertaken during the reporting period over part of the Lady Ida project area to infill gaps in the current surface geochemical coverage (see Figure 16). A total of 1,195 samples were collected and have been submitted to Intertek in Kalgoorlie for Gold and a 33 Multielement suite analysis.

Lady Ida RC Drilling

A total of two holes for 216m were drilled at the Flame Prospect on E16/344.

This program was planned to follow up previously untested anomalous RAB intercepts south of the Olympic Torch prospect - 3m @ 1.3g/t and 5m @ 0.5g/t Au. This anomalism appears to be coincident with the southern extent of the Golden Lode mineralised trend on the Kunanalling shear and therefore considered significant for further exploration. The Golden Lode resource lies approximately 15 km to the north on an excised lease.



Samples have been submitted to Nagrom for Gold and Arsenic analysis.

Significant Intercepts – Exploration

Significant drill intercepts from exploration drilling are included in Appendix 4.

Process Plant

The Processing Plant remained on care and maintenance for the reporting period. GR Engineering Services (GRES) continued with detailed condition reporting, engineering evaluation and studies that will form the basis of re-commissioning program.

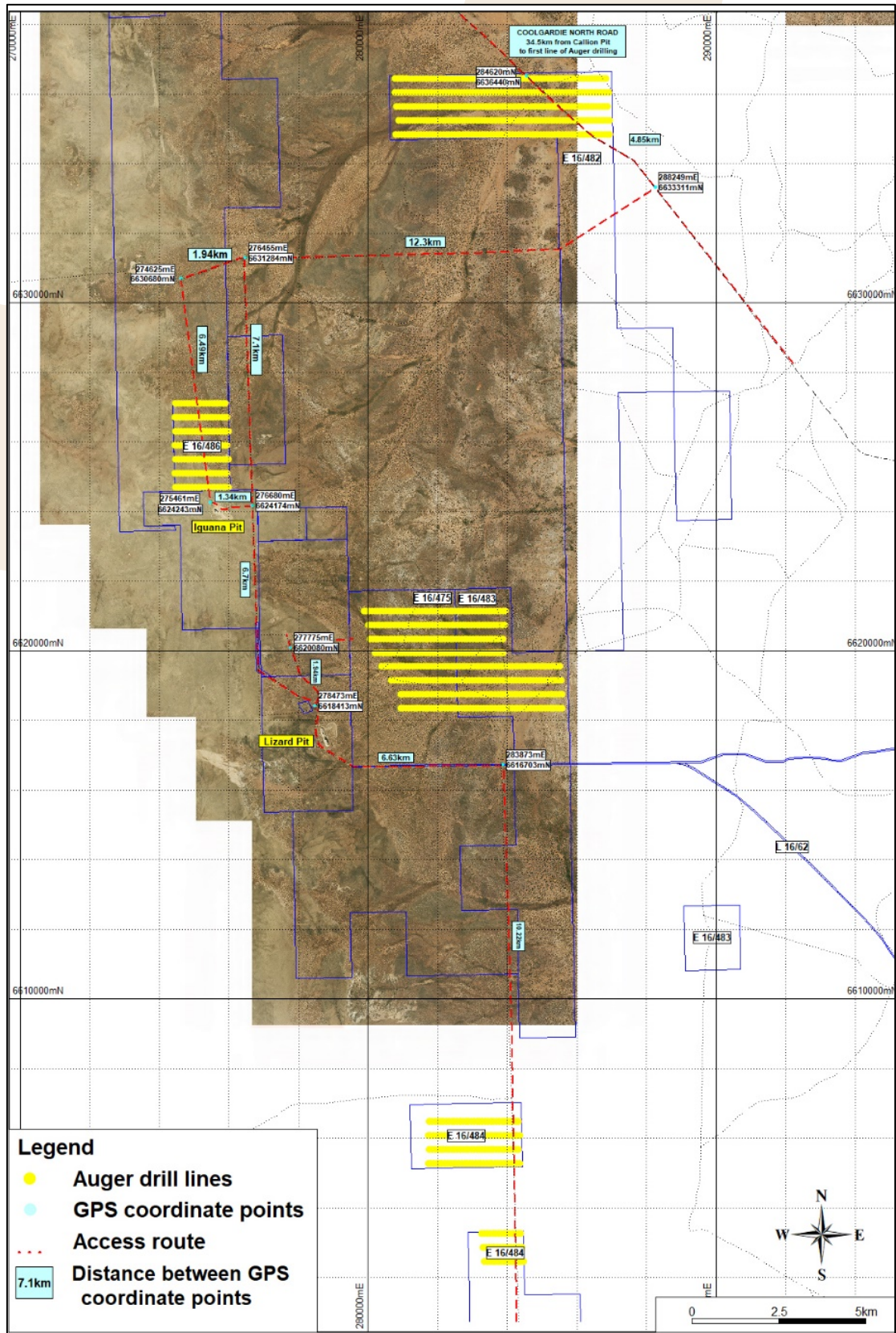


Figure 15 –Lady Ida Auger Drilling

Corporate

Capital Raising

No capital raisings were undertaken during the March quarter.

Share & Option Issues

1,468,334 unlisted Options exercisable at A\$2.835 each lapsed on 8 March 2020.

898,334 fully paid ordinary shares were issued on 14 April 2020 following the exercise of 898,334 Remuneration Options pursuant to the terms and conditions of the Company's Employee Option Plan approved by shareholders at the General Meeting held on 7 June 2019¹.

1. Refer ASX announcements dated 15 April 2020

Capital Structure

At the date of this report the issued capital of the Company is:

Fully Paid Ordinary Shares	587,318,296
Unlisted Options	46,948,316

Strong Cash Position

The Company has a strong, well capitalised balance sheet with no debt, with cash at 31 March 2020 of \$14,752,000. Refer to the accompanying Appendix 5B for cash movements during the quarter.

During the quarter the Company made payments to its directors of \$145,000, for services rendered.

Marketing

The Company maintains a proactive approach to promoting its activities.

During the quarter Ora Banda attended and presented at the ASX Investors Conference in Perth. The Company also hosted a site tour to its Davyhurst Gold Project and met with a number of the Company's Perth based institutional shareholders.

A number of planned marketing activities were abandoned due to travel restrictions associated with the Covid-19 pandemic. The Company has adopted a more proactive approach to virtual marketing in light of these travel restrictions.

Events Post-31 March 2020

Please refer to the Company's ASX announcements dated 8, 9, 15, 27 and 28 April 2020 for the latest update on resource drilling and regional exploration results received post 31 March 2020, which detailed the assay results received from RC and Diamond drilling undertaken and analysed during the quarter.



This announcement was authorised for release to 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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Appendix 1 – Additional Information

Introduction

Ora Banda Mining's Davyhurst Gold Project consists of five sub-regions:

- Mt Ida
- Riverina
- Davyhurst
- Callion
- Siberia

that collectively cover an area of 1,332 km² that extend over 200 km from north to south.

Safety

There were no Lost Time Injuries during the quarter.

Environment

There were no significant environmental incidents during the quarter.

Appendix 2 – Tenement Schedule

Tenement No.	Status	Registered Holder	Ownership	Location
E16/0344	Granted	SIBERIA MINING CORPORATION PTY LTD	100/100	Coolgardie
E16/0456	Granted	SIBERIA MINING CORPORATION PTY LTD	100/100	Coolgardie
E16/0473	Granted	CARNEGIE GOLD PTY LTD	100/100	Coolgardie
E16/0474	Granted	CARNEGIE GOLD PTY LTD	100/100	Coolgardie
E16/0475	Granted	CARNEGIE GOLD PTY LTD	100/100	Coolgardie
E16/0480	Granted	GOLDSTAR RESOURCES (WA) PTY LTD	100/100	Coolgardie
E16/0482	Granted	GOLDSTAR RESOURCES (WA) PTY LTD	100/100	Coolgardie
E16/0483	Granted	GOLDSTAR RESOURCES (WA) PTY LTD	100/100	Coolgardie
E16/0484	Granted	GOLDSTAR RESOURCES (WA) PTY LTD	100/100	Coolgardie
E16/0486	Granted	GOLDSTAR RESOURCES (WA) PTY LTD	100/100	Coolgardie
E16/0487	Granted	GOLDSTAR RESOURCES (WA) PTY LTD	100/100	Coolgardie
E24/0203	Granted	ATRIPLEX PTY LIMITED	100/100	Kalgoorlie
E29/0640	Granted	MT IDA GOLD PTY LTD	100/100	Menzies
E29/0889	Granted	HERON RESOURCES LIMITED	100/100	Menzies
E29/0895	Granted	MT IDA GOLD PTY LTD	100/100	Menzies
E29/0955	Granted	SIBERIA MINING CORPORATION PTY LTD	100/100	Kalgoorlie
E29/0964	Granted	GOLDSTAR RESOURCES (WA) PTY LTD	100/100	Menzies
E30/0333	Granted	CARNEGIE GOLD PTY LTD	100/100	Menzies
E30/0335	Granted	CARNEGIE GOLD PTY LTD	100/100	Coolgardie
E30/0338	Granted	CARNEGIE GOLD PTY LTD	100/100	Menzies
E30/0454	Granted	CARNEGIE GOLD PTY LTD	100/100	Menzies
E30/0468	Granted	CARNEGIE GOLD PTY LTD	100/100	Menzies
E30/0490	Granted	CARNEGIE GOLD PTY LTD	100/100	Menzies
E30/0491	Granted	CARNEGIE GOLD PTY LTD	100/100	Menzies
E30/0504	Application	CARNEGIE GOLD PTY LTD	100/100	Menzies
G30/0006	Application	CARNEGIE GOLD PTY LTD	100/100	Menzies
G30/0007	Application	CARNEGIE GOLD PTY LTD	100/100	Menzies
L15/0224	Granted	SIBERIA MINING CORPORATION PTY LTD	100/100	Coolgardie
L16/0058	Granted	SIBERIA MINING CORPORATION PTY LTD	100/100	Coolgardie
L16/0062	Granted	SIBERIA MINING CORPORATION PTY LTD	100/100	Coolgardie
L16/0072	Granted	CARNEGIE GOLD PTY LTD	100/100	Coolgardie
L16/0073	Granted	CARNEGIE GOLD PTY LTD	100/100	Coolgardie

Tenement No.	Status	Registered Holder	Ownership	Location
L16/0103	Granted	SIBERIA MINING CORPORATION PTY LTD	100/100	Coolgardie
L24/0085	Granted	SIBERIA MINING CORPORATION PTY LTD	100/100	Coolgardie
L24/0115	Granted	SIBERIA MINING CORPORATION PTY LTD	96/96	Kalgoorlie
L24/0170	Granted	CARNEGIE GOLD PTY LTD	100/100	Kalgoorlie
L24/0174	Granted	CARNEGIE GOLD PTY LTD	100/100	Kalgoorlie
L24/0188	Granted	SIBERIA MINING CORPORATION PTY LTD	100/100	Kalgoorlie
L24/0224	Granted	SIBERIA MINING CORPORATION PTY LTD	100/100	Kalgoorlie
L24/0233	Granted	CARNEGIE GOLD PTY LTD	100/100	Kalgoorlie
L24/0240	Granted	CARNEGIE GOLD PTY LTD	100/100	Kalgoorlie
L24/0242	Application	CARNEGIE GOLD PTY LTD	100/100	Kalgoorlie
L29/0074	Granted	MT IDA GOLD PTY LTD	100/100	Menzies
L30/0035	Granted	CARNEGIE GOLD PTY LTD	96/96	Menzies
L30/0037	Granted	CARNEGIE GOLD PTY LTD	100/100	Menzies
L30/0066	Granted	CARNEGIE GOLD PTY LTD	100/100	Menzies
L30/0069	Granted	CARNEGIE GOLD PTY LTD	100/100	Menzies
L30/0074	Application	CARNEGIE GOLD PTY LTD	100/100	Menzies
L30/0076	Application	CARNEGIE GOLD PTY LTD	100/100	Menzies
M16/0262	Granted	SIBERIA MINING CORPORATION PTY LTD	100/100	Coolgardie
M16/0263	Granted	SIBERIA MINING CORPORATION PTY LTD	100/100	Coolgardie
M16/0264	Granted	SIBERIA MINING CORPORATION PTY LTD	100/100	Coolgardie
M16/0268	Granted	CARNEGIE GOLD PTY LTD	100/100	Coolgardie
M16/0470	Granted	CARNEGIE GOLD PTY LTD	100/100	Coolgardie
M24/0039	Granted	CHARLES ROBERT GARDNER	96/96	Kalgoorlie
M24/0115	Granted	SIBERIA MINING CORPORATION PTY LTD	96/96	Kalgoorlie
M24/0159	Granted	SIBERIA MINING CORPORATION PTY LTD	100/100	Kalgoorlie
M24/0208	Granted	SIBERIA MINING CORPORATION PTY LTD	96/96	Kalgoorlie
M24/0376	Granted	SIBERIA MINING CORPORATION PTY LTD	100/100	Kalgoorlie
M24/0634	Granted	HERON RESOURCES LIMITED	100/100	Kalgoorlie
M24/0660	Granted	HERON RESOURCES LIMITED	100/100	Kalgoorlie
M24/0663	Granted	HERON RESOURCES LIMITED	100/100	Kalgoorlie
M24/0664	Granted	HERON RESOURCES LIMITED	100/100	Kalgoorlie
M24/0665	Granted	HERON RESOURCES LIMITED / IMPRESS ENERGY	90/100 & 10/100	Kalgoorlie
M24/0683-I	Granted	HERON RESOURCES LIMITED	100/100	Kalgoorlie

