

MAIN LODE INTERSECTED AT GOLDEN EAGLE UNDERGROUND

HIGHLIGHTS

- **Underground development has intersected the North Shoot Hanging Wall Lode ahead of schedule on the 375mRL cross cut**
- **Results include:**
 - **North Face 4.8m @ 5.49 g/t Au, including 2.1m @ 10.48 g/t Au**
 - **South Face 4.5m @ 3.13 g/t Au, including 2.7m @ 4.16 g/t Au**
- **Ore development drives commenced**
- **First development ore delivered to processing plant, approximately 1,400 tonnes to date**
- **388mRL drill platform established and drill ready to test Central Shoot**
- **Milling recommenced at Davyhurst**

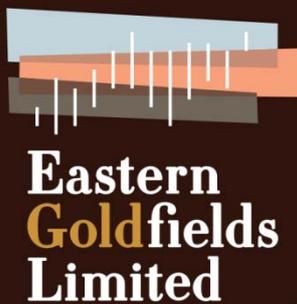
Eastern Goldfields Limited (ASX: EGS) (**Eastern Goldfields** or the **Company**) is pleased to announce the delivery of first ore from its Golden Eagle Underground Gold Mine located approximately 2.5 kilometre south west of the Davyhurst Mill, within the north eastern goldfields of Western Australia (Figure 1).

The Golden Eagle deposit is hosted within a 10-20 metre wide mineralised (quartz, silica, pyrrhotite and pyrite), sub-vertical, siliceous biotite schist. Historically, mining in the Golden Eagle pit has focused on the Central and North Shoots. In the Central Shoot a hanging wall and a footwall lode were mined. In the North Shoot, mining focused on the Hanging Wall Shoot although drilling has intersected narrow high-grade mineralisation in the footwall position. Both shoots plunge north at between 20 and 30 degrees.

Within the larger biotite schist unit, a high grade quartz-feldspar lode (QFL) association has developed in the hanging wall position of the North Shoot, and is the target of the current underground mining event. This same unit hosts the Lights of Israel Deposit (located 3 kilometres north along strike of the same structure) which has produced 4,000,000 tonnes @ 3.1 g/t for 400,000 ounces to date, through both open pit and underground mining.

The North Shoot lode was successfully intersected on the 375mRL cross cut (figures 2 and 3), with an approximately 4.8 m wide siliceous biotite schist zone averaging on the North Face **4.8m @ 5.49 g/t Au with a higher grade core of 2.1m @ 10.48 g/t Au**, and on the South Face **4.5m @ 3.13 g/t Au with a higher grade core of 2.7 m @ 4.16 g/t Au** (figures 4 and 5). Development drives are now being established north and south of the cross cut prior to commencing production stoping.

Approximately 1,400 tonnes of ore has been hauled to the surface which is well ahead of the original schedule. Given the outperformance achieved by the mining contractor (PitnPortal Mining Services) the revised schedule will see 1,400, 6,000 and 10,000



BOARD OF DIRECTORS

Mr Michael Fotios
Executive Chairman

Mr Craig Readhead
Non-Executive Director

Mr Alan Still
Non-Executive Director

Ms Shannon Coates
Company Secretary

ISSUED CAPITAL

Shares: 560.4 m
Options: 58 m
Current Share Price: \$0.235
Market Capitalisation: \$132 m
Cash as at 30/06/2017:
\$13,000*

*Excluding total debt facilities of \$35.0 m, see ASX announcement 31 Jan 2017. Drawn to date \$15.7 m.

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tonnes of ore produced during October, November and December 2017 respectively. It is anticipated that once consistent ore production is reached, monthly production will stabilise at between 15,000-20,000t per month. To date, approximately 350 metres of development has been completed by the mining contractor.

Significant potential exists to extend the known mineralisation in the North and Central Shoots. With the 388mRL drill platform established, drilling will soon commence targeting the Central Shoot immediately below the existing open pit, where limited historic drilling exists.

In addition, milling and surface ore haulage has recommenced at Davyhurst with ore being sourced from surface stockpiles being Waihi Battery Sands and medium grade (1.4 to 1.6 g/t) ore stockpiles at Federal Flag, Siberia, Mulline Rose and Giles.

Executive Chairman Michael Fotios said:

“Delivery of first ore from the Golden Eagle Deposit is a significant milestone for the Davyhurst Project, and marks an immediate increase to the mill feed grades. We are excited to see the gold mineralisation on the first level of our new underground mine, with the mining exposures being as expected when compared to the pre-mining model. We now look forward to exposing the extent of the ore on this level and are on-track to deliver consistent production levels for processing.”

