## 1.0 JORC 2012 Assessment – MT IDA

## 1.1 Sampling Techniques and Data

| Criteria | JORC Code explanation | Commentary |
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| ***Sampling technique*** | • *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.*<br>• *Include reference to measures taken to ensure sample representivity and the appropriate calibration of any measurement tools or systems used.*<br>• *Aspects of the determination of mineralisation that are Material to the Public Report.*<br>• *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.* | • Acacia Resources Ltd: 4m RAB composites were taken for the entire hole. Composites were sent to Analabs in Perth to be pulverised and split followed by assay for gold by aqua regia with low level AAS finish.<br>• Australian Consolidated Minerals Ltd: RC hole samples were collected over 1m intervals. Samples were dried, jaw and roll crushed, split and pulverised by SGS Laboratories for analysis for gold by Fire Assay/AAS<br>• Battle Mountain (Australia) Inc: RAB drilling samples were collected every metre via a cyclone and put through a Jones Riffle Splitter. Approximately 2-3 kg of sample was collected from each metre and the bulk reject stored on site. Remaining samples from Mt Martin drilling were taken. Analysis at Classic Comlabs for gold by aqua regia with selected metres re-assayed by Fire Assay.<br>• Carpentaria Exploration Company Pty Ltd: RAB samples were composited into various lengths depending on the rock type. RC hole samples were collected over 1m intervals and composited into 2m and 4m intervals. Diamond core was sawn in half.<br>• CRA Exploration Pty Ltd (1970 to 1974): Percussion holes were sampled at 5 feet intervals. BQ and NQ diamond core samples were taken at geological intervals and at various intervals from 1m to 10m.<br>• CRA Exploration Pty Ltd (1993 to 1994): RAB samples were taken at 2m and 4m intervals. Spilt and pulverised samples analysed for gold, platinum and palladium by 50 grm fire with lead collection by aqua regia at Australian Laboratory Services Diamond core samples were sawn in half and sampled at 1m but mostly 2m intervals crushed and pulverised by Genalysis Laboratory Services to be assayed for gold, platinum and palladium by fire with lead collection – ICP MS finish.<br>• Delta Gold Ltd: RAB samples were taken at 5m intervals. 5m composite analysed by aqua regia digestion with AAS finish. Composites with gold values greater than 0.01ppm were re-submitted to Amdel in Perth as 1m splits to be analysed for gold by fire assay with a detection limit of 0.01ppm<br>• Geopeko: RAB samples were taken at 2m and 4m intervals. 4m composite RAB samples were submitted to Australian Assay Laboratories to be analysed for gold by fire with a detection limit of 0.01 ppm. 2m and 4m composite RAB samples together with duplicates were submitted to Genalysis to be analysed for gold by AAS with a detection limit of 0.01 g/t Au and arsenic by OES<br>• Gold and Mineral Exploration NL: Angled RAB holes were sampled by taking a 'grab' of 1m samples laid adjacent to each drill collar. Samples were collected at 1m intervals in large plastic bags and stored temporarily at the drill site. Each sample was spear sampled as a first pass except where gossan and or quartz was recognised. Samples for the latter were riffle split. Some samples were also taken a 1m and 2m intervals and no sample if wet. RC samples were collected via a cyclone in large plastic bags and stored temporarily at the drill site. Samples were spear sampled to collect 3kg sample for each 4m interval. Some samples were also taken at 1m and 2m intervals. Samples from angled RAB hole TB29 were selected for re-sampling to check for coarse gold particle size. In addition, replication of drill sampling techniques was also tested. Individual assays in this test demonstrated acceptable replications of analyses of the same drill sample.<br>RAB holes were analysed for gold by Minlab Perth or Kalgoorlie by low level fire assay using a 50 grm assay charge<br>RC holes were analysed by 50 g or 30g charge taken for FA analysis.<br>• Hamill Resources Ltd: 4m RAB composite samples were collected via a spear. 4m RC composite samples were collected via a spear in the oxide zone and one metre riffle split samples were taken at selected intervals in fresh rock. 1m samples were also collected. After RC pre-collar, diamond holes were drilled with three triple tube HQ2 and three NQ2 size. Recovered core was cut in half on site.<br>4m RAB and 4m RC composite were sent to Genalysis to be analysed for gold by aqua regia (B/AAS) and 1m RC samples by fire assay (FA/AAS). Diamond core samples were sent to Leonora Assay Laboratories to be assayed for gold by fire assay<br>• Hawk: 1m sampling of RC drilling samples were sent to AAL in Leonora to be analysed for gold with a detection limit of |

