SIGNIFICANT INTERCEPTS ACROSS MULTIPLE MINING CENTRES - CALLION, MULLINE & RIVERINA

Highlights

- **Drilling continues to deliver consistently encouraging results from multiple mining centres at Davyhurst**
- **Drilling ongoing at Riverina, soon to recommence at Callion**
- **Significant new drilling results include:**
  Callion - 7.0m @ 10.68 g/t Au *including 2.0m @ 28.98 g/t Au*
  Riverina - 2.0m @ 9.78 g/t Au *including 1.0m @ 17.6 g/t Au*
  Mulline - 4.0m @ 10.90 g/t Au (4m composite – Victoria prospect); and 4m @ 3.18g/t (4m composite – Tietkins prospect)

Eastern Goldfields Limited (ASX:EGS) (**Eastern Goldfields** or the **Company**) is pleased to announce results from its Callion, Riverina and Mulline deposits within its Davyhurst Hub.

The Davyhurst Hub consists of a number of mining centres located with a 40 kilometre radius of the Davyhurst mill including Siberia, Davyhurst, Waihi, Callion, Mulline and Riverina. Recent reverse circulation (RC) and diamond drilling has focused on resource targets and prospects within the Callion, Riverina and Mulline mining centres. These deposits remain the subject of ongoing resource development work with the aim of providing mid to long term ore sources for the Davyhurst processing plant.

Drilling is currently continuing at Riverina and will recommence shortly at Callion. Further results will be released to market as they become available.

Executive Chairman Michael Fotios said:

"The Callion and Riverina deposits continue to impress, with our geological knowledge now growing at an exponential rate. We are planning additional drilling on both Callion and Riverina, with greater emphasis on extensional drilling rather than resource definition. Early drilling at Mulline (Victoria and Tietkins prospects) has returned very encouraging results and Mulline will become a site of intensive drilling activity in the coming months given the number of open pit oxide targets that exist in this mining centre."

CALLION

RC drilling targeting the open pit potential of the deposit is ongoing and results have been received from some holes. Strong mineralisation was intersected in hole **CNRC097** returning **7.0m @ 10.68g/t Au** directly down dip of hole **CNRC023** that returned **9.0m @ 13.08g/t Au**. Significantly the result from **CNRC097** is nearly 30m below the depth of preliminary pit optimisations target depth (Figures 2 & 3). This intersection does infer the "keel" position of the plunging shoot is somewhat deeper than previously thought.

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Complementary work remains ongoing with a focused effort on gaining a detailed understanding of the Callion geology. This work has resulted in the planning of additional drilling designed to follow up on these and other significant results that could influence the extent of open pitable mineralisation at Callion. Two styles of mineralisation have been recognised at the deposit, one associated with quartz veining along the margins of felsic volcanic units and another associated with quartz veining in mafic basalts. Pit mapping has revealed potentially mineralised structures, not previously identified, and the revised drill program will also target these.

RIVERINA

Drilling is ongoing at Riverina (Figures 5 and 6) with the aim of providing an updated JORC Code 2012 compliant Resource and Reserve. Logging of the drilling completed to date, together with pit mapping is providing a greater geological understanding of alteration/mineralisation styles and host lithology. Greater definition around the actual lode geometry of the numerous mineralised surfaces contained within this deposit is also taking place. Of note is the pre-collar hanging-wall (to the main lode) intersection of **RVCD16231, returning 2m @ 9.78g/t Au**. The main lode was tested in the diamond tail with assay results now pending.

MULLINE

A number of drilling targets have been identified at the Mulline mining centre following an extensive review of historic exploration data and recent detailed geological mapping. Initial drilling at the Victoria and Tietkins targets have produced significant results that warrant further follow up.

Victoria Old Workings
The Victoria prospect is situated 1 kilometre immediately north and along strike of the Mulline Rose Deposit (Figure 5). The Victoria old workings have produced 2,500 ounces of gold at around 30g/t. Untested RAB and RC anomalism surround these old workings and indicate a similar geological setting to the Mulline Rose Deposit. The following significant results were received from 6 holes drilled at the deposit: Results from 1m split samples over anomalous regions are pending.

- MERC335 with 4m @ 10.90 g/t Au from 92m (4m composite sampling)
- MERC339 with 4m @ 1.22 g/t Au from 60m (4m composite sampling)

Tietkins Prospect
Regional mapping over the Mulline area identified a NE-SW trending fault to the south of the Giles pit where mineralisation cuts out (Figure 5). This fault is interpreted to offset Giles' mineralisation 1 kilometre to the SW, in a region of significant historical rotary air blast (RAB) drill results. This prospect is known as Tietkins, to date the Company has drilled four RC holes in the north, and five holes in the south.

The following significant results were received:

- GSRC201 with 4m @ 3.18g/t Au from 40m
- GSRC199 with 4.0m @ 1.34g/t Au from 102m

Drilling encountered pyrrhotite rich altered basalt and mafic/granite contacts, consistent with the style of mineralisation at Giles pit which historically produced 1,143 KT @ 3.26 g/t for 119,600 ounces

