A1 Consolidated Gold

A1 Consolidated Gold Ltd
ABN 50 149 308 921

ASX:AYC

Investment Highlights:

Advanced project on granted mining lease – fully operational mine site including underground development & infrastructure

Mineral Resources in accordance with the JORC Code (2012)
Indicated – 250,000 t @ 5.1 g/t for 41,200 oz Au
Inferred – 1,170,000t @ 6.4 g/t for 240,000 oz Au

Board of Directors:

Chairman
Ashok Parekh

Managing Director
Dennis Clark

Non-Executive Directors
Morrie Goodz

Company Secretary
Dennis Wilkins

Capital Structure:

176,597,322 ordinary shares
28,666,667 unlisted options

Contact:

Dennis Wilkins
Tel: +61 8 9389 2111
admin@a1consolidated.com

ASX Release – 13th August 2014

A1 Gold Mine
1550 Level Update

A1 Consolidated Gold Limited (ASX: AYC) is pleased to report an update for the initial mining of the 1550 North Level at the A1 Gold Mine in north-eastern Victoria.

Highlights:

- **Face sample grades of up to 0.80m @ 93.3g/t Au**
- **Mineralisation style unique for the A1 Gold Mine**
- **Au grades correspond to Diamond Drill Intersection**

Key Risks:

- **Outside Current Mineral Resource**
- **Mineralisation Extents Unknown**
- **Requires Metallurgical Test Work**

As reported to the ASX on the 30th April 2014, on the 1550 North Level, a development heading has been progressed towards a high-grade drill intersection.

The initial mining of a bulk sample on the 1550 North Level has been completed. This area is outside of the current JORC (2012) Mineral Resource Estimate for the A1 Gold Mine. The style of the mineralisation is unique and has not been previously identified at the A1 Gold Mine.

Managing Directors Comments

Managing Director Dennis Clark said, "This style of mineralisation is not representative of the A1 Mine Stockworks and has not been previously known to exist at the A1 Mine. The Company has put this area on hold, pending further geological and metallurgical evaluation."
"The accessing of the 1550 North Level has provided a bulk sample for grade reconciliation and metallurgical test work. The drive will also provide a platform for infill diamond drilling to further define the 1400 Stockwork Zone Resource."

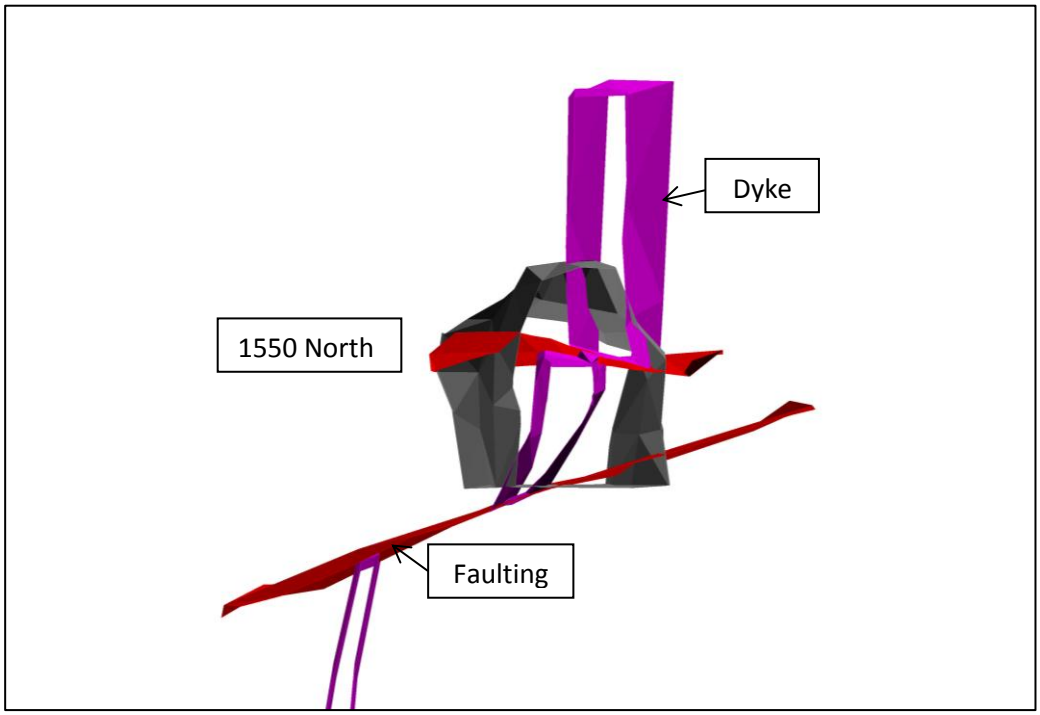
1550 North Level

As reported above, this area is unique and a new discovery at the A1 Gold Mine. A lack of visible gold with this style of mineralisation initially delayed the mining process until a correlation between sulphide level and Au grades was established.

Ore has been stockpiled on the surface and underground. As this type of ore has not been previously mined at the A1 Mine, it is planned to have metallurgical test work completed on a sample of this ore to determine suitability of a processing method and optimal recoveries.

A series of jumbo mining cuts were taken, followed by some hand held mining to maximise mined grade. Split-firing of faces was also used to assist in maintaining the grade. A total of approximately 500t of ore was mined from the drive. Grades have not been finalised and will require further sampling prior to being completed.

