ASX ANNOUNCEMENT

2 November 2023

EXPLORATION UPDATE – SAND KING

High grade intercepts unveil Sand King's underground potential

Priority 33 hole drill program to commence in December quarter

Highlights

- Outstanding results from first two holes at Sand King have revealed high grade depth extensions to the orebody including: (see Figures 2, 3 and 4)
    - 14.3m @ 8.3 g/t Sand King 060 Lode (including 12.0m @ 9.8 g/t)
    - 3.0m @ 7.0 g/t Sand King 060 Lode
    - 4.9m @ 3.6 g/t Sand King 060 Lode
    - 2.9m @ 9.0 g/t Sand King 090 Lode
- These results have extended Sand King's mineralisation over 50 metres deeper than historical drilling with the strong tenor of intersected grade and widths demonstrating suitability for underground mining
- The multiple lode system at Sand King has now been expanded to over 800 metres of strike and for more than 200 metres below surface – but remains open at depth
- The drilling, coupled with fresh structural modelling conducted during open pit mining, shows that the high grade lodes are more continuous than historically modelled (see Figure 5)
- This is evidenced by open pit mining in the southern section of the open pit, with grade control intercepts including: (see Figure 5)
    - 3.0m @ 17.6 g/t Sand King SL-03 Lode
    - 6.0m @ 17.1 g/t Sand King SL-03 Lode
    - 5.0m @ 11.5 g/t Sand King SL-03 Lode
    - 6.0m @ 18.9 g/t Sand King SL-19 Lode
    - 8.0 m @ 19.8 g/t Sand King SL-31 Lode
    - 2.0m @ 12.2 g/t Sand King SL-31 Lode
- A priority 33 hole drill program targeting underground potential at Sand King will commence in the December quarter

Ora Banda Mining Limited (ASX: OBM) ("Ora Banda", "Company") is pleased to announce outstanding intercepts from the first two holes drilled in the current drill program at its Sand King deposit located on the Siberia trend approximately 800 metres north of the Missouri Open Pit.

The holes were completed to follow up historical drilling from the 1980's that demonstrated potential for mineralisation at depth. The known strike of Sand King is over 800 metres with several high-grade continuous sub-vertical and parallel lodes open at depth.

Mineralised structures at Sand King are similar to those observed at Missouri. Gold mineralisation is in 060° and 090° oriented tension vein structures. Shear structures, that pre-exist mineralisation, have been identified in drilling for the first time with orientations of 020° and 340°, similar to Missouri. The bulk of mineralisation is in the 060° structures at Sand King and these are the most strike extensive (Figures 2 and 3). 090° structures are common in the east of the pit and less so in the west and central areas of the pit (Figure 2). 060° and 090° structures form parallel steep north dipping lodes amenable to long hole stoping. The identification of 340° and 020° shears is significant as these become mineralised when intersected by 060° and 090° structures, providing the potential for additional mining volumes in these zones.

The small two hole drill program targeted depth extensions in the south (SKD23003) and central areas (SKD23004) of the deposit. Both holes hit mineralisation with SKD23004 intersecting several discreet high-grade zones.

A re-interpretation of the Sand King resource is underway and will incorporate these drill results and an improved understanding of the mineralisation controls. This model will be also updated with the results from the planned 33 hole program commencing in the December quarter. A new underground resource model update is planned in early 2024 which will form the basis for underground mine evaluation.

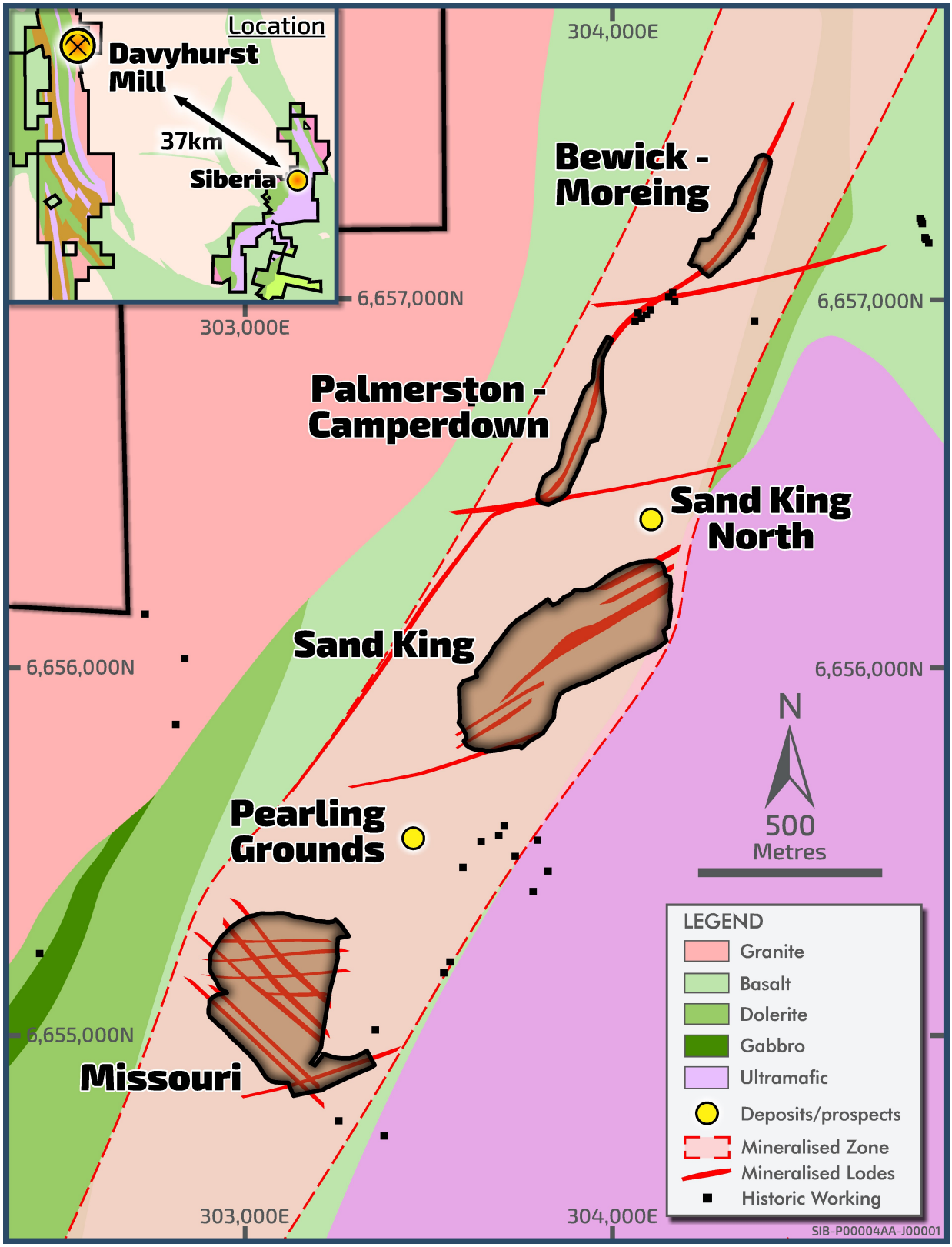
Ora Banda Mining Limited's Managing Director, Luke Creagh, said:

"Ora Banda's historical open pit mines provide tremendous opportunity at depth and the outstanding results of these first two Sand King holes are testament to that. The more we learn, the more our optimism grows that we are at the early stages of unlocking what is, potentially, a large, high grade gold system.

"Whilst it is still early days, with these initial holes combined with what we are seeing in the open pit, Sand King has strong potential to become our second underground mine.

"We are excited about the upcoming 33 hole drill program and what it could achieve, as it is advancing our strategic plan to deliver a second underground mine - something that will be a huge value driver for the business."

Figure 1 Plan view of Davyhurst project showing location of Sand King on the Siberia Trend