Tenement No.	Status	Registered Holder	Ownership	Location
M24/0686	Granted	HERON RESOURCES LIMITED	100/100	Kalgoorlie
M24/0757	Granted	HERON RESOURCES LIMITED	100/100	Kalgoorlie
M24/0772-I	Granted	HERON RESOURCES LIMITED	100/100	Kalgoorlie
M24/0797	Granted	HERON RESOURCES LIMITED	100/100	Kalgoorlie
M24/0845	Granted	SIBERIA MINING CORPORATION PTY LTD	100/100	Kalgoorlie
M24/0846	Granted	SIBERIA MINING CORPORATION PTY LTD	100/100	Kalgoorlie
M24/0847	Granted	SIBERIA MINING CORPORATION PTY LTD	100/100	Kalgoorlie
M24/0848	Granted	SIBERIA MINING CORPORATION PTY LTD	100/100	Kalgoorlie
M24/0915-I	Granted	HERON RESOURCES LIMITED	100/100	Kalgoorlie
M24/0916	Granted	HERON RESOURCES LIMITED	100/100	Kalgoorlie
M24/0960	Granted	SIBERIA MINING CORPORATION PTY LTD	100/100	Kalgoorlie
M24/0973	Application	HERON RESOURCES LIMITED	100/100	Kalgoorlie
M29/0002	Granted	MT IDA GOLD PTY LTD	100/100	Menzies
M29/0165	Granted	MT IDA GOLD PTY LTD & STUART LESLIE HOOPER	95/100 & 5/100	Menzies
M29/0422	Granted	MT IDA GOLD PTY LTD	100/100	Menzies
M30/0102	Granted	CARNEGIE GOLD PTY LTD	100/100	Menzies
M30/0103	Granted	CARNEGIE GOLD PTY LTD	100/100	Menzies
M30/0111	Granted	CARNEGIE GOLD PTY LTD	100/100	Menzies
M30/0123	Granted	CARNEGIE GOLD PTY LTD	100/100	Menzies
M30/0126	Granted	CARNEGIE GOLD PTY LTD	100/100	Menzies
M30/0157	Granted	CARNEGIE GOLD PTY LTD	96/96	Menzies
M30/0187	Granted	CARNEGIE GOLD PTY LTD	100/100	Coolgardie
M30/0253	Granted	CARNEGIE GOLD PTY LTD	100/100	Menzies
M30/0255	Granted	CARNEGIE GOLD PTY LTD	100/100	Coolgardie
M30/0256	Granted	CARNEGIE GOLD PTY LTD	100/100	Menzies
P16/2921	Granted	GOLDSTAR RESOURCES (WA) PTY LTD	100/100	Coolgardie
P16/2922	Granted	GOLDSTAR RESOURCES (WA) PTY LTD	100/100	Coolgardie
P24/4395	Granted	HERON RESOURCES LIMITED	100/100	Kalgoorlie
P24/4396	Granted	HERON RESOURCES LIMITED	100/100	Kalgoorlie
P24/4400	Granted	HERON RESOURCES LIMITED	100/100	Kalgoorlie
P24/4401	Granted	HERON RESOURCES LIMITED	100/100	Kalgoorlie
P24/4402	Granted	HERON RESOURCES LIMITED	100/100	Kalgoorlie
P24/4403	Granted	HERON RESOURCES LIMITED	100/100	Kalgoorlie

Tenement No.	Status	Registered Holder	Ownership	Location
P24/4750	Granted	SIBERIA MINING CORPORATION PTY LTD	100/100	Kalgoorlie
P24/4751	Granted	SIBERIA MINING CORPORATION PTY LTD	100/100	Kalgoorlie
P24/4754	Granted	SIBERIA MINING CORPORATION PTY LTD	100/100	Kalgoorlie
P24/5073	Granted	SIBERIA MINING CORPORATION PTY LTD	100/100	Kalgoorlie
P24/5074	Granted	SIBERIA MINING CORPORATION PTY LTD	100/100	Kalgoorlie
P24/5075	Granted	SIBERIA MINING CORPORATION PTY LTD	100/100	Kalgoorlie
P29/2328	Granted	MT IDA GOLD PTY LTD	100/100	Menzies
P29/2397	Granted	MINERAL AND GOLD RESOURCES	100/100	Menzies
P29/2398	Granted	MT IDA GOLD PTY LTD	100/100	Menzies
P29/2399	Granted	MT IDA GOLD PTY LTD	100/100	Menzies
P29/2400	Granted	MT IDA GOLD PTY LTD	100/100	Menzies
P29/2401	Granted	MT IDA GOLD PTY LTD	100/100	Menzies
P29/2402	Granted	MT IDA GOLD PTY LTD	100/100	Menzies
P29/2403	Granted	MT IDA GOLD PTY LTD	100/100	Menzies
P29/2404	Granted	MT IDA GOLD PTY LTD	100/100	Menzies
P29/2405	Granted	MT IDA GOLD PTY LTD	100/100	Menzies
P29/2406	Granted	MT IDA GOLD PTY LTD	100/100	Menzies
P29/2407	Granted	MT IDA GOLD PTY LTD	100/100	Menzies
P30/1122	Granted	CARNEGIE GOLD PTY LTD	100/100	Menzies

Tenement Acquisitions & Disposals

Mining Tenements Disposed: 3

Mining Tenements Acquired: 1 (L30/69 granted on 11/03/2020)

Beneficial interests (%) held in "Farm In" or "Farm Out" agreements: Nil

Beneficial interests (%) in "Farm In" or "Farm Out" agreements acquired or disposed: Nil

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, Riverina, Waihi and Golden Eagle) 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.

Appendix 3 – Mineral Resource and Reserve Tables

Mineral Resource Table

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	4.0	2,462	2.6	206
Central Davyhurst Subtotal	-	-	4,442	2.4	805	3.5	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
SUNRAYSA	-	-	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	-	-	86	2.8	83	2.3	169	2.6	14
Callion Subtotal	-	-	86	2.8	83	2.3	169	2.6	14
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	15,600	2.4	7,300	2.7	23,200	2.5	1,840
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	15,700	2.5	7,500	2.9	23,500	2.6	1,980

- All Mineral Resources listed above, with the exception of the Missouri, Sand King, Riverina, Waihi and Golden Eagle Mineral Resources, were prepared previously and first disclosed under the JORC Code 2004 (refer to ASX release "Prospectus" on 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.
- The Missouri, Sand King, Riverina, Waihi and Golden Eagle 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) and 8 April 2020 (Golden Eagle).
- The Riverina and Waihi Mineral Resource Estimate are reported within a A\$2,400/oz pit shell above 0.5g/t. The Underground component of the Mineral Resource estimate 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 and 4 February 2020, respectively.
- The Golden Eagle Mineral Resource Estimate is reported above 2.0 g/t cut-off for classified material, as initially released to the market on 8 April 2020.
- The values in the above table have been rounded.

Mining Reserve Table

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

- Ore Reserves are a subset of Mineral Resources.
- Ore Reserves are calculated using a gold price of A\$2,000/ounce.
- This Ore Reserve was estimated from practical mining envelopes and the application of modifying factors for mining dilution and ore loss.
- Ore Reserves are calculated using incremental economic cut-off grade of 0.72 g/t applied to the diluted Mineral Resource.
- Dilution was applied at zero grade and all Inferred Mineral Resource was considered waste at zero grade.
- 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.
- The Missouri and Sand King Reserves have been updated in accordance with all relevant aspects of the JORC code 2012, and initially released to the market on 12 November 2019.

Appendix 4 – Significant Intercepts, Resource Definition

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
CALLION-GLASSON	CNDD20001	6666009	267154	482	253	-34	141.0	DDH	77.0	81.6	4.6	1.86	8.5	4.6m @ 1.86 g/t
									Incl 77.0	81.0	4.0	2.00	8.0	4.0m @ 2.00 g/t
									117.0	120.0	3.0	2.79	8.4	3.0m @ 2.79 g/t
									Incl 117.9	120.0	2.1	3.72	7.8	2.1m @ 3.72 g/t
	CNDD20002	6665958	267154	482	259	-57	105.6	DDH	34.0	35.0	1.0	0.72	0.7	1.0m @ 0.72 g/t
									78.8	85.5	6.7	26.78	179.4	6.7m @ 26.78 g/t
	CNDD20003	6665618	267222	474	259	-61	144.6	DDH	117.2	118.1	0.9	2.18	2.0	0.9m @ 2.18 g/t
	CNRC20003	6665887	267180	482	259	-52	169.0	RC	0.0	1.0	1.0	2.08	2.1	1.0m @ 2.08 g/t
									40.0	42.0	2.0	0.70	1.4	2.0m @ 0.70 g/t
									46.0	49.0	3.0	0.59	1.8	3.0m @ 0.59 g/t
									81.0	82.0	1.0	5.30	5.3	1.0m @ 5.30 g/t
									138.0	143.0	5.0	2.47	12.3	5.0m @ 2.47 g/t
149.0									151.0	2.0	2.91	5.8	2.0m @ 2.91 g/t	
CNRC20008	6665519	267304	473	255	-58	204.0	RC	183.0	189.0	6.0	6.81	40.9	6.0m @ 6.81 g/t	
CNRC20009	6665658	267228	476	256	-63	174.0	RC	Incl 183.0	188.0	5.0	8.07	40.3	5.0m @ 8.07 g/t	
								60.0	61.0	1.0	4.87	4.9	1.0m @ 4.87 g/t	
								107.0	108.0	1.0	4.22	4.2	1.0m @ 4.22 g/t	
CNRC20010	6665310	267331	473	259	-60	175.0	RC	151.0	152.0	1.0	1.30	1.3	1.0m @ 1.30 g/t	
								109.0	112.0	3.0	1.11	3.3	3.0m @ 1.11 g/t	
								151.0	152.0	1.0	0.79	0.8	1.0m @ 0.79 g/t	
CNRC20011	6665345	267301	473	259	-59	165.0	RC	156.0	157.0	1.0	0.71	0.7	1.0m @ 0.71 g/t	
													N.S.I	
CNRC20012	6665437	267290	473	264	-65	174.0	RC	144.0	149.0	5.0	0.52	2.6	5.0m @ 0.52 g/t	
								Incl 145.0	146.0	1.0	1.17	3.1	1.0m @ 1.17 g/t	
RIVERINA	RVRC19084	6706660	264547	441	270	-52	66.0	RC	6.0	7.0	1.0	0.62	0.6	1.0m @ 0.62 g/t
									17.0	23.0	6.0	1.03	6.2	6.0m @ 1.03 g/t
									Incl 17.0	22.0	5.0	1.07	5.3	5.0m @ 1.07 g/t
									31.0	32.0	1.0	2.28	2.3	1.0m @ 2.28 g/t
									38.0	39.0	1.0	1.71	1.7	1.0m @ 1.71 g/t
									43.0	44.0	1.0	0.98	1.0	1.0m @ 0.98 g/t
	RVRC19085	6706680	264568	440	270	-58	48.0	RC	0.0	2.0	2.0	0.56	1.1	2.0m @ 0.56 g/t
									20.0	21.0	1.0	0.53	0.5	1.0m @ 0.53 g/t
									30.0	31.0	1.0	1.49	1.5	1.0m @ 1.49 g/t
	RVRC19086	6706679	264589	440	270	-58	66.0	RC	6.0	15.0	9.0	1.11	10.0	9.0m @ 1.11 g/t
									Incl 8.0	14.0	6.0	1.36	8.2	6.0m @ 1.36 g/t
									18.0	21.0	3.0	1.18	3.5	3.0m @ 1.18 g/t
Incl 18.0									20.0	2.0	1.44	2.9	2.0m @ 1.44 g/t	
24.0									28.0	4.0	1.12	4.5	4.0m @ 1.12 g/t	
32.0									33.0	1.0	5.50	5.5	1.0m @ 5.50 g/t	
49.0									50.0	1.0	1.59	1.6	1.0m @ 1.59 g/t	
54.0									60.0	6.0	0.87	5.2	6.0m @ 0.87 g/t	
Incl 55.0									56.0	1.0	1.44	1.4	1.0m @ 1.44 g/t	
Incl 59.0	60.0	1.0	1.71	1.7	1.0m @ 1.71 g/t									
RVRC19087	6706740	264600	439	270	-60	72.0	RC	1.0	4.0	3.0	1.70	5.1	3.0m @ 1.70 g/t	
								Incl 3.0	4.0	1.0	3.25	3.3	1.0m @ 3.25 g/t	
								17.0	23.0	6.0	0.65	3.9	6.0m @ 0.65 g/t	
								Incl 19.0	20.0	1.0	1.55	1.6	1.0m @ 1.55 g/t	
								32.0	38.0	6.0	2.45	14.7	6.0m @ 2.45 g/t	
								Incl 35.0	37.0	2.0	6.39	12.8	2.0m @ 6.39 g/t	
								45.0	52.0	7.0	0.75	5.2	7.0m @ 0.75 g/t	
								Incl 49.0	52.0	3.0	1.09	3.3	3.0m @ 1.09 g/t	
								63.0	66.0	3.0	0.51	1.5	3.0m @ 0.51 g/t	
RVRC19088	6706770	264609	439	270	-59	120.0	RC	12.0	15.0	3.0	0.75	2.3	3.0m @ 0.75 g/t	
								Incl 14.0	15.0	1.0	1.44	1.4	1.0m @ 1.44 g/t	
								22.0	30.0	8.0	1.23	9.8	8.0m @ 1.23 g/t	
								Incl 22.0	24.0	2.0	2.77	5.5	2.0m @ 2.77 g/t	
								Incl 28.0	29.0	1.0	1.37	1.4	1.0m @ 1.37 g/t	
								38.0	39.0	1.0	1.63	1.6	1.0m @ 1.63 g/t	
								43.0	44.0	1.0	1.12	1.1	1.0m @ 1.12 g/t	
								55.0	59.0	4.0	0.64	2.6	4.0m @ 0.64 g/t	
								Incl 55.0	56.0	1.0	1.25	1.2	1.0m @ 1.25 g/t	
								63.0	70.0	7.0	1.57	11.0	7.0m @ 1.57 g/t	
								Incl 64.0	67.0	3.0	3.17	9.5	3.0m @ 3.17 g/t	
								78.0	82.0	4.0	1.02	4.1	4.0m @ 1.02 g/t	
								Incl 78.0	80.0	2.0	1.61	3.2	2.0m @ 1.61 g/t	
								93.0	110.0	17.0	1.25	21.2	17.0m @ 1.25 g/t	
Incl 96.0	100.0	4.0	2.01	8.0	4.0m @ 2.01 g/t									
Incl 104.0	110.0	6.0	1.77	10.6	6.0m @ 1.77 g/t									