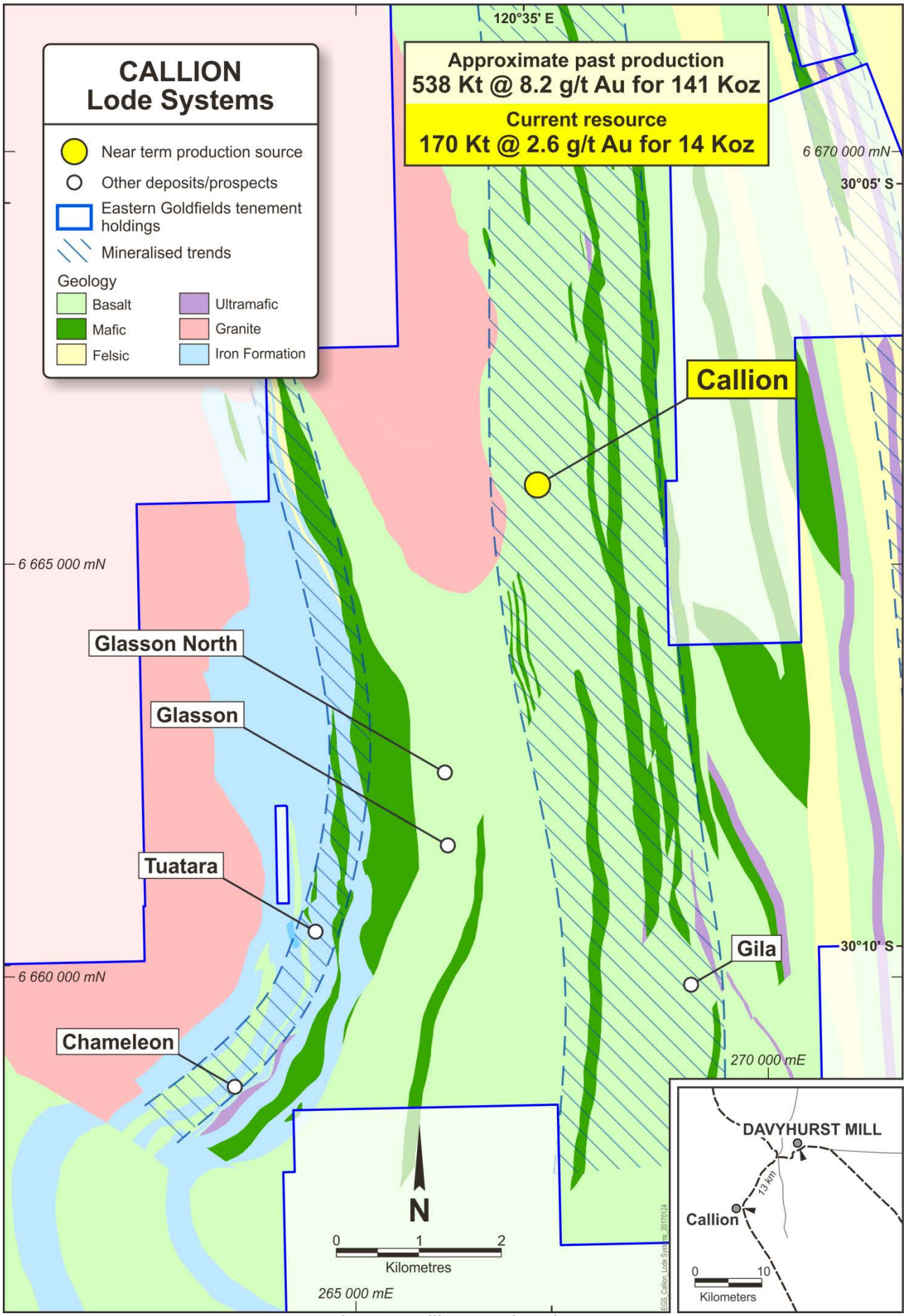

Figure 1: Callion Location Plan

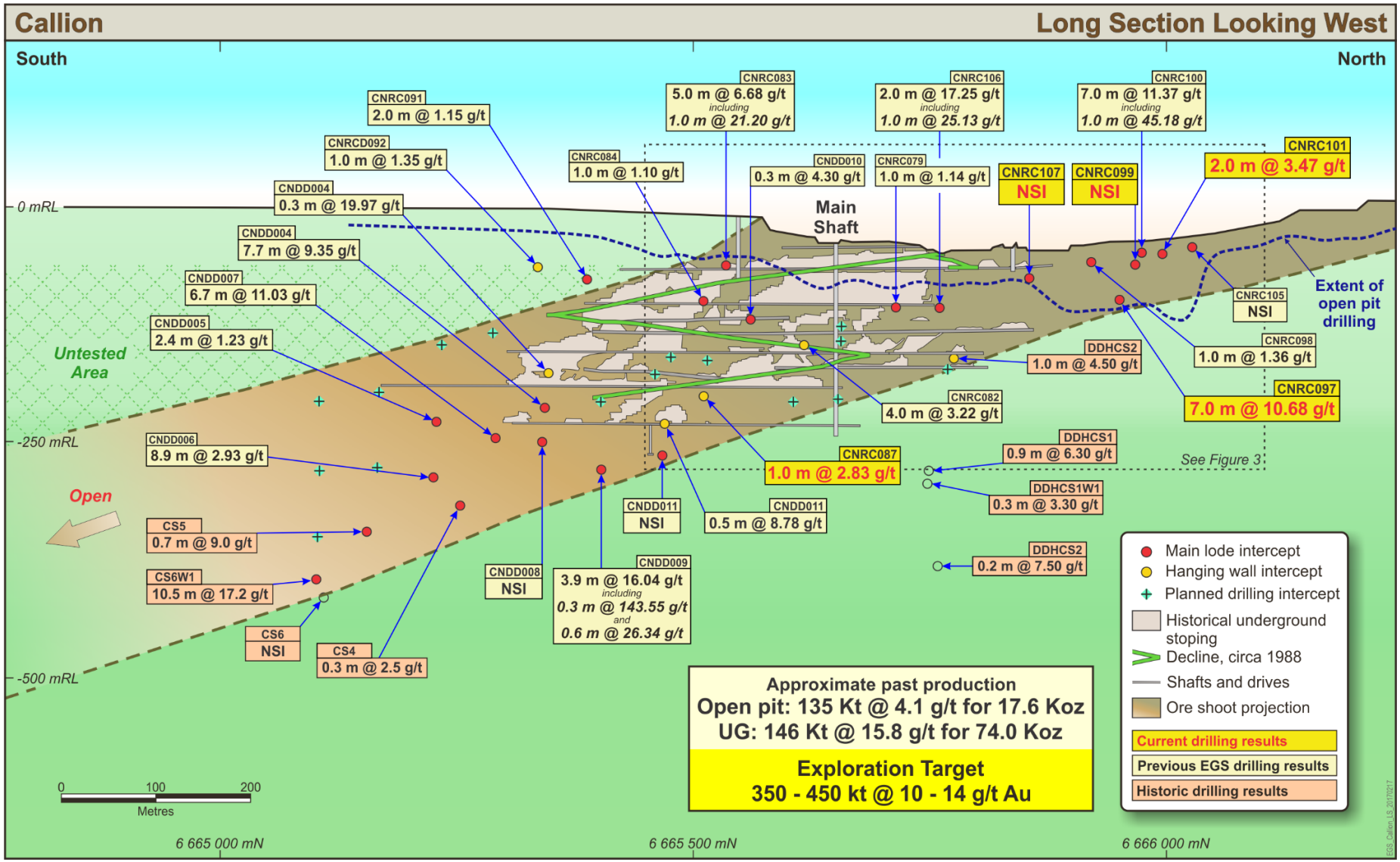

Figure 2: Callion Long Section, looking west, showing underground infrastructure, south plunging exploration target and recent drill intercepts. Note: Refer ASX Announcements dated 10 January 2017 and 24 November 2016 for historical and previously released drill holes

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

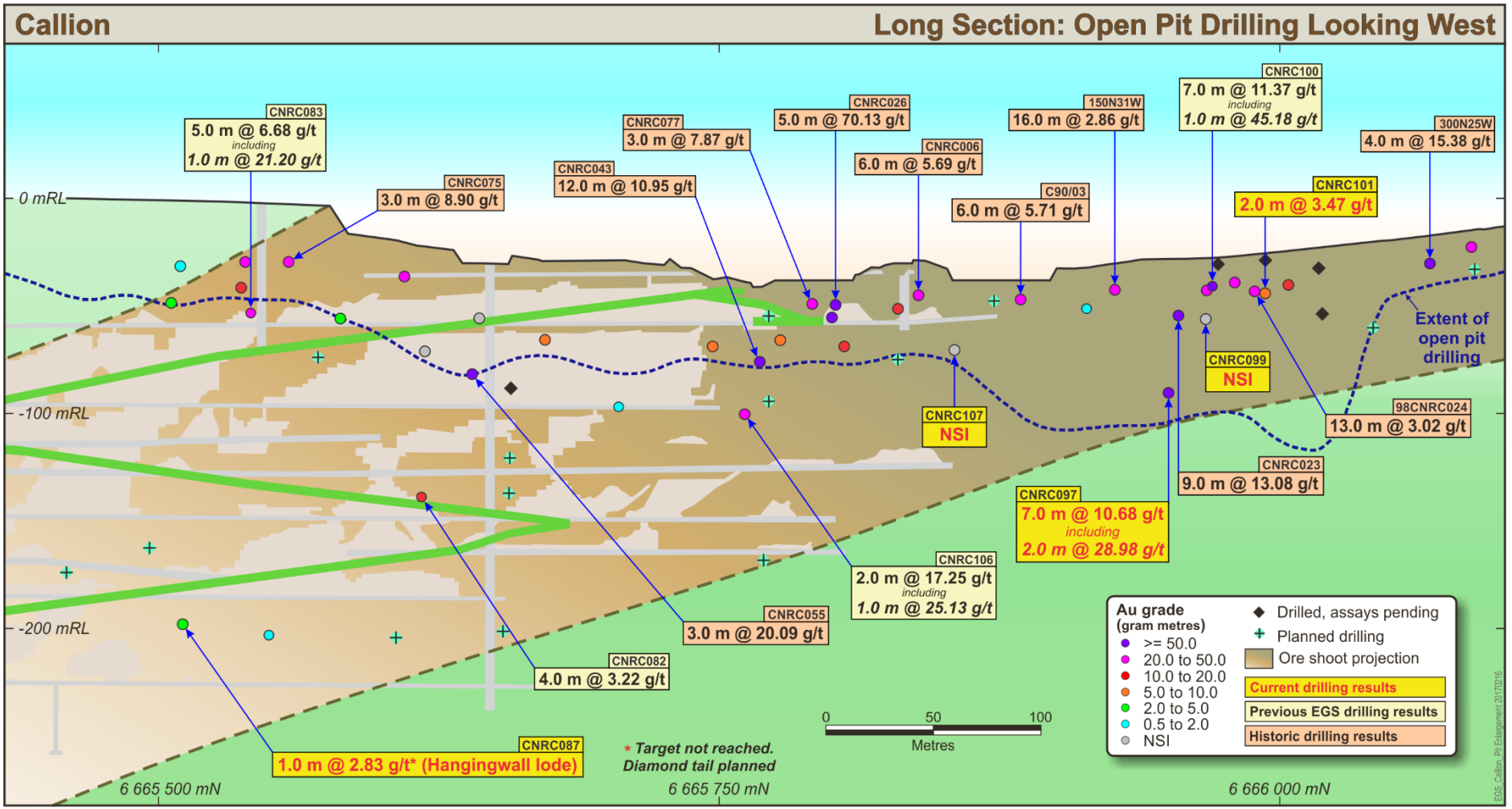

Figure 3: Callion Long Section (Open pit portion), looking west, showing underground infrastructure, south plunging exploration target and recent drill intercepts.

Note: Refer ASX Announcements dated 10 January 2017 and 24th November 2016 for historical and previously released drill holes

Historically the deposit has produced in excess of 280,000 tonnes @ 10.2g/t Au for approximately 92,000 ounces. Callion was mined via both open pit and underground methods. In the past 2 years, significant time was spent on historical data compilation of open pit grade control drilling and underground mining records including mine survey, geological and structural mapping, gold assay sampling and Resource and Reserve estimate plans. All historical hard copy information is now digitally captured and spatially located. This data set provided the basis of establishing an Exploration Target of 350-450,000 tonnes @ 10-14g/t Au, as previously released (*See ASX release, 28 January 2016).*

Callion Exploration Target – Additional Information

Basis for the Callion Exploration Target:

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

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

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

Planned Exploration work:

In the short term (2016\2017) Eastern Goldfields Limited has initiated a detailed drilling program to evaluate the geology, grade and width of the target. Drilling will target remnant pillars and areas below current mining depths. Samples will be submitted to accredited laboratories for gold assay with a full suite of QAQC samples (blanks, standards and field duplicates). If this drill program is deemed successful a geological and resource model will be produced. The resource model will be classified as inferred/indicated as deemed appropriate.

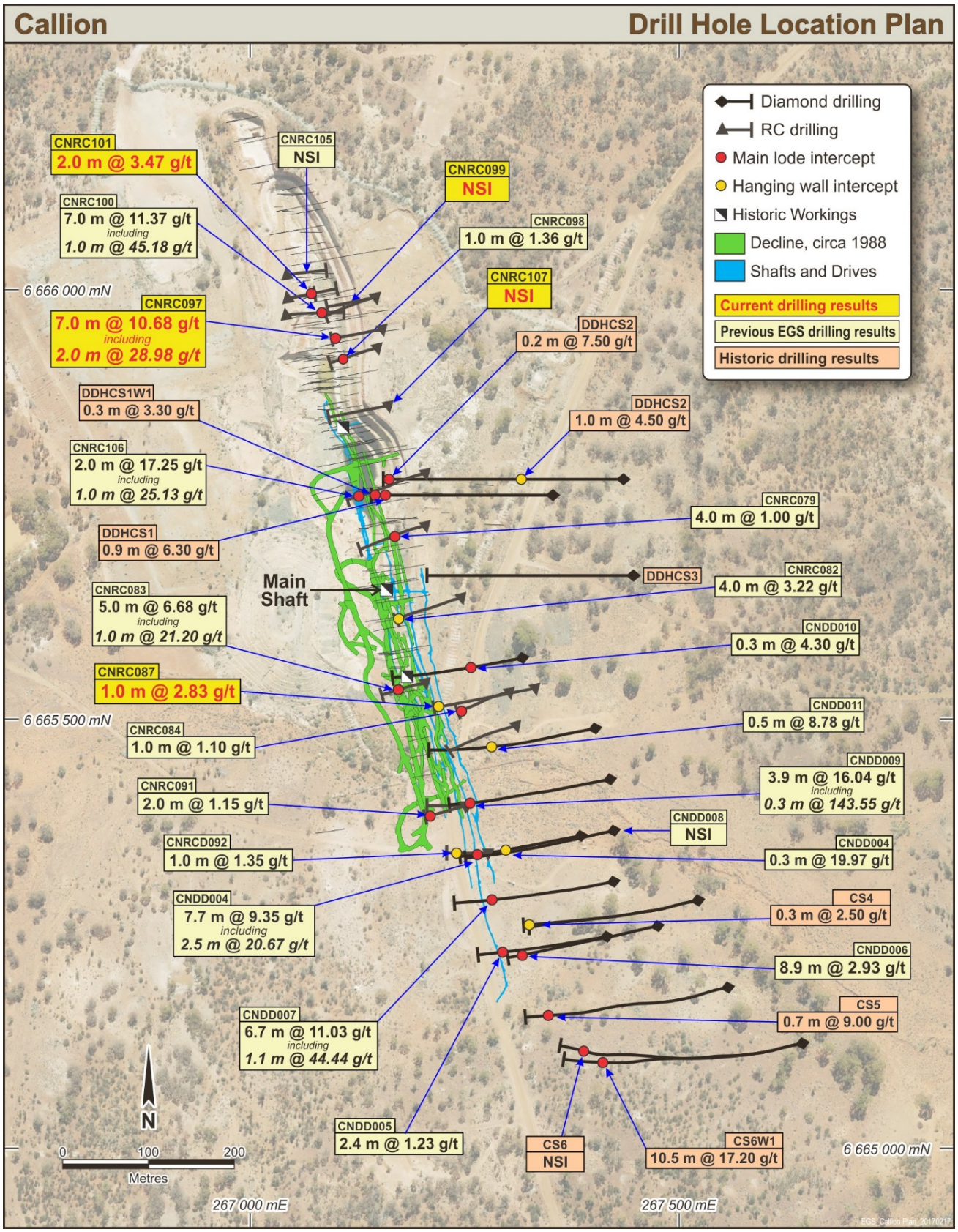

Figure 4: Callion Drill Hole Location Plan

Note: Refer ASX Announcements dated 10 January 2017 and November 24 2016 for historical and previously released drill holes