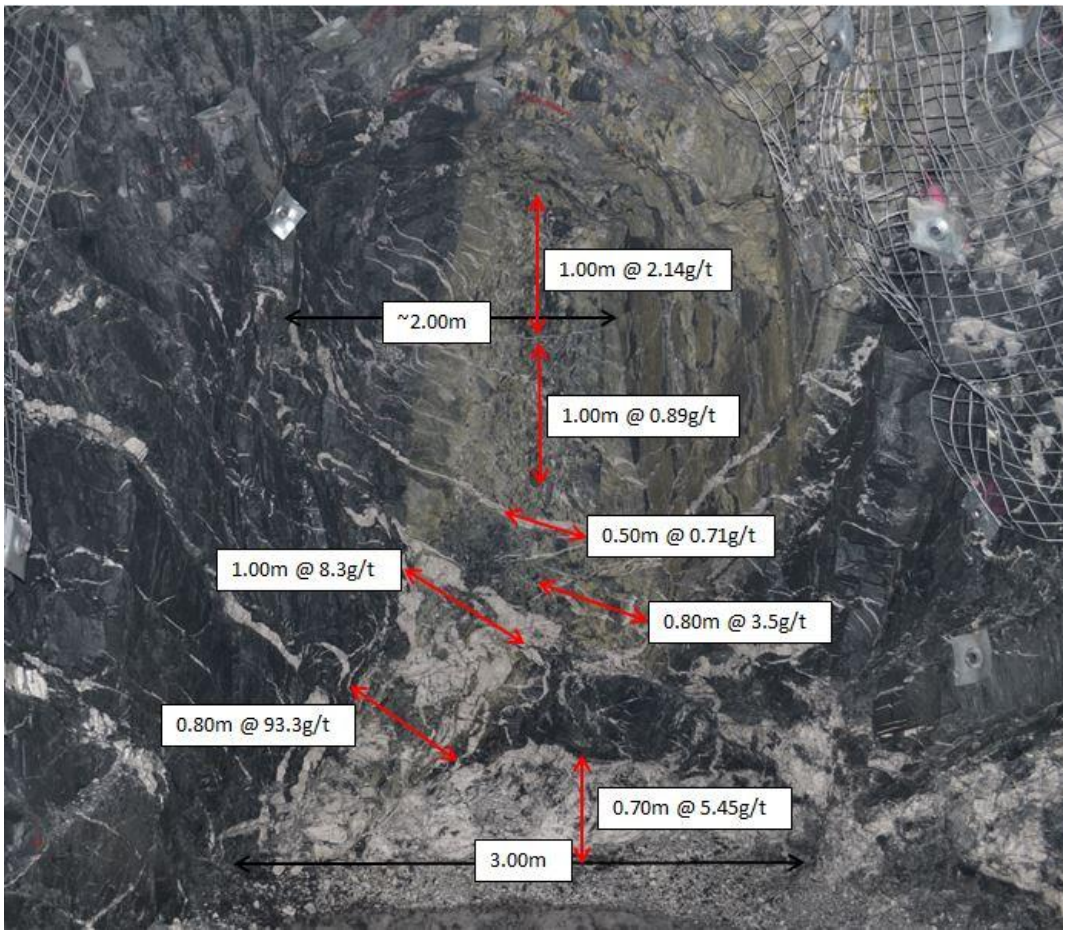
As mining progressed along the level, face chip grades of up to 0.80m @ 93.3 g/t Au have been obtained. Face chip grades of up to 1.0m @ 28g/t Au have been recorded in the current face, with the level currently on hold for further assessment by geological and mining staff. The lode is open to the North and both up and down dip.



(Figure is a screen capture and not to be scaled, but for illustration purposes only)

Figure 1: Cross Section looking North showing Dyke offsets

1550 North Level



(Figure is a photo capture and not to be scaled, but for illustration purposes only)

Figure 2: Sample locations, intervals and Au grades face 1550Nth_2014-04-29

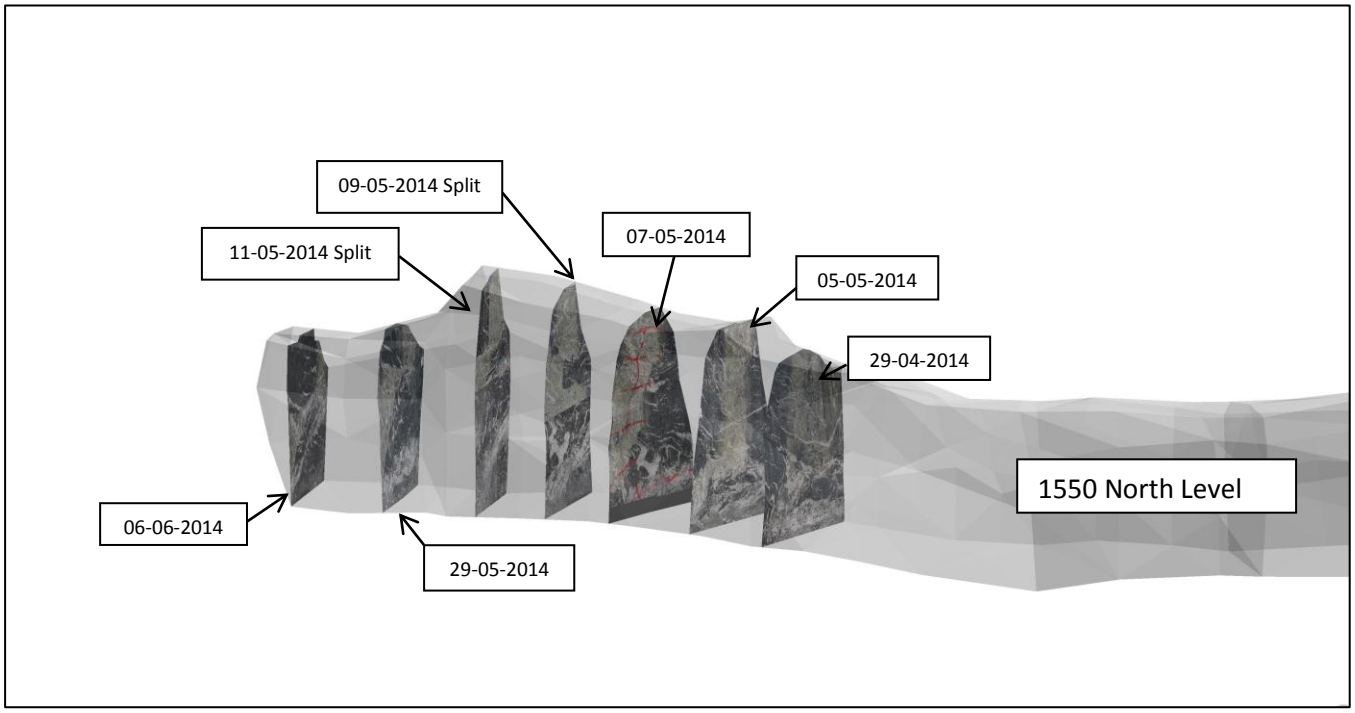
Table A: Rock Chip Sample Data- Highlight Face 1550Nth_2014-04-29

