ASX Announcement (ASX : OBM) 24 December 2019

High Grade Assay Results Continue at Waihi

Near Mine High-Grade Exploration Potential

HIGHLIGHTS:

- **Waihi metallurgical and exploration samples return significant high-grade results**
- **Results returned include 19.0m @ 24.5g/t from 63m, including 6.4m @ 71.6g/t**
  - **18.0m @ 8.9g/t from 77.0 metres, including 8.0m @ 11.4g/t & 2.0m @ 30.5g/t**
  - **10.0m @ 14.1g/t from 133.0 metres**
  - **5.0m @ 10.2g/t from 83.0 metres, including 4.0m @ 12.6g/t**
  - **19.0m @ 2.5g/t from 103.0 metres, including 9.0m @ 4.3g/t**
  - **14.0m @ 3.0g/t from 35.0 metres, including 6.0m @ 5.9g/t**
- **Riverina metallurgical core samples return significant results**
  - **2.0m @ 22.1g/t from 28 metres**
  - **8.9m @ 2.6g/t from 30 metres**

Ora Banda Mining Limited (ASX:OBM) ("Ora Banda", "Company") is pleased to announce further results from its Waihi resource definition and metallurgical drilling programs.

Drilling at Waihi focussed on delineating and upgrading an optimal open pit Mineral Resource and testing the potential for further open pit and underground resource extensions at depth. These drilling activities have now concluded at Waihi with 80 holes completed for 9,507 metres. Of these, 11 holes for 1,575 metres currently await assay return from the lab.

A reinterpretation of the Waihi mineralisation model based on a refined geological understanding obtained from recent drilling is in progress and an updated resource estimate for Waihi is targeted for completion in January 2020.

Of particular significance in these assay results is hole WHRC19089 that returned **10.0m @ 14.1g/t from 133.0 metres**. This hole targeted and successfully intersected the down plunge continuation of the high grade Homeward Bound shoot which remains open beyond this point. A further two holes that currently await assay return have been drilled below and down plunge of holes WHRC19089.

Managing Director Comment

Ora Banda Managing Director, David Quinlivan, said: *"We remain very pleased that the excellent run of high-grade drilling results at Waihi has continued as we continue to progress with the resource estimation update. The confirmation of the down plunge continuity of the high grade Homeward Bound shoots is also pleasing and remains a key focus of future exploration activities at Waihi."*

Project work continues at Riverina with five metallurgical holes drilled and assayed, allowing the test work program to proceed. The above mentioned metallurgical sampling results were excluded from 2 December 2019 Riverina Mineral Resource update which resulted in a global increase to 3.8Mt @ 2.3 g/t for 278k ounces of contained gold including an open pit Mineral Resource of 3.1Mt @ 1.8 g/t Au for 183 ounces of contained gold. Refer to Appendix 1 for all significant intercepts from Riverina Metallurgical holes.

About the Waihi Deposit

The Waihi Complex comprises the historical Waihi, Homeward Bound and Golden Pole deposits with a published mineral resource (2007) of **914,000 tonnes @ 2.4g/t for 71,000 ounces**. The Waihi South and Golden Pole were initially mined in the early 1900s as high grade underground mines to a maximum depth of 190 metres, targeting steeply dipping, north plunging shoots. Golden Pole Mine produced approximately 81,000 tonnes @ 29.6g/t for 77,000 ounces[1].

In the late 1990s, approximately 740,000 tonnes @ 2.40g/t Au for 56,000 ounces[2] was extracted via open pit methods at the Waihi deposit with mining reaching a maximum depth of 90 metres.

The Company has recovered all available historical mining records for the Golden Pole underground mine. The survey plans and stoping records have been utilised to reconstruct the historical mine in a three-dimensional model. The Company retained the open pit survey records.

A consultant structural geologist has recently undertaken a detailed review of the Waihi deposit which included examining the newly collected core samples. This specialised input has greatly assisted with the ongoing development and advancement of a structurally dominated mineralisation model. This work remains the ongoing focus for the Company's geologists involved at Waihi as the resource definition drilling program progresses. Further exploration opportunities for this deposit continue to be promoted and considered.

About the Riverina Deposit

The Riverina Project area is located approximately 160km north west of Kalgoorlie and 48km north of the Davyhurst Mill, within the North Eastern Goldfields of Western Australia. Riverina has a current Mineral Resource of 3.8Mt @ 2.3 g/t for 278k ounces of contained gold is one of five key deposits within the Company's Davyhurst Project.

Riverina has a long history of underground mining (100Kt @ 15.8g/t Au)[3]on the main lode, in addition to a more recent shallow open pit mining event (22Kt @ 1.78g/t Au)[4] that focused on the eastern footwall lodes. The more recent drilling programs aimed to infill drilling of the eastern lodes, while also assessing the underground potential of the main lodes.

The main mining area holds strike potential of over 1,000 metres and is approximately 300 metres wide. Further resource definition programs are planned looking to upgrade inferred resources within the current economic pit shell. Additional exploration drilling is planned with a focus on the next 1,000 metres of strike extension directly south of the main mining area.

A detailed mining study is underway at Riverina which will then be incorporated into the larger Davyhurst Project Definitive Feasibility Study (DFS). The drilling results mentioned above were returned from metallurgical test holes which targeted known zones of mineralisation. Samples were primarily collected for the purposes of metallurgical test work.

Refer ASX announcement dated 17 April 2018, 29 July 2019, 26 August 2019, 16 September 2019, 2 December 2019 and for further drilling details refer to the Company's website; Project Overview www.orabandamining.com.au

1 Historical underground production figures sourced from WA Mines Department Records (Minedex)
2 Historical open pit production figures sourced from internal Company records (Croesus)
3 Historical underground production figures sourced from WA Mines Department Records (WAMEX 1997 – A50790)
4 Historical open pit production figures sourced from internal Company records (Croesus)