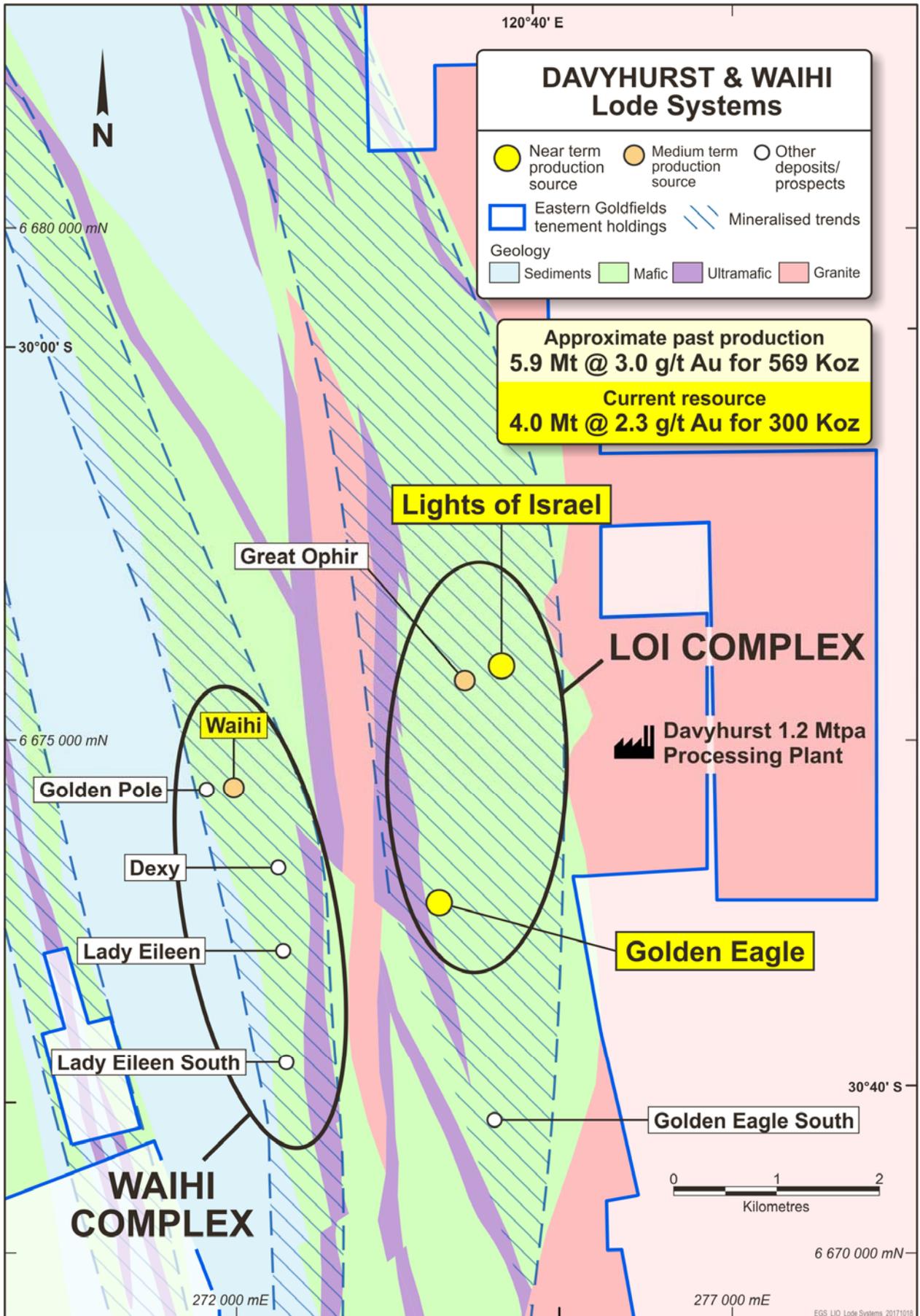


Figure 1: Project Location Plan

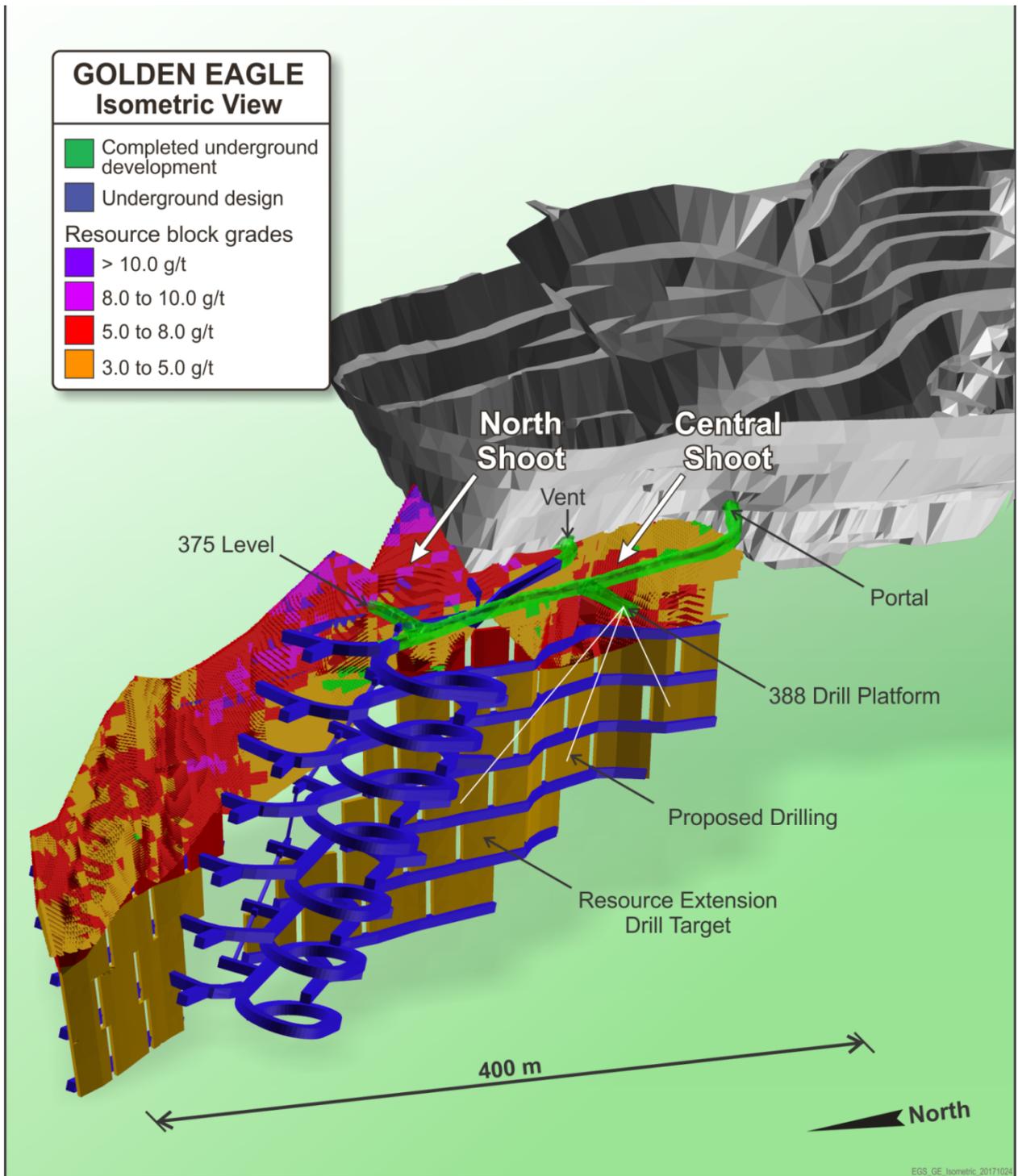


Figure 2: Isometric View

Note "Resource Extension Drill Target" accessed from underground drill platforms

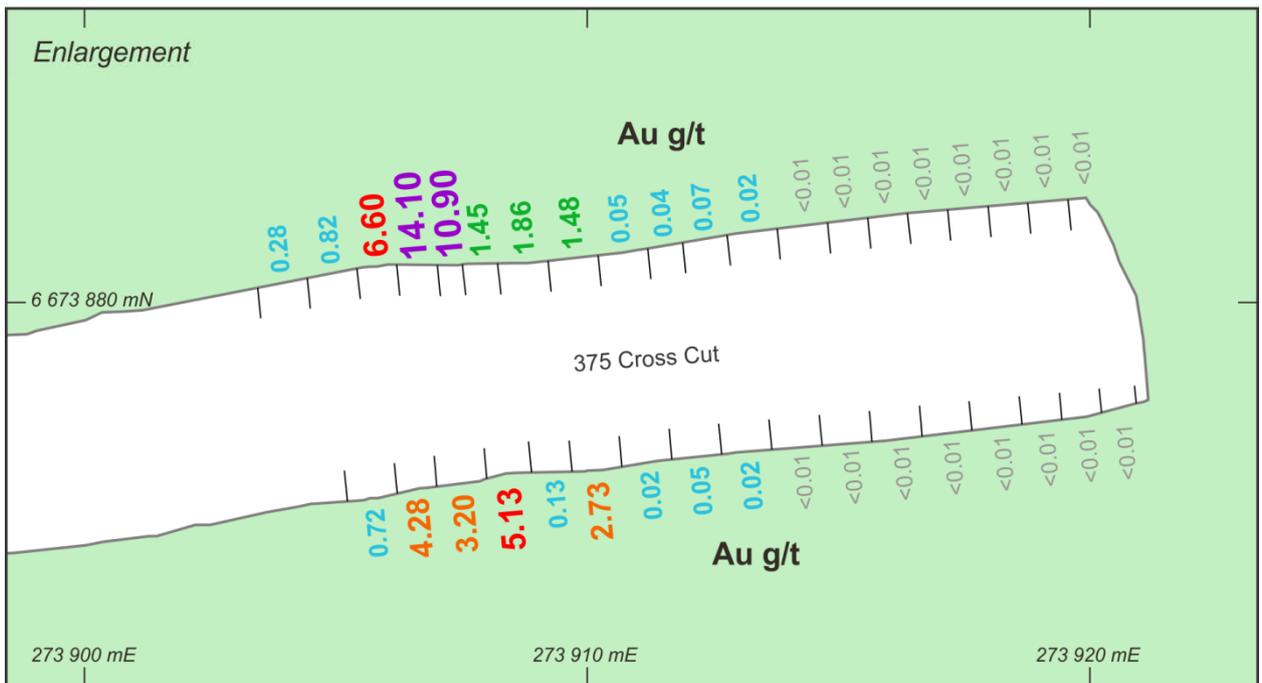


Figure 3: 375 cross cut, plan and sampling locations

GOLDEN EAGLE - 375 Cross Cut Face Sampling

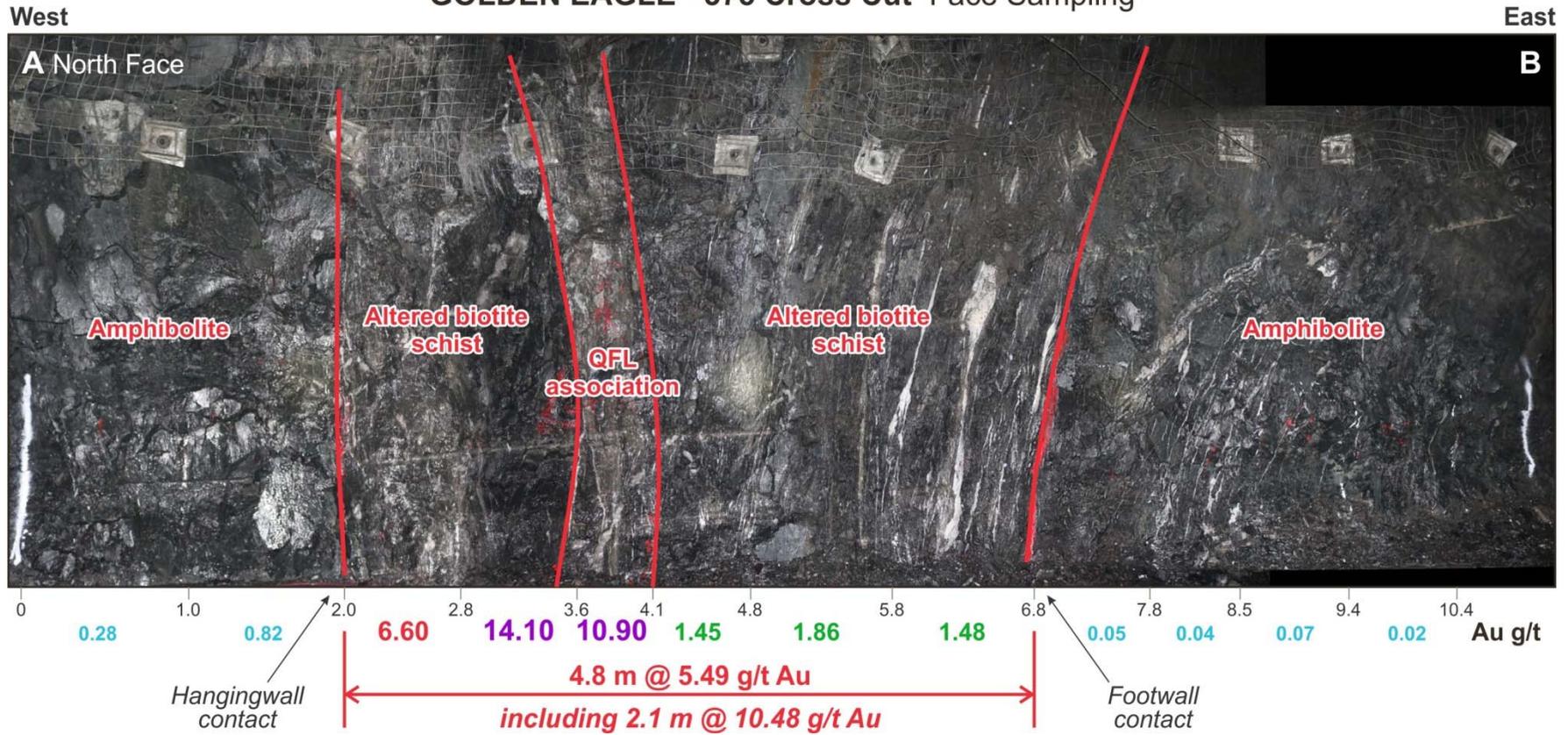
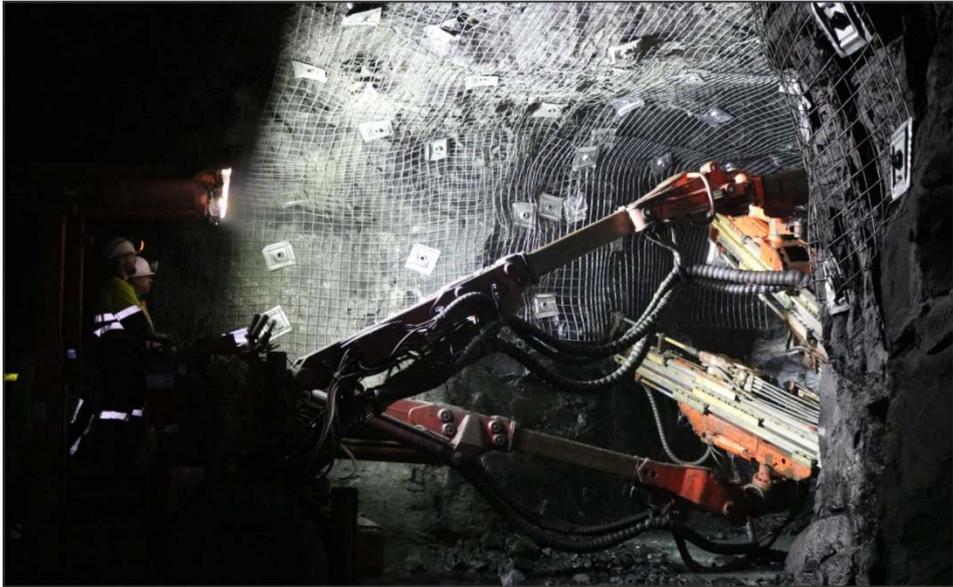


Figure 4: 375 cross cut, North Face, sampling locations

GOLDEN EAGLE - 375 Cross Cut Face Sampling



Figure 5: 375 cross cut, South face, sampling locations



Jumbo support work in progress on 375 level



Ore drive - 375 level South (sample intervals marked, assays awaited)



Surface stockpile of approximately 1,400 tonnes of ore

Investor Enquiries

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Executive Chairman

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Competent Person Statements

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

