

Driving Value Through Production and Exploration



**London Investor Presentation
August 2016**

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- The information in this report that relates to Exploration Results and Exploration Targets is based on information compiled by Mr Michael Thomson, an employee of Eastern Goldfields Limited, who is a Member of the Australian Institute of Mining and Metallurgy. Mr Thomson 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 Thomson 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 presentation that relates to historic Exploration Results and Mineral Resources is based on, and fairly represents, information and supporting documentation compiled by or under the supervision of Mr Michael Thomson, a Competent Person who is a member of the Australasian Institute of Mining and Metallurgy, a 'Recognised Professional Organisation' ('RPO') included in a list that is posted on the ASX website from time to time. Mr Thomson has sufficient experience which is relevant to the style of mineralisation and type of deposit under consideration and to the activity which he is undertaking to qualify as a Competent Person as defined in the 2004 and 2012 Editions of the 'Australasian Code for Reporting of Exploration Results, Mineral Resources and Ore Reserves'. Eastern Goldfields Limited confirms that it is not aware of any new information or data that materially affects the information included in the original market announcement and, in the case of estimates of Mineral Resources, all material assumptions and technical parameters underpinning the estimates in the initial announcement continue to apply and have not materially changed. Eastern Goldfields Limited confirms that the form and context in which the Competent Person's findings are presented have not been materially modified from the original market announcement. This information was prepared and first disclosed under the JORC Code 2004. It has not been updated since to comply with the JORC Code 2012 on the basis that the information has not materially changed since it was last reported.
- The information in the presentation is extracted from the report entitled "Presentation" created on 28 January 2016 and is available to view on www.asx.com.au. Eastern Goldfields Limited confirms that it is not aware of any new information or data that materially affects the information included in the original market announcement and, in the case of estimates of Mineral Resources or Ore Reserves, all material assumptions and technical parameters underpinning the estimates in the January 28 announcement continue to apply and have not materially changed. Eastern Goldfields Limited confirms that the form and context in which the Competent Person's findings are presented have not been materially modified from the original market announcement.

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Investment Highlights

1

Turnaround Complete

- Debt free
- \$15.5m in cash (at 30 June 2016)
- Well funded to rapidly advance clear development program
- Experienced Board and management

2

Production Restart Imminent

- On track for restart of production in Q1 2017
- Key infrastructure already in place (replacement value ~\$120m, refurb. cost ~\$17m)
- Refurbishment of 1.2Mtpa Davyhurst Processing Plant underway
- Targeting rapid ramp up in production

3

Large Resource Base

- Resource base of 1.5Moz at an average grade of 2.5 g/t¹
- Strong potential to increase near mine resource ounces
 - supported by recent drilling results
- Multiple high grade underground targets identified

4

Significant exploration upside

- Dominant ground position over extensive greenstone belt in Eastern Goldfields region
- Approximately 170km strike length in total; significant organic growth potential on 1,365 km² tenements
- No significant regional drilling undertaken in last 20 years outside boundaries of historical resources



1. This information was prepared and first disclosed under the JORC Code 2004. It has not been updated since to comply with JORC Code 2012 on the basis that the information has not materially changed since it was last reported.

Corporate Overview

Capital Structure (ASX:EGS)

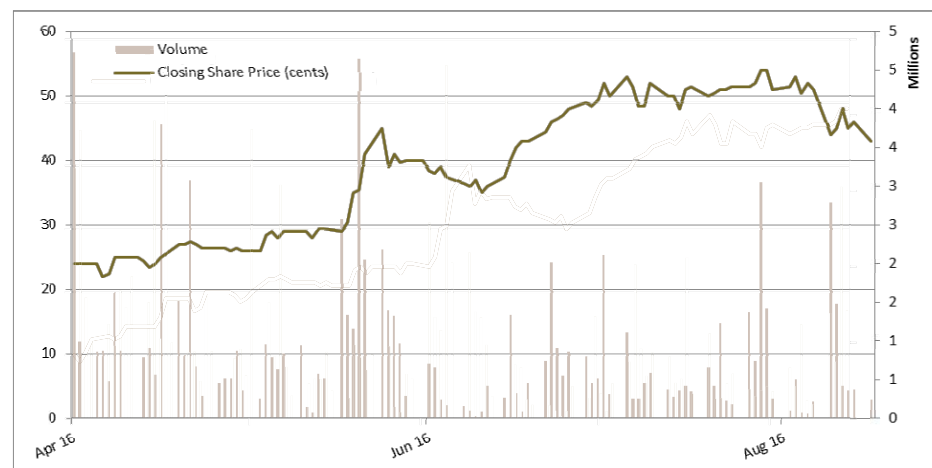
Issued Capital	489.53m
Options On Issue ¹	50.2m
Share Price (30 August 2016)	\$0.43
Market Capitalisation	~\$210m
Cash in bank (30 June 2016)	~\$15.5m
Debt	Nil
Enterprise Value (A\$m)	~\$195m

¹ 25.1m options exercisable at 16.8 cents expiring 8 March 2018 and 25.1 million options exercisable at 18.9 cents expiring 8 March 2020 subject to vesting conditions

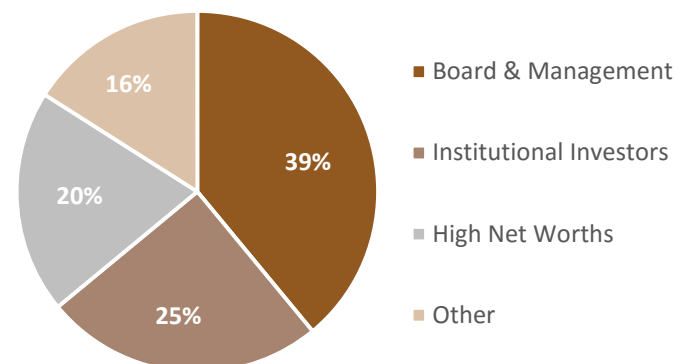
Board

Michael Fotios	Executive Chairman
Alan Still	Non-Executive Director
Craig Readhead	Non-Executive Director

Share Chart

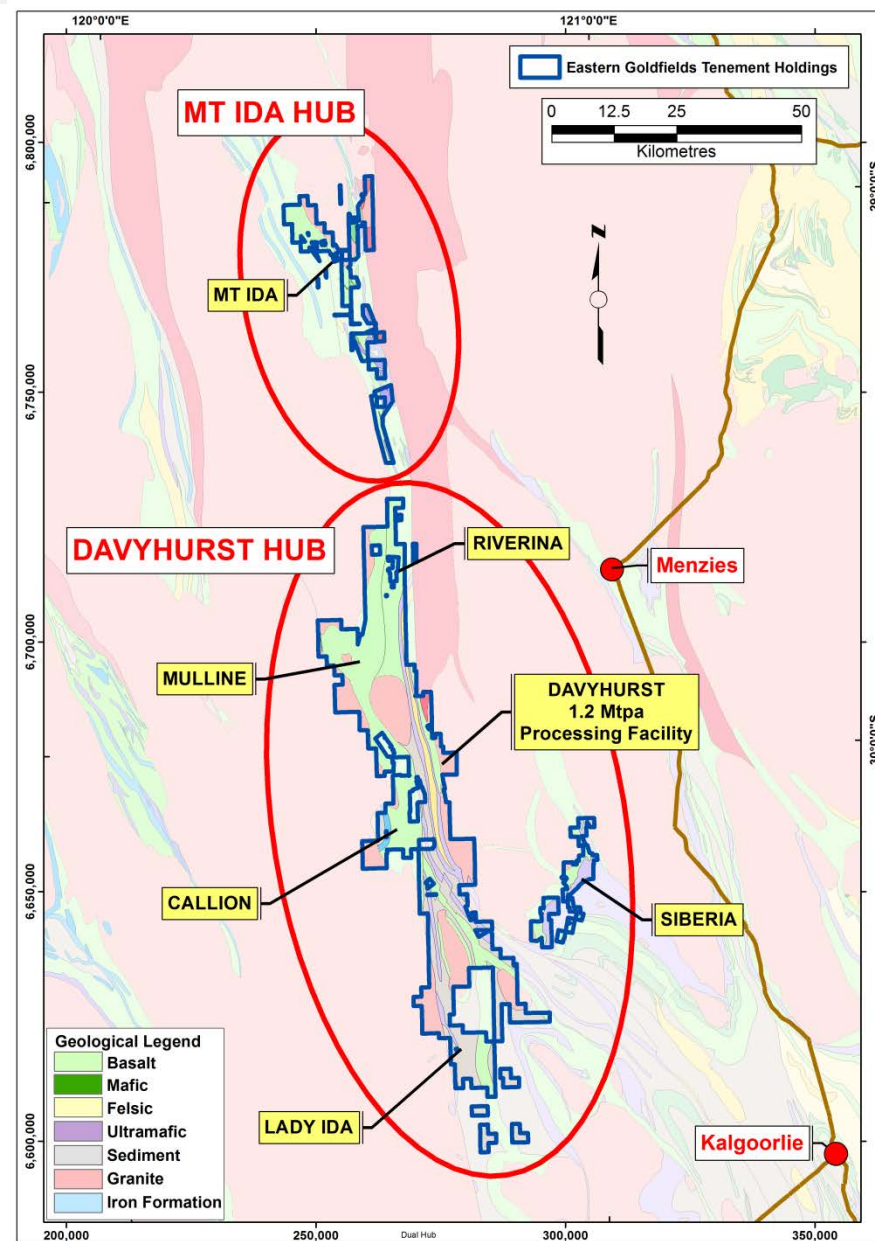


Shareholder Breakdown



Project Overview

- Located ~120km north west of Kalgoorlie within the North Eastern Goldfields of Western Australia
- Coverage of ~150 strike kms of greenstone sequences prospective for gold
- 236 tenements covering ~1,365km² containing multiple mining centres
- Aggregation of 5 former standalone projects
- Each project area hosts multiple o/p and u/g opportunities
- 1.2Mtpa CIL processing plant and associated infrastructure located at Davyhurst
- Project was on care and maintenance since 2008
- Company currently focused on two key hubs:
 - Priority 1 – Davyhurst Hub
 - Priority 2 – Mt Ida Hub

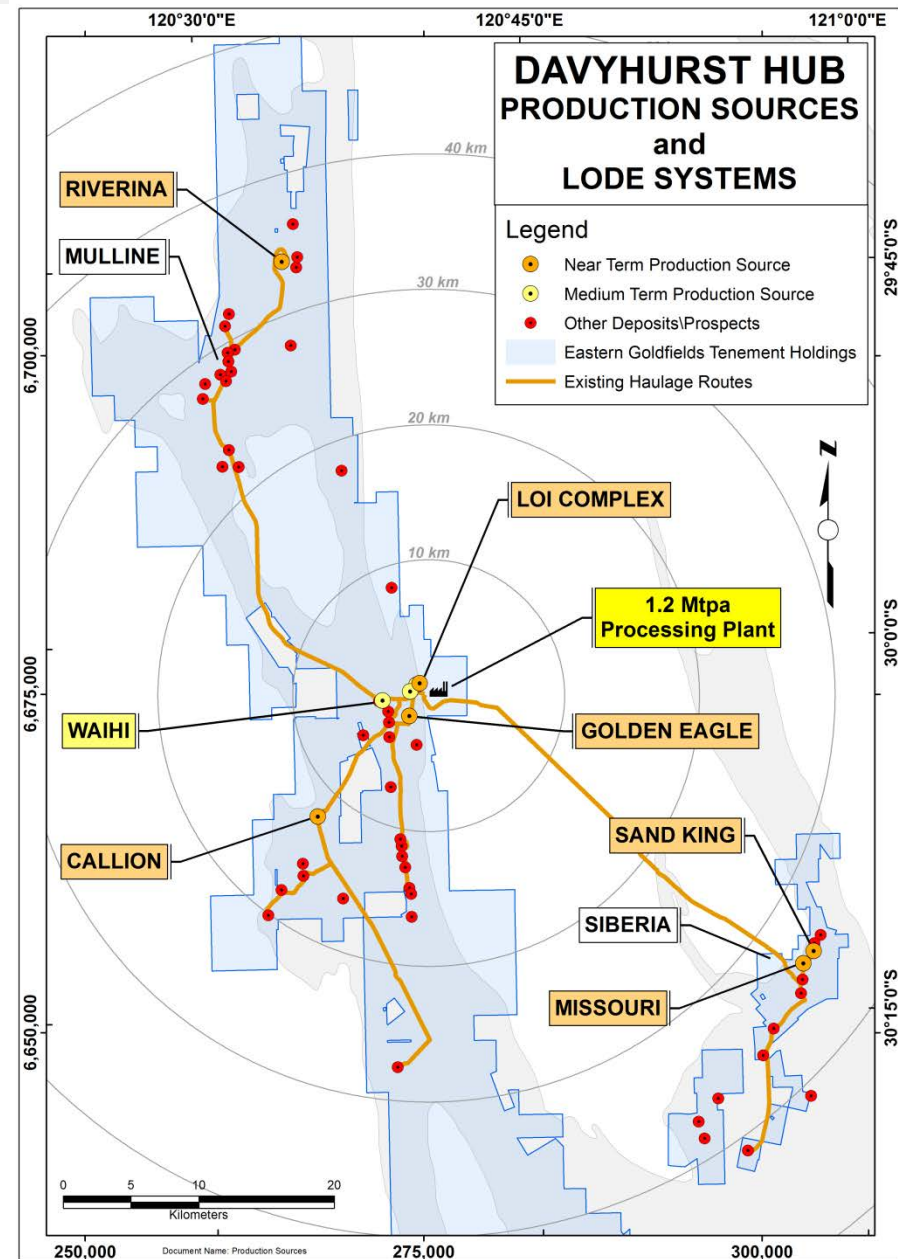


Our Strategy - Three Stage Approach

1	Near Term Mining Opportunities	Focused on two hubs: 1. Davyhurst Project Hub (Priority 1) 2. Mt Ida Project Hub (Priority 2)
2	Resource Development	Drilling out of near mine ounces underway
3	Exploration to Drive Next Phase of Resource Growth	Focusing on known mineralisation as well as grassroots exploration

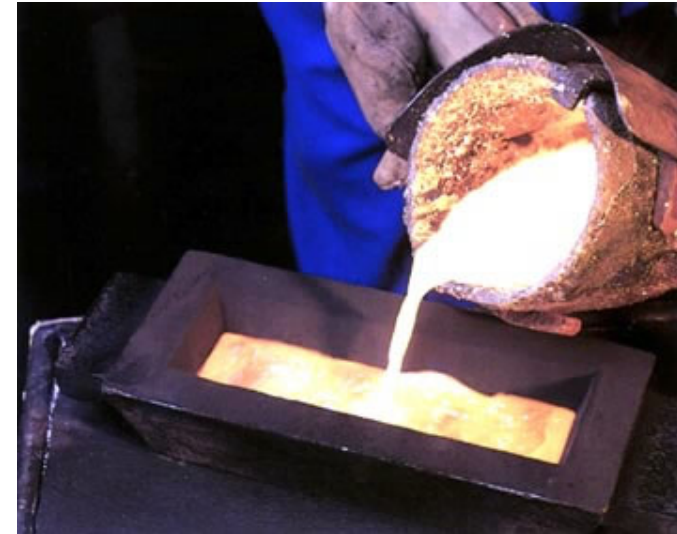
Davyhurst Hub – Near Term Gold Production

- Large existing resource base - 18.6Mt @ 2.3g/t
- Past production +500,000ozs
- Includes the Siberia area, Davyhurst area (Golden Eagle deposit and LOI Mining Centre), Callion area, Waihi area, Mulline area and Riverina area
- Substantial production infrastructure, including 1.2Mtpa CIL processing plant, and associated infrastructure currently being refurbished
- Mining operations expected to recommence in Q4 2016 at:
 - Open pit resources at Siberia (Sand King and Missouri deposits)
 - Underground resources within the Davyhurst area (Lights of Israel & Golden Eagle)
- Significant number of development opportunities within the Davyhurst hub



Davyhurst Hub – Production Potential

- Targeting 80,000 ounces p.a. by June 2017
- Targeting step change to +100,000 ounces p.a. by December 2017
 - Based on 800,000tpa throughput – potential to lift to +1.2mtpa
- Strong potential to lift production profile through increased throughput rate and increased throughput grade
- Potential to lift production profile with ore sourced from:
 - Riverina
 - Callion
 - Waihi



Indicative Project Development Plan – by Deposit + est. capex

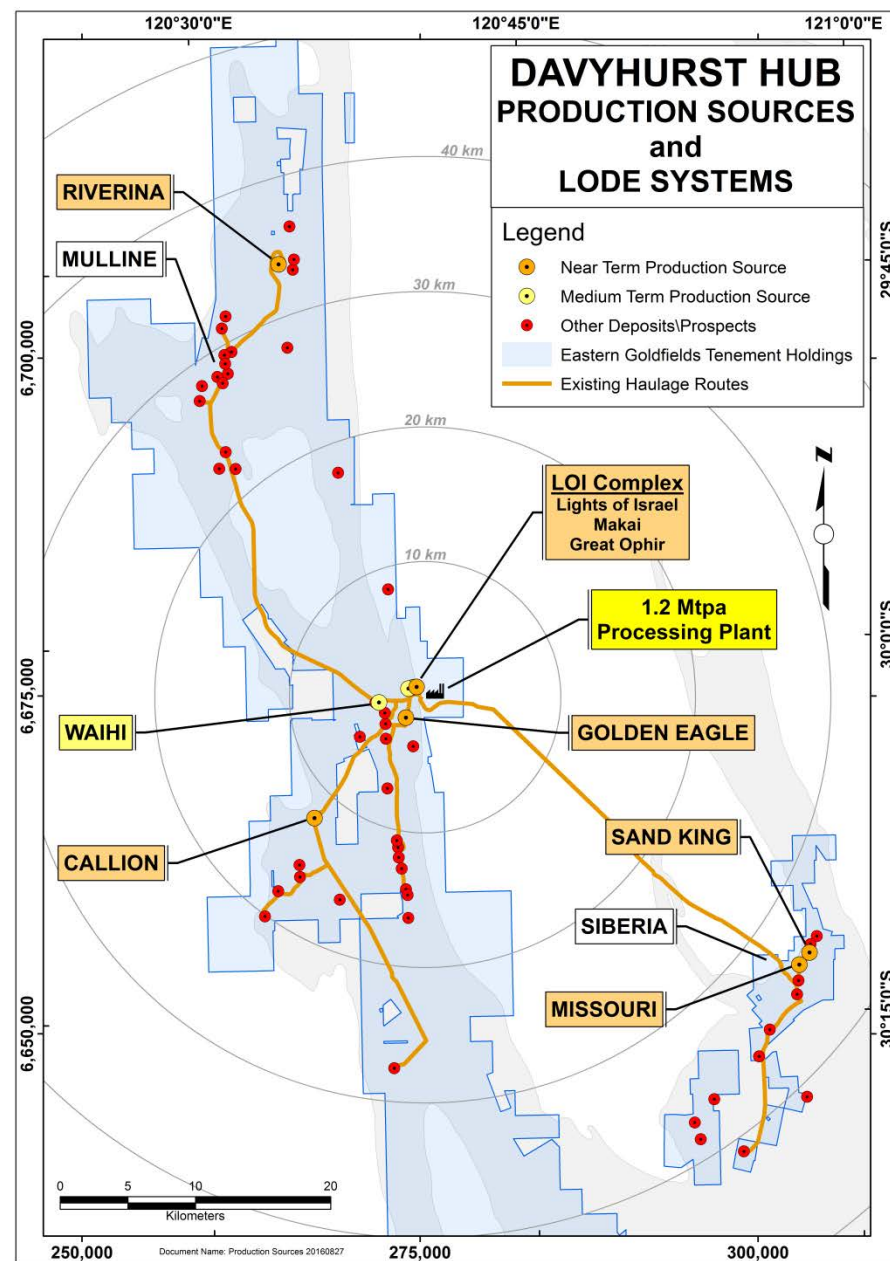
Mill Feed Source	FY17	FY18	FY19	FY20	FY21
Sand King - OP					
Missouri - OP					
Lights of Israel - UG					
Golden Eagle - UG					
Riverina/Mulline - OP					
Callion - OP					
Waihi - OP					
Callion - UG					
Waihi - UG					
Sand King - UG					
Riverina – UG					
Capital Est. - (\$M)	5	10	20	10	10

The production targets stated are based on the economic evaluation of Inferred and Indicated JORC 2004 compliant Resources. All evaluation work has utilised industry standard costs and production rates.

There is an inherent lower level of geological confidence with the inferred Resources and there is no certainty that further exploration will result in the determination of Indicated Mineral Resources.

Davyhurst Hub – Resource Development Program

- Significant number of exploration opportunities within the Davyhurst hub:
 - Current focus on extension of existing resources
 - Hosts some of the largest deposits within the entire portfolio with considerable potential for the discovery of new gold deposits
- Drill out of near mine ounces currently underway:
 - May to Sept 2016 - proposed mine schedule drilling
 - Aug to Dec 2016 - resource extension drilling
- Drilling currently focused on:
 - Sandking
 - Missouri
 - LOI (Makai)
 - Callion
 - Riverina
- Results to date demonstrate potential to increase near mine resources
- Intended outcomes for drilling program include:
 - JORC 12 compliance
 - Enables completion of a mining study
 - Resource additions



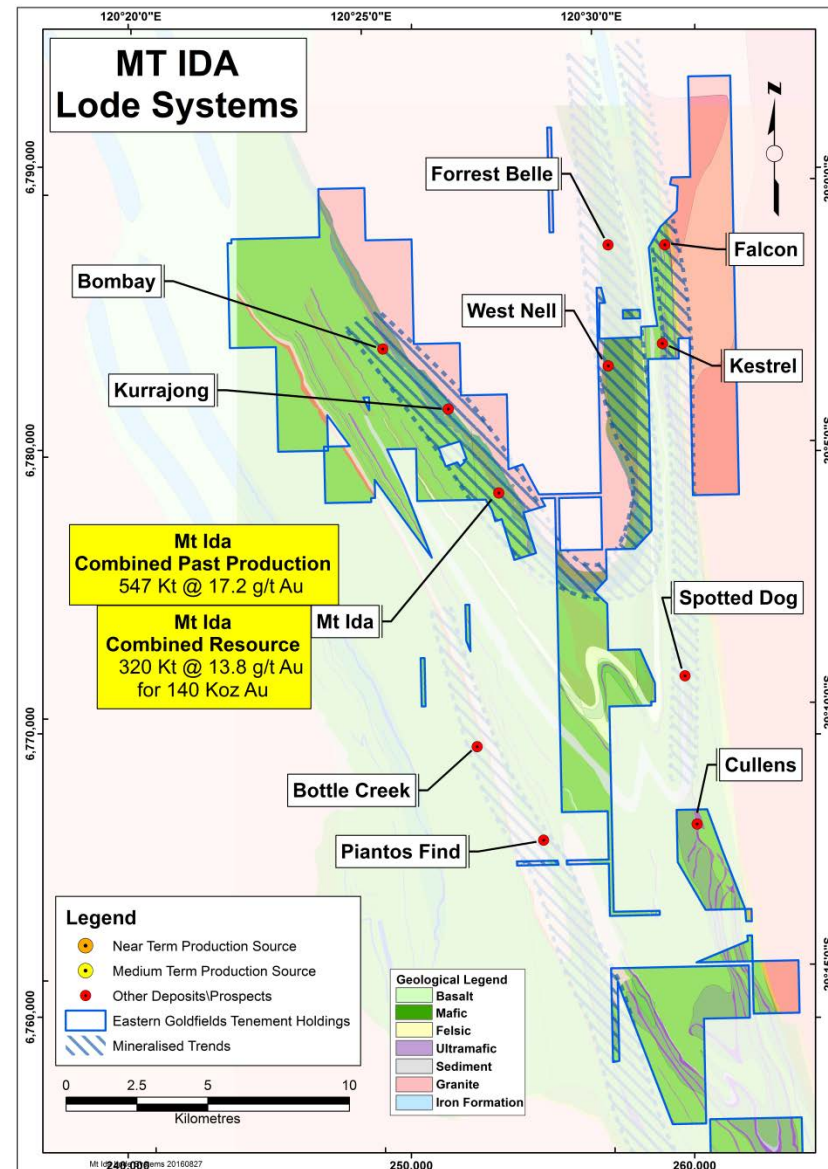
Davyhurst Hub – Plant Refurbishment Underway

- Refurbishment of the 1.2Mtpa Davyhurst Plant underway
- Targeting re-commissioning in Q1 2017
- Existing infrastructure includes:
 - 1.2Mtpa processing facility
 - Mains power via Goldfields grid
 - 180 person camp and associated buildings at Davyhurst
 - Water supplied from existing borefields
 - Haul roads
 - Extensive spares inventory
 - Tailings storage facility
- Estimated refurbishment cost ~\$17m consisting of:
 - Plant upgrade - \$13m
 - Plant refurbishment - \$1m
 - Site services - \$1m
 - Plant power & water - \$2m



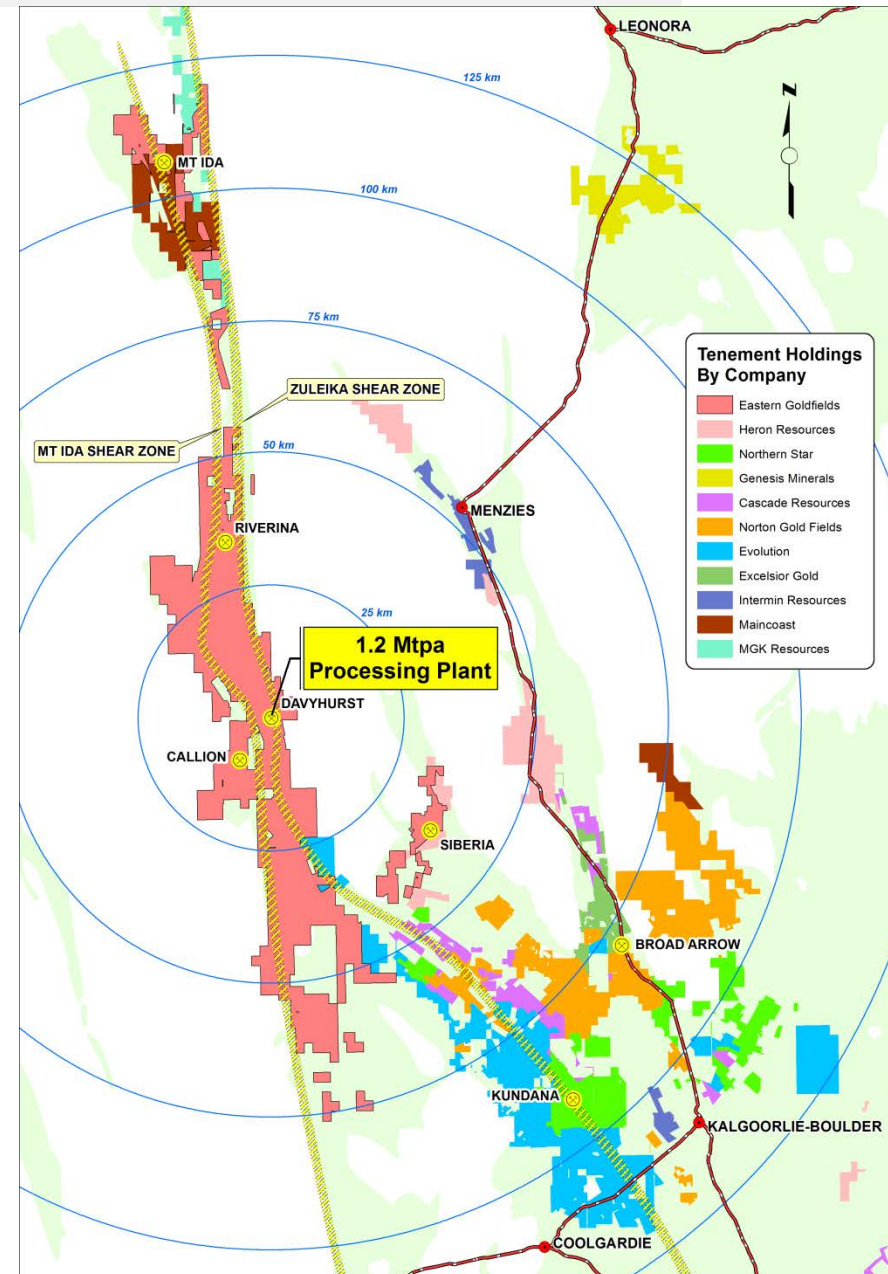
Mt Ida Project Hub - Overview

- High grade, low tonnage (e.g. Andy Well, Paulsens) - 317kt @ 13.8g/t
- Potential for stand alone operation
- Historic production: +500kt @ +15g/t Au
- Drilling commenced in June 2016
- Exploration focus now shifts to building high quality mineral resource base
- Feasibility study in 2017

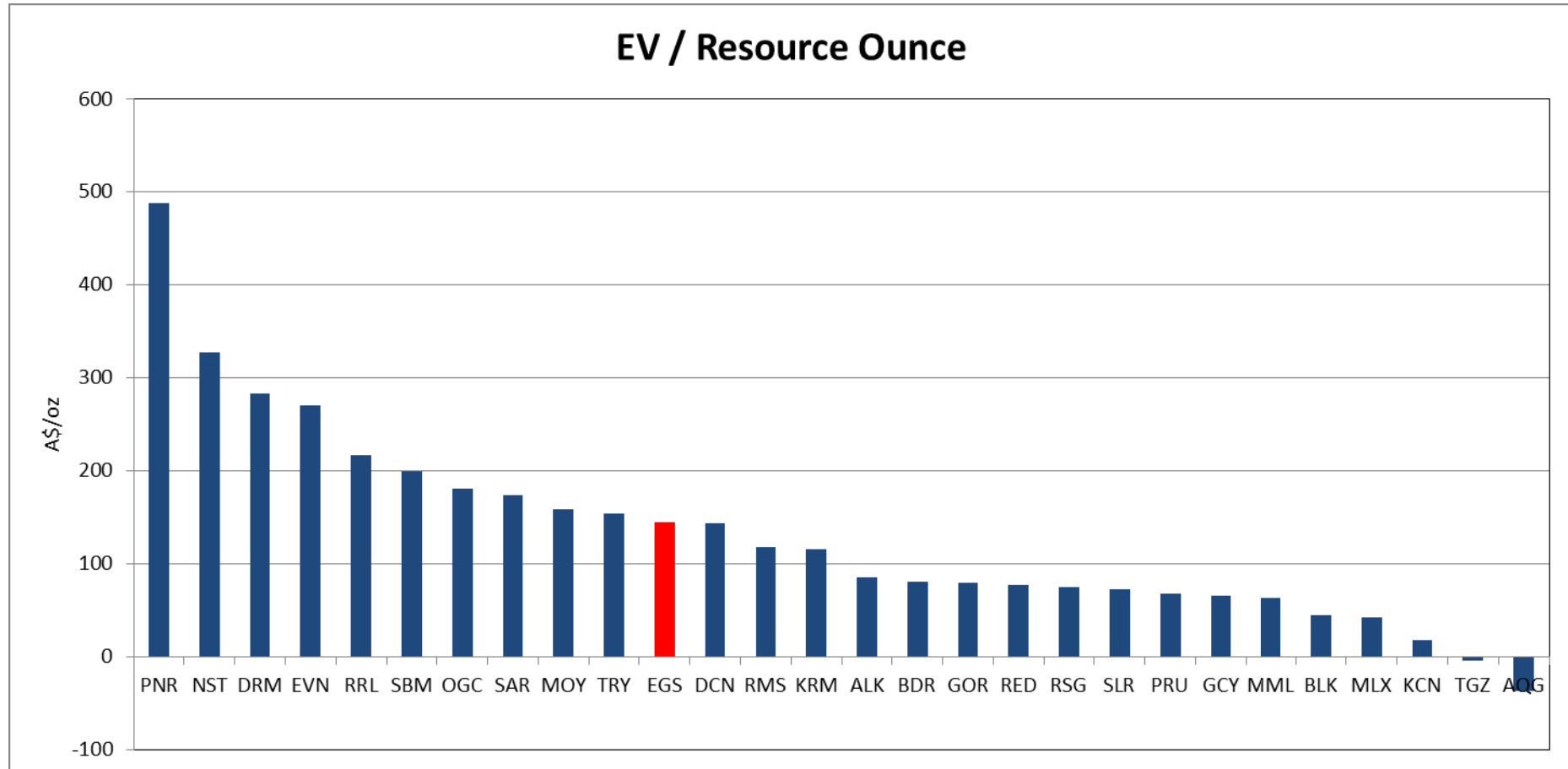


Exploration - Regional Reconnaissance Program

- Objectives – generate new discoveries within the belt
- Systematic exploration program to be pursued
- Historically fractured tenure led to a disjointed approach to exploration across the project area
- Method – generate regionally consistent datasets for:
 - 1:10,000 or 1:5,000 detailed geological outcrop mapping
 - Detailed air magnetic survey
 - Regional advanced 3D modelling where appropriate
 - Soil Geochemistry – auger drilling to generate regionally consistent dataset
- This process has commenced:
 - Detailed geological outcrop mapping – Siberia, Mulline/Riverina
 - Regional advanced 3D modelling – Siberia
 - Soil Geochemistry (Auger) – Mulline
- Ongoing budget commitment of approximately \$1m per year



EGS mid tier vs. ASX listed gold peers

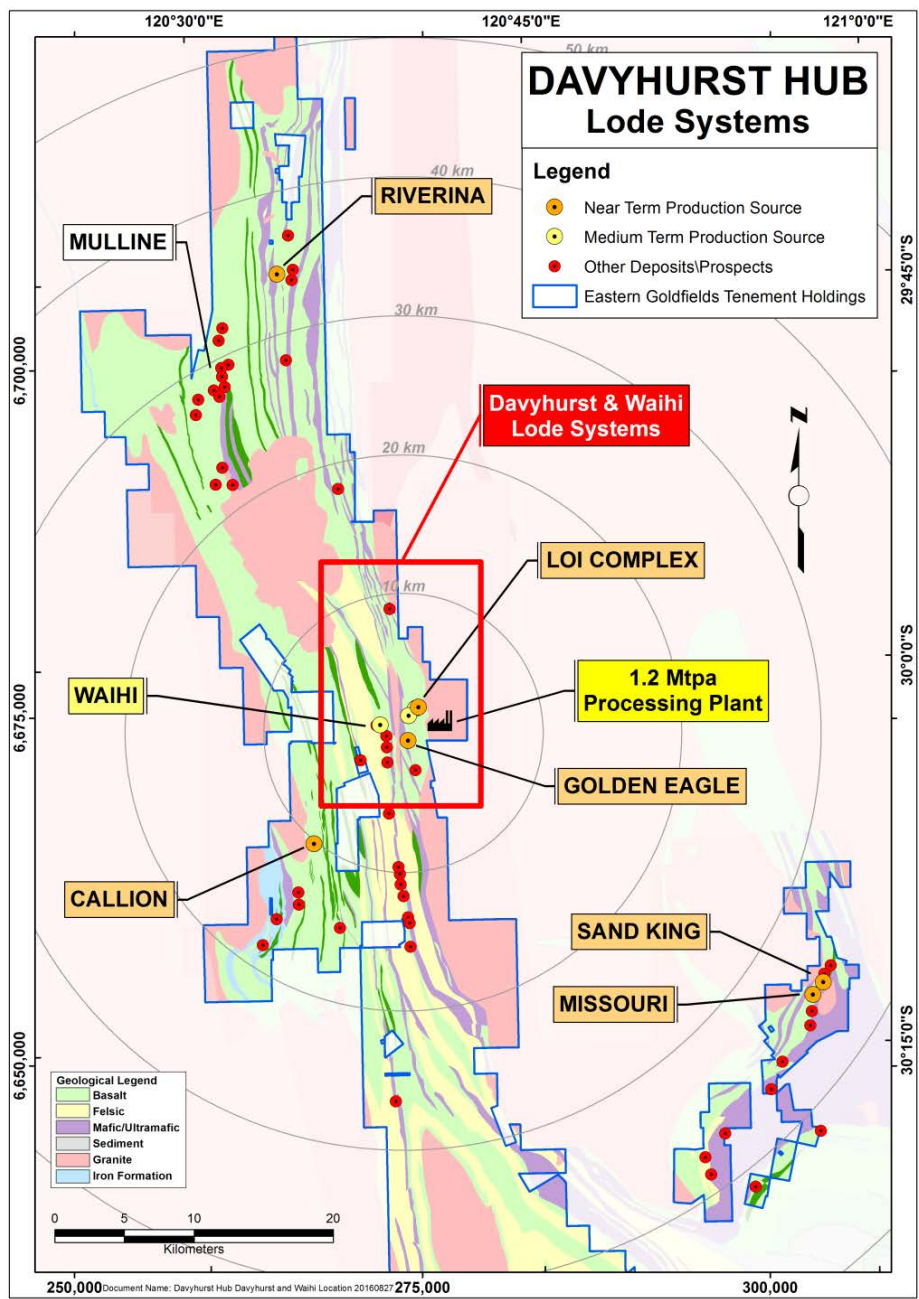


Source: Hartleys Limited as at 19 August 2016

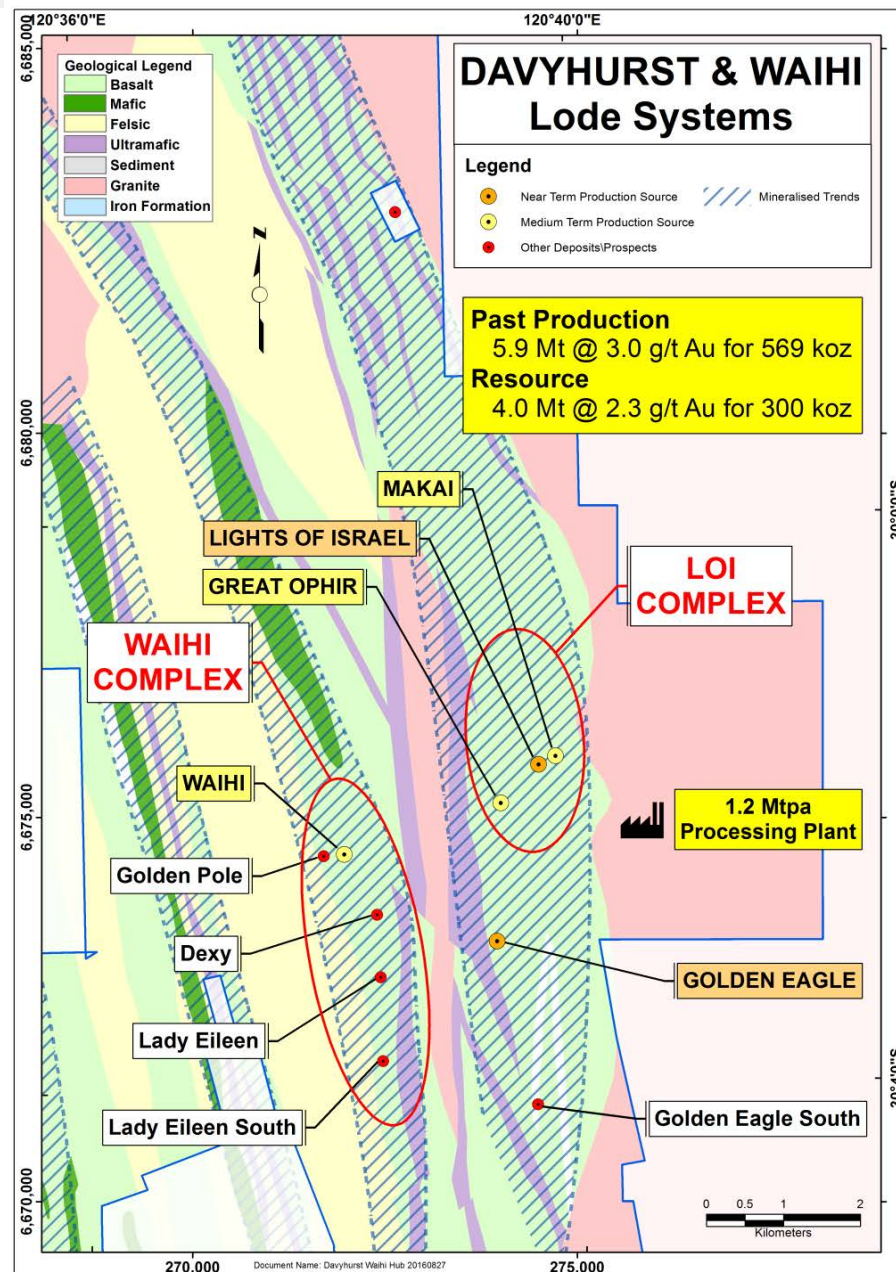
Appendix



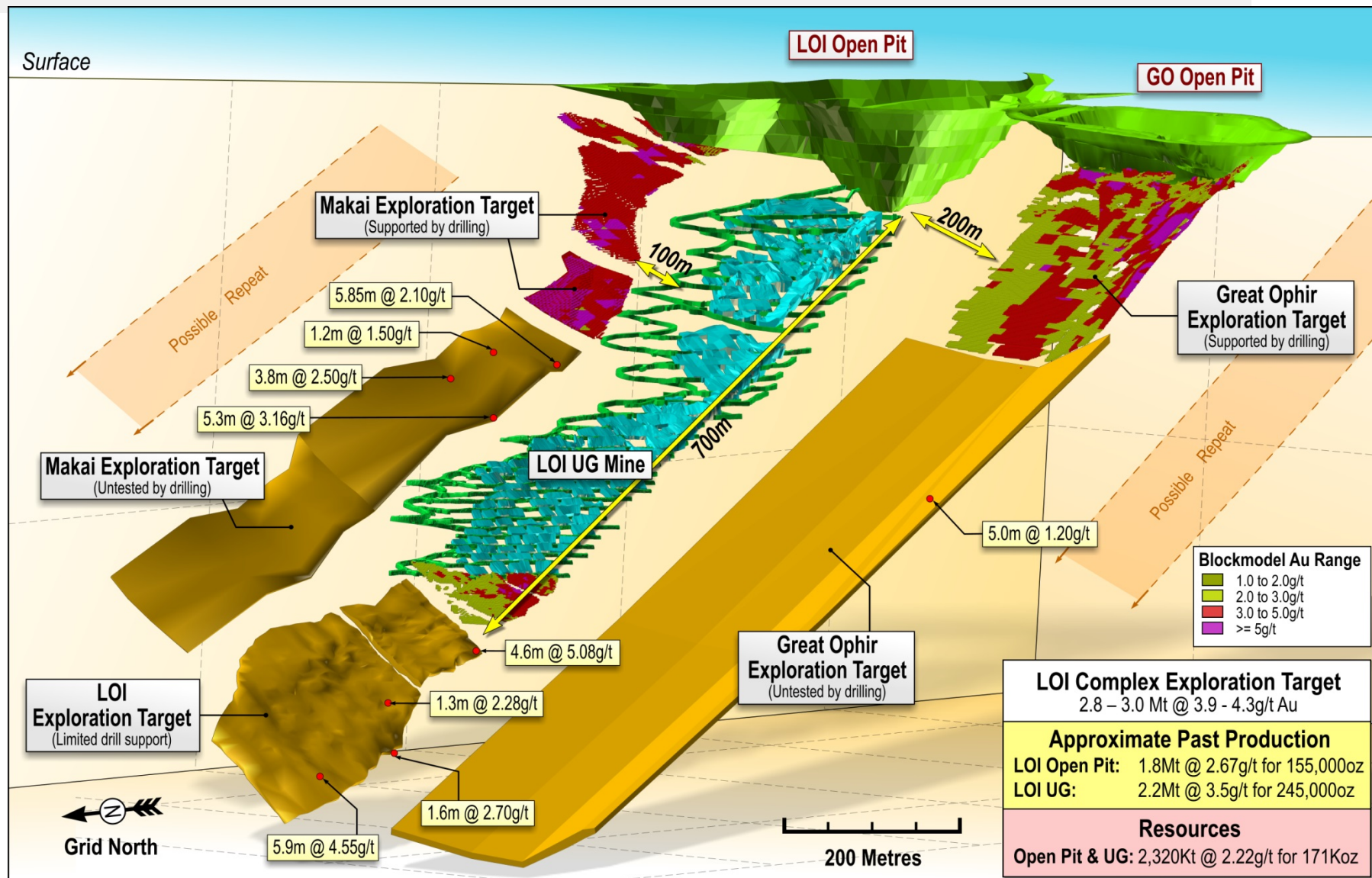
Davyhurst & Waihi Mining Centres



- New geological models for mineralisation being developed – focus on LOI complex & Waihi Lode System
- Underground evaluation work looks to the system rather than individual lodes
- LOI Complex - multiple ore sources with shared existing capital infrastructure
- Waihi Lode System - multiple ore sources of shared planned capital infrastructure



Lights Of Israel (LOI) Complex – 3D View



Note: The potential quantity and grade of the Exploration Targets are conceptual in nature. There has been insufficient exploration to estimate a Mineral Resource, and it is uncertain if further exploration will result in the estimation of a Mineral Resource.