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
RIVERINA	RVRC19089	6706792	264580	440	270	-60	114.0	RC	11.0	15.0	4.0	0.57	2.3	4.0m @ 0.57 g/t
									44.0	45.0	1.0	0.91	0.9	1.0m @ 0.91 g/t
									101.0	102.0	1.0	1.32	1.3	1.0m @ 1.32 g/t
	RVRC19090	6706792	264605	439	270	-60	114.0	RC	9.0	14.0	5.0	0.56	2.8	5.0m @ 0.56 g/t
									Incl 9.0	10.0	1.0	1.17	1.2	1.0m @ 1.17 g/t
									24.0	25.0	1.0	0.63	0.6	1.0m @ 0.63 g/t
									28.0	32.0	4.0	0.56	2.2	4.0m @ 0.56 g/t
									38.0	50.0	12.0	0.75	9.0	12.0m @ 0.75 g/t
									Incl 38.0	40.0	2.0	1.63	3.3	2.0m @ 1.63 g/t
									Incl 48.0	49.0	1.0	1.17	1.2	1.0m @ 1.17 g/t
									54.0	59.0	5.0	2.15	10.8	5.0m @ 2.15 g/t
									Incl 56.0	59.0	3.0	3.24	9.7	3.0m @ 3.24 g/t
									64.0	65.0	1.0	0.54	0.5	1.0m @ 0.54 g/t
									71.0	73.0	2.0	1.41	2.8	2.0m @ 1.41 g/t
									Incl 72.0	73.0	1.0	1.87	1.9	1.0m @ 1.87 g/t
									86.0	87.0	1.0	0.54	0.5	1.0m @ 0.54 g/t
									93.0	94.0	1.0	0.58	0.6	1.0m @ 0.58 g/t
									99.0	101.0	2.0	2.36	4.7	2.0m @ 2.36 g/t
	RVRC19091	6706829	264564	441	270	-53	90.0	RC	27.0	29.0	2.0	1.01	2.0	2.0m @ 1.01 g/t
									Incl 27.0	28.0	1.0	1.30	1.3	1.0m @ 1.30 g/t
									43.0	44.0	1.0	0.54	0.5	1.0m @ 0.54 g/t
									50.0	53.0	3.0	0.83	2.5	3.0m @ 0.83 g/t
									Incl 52.0	53.0	1.0	1.31	1.3	1.0m @ 1.31 g/t
									71.0	75.0	4.0	0.96	3.8	4.0m @ 0.96 g/t
	RVRC19092	6706850	264545	443	270	-50	96.0	RC	Incl 73.0	74.0	1.0	1.71	1.7	1.0m @ 1.71 g/t
									0.0	1.0	1.0	0.57	0.6	1.0m @ 0.57 g/t
									42.0	46.0	4.0	0.91	3.7	4.0m @ 0.91 g/t
									Incl 44.0	46.0	2.0	1.28	2.6	2.0m @ 1.28 g/t
									62.0	63.0	1.0	0.52	0.5	1.0m @ 0.52 g/t
	RVRC19094	6706905	264528	431	250	-55	42.0	RC	87.0	88.0	1.0	1.37	1.4	1.0m @ 1.37 g/t
									14.0	15.0	1.0	0.77	0.8	1.0m @ 0.77 g/t
	RVRC19095	6706903	264540	431	263	-55	60.0	RC	22.0	23.0	1.0	0.69	0.7	1.0m @ 0.69 g/t
									29.0	30.0	1.0	0.63	0.6	1.0m @ 0.63 g/t
	RVRC19096	6706919	264513	431	90	-50	78.0	RC	34.0	39.0	5.0	0.79	4.0	5.0m @ 0.79 g/t
									Incl 34.0	38.0	4.0	0.86	3.5	4.0m @ 0.86 g/t
									55.0	56.0	1.0	1.13	1.1	1.0m @ 1.13 g/t
									59.0	60.0	1.0	0.96	1.0	1.0m @ 0.96 g/t
									54.0	66.0	12.0	1.05	12.6	12.0m @ 1.05 g/t
	RVRC19097	6706920	264639	441	270	-51	76.0	RC	Incl 54.0	56.0	2.0	1.53	3.1	2.0m @ 1.53 g/t
									Incl 60.0	61.0	1.0	5.39	5.4	1.0m @ 5.39 g/t
									71.0	72.0	1.0	1.33	1.3	1.0m @ 1.33 g/t
									0.0	1.0	1.0	0.52	0.5	1.0m @ 0.52 g/t
	RVRC19098	6706940	264515	431	-52	-52	90.0	RC	6.0	11.0	5.0	0.77	3.8	5.0m @ 0.77 g/t
									Incl 8.0	9.0	1.0	1.17	1.2	1.0m @ 1.17 g/t
									25.0	29.0	4.0	0.69	2.7	4.0m @ 0.69 g/t
									39.0	41.0	2.0	1.16	2.3	2.0m @ 1.16 g/t
									Incl 40.0	41.0	1.0	1.79	1.8	1.0m @ 1.79 g/t
									60.0	62.0	2.0	1.72	3.4	2.0m @ 1.72 g/t
									71.0	72.0	1.0	0.63	0.6	1.0m @ 0.63 g/t
									16.0	17.0	1.0	2.83	2.8	1.0m @ 2.83 g/t
									47.0	49.0	2.0	1.42	2.8	2.0m @ 1.42 g/t
									Incl 47.0	48.0	1.0	2.02	2.0	1.0m @ 2.02 g/t
	RVRC19099	6706960	264633	441	270	-60	91.0	RC	53.0	55.0	2.0	3.45	6.9	2.0m @ 3.45 g/t
									61.0	62.0	1.0	1.04	1.0	1.0m @ 1.04 g/t
									66.0	67.0	1.0	1.62	1.6	1.0m @ 1.62 g/t
									0.0	1.0	1.0	0.93	0.9	1.0m @ 0.93 g/t
									18.0	24.0	6.0	0.82	4.9	6.0m @ 0.82 g/t
									Incl 21.0	22.0	1.0	1.59	1.6	1.0m @ 1.59 g/t
									32.0	33.0	1.0	0.52	0.5	1.0m @ 0.52 g/t
	RVRC19100	6706960	264666	441	270	-51	97.0	RC	52.0	54.0	2.0	2.06	4.1	2.0m @ 2.06 g/t
									Incl 52.0	53.0	1.0	3.21	3.2	1.0m @ 3.21 g/t
									57.0	58.0	1.0	1.16	1.2	1.0m @ 1.16 g/t
									26.0	30.0	4.0	1.66	6.6	4.0m @ 1.66 g/t
									Incl 27.0	29.0	2.0	2.59	5.2	2.0m @ 2.59 g/t
									47.0	65.0	18.0	1.14	20.5	18.0m @ 1.14 g/t
									Incl 50.0	60.0	10.0	1.70	17.0	10.0m @ 1.70 g/t
	69.0	70.0	1.0	1.44	1.4	1.0m @ 1.44 g/t								
	75.0	79.0	4.0	0.37	1.5	4.0m @ 0.37 g/t								
	84.0	88.0	4.0	0.93	3.7	4.0m @ 0.93 g/t								

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
RIVERINA	RVRC19101	6706980	264518	431	270	-59	72.0	RC	8.0	21.0	13.0	1.38	17.9	13.0m @ 1.38 g/t
									Incl 10.0	17.0	7.0	2.12	14.8	7.0m @ 2.12 g/t
									29.0	30.0	1.0	0.59	0.6	1.0m @ 0.59 g/t
									47.0	48.0	1.0	0.73	0.7	1.0m @ 0.73 g/t
									56.0	62.0	6.0	0.85	5.1	6.0m @ 0.85 g/t
									Incl 56.0	57.0	1.0	2.29	2.3	1.0m @ 2.29 g/t
									Incl 61.0	62.0	1.0	1.30	1.3	1.0m @ 1.30 g/t
									69.0	70.0	1.0	1.55	1.6	1.0m @ 1.55 g/t
									26.0	28.0	2.0	0.56	1.1	2.0m @ 0.56 g/t
									108.0	110.0	2.0	20.24	40.5	2.0m @ 20.24 g/t
117.0	118.0	1.0	0.58	0.6	1.0m @ 0.58 g/t									
139.0	140.0	1.0	0.52	0.5	1.0m @ 0.52 g/t									
145.0	147.0	2.0	3.45	6.9	2.0m @ 3.45 g/t									
RVRC19103	6707021	264507	431	270	-59	84.0	RC	23.0	24.0	1.0	0.52	0.5	1.0m @ 0.52 g/t	
								30.0	32.0	2.0	2.17	4.3	2.0m @ 2.17 g/t	
								Incl 31.0	32.0	1.0	3.44	3.4	1.0m @ 3.44 g/t	
								41.0	47.0	6.0	1.43	8.6	6.0m @ 1.43 g/t	
								Incl 43.0	46.0	3.0	2.07	6.2	3.0m @ 2.07 g/t	
								56.0	57.0	1.0	0.50	0.5	1.0m @ 0.50 g/t	
								19.0	25.0	6.0	0.77	4.6	6.0m @ 0.77 g/t	
RVRC19104	6707020	264658	439	270	-59	109.0	RC	Incl 19.0	22.0	3.0	0.85	2.6	3.0m @ 0.85 g/t	
								33.0	34.0	1.0	0.65	0.7	1.0m @ 0.65 g/t	
								42.0	55.0	13.0	1.54	20.1	13.0m @ 1.54 g/t	
								Incl 45.0	55.0	10.0	1.90	19.0	10.0m @ 1.90 g/t	
								59.0	67.0	8.0	0.75	6.0	8.0m @ 0.75 g/t	
								Incl 66.0	67.0	1.0	2.21	2.2	1.0m @ 2.21 g/t	
								81.0	89.0	8.0	2.61	20.9	8.0m @ 2.61 g/t	
								Incl 81.0	85.0	4.0	4.79	19.1	4.0m @ 4.79 g/t	
								20.0	22.0	2.0	0.94	1.9	2.0m @ 0.94 g/t	
								Incl 20.0	21.0	1.0	1.26	1.3	1.0m @ 1.26 g/t	
RVRC19105	6707031	264585	440	280	-58	156.0	RC	53.0	54.0	1.0	1.16	1.2	1.0m @ 1.16 g/t	
								79.0	82.0	3.0	0.71	2.1	3.0m @ 0.71 g/t	
								Incl 81.0	82.0	1.0	1.21	1.2	1.0m @ 1.21 g/t	
								99.0	100.0	1.0	1.39	1.4	1.0m @ 1.39 g/t	
								103.0	107.0	4.0	2.17	8.7	4.0m @ 2.17 g/t	
								Incl 104.0	106.0	2.0	3.46	6.9	2.0m @ 3.46 g/t	
								119.0	120.0	1.0	9.16	9.2	1.0m @ 9.16 g/t	
								146.0	148.0	2.0	3.32	6.6	2.0m @ 3.32 g/t	
								2.0	5.0	3.0	0.59	1.8	3.0m @ 0.59 g/t	
								19.0	34.0	15.0	1.66	25.0	15.0m @ 1.66 g/t	
Incl 19.0	20.0	1.0	2.56	2.6	1.0m @ 2.56 g/t									
RVRC19106	6707039	264654	439	270	-52	79.0	RC	Incl 27.0	31.0	4.0	4.30	17.2	4.0m @ 4.30 g/t	
								37.0	53.0	16.0	0.90	14.4	16.0m @ 0.90 g/t	
								Incl 37.0	38.0	1.0	1.17	1.2	1.0m @ 1.17 g/t	
								Incl 44.0	51.0	7.0	1.36	9.5	7.0m @ 1.36 g/t	
								68.0	71.0	3.0	4.69	14.1	3.0m @ 4.69 g/t	
								26.0	30.0	4.0	3.61	14.4	4.0m @ 3.61 g/t	
								Incl 27.0	30.0	3.0	4.57	13.7	3.0m @ 4.57 g/t	
57.0	65.0	8.0	3.54	28.3	8.0m @ 3.54 g/t									
RVRC19108	6707060	264517	431	270	-56	78.0	RC	9.0	15.0	6.0	2.34	14.1	6.0m @ 2.34 g/t	
								Incl 9.0	13.0	4.0	3.14	12.5	4.0m @ 3.14 g/t	
								27.0	35.0	8.0	1.03	8.2	8.0m @ 1.03 g/t	
								Incl 30.0	33.0	3.0	1.82	5.5	3.0m @ 1.82 g/t	
								39.0	40.0	1.0	1.84	1.8	1.0m @ 1.84 g/t	
								44.0	46.0	2.0	3.76	7.5	2.0m @ 3.76 g/t	
								50.0	57.0	7.0	1.24	8.7	7.0m @ 1.24 g/t	
								Incl 52.0	57.0	5.0	1.56	7.8	5.0m @ 1.56 g/t	
RVRC19109	6707060	264631	440	270	-60	43.0	RC						N.S.I	
RVRC19110	6707080	264370	445	90	-50	55.0	RC	1.0	3.0	2.0	3.12	6.2	2.0m @ 3.12 g/t	
								12.0	17.0	5.0	1.97	9.9	5.0m @ 1.97 g/t	
								36.0	42.0	6.0	1.55	9.3	6.0m @ 1.55 g/t	
								Incl 38.0	40.0	2.0	3.35	6.7	2.0m @ 3.35 g/t	
RVRC19111	6707080	264499	431	270	-67	54.0	RC	0.0	2.0	2.0	0.77	1.5	2.0m @ 0.77 g/t	
								6.0	15.0	9.0	1.44	13.0	9.0m @ 1.44 g/t	
								Incl 6.0	8.0	2.0	4.54	9.1	2.0m @ 4.54 g/t	
								31.0	43.0	12.0	1.79	21.5	12.0m @ 1.79 g/t	
								Incl 33.0	43.0	10.0	2.02	20.2	10.0m @ 2.02 g/t	
RVRC19112	6707079	264563	442	270	-51	121.0	RC	40.0	50.0	10.0	2.24	22.4	10.0m @ 2.24 g/t	