Refer to Appendix 1 for all face sample data from the 1550 North Drive.

Sample ID	Face ID	Easting	Northing	Elevation	Interval	Au (g/t)
F-01824	1550Nth_2014-04-29	429485.349	5848877.782	1555.703	1.00m	2.14
F-01825	1550Nth_2014-04-29	429485.357	5848877.785	1554.478	1.00m	0.89
F-01826	1550Nth_2014-04-29	429485.340	5848877.779	1553.895	0.50m	0.71
F-01827	1550Nth_2014-04-29	429484.671	5848877.551	1552.997	1.00m	8.30
F-01828	1550Nth_2014-04-29	429485.786	5848877.931	1553.142	0.80m	3.50
F-01829	1550Nth_2014-04-29	429484.153	5848877.375	1552.304	0.80m	93.3
F-01830	1550Nth_2014-04-29	429485.772	5848877.926	1552.034	0.70m	5.45

1550 North Level

In February 2013, the Company released the results of high grade drill intercepts from an underground drilling program. Since the end of the March quarter, mine development has reached this area. Mineralisation was intersected in April after driving towards the previously reported high-grade intersection. Mineralisation was mainly associated with dyke and vein hosted semi-massive sulphides within a healed brecciated dyke as well as minor occurrences of narrow high quartz veins typical of the A1 Mine. The area is structurally complex with several faults offsetting the mineralised dyke to the east, confirming the geological model.



(Figure is a screen capture and not to be scaled, but for illustration purposes only)

Figure 3: Isometric View showing 1550 sampled face locations

1400 Stockwork Resource Block

The 1400 Stockwork Zone represents a bulk mineable block located below the 1500mRL at the A1 Gold Mine in North- Eastern Victoria.

As announced on 11 February 2013 (clarified 18 February 2013) and reported in accordance with The JORC Code (2012) on 12 May 2014, the Company's JORC Mineral Resource has been upgraded in both size and classification, with a 135% increase in total resources to 1.4Mt @ 6.2 g/t Gold for 281,200 oz Gold. [(1)]The resource is classified as an **Indicated and Inferred Mineral Resource** [(1)] as follows:

Class	Tonnes	Au g/t	Au Ounces
Indicated	250,000	5.1	41,200
Inferred	1,170,000	6.4	240,000
Total	**1,420,000**	**6.2**	**281,200**

Note: Blocks reported where Au >=3.0g/t, between 1000mRL and 1500mRL. Datamine model a1_113md. The model has been depleted due to underground mining. Differences may occur due to rounding.

Table 1. 1400 Stockworks Mineral Resource estimate, A1 Gold Mine, February 2013

[(1)]Mineral Resources which are not Ore Reserves do not have demonstrated economic viability. The estimate of Mineral Resources may be materially affected by environmental, permitting, legal, title, taxation, socio-political, marketing, operational cost, metal price, mining control, dilution or other relevant issues. There has been insufficient exploration at this date to define these Mineral Resources as a Measured Mineral Resource or an Ore Reserve. It is uncertain if further exploration will result in upgrading the Mineral Resources to a Measured Mineral Resource category or to an Ore Reserve.

Competent Person Statement

The information in this report that relates to Mineral Resources is extracted from the summary report entitled 'A1 Consolidated Gold, Mineral Resource Estimate' prepared by CSA Global Pty Ltd included in the Company's ASX announcement dated 12 May 2014 (**May Announcement**) and is available to view on the Company's website. The Company confirms that it is not aware of any new information or data that materially affects the information included in the May Announcement and that all material assumptions and technical parameters underpinning the estimates in May Announcement continue to apply and have not materially changed. The Company confirms that the form and context in which the Competent Person's findings are presented have not been materially modified from the original May Announcement.

Tenement Holdings and Movements

Below is a schedule to mining tenements and beneficial interests held as at the end of the June 2014 Quarter:

Mining Tenements

Tenement Reference	Location	Interest at beginning of quarter	Acquired/ Disposed	Interest at end of quarter
MIN 5294	A1 Gold Project, Victoria	100%	N/A	100%
EL 5109	Ten Mile Goldfield, Victoria (incorporating Star of the West Mine, previously MIN4636)	100%	N/A	100%

Beneficial percentage interests held in farm-in or farm-out agreements

Tenement Reference	Location	Interest at beginning of quarter	Acquired/ Disposed	Interest at end of quarter
Nil	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A

About the Company

A1 Consolidated Gold Ltd is a junior gold exploration company focused on developing the A1 Gold Project in the Woods Point – Walhalla Goldfield located in north-eastern Victoria (Figure 4). The Company has also acquired two mineral tenements to the north of the A1 Gold Mine for further exploration. A1 Consolidated Gold is currently undertaking underground development at the A1 Gold Mine. The mining design is for a bulk mineable block.