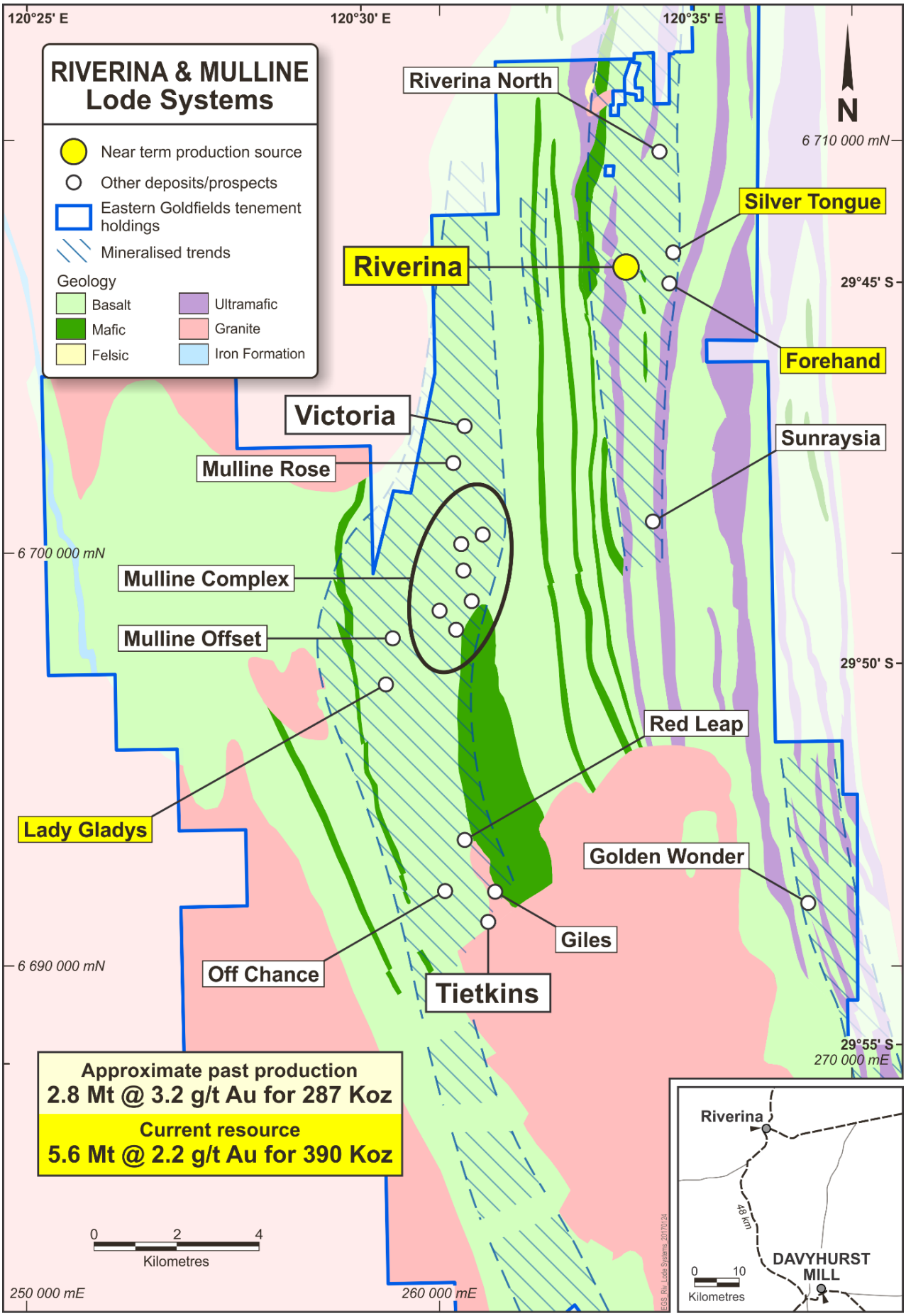

Figure 5: Riverina, Tietkins and Victoria location plan

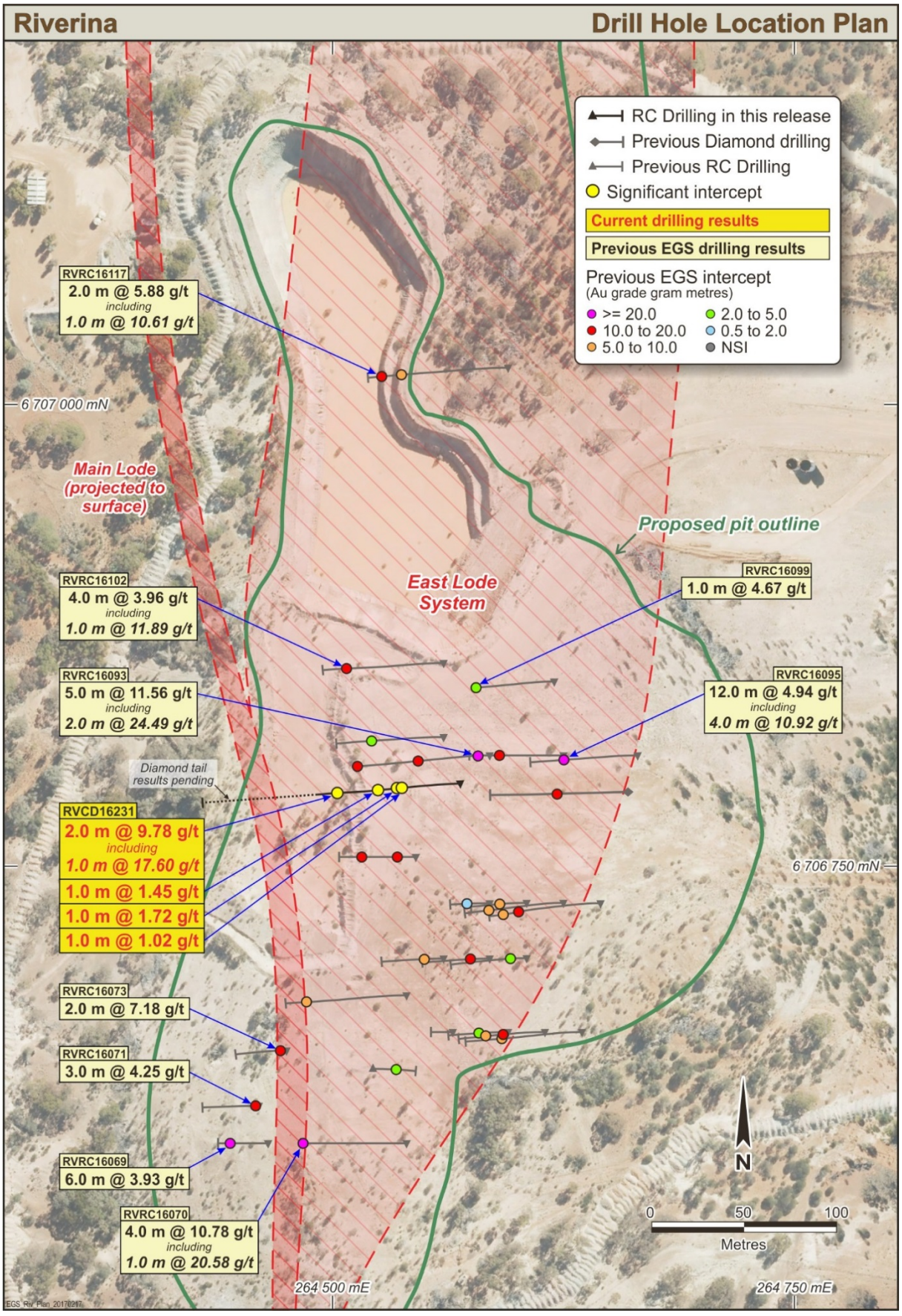

Figure 6: Riverina Drill Plan with recent drill intercepts

Note: Refer ASX Announcements dated 12 and 25 January 2017 for previously released drill holes

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Competent Person Statement

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

The information in this report that relates to Mineral Resources is based on information compiled under the supervision of Mr Michael Thomson, an employee of Eastern Goldfields Limited, who is Member of the Australian Institute of Mining and Metallurgy. Mr Thomson has sufficient experience which is relevant to the style of mineralisation and type of deposit under consideration and to the activity which he is undertaking to qualify as a Competent Person as defined in the 2004 and 2012 Edition of the 'Australasian Code for Reporting of Exploration Results, Mineral Resources and Ore Reserves'. The Company confirms that it is not aware of any new information or data that materially affects the information included in the original market announcement. The Company confirms that the form and context in which the Competent Person's findings are presented have not been modified from the original announcement and, in the case of estimates of Mineral Resources, all material assumptions and technical parameters underpinning the estimates in the initial announcement continue to apply and have not materially changed. 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.

