4 September 2015

ASX Market Announcements
ASX Limited
Exchange Centre
20 Bridge Street
Sydney NSW 2000

ASX Code: EXG

ZOROASTRIAN UNDERGROUND ORE RESERVE UPDATE

Highlights:

- **Underground mine re-design delivers additional Ore Reserve ounces and improves mine feasibility**
  - **Improved Base Case NPV – A$54 million**
  - **Improved Base Case IRR – 123%**
  - **Reduced Base Case C3 Cost – A$1,165/oz Au**
- **Underground Ore Reserves increased by 10,300 ounces to**

  1.43 million tonnes @ 3.65g/t Au for 169,300ozs
- **Total Zoroastrian open pit and underground Ore Reserves to date** *at A$1,380/oz gold price*

  2.75 million tonnes @ 2.82g/t Au for 250,200ozs

Excelsior Gold Limited ("Excelsior Gold" or the "Company") is pleased to announce an updated Ore Reserve for the Zoroastrian deposit in the central part of the Kalgoorlie North Gold Project ("Project").

Gold mineralisation which is associated with quartz veins and quartz stockworks extends for over 1.4 kilometres of strike within the Zoroastrian Dolerite. Indicated and Inferred Mineral Resources totalling **7.14 million tonnes grading 2.53g/t Au for 581,00 ounces** of gold (*ASX announcement 9 July 2015*). The quartz vein and stock-work style gold mineralisation is localised by north-east cross cutting fault structures and is interpreted to be concentrated in two north plunging zones of gold mineralisation within granophyric units within the Dolerite *(refer Figure 1*).

Feasibility mine design works completed in July 2015 by independent consultants as part of the Mining Proposal for the development of the Zoroastrian deposit established Ore Reserves for

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four open pits and two underground mines in the Zoroastrian area totalling **2.63 million tonnes @ 2.84g/t Au** for **239,900 ounces** of gold *(ASX announcement 9 July 2015)*.

The Zoroastrian mine design studies were completed by Auralia Mining Consulting Pty Ltd ("Auralia") for the large Zoroastrian Central open pit, and by Mining Plus Pty Ltd ("Mining Plus") for the small Zoroastrian Extended open pit extension in the base of the historical Zoroastrian Pit, the two Zoroastrian South open pits and the Zoroastrian Central and Zoroastrian South underground designs. The open pits and underground mine designs are centred on the two north plunging mineralised zones within the Zoroastrian Dolerite and potential remains for additional plunging zones to the north and south of the existing mine designs.

Re-design work by Mining Plus on the Central Underground mine design was subsequently carried out to refine portal, crown pillar and rib pillar locations and incorporated updated underground mining costs submitted by mining contractors based on the initial designs. Re-design of the larger Southern Underground was no undertaken at this time although revised decline access from the base of the Zoroastrian Central open pit to the southern stope designs was incorporated in the study.