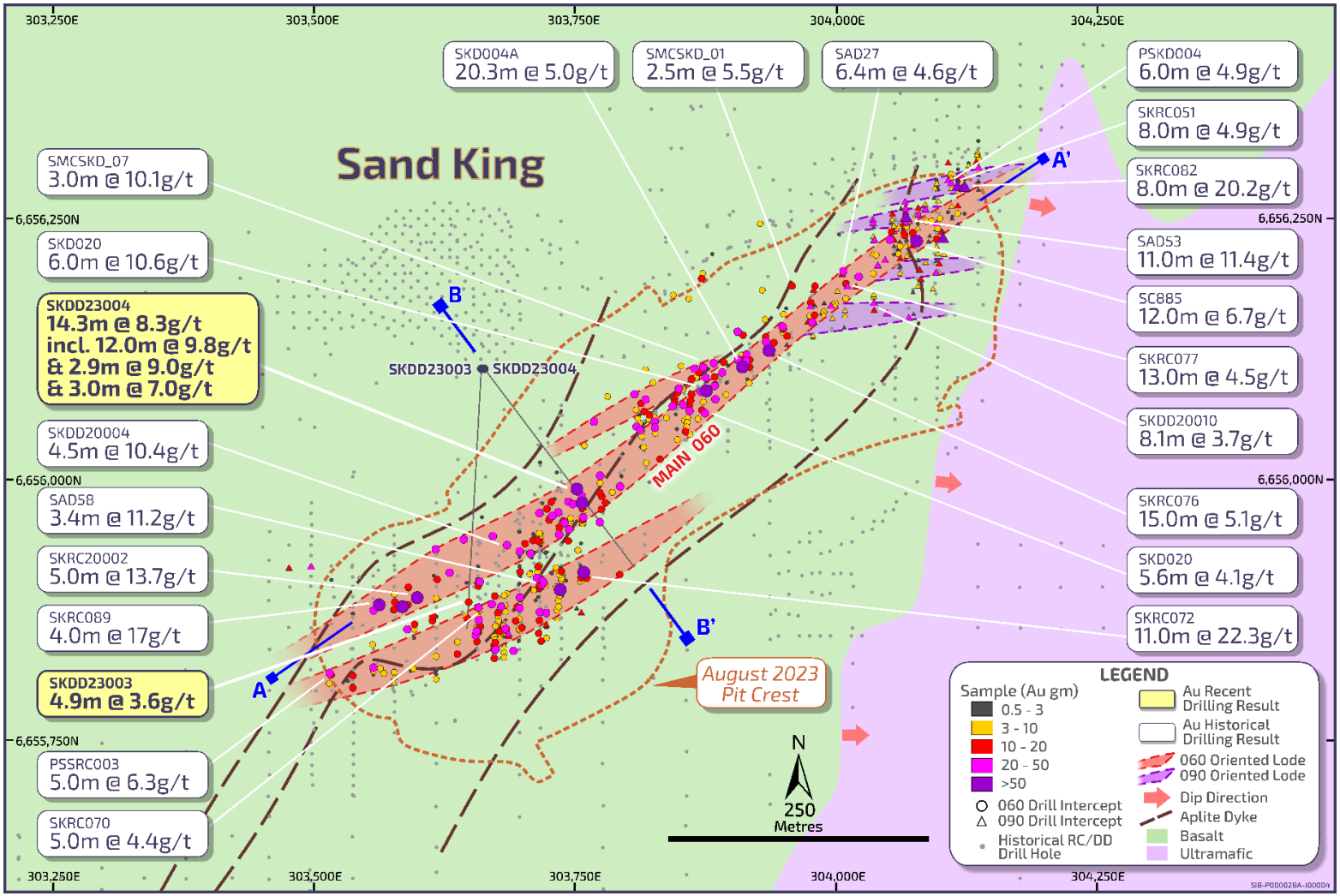


Figure 2 - Sand King Plan view

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

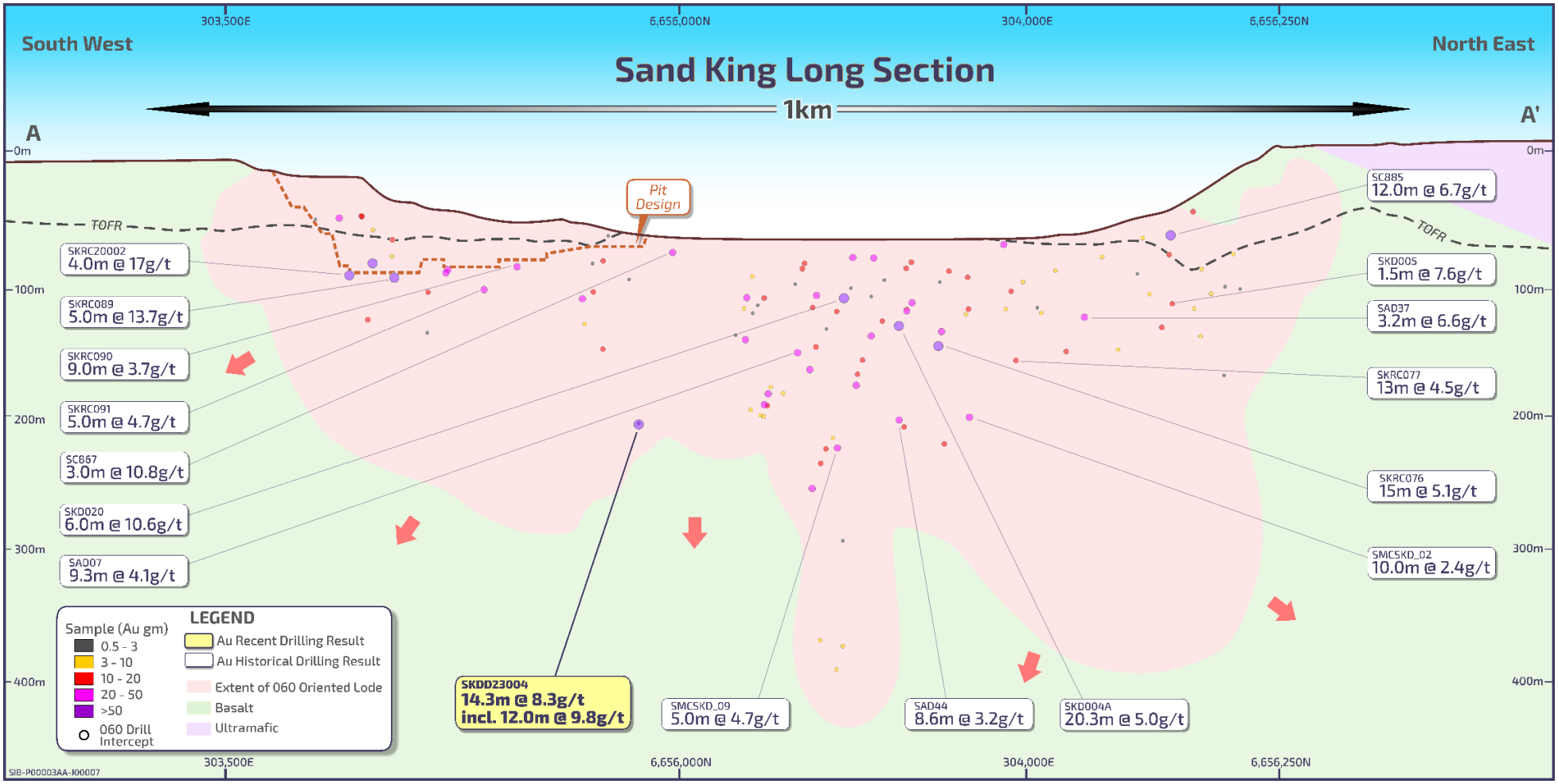


Figure 3 – Sand King Long Section of main 060 lode trend

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

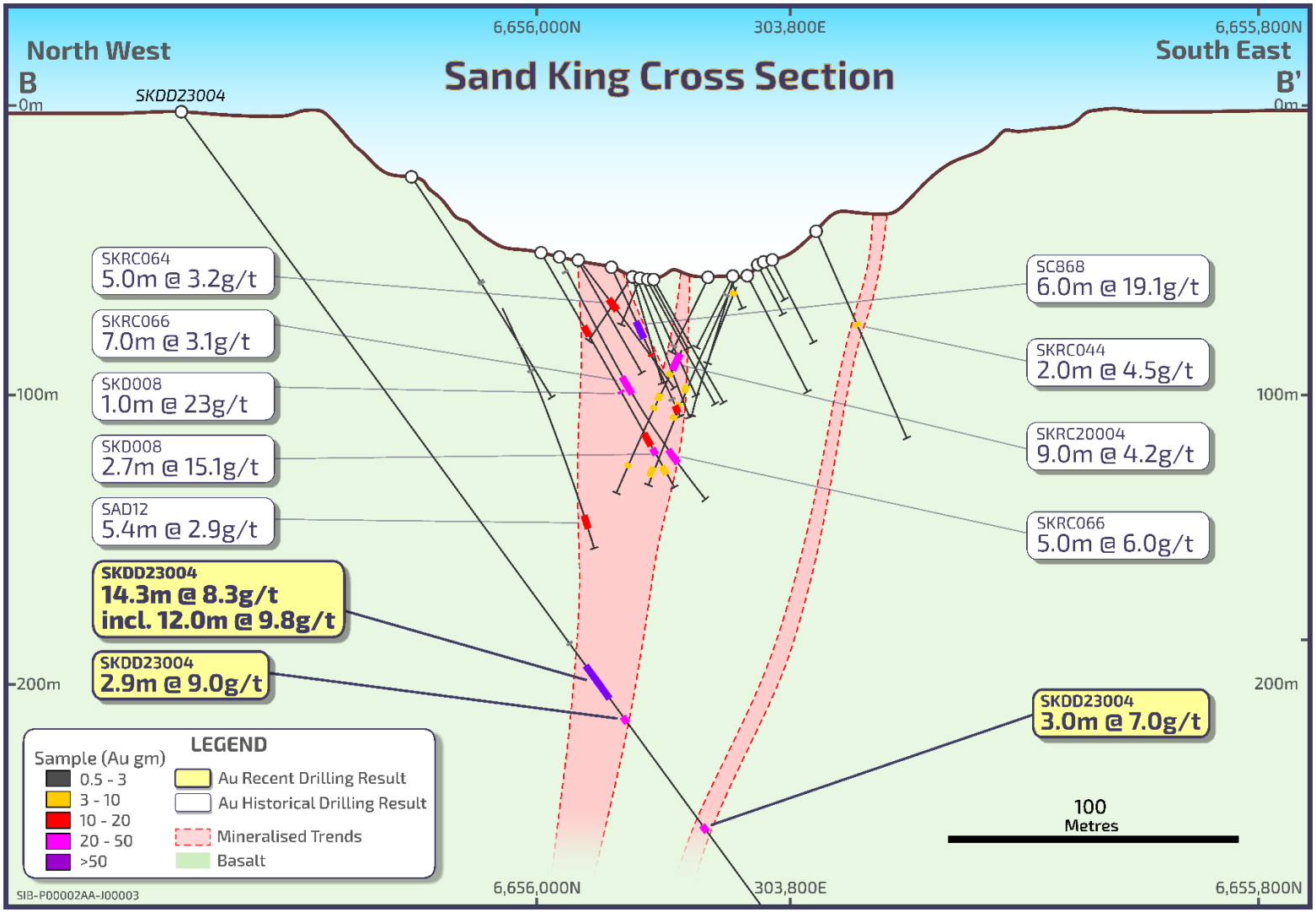


Figure 4 – Sand King oblique cross section demonstrating the new intercept extends high grades and good widths well below historical drilling