The information in this report that relates to the Sand King, Missouri and Low Grade Stockpile Mineral Resources is based on information compiled under the supervision of Mr Michael Thomson, a former 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 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.

The information in this report that relates to Mineral Resources (with the exception of Sand King, Missouri and Low Grade Stockpile Mineral Resources) is based on information compiled under the supervision of Mr Michael Thomson, a former 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 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

Eastern Goldfields Limited has prepared this announcement based on information available to it. No representation or warranty, express or implied, is made as to the fairness, accuracy, completeness or correctness of the information, opinions and conclusions contained in this announcement. To the maximum extent permitted by law, none of Eastern Goldfields Limited, its directors, employees or agents, advisers, nor any other person accepts any liability, including, without limitation, any liability arising from fault or negligence on the part of any of them or any other person, for any loss arising from the use of this announcement or its contents or otherwise arising in connection with it. This announcement is not an offer, invitation, solicitation or other recommendation with respect to the subscription for, purchase or sale of any security, and neither this announcement nor anything in it shall form the basis of any contract or commitment whatsoever. This announcement may contain forward looking statements that are subject to risk factors associated with gold exploration, mining and production businesses. It is believed that the expectations reflected in these statements are reasonable but they may be affected by a variety of variables and changes in underlying assumptions which could cause actual results or trends to differ materially, including but not limited to price fluctuations, actual demand, currency fluctuations, drilling and production results, reserve estimations, loss of market, industry competition, environmental risks, physical risks, legislative, fiscal and regulatory changes, economic and financial market conditions in various countries and regions, political risks, project delay or advancement, approvals and cost estimates.

