

RIVERINA EXPLORATION UPDATE

High-grade Main Lode mineralisation extended at depth

High-grade extension of Murchison Lode discovered

HIGHLIGHTS:

- Extensional drilling under the Riverina open pit has extended the Main Lode an additional 100 metres vertically with high grade intercepts of 1.2m @ 29.9 g/t and 2.8m @ 6.0 g/t
- Intercepts have increased the depth of the known high grade mineralisation from ~250 metres below surface to more than 350 metres below surface and the deposit remains open in all directions
- 12 diamond holes from an initial 30 hole program have now been completed proving the mineralised structure of the Main Lode extends more than 1km along strike
- In addition to the Main Lode extensions, a high-grade extension of the Murchison Lode has been discovered which runs parallel to Riverina's existing Main lode
- The Murchison Lode is located just 80m east of Main Lode, however this was historically considered low grade near the surface, with no specific targeting of this lode at depth
- Initial intercepts from the Murchison Lode extension include:
 - 0.3m @ 171 g/t from 325m (with abundant visible gold)
 - 1.0m @ 30.8 g/t from 181m
 - 1.4m @ 17.8 g/t (including 0.5m @ 52.2 g/t) from 12m
 - 4.9m @ 4.4 g/t from 34m
- The Murchison high-grade extension remains open at depth with the structure intercepted over a 700m strike length with the deepest hole hitting 0.3m @ 171 g/t
- 18 more holes are to be completed by the end of December prior to updating the Resource in the March quarter

Background - OBM's Underground Exploration Strategy

- A key pillar of OBM's 3-Year Strategy to create value is by committing to exploration drilling, targeting high-grade underground ore for the potential to increase production above 100kozpa
- OBM's boots-on-the-ground and first principles approach to geology (with a key focus on structural mapping & modelling) indicated further potential at Riverina with mineralisation at the project open

- OBM prioritised drilling of the underground extensions at Riverina in August 2022, considering:
 - The project had an existing high-grade underground resource of 151koz at 6.6 g/t* (*see Appendix 1*)
 - Historical mining down to ~120 vertical metres extracted 100kt at ~12 g/t**
 - Developing the Riverina Underground is considered a relatively quick, low capex option given the existing infrastructure in the area and the ability to develop a mine portal from the open pit
 - Riverina ore has been processed at the Davyhurst mill and has recoveries of ~92%
 - There has been limited deep drilling in the overall system which is open in all directions and has had no drilling below 250m
- The program currently underway is the first diamond drill exploration program in more than 12 months on the tenement package
- Phase 1 drilling at Riverina will consist of 30 holes of which currently 12 have now been completed
- Phase 1 drilling will continue until the end of December with a further 18 holes remaining in the program
- OBM will collate all exploration data and anticipates announcing a resource update in the March quarter

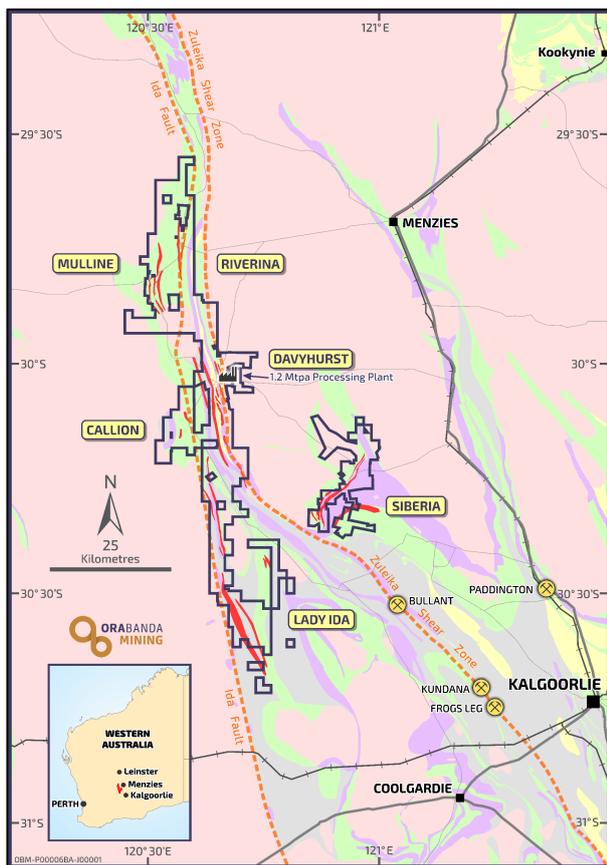


Figure 1 – Overview of OBM Tenement Package

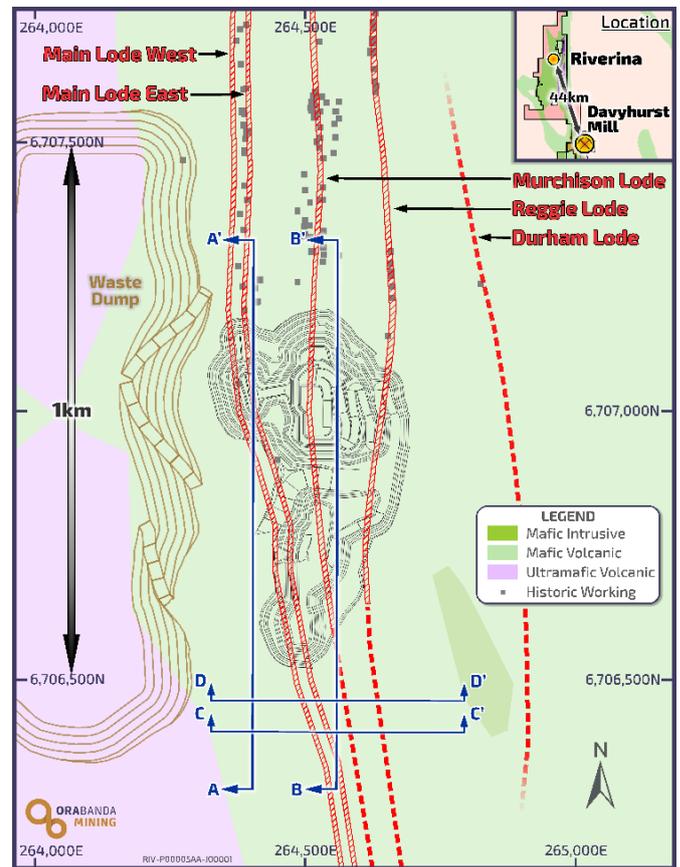


Figure 2 – Plan view of Riverina Project

* The Company's Mineral Resources and Ore Reserves Statement as at 30 June 2022 was announced to the ASX on 01 August 2022. The Company is not aware of any new information or data which materially affects the information included in that announcement and, for the estimate of mineral resources, all material assumptions and technical parameters underpinning the estimate continue to apply and have not materially changed. See Appendix 1 for further detail.

** Source - Historical Production figures sourced from internal Company records (Monarch Gold 2008)

Main Lode Drilling

- The Main Lodes are made up of two parallel structures (East and West) that are sub-vertical and ~10 metres apart
- The Main Lode East is the prominent mineralised structure
- OBM has further proven the continuity of the Main Lode structure for more than 1km and demonstrated that the system is open in all directions including high grade intercepts at depth
- New intercepts include:
 - 3.0m @ 19.1 g/t from 147m
 - 2.0m @ 12.1 g/t from 178m
 - 3.9m @ 4.5 g/t from 165m
 - 1.2m @ 29.3 g/t from 359m (~100m below previous extent of drilling)
 - 2.8m @ 6.0 g/t from 357m (~100m below previous extent of drilling)
- This compliments the numerous high-grade intercepts previously reported in the main lodes, including:
 - 7.0m @ 22.7 g/t from 240m
 - 5.7m @ 10.1 g/t from 144m
 - 5.0m @ 16.7 g/t from 200m
 - 2.8m @ 21.2 g/t from 254m
 - 1.3m @ 25.3 g/t from 218m

