

RIVERINA UNDERGROUND & SAND KING UPDATE

Highlights

Riverina Underground Mine

- Development metres continue to improve with 1,711 metres completed in the March quarter, an 88% increase from the December quarter
- Riverina ramp up continues as stoping commenced in the 2295 level (first level) on Main Lode in March
- Stoping performing in line with expectations with a mining width of 2.2m (see Figure 4) and ground conditions excellent with minimal dilution of 7%
- Ore development well underway on the 2275 Level (second level) and at the end of the quarter, the main Decline was ~30 metres away from the 2255 Level Access (third level)
- Underground diamond drilling continues with the following significant intersections highlighting the consistency and high-grade nature of the ore lodes:

- 4.0m @ 83.8 g/t
- 2.9m @ 103.5 g/t
- 2.8m @ 58.5 g/t including 1.6m @ 105.4 g/t
- 8.9m @ 10.0 g/t
- 4.4m @ 18.9 g/t
- 9.0m @ 8.4 g/t including 2.3m @ 31.5 g/t
- 1.2m @ 50.5 g/t
- 12.0m @ 4.1 g/t including 10.5m @ 4.5 g/t
- 1.8m @ 26.0 g/t including 1.3m @ 35.0 g/t
- 1.1m @ 34.0 g/t
- 4.7m @ 7.9 g/t including 4.3m @ 8.5 g/t
- 5.0m @ 7.3 g/t including 4.3m @ 8.3 g/t
- 0.9m @ 39.1 g/t
- 1.2m @ 27.3 g/t
- 5.1m @ 6.1 g/t including 4.4m @ 6.8 g/t



Sand King Development Drilling Program

- Drilling success continues at Sand King as the potential for a second underground mine grows
- An extensional hole targeting the newly discovered 090 lode (as announced on 28 February 2024) returned 7.4m @ 4.5g/t which extends the mineralisation over 150m deeper than the discovery hole and expands the search window under the ultramafic substantially (see Figure 11)
- Phase 2 drilling program expanded to follow up ongoing exploration success in the north
- Assays from the Phase 2 program have returned outstanding intercepts that demonstrate widths and grades conducive to underground mining and have further expanded the mineralisation area including:
 - 10.0m @ 8.2 g/t Sand King 060 Lode
 - 4.0m @ 17.4 g/t Sand King 090 Lode
 - 8.0m @ 7.1 g/t including 7.0m @ 8.0 g/t Sand King 060 Lode
 - 6.8m @ 7.9 g/t Sand King 060 Lode
 - 11.3m @ 4.0 g/t including 2.4m @ 8.5 g/t Sand King 090 Lode
 - 9.3m @ 4.5 g/t Sand King 060 Lode
 - 6.0m @ 6.8 g/t Sand King 060 Lode
 - 9.0m @ 4.3 g/t Sand King 060 Lode
 - 10.7m @ 3.4 g/t including 8.8m @ 3.8 g/t Sand King 060 Lode
 - 7.4m @ 4.5 g/t Sand King 090 Lode
 - 4.0m @ 7.6 g/t including 3.0m @ 9.7 g/t Sand King 090 Lode
 - 4.3m @ 7.0 g/t Sand King 060 Lode
 - 7.3m @ 4.0 g/t Sand King 060 Lode
 - 2.6m @ 11.5 g/t Sand King 060 Lode
 - 6.0m @ 4.8 g/t Sand King 060 Lode
 - 4.0m @ 6.2 g/t Sand King 060 Lode
 - 2.0m @ 11.3 g/t Sand King 090 Lode
 - 4.5m @ 4.8 g/t Sand King 060 Lode
 - 0.4m @ 54.7 g/t Sand King 060 Lode
 - 24.0m @ 10.3 g/t (drilled down structure TW ≈ 3.3m) Sand King 060 Lode

Ora Banda Mining Limited (ASX: OBM) (“Ora Banda”, “Company”) is pleased to provide an update on the Riverina Underground Mine and Sand King Development Project - which together form the centrepiece of the Company’s DRIVE to 100 Project, which is targeting production of more than 100,000 ounces in FY25.

Ora Banda Mining Limited's Managing Director, Luke Creagh, said:

"The Riverina Underground mine will soon fulfil the role of the primary producing asset at Davyhurst, taking over from the Siberia open pits. The mine is now well advanced with stoping coming online and impressive grades coming back from the infill drilling and face sampling. We are pleased with the rate of progress and look forward to ramping this up to commercial production expected in the June quarter and seeing the full potential benefit of the stoping tonnes and grade reaching the processing plant."

"The recent Sand King drilling success continues with a focus on the newly discovered high grade lode system in the north, hidden from surface under the gently dipping ultramafic unit. We are currently advancing the mining study to determine the potential for Sand King to become the second underground gold mine for the Davyhurst Project."

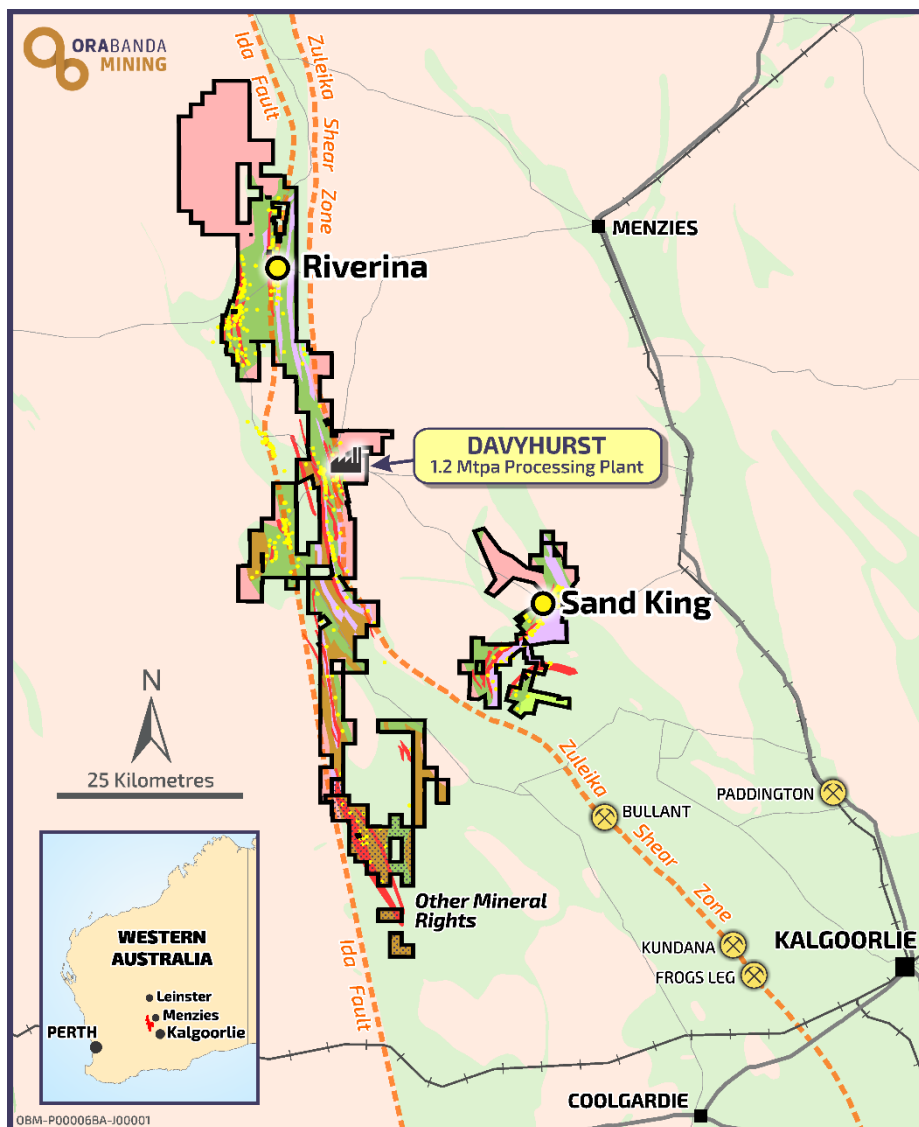


Figure 1 – Overview showing location of Riverina and Sand King compared to Davyhurst processing hub

Riverina Underground Mine

Stoping commenced in March with rapid ramp up set for June Quarter

Progress in the mine continues to advance strongly, with stoping commenced on the first level, ore development well underway on the second level (2275) and with the decline advancing toward the third level (2255). As the capital development advances ahead of the working areas the optionality continues to increase as more development headings become available to the jumbos.

Geologically the lode widths and grades intersected in the ore development drives continues to typically meet and/or exceed the pre-mining expectation. The lode geometry is regular and predictable, combining with ground conditions that are considered good.

The overall development rates remain strong, with March achieving 588 metres, which is the highest monthly advance rate for the Project to date. Management focus is aimed at a continued increase in the development metres towards the steady state target of 650m per month.

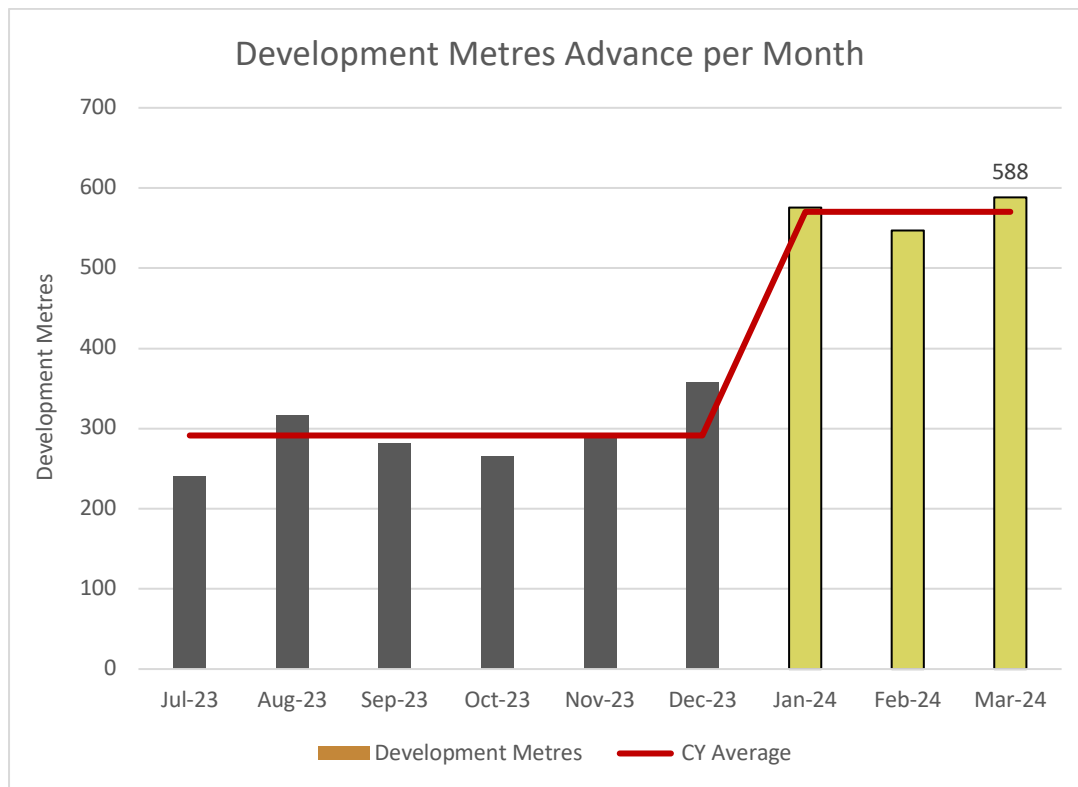


Figure 2 - Showing the increase in development metres as additional headings are accessed

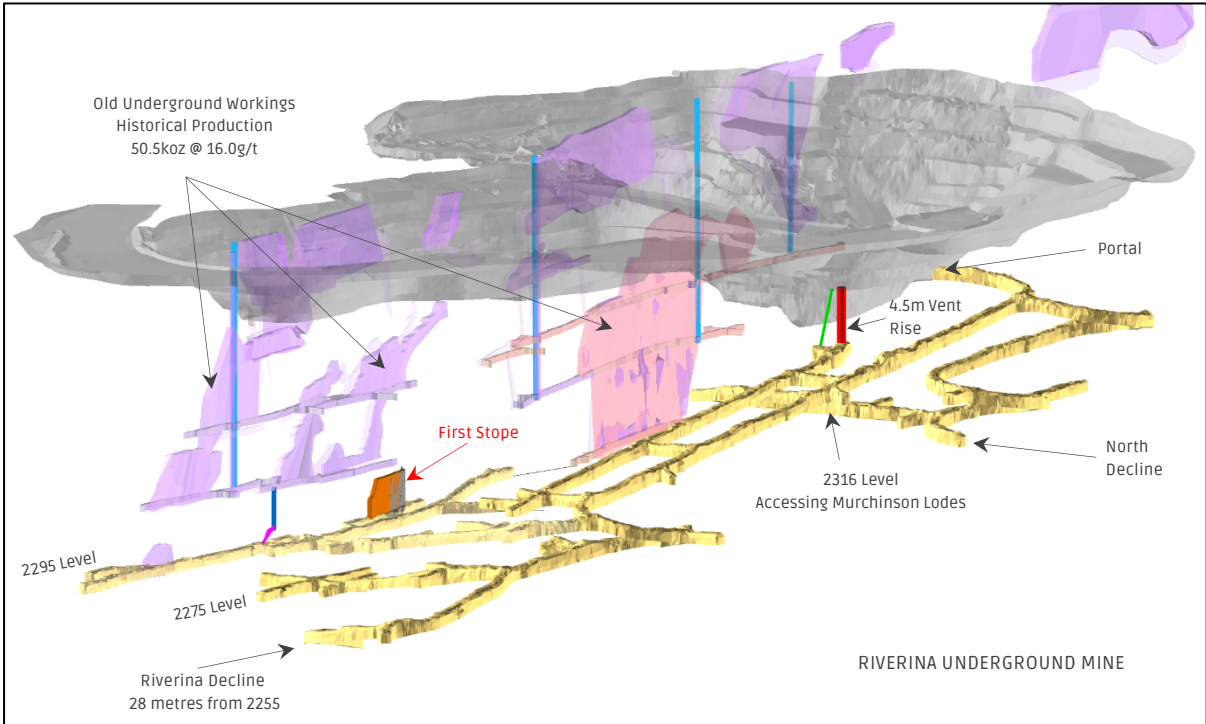


Figure 3 – Riverina Underground Mine oblique view looking north west

¹ Historical production figures sourced from internal Company Records (updated from Monarch Gold 2008)

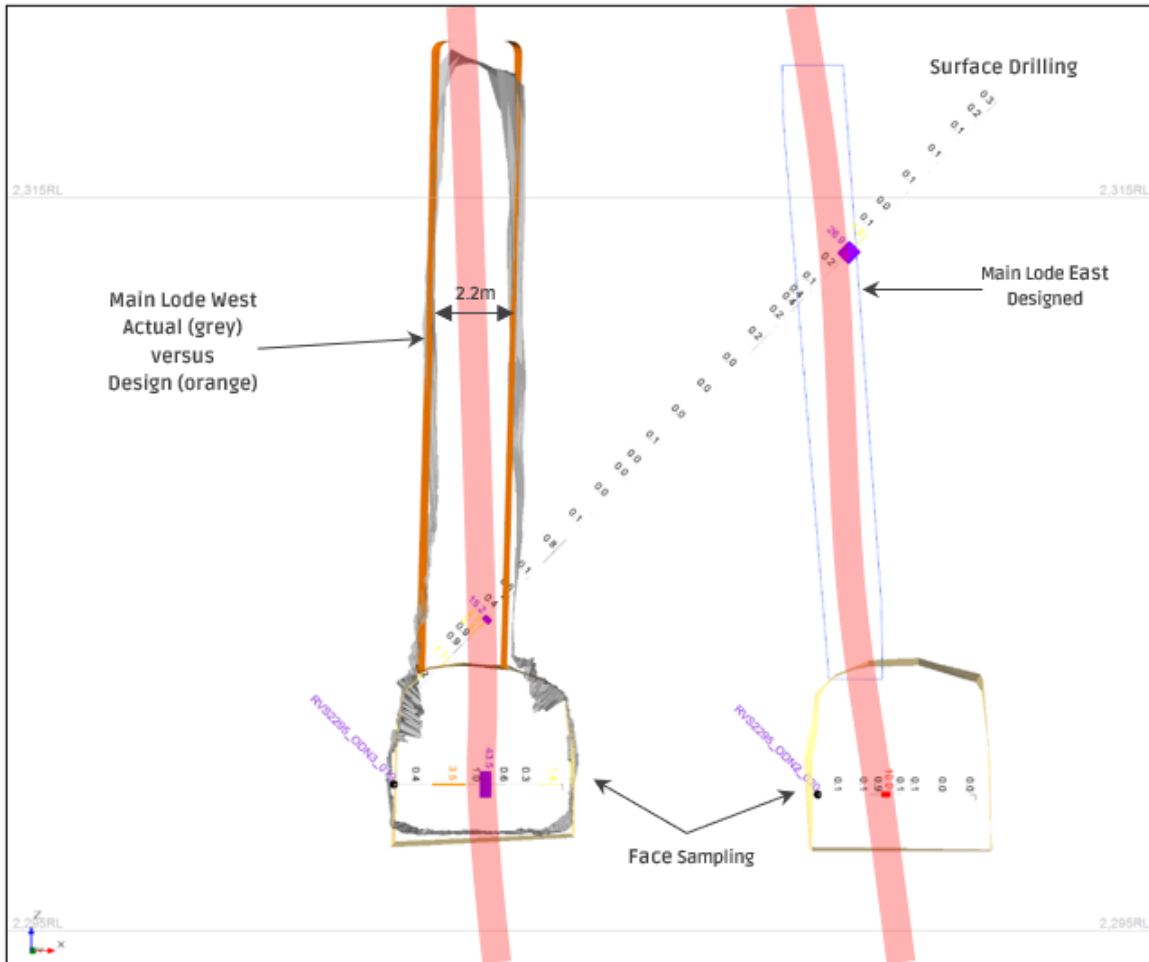


Figure 4 – Cross Section looking north – Design versus actual of first stope on the 2295 Level

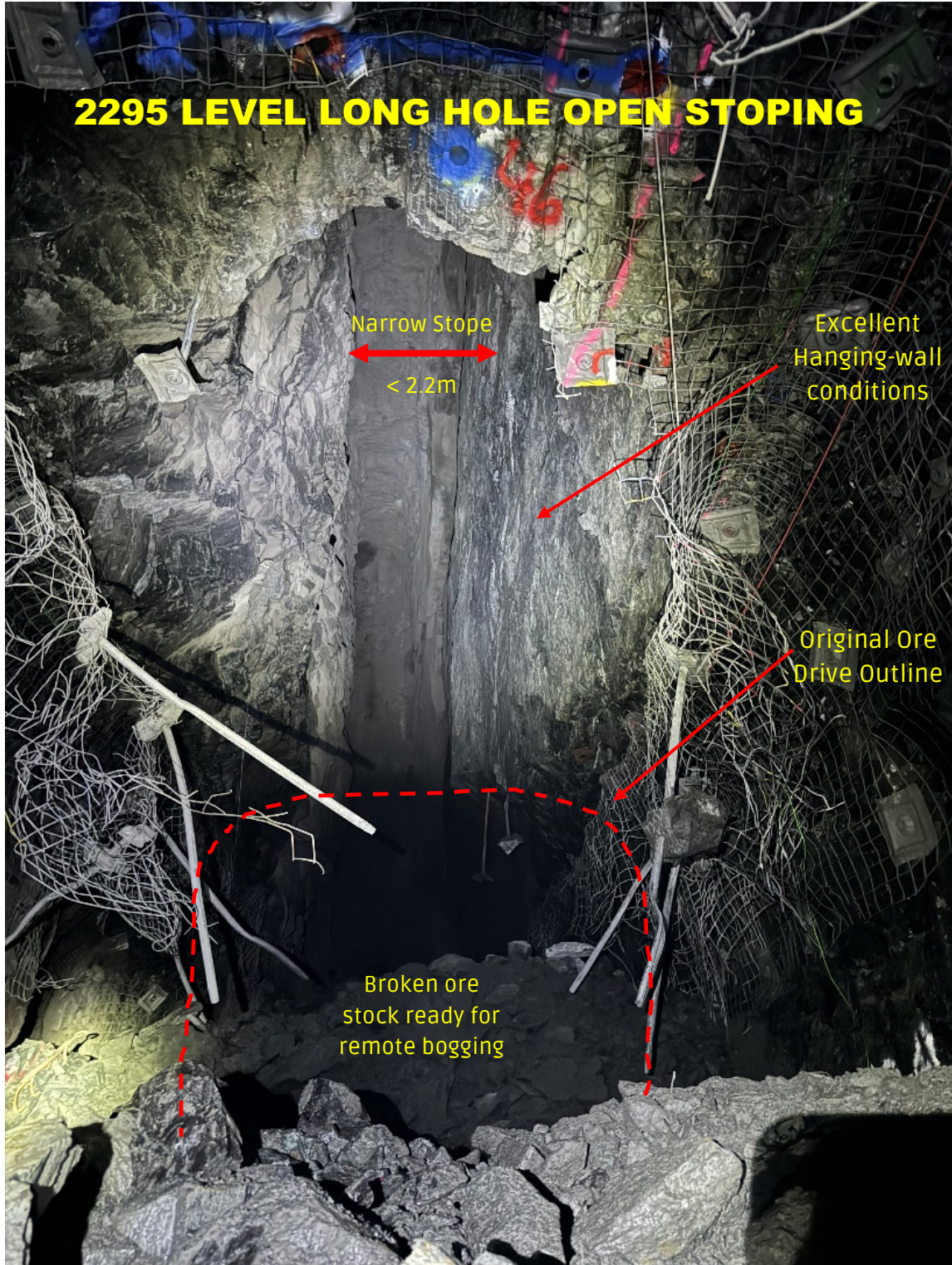


Figure 5 – Looking north into first stope on the 2295 Level – noting good ground conditions (hanging wall surface)

