1 November 2017

Zoroastrian Mineral Resource Ounces Upgraded by 37%

Key Points

- **Zoroastrian Mineral Resource increased by 37% (contained gold) to 4.4Mt grading 2.2g/t Au for 305,000 contained ounces.**
- **EXG's total Mineral Resource inventory increases by 9% to 954,000 ounces.**
- **Drilling underway at Zoroastrian to increase confidence and resources.**
- **First pass drilling completed at Pleasurebound returning a best intercept of 3m at 9.19g/t Au.**
- **Deep diamond drill hole at Thompsons identifies potential for a new style of mineralisation.**

Excelsior Gold Limited (**ASX: EXG**) ("Company" or "Excelsior") is pleased to announce a Mineral Resource upgrade for its 100%-owned Kalgoorlie North Gold Project ("KGNP"), located 30 to 55km north of Kalgoorlie in Western Australia. The Company continues working towards converting as much of the updated 954,000 ounce gold resource base (Table 1) to reserves, while continuing to explore the highly prospective project area for new discoveries.

Zoroastrian Resource Upgrade

Excelsior recently completed mining of the Zoroastrian Central Open Pit *(refer ASX announcement 28 August 2017)*, which generated a significant amount of additional structural, geological and mineralisation information based on close spaced grade control drilling, in pit mapping and mill reconciliation data. This additional and more robust data has provided the opportunity to remodel the Zoroastrian deposit incorporating an increased confidence in the geometry and grade distribution of the lodes that constitute the Zoroastrian deposit. The Mineral Resource update reported herein was independently verified by consulting group Cube Consulting Pty Ltd.

The previous Zoroastrian resource estimate was constrained by a $2,750 oz Au pit shell *(refer ASX announcement 13 September 2017).* The continuity and high grades observed at the base of the open pit prior to the completion of mining now provides the Company with confidence to investigate the underground potential of the deposit. The updated resource is now reported as open pit (for mineralisation above 290mRL (150m below surface) and above a cut-off grade of 0.6g/t Au), and as underground (for mineralisation below this RL at a cut-off grade of 2.5g/t Au). This categorization is considered to best represent the potential future economics of the deposit in the current gold price environment.

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The updated Zoroastrian Mineral Resource (estimated by Localised Uniform Conditioning methods) above 290mRL is reported as:

LUC above 290mRL - 0.6g/t Cut-off grade

	Measured		Indicated		Inferred		Total		
Class	**Tonnes**	**g/t**	**Tonnes**	**g/t**	**Tonnes**	**g/t**	**Tonnes**	**g/t**	**Ounces**
Oxide	94,150	1.45	275,250	1.56	53,950	1.30	423,350	1.50	20,459
Transitional	61,000	1.87	533,688	1.93	155,813	1.64	750,500	1.87	45,052
Fresh	73,010	2.60	1,174,320	2.04	1,409,590	1.79	2,656,920	1.92	164,056
Total	**228,000**	**1.93**	**1,983,000**	**1.94**	**1,619,000**	**1.76**	**3,831,000**	**1.86**	**229,600**

The updated Zoroastrian Mineral Resource below 290mRL is reported as:

LUC below 290mRL - 2.5g/t Cut-off grade

	Measured		Indicated		Inferred		Total		
Class	**Tonnes**	**g/t**	**Tonnes**	**g/t**	**Tonnes**	**g/t**	**Tonnes**	**g/t**	**Ounces**
Oxide									
Transitional									
Fresh			45,710	3.83	532,280	4.11	577,990	4.08	75,886
Total			**45,700**	**3.83**	**532,300**	**4.11**	**578,000**	**4.08**	**75,900**

The total Zoroastrian Mineral Resource is:

4.4 million tonnes @ 2.2g/t Au for 305koz Au

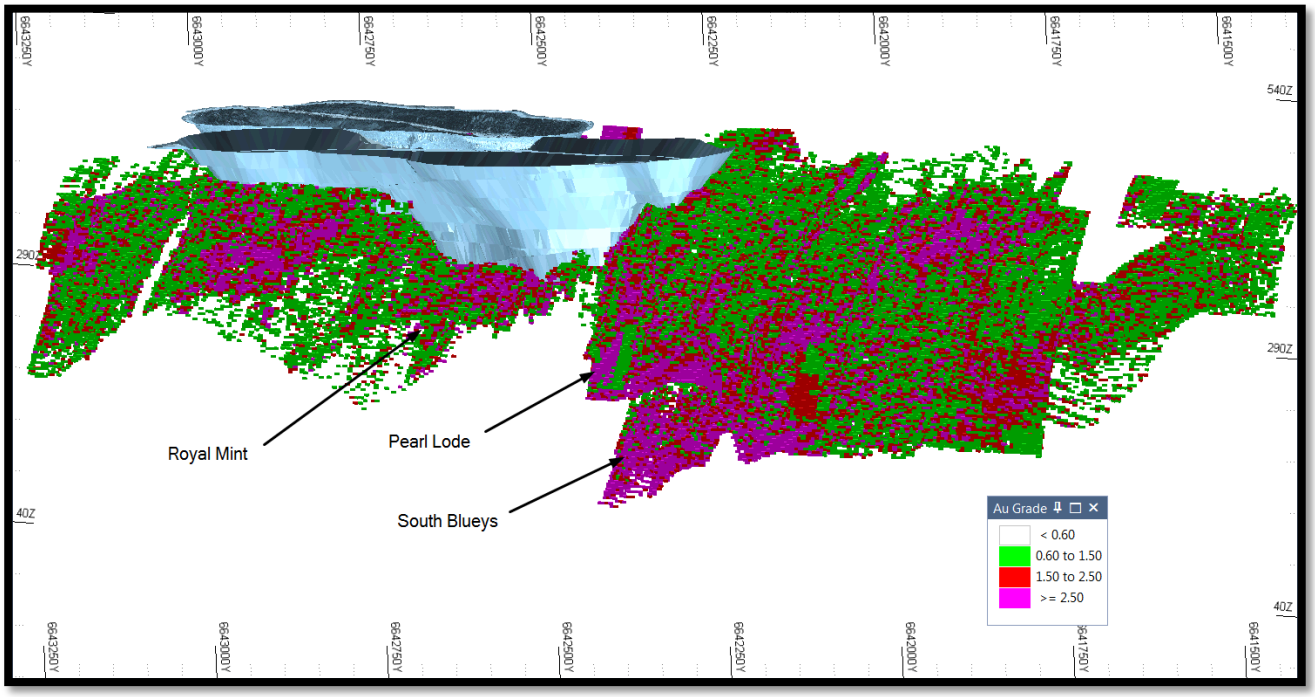

Figure 1: Zoroastrian Mineral Resource Estimate looking towards the northeast showing already mined pits, note the 290Mrl.

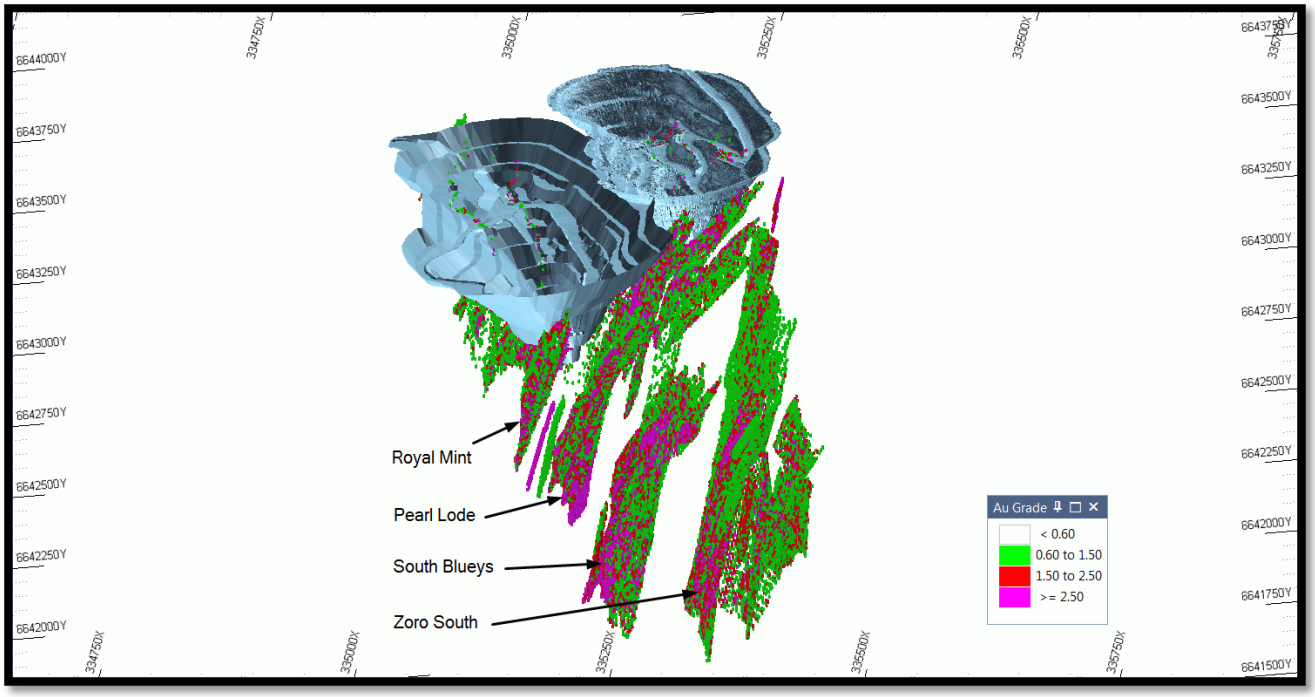

Figure 2: Zoroastrian MRE looking north, note multiple parallel lodes.

