ASX Announcement (ASX: OBM) 16 May 2023

EXPLORATION UPDATE

Riverina Underground, Missouri Underground, Federal Flag

HIGHLIGHTS:

RIVERINA

- **Final results from Riverina Underground Phase 1 drilling continue to return positive results extending the underground mining potential at Riverina**
- **New significant intercepts** (see Figures 1, 2 and 3) **include:**
  - **3.8m @ 20.3 g/t** **Main Lode East** *(including 2.6m @ 28.5g/t)*
  - **3.6m @ 6.1 /t** **Main Lode East** *(including 2.6m @ 8.0g/t)*
  - **3.1m @ 6.7g/t** **Main Lode East** *(including 1.4m @ 14.3g/t)*
  - **4.4m @ 22.9 g/t** **Murchison Lode** *(including 0.4m @ 243.0g/t)*
  - **0.8m @ 24.3g/t** **Murchison Lode**
- **Reggie Lode is located ~80m east of Murchison Lode, with no targeted drilling at depth. This lode is emerging as key target for mineralisation extension with economic intersections near the surface from 17m as follows:**
  - **3.6m @ 11.0g/t** **Reggie Lode**
- **The Riverina mineralised system remains open at depth on multiple lodes**
- **Riverina Phase 2 RC pre collars completed with Diamond drilling commenced**
- **Deep drilling under British Lion, targeting high grade Riverina style mineralisation, has commenced (see Figure 3) targeting a second underground mine**

MISSOURI

- **First deep Missouri hole testing the underground search window achieved 2.0m @ 7.0g/t**
- **This intersection is ~200m below the planned final pit floor, demonstrating mineralisation continues a significant distance down dip** (see Figures 4 and 5)
- **Follow up drilling planned to commence in the June quarter**

FEDERAL FLAG

- **Federal Flag on the Round dam trend is demonstrating potential for gold as well as lithium** (see ASX release on 26 April 2023 regarding lithium discovery)
- **Historical holes demonstrate potential for underground gold mining** (see Figure 6)
  - **6.0m @ 17.1 g/t** Below south pit
  - **6.0m @ 14.5 g/t** Below south pit
  - **8.0m @ 4.7g/t** Below south pit
- **New intersection north of the existing pit returned** (see Figure 6)
  - **1.0m at 98.8 g/t** *(including 0.7m @ 140.7g/t)*

Managing Director's Comment:

"The final round of assay results for Phase 1 Riverina Underground drilling continue to improve and extend the Riverina mineralised system, and we are looking forward to further results with the Phase 2 program underway." Ora Banda Mining Limited's Managing Director, Luke Creagh, said.

"The significant intersection on the Reggies Lode of 3.6m @ 11.0g/t is exciting, as this is an emerging lode located east of Murchison with no deep drilling. This lode would be accessed off the same decline as Main and Murchison lodes, demonstrating further potential of resource and production growth once we commence targeting this lode with underground drilling in FY24."

"With the commencement of the Riverina underground mine in May, our exploration team is now focussed on finding the next potential high-grade underground mine, with encouraging results from both Missouri and Federal Flag. We have drilled two holes at Missouri, intersecting 2.0m @ 7.0g/t at a depth of about 350m. This is the deepest hole drilled to date, and significantly enhances the search window and the underground potential of the deposit."

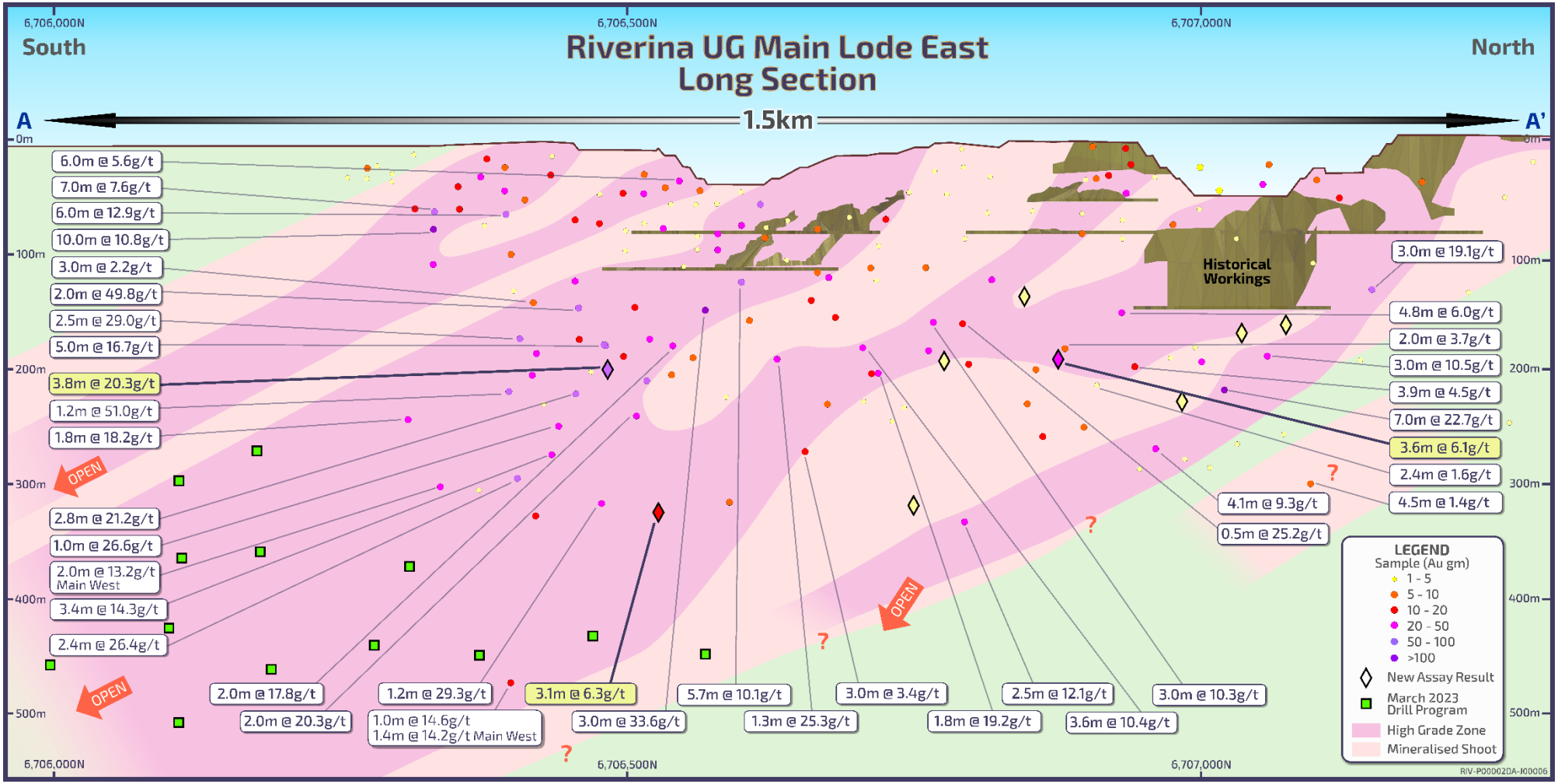

Figure 1 - Long Section of Main Lode East

Refer ASX announcement dated 19 Oct 2022, 17 Apr 2018, 29 Jul 2019, 26 Aug 2019, 16 Sept 2019, 8 Oct 2019, 9 Apr 2020, 10 Aug 2020, 8 Mar 2021, 2 Aug 2021, 7 Dec 2022 and 10 Feb 2023 for further drilling details.

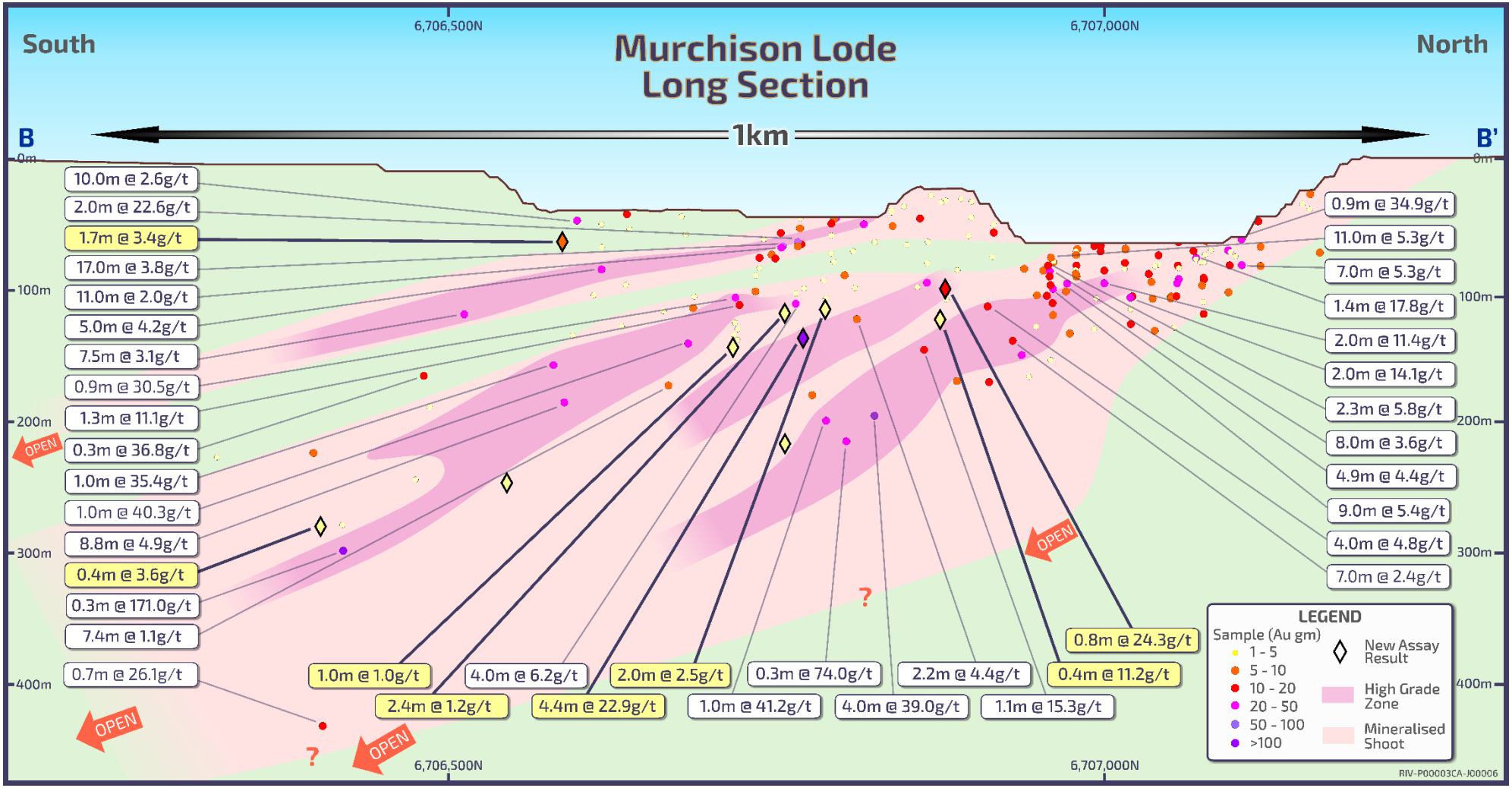

Figure 2 - Long Section of Murchison Lode

Refer ASX announcement dated 19 Oct 2022, 17 Apr 2018, 29 Jul 2019, 26 Aug 2019, 16 Sept 2019, 8 Oct 2019, 9 Apr 2020, 10 Aug 2020, 8 Mar 2021, 2 Aug 2021, 7 Dec 2022 and 10 Feb 2023 for further drilling details.