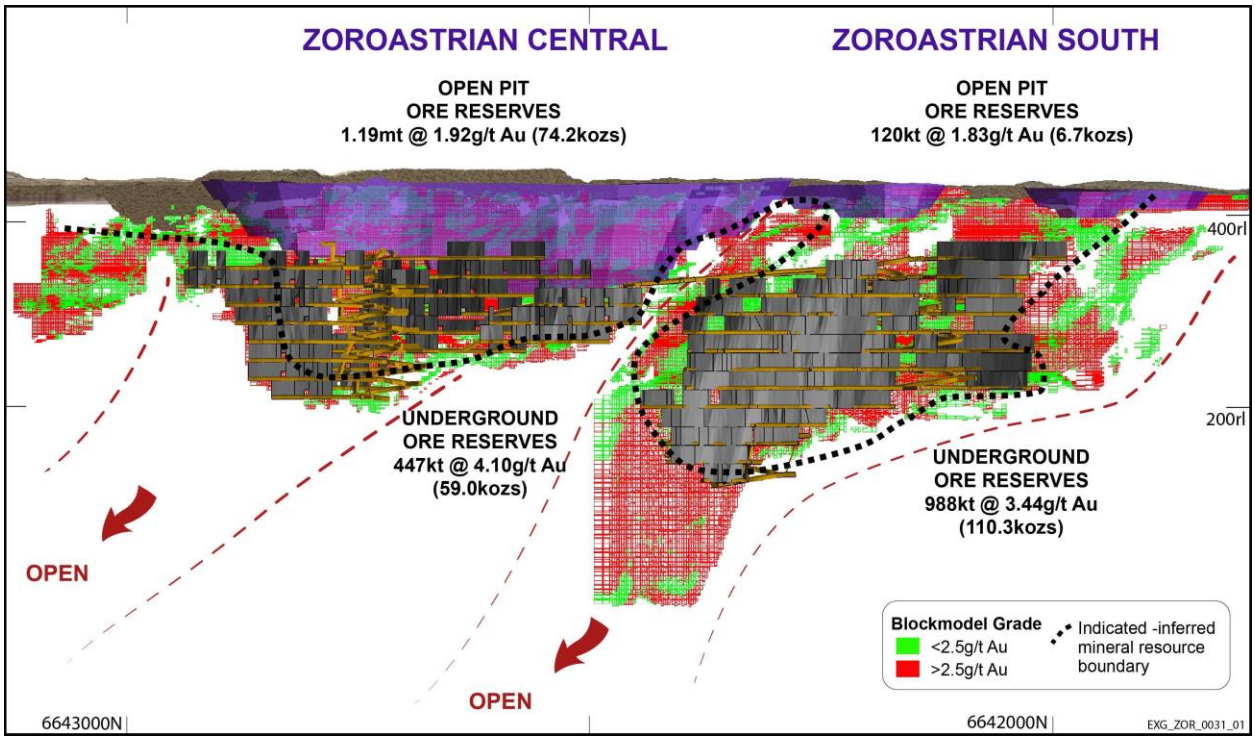

Figure 1: Zoroastrian Long Section
showing Mineral Resource block model, Ore Reserves and proposed open pits and underground mine designs

The open pit designs and Probable Ore Reserves remain unchanged from those reported on 9 July 2015 (1.32 million tonnes @ 1.92g/t Au for 80,900 ounces) but underground Ore Reserves increased by 10,300 ounces to **1.43 million tonnes @ 3.65g/t Au for 169,300ozs** as a result of the refinements to the Central Underground design. Total Zoroastrian Probable Ore Reserves at an Australian Dollar gold price of $1,380 per ounce increased to: -

2.75 million tonnes @ 2.82g/t Au for 250,200 ounces of gold

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Source	Proved Ore Reserve			Probable Ore Reserve			Total Ore Reserve		
	Tonnes (,000t)	Grade (g/t Au)	Ounces (,000oz)	Tonnes (,000t)	Grade (g/t Au)	Ounces (,000oz)	Tonnes (,000t)	Grade (g/t Au)	Ounces (,000oz)
Zoroastrian Central OP[1]	0	0.00	0	1,176	1.88	70.9	**1,176**	**1.88**	**70.9**
Zoroastrian Extension OP[2]	0	0.00	0	20	4.57	3.3	**20**	**4.57**	**3.3**
Zoroastrian South[2] *North Pit*	0	0.00	0	60	1.56	2.8	**60**	**1.56**	**2.8**
Zoroastrian South[2] *South Pit*	0	0.00	0	60	2.09	3.9	**60**	**2.09**	**3.9**
Total Open Pits	0	0.00	0	1,316	1.92	80.9	**1,316**	**1.92**	**80.9**
Central UG[2]	0	0.00	0	447	4.10	59.0	**447**	**4.10**	**59.0**
Southern UG[2]	0	0.00	0	988	3.44	110.3	**988**	**3.44**	**110.3**
Total Underground	0	0.00	0	1,435	3.65	169.3	**1,435**	**3.65**	**169.3**
TOTAL	**0**	**0.00**	**0**	**2,751**	**2.82**	**250.2**	**2,751**	**2.82**	**250.2**

Numbers may not sum due to rounding [1]*Auralia Mining Consulting Pty Ltd* [2]*Mining Plus Pty Ltd*

Table 1: Zoroastrian Ore Reserves – September 2015

The Zoroastrian Ore Reserves are derived from total Indicated Mineral Resources of 5.20 million tonnes @ 2.66g/t Au, containing 445,100ozs of gold. Due to the use of some historical drilling data in the resource estimates, Excelsior Gold does not quote Measured Mineral Resources or Proved Ore Reserves classifications although data quality, drill density, geological continuity and Mineral Resource confidence are high. Any material classified as an Inferred Mineral Resource was not included in the mining studies.

The underground mine design study utilised Minable Shape Optimiser® (MSO), a Datamine Studio3® tool, to determine the preliminary mining extents or stope shapes. The MSO data provides a means of assessing a mining envelope by considering the deposit in terms of tonnes, grade, mining width, level spacing and cut-off grade. A cut-off grade of 2.0g/t, a level spacing of 20 metres and a minimum mining width of 1.5 metres were selected to further analyse from the MSO results.

The planned treatment of Zoroastrian ore is at the Paddington processing facility located 20 kilometres to the south. The Paddington Mill is a conventional 3.5mtpa CIL plant originally designed for the treatment of Zoroastrian type ores. Ore treatment costs are derived from the cost structure associated with the long term cooperative Capital Contribution and Ore Treatment Agreement with Paddington Gold Pty Ltd (*ASX announcements 18 June 2014 and 20 October 2014*).