The current deep drilling at Zoroastrian, which commenced on 24 October, is aimed at increasing confidence (i.e. converting mineralisation classified as Inferred to Indicated) as well as exploring for possible depth extensions to the resource. As more information comes to hand, the open pit and underground interface will become more apparent and the resource will be remodelled accordingly. The drill program is planned to be iterative. As results come in, the drill program will be modified to suit.

The gold mineralisation at Zoroastrian is characterised by quartz veins and stockwork zones within the differentiated Zoroastrian Dolerite, associated with steep west-dipping lodes oriented approximately north-south, and shallow dipping lodes predominantly in the footwall to the steep lodes. The steep lodes occur within zones of shearing of varying intensity. The shallow lodes are extensional in nature with no associated shear foliation. The presence or absence of a foliation has allowed the classification and interpretation of mineralised drill intercepts as either “steeps” or “flats”.

Grade estimation was by Localised Uniform Conditioning (LUC) of 1m composite samples into a three-dimensional block model. LUC is considered a suitable method for estimating the grade distribution of small blocks from widely spaced data. Estimation details can be found in Section 3 of the annexed JORC tables.

At this stage it appears a sedimentary contact terminates the mineralisation beneath Central Pit, as evidenced by the Birthday Dream and Royal Mint lodes in the now completed Zoroastrian Central open pit, see Figure 3 Plan of Zoroastrian area and Figure 4 cross section through 664250N. The other lodes east of these are yet to be drill tested at depth.

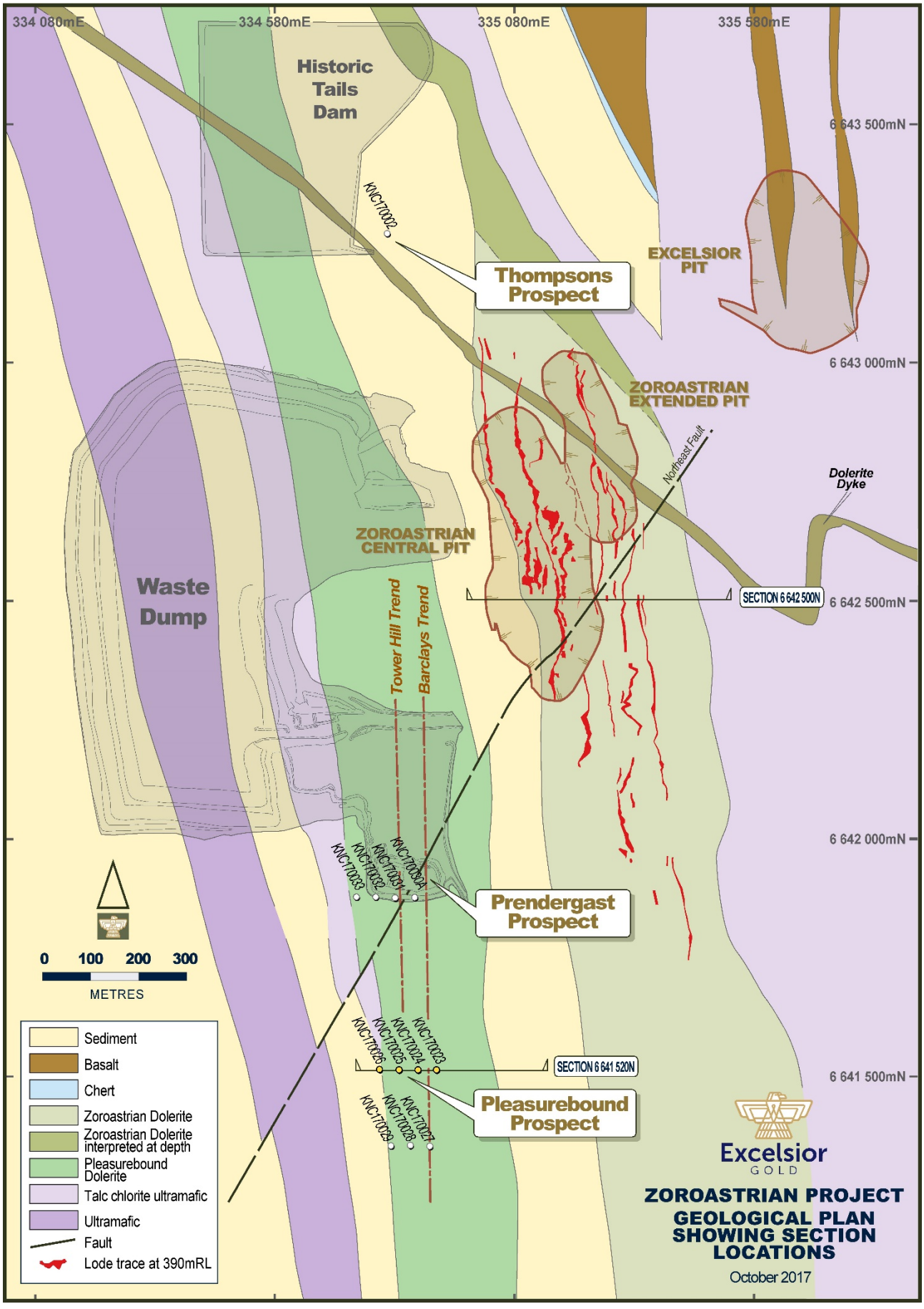

Figure 3: Plan of Zoroastrian showing the completed pit, geology and location of remodelled lodes.

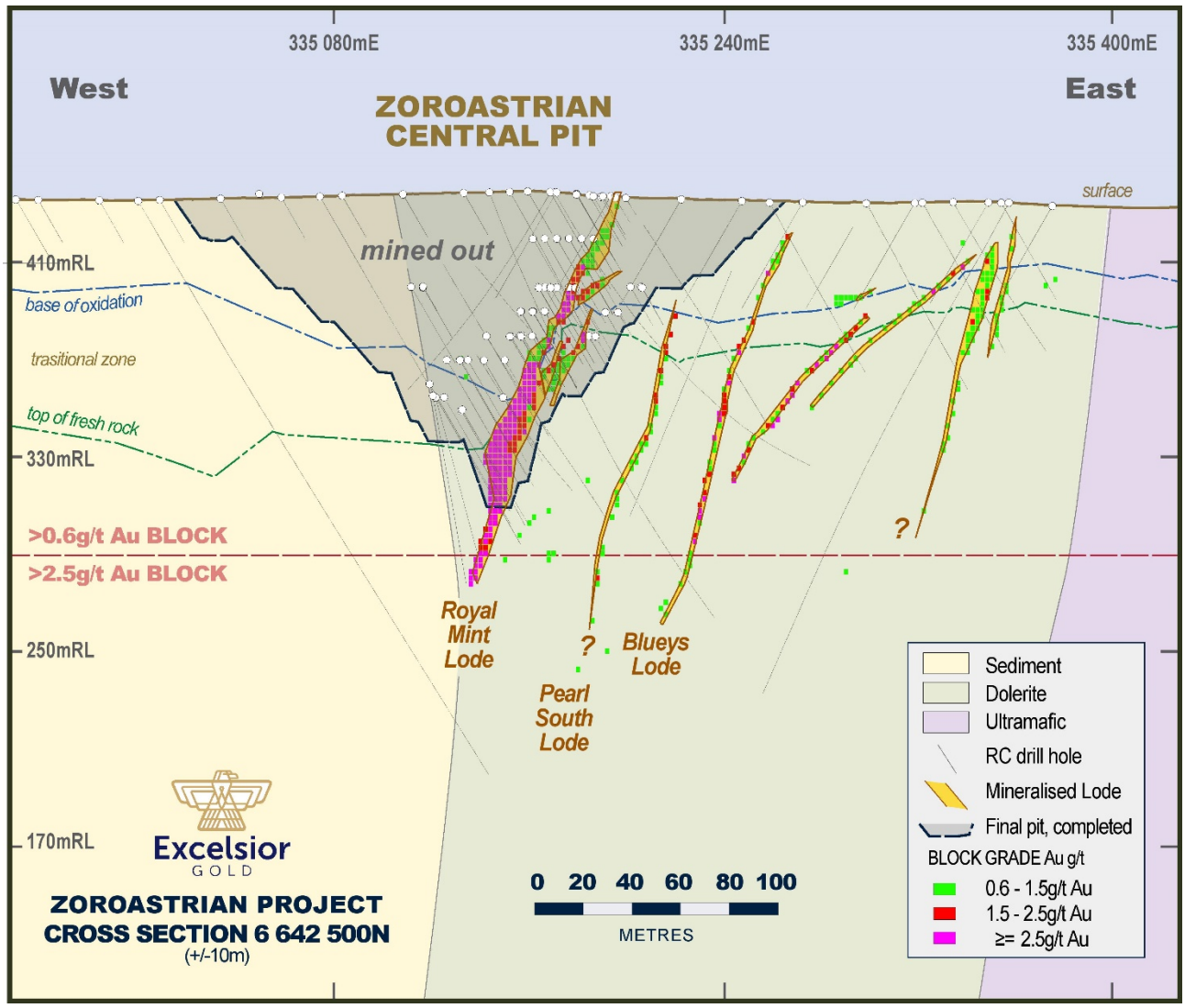

Figure 4: Cross section through 6 642 500N showing multiple lodes and the sedimentary contact.