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

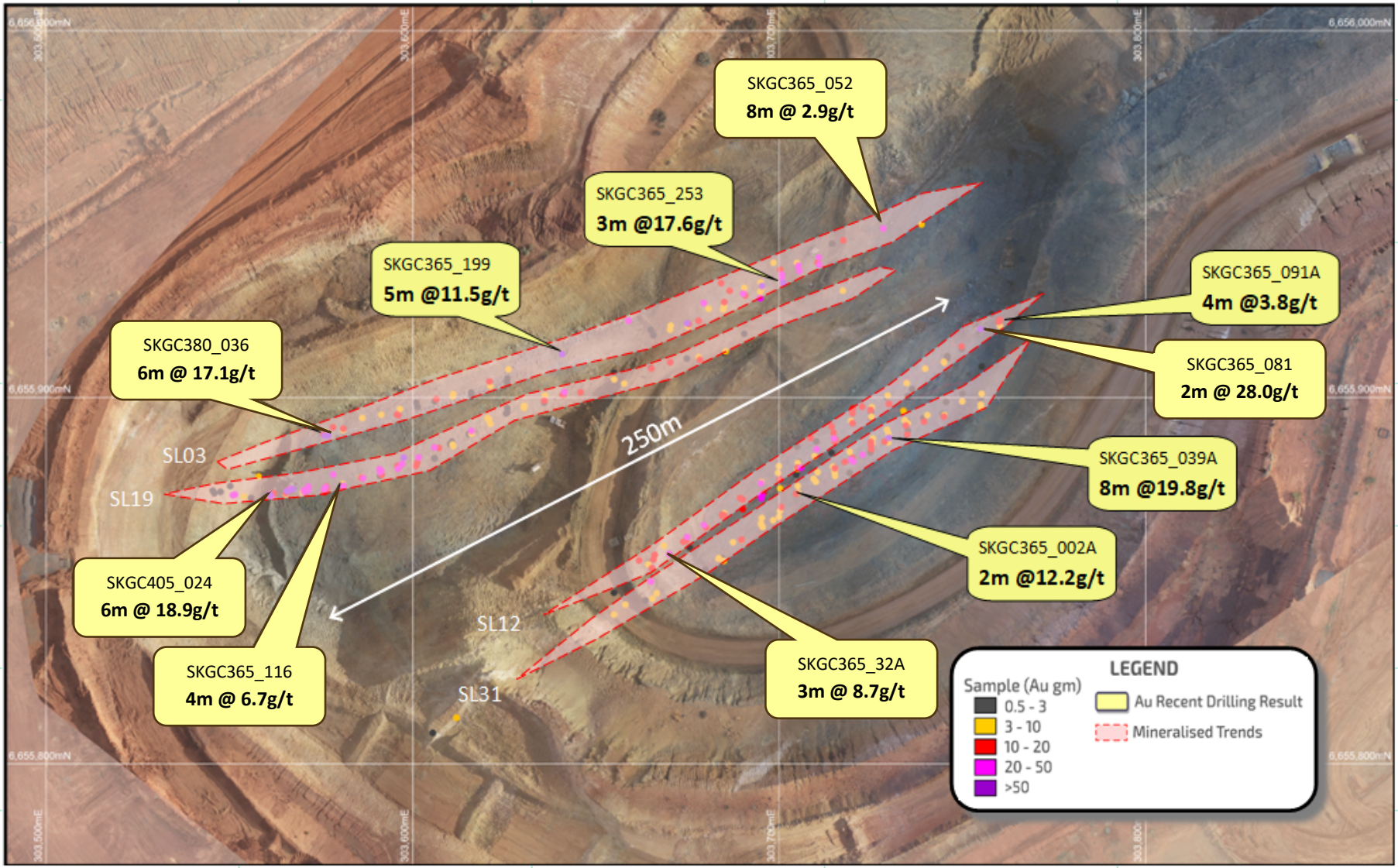


Figure 5 - Sand King Plan view showing high grade lode continuity on the Southern section of the Open Pit

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 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.

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, 0.2m minimum width, maximum 2m internal dilution

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
SIBERIA NORTH	SKDD23003	6656102	303660	416	179	-52	395.9	DDH	310	312.08	2.08	1.77	3.69	2.1m @ 1.77 g/t
	SKDD23003								Incl 310	310.5	0.5	6.34	3.17	0.5m @ 6.34 g/t
	SKDD23003								315.47	316	0.53	1.04	0.55	0.5m @ 1.04 g/t
	SKDD23003								331.39	332.08	0.69	1.96	1.35	0.7m @ 1.96 g/t
	SKDD23003								335.67	336.39	0.72	5.20	3.74	0.7m @ 5.20 g/t
	SKDD23003								350.32	350.82	0.5	7.74	3.87	0.5m @ 7.74 g/t
	SKDD23003								359.5	360	0.5	2.22	1.11	0.5m @ 2.22 g/t
	SKDD23003								**362.73**	**367.61**	**4.88**	**3.60**	**17.57**	**4.9m @ 3.60 g/t**
	SKDD23003								380	383.5	3.5	1.77	6.20	3.5m @ 1.77 g/t
	SKDD23003								Incl 381.17	382.15	0.98	3.22	3.15	1.0m @ 3.22 g/t
SIBERIA NORTH	SKDD23004	6656107	303660	416	141	-54	409.1	DDH	228	229	1	1.15	1.15	1.0m @ 1.15 g/t
	SKDD23004								**238**	**252.3**	**14.3**	**8.33**	**119.17**	**14.3m @ 8.33 g/t**
	SKDD23004								**Incl 240**	**252**	**12**	**9.78**	**117.38**	**12.0m @ 9.78 g/t**
	SKDD23004								**260**	**262.87**	**2.87**	**8.96**	**25.71**	**2.9m @ 8.96 g/t**
	SKDD23004								**Incl 260.3**	**262.87**	**2.57**	**9.79**	**25.16**	**2.6m @ 9.79 g/t**
	SKDD23004								287.98	291	3.02	1.67	5.04	3.0m @ 1.67 g/t
	SKDD23004								Incl 287.98	288.6	0.62	3.42	2.12	0.6m @ 3.42 g/t
	SKDD23004								Incl 290	291	1	2.87	2.87	1.0m @ 2.87 g/t
	SKDD23004								**307**	**310**	**3**	**6.96**	**20.88**	**3.0m @ 6.96 g/t**
	SKDD23004								318	319	1	1.22	1.22	1.0m @ 1.22 g/t
SIBERIA NORTH	SKGC365_002A	6655865	303670	367	180	-59	18.0	GC	**14**	**16**	**2**	**12.23**	**24.45**	**2.0m @ 12.23 g/t**
	SKGC365_002A								**Incl 14**	**15**	**1**	**22.95**	**22.95**	**1.0m @ 22.95 g/t**
SIBERIA NORTH	SKGC365_032A	6655890	303710	365	178	-60	27.0	GC	**6**	**9**	**3**	**8.70**	**26.11**	**3.0m @ 8.70 g/t**
	SKGC365_032A								16	21	5	1.84	9.20	5.0m @ 1.84 g/t
	SKGC365_032A								Incl 19	21	2	3.46	6.91	2.0m @ 3.46 g/t
SIBERIA NORTH	SKGC365_039A	6655894	303730	365	182	-59	30.0	GC	**5**	**13**	**8**	**19.82**	**158.59**	**8.0m @ 19.82 g/t**
	SKGC365_039A								**20**	**23**	**3**	**4.21**	**12.64**	**3.0m @ 4.21 g/t**
SIBERIA NORTH	SKGC365_052	6655915	303725	365	1	-52	54.0	GC	11	12	1	1.51	1.51	1.0m @ 1.51 g/t
	SKGC365_052								**46**	**54**	**8**	**2.92**	**23.38**	**8.0m @ 2.92 g/t**
	SKGC365_052								**Incl 49**	**54**	**5**	**4.35**	**21.75**	**5.0m @ 4.35 g/t**
SIBERIA NORTH	SKGC365_081	6655925	303755	365	180	-70	54.0	GC	10	12	2	3.67	7.34	2.0m @ 3.67 g/t
	SKGC365_081								**16**	**18**	**2**	**28.08**	**56.15**	**2.0m @ 28.08 g/t**
	SKGC365_081								25	29	4	1.57	6.27	4.0m @ 1.57 g/t
	SKGC365_081								Incl 28	29	1	3.41	3.41	1.0m @ 3.41 g/t
	SKGC365_081								44	45	1	1.84	1.84	1.0m @ 1.84 g/t
SIBERIA NORTH	SKGC365_091A	6655932	303760	365	179	-59	24.0	GC	**19**	**23**	**4**	**3.88**	**15.51**	**4.0m @ 3.88 g/t**
	SKGC365_091A								**Incl 19**	**22**	**3**	**4.75**	**14.24**	**3.0m @ 4.75 g/t**
SIBERIA NORTH	SKGC365_116	6655887	303587	365	181	-61	27.0	GC	**15**	**19**	**4**	**6.72**	**26.87**	**4.0m @ 6.72 g/t**
	SKGC365_116								**Incl 16**	**19**	**3**	**8.50**	**25.50**	**3.0m @ 8.50 g/t**
	SKGC365_116								**22**	**24**	**2**	**8.35**	**16.70**	**2.0m @ 8.35 g/t**
SIBERIA NORTH	SKGC365_199	6655910	303641	365	0	-60	6.0	GC	**1**	**6**	**5**	**11.48**	**57.39**	**5.0m @ 11.48 g/t**
	SKGC365_199								**Incl 1**	**5**	**4**	**13.92**	**55.68**	**4.0m @ 13.92 g/t**
SIBERIA NORTH	SKGC365_253	6655932	303701	365	179	-60	15.0	GC	**0**	**3**	**3**	**17.58**	**52.75**	**3.0m @ 17.58 g/t**
SIBERIA NORTH	SKGC380_036	6655890	303571	380	95	-58	12.0	GC	2	3	1	3.62	3.62	1.0m @ 3.62 g/t
	SKGC380_036								**6**	**12**	**6**	**17.10**	**102.62**	**6.0m @ 17.10 g/t**
	SKGC380_036								**Incl 6**	**11**	**5**	**20.17**	**100.85**	**5.0m @ 20.17 g/t**
SIBERIA NORTH	SKGC405_024	6655875	303567	403	0	-90	32.0	GC	**22**	**28**	**6**	**18.88**	**113.27**	**6.0m @ 18.88 g/t**
	SKGC405_024								**Incl 23**	**27**	**4**	**27.60**	**110.39**	**4.0m @ 27.60 g/t**