Ore Reserves are quoted on a 'delivered to mill' basis, which excludes metallurgical recovery factors.

Metallurgical test work has been completed on representative Zoroastrian diamond drill core samples, including detailed elemental head grade analysis, gravity and leach recovery test work which demonstrated low deleterious elements, rapid leach rate with high gold recovery. Process recoveries of 91.3% are applicable for the fresh Zoroastrian underground mineralisation.

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The underground mine design is based on Sublevel Open Stoping as the single mining method as it provides higher production rates and generally lower operating costs, however further studies may show that more than one mining method may be used to extract additional ore from selected areas on the deposit.

The Zoroastrian underground mine plan incorporates two underground mines with decline design commencement points for the Zoroastrian Central and the South ore bodies from portal positions within the Zoroastrian Central open pit *(refer Figure 2).*

Stoping dilution was factored onto the stoping blocks at 15%. A minimum mining width of 1.5m was set for the stoping blocks.

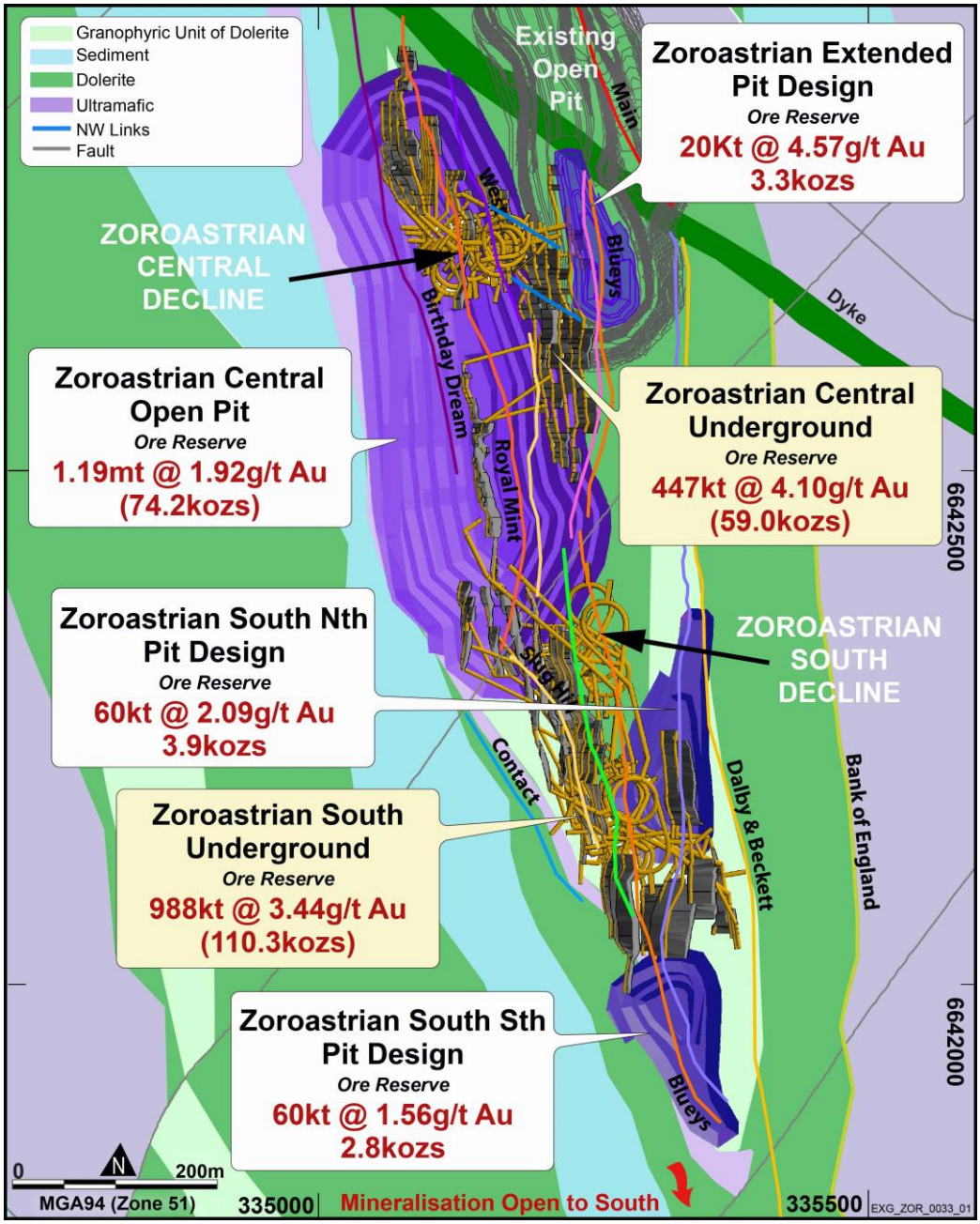

Figure 2: Zoroastrian Central Open pit and Central and South Underground Mine Designs
showing geology, Ore Reserves, proposed open pit designs, portal locations and Central and South underground mine designs

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Total Project Ore Reserves derived from the Prefeasibility Study completed in March 2014 (*ASX announcements 4 March 2014)* and the recent round of mining studies (*ASX announcements 18 March, 10 April and 9 July 2015)* applying the cost structures associated with the Paddington ore processing agreements are

7.55 million tonnes @ 1.98g/t Au for 481,200 ounces of gold.