Pleasurebound

Initial exploration RC drilling has been completed on the Pleasurebound Dolerite at two prospects – Pleasurebound mine workings and Prendergast. See Figure 3 for collar locations.

The eleven holes, totaling 1,932 metres, evaluated two areas with structural similarities to those observed during mining at the Central Pit, and in particular two north-south structural trends, Barclays and Tower Hill, interpreted from the re-processed geophysical datasets.

The drilling recorded a best intercept of 3m at 9.19g/t Au from 47m (KNC170024) in a quartz vein dominant interval at the Pleasurebound workings. Minor mineralisation was also recorded in hole KNC170025 (see Figure 5).

Historical drilling beneath the old workings recorded an intercept of 3m at 64.1g/t Au from 19m in an interpreted shallow northeast dipping quartz vein in the footwall position of the Barclays trend, which is similar to the vein orientation and position observed in the immediate footwall of the Royal Mint Lode in the Central Pit. The recent intercept in KNC170024 is coincident with a well-defined arsenic trend (peak value of 3,459ppm As) and a well-developed foliation in fresh rock at the interpreted position of the Barclays trend and warrants further evaluation.

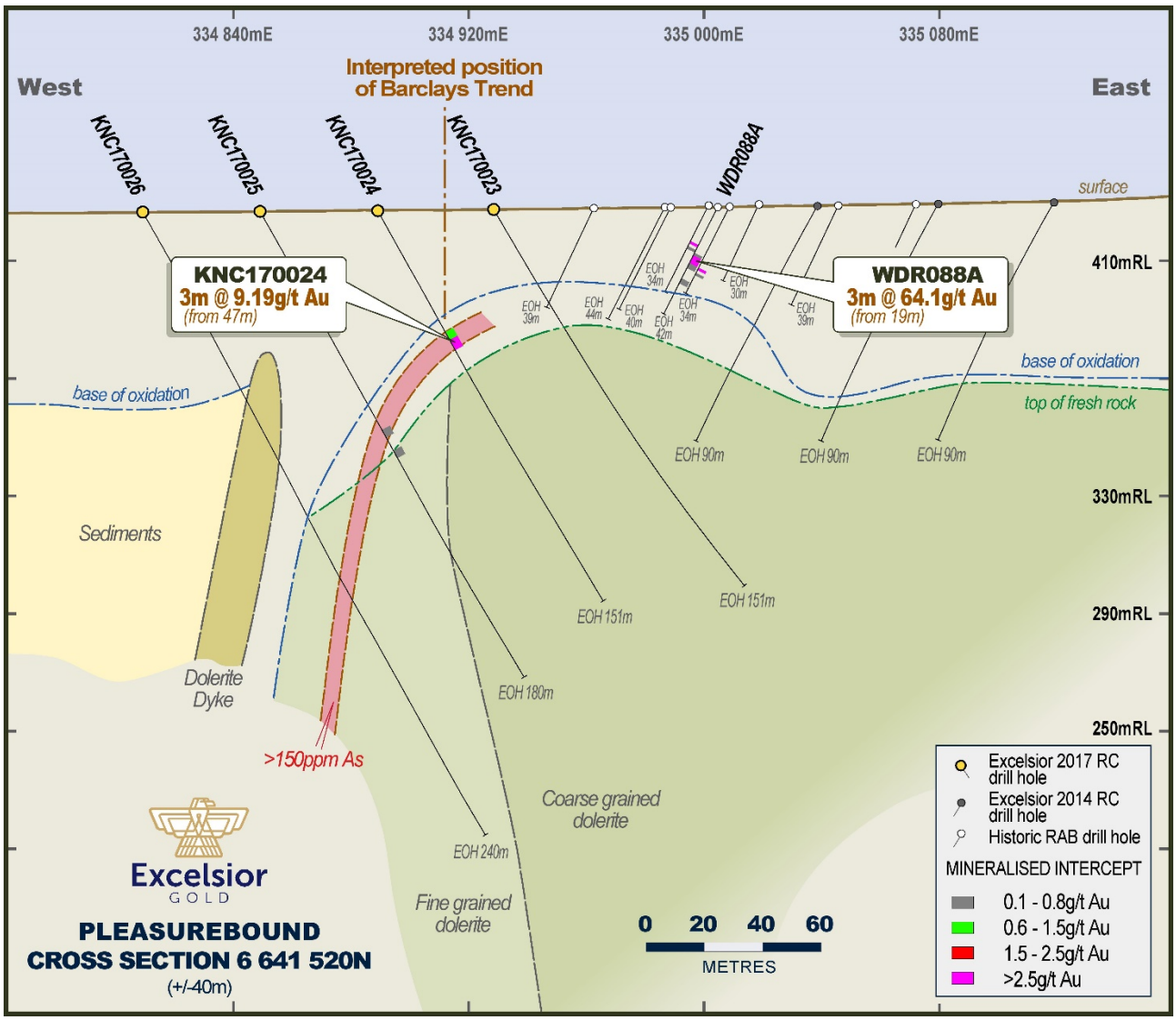

Figure 5: Pleasurebound Cross section through 6 641 520N.

Thompsons

At the Thompsons Prospect, a single diamond hole located 360m north of the Central Pit, and drilled in August, tested the interpreted strike and down plunge extensions of the Zoroastrian Dolerite, immediately north of the northwest trending Mill Fault. No dolerite was observed in the hole, however a broad zone of kaolinite dominant alteration was observed between 123.5m and 249m in sedimentary rocks of the Black Flag Beds. This zone is below the observed base of weathering and is thought to be indicative of hydrothermal fluid activity, with the characterisation of this alteration supported by highly anomalous levels of multi-element indicators observed in pXRF analysis of the drillcore. The significance of these observations will be evaluated further to determine the future exploration strategy. Refer to Figure 3 for collar location.

Table 1 Kalgoorlie North Gold Project Mineral Resources Estimate

KALGOORLIE NORTH GOLD RESOURCES		MEASURED			INDICATED			INFERRED			TOTAL RESOURCES			
Deposit	Cut-Off (g/t Au)	Tonnes (,000t)	Grade (g/t Au)	Ounces (,000oz)	Tonnes (,000t)	Grade (g/t Au)	Ounces (,000oz)	Tonnes (,000t)	Grade (g/t Au)	Ounces (,000oz)	Tonnes (,000t)	Grade (g/t Au)	Ounces (,000oz)	Original ASX report date
Excelsior	**0.6**	***5,175***	***1.4***	***232***	***3,230***	***1.2***	***125***	***2,652***	***1.2***	***99***	***11,057***	***1.3***	***456***	12-Apr-12
Zoroastrian (O/P)	**0.6**	228	1.9	14	1,983	1.9	124	1,619	1.8	91	**3,830**	**1.9**	**230**	1-Nov-17
Zoroastrian (U/G)	**2.5**				46	3.8	6	532	4.1	70	**578**	**4.1**	**76**	1-Nov-17
Zoroastrian (Total)		***228.0***	***1.9***	***14***	***2,029***	***2.0***	***130***	***2,151***	***2.3***	***162***	***4,408***	***2.2***	***305***	
Lochinvar	**0.6**				448	1.7	25	60	1.7	3	**508**	**1.7**	**28**	19-Feb-14
Nerrin Nerrin	**0.6**				74	2.4	6	107	2.4	8	**181**	**2.4**	**14**	15-Nov-13
Ophir	**0.6**							75	1.9	5	**75**	**1.9**	**5**	11-Dec-13
Vettersburg South	**0.6**							552	1.5	26	**552**	**1.5**	**26**	11-Dec-13
Total Satellite Resources					***522***	***1.8***	***31***	***793***	***1.6***	***42***	***1,315***	***1.7***	***73***	
Other Resources (greater than 4km from Excelsior)														
Eldorado	**0.6**				362	1.6	19	31	1.4	1	**393**	**1.6**	**20**	11-Sep-13
Talbot North *	**0.6**							662	1.7	36	**662**	**1.7**	**36**	31-Mar-10
Bulletin South	**0.6**	38	1.9	2	482	2.3	35	125	2.4	10	**645**	**2.3**	**47**	23-Jan-17
Windanya	**0.6**							360	1.5	17	**360**	**1.5**	**17**	11-Dec-13
Total Other Resources		***38.2***	***1.9***	***2.3***	***844***	***2.0***	***54***	***1,178***	***1.7***	***64***	***2,061***	***1.8***	***120***	
TOTAL RESOURCES		***5,400***	***1.4***	***250***	***6,600***	***1.6***	***340***	***6,800***	***1.7***	***370***	***19,000***	***1.6***	***950***	

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

** Differences may occur due to rounding.

*** The Bulletin South Open Pit resources are reported within a A$2,750 per ounce gold price pit shell. Other resources are reported above applicable dpeths below surface.

Qualifying Statement

This report may include forward-looking statements. These forward-looking statements are based on a number of assumptions made by the Company and its consultants in light of experience, current conditions and expectations concerning future events which the Company believes are appropriate in the present circumstances. Forward-looking statements are necessarily subject to risks, uncertainties and other factors, many of which are outside the control of Excelsior Gold, which could cause actual results to differ materially from such statements. The Company makes no undertaking to subsequently update or revise the forward-looking statements made in this release to reflect the circumstances or events after the date of this release.