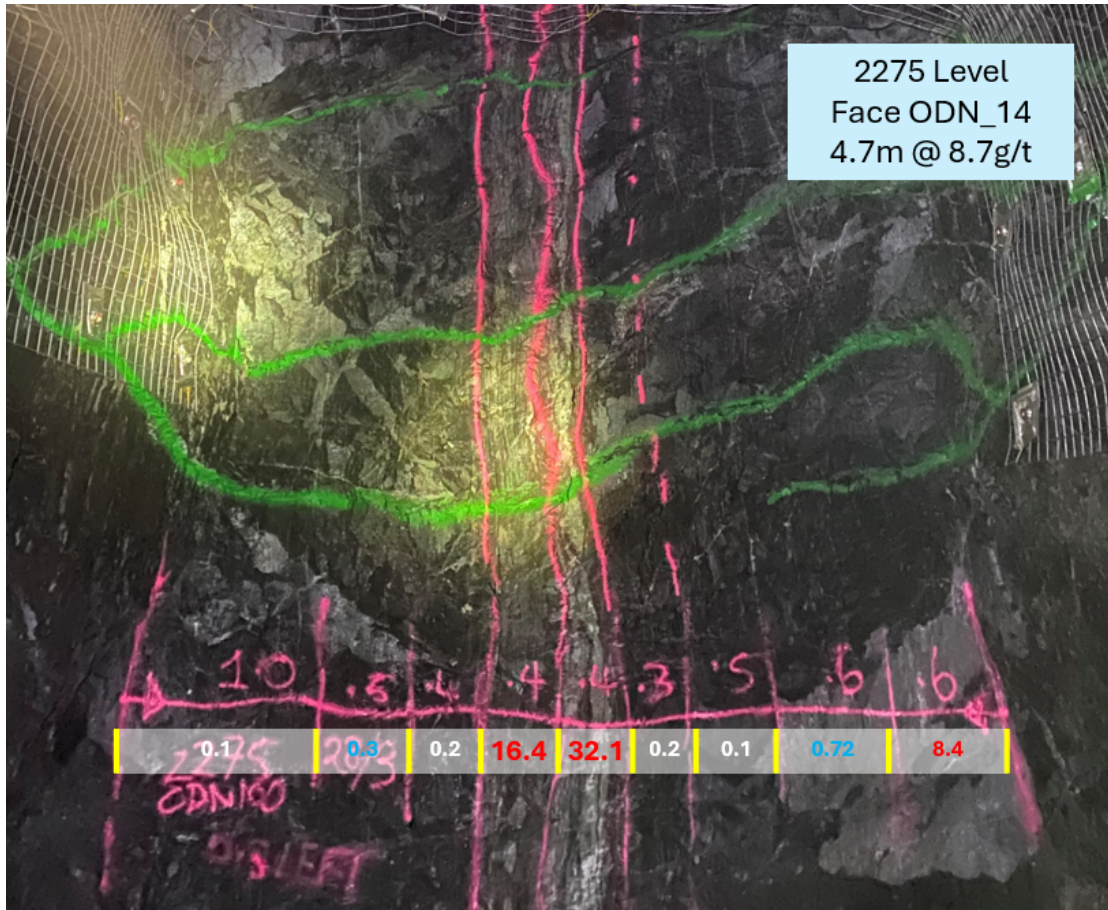


Figure 6 – 2275 Level (Second Level) Ore Drive number 14 heading (& looking) north

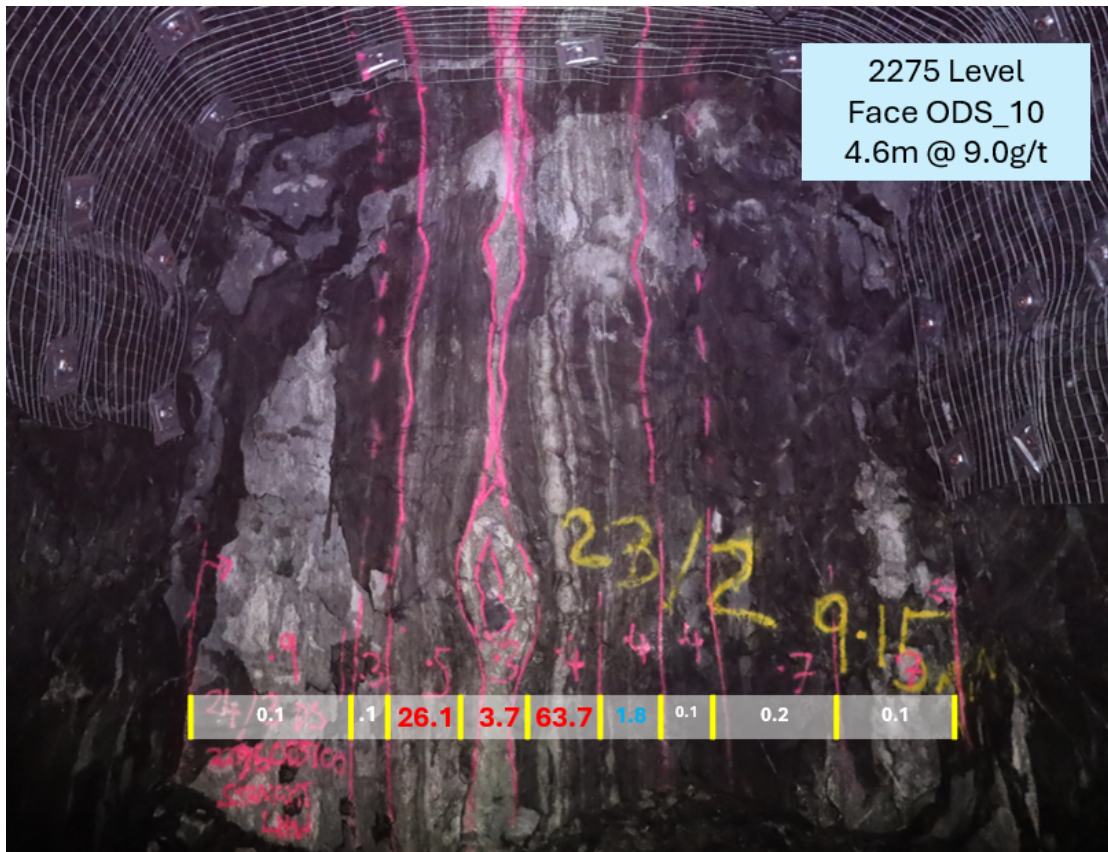


Figure 7 – 2275 Level (Second Level) Ore Drive number 10 heading (& looking) south

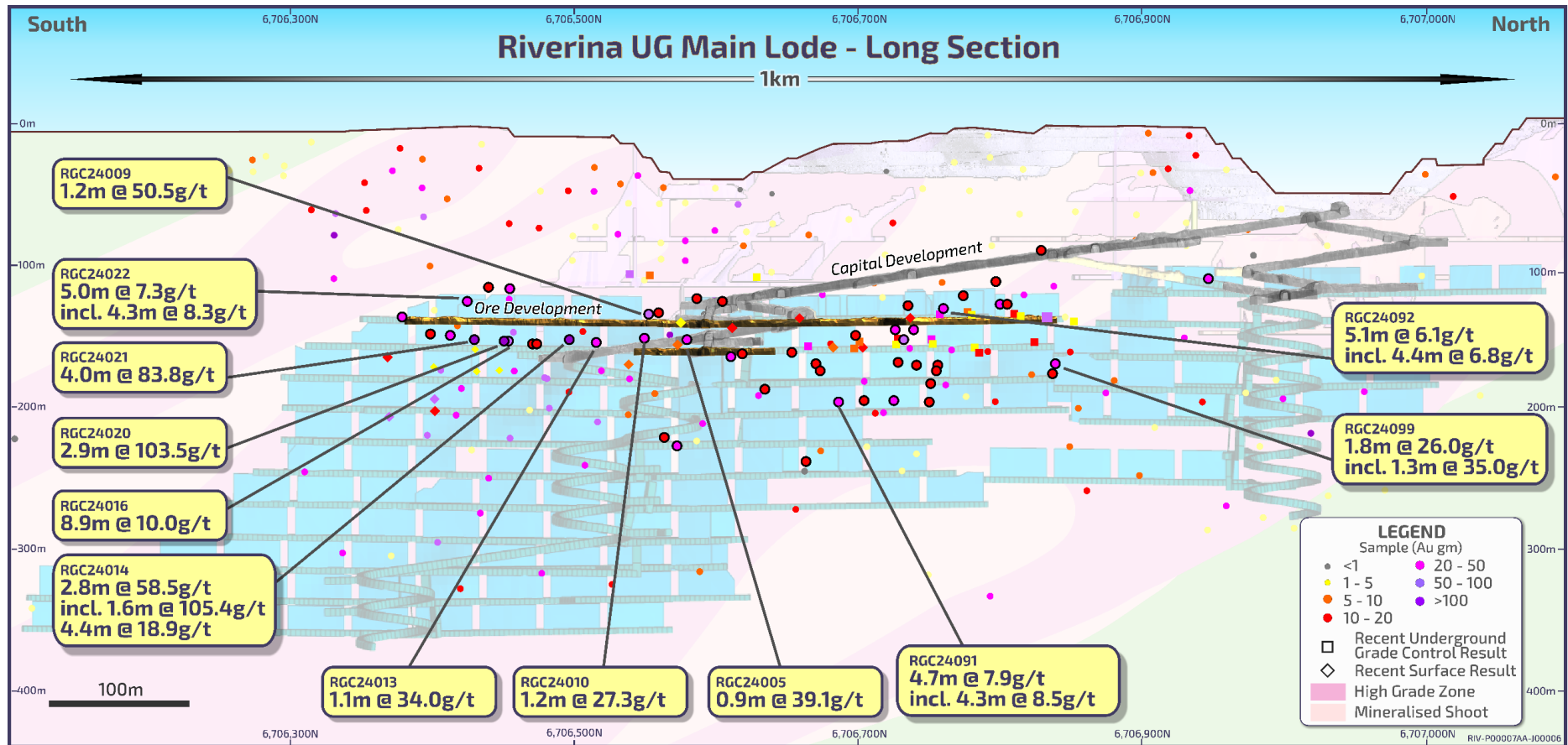


Figure 8 – Long Section Main Lode East looking west showing latest grade control infill drilling results

Sand King Development Drilling Program Riverina

OBM commits to Phase 3 program based on drilling success

Recent drilling has led to a newly discovered high grade lode system in the north of the Sand King project area that combines well with the previously discovered discrete high grade lodes in the south of Sand King. Further success has led the Company to expand the Phase 2 program that aims to expand the known resource and to further build the Sand King mineral resource base.

Work has commenced on a mineral resource update that will underpin the Sand King mining study. Infrastructure, hydrological, geotechnical, mining and metallurgical evaluations are well advanced.

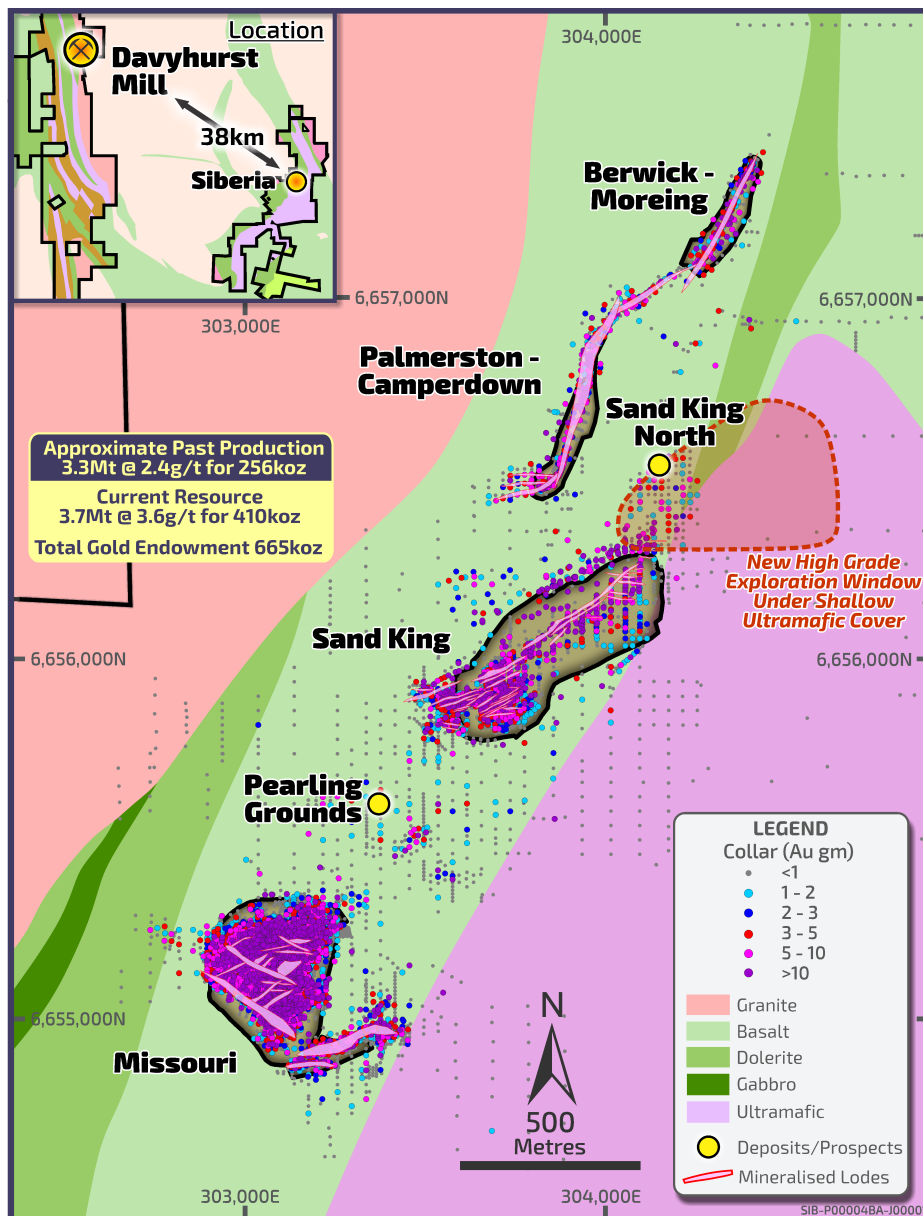


Figure 92 Plan view of Siberia Project showing location of Sand King

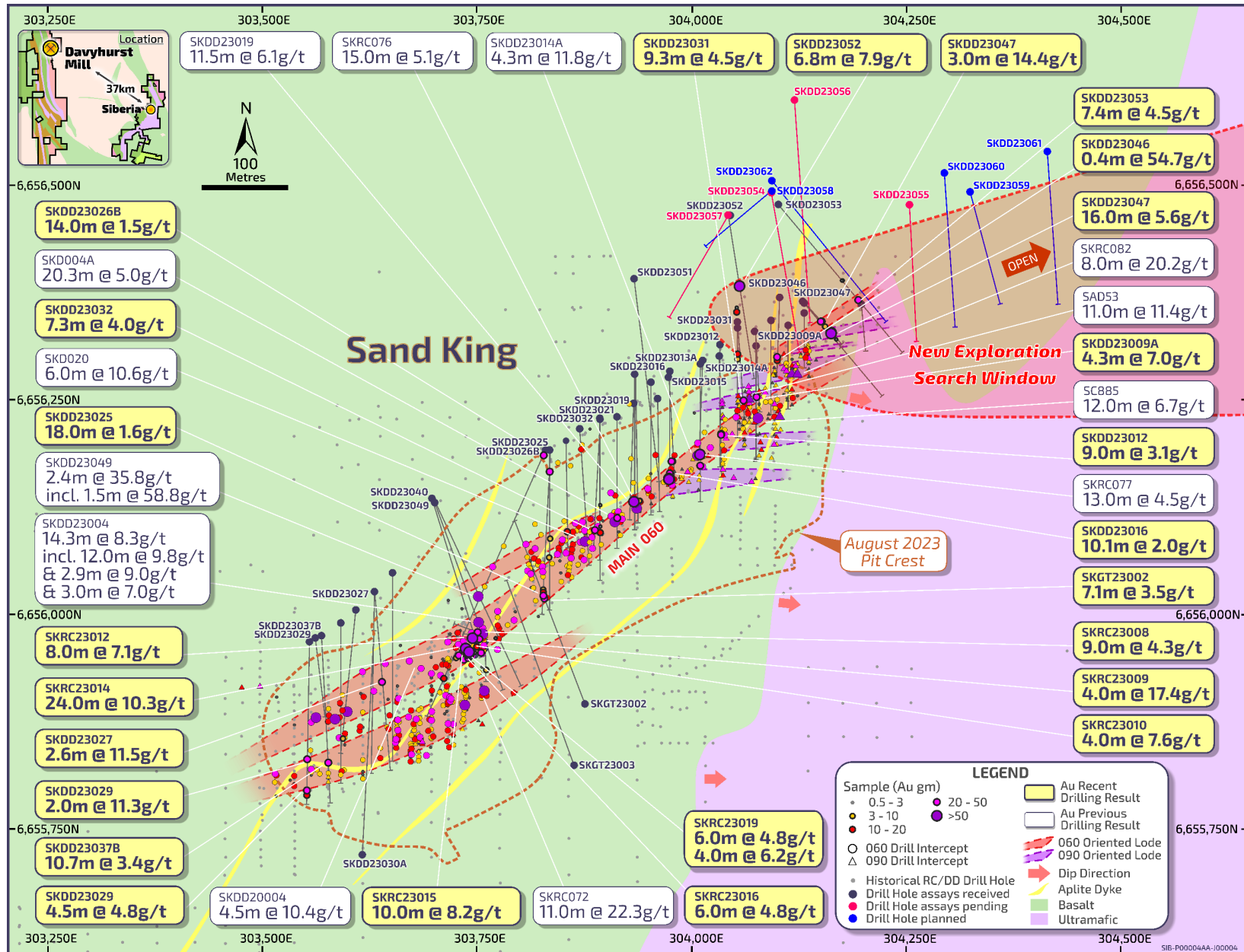


Figure 10 - Sand King Plan view

Refer ASX announcements dated 13&22 Sept 2016, 25 Oct 2016, 28&15&23 Nov 2016, 15 Dec 2016, 27 Apr 2020, 2 Nov 2023, 6 Feb 2024, 28 Feb 2024 and the Company's website <https://orabandamining.com.au/technical-data/> for further information on historical significant intercepts.

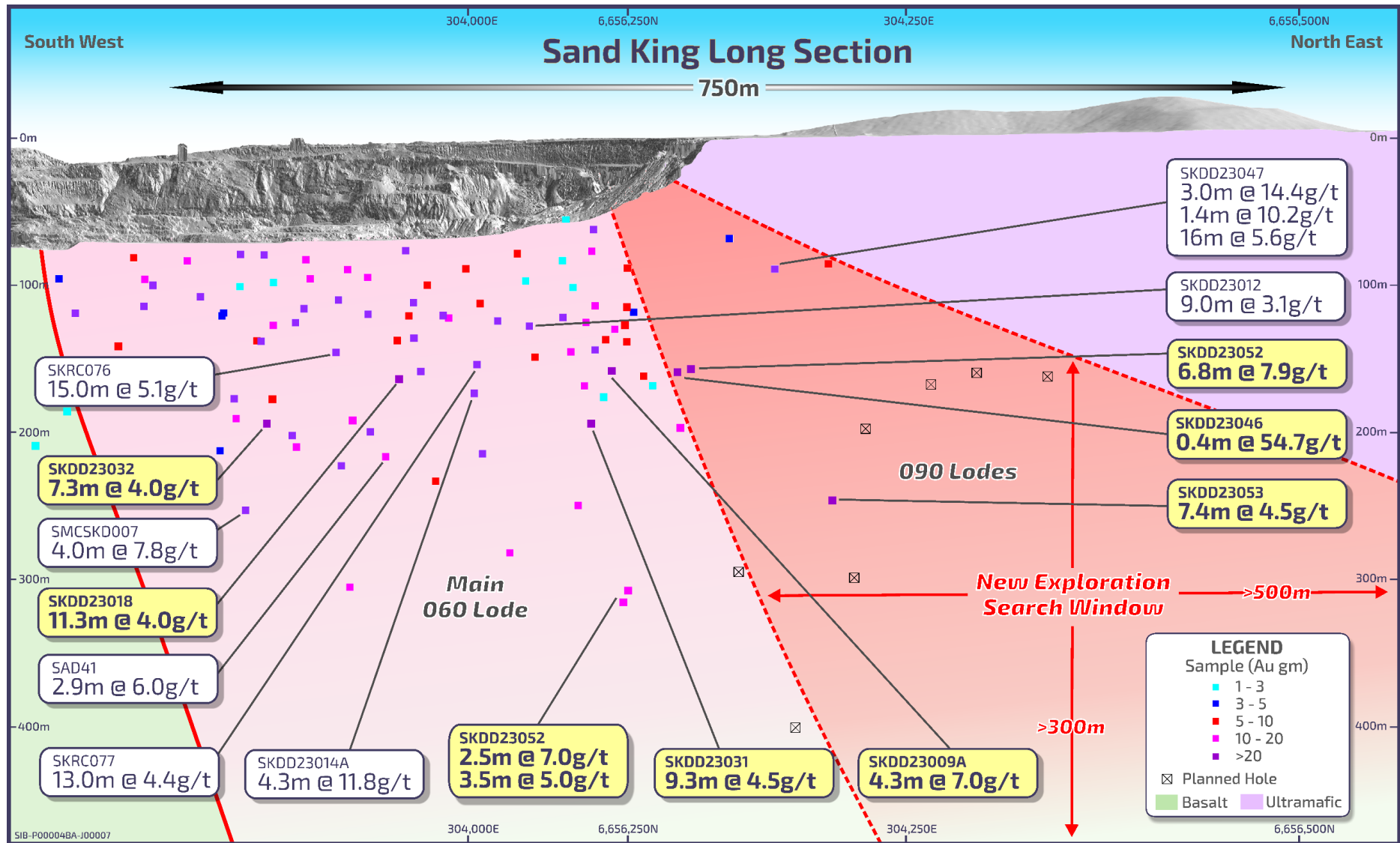


Figure 11 – Sand King Long Section view looking to the north west showing new intersection in yellow text boxes

Refer ASX announcements dated 13&22 Sept 2016, 25 Oct 2016, 28&15&23 Nov 2016, 15 Dec 2016, 27 Apr 2020, 2 Nov 2023, 6 Feb 2024, 28 Feb 2024 and the Company's website <https://orabandamining.com.au/technical-data/> for further information on historical significant intercepts.

BACKGROUND INFORMATION

Siberia Project Overview

The Siberia project comprises the Missouri, Sand King, Palmerston, Bewick Moering, Theil Well and Black Rabbit deposits with a total gold endowment of 750koz¹, made up of published mineral resources of 4,149,000 tonnes @ 3.4g/t for 458,000 ounces² and historical production of 293,000 ounces at a grade of 2.5g/t¹, predominantly from open pit sources. Siberia is located 37km south-east of the Davyhurst processing plant and approximately 80km northwest of Kalgoorlie within the Eastern Goldfields of Western Australia.

Siberia has been the focus for the Company's most recent open pit mining endeavours having produced 118,000 ounces¹ since mining recommenced in 2021. The Company is now turning its attention to the underground potential of the Siberia Complex noting that 95% of the 12,700 holes drilled to date are less than 100 metres in depth, meaning the underground exploration search windows are largely unexplored.