Source	Proved Ore Reserve			Probable Ore Reserve			Total Ore Reserve		
	Tonnes (,000t)	Grade (g/t Au)	Ounces (,000oz)	Tonnes (,000t)	Grade (g/t Au)	Ounces (,000oz)	Tonnes (,000t)	Grade (g/t Au)	Ounces (,000oz)
Excelsior (2014 PFS)	3,022.5	1.37	133.1	831.9	1.22	32.6	**3,850.0**	**1.34**	**165.8**
Lochinvar (2014 PFS)				135.8	1.85	8.1	**135.8**	**1.9**	**8.1**
Bulletin South[1]	0	0.00	0	458.0	2.14	31.6	**458.0**	**2.14**	**31.6**
Jackorite[1]	0	0.00	0	76.0	2.76	6.7	**76.0**	**2.76**	**6.7**
Castlereagh[1]	0	0.00	0	66.0	2.23	4.8	**66.0**	**2.23**	**4.7**
Big Blow South[1]	0	0.00	0	27.0	3.66	3.2	**27.0**	**3.66**	**3.2**
Nerrin Nerrin[1]	0	0.00	0	36.4	2.97	3.5	**36.4**	**2.97**	**3.5**
El Dorado (2014 PFS)	0	0.00	0	153.0	1.60	7.4	**153.0**	**1.60**	**7.4**
Zoroastrian Central[1]	0	0.00	0	1,176.0	1.88	70.9	**1,176.0**	**1.88**	**70.9**
Zoroastrian Extension[2]	0	0.00	0	20.0	4.57	3.3	**20.0**	**4.57**	**3.3**
Zoroastrian South[2] *North Pit*	0	0.00	0	60.0	1.56	2.8	**60.0**	**1.56**	**2.8**
Zoroastrian South[2] *South Pit*	0	0.00	0	60.0	2.09	3.9	**60.0**	**2.09**	**3.9**
Total Open Pits	**3,022.5**	**1.37**	**133.1**	**3,100.1**	**1.80**	**178.7**	**6,118.2**	**1.59**	**311.9**
Zoroastrian Underground[2]	0	0.00	0	1,435.0	3.65	169.3	**1,435.0**	**3.65**	**169.3**
TOTAL	**3,022.5**	**1.37**	**133.1**	**4,535.1**	**2.38**	**348.0**	**7,553.2**	**1.98**	**481.2**

Numbers may not sum due to rounding [1]*Auralia Mining Consulting Pty Ltd* [2]*Mining Plus Pty Ltd*

Table 2: Kalgoorlie North Gold Project Ore Reserve Summary – September 2015
(refer ASX announcements 4 March 2014, 18 March 2015, 10 April 2015 and 9 July 2015)

The initial mining program (shaded rows in Table 2 above) involves development of three small open pits in the Bardoc South section of the Project, three open pits, an extension of the original Zoroastrian open pit and two underground mines in the Zoroastrian area and an open pit at Bulletin South. The initial Base Case program Ore Reserves of 3.38 million tonnes @ 2.72g/t Au for 296,400 ounces of gold are derived from total Indicated Mineral Resources of 6.22 million tonnes @ 2.59g/t Au for 519,100 ounces on five of the current 22 resource areas.

These Ore Reserves form a basis for the initial development of the Project. The future inclusion of additional resources areas, conversion of Indicated and Inferred Mineral Resources to Ore Reserves and extension of existing resources will enable refinement of the mining schedule and expansion of the life and scope of the Project.

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Key parameters of the initial mine development plan (Base Case) for the Kalgoorlie North Gold Project are summarised as follows.

Base Case Mine Sequence	**Bardoc South Pits –** *Jackorite, Big Blow South, Castlereagh* **Zoroastrian Pits** **Bulletin South Pit** **Zoroastrian Underground**
Ore tonnes mined and milled	3,397,900 tonnes
Average mined ore grade	2.74g/t Au
Mill recovery	92.0%
Recovered ounces	275,200 ounces
Average annual production	30,000 – 40,000ozs
Capex	$18 million
Mine life (based on minimum milling rate 500,000tpa)	7.3 years

Table 4 Base Case Project Mine Production Parameters

The Central Underground mine re-design has substantially increased the mining and milling rate of ore from the underground operations. Milling of higher grade ore from the underground operations from November 2019 now averages approximately 36,500 tonnes per month with average monthly gold production of approximately 4,000 ounces of gold. Further open pit ore sources will be brought online to supplement the underground feed to at least meet Excelsior Gold's minimum allocation at the Paddington Mill of approximately 41,700 tonnes per month.