Significant Intersections Table – Historical Drill holes

1g/t Cut-off, 0.2m minimum width, maximum 2m internal dilution

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
SIBERIA NORTH	PSKD004	6656348	304107	426	178	-61	230.0	DDH	2	3	1	1.03	1.03	1.0m @ 1.03 g/t
	PSKD004								**94**	**97**	**3**	**3.65**	**10.95**	**3.0m @ 3.65 g/t**
	PSKD004								Incl 94	96	2	4.77	9.54	2.0m @ 4.77 g/t
	PSKD004								**128**	**134**	**6**	**4.87**	**29.20**	**6.0m @ 4.87 g/t**
	PSKD004								**Incl 129**	**134**	**5**	**5.57**	**27.84**	**5.0m @ 5.57 g/t**
	PSKD004								194	195	1	1.74	1.74	1.0m @ 1.74 g/t
	PSKD004								208	209	1	7.53	7.53	1.0m @ 7.53 g/t
	PSKD004								213	214	1	1.56	1.56	1.0m @ 1.56 g/t
SIBERIA NORTH	PSSRC003	6655840	303515	413	182	-60	80.0	RC	**51**	**56**	**5**	**6.26**	**31.29**	**5.0m @ 6.26 g/t**
	PSSRC003								**Incl 51**	**55**	**4**	**7.43**	**29.73**	**4.0m @ 7.43 g/t**
	PSSRC003								74	76	2	4.85	9.69	2.0m @ 4.85 g/t
	PSSRC003								Incl 75	76	1	8.39	8.39	1.0m @ 8.39 g/t
	PSSRC003								79	80	1	2.06	2.06	1.0m @ 2.06 g/t
SIBERIA NORTH	SAD07	6656138	303857	418	180	-60	250.5	DDH	**113.27**	**117.65**	**4.38**	**6.15**	**26.94**	**4.4m @ 6.15 g/t**
	SAD07								**125.04**	**125.74**	**0.7**	**24.33**	**17.03**	**0.7m @ 24.33 g/t**
	SAD07								**157.72**	**167**	**9.28**	**4.08**	**37.88**	**9.3m @ 4.08 g/t**
	SAD07								Incl 157.72	160.05	2.33	3.85	8.97	2.3m @ 3.85 g/t
	SAD07								**Incl 164.03**	**166.35**	**2.32**	**10.05**	**23.31**	**2.3m @ 10.05 g/t**
	SAD07								**187.54**	**188.8**	**1.26**	**8.14**	**10.26**	**1.3m @ 8.14 g/t**
	SAD07								194.42	196.67	2.25	4.06	9.14	2.3m @ 4.06 g/t
SIBERIA NORTH	SAD12	6656061	303735	416	180	-60	250.0	DDH	103.95	104.95	1	1.85	1.85	1.0m @ 1.85 g/t
	SAD12								**161.93**	**167.28**	**5.35**	**2.90**	**15.52**	**5.4m @ 2.90 g/t**
	SAD12								232.94	235.79	2.85	3.21	9.15	2.9m @ 3.21 g/t
SIBERIA NORTH	SAD27	6656302	304018	423	180	-61	282.3	DDH	**232.99**	**239.38**	**6.39**	**4.58**	**29.27**	**6.4m @ 4.58 g/t**
	SAD27								**242.75**	**246.15**	**3.4**	**3.21**	**10.91**	**3.4m @ 3.21 g/t**
SIBERIA NORTH	SAD37	6656262	304020	423	180	-60	282.0	DDH	**58.6**	**61.2**	**2.6**	**35.21**	**91.54**	**2.6m @ 35.21 g/t**
	SAD37								102.12	102.71	0.59	2.38	1.41	0.6m @ 2.38 g/t
	SAD37								Incl 102.12	102.34	0.22	3.85	0.85	0.2m @ 3.85 g/t
	SAD37								106.04	107.5	1.46	2.65	3.86	1.5m @ 2.65 g/t
	SAD37								Incl 106.74	107.5	0.76	3.90	2.96	0.8m @ 3.90 g/t
	SAD37								110.41	110.72	0.31	4.15	1.29	0.3m @ 4.15 g/t
	SAD37								**140.2**	**143.35**	**3.15**	**6.60**	**20.78**	**3.2m @ 6.60 g/t**
	SAD37								**163.26**	**167.25**	**3.99**	**3.34**	**13.32**	**4.0m @ 3.34 g/t**
	SAD37								**Incl 163.26**	**165**	**1.74**	**6.52**	**11.34**	**1.7m @ 6.52 g/t**
SIBERIA NORTH	SAD44	6656257	303902	420	180	-60	301.0	DDH	70.85	71.35	0.5	2.14	1.07	0.5m @ 2.14 g/t
	SAD44								**199.4**	**202.29**	**2.89**	**7.45**	**21.54**	**2.9m @ 7.45 g/t**
	SAD44								215.28	217.15	1.87	4.51	8.43	1.9m @ 4.51 g/t
	SAD44								Incl 215.64	216.75	1.11	6.66	7.39	1.1m @ 6.66 g/t
	SAD44								**240.5**	**249.08**	**8.58**	**3.17**	**27.17**	**8.6m @ 3.17 g/t**
	SAD44								**Incl 241.39**	**246.7**	**5.31**	**4.25**	**22.57**	**5.3m @ 4.25 g/t**
SIBERIA NORTH	SAD53	6656327	304057	424	165	-60	341.0	RCDD	**126.1**	**128.25**	**2.15**	**10.60**	**22.78**	**2.2m @ 10.60 g/t**
	SAD53								**Incl 126.32**	**128.25**	**1.93**	**11.61**	**22.40**	**1.9m @ 11.61 g/t**
	SAD53								**136.6**	**142.15**	**5.55**	**4.38**	**24.29**	**5.6m @ 4.38 g/t**
	SAD53								**Incl 137.36**	**142.15**	**4.79**	**4.88**	**23.39**	**4.8m @ 4.88 g/t**
	SAD53								**145.5**	**148.48**	**2.98**	**5.11**	**15.24**	**3.0m @ 5.11 g/t**
	SAD53								**152**	**162.98**	**10.98**	**11.42**	**125.41**	**11.0m @ 11.42**
	SAD53								**Incl 152**	**161.4**	**9.4**	**13.10**	**123.14**	**9.4m @ 13.10 g/t**
	SAD53								**166**	**168**	**2**	**14.81**	**29.62**	**2.0m @ 14.81 g/t**
	SAD53								**Incl 166.45**	**168**	**1.55**	**18.66**	**28.93**	**1.6m @ 18.66 g/t**
	SAD53								175.18	176	0.82	5.20	4.26	0.8m @ 5.20 g/t