Table 1: 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	3 962	2.3	296
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
SUNRAYSIA	0	0.0	175	2.1	318	2.0	493	2.0	32
Riverina-Mulline Subtotal	0	0.0	3 515	2.1	2 607	2.3	6 122	2.2	427
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
BEWICK 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	3 913	3.1	1 765	3.2	5 678	3.1	577
CALLION	0	0.0	86	2.8	83	2.3	169	2.6	14
Callion Subtotal	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
Walhalla Subtotal	32	2.0	962	2.1	887	2.0	1 881	2.1	126
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
Lady Ida Subtotal	106	4.0	765	2.3	2 045	2.0	2 916	2.1	201
Low Grade Stockpiles	-	-	-	-	764	1.1	764	1.1	27
Davyhurst Total	138	3.5	12 441	2.5	8 187	2.4	21 492	2.4	1 668
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	0	0.0	0
METEOR	0	0.0	0	0.0	143	9.3	143	9.3	43
WHINNEN	0	0.0	0	0.0	39	13.3	39	13.3	17
Mount Ida Total	0	0.0	136	18.6	182	10.2	318	13.8	141
Combined Total	138	3.5	12 577	2.7	8 369	2.6	21 810	2.6	1 809

1.) All Resources listed above with the exception of the Missouri and Sand King Resources 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, Sand King and low grade stockpile Mineral Resources has been updated and complies with all relevant aspects of the JORC code 2012, and initially released to the market on 15 December 2016 (Missouri) 3 January 2017 (Sand King and 14th July 2017).

3. The above table contains rounding errors.

Appendix 1: Face Sample Significant Results Table

Face	MGA Northing	MGA Easting	MGA RL	MGA Azimuth	Dip	From	To	Interval (m)	Grade (g/t)
375 South	6673876	273905	376	85	0	0.0	1.0	1.0	0.72
						1.0	1.8	0.8	4.28
						1.8	2.8	1.0	3.20
						2.8	3.7	0.9	5.13
						3.7	4.5	0.8	0.13
						4.5	5.5	1.0	2.73
						5.5	6.5	1.0	0.02
						6.5	7.5	1.0	0.05
						7.5	8.5	1.0	0.02
375 North	6673880	273903	376	84	0	0.0	1.0	1.0	0.28
						1.0	2.0	1.0	0.82
						2.0	2.8	0.8	6.60
						2.8	3.6	0.8	14.10
						3.6	4.1	0.5	10.90
						4.1	4.8	0.7	1.45
						4.8	5.8	1.0	1.86
						5.8	6.8	1.0	1.48
						6.8	7.8	1.0	0.05

Note
 No upper cut applied, 50g Fire assay with AAS finish, Coordinates in MGA94 zone 51.

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	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
Sampling techniques	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Nature and quality of sampling (eg cut channels, random chips, or specific specialised industry standard measurement tools appropriate to the minerals under investigation, such as down hole gamma sondes, or handheld XRF instruments, etc). These examples should not be taken as limiting the broad meaning of sampling. Include reference to measures taken to ensure sample representivity and the appropriate calibration of any measurement tools or systems used. Aspects of the determination of mineralisation that are Material to the Public Report. In cases where 'industry standard' work has been done this would be relatively simple (eg 'reverse circulation drilling was used to obtain 1 m samples from which 3 kg was pulverised to produce a 30 g charge for fire assay'). In other cases more explanation may be required, such as where there is coarse gold that has inherent sampling problems. Unusual commodities or mineralisation types (eg submarine nodules) may warrant disclosure of detailed information. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Aberfoyle/Bardoc - RC and RAB sampling methods generally unknown however usually collected as 1m samples and composited to 2 to 4m samples when outside mineralised zones. Pre-1990 RAB holes generally sampled on 2-3m intervals and composited to 6m. Samples sent to accredited laboratories for drying, crushing and pulverising. Usually 50g fire assay for RC samples and aqua regia or 50g fire assay for RAB samples. Consolidated Gold (Cons Gold) \ Consex– RC 1m samples where alteration is visible. Remainder of hole composited to 4m. 2 to 3 kg samples, including core, sent to laboratory for crushing, pulverising and 50g Fire Assay. Croesus – RC 1m samples collected under cyclone. 5m comps assayed for gold by 50g Fire assay. NQ diamond except for geotechnical purposes (HQ triple). Davyhurst Project Pty. Ltd (DPPL) - 4.25 to 5.5 inch RC drilling with face hammer. Potential mineralisation sampled and assayed on a metre basis otherwise 4m composites. Samples jaw crushed and pulverised before taking a 50gm charge for fire assay. Billiton - RAB and RC 1m samples with RAB being composited to 2m. Diamond core of NQ size. Laboratory and analysis methods unknown. Eastern Goldfields Limited (EGL) –Half core sample intervals selected by geologist and defined by geological boundaries. Samples are crushed, pulverized and a 50g charge is analysed by Fire Assay. Eastern Goldfields Limited (EGL)- Face Samples <ul style="list-style-type: none"> The face dataset is channel sampling across the development drives. Each sample, dependent on vein thickness, is a minimum of 1 kg in weight. Sample weights average 3-5kg depending on the sample length. Face sampling is conducted linear across the face at approximately 1.5 metres from the floor. The face is sampled from left to right in intervals no larger than 1.0 metre. Minimum ore vein sample is 30 cm The ore vein is determined by its general angle to north(local grid north, ore veins are roughly due north in local grid), textural difference to non-mineralised veins (non-ore veins are straighter have no local foliation and lack multiple layering), and associated mineralised minerals (pyrite, Pyrrhotite, arsenopyrite)
Drilling techniques	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Drill type (eg core, reverse circulation, open-hole hammer, rotary air blast, auger, Bangka, sonic, etc) and details (eg core diameter, triple or standard tube, depth of diamond tails, face-sampling bit or other type, whether core is oriented and if so, by what method, etc). 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Aberfoyle/Bardoc - RC, RAB and Diamond details unknown however NQ diamond known to be used. RC drilling between 4 and 6 inch diameter with use of face sampling hammer known from 1992 onwards. Cons Gold \Consex– NQ diamond and HQ (triple) for geotechnical holes. RAB and RC. 4.25 to 5.5 inch RC drilling with stabilisers and face sampling hammers. Croesus – Diamond holes NQ2 diameter. RC and RAB details unknown but assumed to be industry standard at the time being 5.5 inch face sampling hammers and 4 inch diameter respectively. DPPL - NQ core and HQ for geotechnical holes. RC drilling with stabilisers and face sampling hammers. EGL- HQ3 coring to approx. 40m, then NQ2 to BOH. All core oriented by spear and/or reflex instrument. Billiton RAB and RC (Conventional hammer) diameter unknown with use of roller/blade and hammer. NQ Diamond
Drill sample recovery	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Method of recording and assessing core and chip sample recoveries and results assessed. Measures taken to maximise sample recovery and ensure 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> RC drill recoveries were not recorded by Aberfoyle/Bardoc, Consolidated Gold, Croesus, DPPL or EGL Billiton – Recoveries for some RC drilling programs were examined in 1986 but raw data not available