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| | | 0.01ppm<br>• International Goldfields Ltd: Generally RAB samples were collected over 4m intervals. RC samples were collected via 1m riffle splits or as 4m composite samples. Sampling techniques varied from splits to spear/grab samples depending on the drill method used. Generally 4m composite RAB samples were subject to analysis by aqua regia digest and 1m RC samples were fire assayed at Genalysis or Leonora Assay Laboratories<br>• La Mancha Resources Australia Pty Ltd: Aircore samples were collected at 1m and 4m intervals. RAB samples were collected a 1m, 2m and 3m intervals. RC samples were collected at 1m, 2m and 4m intervals using a PVC spear. NQ2 diamond drill hole samples were selectively collected and cut in half.<br>Composite samples were dispatched to Genalysis Laboratories for gold analysis by Aqua Regia digest and AAS finish to 0.01ppm. Some 4m RC composite samples were submitted to SGS of Perth for analysis by aqua regia digest with an AAS finish for gold to a detection level of 0.01ppm. Diamond drill hole samples were analysed by 400g LeachWell digest with solvent extraction and AAS finish. If samples returned assays >3 g/t Au, the tail pulps from the original digest were recovered and submitted for analysis by fire assay.<br>• Mines and Resources Australia Pty Ltd: RAB and RC samples weighting about 20kg were composited to 4m using a PVC spear. Composite samples were dispatched to Genalysis Laboratories of Kalgoorlie for gold analysis by Aqua Regia (hydrochloric and nitric acid) digest and AAS finish to 0.01ppm.<br>• Mt Kersey: RAB drill hole samples were collected at 4m intervals. Dry samples were quartered and wet samples grabbed. RC drill hole samples weighting from 1kg to 2kg were taken at 1m intervals. Dry samples were riffle split and wet samples grabbed. Samples were sent to Analabs in Perth to be analysed for gold by aqua regia acid digest with a detection limit of 0.01ppm. Selected samples were also assayed by fire.<br>• Newcrest Mining Ltd: RAB samples were taken to lithological contacts, collected using a spear and composited at 5m intervals. RC samples were collected at 1m, 2m, 3m and 5m intervals. RAB samples were sent to Genalysis Laboratory Services in Perth to be analysed for gold by aqua regia digest/AAS, carbon rod finish (B/ETA). RC samples were sent to Genalysis Laboratory Services Pty Ltd in Perth to be assayed for gold by B/ETA<br>• Norgold Ltd: RC samples were taken at 1m 2m, 3m and 4m intervals. HQ diamond drill hole samples were collected mostly at 1m or 2m intervals. RC samples despatched to Analabs in Kalgoorlie to be analysed for gold by fire assay with an AAS finish and detection limit of 0.005ppm. Diamond drill core samples were analysed for gold, silver, copper, lead, zinc and arsenic.<br>• Queens Road Mines: 2m and 4m composite RAB and RC samples were collected. Later, 1m and 0.5m RC samples were collected for sample intervals from 18 to 26 and from 34m to 54m. Composite RAB and RC samples were sent to Australian Laboratory Services in Kalgoorlie to be analysed for gold using aqua regia digest and atomic absorption spectrometric finish (ALS method PM 203) with a detection limit of 0.01ppm. 1m and 0.5m RC samples were also sent to Australian Laboratory Services in Kalgoorlie to be analysed for gold using the ALS method PM 203<br>• Sabminco NL: RC samples were collected at 1m intervals, riffle split and 2kg sample taken. Diamond core was split on site using a diamond saw. RC samples were sent to either Genalysis or AAL to be analysed for gold by fire. Diamond samples were sent to AAL in Boulder to be analysed for gold by Fire Assay<br>• Valiant: RAB and RC drill hole samples were taken at various intervals from 1m to 8m but mostly at 1m. Samples were sent to RDL in Kalgoorlie and Perth, Genalysis in in Kalgoorlie and Perth and Analytical Services in Perth to be analysed for gold with a detection limit of 0.01ppm. |
| ***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).* | • Acacia Resources Ltd: Details of RAB drilling undocumented.<br>• Australian Consolidated Minerals Ltd: RC holes are drilled by Stanley Drilling Company using a RC roller bit.<br>• Battle Mountain (Australia) Inc: All RAB holes were drilled using a GEMCO H13 rig by driller Grimwood using a RAB hammer.<br>• CRA Exploration Pty Ltd (1970 to 1974): Percussion holes and pre-collars for diamond holes were drilled using either a Halco rig or Schramm percussion drill rig by Intairdrill Australia Pty Ltd or Davies Drilling. Diamond holes were using either a Mindrill E.1000 rig or Foxmobile rig by Glindemann and Kitching Pty Ltd or a Longyear 44 rig by either Franklin and Palmer or Skjonsberg, Palmer and Bow or G. Wallpole and Palmer. |

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| | | • CRA Exploration Pty Ltd (1993 to 1994): RAB holes were drilled by Kennedy Drilling. Diamond holes were drilled by Robinson Drilling & Co using a G & K 850 drill rig.<br>• Geopeko: RAB holes were drilled using either Mole Rig by contractor Corewell or by Prodrill or proprietary rig by Kennedy or Edson 3000 rig by Prodrill.<br>• Gold and Mineral Exploration NL: Angled RAB holes were drilled by Grimwood Drilling from Kalgoorlie. RC holes were drilled using either a blade bit or hammer whose technique employed the latest technology face-sampling bits. All RC holes were drilled by Davies Drilling from Kalgoorlie and there were no drilling difficulties.<br>• Hamill Resources Ltd: RAB holes were drilled using a heavy duty RAB rig by Southern Cross Drilling. RC and diamond holes were drilled using a heavy-duty multipurpose RC/Diamond Core drill rig by Wallis Drilling Pty Ltd.<br>• Hawk: Drilling details undocumented.<br>• International Goldfields Ltd: RAB holes were also drilled by Challenge Drilling using a purpose built Rig with a capacity to drill 160m drill holes, by Kennedy Drilling and by Drill Torque using RDC 200 drill rig. The RC and Diamond Drilling programmes were conducted by Wallis Drilling utilising a KL900 top drive RC rig with diamond drill capabilities (NQ-2 core). Some RC holes were also drilled by Drill Torque using RDC 200 drill rig.<br>• La Mancha Resources Australia Pty Ltd: Aircore and RAB holes were drilled by Challenge Drilling. RC holes were drilled by Ausdrill using a Schramm Rig. Diamond holes were drilled by Ausdrill using either a KL650 or KL1200 rig.<br>• Mines and Resources Australia Pty Ltd: RAB holes were drilled by Challenge Drilling of Boulder and RC holes were drilled by Ausdrill of Kalgoorlie.<br>• Mt Kersey: Drilling details undocumented.<br>• Newcrest Mining Ltd: RAB holes were drilled by Prodrill of Kalgoorlie using a PD100 Edson rig with 575cfm, 200psi air capacity. RC holes were drilled by McKay Drilling of Kalgoorlie using a Schramm T685W with a 1150cfm 350psi on board compressor and an auxiliary compressor and booster with a 1800cfm/900 psi capacity.<br>• Norgold Ltd: RC holes were drilled using a Schramm drill rig with a hammer. Diamond holes were drilled by Corewell.<br>• Queens Road Mines: RAB holes were drilled by North Eastern Goldfields Exploration using a Mantic rig. RC holes were drilled by Redmond Drilling of Kalgoorlie using a Miller SD1 drill rig rated at 900 cfm/350 psi with a 1200 cfm/750 psi booster.<br>• Sabminco NL: RC holes were drilled by Drillcorp using a Schramm 66 reverse circulation rig drilling 14cm diameters holes. Diamond drill holes were drilled by Strata Drilling using a conventional Ackerman diamond drilling rig. Pre-collars were drilled earlier using a RC rig.<br>• Valiant RC and RAB drilling details undocumented.<br>: |
| ***Drill sample recovery*** | • *Method of recording and assessing core and chip sample recoveries and results assessed.*<br>• *Measures taken to maximise sample recovery and ensure representative nature of the samples.*<br>• *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 Acacia Resources Ltd, Australian Consolidated Minerals Ltd, Battle Mountain (Australia) Inc, Carpentaria Exploration Company Pty Ltd, Delta Gold Ltd, Geopeko, Gold and Mineral Exploration NL, Hamill Resources Ltd, International Goldfields Ltd, La Mancha Resources Australia Pty Ltd, Mines and Resources Australia Pty Ltd, Newcrest Mining Ltd and Queens Road Mines.<br>• Diamond Core recoveries were noted by CRA Exploration Pty Ltd, Norgold Ltd and Sabminco NL are very high due to the competent ground. However, Sabminco NL observed recoveries were down to 50% in the oxidised zone. Any core recovery issues are noted on core blocks and logged.<br>• 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.* | • All holes were geologically logged entirely to a level of detail to support mineral resource estimation.<br>• Acacia Resources Ltd: Qualitative: type of sample, magnetic susceptibility, major rock, minor rock, colour, weathering, regolith, alteration type, alteration intensity, comments. Quantitative: percent quartz, percent pyrite.<br>• Australian Consolidated Minerals Ltd: Qualitative: description which included colour, lithology, , structure, schistosity, etc… Quantitative: percent shale, percent ironstone, percent gossan, percent quartz and percent cavity. |