Competent Person Statement – Exploration Results

Information in this announcement that relates to exploration results is based on information compiled by Mr. Bradley Toms who is the Exploration Manager of Excelsior Gold Limited. Mr. Toms is a Member of The Australian Institute of Geoscientists and has sufficient experience which is relevant to the style of mineralisation and type of deposit under consideration and to the activity that he is undertaking, to qualify as Competent Person as defined in the 2012 Edition of the "Australasian Code for Reporting of Exploration Results, Mineral Resources and Ore Reserves". Mr. Toms consents to the inclusion in the document of the information in the form and context in which it appears.

Competent Person Statement – Mineral Resources

Information in this announcement that relates to the Zoroastrian Mineral Resource results is based on information compiled by Mr. Ross Whittle-Herbert who is a full-time employee of Excelsior Gold Limited. Mr. Whittle-Herbert is a Member of The Australian Institute of Geoscientists and has sufficient experience which is relevant to the style of mineralisation and type of deposit under consideration and to the activity that he is undertaking, to qualify as Competent Person as defined in the 2012 Edition of the "Australasian Code for Reporting of Exploration Results, Mineral Resources and Ore Reserves". Mr. Adams consents to the inclusion in the document of the information in the form and context in which it appears.

Information in this announcement that relates to the Bulletin South Mineral Resource results is based on information compiled by Mr. Patrick Adams who is a Director of Cube Consulting Pty Ltd. Mr. Adams is a Fellow of the AusIMM (CP) and a Member of The Australian Institute of Geoscientists and has sufficient experience which is relevant to the style of mineralisation and type of deposit under consideration and to the activity that he is undertaking, to qualify as Competent Person as defined in the 2012 Edition of the "Australasian Code for Reporting of Exploration Results, Mineral Resources and Ore Reserves". Mr. Adams consents to the inclusion in the document of the information in the form and context in which it appears.

Information in this announcement that relates to other Mineral Resource results is based on information compiled by Mr Bradley Toms who is a full-time employee of Excelsior Gold Limited. Mr Toms is a Member of the Australian Institute of Geoscientists and 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" for the Group reporting. Mr Toms consents to the inclusion in this announcement of the matters based on this information in the form and context in which it appears.

Table 2 Pleasurebound and Thompsons significant gold assay results

HOLE NUMBER	EAST (MGA94Z51)	NORTH (MGA94Z51)	AHD RL (m)	FINAL DEPTH (m)	COLLAR DIP	COLLAR AZIM (magnetic)	FROM (m)	TO (m)	LENGTH (m)	GRADE g/t Au
Pleasurebound Prospect										
KNC170023	334930	6641520	425	151	-60	90				NSA
KNC170024	334890	6641520	425	151	-60	90	47	50	3	9.19
KNC170025	334850	6641520	425	180	-60	90	83	84	1	0.76
"							89	90	1	0.77
KNC170026	334810	6641520	425	240	-60	90				NSA
KNC170027	334915	6641360	424	156	-60	90				NSA
KNC170028	334875	6641360	424	186	-60	90				NSA
KNC170029	334835	6641360	424	234	-60	90				NSA
KNC170030A	334881	6641880	434	160	-60	90				NSA
KNC170031	334840	6641880	434	160	-60	90				NSA
KNC170032	334800	6641880	434	160	-60	90				NSA
KNC170033	334760	6641880	434	160	-60	90				NSA
KNC170034	334720	6641880	431	160	-60	90				NSA
Thompsons Prospect										
KND170002	334817.64	6643270.02	435.65	465.80	-50	89.3				NSA

Intersection for drilling is Au >= 0.60g/t Au, minimum 2m internal dilution, minimum 1m downhole reported.
*Intersections >= 10 gram-metres are in **bold**.*
NSA no significant assay

1. JORC CODE, 2012 EDITION – TABLE 1 - ZOROASTRIAN

1.1 Section 1 Sampling Techniques and Data

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
Sampling techniques	• *Nature and quality of sampling (e.g. 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 (e.g. '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 (e.g. submarine nodules) may warrant disclosure of detailed information.*	• The mineralization was primarily sampled by Reverse Circulation (RC) and Diamond Core (DC) drilling on nominal 40m x 20m (N x E) grid spacing. The holes were generally drilled towards grid east at varying angles to optimally intersect the mineralized zones. • The drilling database consists of historic (pre 2009) and EXG drilling data. The historic data consists of 19 DD and 420 RC holes; EXG drilling consists of 12 DD, 22 Reverse Circulation with diamond tail (RCD), 579 RC and 1800 Reverse Circulation grade control (RCGC) holes. • Complete details are un-available for historic drilling. • Generally, EXG RC recovered chip samples were collected and passed through a cone splitter. • Limited numbers of field duplicates and screen fire assays have been undertaken to support sample representivity. • EXG DD core has been sampled by submission of cut half core. • All EXG RC drilling was sampled on one metre down hole intervals. The recovered samples were passed through a cone splitter and a nominal 2.5kg – 3.5kg sample was taken to a Kalgoorlie contract laboratory. Samples were oven dried, reduced by riffle splitting to 3kg as required and pulverized in a single stage process to 85% passing 75 µm. The sample is then prepared by standard fire assay techniques with a 50g charge. Approximately 200g of pulp material is returned to EXG for storage and potential assay at a later date. The EXG DC samples are collected at nominated intervals by EXG staff from core that has been cut in half and transported to a Kalgoorlie based laboratory. Samples were oven dried, crushed to a nominal 10mm by a jaw crusher, reduced by riffle splitting to 3kg as required and pulverized in a single stage process to 85% passing 75 µm. The sample is then prepared by standard fire assay techniques with a 50g charge. Approximately 200g of pulp material is returned to EXG for storage and potential assay at a later date. • Due to the presence of coarse gold and arsenopyrite some 150 samples were subjected to a 400g LeachWell® technique with a standard fire assay on the tail. This demonstrated that some of the gold is nuggetty in nature and that normal fire assay techniques may underestimate the grade. It also demonstrated that the mineralisation is non-refractory in nature.
Drilling techniques	• *Drill type (e.g. core, reverse circulation, open-hole hammer, rotary air blast, auger, Bangka, sonic, etc) and details (e.g. 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).*	• Prior to 2009 19 DC and 420 RC holes were drilled by previous owners over the area. These holes are without documentation of the rig type and capability, core size, sample selection and handling. • For (post 2009) EXG drilling, the RC drilling system employed the use of a face sampling hammer and a nominal 146mm diameter drill bit. The DC drilling is NQ2 size core (nominal 50.6mm core diameter) or HQ (nominal 63.5mm core diameter). • All EXG drill core is orientated by the drilling contractor with a down the hole Ace system. Core diameter is noted in the assay results table for DC assay results.
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.*	• All EXG RC 1m samples are logged for drilling recovery by a visual estimate and this information is recorded and stored in the drilling database. At least every 10th metre is collected in a plastic bag and these are weighed when they are utilized for the collection of field duplicate samples. All samples received by the laboratory are weighed with the data collected and stored in the database. • The EXG DC samples are orientated, length measured and compared to core blocks placed in the tray by the drillers, any core loss or other variance from that expected from the core blocks is logged and recorded in the database. Sample loss or gain is reviewed on an ongoing basis and feedback given to the drillers to enable the best representative sample to always be obtained. • EXG RC samples are visually logged for moisture content, sample recovery and contamination. This is information is stored in the database. The RC drill system utilizes a face sampling hammer which is industry best practice

		and the contractor aims to maximize recovery at all times. RC holes are drilled dry whenever practicable to maximize recovery of sample. • The DC drillers use a core barrel and wire line unit to recover the core, they aim to recover all core at all times and adjust their drilling methods and rates to minimise core loss, i.e. different techniques for broken ground to ensure as little core as possible is washed away with drill cuttings. • Study of sample recovery vs gold grade does not show any bias towards differing sample recoveries or gold grade. The drilling contractor uses standard industry drilling techniques to ensure minimal loss of any size fraction.
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.*	• All EXG RC samples are geologically logged directly into hand-held Geobank devices. • All EXG DC is logged for core loss, marked into metre intervals, orientated, structurally logged, geotechnically logged and logged with a hand lens with the following parameters recorded where observed: weathering, regolith, rock type, alteration, mineralization, shearing/foliation and any other features that are present • All EXG DC is photographed both wet and dry after logging but before cutting. • The entire lengths of EXG RC holes are logged on a 1m interval basis, i.e. 100% of the drilling is logged, and where no sample is returned due to voids (or potentially lost sample) it is logged and recorded as such. Drill core is logged over its entire length and any core loss or voids intersected are recorded.
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.*	• EXG Exploration results reported for drill core are half core taken from the right hand side of the core looking down hole. Core is cut with an on-site diamond core saw. • All EXG RC samples are put through a cone splitter and the sample is collected in a unique pre-numbered calico sample bag. The moisture content of each sample is recorded in the database. • The EXG RC samples are sorted, oven dried, the entire sample is pulverized in a one stage process to 85% passing 75 µm. The bulk pulverized sample is then bagged and approximately 200g extracted by spatula to a numbered paper bag that is used for the 50g fire assay charge. • The EXG DC samples are oven dried, jaw crushed to nominal <10mm, 3.5kg is obtained by riffle splitting and the remainder of the coarse reject is bagged while the 3.5kg is pulverized in a one stage process to 85% passing 75 µm. The bulk pulverized sample is then bagged and approximately 200g extracted by spatula to a numbered paper bag that is used for the 50g fire assay charge. • EXG RC and DC samples submitted to the laboratory are sorted and reconciled against the submission documents. EXG inserts blanks and standards with blanks submitted in sample number sequence at 1 in 50 and standards submitted in sample number sequence at 1 in 20. The laboratory uses their own internal standards of 2 duplicates, 2 replicates, 2 standards, and 1 blank per 50 fire assays. The laboratory also uses barren flushes on the pulveriser. • In the field every 10th metre from the bulk sample port on the cone splitter is bagged and placed in order on the ground with other samples. This sample is then used for collection of field duplicates via riffle splitting. RC field duplicate samples are collected after results are received from the original sample assay. Generally, field duplicates are only collected where the original assay result is equal to or greater than 0.1g/t Au. The field duplicates are submitted to the laboratory for the standard assay process. The laboratory is blind to the original sample number. • For DC, no core duplicates (i.e. half core) have been collected or submitted. • The sample sizes are considered to be appropriate for the type, style, thickness and consistency of mineralization located at this project. The