Note: Refer to ASX announcements dated 28 January 2016 and 10 August 2016 for further information.

LOI Mining Centre Exploration Targets – Additional Information

The Exploration Targets are based upon a comprehensive geological and mineralisation review conducted by Eastern Goldfields Limited. This modelling utilised a combination of exploration drilling data, underground sampling along with detailed geologic observations. A high proportion of the LOI deposit was drilled with diamond core and as such there has been significant data available to compile geologic models and justify the projection of mineralisation down plunge.

Historical survey, geology and assay records reviewed, validated and were utilised to create a 3-dimensional geological and mineralisation model. RC drill diameter was 5 ½ inch and diamond core size was NQ. RC drill sample were collected at 1m intervals and diamond core was cut to geological intervals. Assay methods of drill hole samples was by aqua regia or fire assay using accredited laboratories.

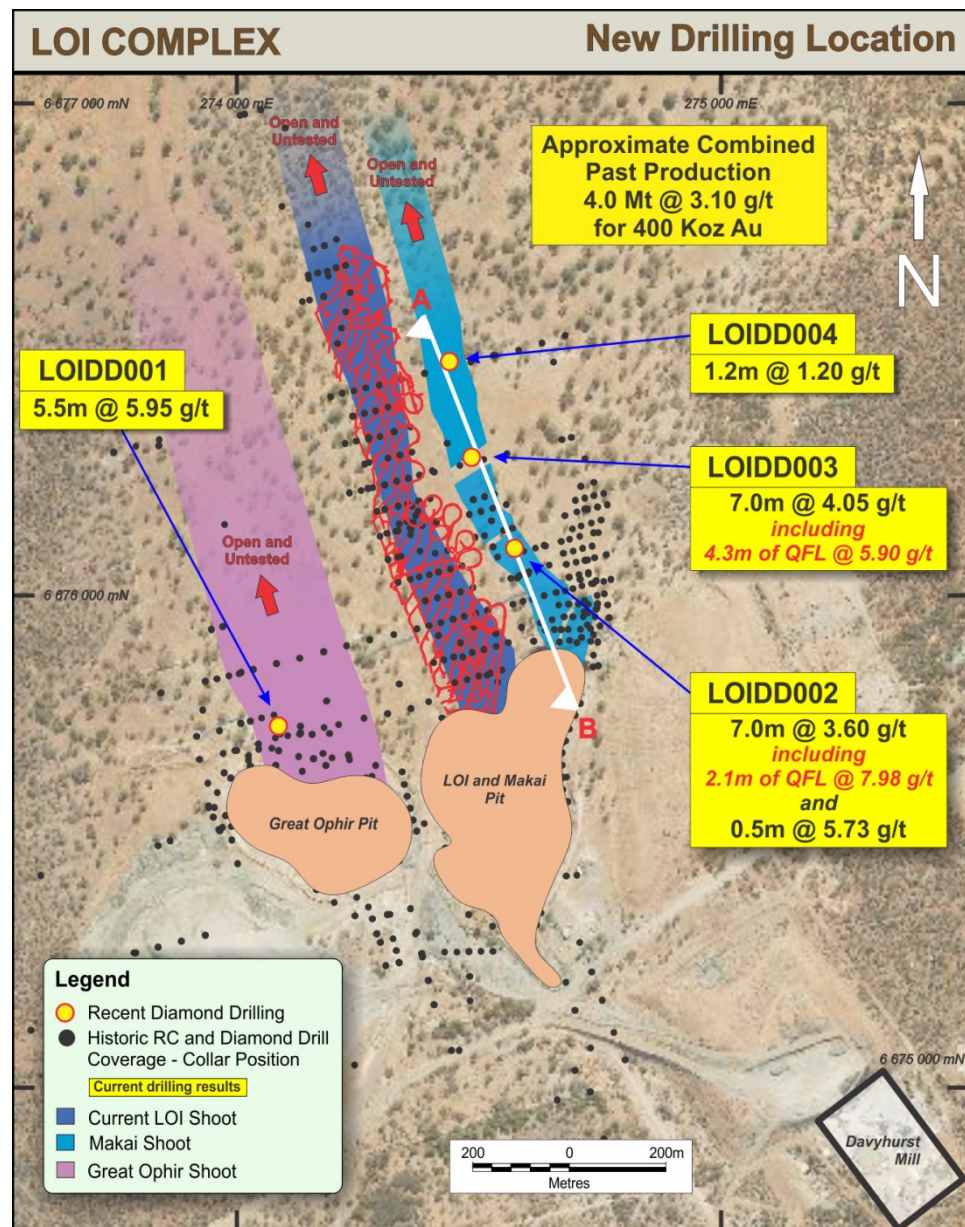
The grades of these exploration targets has been assigned by detailed assessment of previous production from the Lights Of Israel and Great Ophia Deposits along with detailed statistical modelling (ID₂ and Ordinary Kriging) of sample grades from within the mineralised systems. In areas where there is little or no existing data the grade has been derived from the geological investigations into continuity of existing mineralisation and geology (projecting down plunge) and are conceptual in nature with confirmatory RC and DD drilling required to validate these targets which is scheduled for completion in 2016. Samples will be submitted to accredited laboratories for gold assay (fire assay) with a full suite of QAQC samples (blanks, standards and field duplicates).

Planned Exploration work:

In the short term (2016) Eastern Goldfields Limited plans to drill RC and diamond holes to evaluate the geology, grade and width of the target. Drilling will target remnant pillars and areas below current mining depths. Samples will be submitted to accredited laboratories for gold assay with a full suite of QAQC samples (blanks, standards and field duplicates). If this drill program is deemed successful a geological and resource model will be produced. The resource model will be classified as inferred/indicated as deemed appropriate.

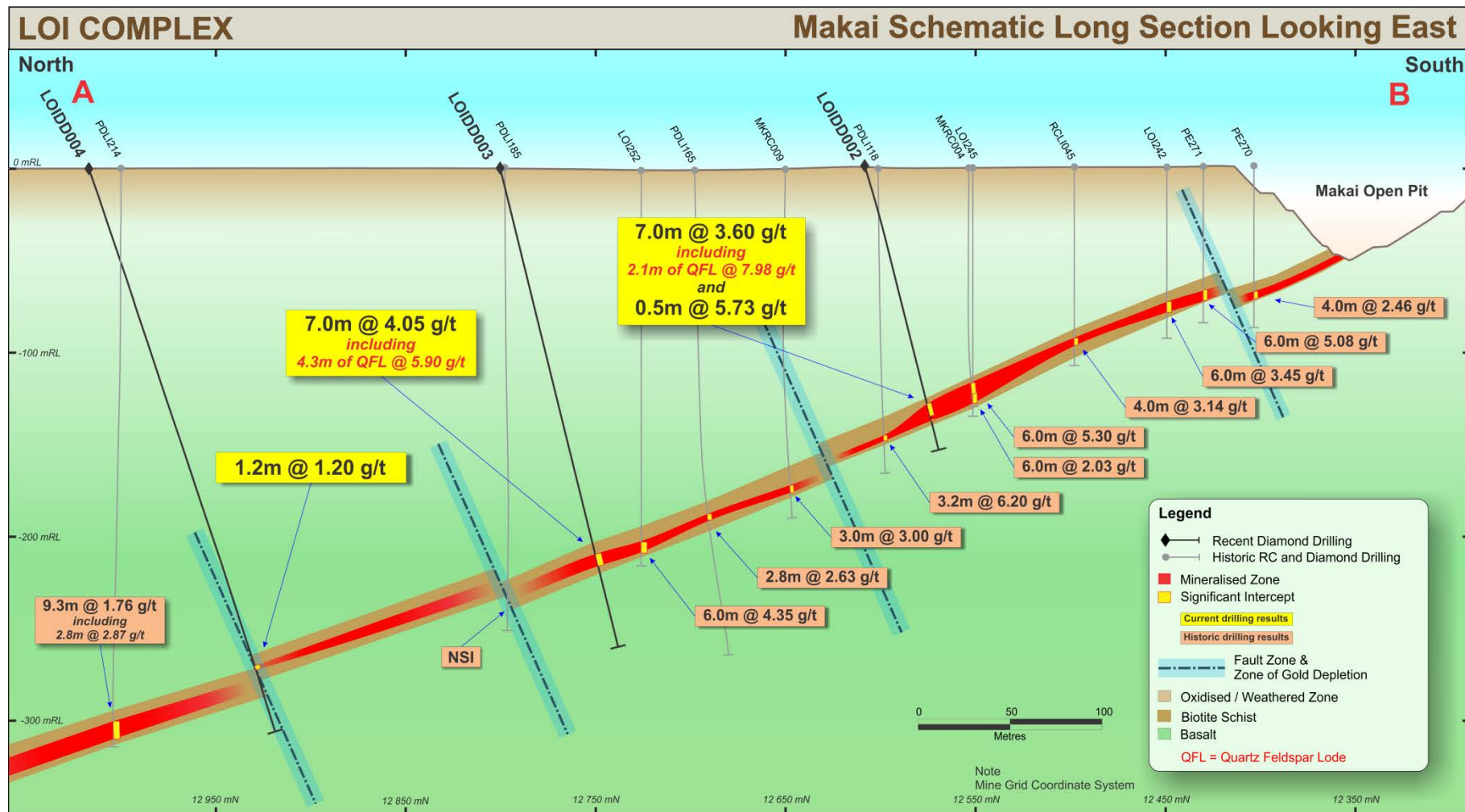
LOI Complex – New Drilling Location

- Results from Lights of Israel Complex confirm gold mineralisation at Makai and Great Ophir, enhancing underground mining opportunities
- LOI Complex located within 1 kilometre of the Davyhurst processing plant
- Significant drilling results
 - 5.5m @ 5.95g/t Au from 122.2m
 - 7.0m @ 4.05g/t Au from 218.0m, including 4.3m @ 5.90g/t Au
 - 7.0m @ 3.60g/t Au from 134.0m, including 2.1m @ 7.98g/t Au

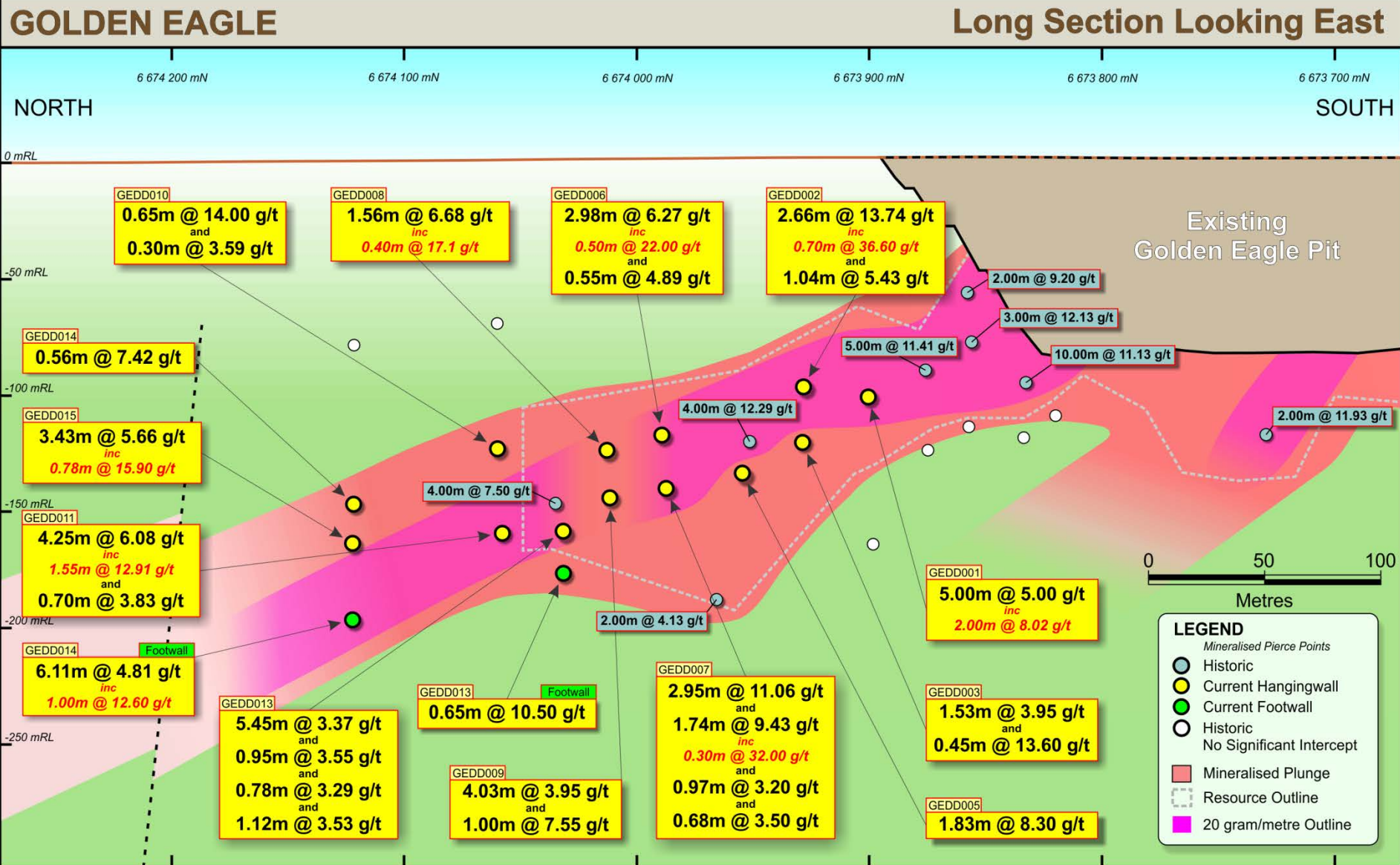


Note: Results released in ASX announcement dated 10 August 2016

Makai Schematic Long Section looking East

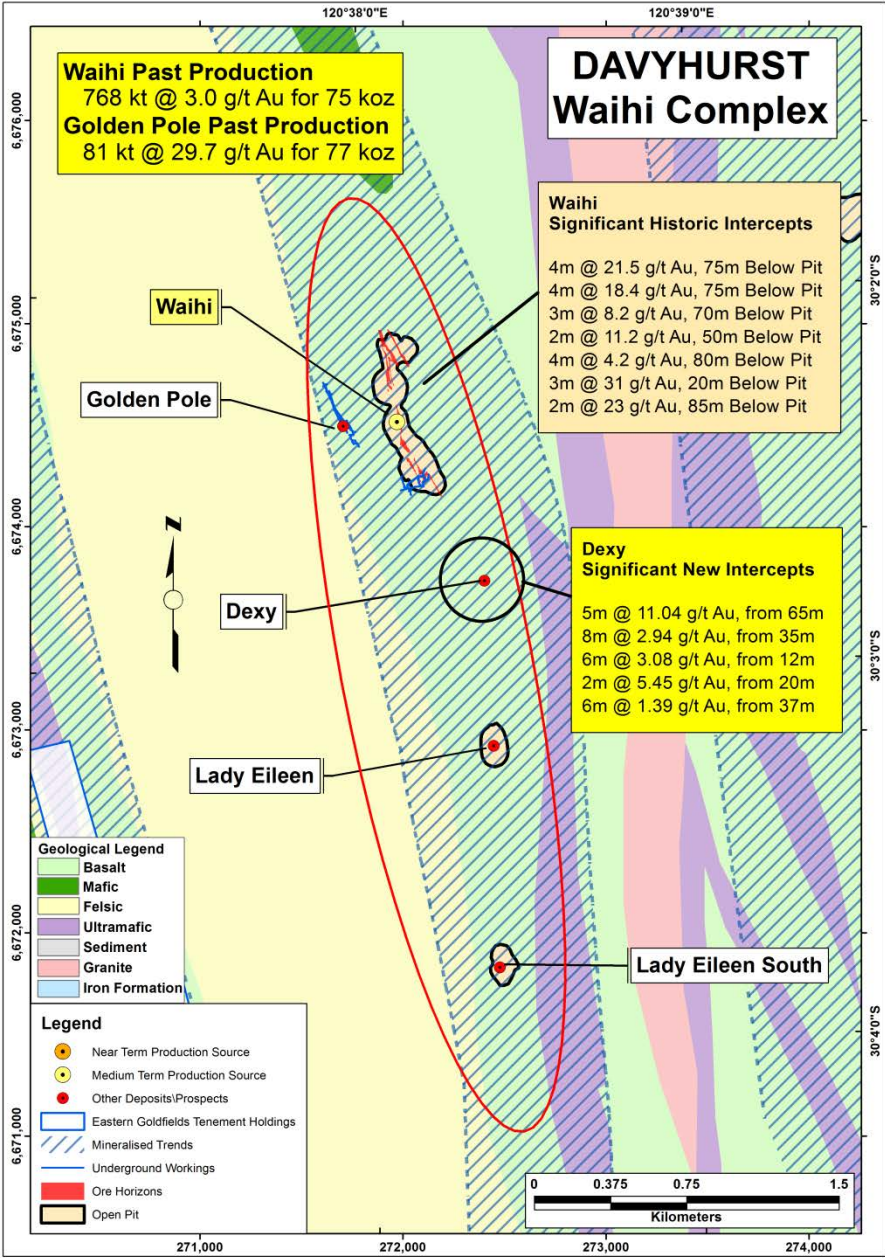


Note: Results released in ASX announcement dated 10 August 2016



Note: Results released in ASX announcement dated 19 May 2016

Davyhurst – Waihi Complex



Note: Results released in ASX announcement dated 26 May 2016

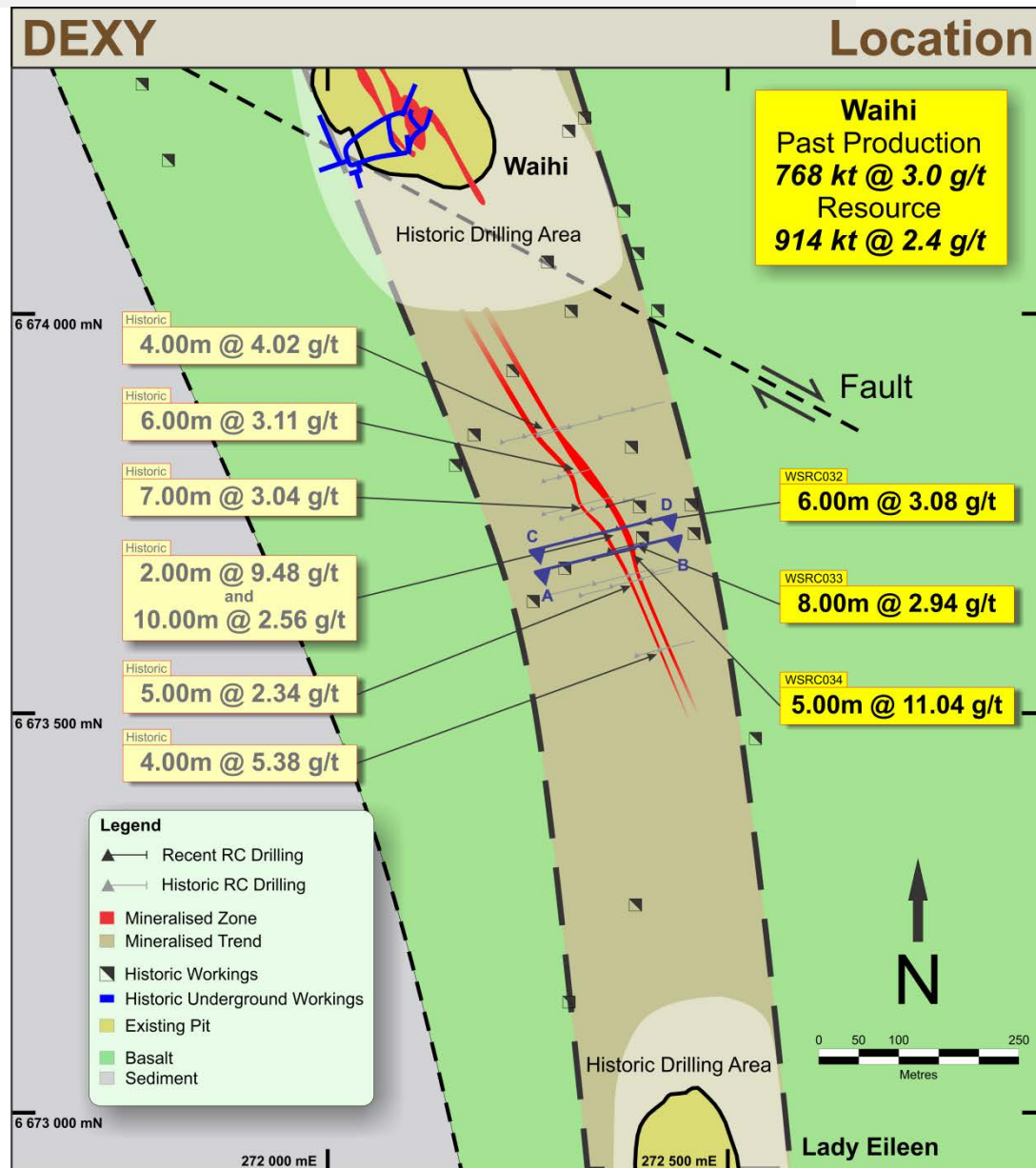
Davyhurst - Dexy Prospect

- Encouraging drilling results returned at the Dexy Prospect:

5.00m @ 11.04g/t Au from 65.00m
 8.00m @ 2.94g/t Au from 35.00m
 6.00m @ 3.08g/t Au from 12.00m
 2.00m @ 5.45g/t Au from 20.00m

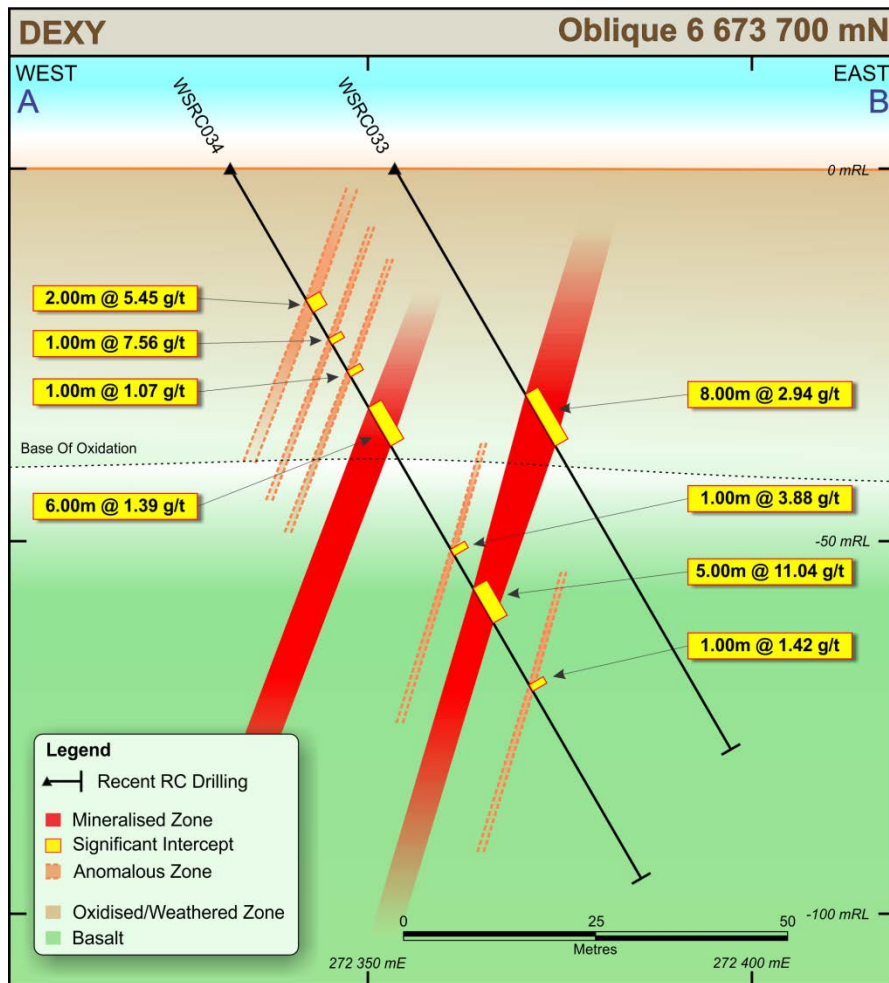
- Dexy mineralisation has been defined over a strike length of greater than 300 metres, while the structure itself remains open to the north and south and is prospective for over 500 metres

- Further infill and extensional drilling planned

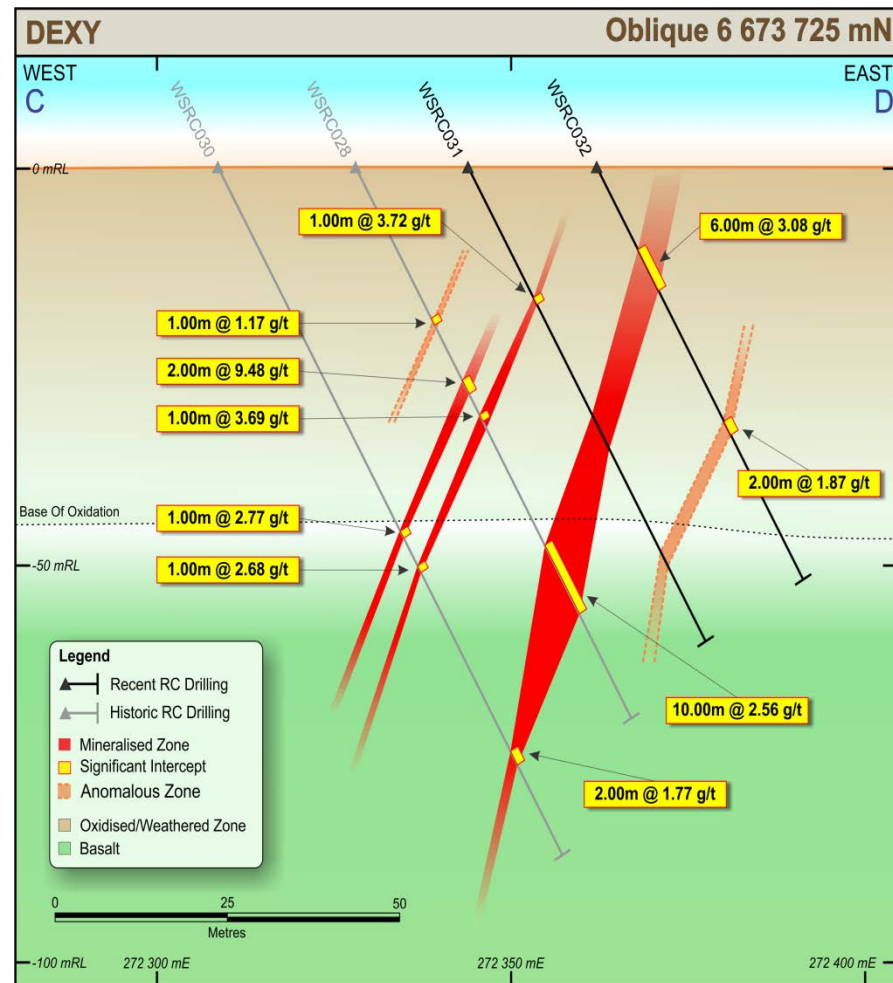


Note: Results released in ASX announcement dated 26 May 2016

Davyhurst - Dexy Prospect



Looking North – Oblique Section 6673700N showing mineralised trend

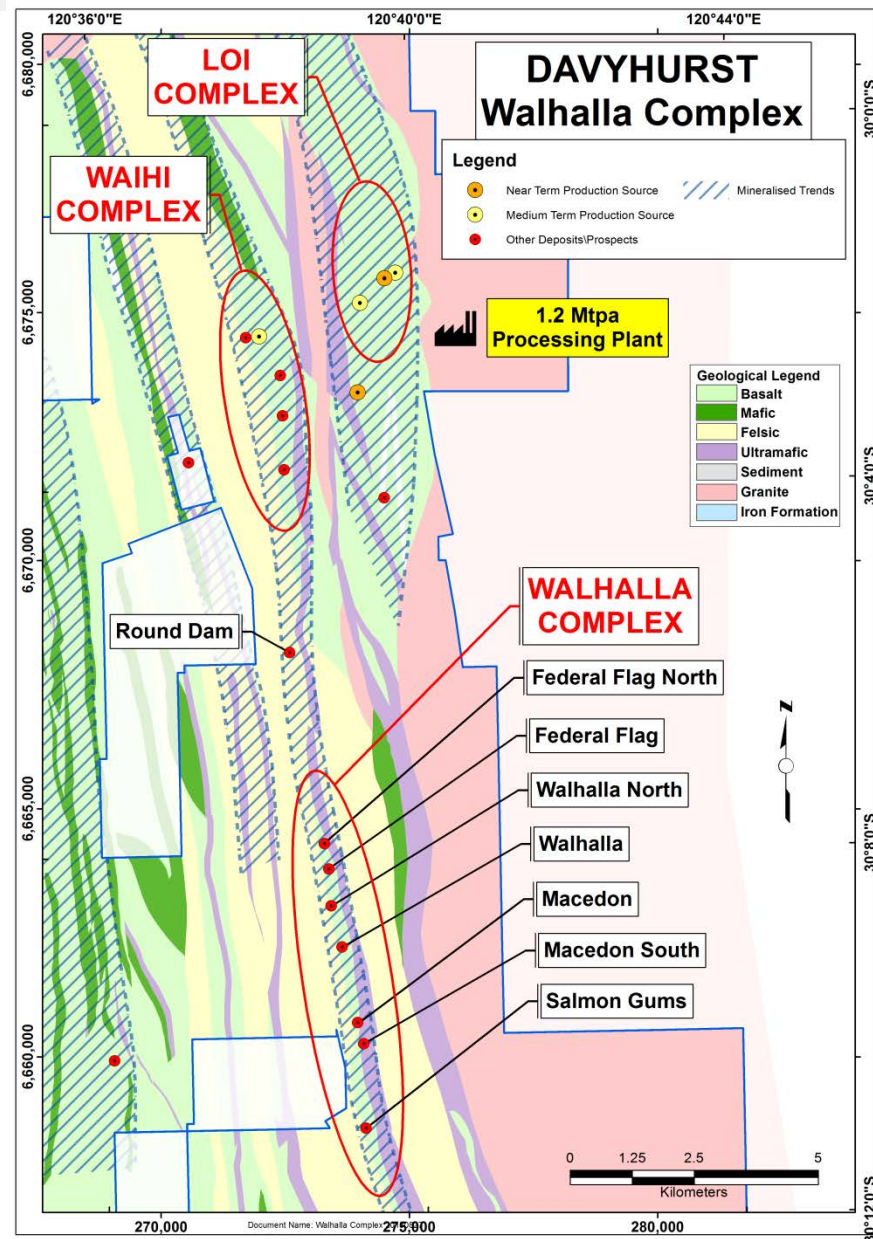


Looking North – Oblique Section 6673725N showing mineralised trend

Note: Results released in ASX announcement dated 26 May 2016

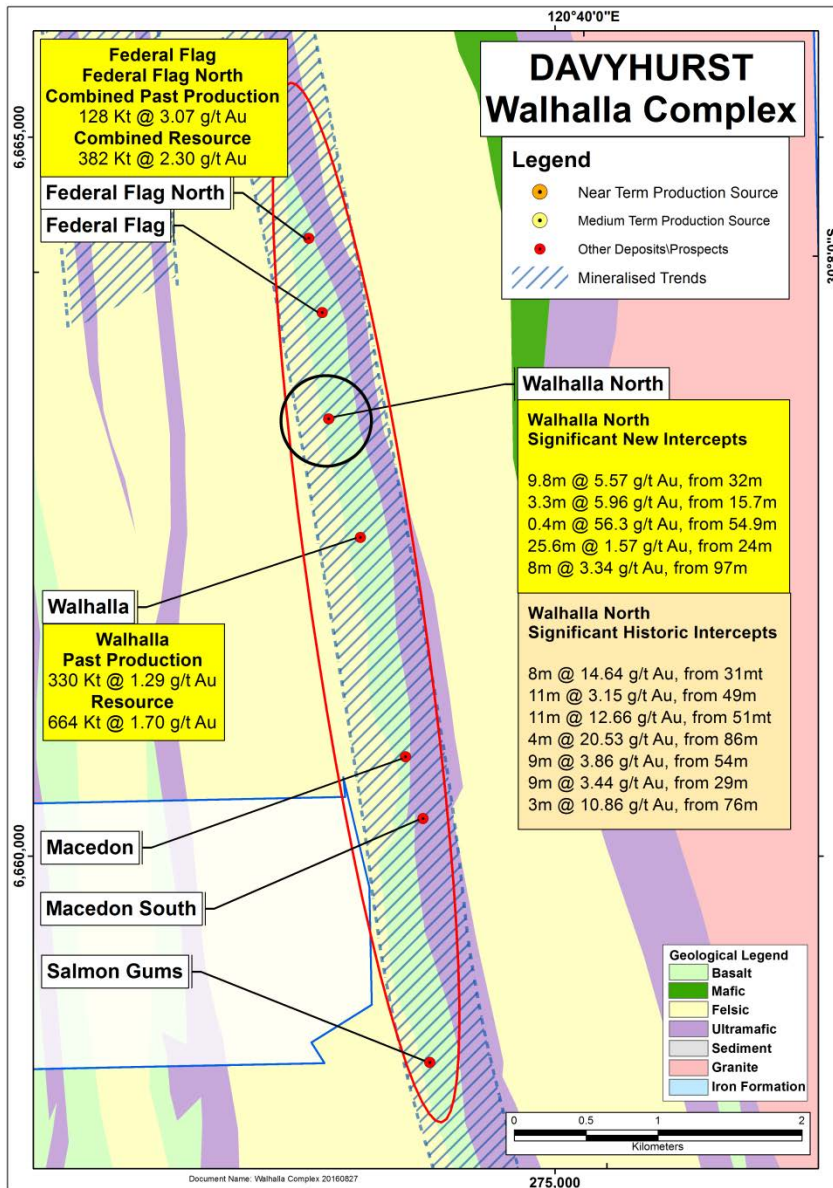
Walhalla Complex

- Encouraging gold results from diamond drilling
- Results confirm the presence of significant mineralisation identified by recent RC drilling
- Potential to provide near term oxide mill feed
- Significant drilling results:
 - 3.30m @ 5.96g/t Au, including 0.50m @ 30.29g/t Au
 - 9.80m @ 5.57g/t Au, including 0.80m @ 44.10g/t Au & 0.70m @ 17.36g/t Au
 - 25.60m @ 1.57g/t Au including 0.70m @ 12.00g/t Au
 - 7.00m @ 3.70g/t Au from 98.00m