Forward Looking Statements

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Appendix 1: Significant Intersection Table

Deposit	Hole	MGA Northing	MGA Easting	MGA RL	MGA Azimuth	Dip	Max Depth	From	To	Interval (m)	Grade (g/t)	Gram metre	Company
Callion	CNRC087	6665536	267332	478	259	-60	150	132.0	133.0	1	2.83	2.8	EGS
								138.0	139.0	1	1.75	1.8	
Callion	CNRC097	6665954	267154	483	259	-60	126	**78.0**	**85.0**	**7**	**10.68**	**74.8**	EGS
							Including	***81.0***	***83.0***	***2***	***28.98***	**58.0**	
Callion	CNRC099	6665991	267146	483	259	-55	102	NSI					EGS
Callion	CNRC101	6665990	267044	482	79	-67	84	51.0	53.0	2	3.47	6.9	EGS
Callion	CNRC107	6665865	267161	483	259	-50	114	NSI					EGS
Riverina	RVCD16231	6706797	264570	438	270	-60	275.2	61	62	1	1.02	1.0	EGS
								65	66	1	1.72	1.7	
								85	86	1	1.45	1.5	
								127	**129**	**2**	**9.78**	**19.6**	
							Including	***128***	***129***	***1***	***17.60***	**17.6**	
Victoria	MERC335	6703250	260727	500	280	-60	102	**92.0**	**96.0**	**4.0**	**10.90**	**43.6**	EGS
Victoria	MERC336	6703250	260727	500	280	-60	102	NSI					EGS
Victoria	MERC337	6703257	260649	500	280	-60	80	NSI					EGS
Victoria	MERC338	6703345	260748	500	280	-60	102	NSI					EGS
Victoria	MERC339	6703394	260773	500	280	-60	102	60.0	64.0	4.0	1.22	4.9	EGS
Victoria	MERC340	6703401	260733	500	280	-60	98	NSI					EGS
Tietkins	GSRC196	6691157	260807	513	225	-60	102	NSI					EGS
Tietkins	GSRC197	6691158	260852	506	225	-60	132	NSI					EGS
Tietkins	GSRC198	6691161	260876	505	225	-60	150	NSI					EGS
Tietkins	GSRC199	6691113	260877	507	225	-60	142	102	106	4.0	1.34	5.4	EGS
Tietkins	GSRC200	6690650	261100	509	225	-60	108	NSI					EGS
Tietkins	GSRC201	6690650	261050	509	225	-60	102	40	44	4.0	3.18	12.7	EGS
Tietkins	GSRC202	6690650	261050	509	225	-60	102	NSI					EGS
Tietkins	GSRC203	6690650	261000	509	225	-60	102	NSI					EGS
Tietkins	GSRC204	6690550	261050	509	225	-60	114	NSI					EGS

No upper cut applied, Significant intersections greater than 1g/t, 2m maximum internal waste, Current drilling - 50g Fire assay with AAS finish, Coordinates in MGA94 zone 51.

Callion Significant Intersections Table –EGS Historical Drilling

Hole	MGA Northing	MGA Easting	MGA RL	MGA Azimuth	Dip	Max Depth	From	To	Interval (m)	Grade (g/t)	Gram metre	Company
CNRC091	6665399	267251	474	259	-60	90	78	80	2	1.15	2.3	EGS
CNRCD092 *	6665344	267277	474	259	-60	96	71	72	1	1.35	1.4	EGS
CNDD004	6665342	267262	473	259	-60	270.1	191.8	192.1	0.3	19.97	6.0	EGS
							232.1	239.7	7.7	9.35	71.5	
						Including	*232.1*	*234.5*	*2.5*	*20.67*	*50.6*	
							236.8	239.7	2.9	6.35	18.4	
CNDD011	6665489	267402	474	259	-60	389	250.5	250.9	0.5	8.78	4.0	EGS
CNDD005	6665247	267415	476	259	-60	306.4	246.7	249.1	2.4	1.23	3.0	EGS
CNDD007	6665311	267423	474	259	-60	354.5	269.3	276	6.7	11.03	73.9	EGS
						Including	*273.9*	*275*	*1.1*	*44.44*	*48.9*	
						Including	*275*	*276*	*1*	*11.23*	*11.2*	
CNDD006	6665259	267475	472	259	-60	350.3	313.4	322.3	8.9	2.93	26.1	EGS
CNDD008	6665370	267424	471	259	-60	351.4	NSI					EGS
CNDD009	6665430	267419	472	259	-60	357.4	311	314.8	3.9	16.04	62.6	EGS
						Including	*311*	*311.3*	*0.3*	*143.55*	*43.1*	
						Including	*312.9*	*313.5*	*0.6*	*26.34*	*15.8*	
							317	317.7	0.7	5.07	3.5	
CNDD010	6665571	267317	473	259	-60	309.1	123.4	123.7	0.3	4.3	1.3	EGS
							229.2	229.7	0.5	2.25	1.1	
CNRC079	6665725	267204	478	259	-60	140	56	57	1	2.73	2.7	EGS
							63	64	1	1.25	1.3	
							68	72	4	1.00	4.0	
							75	76	1	1.70	1.7	
							83	84	1	1.81	1.8	
							119	120	1	1.14	1.1	
CNRC082	6665641	267246	478	259	-60	168	62	63	1	1.63	1.6	EGS
							113	114	1	2.31	2.3	
							123	124	1	1.49	1.5	
							158	162	4	3.22	12.9	
CNRC083	6665542	267204	476	259	-60	100	41	42	1	1.04	1.0	EGS
							46	47	1	1.46	1.5	
							60	65	5	6.68	33.4	
						Including	*60*	*61*	*1*	*21.2*	*21.2*	
CNRC084	6665531	267302	478	259	-58	120	111	112	1	1.10	1.10	EGS
CNRC098	6665932	267148	483	259	-55	96	70	71	1	1.36	1.4	EGS
CNRC100	6665970	267042	483	79	-50	102	32	33	1	1.58	1.6	EGS
							42	48	6	1.55	9.3	
							55	56	1	1.58	1.6	
							59	66	7	11.37	79.6	
						Including	*65*	*66*	*1*	*45.18*	*45.2*	
CNRC105	6666017	267043	477	79	-50	72	NSI					EGS
CNRC106	6665786	267204	480	259	-50	156	130	132	2	17.25	34.5	EGS
						Including	*130*	*131*	*1*	*25.13*	*25.1*	

*No upper cut applied, Significant intersections greater than 1g/t, 2m maximum internal waste, Current drilling - 50g Fire assay with AAS finish, Coordinates in MGA94 zone 51. *CNRCD092 previously reported as CNRC092*

Callion Significant Intersections Table –Historical Drilling

Hole Type	Hole	MGA Northing	MGA Easting	MGA RL	MGA Azimuth	Dip	Max Depth	From	To	Interval (m)	Grade (g/t)	Gram metre	Company
RCDD	DDHCS1	6665763	267352	485	260	-60	341.7	327	327.9	0.9	6.3	5.7	Lubbock
RCDD	DDHCS1W1	6665763	267352	485	260	-60	349	336.7	337	0.3	3.3	1	Lubbock
RCDD	DDHCS2	6665779	367435	485	260	-60	437	185	186	1	4.5	4.5	Lubbock
							Including	433.8	434	0.2	7.5	*1.5*	
RCDD	DDHCS3	6665670	267447	485	260	-60	436	NSI					Lubbock
RCDD	CS4	6665282	267517	485	260	-60	384.9	372.6	372.9	0.3	2.5	0.8	Lubbock
RCDD	CS5	6665187	267553	485	260	-60	443.9	405	405.7	0.7	9	6.4	Lubbock
RCDD	CS6	6665123	267638	485	260	-60	555.8	NSI					Lubbock
RCDD	CS6W1	6665123	267638	485	260	-60	530	457.1	467.6	10.5	17.2	180.6	Lubbock
RC	CNRC035	6666011	267082	438	262.6	-73.6	60	47	52	5	2.74	13.7	CROESUS
AC	300N25W	6666072	267055	448	259.0	-60.0	60	41	45	4	15.38	61.52	CENTAMIN
RC	CAM24	6666091	267050	455	261.0	-60.0	63	34	40	6	5.56	33.36	LONE STAR
RC	98CNRC024	6665991	267068	435	259.0	-60.0	69	52	65	13	3.02	39.26	CONSGOLD
RC	CNRC022	6665989	267093	439	260.8	-59.5	127	50	60	10	2.13	21.3	CROESUS
RC	CAM16	6665967	267066	435	259.0	-60.0	64	54	59	5	5.52	27.6	LONE STAR
RC	CNRC023	6665964	267101	424	259.2	-59.6	80	67	76	9	13.08	117.72	CROESUS
RC	150N31W	6665923	267068	436	259.0	-60.0	67	48	64	16	2.86	45.76	CENTAMIN
UNK	C90/03	6665881	267081	431	254.0	-60.0	48	32	38	6	5.71	34.26	LUBBOCK
DD	CNDD002	6665830	267109	427	260.4	-59.9	96.1	62.5	64	1.5	8.52	12.78	CROESUS
RC	CNRC006	6665839	267106	433	257.6	-59.8	100	54	60	6	5.69	34.14	CROESUS
RC	CNRC026	6665805	267126	429	259.0	-54.0	84	63	68	5	70.13	350.65	CROESUS
RC	CNRC025	6665803	267125	423	79.8	-49.6	102	73	75	2	25.1	50.2	CROESUS