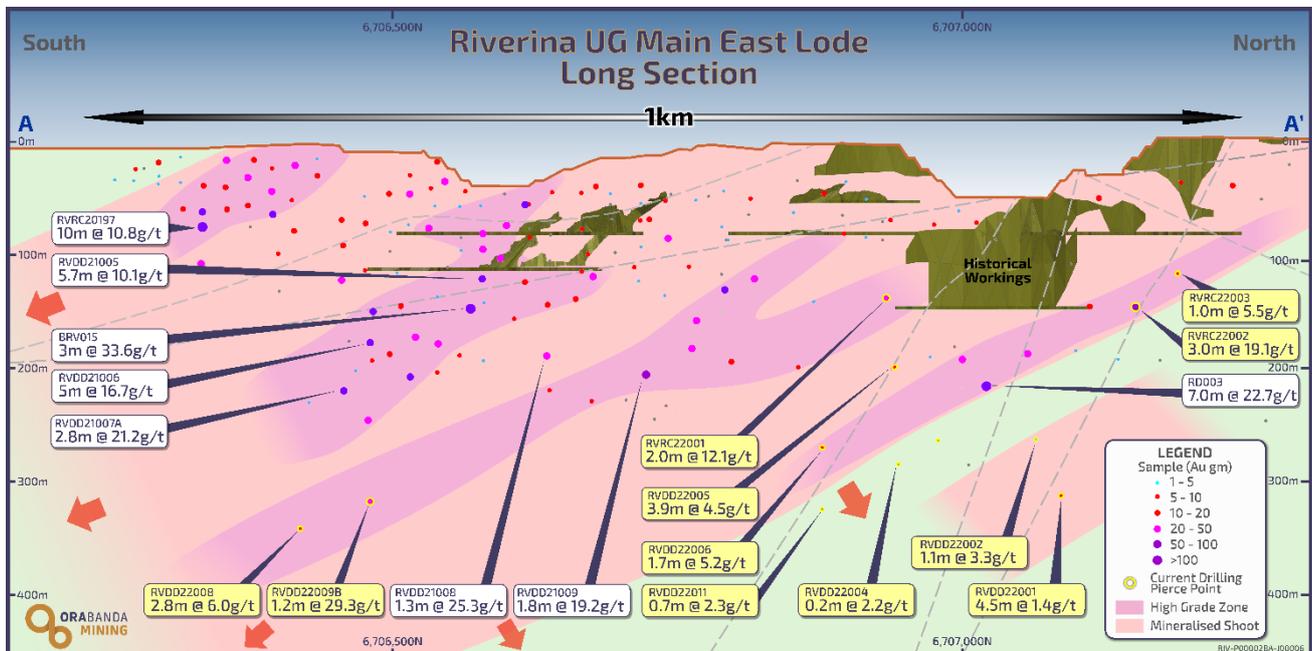


Figure 3 - Long Section of Main Lode East

Refer ASX announcement dated 17 April 2018, 29 July 2019, 26 August 2019, 16 September 2019, 8 October 2019, 9 April 2020, 10 August 2020, 8 March 2021 and 2 August 2021 for further drilling details.

Murchison Lode – Emerging High Grade Potential at Depth

- A new, narrow vein & high-grade extension of the Murchison lode has been identified in deeper drilling that runs parallel to the existing Main Lode
- The Murchison Lode is located ~80m east of Main Lode and is presenting as an attractive, high-grade, narrow vein underground mining target
- New holes in the system include:
 - 0.3m @ 171 g/t from 325m
 - 1.0m @ 30.8 g/t from 181m
 - 1.4m @ 17.8 g/t (including 0.5m @ 52.2 g/t) from 12m
 - 4.9m @ 4.4 g/t from 34m
- This lode system was not targeted in historical drilling as previous drilling in this area was shallow and largely from the West; therefore there were no deeper intersections
- Of the few historical intersections below 150m, key intercepts include:
 - 1.0m @ 41.2 g/t from 222m
 - 1.0m @ 35.4 g/t from 170m
 - 5.0m @ 4.2 g/t from 87m
 - 1.3m @ 11.1 g/t from 192m
- There is more than 400m between these holes which opens a large exploration window, both for infill and extensional drilling as the best hole is the deepest at ~300 metres below surface
- The Murchison Lode has five of the top ten grades ever sampled in the Riverina system and has a proven strike of over 700m and is considered untested below 200m

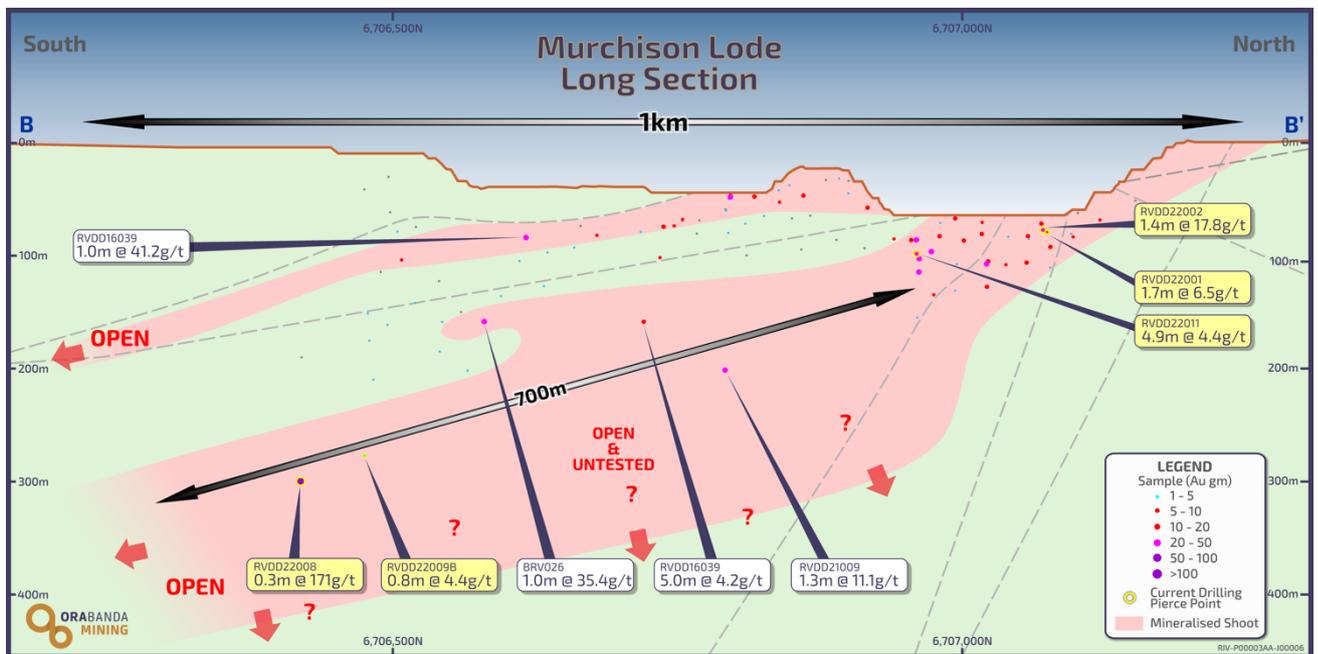


Figure 4 – Long Section of Murchison Lode

Refer ASX announcement dated 17 April 2018, 29 July 2019, 26 August 2019, 16 September 2019, 8 October 2019, 9 April 2020, 10 August 2020, 8 March 2021 and 2 August 2021 for further drilling details.

Managing Director’s Comment:

“Whilst it is still early days, we are very excited with the continuing width and tenor of the Main lodes at depth and the discovery of the high grade extension of the Murchison lode,” Ora Banda Mining Limited’s Managing Director, Luke Creagh, said.

“What we now know is that this mineralised system is bigger than we first thought, and that in parts, it will host very high grade gold.”

“For Ora Banda, this is significant because it now means we can realistically consider starting an underground operation at Riverina which would look to simultaneously exploit a multi-lode system. The increased production profile stemming from multiple mining fronts will increase our grade profile to the Davyhurst plant, thus allowing an increase to our current production profile.”

“We currently have two drill rigs operating at Riverina till the end of December and if the results remain consistent with those recently returned, the Company should be in a good position to make a mining investment decision by the June Quarter of next year.”

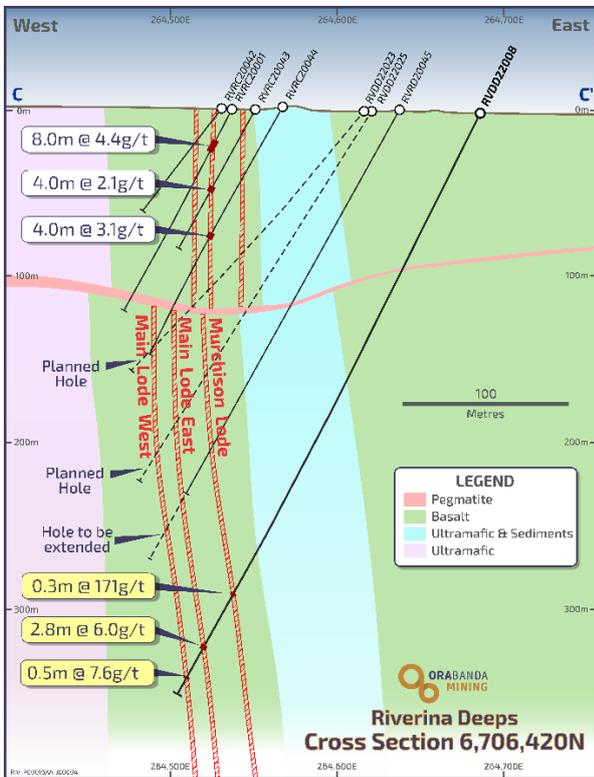


Figure 5 - Cross Section looking north

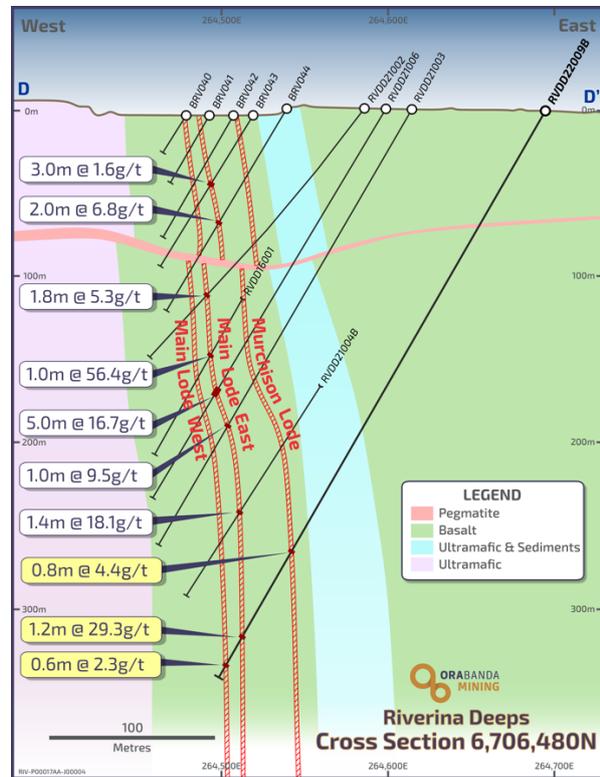


Figure 6 – Cross Section looking north

Refer ASX announcement dated 17 April 2018, 29 July 2019, 26 August 2019, 16 September 2019, 8 October 2019, 9 April 2020, 10 August 2020, 8 March 2021 and 2 August 2021 for further drilling details.