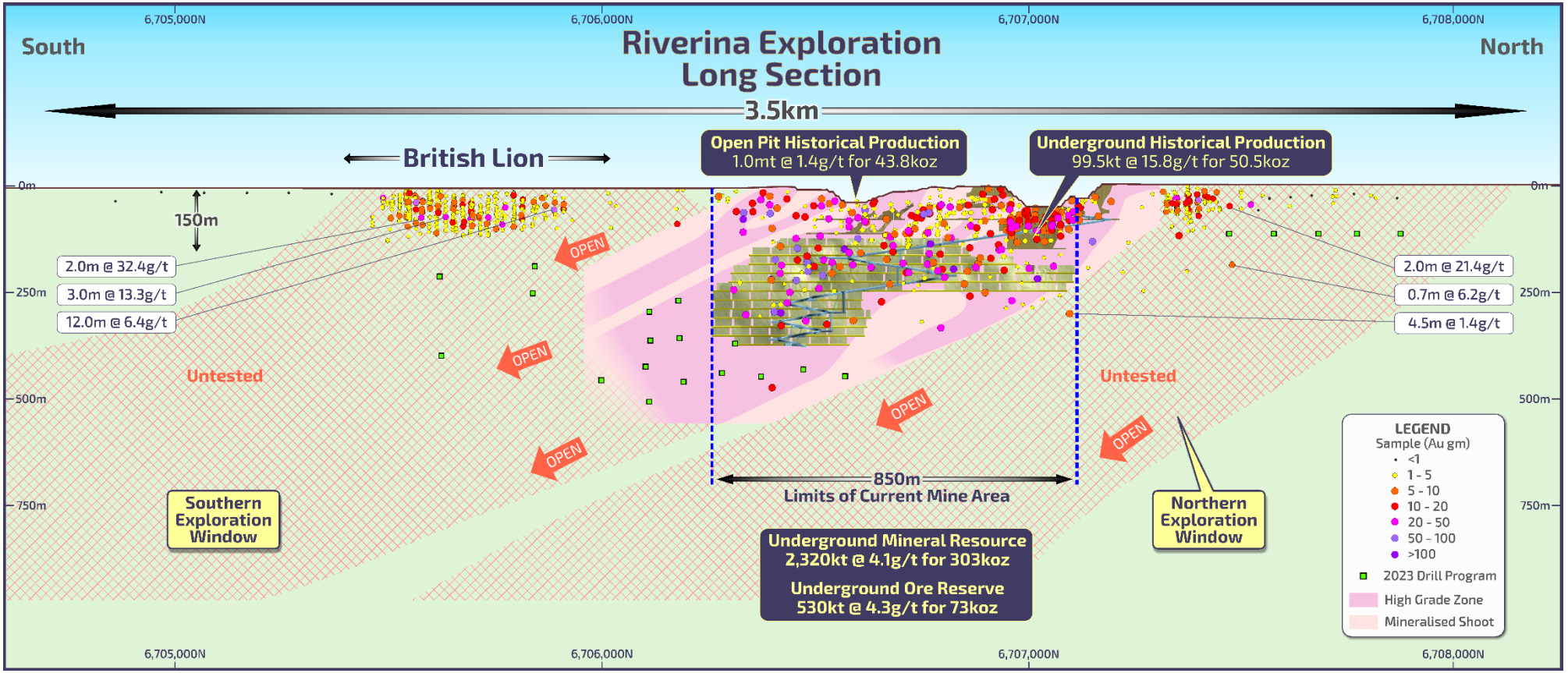

Figure 3 – Riverina South Long Section showing exploration window below the British Lion deposit.

Refer ASX announcements dated 19 Oct 2022, 17 Apr 2018, 29 Jul 2019, 26 Aug 2019, 16 Sep 2019, 8 Oct 2019, 9 Apr 2020, 10 Aug 2020, 8 Mar 2021, 2 Aug 2021, 7 Dec 2022 and 10 Feb 2023 for further drilling details.

Historical production figures sourced from internal Company records (updated from Monarch Gold 2008)

For further details relating to the mineral resource and ore reserve see ASX announcement dated 16 February 2023

Figure 4 – Missouri-Sand King Oblique Section looking west showing exploration window below the deposits.

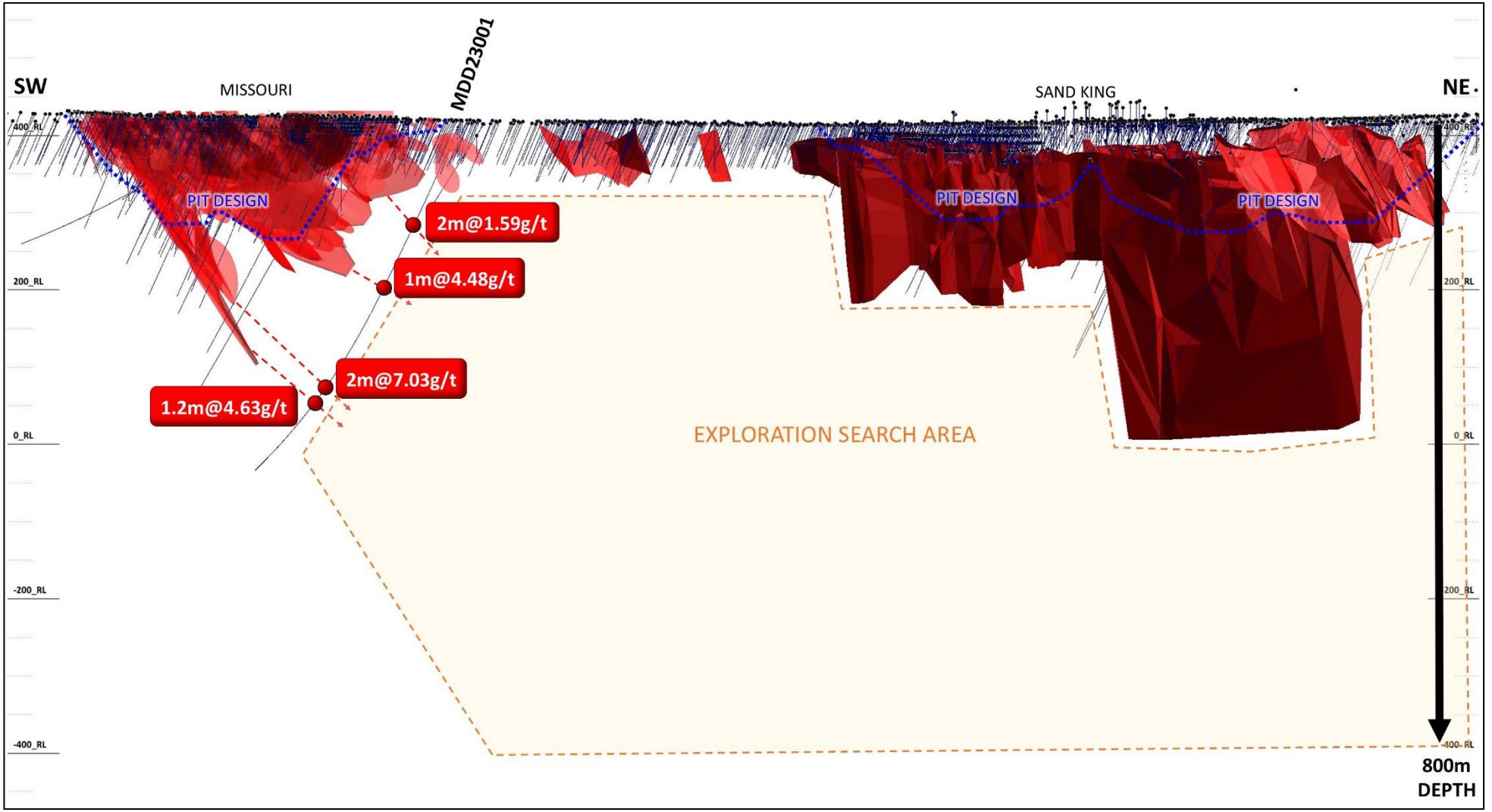

Figure 4 – Missouri-Sand King Oblique Section looking west showing exploration window below the deposits.

Missouri:

Two initial holes targeting the underground potential at Missouri yielded a best down hole intersection of 2.0m @ 7.0g/t (Figure 4). The intersection is approximately 200m down-dip of the planned open pit and proves that the mineralised system continues at depth.

Recent structural mapping of the lodes in the Missouri open pit has improved the understanding of grade chute controls for the two main ore lodes (WMC and Monarch) which demonstrates potential for higher-grade zones in structural corridors that extend down-plunge and will be targeted with further drilling.

The drilling completed also confirmed the host lithology (basalt) continues down-dip, bounded by a granite intrusive to the west of Missouri (Figure 5). In addition to the intersection results, the continuation of the host basalt at depth also further confirms the search space for future drilling programs.

Ora Banda now has an expansive area to explore, extending along strike from Missouri to Sand King (Figure 4) and extending down-plunge at Missouri (Figure 5).

Further drilling is currently being planned for the June quarter.

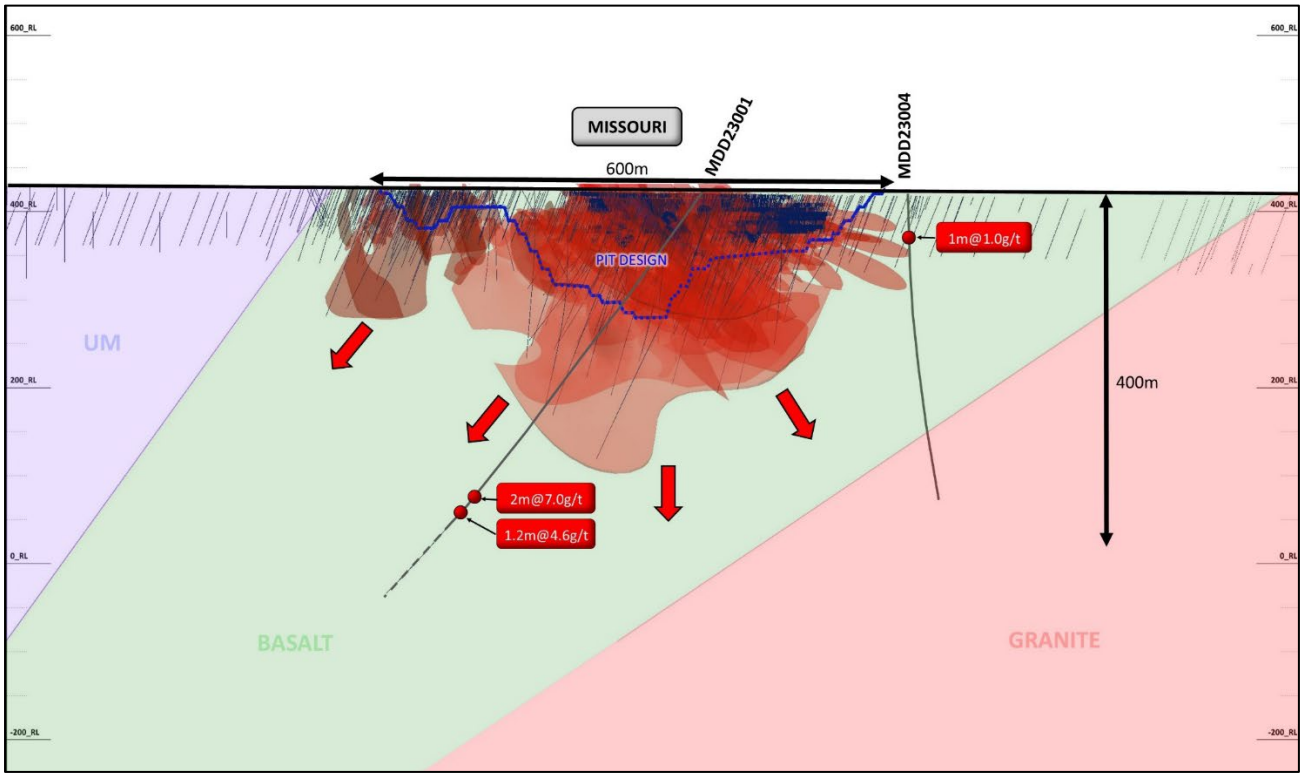

Figure 5 – Missouri- Long Section looking south

Federal Flag:

Recent lithium focused drilling at Federal Flag has intersected high grade gold with a best down hole intersection of 1m @ 98.8g/t Au, including 0.7m @ 140.69g/t Au in FFLIDD2302. Historical gold intersections along strike of and below existing pits, also highlight this area as having excellent gold prospectivity.

The first hole drilled (FFLIDD2301) in the lithium exploration program returned 11.1 metres (estimated true width of 10 metres) @ 1.28% Li2O from 54 metres in a basal pegmatite (fresh), including 8.0 metres @ 1.56% Li2O and a maximum value of 1 metre @ 2.13% Li2O. XRD and petrography confirms abundant primary spodumene is the dominant lithium bearing mineral in this intersection (see ASX release on 26 April 2023 for further details).

In the second hole FFLIDD23002, three main LCT pegmatites (see appendix 2) were intersected, largely in the weathered zone, all containing spodumene and lepidolite confirming this to be a high priority lithium target. Lithium grades were subdued chiefly to depletion in the weathered zone plus minor late quartz veins at times stoping out the lithium mineralisation.