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
	<p><i>representative nature of the samples.</i></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <i>Whether a relationship exists between sample recovery and grade and whether sample bias may have occurred due to preferential loss/gain of fine/coarse material.</i> 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> EGL - Diamond drill recoveries are recorded as a percentage calculated from measured core against downhole drilled intervals (core blocks). It is unknown whether a relationship exists between sample recovery and grade or whether sample bias may have occurred.
Logging	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <i>Whether core and chip samples have been geologically and geotechnically logged to a level of detail to support appropriate Mineral Resource estimation, mining studies and metallurgical studies.</i> <i>Whether logging is qualitative or quantitative in nature. Core (or costean, channel, etc) photography.</i> <i>The total length and percentage of the relevant intersections logged.</i> 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Aberfoyle/Bardoc - Qualitative: lithology, colour, grainsize, structures, alteration. Quantitative: Quartz mineralisation Cons Gold/ DPPL - Qualitative: lithology, colour, oxidation, alteration, with grainsize, texture and structure often recorded in diamond drilling. Quantitative: Quartz veining. Core photographed. Logging entered directly into HPLX200 data loggers. Croesus - Most holes photographed, geologically logged and geotechnical and magnetic susceptibility measurements were taken. Qualitative: Lithology, colour, grainsize, alteration, oxidation, texture, structures, regolith. Quantitative: Quartz veining Billiton - Qualitative: lithology, alteration for Diamond and RAB. RC logging details unavailable EGL - Qualitative: Lithology, colour, oxidation, grainsize, texture, structure, hardness, regolith. Quantitative: estimates are made of quartz veining, sulphide and alteration percentages. Core photographed All Face samples are logged using mine logging codes that are compatible with drilling codes
Sub-sampling techniques and sample preparation	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <i>If core, whether cut or sawn and whether quarter, half or all core taken.</i> <i>If non-core, whether riffled, tube sampled, rotary split, etc and whether sampled wet or dry.</i> <i>For all sample types, the nature, quality and appropriateness of the sample preparation technique.</i> <i>Quality control procedures adopted for all sub-sampling stages to maximise representivity of samples.</i> <i>Measures taken to ensure that the sampling is representative of the in situ material collected, including for instance results for field duplicate/second-half sampling.</i> <i>Whether sample sizes are appropriate to the grain size of the material being sampled.</i> 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Aberfoyle/Bardoc – Diamond core sawn in half. RC and RAB samples with variable compositing lengths and often 1m samples. Method unknown before 1992, but thereafter riffle split to approximately 2kg samples. RC and RAB were usually prepared by single stage mixer and grind. Diamond, when known was jaw crushed and ring milled for a 50g charge fire assay. Sample duplicate studies undertaken at times, usually with good correlation Cons Gold \Conex- RC Samples collected via cyclone at 1m intervals and passed through 3 stage riffle splitter. A 2-3kg fraction was calico bagged for analysis, the residue collected in plastic bags and stored on site. Potentially mineralised zones were sampled at 1m intervals, the remainder composited to 4m by unknown method. Composite samples returning >0.19g/t were re submitted at 1m intervals. Samples underwent mixermill preparation (2-3kg) by Amdel Laboratories. RAB 4m composite samples using PVC spear. Samples returning >0.19g/t were re submitted at 1m intervals. Diamond drill samples were sawn into half core. One half was jaw crushed, then pulverised using a labtechnics mill. A quartz blank was pulverised between each sample to avoid contamination. Field duplicates from residues at 1 in 20 frequency submitted. Croesus RC/RAB - 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. 3-5kg five metre composite analytical samples, returning values greater than 0.1g/t gold, were riffle split at 1m intervals, were samples where dry, and grab sampled where wet. RAB 1m resampling method unknown. 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. Every 20th sample was duplicated in the field and submitted for analysis. Diamond tails were cut to half core and sampled based on geological boundaries and identified prospective zones. Samples size varied from 0.2m to 1m. Core samples were sent to Ultratrace Laboratories of Perth DPPL – RC 3 stage riffle split then 4m compositing. RAB 4m composites sampled using PVC spear. Both RC and RAB composites returning >0.19ppm Au re-submitted as 1m samples. Field duplicates from residues at 1 in 20 frequency submitted. Billiton – Sub-sampling methods unknown. EGL – Core was cut with diamond saw and half core sampled. All mineralized zones are sampled, including portions of visibly un-mineralised hanging wall and footwall zones. Sample weights range from >1kg to 3.5kg. Samples weighed by laboratory, dried, crushed and split to <3kg if necessary and pulverized.
Quality of assay data and laboratory tests	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <i>The nature, quality and appropriateness of the assaying and laboratory procedures used and whether the technique is considered partial or total.</i> <i>For geophysical tools, spectrometers, handheld XRF instruments, etc, the parameters used in determining the analysis including instrument make and model, reading times, calibrations factors applied and their derivation, etc.</i> 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Aberfoyle/Bardoc – multiple analysis methods at Sheen, Amdel, Genalysis, Classic, Comlabs and Australian Laboratories. Usually 50g fire assay for RC and aqua regia or 50g fire assay for RAB. Quality control procedures unknown. Cons Gold/DPPL – RC and RAB - Mixermill prep with fire assay 50g charge at AMDEL, Minilab or Analabs Laboratories in Kalgoorlie. Half core was diamond sawn, jaw crushed, milled using LABTECHNICS mill at AMDEL for 50g charge by fire assay. Gannet standards submitted to monitor lab accuracy for infill resource drilling. Pulp umpire analysis was done but frequency unknown (1995). Screen fire assays of selected high grade samples. Quartz blanks submitted between each diamond sample