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

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

Investor & Media Queries:

Luke Creagh
 Managing Director
 +61 8 6365 4548
admin@orabandamining.com.au

Competent Persons Statement

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

Forward-looking Statements

This Announcement contains forward-looking statements which may be identified by words such as "believes", "estimates", "expects", "intends", "may", "will", "would", "could", or "should" and other similar words that involve risks and uncertainties. These statements are based on an assessment of present economic and operating conditions, and on a number of assumptions regarding future events and actions that, as at the date of this Announcement, are expected to take place. Such forward-looking statements are not guarantees of future performance and involve known and unknown risks, uncertainties, assumptions and other important factors, many of which are beyond the control of the Company, the Directors and management of the Company. These and other factors could cause actual results to differ materially from those expressed in any forward-looking statements. The Company has no intention to update or revise forward-looking statements, or to publish prospective financial information in the future, regardless of whether new information, future events or any other factors affect the information contained in this Announcement, except where required by law. The Company cannot and does not give assurances that the results, performance or achievements expressed or implied in the forward looking statements contained in this Announcement will actually occur and investors are cautioned not to place undue reliance on these forward-looking statements.

Appendix 1 - Mineral Resource Table

PROJECT	Cut Off	MEASURED		INDICATED		INFERRED		TOTAL MATERIAL		
		('000t)	(g/t Au)	('000t)	(g/t Au)	('000t)	(g/t Au)	('000t)	(g/t Au)	('000oz.)
GOLDEN EAGLE	2.0	63	3.8	215	3.2	206	3.1	484	3.3	51
LIGHTS OF ISRAEL	3.0	-	-	74	4.3	180	4.2	254	4.2	34
MAKAI SHOOT	1.0	-	-	1,985	2.0	153	1.7	2,138	2.0	136
WAIHI	Open Pit	0.5	-	1,948	2.4	131	2.9	2,079	2.4	159
	Underground	2.0	-	188	3.7	195	4.0	383	3.8	47
	TOTAL	-	-	2,136	2.5	326	3.5	2,462	2.6	206
Central Davyhurst Subtotal		-	-	4,410	2.3	865	3.2	5,338	2.5	427
LADY GLADYS	Open Pit	1.0	-	1,858	1.9	190	2.4	2,048	1.9	125
	Underground	0.5	599	1.5	2,120	1.6	110	2,829	1.6	141
RIVERINA AREA	Underground	2.0	-	351	6.7	361	6.5	712	6.6	151
	TOTAL	-	599	1.5	2,471	2.3	471	3,541	2.6	292
	Open Pit	0.5	-	386	1.6	17	1.6	403	1.6	21
BRITISH LION	Underground	2.0	-	36	3.2	3	3.8	39	3.2	4
	TOTAL	-	-	422	1.7	20	2.0	442	1.7	25
	Open Pit	0.5	-	-	-	691	1.5	691	1.5	33
FOREHAND	Underground	2.0	-	-	-	153	2.5	153	2.5	12
	TOTAL	-	-	-	-	844	1.7	844	1.7	46
	Open Pit	0.5	-	-	-	127	2.3	127	2.3	9
SILVER TONGUE	Underground	2.0	-	-	-	77	4.5	77	4.5	11
	TOTAL	-	-	-	-	204	3.1	204	3.1	21
SUNRAYSIA	1.0	-	-	175	2.1	318	2.0	493	2.0	32
Riverina-Mulline Subtotal		-	599	1.5	4,926	1.9	2,047	7,572	2.2	540
	Open Pit	0.5	73	2.3	923	3.4	201	1,197	3.2	124
SAND KING	Underground	2.0	-	408	3.5	586	3.4	994	3.4	110
	TOTAL	-	73	2.3	1,331	3.4	787	2,191	3.3	235
	Open Pit	0.5	-	980	3.3	50	2.9	1,030	3.2	107
MISSOURI	Underground	2.0	-	378	3.3	409	3.6	787	3.4	87
	TOTAL	-	-	1,358	3.3	459	3.5	1,817	3.3	194
PALMERSTON / CAMPERDOWN	1.0	-	-	118	2.3	174	2.4	292	2.4	23
BLACK RABBIT	1.0	-	-	-	-	434	3.5	434	3.5	49
Siberia Subtotal		-	-	2,807	3.3	1,854	3.3	4,734	3.3	500
	Open Pit	0.5	-	241	3.7	28	1.6	269	3.5	30
CALLION	Underground	2.0	-	255	6.0	156	5.5	411	5.8	77
	TOTAL	-	-	496	4.9	184	4.9	680	4.9	107
Callion Subtotal		-	-	496	4.9	184	4.9	680	4.9	107
FEDERAL FLAG	1.0	32	2	112	1.8	238	2.5	382	2.3	28
SALMON GUMS	1.0	-	-	199	2.8	108	2.9	307	2.8	28
WALHALLA	1.0	-	-	448	1.8	216	1.4	664	1.7	36
WALHALLA NORTH	1.0	-	-	94	2.4	13	3.0	107	2.5	9
MT BANJO	1.0	-	-	109	2.3	126	1.4	235	1.8	14
MACEDON	1.0	-	-	-	-	186	1.8	186	1.8	11
Walhalla Subtotal		-	32	2.0	962	2.1	887	1,881	2.1	125
	Open Pit	1.0	148	2	3,847	1.7	146	4,141	1.7	226
IGUANA	Underground	2.0	-	357	3.5	314	2.7	671	3.1	68
	TOTAL	-	-	4,204	1.8	460	2.4	4,812	1.9	294
LIZARD	1.0	106	4	75	3.7	13	2.8	194	3.8	24
Lady Ida Subtotal		-	254	2.8	4,279	3.7	473	5,006	2.0	318
Davyhurst Total		-	900	1.9	17,900	2.8	6,300	25,200	2.5	2,020

- The Missouri, Sand King, Riverina Open pit, British Lion, Waihi, Callion, Golden Eagle, Forehand and Silver Tongue Mineral Resources have been updated in accordance with all relevant aspects of the JORC code 2012, and initially released to the market on 15 December 2016 & 26 May 2020 (Missouri), 3 January 2017 & 26 May 2020 (Sand King), 2 December 2019 & 26 May 2020 (Riverina), 4 February 2020 (Waihi), 15 May 2020 & 29 June 2020 (Callion), 8 April 2020 (Golden Eagle) and 9 October 2020 (Riverina South). Details on Iguana and Riverina Underground are included in this release .
- All Mineral Resources listed above, with the exception of the Missouri, Sand King, Riverina, British Lion, Waihi, Callion, Golden Eagle, Forehand, Silver Tongue and Iguana Mineral Resources, were prepared previously and first disclosed under the JORC Code 2004 (refer Swan Gold Mining Limited Prospectus released to the market on 13 February 2013). These Mineral Resources have not been updated in accordance with JORC Code 2012 on the basis that the information has not materially changed since it was first reported.
- The Riverina Open Pit, British Lion, Waihi, Sand King, Missouri, Callion, Forehand, Silver Tongue and Iguana Open Pit Mineral Resource Estimates are reported within a A\$2,400/oz pit shell above 0.5 g/t. The Riverina Underground, British Lion, Waihi, Sand King, Missouri, Callion, Forehand, Silver Tongue, Iguana and Golden Eagle Underground Mineral Resource Estimates are reported from material outside a A\$2,400 pit shell and above 2.0 g/t.
- Resources are inclusive of in-situ ore reserves and are exclusive of surface stockpiles
- The above table may contain rounding adjustments.

The Company's Mineral Resources and Ore Reserves Statement as at 30 June 2022 was announced to the ASX on 01 August 2022. The company is not aware of any new information or data which materially affects the information included in that announcement and, for the estimate of mineral resources, all material assumptions and technical parameters underpinning the estimate continue to apply and have not materially changed.