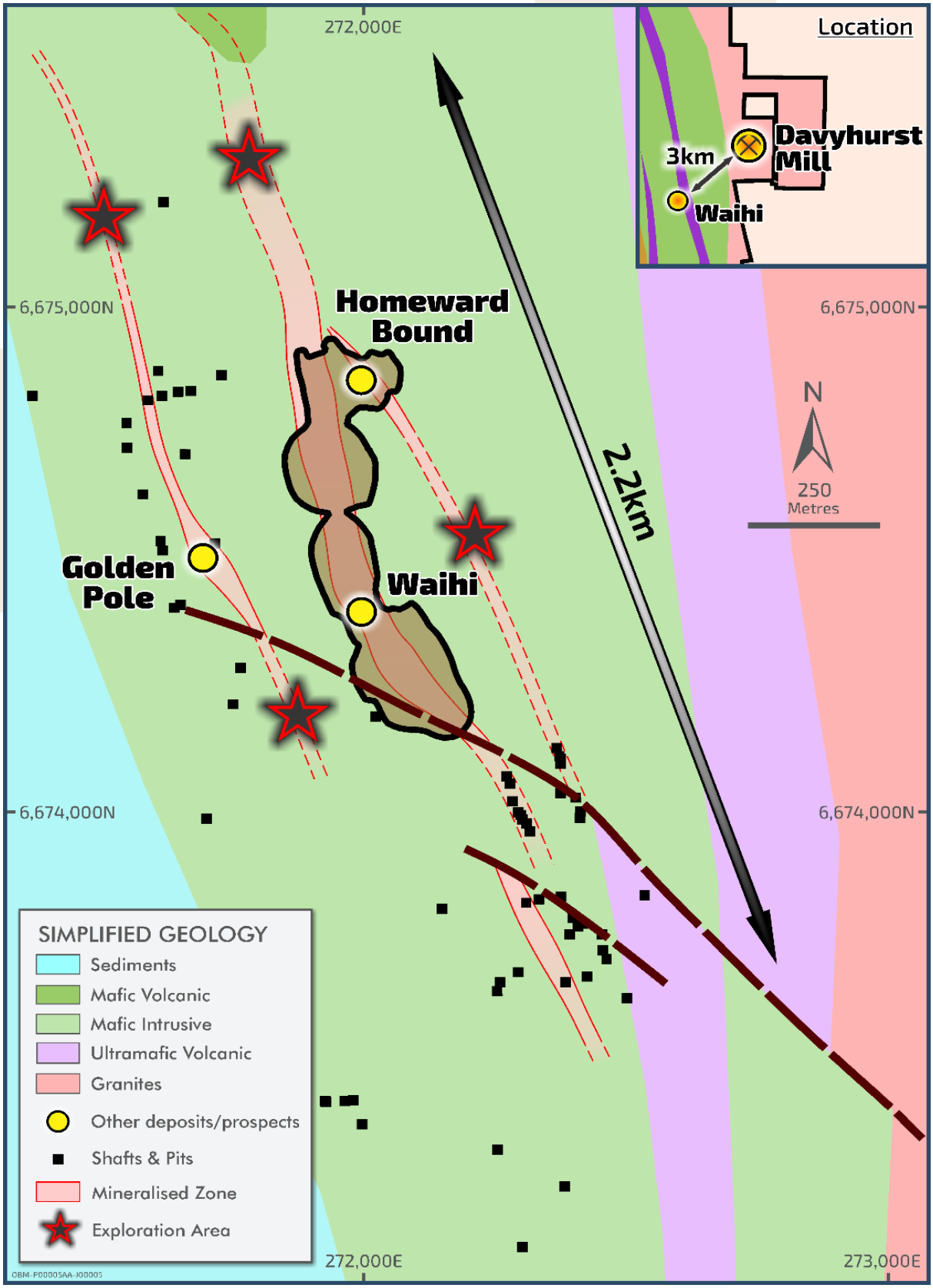

Figure 1 – Waihi Area Location Plan

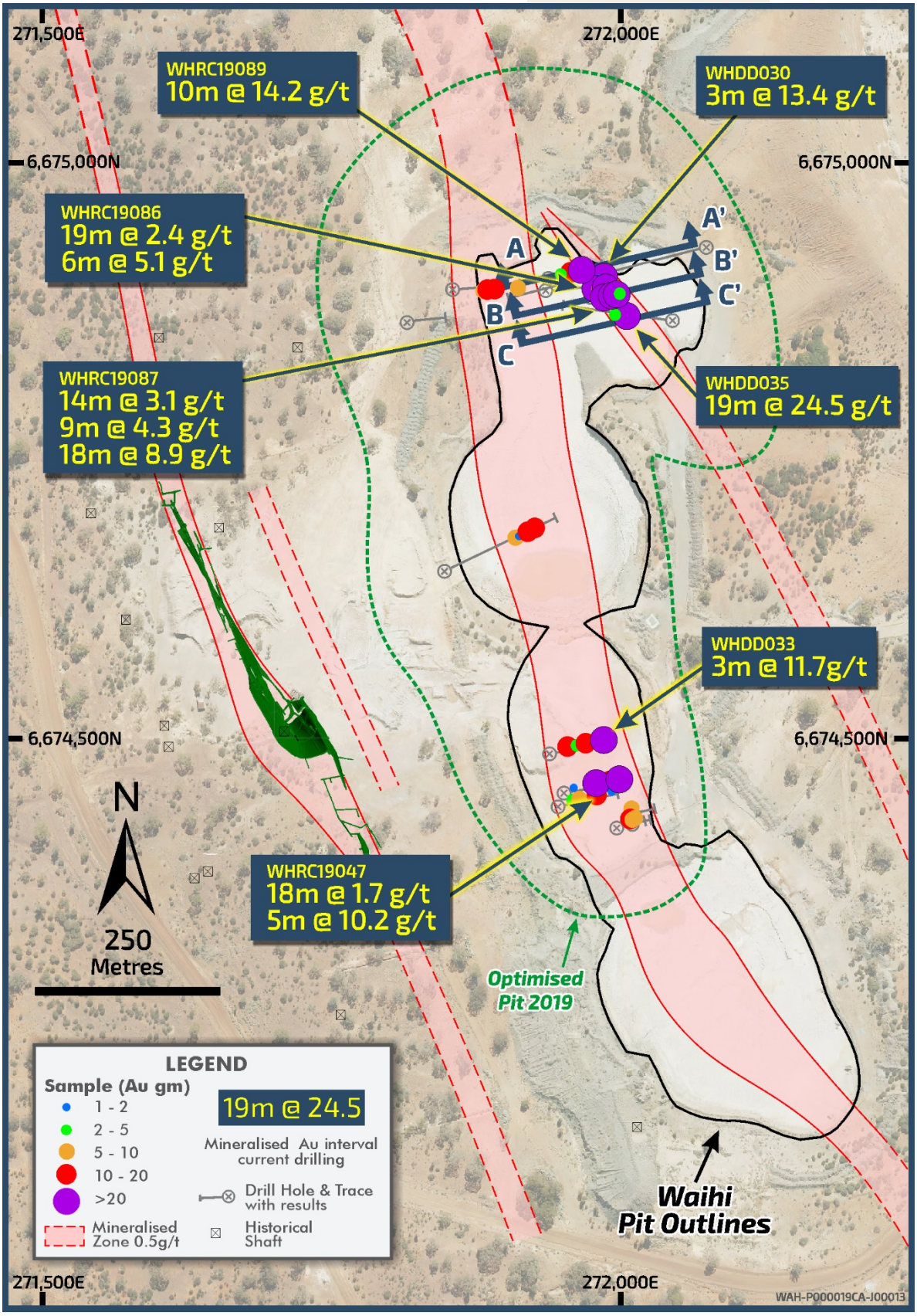

Figure 2 – Waihi drill location plan for holes relating to this release

Refer ASX announcement dated 22 February 2017, 29 July 2019, 26 August 2019, 14 October 2019, 6 November 2019, 22 November 2019 and for further drilling details refer to the Company's website; Project Overview www.orabandamining.com.au

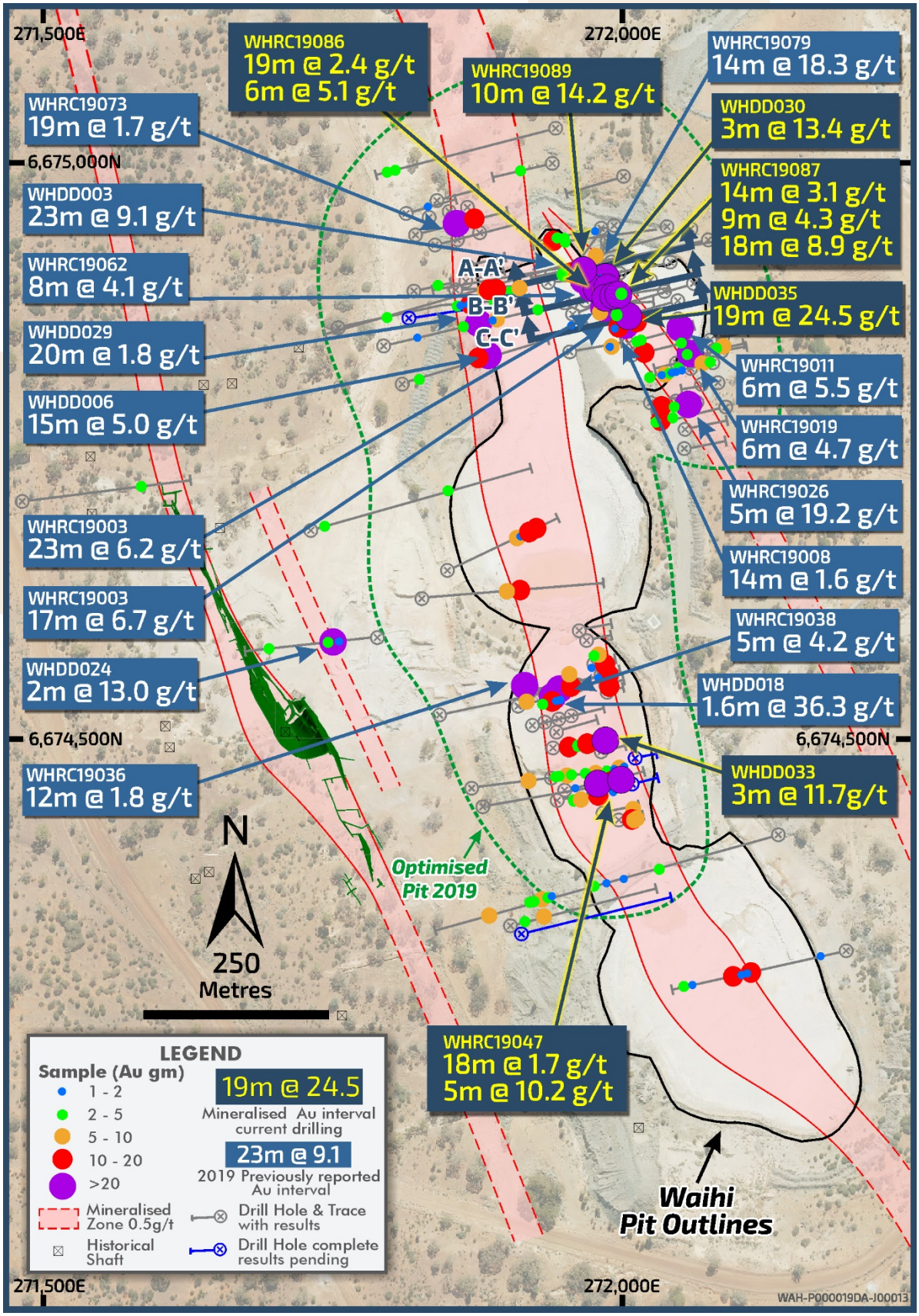

Figure 3 – Waihi drill location plan for recent 2019 drilling

Refer ASX announcement dated 22 February 2017, 29 July 2019, 26 August 2019, 14 October 2019, 6 November 2019, 22 November 2019 and for further drilling details refer to the Company's website; Project Overview www.orabandamining.com.au