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| | • *Whether logging is qualitative or quantitative in nature. Core (or costean, channel, etc) photography.*<br>• *The total length and percentage of the relevant intersections logged.* | • Battle Mountain (Australia) Inc: Samples from RAB holes and Mt Martin drilling were logged. Qualitative: colour, structure, weathering, mineralogy and rock type. Quantitative: percent quartz, percent clay and magnetic susceptibility.<br>• Carpentaria Exploration Company Pty Ltd: Qualitative: description which included remarks about weathering, colour, rock type, staining, and shears. Quantitative: percent quartz, percent pyrite and percent massive sulphides.<br>• CRA Exploration Pty Ltd (1970 to 1974): Qualitative: colour, regolith, rock type, texture, contacts, alteration, fracturing, mineralisation etc… Quantitative: percent sulphide, percent disseminated sulphide, vein width.<br>• CRA Exploration Pty Ltd (1993 to 1994): RAB Qualitative: geological description including colour, regolith, grain size, rock type, foliation, mineralogy, quartz, etc.. Diamond Qualitative: geological description including colour, veining, mineralogy, structure, texture, etc… Diamond Quantitative: percent sulphides, vein density, RQD.<br>• Delta Gold Ltd: Qualitative: colour, oxidation, structure, texture, lithology, alteration, veining, minerals and comments.<br>• Geopeko: Qualitative: colour, regolith, weathering, lithology. Quantitative: percent quartz and percent limonite.<br>• Gold and Mineral Exploration NL: Angled RAB, RC Blade an angled RC hammer holes Qualitative: description which included colour, rock type, mineralogy, water, stopes, quartz, lodes, etc…<br>• Hamill Resources Ltd: Qualitative: lithology, colour, weathering, fabricate intensity, alteration intensity and comments. Quantitative: percent veins and percent mineralisation.<br>• Hawk: Qualitative: colour, weathering, mineralogy, schistosity, lithology, texture, sulphides, moisture, grain size. Quantitative: percent quartz<br>• International Goldfields Ltd: Qualitative: weathering, lithology, colour, grain size, texture, structure intensity, sulphides, alteration, veins. Quantitative: percent quartz.<br>• La Mancha Resources Australia Pty Ltd: Qualitative: recovery, magnetics, rock, colour, , structure, shear, redox, rounding, sphericity, sorting, alteration, vein mineral, sulphide mineral, sulphide type. Quantitative; grain size, maximum grain size, vein percent, sulphide percent.<br>• Mines and Resources Australia Pty Ltd: Qualitative: recovery, magnetics, rock, colour, structure, shear, redox, rounding, sphericity, sorting, alteration, vein mineral, sulphide mineral, sulphide type. Quantitative; grain size, maximum grain size, vein percent, sulphide percent.<br>• Mt Kersey: Logging data absent.<br>• Newcrest Mining Ltd: RAB Qualitative: colour, alteration, geology and comments including rock and shearing. RAB Quantitative: percent sulphides. RC Qualitative: geology, colour, oxidation, structure, alteration, mineralogy and comments. RC Quantitative: percent iron oxide and vein quartz.<br>• Norgold Ltd: RC holes Qualitative: rock description including lithology, schistosity, colour, mineralogy, texture, weathering, sulphides, alteration, etc… RC holes Quantitative: percent BIF. Diamond holes Qualitative: rock description including grain size, bedding, silicification, mineralogy, quartz veins. Diamond holes Quantitative: percent pyrite and percent arsenopyrite.<br>• Queens Road Mines: RAB Qualitative: colour, lithology and comments including, rock type, shearing and alteration. RAB Quantitative: percent quartz veins. RC Qualitative: colour, weathering, grain size, lithology, fabric, texture and description including rock type, percent and mineralogy. RC Quantitative: percent quartz veins and percent sulphides.<br>• Valiant: Qualitative: rock type, quartz. |
| ***Sub-sampling techniques and sample preparation*** | • *If core, whether cut or sawn and whether quarter, half or all core taken.*<br>• *If non-core, whether riffled, tube sampled, rotary split, etc and whether sampled wet or dry.*<br>• *For all sample types, the nature, quality and appropriateness of the sample preparation technique.*<br>• *Quality control procedures adopted for all sub-sampling stages to maximise representivity of* | • Acacia Resources Ltd: 4m RAB composites were taken for the entire hole. Samples were crushed, split, pulverised and charge taken for analysis.<br>• Australian Consolidated Minerals Ltd: RC hole samples were collected over 1m intervals. Samples were dried, jaw and roll crushed, split and pulverised in a chromium steel mill.<br>• Battle Mountain (Australia) Inc: RAB drilling samples were collected every metre via a cyclone and put through a Jones Riffle Splitter. Approximately 2-3 kg of sample was collected from each metre and the bulk reject stored on site. Remaining samples from Mt Martin drilling were taken. Individual metre samples were pulverised and 2m composites formed for assaying. A charge was taken.<br>• Carpentaria Exploration Company Pty Ltd: RAB samples were composited into various lengths depending on the rock type. RC hole samples were collected over 1m intervals and composited into 2m and 4m intervals. Diamond core was sawn in half. Samples were crushed, split, pulverised and charge taken for analysis. |