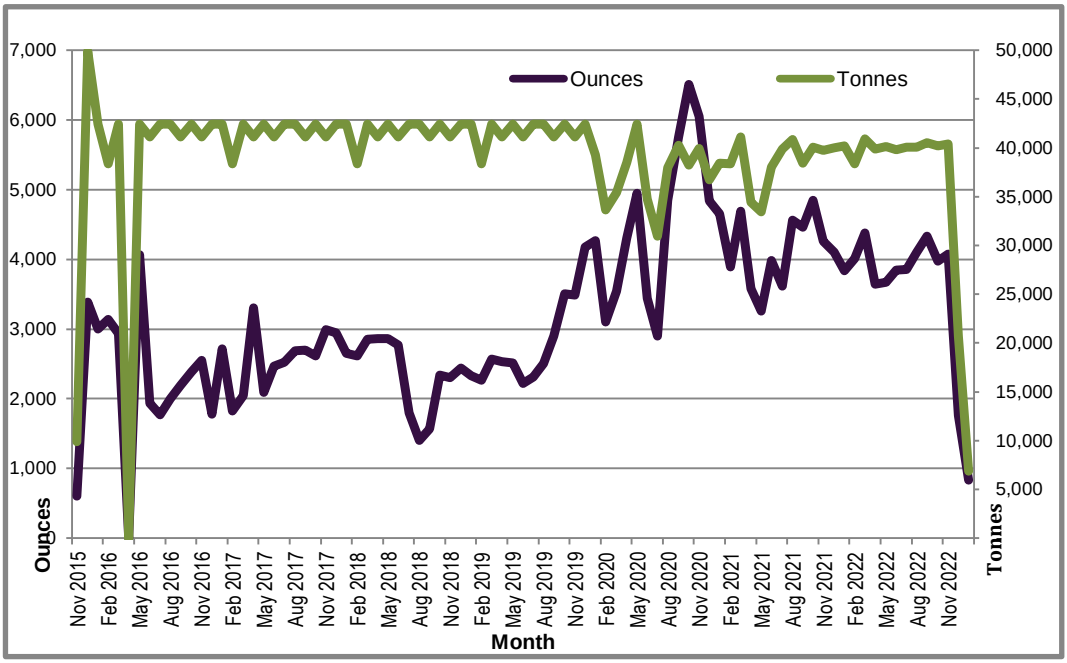

Figure 3: Base Case Production Profile
*showing monthly **mine production tonnages** and **gold production ounces**.*

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Gold Price	A$1,500/oz	**A$1,500/oz plus Hedge Position**	A$1,600/oz
Base Case Free Cash Flow	$148 million	**$152 million**	$175 million
Base Case Discounted Cash Flow (NPV) *discount rate 8%*	$51 million	**$54 million**	$65 million
Unlevered IRR	100%	**123%**	145%
Project C1 cash cost	**$916**	*cash operating costs, including mining, milling, transport and site administration*	
Project C2 cash cost	**$961**	*C1 plus royalties and less by-product credits*	
Project C3 cash cost	**$1,165**	*C2 plus depreciation, amortization, corporate, cost of the Facility and inclusive of underground mine capital*	

Table 5: Base Case Project Cash Flow and Cost Parameters

The Central Underground mine re-design contributes to improved Project NPV which increased by 46% due to the reduction of overall capital development costs for Central Underground. Further savings are derived from reduction in fixed costs by improving average monthly production profile from an average 26,700 tonnes (*ASX announcement 13 July 2015*) to an average 36,500 tonnes per month thereby reducing the underground mine life by approximately 13 months.

The improved underground mining case also reduces C3 costs by A$66 per ounce from A$1,231 to A$1,165 per ounce.

Excelsior Gold will continue to work towards further reducing cash costs on an ongoing basis.

For further information contact

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Competent Person Statement – Exploration Results and Mineral Resources:

Information in this announcement that relates to Mineral Resource and exploration results is based on information compiled by Mr. David Potter who is the Technical Director of Excelsior Gold Limited. Mr. Potter 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. Potter consents to the inclusion in the document of the information in the form and context in which it appears.