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
RIVERINA									Incl 40.0	45.0	5.0	3.56	17.8	5.0m @ 3.56 g/t
									Incl 49.0	50.0	1.0	2.64	2.6	1.0m @ 2.64 g/t
									53.0	59.0	6.0	0.74	4.4	6.0m @ 0.74 g/t
									Incl 53.0	55.0	2.0	1.26	2.5	2.0m @ 1.26 g/t
									64.0	68.0	4.0	1.20	4.8	4.0m @ 1.20 g/t
									Incl 65.0	68.0	3.0	1.42	4.3	3.0m @ 1.42 g/t
									71.0	72.0	1.0	0.60	0.6	1.0m @ 0.60 g/t
									76.0	79.0	3.0	1.96	5.9	3.0m @ 1.96 g/t
									Incl 77.0	79.0	2.0	2.49	5.0	2.0m @ 2.49 g/t
									90.0	91.0	1.0	4.62	4.6	1.0m @ 4.62 g/t
	98.0	103.0	5.0	0.57	2.8	5.0m @ 0.57 g/t								
	RVRC19113	6707104	264382	445	90	-50	37.0	RC	28.0	29.0	1.0	0.98	1.0	1.0m @ 0.98 g/t
	RVRC19114	6707100	264564	444	270	-51	133.0	RC	48.0	50.0	2.0	1.21	2.4	2.0m @ 1.21 g/t
									Incl 49.0	50.0	1.0	1.69	1.7	1.0m @ 1.69 g/t
									77.0	78.0	1.0	0.89	0.9	1.0m @ 0.89 g/t
									88.0	89.0	1.0	1.47	1.5	1.0m @ 1.47 g/t
									94.0	95.0	1.0	1.87	1.9	1.0m @ 1.87 g/t
									105.0	108.0	3.0	0.55	1.7	3.0m @ 0.55 g/t
									114.0	117.0	3.0	2.97	8.9	3.0m @ 2.97 g/t
									Incl 116.0	117.0	1.0	7.98	8.0	1.0m @ 7.98 g/t
									126.0	127.0	1.0	0.80	0.8	1.0m @ 0.80 g/t
									130.0	131.0	1.0	2.24	2.2	1.0m @ 2.24 g/t
	RVRC19115	6707100	264581	443	270	-54	139.0	RC	1.0	3.0	2.0	1.30	2.6	2.0m @ 1.30 g/t
									Incl 2.0	3.0	1.0	1.78	1.8	1.0m @ 1.78 g/t
									64.0	68.0	4.0	0.54	2.2	4.0m @ 0.54 g/t
									77.0	79.0	2.0	0.94	1.9	2.0m @ 0.94 g/t
									Incl 78.0	79.0	1.0	1.36	1.4	1.0m @ 1.36 g/t
									87.0	88.0	1.0	2.51	2.5	1.0m @ 2.51 g/t
									99.0	103.0	4.0	2.86	11.4	4.0m @ 2.86 g/t
									Incl 99.0	102.0	3.0	3.50	10.5	3.0m @ 3.50 g/t
									125.0	127.0	2.0	3.93	7.9	2.0m @ 3.93 g/t
									134.0	138.0	4.0	0.51	2.0	4.0m @ 0.51 g/t
									Incl 134.0	135.0	1.0	1.27	1.3	1.0m @ 1.27 g/t
	RVRC19116	6707130	264543	446	257	-55	90.0	RC	15.0	18.0	3.0	1.31	3.9	3.0m @ 1.31 g/t
									Incl 16.0	17.0	1.0	2.46	2.5	1.0m @ 2.46 g/t
									30.0	32.0	2.0	0.95	1.9	2.0m @ 0.95 g/t
									Incl 30.0	31.0	1.0	1.19	1.2	1.0m @ 1.19 g/t
									43.0	47.0	4.0	0.57	2.3	4.0m @ 0.57 g/t
									52.0	54.0	2.0	2.33	4.7	2.0m @ 2.33 g/t
									Incl 52.0	53.0	1.0	4.07	4.1	1.0m @ 4.07 g/t
									61.0	62.0	1.0	1.26	1.3	1.0m @ 1.26 g/t
									70.0	73.0	3.0	0.80	2.4	3.0m @ 0.80 g/t
									Incl 70.0	71.0	1.0	1.82	1.8	1.0m @ 1.82 g/t
									77.0	78.0	1.0	0.53	0.5	1.0m @ 0.53 g/t
									83.0	84.0	1.0	1.57	1.6	1.0m @ 1.57 g/t
	RVRC19117	6707320	264592	446	90	-59	67.0	RC	20.0	23.0	3.0	0.82	2.5	3.0m @ 0.82 g/t
									21.0	22.0	1.0	1.17	1.2	1.0m @ 1.17 g/t
									27.0	29.0	2.0	0.70	1.4	2.0m @ 0.70 g/t
									33.0	34.0	1.0	0.91	0.9	1.0m @ 0.91 g/t
									38.0	47.0	9.0	1.41	12.7	9.0m @ 1.41 g/t
									Incl 38.0	41.0	3.0	2.71	8.1	3.0m @ 2.71 g/t
									Incl 44.0	47.0	3.0	0.99	3.0	3.0m @ 0.99 g/t
									51.0	52.0	1.0	1.91	1.9	1.0m @ 1.91 g/t
									55.0	65.0	10.0	1.57	15.7	10.0m @ 1.57 g/t
	RVRC19118	6707320	264639	443	90	-55	49.0	RC	20.0	21.0	1.0	0.52	0.5	1.0m @ 0.52 g/t
									24.0	49.0	25.0	1.50	37.6	25.0m @ 1.50 g/t
									Incl 41.0	47.0	6.0	4.50	27.0	6.0m @ 4.50 g/t
	RVRC19119	6707427	264515	450	90	-50	61.0	RC	16.0	18.0	2.0	4.89	9.8	2.0m @ 4.89 g/t
									47.0	48.0	1.0	4.62	4.6	1.0m @ 4.62 g/t

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								
	RVRC19117	6707320	264592	446	90	-59	67.0	RC	20.0	23.0	3.0	0.82	2.5	3.0m @ 0.82 g/t								
									21.0	22.0	1.0	1.17	1.2	1.0m @ 1.17 g/t								
									27.0	29.0	2.0	0.70	1.4	2.0m @ 0.70 g/t								
									33.0	34.0	1.0	0.91	0.9	1.0m @ 0.91 g/t								
									38.0	47.0	9.0	1.41	12.7	9.0m @ 1.41 g/t								
									Incl 38.0	41.0	3.0	2.71	8.1	3.0m @ 2.71 g/t								
									Incl 44.0	47.0	3.0	0.99	3.0	3.0m @ 0.99 g/t								
									51.0	52.0	1.0	1.91	1.9	1.0m @ 1.91 g/t								
									55.0	65.0	10.0	1.57	15.7	10.0m @ 1.57 g/t								
										RVRC19118	6707320	264639	443	90	-55	49.0	RC	20.0	21.0	1.0	0.52	0.5
24.0	49.0	25.0	1.50	37.6	25.0m @ 1.50 g/t																	
Incl 41.0	47.0	6.0	4.50	27.0	6.0m @ 4.50 g/t																	
	RVRC19119	6707427	264515	450	90	-50	61.0	RC	16.0	18.0	2.0	4.89	9.8	2.0m @ 4.89 g/t								
									47.0	48.0	1.0	4.62	4.6	1.0m @ 4.62 g/t								
ROUND	WHRC19097	6674570	271798	463	240	-60	133.0	RC	67.0	70.0	3.0	0.74	2.2	3.0m @ 0.74 g/t								
									97.0	100.0	3.0	1.43	4.3	3.0m @ 1.43 g/t								
	WHRC19098	6674580	271790	463	256	-60	127.0	RC	79.0	84.0	5.0	0.77	3.9	5.0m @ 0.77 g/t								
									Incl 82.0	83.0	1.0	1.91	1.9	1.0m @ 1.91 g/t								
	WHRC19099	6674596	271779	462	256	-65	121.0	RC	52.0	53.0	1.0	0.59	0.6	1.0m @ 0.59 g/t								
									69.0	72.0	3.0	2.89	8.7	3.0m @ 2.89 g/t								
									80.0	81.0	1.0	3.54	3.5	1.0m @ 3.54 g/t								
									96.0	97.0	1.0	1.86	1.9	1.0m @ 1.86 g/t								
	WHRC19102	6673874	272223	462	76	-65	151.0	RC	79.0	80.0	1.0	0.65	0.7	1.0m @ 0.65 g/t								
									98.0	100.0	2.0	0.65	1.3	2.0m @ 0.65 g/t								
109.0									110.0	1.0	0.72	0.7	1.0m @ 0.72 g/t									
WHRC19103	6673962	272173	461	76	-65	145.0	RC	80.0	81.0	1.0	0.92	0.9	1.0m @ 0.92 g/t									
								127.0	128.0	1.0	0.65	0.7	1.0m @ 0.65 g/t									
WHRC19104	6674448	271817	462	76	-65	181.0	RC	0.0	1.0	1.0	2.29	2.3	1.0m @ 2.29 g/t									
								48.0	49.0	1.0	0.79	0.8	1.0m @ 0.79 g/t									
								127.0	129.0	2.0	2.13	4.3	2.0m @ 2.13 g/t									
								171.0	175.0	4.0	0.68	2.7	4.0m @ 0.68 g/t									
WHRC19105	6675029	271872	452	256	-70	151.0	RC	Incl 171.0	172.0	1.0	1.32	1.3	1.0m @ 1.32 g/t									
								28.0	29.0	1.0	0.63	0.6	1.0m @ 0.63 g/t									
WHRC19106	6674755	272150	457	256	-65	151.0	RC	82.0	83.0	1.0	3.06	3.1	1.0m @ 3.06 g/t									
								115.0	116.0	1.0	5.71	5.7	1.0m @ 5.71 g/t									
								140.0	141.0	1.0	1.45	1.5	1.0m @ 1.45 g/t									
WHRC19107	6674024	272316	459	256	-65	163.0	RC	148.0	149.0	1.0	1.25	1.3	1.0m @ 1.25 g/t									
								48.0	50.0	2.0	1.36	2.7	2.0m @ 1.36 g/t									
								Incl 48.0	49.0	1.0	2.06	2.1	1.0m @ 2.06 g/t									
WHRC19109	6674154	272190	461	76	-60	79.0	RC	114.0	115.0	1.0	3.78	3.8	1.0m @ 3.78 g/t									
								31.0	39.0	8.0	1.18	9.5	8.0m @ 1.18 g/t									
								Incl 31.0	35.0	4.0	1.63	6.5	4.0m @ 1.63 g/t									
WHRC19110	6674147	272154	462	256	-60	60.0	RC	49.0	53.0	4.0	1.87	7.5	4.0m @ 1.87 g/t									
								Incl 50.0	53.0	3.0	2.19	6.6	3.0m @ 2.19 g/t									
								9.0	10.0	1.0	0.78	0.8	1.0m @ 0.78 g/t									
WHRC19111	6674150	272207	461	90	-60	85.0	RC	37.0	40.0	3.0	1.57	4.7	3.0m @ 1.57 g/t									
								Incl 38.0	39.0	1.0	3.36	3.4	1.0m @ 3.36 g/t									
								8.0	12.0	4.0	15.05	60.2	4.0m @ 15.05 g/t									
								31.0	33.0	2.0	1.48	3.0	2.0m @ 1.48 g/t									
SIBERIA	WHRC19112	6674130	272177	461	256	-60	60.0	RC	Incl 31.0	32.0	1.0	2.06	2.1	1.0m @ 2.06 g/t								
									36.0	37.0	1.0	0.70	0.7	1.0m @ 0.70 g/t								
														N.S.I								
									EQRC002	6646224	295844	427	270	-60	66.0	RC						N.S.I
									EQRC003	6646229	295894	427	270	-60	72.0	RC						N.S.I
EQRC006	6646125	295698	430	270	-60	72.0	RC						N.S.I									
EQRC007	6646122	295746	431	270	-60	90.0	RC						N.S.I									
EQRC008	6646124	295798	432	270	-60	97.0	RC						N.S.I									
PKRC001	6643292	295114	448	320	-60	102.0	RC						N.S.I									
PKRC002	6643331	295078	446	320	-60	96.0	RC						N.S.I									
PKRC003	6643324	295153	449	320	-60	102.0	RC	40.0	44.0	4.0	0.75	3.0	4.0m @ 0.75 g/t									
PKRC004	6643359	295128	447	320	-60	96.0	RC						N.S.I									

JORC Code, 2012 Edition – Table 1 report template - Riverina

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"> 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"> 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. 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, Composited 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

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
		<p>perchloric acid digest/AAS for other elements.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> 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"> 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"> 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 Schramn 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 5^{1/4} 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 5^{1/4} 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 5^{1/4}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"> 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"> Auger, RAB and RC drill recoveries were not recoded 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 states, 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). 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 	<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

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
	<p><i>estimation, mining studies and metallurgical studies.</i></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • <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> 	<p>vein. Diamond core was photographed.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 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 hole 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.
<p>Sub-sampling techniques and sample preparation</p>	<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,</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

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
	<p><i>including for instance results for field duplicate/second-half sampling.</i></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • <i>Whether sample sizes are appropriate to the grain size of the material being sampled.</i> 	<p>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.</p> <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 pulverised using a vibrating disc, was split into a 200-300g subsample and the residue sample stored. A 40g 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

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
		<p>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.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 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. • 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.
<p>Quality of assay data and laboratory tests</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • <i>The nature, quality and appropriateness of the assaying and laboratory procedures used and whether the technique is considered partial or total.</i> • <i>For geophysical tools, spectrometers, handheld XRF instruments, etc, the parameters used in determining the analysis including instrument make and model, reading times, calibrations factors applied and their derivation, etc.</i> • <i>Nature of quality control procedures adopted (eg standards, blanks, duplicates, external laboratory checks) and whether acceptable levels of accuracy (ie lack of bias) and precision have been established.</i> 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 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 analyzing 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

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
		<p>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).</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 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 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. • 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 50g 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 labrotory. 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.

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
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. Quality and adequacy of topographic control. 	<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 (EMS). The grid system used is GDA94 MGA Zone 51. 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 multi-shot. 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.

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> 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 50m x 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 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"> 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. Monarch Gold Mining Company Ltd; Holes were inclined at 60° 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 60° 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

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
		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 to obtaining a licence to operate in the area. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> All tenure pertaining to this report is listed below <table border="1" data-bbox="882 715 1599 826"> <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> Carnegie Gold Pty Ltd is a wholly owned subsidiary of OBM. There are no known heritage or native title issues. There are no known impediments to obtaining a licence to operate in the area. 	TENEMENT	HOLDER	AGREEMENTS	M30/256	CARNEGIE GOLD PTY LTD.	
TENEMENT	HOLDER	AGREEMENTS						
M30/256	CARNEGIE GOLD PTY LTD.							
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 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> See list of drill intercepts. 						

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ <i>drill hole collar elevation or RL (Reduced Level – elevation above sea level in metres) of the drill hole collar</i> ○ <i>dip and azimuth of the hole</i> ○ <i>down hole length and interception depth</i> ○ <i>hole length.</i> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● <i>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.</i> 	
Data aggregation methods	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● <i>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.</i> ● <i>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.</i> ● <i>The assumptions used for any reporting of metal equivalent values should be clearly stated.</i> 	<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 ● Metal equivalents not reported.
Relationship between mineralisation widths and intercept lengths	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● <i>These relationships are particularly important in the reporting of Exploration Results.</i> ● <i>If the geometry of the mineralisation with respect to the drill hole angle is known, its nature should be reported.</i> ● <i>If it is not known and only the down hole lengths are reported, there should be a clear statement to this effect (eg 'down hole length, true width not known').</i> 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● 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"> ● <i>Appropriate maps and sections (with scales) and tabulations of intercepts should be included for any significant discovery being</i> 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● See plans and sections.

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
	<i>reported These should include, but not be limited to a plan view of drill hole collar locations and appropriate sectional views.</i>	
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. 	<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

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <i>In cases where 'industry standard' work has been done this would be relatively simple (eg 'reverse circulation drilling was used to obtain 1 m samples from which 3 kg was pulverised to produce a 30 g charge for fire assay'). In other cases more explanation may be required, such as where there is coarse gold that has inherent sampling problems. Unusual commodities or mineralisation types (eg submarine nodules) may warrant disclosure of detailed information.</i> 	<p>pulverised. 1m samples single stage mix and ground. Sub –samples taken for aqua regia and fire assay.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> 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"> <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"> 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. 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.

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 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"> • <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"> • 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"> • <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"> • 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. • 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.

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 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"> • <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> • <i>Whether sample sizes are appropriate to the grain size of the material being sampled.</i> 	<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 though 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	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • <i>The nature, quality and appropriateness of the assaying and laboratory procedures used and whether the technique is considered partial or total.</i> • <i>For geophysical tools, spectrometers, handheld XRF instruments,</i> 	<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.

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
laboratory tests	<p><i>etc, the parameters used in determining the analysis including instrument make and model, reading times, calibrations factors applied and their derivation, etc.</i></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <i>Nature of quality control procedures adopted (eg standards, blanks, duplicates, external laboratory checks) and whether acceptable levels of accuracy (ie lack of bias) and precision have been established.</i> 	<p>Genalysis utilised internal FA stds.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Billiton - Laboratory and methods undocumented. Standards for RAB and RC inserted however frequency unknown 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 qua 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.