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> 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. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Croesus - Samples analysed for Au by Fire Assay/ICPOES by Ultratrace in Perth. Gannet standards and blank samples made by Croesus were submitted with split sample submissions. QAQC analysis of repeats was analysed by Croesus Mining NL. for their drilling completed during 2000. EGL - samples sent to Intertek, SGS and Nagrom laboratories. 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 was 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. Billiton - Laboratory and methods unknown, Standards for RAB and RC inserted however frequency unknown Fire Assay is considered a total technique, aqua regia is considered a partial technique.
Verification of sampling and assaying	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> 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. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> EGL geologists have viewed selected diamond holes from certain deposits and verified the location of mineralised intervals. 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. Holes have not been planned to specifically twin historic intercepts. No adjustments are made to any assay data. First gold assay is utilised for any reporting. Data entry, verification and storage protocols for remaining operators is unknown.
Location of data points	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> 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. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> RAB and AC holes are/were not routinely collar surveyed or down-hole surveyed due to their limited use in resource estimation. To this end, discussion of RAB and AC drilling is omitted from this section. RC/GC (grade control) and shallow RC holes are/were not routinely down-hole surveyed due to their shallow nature reducing the chance of significant deviation. Barren exploration RC holes not routinely down-hole surveyed or collar surveyed. DD holes routinely collar and down-hole surveyed by most operators or have been re-surveyed by subsequent operators. The influence of magnetic rocks on the azimuths of magnetic down-hole surveys is minor. Early holes surveyed in AMG zone 51 and converted to MGA using Geobank and or Datashed data management software. Aberfoyle Bardoc (RC, RC/DD, DD) Various local grids which have undergone 2 point transformations. RC collars and down-hole surveys known to be surveyed at times, presumably when intersected anomalous gold. DD holes down-hole surveyed by Eastman single shot or Multishot Cons Gold/DPPL (RC, DD) Local grids and AMG84 zone 51 used. RC and DD Collars surveyed by licensed surveyors to respective grids. Holes of all types routinely collar surveyed whist RC resource holes routinely down-hole surveyed by various methods. BILLITON (RC, DD) Local Lights of Israel undergone 2 point transformation, unknown quality Croesus (RC, DD) Various local grids and AMG zone 51. RC, DD holes routinely collar surveyed and down-hole surveyed using Electronic Multishot (EMS) EGL (DD) MGA95, zone 51. Drill hole collar positions are picked up using a Trimble DGPS subsequent to drilling. Drill-hole, down-hole surveys are recorded every 30m using a reflex digital down-hole camera. Face data is QAQC validated before importing into the main database (Geobank). The face data is visually inspected once plotted into a drillhole trace form. Survey pickups of development is used to determine coordinates of each face, along with sample locations. These coordinates are then used to generate a pseudo drill trace and sample intervals.
Data spacing and distribution	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> 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. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Drill hole spacing is adequate to establish geological and grade continuity for the Lights of Israel Complex which has a JORC (2004) compliant reported resource. Sample compositing has only been undertaken for resource modelling purposes. Drill intercepts are length weighted, 1g/t lower cut-off, not top-cut, maximum 2m internal dilution. Close spaced face samples (single line sample every 2.5 to 3.0m) and face and backs geological mapping provide detailed high density dataset to enable Grade Control models for mine planning.

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
Orientation of data in relation to geological structure	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Whether the orientation of sampling achieves unbiased sampling of possible structures and the extent to which this is known, considering the deposit type. If the relationship between the drilling orientation and the orientation of key mineralised structures is considered to have introduced a sampling bias, this should be assessed and reported if material. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> At Lights of Israel and Great Ophir historic surface holes were generally vertical. All current drilling is inclined at -70o to -75o on order to obtain oriented core. Azimuths and inclinations were determined to achieve optimum intersection with the mineralised lode. It is unknown whether the orientation of sampling achieves unbiased sampling, though it is considered unlikely. Face sampling is conducted as close to perpendicular to the ore body as possible.
Sample security	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> The measures taken to ensure sample security. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Unknown for most operators. Cons Gold – RC residues stored onsite. EGL – All samples, including face samples, are bagged, tied and placed 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. Samples are either driven to the laboratory directly by the geologist or field assistant or samples are dropped at the company owned mill (remote location) and picked up by the laboratory's personnel within the hour.
Audits or reviews	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> The results of any audits or reviews of sampling techniques and data. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> 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.)