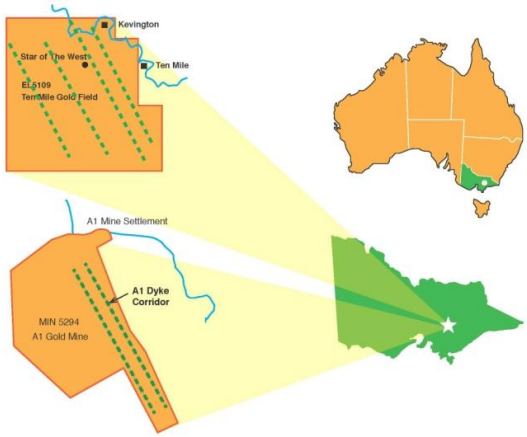


Figure 4: Location of Tenements

Competent Person Statements

The information in this report that relates to Exploration Results is based on information compiled by Mr David Sharp who is a member of The Australian Institute of Geoscientists. Mr Sharp is a full time employee of A1 Consolidated Gold Limited, and has sufficient experience, which is relevant to the style of mineralisation and type of deposit under consideration, and to qualify as a Competent Person as defined in the 2012 Edition of the JORC Code. Mr Sharp has given his consent to the inclusion in the report of the matters based on this information in the form and context in which it appears.

The information in this report that relates to Mineral Resources is extracted from the summary report entitled 'A1 Consolidated Gold, Mineral Resource Estimate' prepared by CSA Global Pty Ltd included in the Company's ASX announcement dated 12 May 2014 (**May Announcement**) and is available to view on the Company's website. The Company confirms that it is not aware of any new information or data that materially affects the information included in the May Announcement and that all material assumptions and technical parameters underpinning the estimates in May Announcement continue to apply and have not materially changed. The Company confirms that the form and context in which the Competent Person's findings are presented have not been materially modified from the original May Announcement.

Forward Looking Statements

Certain statements made during or in connection with this communication, including, without limitation, those concerning the economic outlook for the mining industry, expectations regarding gold prices, exploration costs, production costs and other operating results, growth prospects and the outlook of A1 Consolidated Gold Limited's operations contain or comprise certain forward looking statements regarding A1 Consolidated Gold Limited's exploration & development operations, economic performance and financial condition. Although A1 Consolidated Gold Limited believes that the expectations reflected in such forward-looking statements are reasonable; no assurance can be given that such expectations will prove to have been correct.

Accordingly, results could differ materially from those set out in the forward looking statements as a result of, among other factors, changes in economic and market conditions, success of business and operating initiatives, changes that could result from future acquisitions of new exploration properties, the risks and hazards inherent in the mining business (including industrial accidents, environmental hazards or geologically related conditions), changes in the regulatory environment and other government actions, mine development and operating risks, delays in obtaining governmental approvals or financing or in the completion of development or construction activities, discrepancies between actual and estimated production, risks inherent in the ownership, exploration and operation of or investment in mining properties, fluctuations in gold prices and exchange rates and business and operations risks management, as well as generally those additional factors set forth in our periodic filings with ASX. A1 Consolidated Gold Limited undertakes no obligation to update publicly or release any revisions to these forward-looking statements to reflect events or circumstances after today's date or to reflect the occurrence of unanticipated events.

Appendix 01- Table of all face samples taken through mineralised zone- 1550 North Drive

Sample ID	Face ID	Easting	Northing	Elevation	Interval	Au (g/t)	Geology
F-01824	1550Nth_2014-04-29	429485.349	5848877.782	1555.703	1.00m	2.14	Brecciated dyke. Sulphidic stylolites and crustiforms on quartz contacts
F-01825	1550Nth_2014-04-29	429485.357	5848877.785	1554.478	1.00m	0.89	Brecciated dyke. Sulphidic stylolites and crustiforms on quartz contacts
F-01826	1550Nth_2014-04-29	429485.340	5848877.779	1553.895	0.50m	0.71	Tensional quartz vein within brecciated dyke
F-01827	1550Nth_2014-04-29	429484.671	5848877.551	1552.997	1.00m	8.30	Quartz veining and brecciated dyke. Strong fine pyritic mineralisation, almost massive in places
F-01828	1550Nth_2014-04-29	429485.786	5848877.931	1553.142	0.80m	3.50	Brecciated dyke. Sulphidic stylolites and crustiforms on quartz contacts. String pyritic mineralisation
F-01829	1550Nth_2014-04-29	429484.153	5848877.375	1552.304	0.80m	93.3	Brecciated dyke shoot and quartz veining
F-01830	1550Nth_2014-04-29	429485.772	5848877.926	1552.034	0.70m	5.45	Large vein in FW of dyke contact. Minor patches of very strong pyritic mineralisation
F-01834	1550Nth_2014-05-05	429484.949	5848880.265	1556.265	1.00m	0.66	Brecciated dyke and quartz veining . Styolitic and crustiform margins
F-01835	1550Nth_2014-05-05	429483.951	5848879.951	1555.664	0.60m	4.96	Veining on FW contact of dyke and seds
F-01836	1550Nth_2014-05-05	429484.845	5848880.232	1554.124	1.00m	0.46	Brecciated dyke shoot and quartz veining
F-01837	1550Nth_2014-05-05	429484.786	5848880.214	1553.141	0.80m	1.58	Large vein in FW of dyke contact. Minor patches of moderate pyritic mineralisation
F-01838	1550Nth_2014-05-05	429484.000	5848879.966	1552.993	0.50m	1.04	Brecciated dyke shoot and quartz veining
F-01839	1550Nth_2014-05-05	429485.821	5848880.539	1552.360	0.90m	0.65	Large vein in FW of dyke contact. Minor patches of moderate pyritic mineralisation
F-01840	1550Nth_2014-05-07	429483.675	5848882.497	1556.248	1.00m	0.305	Brecciated dyke with frequent stacked thin quartz veins
F-01841	1550Nth_2014-05-07	429483.328	5848882.385	1555.586	1.50m	9.49	Brecciated dyke with frequent stacked thin quartz veins
F-01842	1550Nth_2014-05-07	429483.050	5848882.296	1554.847	2.30m	0.76	Brecciated dyke with frequent stacked thin quartz veins
F-01843	1550Nth_2014-05-07	429482.851	5848882.232	1553.872	2.10m	11.68	Brecciated dyke with frequent stacked thin quartz veins

