RIVERINA DRILLING SUCCESS CONTINUES

HIGHLIGHTS

- **Drilling confirms broad mineralised zones in the East Lode System**
- **Mineralisation intersected across a 200 metre wide zone stretching from Main Lode across strike to the east**
- **Near surface bulk tonnage potential of East Lode System enhanced**
- **High grade intersections extend the mineralisation on the Main Lode**
- **Results include:**
  19.0 m @ 2.41 g/t Au ***East Lode System***
  4.0 m @ 7.54 g/t Au ***Main Lode***

Eastern Goldfields Limited (ASX: EGS) (Eastern Goldfields or the Company) is pleased to announce results from drilling at its Riverina deposit, located within the Davyhurst Mining Hub, approximately 160 kilometres north west of Kalgoorlie and 45 kilometres North of the Davyhurst processing plant.

The Riverina Deposit has a current Mineral Resource of 2.6 Mt @ 2.5 g/t Au for 205,000 ounces and is one of several high priority drilling targets at the Davyhurst Project. It is at an advanced stage with a high proportion of oxide tonnes defined. The current resource definition drilling has focused on the bulk tonnage potential of the Eastern Lode System located in the footwall volcanic/meta-sedimentary sequence east of the Main Lode. Holes were targeted to test a 200 metre wide zone with fewer holes drilling through to the narrow but high grade Main Lode position.

Drilling continues, and is designed to infill and upgrade the existing Resource to be JORC 2012 compliant. The Company is pursuing numerous opportunities to expand and extend the known Resource into areas currently constrained by a lack of drilling coverage. Assays are awaited from 14 RC and 30 Diamond holes totalling 5277 samples

Drilling Highlights Include

- 19.0 m @ 2.41 g/t Au *East lode system*
- 20.0 m @ 1.37 g/t Au *East lode system*
- 27.0 m @ 1.00 g/t Au *East lode system*
- 20.0 m @ 1.00 g/t Au *East lode system*
- 18.0 m @ 1.94 g/t Au *East lode system*
- 18.0 m @ 1.47 g/t Au *East lode system*
- 4.0 m @ 7.54 g/t Au *Main Lode*

Executive Chairman Michael Fotios said:

"Identification of these consistent broad zones of gold mineralisation present the Company with an exciting opportunity to significantly increase the tonnage potential of the Riverina Deposit. Drilling will continue to evaluate the shallow near surface low stripping ratio gold mineralisation (East Lode System), before shifting to the higher grade underground mining potential (Main Lode)."