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
SIBERIA NORTH	SAD58	6656049	303717	399	180	-50	250.0	RCDD	46	46.8	0.8	1.02	0.82	0.8m @ 1.02 g/t
	SAD58								52.6	52.9	0.3	1.14	0.34	0.3m @ 1.14 g/t
	SAD58								131.5	134.1	2.6	2.84	7.37	2.6m @ 2.84 g/t
	SAD58								171.2	172.7	1.5	2.05	3.08	1.5m @ 2.05 g/t
	SAD58								Incl 172	172.7	0.7	2.29	1.60	0.7m @ 2.29 g/t
	SAD58								182.2	183	0.8	6.80	5.44	0.8m @ 6.80 g/t
	SAD58								185.8	186.6	0.8	6.29	5.03	0.8m @ 6.29 g/t
	SAD58								190	191	1	5.47	5.47	1.0m @ 5.47 g/t
	SAD58								**193.8**	**196.3**	**2.5**	**11.58**	**28.95**	**2.5m @ 11.58 g/t**
	SAD58								**204.95**	**206.3**	**1.35**	**16.40**	**22.15**	**1.4m @ 16.40 g/t**
	SAD58								**Incl 205.55**	**206.3**	**0.75**	**28.00**	**21.00**	**0.8m @ 28.00 g/t**
	SAD58								**221.5**	**226.05**	**4.55**	**3.31**	**15.05**	**4.6m @ 3.31 g/t**
	SAD58								Incl 221.5	222	0.5	17.50	8.75	0.5m @ 17.50 g/t
	SAD58								Incl 224.1	225.2	1.1	3.03	3.33	1.1m @ 3.03 g/t
	SAD58								230.45	231.7	1.25	7.44	9.30	1.3m @ 7.44 g/t
	SAD58								**240.6**	**244**	**3.4**	**11.21**	**38.11**	**3.4m @ 11.21 g/t**
SIBERIA NORTH	SC867	6656014	303774	366	180	-60	56.0	RC	**19**	**22**	**3**	**10.77**	**32.30**	**3.0m @ 10.77 g/t**
	SC867								34	36	2	1.56	3.11	2.0m @ 1.56 g/t
	SC867								**52**	**55**	**3**	**4.00**	**12.01**	**3.0m @ 4.00 g/t**
	SC867								**Incl 53**	**55**	**2**	**5.28**	**10.55**	**2.0m @ 5.28 g/t**
SIBERIA NORTH	SC868	6655991	303757	366	180	-60	62.0	RC	**25**	**31**	**6**	**19.11**	**114.63**	**6.0m @ 19.11 g/t**
	SC868								**38**	**39**	**1**	**12.30**	**12.30**	**1.0m @ 12.30 g/t**
	SC868								48	49	1	1.71	1.71	1.0m @ 1.71 g/t
	SC868								**52**	**53**	**1**	**13.50**	**13.50**	**1.0m @ 13.50 g/t**
	SC868								**59**	**61**	**2**	**6.25**	**12.50**	**2.0m @ 6.25 g/t**
SIBERIA NORTH	SC885	6656221	304077	369	360	-50	54.0	RC	**5**	**17**	**12**	**6.75**	**80.94**	**12.0m @ 6.75 g/t**
	SC885								27	28	1	1.01	1.01	1.0m @ 1.01 g/t
SIBERIA NORTH	SKD004A	6656223	303899	418	174	-47	203.9	RCDD	151.75	155	3.25	2.67	8.69	3.3m @ 2.67 g/t
	SKD004A								Incl 152.75	153.9	1.15	5.39	6.19	1.2m @ 5.39 g/t
	SKD004A								**160.7**	**181**	**20.3**	**4.97**	**100.86**	**20.3m @ 4.97 g/t**
	SKD004A								**Incl 160.7**	**162.05**	**1.35**	**12.76**	**17.23**	**1.4m @ 12.76 g/t**
	SKD004A								**Incl 165.83**	**181**	**15.17**	**5.29**	**80.27**	**15.2m @ 5.29 g/t**
SIBERIA NORTH	SKD005	6656310	304055	424	171	-60	242.2	DDH	**127.4**	**136.4**	**9**	**2.32**	**20.88**	**9.0m @ 2.32 g/t**
	SKD005								**143.65**	**148**	**4.35**	**4.17**	**18.14**	**4.4m @ 4.17 g/t**
	SKD005								**Incl 143.65**	**146.6**	**2.95**	**5.73**	**16.89**	**3.0m @ 5.73 g/t**
	SKD005								**152.7**	**154.2**	**1.5**	**7.59**	**11.38**	**1.5m @ 7.59 g/t**
	SKD005								172	175.9	3.9	2.39	9.33	3.9m @ 2.39 g/t
	SKD005								Incl 174.05	175.9	1.85	4.30	7.95	1.9m @ 4.30 g/t
	SKD005								193.2	195	1.8	4.01	7.21	1.8m @ 4.01 g/t
SIBERIA NORTH	SKD008	6655993	303717	373	144	-60	98.0	DDH	**30**	**31.8**	**1.8**	**5.98**	**10.77**	**1.8m @ 5.98 g/t**
	SKD008								**34**	**37**	**3**	**3.51**	**10.53**	**3.0m @ 3.51 g/t**
	SKD008								Incl 35.2	37	1.8	5.41	9.74	1.8m @ 5.41 g/t
	SKD008								56.9	57.4	0.5	2.17	1.08	0.5m @ 2.17 g/t
	SKD008								**60**	**61**	**1**	**23.01**	**23.01**	**1.0m @ 23.01 g/t**
	SKD008								**77**	**85.7**	**8.7**	**6.60**	**57.38**	**8.7m @ 6.60 g/t**
	SKD008								**Incl 77**	**79**	**2**	**6.24**	**12.48**	**2.0m @ 6.24 g/t**
	SKD008								**Incl 83**	**85.7**	**2.7**	**15.06**	**40.67**	**2.7m @ 15.06 g/t**
	SKD008								90	93.5	3.5	2.63	9.22	3.5m @ 2.63 g/t
	SKD008								Incl 90.6	92.5	1.9	3.98	7.56	1.9m @ 3.98 g/t
SIBERIA NORTH	SKD020	6656210	303875	418	180	-40	206.5	DDH	121	122.43	1.43	3.57	5.11	1.4m @ 3.57 g/t
	SKD020								**159.85**	**165.8**	**5.95**	**10.63**	**63.24**	**6.0m @ 10.63 g/t**
	SKD020								**188**	**193.6**	**5.6**	**4.09**	**22.90**	**5.6m @ 4.09 g/t**

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
SIBERIA NORTH	SKDD20002	6655803	303607	403	6	-40	210.0	DDH	**79.3**	**83.8**	**4.5**	**2.30**	**10.33**	**4.5m @ 2.30 g/t**
	SKDD20002								Incl 80	83.8	3.8	2.36	8.96	3.8m @ 2.36 g/t
	SKDD20002								**86.5**	**88.3**	**1.8**	**6.03**	**10.86**	**1.8m @ 6.03 g/t**
	SKDD20002								**130.8**	**134.6**	**3.8**	**4.71**	**17.90**	**3.8m @ 4.71 g/t**
SIBERIA NORTH	SKDD20004	6655882	303685	366	0	-45	90.5	DDH	11	13	2	1.96	3.93	2.0m @ 1.96 g/t
	SKDD20004								Incl 12.2	13	0.8	3.01	2.41	0.8m @ 3.01 g/t
	SKDD20004								**73**	**77.45**	**4.45**	**10.42**	**46.38**	**4.5m @ 10.42 g/t**
	SKDD20004								**Incl 74.42**	**77.45**	**3.03**	**14.92**	**45.22**	**3.0m @ 14.92 g/t**
SIBERIA NORTH	SKDD20010	6656309	304034	424	179	-34	183.1	DDH	91.2	93.1	1.9	2.73	5.18	1.9m @ 2.73 g/t
	SKDD20010								113	115	2	3.20	6.39	2.0m @ 3.20 g/t
	SKDD20010								Incl 113	114	1	4.55	4.55	1.0m @ 4.55 g/t
	SKDD20010								136.3	138	1.7	2.92	4.97	1.7m @ 2.92 g/t
	SKDD20010								162	162.7	0.7	3.97	2.78	0.7m @ 3.97 g/t
	SKDD20010								**168**	**176.09**	**8.09**	**3.71**	**29.98**	**8.1m @ 3.71 g/t**
	SKDD20010								**Incl 168.3**	**176.09**	**7.79**	**3.80**	**29.61**	**7.8m @ 3.80 g/t**
	SKDD20010								**179.67**	**181.5**	**1.83**	**8.71**	**15.94**	**1.8m @ 8.71 g/t**
	SKDD20010								**Incl 179.67**	**181**	**1.33**	**11.57**	**15.39**	**1.3m @ 11.57 g/t**
SIBERIA NORTH	SKRC044	6655933	303795	383	181	-59	100.0	RC	44	46	2	4.45	8.90	2.0m @ 4.45 g/t
	SKRC044								49	51	2	2.25	4.50	2.0m @ 2.25 g/t
	SKRC044								Incl 50	51	1	3.50	3.50	1.0m @ 3.50 g/t
SIBERIA NORTH	SKRC051	6656302	304117	427	180	-60	160.0	RC	32	33	1	2.50	2.50	1.0m @ 2.50 g/t
	SKRC051								**39**	**47**	**8**	**4.89**	**39.09**	**8.0m @ 4.89 g/t**
	SKRC051								**Incl 39**	**46**	**7**	**5.43**	**38.01**	**7.0m @ 5.43 g/t**
	SKRC051								52	53	1	6.11	6.11	1.0m @ 6.11 g/t
	SKRC051								**79**	**81**	**2**	**7.39**	**14.78**	**2.0m @ 7.39 g/t**
	SKRC051								92	93	1	3.09	3.09	1.0m @ 3.09 g/t
SIBERIA NORTH	SKRC064	6655991	303735	370	140	-55	60.0	RC	**19**	**24**	**5**	**3.20**	**15.98**	**5.0m @ 3.20 g/t**
	SKRC064								**28**	**30**	**2**	**6.64**	**13.28**	**2.0m @ 6.64 g/t**
	SKRC064								57	59	2	3.47	6.93	2.0m @ 3.47 g/t
	SKRC064								Incl 57	58	1	5.82	5.82	1.0m @ 5.82 g/t
SIBERIA NORTH	SKRC066	6655997	303732	370	143	-64	102.0	RC	9	11	2	2.11	4.22	2.0m @ 2.11 g/t
	SKRC066								**51**	**58**	**7**	**3.13**	**21.90**	**7.0m @ 3.13 g/t**
	SKRC066								**Incl 52**	**57**	**5**	**3.77**	**18.86**	**5.0m @ 3.77 g/t**
	SKRC066								**82**	**87**	**5**	**6.04**	**30.18**	**5.0m @ 6.04 g/t**
SIBERIA NORTH	SKRC070	6655890	303664	368	145	-63	120.0	RC	**20**	**28**	**8**	**5.44**	**43.55**	**8.0m @ 5.44 g/t**
	SKRC070								**Incl 20**	**26**	**6**	**6.78**	**40.68**	**6.0m @ 6.78 g/t**
	SKRC070								49	51	2	2.23	4.46	2.0m @ 2.23 g/t
	SKRC070								Incl 49	50	1	2.85	2.85	1.0m @ 2.85 g/t
	SKRC070								70	73	3	2.14	6.43	3.0m @ 2.14 g/t
	SKRC070								Incl 71	73	2	2.63	5.27	2.0m @ 2.63 g/t
	SKRC070								**79**	**84**	**5**	**2.37**	**11.85**	**5.0m @ 2.37 g/t**
	SKRC070								Incl 80	84	4	2.48	9.92	4.0m @ 2.48 g/t
	SKRC070								**87**	**92**	**5**	**4.37**	**21.83**	**5.0m @ 4.37 g/t**
	SKRC070								**Incl 88**	**92**	**4**	**5.00**	**20.01**	**4.0m @ 5.00 g/t**
SIBERIA NORTH	SKRC072	6655920	303754	365	152	-67	72.0	RC	6	7	1	1.67	1.67	1.0m @ 1.67 g/t
	SKRC072								**17**	**28**	**11**	**22.31**	**245.38**	**11.0m @ 22.31**
	SKRC072								Incl 17	19	2	2.08	4.16	2.0m @ 2.08 g/t
	SKRC072								**Incl 23**	**27**	**4**	**58.88**	**235.51**	**4.0m @ 58.88 g/t**
	SKRC072								39	44	5	1.82	9.12	5.0m @ 1.82 g/t
	SKRC072								Incl 40	43	3	2.14	6.43	3.0m @ 2.14 g/t
SIBERIA NORTH	SKRC076	6656228	303917	418	181	-55	222.0	RC	**23**	**25**	**2**	**9.57**	**19.14**	**2.0m @ 9.57 g/t**
	SKRC076								**Incl 24**	**25**	**1**	**17.63**	**17.63**	**1.0m @ 17.63 g/t**
	SKRC076								**161**	**165**	**4**	**5.89**	**23.57**	**4.0m @ 5.89 g/t**
	SKRC076								**169**	**184**	**15**	**5.14**	**77.11**	**15.0m @ 5.14 g/t**
SIBERIA NORTH	SKRC077	6656275	303990	422	181	-60	216.0	RC	**173**	**186**	**13**	**4.45**	**57.84**	**13.0m @ 4.45 g/t**
	SKRC077								**Incl 173**	**185**	**12**	**4.68**	**56.17**	**12.0m @ 4.68 g/t**