Sample ID	Face ID	Easting	Northing	Elevation	Interval	Au (g/t)	Geology
F-01844	1550Nth_2014-05-07	429482.668	5848882.173	1552.706	1.40m	3.41	Brecciated dyke with frequent stacked thin quartz veins- closer to offset fault at bottom of face
F-01845	1550Nth_2014-05-07	429484.544	5848882.776	1552.104	3.40m	0.71	Footwall off set vein at bottom of face. Bucky quartz with minor patches of pyritic mineralisation
F-01846	1550Nth_2014-05-07	429483.539	5848882.453	1555.960	1.00m	0.15	Brecciated dyke with frequent stacked thin quartz veins
F-01847	1550Nth_2014-05-07	429483.264	5848882.364	1555.226	1.00m	0.97	Brecciated dyke with frequent stacked thin quartz veins
F-01848	1550Nth_2014-05-07	429482.993	5848882.277	1554.341	1.00m	0.2	Brecciated dyke with frequent stacked thin quartz veins
F-01849	1550Nth_2014-05-07	429482.718	5848882.189	1553.257	1.00m	1.27	Brecciated dyke with frequent stacked thin quartz veins
F-01850	1550Nth_2014-05-07	429482.865	5848882.236	1552.267	1.00m	23.9	Quartz and dyke from offset area at bottom of face
F-01851	1550Nth_2014-05-07	429482.414	5848882.091	1551.731	2.00m	0.54	Quartz and dyke from offset area at bottom of face
F-01852	1550Nth_2014-05-09	LHW			0.50m	17.59	Lower offset vein in LHW- frequent patches of semi massive sulphides
F-01853	1550Nth_2014-05-09	429483.015	5848884.760	1556.616	1.00m	0.47	Brecciated dyke with quartz matrix- Sulphidic crustiform margins
F-01854	1550Nth_2014-05-09	429483.359	5848884.996	1555.308	0.30m	5.785	Offset qtz vein dyke over sed. Minor patchy semi massive sulphides
F-01855	1550Nth_2014-05-09	429482.303	5848884.273	1555.478	0.60m	1.17	offset qtz vein within main body of dyke. Patchy semi massive sulphides
F-01856	1550Nth_2014-05-09	429481.650	5848883.826	1554.579	1.00m	1.13	Brecciated dyke and quartz veins under offset
F-01857	1550Nth_2014-05-09	429482.006	5848884.070	1556.275	0.80m	0.81	Quartz veining on contact HW contact of dyke and seds
F-01858	1550Nth_2014-05-11	429481.140	5848885.870	1556.838	0.60m	0.72	Altered seds- high py
F-01859	1550Nth_2014-05-11	429481.457	5848886.129	1556.485	0.80m	1.89	massive dyke along upper dyke contact
F-01860	1550Nth_2014-05-11	429481.865	5848886.461	1556.634	1.20m	0.2	Brecciated dyke
F-01861	1550Nth_2014-05-11	429480.995	5848885.752	1555.541	0.80m	14.04	Across offset fault- centre of face
F-01862	1550Nth_2014-05-11	429480.624	5848885.449	1555.331	0.80m	6.28	Across offset fault- left of face
F-01876	1550Nth_2014-05-14	429481.566	5848886.217	1554.317	1.00m	1.72	Across offset fault and into massive dyke
F-01877	1550Nth_2014-05-14	429481.528	5848886.187	1552.733	1.00m	4.36	Massive dyke with occasional tensional veining
F-01878	1550Nth_2014-05-14	429482.110	5848886.661	1554.224	1.00m	12.58	Across offset fault and into massive dyke

Sample ID	Face ID	Easting	Northing	Elevation	Interval	Au (g/t)	Geology
F-01879	1550Nth_2014-05-14	429480.741	5848885.545	1554.236	1.00m	1.52	Across offset fault and into massive dyke
F-01880	1550Nth_2014-05-14	429480.705	5848885.515	1552.558	1.00m	1.92	Massive dyke with occasional tensional veining
F-01881	1550Nth_2014-05-14	LHW			2.60m	2.26	LHW- mineralised brecciated dyke
F-01882	1550Nth_2014-05-21	429479.242	5848887.451	1554.520	1.00m	2.01	Tensional veining within dyke
F-01883	1550Nth_2014-05-21	429478.888	5848887.181	1555.228	0.40m	0.7	Top offset vein between sed and dyke
F-01884	1550Nth_2014-05-29	LHW			1.00m	0.6	Qtz veining in LHW back from face
F-01885	1550Nth_2014-05-29	LHW			1.00m	15.62	Qtz veining in LHW back from face
F-01886	1550Nth_2014-05-29	429478.756	5848887.080	1553.646	1.00m	0.95	Tensional veining within dyke
F-01887	1550Nth_2014-05-29	429480.434	5848888.362	1552.318	1.20m	0.22	Large qtz vein on bottom offset fault
F-01888	1550 North LHW	LHW				3.47	Mineralised brecciated dyke
F-01889	1550 North LHW	LHW				2.2	Mineralised brecciated dyke
F-01890	1550 North LHW	LHW				10.27	Mineralised brecciated dyke
F-01891	1550 North LHW	LHW				4.59	Multiple veins within dyke
F-01892	1550 North LHW	LHW				8.74	Multiple veins within dyke
F-01893	1550 North LHW	LHW				10.08	Thin vein
F-01894	1550 North LHW	LHW				3.17	Thin vein
F-01895	1550Nth_2014-06-06	429477.395	5848889.085	1553.297	1.00m	28.74	Main offset vein- dyke + qtz
F-01896	1550Nth_2014-06-06	429478.986	5848890.354	1553.844	0.30m	0.16	Main offset vein- dyke + qtz
F-01897	1550Nth_2014-06-06	429479.643	5848890.879	1554.136	0.80m	0.12	East dyke contact with offset fault. Very broken with fine sulphides
F-01898	1550Nth_2014-06-06	429479.643	5848890.879	1553.635	0.80m	0.09	East dyke contact with offset fault. Very broken with fine sulphides
F-01899	1550Nth_2014-06-06	429477.470	5848889.145	1552.225	0.50m	0.06	FW offset vein
F-01900	1550Nth_2014-06-06	429479.278	5848890.587	1553.122	0.50m	2.44	FW offset vein