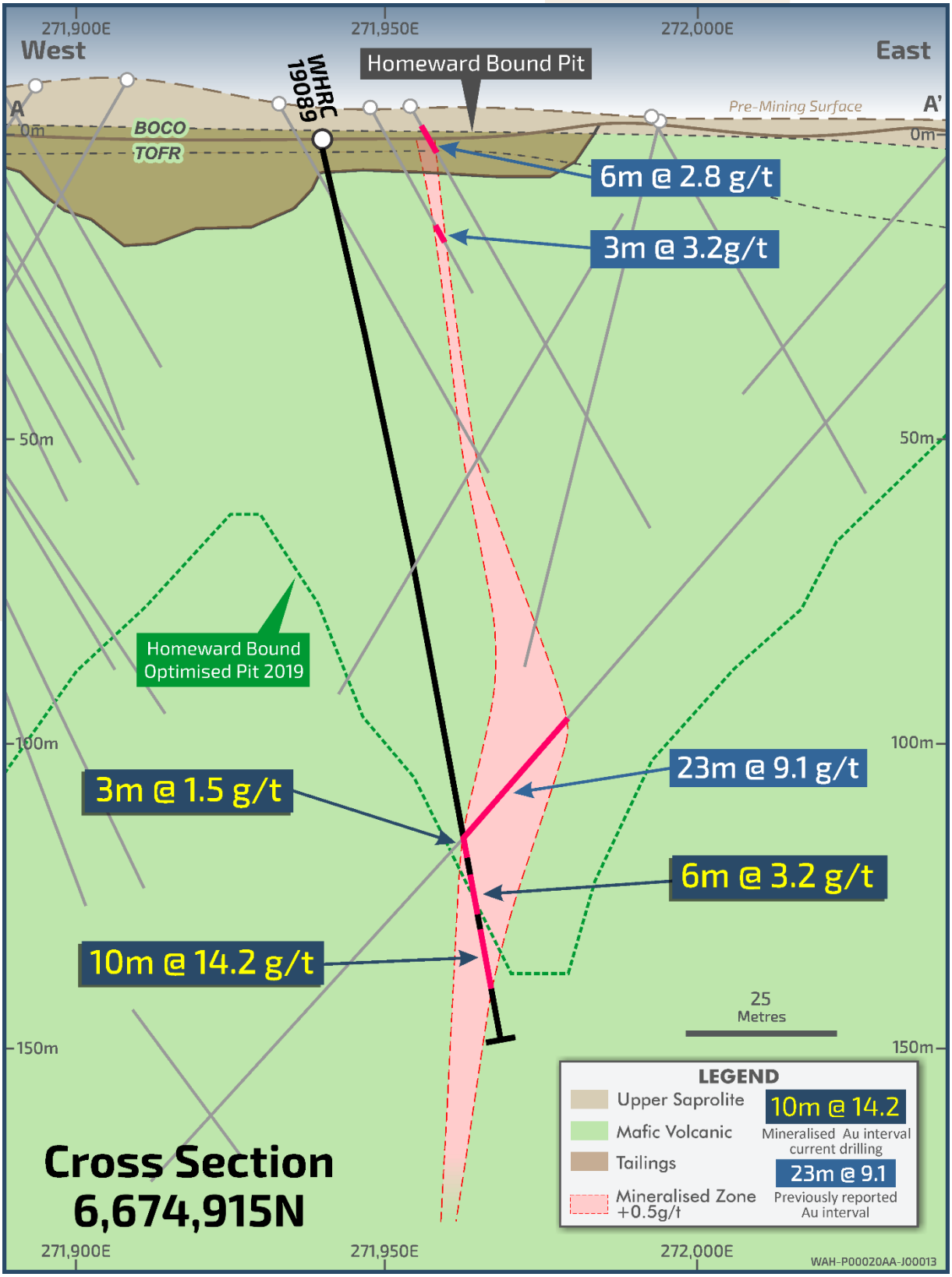

Figure 4 – Cross Section of Figure 2, showing hole WHRC19079

Refer ASX announcement dated 22 February 2017, 29 July 2019, 26 August 2019, 14 October 2019, 6 November 2019, 22 November 2019 and for further drilling details refer to the Company's website; Project Overview www.orabandamining.com.au

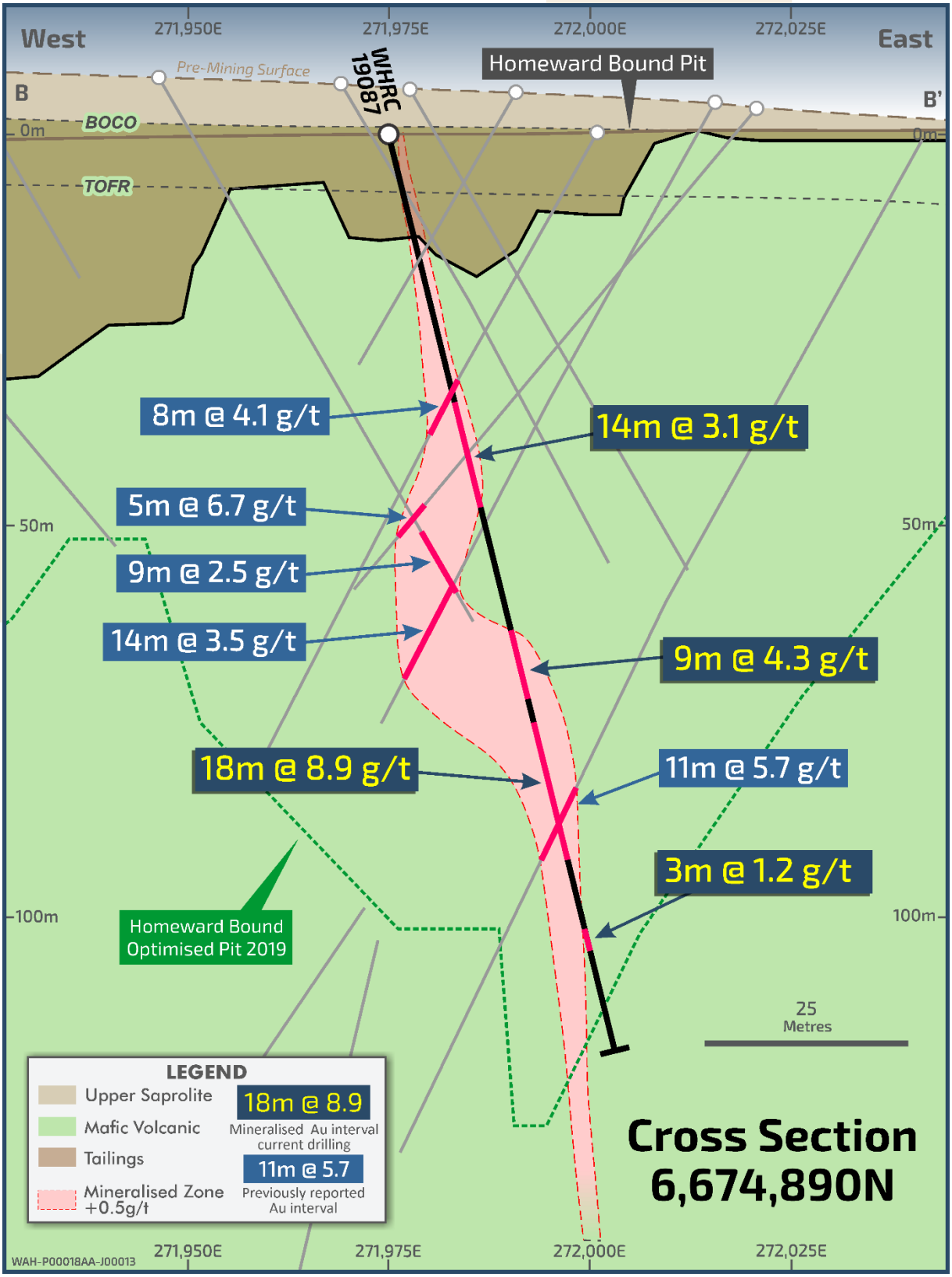

Figure 5 – Cross Section of Figure 2, showing hole WHRC19079

Refer ASX announcement dated 22 February 2017, 29 July 2019, 26 August 2019, 14 October 2019, 6 November 2019, 22 November 2019 and for further drilling details refer to the Company's website; Project Overview www.orabandamining.com.au

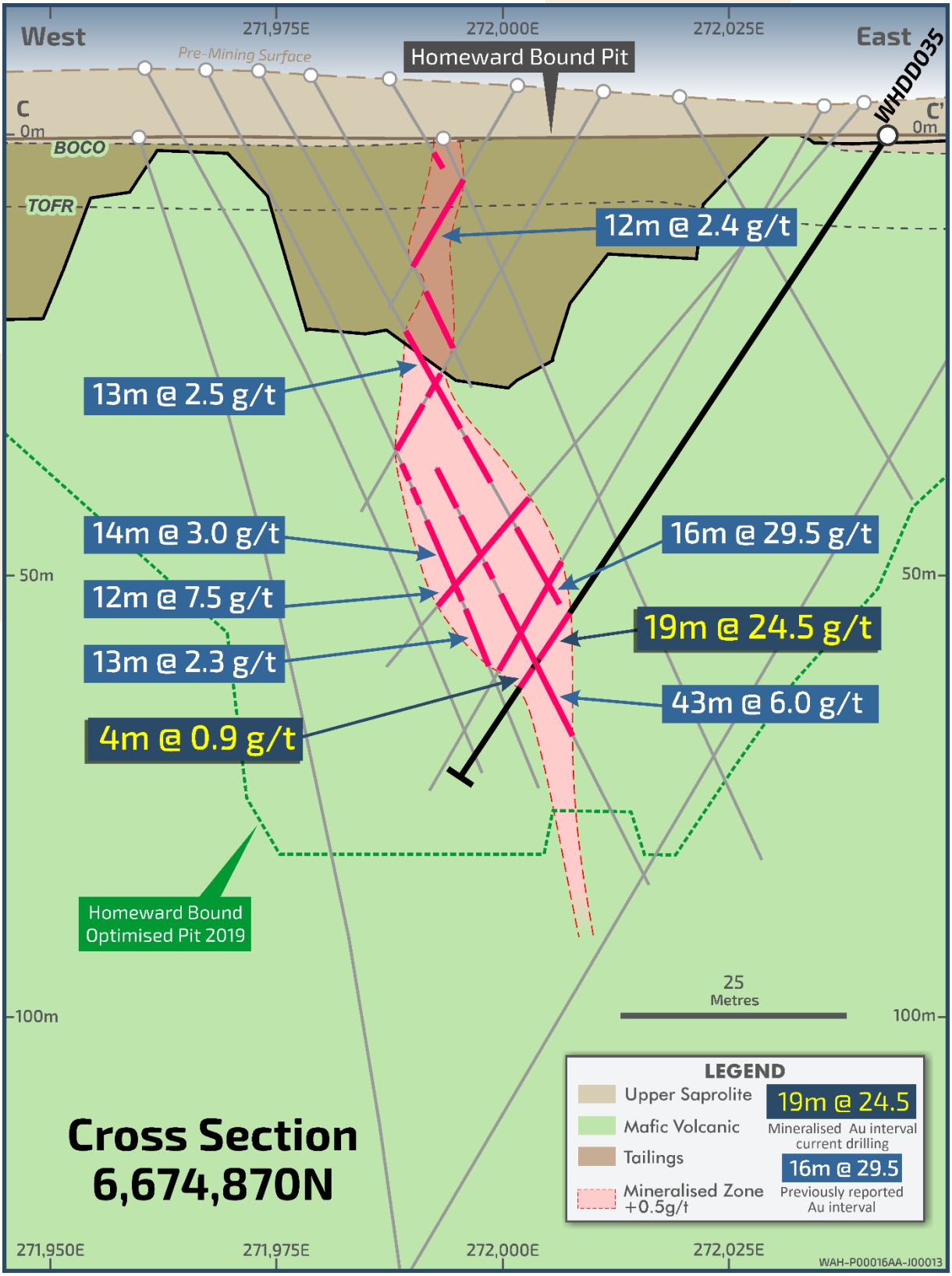

Figure 6 – Cross Section of Figure 2, showing hole WHRC19079

Refer ASX announcement dated 22 February 2017, 29 July 2019, 26 August 2019, 14 October 2019, 6 November 2019, 22 November 2019 and for further drilling details refer to the Company's website; Project Overview www.orabandamining.com.au