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
SIBERIA NORTH	SKRC082	6656314	304124	424	182	-61	126.0	RC	45	47	2	1.97	3.94	2.0m @ 1.97 g/t
	SKRC082								Incl 45	46	1	2.90	2.90	1.0m @ 2.90 g/t
	SKRC082								**65**	**73**	**8**	**20.16**	**161.26**	**8.0m @ 20.16 g/t**
	SKRC082								119	120	1	2.51	2.51	1.0m @ 2.51 g/t
SIBERIA NORTH	SKRC089	6655906	303543	415	145	-70	156.0	RC	32	39	7	1.10	7.73	7.0m @ 1.10 g/t
	SKRC089								Incl 36	37	1	2.03	2.03	1.0m @ 2.03 g/t
	SKRC089								**88**	**93**	**5**	**13.71**	**68.54**	**5.0m @ 13.71 g/t**
SIBERIA NORTH	SKRC090	6655931	303681	368	325	-60	84.0	RC	**31**	**40**	**9**	**3.73**	**33.54**	**9.0m @ 3.73 g/t**
	SKRC090								**Incl 34**	**39**	**5**	**5.52**	**27.61**	**5.0m @ 5.52 g/t**
	SKRC090								78	79	1	1.05	1.05	1.0m @ 1.05 g/t
SIBERIA NORTH	SKRC091	6655920	303674	373	315	-50	120.0	RC	**63**	**68**	**5**	**4.67**	**23.35**	**5.0m @ 4.67 g/t**
SIBERIA NORTH	SKRC20002	6655913	303577	403	145	-66	132.0	RC	9	10	1	1.91	1.91	1.0m @ 1.91 g/t
	SKRC20002								**49**	**51**	**2**	**5.50**	**10.99**	**2.0m @ 5.50 g/t**
	SKRC20002								**79**	**83**	**4**	**16.95**	**67.78**	**4.0m @ 16.95 g/t**
SIBERIA NORTH	SKRC20004	6655927	303743	365	0	-55	96.0	RC	**23**	**26**	**3**	**4.51**	**13.54**	**3.0m @ 4.51 g/t**
	SKRC20004								33	34	1	2.16	2.16	1.0m @ 2.16 g/t
	SKRC20004								**41**	**50**	**9**	**4.24**	**38.14**	**9.0m @ 4.24 g/t**
	SKRC20004								53	54	1	2.86	2.86	1.0m @ 2.86 g/t
	SKRC20004								58	59	1	3.72	3.72	1.0m @ 3.72 g/t
	SKRC20004								62	64	2	3.24	6.48	2.0m @ 3.24 g/t
	SKRC20004								Incl 62	63	1	4.88	4.88	1.0m @ 4.88 g/t
	SKRC20004								87	91	4	2.00	7.99	4.0m @ 2.00 g/t
	SKRC20004								Incl 87	88	1	5.32	5.32	1.0m @ 5.32 g/t
	SKRC20004								Incl 90	91	1	2.36	2.36	1.0m @ 2.36 g/t
SIBERIA NORTH	SMCSKD_01	6656307	303997	422	189	-60	300.8	RCDD	187	188	1	1.87	1.87	1.0m @ 1.87 g/t
	SMCSKD_01								**263**	**265.5**	**2.5**	**5.52**	**13.80**	**2.5m @ 5.52 g/t**
SIBERIA NORTH	SMCSKD_02	6656248	303957	421	191	-59	300.7	DDH	195	196	1	5.21	5.21	1.0m @ 5.21 g/t
	SMCSKD_02								**217**	**227**	**10**	**2.48**	**24.76**	**10.0m @ 2.48 g/t**
	SMCSKD_02								**Incl 219**	**227**	**8**	**2.94**	**23.48**	**8.0m @ 2.94 g/t**
SIBERIA NORTH	SMCSKD_07	6656242	303877	419	190	-60	365.6	RCDD	91	92	1	3.13	3.13	1.0m @ 3.13 g/t
	SMCSKD_07								**95**	**100**	**5**	**3.47**	**17.35**	**5.0m @ 3.47 g/t**
	SMCSKD_07								219	220	1	2.12	2.12	1.0m @ 2.12 g/t
	SMCSKD_07								**282**	**285**	**3**	**10.15**	**30.45**	**3.0m @ 10.15 g/t**
SIBERIA NORTH	SMCSKD_09	6656218	303857	419	181	-58	352.7	RCDD	81	84	3	2.81	8.42	3.0m @ 2.81 g/t
	SMCSKD_09								Incl 82	84	2	3.33	6.65	2.0m @ 3.33 g/t
	SMCSKD_09								179	180	1	1.58	1.58	1.0m @ 1.58 g/t
	SMCSKD_09								**220**	**221**	**1**	**10.20**	**10.20**	**1.0m @ 10.20 g/t**
	SMCSKD_09								**255**	**260**	**5**	**4.67**	**23.35**	**5.0m @ 4.67 g/t**
	SMCSKD_09								**291**	**297**	**6**	**3.23**	**19.38**	**6.0m @ 3.23 g/t**

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

Section 1 Sampling Techniques and Data – Missouri & Sand King

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

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
Sampling techniques	• *Nature and quality of sampling (eg cut channels, random chips, or specific specialised industry standard measurement tools appropriate to the minerals under investigation, such as down hole gamma sondes, or handheld XRF instruments, etc). These examples should not be taken as limiting the broad meaning of sampling.* • *Include reference to measures taken to ensure sample representivity and the appropriate calibration of any measurement tools or systems used.* • *Aspects of the determination of mineralisation that are Material to the Public Report.* • *In cases where 'industry standard' work has been done this would be relatively simple (eg 'reverse circulation drilling was used to obtain 1 m samples from which 3 kg was pulverised to produce a 30 g charge for fire assay'). In other cases more explanation may be required, such as where there is coarse gold that has inherent sampling problems. Unusual commodities or mineralisation types (eg submarine nodules) may warrant disclosure of detailed information.*	• Goldfields Group; Auger holes were drilled to a maximum depth of 1.5m. RC samples were routinely collected at 1m intervals. Diamond drill core samples were taken at geological boundaries and sawn in half. Samples pulverised at laboratory. • Monarch Gold Mining Company Ltd; RAB samples were collected at 2m and 4m composites via a scoop method at 1m intervals. RC samples were collected at 1m, 2m to 5m intervals. 1m samples were riffle split. • WMC; In early drilling by WMC, samples were "panned' for visible gold. Percussion samples were collected at 1m intervals, split in the field. Diamond core samples were cut in half or quartered. • Gilt Edged Mining NL; All RAB and RC holes were collected through a cyclone and sampled at 1m intervals, pipe or spear sampled, composited over 5m intervals. The composite samples weighing about 3kg were despatched for analysis. 5m composites with assays greater than 0.2 g/t Au were resampled by riffle-splitting the whole of each 1m sample down to about 3kg prior to being despatched for analysis. • Siberia Mining Corporation Ltd; RAB samples were collected at 1m intervals from the drill hole collar using a plastic bucket and laid on the ground. A scoop sample was taken from each sample to form a 5m composite. RC samples were collected at 1m intervals and passed through a cyclone and split using a two tiered, 75:25 riffle splitter. The split sample (approximately 2-3kg) was stored in a drawn calico bag, which was then placed next to the split sample reject (approximately 10-15kg), which was contained in UV resistant PVC bags. A representative scoop sample was then taken from each split sample reject bags to form a 4m composite sample. Diamond half core sampled at 1m intervals. • Ora Banda Mining; RC samples were routinely collected at 1m intervals and cone split. Half sawn core samples crushed, pulverised and 40g or 50g sample taken for fire assay at Intertek. RC grade control samples are collected at 1m intervals in calico bags directly from a cone splitter. Sample size of at least 2kg is targeted.
Drilling techniques	• *Drill type (eg core, reverse circulation, open-hole hammer, rotary air blast, auger, Bangka, sonic, etc) and details (eg core diameter, triple or standard tube, depth of diamond tails, face-sampling bit or other type, whether core is oriented and if so, by what method, etc).*	• Goldfields Group; Auger holes were using an auger rig on the back of a Toyota Landcruiser from Snap Drilling. RC holes were drilled by Western Diamond Drillers using a Schramm Rig. Diamond holes were drilled by Mundy Drilling services using a KL1200 rig. Diamond holes were oriented. • Monarch Gold Mining Company Ltd; RC holes were drilled by Kennedy Drilling using a 4 inch blade. • WMC; RC percussion holes were drilled using a Schram Rig. RC holes were drilled using blades and hammer. The RC drilling diameter is unknown. Diamond drill holes for NQ core were drilled and reduced to BQ core at depth if necessary. Some diamond holes commenced with a percussion pre-collar. Diamond core generally not oriented. • Gilt Edged Mining NL; RC holes were drilled by either Sing Drilling or McKay Drilling. Both Kalgoorlie companies used a booster and auxiliary compressor. The RC drilling diameter is unknown. • Siberia Mining Corporation Ltd; RAB holes were drilled by ProDrill Pty Ltd of Kalgoorlie using an open hole RAB drill rig. All holes were