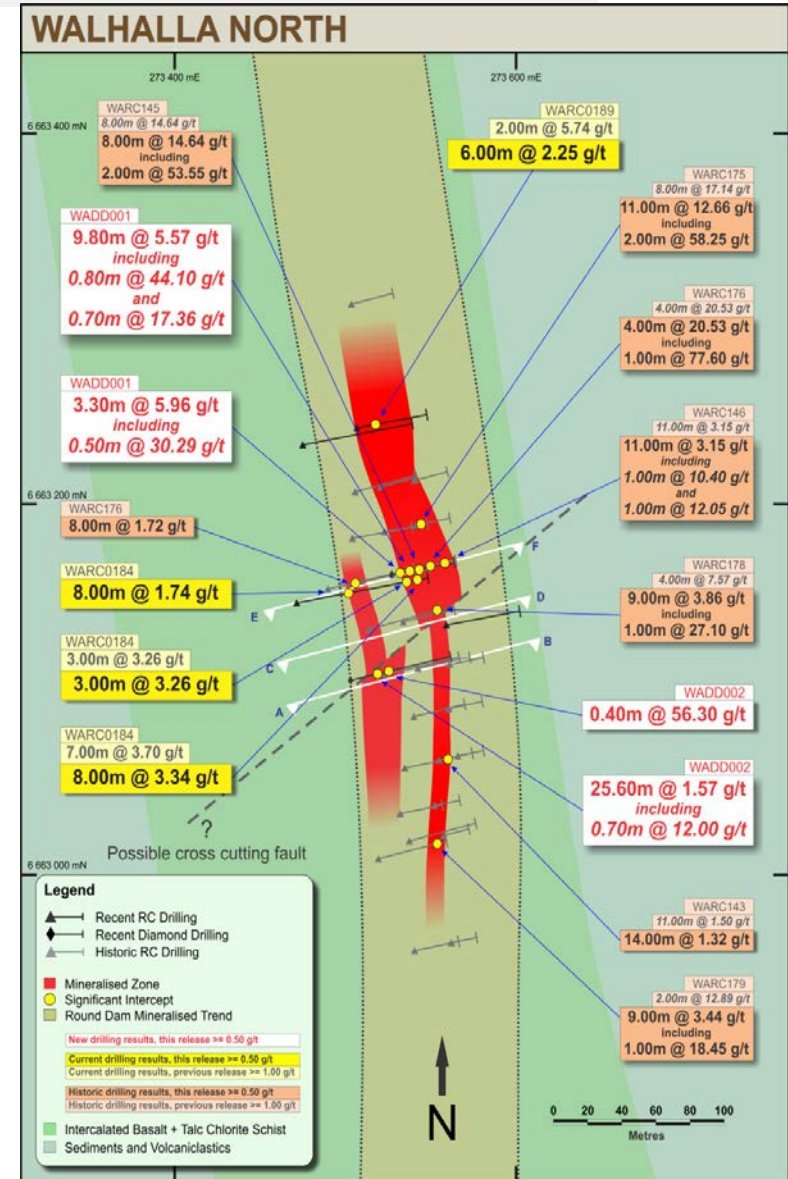


Note: Results released in ASX announcement dated 15 June 2016 and 18 July 2016

Walhalla North Prospect



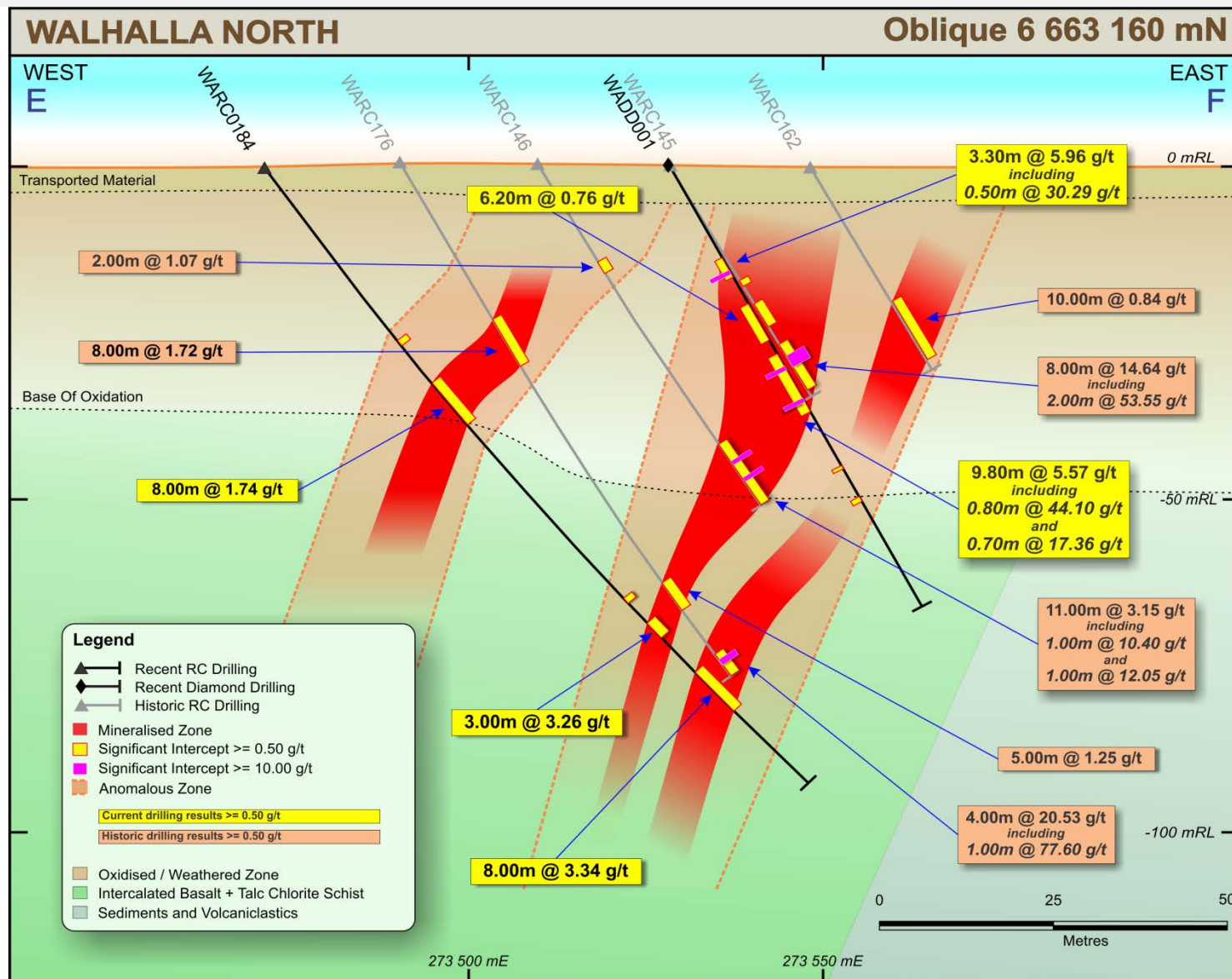
Location Setting, plan view - showing WNP in relation to the Round Dam mineralised trend



Plan View – drill hole location plan

Note: Results released in ASX announcements dated 15 June 2016 and 18 July 2016

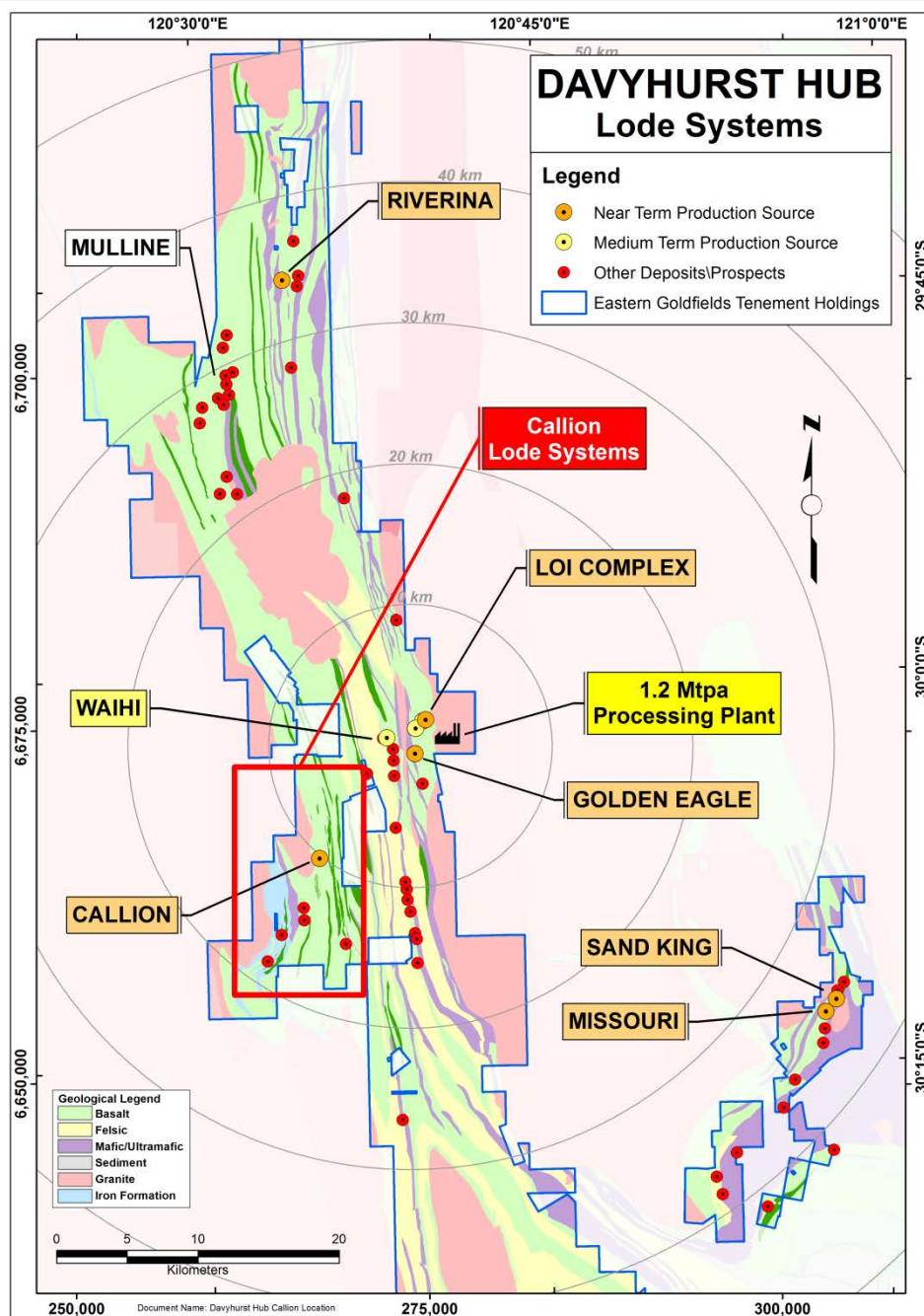
Walhalla North Prospect



Cross section E-F -

Note: Results released in ASX announcements dated 15 June 2016 and 18 July 2016

Callion Location



Callion Mining Centre

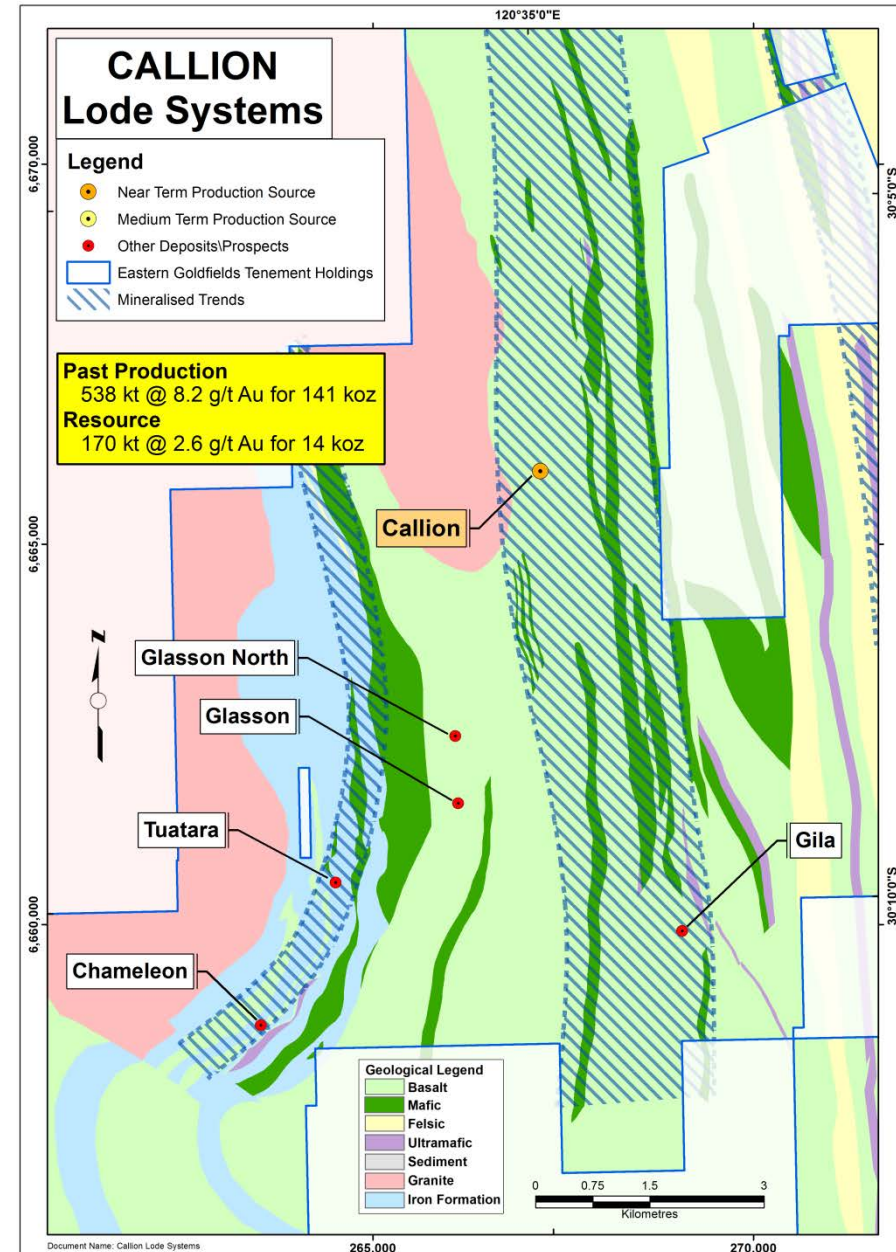
- Historic high grade underground producer
- Recent drilling confirms underground mining potential
- Significant new drilling results

7.65m @ 9.35g/t Au from 232.05m
 - Including 2.45m @ 20.67g/t Au (Main Lode)
 & 2.90m @ 6.35g/t Au

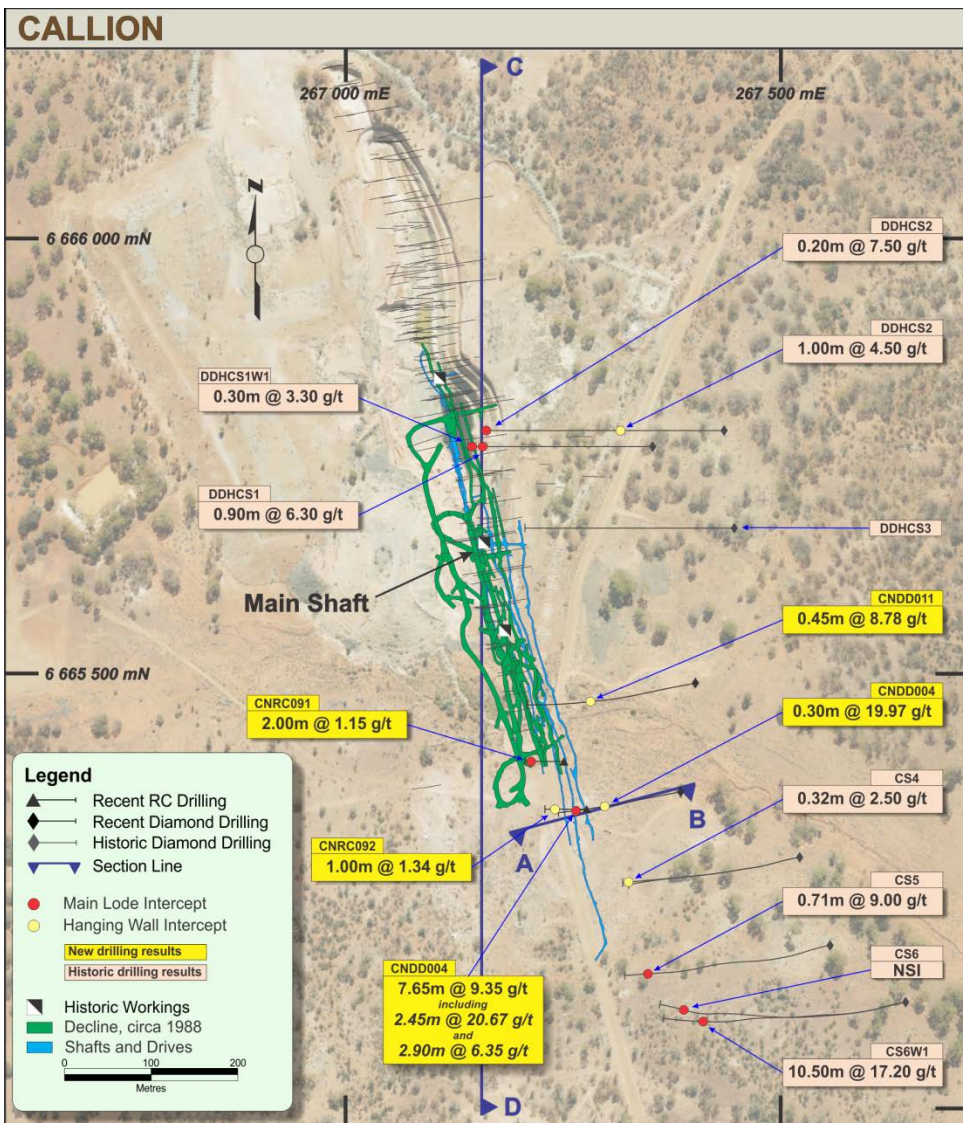
0.30m @ 19.97g/t Au from 191.75m (Hanging Wall Lode)

0.45m @ 8.78g/t Au from 250.45m (Hanging Wall Lode)

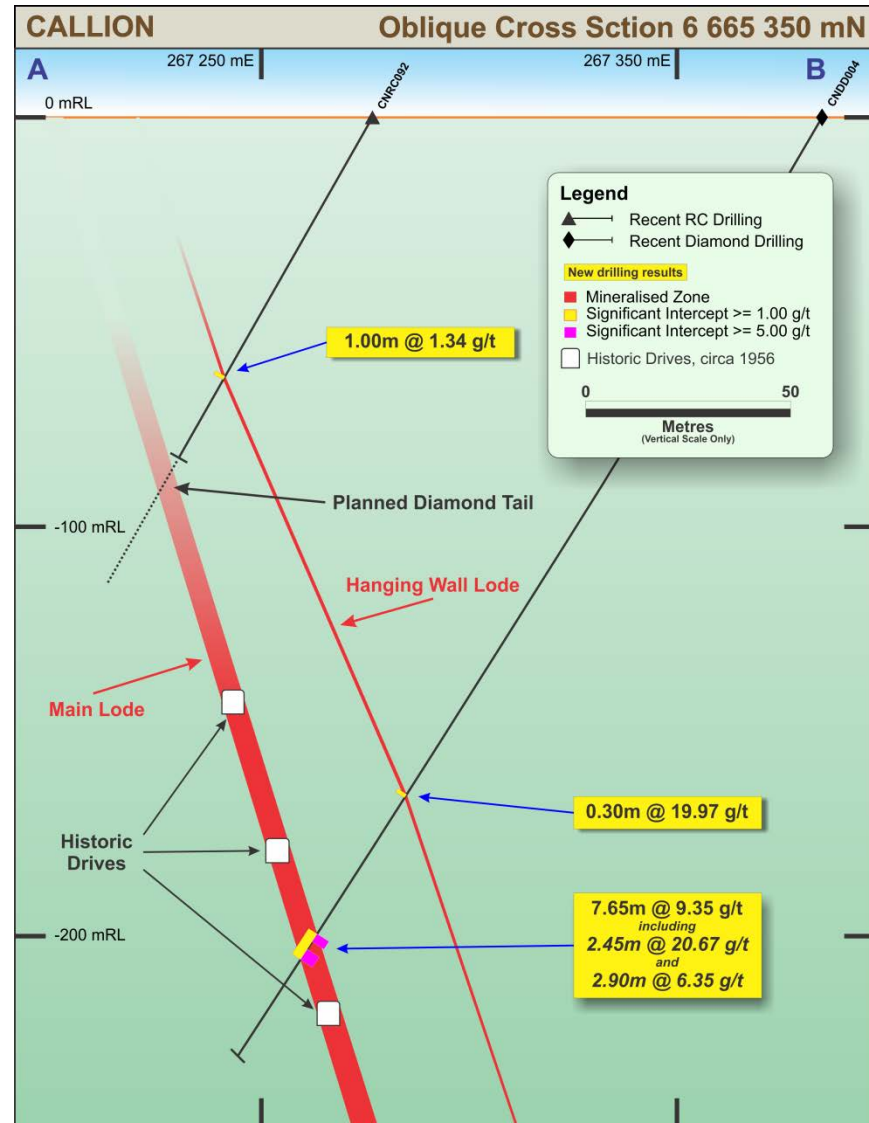
- Exploration potential
 - Down plunge continuations
 - Parallel lode structures
 - Repetitions along strike



Note: Results released in ASX announcement dated 28 July 2016



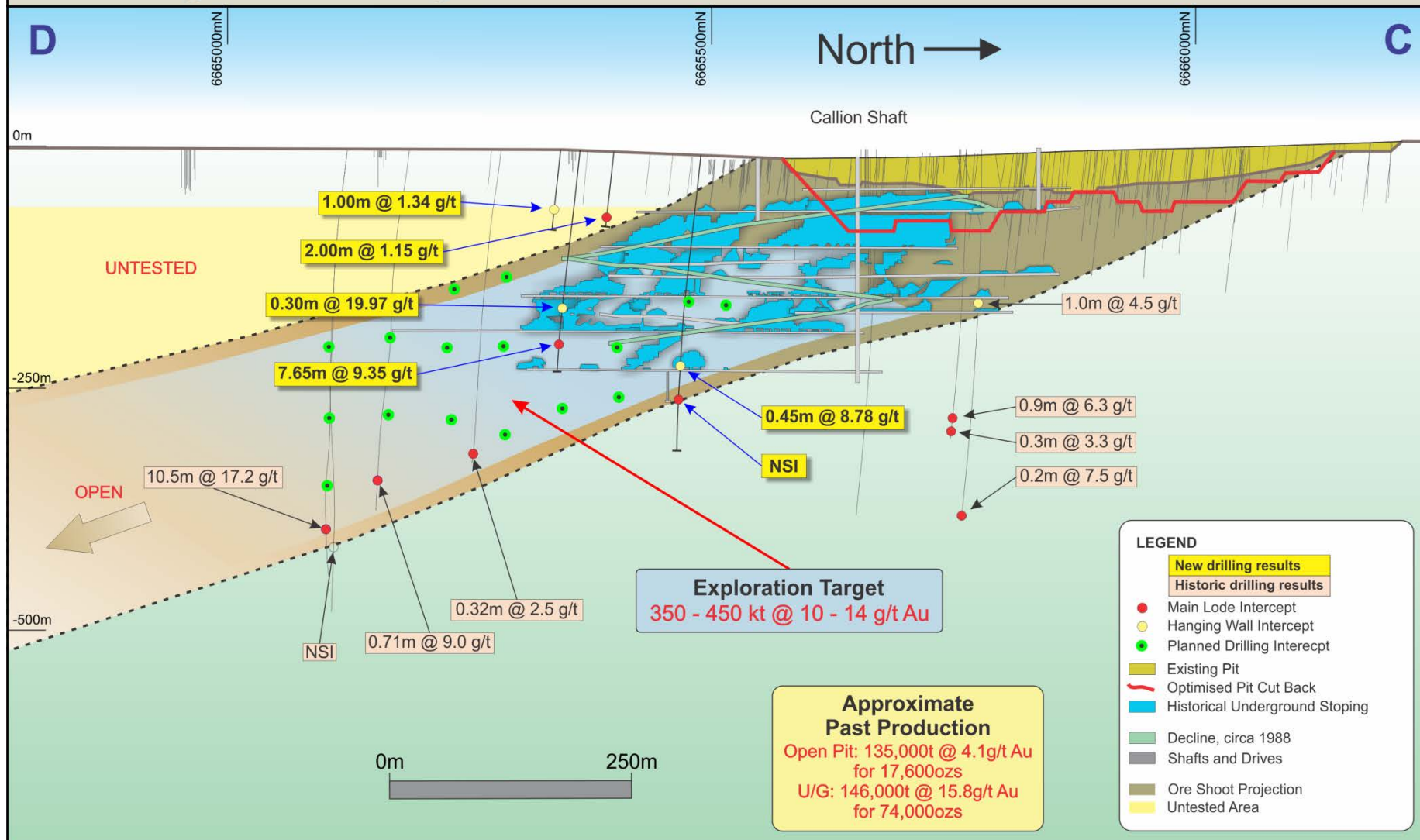
Callion plan view showing drill hole locations and open pit



Callion Cross section 6665360mN, looking NNW showing recent drill results

Note: Results released in ASX announcement dated 28 July 2016

Callion Long Section Looking West



Note: The potential quantity and grade of the Exploration Target is conceptual in nature. There has been insufficient exploration to estimate a Mineral Resource, and it is uncertain if further exploration will result in the estimation of a Mineral Resource. Refer to slide 29: Callion Exploration target – Additional Information

Note: Drill results released to ASX on 29 August 2014 and 28 July 2016.

Callion Exploration Target - Additional Information

Basis for the Callion Exploration Target:

The Exploration Targets were calculated using historic data that was collated by Eastern Goldfields Limited. The data consisted principally of channel sample assays and ore thicknesses and RC and diamond drill intersections. Lubbock compiled these data into mine blocks with associated grades and tonnages. Historical survey, geology and assay records were used to create a 3-dimensional model of the underground workings. The channel samples were collected across the width of the drive and/or stope face, generally perpendicular to the strike of the structure that controls mineralisation. Sample and assay methods of underground channel samples is unknown. RC drill sample were collected at 1m intervals and diamond core was cut to geological intervals. Assay methods of drillhole samples was by aqua regia or fire assay using accredited laboratories. In total, there are 1608 stope samples, 947 face samples and 13 drill hole samples used within the area of calculated Exploration Target.

Techniques for Calculating the Grade and Tonnage Ranges for the Callion Exploration Target:

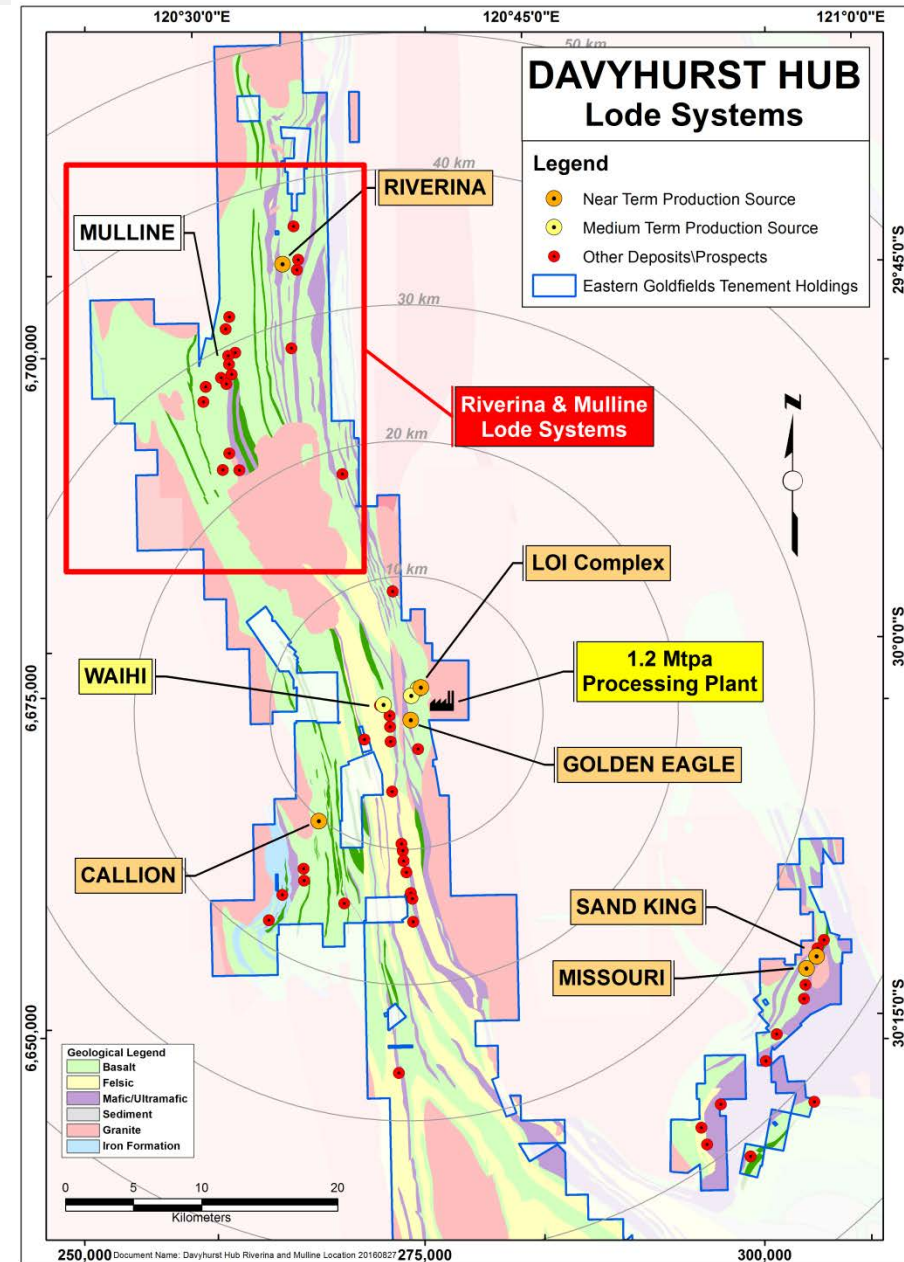
Hard copy survey and geology plans and long sections were digitised and registered in 3-dimensional space. A 3-dimensional model of the ore zones was constructed from the registered plans and drillhole data. Gold assay grades and widths were digitised from the plans. Due to the narrow and variable width of the orebody the estimation was based on an accumulation method. The accumulation variable ($\text{GramMetres} = \text{Width} \times \text{Au Grade}$) and the Width were estimated (Ordinary Kriging) into a block model. The grade was back-calculated by dividing the estimated GramMetres by the estimated Width. A specific gravity of 2.7 t/m³ for fresh rock was applied based on 22 core samples.

Planned Exploration work:

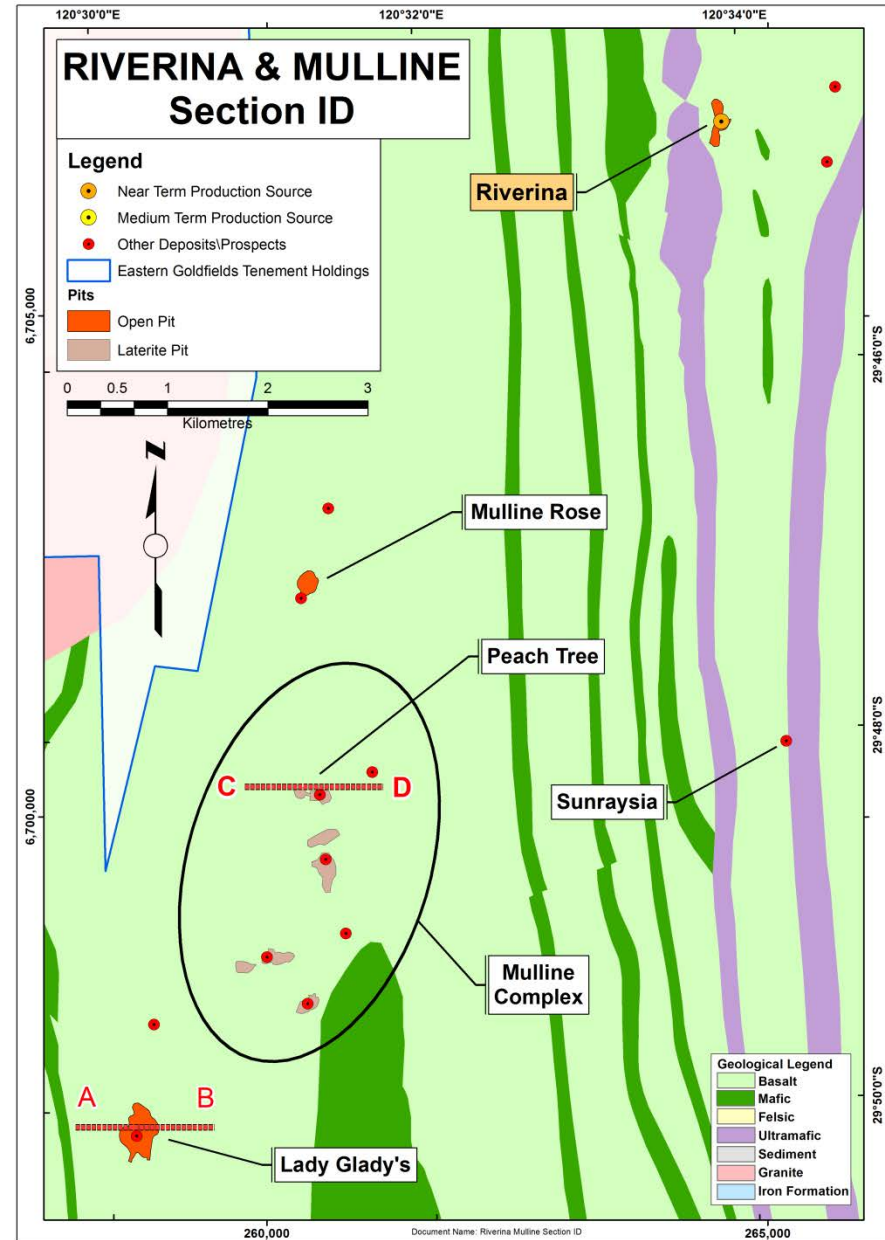
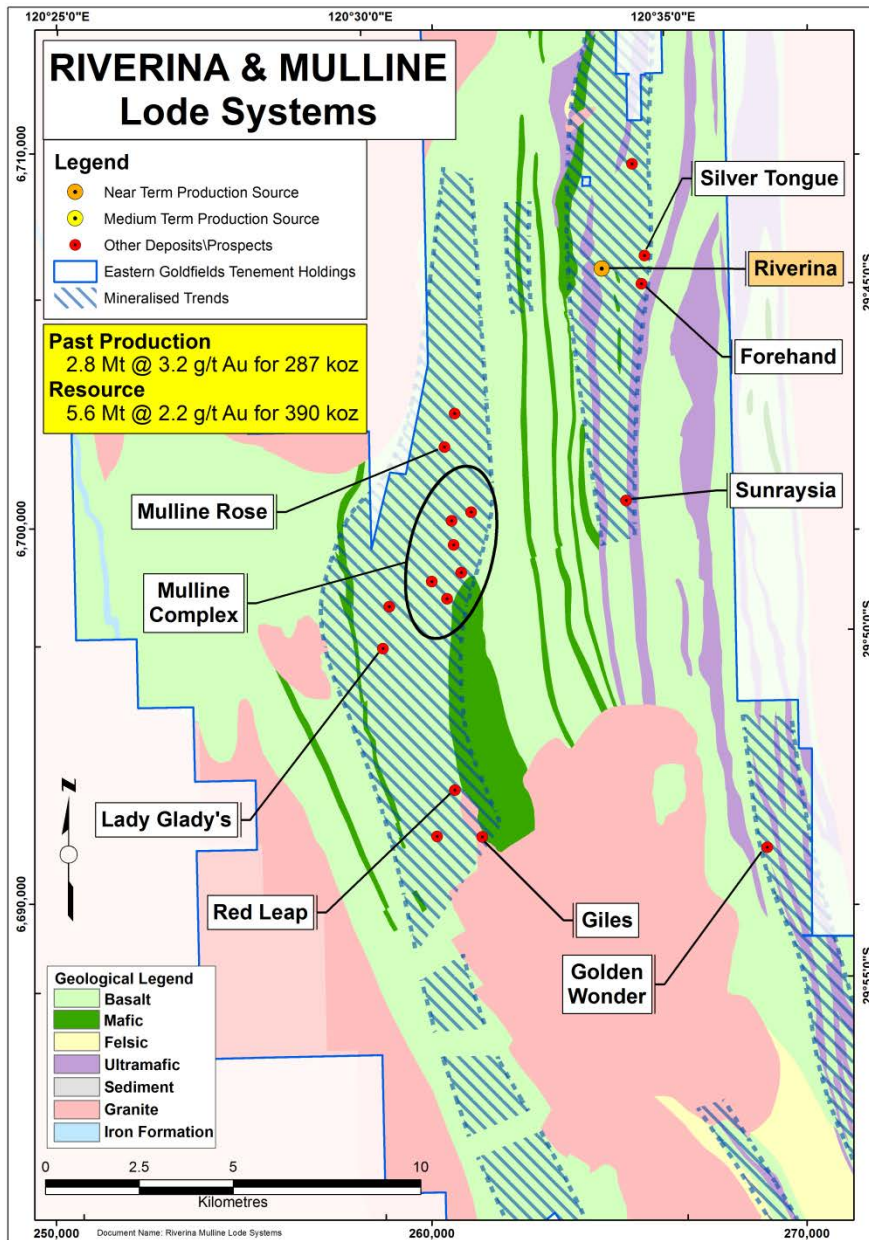
In the short term (2016) Eastern Goldfields Limited plans to drill RC and diamond holes to evaluate the geology, grade and width of the target. Drilling will target remnant pillars and areas below current mining depths. Samples will be submitted to accredited laboratories for gold assay with a full suite of QAQC samples (blanks, standards and field duplicates). If this drill program is deemed successful a geological and resource model will be produced. The resource model will be classified as inferred/indicated as deemed appropriate.