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

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Competent Persons Statement

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

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

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

Forward-looking Statements

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

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

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

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

ORABANDA MINING

Resource Table

PROJECT	MEASURED		INDICATED		INFERRED		TOTAL MATERIAL		
	('000t)	(g/t Au)	('000t)	(g/t Au)	('000t)	(g/t Au)	('000t)	(g/t Au)	('000oz.)
GOLDEN EAGLE	-	-	345	2.5	311	2.6	**656**	**2.5**	**54**
LIGHTS OF ISRAEL	-	-	74	4.3	180	4.2	**254**	**4.2**	**35**
MAKAI SHOOT	-	-	1,985	2.0	153	1.7	**2,138**	**2.0**	**136**
WAIHI	-	-	805	2.4	109	2.4	**914**	**2.4**	**71**
Central Davyhurst Subtotal	**-**	**-**	**3,200**	**2.2**	**800**	**2.6**	**3,962**	**2.3**	**296**
LADY GLADYS	-	-	1,858	1.9	190	2.4	**2,048**	**1.9**	**128**
RIVERINA AREA	136	2	2,905	1.8	746	4.1	**3,786**	**2.3**	**278**
FOREHAND	-	-	386	1.7	436	1.9	**822**	**1.8**	**48**
SILVER TONGUE	-	-	155	2.7	19	1.3	**174**	**2.5**	**14**
SUNRAYSIA	-	-	175	2.1	318	2.0	**493**	**2.0**	**32**
Riverina-Mulline Subtotal	**136**	**2.1**	**5,479**	**2.1**	**1,709**	**2.3**	**7,323**	**2.2**	**500**
SAND KING	-	-	1,773	3.3	680	3.7	**2,453**	**3.4**	**271**
MISSOURI	-	-	2,022	3.0	409	2.6	**2,431**	**2.9**	**227**
PALMERSTON / CAMPERDOWN	-	-	118	2.3	174	2.4	**292**	**2.4**	**22**
BEWICK MOREING	-	-	-	-	50	2.3	**50**	**2.3**	**4**
BLACK RABBIT	-	-	-	-	434	3.5	**434**	**3.5**	**49**
THIEL WELL	-	-	-	-	18	6.0	**18**	**6.0**	**3**
Siberia Subtotal	**-**	**-**	**3,913**	**3.1**	**1,765**	**3.2**	**5,678**	**3.1**	**576**
CALLION	-	-	86	2.8	83	2.3	**169**	**2.6**	**14**
Callion Subtotal	**-**	**-**	**86**	**2.8**	**83**	**2.3**	**169**	**2.6**	**14**
FEDERAL FLAG	32	2.0	112	1.8	238	2.5	**382**	**2.3**	**28**
SALMON GUMS	-	-	199	2.8	108	2.9	**307**	**2.8**	**28**
WALHALLA	-	-	448	1.8	216	1.4	**664**	**1.7**	**36**
WALHALLA NORTH	-	-	94	2.4	13	3.0	**107**	**2.5**	**9**
MT BANJO	-	-	109	2.3	126	1.4	**235**	**1.8**	**14**
MACEDON	-	-	-	-	186	1.8	**186**	**1.8**	**11**
Walhalla Subtotal	**32**	**2.0**	**962**	**2.1**	**887**	**2.0**	**1,881**	**2.1**	**126**
IGUANA	-	-	690	2.1	2,032	2.0	**2,722**	**2.0**	**177**
LIZARD	106	4.0	75	3.7	13	2.8	**194**	**3.8**	**24**
Lady Ida Subtotal	**106**	**4.0**	**765**	**2.3**	**2,045**	**2.0**	**2,916**	**2.1**	**201**
Davyhurst Total	**300**	**2.8**	**14,400**	**2.4**	**7,300**	**2.4**	**21,900**	**2.4**	**1,710**
BALDOCK	-	-	136	18.6	0	0.0	**136**	**18.6**	**81**
METEOR	-	-	-	-	143	9.3	**143**	**9.3**	**43**
WHINNEN	-	-	-	-	39	13.3	**39**	**13.3**	**17**
Mount Ida Total	**-**	**-**	**140**	**18.6**	**180**	**10.2**	**320**	**13.8**	**140**
Combined Total	**300**	**2.8**	**14,500**	**2.6**	**7,500**	**2.6**	**22,200**	**2.6**	**1,850**

1. All Mineral Resources listed above, with the exception of the Missouri, Sand King and Riverina Mineral Resources, were prepared previously and first disclosed under the JORC Code 2004 (refer to ASX release "*Prospectus*", *30 April 2019)*. These Mineral Resources have not been updated in accordance with JORC Code 2012 on the basis that the information has not materially changed since it was last reported.
2. The Missouri and Sand King Mineral Resources have been updated in accordance with all relevant aspects of the JORC code 2012, and initially released to the market on 15 December 2016 (Missouri) 3 January 2017 (Sand King).
3. The Riverina Mineral Resource Estimate is reported within a A$2,400/oz pit shell above 0.5g/t. UG above 2.0g/t below $A2,400/oz pit shell.
4. The values in the above table have been rounded.

Appendix 1: Significant Intersections Table

HOLE ID	NORTHING	EASTING	RL METRES	AZI	DIP	END DEPTH	HOLE TYPE	DEPTH FROM	DEPTH TO	INTERVAL	GRADE	GRAMS METRE	Au ppm interval
RVDD19001	6707334.96	264,602	445.85	80	-60	75.40	DDH	9.60	14.00	4.40	1.81	8.0	4.40m @ 1.81 ppm
								Incl 9.6	13.00	3.40	2.07	7.0	3.40m @ 2.07 ppm
								28.00	**30.00**	**2.00**	**22.13**	**44.3**	**2.00m @ 22.13 ppm**
RVDD19002	6706794.35	264,536	440.78	270	-69	84.60	DDH	41.00	50.00	9.00	0.79	7.1	9.00m @ 0.79 ppm
								Incl 45.15	48.00	2.85	1.30	3.7	2.85m @ 1.30 ppm
								53.28	58.00	4.72	0.49	2.3	4.72m @ 0.49 ppm
								66.00	72.77	6.77	1.10	7.5	6.77m @ 1.10 ppm
								Incl 68	72.77	4.77	1.37	6.5	4.77m @ 1.37 ppm
RVDD19003	6706776.74	264,586	439.84	90	-59	100.90	DDH	0.10	1.90	1.80	3.12	5.6	1.80m @ 3.12 ppm
								9.40	10.90	1.50	0.66	1.0	1.50m @ 0.66 ppm
								20.40	23.00	2.60	0.60	1.6	2.60m @ 0.60 ppm
								30.00	**38.90**	**8.90**	**2.59**	**23.0**	**8.90m @ 2.59 ppm**
								Incl 31	**38.00**	**7.00**	**3.14**	**22.0**	**7.00m @ 3.14 ppm**
								44.00	48.00	4.00	1.04	4.1	4.00m @ 1.04 ppm
								78.00	79.00	1.00	1.15	1.2	1.00m @ 1.15 ppm
RVDD19004	6706748.31	264,564	440.04	270	-66	101.20	DDH	48.90	50.00	1.10	0.51	0.6	1.10m @ 0.51 ppm
								57.00	59.00	2.00	0.48	1.0	2.00m @ 0.48 ppm
								72.00	80.00	8.00	1.13	9.0	8.00m @ 1.13 ppm
								Incl 72	76.00	4.00	1.73	6.9	4.00m @ 1.73 ppm
								84.00	85.00	1.00	0.89	0.9	1.00m @ 0.89 ppm
								91.00	93.00	2.00	0.95	1.9	2.00m @ 0.95 ppm
RVDD19005	6706620.17	264,517	441.75	270	-58	90.70	DDH	61.00	64.00	3.00	2.77	8.3	3.00m @ 2.77 ppm
								73.00	74.00	1.00	1.03	1.0	1.00m @ 1.03 ppm
WHDD015	6674695.71	271,490	460.65	79	-60	279.30	RC						N.S.I
WHDD030	6674930.71	272,074	456.81	270	-57	309.80	DDH	159.00	160.00	1.00	4.07	4.1	1.00m @ 4.07 ppm
								168.00	**171.00**	**3.00**	**13.35**	**40.1**	**3.00m @ 13.35 ppm**
								175.80	176.80	1.00	1.15	1.2	1.00m @ 1.15 ppm
								181.00	182.00	1.00	0.58	0.6	1.00m @ 0.58 ppm
WHDD032	6674649.7	271,846	461.23	65	-55	183.80	DDH	112.00	117.40	5.40	1.62	8.7	5.40m @ 1.62 ppm
								122.00	123.00	1.00	1.15	1.1	1.00m @ 1.15 ppm
								129.00	130.00	1.00	0.69	0.7	1.00m @ 0.69 ppm
								134.30	140.15	5.85	1.92	11.2	5.85m @ 1.92 ppm
								Incl 134.3	135.85	1.55	5.30	8.2	1.55m @ 5.30 ppm
								Incl 139	140.15	1.15	1.10	1.3	1.15m @ 1.10 ppm
								144.00	149.00	5.00	2.50	12.5	5.00m @ 2.50 ppm
WHDD033	6674490.41	271,938	460.71	76	-65	127.20	DDH	32.00	33.00	1.00	15.42	15.4	1.00m @ 15.42 ppm
								49.00	54.00	5.00	0.91	4.6	5.00m @ 0.91 ppm
								60.00	67.00	7.00	0.68	4.8	7.00m @ 0.68 ppm
								69.30	71.90	2.60	3.93	10.2	2.60m @ 3.93 ppm
								79.00	80.00	1.00	0.73	0.7	1.00m @ 0.73 ppm
								103.90	**107.30**	**3.40**	**11.68**	**39.7**	**3.40m @ 11.68 ppm**
								109.45	110.50	1.05	13.53	14.2	1.05m @ 13.53 ppm
								118.00	124.70	6.70	1.27	8.5	6.70m @ 1.27 ppm
								Incl 118.95	122.00	3.05	1.90	5.8	3.05m @ 1.90 ppm
WHDD034	6674894.28	271,853	459.08	85	-65	139.20	DDH	54.60	59.70	5.10	1.03	5.2	5.10m @ 1.03 ppm
								62.45	66.50	4.05	3.67	14.9	4.05m @ 3.67 ppm
								71.50	73.60	2.10	0.65	1.4	2.10m @ 0.65 ppm
								75.80	82.00	6.20	2.59	16.0	6.20m @ 2.59 ppm
								101.50	102.50	1.00	0.67	0.7	1.00m @ 0.67 ppm
								113.00	114.00	1.00	0.79	0.8	1.00m @ 0.79 ppm
								128.00	138.20	10.20	0.98	10.0	10.20m @ 0.98 ppm
								Incl 129	132.75	3.75	1.79	6.7	3.75m @ 1.79 ppm
WHDD035	6674867.19	272,044	457.23	275	-55	162.90	DDH	**63.00**	**82.00**	**19.00**	**24.54**	**466.2**	**19.00m @ 24.54 ppm**
								Incl 66.8	**73.20**	**6.40**	**71.58**	**458.1**	**6.40m @ 71.58 ppm**
								Incl 80	81.00	1.00	1.71	1.7	1.00m @ 1.71 ppm
								85.00	88.65	3.65	0.88	3.2	3.65m @ 0.88 ppm
								Incl 86	88.65	2.65	0.95	2.5	2.65m @ 0.95 ppm
WHRC19047	6674455.97	271,950	458.13	76	-60	102.00	RC	14.00	16.00	2.00	0.74	1.5	2.00m @ 0.74 ppm
								41.00	**59.00**	**18.00**	**1.68**	**30.2**	**18.00m @ 1.68 ppm**
								Incl 48	**59.00**	**11.00**	**2.42**	**26.6**	**11.00m @ 2.42 ppm**
								72.00	73.00	1.00	10.91	10.9	1.00m @ 10.91 ppm
								83.00	**88.00**	**5.00**	**10.22**	**51.1**	**5.00m @ 10.22 ppm**
								Incl 83	**87.00**	**4.00**	**12.55**	**50.2**	**4.00m @ 12.55 ppm**
								96.00	98.00	2.00	0.77	1.5	2.00m @ 0.77 ppm