Hole Type	Hole	MGA Northing	MGA Easting	MGA RL	MGA Azimuth	Dip	Max Depth	From	To	Interval (m)	Grade (g/t)	Gram metre	Company
RC	CNRC045	6665810	267129	409	262.0	-54.0	115	90	92	2	5.52	11.04	CROESUS
RC	CNRC077	6665795	267132	429	260.0	-50.0	83	62	65	3	7.87	23.61	CROESUS
RC	CNRC043	6665767	267122	402	262.0	-51.0	114	95	107	12	10.95	131.4	CROESUS
RC	CNRC072	6665776	267121	412	70.8	-51.0	91	82	88	6	1	6	CROESUS
RC	CNRC076	6665746	267130	409	259.8	-49.5	100	86	91	5	1.24	6.2	CROESUS
RC	CNRC064	6665671	267152	412	260.5	-50.8	103	82	83	1	5.94	5.94	CROESUS
RC	CNRC055	6665635	267152	396	261.0	-53.0	108	98	101	3	20.09	60.27	CROESUS
RC	CNRC070	6665639	267152	422	259.4	-56.0	70	NSI					CROESUS
RC	CNRC063	6665614	267157	407	261.5	-50.7	107	NSI					CROESUS
RC	CNRC069	6665606	267164	442	260.5	-50.0	60	25	29	4	4.1	16.4	CROESUS
RC	CNRC056	6665574	267163	422	260.0	-53.0	76	55	56	1	2.37	2.37	CROESUS
RC	CNRC075	6665550	267165	449	265.5	-50.7	50	30	33	3	8.9	26.7	CROESUS
RC	CNRC060	6665530	267168	449	262.0	-60.0	45	27	33	6	6.55	39.3	CROESUS
RC	CNRC061	6665530	267176	437	260.0	-60.0	70	39	37	8	1.73	13.84	CROESUS
RC	CNRC059	6665501	267179	447	259.7	-59.8	40	31	32	1	1.35	1.35	CROESUS
RC	CNRC054	6665499	267185	429	262.0	-59.0	72	51	52	1	2.73	2.73	CROESUS
RC	CNRC058	6665476	267193	446	258.0	-60.0	50	30	32	2	4.61	9.22	CROESUS
RC	CNRC073	6665456	267191	435	259.0	-60.0	50	44	47	3	1.7	5.1	CROESUS
RC	CNRC015	6665956	267055	397	258.8	-60.0	110	101	102	1	1.86	1.86	CROESUS
RC	CNRC003	6665894	267085	370	259.0	-60.0	148	NSI					CROESUS
RC	CNRC046	6665947	267112	374	261.0	-59.0	150	NSI					CROESUS
RC	CNRC048	6666034	267083	362	261.0	-53.0	180	NSI					CROESUS

No upper cut applied, significant intersections greater than 1g/t, 2m maximum internal waste, Coordinates in MGA94 zone 51

Riverina Significant Intersections Table –EGS Historical Drilling

Hole	MGA Northing	MGA Easting	MGA RL	MGA Azimuth	Dip	Max Depth	From	To	Interval (m)	Grade (g/t)	Gram metre	Company
RVRC16071	6706620	264460	442	270	-60	60	2	5	3	4.25	12.8	EGS
							32	36	4	1.16	4.6	
RVRC16072	6706640	264522	444	90	-60	48	25	26	1	2.27	2.3	EGS
RVRC16073	6706650	264475	443	270	-59	54	5	7	2	7.18	14.4	EGS
RVRC16074	6706660	264555	441	270	-60	54	NSI					EGS
RVRC16075	6706660	264565	440	270	-60	24	6	10	4	0.79	3.2	EGS
RVRC16076	6706660	264595	439	270	-60	66	31	33	2	2.36	4.7	EGS
							36	39	3	1.01	3.0	
RVRC16077	6706660	264615	438	270	-60	90	41	47	6	2.49	14.9	EGS
							54	56	2	1.48	3.0	
							59	65	6	1.36	8.2	
							73	74	1	1.06	1.1	
							87	88	1	1.20	1.2	
RVRC16078	6706660	264635	438	270	-60	120	50	51	1	1.22	1.2	EGS
							80	85	5	1.58	7.9	
							117	118	1	4.21	4.2	
RVRC16082	6706700	264605	438	270	-60	78	16	17	1	3.48	3.5	EGS
							38	39	1	1.19	1.2	
							56	59	3	1.30	3.9	
							71	72	1	1.22	1.2	
RVRC16084	6706730	264605	438	270	-60	60	21	22	1	1.11	1.1	EGS
							27	31	4	1.81	7.2	
							38	40	2	1.84	3.7	
							56	58	2	3.17	6.3	
RVRC16085	6706730	264625	438	270	-60	108	38	39	1	1.12	1.1	EGS
							49	51	2	1.51	3.0	
							79	81	2	3.35	6.7	
RVRC16117	6707020	264595	440	270	-60	162	43	44	1	1.81	1.8	EGS
							101	104	3	2.51	7.5	
							113	114	1	6.54	6.5	
							118	119	1	2.84	2.8	
							125	128	3	1.25	3.8	
							138	140	2	5.88	11.8	
						Including	*139*	*140*	*1*	*10.61*	*10.6*	
							155	156	1	3.24	3.2	
RVDD16042	6706790	264660	441	270	-60	149	62.4	64	1.6	1.87	3.0	EGS
							72	82	10	1.65	16.5	
							113	114	1	1.00	1.0	
RVRC16069	6706600	264465	442	270	-60	54	38	44	6	3.93	23.6	EGS
RVRC16070	6706600	264540	442	270	-60	114	37	38	1	3.61	3.6	EGS
							110	114	4	10.78	43.1	
						Including	*110*	*111*	*1*	*13.76*	*13.8*	
						Including	*112*	*113*	*1*	*20.58*	*20.6*	
RVRC16079	6706680	264540	441	270	-60	140	13	14	1	2.17	2.2	EGS
							110	112	2	4.99	10.0	
RVRC16080	6706700	264560	439	270	-60	66	5	6	1	1.17	1.2	EGS

Hole	MGA Northing	MGA Easting	MGA RL	MGA Azimuth	Dip	Max Depth	From	To	Interval (m)	Grade (g/t)	Gram metre	Company
							19	22	3	2.16	6.5	
RVRC16081	6706700	264585	439	270	-60	72	0	1	1	3.41	3.4	EGS
							9	10	1	1.14	1.1	
							19	22	3	4.08	12.2	
RVRC16083	6706730	264585	438	270	-60	42	20	21	1	1.00	1.0	EGS
							24	25	1	1.50	1.5	
RVRC16086	6706730	264645	438	270	-60	120	15	16	1	1.58	1.6	EGS
							50	53	3	1.71	5.1	
							74	75	1	1.06	1.1	
							78	85	7	2.21	15.5	
							90	92	2	3.19	6.4	
							96	103	7	1.09	7.6	
							115	116	1	1.19	1.2	
RVRC16089	6706755	264545	439	270	-60	83	16	24	8	1.63	13	EGS
							34	36	2	1.58	3.2	
							39	41	2	2.11	4.2	
							51	52	1	1.48	1.5	
							57	60	3	5.26	15.8	
						Including	*57*	*58*	*1*	*10.21*	*10.2*	
RVRC16093	6706810	264585	441	270	-60	150	10	15	5	11.56	57.8	EGS
						Including	*12*	*14*	*2*	*24.49*	*49.0*	
							72	77	5	2.20	11.0	
							98	100	2	2.30	4.6	
							131	132	1	8.20	8.2	
							145	147	2	5.07	10.1	
RVRC16094	6706810	264625	440	270	-60	102	20	25	5	1.23	6.2	EGS
							31	39	8	1.42	11.4	
							69	70	1	7.46	7.5	
RVRC16095	6706810	264665	439	270	-60	120	73	85	12	4.94	59.3	EGS
						Including	*79*	*83*	*4*	*10.92*	*43.7*	
RVRC16096	6706820	264560	441	270	-60	114	18	19	1	1.12	1.1	EGS
							74	78	4	1.23	4.9	
RVRC16099	6706850	264620	440	270	-60	84	2	8	6	1.37	8.2	EGS
							11	12	1	1.02	1.0	
							49	52	3	1.02	3.1	
							82	83	1	4.67	4.7	
RVRC16102	6706860	264560	442	270	-60	126	0	1	1	1.55	1.6	EGS
							18	19	1	1.06	1.1	
							37	38	1	2.02	2.0	
							99	103	4	3.96	15.8	
						Including	*102*	*103*	*1*	*11.89*	*11.9*	

No upper cut applied, Significant intersections greater than 1g/t, 2m maximum internal waste, Current drilling - 50g Fire assay with AAS finish, Coordinates in MGA94 zone 51

EGS Resource Statement

PROJECT	MEASURED		INDICATED		INFERRED		TOTAL MATERIAL		
	('000t)	(g/t Au)	('000t)	(g/t Au)	('000t)	(g/t Au)	('000t)	(g/t Au)	('000oz.)
GOLDEN EAGLE	0	0.0	345	2.5	311	2.6	**656**	**2.5**	**54**
LIGHTS OF ISRAEL UNDERGROUND	0	0.0	74	4.3	180	4.2	**254**	**4.2**	**35**
MAKAI SHOOT	0	0.0	1,985	2.0	153	1.7	**2,138**	**2.0**	**136**
WAIHI	0	0.0	805	2.4	109	2.4	**914**	**2.4**	**71**
Central Davyhurst Subtotal	**0**	**0.0**	**3,200**	**2.2**	**800**	**2.6**	**4,000**	**2.3**	**300**
LADY GLADYS	0	0.0	1,858	1.9	190	2.4	**2,048**	**1.9**	**128**
RIVERINA AREA	0	0.0	941	2.4	1,644	2.5	**2,585**	**2.5**	**205**
FOREHAND	0	0.0	386	1.7	436	1.9	**822**	**1.8**	**48**
SILVER TONGUE	0	0.0	155	2.7	19	1.3	**174**	**2.5**	**14**
Mulline Subtotal	**0**	**0.0**	**3,300**	**2.1**	**2,300**	**2.4**	**5,600**	**2.2**	**390**
SAND KING	0	0.0	1,773	3.3	680	3.7	**2,453**	**3.4**	**272**
MISSOURI	0	0.0	2,022	3.0	409	2.6	**2,431**	**2.9**	**227**
PALMERSTON / CAMPERDOWN	0	0.0	118	2.3	174	2.4	**292**	**2.4**	**22**
BERWICK MOREING	0	0.0	0	0.0	50	2.3	**50**	**2.3**	**4**
BLACK RABBIT	0	0.0	0	0.0	434	3.5	**434**	**3.5**	**49**
THIEL WELL	0	0.0	0	0.0	18	6.0	**18**	**6.0**	**3**
Siberia Subtotal	**0**	**0.0**	**3,900**	**3.1**	**1,800**	**3.2**	**5,700**	**3.1**	**580**
CALLION	0	0.0	86	2.8	83	2.3	**169**	**2.6**	**14**
FEDERAL FLAG	32	2.0	112	1.8	238	2.5	**382**	**2.3**	**28**
SALMON GUMS	0	0.0	199	2.8	108	2.9	**307**	**2.8**	**28**
WALHALLA	0	0.0	448	1.8	216	1.4	**664**	**1.7**	**36**
WALHALLA NORTH	0	0.0	94	2.4	13	3.0	**107**	**2.5**	**9**
MT BANJO	0	0.0	109	2.3	126	1.4	**235**	**1.8**	**14**
MACEDON	0	0.0	0	0.0	186	1.8	**186**	**1.8**	**11**
IGUANA	0	0.0	690	2.1	2,032	2.0	**2,722**	**2.0**	**177**
LIZARD	106	4.0	75	3.7	13	2.8	**194**	**3.8**	**24**
Davyhurst Regional Subtotal	**138**	**3.5**	**1,800**	**2.2**	**3,000**	**2.0**	**5,000**	**2.1**	**340**
Davyhurst Total	**138**	**3.5**	**12,200**	**2.5**	**7,900**	**2.4**	**20,300**	**2.5**	**1,610**
BALDOCK	0	0.0	136	18.6	0	0.0	**136**	**18.6**	**81**
BALDOCK STH	0	0	0	0	0	0	**0**	**0**	**0**
METEOR	0	0.0	0	0.0	143	9.3	**143**	**9.3**	**43**
WHINNEN	0	0	0	0	39	13.3	**39**	**13.3**	**17**
Mount Ida subTotal	**0**	**0.0**	**140**	**18.6**	**180**	**10.2**	**320**	**13.8**	**140**
Combined Total	**138**	**3.5**	**12,300**	**2.7**	**8,100**	**2.6**	**20,600**	**2.6**	**1,750**