Sand King Overview

Sand King was previously mined by Western Mining Corporation (WMC) from the late 1980's to 1991 by open pit methods, producing approximately 50,000 ounces at 4.8g/t. Under OBM, a small cutback to the south commenced in August 2023 and was completed in early January 2024, mining 11,400 ounces at 1.7g/t. The Sand King mineralised system is over 1km of strike length, with mineralisation tested to over 300 metres at depth and remains open both along strike and at depth.

Geology and Structural Synthesis

Early Shears

There are early shears in two distinct orientations at Sand King. One shear system strikes towards 010° and the other strikes towards 330°. Both dip to the north-east, forming a conjugate pair. Several definable shear structures have been either mapped in the pit and/or logged in the diamond core. The shears are ductile, having formed in a deep tectonic environment. The shears vary from a few cm to +/-1 metre wide and were poorly mineralised or unmineralised at formation.

Mineralised vein system

Tension veins consisting of quartz, potassic alteration with sulphides and gold were later emplaced at Sand King. The tension veins formed from hydrostatic pressure at shallower depths and have either a 060° or 090° strike orientation. The 060° orientation is dominant with strike lengths of up to several hundred metres while the 090° veins are less strike extensive and frequently terminate on the 060° veins.

The interaction of late veins with early shears

The behaviour of the tension veins when they intersect the early shears depends on the shear and vein orientations. Observed interactions include:

- 090° veins frequently terminate on 060° veins

¹ Historical production figures sourced from internal Company Records (updated from Monarch Gold 2008)

² For further details see ASX Announcement dated 26 October 2023

- 060° and 090° veins terminate and at times migrate along 330° shears
- Tension veins frequently pass through 010° shears

The 330° shears are strongly foliated and frequently quartz filled which becomes a host for the gold introduced by the later tension veins. When the tension veins intersect the 330° shears the ore bearing fluids migrate up and down the shear, causing grade and volume “blowouts”. The 010° shears exhibit a weak planar foliation, without quartz and are generally a poorer gold host.

Mineral stretching lineations in the 330° shears imply a steep northerly plunge to the gold mineralisation. Boudinaged quartz in shears are infrequently observed but boudin necks plunge steeply north confirming the overall mineralisation plunge. Furthermore, the intersection of the steep north dipping tension veins with the moderate north dipping 330° and 010° shears give a steep north plunge to the high-grade blow-outs.

Implications for mining

There are four gold bearing structural orientations at Sand King, 090°, 060°, 010° and 330°. The 090° and 060° tension veins are well mineralised with good mining potential. The 330° and 010° shears are well mineralised where intersected by the 090° and 060° tension veins. Where several spaced tension veins intersect the shears, they are well mineralised over a reasonable strike length, again with good mining potential.

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

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

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Competent Persons Statement

The information in this announcement that relates to new exploration results is based on, and fairly represents, information and supporting documentation prepared by Mr Andrew Czerw, an employee of Ora Banda Mining Limited, who is a 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 prior exploration results was reported in the ASX announcements dated 13 & 22 September 2016, 25 October 2016, 2, 15 & 23 November 2016, 15 December 2016, 27 April 2020, 2 November 2023, 6 February 2024 and 28 February 2024. The Company is not aware of any new information or data that materially affects the information included in the relevant announcements.

The information in this announcement that relates to mineral resources for Siberia was reported in the Company's ASX announcement, Mineral Resource and Ore Reserve Statement, dated 26 October 2023. The Company confirms that it is not

aware of any new information or data that materially affects the information included in that announcement and that all material assumptions and technical parameters underpinning the estimates in that announcement continue to apply and have not materially changed.

Forward-looking Statements

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

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

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

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

Appendix 1 – Significant Intersections Table – OBM Drill holes

(1g/t cut-off, maximum 2m internal dilution, minimum width 0.2m)

RIVERINA

Project	Hole ID	MGA North	MGA East	RL	Azi	Dip	End Depth	Hole Type	Depth From	Depth To	Interval	Grade	Gram Metres	Au g/t interval	Cut-off
RIVERINA	RDR24001	6706787	264588	340	294	8	139	UGD	22.25	22.80	0.55	4.8	2.6	0.6m @ 4.8 g/t	1
	RDR24001								70.12	73.00	2.88	3.1	8.8	2.9m @ 3.1 g/t	1
	RDR24001								Incl 72.00	73.00	1.00	7.6	7.6	1.0m @ 7.6 g/t	2
	RDR24001								102.59	103.80	1.21	10.1	12.2	1.2m @ 10.1 g/t	1
	RDR24001								Incl 103.09	103.80	0.71	16.4	11.7	0.7m @ 16.4 g/t	2
RIVERINA	RDR24064	6706841	264455	301	345	-4	96	UGD	54.00	60.00	6.00	1.1	6.4	6.0m @ 1.1 g/t	1
	RDR24064								66.79	73.00	6.21	1.2	7.3	6.2m @ 1.2 g/t	1
	RDR24064								77.30	92.40	15.10	12.5	188.0	15.1m @ 12.5 g/t	1
	RDR24064								Incl 77.30	91.00	13.70	13.6	186.2	13.7m @ 13.6 g/t	2
RIVERINA	RGC23075	6706648	264592	318	278	-49	201	UGD	1.00	5.00	4.00	1.1	4.6	4.0m @ 1.1 g/t	1
	RGC23075								Incl 1.00	2.00	1.00	3.0	3.0	1.0m @ 3.0 g/t	2
	RGC23075								19.00	20.00	1.00	6.2	6.2	1.0m @ 6.2 g/t	1
	RGC23075								26.40	26.90	0.50	2.6	1.3	0.5m @ 2.6 g/t	1
	RGC23075								42.08	42.72	0.64	1.9	1.2	0.6m @ 1.9 g/t	1
	RGC23075								49.00	53.00	4.00	4.6	18.4	4.0m @ 4.6 g/t	1
	RGC23075								Incl 49.00	52.00	3.00	5.8	17.3	3.0m @ 5.8 g/t	2
	RGC23075								56.52	56.82	0.30	1.2	0.4	0.3m @ 1.2 g/t	1
	RGC23075								61.43	67.64	6.21	1.5	9.1	6.2m @ 1.5 g/t	1
	RGC23075								Incl 61.43	61.90	0.47	2.5	1.2	0.5m @ 2.5 g/t	2
	RGC23075								Incl 64.40	64.70	0.30	3.5	1.1	0.3m @ 3.5 g/t	2
	RGC23075								Incl 67.34	67.64	0.30	2.7	0.8	0.3m @ 2.7 g/t	2
	RGC23075								69.88	71.35	1.47	1.2	1.8	1.5m @ 1.2 g/t	1
	RGC23075								89.00	90.00	1.00	4.6	4.6	1.0m @ 4.6 g/t	1
	RGC23075								97.71	98.87	1.16	5.5	6.4	1.2m @ 5.5 g/t	1
RGC23075	155.05	156.15	1.10	15.3	16.8	1.1m @ 15.3 g/t	1								
RGC23075	170.65	172.10	1.45	1.3	1.9	1.5m @ 1.3 g/t	1								
RIVERINA	RGC23078	6706780	264589	338	254	-38	192	UGD	22.30	24.00	1.70	1.9	3.2	1.7m @ 1.9 g/t	1
	RGC23078								Incl 22.30	23.00	0.70	2.1	1.5	0.7m @ 2.1 g/t	2
	RGC23078								27.19	30.00	2.81	5.3	14.8	2.8m @ 5.3 g/t	1
	RGC23078								Incl 28.00	30.00	2.00	7.0	13.9	2.0m @ 7.0 g/t	2
	RGC23078								37.51	39.00	1.49	2.3	3.5	1.5m @ 2.3 g/t	1
	RGC23078								55.00	56.00	1.00	6.1	6.1	1.0m @ 6.1 g/t	1
	RGC23078								80.00	81.00	1.00	1.7	1.7	1.0m @ 1.7 g/t	1
	RGC23078								Incl 80.00	80.34	0.34	2.5	0.9	0.3m @ 2.5 g/t	2
	RGC23078								88.00	89.00	1.00	1.1	1.1	1.0m @ 1.1 g/t	1
	RGC23078								93.70	95.00	1.30	3.5	4.6	1.3m @ 3.5 g/t	1
	RGC23078								98.00	99.00	1.00	1.3	1.3	1.0m @ 1.3 g/t	1
	RGC23078								119.00	120.00	1.00	1.0	1.0	1.0m @ 1.0 g/t	1
	RGC23078								145.50	148.38	2.88	2.0	5.8	2.9m @ 2.0 g/t	1
	RGC23078								Incl 145.50	146.35	0.85	3.7	3.2	0.9m @ 3.7 g/t	2
	RGC23078								Incl 148.08	148.38	0.30	5.2	1.6	0.3m @ 5.2 g/t	2
RGC23078	154.20	154.60	0.40	27.4	11.0	0.4m @ 27.4 g/t	1								
RGC23078	173.71	174.10	0.39	1.2	0.5	0.4m @ 1.2 g/t	1								
RIVERINA	RGC23080	6706780	264588	338	283	-34	180	UGD	25.00	28.00	3.00	1.3	3.9	3.0m @ 1.3 g/t	1
	RGC23080								30.11	30.55	0.44	1.0	0.4	0.4m @ 1.0 g/t	1
	RGC23080								35.00	36.00	1.00	1.4	1.4	1.0m @ 1.4 g/t	1
	RGC23080								80.00	81.00	1.00	2.4	2.4	1.0m @ 2.4 g/t	1
	RGC23080								88.00	93.00	5.00	1.7	8.4	5.0m @ 1.7 g/t	1
	RGC23080								Incl 89.84	90.41	0.57	7.4	4.2	0.6m @ 7.4 g/t	2
	RGC23080								98.00	98.66	0.66	2.6	1.7	0.7m @ 2.6 g/t	1
	RGC23080								Incl 98.00	98.36	0.36	3.1	1.1	0.4m @ 3.1 g/t	2
	RGC23080								112.00	113.00	1.00	1.5	1.5	1.0m @ 1.5 g/t	1
	RGC23080								157.10	157.46	0.36	1.7	0.6	0.4m @ 1.7 g/t	1
	RGC23080								159.79	160.13	0.34	6.2	2.1	0.3m @ 6.2 g/t	1
RGC23080	167.43	168.41	0.98	2.5	2.4	1.0m @ 2.5 g/t	1								

Project	Hole ID	MGA North	MGA East	RL	Azi	Dip	End Depth	Hole Type	Depth From	Depth To	Interval	Grade	Gram Metres	Au g/t interval	Cut-off
RIVERINA	RGC23081	6706780	264588	338	286	-24	111	UGD	27.00	27.32	0.32	1.6	0.5	0.3m @ 1.6 g/t	1
	RGC23081								28.41	29.70	1.29	1.2	1.5	1.3m @ 1.2 g/t	1
	RGC23081								62.00	62.30	0.30	1.6	0.5	0.3m @ 1.6 g/t	1
	RGC23081								77.00	78.00	1.00	1.2	1.2	1.0m @ 1.2 g/t	1
	RGC23081								85.00	88.67	3.67	2.0	7.4	3.7m @ 2.0 g/t	1
	RGC23081								Incl 86.38	87.10	0.72	5.7	4.1	0.7m @ 5.7 g/t	2
	RGC23081								95.30	95.60	0.30	2.5	0.7	0.3m @ 2.5 g/t	1
	RGC23081								99.62	99.92	0.30	2.0	0.6	0.3m @ 2.0 g/t	1
RIVERINA	RGC23082	6706780	264588	338	294	-28	209	UGD	21.32	21.62	0.30	1.3	0.4	0.3m @ 1.3 g/t	1
	RGC23082								26.86	31.92	5.06	1.8	9.2	5.1m @ 1.8 g/t	1
	RGC23082								Incl 28.00	29.00	1.00	4.4	4.4	1.0m @ 4.4 g/t	2
	RGC23082								61.00	62.00	1.00	3.1	3.1	1.0m @ 3.1 g/t	1
	RGC23082								68.40	68.70	0.30	1.2	0.3	0.3m @ 1.2 g/t	1
	RGC23082								91.42	92.62	1.20	6.0	7.2	1.2m @ 6.0 g/t	1
	RGC23082								Incl 91.42	92.32	0.90	7.6	6.9	0.9m @ 7.6 g/t	2
	RGC23082								104.00	105.00	1.00	2.9	2.9	1.0m @ 2.9 g/t	1
	RGC23082								114.85	115.15	0.30	1.1	0.3	0.3m @ 1.1 g/t	1
	RGC23082								119.00	119.50	0.50	1.3	0.6	0.5m @ 1.3 g/t	1
	RGC23082								126.63	127.00	0.37	1.3	0.5	0.4m @ 1.3 g/t	1
	RGC23082								170.93	172.78	1.85	4.2	7.8	1.9m @ 4.2 g/t	1
	RGC23082								179.00	179.50	0.50	1.5	0.7	0.5m @ 1.5 g/t	1
	RGC23082								181.00	183.10	2.10	1.3	2.8	2.1m @ 1.3 g/t	1
	RGC23082								Incl 182.65	183.10	0.45	2.1	0.9	0.5m @ 2.1 g/t	2
RIVERINA	RGC23083	6706780	264588	338	304	-16	120	UGD	15.00	17.00	2.00	2.5	5.0	2.0m @ 2.5 g/t	1
	RGC23083								28.67	34.00	5.33	2.5	13.5	5.3m @ 2.5 g/t	1
	RGC23083								Incl 29.27	31.93	2.66	4.4	11.6	2.7m @ 4.4 g/t	2
	RGC23083								37.05	38.00	0.95	5.1	4.8	1.0m @ 5.1 g/t	1
	RGC23083								Incl 37.05	37.35	0.30	13.2	4.0	0.3m @ 13.2 g/t	2
	RGC23083								79.66	80.00	0.34	1.6	0.6	0.3m @ 1.6 g/t	1
	RGC23083								96.32	100.12	3.80	2.2	8.4	3.8m @ 2.2 g/t	1
	RGC23083								Incl 96.32	98.36	2.04	3.4	7.0	2.0m @ 3.4 g/t	2
RGC23083	113.00	114.00	1.00	1.3	1.3	1.0m @ 1.3 g/t	1								
RIVERINA	RGC23084	6706780	264588	339	317	-18	150	UGD	33.35	34.50	1.15	2.0	2.3	1.2m @ 2.0 g/t	1
	RGC23084								Incl 33.82	34.50	0.68	2.5	1.7	0.7m @ 2.5 g/t	2
	RGC23084								37.00	40.47	3.47	1.3	4.5	3.5m @ 1.3 g/t	1
	RGC23084								Incl 37.00	37.80	0.80	2.7	2.2	0.8m @ 2.7 g/t	2
	RGC23084								94.30	94.65	0.35	1.4	0.5	0.4m @ 1.4 g/t	1
	RGC23084								123.80	124.22	0.42	10.8	4.5	0.4m @ 10.8 g/t	1
	RGC23084								139.05	141.17	2.12	1.3	2.8	2.1m @ 1.3 g/t	1
RGC23084	Incl 140.80	141.17	0.37	4.5	1.7	0.4m @ 4.5 g/t	2								
RIVERINA	RGC24003	6706589	264539	302	289	18	66	UGD	24.20	25.00	0.80	2.6	2.1	0.8m @ 2.6 g/t	1
	RGC24003								32.00	33.00	1.00	1.3	1.3	1.0m @ 1.3 g/t	1
	RGC24003								46.23	46.62	0.39	40.5	15.8	0.4m @ 40.5 g/t	1
	RGC24003								53.50	54.50	1.00	1.2	1.2	1.0m @ 1.2 g/t	1
RIVERINA	RGC24004	6706589	264539	302	266	19	63	UGD	30.80	31.15	0.35	1.6	0.6	0.4m @ 1.6 g/t	1
	RGC24004								51.85	53.08	1.23	14.8	18.2	1.2m @ 14.8 g/t	1
RIVERINA	RGC24005	6706577	264540	300	273	-15	63	UGD	20.00	23.00	3.00	3.2	9.6	3.0m @ 3.2 g/t	1
	RGC24005								38.00	39.00	1.00	9.3	9.3	1.0m @ 9.3 g/t	1
	RGC24005								42.07	43.00	0.93	39.1	36.4	0.9m @ 39.1 g/t	1
	RGC24005								47.00	48.00	1.00	1.3	1.3	1.0m @ 1.3 g/t	1
RIVERINA	RGC24006	6706577	264540	302	263	18	66	UGD	52.66	54.66	2.00	3.7	7.4	2.0m @ 3.7 g/t	1
RIVERINA	RGC24007	6706575	264541	300	254	-14	87	UGD	42.05	43.60	1.55	5.5	8.6	1.6m @ 5.5 g/t	1
RIVERINA	RGC24008	6706575	264541	301	252	8	84	UGD	35.50	36.20	0.70	4.6	3.2	0.7m @ 4.6 g/t	1
	RGC24008								42.00	42.30	0.30	1.0	0.3	0.3m @ 1.0 g/t	1
	RGC24008								52.00	53.28	1.28	8.7	11.2	1.3m @ 8.7 g/t	1
RIVERINA	RGC24009	6706575	264541	301	245	6	87	UGD	53.60	54.75	1.15	50.5	58.1	1.2m @ 50.5 g/t	1
RIVERINA	RGC24010	6706574	264541	300	237	-12	96	UGD	34.00	35.00	1.00	1.0	1.0	1.0m @ 1.0 g/t	1
	RGC24010								37.50	38.00	0.50	1.8	0.9	0.5m @ 1.8 g/t	1
	RGC24010								46.97	48.15	1.18	27.3	32.2	1.2m @ 27.3 g/t	1
	RGC24010								53.34	53.74	0.40	2.9	1.2	0.4m @ 2.9 g/t	1

Project	Hole ID	MGA North	MGA East	RL	Azi	Dip	End Depth	Hole Type	Depth From	Depth To	Interval	Grade	Gram Metres	Au g/t interval	Cut-off
RIVERINA	RGC24011	6706574	264541	301	230	14	74	UGD						N.S.I.	1
RIVERINA	RGC24012	6706574	264541	301	227	-10	84	UGD	39.73	40.03	0.30	1.3	0.4	0.3m @ 1.3 g/t	1
	53.47								53.77	0.30	12.0	3.6	0.3m @ 12.0 g/t	1	
	65.50								67.50	2.00	2.7	5.4	2.0m @ 2.7 g/t	1	
	Incl 65.50								67.00	1.50	3.1	4.7	1.5m @ 3.1 g/t	2	
RIVERINA	RGC24013	6706574	264541	301	217	-10	119	UGD	75.38	76.51	1.13	34.0	38.5	1.1m @ 34.0 g/t	1
	92.00								93.00	1.00	2.9	2.9	1.0m @ 2.9 g/t	1	
RIVERINA	RGC24014	6706574	264541	301	211	-7	137	UGD	0.00	0.60	0.60	1.4	0.8	0.6m @ 1.4 g/t	1
	47.00								48.00	1.00	2.2	2.2	1.0m @ 2.2 g/t	1	
	90.19								93.00	2.81	58.5	164.4	2.8m @ 58.5 g/t	1	
	Incl 90.55								92.10	1.55	105.4	163.3	1.6m @ 105.4 g/t	2	
	118.88								123.23	4.35	18.9	82.2	4.4m @ 18.9 g/t	1	
RIVERINA	RGC24015	6706574	264541	301	209	11	104	UGD	4.46	5.00	0.54	14.1	7.6	0.5m @ 14.1 g/t	1
	96.55								98.00	1.45	3.9	5.6	1.5m @ 3.9 g/t	1	
	Incl 96.55								97.01	0.46	8.0	3.7	0.5m @ 8.0 g/t	2	
RIVERINA	RGC24016	6706574	264541	301	206	-6	152	UGD	103.66	104.23	0.57	4.5	2.6	0.6m @ 4.5 g/t	1
	132.00								140.90	8.90	10.0	88.7	8.9m @ 10.0 g/t	1	
RIVERINA	RGC24020	6706426	264496	299	324	-20	75	UGD	30.10	33.00	2.90	103.5	300.2	2.9m @ 103.5 g/t	1
	34.00								34.40	0.40	7.9	3.2	0.4m @ 7.9 g/t	1	
	58.00								60.00	2.00	1.8	3.6	2.0m @ 1.8 g/t	1	
	Incl 59.00								60.00	1.00	3.0	3.0	1.0m @ 3.0 g/t	2	
RIVERINA	RGC24021	6706426	264496	299	285	-35	39	UGD	3.00	4.00	1.00	9.2	9.2	1.0m @ 9.2 g/t	1
	11.00								12.00	1.00	1.2	1.2	1.0m @ 1.2 g/t	1	
	14.87								18.90	4.03	83.8	337.6	4.0m @ 83.8 g/t	1	
RIVERINA	RGC24022	6706425	264497	303	265	57	36	UGD	0.00	1.00	1.00	2.2	2.2	1.0m @ 2.2 g/t	1
	13.00								18.00	5.00	7.3	36.6	5.0m @ 7.3 g/t	1	
	Incl 13.00								17.25	4.25	8.3	35.5	4.3m @ 8.3 g/t	2	
RIVERINA	RGC24023	6706423	264497	299	217	-26	57	UGD	12.64	18.00	5.36	4.1	22.2	5.4m @ 4.1 g/t	1
	Incl 12.64								16.23	3.59	5.8	20.8	3.6m @ 5.8 g/t	2	
	21.00								22.00	1.00	1.3	1.3	1.0m @ 1.3 g/t	1	
RIVERINA	RGC24024	6706425	264498	303	206	47	50	UGD	20.00	23.60	3.60	1.2	4.3	3.6m @ 1.2 g/t	1
RIVERINA	RGC24025	6706404	264501	299	237	-30	51	UGD	12.02	13.80	1.78	6.9	12.4	1.8m @ 6.9 g/t	1
RIVERINA	RGC24026	6706405	264501	303	225	49	68	UGD						N.S.I.	1
RIVERINA	RGC24027	6706395	264502	299	224	-27	49	UGD	12.55	13.00	0.45	1.9	0.9	0.5m @ 1.9 g/t	1
RIVERINA	RGC24028	6706395	264502	303	215	48	69	UGD						N.S.I.	1
RIVERINA	RGC24029	6706383	264502	300	197	-14	78	UGD	63.36	63.77	0.41	1.5	0.6	0.4m @ 1.5 g/t	1
RIVERINA	RGC24030	6706384	264503	301	195	32	96	UGD	5.00	9.00	4.00	7.0	28.0	4.0m @ 7.0 g/t	1
	Incl 6.00								9.00	3.00	8.9	26.6	3.0m @ 8.9 g/t	2	
RIVERINA	RGC24031	6706863	264558	340	273	-13	144	UGD						N.S.I.	1
RIVERINA	RGC24032	6706863	264558	339	280	-22	150	UGD						N.S.I.	1
RIVERINA	RGC24033	6706863	264558	340	282	-11	138	UGD						N.S.I.	1
RIVERINA	RGC24034	6706864	264558	340	289	-11	150	UGD						N.S.I.	1
RIVERINA	RGC24036	6706922	264563	332	290	0	174	UGD	39.50	40.00	0.50	1.9	1.0	0.5m @ 1.9 g/t	1
	55.00								56.00	1.00	1.5	1.5	1.0m @ 1.5 g/t	1	
	70.70								74.54	3.84	5.9	22.6	3.8m @ 5.9 g/t	1	
	Incl 71.10								73.00	1.90	10.8	20.5	1.9m @ 10.8 g/t	2	
	78.50								78.89	0.39	7.1	2.8	0.4m @ 7.1 g/t	1	
	100.00								105.00	5.00	1.9	9.3	5.0m @ 1.9 g/t	1	
	Incl 100.00								101.00	1.00	5.5	5.5	1.0m @ 5.5 g/t	2	
	Incl 104.00								105.00	1.00	2.4	2.4	1.0m @ 2.4 g/t	2	
	112.33								112.82	0.49	4.7	2.3	0.5m @ 4.7 g/t	1	
	116.00								117.00	1.00	1.7	1.7	1.0m @ 1.7 g/t	1	
RGC24036	153.00	155.00	2.00	1.5	2.9	2.0m @ 1.5 g/t	1								
RIVERINA	RGC24036R	6706926	264564	330	294	-3	160	UGD	35.55	38.00	2.45	1.2	3.0	2.5m @ 1.2 g/t	1
	51.00								52.00	1.00	1.0	1.0	1.0m @ 1.0 g/t	1	
	72.07								75.00	2.93	1.0	3.0	2.9m @ 1.0 g/t	1	
	Incl 72.07								72.47	0.40	2.1	0.8	0.4m @ 2.1 g/t	2	
	80.50								80.80	0.30	3.2	1.0	0.3m @ 3.2 g/t	1	
	109.00								110.00	1.00	1.9	1.9	1.0m @ 1.9 g/t	1	
	145.90								146.20	0.30	14.5	4.3	0.3m @ 14.5 g/t	1	