No upper cut applied, Significant intersections greater than 0.5g/t, 2m maximum internal waste, 50g Fire assay with AAS finish, Coordinates in MGA94 zone 51

Appendix 1: Significant Intersections Table – Cont.

HOLE ID	NORTHING	EASTING	RL METRES	AZI	DIP	END DEPTH	HOLE TYPE	DEPTH FROM	DEPTH TO	INTERVAL	GRADE	GRAMS METRE	Au ppm interval
WHRC19049	6674444.04	271,945	458.23	76	-62	108.00	RC	23.00	27.00	4.00	0.62	2.5	4.00m @ 0.62 ppm
								Incl 26	27.00	1.00	1.18	1.2	1.00m @ 1.18 ppm
								36.00	38.00	2.00	4.87	9.7	2.00m @ 4.87 ppm
								Incl 36	37.00	1.00	9.21	9.2	1.00m @ 9.21 ppm
								61.00	71.00	10.00	1.64	16.4	10.00m @ 1.64 ppm
								Incl 64	69.00	5.00	2.74	13.7	5.00m @ 2.74 ppm
								96.00	97.00	1.00	1.30	1.3	1.00m @ 1.30 ppm
WHRC19054	6674439.02	272,009	458.77	76	-55	36.00	RC	9.00	11.00	2.00	0.70	1.4	2.00m @ 0.70 ppm
								15.00	19.00	4.00	2.24	9.0	4.00m @ 2.24 ppm
								Incl 15	18.00	3.00	2.72	8.2	3.00m @ 2.72 ppm
WHRC19057	6674426.51	271,996	458.53	76	-60	48.00	RC	19.00	25.00	6.00	2.40	14.4	6.00m @ 2.40 ppm
								Incl 19	20.00	1.00	1.45	1.5	1.00m @ 1.45 ppm
								Incl 23	25.00	2.00	5.96	11.9	2.00m @ 5.96 ppm
								32.00	38.00	6.00	0.87	5.2	6.00m @ 0.87 ppm
								Incl 36	38.00	2.00	1.75	3.5	2.00m @ 1.75 ppm
WHRC19058	6674429.5	272,010	458.79	76	-60	30.00	RC	14.00	15.00	1.00	0.80	0.8	1.00m @ 0.80 ppm
								19.00	23.00	4.00	1.44	5.8	4.00m @ 1.44 ppm
								Incl 20	23.00	3.00	1.75	5.3	3.00m @ 1.75 ppm
WHRC19070	6674865.3	271,815	458.50	80	-60	66.00	RC						N.S.I
WHRC19086	6674892.93	271,934	456.64	76	-65	150.00	RC	7.00	8.00	1.00	0.52	0.5	1.00m @ 0.52 ppm
								103.00	**122.00**	**19.00**	**2.45**	**46.5**	**19.00m @ 2.45 ppm**
								Incl 103	105.00	2.00	1.31	2.6	2.00m @ 1.31 ppm
								Incl 108	**117.00**	**9.00**	**4.29**	**38.6**	**9.00m @ 4.29 ppm**
								129.00	134.00	5.00	1.76	8.8	5.00m @ 1.76 ppm
								Incl 129	132.00	3.00	2.51	7.5	3.00m @ 2.51 ppm
								144.00	**150.00**	**6.00**	**5.09**	**30.5**	**6.00m @ 5.09 ppm**
WHRC19087	6674887.44	271,974	456.83	76	-75	120.00	RC	**35.00**	**49.00**	**14.00**	**3.06**	**42.9**	**14.00m @ 3.06 ppm**
								Incl 35	**41.00**	**6.00**	**5.94**	**35.6**	**6.00m @ 5.94 ppm**
								Incl 44	48.00	4.00	1.25	5.0	4.00m @ 1.25 ppm
								65.00	**74.00**	**9.00**	**4.29**	**38.6**	**9.00m @ 4.29 ppm**
								77.00	**95.00**	**18.00**	**8.91**	**160.4**	**18.00m @ 8.91 ppm**
								Incl 77	**85.00**	**8.00**	**11.44**	**91.5**	**8.00m @ 11.44 ppm**
								Incl 88	**90.00**	**2.00**	**30.53**	**61.1**	**2.00m @ 30.53 ppm**
								Incl 94	95.00	1.00	5.67	5.7	1.00m @ 5.67 ppm
								104.00	107.00	3.00	1.16	3.5	3.00m @ 1.16 ppm
								Incl 104	105.00	1.00	1.90	1.9	1.00m @ 1.90 ppm
WHRC19089	6674909.41	271,939	456.70	76	-75	150.00	RC	95.00	96.00	1.00	0.83	0.8	1.00m @ 0.83 ppm
								117.00	120.00	3.00	1.49	4.5	3.00m @ 1.49 ppm
								Incl 118	120.00	2.00	1.91	3.8	2.00m @ 1.91 ppm
								123.00	129.00	6.00	3.23	19.4	6.00m @ 3.23 ppm
								133.00	**143.00**	**10.00**	**14.15**	**141.5**	**10.00m @ 14.15 ppm**
WHRC19092	6674900.64	271,939	456.54	76	-70	138.00	RC						N.S.I

No upper cut applied, Significant intersections greater than 0.5g/t, 2m maximum internal waste, 50g Fire assay with AAS finish, Coordinates in MGA94 zone 51

Appendix 1: Significant Intersections Table (Continued)

Hole ID	Hole Type	MGA Northing	MGA Easting	MGA RL	AZI	DIP	Max Depth	From	To	Interval (m)	Grade	Gram Metre	Au ppm interval
WHRC19053	RC	6,674,433	271,983	458.4	76	-60	66.0	26.0	27.0	1.00	0.61	0.6	1.00m @ 0.61 ppm
								30.0	**35.0**	**5.00**	**3.34**	**16.7**	**5.00m @ 3.34 ppm**
							Including	**30.0**	**34.0**	**4.00**	**4.00**	**16.0**	**4.00m @ 4.00 ppm**
								49.0	52.0	3.00	3.17	9.5	3.00m @ 3.17 ppm
								61.0	63.0	2.00	3.09	6.2	2.00m @ 3.09 ppm
WHRC19055	RC	6,674,461	271,976	458.2	76	-60	84.0	16.0	19.0	3.00	2.92	8.8	3.00m @ 2.92 ppm
								35.0	39.0	4.00	0.98	3.9	4.00m @ 0.98 ppm
								49.0	50.0	1.00	1.05	1.1	1.00m @ 1.05 ppm
								54.0	63.0	9.00	1.04	9.4	9.00m @ 1.04 ppm
								67.0	68.0	1.00	1.91	1.9	1.00m @ 1.91 ppm
								74.0	75.0	1.00	0.76	0.8	1.00m @ 0.76 ppm
WHRC19056	RC	6,674,424	271,986	458.5	76	-60	66.0	22.0	24.0	2.00	6.30	12.6	2.00m @ 6.30 ppm
								27.0	30.0	3.00	2.46	7.4	3.00m @ 2.46 ppm
								33.0	34.0	1.00	0.94	0.9	1.00m @ 0.94 ppm
								46.0	47.0	1.00	4.62	4.6	1.00m @ 4.62 ppm
								51.0	53.0	2.00	1.48	3.0	2.00m @ 1.48 ppm
								58.0	60.0	2.00	0.90	1.8	2.00m @ 0.90 ppm
WHRC19071	RC	6,674,887	271,820	458.5			150.0	70.0	71.0	1.00	3.20	3.2	1.00m @ 3.20 ppm
								74.0	75.0	1.00	0.52	0.5	1.00m @ 0.52 ppm
								90.0	91.0	1.00	0.51	0.5	1.00m @ 0.51 ppm
								98.0	99.0	1.00	0.76	0.8	1.00m @ 0.76 ppm
								115.0	116.0	1.00	0.92	0.9	1.00m @ 0.92 ppm
WHRC19073	RC	6,674,938	271,821	458.4	76	-65	168.0	81.0	82.0	1.00	0.99	1.0	1.00m @ 0.99 ppm
								89.0	**108.0**	**19.00**	**1.67**	**31.8**	**19.00m @ 1.67 ppm**
							Including	**92.0**	**103.0**	**11.00**	**2.25**	**24.8**	**11.00m @ 2.25 ppm**
							&	**137.0**	**144.0**	**7.00**	**1.82**	**12.8**	**7.00m @ 1.82 ppm**
								137.0	148.0	11.00	1.35	14.8	11.00m @ 1.35 ppm
WHRC19074	RC	6,674,956	271,813	458.1	76	-60	90.0	49.0	50.0	1.00	1.25	1.2	1.00m @ 1.25 ppm
WHRC19078	RC	6,675,000	271,940	457.1	256	-70	150.0	59.0	61.0	2.00	2.33	4.7	2.00m @ 2.33 ppm
								116.0	117.0	1.00	0.52	0.5	1.00m @ 0.52 ppm
WHRC19079	RC	6,674,932	271,992	458.8			174.0	40.0	42.0	2.00	2.62	5.2	2.00m @ 2.62 ppm
								87.0	88.0	1.00	0.87	0.9	1.00m @ 0.87 ppm
								93.0	94.0	1.00	0.51	0.5	1.00m @ 0.51 ppm
								97.0	**111.0**	**14.00**	**18.31**	**256.3**	**14.00m @ 18.31 ppm**
							Including	**99.0**	**105.0**	**6.00**	**41.92**	**251.5**	**6.00m @ 41.92 ppm**
WHRC19080	RC	6,674,740	272,056	463.0			72.0						N.S.I