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
		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 up to 150m depth, then NQ2 coring to BOH. All core oriented by reflex 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 and Orlando Drilling.
Drill sample recovery	• *Method of recording and assessing core and chip sample recoveries and results assessed.* • *Measures taken to maximise sample recovery and ensure representative nature of the samples.* • *Whether a relationship exists between sample recovery and grade and whether sample bias may have occurred due to preferential loss/gain of fine/coarse material.*	• Quantitative auger, RAB and RC drill recoveries were not recoded by Goldfields Group, Monarch Gold Mining Company Ltd, WMC, Gilt Edged Mining NL, Siberia Mining Corporation, Maitland Mining NL, Newcrest Mining Ltd, Julia Mines NL, Placer Dome Asia Pacific Ltd, Goongarrie Gold Pty Ltd, Australian Consolidated Equities Ltd, Centaur Mining and Exploration Ltd, EGL, Britannia Gold NL, Glengarry Resources NL, Sundowner Minerals NL and Gutnick Resources NL. • EGL - Diamond drill recoveries are recorded as a percentage calculated from measured core against downhole drilled intervals (core blocks). RC sample recoveries not recorded. • Ora Banda Mining Limited – RC drilling recoveries, 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. • There is no known relationship between sample recovery and grade.
Logging	• *Whether core and chip samples have been geologically and geotechnically logged to a level of detail to support appropriate Mineral Resource estimation, mining studies and metallurgical studies.* • *Whether logging is qualitative or quantitative in nature. Core (or costean, channel, etc) photography.* • *The total length and percentage of the relevant intersections logged.*	• Goldfields Group; Qualitative: colour, oxidation, hardness, shearing, texture, grain size, rock, alteration, minerals and Quantitative: alteration intensity, mineralisation intensity, structure intensity, vein percent. • Monarch Gold Mining Company Ltd; Qualitative: colour, oxidation, hardness, shearing, texture, grain size, rock, alteration, minerals. Quantitative: alteration intensity, mineralisation intensity, structure intensity, vein percent. • WMC; RC and diamond logging describes the dominant and minor rock types, mineralisation, oxidation, alteration, texture, vein type and basic structure. Quantitative values assigned to amounts of sulphides, alteration and veining. • Gilt Edged Mining NL; Qualitative: rock code, alteration, sulphides, weathering. • Siberia Mining Corporation Ltd; Qualitative: alteration, colour, lithology, oxidation, mineralogy, vein style, vein assemblage, remarks. Quantitative: mineralisation intensity. • EGL; Qualitative: alteration, colour, grain size, lithology, oxidation, mineralogy, structure, texture, vein style, vein assemblage, remarks. Quantitative: mineralisation intensity, vein percent. • Ora Banda Mining Limited - Qualitative: Lithology, colour, oxidation, grainsize, texture, structure, hardness, regolith. Quantitative: estimates are made of quartz veining, sulphide and alteration percentages. Magnetic susceptibility recorded on a per metre basis in core holes. Core hole RQD logged. Core photographed wet and dry. Bulk density determination using Archimede's Principle is routinely undertaken using whole core segments. Grade control holes are logged with an abbreviated mine sequence logging system. • Entire holes are logged in detail.
Sub-sampling techniques and sample preparation	• *If core, whether cut or sawn and whether quarter, half or all core taken.* • *If non-core, whether riffled, tube sampled, rotary split, etc and whether sampled wet or dry.* • *For all sample types, the nature, quality and appropriateness of the sample preparation technique.* • *Quality control procedures adopted for all sub-sampling stages to maximise representivity of samples.* • *Measures taken to ensure that the sampling is representative of the in situ material collected, including for instance results for field duplicate/second-half sampling.* • *Whether sample sizes are appropriate to the grain*	• 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

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
	size of the material being sampled.	greater than 0.2 g/t Au were resampled by riffle-splitting the whole of each 1m sample down to about 3kg prior to being despatched for analysis. Samples were despatched to MinLab in Kalgoorlie where they were dried, pulverised to a nominal 90% minus 200 mesh (75 microns) and a 25 gm aliquot taken to be analysed for gold. Comprehensive QA/QC and check sampling reports were produced. Umpire assay checks were completed using a second laboratory (Genalysis). • Siberia Mining Corporation Ltd; RAB samples were collected at 1m intervals from the drill hole using a plastic bucket and laid on the ground. A scoop sample was taken from each sample to form a 5m composite. RC samples were collected at 1m intervals and passed through a cyclone and split using a two teared, 75:25 riffle splitter. The split sample (approximately 2-3kg) was stored in a drawn calico bag, which was then placed next to the split sample reject (approximately 10-15kg), which was contained in UV resistant PVC bags. A representative scoop sample was then taken from each split sample reject bags to form a 4m composite sample. Diamond half core was sampled at 1m intervals. Samples were dried, crushed, split, pulverised until 80% passed minus 75 microns and a 50 gm charge taken. Field duplicates were submitted. Composites with assays greater than 0.2 g/t Au were re-assayed using individual 1m re-split samples. • EGL & Swan Gold; RC samples were routinely collected at 1m intervals from a cone splitter and submitted for analysis. Samples were crushed, pulverised and a 50gm charge taken for analysis. Field duplicates, blanks and standards were submitted for QAQC analysis. Diamond core in sampled at 1m intervals or to zones of geological interest. Core samples are sawn in half. Minimum sample length in NQ core or 0.3m. • Ora Banda Mining Limited – RC samples were submitted as individual 1m split samples (cone splitter) or composited to 4m by PVC spear. Half-core samples, cut by automated core saw. Core sample intervals selected by geologist and defined by geological and/or mineralisation boundaries. RC samples were dried, crushed, split, pulverised and a 50gm charge taken. Field duplicates, blanks and standards were submitted for QAQC analysis. 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.
Quality of assay data and laboratory tests	• *The nature, quality and appropriateness of the assaying and laboratory procedures used and whether the technique is considered partial or total.* • *For geophysical tools, spectrometers, handheld XRF instruments, etc, the parameters used in determining the analysis including instrument make and model, reading times, calibrations factors applied and their derivation, etc.* • *Nature of quality control procedures adopted (eg standards, blanks, duplicates, external laboratory checks) and whether acceptable levels of accuracy (ie lack of bias) and precision have been established.*	• 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 limit of 0.01ppm. Certified reference material standards were employed. Duplicate samples, analytical standards, and check analyses at a second laboratory were used to monitor analytical quality. • Siberia Mining Corporation Ltd; All samples were submitted to SGS Analabs in Kalgoorlie to be assayed for gold using 50gm Fire Assay with detection limit at 0.01ppm Au and for sulphur. Samples were also analysed at Ultratrace. Standards and repeats (1 in 20) were used during the first phase drilling campaign to provide a reference to the internal lab standards. There was a strong correlation between standard (client) and laboratory results. Repeats of composite samples showed no problems with technique or dependability with the laboratory. • EGL& Swan; Samples were sent to Intertek Assay Laboratories to be analysed for gold by 50gm fire assay. Certified reference material standards were employed for a gold range of 0.32 to 48.55ppm. Blanks were also employed. Satisfactory results were obtained for both. Field duplicates were routinely taken from RC sampling. • Ora Banda Mining Limited - Samples sent to SGS, Kalgoorlie. The samples have been analysed by firing a 50gm portion of the sample. This is the classical fire assay process and will give total separation of gold. An ICPOES finish is used. Commercially prepared standard samples and blanks are inserted in the sample stream at a rate of 1:20 for standards and 1:20 for blanks. Sizing results (percentage of