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| | *samples.*<br>• *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.*<br>• *Whether sample sizes are appropriate to the grain size of the material being sampled.* | • CRA Exploration Pty Ltd (1970 to 1974): Percussion holes were sampled at 5 feet intervals. BQ and NQ diamond core samples were taken at geological intervals and at various intervals from 1m to 10m. Samples were crushed, split, pulverised and charge taken for analysis.<br>• CRA Exploration Pty Ltd (1993 to 1994): RAB samples were taken at 2m and 4m intervals. Diamond core samples were sawn in half and sampled at 1m but mostly 2m intervals. RAB samples were dried, crushed, split, pulverised until the entire amount passed 75 microns and charge taken for analysis. Diamond samples were crushed to -180 mircons, split, pulverised until at least 300grm passed 75 microns and charge taken for analysis.<br>• Delta Gold Ltd: RAB samples were taken at 5m intervals. Samples were crushed, split, pulverised and charge taken for analysis. 5m composite RAB samples with gold values greater than 0.01ppm were re-submitted to Amdel in Perth as 1m splits to be analysed for gold by fire assay with a detection limit of 0.01ppm.<br>• Geopeko: RAB samples were taken at 2m and 4m intervals. Samples were crushed, split, pulverised and charge taken for analysis.<br>• Gold and Mineral Exploration NL: Angled RAB holes were sampled by taking a 'grab' of 1m samples laid adjacent to each drill collar. Samples were collected at 1m intervals in large plastic bags and stored temporarily at the drill site. Each sample was spear sampled as a first pass except where gossan and or quartz was recognised. Samples for the latter were riffle split. Some samples were also taken a 1m and 2m intervals and no sample if wet. RC samples were collected via a cyclone in large plastic bags and stored temporarily at the drill site. Samples were spear sampled to collect 3kg sample for each 4m interval. Some samples were also taken at 1m and 2m intervals. Samples from angled RAB holes were crushed, split, pulverised and a 50 grm charge taken for FA analysis. A 30 grm charge was taken for repeat FA analysis. For screen fire, used +150 mesh and 2 x -150 mesh with fractions averaged. Samples from angled RC hammer holes were crushed, split, pulverised and a 50 grm charge taken for FA analysis. Anew re-split sample 30 grm charge was taken for repeat FA analysis. Samples from angled RC blade holes were crushed, split, pulverised and a 50 grm charge taken for FA analysis. Anew re-split sample 30 grm charge was taken for repeat FA analysis. Anomalous values greater than 0.1 g/t Au from 4m intervals of RC holes were selected and riffle split over 1m intervals and analysed by ALS in Kalgoorlie by a standard high level 30 grm charge fire assay with a detection limit of 0.01 ppm. ALS randomly selected repeat samples for replication with acceptable results. There has been good correlation between speared composites and individual 1m riffle split samples. Any significant problems were believed to come from wet sampling.<br>• Hamill Resources Ltd: 4m RAB composite samples were collected via a spear. 4m RC composite samples were collected via a spear in the oxide zone and one metre riffle split samples were taken at selected intervals in fresh rock. 1m samples were also collected. After RC pre-collar, diamond holes were drilled with three triple tube HQ2 and three NQ2 size. Recovered core was cut in half on site. Samples were crushed, split, jaw crushed, pulverised to 75 microns and a 50 grm or 25 grm charge taken for analysis. RAB 4m composite samples returning values >~0.2 Au g/t were sampled at 1m intervals using a spear and analysed using fire assay with AAS finish (FA/AAS).<br>• Hawk: Sub-sampling techniques undocumented.<br>• International Goldfields Ltd: Generally RAB samples were collected over 4m intervals. RC samples were collected via 1m riffle splits or as 4m composite samples. Sampling techniques varied from splits to spear/grab samples depending on the drill method used. *Samples were crushed, split, pulverised and charge taken for analysis*. Anomalous composite sample zones were resubmitted at 1m intervals and assayed via fire assay.<br>• La Mancha Resources Australia Pty Ltd: Aircore samples were collected at 1m and 4m intervals. RAB samples were collected a 1m, 2m and 3m intervals. RC samples were collected at 1m, 2m and 4m intervals using a PVC spear. NQ2 diamond drill hole samples were selectively collected and cut in half. *Samples were crushed, split, pulverised and charge taken for analysis*. Composite samples with assays greater than 0.2ppm were resubmitted as 1m samples and analysed by 400g LeachWell digest with solvent extraction and AAS finish.<br>• Mines and Resources Australia Pty Ltd: RAB and RC samples weighting about 20kg were composited to 4m using a PVC spear. Composite samples with anomalous intercepts greater than 0.2ppm were resampled and assayed for gold using a 400g "Leach Well" digest utilising a four-hour leach with solvent extraction (DIBK) and AAS determination.<br>• Mt Kersey: RAB drill hole samples were collected at 4m intervals. Dry samples were quartered and wet samples grabbed. |