This is a unique target area that hosts both lithium mineralisation as well as high grade gold, with the potential for the two styles of mineralisation to have complementary geometries for any possible future open pit mining scenario.

Along with other high priority targets, Ora Banda will focus its current exploration efforts into the potential of both lithium and gold mineralisation at the Federal Flag prospect.

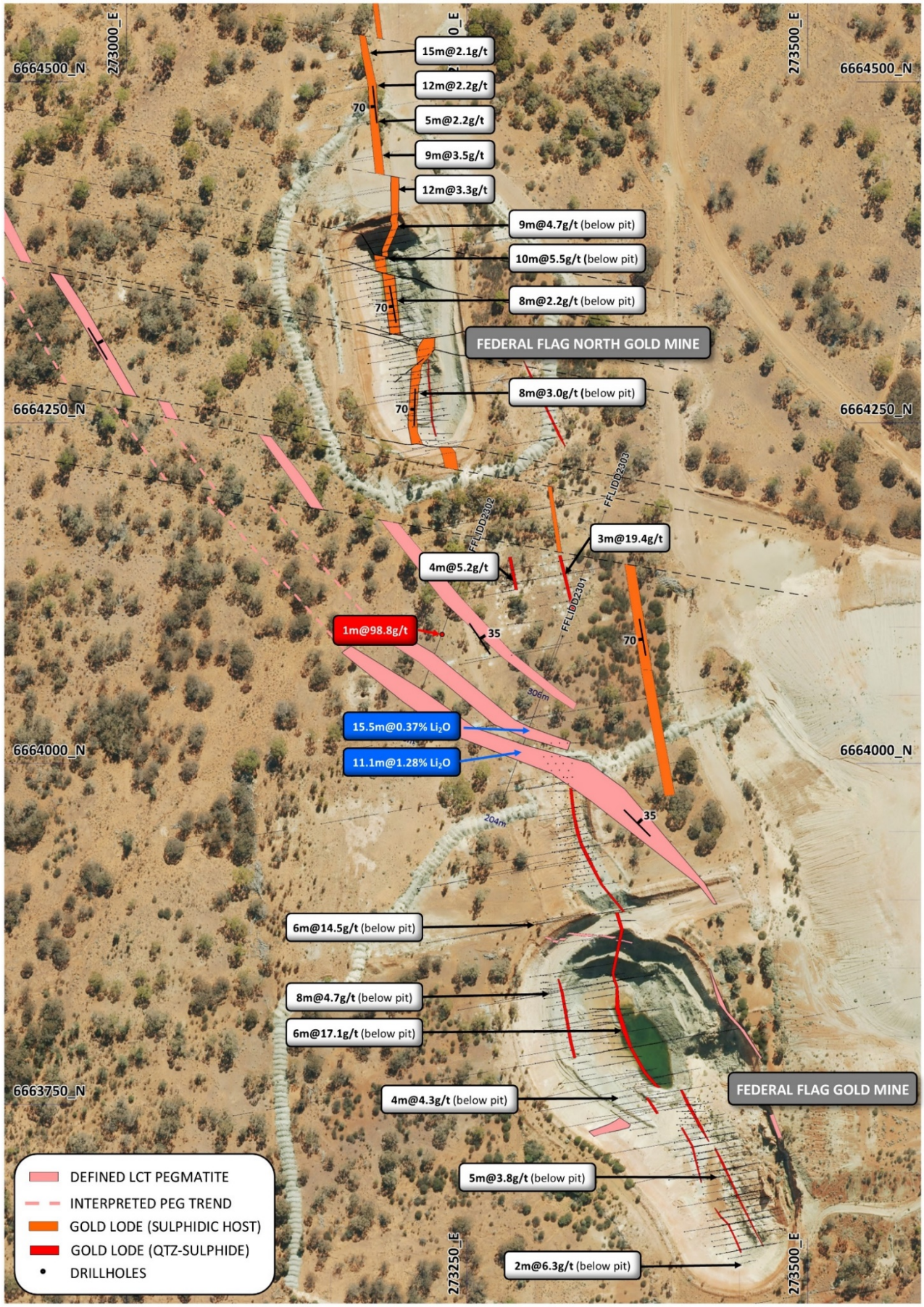

Figure 6 – Plan of Federal Flag showing pegmatite hosted lithium and known gold lodes with recent and historical drill intersections.

This announcement was authorised for release to the ASX by Luke Creagh, Managing Director.

For further information about Ora Banda Mining Ltd and its projects please visit the Company's website at www.orabandamining.com.au.

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Competent Persons Statement

The information in this announcement that relates to new Exploration Results 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 and Ore Reserves for Riverina Underground are set out in the Company's ASX announcement, 'Riverina Resource & Reserve Update' dated 16 February 2023. The Company confirms that it is not aware of any new information or data that materially affects the information included in that announcement and that all material assumptions and technical parameters underpinning the Mineral Resource and Ore Reserve estimates in that announcement continue to apply and have not materially changed.

Information regarding previous Exploration Results released to ASX and as cross referenced above, the Company confirms that it is not aware of any new information or data that materially affects the information included in that announcement.

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 provided as a general guide only, 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 or implied 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 1 – Significant Intersections Table (Gold)

Significant Intersections Table

Cutoff Grade:	1.0g/t Au
Including:	2.0g/t Au
Min. Intercept Width:	0.2m
Max. Consecutive Waste:	2.0m

PROJECT	HOLE ID	MGA North	MGA East	RL	AZI	DIP	END DEPTH	HOLE TYPE	DEPTH FROM	DEPTH TO	INTERVAL	GRADE	GRAM METRES	Au g/t interval
Riverina	RVDD16003	6706589	264525	440	270	-60	161.1	DDH	67.3	69	1.70	3.44	5.85	1.7m @ 3.44 g/t
	RVDD16003								Incl 68.0	68.6	0.60	7.20	4.32	0.6m @ 7.20 g/t
	RVDD16009	6706752	264567	439	276	-62	206.1	DDH	126	128.4	2.40	1.20	2.88	2.4m @ 1.20 g/t
	RVDD16009								Incl 127.8	128.4	0.60	2.84	1.70	0.6m @ 2.84 g/t
	RVDD16009								144.4	144.77	0.37	2.67	0.99	0.4m @ 2.67 g/t
	RVDD16009								150	151	1.00	1.05	1.05	1.0m @ 1.05 g/t
	RVDD16009								166	167	1.00	1.31	1.31	1.0m @ 1.31 g/t
	RVDD16010	6706772	264586	439	270	-60	161.0	DDH	123	124	1.00	3.88	3.88	1.0m @ 3.88 g/t
	RVDD16010								143.5	144.05	0.55	3.47	1.91	0.6m @ 3.47 g/t
	RVDD16010								**151.6**	**156**	**4.40**	**22.88**	**100.65**	**4.4m @ 22.88 g/t**
	RVDD16010								**Incl 151.6**	**152**	**0.40**	**243.00**	**97.20**	**0.4m @ 243.00 g/t**
	RVDD16040	6706791	264589	439	269	-60	131.2	DDH	105	106	1.00	3.69	3.69	1.0m @ 3.69 g/t
	RVDD16040								113	114	1.00	2.57	2.57	1.0m @ 2.57 g/t
	RVDD16040								124	126	2.00	2.49	4.98	2.0m @ 2.49 g/t
	RVDD16040								Incl 124.0	125	1.00	3.17	3.17	1.0m @ 3.17 g/t
	RVDD22018	6706725	264625	430	269	-51	252.1	RCDD	161	162	1.00	1.04	1.04	1.0m @ 1.04 g/t
	RVDD22018								248.5	249	0.50	1.41	0.71	0.5m @ 1.41 g/t
	RVDD22026	6706395	264651	439	270	-63	378.5	RCDD	165	166	1.00	3.17	3.17	1.0m @ 3.17 g/t
	RVDD22026								270.3	273	2.70	1.39	3.76	2.7m @ 1.39 g/t
	RVDD22026								Incl 270.3	270.75	0.45	3.84	1.73	0.5m @ 3.84 g/t
	RVDD22026								304.65	305	0.35	3.61	1.26	0.4m @ 3.61 g/t
	RVDD22028B	6706485	264604	439	266	-65	288.5	RCDD	**178.48**	**178.77**	**0.29**	**36.77**	**10.66**	**0.3m @ 36.77 g/t**
	RVDD22028B								188.39	192	3.61	0.77	2.79	3.6m @ 0.77 g/t
	RVDD22028B								**215.86**	**219.65**	**3.79**	**20.25**	**76.75**	**3.8m @ 20.25 g/t**
	RVDD22028B								**Incl 216.4**	**219**	**2.64**	**28.54**	**75.34**	**2.6m @ 28.54 g/t**
	RVDD22028B								223.29	224	0.71	1.91	1.36	0.7m @ 1.91 g/t
	RVDD22028B								249	250	1.00	1.66	1.66	1.0m @ 1.66 g/t
	RVDD22037	6706822	264603	410	257	-67	395.8	DDH	26	27	1.00	1.58	1.58	1.0m @ 1.58 g/t
	RVDD22037								32	38	6.00	1.94	11.61	6.0m @ 1.94 g/t
	RVDD22037								Incl 32.0	33	1.00	5.64	5.64	1.0m @ 5.64 g/t
	RVDD22037								Incl 37.0	38	1.00	2.30	2.30	1.0m @ 2.30 g/t
	RVDD22037								**41**	**43**	**2.00**	**5.82**	**11.63**	**2.0m @ 5.82 g/t**
	RVDD22037								**Incl 42.0**	**43**	**1.00**	**10.40**	**10.40**	**1.0m @ 10.40 g/t**
	RVDD22038A	6706868	264619	421	266	-57	329.6	DDH	43.92	45	1.08	5.52	5.96	1.1m @ 5.52 g/t
	RVDD22038A								Incl 43.9	44.5	0.58	9.33	5.41	0.6m @ 9.33 g/t
	RVDD22039A	6706879	264588	422	281	-53	294.2	DDH	125.7	126.13	0.40	11.20	4.48	0.4m @ 11.2 g/t
	RVDD22040	6706878	264589	422	271	-52	279.0	RCDD	95.64	98.33	2.69	1.30	3.51	2.7m @ 1.30 g/t
	RVDD22040								**103.67**	**104.48**	**0.81**	**24.33**	**19.71**	**0.8m @ 24.33 g/t**
	RVDD22040								132.45	135.83	3.38	1.42	4.80	3.4m @ 1.42 g/t
	RVDD22040								Incl 135.0	135.83	0.83	2.98	2.47	0.8m @ 2.98 g/t
	RVDD22040								**213.42**	**217**	**3.58**	**6.05**	**21.67**	**3.6m @ 6.05 g/t**
	RVDD22040								**Incl 213.4**	**216**	**2.58**	**7.98**	**20.60**	**2.6m @ 7.98 g/t**
	RVDD22040								225.6	226.89	1.29	1.16	1.49	1.3m @ 1.16 g/t
	RVDD22042	6706822	264586	410	277	-76	227.9	DDH	18.8	21.3	2.50	5.26	13.14	2.5m @ 5.26 g/t
	RVDD22048	6706812	264580	410	205	-73	222.1	RCDD	**11.3**	**14.35**	**3.05**	**6.71**	**20.45**	**3.1m @ 6.71 g/t**
	RVDD22048								**Incl 13.0**	**14.35**	**1.35**	**14.26**	**19.25**	**1.4m @ 14.26 g/t**
	RVDD22048								**17.4**	**21**	**3.60**	**11.04**	**39.75**	**3.6m @ 11.04 g/t**
	RVDD22051	6706717	264623	430	266	-53	243.9	DDH	58.5	62.4	3.90	1.16	4.52	3.9m @ 1.16 g/t
	RVDD22051								Incl 61.6	62.4	0.80	2.61	2.09	0.8m @ 2.61 g/t
SIBERIA	MDD23001	6655391	303260	419.9	161.8	-49	651.3	DDH	61.4	62.4	0.99	1.52	1.50	1.0m @ 1.52 g/t
	MDD23001								90.8	92.0	1.20	2.15	2.58	1.2m @ 2.15 g/t
	MDD23001								Incl 90.8	91.7	0.90	2.37	2.13	0.9m @ 2.37 g/t
	MDD23001								140.0	141.0	1.00	1.50	1.50	1.0m @ 1.50 g/t
	MDD23001								174.0	176.0	2.00	1.59	3.17	2.0m @ 1.59 g/t
	MDD23001								184.0	185.0	1.00	1.11	1.11	1.0m @ 1.11 g/t
	MDD23001								194.0	195.0	1.00	1.16	1.16	1.0m @ 1.16 g/t
	MDD23001								286.0	287.0	1.00	1.42	1.42	1.0m @ 1.42 g/t
	MDD23001								294.0	295.0	1.00	4.48	4.48	1.0m @ 4.48 g/t
	MDD23001								331.0	332.0	1.00	1.20	1.20	1.0m @ 1.20 g/t
	MDD23001								407.9	408.2	0.28	1.23	0.34	0.3m @ 1.23 g/t
	MDD23001								**470.0**	**472.0**	**2.00**	**7.03**	**14.06**	**2.0m @ 7.03 g/t**
	MDD23001								488.3	489.2	0.94	1.30	1.22	0.9m @ 1.30 g/t
	MDD23001								494.0	495.2	1.24	4.63	5.75	1.2m @ 4.63 g/t
	MDD23001								540.5	541.0	0.48	1.87	0.90	0.5m @ 1.87 g/t
	MDD23004	6655442	303003	418	222	-60	398.4	DDH	50.0	51.0	1.00	1.04	1.04	1.0m @ 1.04 g/t
ROUND DAM	FFLIDD2301	6664093	273320	446.6	197.8	-50.58	203.6	DDH	49.0	50.0	1.00	1.66	1.66	1.0m @ 1.66 g/t
	FFLIDD2301								77.0	79.0	2.00	1.76	3.52	2.0m @ 1.76 g/t
	FFLIDD2301								86.0	87.0	1.00	1.18	1.18	1.0m @ 1.18 g/t
	FFLIDD2302	6664152	273252	445.9	199.1	-50	199.7	DDH	44.6	45.0	0.40	1.08	0.43	0.4m @ 1.08 g/t
	FFLIDD2302								**94.0**	**95.0**	**1.00**	**98.77**	**98.77**	**1.0m @ 98.77 g/t**
	FFLIDD2302								**Incl 94.0**	**94.7**	**0.70**	**140.69**	**98.48**	**0.7m @ 140.69 g/t**