Riverina & Mulline

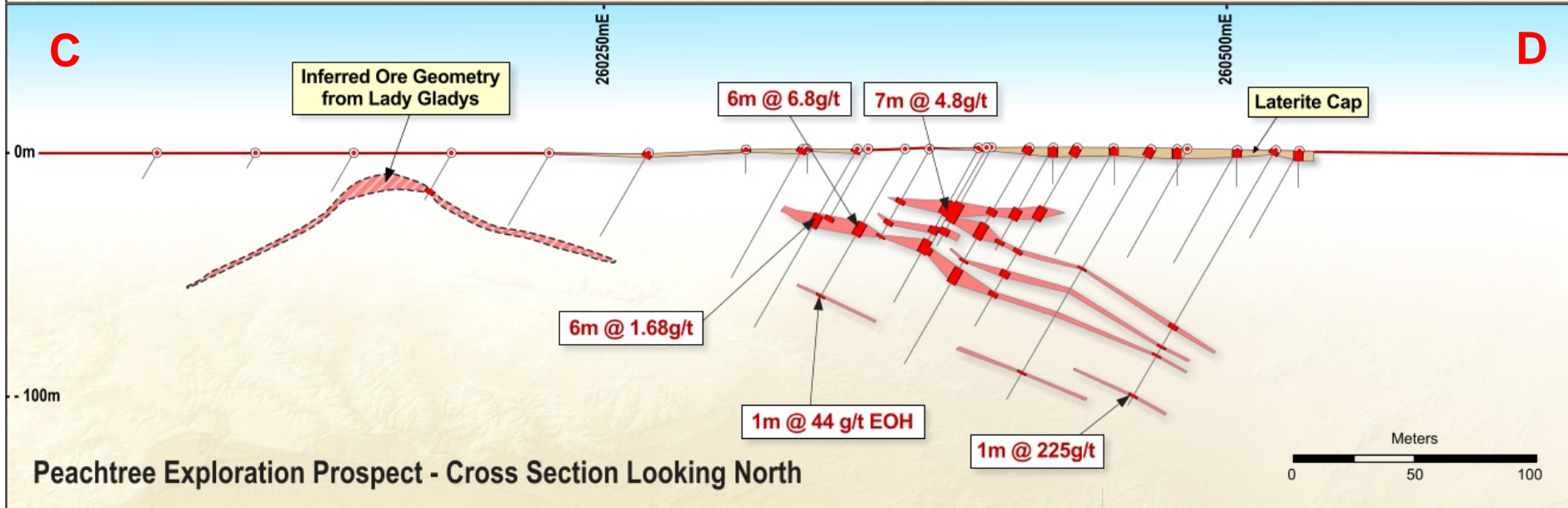
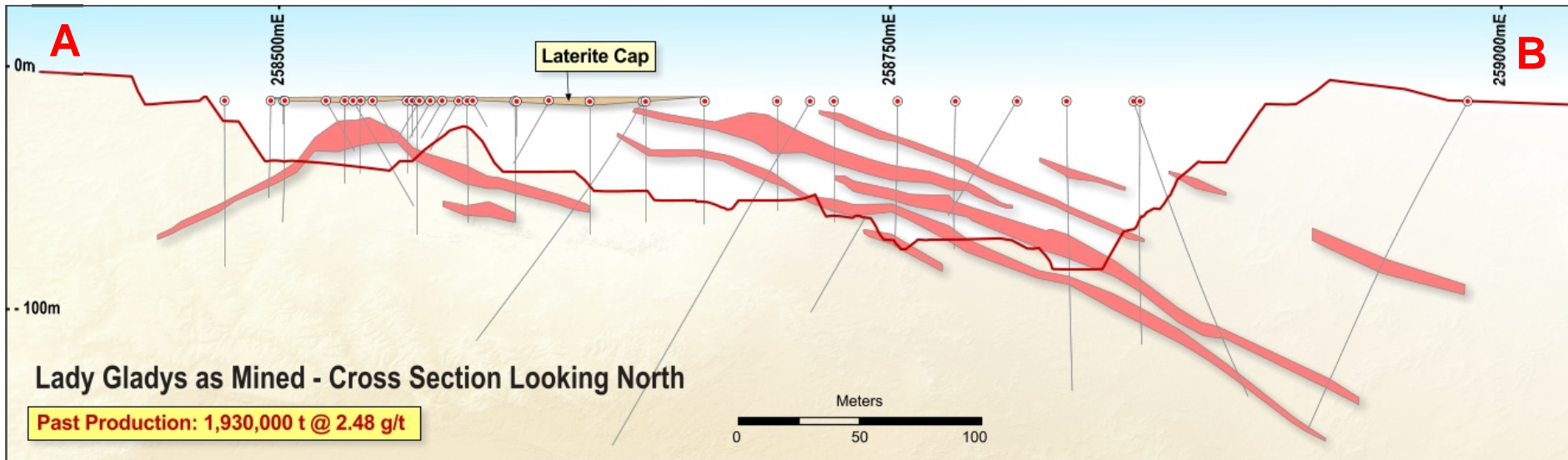
- Shear hosted vein sets in Basalts and Porphyries, past production approx. 290,000 ozs
- Lady Gladys largest historical producer in the field; comprises multiple vein sets
- Company has identified similar prospectivity at Peach Tree, Lady Jane North
- Multiple geochemical and drill targets defined; POWs approved for drill testing
- Giles – a single point soil anomaly under cover



Riverina & Mulline Section Locations

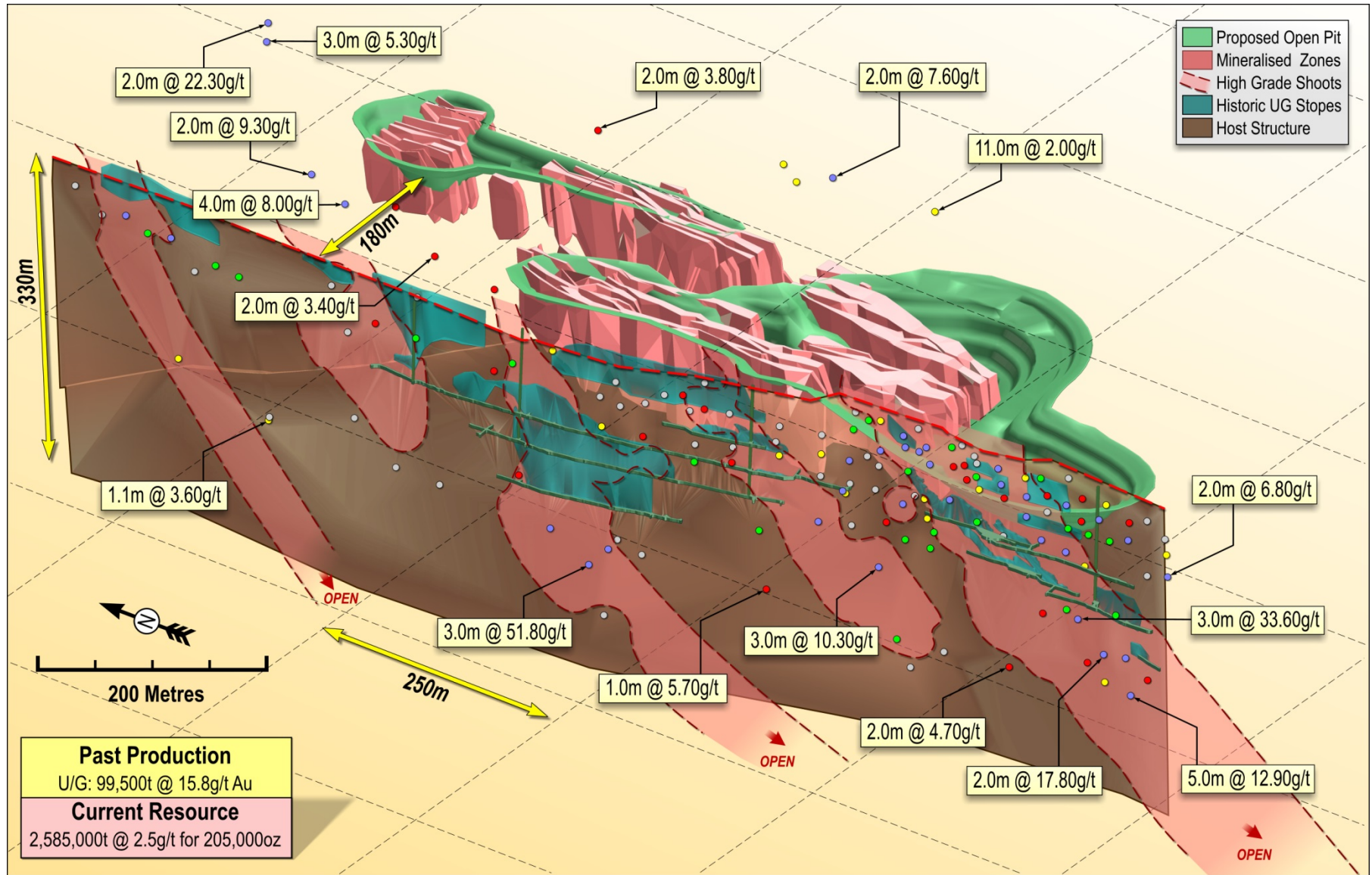


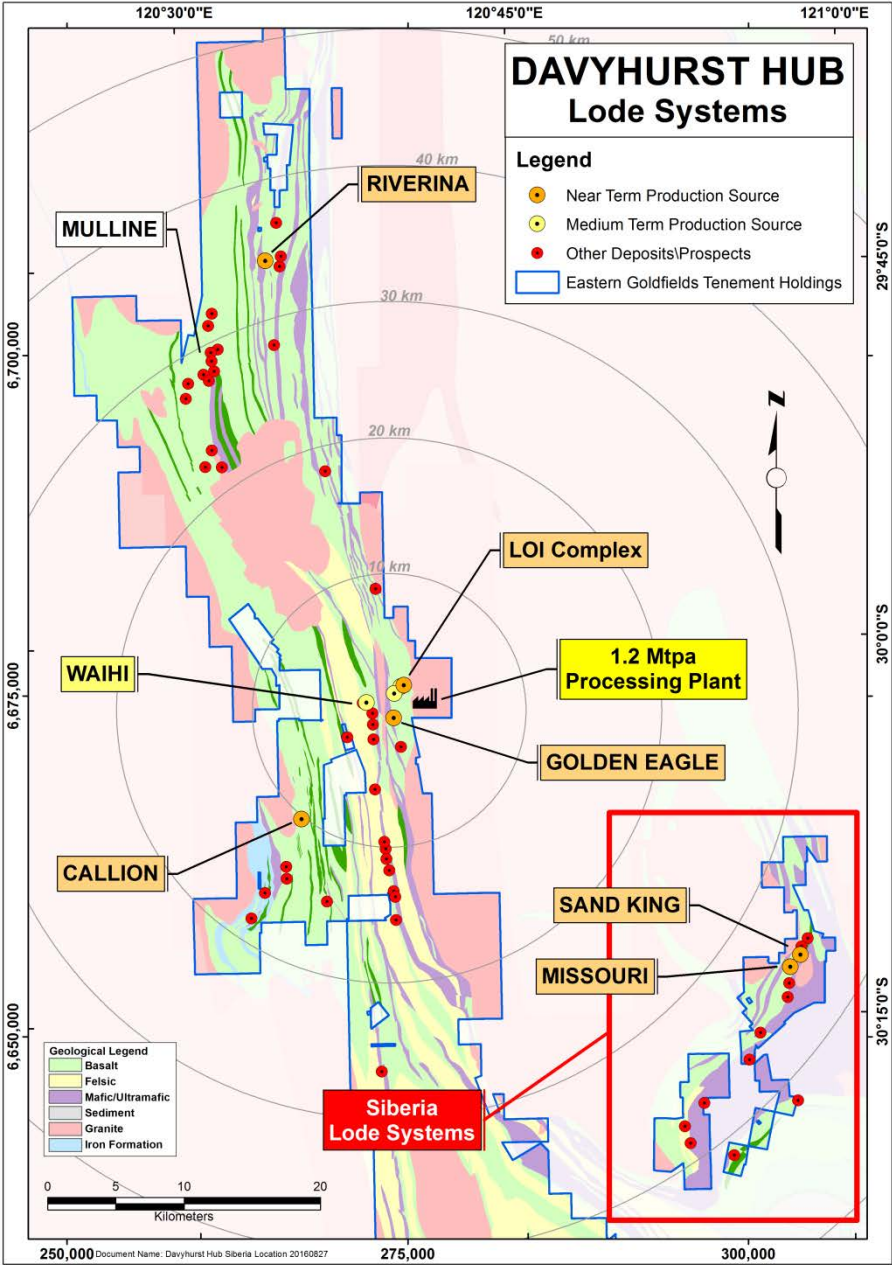
Lady Gladys & Peachtree Exploration Prospect



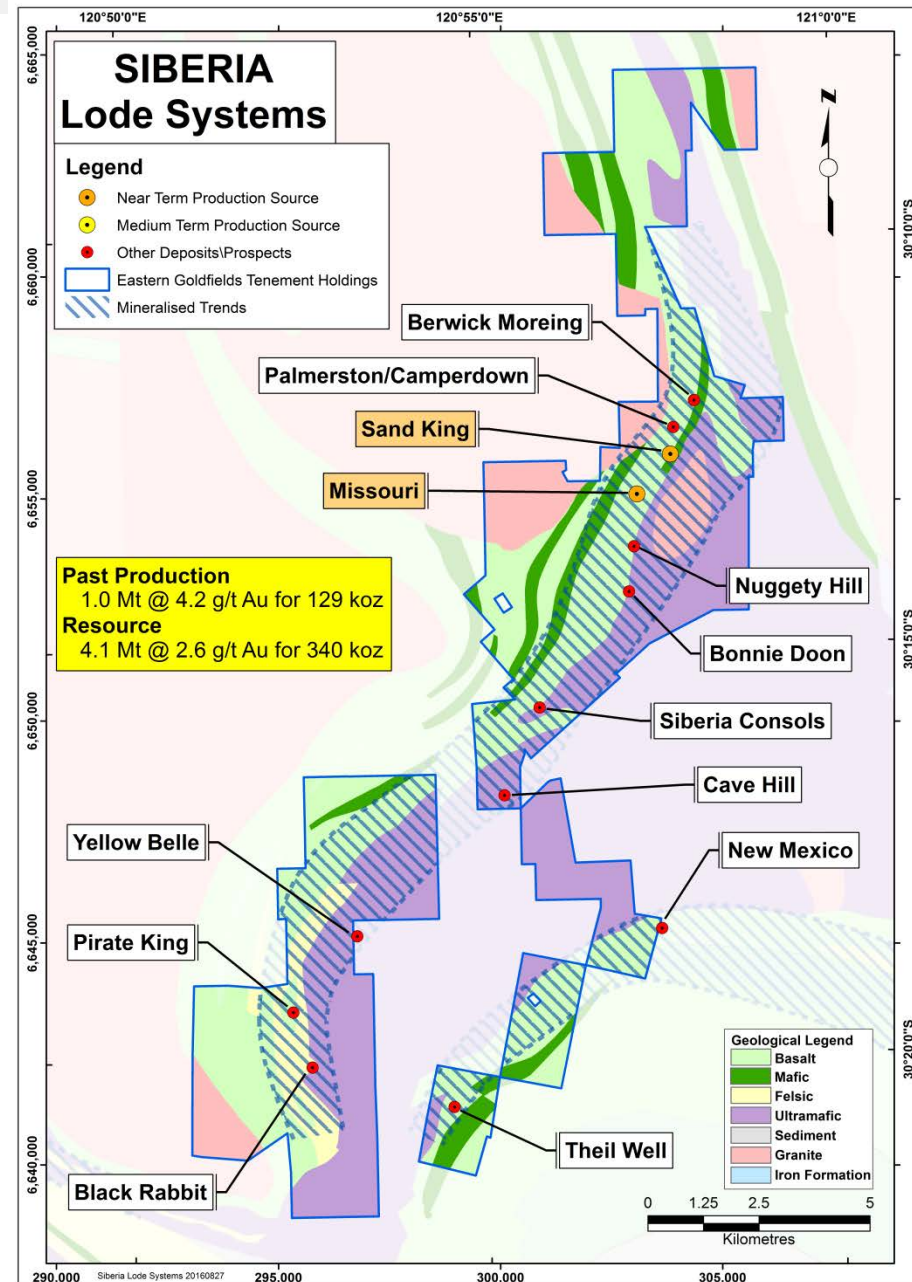
Note: Drill results previously released to ASX in "Updated Corporate Presentation" on 29 August 2014.

Riverina Complex

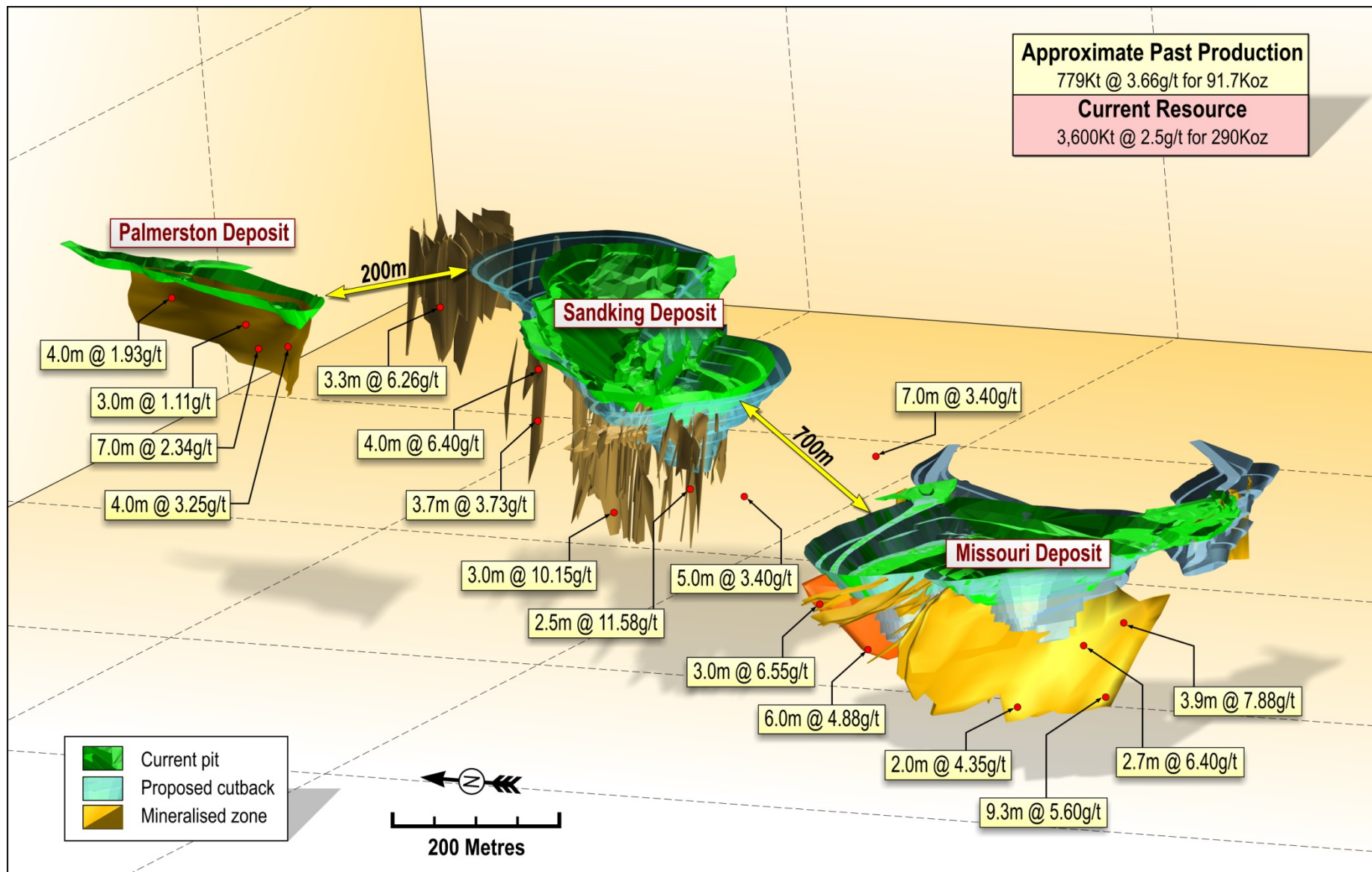




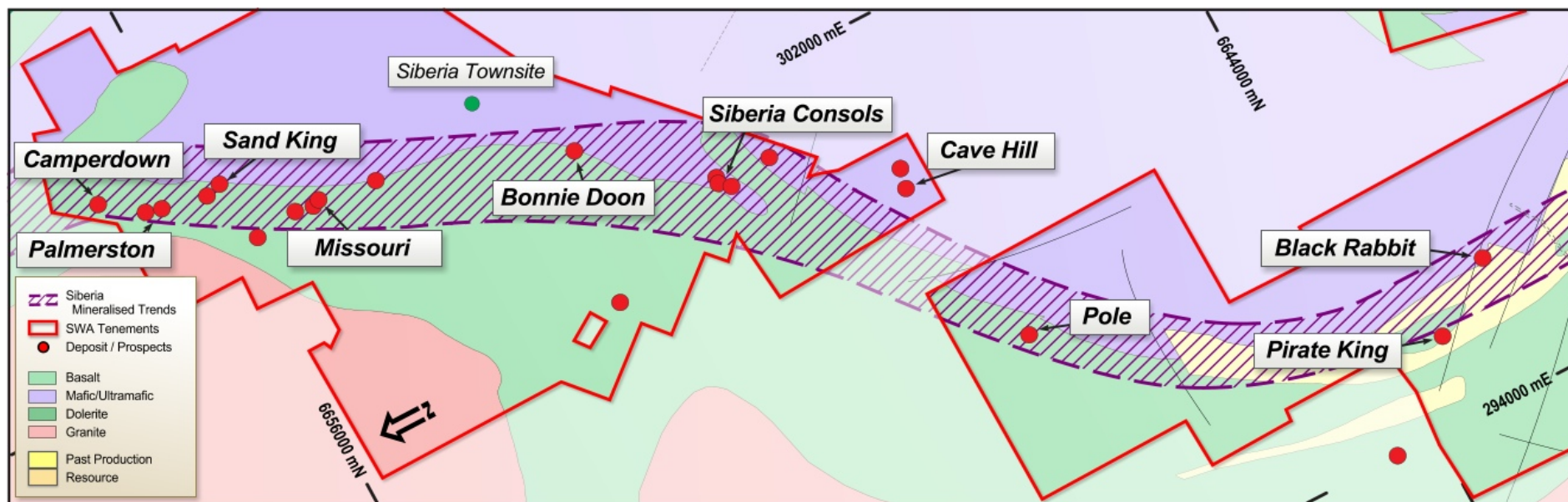
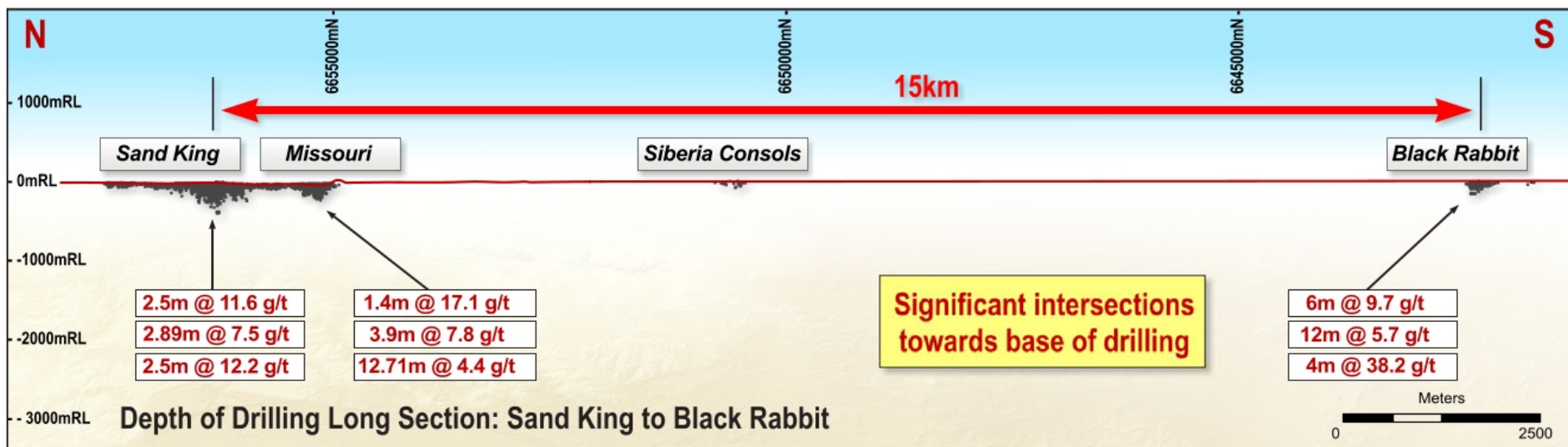
- Sulphide shears within Basalt on Ultramafic contact, past production approx. 110,000 ozs
- Sand King and Missouri deposits major producers in district
- Recent pit mapping has defined mineralisation controls within open cuts and regional setting
- Exploration for similar settings along 15km strike of Siberia Trend at Bonnie Doon, Siberia Consols
- Theil Well Trend considered highly prospective



Siberia Complex

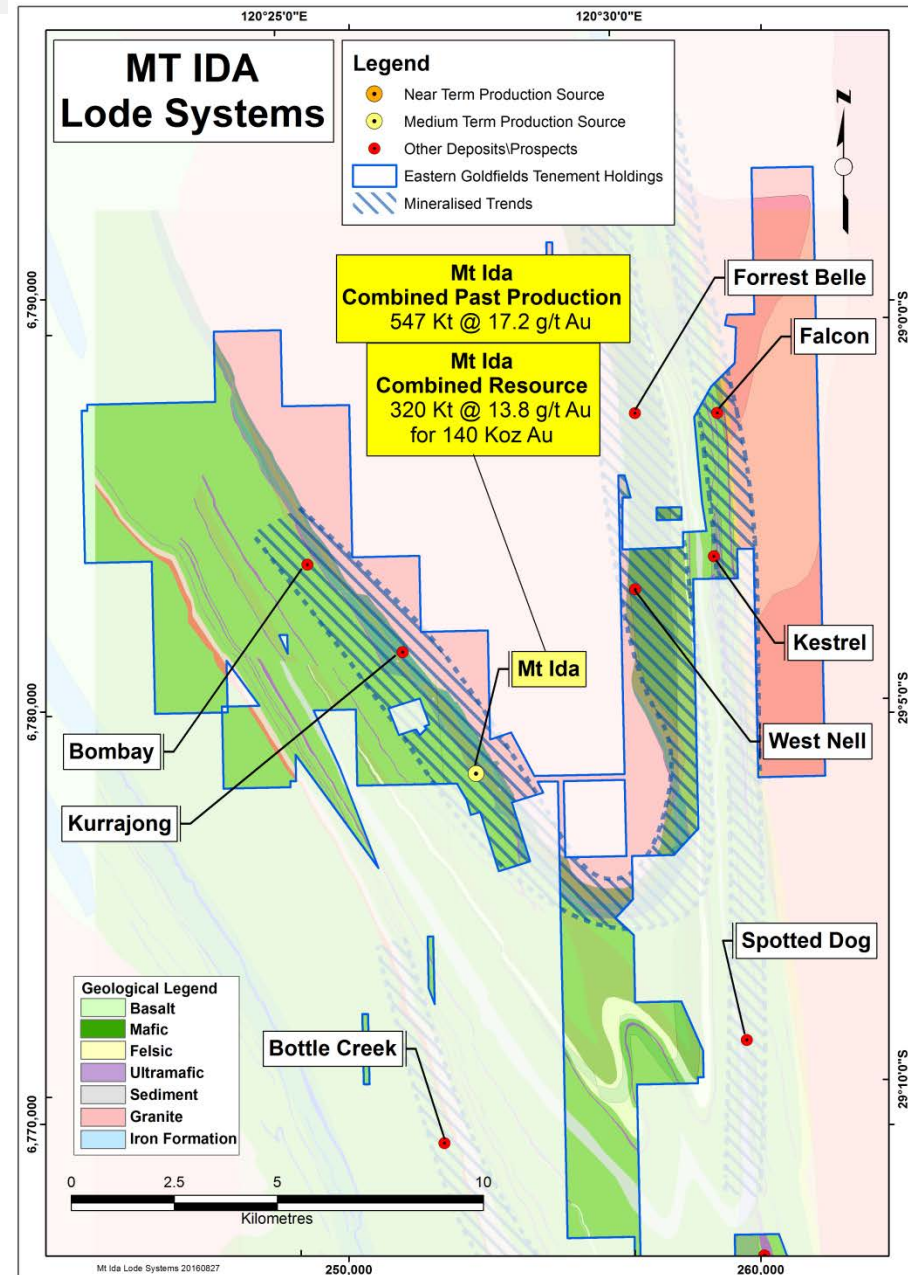


Siberia – Sand King to Black Rabbit

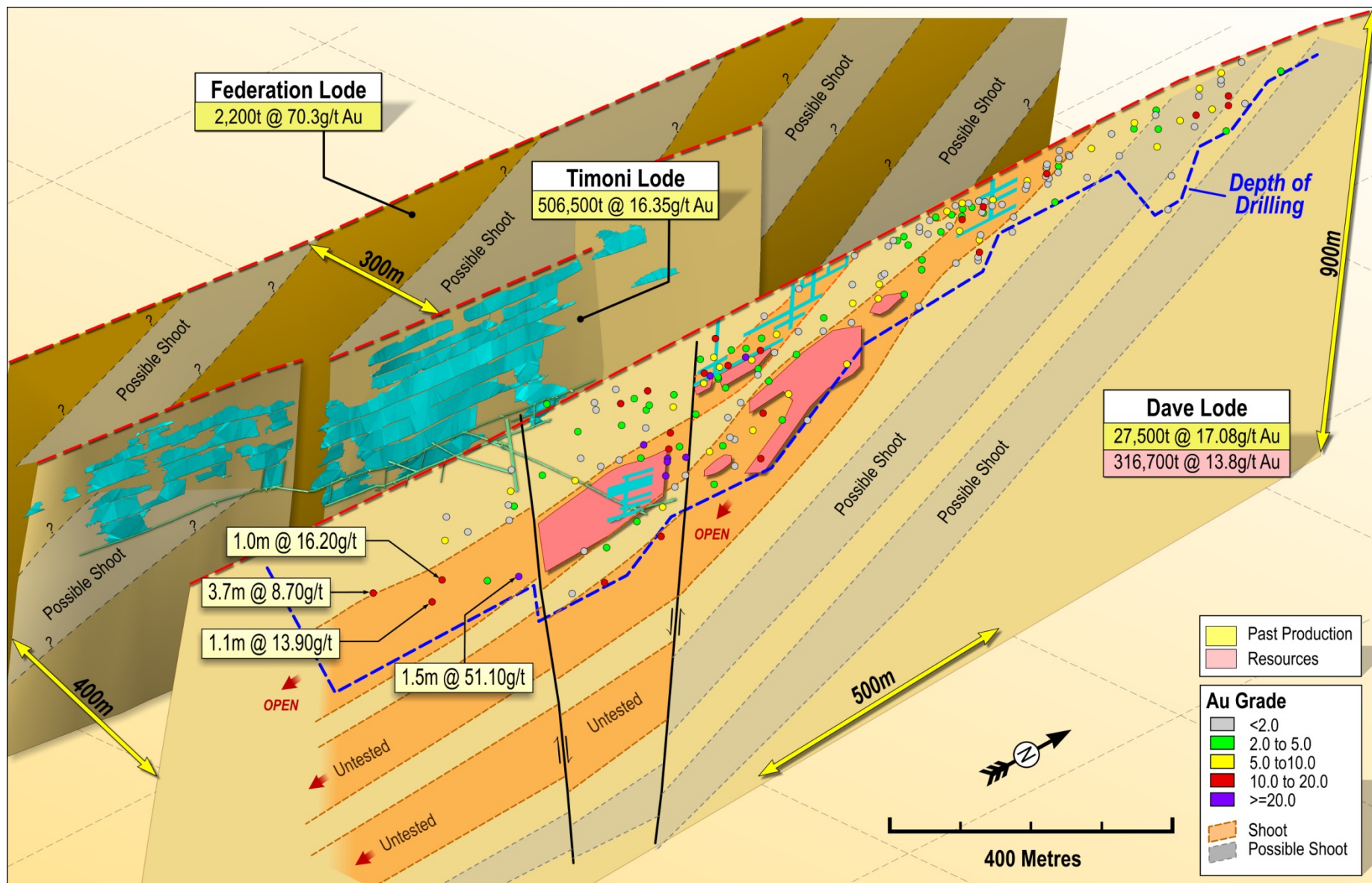


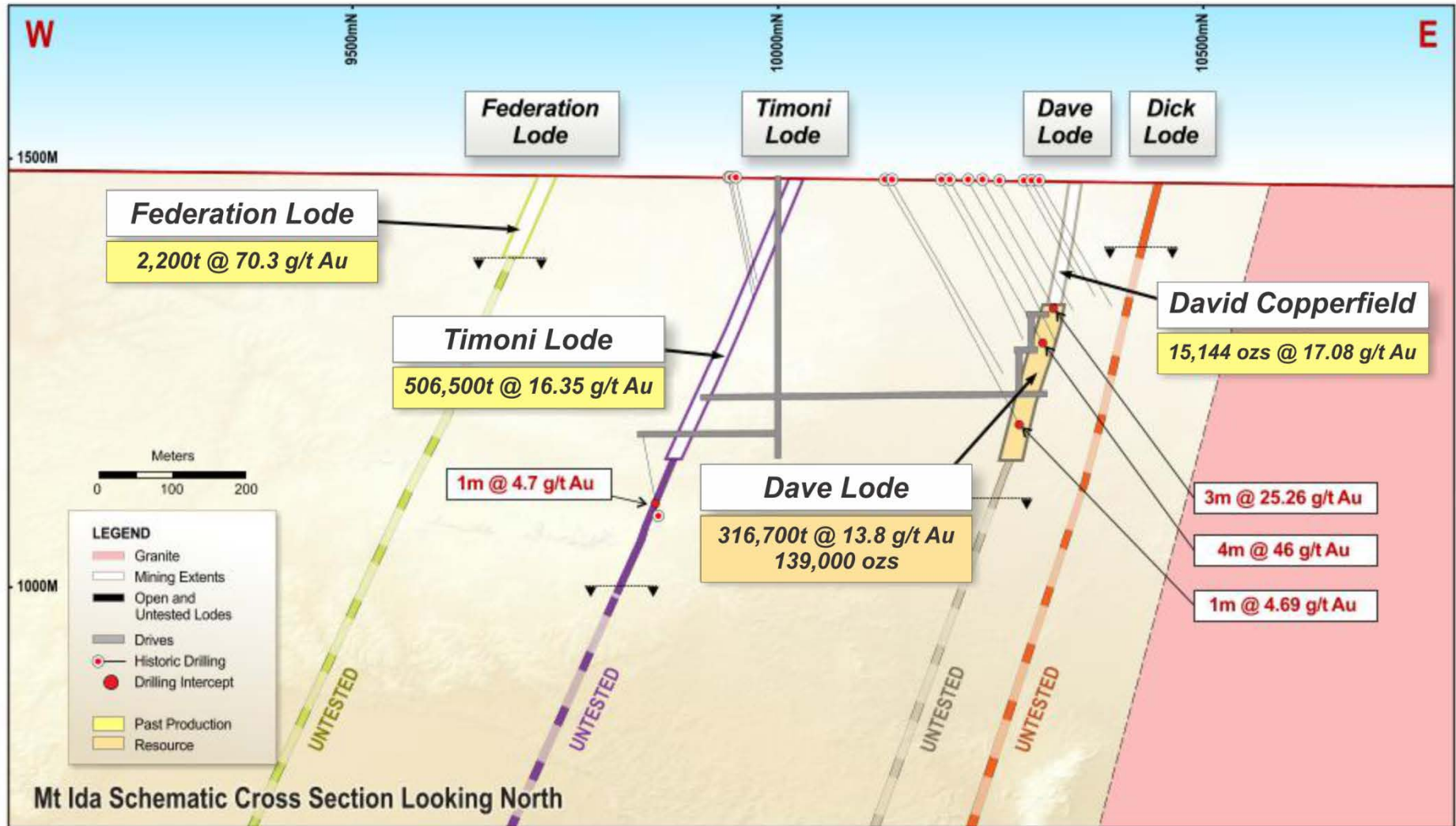
Note: Drill results previously released to ASX in "Updated Corporate Presentation" on 29 August 2014.

- Gabbro and Basalt shear hosted systems past production approx. 300,000 ozs
- High grade existing resource: 317kt @ 13.8g/t
- Multiple advanced gold targets present in high grade system



Mt Ida Complex





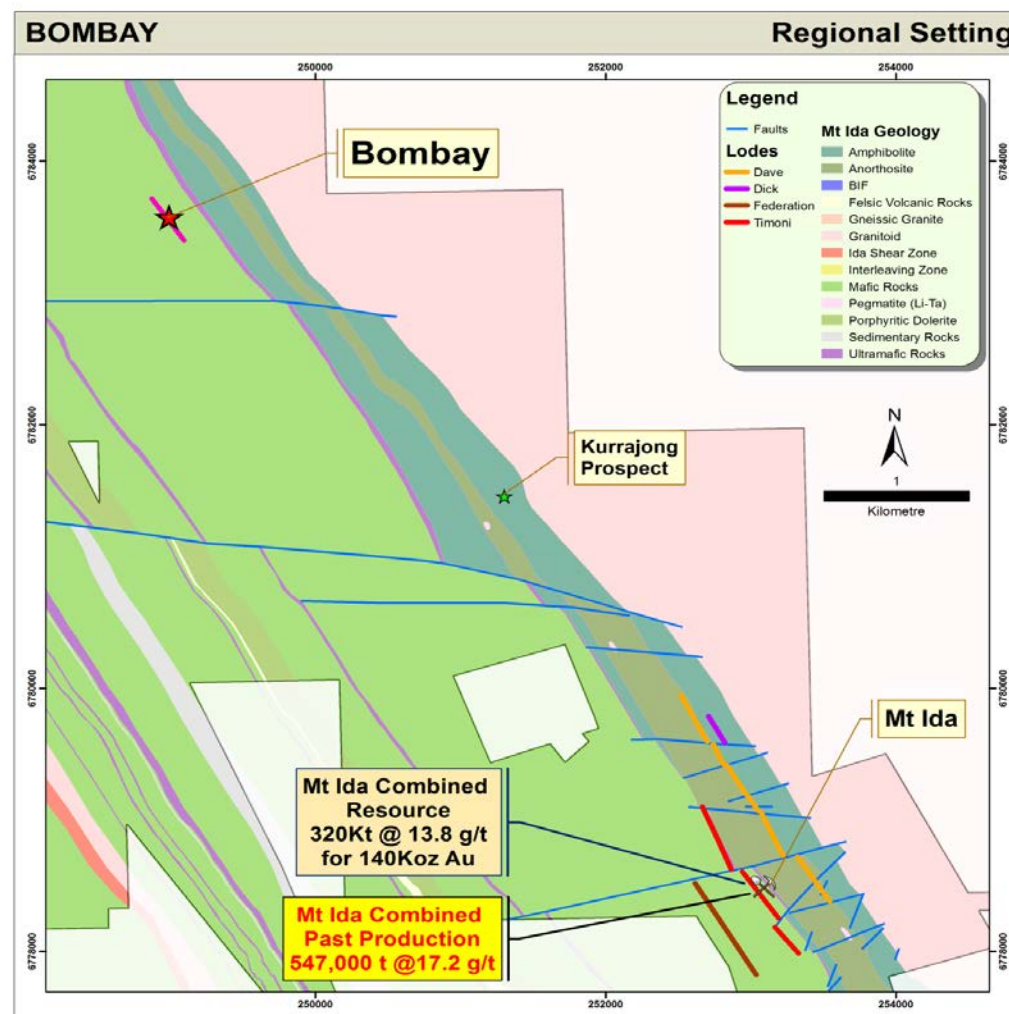
Note: Refer to ASX announcement dated 28 January 2016 for further information.