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| | | RC drill hole samples weighting from 1kg to 2kg were taken at 1m intervals. Dry samples were riffle split and wet samples grabbed. RAB and RC samples were dried, pulverised to nominal minus 70 microns and a 40grm charge was taken for analysis.<br>• Newcrest Mining Ltd: RAB samples were taken to lithological contacts, collected using a spear and composited at 5m intervals. RC samples were collected at 1m, 2m, 3m and 5m intervals. RAB composite samples returning anomalous values greater than 0.1 g/t Au were re-split into 1m intervals and assayed for gold by the B/ETA method.<br>• Norgold Ltd: RC samples were taken at 1m 2m, 3m and 4m intervals. HQ diamond drill hole samples were collected mostly at 1m or 2m intervals. Samples were crushed, split, pulverised and charge taken for analysis.<br>• Queens Road Mines: 2m and 4m composite RAB and RC samples were collected. Later, 1m and 0.5m RC samples were collected for sample intervals from 18 to 26 and from 34m to 54m. Samples were crushed, split, pulverised and charge taken for analysis.<br>• Sabminco NL: RC samples were collected at 1m intervals, riffle split and 2kg sample taken. Diamond core was split on site using a diamond saw. Samples were crushed, split, pulverised and charge taken for analysis.<br>• Valiant: Sub-sampling techniques undocumented.<br>• Repeat assays were undertaken on pulp samples at the discretion of the laboratory. |
| ***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.*<br>• *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.*<br>• *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.* | • Acacia Resources Ltd: Composites were sent to Analabs in Perth to be assayed for gold by aqua regia with low level AAS finish with a detection limit of 0.5 ppb as well as nickel, arsenic and copper via aqua regia with standard AAS finish. Standards and blanks were submitted as quality control.<br>• Australian Consolidated Minerals Ltd: RC samples were sent to SGS Australia Pty Ltd to be analysed for gold by AAS fire with a detection limit of 0.01ppm. They were also assayed for copper, lead, zinc, silver, molybdenum, arsenic and tungsten. About 1 in 10 assays was a repeat.<br>• Battle Mountain (Australia) Inc: Samples from RAB holes and Mt Martin drilling were sent to Classic Comlabs to be analysed for gold by AAS with a detection limit of 0.02 g/t Au and AAL for gold by FA. Samples were also analysed for arsenic by XRF.<br>• Carpentaria Exploration Company Pty Ltd: Composite samples were sent to Australian Assay Laboratories Group in Boulder or Lenora to be analysed by fire with a detection limit of 0.01 g/t Au. Half diamond core samples were analysed for gold, silver, arsenic, copper, lead, zinc, antimony, nickel, molybdenum, cobalt, barium and boron. Some core samples were also assayed for platinum and palladium. About 1 in 12 assays was a repeat. Standards and duplicate samples were employed.<br>• CRA Exploration Pty Ltd (1970 to 1974): Samples from percussion holes and pre-collars for diamond holes were assayed for nickel, copper, zinc, chromium, zinc and cobalt or manganese. Samples from diamond holes were analysed for nickel, copper, zinc, chromium and cobalt. Some of the analyses were completed by Zinc Corporation Ltd. One method used involved Bromine extraction with AAS.<br>• CRA Exploration Pty Ltd (1993 to 1994): RAB drill hole samples were sent to Australian Laboratory Services Pty Ltd to be analysed for gold, platinum and palladium by 50 grm fire with lead collection – AAS. Samples were also analysed for nickel, copper, cobalt, chromium and iron by perchloric acid digestion with hydrochlorich leach – AAS. Bottom on hole samples were analysed for silver, aluminium, arsenic, boron, barium, bismuth, calcium, cadmium, chromium, magnesium, manganese, molybdenum, lead, antimony, titanium, tungsten, zinc and zirconium by mixed acid digest including HF -ICP AES. Diamond half core samples were despatched to Genalysis Laboratory Services to be assayed for gold, platinum and palladium by fire with lead collection – ICP MS finish. Samples were also analysed for aluminium, calcium, cobalt, chromium, copper, iron, magnesium, manganese, potassium, sodium, nickel, titanium, vanadium, zinc, zirconium and sulphur by mixed acid digest including HF -ICP AES.<br>• Delta Gold Ltd: 5m composite RAB samples were submitted to the Australian Laboratory Services in Kalgoorlie to be analysed for gold, arsenic and copper by aqua regia digestion with AAS finish.<br>• Geopeko: 4m composite RAB samples were submitted to Australian Assay Laboratories to be analysed for gold by fire with a detection limit of 0.01 ppm. 2m and 4m composite RAB samples together with duplicates were submitted to Genalysis to be analysed for gold by AAS with a detection limit of 0.01 g/t Au and arsenic by OES. There were between 2 and 4 duplicate assays for every hole. Some samples were also analysed for arsenic and silver. |