Competent Persons Statements – Ore Reserves Zoroastrian Central Open Pit

The information in this Release which relates to the Ore Reserve estimates accurately reflect information prepared by Competent Persons (as defined by the Australasian Code for Reporting of Exploration Results, Mineral Resources and Ore Reserves). The information in this public statement that relates to the Zoroastrian Central Open Pit Ore Reserve at the Excelsior Gold Kalgoorlie North Gold Project is based on information resulting from Feasibility works carried out by Auralia Mining Consulting. Mr. Daniel Tuffin completed the Ore Reserve estimate for this Zoroastrian Central Open Pit. Mr Daniel Tuffin is a Member and Chartered Professional (Mining) of the Australasian Institute of Mining and Metallurgy and has sufficient experience that is relevant to the style of mineralisation and type of deposit under consideration and to the activity that he is undertaking to qualify him as a Competent Person as defined in accordance with the 2012 Edition of the Australasian Joint Ore Reserves Committee (JORC). Mr Tuffin consents to the inclusion in the document of the information in the form and context in which it appears.

Competent Persons Statements – Ore Reserves Zoroastrian Extended and Zoroastrian South Open Pits

The information in this Release which relates to the Ore Reserve estimates accurately reflect information prepared by Competent Persons (as defined by the Australasian Code for Reporting of Exploration Results, Mineral Resources and Ore Reserves). The information in this public statement that relates to the Zoroastrian Extended and Zoroastrian South Ore Reserves at the Excelsior Gold Kalgoorlie North Gold Project is based on information resulting from Feasibility works carried out by Mining Plus. Mr. David Billington completed the Ore Reserve estimate for these pits. Mr Billington is a Member of the Australasian Institute of Mining and Metallurgy and has sufficient experience that is relevant to the style of mineralisation and type of deposit under consideration and to the activity that he is undertaking to qualify him as a Competent Person as defined in accordance with the 2012 Edition of the Australasian Joint Ore Reserves Committee (JORC). Mr Billington consents to the inclusion in the document of the information in the form and context in which it appears.

Competent Persons Statements – Ore Reserves Zoroastrian Underground

The information in this Release which relates to the Ore Reserve estimates accurately reflect information prepared by Competent Persons (as defined by the Australasian Code for Reporting of Exploration Results, Mineral Resources and Ore Reserves). The information in this public statement that relates to the Zoroastrian Extended and Zoroastrian South Ore Reserves at the Excelsior Gold Kalgoorlie North Gold Project is based on information resulting from Feasibility works carried out by Mining Plus. Mr. Peter Lock completed the Ore Reserve estimate for these pits. Mr Lock is a Member of the Australasian Institute of Mining and Metallurgy and has sufficient experience that is relevant to the style of mineralisation and type of deposit under consideration and to the activity that he is undertaking to qualify him as a Competent Person as defined in accordance with the 2012 Edition of the Australasian Joint Ore Reserves Committee (JORC). Mr Lock consents to the inclusion in the document of the information in the form and context in which it appears.

Qualifying Statement

This release 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.

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JORC Code, 2012 Edition – Table 1

Section 4 Estimation and Reporting of Ore Reserve – Zoroastrian Central Underground

Criteria listed in section 1, and where relevant in sections 2, 3 and 4 as reported in ASX announcement 9 July 2015 also apply to this section.

Criteria	JORC Code Explanation	Commentary
Mineral Resource estimate for conversion to Ore Reserves	• *Description of the Mineral Resource estimate used as a basis for the conversion to an Ore Reserve.* • *Clear statement as to whether the Mineral Resources are reported additional to, or inclusive of, the Ore Reserves.*	• The Mineral Resources for the Kalgoorlie North Gold Project (KNGP) have been estimated by Mr. David Potter, competent person for Excelsior Gold Limited (EXG). • Mineral Resources used were provided by Excelsior Gold for Zoroastrian Central. • The resource model CSV imported was "1412_zoro_final for engineers.csv" • The resource model was converted to a Datamine model and the tonnes and grades agreed with Excelsior on 0.6g/t and 3.0g/t cut off grades • The Zoroastrian Central Underground Reserves are wholly within of the Resources reported for Zoroastrian Central
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*	• David Billington completed a site visit, 15th May 2015.
Study status	• *The type and level of study undertaken to enable Mineral Resources to be converted to Ore Reserves.* • *The Code requires that a study to at least Pre-Feasibility Study level has been undertaken to convert Mineral Resources to Ore Reserves. Such studies will have been carried out and will have determined a mine plan that is technically achievable and economically viable, and that material Modifying Factors have been considered.*	• Ore Reserves were estimated using a suite of specialised mine planning software packages and production scheduling program. The input parameters selected are based on the review of the mining studies completed by Mining Plus and discussions with Excelsior personnel. • The estimation of JORC (2012) Ore Reserves were prepared at the Pre-Feasibility Study level
Cut-off parameters	• *The basis of the cut-off grade(s) or quality parameters applied.*	• Stope shapes were generated, using specialised software to identify the mining areas. • The nominal cut-off grade of 1.58g/t Au diluted was applied as the marginal economic cut off for stoping. The stope shapes were then individually checked against the geological block model. • The nominal cut-off grade of 1.13g/t Au diluted was applied as the marginal economic cut off for development. • Gold price of AUD1,380/oz has been utilised.
Mining factors or assumptions	• *The method and assumptions used as reported in the Pre-Feasibility or Feasibility Study to convert the Mineral Resource to an Ore Reserve (i.e. either by application of appropriate factors by optimisation or by preliminary or detailed design).* • *The choice, nature and appropriateness of the selected mining method(s) and other mining parameters including associated design issues such as pre-strip, access, etc.* • *The assumptions made regarding geotechnical parameters (e.g. pit slopes, stope sizes, etc.), grade*	• Underground extraction will be via long hole open stoping method with pillar support. • Pre-feasibility level geotechnical studies have been completed by Excelsior, which have been used in the stope design parameters and support requirements. • The minimum mining width is 1.5 m.; • The vertical level spacing is 20 m, floor to floor; • Mining recovery factor of 90% has been applied for stopes; • Mining recovery factor of 100% has been applied for development • development 100% • A dilution factor of 15% was applied for each stope; • A dilution factor of 0% was applied for development; • Rib pillars and sill pillars were sized as recommended by the geotechnical study entitled "Zoroastrian Deposit, Preliminary Geotechnical Assessment, Underground Mining", Peter 0'Bryan & Associates, dated November 2013.