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 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"> • <i>The verification of significant intersections by either independent or alternative company personnel.</i> • <i>The use of twinned holes.</i> • <i>Documentation of primary data, data entry procedures, data verification, data storage (physical and electronic) protocols.</i> • <i>Discuss any adjustment to assay data.</i> 	<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. • 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"> • <i>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.</i> • <i>Specification of the grid system used.</i> • <i>Quality and adequacy of topographic control.</i> 	<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

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> 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. Whether sample compositing has been applied. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Data spacing highly variable from wide spaced ~800m x ~80m regional RAB to close spaced resource drilling ~10m x ~10m and grade control drilling at ~5m x ~5m. Drill hole spacing is adequate to establish geological and grade continuity for the deposits that currently have resources reported. Drill intercepts are length weighted, 1g/t lower cut-off, 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"> 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 have been done.

JORC Code, 2012 Edition – Table 1 report template - Waihi

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 deemed to be of a sufficient quality and detail to allow drilling and assay data to be used for resource estimation purposes. Further, Ora Banda Mining Limited has undertaken extensive infill and confirmation drilling that validate 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"> 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"> 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). 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 Limited (OBM) - RC samples collected from the levelled 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 50g charge is analysed by Fire Assay. Half core samples, cut by saw. Core sample intervals selected by geologist and defined by geological and/or mineralisation boundaries, or sampled to 1m. Samples are crushed, pulverized and a 40g or 50g charge is analysed by Fire Assay. 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-sampling bit or other type, whether core is oriented and if so, by 	<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

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
	<i>what method, etc).</i>	<p>inch face sampling hammers and 4 inch diameter respectively.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 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 reflex instrument. RC drilled with face sampling hammer, 5.5" – 5.625" diameter • WMC – Conventional RC hammer, diameter unknown and RAB drilling details undocumented.
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"> • RC drill recoveries were not recorded by Aberfoyle/Bardoc, Annaconda, Ashton, Consolidated Gold, Croesus, Delta, DPPL, 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) • OBM - Diamond drill recoveries are recorded as a percentage calculated from measured core against downhole drilled intervals (core blocks). RC sample recoveries are approximated based on the size of the bulk sample and recorded in drill log tables. • 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"> • <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"> • 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 • OBM - Qualitative: Lithology, colour, oxidation, grainsize, texture, structure, hardness, regolith. Quantitative: estimates are made of quartz veining, sulphide and alteration percentages. Core photographed wet and dry. Magnetic susceptibility recorded for core holes. Bulk density measurements taken at regular intervals for core holes (determined by Archimedes Principle). • 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. • Entire holes were logged by all operators
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,</i> 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 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. • 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

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
	<p><i>including for instance results for field duplicate/second-half sampling.</i></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • <i>Whether sample sizes are appropriate to the grain size of the material being sampled.</i> 	<p>labtechnics mill. A quartz blank was pulverised between each sample to avoid contamination. Field duplicates from residues at 1 in 20 frequency submitted.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 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. <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. • OBM – RC samples split into 2 x calico bags each metre using a cone splitter. 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. • WMC - RC Sampling on 1m basis, methods undocumented. Assay by aqua regia method, unknown laboratory.
<p>Quality of assay data and laboratory tests</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • <i>The nature, quality and appropriateness of the assaying and laboratory procedures used and whether the technique is considered partial or total.</i> • <i>For geophysical tools, spectrometers, handheld XRF instruments, etc, the parameters used in determining the analysis including instrument make and model, reading times, calibrations factors applied and their derivation, etc.</i> • <i>Nature of quality control procedures adopted (eg standards, blanks, duplicates, external laboratory checks) and whether acceptable levels of accuracy (ie lack of bias) and precision have been established.</i> 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Billiton - Laboratory and methods undocumented. Standards for RAB and RC inserted however frequency unknown • 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. • OBM - Samples sent to Nagrom in Perth. The samples have been analysed by Firing a 50gm portion of the sample. Lower sample weights may be employed for samples with very high sulphide and metal contents. This is the classical fire assay process and will give total separation of gold. An ICPOES finish is used. Commercially prepared standard samples and blanks are inserted in the sample stream at a rate of 1:25 for standards and 1:25 for blanks. Sizing results (percentage of pulverised sample passing a 75µm mesh) are undertaken on approximately 1 in 40 samples. Duplicate samples are submitted for RC holes only at a rate of approximately 1:30. The accuracy (standards) and precision (repeats) of assaying are deemed acceptable. • 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.

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
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"> OBM geologists have viewed selected diamond holes from certain deposits, including Waihi and verified the location of mineralised intervals. ConsGold – Each metre interval geologically logged directly into HPLX2000 with standardised logging codes. Twinned holes were occasionally used by previous operators but this practice was not common. OBM - Geological and sample data logged directly into field computer (Panasonic Toughbook CF-31) using Geobank Mobile. Data is exported onto 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	<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 were not routinely downhole surveyed or collar surveyed. DD holes were 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. 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. OBM (RC, DD) MGA94 Zone 51. Drill hole collars are marked out and collar positions (post-drilling) picked up by a registered surveyor using RTK-GPS. Drill-hole, downhole surveys are recorded every 18-30m using a reflex digital downhole camera (RC) or Gyro tool (DD). Some RC holes were not surveyed if holes short and/or drilling an early stage exploration project. 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. Whether sample compositing has been applied. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Data spacing nominally 20m x 20m but down to circa 10m x 10m and grade control drilling at circa 5m x 5m. Drill hole spacing is adequate to establish geological and grade continuity for the Waihi deposit for the purpose of Mineral Resource and Ore Reserve estimation. Composites of drill intercepts are length weighted, 1g/t lower cut-off, not top-cut, maximum 2m internal dilution.

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
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"> Mineralised structures at Waihi are steep dipping and strike circa 320° to 345° Drilling is dominantly oriented to the east on a Waihi local grid which is rotated -14 degrees from the MGA north. Drilling is therefore oriented towards 76° on the MGA grid and to a lesser extent 256°, orthogonal to the mineralisation strike. Drillhole inclinations range from -50 to -90°. At Homeward bound some drill holes were drilled down the structure in an attempt to better define the folding present. It is unknown whether the orientation of sampling achieves unbiased sampling, though it is considered unlikely as it the majority of holes have optimally intersected the mineralised lodes.
Sample security	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> The measures taken to ensure sample security. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Undocumented for most early operators. ConsGold – RC residues stored onsite OBM – Samples are bagged into cable-tied polyweave bags and stored in bulka bags 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. Changes were made to the SQL database where necessary. No audits of sampling techniques have been done.

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 tenure pertaining to this report is listed below <table border="1"> <thead> <tr> <th>TENEMENT</th> <th>HOLDER</th> <th>Expiry Date</th> <th>AGREEMENTS</th> </tr> </thead> <tbody> <tr> <td>M30/255</td> <td>CARNEGIE GOLD PTY LTD.</td> <td>10/01/2038</td> <td>Nil</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. There are no known impediments to obtaining a licence to operate in the area. 	TENEMENT	HOLDER	Expiry Date	AGREEMENTS	M30/255	CARNEGIE GOLD PTY LTD.	10/01/2038	Nil
TENEMENT	HOLDER	Expiry Date	AGREEMENTS							
M30/255	CARNEGIE GOLD PTY LTD.	10/01/2038	Nil							
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"> Modern exploration commenced at the Davyhurst sites in the 1980s. Three companies, Jones Mining, Western Mining Corporation (WMC) and Hill Minerals pegged claims surrounding the historic Davyhurst sites. In 1986, WMC established a 300,000 tonne per annum carbon-in-pulp (CIP) treatment plant at Davyhurst and commenced open pit mining at Golden Eagle and Waihi. In 1988 WMC's and Jones Mining's assets were acquired by Consolidated Exploration Ltd. Consolidated Exploration then developed open cut mines at Great Ophir, Lady Eileen, Lady Eileen South and Homeward Bound. At about the same time Aberfoyle Resources / Hill Minerals commenced open-pit mining at the Lights of Israel Deposit and trucked the ore 80 km to the Bardoc processing plant. During 1995/96 Consolidated Exploration 								

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
		<p>Ltd. restructured as Consolidated Gold NL (CGNL) and commenced tenement acquisition and exploration activities in the area. This resulted in the consolidation of holdings in the district. In December 1996 CGNL acquired the assets of Aberfoyle Resources in the area, including the Bardoc Processing plant, in an equity transaction. The Bardoc plant was relocated to the Davyhurst site and upgraded to 1.2 Mt/y. In October 1998 Davyhurst Project Pty Ltd (DPPL), a subsidiary of NM Rothschild and Sons (Australia), acquired the project. In 2000, Croesus Mining NL (“Croesus”) acquired the Davyhurst Project and continued operations until 2005. In January 2006, Monarch Gold Mining Company Limited (Monarch) acquired Davyhurst and operated the project until 2008.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Drilling, sampling and assay procedures and methods as stated in the database and confirmed from Wamex reports and hard copy records are considered acceptable and to industry standards of the time. There is sufficient understanding of drilling, sampling and assay methodologies for the majority of drilling in the Waihi area. The company is confident that previous operators completed work to standards considered acceptable for the time. As part of each resource upgrade, OBM is committed to additional drilling to confirm the style, widths and tenor of mineralisation at each deposit.
<p>Geology</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • <i>Deposit type, geological setting and style of mineralisation.</i> 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Regional Geology - Rocks of the Coolgardie domain (Kalgoorlie Terrane) are prevalent in the Davyhurst area. Rocks of the Coolgardie Domain are not well exposed at Davyhurst and the distribution of rock types suggests that it is mainly represented by the upper part of the stratigraphic sequence, namely basalts, felsic volcanics and sedimentary rocks. The abundant ultramafic-mafic sills of the Ora Banda Domain do not occur in the Coolgardie Domain. Granitoids in the Davyhurst Project area can be classified by magnetic signature into three types: low, medium and high magnetic response. Binns et al. (1976) distinguished ‘static style’ and ‘dynamic style’ regional metamorphism. Static style areas generally occupy the central, low-strain part of the greenstone regions away from the granitoids and typically have lower metamorphic grades (prehnite–pumpellyite to upper greenschist facies). Strain is concentrated in narrow zones so that textures are well preserved in more massive and competent rocks. Dynamic-style areas of greenstone have higher metamorphic grades (upper greenschist to upper amphibolite facies) and are characterized by more pervasive foliation, particularly along the contacts with large granitoid terrains. There appears to be two major controls on mineralisation in the Davyhurst area. Both mineralisation styles rely on mineralisation taking place during reactivation of earlier ductile shear zones. In the case of the Lights of Israel group of deposits, the early shears are moderately to gently west dipping, whereas in the Federal Flag – Lady Eileen group of deposits, the early shear is steeply west dipping. In the northern portion of the Davyhurst tenements most gold mineralisation is aligned in planar corridors that have N- to NW-trends. The overall dip of the mineralised corridors is mostly steep (>75°) E- or W-dipping with moderate to steep (~60°) and shallow-dipping (~15°) ore zones at the Federal Flag and Lady Gladys deposits, respectively. Within these planar corridors of mineralisation linear trends to gold distribution are mostly shallowly plunging. Internal variations within the corridors at individual deposits are common and discussed later. Mineralisation at the Lights of Israel and Makai deposits differs from the other examined deposits in that mineralisation has a linear form that plunges moderately (~20°) to the NNW. • Local Geology - The two major rock types within the Waihi deposit are: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ Tremolite/Actinolite/Chlorite Amphibolite. Weakly to strongly foliated, fine to medium grained rocks composed of tremolite/actinolite within a fibrous Mg chlorite matrix. High Mg Basalt ○ Fine Grained Basalt. Massive to weakly foliated, very fine grained rock composed of actinolite and plagioclase (albite) with trace magnetite. Tholeiitic basalt <p>Late stage lepidolite bearing pegmatite dykes striking 060° and dipping steeply 75° north cut across the stratigraphy at several places. A quartz felspar porphyry sub parallel to regional foliation has been mapped in the old Homeward Bound pit. Detailed mapping by ConsGold of the Waihi and Homeward Bound pits shows the area is dominated by a strong penetrative foliation striking 347° and dipping 75° to 80° west. A second weaker foliation striking 040° and dipping 75° north was also recognised in both pits. Several post mineralisation faults striking approximately 070° and dipping north have been mapped or inferred from the drilling. The faults have only minor lateral displacement. Several of the faults are infilled by lepidolite pegmatite.</p> • Gold mineralisation at Waihi occurs within both the tholeiitic and high Mg basalts. Mineralisation is characterised by multiple loads and broad alteration haloes. Mineralisation also appears to have a moderate northerly plunge of approximately 40° towards 340°. Folding is

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
		<p>common at Waihi and numerous folds and re-folded folds are noted in pit and in in drill core. Fold hinges have a consistent ~40° plunge to the north. Within the deposit there is a pervasive biotite alteration halo. Associated with gold mineralisation, biotite plus silica and quartz veining occur. Higher grade gold mineralisation is generally associated with extreme silica flooding and quartz veining which has destroyed the majority of the rock fabric. Diopside as an alteration mineral also occurs throughout the resource. Quartz veining sub parallel to, or cross cutting the regional fabric also occurs within the deposit. These veins are discontinuous and can form boudins with the ore zone. Grade distribution within these blobs is erratic (Lennartz, 1988). Controls on ore shoots within the resource are not well understood at this stage. From the data available there appears to be a major zone of mineralisation plunging north from the south end of the Waihi pit. From the old stope plans of the Waihi Shaft, it would appear that the higher-grade mineralisation has a steeply dipping lensoidal shape, with occasional glory holes, which WMC inferred were fold hinges. Around the Homeward Bound and east lode areas the higher-grade mineralisation appears to have a 40° plunge to the north. Pyrrhotite, pyrite and arsenopyrite are the dominant sulphides within the resource. Trace to accessory concentrations of chalcopyrite, pentlandite, gesdorffite, and bismuth have been recognised.</p>
<p>Drill hole Information</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • <i>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:</i> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ <i>easting and northing of the drill hole collar</i> ○ <i>elevation or RL (Reduced Level – elevation above sea level in metres) of the drill hole collar</i> ○ <i>dip and azimuth of the hole</i> ○ <i>down hole length and interception depth</i> ○ <i>hole length.</i> • <i>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.</i> 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Individual drill intercepts are previously reported. <i>For previous announcements relating to Waihi please refer to ASX announcements dated 22 February 2017, 29 July 2019, 14 October 2019, 6 November 2019, 22 November 2019, 24 December 2019 and 21 January 2020.</i> • Any widths reported in a Significant Intercepts table are all down hole lengths.
<p>Data aggregation methods</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • <i>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.</i> • <i>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.</i> 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Original assays are length weighted. For reporting exploration results 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
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> The assumptions used for any reporting of 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.
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 provided within this announcement.
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"> Results reported include both low and high gram metre (g/t x down hole length) values. The significant intercept table (previously reported – see references in Section on Drill hole Information) provides details of drill hole intercepts shown on diagrams. There is no lower cut-off grade, the holes listed include those with NSI (no significant intercept). Holes in the significant intercept table are shown on diagrams coloured according to gram metre grade bins. This provides spatial 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.
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"> Metallurgical and geotechnical work has been completed for numerous previously mined deposits, including Waihi. Waihi deposit was previously mined and processed at Davyhurst plant with no known metallurgical issues. Ongoing geological/ structural evaluation to determine the controls on mineralisation. New metallurgical holes from Waihi have been drilled and are being tested. Results are pending. Geotechnical holes have been planned, drilling to commence soon.
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 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Data evaluation and geological assessment of all deposits, including Waihi, will be followed by additional resource drilling and updated JORC 2012 compliant Mineral Resources. Local exploration targeting extensions to the south and east of Waihi are proposed.