Appendix 2 – Significant Intersections Table (Lithium)

Hole_ID	From m	To m	Width m	Li_2O %	Ta_2O_5 ppm	Fe_2O_3 %	
FFLIDD2302	16.25	27.75	11.5	0.12	98	0.82	*Entire pegmatite*
Inc.	*20.4*	*25*	*4.6*	*0.25*	79	0.66	*≥ 0.1% Li_2O*
FFLIDD2302	39.7	44.6	4.9	0.06	71	0.83	*Entire pegmatite*
Inc.	*41*	*42*	*1*	*0.12*	60	0.64	*≥ 0.1% Li_2O*
FFLIDD2302	68.7	76	7.3	0.22	116	0.67	*Entire pegmatite*
Inc.	*70*	*72.5*	*2.5*	*0.61*	91	0.79	*≥ 0.1% Li_2O*

Appendix 3: JORC Tables

JORC CODE, 2012 EDITION – TABLE 1 REPORT TEMPLATE

Section 1 Sampling Techniques and Data - Riverina

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 confirms 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	• *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.*	• 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. • Greater Pacific Gold; Core sampling method unknown, assumed to be cut half core. RC sampling method unknown. Analysis method unknown. However, work completed by accredited laboratories, Analabs and Genalysis. • 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 perchloric acid digest/AAS for other elements. • Ora Banda Mining Limited (OBM) - 1m RC samples using face sampling hammer with samples collected under cone splitter. 4m composite RC samples collected using a PVC spear from the sample piles at the drill site. For drilling up to April 2020, RC samples were dispatched for pulverising and 50g charge Fire Assay. For drillholes RVRC20036 to RVRC20104 inclusive, 1m and 4m composite samples were dispatched to the lab, crushed to a nominal 3mm, split to 500 grams and analysed by Photon Assay method at MinAnalytical in Kalgoorlie. 4m composite samples with gold values greater than 0.2 g/t Au were re-sampled as 1m split samples and submitted to the lab for Photon Assay analysis. Half-core samples, cut by automated core 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. For all drilling in 2022, - 1m RC samples using face sampling hammer with samples collected under cone splitter. 4m composite RC samples were taken outside of mineralised zone, collected using a scoop from the sample piles at the drill site. 1m cone spilt samples were taken within the expected mineralised zones. Core sample intervals selected by geologist and defined by geological boundaries. All samples were dispatched to the SGS laboratory at the Davyhurst site for pulverising. Prepared samples were then despatched to SGS laboratories in Kalgoorlie for a 50g charge Fire Assay.
Drilling techniques	• *Drill type (eg core, reverse circulation, open-hole hammer, rotary air blast, auger, Bangka, sonic, etc) and details (eg core diameter, triple or standard tube, depth of diamond tails, face-sampling bit or other type, whether core is oriented and if so, by what method, etc).*	• 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. • Greater Pacific Gold; Schramm RC Rig with face sampling hammer, $5^{1/8}$" diameter. NQ core, Edson Rig • Carpentaria Exploration Company Pty Ltd; RC drilling by Robinson contractors. Face sampling hammer used. • Malanti Pty Ltd; Holes were drilled by Redmond Drilling of Kalgoorlie using a truck mounted Schramm rig with a compressor rated at 900 cfm 350 psi. • Riverina Gold Mines NL; Vacuum holes were drilled by G & B Drilling using a Toyota Landcruiser mounted Edsom vacuum rig fitted with a 2 inch (5.08cm) diameter blade. RAB holes were drilled by PJ and RM Kennedy using a Hydro RAB 50 drill rig mounted on a 4 wheel Hino truck with 600 cfm/200 PSI air capacity. A 51/4 inch hammer and blade were used. RC holes were drilled by either Civil Resources Ltd using an Ingersoll Rand T4W heavy duty percussion rig fitted with a 900 cfm at 350 PSI air compressor and a 51/4 inch (13,34cm diameter) RC hollow hammer or by Swick Drilling using an Ingersoll Rand TH 60 reverse circulation drill rig with 750 cfm/350 PSI air capacity and a 51/4 inch RC hollow hammer or by B. Stockwell of Murray Black's Spec Mining Services using a rig mounted on an 8 x 4 Mercedes. • Riverina Gold NL; RC hole were drilled by Green Drilling using Schramm T66 rig. Diamond holes were drilled by Longyear. Diamond holes were sometimes drilled with a RC pre-collar, HQ core and a NQ2 core drilled.

		• OBM – 5.25 to 5.5 inch diameter RC holes using face sampling hammer with samples collected under cone splitter. HQ and HQ3 coring to approx. 40m, then NQ2 to BOH. Metallurgical and geotechnical core holes drilled using HQ3 exclusively. All core oriented by reflex instrument. All core drilled in 2022 was orientated by Axis instrument.
Drill sample recovery	• *Method of recording and assessing core and chip sample recoveries and results assessed.* • *Measures taken to maximise sample recovery and ensure representative nature of the samples.* • *Whether a relationship exists between sample recovery and grade and whether sample bias may have occurred due to preferential loss/gain of fine/coarse material.*	• 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 state that "Good recoveries for RMRC series RC drilling were observed. Minor water was encountered in 27 of the RMRC series drill holes" • Diamond Core recoveries are very high due to the competent ground. Any core recovery issues are noted on core blocks and logged. • OBM - Diamond drill recoveries are recorded as a percentage calculated from measured core against downhole drilled intervals (core blocks). • There is no known relationship between sample recovery and grade.
Logging	• *Whether core and chip samples have been geologically and geotechnically logged to a level of detail to support appropriate Mineral Resource estimation, mining studies and metallurgical studies.* • *Whether logging is qualitative or quantitative in nature. Core (or costean, channel, etc) photography.* • *The total length and percentage of the relevant intersections logged.*	• Croesus Mining N.L; RAB drill logs were recorded both on paper and later electronically by a Casiopia datalogger. Diamond core was geologically, geotechnically and magnetic susceptibility logged. Qualitative: alteration, colour, contact, grainsize, joint, matrix, texture, rocktype, mineral, structure, sulphide, percent sulphide, vein type, percent vein, weathering. Quantitative; percent sulphide, percent vein. Diamond core was photographed. • Monarch Gold Mining Company Ltd; Qualitative: lithology, mineralisation code, alteration, vein code, sulphide code. Quantitative; percent mineralisation, alteration intensity, percent vein, percent sulphide. • Pancontinental Mining Ltd; All drill data was recorded on computer forms and the lithological descriptions were produced by Control Data' Bordata program. Qualitative: colour, weathering, minerals, grainsize, rock, structure, alteration. Quantitative: alteration intensity. • Consolidated Gold N.L/DPPL; Holes were logged at 1m intervals using a standard logging sheet directly onto a palmtop logger. Qualitative: colour, weathering, minerals, grainsize, rock, structure, alteration. Quantitative: alteration intensity. • Riverina Resources Pty Ltd; Qualitative: lithology, minerals, oxidation, colour, grain, texture, texture intensity, alteration, sulphide, comments. Quantitative: alteration intensity, percent sulphide, percent quartz veins. • Barra Resources Ltd; Each meter from all RC drill holes was washed, sieved and collected in chip trays and stored at the Barminco First Hit Mine office. These rock chips were geologically logged using the Barminco Pty Ltd geological logging codes. This data was manually recorded on logging sheets or captured digitally using a HP Jornada hand held computer utilising the Micromine Field Marshall program and entered into a digital database at the Barminco First Hit Mine office. Each diamond drill holes was recovered according to the driller's core blocks and metre marked. The core was logged to the centimetre, and samples were marked up accordingly. The core was geologically logged using the Barminco Pty Ltd geological logging codes. This data was manually recorded on logging sheets in the field and entered into a digital database at the Barminco First Hit Mine office. Qualitative: qualifier, lithology, mineralisation, alteration, grain size, texture, colour, oxidation. Quantitative; percentage of quartz and sulphide. Core was photographed. • Greater Pacific Gold; Qualitative logging of lithology, oxidation, alteration and veining. • 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 - Field logging was conducted using Geobank Mobile™ software on Panasonic Toughbook CF-31 ruggedized laptop computers. Qualitative logging: Lithology, colour, oxidation, grainsize, texture, structure, hardness, regolith. Quantitative: estimates are made of quartz veining, sulphide and alteration percentages. Core photographed both wet and dry. Magnetic susceptibility and RQD were also recorded for core holes. • All holes were geologically logged in their entirety to a level of detail to support mineral resource estimation.
Sub-sampling techniques and sample preparation	• *If core, whether cut or sawn and whether quarter, half or all core taken.* • *If non-core, whether riffled, tube sampled, rotary split, etc and whether sampled wet or dry.* • *For all sample types, the nature, quality and appropriateness of the sample preparation technique.* • *Quality control procedures adopted for all sub-sampling stages to maximise representivity of samples.* • *Measures taken to ensure that the sampling is representative of the in situ material collected, including for instance results for field duplicate/second-half sampling.* • *Whether sample sizes are appropriate to the grain size of the material being sampled.*	• 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 where thoroughly mixed in the sample retention bag and 'scoop' sampled to form a 5m composite sample. HQ diamond core was cut into halves and sampled on geological boundaries, to a minimum of 20cm samples or on a metre basis on site. The diamond core was cut using a diamond saw, with half core being submitted to the laboratory for analysis and the other stored. Field samples were taken for RAB, RC and diamond core samples at a rate of 1 in 20. Composite analytical samples returning values greater than 0.1 g/t Au were re-sampled at 1m intervals. • Monarch Gold Mining Company Ltd; Drill hole samples were collected at 4m and 3m composite intervals. All samples at ALS Kalgoorlie were sorted, dried, split via a riffle splitter using the standard splitting procedure laboratory Method Code SPL-21, pulverised in a ring mill using a standard low chrome steel ring set to >85% passing 75 micron. If sample was >3 kg it was split prior to pulverising and the remainder retained or discarded. A 250g representative split sample was taken, the remaining residue sample stored and a 50gm sample charge was taken for analysis. All samples at Ultra Trace Pty Ltd were sorted, dried, a 2.5 – 3kg sample was pulverized using a vibrating disc, was split into a 200-300g subsample and the residue sample stored. A 40grm charge was taken for analysis. Composite samples returning anomalous values were sampled at 1m intervals using a scoop. For both RC and RAB drilling a duplicate sample was collected at every 25th sample, and a standard sample was submitted every 20th sample. • Pancontinental Mining Ltd; RC samples were collected in plastic bags directly from the cyclone at 1m intervals, split twice through a sample splitter before splitting off a 2kg sample for analysis. Samples were crushed to 1mm, 1kg split taken and pulverised to 90% minus 20 mesh from which a 50gm aliquot was taken. Field samples were taken at a rate of 1 in 10 and results show a good correlation with the original values. Samples sent to SGS were dried, jaw and roll crushed, split and pulverised in a chromium steel mill. • Consolidated Gold N.L/DPPL; Auger samples were collected at a nominal depth of 1.5m or blade refusal. Approximately 200gm of material was placed into pre-numbered paper geochemical bags. Sample numbers were entered into a datalogger linked to the GPS unit to ensure accuracy. RAB samples were collected a 1m intervals and used to create a 4m composite sample. Samples were oven dried, pulverised in a single stage grinding bowl until about 90% of the material passed 75 micron. A 50gm split sample was taken for analysis. Composite samples returning values greater than 0.19 Au g/t were sampled at 1m intervals. • Riverina Resources Pty Ltd; Auger soil samples were collected from a depth of 1.8m or blade refusal. RAB and RC 4m composites were taken using a sample spear. Samples were dried, crushed, split, pulverised and a 50gm charge taken. Composite samples returning anomalous gold values were sampled at 1m intervals using a sample spear.