Appendix 02- JORC Code, 2012 Edition- Table 1

Section 1 Sampling Techniques and Data

(Criteria in this section apply to all succeeding sections.)

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
Sampling techniques	• *Nature and quality of sampling (eg cut channels, random chips, or specific specialised industry standard measurement tools appropriate to the minerals under investigation, such as down hole gamma sondes, or handheld XRF instruments, etc). These examples should not be taken as limiting the broad meaning of sampling.* • *Include reference to measures taken to ensure sample representivity and the appropriate calibration of any measurement tools or systems used.* • *Aspects of the determination of mineralisation that are Material to the Public Report.* • *In cases where 'industry standard' work has been done this would be relatively simple (eg 'reverse circulation drilling was used to obtain 1 m samples from which 3 kg was pulverised to produce a 30 g charge for fire assay'). In other cases more explanation may be required, such as where there is coarse gold that has inherent sampling problems. Unusual commodities or mineralisation types (eg submarine nodules) may warrant disclosure of detailed information.*	• Sampling undertaken was face chip sampling using either a pick and sampling ring or jumbo rattle. • Samples were taken perpendicular to mineralised structures where possible and across every aspect of the mined faces to attempt to predict average face grades. • Samples varied from 0.3m to 3.4m in width depending on the thickness of the structure being sampled and were generally between 1 and 4kg. Samples were pulverised to produce a 50g change for fire assay. This area of the mine is predominately fine gold, therefore coarse gold considerations were not applied.
Drilling techniques	• *Drill type (eg core, reverse circulation, open-hole hammer, rotary air blast, auger, Bangka, sonic, etc) and details (eg core diameter, triple or standard tube, depth of diamond tails, face-sampling bit or other type, whether core is oriented and if so, by what method, etc).*	• N/A
Drill sample recovery	• *Method of recording and assessing core and chip sample recoveries and results assessed.* • *Measures taken to maximise sample recovery and ensure representative nature of the samples.* • *Whether a relationship exists between sample recovery and grade and whether sample bias may have occurred due to preferential loss/gain of fine/coarse material.*	• Representative sampling was achieved by sampling perpendicular to all structural and mineralised features of the faces sampled. Most faces in the mining area were sampled on a routine basis.

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
Logging	• *Whether core and chip samples have been geologically and geotechnically logged to a level of detail to support appropriate Mineral Resource estimation, mining studies and metallurgical studies.* • *Whether logging is qualitative or quantitative in nature. Core (or costean, channel, etc) photography.* • *The total length and percentage of the relevant intersections logged.*	• Faces were routinely photographed and geologically mapped with the sample locations recorded on these maps. Face mapping data also includes mineralisation style, structural measurements, rock types and presence of indicator minerals.
Sub-sampling techniques and sample preparation	• *If core, whether cut or sawn and whether quarter, half or all core taken.* • *If non-core, whether riffled, tube sampled, rotary split, etc and whether sampled wet or dry.* • *For all sample types, the nature, quality and appropriateness of the sample preparation technique.* • *Quality control procedures adopted for all sub-sampling stages to maximise representivity of samples.* • *Measures taken to ensure that the sampling is representative of the in situ material collected, including for instance results for field duplicate/second-half sampling.* • *Whether sample sizes are appropriate to the grain size of the material being sampled.*	• All samples were dried on site then transported by A1 Consolidated staff to the independent Gekko laboratory in Ballarat where the samples were crushed, pulverised and split for a 50g fire assay. • This area of the mine is predominately fine gold, therefore large sample sizes are not required to negate the nugget effect
Quality of assay data and laboratory tests	• *The nature, quality and appropriateness of the assaying and laboratory procedures used and whether the technique is considered partial or total.* • *For geophysical tools, spectrometers, handheld XRF instruments, etc, the parameters used in determining the analysis including instrument make and model, reading times, calibrations factors applied and their derivation, etc.* • *Nature of quality control procedures adopted (eg standards, blanks, duplicates, external laboratory checks) and whether acceptable levels of accuracy (ie lack of bias) and precision have been established.*	• All samples were assayed at the Gekko laboratory in Ballarat • Gekko Laboratory QAQC involves the use of internal certified reference standards, blanks, splits and replicates. Analysis of these results demonstrates an acceptable level of precision and accuracy.
Verification of sampling and	• *The verification of significant intersections by either independent or alternative company personnel.* • *The use of twinned holes.*	• All face sample results received are compared to sample locations as per the corresponding geological face maps to both understand the grade distribution and to ensure grades correspond to mineralised