Appendix 2: Significant Intersections Table

HOLE ID	MGA North	MGA East	RL	END DEPTH	AZI	DIP	HOLE TYPE	DEPTH FROM	DEPTH TO	INTERVAL	GRADE	GRAM METRES	AU G/T INTERVAL
RVDD22001	6707072	264522	380	288.9	277	-66	DDH	14.1	15.7	1.7	6.5	10.8	1.7m @ 6.5 g/t
								<i>Incl 14.7</i>	15.7	1.0	10.1	10.1	1.0m @ 10.1g/t
								26.0	27.0	1.0	2.5	2.5	1.0m @ 2.5 g/t
								34.8	35.8	1.0	2.9	2.9	1.0m @ 2.9 g/t
								45.5	46.9	1.4	2.8	3.9	1.4m @ 2.8 g/t
								<i>Incl 45.5</i>	45.9	0.4	5.8	2.2	0.4m @ 5.8 g/t
								52.0	55.0	3.0	1.5	4.6	3.0m @ 1.5 g/t
								75.8	76.3	0.5	2.0	0.9	0.5m @ 2.0 g/t
								172.7	173.0	0.4	2.7	0.9	0.4m @ 2.7 g/t
								198.0	199.0	1.0	1.5	1.5	1.0m @ 1.5 g/t
								258.5	263.0	4.5	1.4	6.4	4.5m @ 1.4 g/t
								<i>Incl 258.5</i>	260.7	2.2	2.3	4.9	2.2m @ 2.3 g/t
								RVDD22002	6707071	264522	380	269.4	265
<i>Incl 12.6</i>	13.1	0.5	52.2	23.5	0.5m @ 52.2 g/t								
38.4	38.8	0.4	6.3	2.8	0.4m @ 6.3 g/t								
50.0	51.0	1.0	2.6	2.6	1.0m @ 2.6 g/t								
188.1	188.4	0.3	46.8	15.5	0.3m @ 46.8 g/t								
224.4	225.5	1.1	3.2	3.5	1.1m @ 3.2 g/t								
RVDD22003	6706979	264525	380	261.1	269	-63	DDH	6.5	6.7	0.3	2.8	0.7	0.3m @ 2.8 g/t
								9.3	10.6	1.3	3.4	4.6	1.3m @ 3.4 g/t
								22.4	23.0	0.6	6.4	3.8	0.6m @ 6.4 g/t
								25.3	27.0	1.7	1.8	3.1	1.7m @ 1.8 g/t
								<i>Incl 26.0</i>	27.0	1.1	2.4	2.5	1.1m @ 2.4 g/t
								60.0	62.0	2.0	1.3	2.7	2.0m @ 1.3 g/t
								<i>Incl 60.2</i>	62.0	1.8	1.3	2.3	1.8m @ 1.3 g/t
								75.4	76.1	0.7	5.4	4.0	0.7m @ 5.4 g/t
								174.0	174.8	0.8	2.0	1.6	0.8m @ 2.0 g/t
								8.0	11.4	3.4	1.8	6.1	3.4m @ 1.8g/t
RVDD22004	6706964	264525	380	306.8	255	-68	DDH	<i>Incl 8.0</i>	11.0	3.0	1.9	5.7	3.0m @ 1.9 g/t
								14.0	15.0	1.0	1.6	1.6	1.0m @ 1.0 g/t
								17.1	20.0	2.9	2.2	6.4	2.9m @ 2.2 g/t
								<i>Incl 17.1</i>	18.0	0.9	5.1	4.8	0.9m @ 5.1 g/t
								40.9	41.6	0.7	2.3	1.5	0.7m @ 2.3 g/t
								79.0	85.0	6.0	1.9	11.5	6.0m @ 1.9 g/t
								<i>Incl 79.0</i>	79.2	0.2	2.2	0.4	0.2m @ 2.2 g/t
								<i>Incl 84.0</i>	85.0	1.0	4.2	4.2	1.0m @ 4.2 g/t
								97.5	100.0	2.5	1.4	3.6	2.5m @ 1.4 g/t
								<i>Incl 97.5</i>	97.8	0.3	5.7	1.9	0.3m @ 5.7 g/t
								169.0	170.0	1.0	1.3	1.3	1.0m @ 1.3 g/t
								245.2	245.4	0.2	2.2	0.5	0.2m @ 2.2 g/t
								0.0	1.0	1.0	4.2	4.2	1.0m @ 4.2 g/t
								5.1	9.0	3.9	1.3	5.1	3.9m @ 1.3 g/t
<i>Incl 5.1</i>	5.8	0.7	2.8	1.9	0.7m @ 2.8 g/t								
<i>Incl 8.7</i>	9.0	0.3	4.0	1.2	0.3m @ 4.0 g/t								
22.2	22.7	0.5	3.2	1.6	0.5m @ 3.2 g/t								
51.2	56.0	4.8	1.3	6.2	4.8m @ 1.3 g/t								
<i>Incl 52.0</i>	53.7	1.7	2.2	3.6	1.7m @ 2.2 g/t								
64.4	65.0	0.6	20.1	12.9	0.6m @ 20.1 g/t								
161.1	162.0	0.9	2.7	2.4	0.9m @ 2.7 g/t								
165.3	169.2	3.9	4.5	17.4	3.9m @ 4.5 g/t								
173.2	175.4	2.2	2.3	5.0	2.2m @ 2.3 g/t								
<i>Incl 173.2</i>	173.7	0.5	6.1	2.9	0.5m @ 6.1 g/t								
RVDD22005	6706965	264529	380	208.3	255	-56	DDH	11.2	13.9	2.7	2.6	7.1	2.7m @ 2.7 g/t
								<i>Incl 11.2</i>	12.0	0.8	6.3	4.9	0.8m @ 6.3 g/t
								18.4	20.7	2.3	5.8	13.4	2.3m @ 5.8 g/t
								23.0	25.2	2.2	2.6	5.7	2.2m @ 2.6 g/t
								<i>Incl 24.7</i>	25.2	0.6	7.5	4.4	0.6m @ 7.5 g/t
								42.0	42.5	0.5	2.6	1.3	0.5m @ 2.6 g/t
								45.2	46.4	1.2	4.0	4.7	1.2m @ 4.0 g/t
								<i>Incl 45.2</i>	45.7	0.5	7.7	3.6	0.5m @ 7.7 g/t
								81.5	81.9	0.4	4.7	1.9	0.4m @ 4.7 g/t
								93.6	94.3	0.8	12.7	9.5	0.8m @ 12.7 g/t
								181.0	182.0	1.0	30.8	30.8	1.0m @ 30.8 g/t
								191.0	191.2	0.2	2.1	0.4	0.2m @ 2.1 g/t
								215.8	217.6	1.7	5.2	9.0	1.7m @ 5.2 g/t
								221.6	221.9	0.3	2.8	0.8	0.3m @ 2.8 g/t
								RVDD22007	6706364	264681	438	120.0	269
RVDD22008	6706420	264685	438	392.9	270	-66	DDH	185.0	186.4	1.4	1.6	2.2	1.4m @ 1.6 g/t
								212.0	213.0	1.0	1.5	1.5	1.0m @ 1.5 g/t
								<i>Incl 212.0</i>	212.3	0.3	2.3	0.7	0.3m @ 2.3 g/t
								267.0	268.0	1.0	2.0	2.0	1.0m @ 2.0 g/t
								278.6	282.0	3.4	1.0	3.4	3.4m @ 1.0 g/t
								302.5	303.5	1.0	1.5	1.5	1.0m @ 1.5 g/t
								325.4	325.7	0.3	171.0	49.6	0.3m @ 171.0 g/t
								357.3	360.1	2.8	6.0	16.5	2.8m @ 6.0 g/t
								383.0	383.5	0.5	7.6	3.7	0.5m @ 7.6 g/t