Mt Ida – Bombay Prospect

- Located 7 kilometres north-west of the Mt Ida Mine on the Timoni Trend
- Drilling confirms Mt Ida Mine style mineralisation at the Bombay Prospect
- Results highlight the potential to delineate further high grade mineralisation

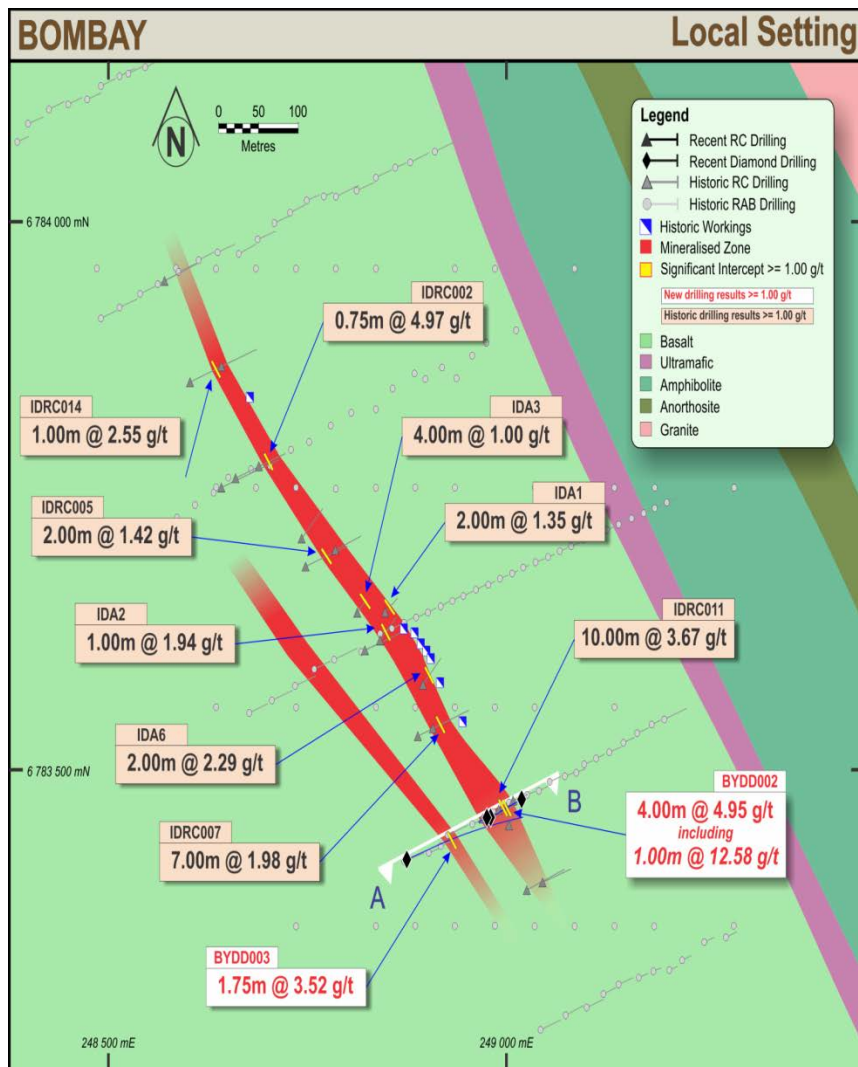
**4.00m @ 4.95g/t Au from 6.70m;
including 1.00m @ 12.58g/t Au**

1.75m @ 3.52g/t Au from 128.60m

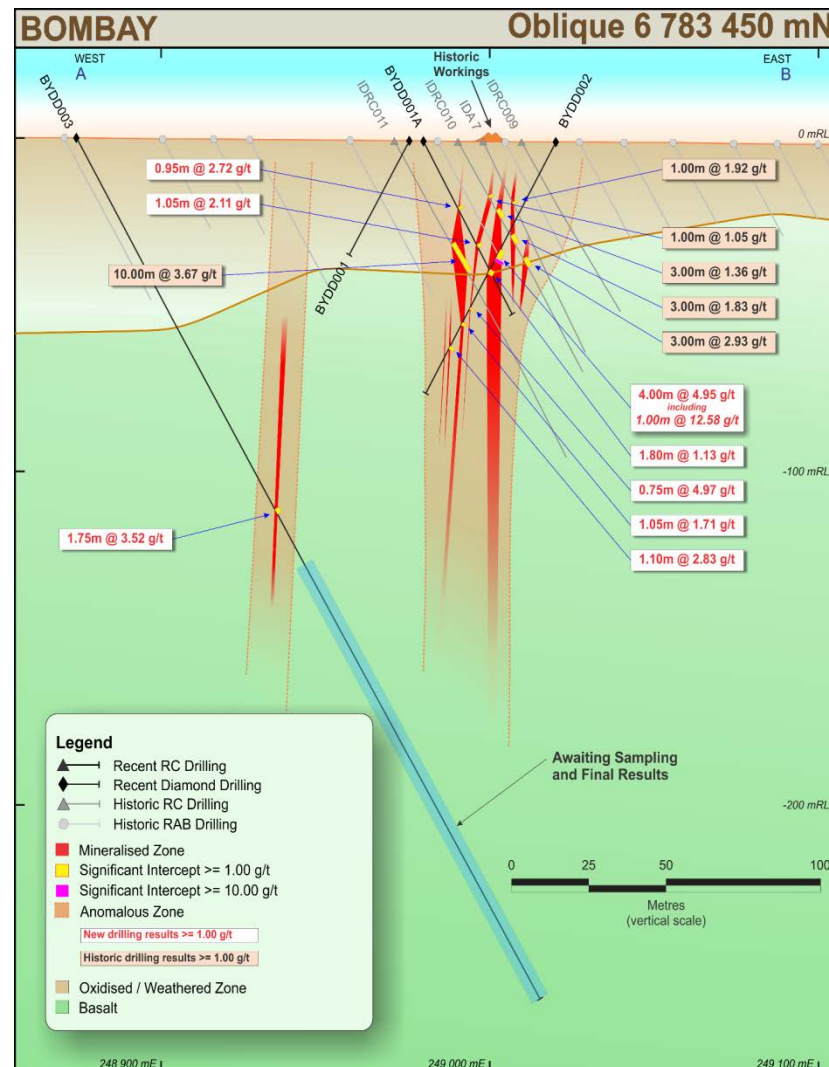


Location setting, plan view - showing Bombay in relation to the Timoni mineralised trend

Mt Ida – Bombay Prospect



Plan View – drill hole location plan



Bombay Cross section 6783450mN

Note: Results released in ASX announcement dated 29 July 2016

Mineral Resources Table

PROJECT	MEASURED		INDICATED		INFERRED		TOTAL MATERIAL		
	('000t)	(g/t Au)	('000t)	(g/t Au)	('000t)	(g/t Au)	('000t)	(g/t Au)	('000oz.)
GOLDEN EAGLE	0	0.0	345	2.5	311	2.6	656	2.5	54
LIGHTS OF ISRAEL UNDERGROUND	0	0.0	74	4.3	180	4.2	254	4.2	35
MAKAI SHOOT	0	0.0	1,985	2.0	153	1.7	2,138	2.0	136
WAIHI	0	0.0	805	2.4	109	2.4	914	2.4	71
Central Davyhurst Subtotal	0	0.0	3,200	2.2	800	2.6	4,000	2.3	300
LADY GLADYS	0	0.0	1,858	1.9	190	2.4	2,048	1.9	128
RIVERINA AREA	0	0.0	941	2.4	1,644	2.5	2,585	2.5	205
FOREHAND	0	0.0	386	1.7	436	1.9	822	1.8	48
SILVER TONGUE	0	0.0	155	2.7	19	1.3	174	2.5	14
Mulline Subtotal	0	0.0	3,300	2.1	2,300	2.4	5,600	2.2	390
SAND KING	0	0.0	516	3.1	935	3.0	1,451	3.0	142
MISSOURI	98	1.7	831	2.0	909	2.2	1,838	2.1	123
PALMERSTON / CAMPERDOWN	0	0.0	118	2.3	174	2.4	292	2.4	22
BERWICK MOREING	0	0.0	0	0.0	50	2.3	50	2.3	4
BLACK RABBIT	0	0.0	0	0.0	434	3.5	434	3.5	49
THIEL WELL	0	0.0	0	0.0	18	6.0	18	6.0	3
Siberia Subtotal	98	1.7	1,500	2.4	2,500	2.8	4,100	2.6	340
CALLION	0	0.0	86	2.8	83	2.3	169	2.6	14
FEDERAL FLAG	32	2.0	112	1.8	238	2.5	382	2.3	28
SALMON GUMS	0	0.0	199	2.8	108	2.9	307	2.8	28
WALHALLA	0	0.0	448	1.8	216	1.4	664	1.7	36
WALHALLA NORTH	0	0.0	94	2.4	13	3.0	107	2.5	9
MT BANJO	0	0.0	109	2.3	126	1.4	235	1.8	14
MACEDON	0	0.0	0	0.0	186	1.8	186	1.8	11
IGUANA	0	0.0	690	2.1	2,032	2.0	2,722	2.0	177
LIZARD	106	4.0	75	3.7	13	2.8	194	3.8	24
Davyhurst Regional Subtotal	138	3.5	1,800	2.2	3,000	2.0	5,000	2.1	340
Davyhurst Total	236	2.8	9,800	2.2	8,600	2.4	18,700	2.3	1,370
BALDOCK	0	0.0	136	18.6	0	0.0	136	18.6	81
BALDOCK STH	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
METEOR	0	0.0	0	0.0	143	9.3	143	9.3	43
WHINNEN	0	0	0	0	39	13.3	39	13.3	17
Mount Ida subTotal	0	0.0	140	18.6	180	10.2	320	13.8	140
Combined Total	236	2.8	9,900	2.4	8,800	2.5	19,000	2.5	1,510

1. This information was prepared and first disclosed under the JORC Code 2004 (refer to ASX release “*Swan Gold Prospectus*”, 13/2/2013). It has not been updated since to comply with JORC Code 2012 on the basis that the information has not materially changed since it was last reported

2. The First Hit, Sunraysia and Lady Bountiful Resources are no longer held by Eastern Goldfields and as such have been omitted from the above table.

3. The above table contains rounding errors.

Significant Intercepts – Callion Mining Centre

Region	Hole	MGA Northing	MGA Easting	RL	Azimuth	Dip	Max Depth	From	To	Interval (m)	Grade (g/t)	Company
Callion Complex	CNRC091	6665399	267251		259	-60	90	78	80	2	1.15	EGL
	CNRC092	6665344	267277		259	-60	96	71	72	1	1.34	EGL
	CNDD004	6665342	267262		259	-60	270	191.75	192.05	0.3	19.97	EGL
								232.05	239.7	7.65	9.35	
							including	232.05	234.5	2.45	20.67	
							and	236.8	239.7	2.9	6.35	
	CNDD011	6665489	267402	474	259	-60	389	250.45	250.9	0.45	8.78	EGL
	DDHCS1	6665763	267352	485	260	-60	342	327	327.9	0.9	6.30	Lubbock
	DDHCS1W1	6665763	267352	485	260	-60	349	336.7	337	0.3	3.30	Lubbock
	DDHCS2	6665779	267435	485	260	-60	437	185	186	1	4.50	Lubbock
							and	433.8	434	0.2	7.50	
	DDHCS3	6665670	267447	485	260	-60	436	NSI				Lubbock
	CS4	6665282	267517	485	260	-60	385	372.6	372.9	0.32	2.50	Lubbock
	CS5	6665187	267553	485	260	-60	444	405	405.7	0.71	9.00	Lubbock
	CS6	6665123	267638	485	260	-60	556	NSI				Lubbock
	CS6W1	6665123	267638	485	260	-60	530	457.1	467.6	10.5	17.20	Lubbock
	CNRC075	6665550	267186	475	259	-60	96	30	33	3	8.90	Croesus
	CNRC060	6665532	267183	475	259	-60	45	27	33	6	6.55	Croesus

Significant Intercepts – Riverina Complex

Region	Hole	MGA Northing	MGA Easting	RL	Azimuth	Dip	Max Depth	From	To	Interval (m)	Grade (g/t)	Company
Riverina Complex	BFO028	6714840	265680	440	270	-60	57	42	47	5	2.90	Barra
	BFO181	6707603	264754	438	270	-60	42	35	37	2	22.30	Barra
	BRV006	6706764	264383	442	90	-60	198	183	186	3	10.30	Barra
	BRV014	6706519	264401	443	90	-60	241	230	235	5	12.84	Barra
	BRV015	6706572	264421	443	90	-60	234	165	168	3	33.58	Barra
	BRV016	6706643	264383	447	90	-60	290	250	252	2	4.65	Barra
	BRV028	6706559	264612	438	270	-60	257	203	205	2	17.75	Barra
	BRV044	6706477	264540	441	270	-60	140	79	81	2	6.75	Barra
	RMRC003	6707260	264477	453	270	-60	83	53	55	2	3.40	Monarch
	RMRC115	6707195	264469	454	90	-60	100	60	62	2	3.00	Monarch
	RMRC149	6707107	264861	437	270	-60	75	59	65	6	2.90	Monarch
	RMRC163	6706968	264864	437	270	-60	60	38	49	11	2.00	Monarch
	RMRC165	6707071	264859	437	270	-60	65	45	47	2	7.60	Monarch
	RD003	6706996	264301	445	75	-65	270	241.2	244.2	3	51.76	Riverina Gold
	RD007	6707366	264527	450	270	-60	270	233.5	234.6	1.1	3.57	Riverina Gold
	RD009	6707466	264525	448	270	-60	256	209.7	211	1.3	3.64	Riverina Gold
	RD020	6706863	264586	443	270	-55	332	242.3	244	1.7	5.72	Riverina Gold
	RV018	6707407	264510	450	90	-60	50	26	28	2	9.30	Riverina Gold
	RV020	6707366	264496	452	90	-60	60	42	46	4	8.00	Riverina Gold
	RV022	6707309	264503	451	90	-60	50	16	20	4	3.00	Riverina Gold
	GFLRC002	6707310	264864	436	270	-60	100	83	85	2	3.80	Riverina Resources
	GFLRC014	6707606	264704	439	90	-60	119	61	64	3	5.30	Riverina Resources

Significant Intercepts – Mt Ida Complex, LOI Complex

Region	Hole	MGA Northing	MGA Easting	RL	Azimuth	Dip	Max Depth	From	To	Interval (m)	Grade (g/t)	Company
Mt. Ida Complex	TID014	6778333	253177	473	90	-60	352	339.7	341.15	1.45	51.14	La Mancha
	TIC0256	6778250	253272	470	90	-60	312	287	288	1	16.24	La Mancha
	IDD001	6778221	253229	476	90	-60	400	332	333.07	1.07	13.86	La Mancha
	IDD002	6778162	253328	477	90	-60	298	273.53	277.2	3.67	8.70	La Mancha
	TIC0123	6778577	253220	474	90	-60	238	220	224	4	46.28	La Mancha
	TIC0179	6778597	253251	474	90	-60	188	173	176	3	25.26	La Mancha
	TIC0190	6778535	253160	472	90	-60	340	324	325	1	4.69	La Mancha
LOI Complex	PDLI169	6676774	274076	449	0	-90	580	548.0	556.8	8.8	3.47	Croesus
							including	551.0	555.6	4.6	5.08	
	PDLI197	6676961	273999	447	0	-90	676	652.3	653.9	1.6	2.70	Croesus
	PDLI179	6676970	274033	447	0	-90	661	608.5	609.8	1.3	2.28	Croesus
	PDLI180	6677162	273968	445	0	-90	715	671.3	678.4	7.1	3.95	Croesus
							including	672.5	678.4	5.9	4.55	
	LOID231	6676292	274417	452	128	-87	289	268.2	274.1	5.85	2.13	Croesus
	PDLI195	6676434	274371	451	0	-90	333	321.7	327.0	5.3	3.16	Croesus
	PDLI214	6676450	274416	451	0	-90	295	277.5	286.8	9.3	1.75	Croesus
							including	283.0	286.8	3.8	2.51	
	LOID004	6676371	274441	194	180	-70	300	283.0	286.8	1.2	1.50	EGS
	PDLI218	6676287	273823	451	0	-90	406	367.1	372.1	5	1.12	Croesus
	ORC175	6675364	273819	458	0	-90	20	3.0	7.0	4	3.95	Consgold
	PDLI215	6675484	273845	459	89	-60	161	140.0	142.0	2	1.83	Croesus
	RCLI228	6676495	274613	451	360	-90	137	102.0	103.0	1	4.50	Consgold

Significant Intercepts – Palmerston

Region	Hole	MGA Northing	MGA Easting	RL	Azimuth	Dip	Max Depth	From	To	Interval (m)	Grade (g/t)	Company
Palmerston	CDC016	6656775	303929	419	124	-60	60	51.0	56.0	5	5.22	Britannia Gold NL
	PSKRC001	6656477	303737	416	180	-60	80	56.0	59.0	3	2.18	Goldfields
	PSKRC003	6656488	303777	417	180	-60	60	48.0	51.0	3	3.17	Goldfields
	PSKRC004	6656514	303797	417	180	-60	80	64.0	71.0	7	2.71	Goldfields
	PSKRC005	6656524	303817	417	180	-60	70	64.0	70.0	6	2.36	Goldfields
	PSKRC007	6656507	303817	417	90	-60	80	52.0	59.0	7	2.50	Goldfields
	RC151_SIB	6656731	303929	419	124	-60	44	33.0	36.0	3	4.18	Julia Mines
	S799	6656457	303756	418	180	-60	40	21.0	25.0	4	3.25	WMC
	S800	6656466	303757	417	180	-60	40	35.0	38.0	3	1.22	WMC
	S806	6656467	303797	418	180	-60	40	13.0	23.0	10	1.38	WMC
	S807	6656476	303797	418	180	-60	39	27.0	33.0	6	3.27	WMC
	S810	6656487	303817	418	180	-60	40	28.0	34.0	6	2.56	WMC
	SAD31	6656462	303777	418	180	-60	38	17.0	23.5	6.51	1.95	WMC
	SAD33	6656512	303777	417	180	-60	123	80.0	81.0	1	2.92	WMC
	SAD34	6656453	303737	417	180	-60	40	26.6	29.3	2.71	2.01	WMC
	SAD36	6656496	303737	416	180	-60	119	86.6	88.5	1.86	6.05	WMC
	SKRC025	6656508	303825	418	180	-60	75	41.0	48.0	7	2.95	Gilt Edged Mining
	SKRC028	6656487	303759	417	180	-60	80	53.0	57.0	4	1.40	Gilt Edged Mining
	SKRC045	6656498	303796	418	180	-60	70	46.0	53.0	7	2.34	Gilt Edged Mining
	SMRC0085	6656456	303780	419	180	-60	23	3.0	13.0	10	1.72	SMC
	SMRC0088	6656462	303798	419	180	-60	23	7.0	15.0	8	2.30	SMC
	SMRC0094	6656788	303907	418	85	-60	89	76.0	80.0	4	1.93	SMC
	SMRC0118	6656709	303890	418	125	-50	84	62.0	66.0	4	3.60	SMC
	SMRC0121	6656611	303857	417	125	-50	90	67.0	70.0	3	11.10	SMC
	SMRC0122	6656629	303837	417	125	-50	120	96.0	98.0	2	6.87	SMC
	SMRC0190	6655309	303146	421	180	-60	180	136.0	139.0	3	6.55	SMC

Significant Intercepts – Sand King

Region	Hole	MGA Northing	MGA Easting	RL	Azimuth	Dip	Max Depth	From	To	Interval (m)	Grade (g/t)	Company
SandKing	PSKD004	6656348	304107	426	180	-60	230	130.0	134.0	4	6.40	Goldfields
	PSNRC012	6656563	304177	429	180	-60	110	97.0	104.0	7	4.78	Goldfields
	SAD06	6656219	304019	421	180	-60	252	131.5	138.1	6.65	4.83	WMC
	SAD06	6656219	304019	421	180	-60	252	152.5	153.9	1.4	2.25	WMC
	SAD11	6656118	303776	417	180	-60	230	126.5	131.0	4.55	6.20	WMC
	SAD12	6656061	303735	416	180	-60	250	164.3	167.3	2.95	3.70	WMC
	SAD20	6656301	304057	424	180	-60	250	181.8	187.4	5.63	5.94	WMC
	SAD20	6656301	304057	424	180	-60	250	140.8	143.1	2.23	15.74	WMC
	SAD23	6656537	304137	428	180	-60	202	133.9	137.2	3.28	6.26	WMC
	SAD27	6656302	304018	423	180	-60	282	232.4	239.4	7.01	4.69	WMC
	SAD27	6656302	304018	423	180	-60	282	242.0	246.8	4.77	4.77	WMC
	SAD29	6656379	304137	427	180	-60	250	161.3	165.0	3.73	3.73	WMC
	SAD37	6656262	304020	423	180	-60	230	163.4	166.2	2.89	4.34	WMC
	SAD37	6656262	304020	423	180	-60	230	140.2	143.4	3.15	6.59	WMC
	SAD39	6656257	303977	421	180	-60	248	177.0	184.3	7.26	3.57	WMC
	SAD40	6656302	303980	422	180	-60	304	253.0	256.0	2.99	3.62	WMC
	SAD44	6656257	303902	420	180	-60	301	241.4	246.7	5.31	4.25	WMC
	SAD45	6656370	304062	425	180	-60	288	279.6	280.5	0.85	3.45	WMC
	SAD53	6656327	304057	424	180	-60	341	152.0	163.0	10.98	11.40	WMC
	SAD58	6656049	303717	399	180	-60	250	193.8	196.3	2.5	11.58	WMC
	SKRC031	6655930	303716	362	0	-69	140	84.0	96.0	12	3.89	Gilt Edged Mining
	SKRC031	6655930	303716	362	0	-69	140	75.0	79.0	4	12.25	Gilt Edged Mining
	SMCSKD_02	6656248	303957	421	180	-60	301	220.0	225.0	5	3.36	SMC
	SMCSKD_03	6656248	303937	420	180	-60	262	241.0	245.0	4	3.12	SMC
	SMCSKD_06	6656211	303876	419	180	-60	316	286.8	292.0	5.2	5.33	SMC
	SMCSKD_07	6656242	303877	419	180	-60	366	282.0	285.0	3	10.15	SMC
	SMCSKD_09	6656218	303857	419	180	-60	353	291.0	294.0	3	3.98	SMC
	SMCSKD_10	6656180	303836	419	180	-60	251	220.0	223.0	3	3.18	SMC
	SMCSKD_13	6656187	303817	419	180	-50	268	220.3	224.0	3.7	5.53	SMC

Significant Intercepts – Pearling Grounds, Missouri

Region	Hole	MGA Northing	MGA Easting	RL	Azimuth	Dip	Max Depth	From	To	Interval (m)	Grade (g/t)	Company
Pearling Grounds	M299	6655320	303320	418	0	-60	65	27.0	34.0	7	3.40	WMC
	M455	6655440	303079	416	0	-60	65	23.0	28.0	5	3.73	WMC
	PSMRC013	6655334	303340	417	0	-60	56	42.0	47.0	5	2.26	Goldfields
Missouri	MIRC129	6654950	302918	421	0	-58	143	122.0	128.0	6	3.98	Gilt Edged Mining
	MID15	6654900	303000	423	0	-55	180	143.5	147.4	3.9	7.83	WMC
	MID17	6654980	303000	422	0	-60	236	218.5	220.2	1.77	8.68	WMC
	MID17	6654980	303000	422	0	-60	236	198.0	207.3	9.29	5.60	WMC
	MID18	6655060	302860	419	0	-60	258	175.5	178.1	2.57	4.12	WMC
	MID20	6654900	303020	423	0	-60	204	158.0	161.7	3.7	3.27	WMC
	MID23	6654950	302960	421	0	-58	182	156.0	158.7	2.65	6.40	WMC
	MID24	6655065	302940	420	0	-58	249	237.8	239.8	2	4.35	WMC
	PSRD005	6655124	302959	420	0	-60	159	141.0	147.0	6	4.88	Gilt Edged Mining

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1.0 JORC 2012 Assessment - DAVYHURST

1.1 Sampling Techniques and Data

All holes have been to the best of our knowledge been assigned their original operator(s). At times inferences have had to be made base upon nomenclature, location, historic cross-sectional images, age or a combination thereof.

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 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"> Aberfoyle/Bardoc - RC and RAB sampling methods generally undocumented however usually collected as 1m samples and composited to 2 to 4m samples when outside mineralised zones. Pre-1990 RAB holes generally sampled on 2-3m intervals and composited to 6m. Samples sent to accredited laboratories for drying, crushing and pulverising. Usually 50g fire assay for RC samples and aqua regia or 50g fire assay for RAB samples. Ashton – RAB drilling sampled at 2m intervals and composited to 6m by methods undocumented. Samples sent to laboratories for drying, crushing and pulverising. A sub sample taken for analysis by fire assay or aqua regia. Billiton - RAB and RC 1m samples with RAB being composited to 2m. Diamond core of NQ size. Assay sample techniques undocumented Consolidated Exploration (ConsEx) – RAB 1m samples usually dispatched as 3m composites but occasional 1m. RC a mix of 1m sampling or 2m composites. Lady Eileen programs RC drilling made use of roller, Blade or hammer with crossover sub all nominally 5.5 inch diameter to obtain 2-3kg sample. Composite 2m samples were hammer milled, mixed and split to 200g then pulverised. 1m samples single stage mix and ground. Sub –samples taken for aqua regia and fire assay. Cons Gold (Consolidated Gold) – RC 1m samples where alteration is visible. Remainder of hole composited to 4m. 2 to 3 kg samples, including core, sent to laboratory for crushing, pulverising and 50g Fire Assay. Croesus – RC 1m samples collected under cyclone. 5m comps assayed for gold by 50g Fire assay. NQ diamond except for geotechnical purposes (HQ triple). Delta - RAB 5 metre composites (Aqua-regia with 50g charge) with 1m re-samples (Fire assay). DPPL (Davyhurst Project Pty. Ltd.)- 4.25 to 5.5 inch RC drilling with face hammer. Potential mineralisation sampled and assayed on a metre basis otherwise 4m composites. Samples jaw crushed and pulverised before taking a 50gm charge for fire assay. Eastern Goldfields Limited (EGL) - RC samples collected from the riffle or cone splitter directly off rig into calico bags. Splitter maintained on level site to ensure sample representivity. 1m samples are dried, crushed, pulverised and a 40g charge is analysed by Fire Assay. Half core samples, cut by saw. Core sample intervals selected by geologist and defined by geological boundaries. Samples are crushed, pulverized and a 40g charge is analysed by Fire Assay. Hill Minerals - 1m and 4m concurrent sampling of RC drilling. Samples analysed by Genalysis by AAS following mixed acid digestion. Intrepid - RC drilling with 1m samples in mineralised zones and varying composite lengths up to 5m elsewhere. Analysis by AAS, assumed to be Aqua regia. Unknown weight of charge. Diamond core samples predominately 0.5m of half core.

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		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Monarch - Riffle split RC samples were collected at 1m intervals and despatched for analysis by pulverisation and fire assay. Selected RAB 2m-4m scoop composites and 1m intervals were despatched for analysis, usually by aqua regia. Not all intervals were sampled. All samples dried, crushed, milled and split before taking a sub sample for analysis Kersey - RC drilling 1m samples passed through riffle splitter and composited. Resulting composite was re-split on site for a 1-2kg sample. RAB hole sample cones quartered by trowel and composited over 4m. Wet samples were grab sampled. 30g charge for AAS Normandy - RAB 1m sampling with 4m composites dispatched for assay using 50g Aqua-regia followed by graphite furnace AAS. Pancontinental – RAB sampling methods undocumented Perilya – RAB and AC sampling methods undocumented Texas Gulf – Sampling methods undocumented West Coast Holdings – RAB drilling 2m intervals were passed through riffle splitter for approximately 1kg sample. Industry standard analysis completed by SGS labs, fire assay and aqua regia. WMC - RC Sampling on 1m basis, assayed by aqua regia method, unknown laboratory.
Drilling techniques	<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"> Aberfoyle/Bardoc - RC, RAB and Diamond details undocumented however NQ diamond known to be used. RC drilling between 4 and 6 inch diameter with use of face sampling hammer known from 1992 onwards. Ashton RAB drilling. Details undocumented Billiton RAB and RC (Conventional hammer) diameter undocumented with use of roller/blade and hammer. NQ Diamond core ConsEx - RC drilling with roller, blade or hammer with crossover sub. Cons Gold – NQ diamond and HQ (triple) for geotechnical holes. RAB and RC. 4.25 to 5.5 inch RC drilling with stabilisers and face sampling hammers. Croesus – Diamond holes NQ2 diameter. RC and RAB details undocumented but assumed to be industry standard at the time being 5.5 inch face sampling hammers and 4 inch diameter respectively. Delta – RAB - details undocumented DPPL - NQ core and HQ for geotechnical holes. RC drilling with stabilisers and face sampling hammers. EGL- HQ3 coring to approx. 40m, then NQ2 to BOH. All core oriented by spear and/or reflex instrument. RC drilled with face sampling hammer, 5.25" diameter Hill Minerals - RC - details undocumented. Intrepid – RC drilling and diamond/diamond tails. Size and types undocumented. Monarch - RC samples were collected by Kennedy Drilling using a 4 inch blade and 5.5 inch face sampling

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		<p>hammer. RAB drill details undocumented.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Kersey - Details of RC and RAB drilling details undocumented but assumed to be industry standard at the time being 5.5 inch face sampling hammers and 4 inch diameter respectively. Normandy – RAB with both hammer and blade using Schramm 42. Pancontinental – Details of RAB drilling undocumented. Perilya – Details of RAB and Aircore drilling undocumented. Texas Gulf – Conventional RC hammer, diameter undocumented West Coast Holdings – 4 inch blade, roller and open hole hammer used for RAB drilling. WMC – Conventional RC hammer, diameter unknown and RAB drilling details undocumented
Drill sample recovery	<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"> RC drill recoveries were not recorded by Aberfoyle/Bardoc, Annaconda, Ashton, Consolidated Gold, Croesus, Delta, DPPL, EGL, Hill Minerals, Intrepid, Monarch, Mt Kersey, Normandy, Pancontinental, Texas Gulf, West coast holdings or WMC Billiton – Recoveries for some RC drilling programs were examined in 1986 but raw data not available. ConsEx – 2 metre plastic pipe inserted into cyclone vent. Cyclone washed at the end of each hole or if water injected. Sample weights measured for Homeward bound (no bias observed) and Lady Eileen prospects (generally no bias observed aside from two high grade samples perceived to be due to coarse grained gold) Perilya - Method undocumented but quality, moisture, sample quality and % recovery logged EGL - Diamond drill recoveries are recorded as a percentage calculated from measured core against downhole drilled intervals (core blocks). It is unknown whether a relationship exists between sample recovery and grade or whether sample bias may have occurred.
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"> Aberfoyle/Bardoc - Qualitative: lithology, colour, grainsize, structures, alteration. Quantitative: Quartz mineralisation Ashton - Qualitative: colour, lithology, alteration, oxidation. Quantitative: Quartz Billiton - Qualitative: lithology, alteration for Diamond and RAB. RC logging details unavailable Consolidated Exploration- Qualitative: lithology, colour, alteration, grainsize (at times). Quantitative: Quartz mineralisation at times Consolidated Gold/ DPPL - Qualitative: lithology , colour, oxidation, alteration, with grainsize, texture and structure often recorded in diamond drilling. Quantitative: Quartz veining. Core photographed. Logging entered directly into HPLX200 data loggers. Croesus - Most holes photographed, geologically logged and geotechnical and magnetic susceptibility measurements were taken. Qualitative: Lithology, colour, grainsize, alteration, oxidation, texture, structures, regolith. Quantitative: Quartz veining Delta - Qualitative: Lithology, colour, alteration, oxidation, structure, minerals/sulphides. Quantitative: Quartz

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		<p>veining</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> EGL - Qualitative: Lithology, colour, oxidation, grainsize, texture, structure, hardness, regolith. Quantitative: estimates are made of quartz veining, sulphide and alteration percentages. Core photographed Hill Minerals - Qualitative: lithology, colour. Quantitative: Quartz veining Intrepid – No detailed logging kept for RC drilling. Diamond logging: Colour, lithology, oxidation, texture, alteration, mineralisation, grain size, structure Monarch - Qualitative: lithology, colour, oxidation, grainsize, texture, structure, hardness, regolith. Quantitative: estimates are made of quartz veining, sulphide percentages. Core photographed Mt Kersey - Qualitative: lithology, colour, alteration, oxidation, fabric, hardness, BOCO, grainsize. Quantitative: minerals, quartz Normandy – Qualitative: lithology, regolith, colour, mineralogy, oxidation Pancontinental – logging details undocumented Perilya - Qualitative: lithology, colour, oxidation, mineralogy, grain size, alteration, schistosity, texture, regolith at times. Quantitative: recovery, veining Texas Gulf - Qualitative: lithology, oxidation West coast holdings - Qualitative: colour, oxidation, lithology, alteration. Quantitative: Quartz, Iron WMC RC: Qualitative: Lithology, Colour, Grainsize, Alteration and oxidation Some logging detail was lost during translation from one logging system to another. This has been rectified by referring back to original logs.
Sub-sampling techniques and sample preparation	<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"> Ashton - Compositing and re splitting methods undocumented. Classic Laboratories methods undocumented. Genalysis: single stage mix and grind. Pulp duplicates taken at the pulverising stage and selective repeats conducted at the discretion of the laboratory. Billiton – Sub-sampling methods undocumented. 1m repeat fire assays of 2m RAB comps at Lady Eileen were done. Duplicates for RAB and RC inserted however frequency unknown. Aberfoyle/Bardoc – Diamond core sawn in half. RC and RAB samples with variable compositing lengths and often 1m samples. Method undocumented before 1992, but thereafter riffle split to approximately 2kg samples. RC and RAB was usually prepared by single stage mixer and grind. Diamond, when known was jaw crushed and ring milled for a 50g charge fire assay. Sample duplicate studies undertaken at times, usually with good correlation ConsEx – RC holes sampled on 1m basis and riffle split to 1-2kg samples for 3m composites or 2-3kg samples for 2m composites. Composite 2m samples were hammer milled, mixed and split to 200g then pulverised to 200#. 1m samples single stage mix and ground to 200#. Consgold - RC Samples collected via cyclone at 1m intervals and passed through 3 stage riffle splitter. A 2-3kg fraction was calico bagged for analysis, the residue collected in plastic bags and stored on site. Potentially

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		<p>mineralised zones were sampled at 1m intervals, the remainder composited to 4m by unknown method. Composite samples returning >0.19g/t were re submitted at 1m intervals. Samples underwent mixermill preparation (2-3kg) by AmdeL Laboratories. RAB 4m composite samples using PVC spear. Samples returning >0.19g/t were re submitted at 1m intervals. Diamond drill samples were sawn into half core. One half was jaw crushed, then pulverised using a labtechnics mill. A quartz blank was pulverised between each sample to avoid contamination. Field duplicates from residues at 1 in 20 frequency submitted.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Croesus RC/RAB - 1m samples collected under cyclone. 5m comps, spear sampled with 50mm PVC pipe. Wet RC drill samples were thoroughly mixed in the sample retention bag and scoop sampled to form a composite sample. 3-5kg five metre composite analytical samples, returning values greater than 0.1g/t gold, were riffle split at 1m intervals, were samples where dry, and grab sampled where wet. RAB 1m resampling method undocumented. <p>Samples were dried, crushed and split to obtain a sample less than 3.5kg, and then fine pulverised prior to a 50gm charge being collected and analysed. Every 20th sample was duplicated in the field and submitted for analysis. Diamond tails were cut to half core and sampled based on geological boundaries and identified prospective zones. Samples size varied from 0.2m to 1m. Core samples were sent to Ultratrace Laboratories of Perth</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Delta – RAB: 5m composite samples were total mixer mill prepped and a 50g charge taken for aqua regia analysis. Individual 1m samples re-submitted as if composite result >0.1ppm Au. • DPPL – RC 3 stage riffle split then 4m compositing. RAB 4m composites sampled using PVC spear. Both RC and RAB composites returning >0.19ppm Au re-submitted as 1m samples. Field duplicates from residues at 1 in 20 frequency submitted. • EGL – RC samples riffle split into calico bags. Wet or moist samples are noted during sampling. Core was cut with diamond saw and half core sampled. All mineralized zones are sampled, including portions of visibly un-mineralised hanging wall and footwall zones. Sample weights range from >1kg to 3.5kg. Samples weighed by laboratory, dried and split to <3kg if necessary and pulverized by LM-5 • Hill Minerals – RC composited by undocumented methods to 4m then 1m samples re-submitted if 4m composite was above 0.25 g/t. • Intrepid – RC methods undocumented. Typically a mixture of 1m samples and 5m composites (but range from 2m to 7m). Diamond - Core cut in half in lode mineralisation or expected projections of such. 40 replicate samples of core were fire assayed with no significant differences. • Monarch - RC samples were collected at 1m intervals. Composite sampling methods undocumented. Samples were riffle split and prepared with single stage mix and grinding. ALS procedure: The samples were sort and dried where necessary. The samples were split via a riffle splitter to <3 kg and round in a ring mill pulverized using a standard low chrome steel ring set to >85% passing 75 micron. If sample was >3 kg it was split prior to pulverising and the remainder retained or discarded. Then a 250g representative split sample was taken and the remaining residue sample stored. Ultra Trace procedures: The samples were sorted and dried where necessary. 2.5 – 3kg sample was pulverized using a vibrating disc then split into a 200 -300g charge and the residue sample stored. Duplicates are taken 1 in 25 when taking 1m splits straight from the rig. When doing re-splits on composite results 1 in 20 duplicate with occasional triplicates (about 1 every 50 re-splits) • Mt Kersey - RC drilling 1m samples passed through riffle splitter and composited. Resulting composite was re-split on site for a 1-2kg sample. Wet samples were grab sampled. RAB - Cones quartered by trowel and composited over 4m. Wet samples were grab sampled. Samples oven dried the pulverised to nominal 75 microns,

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		<p>400-500g is then split and residue stored.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Normandy – RAB, 4m composites, sample method undocumented. Assays analysed for low level gold (ppb) Pancontinental – No methods or measures known Perilya - No methods or measures known Texas Gulf - Whole metres placed in plastic sacks and were then split to approximately 500g samples. Split method undocumented. Samples crushed, disc pulverized then split to 250g. Petrographic study completed by Mintek Services. West coast holdings - 2m intervals collected through a cyclone and passed through riffle splitter for approximately 1kg sample. WMC - RC Sampling on 1m basis, methods undocumented. Assay by aqua regia method, unknown laboratory.
Quality of assay data and laboratory tests	<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"> Aberfoyle/Bardoc – multiple analysis methods at Sheen, Amdel, Genalysis, Classic, Comlabs and Australian Laboratories. Usually 50g fire assay for RC and aqua regia or 50g fire assay for RAB. Aberfoyle conducted assay QAQC studies periodically, usually on a deposit basis, however these were not well documented. Ashton - Fire assay and AAS at Classic Labs and Genalysis. Genalysis involved single stage mix and grind. Genalysis utilised internal FA stds. Billiton - Laboratory and methods undocumented. Standards for RAB and RC inserted however frequency unknown ConsEx – Genalysis composite 2m samples were hammer milled, mixed and split to 200g then pulverised to 200#. 1m samples single stage mix and ground to 200#. Phase 1 standard wet chemical multi acid digestion and AAS. Second phase were also pre-roasted. Results of >1g/t re-assayed by fire assay. Check assays at umpire lab (Classic labs) for Lady Eileen drilling - significant differences in high grade samples, otherwise considered good. Consolidated Gold/ DPPL – RC and RAB - Mixermill prep with fire assay 50g charge at AMDEL, Minilab or Analabs Laboratories in Kalgoorlie. Half core was diamond sawn, jaw crushed, milled using LABTECHNICS mill at AMDEL for 50g charge by fire assay. Gannet standards submitted to monitor lab accuracy for infill resource drilling. Pulp umpire analysis was done but frequency unknown (1995). Screen fire assays of selected high grade samples. Quartz blanks submitted between each diamond core sample. Croesus samples analysed for Au by Fire Assay/ICPOES by Ultratrace in Perth. Gannet standards and blank samples made by Croesus were submitted with split sample submissions. QAQC analysis of repeats was analysed by Croesus Mining NL. for their drilling completed during 2000. Delta - Analysis at Genalysis, Kalgoorlie. Total mixer mill prep, Aqua-regia with 50g charge, 0.01ppm detection limit. 1m re-samples: as above but with 50g charge fire assay. Standards submitted although frequency and certification undocumented. EGL - Samples sent to Bureau Veritas laboratory in Kalgoorlie or Intertek. The samples have been analysed by Firing a 40 gm (Bureau Veritas) or 50gm (Intertek) portion of the sample. Lower sample weights may be employed for samples with very high sulphide and metal contents. This is the classical fire assay process and will give total separation of gold. An AAS finish (Bureau Veritas) or ICPOES (Intertek) is used. Commercially prepared standard samples and blanks are inserted in the sample stream at a rate of 1:10. Sizing results (percentage of pulverised sample passing a 75µm mesh) are undertaken on approximately 1 in 40 samples. The accuracy (standards) and

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		<p>precision (repeats) of assaying are acceptable.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Hill Minerals - AAS following mixed acid digestion at Genalysis, Perth. Intrepid - Samples assayed by atomic absorption (Aqua regia?) at Kalgoorlie Assay Labs. Monarch - ALS Laboratory procedures: A 50g sample charge was taken from the 250g representative sample, fused with a lead concentrate using the laboratory digestion method FA-Fusion, then digested and analysed by Atomic Absorption Spectroscopy (Au-AA26) against matrix matched standards. Ultra Trace procedures: A 40g sample charge is taken and analysed for gold (Au) by lead collection fire assay. Mt Kersey - RAB and RC samples: 30g charge with 0.02 ppm DL by aqua regia with a D.I.B.K and Ortho Phosphoric acid extraction. AAS at AAL group. Normandy - Amdel Laboratories, Perth using 50g Aqua-regia followed by graphite furnace AAS. Also by IC2E - digesting 1g subsample of pulp in aqua regia, bulked with water, then passed through an ICP-OES. Duplicate samples were sent to a different, undocumented lab. Pancontinental - Method undocumented. 2 RC holes were re-split and fire assayed and some screen fire assayed Perilya - 10ppb Au detection limit at Analabs Perth by Method P649, 50g Aqua Regia, DIBK, Carbon Rod (10ppb D.L.) Texas Gulf - Samples crushed, disc pulverized then split to 250g. Bromine digest followed by ketone extraction at Pilbara Labs, Kalgoorlie. Noted as not suitable in presence of sulphides. Values greater than 0.8g/t re-assayed by fire assay. West coast holdings Assayed by both AAS (Aqua Regia) and Fire Assay at SGS labs WMC drill samples were assayed by aqua regia method, unknown laboratory. Fire assay is considered a total technique and aqua regia is considered a partial technique. Historic operators assayed by "AAS". This is assumed to be aqua regia.
Verification of sampling and assaying	<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"> EGL geologists have viewed selected diamond holes from certain deposits and verified the location of mineralised intervals. Twinned holes were occasionally used by previous operators but this practice was not common. Monarch Gold Mining Company Ltd; Geological and sample data was logged digitally and .csv or .xls files imported into Datashed SQL database with in-built validation. Samples bags were put into numbered plastic bags and then cable tied. Samples collected daily from site by laboratory EGL - Geological and sample data logged directly into field computer at the core yard using Field Marshall. Data is transferred to Perth via email and imported into Geobank SQL database by the database administrator (DBA). Assay files are received in .csv format and loaded directly into the database by the DBA. Hardcopy and/or digital copies of data are kept for reference if necessary.