Project	Hole ID	MGA North	MGA East	RL	Azi	Dip	End Depth	Hole Type	Depth From	Depth To	Interval	Grade	Gram Metres	Au g/t interval	Cut-off
RIVERINA	RGC24052	6706436	264484	303	65	46	72	UGD	9.00	10.00	1.00	4.1	4.1	1.0m @ 4.1 g/t	1
	RGC24052								14.00	26.00	12.00	4.1	48.6	12.0m @ 4.1 g/t	1
	RGC24052								Incl 14.00	24.50	10.50	4.5	46.8	10.5m @ 4.5 g/t	2
	RGC24052								50.88	51.50	0.62	2.2	1.4	0.6m @ 2.2 g/t	1
RIVERINA	RGC24053	6706436	264484	303	127	38	66	UGD						N.S.I.	1
RIVERINA	RGC24054	6706438	264485	299	16	-19	83	UGD	25.00	26.00	1.00	5.7	5.7	1.0m @ 5.7 g/t	1
	RGC24054								37.70	39.36	1.66	10.1	16.7	1.7m @ 10.0 g/t	1
	RGC24054								Incl 38.05	39.06	1.01	15.5	15.7	1.0m @ 15.5 g/t	2
	RGC24054								41.00	42.00	1.00	2.2	2.2	1.0m @ 2.2 g/t	1
RIVERINA	RGC24055	6706436	264485	299	69	-40	51	UGD	0.00	1.00	1.00	1.0	1.0	1.0m @ 1.0 g/t	1
	RGC24055								18.06	19.20	1.14	3.3	3.7	1.1m @ 3.3 g/t	1
	RGC24055								46.40	46.70	0.30	14.9	4.5	0.3m @ 14.9 g/t	1
RIVERINA	RGC24056	6706419	264488	301	145	23	75	UGD	3.70	5.00	1.30	1.3	1.7	1.3m @ 1.3 g/t	1
RIVERINA	RGC24057	6706420	264488	299	109	-34	42	UGD	12.42	16.41	3.99	4.9	19.4	4.0m @ 4.9 g/t	1
	RGC24057								Incl 12.42	16.00	3.58	5.2	18.7	3.6m @ 5.2 g/t	2
	RGC24057								40.00	41.00	1.00	1.1	1.1	1.0m @ 1.1 g/t	1
RIVERINA	RGC24058	6706421	264488	299	155	-14	93	UGD						N.S.I.	1
RIVERINA	RGC24065	6706863	264558	339	231	-11	137	UGD						N.S.I.	1
RIVERINA	RGC24066	6706863	264558	339	249	-11	132	UGD						N.S.I.	1
RIVERINA	RGC24089	6706785	264589	339	203	-26	125	UGD	43.00	44.00	1.00	1.6	1.6	1.0m @ 1.6 g/t	1
	RGC24089								52.00	52.85	0.85	4.1	3.4	0.9m @ 4.1 g/t	1
	RGC24089								57.00	63.60	6.60	2.0	13.4	6.6m @ 2.0 g/t	1
	RGC24089								Incl 60.00	62.45	2.45	3.8	9.3	2.5m @ 3.8 g/t	2
	RGC24089								67.80	69.55	1.75	2.9	5.1	1.8m @ 2.9 g/t	1
	RGC24089								79.30	79.60	0.30	1.6	0.5	0.3m @ 1.6 g/t	1
	RGC24089								103.22	111.63	8.41	1.6	13.3	8.4m @ 1.6 g/t	1
	RGC24089								Incl 105.00	109.85	4.85	2.0	9.9	4.9m @ 2.0 g/t	2
	RGC24089								116.83	117.70	0.87	3.7	3.2	0.9m @ 3.7 g/t	1
	RGC24089								124.00	125.30	1.30	1.7	2.2	1.3m @ 1.7 g/t	1
	RGC24089								Incl 124.00	124.35	0.35	3.3	1.1	0.4m @ 3.3 g/t	2
RIVERINA	RGC24090	6706785	264589	339	216	-30	138	UGD	29.00	29.46	0.46	14.3	6.6	0.5m @ 14.3 g/t	1
	RGC24090								31.54	33.00	1.46	1.7	2.6	1.5m @ 1.7 g/t	1
	RGC24090								36.00	38.07	2.07	1.8	3.7	2.1m @ 1.8 g/t	1
	RGC24090								Incl 36.00	37.00	1.00	2.4	2.4	1.0m @ 2.4 g/t	2
	RGC24090								Incl 37.50	38.07	0.57	2.2	1.2	0.6m @ 2.2 g/t	2
	RGC24090								41.09	45.26	4.17	1.1	4.4	4.2m @ 1.1 g/t	1
	RGC24090								Incl 43.77	44.07	0.30	3.1	0.9	0.3m @ 3.1 g/t	2
	RGC24090								49.30	50.00	0.70	2.0	1.4	0.7m @ 2.0 g/t	1
	RGC24090								53.00	54.00	1.00	1.4	1.4	1.0m @ 1.4 g/t	1
	RGC24090								65.00	73.00	8.00	1.2	9.7	8.0m @ 1.2 g/t	1
	RGC24090								Incl 66.00	67.00	1.00	2.4	2.4	1.0m @ 2.4 g/t	2
	RGC24090								Incl 72.00	73.00	1.00	2.0	2.0	1.0m @ 2.0 g/t	2
	RGC24090								84.00	87.40	3.40	8.1	27.7	3.4m @ 8.1 g/t	1
	RGC24090								Incl 84.60	86.30	1.70	14.9	25.4	1.7m @ 14.9 g/t	2
	RGC24090								92.36	93.81	1.45	3.6	5.3	1.5m @ 3.6 g/t	1
	RGC24090								104.00	105.00	1.00	3.2	3.2	1.0m @ 3.2 g/t	1
	RGC24090								113.76	114.06	0.30	1.4	0.4	0.3m @ 1.4 g/t	1
	RGC24090								115.30	115.60	0.30	1.0	0.3	0.3m @ 1.0 g/t	1
	RGC24090								119.00	119.40	0.40	1.2	0.5	0.4m @ 1.2 g/t	1
	RGC24090								121.77	127.00	5.23	1.7	8.8	5.2m @ 1.7 g/t	1
RGC24090	Incl 121.77	124.00	2.23	2.5	5.6	2.2m @ 2.5 g/t	2								
RIVERINA	RGC24091	6706784	264589	338	198	-42	160	UGD	61.27	66.00	4.73	6.1	28.8	4.7m @ 6.1 g/t	1
	RGC24091								Incl 61.27	62.10	0.83	24.0	19.9	0.8m @ 24.0 g/t	2
	RGC24091								Incl 64.60	66.00	1.40	4.7	6.6	1.4m @ 4.7 g/t	2
	RGC24091								70.00	79.00	9.00	8.4	75.6	9.0m @ 8.4 g/t	1
	RGC24091								Incl 73.75	76.00	2.25	31.5	70.9	2.3m @ 31.5 g/t	2
	RGC24091								91.00	92.00	1.00	1.1	1.1	1.0m @ 1.1 g/t	1
	RGC24091								112.75	114.00	1.25	1.3	1.6	1.3m @ 1.3 g/t	1
	RGC24091								120.00	121.00	1.00	1.1	1.1	1.0m @ 1.1 g/t	1
	RGC24091								122.00	123.00	1.00	1.2	1.2	1.0m @ 1.2 g/t	1
	RGC24091								138.60	143.33	4.73	7.9	37.2	4.7m @ 7.9 g/t	1
	RGC24091								Incl 139.00	143.33	4.33	8.5	36.7	4.3m @ 8.5 g/t	2

Project	Hole ID	MGA North	MGA East	RL	Azi	Dip	End Depth	Hole Type	Depth From	Depth To	Interval	Grade	Gram Metres	Au g/t interval	Cut-off
RIVERINA	RGC24092	6706785	264589	339	217	-42	149	UGD	29.00	31.00	2.00	2.6	5.2	2.0m @ 2.6 g/t	1
	RGC24092								Incl 30.00	31.00	1.00	3.9	3.9	1.0m @ 3.9 g/t	2
	RGC24092								34.00	35.00	1.00	3.9	3.9	1.0m @ 3.9 g/t	1
	RGC24092								Incl 34.00	34.48	0.48	6.9	3.3	0.5m @ 6.9 g/t	2
	RGC24092								39.64	44.70	5.06	6.1	30.6	5.1m @ 6.1 g/t	1
	RGC24092								Incl 39.64	44.00	4.36	6.8	29.6	4.4m @ 6.8 g/t	2
	RGC24092								47.48	49.00	1.52	1.6	2.5	1.5m @ 1.6 g/t	1
	RGC24092								Incl 47.48	48.00	0.52	2.8	1.4	0.5m @ 2.8 g/t	2
	RGC24092								52.00	53.96	1.96	3.2	6.3	2.0m @ 3.2 g/t	1
	RGC24092								Incl 52.00	53.00	1.00	5.0	5.0	1.0m @ 5.0 g/t	2
	RGC24092								95.70	100.55	4.85	2.3	11.1	4.9m @ 2.3 g/t	1
	RGC24092								124.00	125.00	1.00	2.3	2.3	1.0m @ 2.3 g/t	1
	RGC24092								129.00	130.00	1.00	2.0	2.0	1.0m @ 2.0 g/t	1
	RGC24092								137.00	140.52	3.52	4.7	16.7	3.5m @ 4.7 g/t	1
	RGC24092								Incl 139.00	140.52	1.52	9.5	14.5	1.5m @ 9.5 g/t	2
RGC24092	145.00	147.00	2.00	1.7	3.4	2.0m @ 1.7 g/t	1								
RIVERINA	RGC24093	6706785	264589	339	227	-47	141	UGD	30.75	31.05	0.30	1.9	0.6	0.3m @ 1.9 g/t	1
	RGC24093								36.20	37.00	0.80	2.1	1.7	0.8m @ 2.1 g/t	1
	RGC24093								39.00	42.65	3.65	1.5	5.5	3.7m @ 1.5 g/t	1
	RGC24093								Incl 40.00	40.55	0.55	2.6	1.4	0.6m @ 2.6 g/t	2
	RGC24093								Incl 41.00	41.85	0.85	2.0	1.7	0.9m @ 2.0 g/t	2
	RGC24093								91.70	94.15	2.45	5.5	13.6	2.5m @ 5.5 g/t	1
	RGC24093								Incl 92.95	94.15	1.20	9.4	11.3	1.2m @ 9.4 g/t	2
	RGC24093								97.85	98.60	0.75	1.2	0.9	0.8m @ 1.2 g/t	1
	RGC24093								111.00	111.45	0.45	2.6	1.2	0.5m @ 2.6 g/t	1
	RGC24093								125.00	130.75	5.75	4.5	25.7	5.8m @ 4.5 g/t	1
	RGC24093								139.00	140.00	1.00	5.7	5.7	1.0m @ 5.7 g/t	1
RIVERINA	RGC24094	6706785	264589	339	238	-43	120	UGD	26.21	27.00	0.79	2.5	2.0	0.8m @ 2.5 g/t	1
	RGC24094								31.50	35.80	4.30	2.0	8.7	4.3m @ 2.0 g/t	1
	RGC24094								Incl 32.50	35.00	2.50	2.8	7.0	2.5m @ 2.8 g/t	2
	RGC24094								78.64	79.00	0.36	5.2	1.9	0.4m @ 5.2 g/t	1
	RGC24094								96.00	97.00	1.00	1.2	1.2	1.0m @ 1.2 g/t	1
	RGC24094								106.00	111.00	5.00	1.6	8.0	5.0m @ 1.6 g/t	1
	RGC24094								Incl 106.00	108.95	2.95	2.1	6.3	3.0m @ 2.1 g/t	2
	RGC24094								113.95	114.26	0.31	1.3	0.4	0.3m @ 1.3 g/t	1
RIVERINA	RGC24095	6706785	264589	339	238	-51	135	UGD	32.85	38.20	5.35	1.4	7.3	5.4m @ 1.4 g/t	1
	RGC24095								Incl 33.60	34.00	0.40	2.2	0.9	0.4m @ 2.2 g/t	2
	RGC24095								Incl 36.45	37.00	0.55	4.3	2.4	0.6m @ 4.3 g/t	2
	RGC24095								50.15	50.50	0.35	1.3	0.5	0.4m @ 1.3 g/t	1
	RGC24095								85.90	90.00	4.10	3.5	14.3	4.1m @ 3.5 g/t	1
	RGC24095								92.45	93.55	1.10	13.8	15.2	1.1m @ 13.8 g/t	1
	RGC24095								Incl 93.00	93.55	0.55	26.2	14.4	0.6m @ 26.2 g/t	2
	RGC24095								104.90	105.50	0.60	27.9	16.7	0.6m @ 27.9 g/t	1
	RGC24095								113.55	114.00	0.45	1.9	0.8	0.5m @ 1.9 g/t	1
	RGC24095								122.40	123.30	0.90	3.5	3.2	0.9m @ 3.5 g/t	1
RGC24095	126.75	128.55	1.80	2.7	4.9	1.8m @ 2.7 g/t	1								
RIVERINA	RGC24096	6706785	264589	338	299	-49	132	UGD	19.00	21.00	2.00	2.4	4.8	2.0m @ 2.4 g/t	1
	RGC24096								Incl 20.00	21.00	1.00	3.5	3.5	1.0m @ 3.5 g/t	2
	RGC24096								30.84	31.14	0.30	1.2	0.4	0.3m @ 1.2 g/t	1
	RGC24096								32.63	34.25	1.62	1.6	2.6	1.6m @ 1.6 g/t	1
	RGC24096								35.40	38.00	2.60	1.6	4.0	2.6m @ 1.6 g/t	1
	RGC24096								Incl 37.00	38.00	1.00	2.8	2.8	1.0m @ 2.8 g/t	2
	RGC24096								85.36	85.66	0.30	16.5	5.0	0.3m @ 16.5 g/t	1
	RGC24096								89.00	89.50	0.50	1.1	0.6	0.5m @ 1.1 g/t	1
	RGC24096								114.86	115.28	0.42	1.4	0.6	0.4m @ 1.4 g/t	1
	RGC24096								120.62	120.92	0.30	4.9	1.5	0.3m @ 4.9 g/t	1
	RGC24096								122.63	123.33	0.70	8.6	6.0	0.7m @ 8.6 g/t	1

Project	Hole ID	MGA North	MGA East	RL	Azi	Dip	End Depth	Hole Type	Depth From	Depth To	Interval	Grade	Gram Metres	Au g/t interval	Cut-off
RIVERINA	RGC24097	6706785	264589	338	302	-37	123	UGD	27.85	34.00	6.15	1.1	6.9	6.2m @ 1.1 g/t	1
	RGC24097								Incl 33.30	34.00	0.70	2.2	1.5	0.7m @ 2.2 g/t	2
	RGC24097								71.00	72.00	1.00	1.4	1.4	1.0m @ 1.4 g/t	1
	RGC24097								76.90	77.30	0.40	1.3	0.5	0.4m @ 1.3 g/t	1
	RGC24097								80.00	81.00	1.00	1.1	1.1	1.0m @ 1.1 g/t	1
	RGC24097								107.50	108.15	0.65	1.9	1.2	0.7m @ 1.9 g/t	1
	RGC24097								110.90	114.00	3.10	1.5	4.6	3.1m @ 1.5 g/t	1
	RGC24097								Incl 110.90	111.30	0.40	6.9	2.7	0.4m @ 6.9 g/t	2
	RGC24097								120.40	122.00	1.60	7.9	12.7	1.6m @ 7.9 g/t	1
RIVERINA	RGC24098	6706785	264589	339	309	-45	144	UGD	29.90	37.95	8.05	3.7	29.8	8.1m @ 3.7 g/t	1
	RGC24098								Incl 29.90	30.95	1.05	11.1	11.6	1.1m @ 11.1 g/t	2
	RGC24098								Incl 35.50	37.95	2.45	5.2	12.8	2.5m @ 5.2 g/t	2
	RGC24098								40.50	41.00	0.50	4.0	2.0	0.5m @ 4.0 g/t	1
	RGC24098								92.00	92.50	0.50	1.6	0.8	0.5m @ 1.6 g/t	1
	RGC24098								122.00	123.00	1.00	1.9	1.9	1.0m @ 1.9 g/t	1
	RGC24098								130.90	131.20	0.30	20.8	6.2	0.3m @ 20.8 g/t	1
RIVERINA	RGC24099	6706785	264589	339	316	-42	155	UGD	29.68	29.98	0.30	2.5	0.8	0.3m @ 2.5 g/t	1
	RGC24099								32.78	40.12	7.34	2.0	14.5	7.3m @ 2.0 g/t	1
	RGC24099								Incl 39.45	40.12	0.67	10.4	7.0	0.7m @ 10.4 g/t	2
	RGC24099								44.00	45.00	1.00	1.2	1.2	1.0m @ 1.2 g/t	1
	RGC24099								98.70	100.47	1.77	26.0	46.0	1.8m @ 26.0 g/t	1
	RGC24099								Incl 98.70	100.00	1.30	35.0	45.5	1.3m @ 35.0 g/t	2
	RGC24099								119.00	120.00	1.00	1.5	1.5	1.0m @ 1.5 g/t	1
RGC24099	128.00	129.00	1.00	1.1	1.1	1.0m @ 1.1 g/t	1								
RIVERINA	RGC24100	6706785	264589	339	306	-28	114	UGD	25.80	26.60	0.80	3.7	2.9	0.8m @ 3.7 g/t	1
	RGC24100								29.25	34.25	5.00	2.0	9.9	5.0m @ 2.0 g/t	1
	RGC24100								Incl 30.00	30.30	0.30	2.5	0.7	0.3m @ 2.5 g/t	2
	RGC24100								Incl 32.50	33.85	1.35	4.8	6.5	1.4m @ 4.8 g/t	2
	RGC24100								104.75	105.05	0.30	4.7	1.4	0.3m @ 4.7 g/t	1
	RGC24100								107.40	108.00	0.60	1.2	0.7	0.6m @ 1.2 g/t	1
RIVERINA	RVDD22051	6706716	264623	430	266	-53	244	DDH						N.S.I.	1
RIVERINA	RVDD23022	6706708	264606	430	273	-54	216	DDH						N.S.I.	1
RIVERINA	RVDD23023	6706692	264599	430	268	-52	204	DDH	130.00	131.00	1.00	1.2	1.2	1.0m @ 1.2 g/t	1