HOLE ID	MGA North	MGA East	RL	END DEPTH	AZI	DIP	HOLE TYPE	DEPTH FROM	DEPTH TO	INTERVAL	GRADE	GRAM METRES	Au g/t interval
RVDD22009	6706480	264695	438	12.0	271	-60	RC						N.S.I
RVDD22009a	6706480	264694	438	6.0	274	-60	RC						N.S.I
RVDD22009B	6706480	264695	437	390.5	270	-61	RCDD	129.6	129.8	0.2	6.2	1.4	0.2m @ 6.2 g/t
								142.0	143.0	1.0	1.2	1.2	1.0m @ 1.2 g/t
								179.7	181.3	1.6	1.6	2.5	1.6m @ 1.6 g/t
								<i>Incl 179.7</i>	180.7	1.0	2.0	2.0	1.0m @ 2.0 g/t
								183.6	184.0	0.4	6.7	2.4	0.4m @ 6.7 g/t
								243.0	243.4	0.4	2.2	0.8	0.4m @ 2.2 g/t
								248.5	255.0	6.5	2.7	17.8	6.5m @ 2.8 g/t
								<i>Incl 250.3</i>	255.0	4.7	3.3	15.5	4.7m @ 3.3 g/t
								267.5	270.4	2.8	1.6	4.5	2.8m @ 1.6 g/t
								<i>Incl 267.5</i>	269.0	1.5	2.1	3.1	1.5m @ 2.1 g/t
								273.0	274.0	1.0	3.3	3.3	1.0m @ 3.3 g/t
								276.1	276.3	0.2	2.3	0.5	0.2m @ 2.3 g/t
								307.9	308.7	0.8	4.4	3.5	0.8m @ 4.4 g/t
								358.8	360.0	1.2	29.3	35.1	1.2m @ 29.3 g/t
381.2	381.8	0.6	2.3	1.3	0.6m @ 2.3 g/t								
<i>Incl 381.6</i>	381.8	0.2	3.3	0.8	0.2m @ 3.3 g/t								
RVDD22010	6706340	264696	438	18.0	260	-66	RCDD						N.S.I
RVDD22010a	6706337	264676	438	396.5	258	-66	RCDD						N.S.I
RVDD22011	6706971	264538	380	340.0	220	-65	DDH	33.7	38.6	4.9	4.4	21.2	4.9m @ 4.36 g/t
								41.5	49.0	7.5	2.0	14.8	7.5m @ 1.97 g/t
								<i>Incl 41.5</i>	46.5	5.0	2.5	12.4	5.0m @ 2.49 g/t
								70.1	70.4	0.3	1.2	0.3	0.3m @ 1.22 g/t
								86.2	86.8	0.6	3.1	1.8	0.6m @ 3.07 g/t
								131.0	133.0	2.0	1.7	3.4	2.0m @ 1.71 g/t
								136.5	139.0	2.6	1.4	3.5	2.6m @ 1.38 g/t
								<i>Incl 138.6</i>	139.0	0.4	2.1	0.9	0.4m @ 2.12 g/t
								305.3	306.0	0.7	2.3	1.6	0.7m @ 2.30 g/t
								336.0	336.7	0.7	3.7	2.6	0.7m @ 3.71 g/t
								26.9	27.4	0.5	8.4	4.4	0.5m @ 8.36 g/t
<i>Incl 26.9</i>	27.2	0.4	11.2	4.1	0.4m @ 11.21 g/t								
RVDD22012	6707036	264533	380	260.8	260	-60	DDH						
RVDD22013B	6706303	264636	440	114.0	268	-64	RCDD						N.S.I
RVDD22015A	6706306	264636	440	120.0	274	-59	RCDD						N.S.I
RVDD22016	6706688	264612	430	96.0	258	-56	RCDD						
RVDD22017	6706700	264625	430	120.0	264	-50	RCDD						
RVDD22018	6706727	264625	430	102.0	266	-51	RCDD						
RVRC22001	6706892	264339	443	180.0	70	-55	RC	163.0	165.0	2.0	1.9	3.9	2.0m @ 1.9 g/t
								<i>Incl 164.0</i>	165.0	1.0	2.3	2.3	1.0m @ 2.3 g/t
								172.0	173.0	1.0	1.4	1.4	1.0m @ 1.4 g/t
								178.0	180.0	2.0	12.1	24.3	2.0m @ 12.1 g/t
RVRC22002	6707153	264314	445	180.0	90	-63	RC	147.0	150.0	3.0	19.1	57.1	3.0m @ 19.1 g/t
RVRC22003	6707190	264300	445	174.0	96	-53	RC	151.0	156.0	5.0	1.8	8.8	5.0m @ 1.8 g/t
								<i>Incl 155.0</i>	156.0	1.0	3.6	3.6	1.0m @ 3.68 g/t
								161.0	162.0	1.0	5.5	5.5	1.0m @ 5.5 g/t
								165.0	167.0	2.0	1.8	3.6	2.0m @ 1.8 g/t
<i>Incl 166.0</i>	167.0	1.0	2.1	2.1	1.0m @ 2.1 g/t								
RVDD16001	6706513	264575	439.1	239.1	270	-60	RCDD	168.0	169.0	1.0	56.4	56.4	1m @ 56.4 g/t
RVDD16039	6706620	264564	440	169.0	270	-60	RCDD	87.0	92.0	5.0	4.2	21.0	5m @ 4.2 g/t
RVDD16042	6706789	264659	437	248.1	271	-60	RCDD	222.0	223.0	1.0	41.2	41.2	1.0m @ 41.2 g/t
RVDD21002	6706477	264586	439	196.5	270	-53	RCDD	142.5	144.3	1.8	5.3	9.5	1.8m @ 5.3 g/t
RVDD21003	6706480	264614	439	300.4	270	-62	RCDD	217.0	218.0	1.0	9.5	9.5	1.0m @ 9.5 g/t
RVDD21004B	6706515	264656	437	340.0	256	-60	RCDD	281.6	283.0	1.4	18.1	25.3	1.4m @ 18.1 g/t
RVDD21005	6706576	264581	438	180.4	271	-53	RCDD	143.8	149.5	5.7	10.1	57.7	5.7m @ 10.1 g/t
RVDD21006	6706480	264599	439	270.0	270	-60	RCDD	200.0	205.0	5.0	16.7	83.5	5.0m @ 16.7 g/t
RVDD21007A	6706456	264646	438	300.0	273	-59	RCDD	253.7	256.5	2.8	21.2	59.4	2.8m @ 21.2 g/t
RVDD21008	6706633	264620	437	260.0	272	-57	RCDD	217.8	219.1	1.3	25.3	32.9	1.3m @ 25.3 g/t
RVDD21009	6706724	264640	437.5	300.3	270	-52	RCDD	191.7	193.0	1.3	11.1	14.5	1.3m @ 11.1 g/t
								250.8	252.6	1.8	19.2	34.6	1.8m @ 19.2 g/t
RVRC20001	6706416	264537	440.7	138.0	270	-60	RC	17.0	25.0	8.0	4.4	35.2	8.0m @ 4.4 g/t
RVRC20043	6706414	264530	440.8	78.0	270	-60	RC	54.0	58.0	4.0	2.1	8.4	4.0m @ 2.1 g/t
RVRC20044	6706415	264551	440.4	96.0	270	-60	RC	85.0	89.0	4.0	3.1	12.4	4.0m @ 3.1 g/t
RVRC20197	6705548	264656	439.5	150.0	267	-60	RC	80.0	90.0	10.0	10.8	108.0	10m @ 10.8 g/t
BRV015	6706572	264421	443	234.0	90	-60	RC	165.0	168.0	3.0	33.6	100.8	3.0m @ 33.6 g/t
BRV026	6706583	264597	439	250.0	270	-60	RC	170.0	171.0	1.0	35.4	35.4	1.0m @ 35.4 g/t
BRV043	6706477	264523	441	112.0	270	-60	RC	52.0	55.0	3.0	1.6	4.8	3.0 m @ 1.6 g/t
BRV044	6706477	264540	441	140.0	270	-60	RC	79.0	81.0	2.0	6.8	13.6	2m @ 6.8 g/t
RD003	6706996	264300	444	72.0	72	-60	RCDD	240.2	247.2	7.0	22.7	159.0	7.0m @ 22.7g/t

Appendix 3: JORC Tables

JORC CODE, 2012 EDITION – TABLE 1 REPORT TEMPLATE

Section 1 Sampling Techniques and Data

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

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
Sampling techniques	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> 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. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Croesus Mining N.L; All samples were dried, crushed and split to obtain a sample less than 3.5kg, and finely pulverised prior to a 50gm charge being collected for analysis by fire assay. Monarch Gold Mining Company Ltd; Industry standard work. RC samples collected and sent to certified laboratories for crushing, pulverising and assay by fire assay (RC) and aqua regia (RAB). Pancontinental Mining Ltd; Samples (>2kg) were crushed to 1mm, 1kg split taken and pulverised to 90% minus 20 mesh from which a 50gm aliquot was taken for assay by aqua regia or fire assay. Consolidated Gold N.L/DPPL(Davyhurst Project PTY. LTD.); Industry standard work, RAB samples crushed, pulverised and a 50g charge taken for fire assay. 200gm soil samples oven dried, and pulverised, 50g charge taken for aqua regia assay. Riverina Resources Pty Ltd; Industry standard work. RAB samples taken every metre, composited to 4m using a spear. Samples crushed, pulverised and 50g charge taken for fire assay. RC four metre composite samples were collected using a sample spear. RC and diamond samples crushed, pulverised and 50g charge taken for fire assay and/or 4 acid digest. Any gold anomalous 4m composite samples were re-sampled over 1m intervals using a riffle splitter and also sent to Kalgoorlie Assay Laboratory for gold analysis by 50g fire assay. Barra Resources Ltd; Industry standard work. The entirety of each hole was sampled. Each RC and RAB hole was initially sampled by 4m composites using a spear or scoop. To obtain a representative sample, the entire 1m sample was split using a riffle splitter into a calico bag. Whole diamond core samples for ore zones were sampled. Entire samples were pulverised before splitting and a 50g charge taken for fire assay. Greater Pacific Gold; Core sampling method unknown, assumed to be cut half core. RC sampling method unknown. Analysis method unknown. However, work completed by accredited laboratories, Analabs and Genalysis. Carpentaria Exploration Company Pty Ltd; Samples were collected over 1m intervals. 1m, 2m and 4m composite samples taken depending on the rock type. Composite samples were collected using a sample spear. About 2kg samples were despatched for analysis. Samples crushed, pulverised and a 50g charge taken for fire assay. Malanti Pty Ltd; Industry standard work. 1m samples were collected via a cyclone and passed through a triple splitter giving a 12.5% split of about 2kg. A trowel was used to scoop the samples for composites over 4m and 6m intervals. Samples for assay were then taken with composite intervals based on geology. Many of the single splits were selected for assay in the first instance. Samples packed in poly weave bags were freighted for analysis. Sample crushed, pulverised and a 50g charge taken for fire assay. 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