		• Barra Resources Ltd; Every metre of the drilling was collected through a cyclone into a large green plastic bag and lined up in rows near the hole in rows of 20. The entirety of each hole was sampled. Each hole was initially sampled by 4m composites using a spear or scoop. Once each hole was logged, intervals considered to be geologically significant were re-sampled at 1m intervals. To obtain a representative sample, the entire 1m sample was split using a riffle splitter into a calico bag. Whole diamond core samples for ore zones were sampled. Samples greater than 2.5kg were riffle split to <2.5kg using a Jones riffle splitter. The entire sample was then pulverised in a Labtechnics LM5 to better than 85% passing 75 microns. A 50gm pulp was taken for assaying in appropriately numbered satchels. Composite samples that returned gold assays greater than 0.1 g/t Au and that had not been previously sampled at 1m intervals, were re-sampled at 1m intervals. In addition, any highly anomalous 1m samples were also sampled again to confirm their assay results. • Greater Pacific Gold; Sample preparation for RC and core sample unknown. • Carpentaria Exploration Company Pty Ltd; Samples were collected over 1m intervals. 2m and 4m composite samples were collected using a sample spear. About 2kg samples were despatched for analysis. Samples were dried, crushed, split, pulverised and a charge taken for analysis. • Malanti Pty Ltd; 1m samples were collected in plastic bags via a cyclone and passed through a triple splitter giving a 12.5% split of about 2kg which was placed in a calico bag and marked with the drill hole number and interval sampled. The 87.5% was returned to the similarly numbered large plastic bag and laid in rows on site. A trowel was used to scoop the samples for composites over 4m and 6m intervals. Samples for assay were then taken with composite intervals based on geology. Many of the single splits were selected for assay in the first instance. Samples packed in poly weave bags were freighted for analysis. Samples were dried, crushed, split, pulverised and a 50gm charge taken. RC Samples with anomalous composite assays were split and submitted for analysis. • Riverina Gold Mines NL; Vacuum hole samples were collected every metre and split. RAB samples were taken every metre through a cyclone and riffle split to a quarter and composited to 4m intervals. RC samples were taken every metre through a cyclone after being riffle split to a quarter and some composited to 4m. The residue remained on site in plastic bags whilst the quarter split was sent for analysis. For vacuum holes RVV70 to RVV125, a 30grm was taken. RC samples from holes RV110 to RV164 and vacuum hole samples were dried, crushed to nominal 3mm and a 1,000 grm split was taken for pulverising until 90% passed minus 75 microns. A 25grm charge was taken. RC samples from holes RV230 to RV350 were totally pulverised and a 50 grm charge taken. 4m RAB composite samples returning anomalous values greater than 0.1 g/t Au were sampled at 1m intervals. • Riverina Gold NL; RAB samples were bulked at 2m intervals. RC holes were sampled at 1m intervals. Diamond core samples were taken at geological boundaries. Samples were crushed, split, pulverised and a charge taken for analysis. • OBM – RC samples were submitted either as individual 1m samples taken onsite from cone splitter or as 4m composite samples speared from the onsite drill sample piles. Half core samples, cut by saw. Core sample intervals selected by geologist and defined by geological boundaries. For drilling up to April 2020, RC samples were dried, crushed, split, pulverised and a 50gm charge taken. For drillholes RVRC20036 to RVRC20104 inclusive, 1m and 4m composite samples were dispatched to the lab, crushed to a nominal 3mm, split to 500 grams and analysed by Photon Assay method at MinAnalytical in Kalgoorlie. 4m composite samples with gold values greater than 0.2 g/t Au were re-sampled as 1m split samples and submitted to the lab for Photon Assay analysis. For all drilling in 2022, - RC samples were submitted either as individual samples taken from the onsite cone splitter or as four metres composite samples taken by metal scoop. Core sample intervals selected by geologist and defined by geological boundaries, cut by saw and submitted as half core. All samples were dispatched to the SGS laboratory at the Davyhurst site for pulverising. Prepared samples were then despatched to SGS laboratories in Kalgoorlie for a 50g charge Fire Assay (GO_FAP50V10). Field duplicates, blanks and standards were submitted for QAQC analysis. • Repeat assays were undertaken on pulp samples at the discretion of the laboratory.
Quality of assay data	• *The nature, quality and appropriateness of the assaying and laboratory procedures used and*	• 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

and laboratory tests	*whether the technique is considered partial or total.* • *For geophysical tools, spectrometers, handheld XRF instruments, etc, the parameters used in determining the analysis including instrument make and model, reading times, calibrations factors applied and their derivation, etc.* • *Nature of quality control procedures adopted (eg standards, blanks, duplicates, external laboratory checks) and whether acceptable levels of accuracy (ie lack of bias) and precision have been established.*	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 oxides, and weathering intensity as well as sample mineralogy including mineral crystallinity and mineral composition. (Results are in appendix 4 of Riverina Project Combined ATR 2006.pdf). Down Hole Electro-Magnetic (DHEM) surveys were conducted in RC drill holes GNRC001, GNRC003 and GNRC004 and three diamond drill holes. These surveys were completed by Outer Rim Exploration Services using a Crone Pulse EM probe. (Southern Geoscience Consultants were contracted to plan the DHEM surveys and interpret the results). • Barra Resources Ltd; Auger samples were sent to Ultra Trace Analytical Laboratories in Perth to be analysed for gold and arsenic. Gold was determined by Aqua Regia with ICP-Mass Spectrometry to a detection limit of 0.2ppb. All RC pulp samples were sent to Kalgoorlie Assay Laboratories or Australian Laboratory Services Pty Ltd (ALS) in Kalgoorlie for gold analysis. Gold analysis was completed using the 50gm fire assay technique with an AAS finish to a detection limit of 0.01ppm. Each was weighed and data captured, with the charge then intimately mixed with flux. Mixed sample and flux were fused in a ceramic crucible at 1100^{o} 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.

		• Greater Pacific Gold; 1m RC samples submitted to Analabs for Au, Ag, Cu, Pb, Zn, As and Ni analysis. Core samples submitted to Genalysis for Au, Ag, Cu, Pb, Zn, As and Ni analysis. Ore zone samples submitted to Minlab for re-assay. Screen fire assay performed on ore zone pulps. • 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 50grm 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 pycnometer. • OBM – Up to April 2020, all samples were sent to an accredited laboratory (Nagrom Laboratories in Perth, Intertek-Genalysis in Kalgoorlie or SGS in 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 1:12. 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. For drillholes RVRC20036 to RVRC20104, 1m and 4m composite RC samples were sent to MinAnalytical Laboratory Services in Kalgoorlie. Sample prep involves drying and a -3mm crush, of which 500 grams is linear split into assay jars for analysis. Samples are analysed by the Photon assay method which utilises gamma radiation to excite the nucleus of the target atoms (gold). The excited nucleus then emits a characteristic photon, which is counted to determine the abundance of gold in the sample. For all drilling in 2022, All samples were sent to the accredited onsite SGS laboratory at Davyhurst for sample preparation. Prepared samples were then despatched to SGS laboratories in Kalgoorlie for a 50g charge Fire Assay (GO_FAP50V10) with MP-AES finish. Commercially prepared standard samples and blanks are inserted in the sample stream at an average rate of 1:25. Sizing results (percentage of pulverised sample passing a 75µm mesh) are undertaken on approximately 1 in 20 samples. The accuracy (standards) and precision (repeats) of assaying are acceptable. Standards and blanks were inserted into the sample stream at a rate of approximately 1:12. Duplicates were submitted at a rate of approximately 1:30. The accuracy (standards) and precision (repeats) of assaying are acceptable • Fire assay is considered a total technique, Aqua Regia is considered partial. The Photon assay method is considered a total technique and is non-destructive.

Verification of sampling and assaying	• *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.*	• Holes are not deliberately twinned. • OBM - Geological and sample data logged directly into field computer at the drill rig or core yard using Field Marshall or Geobank Mobile. Data is transferred to Perth via email or through a shared server 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	• *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.*	• 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 gird 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 gird 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 MGA using 2 point transformation. Holes were not routinely downhole surveyed. • Consolidated Gold N.L/DPPL; Auger holes located on AMG grid. Some RAB holes were drilled on an AMG grid installed by Kingston Surveys Pty Ltd of Kalgoorlie. Each 40m grid peg had an accurate (plus or minus 10 cm) northing, easting and elevation position. Other RAB holes drilled on local grid. Holes located using compass and hip chain from surveyed baselines. The grid system used is AMG Zone 51. RAB holes not down hole surveyed • Riverina Resources Pty Ltd; Collar co-ordinates were surveyed using a DGPS. Collar azimuth and inclination were recorded. Downhole surveys for most GNRC holes was by single shot and on rare occasions by gyro. Diamond holes surveyed by electronic multishot. The gird 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 gird system used is AGD84 Zone 51. • Greater Pacific Gold; Collars surveyed on Riverina local Mine grid. 2 point grid transformation translates coordinates into MGA91 zone 51. Holes downhole surveyed by gyro (Ace Drilling). • Carpentaria Exploration Company Pty Ltd; A local Riverina South grid was employed to record collar coordinates. Holes were not downhole surveyed. Local co-ordinates were transferred to the AMG and MGA grids using a 2-point transformation. • Malanti Pty Ltd; Collar locations of re-sampled RAB holes were noted using a GPS. Holes were not downhole surveyed. Two grid systems were employed; a local Riverina grid and AGD 1996 AMG Zone 51. Local co-ordinates were transferred to the AMG and MGA grids using a 2-point transformation. • Riverina Gold Mines NL; Collar co-ordinates for northings and eastings and have been recorded. Collar inclination was recorded. The grid used was the Riverina grid which is oriented to true north. The origin for this grid is 10,000N, 10,000E located at the south west corner of surveyed M30/98. • Riverina Gold NL; For diamond holes, down hole surveys were either assumed or taken using an Eastman camera or gyro. Diamond hole locations surveyed on Riverina local grid. RC and RAB holes located on surveyed Riverina local grid. • Topography has been surveyed by recent operators. Collar elevations are consistent with surrounding holes and the natural surface elevation.