1. All Resources listed above with the exception of the Missouri and Sand King Resource were prepared and first disclosed under the JORC Code 2004 (refer to ASX release "*Swan Gold Prospectus*", *13/2/2013)*. It has not been updated since to comply with JORC Code 2012 on the basis that the information has not materially changed since it was last reported.
2. The Missouri and Sand King Mineral Resources has been updated and complies with all relevant aspects of the JORC code 2012. (refer to ASX release Misssouri Deposit Mineral Resource & Reserve Update dated 15 December 2016 and Sand King Deposit Mineral Resource update dated 3 January 2017).
3. The First Hit, Sunraysia and Lady Bountiful Resources are no longer held by Eastern Goldfields and as such have been omitted from the above table.
4. The above table contains rounding errors.

JORC CODE, 2012 EDITION – TABLE 1 REPORT TEMPLATE

Section 1 Sampling Techniques and Data

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

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

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
Sampling techniques	• *Nature and quality of sampling (eg cut channels, random chips, or specific specialised industry standard measurement tools appropriate to the minerals under investigation, such as down hole gamma sondes, or handheld XRF instruments, etc). These examples should not be taken as limiting the broad meaning of sampling.* • *Include reference to measures taken to ensure sample representivity and the appropriate calibration of any measurement tools or systems used.* • *Aspects of the determination of mineralisation that are Material to the Public Report.* • *In cases where 'industry standard' work has been done this would be relatively simple (eg 'reverse circulation drilling was used to obtain 1 m samples from which 3 kg was pulverised to produce a 30 g charge for fire assay'). In other cases more explanation may be required, such as where there is coarse gold that has inherent sampling problems. Unusual commodities or mineralisation types (eg submarine nodules) may warrant disclosure of detailed information.*	• Centamin - 90 and 130mm AC, RC drilling with 1m sampling using ECM350 Crawlair and Schramm T64 drill rigs respectively. Individual or 2m composite samples were analysed by both aqua regia and fire assay of undocumented charge and laboratory. • Consolidated Exploration - RAB drilling, sampled on 1m basis. Potential mineralisation in DSW holes were composited to 3m with only selected samples dispatched for assay. URB holes were composited to 2m for first 2 metres then 4m composite thereon. Both programs underwent Fire assay of undocumented charge at Genalysis, Perth • Consolidated Gold - 1m sampling from RC rig. Potential mineralisation assayed on a metre basis at 2-3kg target weight - otherwise as 4m composites. Composites returning significant results were re-submitted as individual metres. Samples were pulverised and a 50g charge for Fire Assay performed. • Crest - 1 m sampling of RAB holes from which 4m composite samples were submitted from which a 50g charge was used for fire assay (NRAB holes) or aqua regia (CLN holes). • Croesus - RC, RAB and AC 1m samples collected under cyclone. 5m composite samples were crushed, pulverised and assayed for gold by 50g Fire assay. HQ Diamond core was halved and sampled over the entire hole at 1m and 0.5m intervals. Core samples were sent to Ultratrace Laboratories of Perth and analysed for Au, Pt and Pd by fire assay (50gm charge). • Delta - RC and RAB 5 metre composites for a 50g charge by aqua-regia analysis. 1m re-samples and NQ2 diamond tail core were milled and assayed by 50g charge fire assay. • Eastern Goldfields Limited (EGL) - 1m RC samples using face sampling hammer with samples collected under cone splitter. 1m and 4m composite samples were dispatched for pulverising and 50g charge Fire Assay. Half core samples, cut by saw. Core sample intervals selected by geologist and defined by geological boundaries. Samples are crushed, pulverized and a 40g charge is analysed by Fire Assay. • Lonestar – RC drilling. 1m sampling and logging. 3m composites or 1m samples were crushed, pulverised and analysed by Fire assay. • Lubbock - 1m RC drilling with composite samples of 2m in length and 1m in areas of quartz veining or areas of interest. Analysis by aqua regia with re-assays by fire assay at SGS Kalgoorlie or Comlabs. RC Laterite assaying by aqua regia only. RAB assay methods undocumented. Not all Diamond drilling details known but some were NQ and were cut and assayed by Fire Assay • Monarch - RAB 2m-4m scoop composites and 1m intervals were despatched for analysis by aqua regia. Not all intervals were sampled. • Mt Kersey – Sample cones from RAB drilling quartered by trowel and composited over 4m. Wet samples were grab sampled. Analysis of a 30g charge by AAS. • Pancontinental - RC and RAB: RC drilling - 2kg splits taken from each metre and every second sample analysed initially with alternate samples analysed in anomalous zones by undocumented method. RAB samples taken each metre and sometimes composited up to 4m. Selected intervals were dispatched for assay by undocumented method.

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
		• Riverina Resources - RC: 4m composites by spear with 1m riffle split resamples. RAB:4m composites by spear with 1m spear resamples. All samples were crushed, pulverised and analysed by 50g charge for fire assay. • Siberia mining Corporation (SMC) - RAB drilling. 1m sampling, Laboratory methods undocumented and appears to have undergone selective sample dispatch • WMC - RAB drilling. 1m sampling, details undocumented
Drilling techniques	• *Drill type (eg core, reverse circulation, open-hole hammer, rotary air blast, auger, Bangka, sonic, etc) and details (eg core diameter, triple or standard tube, depth of diamond tails, face-sampling bit or other type, whether core is oriented and if so, by what method, etc).*	• Centamin - Aircore 90mm and RC 130mm diameter holes (Conventional hammer) • Consolidated Exploration - RAB drilling, details undocumented. • Consolidated Gold - RC Face sampling hammers. Undocumented diameter and bit size. • Crest - RAB - details undocumented • Croesus - Diamond holes HQ diameter. RC with 5.5 inch face sampling hammer and 4 inch RAB holes • Delta - RAB and RC - details undocumented. NQ2 diamond tails • Lonestar – RC drilling details undocumented. Presumably industry standard of 5.5 inch face sampling hammer. • Lubbock - RAB, RC and Diamond details of which are undocumented for all types. Diamond drilling was of NQ diameter and included pre-collars and tails and wedges. Core was not oriented. • Monarch - RAB samples were collected by Kennedy Drilling using a 4 inch blade. • Mt Kersey - Details RAB drilling undocumented • Pancontinental - RAB and RC but hammer types undocumented • Riverina Resources – RC, undocumented diameter, presumably industry standard of 5.5 inch face sampling hammer. RAB diameter undocumented • SMC - RAB details undocumented • EGL - 5 inch diameter RC holes using face sampling hammer with samples collected under cone splitter. HQ3 coring to approx. 40m, then NQ2 to BOH. All core oriented by spear and/or reflex instrument • WMC - RAB details undocumented
Drill sample recovery	• *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.*	• Operators have not captured recovery data from RAB or RC drilling. • EGL - Diamond drill recoveries are recorded as a percentage calculated from measured core against downhole drilled intervals (core blocks). • There is no known relationship between sample recovery and grade.
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.*	• In all cases, entire holes were geologically logged • Centamin - Basic descriptive logging with quartz and weathering notations • Consolidated Exploration - Qualitative: Lithology , colour, Oxidation, alteration, minerals • Consolidated Gold - Qualitative: Lithology, colour, Oxidation, alteration, sulphides, structure, moisture. Quantitative: logging applied to veining percentage • Crest - Qualitative: Lithology, Colour, Oxidation, alteration, grainsize. Quantitative: logging applied to veining percentage • Croesus - All DD holes photographed, geologically logged and geotechnical and magnetic susceptibility measurements were taken. Qualitative: Lithology, colour, grainsize, alteration, oxidation, texture, structures, regolith. Quantitative: Quartz veining • Delta - Colour, oxidation, structural, lithology, alteration, veining, mineralogy • Lonestar - Colour, oxidation, lithology, alteration, veining, minerals • Lubbock - Logging of diamond holes was descriptive. Qualitative: Lithology, alteration, texture, structure, minerals, grainsize. RC/RAB logging believed to have been done however documentation unavailable. • Monarch - Qualitative: Regolith, Grain Size, Lithology, Colour, Texture, Structure, Oxidation, Alteration. Quantitative: Sulphide, Mineral, Veining