EASTERN GOLDFIELDS LIMITED

ACN 100 038 266
24 Mumford Place
Balcatta WA 6021

T: +61 8 6241 1866
F: +61 8 6241 1811
E: admin@easterngoldfields.com.au

www.easterngoldfields.com.au

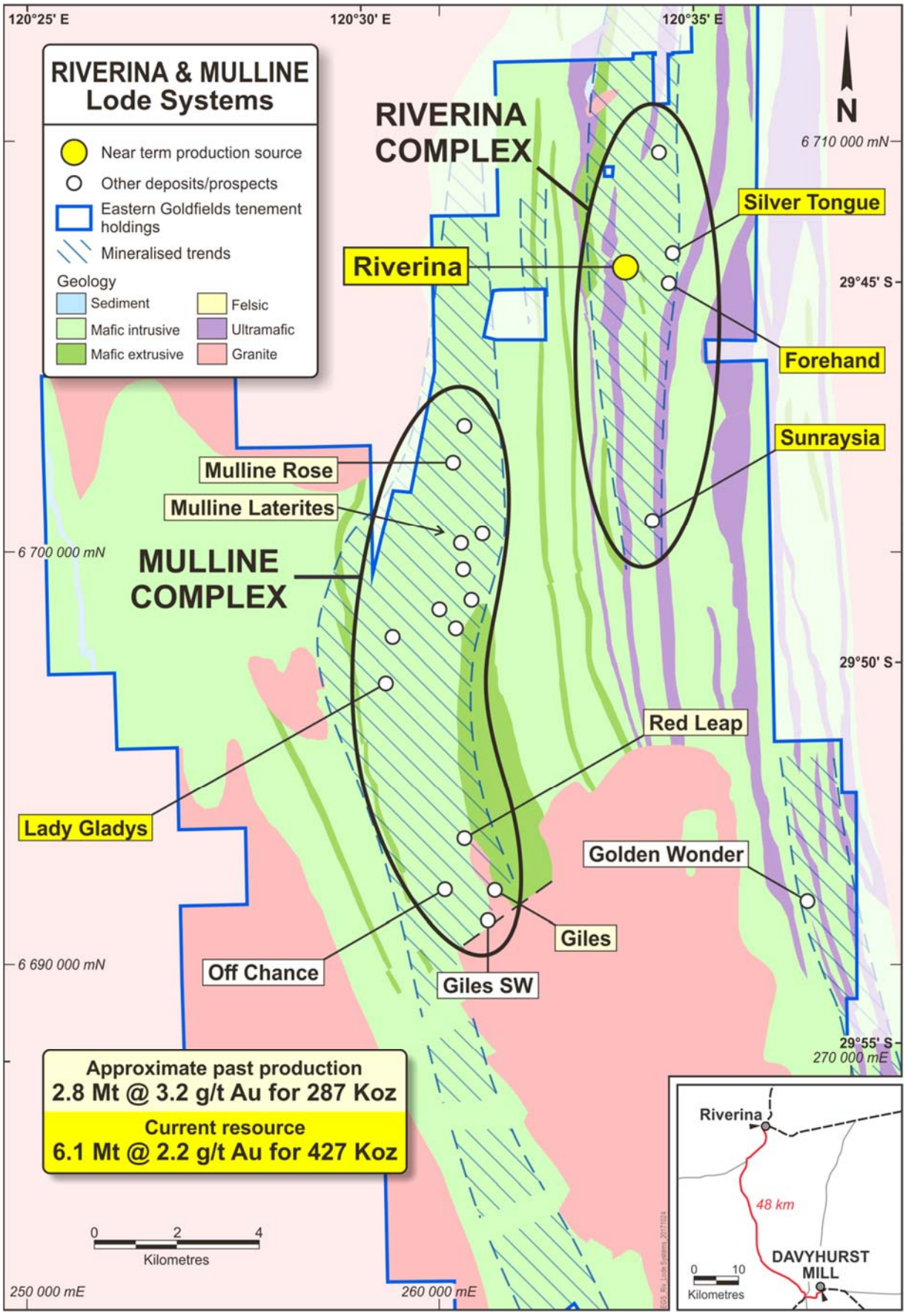

Figure 1: Project Location Plan

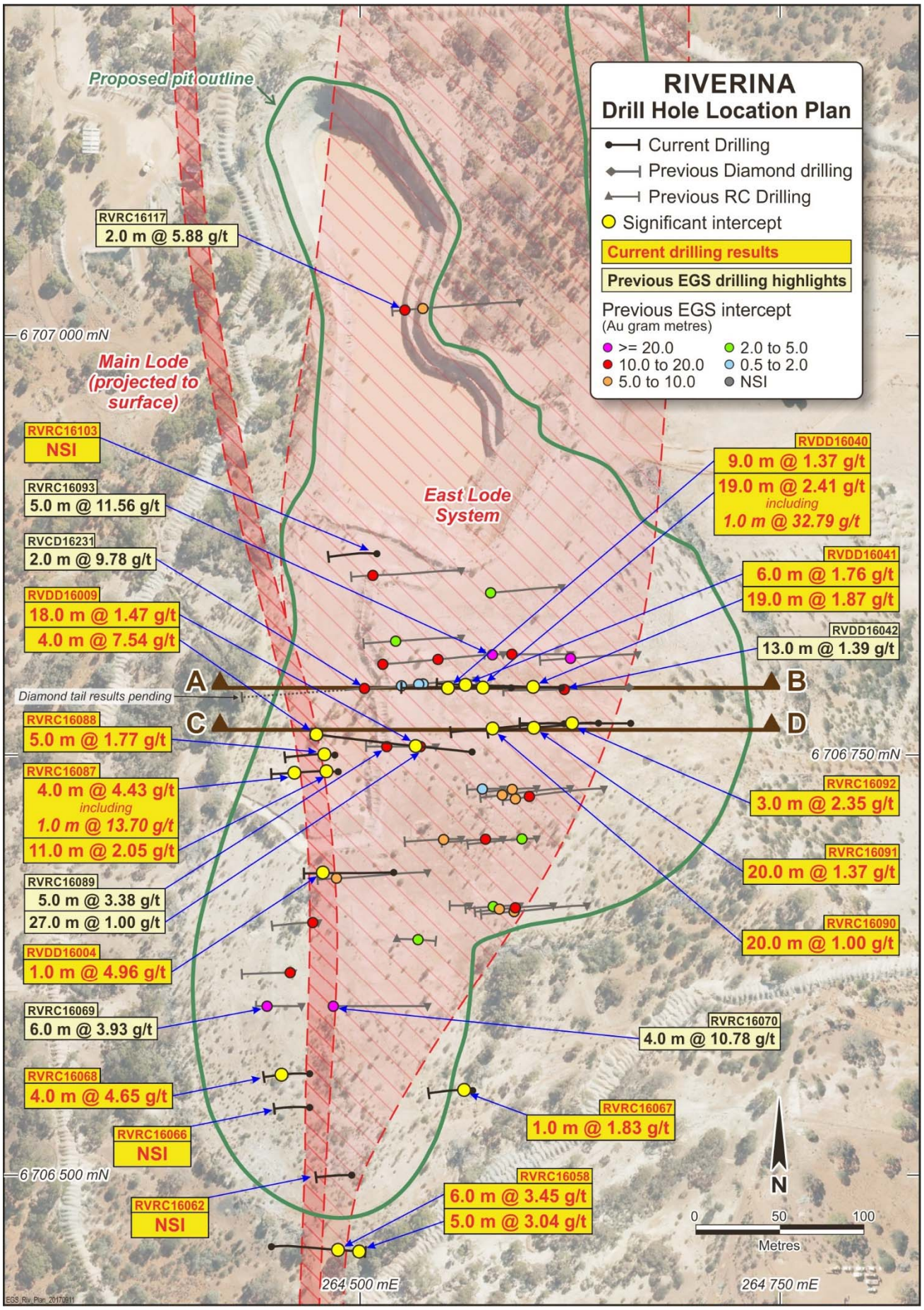

Figure 2: Riverina drill hole location plan

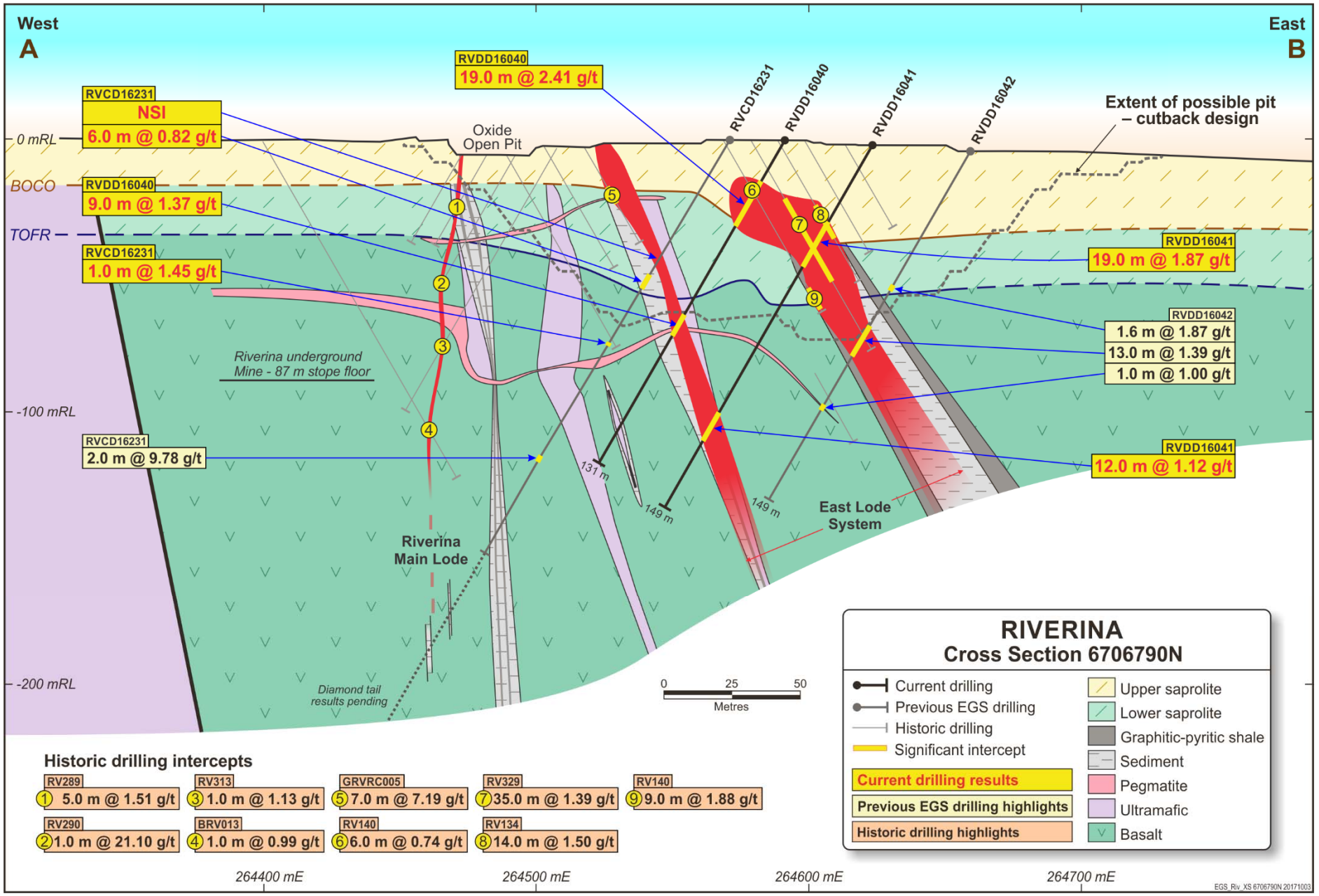

Figure 3: Cross Section 6706790N

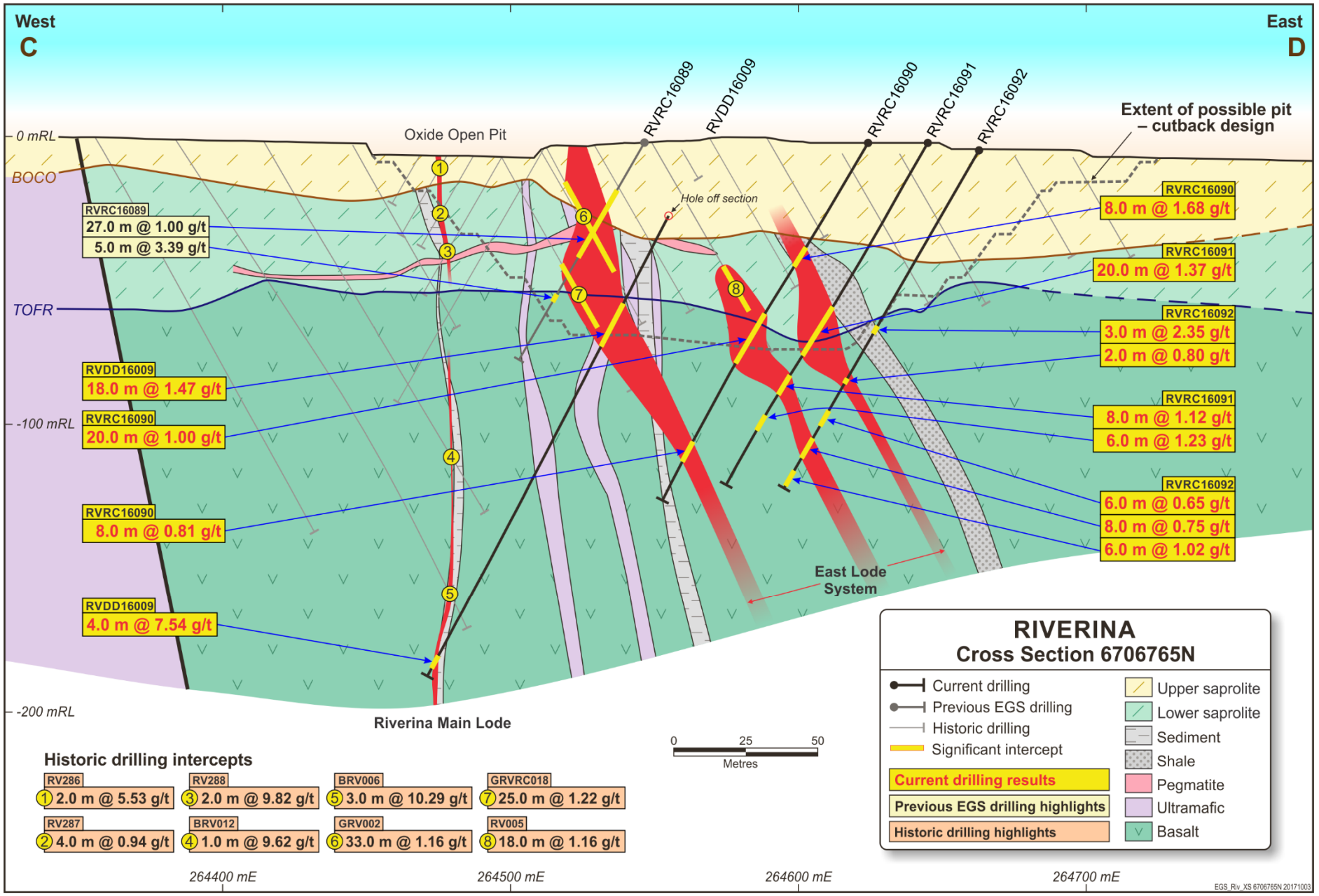

Figure 4: Cross Section 6706765N

Investor Enquiries

Michael Fotios
Executive Chairman
T: +61 8 6241 1888
E: admin@easterngoldfields.com.au