		• OBM (RC, DD) MGA94, zone 51. Drill hole collar positions were picked up by a contract surveyor using RTKGPS 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. Diamond drillholes completed in 2019 and 2020 by OBM were surveyed using a Gyro tool. For all drilling in 2022 Drill hole collar positions were picked up by an OBM mining surveyor using RTKGPS subsequent to drilling. All downhole surveys were taken every 10m by Gyro
Data spacing and distribution	• *Data spacing for reporting of Exploration Results.* • *Whether the data spacing and distribution is sufficient to establish the degree of geological and grade continuity appropriate for the Mineral Resource and Ore Reserve estimation procedure(s) and classifications applied.* • *Whether sample compositing has been applied.*	• Exploration results are reported for single holes only. • Drill hole spacing is adequate for the current resources reported externally. (Examples are discussed below) • Croesus Mining N.L; Auger samples were collected to infill a 250m x 100m grid, Riverina South RAB samples were collected to infill a 400m x 80m grid and Sunraysia RC drilling was completed on a 40m x 200m grid. • Monarch Gold Mining Company Ltd; RAB holes were drilled on 200m x 40m grids and RC holes were drilled on a 20m x 20m and 40m x 20m grids. • Riverina Resources Pty Ltd; Auger soil sampling program was taken over 50m x 50m, 50m x 100m and 50m x 200m spaced grids, Silver Tongue RAB and RC holes were drilled on 25m x 25m, 25m x 50m and 50mx 50m spaced grids and Corporate James RAB holes were drilled on 50m x 100m and 25m x 100m spaced grids. • Barra Resources Ltd; Auger soil sampling program was taken over 50m x 50m, 50m x 100m and 50m x 200m spaced grids, Silver Tongue RAB and RC holes were drilled on 25m x 25m, 25m x 50m and 50m x 50m spaced grids, Corporate James RAB holes were drilled on 50m x 100m and 25m x 100m spaced grids, Forehand RAB and RC holes were drilled on 50m x 100m, 50m x 50m or 25m x 50m spaced grids and Cactus RC holes were drilled on 10m x 10m, 20m x 20m and 40m x50m spaced grids. • Drill intercepts are length weighted, 1.0g/t lower cut-off, not top-cut, maximum 2m internal dilution.
Orientation of data in relation to geological structure	• *Whether the orientation of sampling achieves unbiased sampling of possible structures and the extent to which this is known, considering the deposit type.* • *If the relationship between the drilling orientation and the orientation of key mineralised structures is considered to have introduced a sampling bias, this should be assessed and reported if material.*	• 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 60o and oriented towards the west. • Consolidated Gold N.L/DPPL; Holes were inclined at 60° and oriented towards either the west or east. • Riverina Resources Pty Ltd; Holes were inclined at 60° and oriented towards either the west or east. • Barra Resources Ltd; Holes were either vertical or inclined at 60° and oriented towards the west. • Greater Pacific Gold; Holes drilled to the east inclined at -58 to -60. Suitable for sub vertical N-S striking mineralisation. • Carpentaria Exploration Company Pty Ltd; Holes were inclined at 60° and oriented towards either the west or east. • Malanti Pty Ltd; Holes were inclined at 60° and oriented towards either the west or east. • Riverina Gold Mines NL; Vacuum holes from RVV1 to RVV69 and from RVV126 to RVV204 were drilled vertically. Vacuum holes from RVV70 to RVV125 were inclined at 60° and oriented either east or west. RAB and RC holes were inclined at 60o and oriented either east or west. • Riverina Gold NL; RC holes were inclined at 60° and oriented either east or west. • OBM – RC drilling is predominately inclined at between -50 and -60 degrees towards the west. Drilling inclined to the east is only done when lodes are deemed to be vertical or if local landforms prevent access.
Sample security	• *The measures taken to ensure sample security.*	• 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 stored in a secure yard on site. Once submitted to the laboratories they are stored in cages within a secure fenced compound. Samples are tracked through the laboratory via their LIMS.
Audits or reviews	• *The results of any audits or reviews of sampling techniques and data.*	• OBM has reviewed historic digital data and compared it to hardcopy and digital (Wamex) records.

Section 1 Sampling Techniques and Data – Sand King and Missouri

Information for historical (Pre Ora Banda Mining Limited from 1980's to 2010) drilling and sampling has been extensively viewed and validated where possible. Information pertaining to historical QAQC procedures and data is incomplete but of a sufficient quality and detail to allow drilling and assay data to be used for resource estimations. Further Ora Banda Mining Limited has undertaken extensive infill and confirmation drilling which confirm historical drill results. Sections 1 and 2 describe the work undertaken by Ora Banda Mining Limited and only refer to historical information where appropriate and/or available.

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
Sampling techniques	• *Nature and quality of sampling (eg cut channels, random chips, or specific specialised industry standard measurement tools appropriate to the minerals under investigation, such as down hole gamma sondes, or handheld XRF instruments, etc). These examples should not be taken as limiting the broad meaning of sampling.* • *Include reference to measures taken to ensure sample representivity and the appropriate calibration of any measurement tools or systems used.* • *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.*	• 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. 1m cone spilt samples were taken within the expected mineralised zones. Core sample intervals selected by geologist and defined by geological boundaries. All samples were dispatched to the SGS laboratory at the Davyhurst site for pulverising. Prepared samples were then despatched to SGS laboratories in Kalgoorlie for a 50g charge Fire Assay.

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
Drilling techniques	• *Drill type (eg core, reverse circulation, open-hole hammer, rotary air blast, auger, Bangka, sonic, etc) and details (eg core diameter, triple or standard tube, depth of diamond tails, face-sampling bit or other type, whether core is oriented and if so, by what method, etc).*	• Goldfields Group; Auger holes were using an auger rig on the back of a Toyota Landcruiser from Snap Drilling. RC holes were drilled by Western Diamond Drillers using a Schramm Rig. Diamond holes were drilled by Mundy Drilling services using a KL1200 rig. Diamond holes were oriented. • Monarch Gold Mining Company Ltd; RC holes were drilled by Kennedy Drilling using a 4 inch blade. • WMC; RC percussion holes were drilled using a 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 – 5.625 inch diameter RC holes using face sampling hammer with samples collected under cone splitter. HQ and HQ3 coring to approx. 40m, then NQ2 to BOH. Metallurgical and geotechnical core holes drilled using HQ3 exclusively. All core oriented by reflex instrument. All core drilled in 2022/2023 was orientated by Axis instrument.
Drill sample recovery	• *Method of recording and assessing core and chip sample recoveries and results assessed.* • *Measures taken to maximise sample recovery and ensure representative nature of the samples.* • *Whether a relationship exists between sample recovery and grade and whether sample bias may have occurred due to preferential loss/gain of fine/coarse material.*	• 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 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	• *Whether core and chip samples have been geologically and geotechnically logged to a level of detail to support appropriate Mineral Resource estimation, mining studies and metallurgical studies.* • *Whether logging is qualitative or quantitative in nature. Core (or costean, channel, etc) photography.* • *The total length and percentage of the relevant intersections logged.*	• 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 - Field logging was conducted using Geobank Mobile™ software on Panasonic Toughbook CF-31 ruggedized laptop computers. Qualitative logging: Lithology, colour, oxidation, grainsize, texture, structure, hardness, regolith. Quantitative: estimates are made of quartz veining, sulphide and alteration percentages. Core photographed both wet and dry. Magnetic susceptibility and RQD were also recorded for core holes. • Entire holes are logged in detail.

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
Sub-sampling techniques and sample preparation	• *If core, whether cut or sawn and whether quarter, half or all core taken.* • *If non-core, whether riffled, tube sampled, rotary split, etc and whether sampled wet or dry.* • *For all sample types, the nature, quality and appropriateness of the sample preparation technique.* • *Quality control procedures adopted for all sub-sampling stages to maximise representivity of samples.* • *Measures taken to ensure that the sampling is representative of the in situ material collected, including for instance results for field duplicate/second-half sampling.* • *Whether sample sizes are appropriate to the grain size of the material being sampled.*	• 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. Core sample intervals selected by geologist and defined by geological boundaries, cut by saw and submitted as half core. All samples were dispatched to the SGS laboratory at the Davyhurst site for pulverising. Prepared samples were then despatched to SGS laboratories in Kalgoorlie for a 50g charge Fire Assay (GO_FAP50V10). Field duplicates, blanks and standards were submitted for QAQC analysis. • Repeat assays were undertaken on pulp samples at the discretion of the laboratory.
Quality of assay data and	• *The nature, quality and appropriateness of the assaying and laboratory procedures used and whether the technique is considered partial or total.*	• Goldfields Group; Auger samples were set to Analabs (Welshpool) to be assayed for gold to 1ppb by graphite furnace P605 and arsenic to 1ppm by aqua regia hydride H605. RC samples were submitted to Australian Laboratory Services (ALS) in Kalgoorlie for gold and arsenic analysis. Fire assay methods were used for gold analysis with 50gm charge, detection limit of 0.01ppm Au, while Aqua Regia methods, with detection limits of 5ppm As, were used for arsenic analysis. Diamond drill core samples were despatched to Genalysis

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
laboratory tests	• *For geophysical tools, spectrometers, handheld XRF instruments, etc, the parameters used in determining the analysis including instrument make and model, reading times, calibrations factors applied and their derivation, etc.* • *Nature of quality control procedures adopted (eg standards, blanks, duplicates, external laboratory checks) and whether acceptable levels of accuracy (ie lack of bias) and precision have been established.*	in Kalgoorlie and analysed for gold using 50gm fire assay to 0.01ppm. A system of standards and blanks were incorporated in all sample despatches to keep a strict control on assay reliability. QA/QC re-assaying of mineralised RC intersections and interpreted structures was undertaken later in the reporting period. • Monarch Gold Mining Company Ltd; Samples submitted to ALS for 50g Fire Assay with AAS finish. Samples were also analysed at Ultratrace for gold, palladium and platinum. Submitted field duplicates, blanks and standards for QAQC analysis. • WMC; All samples were sent to WMC Exploration Division Kalgoorlie Laboratory to be analysed for gold using wet method, aqua regia leach, reading by AAS; a 25gm sample was digested with aqua regia, the gold extracted using aliquot DIBK and the solvent backwashed. The gold concentration was determined by Atomic Absorption. • Gilt Edged Mining NL; All samples were submitted to Minlab of Kalgoorlie to be assayed for gold; 5m composites were analysed by aqua regia/AAS with a detection limit of 0.01ppm and 1m samples assayed by Fire/AAS with a detection limit of 0.01ppm. Certified reference material standards was employed. Duplicate samples, analytical standards, and check analyses at a second laboratory were used to monitor analytical quality. • Siberia Mining Corporation Ltd; All samples were submitted to SGS Analabs in Kalgoorlie to be assayed for gold using 50gm Fire Assay with detection limit at 0.01ppm Au and for sulphur. Samples were also analysed at Ultratrace. Standards and repeats (1 in 20) were used during the first phase drilling campaign to provide a reference to the internal lab standards. There was a strong correlation between standard (client) and laboratory results. Repeats of composite samples showed no problems with technique or dependability with the laboratory. • EGL& Swan; Samples were sent to Intertek Assay Laboratories to be analysed for gold by 50gm fire assay. Certified reference material standards were employed for a gold range of 0.32 to 48.55ppm. Blanks were also employed. Satisfactory results were obtained for both. Field duplicates were routinely taken from RC sampling. • Ora Banda Mining Limited - Samples sent to SGS, Kalgoorlie. The samples have been analysed by firing a 50gm portion of the sample. This is the classical fire assay process and will give total separation of gold. An ICPOES finish is used. Commercially prepared standard samples and blanks are inserted in the sample stream at a rate of 1:20 for standards and 1:20 for blanks. Sizing results (percentage of pulverised sample passing a 75µm mesh) are undertaken on approximately 1 in 40 samples. Duplicate samples are taken in RC drillholes at a rate of approximately 1:30. The accuracy (standards) and precision (repeats) of assaying are acceptable. For all drilling in 202/2023, All samples were sent to the accredited onsite SGS laboratory at Davyhurst for sample preparation. Prepared samples were then despatched to SGS laboratories in Kalgoorlie for a 50g charge Fire Assay (GO_FAP50V10) with MP-AES finish. Commercially prepared standard samples and blanks are inserted in the sample stream at an average rate of 1:25. Sizing results (percentage of pulverised sample passing a 75µm mesh) are undertaken on approximately 1 in 20 samples. The accuracy (standards) and precision (repeats) of assaying are acceptable. Standards and blanks were inserted into the sample stream at a rate of approximately 1:12. Duplicates were submitted at a rate of approximately 1:30. The accuracy (standards) and precision (repeats) of assaying are acceptable
Verification of sampling and assaying	• *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.*	• Selected drill intersections from WMC, Goldfields and Siberia Mining Corporation diamond core have been inspected by EGL/OBM geologists. Some WMC holes have been re-logged by EGL geologists and mineralisation identified at the reported intervals. • Drill intersections from WMC and Goldfields diamond core were inspected by Siberia Mining Corporation geologists in 2005 and mineralization was visible in core at the expected intervals. Mineralisation widths and styles are very comparable with NQ2 drilling by SMC in 2004. • Holes are not deliberately twinned. • WMC; Hand written geology logs and assays were digitally captured. • EGL; Data has been verified by reviewing original drill and assay logs. Print outs of computerized sample intervals and assays generated by WMC were used to verify the intercepts reported. Geological and sample data logged directly into field computer at the core yard. Data is transferred to Perth via email and imported into GBIS SQL database by the database administrator (DBA). Assay files