SAND KING

Project	Hole ID	MGA North	MGA East	RL	Azi	Dip	End Depth	Hole Type	Depth From	Depth To	Interval	Grade	Gram Metres	Au g/t interval	Cut-off
SIBERIA NORTH	SKDD23009A	6656328	304076	425	177	-66	230	DDH	132.00	133.00	1.00	5.7	5.7	1.0m @ 5.7 g/t	1
	SKDD23009A								141.89	143.04	1.15	8.6	9.9	1.2m @ 8.6 g/t	1
	SKDD23009A								155.41	156.12	0.71	7.5	5.3	0.7m @ 7.5 g/t	1
	SKDD23009A								174.50	178.84	4.34	7.0	30.3	4.3m @ 7.0 g/t	1
	SKDD23009A								196.65	197.25	0.60	5.4	3.2	0.6m @ 5.4 g/t	1
	SKDD23009A								199.86	200.85	0.99	1.1	1.1	1.0m @ 1.1 g/t	1
SIBERIA NORTH	SKDD23018	6656269	303955	421	179	-55	257	DDH	191.74	203.02	11.28	4.0	44.8	11.3m @ 4.0 g/t	1
	SKDD23018								Incl 191.74	194.14	2.40	8.6	20.5	2.4m @ 8.5 g/t	2
	SKDD23018								Incl 196.29	203.02	6.73	3.4	22.6	6.7m @ 3.4 g/t	2
SIBERIA NORTH	SKDD23020	6656279	303936	420	179	-52	282	DDH	205.77	206.79	1.02	2.3	2.4	1.0m @ 2.3 g/t	1
	SKDD23020								231.10	232.20	1.10	3.1	3.4	1.1m @ 3.1 g/t	1
	SKDD23020								236.17	240.40	4.23	3.7	15.8	4.2m @ 3.7 g/t	1
	SKDD23020								Incl 236.84	240.40	3.56	4.1	14.5	3.6m @ 4.1 g/t	2
SIBERIA NORTH	SKDD23022	6656226	303895	419	176	-48	261	DDH						N.S.I.	1
SIBERIA NORTH	SKDD23026B	6656190	303831	419	204	-50	528	DDH	181.91	184.65	2.74	2.7	7.5	2.7m @ 2.7 g/t	1
	SKDD23026B								248.25	249.21	0.96	4.8	4.6	1.0m @ 4.8 g/t	1
	SKDD23026B								283.00	285.69	2.69	1.7	4.5	2.7m @ 1.7 g/t	1
	SKDD23026B								Incl 283.00	283.60	0.60	2.4	1.5	0.6m @ 2.4 g/t	2
	SKDD23026B								Incl 284.00	284.63	0.63	2.0	1.3	0.6m @ 2.0 g/t	2
	SKDD23026B								Incl 284.95	285.25	0.30	2.7	0.8	0.3m @ 2.7 g/t	2
	SKDD23026B								319.15	320.28	1.13	2.2	2.5	1.1m @ 2.2 g/t	1
	SKDD23026B								324.46	324.97	0.51	4.1	2.1	0.5m @ 4.1 g/t	1
	SKDD23026B								332.01	332.60	0.59	2.3	1.3	0.6m @ 2.3 g/t	1
	SKDD23026B								338.00	340.65	2.65	3.4	9.1	2.7m @ 3.4 g/t	1
	SKDD23026B								357.19	357.84	0.65	1.6	1.0	0.7m @ 1.6 g/t	1
	SKDD23026B								365.30	367.28	1.98	7.2	14.3	2.0m @ 7.2 g/t	1
	SKDD23026B								413.00	414.95	1.95	9.7	18.9	2.0m @ 9.7 g/t	1
SIBERIA NORTH	SKDD23027	6656025	303632	415	175	-42	281	DDH	106.70	108.37	1.67	4.5	7.6	1.7m @ 4.5 g/t	1
	SKDD23027								Incl 106.70	108.00	1.30	5.4	7.1	1.3m @ 5.4 g/t	2
	SKDD23027								139.05	141.60	2.55	11.5	29.3	2.6m @ 11.5 g/t	1
	SKDD23027								179.49	181.50	2.01	1.6	3.2	2.0m @ 1.6 g/t	1
	SKDD23027								Incl 180.50	181.50	1.00	2.8	2.8	1.0m @ 2.8 g/t	2
	SKDD23027								184.90	185.61	0.71	4.3	3.1	0.7m @ 4.3 g/t	1
	SKDD23027								199.00	201.70	2.70	2.7	7.4	2.7m @ 2.7 g/t	1
	SKDD23027								Incl 199.00	199.85	0.85	7.5	6.3	0.9m @ 7.5 g/t	2
	SKDD23027								214.05	214.78	0.73	5.9	4.3	0.7m @ 5.9 g/t	1
	SKDD23027								221.25	222.33	1.08	8.0	8.7	1.1m @ 8.0 g/t	1
SIBERIA NORTH	SKDD23029	6655967	303556	411	181	-53	315	DDH	216.37	218.41	2.04	11.3	23.1	2.0m @ 11.3 g/t	1
	SKDD23029								264.18	264.90	0.72	1.9	1.4	0.7m @ 1.9 g/t	1
	SKDD23029								Incl 264.18	264.60	0.42	2.2	0.9	0.4m @ 2.2 g/t	2
	SKDD23029								279.49	284.00	4.51	4.8	21.8	4.5m @ 4.8 g/t	1
SIBERIA NORTH	SKDD23030A	6655706	303636	412	356	-46	341	DDH	99.07	100.12	1.05	5.9	6.2	1.1m @ 5.9 g/t	1
SIBERIA NORTH	SKDD23031	6656339	304055	425	176	-66	272	DDH	213.70	223.00	9.30	4.5	41.4	9.3m @ 4.5 g/t	1
SIBERIA NORTH	SKDD23032	6656227	303895	419	183	-58	288	DDH	177.47	180.82	3.35	3.2	10.7	3.4m @ 3.2 g/t	1
	SKDD23032								183.81	184.49	0.68	2.9	2.0	0.7m @ 2.9 g/t	1
	SKDD23032								210.19	212.55	2.36	2.7	6.4	2.4m @ 2.7 g/t	1
	SKDD23032								Incl 210.76	212.55	1.79	3.1	5.5	1.8m @ 3.1 g/t	2
	SKDD23032								221.59	223.13	1.54	6.8	10.5	1.5m @ 6.8 g/t	1
	SKDD23032								228.47	235.81	7.34	4.0	29.4	7.3m @ 4.0 g/t	1
	SKDD23032								Incl 228.47	229.62	1.15	7.9	9.0	1.2m @ 7.9 g/t	2
SKDD23032	Incl 233.47	235.81	2.34	8.0	18.6	2.3m @ 8.0 g/t	2								
SIBERIA NORTH	SKDD23034	6656047	303653	416	183	-53	342	DDH	155.13	155.89	0.76	1.5	1.1	0.8m @ 1.5 g/t	1
	SKDD23034								182.23	184.32	2.09	8.1	16.9	2.1m @ 8.1 g/t	1

Project	Hole ID	MGA North	MGA East	RL	Azi	Dip	End Depth	Hole Type	Depth From	Depth To	Interval	Grade	Gram Metres	Au g/t interval	Cut-off
SIBERIA NORTH	SKDD23035	6656004	303610	413	186	-63	370	DDH	285.00	286.73	1.73	4.6	7.9	1.7m @ 4.6 g/t	1
	SKDD23035								295.50	297.51	2.01	1.3	2.5	2.0m @ 1.3 g/t	1
	SKDD23035								Incl 295.50	296.00	0.50	3.4	1.7	0.5m @ 3.4 g/t	2
	SKDD23035								317.00	320.80	3.80	4.2	16.1	3.8m @ 4.2 g/t	1
SIBERIA NORTH	SKDD23037B	6655974	303570	411	177	-59	379	DDH	150.00	151.00	1.00	1.1	1.1	1.0m @ 1.1 g/t	1
	SKDD23037B								233.00	234.00	1.00	1.3	1.3	1.0m @ 1.3 g/t	1
	SKDD23037B								236.35	238.24	1.89	3.2	6.1	1.9m @ 3.2 g/t	1
	SKDD23037B								Incl 236.35	236.95	0.60	6.8	4.1	0.6m @ 6.8 g/t	2
	SKDD23037B								258.94	260.00	1.06	3.9	4.1	1.1m @ 3.9 g/t	1
	SKDD23037B								Incl 258.94	259.63	0.69	5.1	3.5	0.7m @ 5.1 g/t	2
	SKDD23037B								262.44	264.09	1.65	1.9	3.1	1.7m @ 1.9 g/t	1
	SKDD23037B								Incl 262.44	262.93	0.49	2.0	1.0	0.5m @ 2.0 g/t	2
	SKDD23037B								Incl 263.61	264.09	0.48	3.8	1.8	0.5m @ 3.8 g/t	2
	SKDD23037B								273.07	283.77	10.70	3.4	36.2	10.7m @ 3.4 g/t	1
	SKDD23037B								Incl 274.28	283.07	8.79	3.8	33.6	8.8m @ 3.8 g/t	2
	SKDD23037B								318.35	319.00	0.65	1.4	0.9	0.7m @ 1.4 g/t	1
SIBERIA NORTH	SKDD23044	6655971	303563	411	171	-70	270	DDH						N.S.I.	1
SIBERIA NORTH	SKDD23046	6656368	304104	426	182	-66	227	DDH	94.60	97.25	2.65	1.8	4.7	2.7m @ 1.8 g/t	1
	SKDD23046								Incl 95.12	95.46	0.34	4.8	1.6	0.3m @ 4.8 g/t	2
	SKDD23046								103.00	104.00	1.00	9.2	9.2	1.0m @ 9.2 g/t	1
	SKDD23046								177.79	178.16	0.37	54.7	20.2	0.4m @ 54.7 g/t	1
	SKDD23046								226.00	226.92	0.92	5.3	4.9	0.9m @ 5.3 g/t	1
SIBERIA NORTH	SKDD23051	6656391	303935	423	167	-65	504	DDH	454.00	454.60	0.60	1.0	0.6	0.6m @ 1.0 g/t	1
SIBERIA NORTH	SKDD23052	6656465	304044	426	171	-63	427	DDH	81.00	82.00	1.00	3.6	3.6	1.0m @ 3.6 g/t	1
	SKDD23052								101.00	102.06	1.06	1.2	1.3	1.1m @ 1.2 g/t	1
	SKDD23052								104.38	104.74	0.36	1.1	0.4	0.4m @ 1.1 g/t	1
	SKDD23052								150.16	150.51	0.35	1.6	0.5	0.4m @ 1.6 g/t	1
	SKDD23052								177.41	184.17	6.76	7.9	53.6	6.8m @ 7.9 g/t	1
	SKDD23052								232.77	235.07	2.30	5.1	11.8	2.3m @ 5.1 g/t	1
	SKDD23052								242.46	244.04	1.58	11.8	18.6	1.6m @ 11.8 g/t	1
	SKDD23052								Incl 242.85	243.50	0.65	26.7	17.4	0.7m @ 26.7 g/t	2
	SKDD23052								246.63	247.25	0.62	13.1	8.1	0.6m @ 13.1 g/t	1
	SKDD23052								250.80	251.41	0.61	3.2	2.0	0.6m @ 3.2 g/t	1
	SKDD23052								291.00	293.70	2.70	1.6	4.3	2.7m @ 1.6 g/t	1
	SKDD23052								Incl 291.00	292.57	1.57	2.2	3.5	1.6m @ 2.2 g/t	2
	SKDD23052								Incl 293.39	293.70	0.31	2.6	0.8	0.3m @ 2.6 g/t	2
	SKDD23052								344.22	346.75	2.53	7.0	17.7	2.5m @ 7.0 g/t	1
SKDD23052	356.13	359.60	3.47	5.0	17.3	3.5m @ 5.0 g/t	1								
SKDD23052	Incl 356.43	359.60	3.17	5.3	16.8	3.2m @ 5.3 g/t	2								
SIBERIA NORTH	SKDD23053	6656466	304097	425	138	-61	451	DDH	77.00	79.00	2.00	1.7	3.4	2.0m @ 1.7 g/t	1
	SKDD23053								Incl 77.00	77.25	0.25	4.5	1.1	0.3m @ 4.5 g/t	2
	SKDD23053								216.00	217.00	1.00	1.3	1.3	1.0m @ 1.3 g/t	1
	SKDD23053								220.00	223.00	3.00	4.2	12.5	3.0m @ 4.2 g/t	1
	SKDD23053								Incl 220.00	222.50	2.50	4.6	11.5	2.5m @ 4.6 g/t	2
	SKDD23053								284.55	291.90	7.35	4.5	33.0	7.4m @ 4.5 g/t	1
SIBERIA NORTH	SKRC23002	6655956	303763	350	160	-64	102	RC	35.00	36.00	1.00	1.0	1.0	1.0m @ 1.0 g/t	1
SIBERIA NORTH	SKRC23003	6655956	303765	350	150	-73	118	RC	46.00	47.00	1.00	7.3	7.3	1.0m @ 7.3 g/t	1
	SKRC23003								52.00	55.00	3.00	1.9	5.6	3.0m @ 1.9 g/t	1
	SKRC23003								Incl 54.00	55.00	1.00	2.9	2.9	1.0m @ 2.9 g/t	2
	SKRC23003								96.00	97.00	1.00	1.0	1.0	1.0m @ 1.0 g/t	1
SIBERIA NORTH	SKRC23008	6655975	303760	350	290	-51	60	RC	9.00	18.00	9.00	4.3	38.8	9.0m @ 4.3 g/t	1
SIBERIA NORTH	SKRC23009	6655973	303758	350	278	-76	96	RC	48.00	49.00	1.00	1.0	1.0	1.0m @ 1.0 g/t	1
	SKRC23009								68.00	72.00	4.00	17.4	69.7	4.0m @ 17.4 g/t	1
SIBERIA NORTH	SKRC23010	6655970	303755	350	276	-51	60	RC	0.00	4.00	4.00	7.6	30.6	4.0m @ 7.6 g/t	1
	SKRC23010								Incl 0.00	3.00	3.00	9.7	29.0	3.0m @ 9.7 g/t	2
	SKRC23010								12.00	13.00	1.00	1.5	1.5	1.0m @ 1.5 g/t	1
	SKRC23010								42.00	46.00	4.00	2.5	9.9	4.0m @ 2.5 g/t	1
	SKRC23010								Incl 42.00	44.00	2.00	3.9	7.8	2.0m @ 3.9 g/t	2
	SKRC23010								50.00	51.00	1.00	4.3	4.3	1.0m @ 4.3 g/t	1
	SKRC23010								54.00	55.00	1.00	5.2	5.2	1.0m @ 5.2 g/t	1

Project	Hole ID	MGA North	MGA East	RL	Azi	Dip	End Depth	Hole Type	Depth From	Depth To	Interval	Grade	Gram Metres	Au g/t interval	Cut-off
SIBERIA NORTH	SKRC23012	6655966	303751	350	244	-51	36	RC	21.00	29.00	8.00	7.1	57.2	8.0m @ 7.1 g/t	1
	Incl 21.00								28.00	7.00	8.0	56.1	7.0m @ 8.0 g/t	2	
SIBERIA NORTH	SKRC23013	6655966	303757	350	250	-74	72	RC	32.00	33.00	1.00	1.3	1.3	1.0m @ 1.3 g/t	1
SIBERIA NORTH	SKRC23013A	6655967	303761	350	238	-75	72	RC	40.00	47.00	7.00	2.7	18.8	7.0m @ 2.7 g/t	1
	Incl 40.00								43.00	3.00	4.6	13.8	3.0m @ 4.6 g/t	2	
SIBERIA NORTH	SKRC23014	6655961	303750	350	224	-75	54	RC	0.00	2.00	2.00	4.5	9.0	2.0m @ 4.5 g/t	1
	SKRC23014								Incl 0.00	1.00	1.00	7.1	7.1	1.0m @ 7.1 g/t	2
	SKRC23014								30.00	54.00	24.00	10.3	246.4	24.0m @ 10.3 g/t	1
	SKRC23014								Incl 31.00	54.00	23.00	10.6	244.7	23.0m @ 10.6 g/t	2
SIBERIA NORTH	SKRC23015	6655961	303753	350	246	-49	51	RC	14.00	24.00	10.00	8.2	82.2	10.0m @ 8.2 g/t	1
	SKRC23015								32.00	33.00	1.00	5.6	5.6	1.0m @ 5.6 g/t	1
	SKRC23015								44.00	46.00	2.00	7.5	14.9	2.0m @ 7.5 g/t	1
SIBERIA NORTH	SKRC23016	6655956	303748	350	254	-49	36	RC	10.00	12.00	2.00	10.0	20.0	2.0m @ 10.0 g/t	1
	SKRC23016								24.00	30.00	6.00	4.8	28.7	6.0m @ 4.8 g/t	1
SIBERIA NORTH	SKRC23017	6655956	303753	350	247	-75	42	RC	13.00	17.00	4.00	2.9	11.7	4.0m @ 2.9 g/t	1
	SKRC23017								Incl 13.00	16.00	3.00	3.3	9.8	3.0m @ 3.3 g/t	2
	SKRC23017								29.00	33.00	4.00	3.4	13.6	4.0m @ 3.4 g/t	1
	SKRC23017								Incl 29.00	32.00	3.00	4.0	12.1	3.0m @ 4.0 g/t	2
SIBERIA NORTH	SKRC23018	6655956	303758	350	245	-49	36	RC	28.00	29.00	1.00	1.3	1.3	1.0m @ 1.3 g/t	1
	SKRC23018								35.00	36.00	1.00	3.9	3.9	1.0m @ 3.9 g/t	1
SIBERIA NORTH	SKRC23019	6655951	303750	350	247	-51	30	RC	14.00	18.00	4.00	6.2	24.7	4.0m @ 6.2 g/t	1
	SKRC23019								21.00	27.00	6.00	6.8	40.6	6.0m @ 6.8 g/t	1
SIBERIA NORTH	SKRC23020	6655951	303755	350	250	-75	48	RC	22.00	23.00	1.00	1.0	1.0	1.0m @ 1.0 g/t	1
	SKRC23020								26.00	27.00	1.00	1.5	1.5	1.0m @ 1.5 g/t	1
SIBERIA NORTH	SKRC23021	6655951	303760	350	243	-51	42	RC						N.S.I.	1
SIBERIA NORTH	SKRC23022	6655946	303755	350	245	-51	36	RC						N.S.I.	1
SIBERIA NORTH	SKRC23025	6655959	303761	350	179	-50	60	RC	35.00	39.00	4.00	4.2	16.7	4.0m @ 4.2 g/t	1
	SKRC23025								52.00	53.00	1.00	1.6	1.6	1.0m @ 1.6 g/t	1

Appendix 2 - JORC CODE, 2012 EDITION – TABLE 1 REPORT TEMPLATE

Section 1 Sampling Techniques and Data - Riverina

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

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
Sampling techniques	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <i>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.</i> <i>Include reference to measures taken to ensure sample retrospectivity and the appropriate calibration of any measurement tools or systems used.</i> <i>Aspects of the determination of mineralisation that are Material to the Public Report.</i> <i>In cases where 'industry standard' work has been done this would be relatively simple (eg 'reverse circulation drilling was used to obtain 1 m samples from which 3 kg was pulverised to produce a 30 g charge for fire assay'). In other cases more explanation may be required, such as where there is coarse gold that has inherent sampling problems. Unusual commodities or mineralisation types (eg submarine nodules) may warrant disclosure of detailed information</i> 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Croesus Mining N.L; All samples were dried, crushed and split to obtain a sample less than 3.5kg, and finely pulverised prior to a 50gm charge being collected for analysis by fire assay. Monarch Gold Mining Company Ltd; Industry standard work. RC samples collected and sent to certified laboratories for crushing, pulverising and assay by fire assay (RC) and aqua regia (RAB). Pancontinental Mining Ltd; Samples (>2kg) were crushed to 1mm, 1kg split taken and pulverised to 90% minus 20 mesh from which a 50gm aliquot was taken for assay by aqua regia or fire assay. Consolidated Gold N.L/DPPL (Davyhurst Project PTY. LTD.); Industry standard work, RAB samples crushed, pulverised and a 50g charge taken for fire assay. 200gm soil samples oven dried, and pulverised, 50g charge taken for aqua regia assay. Riverina Resources Pty Ltd; Industry standard work. RAB samples taken every metre, composited to 4m using a spear. Samples crushed, pulverised and 50g charge taken for fire assay. RC four metre composite samples were collected using a sample spear. RC and diamond samples crushed, pulverised and 50g charge taken for fire assay and/or 4 acid digest. Any gold anomalous 4m composite samples were re-sampled over 1m intervals using a riffle splitter and also sent to Kalgoorlie Assay Laboratory for gold analysis by 50g fire assay. Barra Resources Ltd; Industry standard work. The entirety of each hole was sampled. Each RC and RAB hole was initially sampled by 4m composites using a spear or scoop. To obtain a representative sample, the entire 1m sample was split using a riffle splitter into a calico bag. Whole diamond core samples for ore zones were sampled. Entire samples were pulverised before splitting and a 50g charge taken for fire assay. Greater Pacific Gold; Core sampling method unknown, assumed to be cut half core. RC sampling method unknown. Analysis method unknown. However, work completed by accredited laboratories, Analabs and Genalysis. Carpentaria Exploration Company Pty Ltd; Samples were collected over 1m intervals. 1m, 2m and 4m composite samples taken depending on the rock type. Composite samples were collected using a sample spear. About 2kg samples were despatched for analysis. Samples crushed, pulverised and a 50g charge taken for fire assay. Malanti Pty Ltd; Industry standard work. 1m samples were collected via a cyclone and passed through a triple splitter giving a 12.5% split of about 2kg. A trowel was used to scoop the samples for composites over 4m and 6m intervals. Samples for assay were then taken with composite intervals based on geology. Many of the single splits were selected for assay in the first instance. Samples packed in poly weave bags were freighted for analysis. Sample crushed, pulverised and a 50g charge taken for fire assay.