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
assaying	• *Documentation of primary data, data entry procedures, data verification, data storage (physical and electronic) protocols.* • *Discuss any adjustment to assay data.*	structures. • Data is backed up regularly on site at the A1 Gold Mine with a copy of the backed up data stored off site. • Assay data has not been adjusted
Location of data points	• *Accuracy and quality of surveys used to locate drill holes (collar and down-hole surveys), trenches, mine workings and other locations used in Mineral Resource estimation.* • *Specification of the grid system used.* • *Quality and adequacy of topographic control.*	• All surveying is conducted by Adrian Cummins and Associates Ltd, registered surveyors who have a long history of working at the A1 Gold Mine • Surveying is conducted in MGA GDA94 datum.
Data spacing and distribution	• *Data spacing for reporting of Exploration Results.* • *Whether the data spacing and distribution is sufficient to establish the degree of geological and grade continuity appropriate for the Mineral Resource and Ore Reserve estimation procedure(s) and classifications applied.* • *Whether sample compositing has been applied.*	• N/A
Orientation of data in relation to geological structure	• *Whether the orientation of sampling achieves unbiased sampling of possible structures and the extent to which this is known, considering the deposit type.* • *If the relationship between the drilling orientation and the orientation of key mineralised structures is considered to have introduced a sampling bias, this should be assessed and reported if material.*	• Sampling was conducted perpendicular to mineralised and geological structures. Surrounding wall rock was also sampled to provide data for background mineralisation
Sample security	• *The measures taken to ensure sample security.*	• Sampling was conducted by A1 Consolidated geological and trained mining staff. Samples were dried in a locked oven on site and sealed in large plastic bags before transported to the Gekko laboratory in Ballarat by A1 Consolidated staff. • Sample numbers are sequential and bear no resemblance to the sample locations. • Sample results are emailed directly to the Geology Manager and Managing Director.
Audits or reviews	• *The results of any audits or reviews of sampling techniques and data.*	• N/A

Section 2 Reporting of Exploration Results

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

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
Mineral tenement and land tenure status	• *Type, reference name/number, location and ownership including agreements or material issues with third parties such as joint ventures, partnerships, overriding royalties, native title interests, historical sites, wilderness or national park and environmental settings.* • *The security of the tenure held at the time of reporting along with any known impediments to obtaining a licence to operate in the area.*	• The A1 Gold Mine is located wholly within MIN5294. This license is 100% owned by A1 Consolidated Gold (AYC). • The A1 Mine is located approximately 75km southeast of Mansfield in northeast Victoria (approximately 15km northwest of Woods Point). • In 2012 AYC acquired the rights to the asset from Heron Resources Ltd (HRR). • The Mining Licence is in good standing.
Exploration done by other parties	• *Acknowledgment and appraisal of exploration by other parties.*	• The A1 Gold Mine has been an active mine since 1861 with an extensive list of previous owners and tenement consolidations. Most recently before A1 Consolidated, the tenement was held by Gaffney's Creek Gold Mine Pty Ltd which consolidated the 3 mining leases MIN5375, MIN5326, and MIN5294. • Heron Resources who conducted the 2009-20011 L7 drilling program and commenced decline development. • A complete pre-2009 historical review was signed off by Heron/GAA in 2009 and is detailed in Section 1 of Table 1 in accordance with the JORC 2012 Code. • The A1 Gold Mine is a Devonian-age narrow vein high-grade gold deposit that operated almost continuously from 1861 to 1992 producing 442,334 ounces from 530,436 tonnes from primary gold production at an average recovered grade of 25.9g/t Au. The A1 Dyke was attributed with a yield exceeding 620,000 ounces of gold, including gold in alluvial and tailings deposits (Goodz et al, 2009).
Geology	• *Deposit type, geological setting and style of mineralisation.*	**The A1 Mine is a diorite dyke-hosted deposit of upper Devonian Age.** **This deposit type represents 3 of the 4 largest and deepest gold mines in the history of the Lachlan Fold Belt which spans NSW, Victoria and Tasmania.**

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
		The A1 Mine represents the largest pure gold mine in this group based on resources, and fourth overall based on production. **Regional Geology** The project area lies within the Woods Point – Walhalla Synclinorium structural domain of the Melbourne Zone, a northwest trending belt of tightly folded Early Devonian Walhalla Group sandy turbidites. The domain is bounded by the Enoch's Point and Howe's Creek Faults, both possible detachment-related splay structures that may have controlled the intrusion of the Woods Point Dyke Swarm and provided the conduits for gold bearing hydrothermal fluids. The local structural zone is referred to as the Ross Creek Fault Zone (RCFZ). Most gold mineralisation in the Woods Point to Gaffney's Creek corridor occurs as structurally controlled quartz ladder vein systems hosted by dioritic dyke bulges. The A1 mine is central to this corridor. Two main lines of mineralised dykes occur in the belt from Jamieson to Walhalla. The A1 mine is situated on the eastern line, which appears to be closely related to an un-named anticlinal axis, which includes the Gaffney's Creek –Woods Point mines. A western line, which is coincident with the Bald Hill Syncline, hosts the historic Eldorado – Wallaby and the Matlock mines. The axial planes of the major folds may have provided zones of structural weakness along which the dykes have been emplaced. **Local Geology** The A1 mine site is located in a steep valley extending uphill from the Mansfield – Woods Point Road. Outcrop is limited due to the nature of the gully fill, mullock stockpiles and mine workings. The historical mining activity has centered on a 200 metre wide corridor containing discontinuous outcrops of dyke and mineralised sedimentary rocks generally less than 3-10 metres wide, except in the Castle Reef outcrop where the dyke is exposed over a 30 metre width.