Criteria	JORC Code Explanation	Commentary
	control and pre-production drilling. • *The major assumptions made and Mineral Resource model used for pit and stope optimisation (if appropriate).* • *The mining dilution factors used.* • *The mining recovery factors used.* • *Any minimum mining widths used.* • *The manner in which Inferred Mineral Resources are utilised in mining studies and the sensitivity of the outcome to their inclusion.* • *The infrastructure requirements of the selected mining methods.*	• There was no Inferred Mineral Resources extracted by stoping operations. Some Inferred Mineral Resource material was mined in the course of developing access to the Indicated Mineral Resources. This Inferred material, was treated as mineralised waste and hauled as waste; • The mine design included all major infrastructure requirements to support the long hole open stoping mining method.
Metallurgical factors or assumptions	• *The metallurgical process proposed and the appropriateness of that process to the style of mineralisation.* • *Whether the metallurgical process is well-tested technology or novel in nature.* • • *The nature, amount and representativeness of metallurgical test work undertaken, the nature of the metallurgical domaining applied and the corresponding metallurgical recovery factors applied.* • • *Any assumptions or allowances made for deleterious elements.* • *The existence of any bulk sample or pilot scale test work and the degree to which such samples are considered representative of the orebody as a whole.* • *For minerals that are defined by a specification, has the ore reserve estimation been based on the appropriate mineralogy to meet the specifications?*	• A metallurgical recovery of 91.3% has been applied to the mined gold oz to calculate the recovered gold oz for the revenue and the cash flow purposes.
Environmental	• *The status of studies of potential environmental impacts of the mining and processing operation. Details of waste rock characterisation and the consideration of potential sites, status of design options considered and, where applicable, the status of approvals for process residue storage and waste dumps should be reported.*	• Mining Plus is not, and has not been made, aware of any reports, data or restrictions that may exist in regards to potential environmental impacts;
Infrastructure	• *The existence of appropriate infrastructure: availability of land for plant development, power, water, transportation (particularly for bulk commodities), labour, accommodation; or the ease with which the infrastructure can be provided, or accessed.*	• The access to mine site is via the existing road infrastructure in the area; • The mine site will require an area for administration and technical support offices. The mine infrastructure requires an equipment repair shop and service facility with water and diesel storage tanks. All power for the mine and office facilities is assumed to be grid power; • Processing will be conducted by a third party off site, so no metallurgical plant is required to be constructed; • Personnel will be housed in Kalgoorlie