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
	<i>areas, provided this information is not commercially sensitive.</i>	

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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"> 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"> Centamin - 90 and 130mm AC, RC drilling with 1m sampling using ECM350 Crawlair and Schramm T64 drill rigs respectively. Individual or 2m composite samples were analysed by both aqua regia and fire assay of undocumented charge and laboratory. Consolidated Exploration - RAB drilling, sampled on 1m basis. Potential mineralisation in DSW holes were composited to 3m with only selected samples dispatched for assay. URB holes were composited to 2m for first 2 metres then 4m composite thereon. Both programs underwent Fire assay of undocumented charge at Genalysis, Perth Consolidated Gold - 1m sampling from RC rig. Potential mineralisation assayed on a metre basis at 2-3kg target weight - otherwise as 4m composites. Composites returning significant results were re-submitted as individual metres. Samples were pulverised and a 50g charge for Fire Assay performed. Crest - 1 m sampling of RAB holes from which 4m composite samples were submitted from which a 50g charge was used for fire assay (NRAB holes) or aqua regia (CLN holes). Croesus - RC, RAB and AC 1m samples collected under cyclone. 5m composite samples were crushed, pulverised and assayed for gold by 50g Fire assay. HQ Diamond core was halved and sampled over the entire hole at 1m and 0.5m intervals. Core samples were sent to Ultratrace Laboratories of Perth and analysed for Au, Pt and Pd by fire assay (50gm charge). Delta - RC and RAB 5 metre composites for a 50g charge by aqua-regia analysis. 1m re-samples and NQ2 diamond tail core were milled and assayed by 50g charge fire assay. Eastern Goldfields Limited (EGL) - 1m RC samples using face sampling hammer with samples collected under cone splitter. 1m and 4m composite samples were dispatched for pulverising and 50g charge Fire Assay. Half core samples, cut by saw. Core sample intervals selected by geologist and defined by geological boundaries. Samples are crushed, pulverized and a 40g charge is analysed by Fire Assay. Lonestar – RC drilling. 1m sampling and logging. 3m composites or 1m samples were crushed, pulverised and analysed by Fire assay. Lubbock - 1m RC drilling with composite samples of 2m in length and 1m in areas of quartz veining or areas of interest. Analysis by aqua regia with re-assays by fire assay at SGS Kalgoorlie or Comlabs. RC Laterite assaying by aqua regia only. RAB assay methods undocumented. Not all Diamond drilling details known but some were NQ and were cut and assayed by Fire Assay Monarch - RAB 2m-4m scoop composites and 1m intervals were despatched for analysis by aqua regia. Not all intervals were sampled. Mt Kersey – Sample cones from RAB drilling quartered by trowel and composited over 4m. Wet samples were grab sampled. Analysis of a 30g charge by AAS. Ora Banda Mining Limited (OBM) - 1m RC samples using face sampling hammer with samples collected under a level cyclone / cone splitter configuration. Two split samples collected every metre. 1m and 4m composite samples were dispatched for pulverising and 50g charge Fire Assay. Half-core samples, cut by core saw. Core sample intervals selected by geologist and defined by geological and

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
		<p>mineralisation boundaries. Samples are crushed, pulverized and a 50g charge is analysed by Fire Assay.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Pancontinental - RC and RAB: RC drilling - 2kg splits taken from each metre and every second sample analysed initially with alternate samples analysed in anomalous zones by undocumented method. RAB samples taken each metre and sometimes composited up to 4m. Selected intervals were dispatched for assay by undocumented method. • Riverina Resources - RC: 4m composites by spear with 1m riffle split resamples. RAB:4m composites by spear with 1m spear resamples. All samples were crushed, pulverised and analysed by 50g charge for fire assay. • Siberia mining Corporation (SMC) - RAB drilling. 1m sampling, Laboratory methods undocumented and appears to have undergone selective sample dispatch • WMC - RAB drilling. 1m sampling, details undocumented
Drilling techniques	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • <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"> • Centamin - Aircore 90mm and RC 130mm diameter holes (Conventional hammer) • Consolidated Exploration - RAB drilling, details undocumented. • Consolidated Gold - RC Face sampling hammers. Undocumented diameter and bit size. • Crest - RAB - details undocumented. • Croesus - Diamond holes HQ diameter. RC with 5.5 inch face sampling hammer and 4 inch RAB holes. • Delta - RAB and RC - details undocumented. NQ2 diamond tails • Lonestar – RC drilling details undocumented. Presumably industry standard of 5.5 inch face sampling hammer. • Lubbock - RAB, RC and Diamond details of which are undocumented for all types. Diamond drilling was of NQ diameter and included pre-collars and tails and wedges. Core was not oriented. • Monarch - RAB samples were collected by Kennedy Drilling using a 4 inch blade. • Mt Kersey - Details RAB drilling undocumented. • 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. • Pancontinental - RAB and RC but hammer types undocumented. • Riverina Resources – RC, undocumented diameter, presumably industry standard of 5.5 inch face sampling hammer. RAB diameter undocumented. • SMC - RAB details undocumented • EGL - 5 inch diameter RC holes using face sampling hammer with samples collected under cone splitter. HQ3 coring to approx. 40m, then NQ2 to BOH. All core oriented by spear and/or reflex instrument. • WMC - RAB details undocumented.
Drill sample recovery	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • <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"> • Historic operators have not captured recovery data from RAB or RC drilling. • Eastern Goldfields Limited - Diamond drill recoveries are recorded as a percentage calculated from measured core against downhole drilled intervals (core blocks). • Ora Banda Mining Limited – RC drilling recoveries recorded on a pre metre basis based on sample size. Diamond drill recoveries are recorded as a percentage calculated from measured core against downhole drilled intervals (core blocks). • There is no known relationship between sample recovery and grade.
Logging	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • <i>Whether core and chip samples have been geologically and geotechnically logged to a level of</i> 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • In all cases, entire holes were geologically logged • Centamin - Basic descriptive logging with quartz and weathering notations

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
	<p><i>detail to support appropriate Mineral Resource estimation, mining studies and metallurgical studies.</i></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • <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"> • Consolidated Exploration - Qualitative: Lithology , colour, Oxidation, alteration, minerals • Consolidated Gold - Qualitative: Lithology, colour, Oxidation, alteration, sulphides, structure, moisture. Quantitative: logging applied to veining percentage • Crest - Qualitative: Lithology, Colour, Oxidation, alteration, grainsize. Quantitative: logging applied to veining percentage • Croesus - All DD holes photographed, geologically logged and geotechnical and magnetic susceptibility measurements were taken. Qualitative: Lithology, colour, grainsize, alteration, oxidation, texture, structures, regolith. Quantitative: Quartz veining • Delta - Colour, oxidation, structural, lithology, alteration, veining, mineralogy • Lonestar - Colour, oxidation, lithology, alteration, veining, minerals • Lubbock - Logging of diamond holes was descriptive. Qualitative: Lithology, alteration, texture, structure, minerals, grainsize. RC/RAB logging believed to have been done however documentation unavailable. • Monarch - Qualitative: Regolith, Grain Size, Lithology, Colour, Texture, Structure, Oxidation, Alteration. Quantitative: Sulphide, Mineral, Veining • Mt Kersey - Qualitative: Lithology, colour, alteration, oxidation, fabric, hardness, BOCO, Grainsize. Quantitative: minerals, quartz • 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. • Pancontinental - Qualitative: Lithology, quartz veining • Riverina Resources - Qualitative: Lithology, minerals, colour, alteration, oxidation, texture, Grainsize. Quantitative: sulphides, quartz • SMC - Qualitative: alteration, colour, lithology, oxidation, mineralogy, vein style, vein assemblage, remarks. Quantitative: mineralisation intensity. • EGL - Qualitative: Lithology, colour, oxidation, grainsize, texture, structure, hardness, regolith. Quantitative: estimates are made of quartz veining, sulphide and alteration percentages. Core photographed. <p>WMC - No details available</p>
<p>Sub-sampling techniques and sample preparation</p>	<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> • <i>Whether sample sizes are appropriate to the grain size of the material being sampled.</i> 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • All laboratories performed repeats conducted at the discretion of the laboratory • Aberfoyle – Early (~1990) drilling 2m samples composited to 6m by undocumented method. Results returning >0.2g/t resampled • Centamin - Methods undocumented. Samples mostly submitted on 1m basis with limited 2m composites • Consolidated Exploration - DSW holes were selectively sampled and dispatched for assay as 3m composites. URB holes were composited to 2m for first 2 metres then 4m composite thereon. Sample methods undocumented. • Consolidated Gold - RC: Riffle split to 2-3kg, residue placed in plastic bags. Intervals of prospective mineralisation or of geological interest were dispatched as individual metres with the remainder of the hole composited to 4m by undocumented method. RAB 4m composite samples using PVC spear. Both RC and RAB composites returning >0.19ppm or .24ppm for Callion holes re-submitted as 1m samples. Samples were dried the pulverised in Mixermill until 90% of sample is 106 microns or less. Duplicates at 1 in 20 frequency from residues submitted. Field duplicates submitted every 20th sample for RC, AC, and RAB • Crest - All sub sampling techniques undocumented • Croesus - 1m samples collected under cyclone. 5m comps, spear sampled with 50mm PVC pipe. Wet RC drill samples were thoroughly mixed in the sample retention bag and scoop sampled to form a composite sample. RAB and AC scoop samples taken from piles laid on ground. Five metre composite analytical samples, returning values greater than 0.1g/t gold, were riffle split (RC) or scoop (RAB, AC) at 1m intervals, where samples were dry, and grab sampled where wet. Diamond tails were cut to half core and sampled based on geological boundaries and identified prospective zones. Sample size varied from 0.5m to 1m. Core samples were sent to Ultratrace

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
		<p>Laboratories of Perth The analytical samples were dried, crushed and split to obtain a sample less than 3.5kg, and then fine pulverised prior to a 50gm charge being collected and analysed.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Delta - 5m composites by scoop re-submitted as 1m scoop samples if composite result >0.1ppm Au. Core was cut in half. Mixermill lab preparation. Duplicates submitted although frequency unknown • Lonestar - 1m samples and 3m composites by undocumented methods • Lubbock- RC drilling with samples of 2m in length and 1m in areas of quartz veining. Splitting and compositing methods undocumented. RC laterite sampling/assaying on individual metre basis. RAB sampling methods undocumented. Core was cut by diamond saw but proportion undocumented. Average sample length of approximately 1m. • Monarch - Samples were composited to 2-4m by scoop. Duplicates are taken 1 in 25 when taking 1m splits straight from the rig. When doing re-splits on composite results 1 in 20 duplicate with occasional triplicates (about 1 every 50 re-splits). • Mt Kersey - Sample cones from RAB drilling quartered by trowel and composited over 4m. Wet samples were grab sampled. • 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. • Pancontinental - RC drilling: 2kg splits taken from each metre drilled by an in known method. Every second sample analysed initially with alternate samples analysed in anomalous zones. RAB: Individual or composite samples (up to 4m) by undocumented methods. • Riverina Resources - RC: 4m composites by spear with 1m riffle split resamples. RAB:4m composites by spear with 1m spear resamples • SMC - RAB: 4m composite samples. No other details known • EGL - Samples were composited to 4m by scoop or submitted as individual samples. Half core samples, cut by saw. Core sample intervals selected by geologist and defined by geological boundaries. RC samples were dried, crushed, split, pulverised and a 50gm charge taken. Field duplicates, blanks and standards were submitted for QAQC analysis. • WMC - 1m sampling of chips by undocumented method
<p>Quality of assay data and laboratory tests</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • <i>The nature, quality and appropriateness of the assaying and laboratory procedures used and whether the technique is considered partial or total.</i> • <i>For geophysical tools, spectrometers, handheld XRF instruments, etc, the parameters used in determining the analysis including instrument make and model, reading times, calibrations factors applied and their derivation, etc.</i> • <i>Nature of quality control procedures adopted (eg standards, blanks, duplicates, external laboratory checks) and whether acceptable levels of accuracy (ie lack of bias) and precision have been established.</i> 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Aqua regia is considered a partial technique whilst Fire Assay is considered total. • Centamin - Both aqua regia and fire assay of unknown charge size and laboratory. • Consolidated Exploration - Fire assay of undocumented charge at Genalysis Perth • Consolidated Gold - Mixermill prep with fire assay 50g charge at AMDEL or Analabs Laboratories in Kalgoorlie. Standards supplied by Gannet Labs. Standard results falling outside 2 standard deviations queried and checked. MWRC holes showed variance with grade indicating possible coarse gold. • Crest - NRAB holes 50g fire assay/AAS to 0.01ppm. CLN holes analysed by ALS for Gold by method PM 205 (50 gm aqua regia digest / solvent extraction / graphite furnace AAS) • Croesus - Analysis for gold (Fire assay/ICP Optical Spectrometry) by Ultratrace Laboratory in Perth. Diamond core analysed for Au, Pt and Pd by fire assay at Ultratrace Perth. Every 20th sample was duplicated in the field and submitted for analysis. Gannet standards and blank samples made by Croesus were submitted with split sample submissions. RC drilling included a standard followed by a blank sample submitted every 50th and 51st sample respectively. • Delta - 5m comps: Total mixer mill prep, Aqua-regia with 50g charge, 0.01ppm detection limit. 1m samples and core: as above but with fire assay. Genalysis Kalgoorlie or ALS Kalgoorlie. Core at ALS Kalgoorlie. Standards submitted although frequency and certification unknown • Lonestar - Fire assay of unknown charge and AAS at Amdel laboratories Kalgoorlie. Umpire pulp analysis by ALS laboratories using original pulp residues