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
		<p>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.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Ora Banda Mining Limited (OBM) - 1m RC samples using face sampling hammer with samples collected under cone splitter. 4m composite RC samples collected using a PVC spear from the sample piles at the drill site. For drilling up to April 2020, RC samples were dispatched for pulverising and 50g charge Fire Assay. For drillholes RVRC20036 to RVRC20104 inclusive, 1m and 4m composite samples were dispatched to the lab, crushed to a nominal 3mm, split to 500 grams and analysed by Photon Assay method at MinAnalytical in Kalgoorlie. 4m composite samples with gold values greater than 0.2 g/t Au were re-sampled as 1m split samples and submitted to the lab for Photon Assay analysis. Half-core samples, cut by automated core saw. Core sample intervals selected by geologist and defined by geological boundaries. Samples are crushed, pulverized and a 40g charge is analysed by Fire Assay. For all drilling in 2022, - 1m RC samples using face sampling hammer with samples collected under cone splitter. 4m composite RC samples were taken outside of mineralised zone, collected using a scoop from the sample piles at the drill site. 1m cone spilt samples were taken within the expected mineralised zones. Core sample intervals selected by geologist and defined by geological boundaries. All samples were dispatched to the SGS laboratory at the Davyhurst site for pulverising. Prepared samples were then despatched to SGS laboratories in Kalgoorlie for a 50g charge Fire Assay.
<p>Drilling techniques</p>	<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"> Croesus Mining N.L.; Auger samples were drilled by Prodrill Pty Ltd using Toyota mounted auger rig. RAB holes were drilled by either Kennedy, or Arronika or Challenge Drilling of Kalgoorlie. Challenge drilling employed a custom built RAB/AC rig. RC holes were drilled by Ausdrill Pty Ltd and diamond holes were drilled by Sandersons. Core was oriented. Monarch Gold Mining Company Ltd; Aircore and RAB holes were drilled by Challenge Drilling. All RC holes were drilled by Kennedy Drilling Contractors with 5^{1/2}" hammer. Pancontinental Mining Ltd; Drilling was undertaken by Davies Drilling of Kalgoorlie using a Schramm T64 rig. Consolidated Gold N.L./DPPL; Auger samples were collected using a power auger fitted to a 4WD vehicle. RAB drilling was undertaken by Bostech Drilling Pty Ltd. Riverina Resources Pty Ltd; RC holes drilled with 5^{1/4}" hammer. Unknown diamond core diameter. Barra Resources Ltd; Holes were drilled by Resource Drilling Pty Ltd using a Schramm 450 drill rig. Greater Pacific Gold; Schramm RC Rig with face sampling hammer, 5^{1/8}" diameter. NQ core, Edson Rig Carpentaria Exploration Company Pty Ltd; RC drilling by Robinson contractors. Face sampling hammer used. Malanti Pty Ltd; Holes were drilled by Redmond Drilling of Kalgoorlie using a truck mounted Schramm rig with a compressor rated at 900 cfm 350 psi. Riverina Gold Mines NL; Vacuum holes were drilled by G & B Drilling using a Toyota Landcruiser mounted Edsom vacuum rig fitted with a 2 inch (5.08cm) diameter blade. RAB holes were drilled by PJ and RM Kennedy using a 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. OBM – 5.25 to 5.5 inch diameter RC holes using face sampling hammer with samples collected under cone splitter. HQ and HQ3 coring to approx. 40m, then NQ2 to BOH. Metallurgical and geotechnical core holes drilled using HQ3 exclusively. All core oriented by reflex instrument. All core drilled in 2022 was orientated by Axis instrument.
<p>Drill sample recovery</p>	<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 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Auger, RAB and RC drill recoveries were not recoded by Croesus Mining N.L, Monarch Gold Mining Company Ltd, Pancontinental Mining Ltd, Consolidated Gold N.L./DPPL, Riverina Resources Pty Ltd, Barra Resources Ltd, Carpentaria Exploration Company Pty Ltd, Malanti Pty Ltd, Riverina Gold Mines NL or Riverina Gold Mines NL. However Monarch, in a Riverina resource report state that "Good recoveries for

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
	<p><i>ensure representative nature of the samples.</i></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • <i>Whether a relationship exists between sample recovery and grade and whether sample bias may have occurred due to preferential loss/gain of fine/coarse material.</i> 	<p>RMRC series RC drilling were observed. Minor water was encountered in 27 of the RMRC series drill holes"</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Diamond Core recoveries are very high due to the competent ground. Any core recovery issues are noted on core blocks and logged. • OBM - Diamond drill recoveries are recorded as a percentage calculated from measured core against downhole drilled intervals (core blocks). • There is no known relationship between sample recovery and grade.
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, grain size, joint, matrix, texture, rock type, 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, grain size, rock, structure, alteration. Quantitative: alteration intensity. • Consolidated Gold N.L./DPPL; Holes were logged at 1m intervals using a standard logging sheet directly onto a palmtop logger. Qualitative: colour, weathering, minerals, grain size, rock, structure, alteration. Quantitative: alteration intensity. • 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 Barminco First Hit Mine office. These rock chips were geologically logged using the Barminco 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 Barminco 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 Barminco Pty Ltd geological logging codes. This data was manually recorded on logging sheets in the field and entered into a digital database at the Barminco First Hit Mine office. Qualitative: qualifier, lithology, mineralisation, alteration, grain size, texture, colour, oxidation. Quantitative; percentage of quartz and sulphide. Core was photographed. • Greater Pacific Gold; Qualitative logging of lithology, oxidation, alteration and veining. • Carpentaria Exploration Company Pty Ltd; Qualitative: description. Quantitative; percent oxidation, percent quartz, percent pyrite. • Malanti Pty Ltd; Qualitative: description. Quantitative; percent quartz. Logged on a metre basis. • Riverina Gold Mines NL; Qualitative for Vacuum holes: colour, grain size, alteration minerals, rock type, structure, vein type, sulphides, oxidation and comments. Quantitative for Vacuum holes; percent veins, percent sulphides. Qualitative for RAB holes and RC holes from RV110 to RV295: colour, grain size, alteration minerals, rock type, fabric, vein type, sulphides, oxidation and comments. Quantitative RAB holes and RC holes from RV110 to RV295; percent veins, percent sulphides. Qualitative for RC holes from RV296 to RV350: geology, oxidation, colour and description. Quantitative for RC holes from RV296 to RV350; percent quartz. • Riverina Gold NL; Qualitative: RQD, lithology, mineralisation, alteration, weathering, veining, fracturing. Quantitative: percent quartz. • OBM - Field logging was conducted using Geobank Mobile™ software on Panasonic Toughbook CF-31 ruggedized laptop computers. Qualitative logging: Lithology, colour, oxidation, grain size, texture, structure, hardness, regolith. Quantitative: estimates are made of quartz veining, sulphide and alteration percentages. Core photographed both wet and dry. Magnetic susceptibility and RQD were also recorded for core holes. • All holes were geologically logged in their entirety to a level of detail to support mineral resource estimation.
Sub-sampling	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • <i>If core, whether cut or sawn and whether quarter, half or all core taken.</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

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
techniques and sample preparation	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • <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> 	<p>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.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Monarch Gold Mining Company Ltd; Drill hole samples were collected at 4m and 3m composite intervals. All samples at ALS Kalgoorlie were sorted, dried, split via a riffle splitter using the standard splitting procedure laboratory Method Code SPL-21, pulverised in a ring mill using a standard low chrome steel ring set to >85% passing 75 micron. If sample was >3 kg it was split prior to pulverising and the remainder retained or discarded. A 250g representative split sample was taken, the remaining residue sample stored and a 50gm sample charge was taken for analysis. All samples at Ultra Trace Pty Ltd were sorted, dried, a 2.5 – 3kg sample was pulverized using a vibrating disc, was split into a 200-300g subsample and the residue sample stored. A 40gm charge was taken for analysis. Composite samples returning anomalous values were sampled at 1m intervals using a scoop. For both RC and RAB drilling a duplicate sample was collected at every 25th sample, and a standard sample was submitted every 20th sample. • Pancontinental Mining Ltd; RC samples were collected in plastic bags directly from the cyclone at 1m intervals, split twice through a sample splitter before splitting off a 2kg sample for analysis. Samples were crushed to 1mm, 1kg split taken and pulverised to 90% minus 20 mesh from which a 50gm aliquot was taken. Field samples were taken at a rate of 1 in 10 and results show a good correlation with the original values. Samples sent to SGS were dried, jaw and roll crushed, split and pulverised in a chromium steel mill. • Consolidated Gold N.L/DPPL; Auger samples were collected at a nominal depth of 1.5m or blade refusal. Approximately 200gm of material was placed into pre-numbered paper geochemical bags. Sample numbers were entered into a datalogger linked to the GPS unit to ensure accuracy. RAB samples were collected at 1m intervals and used to create a 4m composite sample. Samples were oven dried, pulverised in a single stage grinding bowl until about 90% of the material passed 75 micron. A 50gm split sample was taken for analysis. Composite samples returning values greater than 0.19 Au g/t were sampled at 1m intervals. • Riverina Resources Pty Ltd; Auger soil samples were collected from a depth of 1.8m or blade refusal. RAB and RC 4m composites were taken using a sample spear. Samples were dried, crushed, split, pulverised and a 50gm charge taken. Composite samples returning anomalous gold values were sampled at 1m intervals using a sample spear. • Barra Resources Ltd; Every metre of the drilling was collected through a cyclone into a large green plastic bag and lined up in rows near the hole in rows of 20. The entirety of each hole was sampled. Each hole was initially sampled by 4m composites using a spear or scoop. Once each hole was logged, intervals considered to be geologically significant were re-sampled at 1m intervals. To obtain a representative sample, the entire 1m sample was split using a riffle splitter into a calico bag. Whole diamond core samples for ore zones were sampled. Samples greater than 2.5kg were riffle split to <2.5kg using a Jones riffle splitter. The entire sample was then pulverised in a Labtechnics LM5 to better than 85% passing 75 microns. A 50gm pulp was taken for assaying in appropriately numbered satchels. Composite samples that returned gold assays greater than 0.1 g/t Au and that had not been previously sampled at 1m intervals, were re-sampled at 1m intervals. In addition, any highly anomalous 1m samples were also sampled again to confirm their assay results. • Greater Pacific Gold; Sample preparation for RC and core sample unknown. • 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