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| | | • Gold and Mineral Exploration NL: Samples were analysed at Minlab in either Kalgoorlie or Malaga. All samples from angled RAB holes were analysed for gold by Minlab Perth or Kalgoorlie by low level fire assay using a 50 grm assay charge. Minlab selected a random number of samples for replication. Each was a new split taken from the same pulp. Occasional duplicate checks were submitted using different sample numbers sent from the field. When spikes in the assays occurred, a new split taken from taken from the reject held at the lab and a high level fire assay check was analysed. RC samples were sent to Minlab in Kalgoorlie to be analysed for gold by level fire assay using a 50 grm charge with detection limit of 1 ppb. Follow-up fire assay were by high level 30 grm charge with a detection limit of 10 ppb. Some samples from angled RC blade and angled RC hammer holes were also assayed for copper, chromium by an acid digest with AAS finish and platinum and palladium. Samples were taken from pulps held in storage by Minlab. The analysis of PGE's was completed by Genalysis using fire assay with ICP (MS) finish. For angled RAB holes and angled RC hammer, about 1 in 5 assays was a repeat.<br>• Hamill Resources Ltd: 4m RAB composite samples were sent to Genalysis to be analysed for gold by aqua regia (B/AAS). 4m RC composite and 1m RC samples were sent to Genalysis to be analysed for gold by aqua regia (B/AAS) and fire assay (FA/AAS) respectively with a detection limit of 0.01 g/t Au. Diamond core samples were sent to Leonora Assay Laboratories to be assayed for gold by fire assay. Coarse rejects and pulps were also sent to Genalysis for fire assay (FA/AAS) with a detection limit of 0.01 g/t Au. Some RC and diamond samples were also analysed for copper, nickel, palladium, zinc, silver, bismuth, antimony, aluminium, calcium, potassium, sodium, sulphur, tellurium, titanium, cobalt, iron and selenium. RC samples were sent to Leonora Assay Laboratories to undertake checks via fire assay. About 1 in 12 assays was a repeat.<br>• Hawk: Samples were sent to AAL in Leonora to be analysed for gold with a detection limit of 0.01ppm.<br>• International Goldfields Ltd: The drill hole samples selected for submission and analysis was conducted at the discretion of the site geologist. The samples collected for analysis were submitted to 2 laboratories, Genalysis Laboratory Services and Leonora Laverton Assay Laboratories. As a rule 4m composite RAB samples were subject to analysis by aqua regia digest and 1m RC samples were fire assayed. Genalysis Laboratory Services conducted analysis of composite samples via aqua regia digest (B/AAS) and 1m samples were fire assayed (FA50/ASS). Leonora Assay Laboratories conducted field duplicate checks of 1m samples via fire assay (FAOPT) and composite samples were analysed via aqua regia digest (SA 30). They also conducted the multi-element analysis using their aqua regia digest technique (SA 30).<br>• La Mancha Resources Australia Pty Ltd: Composite samples were dispatched to Genalysis Laboratories for gold analysis by Aqua Regia digest and AAS finish to 0.01ppm. Some 4m RC composite samples were submitted to SGS of Perth for analysis by aqua regia digest with an AAS finish for gold to a detection level of 0.01ppm. Diamond drill hole samples were analysed by 400g LeachWell digest with solvent extraction and AAS finish. If samples returned assays >3 g/t Au, the tail pulps from the original digest were recovered and submitted for analysis by fire assay. Sample were also analysed for silver and copper. About 1 in 50 assays was a repeat. Standards and blanks were also used for quality control.<br>• Mines and Resources Australia Pty Ltd: Composite samples were dispatched to Genalysis Laboratories of Kalgoorlie for gold analysis by Aqua Regia (hydrochloric and nitric acid) digest and AAS finish to 0.01ppm. Duplicates were taken every 20 samples.<br>• Mt Kersey: Samples were sent to Analabs in Perth to be analysed for gold by aqua regia acid digest with a detection limit of 0.01ppm. Selected samples were also assayed by Fire Assay<br>• Newcrest Mining Ltd: RAB samples were sent to Genalysis Laboratory Services in Perth to be analysed for gold by aqua regia digest/AAS, carbon rod finish (B/ETA) to provide maximum information about any supergene haloes present. Samples were also assayed for copper and arsenic via standard ASS. RC samples were sent to Genalysis Laboratory Services Pty Ltd in Perth to be assayed for gold by B/ETA method with 1ppb detection limit, copper by B/ASS method with 1 ppm detection limit, arsenic by B/ASS method with 5ppm detection limit and nickel by B/ASS method with 1 ppm detection limit. About 1 in 20 assays was a repeat.<br>• Norgold Ltd: RC samples despatched to Analabs in Kalgoorlie to be analysed for gold by fire assay with an AAS finish and detection limit of 0.005ppm. Samples were also assayed for arsenic, silver, copper, iron lead and zinc using the acid digest/AAS method with detection limits of 0.005ppm, 0.5ppm, 5ppm, 0.1%, 5ppm and 5ppm respectively. Diamond drill core samples were analysed for gold, silver, copper, lead, zinc and arsenic.<br>• Queens Road Mines: Composite RAB and RC samples were sent to Australian Laboratory Services in Kalgoorlie to be |