		sample size is also appropriate for the sampling methodology employed and the gold grade ranges returned.
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 (e.g. standards, blanks, duplicates, external laboratory checks) and whether acceptable levels of accuracy (i.e. lack of bias) and precision have been established.*	• EXG has routinely used local Kalgoorlie Certified Laboratories for all sample preparation and analysis. The most commonly used laboratories have been SGS Australia and Bureau Veritas Australia which has two facilities in Kalgoorlie. No complete details of the sample preparation, analysis or security are available for either the historic AC, DD or RC drilling results in the database. • The assay method is designed to measure total gold in the sample. The laboratory procedures are appropriate for the testing of gold at this project given its mineralization style. The technique involves using a 50g sample charge with a lead flux which is decomposed in a furnace with the prill being totally digested by 2 acids (HCl and HNO3) before measurement of the gold content by an AA machine. • The QC procedures are industry best practice. The laboratory is accredited and uses its own certified reference material. The laboratory has 2 duplicates, 2 replicates, 1 standard and 1 blank per 50 fire assays. • EXG submits blanks at the rate of 1 in 50 samples and certified reference material standards at the rate of 1 in 20 samples in the normal run of sample submission numbers. As part of normal procedures EXG examines all standards and blanks to ensure that they are within tolerances. Additionally, sample size, grind size and field duplicates are examined to ensure no bias to gold grade exists.
Verification of sampling and assaying	• *The verification of significant intersections by either independent or alternative company personnel.* • *The use of twinned holes.* • *Documentation of primary data, data entry procedures, data verification, data storage (physical and electronic) protocols.* • *Discuss any adjustment to assay data.*	• Consultant geologist, Rick Adams from Cube Consulting, John Harris of Geological Services and independent geologist Matt Ridgway, have inspected drill core and RC chips in the field to verify the correlation of mineralized zones between assay results and lithology/alteration/mineralization. • A number of diamond core holes were drilled throughout the deposit to twin RC holes. These twinned holes returned results comparable to the original holes and were also used to collect geological information and material for metallurgical assessment. A number of RC holes have also been drilled that confirmed results obtained from historical drillholes. • Primary data is sent digitally every 2-3 days from the field to EXG's Database Administrator (DBA). The DBA imports the data into the commercially available and industry accepted DataShed database software. Assay results are merged when received electronically from the laboratory. The responsible geologist reviews the data in the database to ensure that it is correct and has merged properly and that all data has been received and entered. Any variations that are required are recorded permanently in the database. • No adjustments or calibrations were made to any assay data used in this report.
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 drill holes have their collar location recorded from a hand held GPS unit. Subsequent to drilling holes were picked up using RTKGPS by the mine surveyor or by contracted surveyors. Downhole surveys are completed every 30m downhole. No detailed down hole surveying information is available for the historic RC or DD drilling. • EXG routinely contracted down hole surveys during the programmes of exploration drilling for each RC and DC drill hole completed using either digital electronic multi-shot tool or north seeking gyro, both of which are maintained by Contractors to manufacturer specifications. • All drill holes and resource estimation use the MGA94, Zone 51 grid system. • The topographic data used was obtained from consultant surveyors and is based on a LiDAR survey flown in 2012. It is adequate for the reporting of Exploration Results and subsequent Mineral Resource estimates.
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*	• The nominal exploration drill spacing is 40m x 40m with many E-W cross-sections in-filled to 20m across strike. This has been infilled with variable spacing for Resource estimate purposes to 20 x 20m and with Grade control to 7.5 x 5m (N x E) spacing. • This report is for the reporting of the Mineral Resource Estimate. The drill spacing, spatial distribution and quality of assay results is sufficient to

	Mineral Resource and Ore Reserve estimation procedure(s) and classifications applied. • *Whether sample compositing has been applied.*	support the JORC classification of material reported within this report and is appropriate for the nature and style of mineralisation being reported. • The majority of holes were sampled at 1m, but when this isn't the case, sample compositing to 1m has been applied.
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.*	• The majority of drilling is to grid east. The bulk of the mineralized zones are perpendicular to the drilling direction. Structural logging of orientated drill core supports the drilling direction and sampling method. • No drilling orientation and sampling bias has been recognized at this time.
Sample security	• *The measures taken to ensure sample security.*	• RC samples are delivered directly from the field to the Kalgoorlie laboratory by EXG personnel on a daily basis with no detours, the laboratory then checks the physically received samples against an EXG generated sample submission list and reports back any discrepancies • Drill core is transported daily directly from the drill site to EXG's secure core processing facility by EXG personnel with no detours. The core is then placed on racks within a secure shed and processed until it requires cutting. Core is then transported directly by EXG's staff to the Kalgoorlie laboratory where it is cut in half by laboratory staff and then sampled by EXG staff. The core is then prepared for assay in Kalgoorlie to the pulverizing stage whereupon the laboratory transports it using a contractor directly to their Perth based assay facility.
Audits or reviews	*The results of any audits or reviews of sampling techniques and data.*	• An internal review of sampling techniques and procedures was completed in March 2013. No external or third party audits or reviews have been completed.

1.2 Section 2 Reporting of Exploration Results (Zoroastrian)

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

<table>
<tr><th>Criteria</th><th>JORC Code explanation</th><th>Commentary</th></tr>
<tr><td>Mineral tenement and land tenure status</td><td>• Type, reference name/number, location and ownership including agreements or material issues with third parties such as joint ventures, partnerships, overriding royalties, native title interests, historical sites, wilderness or national park and environmental settings.

• The security of the tenure held at the time of reporting along with any known impediments to obtaining a licence to operate in the area.</td><td>• The results reported in this Announcement are on granted Mining tenements held by GPM Resources Pty Ltd, a wholly owned subsidiary of Excelsior Gold Limited.
<table>
<tr><th>Tenement</th><th>Holder</th><th>Area (Ha)</th><th>Expiry Date</th></tr>
<tr><td>M24/11</td><td>GPM Resources</td><td>1.80</td><td>23/03/2025</td></tr>
<tr><td>M24/43</td><td>GPM Resources</td><td>9.28</td><td>15/10/2026</td></tr>
<tr><td>M24/99</td><td>GPM Resources</td><td>190.75</td><td>02/12/2028</td></tr>
<tr><td>M24/121</td><td>GPM Resources</td><td>36.95</td><td>02/11/2029</td></tr>
<tr><td>M24/135</td><td>GPM Resources</td><td>17.75</td><td>10/06/2029</td></tr>
<tr><td>M24/869</td><td>GPM Resources</td><td>7.16</td><td>21/10/2024</td></tr>
<tr><td>M24/870</td><td>GPM Resources</td><td>7.04</td><td>21/10/2024</td></tr>
<tr><td>M24/871</td><td>GPM Resources</td><td>9.72</td><td>21/10/2024</td></tr>
<tr><td>M24/951</td><td>GPM Resources</td><td>190.03</td><td>16/04/2036</td></tr>
</table>
• At this time the tenements are in good standing. There are no existing royalties, duties or other fees impacting on the EXG Kalgoorlie North Project.</td></tr>
<tr><td>Exploration done by other parties</td><td>• Acknowledgment and appraisal of exploration by other parties.</td><td>• Exploration by other parties has been reviewed and is used as a guide to EXG's exploration activities. This includes work by AMAX, Hill Minerals, Aberfoyle and Halycon Group. Previous parties have completed both open pit and underground mining, geophysical data collection and interpretation, soil sampling and drilling.</td></tr>
<tr><td>Geology</td><td>• Deposit type, geological setting and style of mineralisation.</td><td>• The deposit occurs on the eastern limb of a narrow NNW trending structure, the Bardoc-Broad Arrow syncline within the Bardoc Tectonic Zone. In this zone the sequence comprises highly deformed fault slice lenses of intercalated Archaean mafic and ultramafic volcanics and metasediments.</td></tr>
</table>