Criteria	JORC Code Explanation	Commentary
Costs	• *The derivation of, or assumptions made, regarding projected capital costs in the study.* • *The methodology used to estimate operating costs.* • *Derivation of transportation charges.* • *The basis for forecasting or source of treatment and refining charges, penalties for failure to meet specification, etc.* • *The derivation of assumptions made of metal or commodity price(s), for the principal minerals and co- products.* • *The source of exchange rates used in the study.* • *The allowances made for royalties payable, both Government and private.* • • *Allowances made for the content of deleterious elements.*	• The operating costs for the study were provided by Excelsior and were based on a quotation from a mining contractor, which appear reasonable and to an acceptable level of accuracy; • Operating costs were calculated using the mine production schedule and equipment productivities; • Processing costs were from the announced Ore Treatment Agreement with Norton Goldfields at their Paddington Mill • The transport costs to the processing plant was included and based on a quotation from the incumbent haulage contractor currently contracting to the process plant operator • The processing costs were provided by Excelsior and based on information from the process plant operator; • The Australian Dollar (AUD) is the base currency in the study; • A Government royalty of 2.5% of gold revenue was included.
Revenue factors	• *The derivation of, or assumptions made regarding revenue factors including head grade, metal or commodity price(s) exchange rates, transportation and treatment charges, penalties, net smelter returns, etc.* • *The derivation of assumptions made of metal or commodity price(s), for the principal metals, minerals and co-products.*	• The Ore Reserve was based on a gold price of AUD $1,380 per ounce.
Market assessment	• *The demand, supply and stock situation for the particular commodity, consumption trends and factors likely to affect supply and demand into the future.* • *A customer and competitor analysis along with the identification of likely market windows for the product.* • *Price and volume forecasts and the basis for these forecasts.* • *For industrial minerals the customer specification, testing and acceptance requirements prior to a supply contract.*	• Market assessment has not been conducted as the gold metal is planned to be sold on the open market. • Payment will be made based on the value of the contained gold in each ore parcel (Recovered Gold Credits) by Norton Goldfields based on the Gold Recovery Statement derived from the detailed Ore Stockpiling, Sampling and Grade Determination Procedure. Norton Goldfields will sell the Recovered Gold Credits at the AUD Spot Gold Price as quoted by the Refiner on the business day preceding the delivery of the Gold Recovery Statement • The Gold price of A$1,380/oz provided by Excelsior Gold, was used.
Economic	• *The inputs to the economic analysis to produce the net present value (NPV) in the study, the source and confidence of these economic inputs including estimated inflation, discount rate, etc.* • *NPV ranges and sensitivity to variations in the significant assumptions and inputs.*	• The NPV discount rate, provided by Excelsior, is 8%; • Inflation and escalation was not considered in the cash flow model

Criteria	JORC Code Explanation	Commentary
Social	• *The status of agreements with key stakeholders and matters leading to social licence to operate.*	• Mining Plus is not, and has not been made, aware of any data or restrictions that may negate a social license to operate.
Other	• *To the extent relevant, the impact of the following on the project and/or on the estimation and classification of the Ore Reserves:* • *Any identified material naturally occurring risks.* • *The status of material legal agreements and marketing arrangements.* • *The status of governmental agreements and approvals critical to the viability of the project, such as mineral tenement status, and government and statutory approvals. There must be reasonable grounds to expect that all necessary government approvals will be received within the timeframes anticipated in the Pre-Feasibility or Feasibility study. Highlight and discuss the materiality of any unresolved matter that is dependent on a third party on which extraction of the reserve is contingent.*	• There is an agreement to supply the plant, located off-site and operated by a third party, mineralised material at the rate of 500,000 tonnes per annum for five years. • While there are existing mining approvals for various surface workings, it is expected that Government approval of the Mining Proposal for underground operations will be received within the schedule anticipated in the pre-feasibility study
Classification	• *The basis for the classification of the Ore Reserves into varying confidence categories.* • *Whether the result appropriately reflects the Competent Person's view of the deposit.* • *The proportion of Probable Ore Reserves that have been derived from Measured Mineral Resources (if any).*	• Mining Plus has classified all the Indicated Mineral Resource as Probable Mining Reserve; • The classification is consistent with the Competent Person's view of the deposits; • There were no Mineral Resources classified as Measured;
Audits or reviews	• *The results of any audits or reviews of Ore Reserve estimates.*	• The Ore Reserve was peer reviewed, internally, and the Ore Reserve meets the requirements as set out by JORC 2012.

Criteria	JORC Code Explanation	Commentary
Discussion of relative accuracy/ confidence	• *Where appropriate a statement of the relative accuracy and confidence level in the Ore Reserve 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 reserve within stated confidence limits, or, if such an approach is not deemed appropriate, a qualitative discussion of the factors which 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.* • *Accuracy and confidence discussions should extend to specific discussions of any applied Modifying Factors that may have a material impact on Ore Reserve viability, or for which there are remaining areas of uncertainty at the current study stage.* • *It is recognised that this may not be possible or appropriate in all circumstances. These statements of relative accuracy and confidence of the estimate should be compared with production data, where available.*	• Confidence level for the reserves was tested performing sensitivity check based on a techno-economic model generated by Mining Plus; • Sensitivity analysis was conducted on revenue (gold price), operating and capital costs. The analysis showed that the project economics is most sensitive to gold price, followed by operating cost. • The Ore Reserve was found to be resilient to +/-15% variation in key parameters employed for sensitivity tests, except Revenue, which resulted in a small negative NPV at a variation of -15%; • The accuracy and confidence level of the input parameters are in line with expected pre-feasibility study limits of accuracy;