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
		• Mt Kersey - Qualitative: Lithology, colour, alteration, oxidation, fabric, hardness, BOCO, Grainsize. Quantitative: minerals, quartz • Pancontinental - Qualitative: Lithology, quartz veining • Riverina Resources - Qualitative: Lithology, minerals, colour, alteration, oxidation, texture, Grainsize. Quantitative: sulphides, quartz • SMC - Qualitative: alteration, colour, lithology, oxidation, mineralogy, vein style, vein assemblage, remarks. Quantitative: mineralisation intensity. • EGL - Qualitative: Lithology, colour, oxidation, grainsize, texture, structure, hardness, regolith. Quantitative: estimates are made of quartz veining, sulphide and alteration percentages. Core photographed. • WMC - No details available
Sub-sampling techniques and sample preparation	• *If core, whether cut or sawn and whether quarter, half or all core taken.* • *If non-core, whether riffled, tube sampled, rotary split, etc and whether sampled wet or dry.* • *For all sample types, the nature, quality and appropriateness of the sample preparation technique.* • *Quality control procedures adopted for all sub-sampling stages to maximise representivity of samples.* • *Measures taken to ensure that the sampling is representative of the in situ material collected, including for instance results for field duplicate/second-half sampling.* • *Whether sample sizes are appropriate to the grain size of the material being sampled.*	• All laboratories performed repeats conducted at the discretion of the laboratory • Aberfoyle – Early (~1990) drilling 2m samples composited to 6m by undocumented method. Results returning >0.2g/t resampled • Centamin - Methods undocumented. Samples mostly submitted on 1m basis with limited 2m composites • Consolidated Exploration - DSW holes were selectively sampled and dispatched for assay as 3m composites. URB holes were composited to 2m for first 2 metres then 4m composite thereon. Sample methods undocumented. • Consolidated Gold - RC: Riffle split to 2-3kg, residue placed in plastic bags. Intervals of prospective mineralisation or of geological interest were dispatched as individual metres with the remainder of the hole composited to 4m by undocumented method. RAB 4m composite samples using PVC spear. Both RC and RAB composites returning >0.19ppm or .24ppm for Callion holes re-submitted as 1m samples. Samples were dried the pulverised in Mixermill until 90% of sample is 106 microns or less. Duplicates at 1 in 20 frequency from residues submitted. Field duplicates submitted every 20th sample for RC, AC, and RAB • Crest - All sub sampling techniques undocumented • Croesus - 1m samples collected under cyclone. 5m comps, spear sampled with 50mm PVC pipe. Wet RC drill samples were thoroughly mixed in the sample retention bag and scoop sampled to form a composite sample. RAB and AC scoop samples taken from piles laid on ground. Five metre composite analytical samples, returning values greater than 0.1g/t gold, were riffle split (RC) or scoop (RAB,AC) at 1m intervals, where samples were dry, and grab sampled where wet. Diamond tails were cut to half core and sampled based on geological boundaries and identified prospective zones. Sample size varied from 0.5m to1m. Core samples were sent to Ultratrace Laboratories of Perth The analytical samples were dried, crushed and split to obtain a sample less than 3.5kg, and then fine pulverised prior to a 50gm charge being collected and analysed. • Delta - 5m composites by scoop re-submitted as 1m scoop samples if composite result >0.1ppm Au. Core was cut in half. Mixermill lab preparation. Duplicates submitted although frequency unknown • Lonestar - 1m samples and 3m composites by undocumented methods • Lubbock- RC drilling with samples of 2m in length and 1m in areas of quartz veining. Splitting and compositing methods undocumented. RC laterite sampling/assaying on individual metre basis. RAB sampling methods undocumented Core was cut by diamond saw but proportion undocumented. Average sample length of approximately 1m. • Monarch - Samples were composited to 2-4m by scoop. Duplicates are taken 1 in 25 when taking 1m splits straight from the rig. When doing re-splits on composite results 1 in 20 duplicate with occasional triplicates (about 1 every 50 re-splits). • Mt Kersey - Sample cones from RAB drilling quartered by trowel and composited over 4m. Wet samples were grab sampled. • Pancontinental - RC drilling: 2kg splits taken from each metre drilled by an in known method. Every second sample analysed initially with alternate samples analysed in anomalous zones. RAB: Individual or composite samples (up to 4m) by undocumented methods. • Riverina Resources - RC: 4m composites by spear with 1m riffle split resamples. RAB:4m composites by spear with 1m spear resamples

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
		• SMC - RAB: 4m composite samples. No other details known • EGL - Samples were composited to 4m by scoop or submitted as individual samples. Half core samples, cut by saw. Core sample intervals selected by geologist and defined by geological boundaries. RC samples were dried, crushed, split, pulverised and a 50gm charge taken. Field duplicates, blanks and standards were submitted for QAQC analysis. • WMC - 1m sampling of chips by undocumented method
Quality of assay data and laboratory tests	• *The nature, quality and appropriateness of the assaying and laboratory procedures used and whether the technique is considered partial or total.* • *For geophysical tools, spectrometers, handheld XRF instruments, etc, the parameters used in determining the analysis including instrument make and model, reading times, calibrations factors applied and their derivation, etc.* • *Nature of quality control procedures adopted (eg standards, blanks, duplicates, external laboratory checks) and whether acceptable levels of accuracy (ie lack of bias) and precision have been established.*	• Aqua regia is considered a partial technique whilst Fire Assay is considered total. • Centamin - Both aqua regia and fire assay of unknown charge size and laboratory. • Consolidated Exploration - Fire assay of undocumented charge at Genalysis Perth • Consolidated Gold - Mixermill prep with fire assay 50g charge at AMDEL or Analabs Laboraties in Kalgoorlie. Standards supplied by Gannet Labs. Standard results falling outside 2 standard deviations queried and checked. MWRC holes showed variance with grade indicating possible coarse gold. • Crest - NRAB holes 50g fire assay/AAS to 0.01ppm. CLN holes analysed by ALS for Gold by method PM 205 (50 gm aqua regia digest / solvent extraction / graphite furnace AAS) • Croesus - Analysis for gold (Fire assay/ICP Optical Spectrometry) by Ultratrace Laboratory in Perth. Diamond core analysed for Au, Pt and Pd by fire assay at Ultratrace Perth. Every 20th sample was duplicated in the field and submitted for analysis. Gannet standards and blank samples made by Croesus were submitted with split sample submissions. RC drilling included a standard followed by a blank sample submitted every 50th and 51st sample respectively. • Delta - 5m comps: Total mixer mill prep, Aqua-regia with 50g charge, 0.01ppm detection limit. 1m samples and core: as above but with fire assay. Genalysis Kalgoorlie or ALS Kalgoorlie. Core at ALS Kalgoolie. Standards submitted although frequency and certification unknown • Lonestar - Fire assay of unknown charge and AAS at Amdel laboratories Kalgoorlie. Umpire pulp analysis by ALS laboratories using original pulp residues • Lubbock - Core was fire assayed, detail undocumented. RC (non-laterite) samples by aqua regia and results returning 1.0g/t were re-assayed by fire assay at Comlabs Kalgoorlie or SGS. RAB by fire assay, details undocumented. Laterite RC drilling by aqua regia at Comlabs Kalgoorlie. 23 pulps from laterite drill program were split and sent to 3 other labs. Screen fire assays performed on 1984 Glasson drilling (Wamex rpt A16848). • Monarch – RAB samples analysed at SGS by 50g aqua regia/AAS. Standards: 1 in every 20 samples for RC drilling and 1 in 25 for RAB drilling (comps). • Mt Kersey - 30g charge with 0.02 ppm DL by aqua regia at AAL group. • Pancontinental – Analytical methods undocumented, assumed to be Aqua Regia, as was common at the time.. 2 RC holes were re-split and Fire Assayed and some screen fire assayed. Duplicate pulp samples sent to a different, unknown lab. • Riverina Resources - 50g charge for fire assay at Kalgoorlie Assay Laboratory. • SMC - Details undocumented. However it is assumed that samples were submitted to SGS Analabs in Kalgoorlie to be assayed for gold using 50grm Fire Assay with detection limit at 0.01ppm Au. This was the company practise for work done in other areas. • EGL - Samples sent to Intertek. The samples have been analysed by firing a 50gm portion of the sample. Lower sample weights may be employed for samples with very high sulphide and metal contents. This is the classical fire assay process and will give total separation of gold. An ICPOES finish is used. Commercially prepared standard samples and blanks are inserted in the sample stream at a rate of 1:10. Sizing results (percentage of pulverised sample passing a 75µm mesh) are undertaken on approximately 1 in 40 samples. The accuracy (standards) and precision (repeats) of assaying are acceptable. • WMC - No details found - DB states FA-AAS

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
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.*	• Twinned holes were not routinely used by previous operators. • Monarch Gold Mining Company Ltd; Geological and sample data was logged digitally and .csv or .xls files imported into Datashed SQL database with in-built validation. Samples bags were put into numbered plastic bags and then cable tied. Samples collected daily from site by laboratory • EGL - Geological and sample data logged directly into field computer at the core yard using Field Marshall. Data is transferred to Perth via email and imported into Geobank SQL database by the database administrator (DBA). Assay files are received in .csv format and loaded directly into the database by the DBA. Hardcopy and/or digital copies of data are kept for reference if necessary. • Data entry, verification and storage protocols for remaining operators is unknown.
Location of data points	• *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.*	• Centamin – Accuracy of collars and downhole survey unknown. Collars located on Centamin local grid using theodolite and chain. • Consolidated Exploration - Collars located by GPS by ConsEx staff. AMG for DSW holes and Lat/Long for URB holes • Consolidated Gold - All collars surveyed by licensed surveyors to respective grids. CNRC holes used in Callion deposit resource were downhole surveyed with Eastman single shot using aluminium collar above hammer. Local grids with 2 point transformation to AMG84 zone 51 grid • Crest - Collars were un-surveyed post drilling, located on AMG84 zone 51 grid • Croesus - Majority of Croesus RC and DD holes were collar surveyed. An exception appears to be the TTRC holes. Local grid was used. Diamond and CNRC prefixed holes were downhole surveyed by EMS with readings every 5 to 10 metres. • Delta - No holes appear to have been surveyed by collar or downhole. AMG84 zone 51 grid • Lonestar - Collars were surveyed upon completion by an undocumented method. Glasson Local grid. • Lubbock- Diamond holes down-hole surveyed every 24m by Eastman camera. Local grids originally utilised. Selected diamond holes were surveyed by EGL staff in MGA94 zone 51 grid using Trimble DGPS. • Monarch - No RAB holes were surveyed post drilling MGA94 zone 51 grid used. No down hole surveys. • Mt Kersey - No holes were surveyed post drilling. Truncated AMG grid used to locate holes. • Pancontinental - Most holes were surveyed by McGay Surveys in AMG84 zone 51 and converted to local grids. Local grid on bearing of 325°. • Riverina Resources - RC holes were surveyed in AMG84 zone 51 grid by dGPS. No downhole surveys • SMC – No holes were surveyed post drilling. AMG84 zone 51 grid used. • EGL (RC, DD) MGA95, zone 51. Drill hole collar positions are picked up using a Trimble DGPS subsequent to drilling. Drill-hole, downhole surveys are recorded every 30m using a reflex digital downhole camera. Some RC holes not surveyed if holes short and/or drilling an early stage exploration project. • WMC - No holes appear to have been surveyed
Data spacing and distribution	• *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.*	• Data spacing highly variable from wide spaced ~800m x ~80m regional RAB to close spaced resource drilling ~10m x ~10m and grade control drilling at ~5m x ~5m. • Drill hole spacing is adequate to establish geological and grade continuity for the deposits that currently have resources reported. • Drill intercepts are length weighted, 1g/t lower cut-off, no top-cut, maximum 2m internal dilution.
Orientation of data in relation to	• *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*	• For most of the deposits in and around Callion the prevailing geological and structural trend is approx. North-South. Once the orientation of mineralisation was established drilling was mostly oriented between 260° and 270° to the strike of mineralisation and inclined at 60° for RC and between 50° and 60° for DD • Drilling of Laterite deposits is almost exclusively vertical in nature.