		• The mineralisation in the Zoroastrian area is predominately associated with a complex array of multiple dimensional and variable orientated quartz veins and stock works within the differentiated Zoroastrian Dolerite. In places a surficial 1-2m thick calcrete/lateritic gold bearing horizon and small near surface supergene pods exist. • The Zoroastrian dolerite is thought to be the stratigraphic equivalent of the Paddington dolerite which hosted the 1m+oz mine at Paddington itself with both deposits bounded to the west by the Black Flag sediments and to the east by the Mount Corlac ultramafics. Shear zones up to 10m wide containing gold bearing laminated quartz veining (5cm to 1m wide) occur on both contacts. • At Zoroastrian slivers of the intruded sequence occur apparently internal to the dolerite throughout the area suggesting a more complex thrust/folding structural system than is readily apparent. Geological and structural interpretation at Zoroastrian is further complicated by contradicting and conflicting mapping and logging of the different units particularly between basalt and dolerite
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:* o *easting and northing of the drill hole collar* o *elevation or RL (Reduced Level – elevation above sea level in metres) of the drill hole collar* o *dip and azimuth of the hole* o *down hole length and interception depth* o *hole length.* • *If the exclusion of this information is justified on the basis that the information is not Material and this exclusion does not detract from the understanding of the report, the Competent Person should clearly explain why this is the case.*	• No exploration is being reported in this release therefore there are no drillholes to report.
Data aggregation methods	• *In reporting Exploration Results, weighting averaging techniques, maximum and/or minimum grade truncations (e.g. 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.*	• No exploration has been reported in this release, therefore there is no information regarding data aggregation.
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.*	• No exploration has been reported in this release, therefore there are no relationships between mineralisation widths and intercept lengths to report. This is not relevant to this report on Mineral Resources and Ore Reserves.

	• *If it is not known and only the down hole lengths are reported, there should be a clear statement to this effect (e.g. 'down hole length, true width not known').*	
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.*	• No exploration has been reported in this release, therefore no exploration diagrams have been produced. This section is not relevant to this report on Mineral Resources and Ore Reserves.
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.*	• No exploration has been reported in this release, therefore there are no results to report. This section is not relevant to this report on Mineral Resources and Ore Reserves.
Other substantive exploration data	• *Other exploration data, if meaningful and material, should be reported including (but not limited to): geological observations; geophysical survey results; geochemical survey results; bulk samples – size and method of treatment; metallurgical test results; bulk density, groundwater, geotechnical and rock characteristics; potential deleterious or contaminating substances.*	• No exploration results have been reported in this release. This section is not relevant to this report on Mineral Resources and Ore Reserves.
Further work	• *The nature and scale of planned further work (e.g. 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.*	• No exploration results have been reported in this release. This section is not relevant to this report on Mineral Resources and Ore Reserves.

1.3 Section 3 Estimation and Reporting of Mineral Resources (Zoroastrian)

(Criteria listed in section 1, and where relevant in section 2, also apply to this section.)

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
Database integrity	• *Measures taken to ensure that data has not been corrupted by, for example, transcription or keying errors, between its initial collection and its use for Mineral Resource estimation purposes.* • *Data validation procedures used.*	• Data is logged in the field directly into the Geobank mobile device. Lab submission sheets are digitally recorded in the same way. Assay data are received from the laboratories in an electronic format and are imported directly into a standard DataShed system. All data have been validated by the EXG Database Administrator and geological management prior to inclusion in the resource estimate. • Any errors recorded from the various validation processes are manually checked and correlated back to the original collection of data. If necessary, field checks are made to confirm validation issues.
Site visits	• *Comment on any site visits undertaken by the Competent Person and the outcome of those visits.* • *If no site visits have been undertaken indicate why this is the case.*	• Mr Ross Whittle-Herbert visited the site on numerous occasions to view ore geometries in the open pit and review RC chips and diamond core.
Geological interpretation	• *Confidence in (or conversely, the uncertainty of) the geological interpretation of the mineral deposit.* • *Nature of the data used and of any assumptions made.*	• The geology of the system and the gold distribution is complex, however a greater understanding of the geology has been gained from the mining of Central open pit. The continuity of mineralisation and volume controls are well established where drilling is at a nominal 30 x 30 m hole spacing. • The use of historical drilling provides a level of uncertainty as the company cannot validate the QAQC data and downhole survey data. As such throughout the deposit the company has twinned historical holes to confirm results and location.

	• *The effect, if any, of alternative interpretations on Mineral Resource estimation.* • *The use of geology in guiding and controlling Mineral Resource estimation.* • *The factors affecting continuity both of grade and geology.*	• The close spaced RC grade control drilling and mining pit floor exposure has allowed a detailed re-evaluation of the geological controls on mineralisation by EXG. In addition, subsequent re-logging of diamond core and RC chips has enabled the identification and distinction between mineralised steep and flat structures. The new interpretation of these controls materially impacts the estimation of the Mineral Resources and has triggered the need for the re-estimation. • The result of this revision is that the majority of the mineralisation outside of Central open pit is associated with the steep shear hosted (60-degree west dipping) structures as opposed to the flatter (35-45-degree west dipping) ladder veins. The bulk of mineralisation near surface in Central open pit was associated with the flat structures. However as the pit deepened, almost all the mineralisation was associated with the steep west dipping structure.
Dimensions	• *The extent and variability of the Mineral Resource expressed as length (along strike or otherwise), plan width, and depth below surface to the upper and lower limits of the Mineral Resource.*	• Mineralisation extends 1300m north/south, 250m east/west and 300m in elevation. Mineralised structures are present at surface for some lodes. There is a depletion zone that extends to about 30m below surface. Lodes are also present on historic pit floor and walls in previous mining activities.

Estimation and modelling techniques	• *The nature and appropriateness of the estimation technique(s) applied and key assumptions, including treatment of extreme grade values, domaining, interpolation parameters and maximum distance of extrapolation from data points. If a computer assisted estimation method was chosen include a description of computer software and parameters used.*
	• *The availability of check estimates, previous estimates and/or mine production records and whether the Mineral Resource estimate takes appropriate account of such data.*
	• *The assumptions made regarding recovery of by-products.*
	• *Estimation of deleterious elements or other non-grade variables of economic significance (e.g. sulphur for acid mine drainage characterization).*
	• *In the case of block model interpolation, the block size in relation to the average sample spacing and the search employed.*
	• *Any assumptions behind modelling of selective mining units.*
	• *Any assumptions about correlation between variables.*
	• *Description of how the geological interpretation was used to control the resource estimates.*
	• *Discussion of basis for using or not using grade cutting or capping.*
	• *The process of validation, the checking process used, the comparison of model data to drill hole data, and use of reconciliation data if available.*
		• EXG has used 3DM wireframes to constrain the mineralised shear zones, with the most significant shear interpretation within Central open pit being completed by EXG site geologists, been based on pit floor mapping, and observation, ore mark-outs and the close spaced RCGC drilling at spacing's of 7.5m N x 5m E-W. All other lodes have been interpreted on a sectional basis using the available exploration and RCGC drilling data on variable spacing ranging from 7.5 x 5m to 20 x 20m to 40 x 40m (N x E-W).
		• On the basis of sample size, selectivity assumption (2 EW x 5 NS x 2.5mRL) and selected estimation methodology, a 1m down hole composite was selected for this estimation. 1m composite intervals falling within the wire framed estimation domains were coded in the database.
		• It was evident that some of the estimation domains contained extreme outlier gold values. The highly positively skewed gold distributions mean that conventional linear estimation methods, such as Ordinary Kriging ("OK") are very likely to produce over-smoothed block grade estimates. For this reason, it was decided to undertake grade estimation using the non-linear Localised Uniform Conditioning ("LUC") method, backed up by geostatistical simulation.
		• The following criteria were considered when choosing gold grade top cuts:
		  • The coherence and stability of the upper tail of the gold grade distribution;
		  • Visual inspection of the spatial location of outlier values;
		• The statistics show that in some cases there is a large reduction in mean grade and variability following top cutting. This is due to the elimination of the disproportionate effect of extreme outlier gold grade values. It should be noted that the difficulties posed by these extreme outliers significantly increases the inherent risk in the gold grade estimates.
		• The LUC estimates were implemented using the Minestis® software package before being transferred into a Micromine™ block model.
		• No consideration has been made to by-products.
		• One check estimates has been undertaken by EXG as validation steps. This is a comparison of an OK grade control model, based only on the tight 5mE x 7.5mN grade control drilling, to an LUC model undertaken using only the resource drill data. Results indicate that the LUC model based on exploration data reconciles to within 9% of contained metal at a 0.6g/t Au cut-off.
		• The estimation panel size used was 8mE x 15mE x 10mRL. An SMU block size of 2mE x 5mN x 2.5mRL was chosen (no rotation) for use in the localisation process. This SMU block size corresponds exactly to the current block size for grade control modelling, conforms to the mining flitch height and is elongated in the same direction (north-south axis) as the trend of the lodes at Zoroastrian Central. While the data spacing in areas other than the grade control drilled volume would be considered too wide for such a small