No upper cut applied, Significant intersections greater than 0.5g/t, 2m maximum internal waste, 50g Fire assay with AAS finish, Coordinates in MGA94 zone 51

JORC CODE, 2012 EDITION – TABLE 1 REPORT TEMPLATE

Section 1 Sampling Techniques and Data

Information for historical (pre-Ora Banda Mining Limited from 1996 and 2001) drilling and sampling has been extensively viewed and validated where possible. Information pertaining to historical QAQC procedures and data is incomplete but of a sufficient quality and detail to allow drilling and assay data to be used for resource estimations. Further Ora Banda Mining Limited has undertaken extensive infill and confirmation drilling which confirm historical drill results. Sections 1 and 2 describe the work undertaken by Ora Banda Mining Limited and only refer to historical information where appropriate and/or available.

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
Sampling techniques	• *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.*	• Aberfoyle/Bardoc - RC and RAB sampling methods generally undocumented however usually collected as 1m samples and composited to 2 to 4m samples when outside mineralised zones. Pre-1990 RAB holes generally sampled on 2-3m intervals and composited to 6m. Samples sent to accredited laboratories for drying, crushing and pulverising. Usually 50g fire assay for RC samples and aqua regia or 50g fire assay for RAB samples. • Ashton – RAB drilling sampled at 2m intervals and composited to 6m by methods undocumented. Samples sent to laboratories for drying, crushing and pulverising. A sub sample taken for analysis by fire assay or aqua regia. • Billiton - RAB and RC 1m samples with RAB being composited to 2m. Diamond core of NQ size. Assay sample techniques undocumented • Consolidated Exploration (ConsEx) – RAB 1m samples usually dispatched as 3m composites but occasional 1m. RC a mix of 1m sampling or 2m composites. Lady Eileen programs RC drilling made use of roller, Blade or hammer with crossover sub all nominally 5.5 inch diameter to obtain 2-3kg sample. Composite 2m samples were hammer milled, mixed and split to 200g then pulverised. 1m samples single stage mix and ground. Sub –samples taken for aqua regia and fire assay. • Cons Gold (Consolidated Gold) – RC 1m samples where alteration is visible. Remainder of hole composited to 4m. 2 to 3 kg samples, including core, sent to laboratory for crushing, pulverising and 50g Fire Assay. • Croesus – RC 1m samples collected under cyclone. 5m comps assayed for gold by 50g Fire assay. NQ diamond except for geotechnical purposes (HQ triple). • Delta - RAB 5 metre composites (Aqua-regia with 50g charge) with 1m re-samples (Fire assay). • DPPL (Davyhurst Project Pty. Ltd.)- 4.25 to 5.5 inch RC drilling with face hammer. Potential mineralisation sampled and assayed on a metre basis otherwise 4m composites. Samples jaw crushed and pulverised before taking a 50gm charge for fire assay. • Orabanda Mining Limited (OBM) - RC samples collected from the riffle or cone splitter directly off rig into calico bags. Splitter maintained on level site to ensure sample representivity. 1m samples are dried, crushed, pulverised and a 40g charge is analysed by Fire Assay. Half core samples, cut by saw. Core sample intervals selected by geologist and defined by geological boundaries or sampled to 1m. Samples are crushed, pulverized and a 40g or 50g charge is analysed by Fire Assay. • Hill Minerals - 1m and 4m concurrent sampling of RC drilling. Samples analysed by Genalysis by AAS following mixed acid digestion. • Intrepid - RC drilling with 1m samples in mineralised zones and varying composite lengths up to 5m elsewhere. Analysis by AAS, assumed to be Aqua regia. Unknown weight of charge. Diamond core samples predominately 0.5m of half core. • Monarch - Riffle split RC samples were collected at 1m intervals and despatched for analysis by pulverisation and fire assay. Selected RAB 2m-4m scoop composites and 1m intervals were despatched for analysis, usually by aqua regia. Not all intervals were sampled. All samples dried, crushed, milled and split before taking a sub sample for analysis • Kersey - RC drilling 1m samples passed through riffle splitter and composited. Resulting composite was re-split on site for a 1-2kg sample. RAB hole sample cones quartered by trowel and composited over 4m. Wet samples were grab sampled. 30g charge for AAS • Normandy - RAB 1m sampling with 4m composites dispatched for assay using 50g Aqua-regia followed by graphite furnace AAS.

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
		• Pancontinental – RAB sampling methods undocumented • Perilya – RAB and AC sampling methods undocumented • Texas Gulf – Sampling methods undocumented • West Coast Holdings – RAB drilling 2m intervals were passed though riffle splitter for approximately 1kg sample. Industry standard analysis completed by SGS labs, fire assay and aqua regia. • WMC - RC Sampling on 1m basis, assayed by aqua regia method, unknown laboratory.
Drilling techniques	• *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 spear and/or reflex instrument. RC drilled with face sampling hammer, 5.25" diameter • Hill Minerals - RC - details undocumented. • Intrepid – RC drilling and diamond/diamond tails. Size and types undocumented. • Monarch - RC samples were collected by Kennedy Drilling using a 4 inch blade and 5.5 inch face sampling hammer. RAB drill details undocumented. • Kersey - Details of RC and RAB drilling details undocumented but assumed to be industry standard at the time being 5.5 inch face sampling hammers and 4 inch diameter respectively. • Normandy – RAB with both hammer and blade using Schramm 42. • Pancontinental – Details of RAB drilling undocumented. • Perilya – Details of RAB and Aircore drilling undocumented. • Texas Gulf – Conventional RC hammer, diameter undocumented • West Coast Holdings – 4 inch blade, roller and open hole hammer used for RAB drilling. • WMC – Conventional RC hammer, diameter unknown and RAB drilling details undocumented.
Drill sample recovery	• *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 not recorded. • 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*	• Aberfoyle/Bardoc - Qualitative: lithology, colour, grainsize, structures, alteration. Quantitative: Quartz mineralisation • Ashton - Qualitative: colour, lithology, alteration, oxidation. Quantitative: Quartz