		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Riverina Gold Mines NL; Industry standard work, Composited RAB and 1m RC samples assayed by laboratory. Samples crushed, pulverised and a 50g charge taken for aqua regia analysis. • Riverina Gold NL; RAB samples were bulked at 2m intervals. RC holes were sampled at 1m intervals. Diamond core samples were taken at geological boundaries, sample method unknown. All samples crushed, pulverised and a charge taken for fire assay (Au) and perchloric acid digest/AAS for other elements. • Ora Banda Mining Limited (OBM) - 1m RC samples using face sampling hammer with samples collected under cone splitter. 4m composite RC samples collected using a PVC spear from the sample piles at the drill site. For drilling up to April 2020, RC samples were dispatched for pulverising and 50g charge Fire Assay. For drillholes RVRC20036 to RVRC20104 inclusive, 1m and 4m composite samples were dispatched to the lab, crushed to a nominal 3mm, split to 500 grams and analysed by Photon Assay method at MinAnalytical in Kalgoorlie. 4m composite samples with gold values greater than 0.2 g/t Au were re-sampled as 1m split samples and submitted to the lab for Photon Assay analysis. Half-core samples, cut by automated core saw. Core sample intervals selected by geologist and defined by geological boundaries. Samples are crushed, pulverized and a 40g charge is analysed by Fire Assay. For all drilling in 2022, - 1m RC samples using face sampling hammer with samples collected under cone splitter. 4m composite RC samples were taken outside of mineralised zone, collected using a scoop from the sample piles at the drill site. 1m cone spilt samples were taken within the expected mineralised zones. Core sample intervals selected by geologist and defined by geological boundaries. All samples were dispatched to the SGS laboratory at the Davyhurst site for pulverising. Prepared samples were then despatched to SGS laboratories in Kalgoorlie for a 50g charge Fire Assay. Underground diamond drilling - Core sample intervals selected by geologist and defined by geological boundaries. All samples were dispatched to the SGS laboratory at the Davyhurst site for pulverising. Prepared samples were then despatched to SGS laboratories in Kalgoorlie for a 50g charge Fire Assay. Underground face sample (rock chips by hammer) intervals selected by geologist and defined by geological boundaries. All samples were dispatched to the SGS laboratory at the Davyhurst site for pulverising. Prepared samples were then despatched to SGS laboratories in Kalgoorlie for a 50g charge Fire Assay.
Drilling techniques	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • <i>Drill type (eg core, reverse circulation, open-hole hammer, rotary air blast, auger, Bangka, sonic, etc) and details (eg core diameter, triple or standard tube, depth of diamond tails, face-sampling bit or other type, whether core is oriented and if so, by what method, etc).</i> 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Croesus Mining N.L; Auger samples were drilled by Prodrill Pty Ltd using Toyota mounted auger rig. RAB holes were drilled by either Kennedy, or Arronika or Challenge Drilling of Kalgoorlie. Challenge drilling employed a custom built RAB/AC rig. RC holes were drilled by Ausdrill Pty Ltd and diamond holes were drilled by Sandersons. Core was oriented. • Monarch Gold Mining Company Ltd; Aircore and RAB holes were drilled by Challenge Drilling. All RC holes were drilled by Kennedy Drilling Contractors with 5^{1/2}" hammer. • Pancontinental Mining Ltd; Drilling was undertaken by Davies Drilling of Kalgoorlie using a Schramn T64 rig. • Consolidated Gold N.L/DPPL; Auger samples were collected using a power auger fitted to a 4WD vehicle. RAB drilling was undertaken by Bostech Drilling Pty Ltd. • Riverina Resources Pty Ltd; RC holes drilled with 5^{1/4}" hammer. Unknown diamond core diameter. • Barra Resources Ltd; Holes were drilled by Resource Drilling Pty Ltd using a Schramm 450 drill rig. • Greater Pacific Gold; Schramm RC Rig with face sampling hammer, 5^{1/8}" diameter. NQ core, Edson Rig • Carpentaria Exploration Company Pty Ltd; RC drilling by Robinson contractors. Face sampling hammer used. • Malanti Pty Ltd; Holes were drilled by Redmond Drilling of Kalgoorlie using a truck mounted Schramm rig with a compressor rated at 900 cfm 350 psi. • Riverina Gold Mines NL; Vacuum holes were drilled by G & B Drilling using a Toyota Landcruiser mounted Edsom vacuum rig fitted with a 2 inch (5.08cm) diameter blade. RAB holes were drilled by PJ and RM Kennedy using a

		<p>Hydro RAB 50 drill rig mounted on a 4 wheel Hino truck with 600 cfm/200 PSI air capacity. A 51/4 inch hammer and blade were used. RC holes were drilled by either Civil Resources Ltd using an Ingersoll Rand T4W heavy duty percussion rig fitted with a 900 cfm at 350 PSI air compressor and a 51/4 inch (13,34cm diameter) RC hollow hammer or by Swick Drilling using an Ingersoll Rand TH 60 reverse circulation drill rig with 750 cfm/350 PSI air capacity and a 51/4 inch RC hollow hammer or by B. Stockwell of Murray Black's Spec Mining Services using a rig mounted on an 8 x 4 Mercedes.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Riverina Gold NL; RC hole were drilled by Green Drilling using Schramm T66 rig. Diamond holes were drilled by Longyear. Diamond holes were sometimes drilled with a RC pre-collar, HQ core and a NQ2 core drilled. • Ora Banda Mining Limited (OBM) – 5.25 to 5.5 inch diameter RC holes using face sampling hammer with samples collected under cone splitter. HQ and HQ3 coring to approx. 40m, then NQ2 to BOH. Metallurgical and geotechnical core holes drilled using HQ3 exclusively. All core oriented by reflex instrument. All core drilled in 2022 was orientated by Axis instrument. Underground diamond drilling – NQ2 coring with standard tubing (triple tubing for geotechnical), all core is oriented by Axis Champ Ori tool, rig alignment via DeviAligner tool, downhole surveys via DeviGyro-Ox tool.
Drill sample recovery	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • <i>Method of recording and assessing core and chip sample recoveries and results assessed.</i> • <i>Measures taken to maximise sample recovery and ensure representative nature of the samples.</i> • <i>Whether a relationship exists between sample recovery and grade and whether sample bias may have occurred due to preferential loss/gain of fine/coarse material.</i> 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Auger, RAB and RC drill recoveries were not recoded by Croesus Mining N.L, Monarch Gold Mining Company Ltd, Pancontinental Mining Ltd, Consolidated Gold N.L/DPPL, Riverina Resources Pty Ltd, Barra Resources Ltd, Carpentaria Exploration Company Pty Ltd, Malanti Pty Ltd, Riverina Gold Mines NL or Riverina Gold Mines NL. However Monarch, in a Riverina resource report state that "Good recoveries for RMRC series RC drilling were observed. Minor water was encountered in 27 of the RMRC series drill holes" • Diamond Core recoveries are very high due to the competent ground. Any core recovery issues are noted on core blocks and logged. • Ora Banda Mining Limited (OBM - Diamond drill recoveries are recorded as a percentage calculated from measured core against downhole drilled intervals (core blocks). Underground diamond drilling – Diamond drill recoveries are recorded as a percentage calculated from measured core against metre marks and noted core loss blocks from driller's rod counts. Underground face sampling domains marked up, with chip samples taken along the sample line per domain to reduce sampling bias. • There is no known relationship between sample recovery and grade.
Logging	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • <i>Whether core and chip samples have been geologically and geotechnically logged to a level of detail to support appropriate Mineral Resource estimation, mining studies and metallurgical studies.</i> • <i>Whether logging is qualitative or quantitative in nature. Core (or costean, channel, etc) photography.</i> • <i>The total length and percentage of the relevant intersections logged.</i> 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Croesus Mining N.L; RAB drill logs were recorded both on paper and later electronically by a Casiopia datalogger. Diamond core was geologically, geotechnically and magnetic susceptibility logged. Qualitative: alteration, colour, contact, grainsize, joint, matrix, texture, rocktype, mineral, structure, sulphide, percent sulphide, vein type, percent vein, weathering. Quantitative; percent sulphide, percent vein. Diamond core was photographed. • Monarch Gold Mining Company Ltd; Qualitative: lithology, mineralisation code, alteration, vein code, sulphide code. Quantitative; percent mineralisation, alteration intensity, percent vein, percent sulphide. • Pancontinental Mining Ltd; All drill data was recorded on computer forms and the lithological descriptions were produced by Control Data' Bordata program. Qualitative: colour, weathering, minerals, grainsize, rock, structure, alteration. Quantitative: alteration intensity. • Consolidated Gold N.L/DPPL; Holes were logged at 1m intervals using a standard logging sheet directly onto a palmtop logger. Qualitative: colour, weathering, minerals, grainsize, rock, structure, alteration. Quantitative: alteration intensity.

		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Riverina Resources Pty Ltd; Qualitative: lithology, minerals, oxidation, colour, grain, texture, texture intensity, alteration, sulphide, comments. Quantitative: alteration intensity, percent sulphide, percent quartz veins. • Barra Resources Ltd; Each meter from all RC drill holes was washed, sieved and collected in chip trays and stored at the Barmingo First Hit Mine office. These rock chips were geologically logged using the Barmingo Pty Ltd geological logging codes. This data was manually recorded on logging sheets or captured digitally using a HP Jornada hand held computer utilising the Micromine Field Marshall program and entered into a digital database at the Barmingo First Hit Mine office. Each diamond drill holes was recovered according to the driller's core blocks and metre marked. The core was logged to the centimetre, and samples were marked up accordingly. The core was geologically logged using the Barmingo Pty Ltd geological logging codes. This data was manually recorded on logging sheets in the field and entered into a digital database at the Barmingo First Hit Mine office. Qualitative: qualifier, lithology, mineralisation, alteration, grain size, texture, colour, oxidation. Quantitative; percentage of quartz and sulphide. Core was photographed. • Greater Pacific Gold; Qualitative logging of lithology, oxidation, alteration and veining. • Carpentaria Exploration Company Pty Ltd; Qualitative: description. Quantitative; percent oxidation, percent quartz, percent pyrite. • Malanti Pty Ltd; Qualitative: description. Quantitative; percent quartz. Logged on a metre basis. • Riverina Gold Mines NL; Qualitative for Vacuum holes: colour, grain size, alteration minerals, rock type, structure, vein type, sulphides, oxidation and comments. Quantitative for Vacuum holes; percent veins, percent sulphides. Qualitative for RAB holes and RC holes from RV110 to RV295: colour, grain size, alteration minerals, rock type, fabric, vein type, sulphides, oxidation and comments. Quantitative RAB holes and RC holes from RV110 to RV295; percent veins, percent sulphides. Qualitative for RC holes from RV296 to RV350: geology, oxidation, colour and description. Quantitative for RC holes from RV296 to RV350; percent quartz. • Riverina Gold NL; Qualitative: RQD, lithology, mineralisation, alteration, weathering, veining, fracturing. Quantitative: percent quartz. • Ora Banda Mining Limited (OBM - Field logging was conducted using Geobank Mobile™ software on Panasonic Toughbook CF-31 ruggedized laptop computers. Qualitative logging: Lithology, colour, oxidation, grainsize, texture, structure, hardness, regolith. Quantitative: estimates are made of quartz veining, sulphide and alteration percentages. Core photographed both wet and dry. Magnetic susceptibility and RQD were also recorded for core holes. Underground diamond drilling – Qualitative logging: Lithology, texture, alteration, mineralisation/sulphides, structure, veining. Quantitative: estimates are made of veining, sulphide and alteration percentages, RQD measurements, core density measurements, core recovery per metre, fractures per metre. Core photographed both wet and dry. Underground face sampling domain logging of lithology, veining, alteration, mineralisation/sulphides with each face mapped and photographed • All holes were geologically logged in their entirety to a level of detail to support mineral resource estimation.
Sub-sampling techniques and sample preparation	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • <i>If core, whether cut or sawn and whether quarter, half or all core taken.</i> • <i>If non-core, whether riffled, tube sampled, rotary split, etc and whether sampled wet or dry.</i> 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Croesus Mining N.L; Auger samples were taken from an average depth of 1.5m to 2m. RAB and Aircore samples were collected in buckets below a free standing cyclone and laid out at 1m intervals in rows of tens adjacent to the drill collar. Composite analytical samples (~3.5kg) were initially collected over 5m intervals for each hole and a 1m bottom of hole analytical sample. Analytical composite samples were formed by taking a representative scoop through each 1m drill sample. RC drill samples were collected in large plastic retention bags below a freestanding cyclone at 1m intervals, with analytical samples initially formed by composite sampling over 5m intervals. Where samples were dry, analytical composites were formed by spear sampling, using a 50mm diameter plastic pipe

	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • <i>For all sample types, the nature, quality and appropriateness of the sample preparation technique.</i> • <i>Quality control procedures adopted for all sub-sampling stages to maximise representivity of samples.</i> • <i>Measures taken to ensure that the sampling is representative of the in situ material collected, including for instance results for field duplicate/second-half sampling.</i> • <i>Whether sample sizes are appropriate to the grain size of the material being sampled.</i> 	<p>pushed through the drill cuttings in the sample retention bag to the base of the bag. The pipe is removed carefully with the contents of the pipe containing a representation of the retained metre. Wet RC drill samples were thoroughly mixed in the sample retention bag and 'scoop' sampled to form a 5m composite sample. HQ diamond core was cut into halves and sampled on geological boundaries, to a minimum of 20cm samples or on a metre basis on site. The diamond core was cut using a diamond saw, with half core being submitted to the laboratory for analysis and the other stored. Field samples were taken for RAB, RC and diamond core samples at a rate of 1 in 20. Composite analytical samples returning values greater than 0.1 g/t Au were re-sampled at 1m intervals.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Monarch Gold Mining Company Ltd; Drill hole samples were collected at 4m and 3m composite intervals. All samples at ALS Kalgoorlie were sorted, dried, split via a riffle splitter using the standard splitting procedure laboratory Method Code SPL-21, pulverised in a ring mill using a standard low chrome steel ring set to >85% passing 75 micron. If sample was >3 kg it was split prior to pulverising and the remainder retained or discarded. A 250g representative split sample was taken, the remaining residue sample stored and a 50gm sample charge was taken for analysis. All samples at Ultra Trace Pty Ltd were sorted, dried, a 2.5 – 3kg sample was pulverized using a vibrating disc, was split into a 200-300g subsample and the residue sample stored. A 40gm charge was taken for analysis. Composite samples returning anomalous values were sampled at 1m intervals using a scoop. For both RC and RAB drilling a duplicate sample was collected at every 25th sample, and a standard sample was submitted every 20th sample. • Pancontinental Mining Ltd; RC samples were collected in plastic bags directly from the cyclone at 1m intervals, split twice through a sample splitter before splitting off a 2kg sample for analysis. Samples were crushed to 1mm, 1kg split taken and pulverised to 90% minus 20 mesh from which a 50gm aliquot was taken. Field samples were taken at a rate of 1 in 10 and results show a good correlation with the original values. Samples sent to SGS were dried, jaw and roll crushed, split and pulverised in a chromium steel mill. • Consolidated Gold N.L./DPPL; Auger samples were collected at a nominal depth of 1.5m or blade refusal. Approximately 200gm of material was placed into pre-numbered paper geochemical bags. Sample numbers were entered into a datalogger linked to the GPS unit to ensure accuracy. RAB samples were collected at 1m intervals and used to create a 4m composite sample. Samples were oven dried, pulverised in a single stage grinding bowl until about 90% of the material passed 75 micron. A 50gm split sample was taken for analysis. Composite samples returning values greater than 0.19 Au g/t were sampled at 1m intervals. • Riverina Resources Pty Ltd; Auger soil samples were collected from a depth of 1.8m or blade refusal. RAB and RC 4m composites were taken using a sample spear. Samples were dried, crushed, split, pulverised and a 50gm charge taken. Composite samples returning anomalous gold values were sampled at 1m intervals using a sample spear. • Barra Resources Ltd; Every metre of the drilling was collected through a cyclone into a large green plastic bag and lined up in rows near the hole in rows of 20. The entirety of each hole was sampled. Each hole was initially sampled by 4m composites using a spear or scoop. Once each hole was logged, intervals considered to be geologically significant were re-sampled at 1m intervals. To obtain a representative sample, the entire 1m sample was split using a riffle splitter into a calico bag. Whole diamond core samples for ore zones were sampled. Samples greater than 2.5kg were riffle split to <2.5kg using a Jones riffle splitter. The entire sample was then pulverised in a Labtechnics LM5 to better than 85% passing 75 microns. A 50gm pulp was taken for assaying in appropriately numbered satchels. Composite samples that returned gold assays greater than 0.1 g/t Au and that had not been previously sampled at 1m intervals, were re-sampled at 1m intervals. In addition, any highly anomalous 1m samples were also sampled again to confirm their assay results.
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<p>Quality of assay data and laboratory tests</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <i>The nature, quality and appropriateness of the assaying and laboratory procedures used and whether the technique is considered partial or total.</i> <i>For geophysical tools, spectrometers, handheld XRF instruments, etc, the parameters used in determining the analysis including instrument make and model, reading times, calibrations factors applied and their derivation, etc.</i> <i>Nature of quality control procedures adopted (eg standards, blanks, duplicates, external laboratory checks) and whether acceptable levels of accuracy (ie lack of bias) and precision have been established.</i> 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Repeat assays were undertaken on pulp samples at the discretion of the laboratory. Croesus Mining N.L; Auger samples were sent to Ultratrace Laboratories, Perth, to be assayed for gold using the Aqua Regia method with a detection limit of 1ppb. RAB, aircore, RC and diamond samples were sent to Ultratrace Laboratories in Perth to be analysed for gold using Fire assay/ICP Optical Spectrometry. Diamond core check samples were analysed at Genalysis of Perth. Some diamond core samples were also analysed for platinum and palladium by fire assay. Monarch Gold Mining Company Ltd; RC samples were sent to ALS Kalgoorlie to be analysed gold by fire assay (lab code Au-AA26). This was completed using a 50grm sample charge that was fused with a lead concentrate using the laboratory digestion method FA-Fusion and digested and analysed by Atomic Absorption Spectroscopy against matrix matched standard. RC samples were also sent to Ultra Trace Pty Ltd, Canning Vale Western Australia for gold analysis by lead collection fire assay. Samples were also analysed for palladium and platinum. The Quality control at ALS involved 84 pot fire assay system. The number and position of quality control blanks, laboratory standards and repeats were determined by the batch size. Three repeat samples were generally at position 10, 30, 50 of a batch and the control blanks (one blank) at the start of a batch of 84 samples. The laboratory standards were inserted randomly and usually two certified internal standards were analysed with a batch, but it was at the discretion of the 'run builder' as to how many standards to add to the batch and where to place them in the run. QAQC at Ultra Trace Pty Ltd was undertaken for every 27th sample. At random, two repeat samples were chosen, one laboratory standard was inserted and one check sample was taken. The check sample was chosen if the first pass of fire assay shows anomalous value. Pancontinental Mining Ltd; Samples were sent to Genalysis Laboratory Services Pty Ltd in Perth to be analysed for gold with a detection limit of 0.01 ppm. They were also analysed for gold at SGS laboratory using aqua regia with AAS finish. A number of samples with an assay greater than 0.2 ppm were re-assayed by fire assay. Laboratory standards indicated reasonable accuracy. Consolidated Gold N.L/DPPL; Auger samples were submitted to ALS Pty Ltd in Perth to be analysed for gold to a detection limit of 0.001ppm using ALS's PM2005 graphite furnace/AAS technique. Samples were also analysed for calcium, magnesium and arsenic using ALS's IC205 technique. RAB samples were submitted to Minlab Pty Ltd Kalgoorlie to be analysed for gold by fire. Some samples were also sent to Amdel Laboratories Ltd Kalgoorlie for gold analysis by fire assay method FAI. Riverina Resources Pty Ltd; Auger soil samples were sent to Ultra Trace in Perth to be analysed for gold and arsenic using an aqua regia digest and determination by ICP-MS. RC samples were submitted to Kalgoorlie Assay Laboratory for gold analysis by 50gm fire assay. Samples from holes GNRC012 to GNRC020 were also sent Kalgoorlie Assay Laboratory for gold and nickel analysis using a four-acid digest and gold analysis by 50g fire assay. Martin Zone samples were to Kalgoorlie Assay Laboratories to be assayed Ni, Co, Cr, Cu, Mg, Mn, Fe, S, As, Al, Ca, and Zn using a four acid digest with ICP-OES finish and for Au using a 50gm fire assay digest with flame AAS finish. Some samples were also sent to Ultra Trace in Perth for analysis. 312 end of hole RAB samples from the Forehand Prospect were sent to AusSpec International in Sydney for HyChips spectral analysis developed by AusSpec International and CSIRO capable of analysing dry samples stored in chip trays at a rate of at least 1,600 per day. This was undertaken to identify alteration minerals, weathered clays, Fe oxides, and weathering intensity as well as sample mineralogy including mineral crystallinity and mineral composition. (Results are in appendix 4 of Riverina Project Combined ATR 2006.pdf). Down Hole Electro-Magnetic (DHEM) surveys were conducted in RC drill holes GNRC001, GNRC003 and GNRC004 and three diamond drill holes. These surveys were completed by Outer Rim
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		<p>approximately 1 in 40 samples. The accuracy (standards) and precision (repeats) of assaying are acceptable. For drillholes RVRC20036 to RVRC20104, 1m and 4m composite RC samples were sent to MinAnalytical Laboratory Services in Kalgoorlie. Sample prep involves drying and a -3mm crush, of which 500 grams is linear split into assay jars for analysis. Samples are analysed by the Photon assay method which utilises gamma radiation to excite the nucleus of the target atoms (gold). The excited nucleus then emits a characteristic photon, which is counted to determine the abundance of gold in the sample. For all drilling in 2022, All samples were sent to the accredited onsite SGS laboratory at Davyhurst for sample preparation. Prepared samples were then despatched to SGS laboratories in Kalgoorlie for a 50g charge Fire Assay (GO_FAP50V10) with MP-AES finish. Commercially prepared standard samples and blanks are inserted in the sample stream at an average rate of 1:25. Sizing results (percentage of pulverised sample passing a 75µm mesh) are undertaken on approximately 1 in 20 samples. The accuracy (standards) and precision (repeats) of assaying are acceptable. Standards and blanks were inserted into the sample stream at a rate of approximately 1:12. Duplicates were submitted at a rate of approximately 1:30. The accuracy (standards) and precision (repeats) of assaying are acceptable. Underground diamond drilling – All samples were sent to the accredited onsite SGS laboratory at Davyhurst for sample preparation. Prepared samples were then despatched to SGS laboratories in Kalgoorlie for a 50g charge Fire Assay (GO_FAP50V10) with MP-AES finish. Commercially prepared standard samples and blanks are inserted in the sample stream at an average rate of 1:20. Sizing results (percentage of pulverised sample passing a 75µm mesh) are undertaken on approximately 1 in 20 samples. The accuracy (standards) and precision (repeats) of assaying are acceptable. The accuracy (standards) and precision (repeats) of assaying are acceptable. Face samples assayed as per diamond core, including a field duplicate per face.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Fire assay is considered a total technique, Aqua Regia is considered partial. The Photon assay method is considered a total technique and is non-destructive.
<p>Verification of sampling and assaying</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • <i>The verification of significant intersections by either independent or alternative company personnel.</i> • <i>The use of twinned holes.</i> • <i>Documentation of primary data, data entry procedures, data verification, data storage (physical and electronic) protocols.</i> • <i>Discuss any adjustment to assay data.</i> 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Holes are not deliberately twinned. • 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 drill rig or core yard using Field Marshall or Geobank Mobile. Data is transferred to Perth via email or through a shared server and imported into Geobank SQL database by the database administrator (DBA). Assay files are received in .csv format and loaded directly into the database by the DBA. Hardcopy and/or digital copies of data are kept for reference if necessary. • Data entry, verification and storage protocols for remaining operators is unknown. • No adjustments have been made to assay data.
<p>Location of data points</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • <i>Accuracy and quality of surveys used to locate drill holes (collar and down-hole surveys), trenches, mine workings and other locations used in Mineral Resource estimation.</i> • <i>Specification of the grid system used.</i> • <i>Quality and adequacy of topographic control.</i> 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Croesus Mining N.L; All drilling was located using a Trimble/Omnistar DGPS with an accuracy of plus or minus 1m. Down hole surveys were either as planned or taken using electronic multi shot camera. The grid system used is AGD 1984 AMG Zone 51. • Monarch Gold Mining Company Ltd; The collar co-ordinates of aircore and RAB holes and RC holes RMRC001 to RMRC085 were surveyed using GPS. The co-ordinates of holes RMRC086 to RMRC177 were surveyed using the RTKGPS. All surveying was undertaken by staff of Monarch Gold Mining Company Ltd. Down hole surveys were undertaken every 5m by Ausmine using electronic multi-shot (EMS). The grid system used is GDA94 MGA Zone 51.