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
		<p>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.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 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 30grm was taken. RC samples from holes RV110 to RV164 and vacuum hole samples were dried, crushed to nominal 3mm and a 1,000 grm split was taken for pulverising until 90% passed minus 75 microns. A 25grm charge was taken. RC samples from holes RV230 to RV350 were totally pulverised and a 50 grm charge taken. 4m RAB composite samples returning anomalous values greater than 0.1 g/t Au were sampled at 1m intervals. • 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. • OBM – RC samples were submitted either as individual 1m samples taken onsite from cone splitter or as 4m composite samples speared from the onsite drill sample piles. Half core samples, cut by saw. Core sample intervals selected by geologist and defined by geological boundaries. For drilling up to April 2020, RC samples were dried, crushed, split, pulverised and a 50gm charge taken. For drillholes RVRC20036 to RVRC20104 inclusive, 1m and 4m composite samples were dispatched to the lab, crushed to a nominal 3mm, split to 500 grams and analysed by Photon Assay method at MinAnalytical in Kalgoorlie. 4m composite samples with gold values greater than 0.2 g/t Au were re-sampled as 1m split samples and submitted to the lab for Photon Assay analysis. For all drilling in 2022, - RC samples were submitted either as individual samples taken from the onsite cone splitter or as four metres composite samples taken by metal scoop. Core sample intervals selected by geologist and defined by geological boundaries, cut by saw and submitted as half core. All samples were dispatched to the SGS laboratory at the Davyhurst site for pulverising. Prepared samples were then despatched to SGS laboratories in Kalgoorlie for a 50g charge Fire Assay (GO_FAP50V10). Field duplicates, blanks and standards were submitted for QAQC analysis. • Repeat assays were undertaken on pulp samples at the discretion of the laboratory.
<p>Quality of assay data and laboratory tests</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • <i>The nature, quality and appropriateness of the assaying and laboratory procedures used and whether the technique is considered partial or total.</i> • <i>For geophysical tools, spectrometers, handheld XRF instruments, etc, the parameters used in determining the analysis including instrument make and model, reading times, calibrations factors applied and their derivation, etc.</i> • <i>Nature of quality control procedures adopted (eg standards, blanks, duplicates, external laboratory checks) and whether acceptable levels of accuracy (ie lack of bias) and precision have been established.</i> 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Croesus Mining N.L.; Auger samples were sent to Ultratrace Laboratories, Perth, to be assayed for gold using the Aqua Regia method with a detection limit of 1ppb. RAB, aircore, RC and diamond samples were sent to Ultratrace Laboratories in Perth to be analysed for gold using Fire assay/ICP Optical Spectrometry. Diamond core check samples were analysed at Genalysis of Perth. Some diamond core samples were also analysed for platinum and palladium by fire assay. • Monarch Gold Mining Company Ltd; RC samples were sent to ALS Kalgoorlie to be analysed gold by fire assay (lab code Au-AA26). This was completed using a 50grm sample charge that was fused with a lead concentrate using the laboratory digestion method FA-Fusion and digested and analysed by Atomic Absorption Spectroscopy against matrix matched standard. RC samples were also sent to Ultra Trace Pty Ltd, Canning Vale Western Australia for gold analysis by lead collection fire assay. Samples were also analysed for palladium and platinum. The Quality control at ALS involved 84 pot fire assay system. The number and position of quality control blanks, laboratory standards and repeats were determined by the batch size. Three repeat samples were generally at position 10, 30, 50 of a batch and the control blanks (one blank) at the start of a batch of 84 samples. The laboratory standards were inserted randomly and usually two certified internal standards were analysed with a batch, but it was at the discretion of the 'run builder' as to how many standards to add to the batch and where to place them in the run. QAQC at Ultra Trace Pty Ltd was undertaken for every 27th sample. At random, two repeat samples were chosen, one laboratory standard was inserted and one check sample was taken. The check sample was chosen if the first pass of fire assay shows anomalous value. • Pancontinental Mining Ltd; Samples were sent to Genalysis Laboratory Services Pty Ltd in Perth to be analysed for gold with a detection limit of 0.01 ppm. They were also analysed for gold at SGS laboratory using aqua regia with AAS finish. A number of samples with an assay greater than 0.2 ppm were re-assayed by fire assay. Laboratory standards indicated reasonable accuracy.

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Consolidated Gold N.L./DPPL; Auger samples were submitted to ALS Pty Ltd in Perth to be analysed for gold to a detection limit of 0.001ppm using ALS's PM2005 graphite furnace/AAS technique. Samples were also analysed for calcium, magnesium and arsenic using ALS's IC205 technique. RAB samples were submitted to Minlab Pty Ltd Kalgoorlie to be analysed for gold by fire. Some samples were also sent to Amdel Laboratories Ltd Kalgoorlie for gold analysis by fire assay method FAI. Riverina Resources Pty Ltd; Auger soil samples were sent to Ultra Trace in Perth to be analysed for gold and arsenic using an aqua regia digest and determination by ICP-MS. RC samples were submitted to Kalgoorlie Assay Laboratory for gold analysis by 50gm fire assay. Samples from holes GNRC012 to GNRC020 were also sent Kalgoorlie Assay Laboratory for gold and nickel analysis using a four-acid digest and gold analysis by 50g fire assay. Martin Zone samples were to Kalgoorlie Assay Laboratories to be assayed Ni, Co, Cr, Cu, Mg, Mn, Fe, S, As, Al, Ca, and Zn using a four acid digest with ICP-OES finish and for Au using a 50gm fire assay digest with flame AAS finish. Some samples were also sent to Ultra Trace in Perth for analysis. 312 end of hole RAB samples from the Forehand Prospect were sent to AusSpec International in Sydney for HyChips spectral analysis developed by AusSpec International and CSIRO capable of 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 contracted to plan the DHEM surveys and interpret the results). 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. Greater Pacific Gold; 1m RC samples submitted to Analabs for Au, Ag, Cu, Pb, Zn, As and Ni analysis. Core samples submitted to Genalysis for Au, Ag, Cu, Pb, Zn, As and Ni analysis. Ore zone samples submitted to Minlab for re-assay. Screen fire assay performed on ore zone pulps. 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.

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> 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 pycnometer. OBM – Up to April 2020, all samples were sent to an accredited laboratory (Nagrom Laboratories in Perth, Intertek-Genalysis in Kalgoorlie or SGS in Kalgoorlie). The samples have been analysed by firing a 50gm portion of the sample. This is the classical fire assay process and will give total separation of gold. An ICPOES finish is used. Commercially prepared standard samples and blanks are inserted in the sample stream at a rate of 1:12. 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. For drillholes RVRC20036 to RVRC20104, 1m and 4m composite RC samples were sent to MinAnalytical Laboratory Services in Kalgoorlie. Sample prep involves drying and a -3mm crush, of which 500 grams is linear split into assay jars for analysis. Samples are analysed by the Photon assay method which utilises gamma radiation to excite the nucleus of the target atoms (gold). The excited nucleus then emits a characteristic photon, which is counted to determine the abundance of gold in the sample. For all drilling in 2022, All samples were sent to the accredited onsite SGS laboratory at Davyhurst for sample preparation. Prepared samples were then despatched to SGS laboratories in Kalgoorlie for a 50g charge Fire Assay (GO_FAP50V10) with MP-AES finish. Commercially prepared standard samples and blanks are inserted in the sample stream at an average rate of 1:25. Sizing results (percentage of pulverised sample passing a 75µm mesh) are undertaken on approximately 1 in 20 samples. The accuracy (standards) and precision (repeats) of assaying are acceptable. Standards and blanks were inserted into the sample stream at a rate of approximately 1:12. Duplicates were submitted at a rate of approximately 1:30. The accuracy (standards) and precision (repeats) of assaying are acceptable Fire assay is considered a total technique, Aqua Regia is considered partial. The Photon assay method is considered a total technique and is non-destructive.
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. OBM - Geological and sample data logged directly into field computer at the drill rig or core yard using Field Marshall or Geobank Mobile. Data is transferred to Perth via email or through a shared server and imported into Geobank SQL database by the database administrator (DBA). Assay files are received in .csv format and loaded directly into the database by the DBA. Hardcopy and/or digital copies of data are kept for reference if necessary. 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. 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"> Croesus Mining N.L; All drilling was located using a Trimble/Omnistar DGPS with an accuracy of plus or minus 1m. Down hole surveys were either as planned or taken using electronic multi shot camera. The grid system used is AGD 1984 AMG Zone 51. Monarch Gold Mining Company Ltd; The collar co-ordinates of aircore and RAB holes and RC holes RMRC001 to RMRC085 were surveyed using GPS. The co-ordinates of holes RMRC086 to RMRC177 were surveyed using the RTKGPS. All surveying was undertaken by staff of Monarch Gold Mining Company Ltd. Down hole surveys were undertaken every 5m by Ausmine using electronic multi-shot (EMS). The grid system used is GDA94 MGA Zone 51.