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		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Data entry, verification and storage protocols for remaining operators is unknown. No adjustments have been made to assay data.
Location of data points	<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"> RAB and AC holes are/were not routinely collar surveyed or downhole surveyed due to their limited use in resource estimation. To this end, discussion of RAB and AC drilling is omitted from this section. RC/GC (grade control) and shallow RC holes are/were not routinely downhole surveyed due to their shallow nature reducing the chance of significant deviation. Barren exploration RC holes not routinely downhole surveyed or collar surveyed. DD holes routinely collar and downhole surveyed by most operators or have been re-surveyed by subsequent operators. The influence of magnetic rocks on the azimuths of magnetic down hole surveys is minor. Early holes surveyed in AMG zone 51 and converted to MGA using Geobank and or Datashed data management software. Aberfoyle/Bardoc (RC, RC/DD, DD) Various local grids which have undergone 2 point transformations. RC collars and downhole surveys known to be surveyed at times, presumably when anomalous gold intersected. DD holes downhole surveyed by Eastman single shot (25m interval average) or Multishot (5m interval average) Billiton (RC, DD) Local Lights of Israel grid undergone 2 point transformation. Downhole surveys when performed were by undocumented method with a 25m interval average ConsEx (RC). Drilled on local grids (possibly truncated AMG84, zone 51). Holes appear to have been surveyed using AMG, zone 51 grid at a later stage. Numerous vertical holes not down-hole surveyed. Downhole surveys when performed were by undocumented method with a 9m interval average Cons Gold/DPPL (RC, DD) Local grids and AMG84 zone 51 used. RC and DD Collars surveyed by licensed surveyors to respective grids. Holes of all types routinely collar surveyed whilst RC resource holes routinely downhole surveyed by various methods including gyro and EMS with average intervals ranging between 10-25m. Croesus (RC, DD) Various local grids and AMG zone 51. RC, DD holes routinely collar surveyed and downhole surveyed using Electronic Multishot (EMS), GRYO, Eastman single shot or combination thereof at 10-15m average interval. Hills (RC) Local grid used. Monarch(RC) -Various local grids and MGA. Holes routinely collar surveyed and downhole surveyed using EMS, or GYRO at 5m interval average or Eastman single shot (28m interval average). Mt Kersey(RC) Truncated AMG grid used Prospector (DD). Unknown EGL (RC, DD) MGA95, zone 51. Drill hole collar positions are picked up using a Trimble DGPS subsequent to drilling. Drill-hole, downhole surveys are recorded every 30m using a reflex digital downhole camera. Some RC holes not surveyed if holes short and/or drilling an early stage exploration project. Texasgulf (RC) Local grid: MC30/1317 based on 351.5°baseline, parallel to tenement boundary. MC30/1327 based on 355.5° WMC (RC, DD) - Digital data provided by ConsGold. (Wamex report a50226). Downhole surveys when performed were by undocumented method with a 16m interval average

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Data spacing and distribution	<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"> • Data spacing highly variable from wide spaced ~800m x ~80m regional RAB to close spaced resource drilling ~10m x ~10m and grade control drilling at ~5m x ~5m. • Drill hole spacing is adequate to establish geological and grade continuity for the deposits that currently have resources reported. • Drill intercepts are length weighted, 1g/t lower cut-off, not top-cut, maximum 2m internal dilution.
Orientation of data in relation to geological structure	<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"> • For most of the deposits in and around Davyhurst the prevailing geological and structural trend is approx. North-South. Once the orientation of mineralisation was established drilling was mostly oriented at 90° to the strike of mineralisation and inclined at 60°. • It is unknown whether the orientation of sampling achieves unbiased sampling, though it is considered unlikely.
Sample security	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • <i>The measures taken to ensure sample security.</i> 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Undocumented for most operators. • ConsGold – RC residues stored onsite • Monarch - Pre-numbered sample bags were put into numbered plastic bags. These numbers were written on the submission forms which were checked by the geologist. Plastic bags were then securely cable tied and placed in a secure location. Samples were then picked up by the Lab in Kalgoorlie or deliver to Perth via courier. A work order conformation was emailed to Monarch personnel for each sample submission once samples were received by the Laboratory. • EGL – Samples are bagged, tied and placed in a secure yard. Once submitted to the laboratories they are stored in cages within a secure fenced compound. Samples are tracked through the laboratory via their LIMS. • West coast holdings - Residues stored on site but security measures undocumented • Texas Holdings - Residues stored on site but security measures undocumented
Audits or reviews	<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"> • No audits of sampling techniques has been done.

1.2 Reporting of Exploration Results

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>E16/473, E30/334, E30/335, E30/338, E30/454, E30/464, E30/468, M16/220, M30/1, M30/100, M30/106, M30/107, M30/108, M30/111, M30/126, M30/129, M30/131, M30/132, M30/135, M30/137, M30/255, M30/39, M30/42, M30/44, M30/5, M30/63, M30/72, M30/73, M30/74, M30/80, P30/1042, P30/1043, P30/1056, P30/1060, P30/1107</td><td>CARNEGIE GOLD PTY LTD.</td><td> <p>M30/135 - Carnegie to pay to Carbon Energy Limited a royalty of (a) \$4.50 per tonne in respect of each block having an average cut gold grade of equal to or greater than 1 gram per tonne, or; (b) \$0.50 per tonne in respect of each block having an average cut gold grade of less than 1 gram per tonne</p> <p>E30/335 (Portions thereof) - Carnegie to pay to Agri Energy Limited a royalty of: Recovered gold multiplied by the recovered grade times \$4.00. There is a cap on the royalty of \$20.00/oz</p> <p>E30/335 is currently plained and under review in the Wardens Court.</p> <p>E30/335 is currently plained and under review in the Wardens Court.</p> </td></tr> <tr> <td>E16/344</td><td>SIBERIA MINING CORPORATION PTY LTD</td><td>E16/344 - Mining Project Investors (MPI) holds the right to explore and mine E16/344, held by Siberia, for fold and silver</td></tr> <tr> <td>P30/1100, P30/1103, P30/1104</td><td>VAN BLITTERSWYK, WAYNE CRAIG</td><td>Eastern Goldfields Limited is currently in the process of purchasing the tenement held by Van bitterswick</td></tr> </tbody> </table> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Carnegie Gold PTY LTD and Siberia Mining Corporation PTY LTD are wholly owned subsidiaries of EGL. 	TENEMENT	HOLDER	AGREEMENTS	E16/473, E30/334, E30/335, E30/338, E30/454, E30/464, E30/468, M16/220, M30/1, M30/100, M30/106, M30/107, M30/108, M30/111, M30/126, M30/129, M30/131, M30/132, M30/135, M30/137, M30/255, M30/39, M30/42, M30/44, M30/5, M30/63, M30/72, M30/73, M30/74, M30/80, P30/1042, P30/1043, P30/1056, P30/1060, P30/1107	CARNEGIE GOLD PTY LTD.	<p>M30/135 - Carnegie to pay to Carbon Energy Limited a royalty of (a) \$4.50 per tonne in respect of each block having an average cut gold grade of equal to or greater than 1 gram per tonne, or; (b) \$0.50 per tonne in respect of each block having an average cut gold grade of less than 1 gram per tonne</p> <p>E30/335 (Portions thereof) - Carnegie to pay to Agri Energy Limited a royalty of: Recovered gold multiplied by the recovered grade times \$4.00. There is a cap on the royalty of \$20.00/oz</p> <p>E30/335 is currently plained and under review in the Wardens Court.</p> <p>E30/335 is currently plained and under review in the Wardens Court.</p>	E16/344	SIBERIA MINING CORPORATION PTY LTD	E16/344 - Mining Project Investors (MPI) holds the right to explore and mine E16/344, held by Siberia, for fold and silver	P30/1100, P30/1103, P30/1104	VAN BLITTERSWYK, WAYNE CRAIG	Eastern Goldfields Limited is currently in the process of purchasing the tenement held by Van bitterswick
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Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> There are no known heritage or native title issues. There are no known impediments to obtaining a licence to operate in the area.
Exploration done by other parties	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <i>Acknowledgment and appraisal of exploration by other parties.</i> 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Modern exploration commenced at the Davyhurst sites in the 1980s. Three companies, Jones Mining, Western Mining Corporation (WMC) and Hill Minerals pegged claims surrounding the historic Davyhurst sites. In 1986, WMC established a 300,000 tonne per annum carbon-in-pulp (CIP) treatment plant at Davyhurst and commenced open pit mining at Golden Eagle and Waihi. In 1988 WMC's and Jones Mining's assets were acquired by Consolidated Exploration Ltd. Consolidated Exploration then developed open cut mines at Great Ophir, Lady Eileen, Lady Eileen South and Homeward Bound. At about the same time Aberfoyle Resources / Hill Minerals commenced open-pit mining at the Lights of Israel Deposit and trucked the ore 80 km to the Bardoc processing plant. During 1995/96 Consolidated Exploration Ltd. restructured as Consolidated Gold NL (CGNL) and commenced tenement acquisition and exploration activities in the area. This resulted in the consolidation of holdings in the district. In December 1996 CGNL acquired the assets of Aberfoyle Resources in the area, including the Bardoc Processing plant, in an equity transaction. The Bardoc plant was relocated to the Davyhurst site and upgraded to 1.2 Mt/y. In October 1998 Davyhurst Project Pty Ltd (DPPL), a subsidiary of NM Rothschild and Sons (Australia), acquired the project. In 2000, Croesus Mining NL ("Croesus") acquired the Davyhurst Project and continued operations until 2005. In January 2006, Monarch Gold Mining Company Limited (Monarch) acquired Davyhurst and operated the project until 2008. The project has been in care and maintenance since then. Drilling, sampling and assay procedures and methods as stated in the database and confirmed from Wamex reports and hard copy records are considered acceptable and to industry standards of the time. There is sufficient understanding of drilling, sampling and assay methodologies for the majority of drilling in the Davyhurst area. The company is confident that previous operators completed work to standards considered acceptable for the time. As part of each resource upgrade, EGL will commit to additional drilling to confirm the style, widths and tenor of mineralisation at each deposit.
Geology	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <i>Deposit type, geological setting and style of mineralisation.</i> 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Rocks of the Coolgardie domain (Kalgoorlie Terrane) are prevalent in the Davyhurst area. Rocks of the Coolgardie Domain are not well exposed at Davyhurst and the distribution of rock types suggests that it is mainly represented by the upper part of the stratigraphic sequence, namely basalts, felsic volcanics and sedimentary rocks. The abundant ultramafic-mafic sills of the Ora Banda Domain do not occur in the Coolgardie Domain. Granitoids in the Davyhurst Project area can be classified by magnetic signature into three types: low, medium and high magnetic response. Binns et al. (1976) distinguished 'static style' and 'dynamic style' regional metamorphism. Static style areas generally occupy the central, low-strain part of the greenstone regions away from the granitoids and typically have lower metamorphic grades (prehnite–pumpellyite to upper greenschist facies). Strain is concentrated in narrow zones so that textures are well preserved in more massive and competent rocks. Dynamic-style areas of greenstone have higher metamorphic grades (upper greenschist to upper amphibolite facies) and are characterized by more pervasive foliation, particularly along the contacts with large granitoid terrains. There appears to be two major controls on mineralisation in the Davyhurst area. Both mineralisation styles rely on mineralisation taking place during reactivation of earlier ductile shear zones. In the case of the Lights of Israel group of deposits, the early shears are moderately to gently west dipping, whereas in the Federal Flag – Lady Eileen group of deposits, the early shear is steeply west dipping. In the northern portion of the Davyhurst tenements most gold mineralisation is aligned in planar corridors that have N- to NW-trends. The overall dip of the mineralised corridors is mostly steep (>75°) E- or W-dipping with moderate to steep (~60°) and shallow-dipping (~15°) ore zones at the Federal Flag and Lady Gladys deposits, respectively. Within these planar corridors of mineralisation linear trends to gold distribution are mostly shallowly plunging. Internal variations within the corridors at individual deposits are common and discussed later. Mineralisation at the Lights of Israel and Makai deposits differs from the other examined deposits in that mineralisation has a linear form that plunges moderately

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		(~20°) to the NNW.
Drill hole Information	<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 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. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> See Significant Intercepts in Appendix 1 The significant intercept table provides details of drill holes with intercepts of >= xx gram metres. All other holes are listed in grade bins, from NSI to xx gram metres. 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.
Data aggregation methods	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> In reporting Exploration Results, weighting averaging techniques, maximum and/or minimum grade truncations (eg cutting of high grades) and cut-off grades are usually Material and should be stated. Where aggregate intercepts incorporate short lengths of high grade results and longer lengths of low grade results, the procedure used for such aggregation should be stated and some typical examples of such aggregations should be shown in detail. The assumptions used for any reporting of metal equivalent values should be clearly stated. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Original assays are length weighted. Grades are not top cut. Lower cut off is nominally 1g/t. Maximum 2m internal dilution. No metal equivalents reported.
Relationship between mineralisation widths and intercept lengths	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> 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'). 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> All intercept widths reported are down hole lengths. No attempt has been made here to report true widths. The orientation of mineralisation differs at each deposit so it is not practical to report true widths.
Diagrams	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> 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. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> See plans and sections
Balanced	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Where comprehensive reporting of all Exploration 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Results reported include both low and high gold values. Results from all recent (EGL) drilling have been reported

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reporting	<i>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.</i>	<p>previously.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> The significant intercept table provides details of drill holes with intercepts.
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"> Metallurgical and geotechnical work has been completed for numerous previously mined deposits.
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"> Data evaluation and geological assessment of all deposits, followed by additional resource drilling Regional exploration targeting for new green-fields deposits.

1.0 JORC 2012 Assessment - CALLION

1.1 Sampling Techniques and Data

All holes have been to the best of our knowledge been assigned their original operator(s). At times inferences have had to be made base upon nomenclature, location, historic cross-sectional images, vintage or a combination thereof.

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 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"> Centamin - 90 and 130mm AC, RC drilling with 1m sampling using ECM350 Crawlair and Schramm T64 drill rigs respectively. Individual or 2m composite samples were analysed by both aqua regia and fire assay of undocumented charge and laboratory. Consolidated Exploration - RAB drilling, sampled on 1m basis. Potential mineralisation in DSW holes were composited to 3m with only selected samples dispatched for assay. URB holes were composited to 2m for first 2 metres then 4m composite thereon. Both programs underwent Fire assay of undocumented charge at Genalysis, Perth Consolidated Gold - 1m sampling from RC rig. Potential mineralisation assayed on a metre basis at 2-3kg target weight - otherwise as 4m composites. Composites returning significant results were re-submitted as individual metres. Samples were pulverised and a 50g charge for Fire Assay performed. Crest - 1 m sampling of RAB holes from which 4m composite samples were submitted from which a 50g charge was used for fire assay (NRAB holes) or aqua regia (CLN holes). Croesus - RC, RAB and AC 1m samples collected under cyclone. 5m composite samples were crushed, pulverised and assayed for gold by 50g Fire assay. HQ Diamond core was halved and sampled over the entire hole at 1m and 0.5m intervals. Core samples were sent to Ultratrace Laboratories of Perth and analysed for Au, Pt and Pd by fire assay (50gm charge). Delta - RC and RAB 5 metre composites for a 50g charge by aqua-regia analysis. 1m re-samples and NQ2 diamond tail core were milled and assayed by 50g charge fire assay. Eastern Goldfields Limited (EGL) - 1m RC samples using face sampling hammer with samples collected under cone splitter. 1m and 4m composite samples were dispatched for pulverising and 50g charge Fire Assay. Half core samples, cut by 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. Lonestar – RC drilling. 1m sampling and logging. 3m composites or 1m samples were crushed, pulverised and analysed by Fire assay. Lubbock - 1m RC drilling with composite samples of 2m in length and 1m in areas of quartz veining or areas of interest. Analysis by aqua regia with re-assays by fire assay at SGS Kalgoorlie or Comlabs. RC Laterite assaying by aqua regia only. RAB assay methods undocumented. Not all Diamond drilling details known but some were NQ and were cut and assayed by Fire Assay Monarch - RAB 2m-4m scoop composites and 1m intervals were dispatched for analysis by aqua regia. Not all intervals were sampled. Mt Kersey – Sample cones from RAB drilling quartered by trowel and composited over 4m. Wet samples were

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
		<p>grab sampled. Analysis of a 30g charge by AAS.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Pancontinental - RC and RAB: RC drilling - 2kg splits taken from each metre and every second sample analysed initially with alternate samples analysed in anomalous zones by undocumented method. RAB samples taken each metre and sometimes composited up to 4m. Selected intervals were dispatched for assay by undocumented method. Riverina Resources - RC: 4m composites by spear with 1m riffle split resamples. RAB:4m composites by spear with 1m spear resamples. All samples were crushed, pulverised and analysed by 50g charge for fire assay. Siberia mining Corporation (SMC) - RAB drilling. 1m sampling, Laboratory methods undocumented and appears to have undergone selective sample dispatch WMC - RAB drilling. 1m sampling, details undocumented
Drilling techniques	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> 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). 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Centamin - Aircore 90mm and RC 130mm diameter holes (Conventional hammer) Consolidated Exploration - RAB drilling, details undocumented. Consolidated Gold - RC Face sampling hammers. Undocumented diameter and bit size. Crest - RAB - details undocumented Croesus - Diamond holes HQ diameter. RC with 5.5 inch face sampling hammer and 4 inch RAB holes Delta - RAB and RC - details undocumented. NQ2 diamond tails Lonestar – RC drilling details undocumented. Presumably industry standard of 5.5 inch face sampling hammer. Lubbock - RAB, RC and Diamond details of which are undocumented for all types. Diamond drilling was of NQ diameter and included pre-collars and tails and wedges. Core was not oriented. Monarch - RAB samples were collected by Kennedy Drilling using a 4 inch blade. Mt Kersey - Details RAB drilling undocumented Pancontinental - RAB and RC but hammer types undocumented Riverina Resources – RC, undocumented diameter, presumably industry standard of 5.5 inch face sampling hammer. RAB diameter undocumented SMC - RAB details undocumented EGL - 5 inch diameter RC holes using face sampling hammer with samples collected under cone splitter. HQ3 coring to approx. 40m, then NQ2 to BOH. All core oriented by spear and/or reflex instrument WMC - RAB details undocumented
Drill sample recovery	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> 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. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Operators have not captured recovery data from RAB or RC drilling. EGL - Diamond drill recoveries are recorded as a percentage calculated from measured core against downhole drilled intervals (core blocks).

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	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> 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. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> There is no known relationship between sample recovery and grade.
Logging	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> 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. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> In all cases, entire holes were geologically logged Centamin - Basic descriptive logging with quartz and weathering notations Consolidated Exploration - Qualitative: Lithology , colour, Oxidation, alteration, minerals Consolidated Gold - Qualitative: Lithology, colour, Oxidation, alteration, sulphides, structure, moisture. Quantitative: logging applied to veining percentage Crest - Qualitative: Lithology, Colour, Oxidation, alteration, grainsize. Quantitative: logging applied to veining percentage Croesus - All DD holes photographed, geologically logged and geotechnical and magnetic susceptibility measurements were taken. Qualitative: Lithology, colour, grainsize, alteration, oxidation, texture, structures, regolith. Quantitative: Quartz veining Delta - Colour, oxidation, structural, lithology, alteration, veining, mineralogy Lonestar - Colour, oxidation, lithology, alteration, veining, minerals Lubbock - Logging of diamond holes was descriptive. Qualitative: Lithology, alteration, texture, structure, minerals, grainsize. RC/RAB logging believed to have been done however documentation unavailable. Monarch - Qualitative: Regolith, Grain Size, Lithology, Colour, Texture, Structure, Oxidation, Alteration. Quantitative: Sulphide, Mineral, Veining Mt Kersey - Qualitative: Lithology, colour, alteration, oxidation, fabric, hardness, BOCO, Grainsize. Quantitative: minerals, quartz Pancontinental - Qualitative: Lithology, quartz veining Riverina Resources - Qualitative: Lithology, minerals, colour, alteration, oxidation, texture, Grainsize. Quantitative: sulphides, quartz SMC - Qualitative: alteration, colour, lithology, oxidation, mineralogy, vein style, vein assemblage, remarks. Quantitative: mineralisation intensity. EGL - Qualitative: Lithology, colour, oxidation, grainsize, texture, structure, hardness, regolith. Quantitative: estimates are made of quartz veining, sulphide and alteration percentages. Core photographed. WMC - No details available
Sub-sampling techniques and sample preparation	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> 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 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> All laboratories performed repeats conducted at the discretion of the laboratory Aberfoyle – Early (~1990) drilling 2m samples composited to 6m by undocumented method. Results returning >0.2g/t resampled Centamin - Methods undocumented. Samples mostly submitted on 1m basis with limited 2m composites

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	<p><i>the sample preparation technique.</i></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • <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"> • Consolidated Exploration - DSW holes were selectively sampled and dispatched for assay as 3m composites. URB holes were composited to 2m for first 2 metres then 4m composite thereon. Sample methods undocumented. • Consolidated Gold - RC: Riffle split to 2-3kg, residue placed in plastic bags. Intervals of prospective mineralisation or of geological interest were dispatched as individual metres with the remainder of the hole composited to 4m by undocumented method. RAB 4m composite samples using PVC spear. Both RC and RAB composites returning >0.19ppm or .24ppm for Callion holes re-submitted as 1m samples. Samples were dried the pulverised in Mixermill until 90% of sample is 106 microns or less. Duplicates at 1 in 20 frequency from residues submitted. Field duplicates submitted every 20th sample for RC, AC, and RAB • Crest - All sub sampling techniques undocumented • Croesus - 1m samples collected under cyclone. 5m comps, spear sampled with 50mm PVC pipe. Wet RC drill samples were thoroughly mixed in the sample retention bag and scoop sampled to form a composite sample. RAB and AC scoop samples taken from piles laid on ground. Five metre composite analytical samples, returning values greater than 0.1g/t gold, were riffle split (RC) or scoop (RAB,AC) at 1m intervals, where samples were dry, and grab sampled where wet. Diamond tails were cut to half core and sampled based on geological boundaries and identified prospective zones. Sample size varied from 0.5m to 1m. Core samples were sent to Ultratrace Laboratories of Perth The analytical samples were dried, crushed and split to obtain a sample less than 3.5kg, and then fine pulverised prior to a 50gm charge being collected and analysed. • Delta - 5m composites by scoop re-submitted as 1m scoop samples if composite result >0.1ppm Au. Core was cut in half. Mixermill lab preparation. Duplicates submitted although frequency unknown • Lonestar - 1m samples and 3m composites by undocumented methods • Lubbock- RC drilling with samples of 2m in length and 1m in areas of quartz veining. Splitting and compositing methods undocumented. RC laterite sampling/assaying on individual metre basis. RAB sampling methods undocumented Core was cut by diamond saw but proportion undocumented. Average sample length of approximately 1m. • Monarch - Samples were composited to 2-4m by scoop. Duplicates are taken 1 in 25 when taking 1m splits straight from the rig. When doing re-splits on composite results 1 in 20 duplicate with occasional triplicates (about 1 every 50 re-splits). • Mt Kersey - Sample cones from RAB drilling quartered by trowel and composited over 4m. Wet samples were grab sampled. • Pancontinental - RC drilling: 2kg splits taken from each metre drilled by an in known method. Every second sample analysed initially with alternate samples analysed in anomalous zones. RAB: Individual or composite samples (up to 4m) by undocumented methods. • Riverina Resources - RC: 4m composites by spear with 1m riffle split resamples. RAB: 4m composites by spear with 1m spear resamples • SMC - RAB: 4m composite samples. No other details known • EGL - Samples were composited to 4m by scoop or submitted as individual samples. Half core samples, cut by saw. Core sample intervals selected by geologist and defined by geological boundaries. RC samples were

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
		<p>dried, crushed, split, pulverised and a 50gm charge taken. Field duplicates, blanks and standards were submitted for QAQC analysis.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> WMC - 1m sampling of chips by undocumented method
Quality of assay data and laboratory tests	<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"> Aqua regia is considered a partial technique whilst Fire Assay is considered total. Centamin - Both aqua regia and fire assay of unknown charge size and laboratory. Consolidated Exploration - Fire assay of undocumented charge at Genalysis Perth Consolidated Gold - Mixermill prep with fire assay 50g charge at AMDEL or Analabs Laboratories in Kalgoorlie. Standards supplied by Gannet Labs. Standard results falling outside 2 standard deviations queried and checked. MWRC holes showed variance with grade indicating possible coarse gold. Crest - NRAB holes 50g fire assay/AAS to 0.01ppm. CLN holes analysed by ALS for Gold by method PM 205 (50 gm aqua regia digest / solvent extraction / graphite furnace AAS) Croesus - Analysis for gold (Fire assay/ICP Optical Spectrometry) by Ultratrace Laboratory in Perth. Diamond core analysed for Au, Pt and Pd by fire assay at Ultratrace Perth. Every 20th sample was duplicated in the field and submitted for analysis. Gannet standards and blank samples made by Croesus were submitted with split sample submissions. RC drilling included a standard followed by a blank sample submitted every 50th and 51st sample respectively. Delta - 5m comps: Total mixer mill prep, Aqua-regia with 50g charge, 0.01ppm detection limit. 1m samples and core: as above but with fire assay. Genalysis Kalgoorlie or ALS Kalgoorlie. Core at ALS Kalgoorlie. Standards submitted although frequency and certification unknown Lonestar - Fire assay of unknown charge and AAS at Amdel laboratories Kalgoorlie. Umpire pulp analysis by ALS laboratories using original pulp residues Lubbock - Core was fire assayed, detail undocumented. RC (non-laterite) samples by aqua regia and results returning 1.0g/t were re-assayed by fire assay at Comlabs Kalgoorlie or SGS. RAB by fire assay, details undocumented. Laterite RC drilling by aqua regia at Comlabs Kalgoorlie. 23 pulps from laterite drill program were split and sent to 3 other labs. Screen fire assays performed on 1984 Glasson drilling (Wamex rpt A16848). Monarch – RAB samples analysed at SGS by 50g aqua regia/AAS. Standards: 1 in every 20 samples for RC drilling and 1 in 25 for RAB drilling (comps). Mt Kersey - 30g charge with 0.02 ppm DL by aqua regia at AAL group. Pancontinental – Analytical methods undocumented, assumed to be Aqua Regia, as was common at the time.. 2 RC holes were re-split and Fire Assayed and some screen fire assayed. Duplicate pulp samples sent to a different, unknown lab. Riverina Resources - 50g charge for fire assay at Kalgoorlie Assay Laboratory. SMC - Details undocumented. However it is assumed that samples were submitted to SGS Analabs in Kalgoorlie to be assayed for gold using 50g Fire Assay with detection limit at 0.01ppm Au. This was the company practise for work done in other areas.

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> EGL - Samples sent to Intertek. The samples have been analysed by firing a 50gm portion of the sample. Lower sample weights may be employed for samples with very high sulphide and metal contents. This is the classical fire assay process and will give total separation of gold. An ICPOES finish is used. Commercially prepared standard samples and blanks are inserted in the sample stream at a rate of 1:10. Sizing results (percentage of pulverised sample passing a 75µm mesh) are undertaken on approximately 1 in 40 samples. The accuracy (standards) and precision (repeats) of assaying are acceptable. WMC - No details found - DB states FA-AAS
Verification of sampling and assaying	<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"> Twinned holes were not routinely used by previous operators. 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 EGL - Geological and sample data logged directly into field computer at the core yard using Field Marshall. Data is transferred to Perth via email and imported into Geobank SQL database by the database administrator (DBA). Assay files are received in .csv format and loaded directly into the database by the DBA. Hardcopy and/or digital copies of data are kept for reference if necessary. Data entry, verification and storage protocols for remaining operators is unknown.
Location of data points	<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"> Centamin – Accuracy of collars and downhole survey unknown. Collars located on Centamin local grid using theodolite and chain. Consolidated Exploration - Collars located by GPS by ConsEx staff. AMG for DSW holes and Lat/Long for URB holes Consolidated Gold - All collars surveyed by licensed surveyors to respective grids. CNRC holes used in Callion deposit resource were downhole surveyed with Eastman single shot using aluminium collar above hammer. Local grids with 2 point transformation to AMG84 zone 51 grid Crest - Collars were un-surveyed post drilling, located on AMG84 zone 51 grid Croesus - Majority of Croesus RC and DD holes were collar surveyed. An exception appears to be the TTTC holes. Local grid was used. Diamond and CNRC prefixed holes were downhole surveyed by EMS with readings every 5 to 10 metres. Delta - No holes appear to have been surveyed by collar or downhole. AMG84 zone 51 grid Lonestar - Collars were surveyed upon completion by an undocumented method. Glasson Local grid. Lubbock- Diamond holes down-hole surveyed every 24m by Eastman camera. Local grids originally utilised. Selected diamond holes were surveyed by EGL staff in MGA94 zone 51 grid using Trimble DGPS. Monarch - No RAB holes were surveyed post drilling MGA94 zone 51 grid used. No down hole surveys. Mt Kersey - No holes were surveyed post drilling. Truncated AMG grid used to locate holes. Pancontinental - Most holes were surveyed by McGay Surveys in AMG84 zone 51 and converted to local grids.

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
		<p>Local grid on bearing of 325°.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Riverina Resources - RC holes were surveyed in AMG84 zone 51 grid by dGPS. No downhole surveys SMC – No holes were surveyed post drilling. AMG84 zone 51 grid used. EGL (RC, DD) MGA95, zone 51. Drill hole collar positions are picked up using a Trimble DGPS subsequent to drilling. Drill-hole, downhole surveys are recorded every 30m using a reflex digital downhole camera. Some RC holes not surveyed if holes short and/or drilling an early stage exploration project. WMC - No holes appear to have been surveyed
Data spacing and distribution	<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"> Data spacing highly variable from wide spaced ~800m x ~80m regional RAB to close spaced resource drilling ~10m x ~10m and grade control drilling at ~5m x ~5m. Drill hole spacing is adequate to establish geological and grade continuity for the deposits that currently have resources reported. Drill intercepts are length weighted, 1g/t lower cut-off, no top-cut, maximum 2m internal dilution.
Orientation of data in relation to geological structure	<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"> For most of the deposits in and around Callion the prevailing geological and structural trend is approx. North-South. Once the orientation of mineralisation was established drilling was mostly oriented between 260° and 270° to the strike of mineralisation and inclined at 60° for RC and between 50° and 60° for DD Drilling of Laterite deposits is almost exclusively vertical in nature. It is unknown whether the orientation of sampling achieves unbiased sampling, though it is considered unlikely.
Sample security	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <i>The measures taken to ensure sample security.</i> 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> EGL - Samples were bagged, tied and in a secure yard. Once submitted to the laboratories they are stored in cages within a secure fenced compound. Samples are tracked through the laboratory via their LIMS. 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. No documentation for other operators
Audits or reviews	<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"> No audits of sampling techniques has been done.

1.2 Reporting of Exploration Results

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>E30/334, E30/335, E30/335, E30/338, E30/454, M16/470, M30/102, M30/103, M30/187, M30/39, P30/1107, P30/1108, P30/1109, P30/1110, P30/1121, P30/1122</td><td>CARNEGIE GOLD PTY LTD.</td><td> <p>M30/103, M30/102, M16/470 and E30/335 are currently plained and await resolution in the warden's court.</p> <p>E30/335 (Portions thereof) - Carnegie to pay to Agri Energy Limited a royalty of: Recovered gold multiplied by the recovered grade times \$4.00. There is a cap on the royalty of \$20.00/oz</p> </td></tr> <tr> <td>E30/449</td><td>DELTA RESOURCE MANAGEMENT PTY LTD</td><td></td></tr> <tr> <td>P30/1100, P30/1101, P30/1102, P30/1104, P30/1105</td><td>VAN BLITTERSWYK, WAYNE CRAIG</td><td>Eastern Goldfields Limited is currently in the process of purchasing the tenements held by Van bitterswick</td></tr> </tbody> </table>	TENEMENT	HOLDER	AGREEMENTS	E30/334, E30/335, E30/335, E30/338, E30/454, M16/470, M30/102, M30/103, M30/187, M30/39, P30/1107, P30/1108, P30/1109, P30/1110, P30/1121, P30/1122	CARNEGIE GOLD PTY LTD.	<p>M30/103, M30/102, M16/470 and E30/335 are currently plained and await resolution in the warden's court.</p> <p>E30/335 (Portions thereof) - Carnegie to pay to Agri Energy Limited a royalty of: Recovered gold multiplied by the recovered grade times \$4.00. There is a cap on the royalty of \$20.00/oz</p>	E30/449	DELTA RESOURCE MANAGEMENT PTY LTD		P30/1100, P30/1101, P30/1102, P30/1104, P30/1105	VAN BLITTERSWYK, WAYNE CRAIG	Eastern Goldfields Limited is currently in the process of purchasing the tenements held by Van bitterswick
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Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Carnegie Gold PTY LTD and Delta Resource management PTY LTD are wholly owned subsidiaries of EGL • There are no known heritage or native title issues. • Certain tenements detailed above are the subject of a plaint, currently being assessed in the Warden's court.
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. There is sufficient understanding of drilling, sampling and assay methodologies for the majority of drilling in the Callion area. The company is confident that previous operators completed work to standards considered acceptable for the time. As part of each resource upgrade, EGL will commit to additional drilling to confirm the style, widths and tenor of mineralisation at each deposit.
Geology	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • <i>Deposit type, geological setting and style of mineralisation.</i> 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Callion lies in the Barlee Terrain, West of the Ida Fault. The Mount Ida Greenstone Belt of the Barlee Terrane in the Callion area is described by Wyche & Witt (1994), as an east-dipping sequence of tholeiitic basalt and dolerite intercalated with several BIF and shale units in the east. The westernmost, and presumably the lowermost (as facing is indeterminate), rock type mapped in the area is a +700m thick sequence of sandstone, wacke, shale, chert and banded iron formation (herein termed BIF), interleaved with several sills of dolerite and gabbro (Figure 3). The chert and BIF units define a prominent range of hills, whereas the sandstone and shale units, together with the mafic sills are recessive features. The BIF units become more cherty and less magnetic towards the east. These rocks are overlain by a ~100m thick sequence of thinly bedded shale, siltstone and fine grained sandstone with thin interbeds of chert. Bedding in the BIF's generally dips at 45° to the east, although it can range between 25° and 75°. The BIF's and cherts become progressively higher metamorphic grade in a northward direction (i.e. along strike). Overlying the fine grained sediments is a 250-600m thick composite dolerite and gabbro sill that is thickest in the centre of the area and thinnest at the southern limit of the mapping. To aid description this sill is herein termed the Lady Mary Sill. East of the Lady Mary Sill is a ~1500m thick sequence of basalt that displays pillow structures, amygdulites, and rare variolitic flows. Interflow sediments are absent from this thick pile of basalt. Intruded into the basalt is ~1000m of dolerite spread over two dozen discrete sills ranging from 20m to 200m thick. The intrusions are generally conformable with the Lady Mary Sill to the west, although the dolerite intrusions do strike N-S along the eastern side of the mapped area. The eastern boundary of the mapped area was arbitrary; however a strong shear zone is present on the eastern flank of the easternmost outcrop mapped and coincides with a distinctive linear high in magnetic data. Intruding the basalt and dolerite rocks east of the Lady Mary Sill in the northern half of the mapping is a +4km² area of massive granitoid, described as a monzonite by Arnold (2001). This intrusion appears to be the source of a swarm of NNW to N-S striking, non-porphyritic felsic to intermediate dykes. In general these dykes are conformable with the dolerite intrusions; however at several old mines they clearly transgress the dolerites. • The metamorphic grade of the Davyhurst area is described by Wyche & Witt (1994) as being low pressure and moderate to high temperature middle to upper amphibolite facies. • The structural setting of the Glasson-Callion area is relatively simple. Strain is strongly heterogeneous, being partitioned into very narrow shear zones, leaving the neighbouring country rock largely undeformed. The BIF/chert sequence dips on average 45° to the east, although some variation in dip and strike is noted, and bedding is folded about mesoscopic, asymmetric, parasitic drag folds with consistent S-vergence. The drag folds are reclinad, having fold axes plunging at a similar orientation to the dip of the long limbs.

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
Drill hole Information	<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 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. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> See Significant Intercepts. The significant intercept table provides details of drill holes with intercepts.. Widths reported in the Significant Intercepts table are all down - hole lengths.
Data aggregation methods	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> In reporting Exploration Results, weighting averaging techniques, maximum and/or minimum grade truncations (eg cutting of high grades) and cut-off grades are usually Material and should be stated. Where aggregate intercepts incorporate short lengths of high grade results and longer lengths of low grade results, the procedure used for such aggregation should be stated and some typical examples of such aggregations should be shown in detail. The assumptions used for any reporting of metal equivalent values should be clearly stated. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Original assays are length weighted. Grades are not top cut. Lower cut off is nominally 1g/t. Maximum 2m internal dilution. No metal equivalents reported.
Relationship between mineralisation widths and intercept lengths	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> 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'). 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> All intercept widths reported are down hole lengths. No attempt has been made here to report true widths. The orientation of mineralisation differs at each deposit so it is not practical to report true widths. All drill holes are approximately perpendicular to the strike of the ore body and are inclined at -60o from horizontal though some holes flattened with depth.
Diagrams	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> 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. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> See plans and sections

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
Balanced reporting	<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"> Results reported include both low and high gram metre (g/t x down hole length) values. All drilling in the area of the "exploration target" is shown on the long section The significant intercept table provides details of drill holes with intercepts.
Other substantive exploration data	<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 numerous previously mined deposits.
Further work	<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"> Data evaluation and geological assessment of all deposits, followed by additional resource drilling Regional exploration targeting for new green-fields deposits.