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
geological structure	*sampling bias, this should be assessed and reported if material.*	• It is unknown whether the orientation of sampling achieves unbiased sampling, though it is considered unlikely.
Sample security	• *The measures taken to ensure sample security.*	• EGL - Samples were bagged, tied and in a secure yard. Once submitted to the laboratories they are stored in cages within a secure fenced compound. Samples are tracked through the laboratory via their LIMS. • Monarch - Pre-numbered sample bags were put into numbered plastic bags. These numbers were written on the submission forms which were checked by the geologist. Plastic bags were then securely cable tied and placed in a secure location. Samples were then picked up by the Lab in Kalgoorlie or deliver to Perth via courier. A work order conformation was emailed to Monarch personnel for each sample submission once samples were received by the Laboratory. • No documentation for other operators
Audits or reviews	• *The results of any audits or reviews of sampling techniques and data.*	• No audits of sampling techniques has been done.

Section 2 Reporting of Exploration Results

(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>• All tenure pertaining to this report is listed below
<table>
<tr><th>DEPOSIT</th><th>TENEMENT</th><th>HOLDER</th><th>COMMENTS</th></tr>
<tr><td>CALLION</td><td>M30/103</td><td>CARNEGIE GOLD PTY LTD.</td><td>M30/103 is are currently plainted and await resolution in the warden’s court.</td></tr>
<tr><td>RIVERINA</td><td>M30/123, M30/127, M30/133, M30/157, M30/16, M30/178, M30/182, M30/43, M30/60, M30/84, M30/97, M30/98</td><td>CARNEGIE GOLD PTY LTD</td><td></td></tr>
<tr><td>VICTORIA</td><td>M30/109</td><td>CARNEGIE GOLD PTY LTD</td><td></td></tr>
<tr><td>TEITKENS</td><td>M30/75, M30/159</td><td>CARNEGIE GOLD PTY LTD</td><td></td></tr>
</table></td></tr>
</table>

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
		• Carnegie Gold PTY LTD are wholly owned subsidiaries of EGL • There are no known heritage or native title issues. • Certain tenements detailed above are the subject of a plaint, currently being assessed in the Warden's court.
Exploration done by other parties	• *Acknowledgment and appraisal of exploration by other parties.*	• Drilling, sampling and assay procedures and methods as stated in the database and confirmed from Wamex reports and hard copy records are considered acceptable and to industry standards of the time. There is sufficient understanding of drilling, sampling and assay methodologies for the majority of drilling in the Callion, Riverina and Mulline areas. The company is confident that previous operators completed work to standards considered acceptable for the time. As part of each resource upgrade, EGL will commit to additional drilling to confirm the style, widths and tenor of mineralisation at each deposit.
Geology	• *Deposit type, geological setting and style of mineralisation.*	• **Callion** - The Callion area is described by Wyche & Witt (1994), as an east-dipping sequence of tholeiitic basalt and dolerite intercalated with several BIF and shale units in the east. The westernmost, and presumably the lowermost (as facing is indeterminate), rock type mapped in the area is a +700m thick sequence of sandstone, wacke, shale, chert and banded iron formation (herein termed BIF), interleaved with several sills of dolerite and gabbro (Figure 3). The chert and BIF units define a prominent range of hills, whereas the sandstone and shale units, together with the mafic sills are recessive features. The BIF units become more cherty and less magnetic towards the east. These rocks are overlain by a ~100m thick sequence of thinly bedded shale, siltstone and fine grained sandstone with thin interbeds of chert. Bedding in the BIF's generally dips at 45º to the east, although it can range between 25º and 75º. The BIF's and cherts become progressively higher metamorphic grade in a northward direction (i.e. along strike). Overlying the fine grained sediments is a 250-600m thick composite dolerite and gabbro sill that is thickest in the centre of the area and thinnest at the southern limit of the mapping. To aid description this sill is herein termed the Lady Mary Sill. East of the Lady Mary Sill is a ~1500m thick sequence of basalt that displays pillow structures, amygdules, and rare variolitic flows. Interflow sediments are absent from this thick pile of basalt. Intruded into the basalt is ~1000m of dolerite spread over two dozen discrete sills ranging from 20m to 200m thick. The intrusions are generally conformable with the Lady Mary Sill to the west, although the dolerite intrusions do strike N-S along the eastern side of the mapped area. The eastern boundary of the mapped area was arbitrary; however a strong shear zone is present on the eastern flank of the easternmost outcrop mapped and coincides with a distinctive linear high in magnetic data. Intruding the basalt and dolerite rocks east of the Lady Mary Sill in the northern half of the mapping is a +4km2 area of massive granitoid, described as a monzonite by Arnold (2001). This intrusion appears to be the source of a swarm of NNW to N-S striking, non-porphyritic felsic to intermediate dykes. In general these dykes are conformable with the dolerite intrusions; however at several old mines they clearly transgress the dolerites.The metamorphic grade of the Davyhurst area is described by Wyche & Witt (1994) as being low pressure and moderate to high temperature middle to upper amphibolite facies. The structural setting of the Glasson-Callion area is relatively simple. Strain is strongly heterogenous, being partitioned into very narrow shear zones, leaving the neighbouring country rock largely undeformed. The BIF/chert sequence dips on average 45º to the east, although some variation in dip and strike is noted, and bedding is folded about mesoscopic, asymmetric, parasitic drag folds with consistent S-vergence. The drag folds are reclined, having fold axes plunging at a similar orientation to the dip of the long limbs. • **Riverina** - The geology of the Riverina area consists of a sequence of meta-basalts with minor meta-sediments and meta-ultramafics that have a northerly strike and sub-vertical to steep east dip. The area has been affected by upper greenschist to lower amphibolite grade metamorphism with many minerals exhibiting strong preferred orientations. All rock units are foliated with shear zones common. The most intense shear zones have been locally referred to as mylonite zones. Contemporaneous strike faults and late stage faults have dislocated these mylonite zones. Intense mineralisation and alteration at the Riverina underground mine is confined to the mylonite zones and strike fault systems. Gold mineralisation is intimately associated with quartz veining and sulphides within a broader mylonite zone that also contains non-mineralised parallel quartz veins. Elsewhere mineralisation is found in favourable host rocks where intersected by N-S trending strike faults. Favourable hosts include meta sediments, mafics and mafic/ultramafic

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
		contacts. • **Tietkens** – Early stage exploration target, detailed geology unknown. Inferred to be similar to Giles deposit where mineralisation is associated with pyrrhotite rich altered basalt and mafic/granite contacts • **Victoria** - Early stage exploration target, detailed geology unknown.
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 Significant Intercepts in Appendix 1 • The significant intercept table provides details of drill holes with intercepts of >= 1 gram metres, In cases where drilling has intercepted a lode position with grades below this value NSI (no significant intercept) is listed. This provides context to the number of holes in the project area with significant gold intercepts versus the number of holes with lesser or no significant intercepts. • Widths reported in the Significant Intercepts table are all down hole lengths.
Data aggregation methods	• *In reporting Exploration Results, weighting averaging techniques, maximum and/or minimum grade truncations (eg cutting of high grades) and cut-off grades are usually Material and should be stated.* • *Where aggregate intercepts incorporate short lengths of high grade results and longer lengths of low grade results, the procedure used for such aggregation should be stated and some typical examples of such aggregations should be shown in detail.* • *The assumptions used for any reporting of metal equivalent values should be clearly stated.*	• Original assays are length weighted. Grades are not top cut. Lower cut off is nominally 1g/t. Maximum 2m internal dilution. • No metal equivalents reported.
Relationship between mineralisation widths and intercept lengths	• *These relationships are particularly important in the reporting of Exploration Results.* • *If the geometry of the mineralisation with respect to the drill hole angle is known, its nature should be reported.* • *If it is not known and only the down hole lengths are reported, there should be a clear statement to this effect (eg 'down hole length, true width not known').*	• All intercept widths reported are down hole lengths. No attempt has been made here to report true widths. The orientation of mineralisation differs at each deposit so it is not practical to report true widths. • Generally laterite drilling was vertical and resource drilling at orientations perpendicular to the established trend of mineralisation
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 plans and sections
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.*	• Results reported include both low and high gram metre (g/t x down hole length) values. • The significant intercept table provides details of drill holes with intercepts of >= 1 gram metres. In cases where drilling has intercepted a lode position with grades below this value NSI (no significant intercept) is listed. This provides context to the number of holes in the project area with significant gold intercepts versus the number of holes with lesser or no significant intercepts. • All the EGS drilling in the project area is shown on the plan to show spatial context.

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
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.*	• Metallurgical and geotechnical work has been completed for numerous previously mined deposits.
Further work	• *The nature and scale of planned further work (eg tests for lateral extensions or depth extensions or large-scale step-out drilling).* • *Diagrams clearly highlighting the areas of possible extensions, including the main geological interpretations and future drilling areas, provided this information is not commercially sensitive.*	• Data evaluation and geological assessment of all deposits, followed by additional resource drilling • Regional exploration targeting for new green-fields deposits.