		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Pancontinental Mining Ltd; RC drilling at Mulwarrie was surveyed by McGay Surveys. The grid system used is AMG Zone 51. RAB drilling at Riverina South – holes drilled on local Riverina grid and transformed to MGA using 2 point transformation. Holes were not routinely downhole surveyed. • Consolidated Gold N.L./DPPL; Auger holes located on AMG grid. Some RAB holes were drilled on an AMG grid installed by Kingston Surveys Pty Ltd of Kalgoorlie. Each 40m grid peg had an accurate (plus or minus 10 cm) northing, easting and elevation position. Other RAB holes drilled on local grid. Holes located using compass and hip chain from surveyed baselines. The grid system used is AMG Zone 51. RAB holes not down hole surveyed. • Riverina Resources Pty Ltd; Collar co-ordinates were surveyed using a DGPS. Collar azimuth and inclination were recorded. Downhole surveys for most GNRC holes were by single shot and on rare occasions by gyro. Diamond holes surveyed by electronic multishot. The grid system used is AGD 1984 AMG Zone 51. • Barra Resources Ltd; Collar co-ordinates for northings, eastings and elevation have been recorded. Collar azimuth and inclination were recorded. Drill hole collar data was collected by the First Hit mine surveyor and down hole data was collected by the drilling company and passed onto the supervising geologist. The grid system used is AGD84 Zone 51. • Greater Pacific Gold; Collars surveyed on Riverina local Mine grid. 2 point grid transformation translates coordinates into MGA91 zone 51. Holes downhole surveyed by gyro (Ace Drilling). • Carpentaria Exploration Company Pty Ltd; A local Riverina South grid was employed to record collar coordinates. Holes were not downhole surveyed. Local co-ordinates were transferred to the AMG and MGA grids using a 2-point transformation. • Malanti Pty Ltd; Collar locations of re-sampled RAB holes were noted using a GPS. Holes were not downhole surveyed. Two grid systems were employed; a local Riverina grid and AGD 1996 AMG Zone 51. Local co-ordinates were transferred to the AMG and MGA grids using a 2-point transformation. • Riverina Gold Mines NL; Collar co-ordinates for northings and eastings and have been recorded. Collar inclination was recorded. The grid used was the Riverina grid which is oriented to true north. The origin for this grid is 10,000N, 10,000E located at the south west corner of surveyed M30/98. • Riverina Gold NL; For diamond holes, down hole surveys were either assumed or taken using an Eastman camera or gyro. Diamond hole locations surveyed on Riverina local grid. RC and RAB holes located on surveyed Riverina local grid. • Topography has been surveyed by recent operators. Collar elevations are consistent with surrounding holes and the natural surface elevation. • Ora Banda Mining Limited (OBM) (RC, DD) MGA94, zone 51. Drill hole collar positions were picked up by a contract surveyor using RTKGPS subsequent to drilling. Drill-hole, downhole surveys are recorded every 30m using a reflex digital downhole camera. Some RC holes not surveyed if holes short and/or drilling an early stage exploration project. Diamond drillholes completed in 2019 and 2020 by OBM were surveyed using a Gyro tool. For all drilling in 2022 Drill hole collar positions were picked up by an OBM mining surveyor using RTKGPS subsequent to drilling. All downhole surveys were taken every 10m by Gyro. Underground diamond drilling – diamond drilling collar locations picked up by mine surveyors via theodolite and known survey control points. UG diamond drill rig alignment via surveyed collar locations and DeviAligner tool, downhole surveys via DeviGyro-0x tool. Underground face sample locations measured via laser distometer to known surveyed control points and development surveys via theodolite.
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<p>Data spacing and distribution</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • <i>Data spacing for reporting of Exploration Results.</i> • <i>Whether the data spacing and distribution is sufficient to establish the degree of geological and grade continuity appropriate for the Mineral Resource and Ore Reserve estimation procedure(s) and classifications applied.</i> • <i>Whether sample compositing has been applied.</i> 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Exploration results are reported for single holes only. • Drill hole spacing is adequate for the current resources reported externally. (Examples are discussed below) • Croesus Mining N.L.; Auger samples were collected to infill a 250m x 100m grid, Riverina South RAB samples were collected to infill a 400m x 80m grid and Sunraysia RC drilling was completed on a 40m x 200m grid. • Monarch Gold Mining Company Ltd; RAB holes were drilled on 200m x 40m grids and RC holes were drilled on a 20m x 20m and 40m x 20m grids. • Riverina Resources Pty Ltd; Auger soil sampling program was taken over 50m x 50m, 50m x 100m and 50m x 200m spaced grids, Silver Tongue RAB and RC holes were drilled on 25m x 25m, 25m x 50m and 50mx 50m spaced grids and Corporate James RAB holes were drilled on 50m x 100m and 25m x 100m spaced grids. • Barra Resources Ltd; Auger soil sampling program was taken over 50m x 50m, 50m x 100m and 50m x 200m spaced grids, Silver Tongue RAB and RC holes were drilled on 25m x 25m, 25m x 50m and 50m x 50m spaced grids, Corporate James RAB holes were drilled on 50m x 100m and 25m x 100m spaced grids, Forehand RAB and RC holes were drilled on 50m x 100m, 50m x 50m or 25m x 50m spaced grids and Cactus RC holes were drilled on 10m x 10m, 20m x 20m and 40m x 50m spaced grids. • Ora Banda Mining Limited (OBM) – underground diamond drilling – typical spacing for grade control purposes is 20m x 20m. Underground face samples are taken each 3m/4m ore development cut. • Drill intercepts are length weighted, 1.0g/t lower cut-off, not top-cut, maximum 2m internal dilution.
<p>Orientation of data in relation to geological structure</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • <i>Whether the orientation of sampling achieves unbiased sampling of possible structures and the extent to which this is known, considering the deposit type.</i> • <i>If the relationship between the drilling orientation and the orientation of key mineralised structures is considered to have introduced a sampling bias, this should be assessed and reported if material.</i> 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Drilling was oriented at 90° to the strike of mineralisation and inclined at 60°. Examples are discussed below. • Croesus Mining N.L.; Holes were either vertical or inclined at 60° and oriented towards the west. • Monarch Gold Mining Company Ltd; Holes were inclined at 60° and oriented towards the west. • Consolidated Gold N.L./DPPL; Holes were inclined at 60° and oriented towards either the west or east. • Riverina Resources Pty Ltd; Holes were inclined at 60° and oriented towards either the west or east. • Barra Resources Ltd; Holes were either vertical or inclined at 60° and oriented towards the west. • Greater Pacific Gold; Holes drilled to the east inclined at -58 to -60. Suitable for sub vertical N-S striking mineralisation. • Carpentaria Exploration Company Pty Ltd; Holes were inclined at 60° and oriented towards either the west or east. • Malanti Pty Ltd; Holes were inclined at 60° and oriented towards either the west or east. • Riverina Gold Mines NL; Vacuum holes from RVV1 to RVV69 and from RVV126 to RVV204 were drilled vertically. Vacuum holes from RVW70 to RVW125 were inclined at 60° and oriented either east or west. RAB and RC holes were inclined at 60° and oriented either east or west. • Riverina Gold NL; RC holes were inclined at 60° and oriented either east or west. • Ora Banda Mining Limited (OBM) – RC drilling is predominately inclined at between -50 and -60 degrees towards the west. Drilling inclined to the east is only done when lodes are deemed to be vertical or if local landforms prevent access. Underground diamond drilling – collared from decline cuddies in sub-horizontal and inclined fans cutting across sub-vertical lodes, holes are designed to optimise intersection angles and reduce bias for Main Lode East and West. Some bias is present for the Murchison lodes, given their close proximity to the drill cuddies and this impact is mitigated through detailed wall/back mapping of Murchison lode intersections in underground workings and future targeted grade control drilling

Sample security	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> The measures taken to ensure sample security. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Unknown for all drilling except for the following; Barra Resources Ltd. Samples received at the laboratory were logged in ALS Chemex's unique sample tracking system. A barcode was attached to the original sample bag. The label was then scanned and the weight of sample recorded together with information such as date, time, equipment used and operator name. Monarch; Sample calicos were put into numbered plastic bags and cable tied. Any samples that going to SGS were collected daily by the lab. Samples sent to ALS were placed into sample crates and sent via courier on a weekly basis. OBM - Samples were bagged, tied and stored in a secure yard on site. Once submitted to the laboratories they are stored in cages within a secure fenced compound. Samples are tracked through the laboratory via their LIMS.
Audits or reviews	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> The results of any audits or reviews of sampling techniques and data. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> OBM has reviewed historic digital data and compared it to hardcopy and digital (Wamex) records, noting that no issues were found.

Section 2 Reporting of Exploration Results - Riverina

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

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary						
Mineral tenement and land tenure status	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Type, reference name/number, location and ownership including agreements or material issues with third parties such as joint ventures, partnerships, overriding royalties, native title interests, historical sites, wilderness or national park and environmental settings. The security of the tenure held at the time of reporting along with any known impediments to obtaining a licence to operate in the area. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> All tenure pertaining to this report is listed below. <table border="1"> <thead> <tr> <th>TENEMENT</th> <th>HOLDER</th> <th>AGREEMENTS</th> </tr> </thead> <tbody> <tr> <td>M30/256</td> <td>CARNEGIE GOLD PTY LTD.</td> <td> JV between Davyston Exploration Pty Ltd (65%) and Carnegie Gold Pty Ltd (35%) for all minerals other than gold and silver Davyston Exploration Pty Ltd holds a consent caveat Greenstone Resources Ltd and Riverina Resources Pty Ltd holds nickel rights (portions of tenement only) Austsino Resources Group Ltd holds royalty rights (portions of tenement only) South32 Ltd holds royalty rights (portions of tenement only) </td> </tr> </tbody> </table> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Carnegie Gold PTY LTD is a wholly owned subsidiary of OBM. There are no known heritage or native title issues. 	TENEMENT	HOLDER	AGREEMENTS	M30/256	CARNEGIE GOLD PTY LTD.	JV between Davyston Exploration Pty Ltd (65%) and Carnegie Gold Pty Ltd (35%) for all minerals other than gold and silver Davyston Exploration Pty Ltd holds a consent caveat Greenstone Resources Ltd and Riverina Resources Pty Ltd holds nickel rights (portions of tenement only) Austsino Resources Group Ltd holds royalty rights (portions of tenement only) South32 Ltd holds royalty rights (portions of tenement only)
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		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • There are no known impediments to obtaining a licence to operate in the area.
Exploration done by other parties	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • <i>Acknowledgment and appraisal of exploration by other parties.</i> 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Drilling, sampling and assay procedures and methods as stated in the database and confirmed from Wamex reports and hard copy records are considered acceptable and to industry standards of the time.
Geology	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • <i>Deposit type, geological setting and style of mineralisation.</i> 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The geology of the Riverina area consists of an interlayered sequence of meta-basalts, meta-sediments and ultramafics, rarely cross-cut by narrow pegmatite dykes. The local stratigraphy strikes roughly N-S with primarily steep east to sub-vertical dips. The area has been affected by upper greenschist to lower amphibolite grade metamorphism with many minerals exhibiting strong preferred orientations. All rock units exhibit strain via zones of foliation, with strongly sheared zones more common in ultramafic lithologies. Contemporaneous strike faults and late stage thrust faults have dislocated the stratigraphy and hence, mineralisation. • Gold mineralisation is hosted by quartz-sulphide and quartz-Fe oxide veining primarily in the metabasalts. Metasediments and ultramafics may also contain gold mineralised quartz veining, although much less abundant. Gold mineralisation is also seen in silica-biotite-sulphide and silica-sericite-sulphide alteration zones in the metabasalts.
Drill hole Information	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • <i>A summary of all information material to the understanding of the exploration results including a tabulation of the following information for all Material drill holes:</i> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ <i>easting and northing of the drill hole collar</i> ○ <i>elevation or RL (Reduced Level – elevation above sea level in metres) of the drill hole collar</i> ○ <i>dip and azimuth of the hole</i> ○ <i>down hole length and interception depth</i> ○ <i>hole length.</i> • <i>If the exclusion of this information is justified on the basis that the information is not Material and this exclusion does not detract from the understanding of the report, the Competent Person should clearly explain why this is the case.</i> 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • See list of drill intercepts.

<p>Data aggregation methods</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <i>In reporting Exploration Results, weighting averaging techniques, maximum and/or minimum grade truncations (eg cutting of high grades) and cut-off grades are usually Material and should be stated.</i> <i>Where aggregate intercepts incorporate short lengths of high grade results and longer lengths of low grade results, the procedure used for such aggregation should be stated and some typical examples of such aggregations should be shown in detail.</i> <i>The assumptions used for any reporting of metal equivalent values should be clearly stated.</i> 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Original assays are length weighted. Grades are not top cut. Lower cut off is nominally 1.0g/t. Due to the narrow nature of mineralisation a minimum sample length of 0.2m was accepted when calculating intercepts. Maximum 2m internal dilution. Metal equivalents not reported.
<p>Relationship between mineralisation widths and intercept lengths</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <i>These relationships are particularly important in the reporting of Exploration Results.</i> <i>If the geometry of the mineralisation with respect to the drill hole angle is known, its nature should be reported.</i> <i>If it is not known and only the down hole lengths are reported, there should be a clear statement to this effect (eg 'down hole length, true width not known').</i> 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Intercept widths are down hole lengths. True widths are not reported given the varying orientation of drilling and mineralisation at each deposit/prospect mentioned in the report. The geometry of the mineralisation at Riverina South is approx. N-S and sub vertical. Surface drilling is oriented perpendicular the strike of the mineralisation. UG drilling from drill cuddy with hole radiating in fans. Holes testing strike extremities are at lower angles to the ore lode and therefore not true widths, while those perpendicular to the lode can approximate true widths.
<p>Diagrams</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <i>Appropriate maps and sections (with scales) and tabulations of intercepts should be included for any significant discovery being reported These should include, but not be limited to a plan view of drill hole collar locations and appropriate sectional views.</i> 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> See plans, cross-sections and long sections.
<p>Balanced reporting</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <i>Where comprehensive reporting of all Exploration Results is not practicable, representative reporting of both low and high</i> 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> The location of drill hole intersections is shown on the plans and 2D/3D diagrams and are coloured according to grade to provide context for the highlighted intercepts

	<i>grades and/or widths should be practiced to avoid misleading reporting of Exploration Results.</i>	
Other substantive exploration data	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <i>Other exploration data, if meaningful and material, should be reported including (but not limited to): geological observations; geophysical survey results; geochemical survey results; bulk samples – size and method of treatment; metallurgical test results; bulk density, groundwater, geotechnical and rock characteristics; potential deleterious or contaminating substances.</i> 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Riverina has no known reported metallurgical issues. Results from previous processing have demonstrated that good gold recovery can be expected from conventional CIL processing methods. Recent baseline metallurgical test work demonstrated the following gold recoveries: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Oxide – 90% Transitional – 97% Fresh – 94.3% Additional variation test-work remains ongoing.
Further work	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <i>The nature and scale of planned further work (eg tests for lateral extensions or depth extensions or large-scale step-out drilling).</i> <i>Diagrams clearly highlighting the areas of possible extensions, including the main geological interpretations and future drilling areas, provided this information is not commercially sensitive.</i> 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Further GC drilling at Riverina underground will continue as the access into the mine is deepened. Further resource definition drilling will be conducted from the surface, when beyond the reach of the underground drills, aimed and continued mineral resource growth and resource conversion.

Section 1 Sampling Techniques and Data – Missouri & Sand King

(Criteria listed in the preceding Missouri & Sand King section also apply to this section.)

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
<i>Sampling techniques</i>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <i>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</i> 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Goldfields Group; Auger holes were drilled to a maximum depth of 1.5m. RC samples were routinely collected at 1m intervals. Diamond drill core samples were taken at geological boundaries and sawn in half. Samples pulverised at laboratory. Monarch Gold Mining Company Ltd; RAB samples were collected at 2m and 4m composites via a scoop method at 1m intervals. RC samples were collected at 1m, 2m to 5m intervals. 1m samples were riffle split. WMC; In early drilling by WMC, samples were ‘panned’ for visible gold. Percussion samples were collected at 1m intervals, split in the field. Diamond core samples were cut in half or quartered.

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
	<p><i>limiting the broad meaning of sampling.</i></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • <i>Include reference to measures taken to ensure sample representivity and the appropriate calibration of any measurement tools or systems used.</i> • <i>Aspects of the determination of mineralisation that are Material to the Public Report.</i> • <i>In cases where 'industry standard' work has been done this would be relatively simple (eg 'reverse circulation drilling was used to obtain 1 m samples from which 3 kg was pulverised to produce a 30 g charge for fire assay'). In other cases more explanation may be required, such as where there is coarse gold that has inherent sampling problems. Unusual commodities or mineralisation types (eg submarine nodules) may warrant disclosure of detailed information.</i> 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Gilt Edged Mining NL; All RAB and RC holes were collected through a cyclone and sampled at 1m intervals, pipe or spear sampled, composited over 5m intervals. The composite samples weighing about 3kg were despatched for analysis. 5m composites with assays greater than 0.2 g/t Au were resampled by riffle-splitting the whole of each 1m sample down to about 3kg prior to being despatched for analysis. • Siberia Mining Corporation Ltd; RAB samples were collected at 1m intervals from the drill hole collar using a plastic bucket and laid on the ground. A scoop sample was taken from each sample to form a 5m composite. RC samples were collected at 1m intervals and passed through a cyclone and split using a two tiered, 75:25 riffle splitter. The split sample (approximately 2-3kg) was stored in a drawn calico bag, which was then placed next to the split sample reject (approximately 10-15kg), which was contained in UV resistant PVC bags. A representative scoop sample was then taken from each split sample reject bags to form a 4m composite sample. Diamond half core sampled at 1m intervals. • Ora Banda Mining; RC samples were routinely collected at 1m intervals and cone split. RC samples are collected at 1m intervals in calico bags directly from a cone splitter. Sample size of at least 2kg is targeted. Diamond drilling. Core sample intervals selected by geologist and defined by geological boundaries. All samples were dispatched to the SGS laboratory at the Davyhurst site for pulverising. Prepared samples were then despatched to SGS laboratories in Kalgoorlie for a 50g charge Fire Assay.
<i>Drilling techniques</i>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • <i>Drill type (eg core, reverse circulation, open-hole hammer, rotary air blast, auger, Bangka, sonic, etc) and details (eg core diameter, triple or standard tube, depth of diamond tails, face-sampling bit or other type, whether core is oriented and if so, by what method, etc).</i> 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Goldfields Group; Auger holes were using an auger rig on the back of a Toyota Landcruiser from Snap Drilling. RC holes were drilled by Western Diamond Drillers using a Schramm Rig. Diamond holes were drilled by Mundy Drilling services using a KL1200 rig. Diamond holes were oriented. • Monarch Gold Mining Company Ltd; RC holes were drilled by Kennedy Drilling using a 4 inch blade. • WMC; RC percussion holes were drilled using a Schram Rig. RC holes were drilled using blades and hammer. The RC drilling diameter is unknown. Diamond drill holes for NQ core were drilled and reduced to BQ core at depth if necessary. Some diamond holes commenced with a percussion pre-collar. Diamond core generally not oriented. • Gilt Edged Mining NL; RC holes were drilled by either Sing Drilling or McKay Drilling. Both Kalgoorlie companies used a booster and auxiliary compressor. The RC drilling diameter is unknown. • Siberia Mining Corporation Ltd; RAB holes were drilled by ProDrill Pty Ltd of Kalgoorlie using an open hole RAB drill rig. All holes were drilled dry. RC holes were drilled by Premium Drilling Pty Ltd of Kalgoorlie using a 350/750 Schram RC drill rig and a 5.25" face sampling hammer. An auxiliary booster was used on holes deeper than 75m. • EGL; RC drilling using 5.25 inch face sampling hammer. PQ, HQ and NQ diamond core. PQ drilled from surface until fresh rock encountered, then changed to NQ for geotechnical holes. Resource holes drilled HQ from surface to fresh rock, then changed to NQ. • Ora Banda Mining Limited – 5.5 – 5.625 inch diameter RC holes using face sampling hammer with samples collected under cone splitter. Core holes have RC pre-collars, then NQ₂, HQ₃ or PQ₃ coring to BOH. All core oriented by Axis instrument. RC grade control rig is 5.5 inch diameter hammer with samples collected from a rig mounted cone splitter into calico bags which are submitted for assay. GC Drilling was carried out by Australian Surface Drill Contractors, Rock on Ground, Orlando Drilling and JDC Drilling.
<i>Drill sample recovery</i>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • <i>Method of recording and assessing core and chip sample recoveries and results assessed.</i> • <i>Measures taken to maximise sample recovery and ensure representative nature of the</i> 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Quantitative auger, RAB and RC drill recoveries were not recoded by Goldfields Group, Monarch Gold Mining Company Ltd, WMC, Gilt Edged Mining NL, Siberia Mining Corporation, Maitland Mining NL, Newcrest Mining Ltd, Julia Mines NL, Placer Dome Asia Pacific Ltd, Goongarrie Gold Pty Ltd, Australian Consolidated Equities Ltd, Centaur Mining and Exploration Ltd, EGL, Britannia Gold NL, Glengarry Resources NL, Sundowner Minerals NL and Gutnick Resources NL.