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
		Underground mapping shows the main A1 dyke to be a series of sub parallel bifurcating dykes that split up and merge at various positions along the mine workings. The surface expression of many little dykes is considered to be akin to a series of splays coming off the main body. The average trend of the strike of the dyke and the host sediment stratigraphy is 147o/327o (GDA94) with an overall south to southwest dip. This trend varies over the 2 kilometre strike length in the immediate mine area and ranges between 130o/310o and 160p/340o. Although the rock units are commonly described as steeply dipping, units vary from 60o west to 60o east dipping. The A1 dykes are sub vertical at the surface and maintain this orientation until about 250-300 metres below surface, where the dyke then maintains a consistent westerly dip of 80-82o. The dyke is cut and offset by a series of mainly reverse faults and then sinistrally rotated back to an apparent vertical dip overall. These faults host most of the gold bearing vein deposits. **Mine Geology** Goodz and King (1989) and Herman (1914) depict the A1 mine as being related to a main dyke corridor which in essence maintains a constant width. The gold mineralisation is hosted mainly within the dyke rocks, but where the sedimentary rocks are intensely silicified or are xenoliths rafts, the gold mineralisation continues across these sedimentary rock blocks. There has been inference to the role of silicified sedimentary rocks and recent exploration models have suggested a series of repetitive dyke bulges, rather than a continuous dyke body with irregular sedimentary rock rafts along dyke corridor extensions. It has been identified that there is a minimum of three parallel dyke intrusions across a 200 metre wide mine site zone, within the immediate A1 mine operations as follows: 1. The main A1 dyke and the North dyke (A1) – up to five smaller dykes have been observed within the one dyke corridor. 2. The Eastern Dyke Zone (EDZ) comprising the Little dyke and Eastern dyke within a 40 metre wide corridor, approximately 60 metres to

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
		the east of the A1 dyke; and 3. The Central Dyke Zone (CDZ) comprising at least one dyke, north of the main A1 corridor. Within the main A1 corridor, there have been four to five parallel dyke fingers going both north and south. These splays are clearly observed both vertically and horizontally between the No 4 and 9 levels. These dyke fingers entrap xenoliths of sedimentary rocks (rafts) and the A1 dyke corridor is overall quite uniform in width from the easternmost contact (footwall) to the westernmost contact (hangingwall). Drilling and development after 1985, north of the 14, 16 and 17 levels identified a block of mineralised, silicified metasedimentary rocks between the main and north dyke bodies. It is believed that this was a xenoliths raft of 20-30 metres in width and greater than 100 metres in depth. It is fault bounded on the south western contact and the north eastern contact possibly related to the fault intersection between the Wright and Burns/Folly reef systems. **1550 Mineralisation Style** Gold mineralisation on the 1550 Level is predominately bound by a brecciated altered dyke hosting quartz-carbonate veining +/- massive-semi massive sulphide mineralisation with the gold associated with these sulphides. The exact composition of the sulphides is unknown at this stage but arsenopyrite is visible under hand lens. Samples are currently being prepared at a local university. Some mineralisation also occurs within veining on fault margins more typical of the upper levels of the A1 Gold Mine. •
Drill hole Information	• *A summary of all information material to the understanding of the exploration results including a tabulation of the following information for all Material drill holes:* ○ *easting and northing of the drill hole collar* ○ *elevation or RL (Reduced Level – elevation above sea level in metres) of the drill hole collar* ○ *dip and azimuth of the hole*	• Refer to Appendix One for a complete list of samples in the above report • Not all of the XYZ co-ordinates have been calculated for the face sample positions as some of the samples were taken on the LHW of the drive and not on the actual face.

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
	○ *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	• *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.*	• Grades reported are uncut • Samples were taken over interval lengths of 0.3m to 3.4m dependent on width of mineralised and geological features and not related to grade. • Gold only reported
Relationship between mineralisation widths and intercept lengths	• *These relationships are particularly important in the reporting of Exploration Results.* • *If the geometry of the mineralisation with respect to the drill hole angle is known, its nature should be reported.* • *If it is not known and only the down hole lengths are reported, there should be a clear statement to this effect (eg 'down hole length, true width not known').*	• Samples were generally taken perpendicular to mineralised structures and veining. • Geometry of mineralised zones varied along the mining zone from flat to subvertical. Sampling geometry was adjusted to suit the varying geometry of the mineralised zones.
Diagrams	• *Appropriate maps and sections (with scales) and tabulations of intercepts should be included for any significant discovery being reported These should include, but not be limited to a plan view of drill hole collar locations and appropriate sectional views.*	• Refer to Figure 3 in the above report for an isometric view of the 1550 Level and Figure 4 for an image of the sampled face positions
Balanced reporting	• *Where comprehensive reporting of all Exploration Results is not practicable, representative reporting of both low and high grades and/or widths should be practiced to avoid misleading reporting of Exploration Results.*	• All face samples taken throughout the strike length of mineralisation have been reported, including sterilization samples.
Other substantive exploration	• *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*	• The style of gold mineralisation observed in the 1550 North is unlike that mined at the A1 Gold Mine previously. The gold is predominately associated with massive to semi massive sulphide mineralisation

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
data	*method of treatment; metallurgical test results; bulk density, groundwater, geotechnical and rock characteristics; potential deleterious or contaminating substances.*	within a brecciated dyke. Very little visible gold was observed in the drive which is uncommon considering the elevated grades. It must be noted that this style of mineralisation is not representative of the 1400 Stockwork Zone.
Further work	• *The nature and scale of planned further work (eg tests for lateral extensions or depth extensions or large-scale step-out drilling).* • *Diagrams clearly highlighting the areas of possible extensions, including the main geological interpretations and future drilling areas, provided this information is not commercially sensitive.*	• The current face of the 1550 North has been face sampled and returned grades of up to 1.0m @ 28.7g/t from a narrow zone of the brecciated dyke zone. Mineralised dyke remains in the western wall through the mineralised zone. Geological modelling has identified a possible small extension down dip where the dyke has been offset by west dipping reverse faulting. This can be tested by a short diamond drilling program from the 1550 North drive. Possible up dip extensions of the ore zone can be tested by sludge drilling from the 1550 North. Existing diamond drilling suggests limited potential for updip extensions. • Refer to Figure 1 in the above report showing the upward extension of the dyke and offsets.