		block size if conventional linear estimation methods were used, EXG has used the LUC method, which is intended specifically for estimating the grade distribution of smaller blocks • Whilst the ore is associated with arsenopyrite, assay data and metallurgical test work indicate this does not affect recoveries. No other deleterious elements have been identified.
Moisture	• *Whether the tonnages are estimated on a dry basis or with natural moisture, and the method of determination of the moisture content.*	• Tonnages were based on a dry basis.
Cut-off parameters	• *The basis of the adopted cut-off grade(s) or quality parameters applied.*	• The selection of mineralised domains has used geological factors such a logged quartz and sulphides in conjunction with a ~0.3g/t Au cut off which represents the mineralised shear in all modelled domains. • The MR has been reported above a 0.6g/t Au cut-off above 290mRL (150m depth) and above 2.5g/t below 290mRL.
Mining factors or assumptions	• *Assumptions made regarding possible mining methods, minimum mining dimensions and internal (or, if applicable, external) mining dilution. It is always necessary as part of the process of determining reasonable prospects for eventual economic extraction to consider potential mining methods, but the assumptions made regarding mining methods and parameters when estimating Mineral Resources may not always be rigorous. Where this is the case, this should be reported with an explanation of the basis of the mining assumptions made.*	• This MRE has been undertaken on the assumption of open pit mining methods, the selection of SMU size was based on the scale of mining equipment currently in use at Zoroastrian. • A cut-off of 2.5g/t was chosen for material below 290mRL to highlight the potential for underground extraction. Further work, including additional drilling, will determine the optimal mining method for this material.
Metallurgical factors or assumptions	• *The basis for assumptions or predictions regarding metallurgical amenability. It is always necessary as part of the process of determining reasonable prospects for eventual economic extraction to consider potential metallurgical methods, but the assumptions regarding metallurgical treatment processes and parameters made when reporting Mineral Resources may not always be rigorous. Where this is the case, this should be reported with an explanation of the basis of the metallurgical assumptions made.*	• The Zoroastrian deposit has been mined successfully with no metallurgical issues. Gold recoveries in excess of 90% were achieved during mining of Central open pit.
Environmental factors or assumptions	• *Assumptions made regarding possible waste and process residue disposal options. It is always necessary as part of the process of determining reasonable prospects for eventual economic extraction to consider the potential environmental impacts of the mining and processing operation. While at this stage the determination of potential environmental impacts, particularly for a greenfields project, may not always be well advanced, the status of early consideration of these potential environmental impacts should be reported. Where these aspects have not been considered this should be reported with an explanation of the environmental assumptions made.*	• There are no environmental issues exist concerning the extraction or disposal of waste or tailing material.
Bulk density	• *Whether assumed or determined. If assumed, the basis for the assumptions. If determined, the method used, whether wet or dry, the frequency of the measurements, the nature, size and representativeness of the samples.* • *The bulk density for bulk material must have been measured by methods that adequately account for void spaces (vugs, porosity, etc), moisture and differences between rock and alteration zones within the deposit.*	• There are three sources of experimental bulk density data. The first are the results of systematically collected DD core measurements and the second were downhole caliper SG readings every 0.1m for selected holes. The third source was bulk in-pit density determinations gathered by the mining staff. The DD core results provide a source of competent rock bulk density data however the data lacks any representative data for less competent oxide and transitional weathered rock. The in-pit data represents an attempt to measure the densities of the less competent material. • A total of 103 determinations have been made from 13 EXD DD holes. Determinations were made using two methods – for 5 holes the densities

	• *Discuss assumptions for bulk density estimates used in the evaluation process of the different materials.*	were determined using a down hole probe, the Auslog A659 Caliper Tool, the balance were selected core sent to the Genalysis Laboratory in Kalgoorlie where specific gravity was determined by gravimetric technique. The majority of these data were taken on fresh dolerite core, with a small number of oxidised and transitional dolerite core results. The average depth of these determinations is 104m downhole. • A total of 190 in-pit determinations have been made between the 430m, and 400m pit floor RLs, at surveyed locations within 29 high and low grade ore mark-out blocks. The RLs of these determinations places them within the oxide and transitional weathering profile. • On balance EXG believe that there are sufficient data to allow the assignment of average values to the MRE block model but not enough to allow a spatially representative estimation of bulk density. EXG have used assumed bulk density values for ore and waste based on the interpreted weathering surfaces.
Classification	• *The basis for the classification of the Mineral Resources into varying confidence categories.* • *Whether appropriate account has been taken of all relevant factors (i.e. relative confidence in tonnage/grade estimations, reliability of input data, confidence in continuity of geology and metal values, quality, quantity and distribution of the data).* • *Whether the result appropriately reflects the Competent Person's view of the deposit.*	• The geological model and continuity of the mineralisation is currently well understood due to the RCGC drilling, mining exposure of the mineralised lodes on the pit floor and distinction between steep and flat structures gained primarily from a re-log of RC chips. • The MRE is classified into measured, indicated and inferred to reflect the confidence in the estimate of different areas of the MRE. • The MRE has been validated by "ground truth" methods whereby estimates using only resource exploration drilling on a 20x20m collar spacing has been compared to a volume estimated by close spaced RCGC drilling. The results of this comparison confirm that the deeper MR areas estimated outside the grade control volumes can be expected to be representative of what will be defined for mining by the RCGC data to within 10% contained metal. • The Mineral Resource estimate appropriately reflects the view of the Competent Person
Audits or reviews	• *The results of any audits or reviews of Mineral Resource estimates.*	• A review of the October 2017 MRE has been undertaken by Cube Consulting PTY LTD.
Discussion of relative accuracy/ confidence	• *Where appropriate a statement of the relative accuracy and confidence level in the Mineral Resource estimate using an approach or procedure deemed appropriate by the Competent Person. For example, the application of statistical or geostatistical procedures to quantify the relative accuracy of the resource within stated confidence limits, or, if such an approach is not deemed appropriate, a qualitative discussion of the factors that could affect the relative accuracy and confidence of the estimate.* • *The statement should specify whether it relates to global or local estimates, and, if local, state the relevant tonnages, which should be relevant to technical and economic evaluation. Documentation should include assumptions made and the procedures used.* • *These statements of relative accuracy and confidence of the estimate should be compared with production data, where available.*	• The relative accuracy of the Mineral Resource estimate is reflected in the reporting of the Mineral Resource in accordance with the guidelines of the 2012 JORC Code. • The significant amount of production (>700kt) and geological information available from historical mining production data allows for a high degree of confidence in geological, mining and milling parameters. Grade and geological continuity can be estimated to a degree of accuracy high enough to allow for a proportion of the resource to be classified as Measured, Indicated or Inferred where appropriate. • The block model estimate is a local resource estimate which has block sizes chosen at the expected "SMU" selection size. • Reconciliation between EXG mining production and the depleted resource within the August 1 2017 Central final pit demonstrates a close (less than +-10%) correlation in contained ounces.

2. JORC CODE, 2012 EDITION – TABLE 1 – PLEASUREBOUND

2.1 Section 1 Sampling Techniques and Data

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
Sampling techniques	• *Nature and quality of sampling (e.g. 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.*	• All RC recovered samples were collected and passed through a cone splitter. Where the original 1m samples were not collected, 4m composite samples were collected by spear sampling individual 1m intervals.
	• *Include reference to measures taken to ensure sample representivity and the appropriate calibration of any measurement tools or systems used.*	• All RC drilling was sampled on one metre down hole intervals. The recovered samples were passed through a cone splitter and a nominal 2.5kg -3.5kg sample was collected. The sample is weighed at the laboratory to ensure assayed samples are of a similar size and as a check on the sampling system. The cyclone and cone splitter are kept clean by regular air and manual cleaning.
	• *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 (e.g. '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 (e.g. submarine nodules) may warrant disclosure of detailed information.*	• The sample sent to an accredited Au assay laboratory, 2.5kg – 3.5kg, is pulverised in a single step process to produce a 40g charge for fire assay. Only gold is assayed for using industry standard fire assay techniques.
Drilling techniques	• *Drill type (e.g. core, reverse circulation, open-hole hammer, rotary air blast, auger, Bangka, sonic, etc) and details (e.g. 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).*	• RC drilling (industry standard Schramm RC with cyclone attached) system employed the use of a face sampling hammer and a nominal 146mm diameter drill bit.
Drill sample recovery	• *Method of recording and assessing core and chip sample recoveries and results assessed*	• All EXG RC 1m samples are logged for drilling recovery by a visual estimate and this information is recorded and stored in the drilling database. At least every 10th metre is collected in a plastic bag and these are weighed when they are utilized for the collection of field duplicate samples. All samples received by the laboratory are weighed with the data collected and stored in the database.
	• *Measures taken to maximise sample recovery and ensure representative nature of the samples*	• EXG RC samples are visually logged for moisture content, sample recovery and contamination. This is information is stored in the database. The RC drill system utilizes a face sampling hammer which is industry best practice and the contractor aims to maximize recovery at all times. RC holes are drilled dry whenever practicable to maximize recovery of sample.
	• *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.*	• Study of sample recovery vs gold grade does not show any bias towards differing sample recoveries or gold grade. The drilling contractor uses standard industry drilling techniques to ensure minimal loss of any size fraction. Good drilling conditions were encountered and the samples are believed to be representative of their interval
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.*	• All EXG RC samples are geologically logged directly into hand-held Geobank devices. The logging uses defined codes and includes features such as grain size, weathering, rock type and hardness amongst others.
	• *Whether logging is qualitative or quantitative in nature. Core (or costean, channel, etc) photography.*	• Logging is qualitative and quantitative (ie estimate %sulphide minerals) in nature.
	• *The total length and percentage of the relevant intersections logged.*	• The entire lengths of EXG RC holes are logged on a 1m interval basis, i.e. 100% of the drilling is logged, and where no sample is returned due to voids (or potentially lost sample) it is logged and recorded as such.
Sub-sampling techniques and sample preparation	• *If core, whether cut or sawn and whether quarter, half or all core taken.*	• The drilling was RC drilling.