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
	<p><i>samples.</i></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • <i>Whether a relationship exists between sample recovery and grade and whether sample bias may have occurred due to preferential loss/gain of fine/coarse material.</i> 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • EGL - Diamond drill recoveries are recorded as a percentage calculated from measured core against downhole drilled intervals (core blocks). RC sample recoveries not recorded. • Ora Banda Mining Limited – RC drilling recoveries, including Grade control RC were recorded on a pre metre basis based on sample size. Diamond Core recoveries are very high due to the competent ground. Any core recovery issues are noted on core blocks and logged. Diamond drill recoveries are recorded as a percentage calculated from measured core against downhole drilled intervals (core blocks). • There is no known relationship between sample recovery and grade.
<i>Logging</i>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • <i>Whether core and chip samples have been geologically and geotechnically logged to a level of detail to support appropriate Mineral Resource estimation, mining studies and metallurgical studies.</i> • <i>Whether logging is qualitative or quantitative in nature. Core (or costean, channel, etc) photography.</i> • <i>The total length and percentage of the relevant intersections logged.</i> 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Goldfields Group; Qualitative: colour, oxidation, hardness, shearing, texture, grain size, rock, alteration, minerals and Quantitative: alteration intensity, mineralisation intensity, structure intensity, vein percent. • Monarch Gold Mining Company Ltd; Qualitative: colour, oxidation, hardness, shearing, texture, grain size, rock, alteration, minerals. Quantitative: alteration intensity, mineralisation intensity, structure intensity, vein percent. • WMC; RC and diamond logging describes the dominant and minor rock types, mineralisation, oxidation, alteration, texture, vein type and basic structure. Quantitative values assigned to amounts of sulphides, alteration and veining. • Gilt Edged Mining NL; Qualitative: rock code, alteration, sulphides, weathering. • Siberia Mining Corporation Ltd; Qualitative: alteration, colour, lithology, oxidation, mineralogy, vein style, vein assemblage, remarks. Quantitative: mineralisation intensity. • EGL; Qualitative: alteration, colour, grain size, lithology, oxidation, mineralogy, structure, texture, vein style, vein assemblage, remarks. Quantitative: mineralisation intensity, vein percent. • Ora Banda Mining Limited – Field logging was conducted using Geobank MobileTM software on Panasonic Toughbook CF-31 ruggedized laptop computers. Qualitative logging: Lithology, colour, oxidation, grainsize, texture, structure, hardness, regolith. Quantitative: estimates are made of quartz veining, sulphide and alteration percentages. Core photographed both wet and dry. Magnetic susceptibility and RQD were also recorded for core holes. • All holes were geologically logged in their entirety to a level of detail to support mineral resource estimation
<i>Sub-sampling techniques and sample preparation</i>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • <i>If core, whether cut or sawn and whether quarter, half or all core taken.</i> • <i>If non-core, whether riffled, tube sampled, rotary split, etc and whether sampled wet or dry.</i> • <i>For all sample types, the nature, quality and appropriateness of the sample preparation technique.</i> • <i>Quality control procedures adopted for all sub-sampling stages to maximise representivity of samples.</i> • <i>Measures taken to ensure that the sampling is representative of the in situ material collected, including for instance results for field duplicate/second-half sampling.</i> • <i>Whether sample sizes are appropriate to the grain size of the material being sampled.</i> 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Goldfields Group; RC samples were routinely collected at 1m intervals and riffle split. Diamond drill core samples were taken at geological boundaries and sawn in half. RC and diamond samples were dried, crushed, split, pulverised and a 50 gm charge taken. All sampling of resource drilling incorporated a system of standards and blanks to keep strict control on assay reliability. • Monarch Gold Mining Company Ltd; RAB samples were collected at 1m intervals and 2m and 4m composites taken via a scoop method. RC samples were collected at 1m, 2m and 5m intervals. 1m samples were riffle split. Samples were prepared with a single stage mix and grind from which an assay charge was taken Composite samples with assays greater than 0.2 g/t Au were split at 1m intervals and re-analysed. Field duplicate samples were taken and analysed every 20 samples. Blanks and standards were routinely submitted with assay batches to evaluate sample preparation and assay accuracy. • WMC; In early drilling by WMC, samples were "panned" for visible gold. Percussion samples were collected at 1m intervals, split in the field. Diamond core samples were cut in half or quartered. Samples were dried in fan forced ovens at 80°C for paper packets and 140°C for samples in calico bags, sieved using a nylon mesh. Oversize samples crushed in Jacques jaw crusher to produce -6mm sample, split employing either a rotary or riffle splitter and pulverised using Tema Swing mills prior to analysis, except for soil and stream sediment samples finer than 80 mesh. A 25grm charge was taken for assaying. • Gilt Edged Mining NL; All RAB and RC holes were collected through a cyclone and sampled at 1m intervals, pipe or spear sampled, composited over 5m intervals. The composite samples weighing about 3kg were despatched for analysis. 5m composites with assays greater than 0.2 g/t Au were resampled by riffle-splitting the whole of each 1m sample down to

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
		<p>about 3kg prior to being despatched for analysis. Samples were despatched to MinLab in Kalgoorlie where they were dried, pulverised to a nominal 90% minus 200 mesh (75 microns) and a 25 gm aliquot taken to be analysed for gold. Comprehensive QA/QC and check sampling reports were produced. Umpire assay checks were completed using a second laboratory (Genalysis).</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Siberia Mining Corporation Ltd; RAB samples were collected at 1m intervals from the drill hole using a plastic bucket and laid on the ground. A scoop sample was taken from each sample to form a 5m composite. RC samples were collected at 1m intervals and passed through a cyclone and split using a two teared, 75:25 riffle splitter. The split sample (approximately 2-3kg) was stored in a drawn calico bag, which was then placed next to the split sample reject (approximately 10-15kg), which was contained in UV resistant PVC bags. A representative scoop sample was then taken from each split sample reject bags to form a 4m composite sample. Diamond half core was sampled at 1m intervals. Samples were dried, crushed, split, pulverised until 80% passed minus 75 microns and a 50 gm charge taken. Field duplicates were submitted. Composites with assays greater than 0.2 g/t Au were re-assayed using individual 1m re-split samples. EGL & Swan Gold; RC samples were routinely collected at 1m intervals from a cone splitter and submitted for analysis. Samples were crushed, pulverised and a 50gm charge taken for analysis. Field duplicates, blanks and standards were submitted for QAQC analysis. Diamond core in sampled at 1m intervals or to zones of geological interest. Core samples are sawn in half. Minimum sample length in NQ core or 0.3m. Ora Banda Mining Limited – RC samples were submitted as individual 1m split samples (cone splitter) or composited to 4m by PVC spear. Half-core samples, cut by automated core saw. Core sample intervals selected by geologist and defined by geological and/or mineralisation boundaries. RC samples were dried, crushed, split, pulverised and a 50gm charge taken. Field duplicates, blanks and standards were submitted for QAQC analysis. Grade control samples are prepared in the SGS on-site laboratory or at the SGS Kalgoorlie laboratory. GC samples are dried, crushed, split, pulverised and a 50gm charge taken for fire assay. Core sample intervals selected by geologist and defined by geological boundaries, cut by saw and submitted as half core. All samples were dispatched to the SGS laboratory at the Davyhurst site for pulverising. Prepared samples were then despatched to SGS laboratories in Kalgoorlie for a 50g charge Fire Assay (GO_FAP50V10). Field duplicates, blanks and standards were submitted for QAQC analysis.
<p><i>Quality of assay data and laboratory tests</i></p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <i>The nature, quality and appropriateness of the assaying and laboratory procedures used and whether the technique is considered partial or total.</i> <i>For geophysical tools, spectrometers, handheld XRF instruments, etc, the parameters used in determining the analysis including instrument make and model, reading times, calibrations factors applied and their derivation, etc.</i> <i>Nature of quality control procedures adopted (eg standards, blanks, duplicates, external laboratory checks) and whether acceptable levels of accuracy (ie lack of bias) and precision have been established.</i> 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Goldfields Group; Auger samples were set to Analabs (Welshpool) to be assayed for gold to 1ppb by graphite furnace P605 and arsenic to 1ppm by aqua regia hydride H605. RC samples were submitted to Australian Laboratory Services (ALS) in Kalgoorlie for gold and arsenic analysis. Fire assay methods were used for gold analysis with 50gm charge, detection limit of 0.01ppm Au, while Aqua Regia methods, with detection limits of 5ppm As, were used for arsenic analysis. Diamond drill core samples were despatched to Genalysis in Kalgoorlie and analysed for gold using 50gm fire assay to 0.01ppm. A system of standards and blanks were incorporated in all sample despatches to keep a strict control on assay reliability. QA/QC re-assaying of mineralised RC intersections and interpreted structures was undertaken later in the reporting period. Monarch Gold Mining Company Ltd; Samples submitted to ALS for 50g Fire Assay with AAS finish. Samples were also analysed at Ultratrace for gold, palladium and platinum. Submitted field duplicates, blanks and standards for QAQC analysis. WMC; All samples were sent to WMC Exploration Division Kalgoorlie Laboratory to be analysed for gold using wet method, aqua regia leach, reading by AAS; a 25gm sample was digested with aqua regia, the gold extracted using aliquot DIBK and the solvent backwashed. The gold concentration was determined by Atomic Absorption. Gilt Edged Mining NL; All samples were submitted to Minlab of Kalgoorlie to be assayed for gold; 5m composites were analysed by aqua regia/AAS with a detection limit of 0.01ppm and 1m samples assayed by Fire/AAS with a detection

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
		<p>limit of 0.01ppm. Certified reference material standards were employed. Duplicate samples, analytical standards, and check analyses at a second laboratory were used to monitor analytical quality.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Siberia Mining Corporation Ltd; All samples were submitted to SGS Analabs in Kalgoorlie to be assayed for gold using 50gm Fire Assay with detection limit at 0.01ppm Au and for sulphur. Samples were also analysed at Ultratrace. Standards and repeats (1 in 20) were used during the first phase drilling campaign to provide a reference to the internal lab standards. There was a strong correlation between standard (client) and laboratory results. Repeats of composite samples showed no problems with technique or dependability with the laboratory. • EGL& Swan; Samples were sent to Intertek Assay Laboratories to be analysed for gold by 50gm fire assay. Certified reference material standards were employed for a gold range of 0.32 to 48.55ppm. Blanks were also employed. Satisfactory results were obtained for both. Field duplicates were routinely taken from RC sampling. • Ora Banda Mining Limited - All samples were sent to the accredited onsite SGS laboratory at Davyhurst for sample preparation. Prepared samples were then despatched to SGS laboratories in Kalgoorlie for a 50g charge Fire Assay (GO_FAP50V10) with MP-AES finish. Commercially prepared standard samples and blanks are inserted in the sample stream at an average rate of 1:25. Sizing results (percentage of pulverised sample passing a 75µm mesh) are undertaken on approximately 1 in 20 samples. The accuracy (standards) and precision (repeats) of assaying are acceptable. Standards and blanks were inserted into the sample stream at a rate of approximately 1:12. Duplicates were submitted at a rate of approximately 1:30. The accuracy (standards) and precision (repeats) of assaying are acceptable
<p><i>Verification of sampling and assaying</i></p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • <i>The verification of significant intersections by either independent or alternative company personnel.</i> • <i>The use of twinned holes.</i> • <i>Documentation of primary data, data entry procedures, data verification, data storage (physical and electronic) protocols.</i> • <i>Discuss any adjustment to assay data.</i> 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Selected drill intersections from WMC, Goldfields and Siberia Mining Corporation diamond core have been inspected by EGL/OBM geologists. Some WMC holes have been re-logged by EGL geologists and mineralisation identified at the reported intervals. • Drill intersections from WMC and Goldfields diamond core were inspected by Siberia Mining Corporation geologists in 2005 and mineralization was visible in core at the expected intervals. Mineralisation widths and styles are very comparable with NQ2 drilling by SMC in 2004. • Holes are not deliberately twinned. • WMC; Hand written geology logs and assays were digitally captured. • EGL; Data has been verified by reviewing original drill and assay logs. Print outs of computerized sample intervals and assays generated by WMC were used to verify the intercepts reported. Geological and sample data logged directly into field computer at the core yard. Data is transferred to Perth via email and imported into GBIS SQL database by the database administrator (DBA). Assay files are received in .csv format and loaded directly into the database by the DBA. Hardcopy and/or digital copies of data are kept for reference if necessary. • Monarch Gold Mining Company Ltd; Geological and sample data was logged digitally and .csv or .xls files imported into Datashed SQL database with in-built validation. • Ora Banda Mining Limited - Geological and sample data logged directly into field computer (Panasonic Toughbook CF-31) at the core yard or at the drill rig using Geobank Mobile. Data is exported from the logging computer, copied onto the company servers and imported into Geobank SQL database by the database administrator (DBA). Assay files are received in .csv format and loaded directly into the database by the DBA. Hardcopy and/or digital copies of data are kept for reference if necessary. • Data entry, verification and storage protocols for remaining operators is unknown. • No adjustments have been made to assay data.

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
<i>Location of data points</i>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • <i>Accuracy and quality of surveys used to locate drill holes (collar and down-hole surveys), trenches, mine workings and other locations used in Mineral Resource estimation.</i> • <i>Specification of the grid system used.</i> • <i>Quality and adequacy of topographic control.</i> 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Goldfields Group; Collar co-ordinates for RC and DD holes, including elevation were surveyed with DGPS. RAB holes were located with GPS. Downhole surveys were taken every 10m for RC and DD holes, method unknown. RAB holes not downhole surveyed. The grid system used is AGD 1984 AMG Zone 51. • Monarch Gold Mining Company Ltd; Drill hole collars were surveyed by Spectrum Surveys of Kalgoorlie using RTK GPS. Downhole surveys were undertaken by electronic multiple shot (EMS) or Eastman single shot. The grid system used is GDA1994 MGA Zone 51. • WMC; Drill hole collars were surveyed by Electronic Distance Meter (EDM) theodolite by the Kalgoorlie Gold Operations' mine surveyor. Holes also surveyed using theodolite by McGay Surveys as well as by WMC mine surveyors. WMC RC holes were generally not downhole surveyed. Diamond holes down hole surveyed by Eastman single shot camera or multishot approximately every 30m. The grid system used is AGD 1984 AMG Zone 51. • Gilt Edged Mining NL; Contract surveyors were engaged for siting of drill holes prior to drilling, pick-up of accurate drill hole co-ordinates after drilling and down-hole plunge and azimuth readings. All holes drilled after 1998 were picked up by Fugro Survey Pty Ltd of Kalgoorlie using differential GPS. The grid system used is AGD 1984 AMG Zone 51. • Siberia Mining Corporation Ltd; Collar co-ordinates for northings, eastings and elevation were recorded by Fugro Spatial Solutions Pty Ltd. The grid system used is AGD 1984 AMG Zone 51. Diamond holes were down hole surveyed by gyro. RC holes generally not downhole surveyed. If surveyed, then done by Digital electronic multishot (DEMS) • EGL and Swan; Collar locations were surveyed by DGPS and downhole surveys were collected using electronic multishot by the drillers. Subsequent to drilling holes were open hole gyro surveyed by ABIMS where possible. The grid system used is GDA1994 MGA Zone 51. • Ora Banda Mining Limited (RC, DD) MGA94, zone 51. Holes are picked up using RTK GPS the mine surveyors. Drill-hole downhole surveys are recorded using an Axis digital tool. Grade control holes are all surveyed by the mine surveyors by RTKGPS. Grade control holes are all downhole surveyed with north seeking gyro. • At close of mining in 2008, Monarch Gold surveyed the Missouri pit area. Topographical control is considered adequate for resource modelling
<i>Data spacing and distribution</i>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • <i>Data spacing for reporting of Exploration Results.</i> • <i>Whether the data spacing and distribution is sufficient to establish the degree of geological and grade continuity appropriate for the Mineral Resource and Ore Reserve estimation procedure(s) and classifications applied.</i> • <i>Whether sample compositing has been applied.</i> 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Drilling is predominantly on a 20mE X 20mN grid. Grade control drilling was carried out on a nominal 5m X 5m grid • At Sand King the data spacing and distribution is sufficient to establish geological and grade continuity to support the definition of Mineral Resource and classifications as defined under the JORC 2012 code. • Samples are not composited for reporting. • Samples are composited for resource calculations.
<i>Orientation of data in relation to geological structure</i>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • <i>Whether the orientation of sampling achieves unbiased sampling of possible structures and the extent to which this is known, considering the deposit type.</i> • <i>If the relationship between the drilling orientation and the orientation of key mineralised structures is considered to have introduced a sampling bias, this should be assessed and reported if material.</i> 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • At Sand King drilling is predominantly inclined to the south, optimal for the predominantly ENE (060o) • striking, north dipping mineralisation. • It is not known whether there is any introduced sample bias due to drill orientation.

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
<i>Sample security</i>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <i>The measures taken to ensure sample security.</i> 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Unknown for earlier operators. EGL – Samples are bagged, tied and in a secure yard on site. Once submitted to the laboratories they are stored in cages within a secure fenced compound. Samples are tracked through the laboratory via their LIMS. Monarch - Pre-numbered sample bags were put into numbered plastic bags. These numbers were written on the submission forms which were checked by the geologist. Plastic bags were then securely cable tied and placed in a secure location. Samples were then picked up by the Lab in Kalgoorlie or deliver to Perth via courier. A work order conformation was emailed to Monarch personnel for each sample submission once samples were received by the Laboratory. Ora Banda Mining Limited - Samples were collected on the day of drilling and bagged into cable tied polyweave bags. Polyweave bags are stored into bulka bags on pallets in a secure yard on-site. Once submitted to the laboratories they are stored in cages within a secure fenced compound. Samples are tracked through the laboratory via their LIMS.
<i>Audits or reviews</i>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <i>The results of any audits or reviews of sampling techniques and data.</i> 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Digital data from the SQL database has been reviewed by OBM and is consistent with hard copy and digital WAMEX data. Siberia Mining Corporation conducted a due diligence on the data and core in 2005 and were “comfortable with the quality and integrity of the data”. Digital data has been reviewed and is consistent with hard copy data. Monarch Gold Mining Company Ltd; Monthly QAQC reports were produced to monitor accuracy and precision.

Section 2 Reporting of Exploration Results – Missouri & Sand King

(Criteria listed in the preceding Missouri & Sand King section also apply to this section.)

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary						
<i>Mineral tenement and land tenure status</i>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Type, reference name/number, location and ownership including agreements or material issues with third parties such as joint ventures, partnerships, overriding royalties, native title interests, historical sites, wilderness or national park and environmental settings. The security of the tenure held at the time of reporting along with any known impediments to obtaining a licence to operate in the area. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Sand King deposit is on Tenement M24/960 held by Siberia Mining Corporation Pty. Ltd., a wholly owned subsidiary of Ora Banda Mining. The tenement is in good standing. <table border="1"> <thead> <tr> <th>TENEMENT</th> <th>HOLDER</th> <th>AGREEMENTS</th> </tr> </thead> <tbody> <tr> <td>M24/0960</td> <td>SIBERIA MINING CORPORATION PTY LTD</td> <td> SIBERIA GRANTED GARDNER THE RIGHT TO EXPLORE FOR NICKEL MINERALS (portion of the tenement only) ROB MITCHELL AND HANK SHRERS (SURFACE ALLUVIAL RIGHTS TO 2M DEPTH) (portion of the tenement only) STONEHORSE ENERGY LIMITED HAVE RIGHTS TO EXPLORE FOR NICKEL MINERALS JV BETWEEN DAVYSTON EXPLORATION PTY LTD (65%) AND SIBERIA MINING CORPORATION PTY LTD (35%) FOR ALL MINERALS OTHER THAN GOLD AND SILVER DAVYSTON EXPLORATION PTY LTD HOLDS A CONSENT CAVEAT </td> </tr> </tbody> </table> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> There are no known heritage issues There are no known impediments to operating in the area. 	TENEMENT	HOLDER	AGREEMENTS	M24/0960	SIBERIA MINING CORPORATION PTY LTD	SIBERIA GRANTED GARDNER THE RIGHT TO EXPLORE FOR NICKEL MINERALS (portion of the tenement only) ROB MITCHELL AND HANK SHRERS (SURFACE ALLUVIAL RIGHTS TO 2M DEPTH) (portion of the tenement only) STONEHORSE ENERGY LIMITED HAVE RIGHTS TO EXPLORE FOR NICKEL MINERALS JV BETWEEN DAVYSTON EXPLORATION PTY LTD (65%) AND SIBERIA MINING CORPORATION PTY LTD (35%) FOR ALL MINERALS OTHER THAN GOLD AND SILVER DAVYSTON EXPLORATION PTY LTD HOLDS A CONSENT CAVEAT
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<i>Exploration done by other parties</i>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Acknowledgment and appraisal of exploration by other parties. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Drilling on the tenements was completed by numerous operators, but the majority of work was completed by WMC, Gilt Edged Mining, Siberia Mining Corporation, Monarch Gold, EGS and OBM. All work by these companies was to industry standards of the time. 						
<i>Geology</i>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Deposit type, geological setting and style of mineralisation. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Sand King is an orogenic lode style deposit hosted by mafic rocks, predominantly basalt. Gold mineralisation at Sand King takes the form of stacked quartz-biotite-feldspar-sulphide shear lodes within the basalt. Widths vary from sub 1m to ~ 6m true width. Occasionally blow outs occur with >6m true width. Mineralised structures are NE-SW striking in the south and normally steeply dipping (~80 degrees) to the north-west while in the north-eastern end of the deposit most mineralisation is interpreted to strike E-W and dip steeply to the north (~80 degrees) 						
<i>Drill hole Information</i>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> A summary of all information material to the understanding of the exploration results including a tabulation of the following information for all Material drill holes: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> easting and northing of the drill hole collar 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> See Significant Intercepts in document The significant intercept table provides details of drill holes with intercepts of >= 1 gram metres, In cases where drilling has intercepted a lode position with grades below this value, NSI (no significant intercept) is listed. This provides context to the number of holes in the project area with significant gold intercepts versus the number of holes with lesser or no significant intercepts. Widths reported in the Significant Intercepts table are all down hole lengths. 						

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ <i>elevation or RL (Reduced Level – elevation above sea level in metres) of the drill hole collar</i> ○ <i>dip and azimuth of the hole</i> ○ <i>down hole length and interception depth</i> ○ <i>hole length.</i> ● <i>If the exclusion of this information is justified on the basis that the information is not Material and this exclusion does not detract from the understanding of the report, the Competent Person should clearly explain why this is the case.</i> 	
<i>Data aggregation methods</i>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● <i>In reporting Exploration Results, weighting averaging techniques, maximum and/or minimum grade truncations (eg cutting of high grades) and cut-off grades are usually Material and should be stated.</i> ● <i>Where aggregate intercepts incorporate short lengths of high grade results and longer lengths of low grade results, the procedure used for such aggregation should be stated and some typical examples of such aggregations should be shown in detail.</i> ● <i>The assumptions used for any reporting of metal equivalent values should be clearly stated.</i> 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● Original assays are length weighted. Grades are not top cut. Lower cut off grade is nominally 1.0g/t. Maximum 2m internal dilution and minimum width of 0.2m. ● No metal equivalents reported.
<i>Relationship between mineralisation widths and intercept lengths</i>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● <i>These relationships are particularly important in the reporting of Exploration Results.</i> ● <i>If the geometry of the mineralisation with respect to the drill hole angle is known, its nature should be reported.</i> ● <i>If it is not known and only the down hole lengths are reported, there should be a clear statement to this effect (eg 'down hole length, true width not known').</i> 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● Drilling is predominantly angled at -60° to the south, optimally intersecting the steep north dipping mineralisation. This drill orientation does not intersect all lodes at optimal angles and as such some drill intercepts are longer than true widths. ● All intercept widths reported are down hole lengths. The geometry of mineralisation is known for the Sand King deposit. However, no attempt has been made to report true widths. ● Some drill programs required shallow angle (~30°) diamond drilling to hit specific targets within the constraints of existing mining infrastructure (existing pit and dumps)
<i>Diagrams</i>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● <i>Appropriate maps and sections (with scales) and tabulations of intercepts should be included for any significant discovery being reported These should include, but not be limited to a plan view of drill hole collar locations and appropriate sectional views.</i> 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● See plans and sections.

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
<i>Balanced reporting</i>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Where comprehensive reporting of all Exploration Results is not practicable, representative reporting of both low and high grades and/or widths should be practiced to avoid misleading reporting of Exploration Results. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> All drill intercepts from recent drilling are reported. Results reported include both low and high gram metre (g/t x down hole length) values.
<i>Other substantive exploration data</i>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Other exploration data, if meaningful and material, should be reported including (but not limited to): geological observations; geophysical survey results; geochemical survey results; bulk samples – size and method of treatment; metallurgical test results; bulk density, groundwater, geotechnical and rock characteristics; potential deleterious or contaminating substances. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Metallurgical and geotechnical work has been completed for Sand King deposit in the past. Additional metallurgical, geotechnical, environmental and engineering work has been or is in the process of being completed for Sand King deposit.
<i>Further work</i>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> The nature and scale of planned further work (eg tests for lateral extensions or depth extensions or large-scale step-out drilling). Diagrams clearly highlighting the areas of possible extensions, including the main geological interpretations and future drilling areas, provided this information is not commercially sensitive. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Additional drilling to grow the UG resource. UG mining studies. Statutory approvals for UG mining required.