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Pancontinental Mining Ltd; RC drilling at Mulwarrie was surveyed by McGay Surveys. The grid system used is AMG Zone 51. RAB drilling at Riverina South – holes drilled on local Riverina grid and transformed to MGAa using 2 point transformation. Holes were not routinely downhole surveyed. • Consolidated Gold N.L./DPPL; Auger holes located on AMG grid. Some RAB holes were drilled on an AMG grid installed by Kingston Surveys Pty Ltd of Kalgoorlie. Each 40m grid peg had an accurate (plus or minus 10 cm) northing, easting and elevation position. Other RAB holes drilled on local grid. Holes located using compass and hip chain from surveyed baselines. The grid system used is AMG Zone 51. RAB holes not down hole surveyed • Riverina Resources Pty Ltd; Collar co-ordinates were surveyed using a DGPS. Collar azimuth and inclination were recorded. Downhole surveys for most GNRC holes was by single shot and on rare occasions by gyro. Diamond holes surveyed by electronic multishot. The grid system used is AGD 1984 AMG Zone 51. • Barra Resources Ltd; Collar co-ordinates for northings, eastings and elevation have been recorded. Collar azimuth and inclination were recorded. Drill hole collar data was collected by the First Hit mine surveyor and down hole data was collected by the drilling company and passed onto the supervising geologist. The grid system used is AGD84 Zone 51. • Greater Pacific Gold; Collars surveyed on Riverina local Mine grid. 2 point grid transformation translates coordinates into MGA91 zone 51. Holes downhole surveyed by gyro (Ace Drilling). • Carpentaria Exploration Company Pty Ltd; A local Riverina South grid was employed to record collar coordinates. Holes were not downhole surveyed. Local co-ordinates were transferred to the AMG and MGA grids using a 2-point transformation. • Malanti Pty Ltd; Collar locations of re-sampled RAB holes were noted using a GPS. Holes were not downhole surveyed. Two grid systems were employed; a local Riverina grid and AGD 1996 AMG Zone 51. Local co-ordinates were transferred to the AMG and MGA grids using a 2-point transformation. • Riverina Gold Mines NL; Collar co-ordinates for northings and eastings and have been recorded. Collar inclination was recorded. The grid used was the Riverina grid which is oriented to true north. The origin for this grid is 10,000N, 10,000E located at the south west corner of surveyed M30/98. • Riverina Gold NL; For diamond holes, down hole surveys were either assumed or taken using an Eastman camera or gyro. Diamond hole locations surveyed on Riverina local grid. RC and RAB holes located on surveyed Riverina local grid. • Topography has been surveyed by recent operators. Collar elevations are consistent with surrounding holes and the natural surface elevation. • OBM (RC, DD) MGA94, zone 51. Drill hole collar positions were picked up by a contract surveyor using RTKGPS subsequent to drilling. Drill-hole, downhole surveys are recorded every 30m using a reflex digital downhole camera. Some RC holes not surveyed if holes short and/or drilling an early stage exploration project. Diamond drillholes completed in 2019 and 2020 by OBM were surveyed using a Gyro tool. For all drilling in 2022 Drill hole collar positions were picked up by an OBM mining surveyor using RTKGPS subsequent to drilling. All downhole surveys were taken every 10m by Gyro
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"> • Exploration results are reported for single holes only. • Drill hole spacing is adequate for the current resources reported externally. (Examples are discussed below) • Croesus Mining N.L.; Auger samples were collected to infill a 250m x 100m grid, Riverina South RAB samples were collected to infill a 400m x 80m grid and Sunraysia RC drilling was completed on a 40m x 200m grid. • Monarch Gold Mining Company Ltd; RAB holes were drilled on 200m x 40m grids and RC holes were drilled on a 20m x 20m and 40m x 20m grids. • Riverina Resources Pty Ltd; Auger soil sampling program was taken over 50m x 50m, 50m x 100m and 50m x 200m spaced grids, Silver Tongue RAB and RC holes were drilled on 25m x 25m, 25m x 50m and 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

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
		<p>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 x50m spaced grids.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Drill intercepts are length weighted, 1.0g/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 60o and oriented towards the west. • Consolidated Gold N.L/DPPL; Holes were inclined at 60° and oriented towards either the west or east. • Riverina Resources Pty Ltd; Holes were inclined at 60° and oriented towards either the west or east. • Barra Resources Ltd; Holes were either vertical or inclined at 60° and oriented towards the west. • Greater Pacific Gold; Holes drilled to the east inclined at -58 to -60. Suitable for sub vertical N-S striking mineralisation. • Carpentaria Exploration Company Pty Ltd; Holes were inclined at 60° and oriented towards either the west or east. • Malanti Pty Ltd; Holes were inclined at 60° and oriented towards either the west or east. • Riverina Gold Mines NL; Vacuum holes from RVV1 to RVV69 and from RVV126 to RVV204 were drilled vertically. Vacuum holes from RVV70 to RVV125 were inclined at 60° and oriented either east or west. RAB and RC holes were inclined at 60o and oriented either east or west. • Riverina Gold NL; RC holes were inclined at 60° and oriented either east or west. • OBM – RC drilling is predominately inclined at between -50 and -60 degrees towards the west. Drilling inclined to the east is only done when lodes are deemed to be vertical or if local landforms prevent access.
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. • OBM - Samples were bagged, tied and stored in a secure yard on site. Once submitted to the laboratories they are stored in cages within a secure fenced compound. Samples are tracked through the laboratory via their LIMS.
Audits or reviews	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • <i>The results of any audits or reviews of sampling techniques and data.</i> 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • OBM has reviewed historical digital data and compared it to hardcopy and digital (Wamex) records.

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	<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" data-bbox="864 400 1581 507"> <thead> <tr> <th>TENEMENT</th> <th>HOLDER</th> <th>AGREEMENTS</th> </tr> </thead> <tbody> <tr> <td>M30/256</td> <td>CARNEGIE GOLD PTY LTD.</td> <td></td> </tr> </tbody> </table> Carnegie Gold PTY LTD is a wholly owned subsidiary of OBM. There are no known heritage or native title issues. There are no known impediments to obtaining a licence to operate in the area. 	TENEMENT	HOLDER	AGREEMENTS	M30/256	CARNEGIE GOLD PTY LTD.	
TENEMENT	HOLDER	AGREEMENTS						
M30/256	CARNEGIE GOLD PTY LTD.							
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 South area consists of an interlayered sequence of meta-basalts, meta-sediments and ultramafics, rarely cross-cut by narrow pegmatite dykes. The local stratigraphy strikes roughly N-S with primarily steep east to sub-vertical dips. The area has been affected by upper greenschist to lower amphibolite grade metamorphism with many minerals exhibiting strong preferred orientations. All rock units exhibit strain via zones of foliation, with strongly sheared zones more common in ultramafic lithologies. Contemporaneous strike faults and late stage faults have dislocated the stratigraphy and hence, mineralisation Gold mineralisation is hosted by quartz-sulphide and quartz-Fe oxide veining primarily in the metabasalts. Metasediments and ultramafics may also contain gold mineralised quartz veining, although much less abundant. Gold mineralisation is also seen in silica-biotite-sulphide and silica-sericite-sulphide alteration zones in the metabasalts. 						
Drill hole Information	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> 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 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> See list of drill intercepts. 						

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
	<i>this is the case.</i>	
Data aggregation methods	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <i>In reporting Exploration Results, weighting averaging techniques, maximum and/or minimum grade truncations (eg cutting of high grades) and cut-off grades are usually Material and should be stated.</i> <i>Where aggregate intercepts incorporate short lengths of high grade results and longer lengths of low grade results, the procedure used for such aggregation should be stated and some typical examples of such aggregations should be shown in detail.</i> <i>The assumptions used for any reporting of metal equivalent values should be clearly stated.</i> 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Original assays are length weighted. Grades are not top cut. Lower cut off is nominally 1.0g/t. Due to the narrow nature of mineralisation a minimum sample weight of 0.2m was excepted when calculating intercepts. Maximum 2m internal dilution Metal equivalents not reported.
Relationship between mineralisation widths and intercept lengths	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <i>These relationships are particularly important in the reporting of Exploration Results.</i> <i>If the geometry of the mineralisation with respect to the drill hole angle is known, its nature should be reported.</i> <i>If it is not known and only the down hole lengths are reported, there should be a clear statement to this effect (eg 'down hole length, true width not known').</i> 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Intercept widths are down hole lengths. True widths are not reported given the varying orientation of drilling and mineralisation at each deposit/prospect mentioned in the report. The geometry of the mineralisation at Riverina South is approx. N-S and sub vertical. Drilling is oriented perpendicular the strike of the mineralisation.
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 cross-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"> The location of drill hole intersections is shown on the plans and 2D/3D diagrams and are coloured according to grade to provide context for the highlighted intercepts
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</i> 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Riverina has no known reported metallurgical issues. Results from previous processing have demonstrated that good gold recovery can be expected from conventional CIL processing methods. Recent metallurgical test work demonstrated the following gold recoveries: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Oxide – 90% Transitional – 97% Fresh – 94%

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
	<i>contaminating substances.</i>	
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"> Resource modelling followed by resource estimation at Riverina South. Infill and extensional drilling at Riverina South, Forehand, Silver Tongue, Sunraysia, followed by further resource updates. Assessment of all regional data to develop new exploration targets.

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