1.0 JORC 2012 Assessment – MT IDA

1.1 Sampling Techniques and Data

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

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
		<p>0.01ppm</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> International Goldfields Ltd: Generally RAB samples were collected over 4m intervals. RC samples were collected via 1m riffle splits or as 4m composite samples. Sampling techniques varied from splits to spear/grab samples depending on the drill method used. Generally 4m composite RAB samples were subject to analysis by aqua regia digest and 1m RC samples were fire assayed at Genalysis or Leonora Assay Laboratories La Mancha Resources Australia Pty Ltd: Aircore samples were collected at 1m and 4m intervals. RAB samples were collected at 1m, 2m and 3m intervals. RC samples were collected at 1m, 2m and 4m intervals using a PVC spear. NQ2 diamond drill hole samples were selectively collected and cut in half. Composite samples were dispatched to Genalysis Laboratories for gold analysis by Aqua Regia digest and AAS finish to 0.01ppm. Some 4m RC composite samples were submitted to SGS of Perth for analysis by aqua regia digest with an AAS finish for gold to a detection level of 0.01ppm. Diamond drill hole samples were analysed by 400g LeachWell digest with solvent extraction and AAS finish. If samples returned assays >3 g/t Au, the tail pulps from the original digest were recovered and submitted for analysis by fire assay. Mines and Resources Australia Pty Ltd: RAB and RC samples weighting about 20kg were composited to 4m using a PVC spear. Composite samples were dispatched to Genalysis Laboratories of Kalgoorlie for gold analysis by Aqua Regia (hydrochloric and nitric acid) digest and AAS finish to 0.01ppm. Mt Kersey: RAB drill hole samples were collected at 4m intervals. Dry samples were quartered and wet samples grabbed. RC drill hole samples weighting from 1kg to 2kg were taken at 1m intervals. Dry samples were riffle split and wet samples grabbed. Samples were sent to Analabs in Perth to be analysed for gold by aqua regia acid digest with a detection limit of 0.01ppm. Selected samples were also assayed by fire. Newcrest Mining Ltd: RAB samples were taken to lithological contacts, collected using a spear and composited at 5m intervals. RC samples were collected at 1m, 2m, 3m and 5m intervals. RAB samples were sent to Genalysis Laboratory Services in Perth to be analysed for gold by aqua regia digest/AAS, carbon rod finish (B/ETA). RC samples were sent to Genalysis Laboratory Services Pty Ltd in Perth to be assayed for gold by B/ETA Norgold Ltd: RC samples were taken at 1m 2m, 3m and 4m intervals. HQ diamond drill hole samples were collected mostly at 1m or 2m intervals. RC samples despatched to Analabs in Kalgoorlie to be analysed for gold by fire assay with an AAS finish and detection limit of 0.005ppm. Diamond drill core samples were analysed for gold, silver, copper, lead, zinc and arsenic. Queens Road Mines: 2m and 4m composite RAB and RC samples were collected. Later, 1m and 0.5m RC samples were collected for sample intervals from 18 to 26 and from 34m to 54m. Composite RAB and RC samples were sent to Australian Laboratory Services in Kalgoorlie to be analysed for gold using aqua regia digest and atomic absorption spectrometric finish (ALS method PM 203) with a detection limit of 0.01ppm. 1m and 0.5m RC samples were also sent to Australian Laboratory Services in Kalgoorlie to be analysed for gold using the ALS method PM 203 Sabminco NL: RC samples were collected at 1m intervals, riffle split and 2kg sample taken. Diamond core was split on site using a diamond saw. RC samples were sent to either Genalysis or AAL to be analysed for gold by fire. Diamond samples were sent to AAL in Boulder to be analysed for gold by Fire Assay Valiant: RAB and RC drill hole samples were taken at various intervals from 1m to 8m but mostly at 1m. Samples were sent to RDL in Kalgoorlie and Perth, Genalysis in Kalgoorlie and Perth and Analytical Services in Perth to be analysed for gold with a detection limit of 0.01ppm.
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"> Acacia Resources Ltd: Details of RAB drilling undocumented. Australian Consolidated Minerals Ltd: RC holes are drilled by Stanley Drilling Company using a RC roller bit. Battle Mountain (Australia) Inc: All RAB holes were drilled using a GEMCO H13 rig by driller Grimwood using a RAB hammer. CRA Exploration Pty Ltd (1970 to 1974): Percussion holes and pre-collars for diamond holes were drilled using either a Halco rig or Schramm percussion drill rig by Intairdrill Australia Pty Ltd or Davies Drilling. Diamond holes were using either a Mindrill E.1000 rig or Foxmobile rig by Glindemann and Kitching Pty Ltd or a Longyear 44 rig by either Franklin and Palmer or Skjonsberg, Palmer and Bow or G. Wallpole and Palmer.

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> CRA Exploration Pty Ltd (1993 to 1994): RAB holes were drilled by Kennedy Drilling. Diamond holes were drilled by Robinson Drilling & Co using a G & K 850 drill rig. Geopeko: RAB holes were drilled using either Mole Rig by contractor Corewell or by Prodrill or proprietary rig by Kennedy or Edson 3000 rig by Prodrill. Gold and Mineral Exploration NL: Angled RAB holes were drilled by Grimwood Drilling from Kalgoorlie. RC holes were drilled using either a blade bit or hammer whose technique employed the latest technology face-sampling bits. All RC holes were drilled by Davies Drilling from Kalgoorlie and there were no drilling difficulties. Hamill Resources Ltd: RAB holes were drilled using a heavy duty RAB rig by Southern Cross Drilling. RC and diamond holes were drilled using a heavy-duty multipurpose RC/Diamond Core drill rig by Wallis Drilling Pty Ltd. Hawk: Drilling details undocumented. International Goldfields Ltd: RAB holes were also drilled by Challenge Drilling using a purpose built Rig with a capacity to drill 160m drill holes, by Kennedy Drilling and by Drill Torque using RDC 200 drill rig. The RC and Diamond Drilling programmes were conducted by Wallis Drilling utilising a KL900 top drive RC rig with diamond drill capabilities (NQ-2 core). Some RC holes were also drilled by Drill Torque using RDC 200 drill rig. La Mancha Resources Australia Pty Ltd: Aircore and RAB holes were drilled by Challenge Drilling. RC holes were drilled by Ausdrill using a Schramm Rig. Diamond holes were drilled by Ausdrill using either a KL650 or KL1200 rig. Mines and Resources Australia Pty Ltd: RAB holes were drilled by Challenge Drilling of Boulder and RC holes were drilled by Ausdrill of Kalgoorlie. Mt Kersey: Drilling details undocumented. Newcrest Mining Ltd: RAB holes were drilled by Prodrill of Kalgoorlie using a PD100 Edson rig with 575cfm, 200psi air capacity. RC holes were drilled by McKay Drilling of Kalgoorlie using a Schramm T685W with a 1150cfm 350psi on board compressor and an auxiliary compressor and booster with a 1800cfm/900 psi capacity. Norgold Ltd: RC holes were drilled using a Schramm drill rig with a hammer. Diamond holes were drilled by Corewell. Queens Road Mines: RAB holes were drilled by North Eastern Goldfields Exploration using a Mantic rig. RC holes were drilled by Redmond Drilling of Kalgoorlie using a Miller SD1 drill rig rated at 900 cfm/350 psi with a 1200 cfm/750 psi booster. Sabminco NL: RC holes were drilled by Drillcorp using a Schramm 66 reverse circulation rig drilling 14cm diameters holes. Diamond drill holes were drilled by Strata Drilling using a conventional Ackerman diamond drilling rig. Pre-collars were drilled earlier using a RC rig. Valiant RC and RAB drilling details undocumented.
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 Acacia Resources Ltd, Australian Consolidated Minerals Ltd, Battle Mountain (Australia) Inc, Carpentaria Exploration Company Pty Ltd, Delta Gold Ltd, Geopeko, Gold and Mineral Exploration NL, Hamill Resources Ltd, International Goldfields Ltd, La Mancha Resources Australia Pty Ltd, Mines and Resources Australia Pty Ltd, Newcrest Mining Ltd and Queens Road Mines. Diamond Core recoveries were noted by CRA Exploration Pty Ltd, Norgold Ltd and Sabminco NL are very high due to the competent ground. However, Sabminco NL observed recoveries were down to 50% in the oxidised zone. Any core recovery issues are noted on core blocks and logged. 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> 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> All holes were geologically logged entirely to a level of detail to support mineral resource estimation. Acacia Resources Ltd: Qualitative: type of sample, magnetic susceptibility, major rock, minor rock, colour, weathering, regolith, alteration type, alteration intensity, comments. Quantitative: percent quartz, percent pyrite. Australian Consolidated Minerals Ltd: Qualitative: description which included colour, lithology, , structure, schistosity, etc... Quantitative: percent shale, percent ironstone, percent gossan, percent quartz and percent cavity.

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <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"> Battle Mountain (Australia) Inc: Samples from RAB holes and Mt Martin drilling were logged. Qualitative: colour, structure, weathering, mineralogy and rock type. Quantitative: percent quartz, percent clay and magnetic susceptibility. Carpentaria Exploration Company Pty Ltd: Qualitative: description which included remarks about weathering, colour, rock type, staining, and shears. Quantitative: percent quartz, percent pyrite and percent massive sulphides. CRA Exploration Pty Ltd (1970 to 1974): Qualitative: colour, regolith, rock type, texture, contacts, alteration, fracturing, mineralisation etc... Quantitative: percent sulphide, percent disseminated sulphide, vein width. CRA Exploration Pty Ltd (1993 to 1994): RAB Qualitative: geological description including colour, regolith, grain size, rock type, foliation, mineralogy, quartz, etc.. Diamond Qualitative: geological description including colour, veining, mineralogy, structure, texture, etc... Diamond Quantitative: percent sulphides, vein density, RQD. Delta Gold Ltd: Qualitative: colour, oxidation, structure, texture, lithology, alteration, veining, minerals and comments. Geopeko: Qualitative: colour, regolith, weathering, lithology. Quantitative: percent quartz and percent limonite. Gold and Mineral Exploration NL: Angled RAB, RC Blade an angled RC hammer holes Qualitative: description which included colour, rock type, mineralogy, water, stopes, quartz, lodes, etc... Hamill Resources Ltd: Qualitative: lithology, colour, weathering, fabricate intensity, alteration intensity and comments. Quantitative: percent veins and percent mineralisation. Hawk: Qualitative: colour, weathering, mineralogy, schistosity, lithology, texture, sulphides, moisture, grain size. Quantitative: percent quartz International Goldfields Ltd: Qualitative: weathering, lithology, colour, grain size, texture, structure intensity, sulphides, alteration, veins. Quantitative: percent quartz. La Mancha Resources Australia Pty Ltd: Qualitative: recovery, magnetics, rock, colour, , structure, shear, redox, rounding, sphericity, sorting, alteration, vein mineral, sulphide mineral, sulphide type. Quantitative: grain size, maximum grain size, vein percent, sulphide percent. Mines and Resources Australia Pty Ltd: Qualitative: recovery, magnetics, rock, colour, structure, shear, redox, rounding, sphericity, sorting, alteration, vein mineral, sulphide mineral, sulphide type. Quantitative: grain size, maximum grain size, vein percent, sulphide percent. Mt Kersey: Logging data absent. Newcrest Mining Ltd: RAB Qualitative: colour, alteration, geology and comments including rock and shearing. RAB Quantitative: percent sulphides. RC Qualitative: geology, colour, oxidation, structure, alteration, mineralogy and comments. RC Quantitative: percent iron oxide and vein quartz. Norgold Ltd: RC holes Qualitative: rock description including lithology, schistosity, colour, mineralogy, texture, weathering, sulphides, alteration, etc... RC holes Quantitative: percent BIF. Diamond holes Qualitative: rock description including grain size, bedding, silicification, mineralogy, quartz veins. Diamond holes Quantitative: percent pyrite and percent arsenopyrite. Queens Road Mines: RAB Qualitative: colour, lithology and comments including, rock type, shearing and alteration. RAB Quantitative: percent quartz veins. RC Qualitative: colour, weathering, grain size, lithology, fabric, texture and description including rock type, percent and mineralogy. RC Quantitative: percent quartz veins and percent sulphides. Valiant: Qualitative: rock type, quartz.
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> <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</i> 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Acacia Resources Ltd: 4m RAB composites were taken for the entire hole. Samples were crushed, split, pulverised and charge taken for analysis. Australian Consolidated Minerals Ltd: RC hole samples were collected over 1m intervals. Samples were dried, jaw and roll crushed, split and pulverised in a chromium steel mill. Battle Mountain (Australia) Inc: RAB drilling samples were collected every metre via a cyclone and put through a Jones Riffle Splitter. Approximately 2-3 kg of sample was collected from each metre and the bulk reject stored on site. Remaining samples from Mt Martin drilling were taken. Individual metre samples were pulverised and 2m composites formed for assaying. A charge was taken. Carpentaria Exploration Company Pty Ltd: RAB samples were composited into various lengths depending on the rock type. RC hole samples were collected over 1m intervals and composited into 2m and 4m intervals. Diamond core was sawn in half. Samples were crushed, split, pulverised and charge taken for analysis.

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
	<p><i>samples.</i></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <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"> CRA Exploration Pty Ltd (1970 to 1974): Percussion holes were sampled at 5 feet intervals. BQ and NQ diamond core samples were taken at geological intervals and at various intervals from 1m to 10m. Samples were crushed, split, pulverised and charge taken for analysis. CRA Exploration Pty Ltd (1993 to 1994): RAB samples were taken at 2m and 4m intervals. Diamond core samples were sawn in half and sampled at 1m but mostly 2m intervals. RAB samples were dried, crushed, split, pulverised until the entire amount passed 75 microns and charge taken for analysis. Diamond samples were crushed to -180 microns, split, pulverised until at least 300gmm passed 75 microns and charge taken for analysis. Delta Gold Ltd: RAB samples were taken at 5m intervals. Samples were crushed, split, pulverised and charge taken for analysis. 5m composite RAB samples with gold values greater than 0.01ppm were re-submitted to Amdel in Perth as 1m splits to be analysed for gold by fire assay with a detection limit of 0.01ppm. Geopeko: RAB samples were taken at 2m and 4m intervals. Samples were crushed, split, pulverised and charge taken for analysis. Gold and Mineral Exploration NL: Angled RAB holes were sampled by taking a 'grab' of 1m samples laid adjacent to each drill collar. Samples were collected at 1m intervals in large plastic bags and stored temporarily at the drill site. Each sample was spear sampled as a first pass except where gossan and or quartz was recognised. Samples for the latter were riffle split. Some samples were also taken at 1m and 2m intervals and no sample if wet. RC samples were collected via a cyclone in large plastic bags and stored temporarily at the drill site. Samples were spear sampled to collect 3kg sample for each 4m interval. Some samples were also taken at 1m and 2m intervals. Samples from angled RAB holes were crushed, split, pulverised and a 50 gm charge taken for FA analysis. A 30 gm charge was taken for repeat FA analysis. For screen fire, used +150 mesh and 2 x -150 mesh with fractions averaged. Samples from angled RC hammer holes were crushed, split, pulverised and a 50 gm charge taken for FA analysis. A new re-split sample 30 gm charge was taken for repeat FA analysis. Samples from angled RC blade holes were crushed, split, pulverised and a 50 gm charge taken for FA analysis. A new re-split sample 30 gm charge was taken for repeat FA analysis. Anomalous values greater than 0.1 g/t Au from 4m intervals of RC holes were selected and riffle split over 1m intervals and analysed by ALS in Kalgoorlie by a standard high level 30 gm charge fire assay with a detection limit of 0.01 ppm. ALS randomly selected repeat samples for replication with acceptable results. There has been good correlation between speared composites and individual 1m riffle split samples. Any significant problems were believed to come from wet sampling. Hamill Resources Ltd: 4m RAB composite samples were collected via a spear. 4m RC composite samples were collected via a spear in the oxide zone and one metre riffle split samples were taken at selected intervals in fresh rock. 1m samples were also collected. After RC pre-collar, diamond holes were drilled with three triple tube HQ2 and three NQ2 size. Recovered core was cut in half on site. Samples were crushed, split, jaw crushed, pulverised to 75 microns and a 50 gm or 25 gm charge taken for analysis. RAB 4m composite samples returning values >~0.2 Au g/t were sampled at 1m intervals using a spear and analysed using fire assay with AAS finish (FA/AAS). Hawk: Sub-sampling techniques undocumented. International Goldfields Ltd: Generally RAB samples were collected over 4m intervals. RC samples were collected via 1m riffle splits or as 4m composite samples. Sampling techniques varied from splits to spear/grab samples depending on the drill method used. <i>Samples were crushed, split, pulverised and charge taken for analysis.</i> Anomalous composite sample zones were resubmitted at 1m intervals and assayed via fire assay. La Mancha Resources Australia Pty Ltd: Aircore samples were collected at 1m and 4m intervals. RAB samples were collected at 1m, 2m and 3m intervals. RC samples were collected at 1m, 2m and 4m intervals using a PVC spear. NQ2 diamond drill hole samples were selectively collected and cut in half. <i>Samples were crushed, split, pulverised and charge taken for analysis.</i> Composite samples with assays greater than 0.2ppm were resubmitted as 1m samples and analysed by 400g LeachWell digest with solvent extraction and AAS finish. Mines and Resources Australia Pty Ltd: RAB and RC samples weighting about 20kg were composited to 4m using a PVC spear. Composite samples with anomalous intercepts greater than 0.2ppm were resampled and assayed for gold using a 400g "Leach Well" digest utilising a four-hour leach with solvent extraction (DIBK) and AAS determination. Mt Kersey: RAB drill hole samples were collected at 4m intervals. Dry samples were quartered and wet samples grabbed.

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
		<p>RC drill hole samples weighting from 1kg to 2kg were taken at 1m intervals. Dry samples were riffle split and wet samples grabbed. RAB and RC samples were dried, pulverised to nominal minus 70 microns and a 40grm charge was taken for analysis.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Newcrest Mining Ltd: RAB samples were taken to lithological contacts, collected using a spear and composited at 5m intervals. RC samples were collected at 1m, 2m, 3m and 5m intervals. RAB composite samples returning anomalous values greater than 0.1 g/t Au were re-split into 1m intervals and assayed for gold by the B/ETA method. Norgold Ltd: RC samples were taken at 1m 2m, 3m and 4m intervals. HQ diamond drill hole samples were collected mostly at 1m or 2m intervals. Samples were crushed, split, pulverised and charge taken for analysis. Queens Road Mines: 2m and 4m composite RAB and RC samples were collected. Later, 1m and 0.5m RC samples were collected for sample intervals from 18 to 26 and from 34m to 54m. Samples were crushed, split, pulverised and charge taken for analysis. Sabminco NL: RC samples were collected at 1m intervals, riffle split and 2kg sample taken. Diamond core was split on site using a diamond saw. Samples were crushed, split, pulverised and charge taken for analysis. Valiant: Sub-sampling techniques undocumented. Repeat assays were undertaken on pulp samples at the discretion of the laboratory.
Quality of assay data and laboratory tests	<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"> Acacia Resources Ltd: Composites were sent to Analabs in Perth to be assayed for gold by aqua regia with low level AAS finish with a detection limit of 0.5 ppb as well as nickel, arsenic and copper via aqua regia with standard AAS finish. Standards and blanks were submitted as quality control. Australian Consolidated Minerals Ltd: RC samples were sent to SGS Australia Pty Ltd to be analysed for gold by AAS fire with a detection limit of 0.01ppm. They were also assayed for copper, lead, zinc, silver, molybdenum, arsenic and tungsten. About 1 in 10 assays was a repeat. Battle Mountain (Australia) Inc: Samples from RAB holes and Mt Martin drilling were sent to Classic Comlabs to be analysed for gold by AAS with a detection limit of 0.02 g/t Au and AAL for gold by FA. Samples were also analysed for arsenic by XRF. Carpentaria Exploration Company Pty Ltd: Composite samples were sent to Australian Assay Laboratories Group in Boulder or Lenora to be analysed by fire with a detection limit of 0.01 g/t Au. Half diamond core samples were analysed for gold, silver, arsenic, copper, lead, zinc, antimony, nickel, molybdenum, cobalt, barium and boron. Some core samples were also assayed for platinum and palladium. About 1 in 12 assays was a repeat. Standards and duplicate samples were employed. CRA Exploration Pty Ltd (1970 to 1974): Samples from percussion holes and pre-collars for diamond holes were assayed for nickel, copper, zinc, chromium, zinc and cobalt or manganese. Samples from diamond holes were analysed for nickel, copper, zinc, chromium and cobalt. Some of the analyses were completed by Zinc Corporation Ltd. One method used involved Bromine extraction with AAS. CRA Exploration Pty Ltd (1993 to 1994): RAB drill hole samples were sent to Australian Laboratory Services Pty Ltd to be analysed for gold, platinum and palladium by 50 grm fire with lead collection – AAS. Samples were also analysed for nickel, copper, cobalt, chromium and iron by perchloric acid digestion with hydrochloric leach – AAS. Bottom on hole samples were analysed for silver, aluminium, arsenic, boron, barium, bismuth, calcium, cadmium, chromium, magnesium, manganese, molybdenum, lead, antimony, titanium, tungsten, zinc and zirconium by mixed acid digest including HF -ICP AES. Diamond half core samples were despatched to Genalysis Laboratory Services to be assayed for gold, platinum and palladium by fire with lead collection – ICP MS finish. Samples were also analysed for aluminium, calcium, cobalt, chromium, copper, iron, magnesium, manganese, potassium, sodium, nickel, titanium, vanadium, zinc, zirconium and sulphur by mixed acid digest including HF -ICP AES. Delta Gold Ltd: 5m composite RAB samples were submitted to the Australian Laboratory Services in Kalgoorlie to be analysed for gold, arsenic and copper by aqua regia digestion with AAS finish. Geopeko: 4m composite RAB samples were submitted to Australian Assay Laboratories to be analysed for gold by fire with a detection limit of 0.01 ppm. 2m and 4m composite RAB samples together with duplicates were submitted to Genalysis to be analysed for gold by AAS with a detection limit of 0.01 g/t Au and arsenic by OES. There were between 2 and 4 duplicate assays for every hole. Some samples were also analysed for arsenic and silver.

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Gold and Mineral Exploration NL: Samples were analysed at Minlab in either Kalgoorlie or Malaga. All samples from angled RAB holes were analysed for gold by Minlab Perth or Kalgoorlie by low level fire assay using a 50 grm assay charge. Minlab selected a random number of samples for replication. Each was a new split taken from the same pulp. Occasional duplicate checks were submitted using different sample numbers sent from the field. When spikes in the assays occurred, a new split taken from taken from the reject held at the lab and a high level fire assay check was analysed. RC samples were sent to Minlab in Kalgoorlie to be analysed for gold by level fire assay using a 50 grm charge with detection limit of 1 ppb. Follow-up fire assay were by high level 30 grm charge with a detection limit of 10 ppb. Some samples from angled RC blade and angled RC hammer holes were also assayed for copper, chromium by an acid digest with AAS finish and platinum and palladium. Samples were taken from pulps held in storage by Minlab. The analysis of PGE's was completed by Genalysis using fire assay with ICP (MS) finish. For angled RAB holes and angled RC hammer, about 1 in 5 assays was a repeat. Hamill Resources Ltd: 4m RAB composite samples were sent to Genalysis to be analysed for gold by aqua regia (B/AAS). 4m RC composite and 1m RC samples were sent to Genalysis to be analysed for gold by aqua regia (B/AAS) and fire assay (FA/AAS) respectively with a detection limit of 0.01 g/t Au. Diamond core samples were sent to Leonora Assay Laboratories to be assayed for gold by fire assay. Coarse rejects and pulps were also sent to Genalysis for fire assay (FA/AAS) with a detection limit of 0.01 g/t Au. Some RC and diamond samples were also analysed for copper, nickel, palladium, zinc, silver, bismuth, antimony, aluminium, calcium, potassium, sodium, sulphur, tellurium, titanium, cobalt, iron and selenium. RC samples were sent to Leonora Assay Laboratories to undertake checks via fire assay. About 1 in 12 assays was a repeat. Hawk: Samples were sent to AAL in Leonora to be analysed for gold with a detection limit of 0.01ppm. International Goldfields Ltd: The drill hole samples selected for submission and analysis was conducted at the discretion of the site geologist. The samples collected for analysis were submitted to 2 laboratories, Genalysis Laboratory Services and Leonora Laverton Assay Laboratories. As a rule 4m composite RAB samples were subject to analysis by aqua regia digest and 1m RC samples were fire assayed. Genalysis Laboratory Services conducted analysis of composite samples via aqua regia digest (B/AAS) and 1m samples were fire assayed (FA50/ASS). Leonora Assay Laboratories conducted field duplicate checks of 1m samples via fire assay (FAOPT) and composite samples were analysed via aqua regia digest (SA 30). They also conducted the multi-element analysis using their aqua regia digest technique (SA 30). La Mancha Resources Australia Pty Ltd: Composite samples were dispatched to Genalysis Laboratories for gold analysis by Aqua Regia digest and AAS finish to 0.01ppm. Some 4m RC composite samples were submitted to SGS of Perth for analysis by aqua regia digest with an AAS finish for gold to a detection level of 0.01ppm. Diamond drill hole samples were analysed by 400g LeachWell digest with solvent extraction and AAS finish. If samples returned assays >3 g/t Au, the tail pulps from the original digest were recovered and submitted for analysis by fire assay. Sample were also analysed for silver and copper. About 1 in 50 assays was a repeat. Standards and blanks were also used for quality control. Mines and Resources Australia Pty Ltd: Composite samples were dispatched to Genalysis Laboratories of Kalgoorlie for gold analysis by Aqua Regia (hydrochloric and nitric acid) digest and AAS finish to 0.01ppm. Duplicates were taken every 20 samples. Mt Kersey: Samples were sent to Analabs in Perth to be analysed for gold by aqua regia acid digest with a detection limit of 0.01ppm. Selected samples were also assayed by Fire Assay Newcrest Mining Ltd: RAB samples were sent to Genalysis Laboratory Services in Perth to be analysed for gold by aqua regia digest/AAS, carbon rod finish (B/ETA) to provide maximum information about any supergene haloes present. Samples were also assayed for copper and arsenic via standard ASS. RC samples were sent to Genalysis Laboratory Services Pty Ltd in Perth to be assayed for gold by B/ETA method with 1ppb detection limit, copper by B/ASS method with 1 ppm detection limit, arsenic by B/ASS method with 5ppm detection limit and nickel by B/ASS method with 1 ppm detection limit. About 1 in 20 assays was a repeat. Norgold Ltd: RC samples despatched to Analabs in Kalgoorlie to be analysed for gold by fire assay with an AAS finish and detection limit of 0.005ppm. Samples were also assayed for arsenic, silver, copper, iron lead and zinc using the acid digest/AAS method with detection limits of 0.005ppm, 0.5ppm, 5ppm, 0.1%, 5ppm and 5ppm respectively. Diamond drill core samples were analysed for gold, silver, copper, lead, zinc and arsenic. Queens Road Mines: Composite RAB and RC samples were sent to Australian Laboratory Services in Kalgoorlie to be

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
		<p>analysed for gold using aqua regia digest and atomic absorption spectrometric finish (ALS method PM 203) with a detection limit of 0.01ppm. 1m and 0.5m RC samples were also sent to Australian Laboratory Services in Kalgoorlie to be analysed for gold using the ALS method PM 203. About 1 in 5 assays was a repeat.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Sabminco NL: RC samples were sent to either Genalysis or AAL to be analysed for gold by fire. Diamond samples were sent to AAL in Boulder to be analysed for gold by fire. To check the RC analysis, duplicates were included for every tenth fire assay. A comparison between the 2 laboratories showed reasonable agreement. • Valiant: Drill hole samples were sent to RDL in Kalgoorlie and Perth, Genalysis in in Kalgoorlie and Perth and Analytical Services in Perth to be analysed for gold with a detection limit of 0.01ppm. • Fire assay is considered a total technique, Aqua Regia is considered partial.
Verification of sampling and assaying	<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. • Data entry, verification and storage protocols for most operators are unknown. • No adjustments have been made to assay data.
Location of data points	<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"> • Acacia Resources Ltd: Collar co-ordinates for northings and eastings have been recorded by DGPS. The grid system used was AMG zone 51. • Australian Consolidated Minerals Ltd: Collar co-ordinates for northings and eastings have been recorded. Collar azimuth and inclination were recorded. Surveyors J.F. Mort and Company were commissioned to undertake 10.97 line kilometres of surveyed gridding. The grid was established over the Spotted Dog Horizon with cross lines at 200m intervals and pegs at 40m centres. The surveyed grid was designed to facilitate mapping and drilling. RC holes were drilled on lines 10,400mN, 10,600mN, 11,600mN and 11,800mN. A local grid was employed. • Battle Mountain (Australia) Inc: Collar co-ordinates for northings, eastings and elevation have been recorded. The grid system used was local. • Carpentaria Exploration Company Pty Ltd: Collar co-ordinates for northings and eastings have been recorded. Collar azimuth and inclination were recorded. A local grid was employed. • CRA Exploration Pty Ltd (1970 to 1974): Collar co-ordinates for northings, eastings and elevation have been recorded. Collar azimuth and inclination were recorded using a single shot Eastman camera. A local grid was employed. • CRA Exploration Pty Ltd (1993 to 1994): Collar co-ordinates for northings and eastings have been recorded. Collar azimuth and inclination were recorded using an Eastman camera. A local grid was employed. • Delta Gold Ltd: Collar co-ordinates for northings and eastings have been recorded. The grid system used was AGD66, AMG Zone 51. • Geopeko: Collar co-ordinates for northings and eastings have been recorded. A total of 13km of 200 x 50m gridding was established on the Bottle Creek grid system. The grid system used was local. • Gold and Mineral Exploration NL: Collar co-ordinates for northings, eastings and elevation have been recorded. Collar azimuth and inclination were recorded. The grid system used was local. • Hamill Resources Ltd: Collar co-ordinates for northings, eastings and elevation have been recorded using a DGPS. Collar azimuth and inclination were recorded by Surtron Technologies using either downhole electronic multi shot gyroscope or Multishot eastman camera. The grid systems used were local Copperfield grid and GDA94 MGA Zone 51. • Hawk: Local grid was used. Quality of survey data undetermined. • International Goldfields Ltd: Collar co-ordinates for northings, eastings and elevation have been recorded via GPS or DGPS.

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
		<p>Collar azimuth and inclination were recorded. RAB holes were surveyed using a compass. RC holes were surveyed using single shot Eastman down hole camera. Grid system used is MGA Zone 51 (GDA 94).</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> La Mancha Resources Australia Pty Ltd: Collar co-ordinates for northings, eastings and elevation have been recorded. Collar azimuth and inclination were recorded by ABIM Solutions employing a gyro for RC and diamond holes. Downhole surveys were also completed using multi shot and taking readings at the collar. The grid system used was GDA1994 MGA Zone 51. Mines and Resources Australia Pty Ltd: Collar co-ordinates for northings, eastings and elevation have been recorded by GPS. Collar azimuth and inclination were recorded. Down hole surveys for RC holes by Downhole Surveys of Kalgoorlie using a high speed/high accuracy (HSHA) multishot gyroscopic instrument. Outrun surveys were utilised to avoid disrupting the gyro over the drill rod joints and measurements were taken every 5m to SOH. Deflection within the holes was minimal ranging between 0-4°. The grid system used was GDA1994 MGA Zone 51. Mt Kersey: AMG grid was used. Quality of survey data undetermined. Newcrest Mining Ltd: Collar co-ordinates for northings and eastings have been recorded. The grid system used was AMG. Norgold Ltd: For RC holes, collar co-ordinates for northings and eastings have been recorded. For diamond holes, collar co-ordinates for northings, eastings and elevation have been recorded. The grid system used was local. Queens Road Mines: Collar co-ordinates for northings and eastings have been recorded. The grid systems used was AMG. Valiant: Local grid was used. Quality of survey data undetermined. Topography has been surveyed by recent operators. Collar elevations are consistent with surrounding holes and the natural surface elevation.
Data spacing and distribution	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> 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. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Drill hole spacing is adequate for the current resources reported externally. No sample composites have been taken post analysis. Gold and Mineral Exploration NL: Angled RAB holes were drilled on a line spacing up to 40m apart. Mines and Resources Australia Pty Ltd: Holes were drilled on 20 spacings. Newcrest Mining Ltd: RAB holes were drilled on 50m to 200m spaced centres.
Orientation of data in relation to geological structure	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> 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. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Drilling was oriented at 90° to the strike of mineralisation and inclined at 60°. Examples are discussed below. Australian Consolidated Minerals Ltd: RAB holes were inclined at 60° and oriented east or west. Battle Mountain (Australia) Inc: Holes were either vertical or inclined at 60° and oriented east, south or west. Carpentaria Exploration Company Pty Ltd: RAB holes were inclined at 60° and oriented west. RC holes were either vertical or inclined at 60° and oriented either east or west. Diamond holes were inclined at 60° and oriented east. CRA Exploration Pty Ltd (1970 to 1974): Holes were mostly inclined from 45° to 50° oriented west. CRA Exploration Pty Ltd (1993 to 1994): Holes were mostly inclined from 50° to 60° oriented west. Delta Gold Ltd: Holes were inclined at 60° and oriented west. Geopeko: Holes were either vertical or inclined at 60° and oriented west or east. Gold and Mineral Exploration NL: Holes were inclined 60° and oriented towards the east. Hamill Resources Ltd: All holes were inclined at 60° and oriented east. International Goldfields Ltd: Holes were inclined at 60° and oriented toward the north, ne, east, sw and west. La Mancha Resources Australia Pty Ltd: Holes were inclined at 60° and oriented west. Mines and Resources Australia Pty Ltd: Holes were either vertical or inclined at 60° and oriented from 56° to 70°. Newcrest Mining Ltd: RAB holes were drilled vertically and RC holes were inclined 60° and oriented towards the west. Norgold Ltd: RC holes were inclined at 60° and oriented east or west. Diamond holes were inclined at 60° and oriented west.

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Queens Road Mines: RC holes were either vertical or inclined at 60° and oriented west.
Sample security	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> The measures taken to ensure sample security. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Unknown for all historic drilling.
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"> Sampling techniques and data have not been reviewed by EGS

1.2 Reporting of Exploration Results

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"> Mt Ida complex is on Tenement M29/0002, held by Mt Ida Gold Pty. Ltd., a wholly owned subsidiary of Eastern Goldfields Ltd. The tenement is in good standing. There are no heritage issues.
Exploration done by other parties	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Acknowledgment and appraisal of exploration by other parties. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Mining at Mt Ida Complex has accounted for significant gold production. Mining at Timoni ceased in 1965 but production from other mines has continued until as recently as 2008 by Monarch Gold. The area has been explored by modern methods since the 1970's by numerous companies. Exploration included geological mapping, soil sampling, trenching, underground channel sampling, RAB, RC and Diamond drilling. Drilling, sampling and assay procedures and methods as stated in the database and confirmed from Wamex reports and hard copy records are considered acceptable and to industry standards.
Geology	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Deposit type, geological setting and style of mineralisation. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> The Mt. Ida Project is located in the north of the Mt. Ida or Ularring greenstone belt, a north northwest trending Archaean greenstone system which forms the westernmost subdivision of the Norseman Wiluna belt. The greenstone belt is folded into a south-plunging antiform, the Kurrajong Anticline, in which the core is formed by the Copperfield Granite. The two limbs of the antiform are the Timoni-Bottle Creek belt to the west and the Mt. Ida belt to the east. There are five north northwest striking, steeply dipping mineralised zones or lodes in the Mt Ida area. The mineralised structures have been cut by northeast trending vertical to steeply dipping faults. The larger cross-cutting faults causing horizontal displacements from 3 to 150m which are unmineralised. The mineralised lodes pitch southwards at 25 to 30 degrees. The Timoni Lode is a channel within the shear containing lenticular, semi-tabular vein structures with free gold, pyrite, pyrrhotite and galena. The shear is hosted by a mafic schist, probably derived from basalt. The Unexpected Lode is hosted by ultramafic schists and is sulphide-poor. The Meteor and David Copperfield Lodes are hosted by coarse grained granophyric to porphyritic anorthosite. This host unit is a section of a thick gabbroic differentiate, part of which has been removed by strike slip faulting at Mt. Ida. The anorthosite has been metamorphosed to a hornblende-plagioclase rock which has become a sericite-muscovite schist when caught up in the shear zone.

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
Drill hole Information	<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 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. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Too many holes to practically list the complete dataset. Drill hole locations for drilling can be seen in the section and plan. Location coordinates of selected holes given in Significant Intercepts table.
Data aggregation methods	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> In reporting Exploration Results, weighting averaging techniques, maximum and/or minimum grade truncations (eg cutting of high grades) and cut-off grades are usually Material and should be stated. Where aggregate intercepts incorporate short lengths of high grade results and longer lengths of low grade results, the procedure used for such aggregation should be stated and some typical examples of such aggregations should be shown in detail. The assumptions used for any reporting of metal equivalent values should be clearly stated. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Original assays are used. No upper cut applied. Significant intersections are length weighted, greater than 1g/t, 2m maximum internal waste. No metal equivalents reported
Relationship between mineralisation widths and	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> These relationships are particularly important in the reporting of Exploration Results. If the geometry of the mineralisation with 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Intercept widths are down hole lengths. Exact geometry of the mineralisation in relation to the drill intersection is unknown. True widths not reported.

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
Intercept lengths	<p>respect to the drill hole angle is known, its nature should be reported.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> If it is not known and only the down hole lengths are reported, there should be a clear statement to this effect (eg 'down hole length, true width not known'). 	
Diagrams	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> 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. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> See plans and sections.
Balanced reporting	<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"> Results from all holes in the current drilling have been reported. All drill pierce points are shown on the oblique section and are coloured according to grade to provide context for the highlighted intercepts
Other substantive exploration data	<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"> Mt Ida has been successfully mined in the past. There are significant amounts of copper in the mineralised lodes. Density measurements determined from DDH and RC samples
Further work	<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"> Data review and additional drilling.

1.0 JORC 2012 Assessment - RIVERINA

1.1 Sampling Techniques and Data

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 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"> 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.; 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. Carpentaria Exploration Company Pty Ltd; Samples were collected over 1m intervals. 1m, 2m and 4m composite samples taken depending on the rock type. Composite samples were collected using a sample spear. About 2kg samples were despatched for analysis. Samples crushed, pulverised and a 50g charge taken for fire assay. Malanti Pty Ltd; Industry standard work. 1m samples were collected via a cyclone and passed through a triple splitter giving a 12.5% split of about 2kg. A trowel was used to scoop the samples for composites over 4m and 6m intervals. Samples for assay were then taken with composite intervals based on geology. Many of the single splits were selected for assay in the first instance. Samples packed in poly weave bags were freighted for analysis. Sample crushed, pulverised and a 50g charge taken for fire assay. Riverina Gold Mines NL; Industry standard work, Composited RAB and 1m RC samples assayed by laboratory. Samples crushed, pulverised and a 50g charge taken for aqua regia analysis. Riverina Gold NL; RAB samples were bulked at 2m intervals. RC holes were sampled at 1m intervals. Diamond core samples were taken at geological boundaries, sample method unknown. All samples crushed, pulverised and a charge taken for fire assay (Au) and perchloric acid digest/AAS for other elements.
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</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

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
	<i>oriented and if so, by what method, etc).</i>	<p>Kennedy Drilling Contractors with 5^{1/2"} hammer.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Pancontinental Mining Ltd; Drilling was undertaken by Davies Drilling of Kalgoorlie using a Schramn T64 rig. Consolidated Gold N.L.; 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. Carpentaria Exploration Company Pty Ltd; RC drilling by Robinson contractors. Face sampling hammer used. Malanti Pty Ltd; Holes were drilled by Redmond Drilling of Kalgoorlie using a truck mounted Schramm rig with a compressor rated at 900 cfm 350 psi. Riverina Gold Mines NL; Vacuum holes were drilled by G & B Drilling using a Toyota Landcruiser mounted Edsom vacuum rig fitted with a 2 inch (5.08cm) diameter blade. RAB holes were drilled by PJ and RM Kennedy using a Hydro RAB 50 drill rig mounted on a 4 wheel Hino truck with 600 cfm/200 PSI air capacity. A 5^{1/4} 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 5^{1/4} 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 5^{1/4} inch RC hollow hammer or by B. Stockwell of Murray Black's Spec Mining Services using a rig mounted on an 8 x 4 Mercedes. Riverina Gold NL; RC hole were drilled by Green Drilling using Schramm T66 rig. Diamond holes were drilled by Longyear. Diamond holes were sometimes drilled with a RC pre-collar, HQ core and a NQ2 core drilled.
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, 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. 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; Holes were logged at 1m intervals using a standard logging sheet directly onto a palmtop logger.