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
		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. • 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	• *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.*	• Goldfields Group; Collar co-ordinates for RC and DD holes, including elevation were surveyed with DGPS. RAB holes were located with GPS. Downhole surveys were taken every 10m for RC and DD holes, method unknown. RAB holes not downhole surveyed. The gird system used is AGD 1984 AMG Zone 51. • Monarch Gold Mining Company Ltd; Drill hole collars were surveyed by Spectrum Surveys of Kalgoorlie using RTK GPS. Downhole surveys were undertaken by electronic multiple shot (ems) or Eastman single shot. The gird system used is GDA1994 MGA Zone 51. • WMC; Drill hole collars were surveyed by Electronic Distance Meter (EDM) theodolite by the Kalgoorlie Gold Operations' mine surveyor. Holes also surveyed using theodolite by McGay Surveys as well as by WMC mine surveyors. WMC RC holes were generally not downhole surveyed. Diamond holes down hole surveyed by Eastman single shot camera or multishot approximately every 30m. The gird system used is AGD 1984 AMG Zone 51. • Gilt Edged Mining NL; Contract surveyors were engaged for siting of drill holes prior to drilling, pick-up of accurate drill hole co-ordinates after drilling and down-hole plunge and azimuth readings. All holes drilled after 1998 were picked up by Fugro Survey Pty Ltd of Kalgoorlie using differential GPS. The gird system used is AGD 1984 AMG Zone 51. • Siberia Mining Corporation Ltd; Collar co-ordinates for northings, eastings and elevation were recorded by Fugro Spatial Solutions Pty Ltd. The gird system used is AGD 1984 AMG Zone 51. Diamond holes were down hole surveyed by gyro. RC holes generally not downhole surveyed. If surveyed then done by Digital electronic multishot (DEMS) • EGL and Swan; Collar locations were surveyed by DGPS and dowhole surveys were collected using electronic multishot by the drillers. Subsequent to drilling holes were open hole gyro surveyed by ABIMS where possible. The gird system used is GDA1994 MGA Zone 51. • Ora Banda Mining Limited (RC, DD) MGA94, zone 51. Drill hole collar mark outs are conducted by surveying contractors using RTK GPS (sub-cm accuracy). Subsequent to drilling, holes are picked up using RTK GPS. Drill-hole downhole surveys are recorded every 18-30m using a reflex digital downhole camera (RC) or Gyro tool (DD). • At close of mining in 2008, Monarch Gold surveyed the Missouri pit area. Topographical control is considered adequate for resource modelling • OBM (RC, DD) MGA94, zone 51. Drill hole collar positions were picked up by a contract surveyor using RTKGPS 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. Diamond drillholes completed in 2019 and 2020 by OBM were surveyed using a Gyro tool. For all drilling in 2022 Drill hole collar positions were picked up by an OBM mining surveyor using RTKGPS subsequent to drilling. All downhole surveys were taken every 10m by Gyro
Data spacing and distribution	• *Data spacing for reporting of Exploration Results.* • *Whether the data spacing and distribution is sufficient to establish the degree of geological and grade continuity appropriate for the Mineral Resource and Ore Reserve*	• 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. • Drill intercepts are length weighted, 1.0g/t lower cut-off, not top-cut, maximum 2m internal dilution.

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
	estimation procedure(s) and classifications applied. • *Whether sample compositing has been applied.*	
Orientation of data in relation to geological structure	• *Whether the orientation of sampling achieves unbiased sampling of possible structures and the extent to which this is known, considering the deposit type.* • *If the relationship between the drilling orientation and the orientation of key mineralised structures is considered to have introduced a sampling bias, this should be assessed and reported if material.*	• At Sand king and Missouri drilling is predominantly inclined to the south, optimal for the predominantly ENE striking, north dipping mineralisation. • It is not known whether there is any introduced sample bias due to drill orientation.
Sample security	• *The measures taken to ensure sample security.*	• Unknown for earlier operators. • EGL – Samples are bagged, tied and in a secure yard on site. Once submitted to the laboratories they are stored in cages within a secure fenced compound. Samples are tracked through the laboratory via their LIMS. • Monarch - Pre-numbered sample bags were put into numbered plastic bags. These numbers were written on the submission forms which were checked by the geologist. Plastic bags were then securely cable tied and placed in a secure location. Samples were then picked up by the Lab in Kalgoorlie or deliver to Perth via courier. A work order conformation was emailed to Monarch personnel for each sample submission once samples were received by the Laboratory. • Ora Banda Mining Limited - Samples were collected on the day of drilling and bagged into cable tied polyweave bags. Polyweave bags are stored into bulka bags on pallets in a secure yard on-site. Once submitted to the laboratories they are stored in cages within a secure fenced compound. Samples are tracked through the laboratory via their LIMS.
Audits or reviews	• *The results of any audits or reviews of sampling techniques and data.*	• Digital data from the SQL database has been reviewed by OBM 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 1 Sampling Techniques and Data – Round Dam trend – Federal Flag

Information for historical (Pre Ora Banda Mining Limited from 1980's to 2010) drilling and sampling has been extensively viewed and validated where possible. Information pertaining to historical QAQC procedures and data is incomplete but of a sufficient quality and detail to allow drilling and assay data to be used for resource estimations. Further Ora Banda Mining Limited has undertaken extensive infill and confirmation drilling which confirm historical drill results. Sections 1 and 2 describe the work undertaken by Ora Banda Mining Limited and only refer to historical information where appropriate and/or available.

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
Sampling techniques	• *Nature and quality of sampling (eg cut channels, random chips, or specific specialised industry standard measurement tools appropriate to the minerals under investigation, such as down hole*	• 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.

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
	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.*	• Ashton – RAB drilling sampled at 2m intervals and composited to 6m by methods undocumented. Samples sent to laboratories for drying, crushing and pulverising. A sub sample taken for analysis by fire assay or aqua regia. • Billiton - RAB and RC 1m samples with RAB being composited to 2m. Diamond core of NQ size. Assay sample techniques undocumented • Consolidated Exploration (ConsEx) – RAB 1m samples usually dispatched as 3m composites but occasional 1m. RC a mix of 1m sampling or 2m composites. Lady Eileen programs RC drilling made use of roller, Blade or hammer with crossover sub all nominally 5.5 inch diameter to obtain 2-3kg sample. Composite 2m samples were hammer milled, mixed and split to 200g then pulverised. 1m samples single stage mix and ground. Sub –samples taken for aqua regia and fire assay. • Cons Gold (Consolidated Gold) – RC 1m samples where alteration is visible. Remainder of hole composited to 4m. 2 to 3 kg samples, including core, sent to laboratory for crushing, pulverising and 50g Fire Assay. • Croesus – RC 1m samples collected under cyclone. 5m comps assayed for gold by 50g Fire assay. NQ diamond except for geotechnical purposes (HQ triple). • Delta - RAB 5 metre composites (Aqua-regia with 50g charge) with 1m re-samples (Fire assay). • DPPL (Davyhurst Project Pty. Ltd.)- 4.25 to 5.5 inch RC drilling with face hammer. Potential mineralisation sampled and assayed on a metre basis otherwise 4m composites. Samples jaw crushed and pulverised before taking a 50gm charge for fire assay. • Ora Banda Mining 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. • 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. • Ora Banda Mining Limited (OBM) RC Drilling - 1m RC samples using face sampling hammer with samples collected under cone splitter. 4m composite RC samples collected using a PVC spear from the sample piles at the drill site. RC samples were dispatched and prepared at Nagrom laboratory in Perth and analysis was conducted for gold and multi element analysis by 40g Aqua Rega Digest. 4m composite samples with gold values greater than 0.1 g/t Au were re-sampled as 1m split samples and submitted to the lab for 50g Fire Assay analysis. • Ora Banda Mining Limited (OBM) Diamond Drilling – Half core samples, cut by automated core saw. intervals were selected by a geologist based on geological boundaries and half core (HQ or NQ), samples were dispatched to the Nagrom laboratory, Perth. Samples were prepared at Nagrom and analysis was conducted for gold by 50g Charge Fire Assay, while multi element analysis was carried out by 40g Aqua Rega Digest.

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
Drilling techniques	• *Drill type (eg core, reverse circulation, open-hole hammer, rotary air blast, auger, Bangka, sonic, etc) and details (eg core diameter, triple or standard tube, depth of diamond tails, face-sampling bit or other type, whether core is oriented and if so, by what method, etc).*	• Aberfoyle/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 • 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 • 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. • OBM RC Drillling – 5.25 to 5.5 inch diameter RC holes using face sampling hammer with 1m samples collected under cone splitter, 4m composite samples collected using spear or scoop • OBM Diamond Drilling consists of HQ and HQ3 coring to approx. 40m (or fresh, unbroken rock), then NQ to BOH. All core was oriented by reflex instrument, and down hole surveys done every 30m with a Gyro instrument.
Drill sample recovery	• *Method of recording and assessing core and chip sample recoveries and results assessed.* • *Measures taken to maximise sample recovery and ensure representative nature of the samples.* • *Whether a relationship exists between sample recovery and grade and whether sample bias may have occurred due to preferential loss/gain of fine/coarse material.*	• 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 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	• *Whether core and chip samples have been geologically and geotechnically logged to a level of detail to support appropriate Mineral Resource*	• 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

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
	estimation, mining studies and metallurgical studies. • *Whether logging is qualitative or quantitative in nature. Core (or costean, channel, etc) photography.* • *The total length and percentage of the relevant intersections logged.*	• 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 wet and dry. Magnetic susceptibility recorded for core holes. Bulk density measurements taken at regular intervals for core holes (determined by Archimedes Principle). • Hill Minerals - Qualitative: lithology, colour. Quantitative: Quartz veining • Intrepid – No detailed logging kept for RC drilling. Diamond logging: Colour, lithology, oxidation, texture, alteration, mineralisation, grain size, structure • Monarch - Qualitative: lithology, colour, oxidation, grainsize, texture, structure, hardness, regolith. Quantitative: estimates are made of quartz veining, sulphide percentages. Core photographed • Mt Kersey - Qualitative: lithology, colour, alteration, oxidation, fabric, hardness, BOCO, grainsize. Quantitative: minerals, quartz • Normandy – Qualitative: lithology, regolith, colour, mineralogy, oxidation • Pancontinental – logging details undocumented • Perilya - Qualitative: lithology, colour, oxidation, mineralogy, grain size, alteration, schistosity, texture, regolith at times. Quantitative: recovery, veining • Texas Gulf - Qualitative: lithology, oxidation • West coast holdings - Qualitative: colour, oxidation, lithology, alteration. Quantitative: Quartz, Iron • WMC RC: Qualitative: Lithology, Colour, Grainsize, Alteration and oxidation • Some logging detail was lost during translation from one logging system to another. This has been rectified by referring back to original logs. • OBM - Field logging was conducted using Geobank Mobile™ software on Panasonic Toughbook CF-31 ruggedized laptop computers. Qualitative logging: Lithology, colour, oxidation, grainsize, texture, structure, hardness, regolith. Quantitative: estimates are made of quartz veining, sulphide and alteration percentages. Core photographed both wet and dry. Magnetic susceptibility and RQD were also recorded for core holes. • All holes were geologically logged in their entirety to a level of detail to support mineral resource estimation
Sub-sampling techniques and sample preparation	• *If core, whether cut or sawn and whether quarter, half or all core taken.* • *If non-core, whether riffled, tube sampled, rotary split, etc and whether sampled wet or dry.* • *For all sample types, the nature, quality and appropriateness of the sample preparation technique.* • *Quality control procedures adopted for all sub-sampling stages to maximise representivity of samples.* • *Measures taken to ensure that the sampling is representative of the in situ material collected, including for instance results for field duplicate/second-half sampling.*	• 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

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
	• *Whether sample sizes are appropriate to the grain size of the material being sampled.*	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. 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 to1m. Core samples were sent to Ultratrace Laboratories of Perth • 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 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 • 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.

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
		• OBM – RC samples were submitted either as individual 1m samples taken onsite from cone splitter or as 4m composite samples speared from the onsite drill sample piles. RC samples were dispatched and prepared at Nagrom laboratory in Perth and analysis was conducted for gold and multi element analysis by 40g Aqua Rega Digest. 4m composite samples with gold values greater than 0.1 g/t Au were re-sampled as 1m split samples and submitted to the lab for 50g Fire Assay analysis. blanks and standards were submitted for QAQC analysis. • Ora Banda Mining Limited (OBM) Diamond Drilling – Half core samples, cut by automated core saw. intervals were selected by a geologist based on geological boundaries and half core (HQ or NQ), samples were dispatched to the Nagrom laboratory, Perth. Samples were prepared at Nagrom and analysis was conducted for gold by 50g Charge Fire Assay, while multi element analysis was carried out by 40g Aqua Rega Digest. blanks and standards were submitted for QAQC analysis.
Quality of assay data and laboratory tests	• *The nature, quality and appropriateness of the assaying and laboratory procedures used and whether the technique is considered partial or total.* • *For geophysical tools, spectrometers, handheld XRF instruments, etc, the parameters used in determining the analysis including instrument make and model, reading times, calibrations factors applied and their derivation, etc.* • *Nature of quality control procedures adopted (eg standards, blanks, duplicates, external laboratory checks) and whether acceptable levels of accuracy (ie lack of bias) and precision have been established.*	• Aberfoyle/Bardoc – multiple analysis methods at Sheen, Amdel, Genalysis, Classic, Comlabs and Australian Laboratories. Usually 50g fire assay for RC and aqua regia or 50g fire assay for RAB. Aberfoyle conducted assay QAQC studies periodically, usually on a deposit basis, however these were not well documented. • Ashton - Fire assay and AAS at Classic Labs and Genalysis. Genalysis involved single stage mix and grind. Genalysis utilised internal FA stds. • Billiton - Laboratory and methods undocumented. Standards for RAB and RC inserted however frequency unknown • 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 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 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.