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
	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.*	• Billiton - Qualitative: lithology, alteration for Diamond and RAB. RC logging details unavailable • Consolidated Exploration- Qualitative: lithology, colour, alteration, grainsize (at times). Quantitative: Quartz mineralisation at times • Consolidated Gold/ DPPL - Qualitative: lithology , colour, oxidation, alteration, with grainsize, texture and structure often recorded in diamond drilling. Quantitative: Quartz veining. Core photographed. Logging entered directly into HPLX200 data loggers. • Croesus - Most holes photographed, geologically logged and geotechnical and magnetic susceptibility measurements were taken. Qualitative: Lithology, colour, grainsize, alteration, oxidation, texture, structures, regolith. Quantitative: Quartz veining • Delta - Qualitative: Lithology, colour, alteration, oxidation, structure, minerals/sulphides. Quantitative: Quartz veining • OBM - Qualitative: Lithology, colour, oxidation, grainsize, texture, structure, hardness, regolith. Quantitative: estimates are made of quartz veining, sulphide and alteration percentages. Core photographed • Hill Minerals - Qualitative: lithology, colour. Quantitative: Quartz veining • Intrepid – No detailed logging kept for RC drilling. Diamond logging: Colour, lithology, oxidation, texture, alteration, mineralisation, grain size, structure • Monarch - Qualitative: lithology, colour, oxidation, grainsize, texture, structure, hardness, regolith. Quantitative: estimates are made of quartz veining, sulphide percentages. Core photographed • Mt Kersey - Qualitative: lithology, colour, alteration, oxidation, fabric, hardness, BOCO, grainsize. Quantitative: minerals, quartz • Normandy – Qualitative: lithology, regolith, colour, mineralogy, oxidation • Pancontinental – logging details undocumented • Perilya - Qualitative: lithology, colour, oxidation, mineralogy, grain size, alteration, schistosity, texture, regolith at times. Quantitative: recovery, veining • Texas Gulf - Qualitative: lithology, oxidation • West coast holdings - Qualitative: colour, oxidation, lithology, alteration. Quantitative: Quartz, Iron • WMC RC: Qualitative: Lithology, Colour, Grainsize, Alteration and oxidation • Some logging detail was lost during translation from one logging system to another. This has been rectified by referring back to original logs.
Sub-sampling techniques and sample preparation	• *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.*	• Ashton - Compositing and re splitting methods undocumented. Classic Laboratories methods undocumented. Genalysis: single stage mix and grind. Pulp duplicates taken at the pulverising stage and selective repeats conducted at the discretion of the laboratory. • Billiton – Sub-sampling methods undocumented. 1m repeat fire assays of 2m RAB comps at Lady Eileen were done. Duplicates for RAB and RC inserted however frequency unknown. • Aberfoyle/Bardoc – Diamond core sawn in half. RC and RAB samples with variable compositing lengths and often 1m samples. Method undocumented before 1992, but thereafter riffle split to approximately 2kg samples. RC and RAB was usually prepared by single stage mixer and grind. Diamond, when known was jaw crushed and ring milled for a 50g charge fire assay. Sample duplicate studies undertaken at times, usually with good correlation • ConsEx – RC holes sampled on 1m basis and riffle split to 1-2kg samples for 3m composites or 2-3kg samples for 2m composites. Composite 2m samples were hammer milled, mixed and split to 200g then pulverised to 200#. 1m samples single stage mix and ground to 200#. • Consgold - RC Samples collected via cyclone at 1m intervals and passed through 3 stage riffle splitter. A 2-3kg fraction was calico bagged for analysis, the residue collected in plastic bags and stored on site. Potentially mineralised zones were sampled at 1m intervals, the remainder composited to 4m by unknown method. Composite samples returning >0.19g/t were re submitted at 1m intervals. Samples underwent mixermill preparation (2-3kg) by Amdel Laboratories. RAB 4m composite samples using PVC spear. Samples returning >0.19g/t were re submitted at 1m intervals. Diamond drill samples were sawn into half core. One half was jaw crushed, then pulverised using a labtechnics mill. A quartz blank was pulverised between each sample to avoid contamination. Field duplicates from residues at 1 in 20 frequency submitted. • Croesus RC/RAB - 1m samples collected under cyclone. 5m comps, spear sampled with 50mm PVC pipe. Wet RC drill samples were thoroughly mixed in the sample retention bag and scoop sampled to form a composite sample. 3-5kg five metre composite analytical

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
		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 riffle split into calico bags. Wet or moist samples are noted during sampling. Core was cut with diamond saw and half core sampled. All mineralized zones are sampled, including portions of visibly un-mineralised hanging wall and footwall zones. Sample weights range from >1kg to 3.5kg. Samples weighed by laboratory, dried and split to <3kg if necessary and pulverized by LM-5 • Hill Minerals – RC composited by undocumented methods to 4m then 1m samples re-submitted if 4m composite was above 0.25 g/t. • Intrepid – RC methods undocumented. Typically a mixture of 1m samples and 5m composites (but range from 2m to 7m). Diamond - Core cut in half in lode mineralisation or expected projections of such. 40 replicate samples of core were fire assayed with no significant differences. • Monarch - RC samples were collected at 1m intervals. Composite sampling methods undocumented. Samples were riffle split and prepared with single stage mix and grinding. ALS procedure: The samples were sort and dried where necessary. The samples were split via a riffle splitter to <3 kg and round in a ring mill pulverized using a standard low chrome steel ring set to >85% passing 75 micron. If sample was >3 kg it was split prior to pulverising and the remainder retained or discarded. Then a 250g representative split sample was taken and the remaining residue sample stored. Ultra Trace procedures: The samples were sorted and dried where necessary. 2.5 – 3kg sample was pulverized using a vibrating disc then split into a 200 -300g charge and the residue sample stored. Duplicates are taken 1 in 25 when taking 1m splits straight from the rig. When doing re-splits on composite results 1 in 20 duplicate with occasional triplicates (about 1 every 50 re-splits) • Mt Kersey - RC drilling 1m samples passed through riffle splitter and composited. Resulting composite was re-split on site for a 1-2kg sample. Wet samples were grab sampled. RAB - Cones quartered by trowel and composited over 4m. Wet samples were grab sampled. Samples oven dried the pulverised to nominal 75 microns, 400-500g is then split and residue stored. • Normandy – RAB, 4m composites, sample method undocumented. Assays analysed for low level gold (ppb) • Pancontinental – No methods or measures known • Perilya - No methods or measures known • Texas Gulf - Whole metres placed in plastic sacks and were then split to approximately 500g samples. Split method undocumented. Samples crushed, disc pulverized then split to 250g. Petrographic study completed by Mintek Services. • West coast holdings - 2m intervals collected through a cyclone and passed though riffle splitter for approximately 1kg sample. • WMC - RC Sampling on 1m basis, methods undocumented. Assay by aqua regia method, unknown laboratory.
Quality of assay data and 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*	• 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.

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
	(ie lack of bias) and precision have been established.	• Consolidated Gold/ DPPL – RC and RAB - Mixermill prep with fire assay 50g charge at AMDEL, Minilab or Analabs Laboratories in Kalgoorlie. Half core was diamond sawn, jaw crushed, milled using LABTECHNICS mill at AMDEL for 50g charge by fire assay. Gannet standards submitted to monitor lab accuracy for infill resource drilling. Pulp umpire analysis was done but frequency unknown (1995). Screen fire assays of selected high grade samples. Quartz blanks submitted between each diamond core sample. • Croesus samples analysed for Au by Fire Assay/ICPOES by Ultratrace in Perth. Gannet standards and blank samples made by Croesus were submitted with split sample submissions. QAQC analysis of repeats was analysed by Croesus Mining NL. for their drilling completed during 2000. • Delta - Analysis at Genalysis, Kalgoorlie. Total mixer mill prep, Aqua-regia with 50g charge, 0.01ppm detection limit. 1m re-samples: as above but with 50g charge fire assay. Standards submitted although frequency and certification undocumented. • OBM - Samples sent to Bureau Veritas laboratory in Kalgoorlie or Intertek. The samples have been analysed by Firing a 40 gm (Bureau Veritas) or 50gm (Intertek) portion of the sample. Lower sample weights may be employed for samples with very high sulphide and metal contents. This is the classical fire assay process and will give total separation of gold. An AAS finish (Bureau Veritas) or ICPOES (Intertek) is used. Commercially prepared standard samples and blanks are inserted in the sample stream at a rate of 1:10. Sizing results (percentage of pulverised sample passing a 75µm mesh) are undertaken on approximately 1 in 40 samples. The accuracy (standards) and precision (repeats) of assaying are acceptable. • Hill Minerals - AAS following mixed acid digestion at Genalysis, Perth. • Intrepid - Samples assayed by atomic absorption (Aqua regia?) at Kalgoorlie Assay Labs. • Monarch - ALS Laboratory procedures: A 50g sample charge was taken from the 250g representative sample, fused with a lead concentrate using the laboratory digestion method FA-Fusion, then digested and analysed by Atomic Absorption Spectroscopy (Au-AA26) against matrix matched standards. Ultra Trace procedures: A 40g sample charge is taken and analysed for gold (Au) by lead collection fire assay. • Mt Kersey - RAB and RC samples: 30g charge with 0.02 ppm DL by qua regia with a D.I.B.K and Ortho Phosphoric acid extraction. AAS at AAL group. • Normandy - Amdel Laboratories, Perth using 50g Aqua-regia followed by graphite furnace AAS. Also by IC2E - digesting 1g subsample of pulp in aqua regia, bulked with water, then passed through an ICP-OES. Duplicate samples were sent to a different, undocumented lab. • Pancontinental - Method undocumented. 2 RC holes were re-split and fire assayed and some screen fire assayed • Perilya - 10ppb Au detection limit at Analabs Perth by Method P649, 50g Aqua Regia, DIBK, Carbon Rod (10ppb D.L.) • Texas Gulf - Samples crushed, disc pulverized then split to 250g. Bromine digest followed by ketone extraction at Pilbara Labs, Kalgoorlie. Noted as not suitable in presence of sulphides. Values greater than 0.8g/t re-assayed by fire assay. • West coast holdings Assayed by both AAS (Aqua Regia) and Fire Assay at SGS labs • WMC drill samples were assayed by aqua regia method, unknown laboratory. • Fire assay is considered a total technique and aqua regia is considered a partial technique. • Historic operators assayed by "AAS". This is assumed to be aqua regia.
Verification of sampling and assaying	• *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 certain deposits, including Waihi and verified the location of mineralised intervals. • Twinned holes were occasionally used by previous operators but this practice was not common. • Monarch Gold Mining Company Ltd; Geological and sample data was logged digitally and .csv or .xls files imported into Datashed SQL database with in-built validation. Samples bags were put into numbered plastic bags and then cable tied. Samples collected daily from site by laboratory • OBM - Geological and sample data logged directly into field computer at the core yard using Field Marshall. Data is transferred to Perth via email and imported into Geobank SQL database by the database administrator (DBA). Assay files are received in .csv format and loaded directly into the database by the DBA. Hardcopy and/or digital copies of data are kept for reference if necessary. • Data entry, verification and storage protocols for remaining operators is unknown. • No adjustments have been made to assay data

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
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 • Cons Gold/DPPL (RC, DD) Local grids and AMG84 zone 51 used. RC and DD Collars surveyed by licensed surveyors to respective grids. Holes of all types routinely collar surveyed whist RC resource holes routinely downhole surveyed by various methods including gyro and EMS with average intervals ranging between 10-25m. • Croesus (RC, DD) Various local grids and AMG zone 51. RC, DD holes routinely collar surveyed and downhole surveyed using Electronic Multishot (EMS), GRYO, Eastman single shot or combination thereof at 10-15m average interval. • Hills (RC) Local grid used. • Monarch(RC) -Various local grids and MGA. Holes routinely collar surveyed and downhole surveyed using EMS, or GYRO at 5m interval average or Eastman single shot (28m interval average). • Mt Kersey(RC) Truncated AMG grid used • Prospector (DD). Unknown • OBM (RC, DD) MGA95, zone 51. Drill hole collar positions are picked up by a registered Surveyor using DGPS subsequent to drilling. Drill-hole, downhole surveys are recorded every 30m using a reflex digital downhole camera. Some RC holes not surveyed if holes short and/or drilling an early stage exploration project. • Texasgulf (RC) Local grid: MC30/1317 based on 351.5^{o}baseline, parallel to tenement boundary. MC30/1327 based on 355.5^{o} • 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 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*	• 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^{o} to the strike of mineralisation and inclined at 60^{o}. • It is unknown whether the orientation of sampling achieves unbiased sampling, though it is considered unlikely