| Criteria | JORC Code explanation | Commentary |
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| | | analysed for gold using aqua regia digest and atomic absorption spectrometric finish (ALS method PM 203) with a detection limit of 0.01ppm. 1m and 0.5m RC samples were also sent to Australian Laboratory Services in Kalgoorlie to be analysed for gold using the ALS method PM 203. About 1 in 5 assays was a repeat.<br>• Sabminco NL: RC samples were sent to either Genalysis or AAL to be analysed for gold by fire. Diamond samples were sent to AAL in Boulder to be analysed for gold by fire. To check the RC analysis, duplicates were included for every tenth fire assay. A comparison between the 2 laboratories showed reasonable agreement.<br>• Valiant: Drill hole samples were sent to RDL in Kalgoorlie and Perth, Genalysis in in Kalgoorlie and Perth and Analytical Services in Perth to be analysed for gold with a detection limit of 0.01ppm.<br>• Fire assay is considered a total technique, Aqua Regia is considered partial. |
| ***Verification of sampling and assaying*** | • *The verification of significant intersections by either independent or alternative company personnel.*<br>• *The use of twinned holes.*<br>• *Documentation of primary data, data entry procedures, data verification, data storage (physical and electronic) protocols.*<br>• *Discuss any adjustment to assay data.* | • Holes are not deliberately twinned.<br>• Data entry, verification and storage protocols for most operators are unknown.<br>• 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.*<br>• *Specification of the grid system used.*<br>• *Quality and adequacy of topographic control.* | • Acacia Resources Ltd: Collar co-ordinates for northings and eastings have been recorded by DGPS. The gird system used was AMG zone 51.<br>• Australian Consolidated Minerals Ltd: Collar co-ordinates for northings and eastings have been recorded. Collar azimuth and inclination were recorded. Surveyors J.F. Mort and Company were commissioned to undertake 10.97 line kilometres of surveyed gridding. The grid was established over the Spotted Dog Horizon with cross lines at 200m intervals and pegs at 40m centres. The surveyed grid was designed to facilitate mapping and drilling. RC holes were drilled on lines 10,400mN, 10,600mN, 11,600mN and 11,800mN. A local grid was employed.<br>• Battle Mountain (Australia) Inc: Collar co-ordinates for northings, eastings and elevation have been recorded. The gird system used was local.<br>• Carpentaria Exploration Company Pty Ltd: Collar co-ordinates for northings and eastings have been recorded. Collar azimuth and inclination were recorded. A local grid was employed.<br>• CRA Exploration Pty Ltd (1970 to 1974): Collar co-ordinates for northings, eastings and elevation have been recorded. Collar azimuth and inclination were recorded using a single shot Eastman camera. A local grid was employed.<br>• CRA Exploration Pty Ltd (1993 to 1994): Collar co-ordinates for northings and eastings have been recorded. Collar azimuth and inclination were recorded using an Eastman camera. A local grid was employed.<br>• Delta Gold Ltd: Collar co-ordinates for northings and eastings have been recorded. The gird system used was AGD66, AMG Zone 51.<br>• Geopeko: Collar co-ordinates for northings and eastings have been recorded. A total of 13km of 200 x 50m gridding was established on the Bottle Creek grid system. The gird system used was local.<br>• Gold and Mineral Exploration NL: Collar co-ordinates for northings, eastings and elevation have been recorded. Collar azimuth and inclination were recorded. The gird system used was local.<br>• Hamill Resources Ltd: Collar co-ordinates for northings, eastings and elevation have been recorded using a DGPS. Collar azimuth and inclination were recorded by Surtron Technologies using either downhole electronic mulit shot gyroscope or Multishot eastman camera. The gird systems used were local Copperfield grid and GDA94 MGA Zone 51.<br>• Hawk: Local grid was used. Quality of survey data undetermined.<br>• International Goldfields Ltd: Collar co-ordinates for northings, eastings and elevation have been recorded via GPS or DGPS. |

| Criteria | JORC Code explanation | Commentary |
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| | | Collar azimuth and inclination were recorded. RAB holes were surveyed using a compass. RC holes were surveyed using single shot Eastman down hole camera. Grid system used is MGA Zone 51 (GDA 94).<br>• La Mancha Resources Australia Pty Ltd: Collar co-ordinates for northings, eastings and elevation have been recorded. Collar azimuth and inclination were recorded by ABIM Solutions employing a gyro for RC and diamond holes. Downhole surveys were also completed using multi shot and taking readings at the collar. The gird system used was GDA1994 MGA Zone 51.<br>• Mines and Resources Australia Pty Ltd: Collar co-ordinates for northings, eastings and elevation have been recorded by GPS. Collar azimuth and inclination were recorded. Down hole surveys for RC holes by Downhole Surveys of Kalgoorlie using a high speed/high accuracy (HSHA) multishot gyroscopic instrument. Outrun surveys were utilised to avoid disrupting the gyro over the drill rod joints and measurements were taken every 5m to SOH. Deflection within the holes was minimal ranging between 0-4°. The gird system used was GDA1994 MGA Zone 51.<br>• Mt Kersey: AMG grid was used. Quality of survey data undetermined.<br>• Newcrest Mining Ltd: Collar co-ordinates for northings and eastings have been recorded. The gird system used was AMG.<br>• Norgold Ltd: For RC holes, collar co-ordinates for northings and eastings have been recorded. For diamond holes, collar co-ordinates for northings, eastings and elevation have been recorded. The gird system used was local.<br>• Queens Road Mines: Collar co-ordinates for northings and eastings have been recorded. The gird systems used was AMG.<br>• Valiant: Local grid was used. Quality of survey data undetermined.<br>• Topography has been surveyed by recent operators. Collar elevations are consistent with surrounding holes and the natural surface elevation. |
| ***Data spacing and distribution*** | • *Data spacing for reporting of Exploration Results.*<br>• *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.*<br>• *Whether sample compositing has been applied.* | • Drill hole spacing is adequate for the current resources reported externally.<br>• No sample composites have been taken post analysis.<br>• Gold and Mineral Exploration NL: Angled RAB holes were drilled on a line spacing up to 40m apart.<br>• Mines and Resources Australia Pty Ltd: Holes were drilled on 20 spacings.<br>• Newcrest Mining Ltd: RAB holes were drilled on 50m to 200m spaced centres. |
| ***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.*<br>• *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 90º to the strike of mineralisation and inclined at 60º. Examples are discussed below.<br>• Australian Consolidated Minerals Ltd: RAB holes were inclined at 60º and oriented east or west.<br>• Battle Mountain (Australia) Inc: Holes were either vertical or inclined at 60º and oriented east, south or west.<br>• Carpentaria Exploration Company Pty Ltd: RAB holes were inclined at 60º and oriented west. RC holes were either vertical or inclined at 60º and oriented either east or west. Diamond holes were inclined at 60º and oriented east.<br>• CRA Exploration Pty Ltd (1970 to 1974): Holes were mostly inclined from 45º to 50º oriented west.<br>• CRA Exploration Pty Ltd (1993 to 1994): Holes were mostly inclined from 50º to 60º oriented west.<br>• Delta Gold Ltd: Holes were inclined at 60º and oriented west.<br>• Geopeko: Holes were either vertical or inclined at 60º and oriented west or east.<br>• Gold and Mineral Exploration NL: Holes were inclined 60º and oriented towards the east.<br>• Hamill Resources Ltd: All holes were inclined at 60º and oriented east.<br>• International Goldfields Ltd: Holes were inclined at 60o and oriented toward the north, ne, east, sw and west.<br>• La Mancha Resources Australia Pty Ltd: Holes were inclined at 60º and oriented west.<br>• Mines and Resources Australia Pty Ltd: Holes were either vertical or inclined at 60º and oriented from 56º to 70º.<br>• Newcrest Mining Ltd: RAB holes were drilled vertically and RC holes were inclined 60o and oriented towards the west.<br>• Norgold Ltd: RC holes were inclined at 60º and oriented east or west. Diamond holes were inclined at 60º and oriented west. |