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
		• Normandy - Amdel Laboratories, Perth using 50g Aqua-regia followed by graphite furnace AAS. Also by IC2E - digesting 1g subsample of pulp in aqua regia, bulked with water, then passed through an ICP-OES. Duplicate samples were sent to a different, undocumented lab. • Pancontinental - Method undocumented. 2 RC holes were re-split and fire assayed and some screen fire assayed • Perilya - 10ppb Au detection limit at Analabs Perth by Method P649, 50g Aqua Regia, DIBK, Carbon Rod (10ppb D.L.) • Texas Gulf - Samples crushed, disc pulverized then split to 250g. Bromine digest followed by ketone extraction at Pilbara Labs, Kalgoorlie. Noted as not suitable in presence of sulphides. Values greater than 0.8g/t re-assayed by fire assay. • West coast holdings Assayed by both AAS (Aqua Regia) and Fire Assay at SGS labs • WMC drill samples were assayed by aqua regia method, unknown laboratory. • Fire assay is considered a total technique and aqua regia is considered a partial technique. • Historic operators assayed by "AAS". This is assumed to be aqua regia. • OBM – all samples were sent to an accredited laboratory (Nagrom Laboratories in Perth). The samples have been analysed for gold 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 1:12. 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.
Verification of sampling and assaying	• *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.*	• OBM geologists have viewed selected diamond holes from relevant deposits, including Federal Flag and verified the location of mineralised intervals. • 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. • 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 • Data entry, verification and storage protocols for remaining operators is unknown. • No adjustments have been made to assay data
Location of data points	• *Accuracy and quality of surveys used to locate drill holes (collar and down-hole surveys), trenches, mine workings and other locations used in Mineral Resource estimation.* • *Specification of the grid system used.* • *Quality and adequacy of topographic control.*	• 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

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
		• Cons Gold/DPPL (RC, DD) Local grids and AMG84 zone 51 used. RC and DD Collars surveyed by licensed surveyors to respective grids. Holes of all types routinely collar surveyed whist RC resource holes routinely downhole surveyed by various methods including gyro and EMS with average intervals ranging between 10-25m. • Croesus (RC, DD) Various local grids and AMG zone 51. RC, DD holes routinely collar surveyed and downhole surveyed using Electronic Multishot (EMS), GRYO, Eastman single shot or combination thereof at 10-15m average interval. • Hills (RC) Local grid used. • Monarch(RC) -Various local grids and MGA. Holes routinely collar surveyed and downhole surveyed using EMS, or GYRO at 5m interval average or Eastman single shot (28m interval average). • Mt Kersey(RC) Truncated AMG grid used • Prospector (DD). Unknown • OBM (RC, DD) 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 10-30m using a Gyro tool. 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	• *Data spacing for reporting of Exploration Results.* • *Whether the data spacing and distribution is sufficient to establish the degree of geological and grade continuity appropriate for the Mineral Resource and Ore Reserve estimation procedure(s) and classifications applied.* • *Whether sample compositing has been applied.*	• Data spacing highly variable from wide spaced ~800m x ~80m regional RAB to close spaced resource drilling ~10m x ~10m and grade control drilling at ~5m x ~5m. • Drill hole spacing is adequate to establish geological and grade continuity for the deposits that currently have resources reported. • Drill hole spacing is adequate for the current exploration results. • Drill intercepts are length weighted, 1g/t lower cut-off, not top-cut, maximum 2m internal dilution
Orientation of data in relation to geological structure	• *Whether the orientation of sampling achieves unbiased sampling of possible structures and the extent to which this is known, considering the deposit type.* • *If the relationship between the drilling orientation and the orientation of key mineralised structures is considered to have introduced a sampling bias, this should be assessed and reported if material.*	• 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. Drillhole inclinations range from -50 to -75°. • It is unknown whether the orientation of sampling achieves unbiased sampling, though it is considered unlikely • **Hole FFLIDD2301, 2 & 3 were targeting lithium in pegmatites and drilled perpendicular to their interpreted strike, this resulted in drilling at a low angle to gold bearing structures. True width for gold intervals reported in these holes is approximately 10% of downhole interval.**
Sample security	• *The measures taken to ensure sample security.*	• 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 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. • West coast holdings - Residues stored on site but security measures undocumented • Texas Holdings - Residues stored on site but security measures undocumented

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
Audits or reviews	• *The results of any audits or reviews of sampling techniques and data.*	• 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 - Riverina

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

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
Mineral tenement and land tenure status	• *Type, reference name/number, location and ownership including agreements or material issues with third parties such as joint ventures, partnerships, overriding royalties, native title interests, historical sites, wilderness or national park and environmental settings.* • *The security of the tenure held at the time of reporting along with any known impediments to obtaining a licence to operate in the area.*	• All tenure pertaining to this report is listed below **TENEMENT** / **HOLDER** / **AGREEMENTS** M30/256 / CARNEGIE GOLD PTY LTD. / • 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.
Exploration done by other parties	• *Acknowledgment and appraisal of exploration by other parties.*	• 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	• *Deposit type, geological setting and style of mineralisation.*	• The geology of the Riverina South area consists of an interlayered sequence of meta-basalts, meta-sediments and ultramafics, rarely cross-cut by narrow pegmatite dykes. The local stratigraphy strikes roughly N-S with primarily steep east to sub-vertical dips. The area has been affected by upper greenschist to lower amphibolite grade metamorphism with many minerals exhibiting strong preferred orientations. All rock units exhibit strain via zones of foliation, with strongly sheared zones more common in ultramafic lithologies. Contemporaneous strike faults and late stage thrust faults have dislocated the stratigraphy and hence, mineralisation. • Gold mineralisation is hosted by quartz-sulphide and quartz-Fe oxide veining primarily in the metabasalts. Metasediments and ultramafics may also contain gold mineralised quartz veining, although much less abundant. Gold mineralisation is also seen in silica-biotite-sulphide and silica-sericite-sulphide alteration zones in the metabasalts.
Drill hole Information	• *A summary of all information material to the understanding of the exploration results including a tabulation of the following information for all Material drill holes:* ○ *easting and northing of the drill hole collar*	• See list of drill intercepts..

	○ *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.*	
Data aggregation methods	• *In reporting Exploration Results, weighting averaging techniques, maximum and/or minimum grade truncations (eg cutting of high grades) and cut-off grades are usually Material and should be stated.* • *Where aggregate intercepts incorporate short lengths of 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.*	• Original assays are length weighted. Grades are not top cut. Lower cut off is nominally 1.0g/t. Due to the narrow nature of mineralisation a minimum sample length of 0.2m was accepted when calculating intercepts. Maximum 2m internal dilution. • Metal equivalents not reported.
Relationship between mineralisation widths and intercept lengths	• *These relationships are particularly important in the reporting of Exploration Results.* • *If the geometry of the mineralisation with respect to the drill hole angle is known, its nature should be reported.* • *If it is not known and only the down hole lengths are reported, there should be a clear statement to this effect (eg 'down hole length, true width not known').*	• 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 South is approx. N-S and sub vertical. Drilling is oriented perpendicular the strike of the mineralisation.
Diagrams	• *Appropriate maps and sections (with scales) and tabulations of intercepts should be included for any significant*	• See plans and cross-sections.

	discovery being reported These should include, but not be limited to a plan view of drill hole collar locations and appropriate sectional views.	
Balanced reporting	• *Where comprehensive reporting of all Exploration Results is not practicable, representative reporting of both low and high grades and/or widths should be practiced to avoid misleading reporting of Exploration Results.*	• The location of drill hole intersections is shown on the plans and 2D/3D diagrams and are coloured according to grade to provide context for the highlighted intercepts

Other substantive exploration data	• *Other exploration data, if meaningful and material, should be reported including (but not limited to): geological observations; geophysical survey results; geochemical survey results; bulk samples – size and method of treatment; metallurgical test results; bulk density, groundwater, geotechnical and rock characteristics; potential deleterious or contaminating substances.*	• Riverina has no known reported metallurgical issues.
		• Results from previous processing have demonstrated that good gold recovery can be expected from conventional CIL processing methods.
		• Recent baseline metallurgical test work demonstrated the following gold recoveries:
		  ○ Oxide – 90%
		  ○ Transitional – 97%
		  ○ Fresh – 94.3%
		• Additional variation test-work remains ongoing.

Further work	• *The nature and scale of planned further work (eg tests for lateral extensions or depth extensions or large-scale step-out drilling).* • *Diagrams clearly highlighting the areas of possible extensions, including the main geological interpretations and future drilling areas, provided this information is not commercially sensitive.*	• Further resource drilling (extensional and infill) at Riverina underground

Section 2 Reporting of Exploration Results – Sand King and Missouri

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

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
Mineral tenement and land tenure status	• *Type, reference name/number, location and ownership including agreements or material issues with third parties such as joint ventures, partnerships, overriding royalties, native title interests, historical*	• All tenure pertaining to this report is listed below

TENEMENT	HOLDER	AGREEMENTS
M24/960	SIBERIA MINING CORPORATION PTY LTD.	

	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.*	• SIBERIA MINING CORPORATION 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.
Exploration done by other parties	• *Acknowledgment and appraisal of exploration by other parties.*	• 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	• *Deposit type, geological setting and style of mineralisation.*	• Sand King and Missouri are orogenic lode style deposits 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	• *A summary of all information material to the understanding of the exploration results including a tabulation of the following information for all Material drill holes:*
	  ○ *easting and northing of the drill hole collar*
	  ○ *elevation or RL (Reduced Level – elevation above sea level in metres) of the drill hole collar*
	  ○ *dip and azimuth of the hole*
	  ○ *down hole length and interception depth*
	  ○ *hole length.*
	• *If the exclusion of this information is justified on the basis that the information is not Material and this exclusion does not detract from the understanding of the report, the Competent Person should clearly explain why this is the case.*
		• See list of drill intercepts.

Data aggregation methods	• *In reporting Exploration Results, weighting averaging techniques, maximum and/or minimum grade truncations (eg cutting of high grades) and cut-off grades are usually Material and should be stated.*	• Original assays are length weighted. Grades are not top cut. Lower cut off is nominally 1.0g/t. Due to the narrow nature of mineralisation a minimum sample length of 0.2m was accepted when calculating intercepts. Maximum 2m internal dilution. • Metal equivalents not reported.

	• *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.*	
Relationship between mineralisation widths and intercept lengths	• *These relationships are particularly important in the reporting of Exploration Results.* • *If the geometry of the mineralisation with respect to the drill hole angle is known, its nature should be reported.* • *If it is not known and only the down hole lengths are reported, there should be a clear statement to this effect (eg 'down hole length, true width not known').*	• 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 South is approx. N-S and sub vertical. Drilling is oriented perpendicular the strike of the mineralisation.
Diagrams	• *Appropriate maps and sections (with scales) and tabulations of intercepts should be included for any significant discovery being reported These should include, but not be limited to a plan view of drill hole collar locations and appropriate sectional views.*	• See plans and cross-sections.
Balanced reporting	• *Where comprehensive reporting of all Exploration Results is not practicable, representative reporting of both low and high grades and/or widths should be practiced to avoid misleading reporting of Exploration Results.*	• The location of drill hole intersections is shown on the plans and 2D/3D diagrams and are coloured according to grade to provide context for the highlighted intercepts
Other substantive exploration data	• *Other exploration data, if meaningful and material, should be reported including (but not limited to): geological observations; geophysical survey results; geochemical survey results; bulk samples – size and method of treatment; metallurgical test results; bulk density, groundwater, geotechnical and rock characteristics; potential deleterious or contaminating substances.*	• Metallurgical and geotechnical work has been completed for Sand King and Missouri 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	• *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.*	• Further Exploration drilling to test Underground potential.