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Lubbock - Core was fire assayed, detail undocumented. RC (non-laterite) samples by aqua regia and results returning 1.0g/t were re-assayed by fire assay at Comlabs Kalgoorlie or SGS. RAB by fire assay, details undocumented. Laterite RC drilling by aqua regia at Comlabs Kalgoorlie. 23 pulps from laterite drill program were split and sent to 3 other labs. Screen fire assays performed on 1984 Glasson drilling (Wamex rpt A16848). Monarch – RAB samples analysed at SGS by 50g aqua regia/AAS. Standards: 1 in every 20 samples for RC drilling and 1 in 25 for RAB drilling (comps). Mt Kersey - 30g charge with 0.02 ppm DL by aqua regia at AAL group. Ora Banda Mining Limited - Samples sent to Nagrom. 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. Pancontinental – Analytical methods undocumented, assumed to be Aqua Regia, as was common at the time. Two RC holes were re-split and Fire Assayed and some screen fire assayed. Duplicate pulp samples sent to a different, unknown lab. Riverina Resources - 50g charge for fire assay at Kalgoorlie Assay Laboratory. SMC - Details undocumented. However, it is assumed that samples were submitted to SGS Analabs in Kalgoorlie to be assayed for gold using 50g Fire Assay with detection limit at 0.01ppm Au. This was the company practise for work done in other areas. EGL - Samples sent to Intertek. The samples have been analysed by firing a 50gm portion of the sample. Lower sample weights may be employed for samples with very high sulphide and metal contents. This is the classical fire assay process and will give total separation of gold. An ICPOES finish is used. Commercially prepared standard samples and blanks are inserted in the sample stream at a rate of 1:10. Sizing results (percentage of pulverised sample passing a 75µm mesh) are undertaken on approximately 1 in 40 samples. The accuracy (standards) and precision (repeats) of assaying are acceptable. WMC - No details found - DB states FA-AAS
Verification of sampling and assaying	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <i>The verification of significant intersections by either independent or alternative company personnel.</i> <i>The use of twinned holes.</i> <i>Documentation of primary data, data entry procedures, data verification, data storage (physical and electronic) protocols.</i> <i>Discuss any adjustment to assay data.</i> 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Twinned holes were not routinely used by previous operators. Monarch Gold Mining Company Ltd; Geological and sample data was logged digitally and .csv or .xls files imported into Datashed SQL database with in-built validation. Samples bags were put into numbered plastic bags and then cable tied. Samples collected daily from site by laboratory EGL - Geological and sample data logged directly into field computer at the core yard using Field Marshall. Data is transferred to Perth via email and imported into Geobank SQL database by the database administrator (DBA). Assay files are received in .csv format and loaded directly into the database by the DBA. Hardcopy and/or digital copies of data are kept for ref 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.
Location of data points	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <i>Accuracy and quality of surveys used to locate drill holes (collar and down-hole surveys), trenches, mine workings and other locations used in Mineral</i> 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Centamin – Accuracy of collars and downhole survey unknown. Collars located on Centamin local grid using theodolite and chain. Consolidated Exploration - Collars located by GPS by ConsEx staff. AMG for DSW holes and Lat/Long for URB holes Consolidated Gold - All collars surveyed by licensed surveyors to respective grids. CNRC holes used in Callion deposit resource were

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
	<p><i>Resource estimation.</i></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • <i>Specification of the grid system used.</i> • <i>Quality and adequacy of topographic control.</i> 	<p>downhole surveyed with Eastman single shot using aluminium collar above hammer. Local grids with 2-point transformation to AMG84 zone 51 grid</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Crest - Collars were un-surveyed post drilling, located on AMG84 zone 51 grid • Croesus - Majority of Croesus RC and DD holes were collar surveyed. An exception appears to be the TTRC holes. Local grid was used. Diamond and CNRC prefixed holes were downhole surveyed by EMS with readings every 5 to 10 metres. • Delta - No holes appear to have been surveyed by collar or downhole. AMG84 zone 51 grid • Lonestar - Collars were surveyed upon completion by an undocumented method. Glasson Local grid. • Lubbock- Diamond holes down-hole surveyed every 24m by Eastman camera. Local grids originally utilised. Selected diamond holes were surveyed by EGL staff in MGA94 zone 51 grid using Trimble DGPS. • Monarch - No RAB holes were surveyed post drilling MGA94 zone 51 grid used. No down hole surveys. • Mt Kersey - No holes were surveyed post drilling. Truncated AMG grid used to locate holes. • 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). • Pancontinental - Most holes were surveyed by McGay Surveys in AMG84 zone 51 and converted to local grids. Local grid on bearing of 325°. • Riverina Resources - RC holes were surveyed in AMG84 zone 51 grid by dGPS. No downhole surveys • SMC – No holes were surveyed post drilling. AMG84 zone 51 grid used. • EGL (RC, DD) MGA95, zone 51. Drill hole collar positions are picked up using a Trimble DGPS subsequent to drilling. Drill-hole, downhole surveys are recorded every 30m using a reflex digital downhole camera. Some RC holes not surveyed if holes short and/or drilling an early stage exploration project. <p>WMC - No holes appear to have been surveyed</p>
Data spacing and distribution	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • <i>Data spacing for reporting of Exploration Results.</i> • <i>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.</i> • <i>Whether sample compositing has been applied.</i> 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Historic data spacing highly variable from wide spaced ~800m x ~80m regional RAB to close spaced resource drilling ~20m x ~10m and grade control drilling at ~5m x ~5m. • Drill hole spacing is adequate to establish geological and grade continuity for the Callion deposit. • Drill intercepts are length weighted, 1g/t lower cut-off, no top-cut, maximum 2m internal dilution.
Orientation of data in relation to geological structure	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • <i>Whether the orientation of sampling achieves unbiased sampling of possible structures and the extent to which this is known, considering the deposit type.</i> • <i>If the relationship between the drilling orientation and the orientation of key mineralised structures is considered to have introduced a sampling bias, this should be assessed and reported if material.</i> 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • For most of the deposits in and around Callion the prevailing geological and structural trend is approx. North-South. Once the orientation of mineralisation was established drilling was mostly oriented between 255° and 270° or 75° and 80°. Holes were generally inclined between 50° and 65° for RC and DD. • Drilling of Laterite deposits is almost exclusively vertical in nature. • It is unknown whether the orientation of sampling achieves unbiased sampling, though it is considered unlikely.
Sample security	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • <i>The measures taken to ensure sample security.</i> 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • EGL - Samples were bagged, tied and in a secure yard. Once submitted to the laboratories they are stored in cages within a secure fenced compound. Samples are tracked through the laboratory via their LIMS. • Monarch - Pre-numbered sample bags were put into numbered plastic bags. These numbers were written on the submission forms

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
		<p>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.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> 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. No documentation for other operators
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. No audits of sampling techniques have been done.

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 tenure pertaining to this report is listed below <table border="1"> <thead> <tr> <th>TENEMENT</th> <th>HOLDER</th> <th>AGREEMENTS</th> </tr> </thead> <tbody> <tr> <td>M30/103</td> <td>CARNEGIE GOLD PTY LTD.</td> <td> <p>Crown Diamonds Royalty Agreement; Payable on all materials mined and processed from M30/103 of:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> \$1.00 per tonne if the grade is equal to or less than 3.0 grams per tonne; \$2.50 per tonne if the grade is greater than 3.0 grams per tonne but equal to or less than 4 grams per tonne; \$4.00 per tonne if the grade is greater than 4.0 grams per tonne; and \$5.50 per tonne if the grade is greater than 7.0 grams per tonne and the ore is extracted by underground operations. </td> </tr> </tbody> </table> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Carnegie Gold Pty Ltd is a wholly owned subsidiary of Ora Banda Mining Limited There are no known heritage or native title issues 	TENEMENT	HOLDER	AGREEMENTS	M30/103	CARNEGIE GOLD PTY LTD.	<p>Crown Diamonds Royalty Agreement; Payable on all materials mined and processed from M30/103 of:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> \$1.00 per tonne if the grade is equal to or less than 3.0 grams per tonne; \$2.50 per tonne if the grade is greater than 3.0 grams per tonne but equal to or less than 4 grams per tonne; \$4.00 per tonne if the grade is greater than 4.0 grams per tonne; and \$5.50 per tonne if the grade is greater than 7.0 grams per tonne and the ore is extracted by underground operations.
TENEMENT	HOLDER	AGREEMENTS						
M30/103	CARNEGIE GOLD PTY LTD.	<p>Crown Diamonds Royalty Agreement; Payable on all materials mined and processed from M30/103 of:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> \$1.00 per tonne if the grade is equal to or less than 3.0 grams per tonne; \$2.50 per tonne if the grade is greater than 3.0 grams per tonne but equal to or less than 4 grams per tonne; \$4.00 per tonne if the grade is greater than 4.0 grams per tonne; and \$5.50 per tonne if the grade is greater than 7.0 grams per tonne and the ore is extracted by underground operations. 						
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. There is sufficient understanding of drilling, sampling and assay methodologies for the majority of drilling in the Callion area. The company is confident that previous operators completed work to standards considered acceptable for the time. As part of each resource upgrade, Ora Banda Mining Ltd will commit to additional drilling to confirm the style, widths and tenor of mineralisation at each deposit. 						

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
Geology	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • <i>Deposit type, geological setting and style of mineralisation.</i> 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Callion lies in the Barlee Terrain, West of the Ida Fault. The Mount Ida Greenstone Belt of the Barlee Terrane in the Callion area is described by Wyche & Witt (1994), as an east-dipping sequence of tholeiitic basalt and dolerite intercalated with several BIF and shale units in the east. The westernmost, and presumably the lowermost (as facing is indeterminate), rock type mapped in the area is a +700m thick sequence of sandstone, wacke, shale, chert and banded iron formation (herein termed BIF), interleaved with several sills of dolerite and gabbro. The chert and BIF units define a prominent range of hills, whereas the sandstone and shale units, together with the mafic sills are recessive features. The BIF units become more cherty and less magnetic towards the east. These rocks are overlain by a ~100m thick sequence of thinly bedded shale, siltstone and fine grained sandstone with thin interbeds of chert. Bedding in the BIF's generally dips at 45° to the east, although it can range between 25° and 75°. The BIF's and cherts become progressively higher metamorphic grade in a northward direction (i.e. along strike). Overlying the fine-grained sediments is a 250-600m thick composite dolerite and gabbro sill that is thickest in the centre of the area and thinnest at the southern limit of the mapping. To aid description this sill is herein termed the Lady Mary Sill. East of the Lady Mary Sill is a ~1500m thick sequence of basalt that displays pillow structures, amygdules, and rare variolitic flows. Interflow sediments are absent from this thick pile of basalt. Intruded into the basalt is ~1000m of dolerite spread over two dozen discrete sills ranging from 20m to 200m thick. The intrusions are generally conformable with the Lady Mary Sill to the west, although the dolerite intrusions do strike N-S along the eastern side of the mapped area. The eastern boundary of the mapped area was arbitrary; however, a strong shear zone is present on the eastern flank of the easternmost outcrop mapped and coincides with a distinctive linear high in magnetic data. Intruding the basalt and dolerite rocks east of the Lady Mary Sill in the northern half of the mapping is a +4 km² area of massive granitoid, described as a monzonite by Arnold (2001). This intrusion appears to be the source of a swarm of NNW to N-S striking, non-porphyrific felsic to intermediate dykes. In general, these dykes are conformable with the dolerite intrusions; however, at several old mines they clearly transgress the dolerites. • The metamorphic grade of the Davyhurst area is described by Wyche & Witt (1994) as being low pressure and moderate to high temperature middle to upper amphibolite facies. • The structural setting of the Glasson-Callion area is relatively simple. Strain is strongly heterogenous, being partitioned into very narrow shear zones, leaving the neighbouring country rock largely undeformed. The BIF/chert sequence dips on average 45° to the east, although some variation in dip and strike is noted, and bedding is folded about mesoscopic, asymmetric, parasitic drag folds with consistent S-vergence. The drag folds are reclined, having fold axes plunging at a similar orientation to the dip of the long limbs. <p>The mineralisation at Callion is associated with massive quartz veining or quartz vein stockworks. Mineralised quartz veins are situated both within narrow shear zones within mafic rocks, or at the contact between basalts and interflow felsic rocks.</p>
Drill hole Information	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • <i>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:</i> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ <i>easting and northing of the drill hole collar</i> ○ <i>elevation or RL (Reduced Level – elevation above sea level in metres) of the drill hole collar</i> ○ <i>dip and azimuth of the hole</i> ○ <i>down hole length and interception depth</i> ○ <i>hole length.</i> 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • See Significant Intercepts in Appendix 1 • The significant intercept table provides details of drill holes with intercepts of >= 1 gram metres, In cases where drilling has intercepted a lode position with grades below this value, NSI (no significant intercept) is listed. This provides context to the number of holes in the project area with significant gold intercepts versus the number of holes with lesser or no significant intercepts. • Widths reported in the Significant Intercepts table are all down hole lengths.

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> 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. 	
Data aggregation methods	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> In reporting Exploration Results, weighting averaging techniques, maximum and/or minimum grade truncations (eg cutting of high grades) and cut-off grades are usually Material and should be stated. Where aggregate intercepts incorporate short lengths of high grade results and longer lengths of low grade results, the procedure used for such aggregation should be stated and some typical examples of such aggregations should be shown in detail. The assumptions used for any reporting of metal equivalent values should be clearly stated. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Original assays are length weighted. Grades are not top cut. Lower cut off is nominally 0.5g/t. Maximum 2m internal dilution. No metal equivalents reported.
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 widths reported are down hole lengths. No attempt has been made here to report true widths. Generally, resource drilling was drilled at orientations perpendicular to the established trend of 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"> Results reported include both low and high gram metre (g/t x down hole length) values. The significant intercept table provides details of drill holes with intercepts of ≥ 1 gram metres, In cases where drilling has intercepted a lode position with grades below this value NSI (no significant intercept) is listed. This provides context to the number of holes in the project area with significant gold intercepts versus the number of holes with lesser or no significant intercepts. All the drilling in the project area is shown on the plan to show spatial context.

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
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. 	Metallurgical and geotechnical work has been completed for numerous previously mined deposits, including Callion.
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"> Further data evaluation and geological assessment of drilling conducted at the Callion deposit, followed by additional resource drilling where required. Metallurgical and geotechnical core drilling planned for early 2020. Geological and resource modelling followed by resource estimation.

JORC Code, 2012 Edition – Table 1 report template - Siberia

Section 1 Sampling Techniques and Data

Information for historical (Pre-Ora Banda Mining Limited, from 1980s 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"> 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"> 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, pulverised and 40g or 50g sample taken for fire assay at Intertek.
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 	<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.

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
	<p><i>type, whether core is oriented and if so, by what method, etc).</i></p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> WMC; RC percussion holes were drilled using a Schram 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 – 5.25 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	<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"> Quantitative auger, RAB and RC drill recoveries were not recoded 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	<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"> 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. 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.

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
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> • <i>Whether sample sizes are appropriate to the grain size of the material being sampled.</i> 	<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 80°C for paper packets and 140°C 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 25grm 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.
Quality of assay data and	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • <i>The nature, quality and appropriateness of the assaying and laboratory procedures used and whether the technique is considered partial or total.</i> • <i>For geophysical tools, spectrometers, handheld XRF</i> 	<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

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
laboratory tests	<p><i>instruments, etc, the parameters used in determining the analysis including instrument make and model, reading times, calibrations factors applied and their derivation, etc.</i></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <i>Nature of quality control procedures adopted (eg standards, blanks, duplicates, external laboratory checks) and whether acceptable levels of accuracy (ie lack of bias) and precision have been established.</i> 	<p>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.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> 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 were 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 drill holes at a rate of approximately 1:30. The accuracy (standards) and precision (repeats) of assaying are acceptable.
Verification of sampling and assaying	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <i>The verification of significant intersections by either independent or alternative company personnel.</i> <i>The use of twinned holes.</i> <i>Documentation of primary data, data entry procedures, data verification, data storage (physical and electronic) protocols.</i> <i>Discuss any adjustment to assay data.</i> 	<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; Handwritten 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. 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.