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| | | • Queens Road Mines: RC holes were either vertical or inclined at 60º and oriented west. |
| ***Sample security*** | • *The measures taken to ensure sample security.* | • Unknown for all historic drilling. |
| ***Audits or reviews*** | • *The results of any audits or reviews of sampling techniques and data.* | • Sampling techniques and data have not been reviewed by EGS |

## 1.2 Reporting of Exploration Results

| Criteria | JORC Code explanation | Commentary |
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| ***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.*<br>• *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.* | • Mt Ida complex is on Tenement M29/0002, held by Mt Ida Gold Pty. Ltd., a wholly owned subsidiary of Eastern Goldfields Ltd. The tenement is in good standing.<br>• There are no heritage issues. |
| ***Exploration done by other parties*** | • *Acknowledgment and appraisal of exploration by other parties.* | • Mining at Mt Ida Complex has accounted for significant gold production. Mining at Timoni ceased in 1965 but production from other mines has continued until as recently as 2008 by Monarch Gold. The area has been explored by modern methods since the 1970's by numerous companies. Exploration included geological mapping, soil sampling, trenching, underground channel sampling, RAB, RC and Diamond drilling. 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. |
| ***Geology*** | • *Deposit type, geological setting and style of mineralisation.* | • The Mt. Ida Project is located in the north of the Mt. Ida or Ularring greenstone belt, a north northwest trending Archaean greenstone system which forms the westernmost subdivision of the Norseman Wiluna bel . The greenstone belt is folded into a south-plunging antiform, the Kurrajong Anticline, in which the core is formed by the Copperfield Granite. The two limbs of the antiform are the Timoni-Bottle Creek belt to the west and the Mt. Ida belt to the east. There are five north northwest striking, steeply dipping mineralised zones or lodes in the Mt Ida area. The mineralised structures have been cut by northeast trending vertical to steeply dipping faults. The larger cross-cutting faults causing horizontal displacements from 3 to 150m which are unmineralised. The mineralised lodes pitch southwards at 25 to 30 degrees.<br>• The Timoni Lode is a channel within the shear containing lenticular, semi-tabular vein structures with free gold, pyrite, pyrrhotite and galena. The shear is hosted by a mafic schist, probably derived from basalt. The Unexpected Lode is hosted by ultramafic schists and is sulphide-poor. The Meteor and David Copperfield Lodes are hosted by coarse grained granophyric to porphyritic anorthosite. This host unit is a section of a thick gabbroic differentiate, part of which has been removed by strike slip faulting at Mt. Ida. The anorthosite has been metamorphosed to a hornblende-plagioclase rock which has become a sericite-muscovite schist when caught up in the shear zone. |

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| ***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:*<br>o *easting and northing of the drill hole collar*<br>o *elevation or RL (Reduced Level – elevation above sea level in metres) of the drill hole collar*<br>o *dip and azimuth of the hole*<br>o *down hole length and interception depth*<br>o *hole length.*<br>• *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.* | • Too many holes to practically list the complete dataset. Drill hole locations for drilling can be seen in the section and plan. Location coordinates of selected holes given in Significant Intercepts table. |
| ***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.*<br>• *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.*<br>• *The assumptions used for any reporting of metal equivalent values should be clearly stated.* | • Original assays are used. No upper cut applied. Significant intersections are length weighted, greater than 1g/t, 2m maximum internal waste.<br>• No metal equivalents reported |
| ***Relationship between mineralisation widths and*** | • *These relationships are particularly important in the reporting of Exploration Results.*<br>• *If the geometry of the mineralisation with* | • Intercept widths are down hole lengths. Exact geometry of the mineralisation in relation to the drill intersection is unknown. True widths not reported. |

| Criteria | JORC Code explanation | Commentary |
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| ***intercept lengths*** | *respect to the drill hole angle is known, its nature should be reported.*<br>• *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').* | |
| ***Diagrams*** | • *Appropriate maps and sections (with scales) and tabulations of intercepts should be included for any significant discovery being reported These should include, but not be limited to a plan view of drill hole collar locations and appropriate sectional views.* | • See plans and sections. |
| ***Balanced reporting*** | • *Where comprehensive reporting of all Exploration Results is not practicable, representative reporting of both low and high grades and/or widths should be practiced to avoid misleading reporting of Exploration Results.* | • Results from all holes in the current drilling have been reported.<br>• All drill pierce points are shown on the oblique section 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.* | • Mt Ida has been successfully mined in the past.<br>• There are significant amounts of copper in the mineralised lodes.<br>• Density measurements determined from DDH and RC samples<br>• |
| ***Further work*** | • *The nature and scale of planned further work (eg tests for lateral extensions or depth extensions or large-scale step-out drilling).*<br>• *Diagrams clearly highlighting the areas of possible extensions, including the main geological interpretations and future drilling areas, provided this information is not commercially sensitive.* | • Data review and additional drilling. |