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
		<p>Qualitative: colour, weathering, minerals, grain size, rock, structure, alteration. Quantitative: alteration intensity.</p> <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. 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. 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> <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</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 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. 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

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
	<i>grain size of the material being sampled.</i>	<p>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.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 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.; 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. • Carpentaria Exploration Company Pty Ltd; Samples were collected over 1m intervals. 2m and 4m composite samples were collected using a sample spear. About 2kg samples were despatched for analysis. Samples were dried, crushed, split, pulverised and a charge taken for analysis. • Malanti Pty Ltd; 1m samples were collected in plastic bags via a cyclone and passed through a triple splitter giving a 12.5% split of about 2kg which was placed in a calico bag and marked with the drill hole number and interval sampled. The 87.5% was returned to the similarly numbered large plastic bag and laid in rows on site. A trowel was used to scoop the samples for composites over 4m and 6m intervals. Samples for assay were then taken with composite intervals based on geology. Many of the single splits were selected for assay in the first instance. Samples packed in poly weave bags were freighted for analysis. Samples were dried, crushed, split, pulverised and a 50gm charge taken. RC Samples with anomalous composite assays were split and submitted for analysis. • Riverina Gold Mines NL; Vacuum hole samples were collected every metre and split. RAB samples were taken every metre through a cyclone and riffle split to a quarter and composited to 4m intervals. RC samples were taken every metre through a cyclone after being riffle split to a quarter and some composited to 4m. The residue remained on site in plastic bags whilst the quarter split was sent for analysis. For vacuum holes RVV70 to RVV125, a 30gm was taken. RC samples from holes RV110 to RV164 and vacuum hole samples were dried, crushed to nominal 3mm and a 1,000 gm split was taken for

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
		<p>pulverising until 90% passed minus 75 microns. A 25g sample was taken. RC samples from holes RV230 to RV350 were totally pulverised and a 50 g sample taken. 4m RAB composite samples returning anomalous values greater than 0.1 g/t Au were sampled at 1m intervals.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Riverina Gold NL; RAB samples were bulked at 2m intervals. RC holes were sampled at 1m intervals. Diamond core samples were taken at geological boundaries. Samples were crushed, split, pulverised and a charge taken for analysis. Repeat assays were undertaken on pulp samples at the discretion of the laboratory.
Quality of assay data and laboratory tests	<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"> 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 50g 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.; 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 50g 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 50g fire assay digest with flame AAS finish. Some samples were also sent to Ultra Trace in Perth for analysis. 312 end of hole RAB samples from the Forehand Prospect were sent to AusSpec International in Sydney for HyChips spectral analysis developed by AusSpec International and CSIRO capable of analyzing dry samples stored in chip trays at a rate of at least 1,600 per day. This was undertaken to identify alteration minerals, weathered clays, Fe oxides, and weathering intensity as well as sample mineralogy including mineral crystallinity and mineral composition. (Results are in appendix 4 of Riverina Project Combined ATR 2006.pdf). Down Hole Electro-Magnetic (DHEM) surveys were conducted in RC drill holes GNRC001, GNRC003 and GNRC004 and three diamond drill holes. These surveys were completed by Outer Rim Exploration Services using a Crone Pulse EM probe. (Southern Geoscience Consultants were

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
		<p>contracted to plan the DHEM surveys and interpret the results).</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Barra Resources Ltd; Auger samples were sent to Ultra Trace Analytical Laboratories in Perth to be analysed for gold and arsenic. Gold was determined by Aqua Regia with ICP-Mass Spectrometry to a detection limit of 0.2ppb. All RC pulp samples were sent to Kalgoorlie Assay Laboratories or Australian Laboratory Services Pty Ltd (ALS) in Kalgoorlie for gold analysis. Gold analysis was completed using the 50gm fire assay technique with an AAS finish to a detection limit of 0.01ppm. Each was weighed and data captured, with the charge then intimately mixed with flux. Mixed sample and flux were fused in a ceramic crucible at 1100° C in a reducing furnace. Molten mass was then poured into moulds and allowed to cool. Lead button removed and placed in a cupellation furnace. The resultant dore bead was parted and digested, being made up to volume with distilled water. The analyte solution was aspirated against known calibrating standards using AAS. All diamond core sample pulps were sent to Leonora Laverton Assay Laboratory Pty Ltd to be assayed for gold by fire with an AAS finish to a detection limit of 0.01ppm Au. Some drill hole samples were analysed for gold (Fire assay/ICP Optical Spectrometry) by Ultratrace Laboratories in Perth. Carpentaria Exploration Company Pty Ltd; Samples were sent to Australian Assay Laboratories Group in Leonora to be analysed for gold with a detection limit of 0.01 g/t Au by fire assay. Repeat assays undertaken for about 1 sample in 20. Field duplicates and standards routinely submitted with assay batches. Malanti Pty Ltd; RC samples from RRC1 to RRC7 holes were sent to Aminya Laboratories Pty Ltd, Ballarat, Victoria, to be analysed for gold by fire assay with a detection limit of 0.01 g/t Au. RC samples from holes RRC8 to RRC12 submitted to Minesite Reference Laboratories, Wangara, Western Australia to be analysed for gold by Fire Assay of 50g charge (code FA50) with a 0.01ppm lower detection limit. About 1 in 20 assays was either a repeat or duplicate. Riverina Gold Mines NL; RC samples from holes RV110 to RV164 and vacuum hole samples were sent to Leonora Laverton Assay Laboratory Pty Ltd, Leonora, to be analysed for gold. The charge was dissolved in aqua-regia/solvent digest with a double ketone backwash and then assayed using AAS techniques with a detection limit of 0.02ppm. RC samples from holes RV230 to RV350, vacuum samples from holes RVV126 to RVV204 and RAB composite samples were sent to Multilab Pty Ltd in Kalgoorlie to be analysed for gold. The 50grm samples were digested in aqua regia and assayed by AAS techniques with a detection limit of 0.01ppm. Other RC samples were sent to Minlab in Perth to be analysed for gold using the aqua regia digest and AAS finish. For vacuum and RAB samples, about 1 in 10 assays was a repeat. For RC holes from RV110 to RV164 and vacuum holes, at least 10 percent of a bulk order was repeated as a laboratory duplicate for quality control. Riverina Gold NL; RAB samples were analysed for gold, silver, arsenic, lead, zinc, copper and nickel. RC samples were despatched to Genalysis to be analysed for gold by Aqua Regia/ AAS method. Diamond samples were set to Analabs in Kalgoorlie to be analysed for gold by fire with fusion AAA, copper, lead and silver by ASS with perchloric acid digestion and, arsenic by ASS with vapour generation and density using an air pynometer. Fire assay is considered a total technique, Aqua Regia is considered partial.
Verification of sampling and assaying	<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> 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Holes are not deliberately twinned. EGL; Selected diamond drill core and RC chips from previous operators have been inspected and re-logged by EGL personnel. Monarch Gold Mining Company Ltd; Geological and sample data was logged digitally and .csv or .xls files imported into Datashed SQL database with in-built validation. Samples bags were put into numbered plastic bags and then cable tied. Samples collected daily from site by laboratory. Data entry, verification and storage protocols for remaining operators is unknown.

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Discuss any adjustment to assay data. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> No adjustments have been made to assay data.
Location of data points	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> 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. 	<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 gird system used is AGD 1984 AMG Zone 51. Monarch Gold Mining Company Ltd; The collar co-ordinates of aircore and RAB holes and RC holes RMRC001 to RMRC085 were surveyed using GPS. The co-ordinates of holes RMRC086 to RMRC177 were surveyed using the RTKGPS. All surveying was undertaken by staff of Monarch Gold Mining Company Ltd. Down hole surveys were undertaken every 5m by Ausmine using electronic multi-shot (EMS). The gird system used is GDA94 MGA Zone 51. Pancontinental Mining Ltd; RC drilling at Mulwarrie was surveyed by McGay Surveys. The grid system used is AMG Zone 51. RAB drilling at Riverina South – holes drilled on local Riverina grid and transformed to MGAA using 2 point transformation. Holes were not routinely downhole surveyed. Consolidated Gold N.L; Auger holes located on AMG grid. Some RAB holes were drilled on an AMG grid installed by Kingston Surveys Pty Ltd of Kalgoorlie. Each 40m grid peg had an accurate (plus or minus 10 cm) northing, easting and elevation position. Other RAB holes drilled on local grid. Holes located using compass and hip chain from surveyed baselines. The grid system used is AMG Zone 51. RAB holes not down hole surveyed Riverina Resources Pty Ltd; Collar co-ordinates were surveyed using a DGPS. Collar azimuth and inclination were recorded. Downhole surveys for most GNRC holes was by single shot and on rare occasions by gyro. Diamond holes surveyed by electronic multishot. The gird system used is AGD 1984 AMG Zone 51. Barra Resources Ltd; Collar co-ordinates for northings, eastings and elevation have been recorded. Collar azimuth and inclination were recorded. Drill hole collar data was collected by the First Hit mine surveyor and down hole data was collected by the drilling company and passed onto the supervising geologist. The gird system used is AGD84 Zone 51. 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.
Data spacing and distribution	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> 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 	<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.

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
	<p><i>procedure(s) and classifications applied.</i></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <i>Whether sample compositing has been applied.</i> 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> 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 50m x 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. Drill intercepts are length weighted, 1g/t lower cut-off, not top-cut, maximum 2m internal dilution.
Orientation of data in relation to geological structure	<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.; 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. Carpentaria Exploration Company Pty Ltd; Holes were inclined at 60° and oriented towards either the west or east. Malanti Pty Ltd; Holes were inclined at 60° and oriented towards either the west or east. Riverina Gold Mines NL; Vacuum holes from RVV1 to RVV69 and from RVV126 to RVV204 were drilled vertically. Vacuum holes from RVV70 to RVV125 were inclined at 60° and oriented either east or west. RAB and RC holes were inclined at 60° and oriented either east or west. Riverina Gold NL; RC holes were inclined at 60° and oriented either east or west.
Sample security	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <i>The measures taken to ensure sample security.</i> 	<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.
Audits or reviews	<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"> EGL has reviewed historic digital data and compared it to hardcopy and digital (Wamex) records.

1.2 Reporting of Exploration Results

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">Riverina Tenements are wholly owned by either Barra Resources Ltd or Carnegie Gold Pty Ltd., both of which a wholly owned subsidiaries of Eastern Goldfields Limited. See tenement listing below.<table><tr><th>REGISTERED HOLDER</th><th>TENEMENTS</th></tr><tr><td>BARRA RESOURCES LTD</td><td>E 30/333, P 30/1021, P 30/1024</td></tr><tr><td>CARNEGIE GOLD PTY LTD</td><td>E30/332, E30/336, E30/464, E30/468, M30/123, M30/127, M30/133, M30/157, M30/16, M30/178, M30/182, M30/43, M30/60, M30/84, M30/97, M30/98, P30/1017, P30/1020, P30/1023, P30/1025, P30/1026, P30/1027, P30/1033, P30/1034, P30/1051, P30/1074, P30/1111, P30/1112, P30/1113, P30/1114, P30/1115, P30/1116, P30/1117, P30/1118, P30/1119, P30/1120</td></tr></table>There are no native title/heritage issues.There are no known impediments to obtaining a licence to operate in the area	REGISTERED HOLDER	TENEMENTS	BARRA RESOURCES LTD	E 30/333, P 30/1021, P 30/1024	CARNEGIE GOLD PTY LTD	E30/332, E30/336, E30/464, E30/468, M30/123, M30/127, M30/133, M30/157, M30/16, M30/178, M30/182, M30/43, M30/60, M30/84, M30/97, M30/98, P30/1017, P30/1020, P30/1023, P30/1025, P30/1026, P30/1027, P30/1033, P30/1034, P30/1051, P30/1074, P30/1111, P30/1112, P30/1113, P30/1114, P30/1115, P30/1116, P30/1117, P30/1118, P30/1119, P30/1120
REGISTERED HOLDER	TENEMENTS							
BARRA RESOURCES LTD	E 30/333, P 30/1021, P 30/1024							
CARNEGIE GOLD PTY LTD	E30/332, E30/336, E30/464, E30/468, M30/123, M30/127, M30/133, M30/157, M30/16, M30/178, M30/182, M30/43, M30/60, M30/84, M30/97, M30/98, P30/1017, P30/1020, P30/1023, P30/1025, P30/1026, P30/1027, P30/1033, P30/1034, P30/1051, P30/1074, P30/1111, P30/1112, P30/1113, P30/1114, P30/1115, P30/1116, P30/1117, P30/1118, P30/1119, P30/1120							
Exploration done by other parties	<ul style="list-style-type: none">Acknowledgment and appraisal of exploration by other parties.	<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">Deposit type, geological setting and style of mineralisation.	<ul style="list-style-type: none">The geology of the Riverina area consists of a sequence of meta-basalts with minor meta-sediments and meta-ultramafics that have a northerly strike and sub-vertical to steep east dip. The area has been affected by upper greenschist to lower amphibolite grade metamorphism with many minerals exhibiting strong preferred orientations. All rock units are foliated with shear zones common. The most intense shear zones have been locally referred to as mylonite zones. Contemporaneous strike faults and late stage faults have dislocated these mylonite zones.Intense mineralisation and alteration at the Riverina underground mine is confined to the mylonite zones and strike fault systems. Gold mineralisation is intimately associated with quartz veining and sulphides within a broader mylonite zone that also contains non-mineralised parallel quartz veins. Elsewhere mineralisation is found in favourable host rocks where intersected by N-S trending strike faults. Favourable hosts include meta sediments, mafics and mafic/ultramafic contacts						
Drill hole Information	<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 collarelevation or RL (Reduced Level – elevation above sea level in metres) of the drill hole collardip and azimuth of the hole	<ul style="list-style-type: none">See list of drill intercepts.						

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ down hole length and interception depth ○ hole length. • If the exclusion of this information is justified on the basis that the information is not Material and this exclusion does not detract from the understanding of the report, the Competent Person should clearly explain why this is the case. 	
Data aggregation methods	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • In reporting Exploration Results, weighting averaging techniques, maximum and/or minimum grade truncations (eg cutting of high grades) and cut-off grades are usually Material and should be stated. • Where aggregate intercepts incorporate short lengths of high grade results and longer lengths of low grade results, the procedure used for such aggregation should be stated and some typical examples of such aggregations should be shown in detail. • The assumptions used for any reporting of metal equivalent values should be clearly stated. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Original assays are length weighted. Grades are not top cut. Lower cut off is nominally 1g/t. Maximum 2m internal dilution • Metal equivalents not reported.
Relationship between mineralisation widths and intercept lengths	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 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'). 	<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 Mine is approx. N-S and sub vertical. Drilling is oriented perpendicular the strike of the mineralisation.
Diagrams	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 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. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • See plans and sections.

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
Balanced reporting	<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"> The location of drill hole intersections is shown on the plans and 3D diagrams and are coloured according to grade to provide context for the highlighted intercepts
Other substantive exploration data	<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"> There is a current DMP approval for mining at Riverina. This was applied for and granted to previous operator, Monarch Gold. There are no known metallurgical issues for Riverina ores
Further work	<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"> Infill and extensional drilling at Riverina, Forehand, Silver Tongue, Sunraysia, followed by resource updates Assessment of all regional data to develop new exploration targets.

1.0 JORC 2012 Assessment - SIBERIA

1.1 Sampling Techniques and Data

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 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"> 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. Maitland Mining NL; RC samples were collected at 2m intervals and split into about 2kgs on-site. Aqua regia assay by Comlabs, Kalgoorlie. Newcrest Mining Ltd; RAB samples were collected at 4m intervals and RC samples were collected in 2m intervals and speared to produce 6m composites. Julia Mines NL; RC samples were collected at 1m intervals in a large plastic bag from a cyclone, split numerous times until a 2kg portion was obtained. Samples were bagged and taken to RDL and later KAL assay in Kalgoorlie for assay. NQ diamond drill core was split at Kalgoorlie. Placer Dome Asia Pacific Ltd; Auger samples were taken a maximum depth of 1.5m. RAB 4m composite spear samples were collected. RC samples were collected at 1m and passed through a riffle splitter. Samples pulverised at laboratory. 50g charge take for Fire assay or aqua regia assay. Goongarrie Gold Pty Ltd; RC samples were collected at 1m intervals, sample and assay method unknown. Australian Consolidated Equities Ltd; RAB samples were collected at 2m intervals, sample and assay method unknown. Centaur Mining and Exploration Ltd; RAB samples were collected at 4m intervals, RC sampled at 1m intervals. Samples weighed between 1kg and 2kg. Sample oven dried, pulverised, to nominal -75 microns, 400-500g split. 40g charge taken for aqua regia assay, selected repeats by fire assay. RC samples were collected from 1m to 2m intervals. Swan Gold Mining Ltd; 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 Analabs, Kalgoorlie.

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Britannia Gold NL; Samples from RAB holes which were drilled to blade refusal or base of transported cover whichever was encountered first. RC samples from each metre were laid out in piles in rows of ten. Samples were taken to form 2m composites with a PVC sample spike. Within the shear zone, 1m samples were taken using a sample splitter. • Glengarry Resources NL; Aircore samples were collected at 1m intervals were collected at 1m, 2m, 3m and 4m intervals. • Sundowner Minerals NL; Percussion samples were collected over 1m intervals and split down by riffle splitter to approximately 1kg on site. They were then composited into 2m intervals. • Gutnick Resources NL; RC samples were collected at 2m intervals.
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"> • 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. • Maitland Mining NL: RC were drilled using Schram T64 Drill rig. Diameter unknown • Newcrest Mining Ltd; RC hole were drilled by Westralian Diamond Drillers of Kalgoorlie using a Schram 450 drill rig. Diameter unknown. • Julia Mines NL; RC holes were drilled by Davies Drilling using a Schramn 64 with percussion hammer and button bits. Diamond holes for NQ core (with 47.6mm diameter) were drilled by Glindemann and Kitching. There is no information about core being oriented. • Placer Dome Asia Pacific Ltd; Auger holes were drilled by SNAP Geochemistry. RAB holes were drilled by Challenge Drilling. RC holes were drilled by Drill Torque. • Goongarrie Gold Pty Ltd; RC drilling, details unknown • Australian Consolidated Equities Ltd; RAB drilling, details unknown • Centaur Mining and Exploration Ltd; RC and RAB drilling, details unknown • EGL; RC drilling using 5.25 inch and 4.5 inch diameter. • Britannia Gold NL; RAB holes were drilled using a Toyota-mounted Wallis Mantis 30 Rotary air blast rig. Drilling to blade refusal or base of transported cover whichever was encountered first. RC holes were drilled using a Universal Drilling Rig (UDR 650) with an Atlas Copco compressor with a capacity of 350psi delivering 950 cfm. Drill diameter unknown • Glengarry Resources NL; Aircore holes were drilled by Westralian Diamond Driller using a Mantic 75 air core rig mounted on a

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
		<p>Toyota Landcruiser trayback vehicle. Drill diameter unknown</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Sundowner Minerals NL; Percussion holes were drilled by Gerick Drilling Kalgoorlie using a Warman Investigator with a 4 1/2 inch percussion hammer bit. Gutnick Resources NL; RC drilling was completed by Anaconda. Drill diameter unknown
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"> 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, Swan Gold Mining Ltd, Britannia Gold NL, Glengarry Resources NL, Sundowner Minerals NL and Gutnick Resources NL. 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	<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. Maitland Mining NL: 5 samples were petrographically described by Mintek Services. Qualitative: sample colour, sample description and mineralisation. Quantitative; percentage of quartz. Newcrest Mining Ltd; Qualitative: rock type, colour, texture, typifying minerals and comments. Quantitative; grain size. Julia Mines NL; Qualitative: rock type and alteration. Quantitative; percentage of pyrite. Placer Dome Asia Pacific Ltd; Same as Goldfields Group. Goongarrie Gold Pty Ltd; Qualitative: description. Australian Consolidated Equities Ltd; Qualitative: rock type and description. Quantitative: sulphides Centaur Mining and Exploration Ltd; Qualitative: Lithology. Swan Gold Mining Ltd; Qualitative: alteration, colour, grain size, lithology, oxidation, mineralogy, structure, texture, vein style, vein assemblage, remarks. Quantitative: mineralisation intensity, vein percent. Britannia Gold NL; For RC samples: Qualitative: geological description, lithology. Quantitative: percent quartz, percent pyrite, percent pyrrhotite, percent veins.

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		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Glengarry Resources NL; Qualitative: description. Sundowner Minerals NL; Qualitative: description. Logging 1m intervals using Nikon microscope or handlens. Gutnick Resources NL; Qualitative: colour, comment and descriptions. For all Company's, entire holes were geologically logged. All holes were geologically logged entirely to a level of detail to support mineral resource estimation. It is unknown whether core was routinely photographed by earlier operators.
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> <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 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. Maitland Mining NL: RC samples were collected at 2m intervals and split into about 2kgs on-site. Newcrest Mining Ltd; RAB samples were collected at 4m intervals and RC samples were collected in 2m intervals and speared to produce 6m composites. RC samples returning assays greater than 0.2 g/t Au were resampled at 2m intervals and assayed. Julia Mines NL; RC samples were collected at 1m intervals in a large plastic bag from a cyclone, split numerous times until a 2kg portion was obtained. NQ diamond drill core was split at Kalgoorlie. Samples were loaded into a hammer mill, crushed to 1.5mm,

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		<p>passed through a rotary splitter to extract 200gms which was pulverised by a ring grinder to 200 mesh. A 50gm charge was extracted for assaying.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Placer Dome Asia Pacific Ltd; Auger samples were taken a maximum depth of 1.5m. RAB 4m composites collected using a spear. RC samples were collected at 1m and passed through a riffle splitter. Anomalous RAB composites were resplit into 1m intervals and re-analysed using the same assay method. Goongarrie Gold Pty Ltd; RC samples were collected at 1m intervals, details unknown Australian Consolidated Equities Ltd; RAB samples method unknown. Centaur Mining and Exploration Ltd; RAB samples were collected at 4m intervals. RC samples were collected from 1m to 2m intervals. Samples weighted between 1kg and 2kg. Samples were oven dried, pulverised to nominal -75 microns and split to 400 to 500 gm and a 40 gm charge taken for assaying. EGL; 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. Britannia Gold NL; Samples from RAB holes which were drilled to blade refusal or base of transported cover whichever was encountered first. RC samples from each metre were laid out in piles in rows of ten. Samples were taken to form 2m composites with a PVC sample spike. Within the shear zone, 1m samples were taken using a sample splitter. Glengarry Resources NL; Aircore samples were collected at 1m intervals and sampled at 1m, 4m composite samples sent for assay. Sample methods unknown. Sundowner Minerals NL; ; Percussion samples were collected over 1m intervals and split down by riffle splitter to approximately 1kg on site. They were then composited into 2m intervals, method unknown. Gutnick Resources NL; RC samples were collected at 2m intervals, method unknown. Unless specified above, samples were dried, crushed, split, pulverised and a charge taken for assaying. Repeat assays were undertaken on pulp samples at the discretion of the laboratory.
Quality of assay data and laboratory tests	<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 A.A.S; a 25gm sample was digested with aqua regia, the gold extracted using aliquot DIBK and the solvent backwashed. The gold concentration was determined by Atomic Absorption. Gilt Edged Mining NL; All samples were submitted to Minlab of Kalgoorlie to be assayed for gold; 5m composites were analysed by aqua regia/AAS with a detection limit of 0.01ppm and 1m samples assayed by Fire/AAS with a detection limit of 0.01ppm. Certified reference material standards was employed. Duplicate samples, analytical standards, and check analyses at a second

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
		<p>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 50g 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. Maitland Mining NL; Samples were sent to Comlabs in Kalgoorlie to be assayed for analysed for gold, lead, tungsten and silver. Newcrest Mining Ltd; RAB samples were sent to Australian Laboratory Services Perth and analysed for low level analysis by dissolution in aqua regia followed by fire assay. RC samples were despatched to Australian Assay Laboratories in Boulder to be assayed for gold by fire. Julia Mines NL; Samples were sent to SGS Kalgoorlie Laboratory to be assayed for gold using 50 gm Fire Assay. 95% of all assays results greater than 1 g/t Au were check from 1 to 4 times by taking a split from the original sample residue. Placer Dome Asia Pacific Ltd; Auger samples were submitted to ALS to be assayed for gold and arsenic. Gold assays were performed using aqua-regia digest and graphite furnace atomic absorption spectroscopy to 0.001ppm. Inductively coupled mass (emission) spectrometry was used to analyse for arsenic to 1ppm. RAB samples were submitted to Analab to be analysed for gold assay using aqua-regia digestion and a flame atomic absorption spectroscopy finish to a 1 ppb detection limit. RC samples were submitted to Analab to be assayed for gold by fire and flame AAS finish to 0.01ppm. Arsenic was also analysed using triple acid digest and flame AAS to a 50ppm detection limit. Goongarrie Gold Pty Ltd; Samples were assayed for gold, unknown method. Australian Consolidated Equities Ltd; Samples were analysed for gold using a detection limit of 0.01 g/t Au. The assaying and laboratory procedures are unknown. About 1 assay in 20 was repeated. Centaur Mining and Exploration Ltd; RAB samples were sent to Minlabs to be analysed for gold via aqua regia digest with a detection limit of 0.01ppm. Samples were also assayed for nickel, cobalt, copper, magnesium and zinc. RC samples were despatched to Analabs in Kalgoorlie to be assayed for gold using aqua regia digest with a detection limit of 0.01ppm. Samples were also analysed for aluminium, cobalt, iron, magnesium and nickel. Selected repeat assays were by fire assay. Swan Gold Mining Ltd; Samples were sent to Kalgoorlie Assay Laboratories to be analysed for gold by 40gm fire assay. Samples were also analysed at Genalysis. 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. Britannia Gold NL; Samples were submitted to Ultratrace in Perth to be analysed for gold sing aqua regia digest and AAS finish to ppb level. Samples were also assayed for copper, nickel, cobalt, chromium and manganese. RC samples were sent to Genalysis Laboratories in Maddington to be analysed for gold by fire assay followed by Atomic Absorption Spectrophotometry (AAS) with a detection limit of 0.01ppm. RC duplicates were taken on average 1 in 15 samples. Glengarry Resources NL; Samples were sent to Genalysis Laboratory Services to be assayed for gold, ppb detection limit, unknown method. Sundowner Minerals NL; Samples were submitted to SGD (Aust.) to be analysed for gold using AAS and arsenic using x-ray fluorescence. Significant results were confirmed by fire assay. Final samples were prepared after the crusher was cleaned with quartz blanks between every sample. Significant results were confirmed by fire assay and resampled over 1m intervals. Gutnick Resources NL; Samples were sent to Leonora Laverton Assay Lab in Kalgoorlie to be analysed for copper, cobalt, aluminium, arsenic, calcium, chromium, iron, magnesium, manganese, nickel and zinc using total acid digest (TAD) or OES (ICP).

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Verification of sampling and assaying	<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"> Fire Assay is considered a total technique. Aqua regia a partial technique. Selected drill intersections from WMC, Goldfields and Siberia Mining Corporation diamond core have been inspected by EGL 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. Data entry, verification and storage protocols for remaining operators is unknown. No adjustments have been made to assay data.
Location of data points	<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 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) Maitland Mining NL; Collar co-ordinates recorded on local grids and converted to MGA94 zone 51. Survey collection methods are unknown. Holes not downhole surveyed. Newcrest Mining Ltd; Collar co-ordinates recorded on local grids and converted to MGA94 zone 51. Survey collection methods are unknown. Holes not downhole surveyed. Julia Mines NL; RC holes drilled on local grid and surveyed by unknown method. RC holes not downhole surveyed. Placer Dome Asia Pacific Ltd; 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.

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Goongarrie Gold Pty Ltd; RC holes drills and surveyed on local grid. No downhole surveys. Survey collection methods are unknown. Australian Consolidated Equities Ltd; RC holes drills on local grid, unknown whether coordinates were surveyed. No downhole surveys. Centaur Mining and Exploration Ltd; Collars drilled on AGD 1984 AMG Zone 51 grid. Unclear whether surveyed on not. No downhole surveys. EGL; Collar locations were surveyed by DGPS and downhole surveys were collected using electronic multishot. The grid system used is GDA1994 MGA Zone 51. Britannia Gold NL; RC holes drilled on local grid, unknown whether surveyed. RC holes not downhole surveyed. Glengarry Resources NL; Holes drilled on AGD 1984 AMG Zone 51 grid. Unknown whether surveyed. No downhole surveys. Sundowner Minerals NL; Holes drilled on AGD 1984 AMG Zone 51 grid and local grid. Unknown whether surveyed. Gutnick Resources NL; RC collar co-ordinates surveyed on AMG grid, method unknown. No downhole surveys (Holes vertical). Topography has been surveyed by recent operators in the vicinity of operating mines. Collar elevations are consistent with surrounding holes and the natural surface elevation.
Data spacing and distribution	<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"> Data spacing varies from wide spaced regional drilling to close spaced resource drilling depending on the development stage of the deposit For deposits with resources and previously mined deposits the data spacing and distribution is sufficient to establish geological and grade continuity. Samples are not composited for this report. Samples are composited for resource calculations.
Orientation of data in relation to geological structure	<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"> Missouri; Drilling predominantly to the south, optimal for the east-west striking, north dipping mineralisation. Sandking; Drilling predominantly to the south, targeting EW to WSW striking, steep north dipping mineralisation. Palmerston & Berwick Moering; Drilling predominantly to the SW targeting mineralisation trending 090° at the south-western portion of the deposit and changing strike to approximately 030° through the central portion before curving to 070° at Berwick Moering. Theil Well; Dominantly inclined drilling to the W targeting E dipping structure. Regional drilling in all orientations, depending on the geological understanding at the time. It is not known whether there is any introduced sample bias due to drill orientation.
Sample security	<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. 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"> <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 EGL and is consistent with hard copy and digital WAMEX data. Goldfields Group and WMC; 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.

1.2 Reporting of Exploration Results

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"> Golden Eagle deposit is on Tenement M30/5, held by Carnegie Gold Pty. Ltd., a wholly owned subsidiary of Swan Gold. The tenement is in good standing. There are no heritage issues. 																				
		<table border="1"> <thead> <tr> <th>TENEMENT</th><th>HOLDER</th><th>AGREEMENTS</th></tr> </thead> <tbody> <tr> <td rowspan="14">E29/0955, M24/0051, M24/0115, M24/0159, M24/0208, M24/0290, M24/0352, M24/0376, M24/0427, M24/0633, M24/0754, M24/0755, M24/0830, M24/0845, M24/0846, M24/0847, M24/0848, M24/0960, P24/4182, P24/4750, P24/4751, P24/4752, P24/4753, P24/4754, P24/5073, P24/5074, P24/5075</td><td rowspan="14">SIBERIA MINING CORPORATION PTY LTD</td><td>M24/290 - SIBERIA GRANTED GARDNER THE RIGHT TO EXPLORE FOR NICKEL MINERALS ON M24/290. ROB MITCHELL AND HANK SHRERS (SURFACE ALLUVIAL RIGHTS TO 2M DEPTH)</td></tr> <tr> <td>M24/0039 - GARDNER GRANTED TO SIBERIA (EGL) THE RIGHT TO EXPLORE FOR GOLD MINERALS ON M24/39</td></tr> <tr> <td>M24/0051 - GLYN MORGAN (ALLUVIAL SURFACE RIGHTS TO 4M & 2HA)</td></tr> <tr> <td>M24/0208 - BRANDSTATER</td></tr> <tr> <td>M24/0352 - ROB MITCHELL AND HANK SHRERS (SURFACE ALLUVIAL RIGHTS TO 2M DEPTH)</td></tr> <tr> <td>M24/0633 - 1% NSR ON SMELTED GOLD FROM THE TENEMENTS, CAPPED AT \$75,000, PAYABLE TO FYI RESOURCES</td></tr> <tr> <td>M24/0845 - 0.5% NSR ON PRECIOUS METALS MINED FROM THE TENEMENT AND 1.5% NSR ON ALL OTHER MINERALS MINED FROM THE TENEMENT, PAYABLE TO HERON RESOURCES. BRANDSTATER</td></tr> <tr> <td>M24/0846 - 0.5% NSR ON PRECIOUS METALS MINED FROM THE TENEMENT AND 1.5% NSR ON ALL OTHER MINERALS MINED FROM THE TENEMENT, PAYABLE TO HERON RESOURCES. DARREN CHAMPION & HUGH BROWN (ALLUVIAL RIGHTS TO 4M & 2HA)</td></tr> <tr> <td>M24/0847 - 0.5% NSR ON PRECIOUS METALS MINED FROM THE TENEMENT AND 1.5% NSR ON ALL OTHER MINERALS MINED FROM THE TENEMENT, PAYABLE TO HERON RESOURCES</td></tr> <tr> <td>M24/0848 - 0.5% NSR ON PRECIOUS METALS MINED FROM THE TENEMENT AND 1.5% NSR ON ALL OTHER MINERALS MINED FROM THE TENEMENT, PAYABLE TO HERON RESOURCES</td></tr> <tr> <td>P24/4182 - ROB MITCHELL AND HANK SHRERS (SURFACE ALLUVIAL RIGHTS TO 2M DEPTH)</td></tr> <tr> <td>P24/4752 - ROB MITCHELL AND HANK SHRERS (SURFACE ALLUVIAL RIGHTS TO 2M DEPTH)</td></tr> <tr> <td>P24/4753 - ROB MITCHELL AND HANK SHRERS (SURFACE ALLUVIAL RIGHTS TO 2M DEPTH)</td></tr> <tr> <td>P24/4754 - ROB MITCHELL AND HANK SHRERS (SURFACE ALLUVIAL RIGHTS TO 2M DEPTH)</td></tr> <tr> <td>M24/0039</td><td>CHARLES ROBERT GARDNER</td><td>GARDNER GRANTED TO SIBERIA (EGL) THE RIGHT TO EXPLORE FOR GOLD MINERALS ON M24/39</td></tr> </tbody> </table> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> There are no heritage issues There are no known impediments to operating in the area. 	TENEMENT	HOLDER	AGREEMENTS	E29/0955, M24/0051, M24/0115, M24/0159, M24/0208, M24/0290, M24/0352, M24/0376, M24/0427, M24/0633, M24/0754, M24/0755, M24/0830, M24/0845, M24/0846, M24/0847, M24/0848, M24/0960, P24/4182, P24/4750, P24/4751, P24/4752, P24/4753, P24/4754, P24/5073, P24/5074, P24/5075	SIBERIA MINING CORPORATION PTY LTD	M24/290 - SIBERIA GRANTED GARDNER THE RIGHT TO EXPLORE FOR NICKEL MINERALS ON M24/290. ROB MITCHELL AND HANK SHRERS (SURFACE ALLUVIAL RIGHTS TO 2M DEPTH)	M24/0039 - GARDNER GRANTED TO SIBERIA (EGL) THE RIGHT TO EXPLORE FOR GOLD MINERALS ON M24/39	M24/0051 - GLYN MORGAN (ALLUVIAL SURFACE RIGHTS TO 4M & 2HA)	M24/0208 - BRANDSTATER	M24/0352 - ROB MITCHELL AND HANK SHRERS (SURFACE ALLUVIAL RIGHTS TO 2M DEPTH)	M24/0633 - 1% NSR ON SMELTED GOLD FROM THE TENEMENTS, CAPPED AT \$75,000, PAYABLE TO FYI RESOURCES	M24/0845 - 0.5% NSR ON PRECIOUS METALS MINED FROM THE TENEMENT AND 1.5% NSR ON ALL OTHER MINERALS MINED FROM THE TENEMENT, PAYABLE TO HERON RESOURCES. BRANDSTATER	M24/0846 - 0.5% NSR ON PRECIOUS METALS MINED FROM THE TENEMENT AND 1.5% NSR ON ALL OTHER MINERALS MINED FROM THE TENEMENT, PAYABLE TO HERON RESOURCES. DARREN CHAMPION & HUGH BROWN (ALLUVIAL RIGHTS TO 4M & 2HA)	M24/0847 - 0.5% NSR ON PRECIOUS METALS MINED FROM THE TENEMENT AND 1.5% NSR ON ALL OTHER MINERALS MINED FROM THE TENEMENT, PAYABLE TO HERON RESOURCES	M24/0848 - 0.5% NSR ON PRECIOUS METALS MINED FROM THE TENEMENT AND 1.5% NSR ON ALL OTHER MINERALS MINED FROM THE TENEMENT, PAYABLE TO HERON RESOURCES	P24/4182 - ROB MITCHELL AND HANK SHRERS (SURFACE ALLUVIAL RIGHTS TO 2M DEPTH)	P24/4752 - ROB MITCHELL AND HANK SHRERS (SURFACE ALLUVIAL RIGHTS TO 2M DEPTH)	P24/4753 - ROB MITCHELL AND HANK SHRERS (SURFACE ALLUVIAL RIGHTS TO 2M DEPTH)	P24/4754 - ROB MITCHELL AND HANK SHRERS (SURFACE ALLUVIAL RIGHTS TO 2M DEPTH)	M24/0039
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Exploration done by other parties	<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. All work by these companies was to industry standards of the time 																				
Geology	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Deposit type, geological setting and style of mineralisation. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Wyche & Witt (1994) described the rock units of the Siberia area in the Davyhurst 1:100,000 Sheet, and assigned the mafic rocks of the Siberia area to the Wongi and Missouri Basalt Units of the Pole Group, and the ultramafics to their east, to the Walter Williams Formation. In its most simplistic sense the geology of the mafic rocks is a sequence of high-Mg to tholeiitic basalts and flow dolerites interleaved with medium to coarse grained dolerite and gabbro dykes and sills. Ultramafic rocks outcrop poorly along a NE-SW trending, central spine dominated by in situ lateritic outcrop. The contact between the Missouri Basalt in the west and the ultramafics in the east has been the focus of extensive gold mining activity from the period 1900-1930. Gold mineralisation at Siberia has two styles: 																				

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> o quartz-biotite-feldspar-sulphide shear lodes within the basalt and; o quartz-talc-sulphide schist lodes in the ultramafic contact against the 'top' of the mafics (i.e. a contact lode). This style of mineralisation has been the focus of extensive gold mining activity from the period 1900-1930.
Drill hole Information	<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"> o easting and northing of the drill hole collar o elevation or RL (Reduced Level – elevation above sea level in metres) of the drill hole collar o dip and azimuth of the hole o down hole length and interception depth o 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. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • See Significant Intercepts in Appendix 1
Data aggregation methods	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • In reporting Exploration Results, weighting averaging techniques, maximum and/or minimum grade truncations (eg cutting of high grades) and cut-off grades are usually Material and should be stated. • Where aggregate intercepts incorporate short lengths of high grade results and longer lengths of low grade results, the procedure used for such aggregation should be stated and some typical examples of such aggregations should be shown in detail. • The assumptions used for any reporting of metal equivalent values should be clearly stated. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Original assays are length weighted. Grades are not top cut. Lower cut off is nominally 1g/t. Maximum 2m internal dilution. • No metal equivalents reported.
Relationship between	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • These relationships are particularly important in the reporting of Exploration 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • All intercept widths reported are down hole lengths. The geometry of mineralisation is known for major deposits (Sandking, Palmerston, Berwick Moering, Theil Well, New Mexico). However no attempt has been made here to report true widths as the

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
mineralisation widths and intercept lengths	<p><i>Results.</i></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <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> 	relationship of drilling orientation to mineralisation orientation for remaining deposits requires better definition.
Diagrams	<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.
Balanced reporting	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <i>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.</i> 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Results reported include both low and high grade values.
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"> Metallurgical and geotechnical work has been completed for previously mined deposits Additional metallurgical, geotechnical, environmental and engineering work is currently underway for the Sandking and Missouri deposits
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"> Drilling is currently underway at Missouri and Sandking to better define current resources, culminating in new JORC2012 compliant resources and reserves. Statutory approvals for mining at Sandking and Missouri in progress.