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
		pulverised sample passing a 75μm mesh) are undertaken on approximately 1 in 40 samples. Duplicate samples are taken in RC drillholes at a rate of approximately 1:30. The accuracy (standards) and precision (repeats) of assaying are acceptable. Grade control samples are analysed at SGS, Kalgoorlie using 50g fire assay (FA_MPAES). Blanks and standards are submitted every 10 to 15 samples with Grade Control samples.
Verification of sampling and assaying	• *The verification of significant intersections by either independent or alternative company personnel.* • *The use of twinned holes.* • *Documentation of primary data, data entry procedures, data verification, data storage (physical and electronic) protocols.* • *Discuss any adjustment to assay data.*	• Selected drill intersections from WMC, Goldfields and Siberia Mining Corporation diamond core have been inspected by EGL/OBM geologists. Some WMC holes have been re-logged by EGL geologists and mineralisation identified at the reported intervals. • Drill intersections from WMC and Goldfields diamond core were inspected by Siberia Mining Corporation geologists in 2005 and mineralization was visible in core at the expected intervals. Mineralisation widths and styles are very comparable with NQ2 drilling by SMC in 2004. • Holes are not deliberately twinned. • WMC; Hand written geology logs and assays were digitally captured. • EGL; Data has been verified by reviewing original drill and assay logs. Print outs of computerized sample intervals and assays generated by WMC were used to verify the intercepts reported. Geological and sample data logged directly into field computer at the core yard. Data is transferred to Perth via email and imported into GBIS SQL database by the database administrator (DBA). Assay files are received in .csv format and loaded directly into the database by the DBA. Hardcopy and/or digital copies of data are kept for reference if necessary. • Monarch Gold Mining Company Ltd; Geological and sample data was logged digitally and .csv or .xls files imported into Datashed SQL database with in-built validation. • Ora Banda Mining Limited - Geological and sample data logged directly into field computer (Panasonic Toughbook CF-31) at the core yard or at the drill rig using Geobank Mobile. Data is exported from the logging computer, copied onto the company servers and imported into Geobank SQL database by the database administrator (DBA). Assay files are received in .csv format and loaded directly into the database by the DBA. Hardcopy and/or digital copies of data are kept for reference if necessary. • Data entry, verification and storage protocols for remaining operators is unknown. • No adjustments have been made to assay data.
Location of data points	• *Accuracy and quality of surveys used to locate drill holes (collar and down-hole surveys), trenches, mine workings and other locations used in Mineral Resource estimation.* • *Specification of the grid system used.* • *Quality and adequacy of topographic control.*	• Goldfields Group; Collar co-ordinates for RC and DD holes, including elevation were surveyed with DGPS. RAB holes were located with GPS. Downhole surveys were taken every 10m for RC and DD holes, method unknown. RAB holes not downhole surveyed. The gird system used is AGD 1984 AMG Zone 51. • Monarch Gold Mining Company Ltd; Drill hole collars were surveyed by Spectrum Surveys of Kalgoorlie using RTK GPS. Downhole surveys were undertaken by electronic multiple shot (EMS) or Eastman single shot. The gird system used is GDA1994 MGA Zone 51. • WMC; Drill hole collars were surveyed by Electronic Distance Meter (EDM) theodolite by the Kalgoorlie Gold Operations' mine surveyor. Holes also surveyed using theodolite by McGay Surveys as well as by WMC mine surveyors. WMC RC holes were generally not downhole surveyed. Diamond holes down hole surveyed by Eastman single shot camera or multishot approximately every 30m. The gird system used is AGD 1984 AMG Zone 51. • Gilt Edged Mining NL; Contract surveyors were engaged for siting of drill holes prior to drilling, pick-up of accurate drill hole co-ordinates after drilling and down-hole plunge and azimuth readings. All holes drilled after 1998 were picked up by Fugro Survey Pty Ltd of Kalgoorlie using differential GPS. The gird system used is AGD 1984 AMG Zone 51. • Siberia Mining Corporation Ltd; Collar co-ordinates for northings, eastings and elevation were recorded by Fugro Spatial Solutions Pty Ltd. The gird system used is AGD 1984 AMG Zone 51. Diamond holes were down hole surveyed by gyro. RC holes generally not downhole surveyed. If surveyed, then done by Digital electronic multishot (DEMS) • EGL and Swan; Collar locations were surveyed by DGPS and downhole surveys were collected using electronic multishot by the drillers. Subsequent to drilling holes were open hole gyro surveyed by ABIMS where possible. The gird system used is GDA1994 MGA Zone 51. • Ora Banda Mining Limited (RC, DD) MGA94, zone 51. Drill hole collar mark outs are conducted by surveying contractors using RTK GPS (sub-cm accuracy). Subsequent to drilling, holes are picked up using RTK GPS. Drill-hole downhole surveys are recorded every 18-30m using a reflex digital downhole camera (RC) or Gyro tool (DD). 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

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
Data spacing and distribution	• *Data spacing for reporting of Exploration Results.* • *Whether the data spacing and distribution is sufficient to establish the degree of geological and grade continuity appropriate for the Mineral Resource and Ore Reserve estimation procedure(s) and classifications applied.* • *Whether sample compositing has been applied.*	• 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.
Orientation of data in relation to geological structure	• *Whether the orientation of sampling achieves unbiased sampling of possible structures and the extent to which this is known, considering the deposit type.* • *If the relationship between the drilling orientation and the orientation of key mineralised structures is considered to have introduced a sampling bias, this should be assessed and reported if material.*	• At Sand King 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.
Sample security	• *The measures taken to ensure sample security.*	• Unknown for earlier operators. • EGL – Samples are bagged, tied and in a secure yard on site. Once submitted to the laboratories they are stored in cages within a secure fenced compound. Samples are tracked through the laboratory via their LIMS. • Monarch - Pre-numbered sample bags were put into numbered plastic bags. These numbers were written on the submission forms which were checked by the geologist. Plastic bags were then securely cable tied and placed in a secure location. Samples were then picked up by the Lab in Kalgoorlie or deliver to Perth via courier. A work order conformation was emailed to Monarch personnel for each sample submission once samples were received by the Laboratory. • Ora Banda Mining Limited - Samples were collected on the day of drilling and bagged into cable tied polyweave bags. Polyweave bags are stored into bulka bags on pallets in a secure yard on-site. Once submitted to the laboratories they are stored in cages within a secure fenced compound. Samples are tracked through the laboratory via their LIMS.
Audits or reviews	• *The results of any audits or reviews of sampling techniques and data.*	• Digital data from the SQL database has been reviewed by EGL and is consistent with hard copy and digital WAMEX data. • Siberia Mining Corporation conducted a due diligence on the data and core in 2005 and were "comfortable with the quality and integrity of the data". Digital data has been reviewed and is consistent with hard copy data. • Monarch Gold Mining Company Ltd; Monthly QAQC reports were produced to monitor accuracy and precision.

Section 2 Reporting of Exploration Results – Missouri & Sand King

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

<table>
<tr><th>Criteria</th><th>JORC Code explanation</th><th>Commentary</th></tr>
<tr><td>Mineral tenement and land tenure status</td><td>• 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.</td><td>• 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><tr><th>TENEMENT</th><th>HOLDER</th><th>AGREEMENTS</th></tr><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)</td></tr></table>• There are no known heritage issues
• There are no known impediments to operating in the area.</td></tr>
<tr><td>Exploration done by other parties</td><td>• Acknowledgment and appraisal of exploration by other parties.</td><td>• Drilling on the tenements was completed by numerous operators, but the majority of work was completed by WMC, Gilt Edged Mining, Siberia Mining Corporation, Monarch Gold and EGS/OBM. All work by these companies was to industry standards of the time.</td></tr>
<tr><td>Geology</td><td>• Deposit type, geological setting and style of mineralisation.</td><td>• 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)</td></tr>
<tr><td>Drill hole Information</td><td>• A summary of all information material to the understanding of the exploration results including a tabulation of the following information for all Material drill holes:
○ easting and northing of the drill hole collar
○ elevation or RL (Reduced Level – elevation above sea level in metres) of the drill hole collar
○ dip and azimuth of the hole
○ down hole length and interception depth
○ hole length.
• If the exclusion of this information is justified on the basis that the information is not Material and this exclusion does not detract from the understanding of the report, the Competent Person should clearly explain why this is the case.</td><td>• 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.</td></tr>
<tr><td>Data aggregation methods</td><td>• 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</td><td>• 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.</td></tr>
</table>

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
	stated. • *Where aggregate intercepts incorporate short lengths of high grade results and longer lengths of low grade results, the procedure used for such aggregation should be stated and some typical examples of such aggregations should be shown in detail.* • *The assumptions used for any reporting of metal equivalent values should be clearly stated.*	
Relationship between mineralisation widths and intercept lengths	• *These relationships are particularly important in the reporting of Exploration Results.* • *If the geometry of the mineralisation with respect to the drill hole angle is known, its nature should be reported.* • *If it is not known and only the down hole lengths are reported, there should be a clear statement to this effect (eg 'down hole length, true width not known').*	• 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)
Diagrams	• *Appropriate maps and sections (with scales) and tabulations of intercepts should be included for any significant discovery being reported These should include, but not be limited to a plan view of drill hole collar locations and appropriate sectional views.*	• See plans and sections.
Balanced reporting	• *Where comprehensive reporting of all Exploration Results is not practicable, representative reporting of both low and high grades and/or widths should be practiced to avoid misleading reporting of Exploration Results.*	• All drill intercepts from recent drilling are reported. • Results reported include both low and high gram metre (g/t x down hole length) values.
Other substantive exploration data	• *Other exploration data, if meaningful and material, should be reported including (but not limited to): geological observations; geophysical survey results; geochemical survey results; bulk samples – size and method of treatment; metallurgical test results; bulk density, groundwater, geotechnical and rock characteristics; potential deleterious or contaminating substances.*	• Metallurgical and geotechnical work has been completed for Sand King deposit in the past. • Additional metallurgical, geotechnical, environmental and engineering work has been or is in the process of being completed for Sand King deposit.
Further work	• *The nature and scale of planned further work (eg tests for lateral extensions or depth extensions or large-scale step-out drilling).* • *Diagrams clearly highlighting the areas of possible extensions, including the main geological interpretations and future drilling areas, provided this information is not commercially sensitive.*	• Statutory approvals for OP mining Sand King are in place. • Additional drilling to grow the UG resource. • UG mining studies. • Statutory approvals for UG mining required.