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> 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	<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"> 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 grid 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 grid 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 grid 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 grid 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 grid 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 dowhole surveys were collected using electronic multishot by the drillers. Subsequent to drilling holes were open hole gyro surveyed by ABIMS where possible. The grid 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	<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"> 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.
Orientation of data in relation to	<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 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> At Sand King 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.

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
geological structure	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> 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. 	
Sample security	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> 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	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> 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	<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"> Sand King deposit is on Tenement M24/290 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. <table border="1"> <thead> <tr> <th>TENEMENT</th> <th>HOLDER</th> <th>AGREEMENTS</th> </tr> </thead> <tbody> <tr> <td rowspan="2">M24/0290</td> <td rowspan="2">SIBERIA MINING CORPORATION PTY LTD</td> <td>M24/290 - SIBERIA GRANTED GARDNER THE RIGHT TO EXPLORE FOR NICKEL MINERALS ON M24/290. ROB MITCHELL AND HANK SHRE (SURFACE ALLUVIAL RIGHTS TO 2M DEPTH)</td> </tr> <tr> <td>M24/0352 - ROB MITCHELL AND HANK SHRERS (SURFACE ALLUVIAL RIGHTS TO 2M DEPTH)</td> </tr> </tbody> </table>	TENEMENT	HOLDER	AGREEMENTS	M24/0290	SIBERIA MINING CORPORATION PTY LTD	M24/290 - SIBERIA GRANTED GARDNER THE RIGHT TO EXPLORE FOR NICKEL MINERALS ON M24/290. ROB MITCHELL AND HANK SHRE (SURFACE ALLUVIAL RIGHTS TO 2M DEPTH)	M24/0352 - ROB MITCHELL AND HANK SHRERS (SURFACE ALLUVIAL RIGHTS TO 2M DEPTH)
TENEMENT	HOLDER	AGREEMENTS							
M24/0290	SIBERIA MINING CORPORATION PTY LTD	M24/290 - SIBERIA GRANTED GARDNER THE RIGHT TO EXPLORE FOR NICKEL MINERALS ON M24/290. ROB MITCHELL AND HANK SHRE (SURFACE ALLUVIAL RIGHTS TO 2M DEPTH)							
		M24/0352 - ROB MITCHELL AND HANK SHRERS (SURFACE ALLUVIAL RIGHTS TO 2M DEPTH)							

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
	to obtaining a licence to operate in the area.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> There are no heritage issues There are no known impediments to operating 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 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	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> 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	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> A summary of all information material to the understanding of the exploration results including a tabulation of the following information for all Material drill holes: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> easting and northing of the drill hole collar elevation or RL (Reduced Level – elevation above sea level in metres) of the drill hole collar dip and azimuth of the hole down hole length and interception depth hole length. If the exclusion of this information is justified on the basis that the information is not Material and this exclusion does not detract from the understanding of the report, the Competent Person should clearly explain why this is the case. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> See Significant Intercepts in Appendix 1 The significant intercept table provides details of drill holes with intercepts of >= 1 gram metres, In cases where drilling has intercepted a lode position with grades below this value, NSI (no significant intercept) is listed. This provides context to the number of holes in the project area with significant gold intercepts versus the number of holes with lesser or no significant intercepts. Widths reported in the Significant Intercepts table are all down hole lengths.
Data aggregation methods	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> In reporting Exploration Results, weighting averaging techniques, maximum and/or minimum grade truncations (eg cutting of high grades) and cut-off grades are usually Material and should be stated. Where aggregate intercepts incorporate short lengths of high grade results and longer lengths of low grade results, the procedure used for such aggregation should be stated and some typical examples of such aggregations should be shown in detail. The assumptions used for any reporting of metal equivalent values should be clearly 	<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
	<i>stated.</i>	
Relationship between mineralisation widths and intercept lengths	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • <i>These relationships are particularly important in the reporting of Exploration Results.</i> • <i>If the geometry of the mineralisation with respect to the drill hole angle is known, its nature should be reported.</i> • <i>If it is not known and only the down hole lengths are reported, there should be a clear statement to this effect (eg 'down hole length, true width not known').</i> 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Drilling is predominantly angled at -60° 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 (~30°) diamond drilling to hit specific targets within the constraints of existing mining infrastructure (existing pit and dumps)
Diagrams	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • <i>Appropriate maps and sections (with scales) and tabulations of intercepts should be included for any significant discovery being reported These should include, but not be limited to a plan view of drill hole collar locations and appropriate sectional views.</i> 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • See plans and sections.
Balanced reporting	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • <i>Where comprehensive reporting of all Exploration Results is not practicable, representative reporting of both low and high grades and/or widths should be practiced to avoid misleading reporting of Exploration Results.</i> 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 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	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • <i>Other exploration data, if meaningful and material, should be reported including (but not limited to): geological observations; geophysical survey results; geochemical survey results; bulk samples – size and method of treatment; metallurgical test results; bulk density, groundwater, geotechnical and rock characteristics; potential deleterious or contaminating substances.</i> 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Metallurgical and geotechnical work has been completed for 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.
Further work	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • <i>The nature and scale of planned further work (eg tests for lateral extensions or depth extensions or large-scale step-out drilling).</i> • <i>Diagrams clearly highlighting the areas of possible extensions, including the main geological interpretations and future drilling areas, provided this information is not commercially sensitive.</i> 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 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

Appendix 5B

Mining exploration entity or oil and gas exploration entity quarterly cash flow report

Name of entity

Ora Banda Mining Limited

ABN

69 100 038 266

Quarter ended ("current quarter")

31 March 2020

Consolidated statement of cash flows	Current quarter \$A'000	Year to date (9 months) \$A'000
1. Cash flows from operating activities		
1.1 Receipts from customers	-	-
1.2 Payments for		
(a) exploration & evaluation (if expensed) ¹	(1,637)	(3,276)
(b) resource development (if expensed) ¹	(3)	(445)
(c) production	-	-
(d) site care & maintenance	(686)	(1,559)
(e) staff costs ^{1 & 2}	(614)	(1,232)
(f) administration and corporate costs ¹	(109)	(1,249)
1.3 Dividends received (see note 3)	-	-
1.4 Interest received	35	180
1.5 Interest and other costs of finance paid	-	-
1.6 Income taxes paid	-	-
1.7 Government grants and tax incentives	-	-
1.8 Other (provide details if material)	9	144
1.9 Net cash from / (used in) operating activities	(3,005)	(7,437)

Note 1: Following the change in Appendix 5B template format, \$A4,095,000 of Q2 YTD operating cash flows have been reallocated to investing and financing cash flows

Note 2: Staff costs are disclosed net of exploration & evaluation, resource development and site care & maintenance allocations

2. Cash flows from investing activities		
2.1 Payments to acquire:		
(a) entities	-	-
(b) tenements	-	-
(c) property, plant and equipment	(75)	(292)

Appendix 5B

Mining exploration entity or oil and gas exploration entity quarterly cash flow report

Consolidated statement of cash flows	Current quarter \$A'000	Year to date (9 months) \$A'000
(d) exploration & evaluation (if capitalised) ³	(1,825)	(1,825)
(e) resource development (if capitalised) ³	(3,197)	(7,383)
(f) investments	-	-
(g) other non-current assets	(10)	(10)
2.2 Proceeds from the disposal of:		
(a) entities	-	-
(b) tenements	-	-
(c) property, plant and equipment	36	36
(d) investments	-	-
(e) other non-current assets	-	-
2.3 Cash flows from loans to other entities	-	-
2.4 Dividends received (see note 3)	-	-
2.5 Other (provide details if material)	-	-
2.6 Net cash from / (used in) investing activities	(5,071)	(9,474)

Note 3: Following the change in Appendix 5B template format, \$A4,014,000 of Q2 YTD operating cash flows have been reallocated to investing cash flows

3. Cash flows from financing activities		
3.1 Proceeds from issues of equity securities (excluding convertible debt securities)	-	18,500
3.2 Proceeds from issue of convertible debt securities	-	-
3.3 Proceeds from exercise of options	-	-
3.4 Transaction costs related to issues of equity securities or convertible debt securities ⁴	-	(824)
3.5 Proceeds from borrowings	-	-
3.6 Repayment of borrowings	-	-
3.7 Transaction costs related to loans and borrowings	-	-
3.8 Dividends paid	-	-
3.9 Other (provide details if material) ^{4 & 5}	(51)	(155)
3.10 Net cash from / (used in) financing activities	(51)	(17,521)

Note 4: Following the change in Appendix 5B template format, \$A82,000 of Q2 YTD operating cash flows have been reallocated to financing cash flows

Note 5: Other represents payments for finance lease liabilities

Mining exploration entity or oil and gas exploration entity quarterly cash flow report

Consolidated statement of cash flows		Current quarter \$A'000	Year to date (9 months) \$A'000
4.	Net increase / (decrease) in cash and cash equivalents for the period		
4.1	Cash and cash equivalents at beginning of period	22,879	14,142
4.2	Net cash from / (used in) operating activities (item 1.9 above)	(3,005)	(7,437)
4.3	Net cash from / (used in) investing activities (item 2.6 above)	(5,071)	(9,474)
4.4	Net cash from / (used in) financing activities (item 3.10 above)	(51)	17,521
4.5	Effect of movement in exchange rates on cash held	-	-
4.6	Cash and cash equivalents at end of period	14,752	14,752

5.	Reconciliation of cash and cash equivalents at the end of the quarter (as shown in the consolidated statement of cash flows) to the related items in the accounts	Current quarter \$A'000	Previous quarter \$A'000
5.1	Bank balances	14,752	22,879
5.2	Call deposits	-	-
5.3	Bank overdrafts	-	-
5.4	Other (provide details)	-	-
5.5	Cash and cash equivalents at end of quarter (should equal item 4.6 above)	14,752	22,879

6. Payments to related parties of the entity and their associates

6.1	Aggregate amount of payments to related parties and their associates included in item 1	145
6.2	Aggregate amount of payments to related parties and their associates included in item 2	-

**Current quarter
\$A'000**

Note: if any amounts are shown in items 6.1 or 6.2, your quarterly activity report must include a description of, and an explanation for, such payments

Mining exploration entity or oil and gas exploration entity quarterly cash flow report

7. Financing facilities	Total facility amount at quarter end \$A'000	Amount drawn at quarter end \$A'000
<i>Note: the term "facility" includes all forms of financing arrangements available to the entity.</i>		
<i>Add notes as necessary for an understanding of the sources of finance available to the entity.</i>		
7.1 Loan facilities	-	-
7.2 Credit standby arrangements	-	-
7.3 Other (please specify)	-	-
7.4 Total financing facilities	-	-
7.5 Unused financing facilities available at quarter end		-
7.6 Include in the box below a description of each facility above, including the lender, interest rate, maturity date and whether it is secured or unsecured. If any additional financing facilities have been entered into or are proposed to be entered into after quarter end, include a note providing details of those facilities as well.	Not applicable	

8. Estimated cash available for future operating activities	\$A'000
8.1 Net cash from / (used in) operating activities (Item 1.9)	(3,005)
8.2 Capitalised exploration & evaluation (Item 2.1(d))	(1,825)
8.3 Capitalised resource development (Item 2.1(e))	(3,197)
8.4 Total relevant outgoings (Item 8.1 + Item 8.2 + Item 8.3)	(8,027)
8.5 Cash and cash equivalents at quarter end (Item 4.6)	14,752
8.6 Unused finance facilities available at quarter end (Item 7.5)	-
8.7 Total available funding (Item 8.5 + Item 8.6)	14,752
8.8 Estimated quarters of funding available (Item 8.7 divided by Item 8.4)	1.84

8.8 If Item 8.7 is less than 2 quarters, please provide answers to the following questions:

- Does the entity expect that it will continue to have the current level of net operating cash flows for the time being and, if not, why not?

Answer: The entity expects to have similar levels of net operating cash flow for the time being.

As advised to ASX previously, the entity is currently undertaking a definitive feasibility study of its Davyhurst Gold Project and has expended significant funds as part of this process. With much of the field work largely completed, the entity expects its future capitalised exploration & evaluation and capitalised resource development expenditure to decrease relative to prior quarters.

- Has the entity taken any steps, or does it propose to take any steps, to raise further cash to fund its operations and, if so, what are those steps and how likely does it believe that they will be successful?

Answer: The entity has not taken steps to raise further cash.

Mining exploration entity or oil and gas exploration entity quarterly cash flow report

3. Does the entity expect to be able to continue its operations and to meet its business objectives and, if so, on what basis?

Answer: The entity expects to continue its operations and meet its business objectives using its existing financial resources.

Compliance statement

- 1 This statement has been prepared in accordance with accounting standards and policies which comply with Listing Rule 19.11A.
- 2 This statement gives a true and fair view of the matters disclosed.

Date: 30 April 2020

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Authorised by: By the Board

.....

(Name of body or officer authorising release – see note 4)

Notes

1. This quarterly cash flow report and the accompanying activity report provide a basis for informing the market about the entity's activities for the past quarter, how they have been financed and the effect this has had on its cash position. An entity that wishes to disclose additional information over and above the minimum required under the Listing Rules is encouraged to do so.
2. If this quarterly cash flow report has been prepared in accordance with Australian Accounting Standards, the definitions in, and provisions of, *AASB 6: Exploration for and Evaluation of Mineral Resources* and *AASB 107: Statement of Cash Flows* apply to this report. If this quarterly cash flow report has been prepared in accordance with other accounting standards agreed by ASX pursuant to Listing Rule 19.11A, the corresponding equivalent standards apply to this report.
3. Dividends received may be classified either as cash flows from operating activities or cash flows from investing activities, depending on the accounting policy of the entity.
4. If this report has been authorised for release to the market by your board of directors, you can insert here: "By the board". If it has been authorised for release to the market by a committee of your board of directors, you can insert here: "By the [name of board committee – eg Audit and Risk Committee]". If it has been authorised for release to the market by a disclosure committee, you can insert here: "By the Disclosure Committee".
5. If this report has been authorised for release to the market by your board of directors and you wish to hold yourself out as complying with recommendation 4.2 of the ASX Corporate Governance Council's *Corporate Governance Principles and Recommendations*, the board should have received a declaration from its CEO and CFO that, in their opinion, the financial records of the entity have been properly maintained, that this report complies with the appropriate accounting standards and gives a true and fair view of the cash flows of the entity, and that their opinion has been formed on the basis of a sound system of risk management and internal control which is operating effectively.