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
	should be assessed and reported if material.	
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, tied and placed in a secure yard. Once submitted to the laboratories they are stored in cages within a secure fenced compound. Samples are tracked through the laboratory via their LIMS. • West coast holdings - Residues stored on site but security measures undocumented • Texas Holdings - Residues stored on site but security measures undocumented
Audits or reviews	• *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

(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 <table><tr><th>TENEMENT</th><th>HOLDER</th><th>Expiry Date</th><th>AGREEMENTS</th></tr><tr><td>M30/255</td><td>CARNEGIE GOLD PTY LTD.</td><td>10/01/2038</td><td>Nil</td></tr></table> • Carnegie Gold PTY LTD is a wholly owned subsidiary of OBM. • There are no known heritage or native title issues. • There are no known impediments to obtaining a licence to operate in the area..
Exploration done by other parties	• *Acknowledgment and appraisal of exploration by other parties.*	• Modern exploration commenced at the Davyhurst sites in the 1980s. Three companies, Jones Mining, Western Mining Corporation (WMC) and Hill Minerals pegged claims surrounding the historic Davyhurst sites. In 1986, WMC established a 300,000 tonne per annum carbon-in-pulp (CIP) treatment plant at Davyhurst and commenced open pit mining at Golden Eagle and Waihi. In 1988 WMC's and Jones Mining's assets were acquired by Consolidated Exploration Ltd. Consolidated Exploration then developed open cut mines at Great Ophir, Lady Eileen, Lady Eileen South and Homeward Bound. At about the same time Aberfoyle Resources / Hill Minerals commenced open-pit mining at the Lights of Israel Deposit and trucked the ore 80 km to the Bardoc processing plant. During 1995/96 Consolidated Exploration Ltd. restructured as Consolidated Gold NL (CGNL) and commenced tenement acquisition and exploration activities in the area. This resulted in the consolidation of holdings in the district. In December 1996 CGNL acquired the assets of Aberfoyle Resources in the area, including the Bardoc Processing plant, in an equity transaction. The Bardoc plant was relocated to the Davyhurst site and upgraded to 1.2 Mt/y. In October 1998 Davyhurst Project Pty Ltd (DPPL), a subsidiary of NM Rothschild and Sons (Australia), acquired the project. In

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		2000, Croesus Mining NL ("Croesus") acquired the Davyhurst Project and continued operations until 2005. In January 2006, Monarch Gold Mining Company Limited (Monarch) acquired Davyhurst and operated the project until 2008. • Drilling, sampling and assay procedures and methods as stated in the database and confirmed from Wamex reports and hard copy records are considered acceptable and to industry standards of the time. There is sufficient understanding of drilling, sampling and assay methodologies for the majority of drilling in the Davyhurst area. The company is confident that previous operators completed work to standards considered acceptable for the time. As part of each resource upgrade, OBM will commit to additional drilling to confirm the style, widths and tenor of mineralisation at each deposit.
Geology	• *Deposit type, geological setting and style of mineralisation.*	• **Regional Geology** - Rocks of the Coolgardie domain (Kalgoorlie Terrane) are prevalent in the Davyhurst area. Rocks of the Coolgardie Domain are not well exposed at Davyhurst and the distribution of rock types suggests that it is mainly represented by the upper part of the stratigraphic sequence, namely basalts, felsic volcanics and sedimentary rocks. The abundant ultramafic-mafic sills of the Ora Banda Domain do not occur in the Coolgardie Domain. Granitoids in the Davyhurst Project area can be classified by magnetic signature into three types: low, medium and high magnetic response. Binns et al. (1976) distinguished 'static style' and 'dynamic style' regional metamorphism. Static style areas generally occupy the central, low-strain part of the greenstone regions away from the granitoids and typically have lower metamorphic grades (prehnite–pumpellyite to upper greenschist facies). Strain is concentrated in narrow zones so that textures are well preserved in more massive and competent rocks. Dynamic-style areas of greenstone have higher metamorphic grades (upper greenschist to upper amphibolite facies) and are characterized by more pervasive foliation, particularly along the contacts with large granitoid terrains. There appears to be two major controls on mineralisation in the Davyhurst area. Both mineralisation styles rely on mineralisation taking place during reactivation of earlier ductile shear zones. In the case of the Lights of Israel group of deposits, the early shears are moderately to gently west dipping, whereas in the Federal Flag – Lady Eileen group of deposits, the early shear is steeply west dipping. In the northern portion of the Davyhurst tenements most gold mineralisation is aligned in planar corridors that have N- to NW-trends. The overall dip of the mineralised corridors is mostly steep (>75º) E- or W-dipping with moderate to steep (~60º) and shallow-dipping (~15º) ore zones at the Federal Flag and Lady Gladys deposits, respectively. Within these planar corridors of mineralisation linear trends to gold distribution are mostly shallowly plunging. Internal variations within the corridors at individual deposits are common and discussed later. Mineralisation at the Lights of Israel and Makai deposits differs from the other examined deposits in that mineralisation has a linear form that plunges moderately (~20º) to the NNW. • **Local Geology** - The two major rock types within the Waihi deposit are: ○ ***Tremolite/Actinolite/Chlorite Amphibolite***. Weakly to strongly foliated, fine to medium grained rocks composed of tremolite/actinolite within a fibrous Mg chlorite matrix. ○ ***Fine Grained Basalt***. Massive to weakly foliated, very fine grained rock composed of actinolite and plagioclase (albite) with trace magnetite. Late stage lepidolite bearing pegmatite dykes striking 060° and dipping steeply 75° north cut across the stratigraphy at several places. A quartz felspar porphyry sub parallel to regional foliation has been mapped in the old Homeward Bound pit. Detailed mapping by ConsGold of the Waihi and Homeward Bound pits shows the area is dominated by a strong penetrative foliation striking 347° and dipping 75° to 80° west. A second weaker foliation striking 040° and dipping 75° north was also recognised in both pits. The intersection of these two foliations gives a lineation plunging approximately 70° towards 310°. Several post mineralisation faults striking approximately 070° and dipping north have been mapped or inferred from the drilling. The faults have only minor lateral displacement. Several of the faults are infilled by lepidolite pegmatite. • Gold mineralisation at Waihi occurs with both altered tremolite schist and basalts. Generally gold mineralisation associated with the tremolite schist occurs in the vicinity of the old Waihi workings and in the east lode to the east of the old Homeward Bound pit. Mineralisation is characterised by multiple loads and broad alteration haloes. Mineralisation associated with the tremolite schist also appears to have a gentle northerly plunge approximately 40° towards 340°. To the north, in the more competent basalts mineralisation is confined to a single main lode within the shear system. Within the deposit there is a pervasive biotite alteration halo. Associated with gold mineralisation, biotite plus silica and quartz veining occur. Higher grade gold mineralisation is generally associated with extreme silica flooding and quartz veining which has destroyed the majority of the rock fabric. Diopside as an alteration mineral also occurs throughout the resource. Quartz veining sub parallel to, or cross cutting the regional fabric also occurs within the deposit. These veins are discontinuous and can form boudins with the ore zone. Grade distribution within these blobs is erratic (Lennartz, 1988). Controls on ore shoots within the resource are not well understood at this stage. From the data available there appears to be a major zone of

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
		mineralisation plunging north from the south end of the Waihi pit. From the old stope plans of the Waihi Shaft, it would appear that the higher grade mineralisation has a steeply dipping lensoidal shape, with occasional glory holes, which WMC inferred were fold hinges. Around the Homeward Bound and east lode areas the higher grade mineralisation appears to have a 30° plunge to the north. Pyrrhotite, pyrite and arsenopyrite are the dominant sulphides within the resource. Trace to accessory concentrations of chalcopyrite, pentlandite, gesdorfite, and bismuth have been recognised

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.
		• Widths reported in the Significant Intercepts table are all down hole lengths.

Data aggregation methods	• *In reporting Exploration Results, weighting averaging techniques, maximum and/or minimum grade truncations (eg cutting of high grades) and cut-off grades are usually Material and should be stated.* • *Where aggregate intercepts incorporate short lengths of 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 0.5g/t. Maximum 2m internal dilution. • No metal equivalents 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*	• 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.

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
	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 reported include both low and high gram metre (g/t x down hole length) values. • The significant intercept table provides details of drill hole intercepts shown on diagrams. There is no lower cut-off grade, the holes listed include those with NSI (no significant intercept). Holes in the significant intercept table are shown on diagrams coloured according to gram metre grade bins. This provides spatial context to the number of holes in the project area with significant gold intercepts versus the number of holes with lesser or no significant intercepts
Other substantive exploration data	• *Other exploration data, if meaningful and material, should be reported including (but not limited to): geological observations; geophysical survey results; geochemical survey results; bulk samples – size and method of treatment; metallurgical test results; bulk density, groundwater, geotechnical and rock characteristics; potential deleterious or contaminating substances.*	• Metallurgical and geotechnical work has been completed for numerous previously mined deposits, including Waihi. • Waihi deposit was previously mined and processed at Davyhurst plant with no known metallurgical issues. • Ongoing geological/ structural evaluation to determine the controls on mineralisation
Further work	• *The nature and scale of planned further work (eg tests for lateral extensions or depth extensions or large-scale step-out drilling).* • *Diagrams clearly highlighting the areas of possible extensions, including the main geological interpretations and future drilling areas, provided this information is not commercially sensitive.*	• Data evaluation and geological assessment of all deposits, including Waihi, followed by additional resource drilling and updated JORC 2012 compliant Mineral Resources. • Regional exploration targeting for new green-fields deposits.