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
Mineral tenement and land tenure status	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Type, reference name/number, location and ownership including agreements or material issues with third parties such as joint ventures, partnerships, overriding royalties, native title interests, historical sites, wilderness or national park and environmental settings. The security of the tenure held at the time of reporting along with any known impediments to obtaining a licence to operate in the area. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> All current drilling by EGL is located on tenement M30/73. M30/73 is held by Carnegie Gold PTY LTD, a wholly owned subsidiary of Eastern Goldfields LTD. (EGL) The tenement is not subject to joint ventures, partnerships or royalties. There are no known heritage or native title issues. There are no known impediments to obtaining a licence to operate in the area.
Exploration done by other parties	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Acknowledgment and appraisal of exploration by other parties. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> The LOI deposit was discovered sometime prior to 1906 and was worked underground between 1906 and 1913. Open pit mining commenced in January 1988 by Aberfoyle Ltd initially in a JV and later through a wholly owned subsidiary Bardoc Gold Pty Ltd. Mining was conducted in two phases, 1988-990 and 1993-1994. In late 1994 a decline was established to assess the down plunge continuation of the ore below the open pit. A trial mining episode was carried out in 1995, followed by the decision in early 1996 to proceed with an underground operation. In 1996 Consolidated Gold (Consgold) acquired all interests of Bardoc Gold, including the LOI deposit form Aberfoyle. Underground mining continued until February 1999 when Consgold was placed in administration. In January 2001 Croesus purchased the Davyhurst assets from the receiver and commenced mining the Giles deposit in March 2001. A JV was reached with Croesus and Barmenco to mine the LOI deposit in June 2002 with production continuing until August 2004. The Golden Eagle deposit occurs within a regionally extensive amphibolite unit which also hosts a number of other gold deposits at the Davyhurst Project (LoI, etc). The Gold mineralisation occurs within steeply west dipping shear zones, comprising strongly foliated biotite-quartz schist, with localised quartz-feldspar lode (QFL), and disseminated and banded sulfides (py, po). The ore structure is characterised by biotite alteration which contrasts from surrounding waste rock which is characterised by Chloritic alteration.

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> All companies listed conducted multiple drilling programs and produced several reports on the deposit in their time.
Geology	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <i>Deposit type, geological setting and style of mineralisation.</i> 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> The LOI & Makai , Golden Eagle Deposits and Great Ophir are hosted within approximate 30-50 metres wide biotite schist that frequently contains a silica dominant Quartz-feldspar lode (QFL) situated near the base of the schist. Historically this biotite schist has been defined as metamorphosed inter-flow laminated meta-sediment of siliceous, calc-silicate and pelitic compositions (Amdel may 1993) while the QFL is interpreted to originally have been a laminated silica rich sediment, although this assessment has been made on overall composition as no relict features remain. The surrounded rocks are predominately high-mag basalt that along with the interflow sediment have undergone Amphibolite grade metamorphism. These units are bound to the east and west by large scale faults. These deposits appear to have formed along the intersection of the biotite schist and a shallow NE dipping fault with the development of plunging shoots of (-200 -> 357°) within the biotite schist at LOI and Golden Eagle. To date 3 NE dipping faults have been identified at LOI that dip at approximately -26o to 040° and are consistently identifiable as they have been intruded by felsic porphyries (LOI Footwall Porphyry, Makai Porphyry and the Hangingwall Porphyry).
Drill hole Information	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <i>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:</i> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <i>easting and northing of the drill hole collar</i> <i>elevation or RL (Reduced Level – elevation above sea level in metres) of the drill hole collar</i> <i>dip and azimuth of the hole</i> <i>down hole length and interception depth</i> <i>hole length.</i> <i>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.</i> 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Refer to Appendix 1 for additional information.
Data aggregation methods	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <i>In reporting Exploration Results, weighting averaging techniques, maximum and/or minimum grade truncations (eg cutting of high grades) and cut-off grades are usually Material and should be stated.</i> <i>Where aggregate intercepts incorporate short lengths of high grade results and longer lengths of low grade results, the procedure used for such aggregation should be stated and some typical examples of such aggregations should be shown in detail.</i> <i>The assumptions used for any reporting of metal equivalent values should be clearly stated.</i> 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> No upper cut applied to reported results, significant intersections are reported as weighted averages, greater than 1g/t, 2m maximum internal waste, The mineralisation in the Lights of Israel Complex and Golden is hosted by broad biotite schist with a high grade Quartz Feldspar Lode (QFL) located at the base of the schist. When present the QFL has been used to define the edge of high grade mineralised intercepts, where done this is clearly labelled. No upper cut applied to reported face sample results, significant intersections are reported as weighted averages, greater than 2.5g/t and no more than 1metre of internal dilution..
Relationship between mineralisation widths and intercept lengths	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <i>These relationships are particularly important in the reporting of Exploration Results.</i> <i>If the geometry of the mineralisation with respect to the drill hole angle is known, its nature should be reported.</i> <i>If it is not known and only the down hole lengths are reported, there should be a clear statement to this effect (eg 'down hole length, true width not known').</i> 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> All intercept lengths reported are downhole lengths, not true widths. The majority of the reported historical drilling has been carried out vertically (-90), with a shallow plunging mineralisation this results in intersection angles of between 70-80 degrees, as such slightly wider than true width (10-20%) EGS drilling has been inclined to intercept the mineralisation at as close to 90 degrees as possible and as such can be considered true width.
Diagrams	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <i>Appropriate maps and sections (with scales) and tabulations of</i> 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Refer to above diagrams

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
	<p><i>intercepts should be included for any significant discovery being reported These should include, but not be limited to a plan view of drill hole collar locations and appropriate sectional views.</i></p>	
Balanced reporting	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> 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. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> The LOI Complex has undergone significant drilling over the years and as such reporting of all results is not practicable. Results that have been deemed to have no influence on the new EGS results have been reported in this announcement to ensure representivity of the results.
Other substantive exploration data	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> 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. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> All exploration data believed to be meaningful and material to this release has been included
Further work	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> 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. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Additional work is planned at both the Makai and Great Ophir lodes, as mentioned in the text of this announcement. Mine design at Makai and further drilling at Great Ophir