	• *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 EXG RC samples are put through a cone splitter and the sample is collected in a unique pre-numbered calico sample bag. The estimated moisture content of each sample is recorded in the database. • The EXG RC samples are sorted, oven dried, the entire sample is pulverized in a one stage process to 85% passing 75 µm. The bulk pulverized sample is then bagged and approximately 200g extracted by spatula to a numbered paper bag that is used for the 40g fire assay charge. This is a standard technique for sample preparation and is appropriate. • The sample is pulverized in a one stage process to 85% passing 75 µm. The bulk pulverized sample is then bagged and approximately 200g extracted by spatula to a numbered paper bag that is used for the 40g fire assay charge. • EXG RC samples submitted to the laboratory are sorted and reconciled against the submission documents. EXG inserts blanks and standards with blanks submitted in sample number sequence at 1 in 50 and standards submitted in sample number sequence at 1 in 20. The laboratory uses their own internal standards of 2 duplicates, 2 replicates, 2 standards, and 1 blank per 50 fire assays. The laboratory also uses barren flushes on the pulveriser. • In the field every 10th metre from the bulk sample port on the cone splitter is bagged and placed in order on the ground with other samples. This sample is then used for collection of field duplicates via riffle splitting. RC field duplicate samples are collected after results are received from the original sample assay. Generally, field duplicates are only collected where the original assay result is equal to or greater than 0.1g/t Au. The field duplicates are submitted to the laboratory for the standard assay process. The laboratory is blind to the original sample number. • The results of this field duplicate process are yet to be completed. • The sample sizes are considered to be appropriate for the type, style, thickness and consistency of mineralization located at this project. The sample size is also appropriate for the sampling methodology employed and the gold grade ranges returned.
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 (e.g. standards, blanks, duplicates, external laboratory checks) and whether acceptable levels of accuracy (i.e. lack of bias) and precision have been established.*	• EXG has routinely used local Kalgoorlie Certified Laboratories for all sample preparation and analysis. The most commonly used laboratories have been SGS Australia and Bureau Veritas Australia which has two facilities in Kalgoorlie. These samples were assayed for gold by Bureau Veritas in Kalgoorlie. • No geophysical or handheld instruments were used. • The assay method is designed to measure total gold in the sample. The laboratory procedures are appropriate for the testing of gold at this project given its mineralization style. The technique involves using a 40g sample charge with a lead flux which is decomposed in a furnace with the prill being totally digested by 2 acids (HCl and HNO3) before measurement of the gold content by an AA machine. • The QC procedures are industry best practice. The laboratory is accredited and uses its own certified reference material. The laboratory has 2 duplicates, 2 replicates, 1 standard and 1 blank per 50 fire assays. • EXG submits blanks at the rate of 1 in 50 samples and certified reference material standards at the rate of 1 in 20 samples in the normal run of sample submission numbers. As part of normal procedures EXG examines all standards and blanks to ensure that they are within tolerances. Additionally, sample size, grind size and field duplicates are examined to ensure no bias to gold grade exists.
Verification of sampling and assaying	• *The verification of significant intersections by either independent or alternative company personnel.* • *The use of twinned holes.* • *Documentation of primary data, data entry procedures, data verification, data storage (physical and electronic) protocols.* • *Discuss any adjustment to assay data.*	• No independent verification of significant intersections has been undertaken. Company geologists have reviewed the assay information and it conforms to where gold is expected from the logging data. • None of these drill holes have been twinned. • Primary data is sent digitally every 2-3 days from the field to EXG's Database Administrator (DBA). The DBA imports the data into the commercially available and industry accepted DataShed database software. Assay results are merged when received electronically from the laboratory. The responsible geologist reviews the data in the database to ensure that it is correct and has merged properly and that all data has been received and entered. Any variations that are required are recorded permanently in the database. • No adjustments or calibrations were made to any assay data used in this report.
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*	• All drill holes have their collar location recorded by surveyors using a RTK GPS system. EXG holes have downhole surveys completed every 30m downhole. No detailed down hole surveying information is available for the historic RC or DD drilling. • EXG routinely contracted down hole surveys during the programmes of exploration drilling for each RC and DC drill hole completed using either

	• *Specification of the grid system used* • *Quality and adequacy of topographic control.*	digital electronic multi-shot tool or north seeking gyro, both of which are maintained by Contractors to manufacturer specifications. • All drill holes and resource estimation use the MGA94, Zone 51 grid system. The topographic data used was obtained from consultant surveyors and is based on a LiDAR survey flown in 2012. It is adequate for the reporting of Exploration Results and subsequent Mineral Resource estimates.
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.*	• The nominal exploration drill spacing is 160m x 80m. This spacing includes data that has been verified from previous exploration activities on the project • This report is for the reporting of Exploration Results. The drill spacing, spatial distribution and quality of assay results is sufficient to support the current JORC classification of material and is appropriate for the nature and style of mineralisation being reported. • The majority of holes were sampled at 1m, but when this isn't the case, sample compositing to 4m has been applied.
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.*	• The majority of drilling is to grid east. The bulk of the mineralized zones are perpendicular to the drilling direction, striking north-south and dipping steeply to the west. Field mapping and geophysical interpretations supports the drilling direction and sampling method. • No drilling orientation and sampling bias has been recognized at this time.
Sample security	• *The measures taken to ensure sample security.*	• RC samples are delivered directly from the field to the Kalgoorlie laboratory by EXG personnel on a daily basis with no detours, the laboratory then checks the physically received samples against an EXG generated sample submission list and reports back any discrepancies
Audits or reviews	*The results of any audits or reviews of sampling techniques and data.*	• No external or third party audits or reviews have been completed.

2.2 Section 2 Reporting of Exploration Results Pleasurebound

(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 results reported in this Announcement are on granted Mining tenements held by GPM Resources Pty Ltd, a wholly owned subsidiary of Excelsior Gold Limited. The tenements drilled on are M24/469 and M2499. Paddington Gold Pty Ltd has the first right to treat ore. • At this time the tenements are believed to be in good standing with no known impediments to exist.
Exploration done by other parties	• *Acknowledgment and appraisal of exploration by other parties.*	• Exploration by other parties has been reviewed and is used as a guide to EXG's exploration activities. Previous parties have completed underground mining, geophysical data collection and interpretation, soil sampling and drilling. This report only comments on exploration results collected by EXG.
Geology	• *Deposit type, geological setting and style of mineralisation.*	• The primary gold mineralisation at Pleasurebound is predominantly associated with a dolerite unit and associated structures. The gold mineralisation is associated with quartz, carbonate, sulphide alteration. • Whilst structure and primary gold mineralisation can be traced to the surface, depletion has occurred in the top 10-20m • Historical working and shafts exist within the area, detailed mapping and sampling of these workings and structural measurements assists with the geological interpretation.
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:* o *easting and northing of the drill hole collar* o *elevation or RL (Reduced Level – elevation above sea level in metres) of the drill hole collar* o *dip and azimuth of the hole* o *down hole length and interception depth* o *hole length.* • *If the exclusion of this information is justified on the basis that the information is not Material and this exclusion does not detract from the understanding of the report, the Competent Person should clearly explain why this is the case.*	• See Table 2 above in this report. • No results from previous unreported exploration are the subject of this announcement
Data aggregation methods	• *In reporting Exploration Results, weighting averaging techniques, maximum and/or minimum grade truncations (e.g. 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.*	• No high grade cuts have been applied to assay results. RC assay results are distance weighted using 1m for each assay, or 4m if it is a composite sample. • Intersections are reported if the interval is at least 1m wide at 0.6g/t Au grade or for composite samples greater than 0.6 g/t Au. Intersections greater than 1m in downhole distance can contain up to 2m of low grade or barren material. • No metal equivalent reporting is used or applied.
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*	• The intersection width is measured down the hole trace and does not correspond to the true width. The cross sections in this report demonstrate the relationship between true width and downhole width to be viewed. • Data collected from historical workings and existing shafts show the primary ore zones to be sub-vertical in nature with a general northerly strike. • See first point in this subsection.

	statement to this effect (e.g. 'down hole length, true width not known').	
Diagrams	• *Appropriate maps and sections (with scales) and tabulations of intercepts should be included for any significant discovery being reported These should include, but not be limited to a plan view of drill hole collar locations and appropriate sectional views.*	• See Figures 2, 4 in this report.
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.*	• Report details all holes drilled. Highlighted intervals are at least 1m wide at 0.6g/t Au grade or for composite samples greater than 0.6 g/t Au. Intersections greater than 1m in downhole distance can contain up to 2m of low grade or barren material. The grades and widths chosen to report are appropriate for this mineralisation.
Other substantive exploration data	• *Other exploration data, if meaningful and material, should be reported including (but not limited to): geological observations; geophysical survey results; geochemical survey results; bulk samples – size and method of treatment; metallurgical test results; bulk density, groundwater, geotechnical and rock characteristics; potential deleterious or contaminating substances.*	• No other exploration data is considered meaningful and material to this announcement
Further work	• *The nature and scale of planned further work (e.g. 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.*	• Future exploration has not been planned and may involve the drilling of more drill holes, both DC and RC, to further extend the mineralised zones and collect additional detailed data on known mineralised zones. • Further future drilling areas are not highlighted as they are not yet planned.