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 2: EGS Mineral 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**
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**	**3 913**	**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.

Significant intersection calculation notes

Initial interpretation of the Riverina lode system has identified 2 populations of mineralisation, a high grade system (Main lode) and the lower grade broad mineralisation to the east in (Murchison and Reggies lode systems). As such these zones are assessed with different cut-off and applicable internal dilution.

Appendix 1: Significant Intersections Table, This Release –EGS Drilling

Greater than 1 g/t, maximum 2 m internal dilution

Hole	MGA Northing	MGA Easting	MGA RL	MGA Azimuth	Dip	Max Depth	From	To	Interval (m)	Grade (g/t)	g/m
RVDD16004	6706680	264520	442	270	-60	107	11.0	12.0	1.0	2.11	2.1
							19.0	20.0	1.0	3.32	3.3
							34.0	37.0	3.0	0.81	2.4
							84.0	85.0	1.0	4.96	5.0
RVDD16009	6706752	264567	439	276	-62	206	28.0	29.0	1.0	1.04	1.0
							65.0	76.0	11.0	1.97	21.7
							81.0	83.0	2.0	1.63	3.3
							198.0	202.0	4.0	7.54	30.2
						Including	*201.0*	*202.0*	*1.0*	*10.50*	*10.5*
RVDD16040	6706791	264589	439	269	-60	131	20.0	22.0	2.0	2.23	4.5
							30.0	31.0	1.0	32.79	32.8
							50.0	51.0	1.0	1.44	1.4
							72.0	73.0	1.0	9.30	9.3
							83.0	84.0	1.0	3.03	3.0
RVDD16041	6706789	264621	438	273	-60	149	28.0	46.0	18.0	1.94	34.9
							68.0	69.0	1.0	1.68	1.7
							109.0	110.0	1.0	1.41	1.4
							115.0	121.0	6.0	1.76	10.6
RVRC16058	6706458	264447	441	90	-60	114	75.0	81.0	6.0	3.45	20.7
						Including	*80.0*	*81.0*	*1.0*	*14.48*	*14.5*
							102.0	107.0	5.0	3.04	15.2
RVRC16062	6706500	264495	442	270	-60	42	NSI				
RVRC16066	6706540	264470	442	270	-60	42	NSI				
RVRC16067	6706550	264567	439	270	-60	54	10.0	11.0	1.0	1.83	1.8
							46.0	47.0	1.0	1.61	1.6
RVRC16068	6706560	264470	442	270	-60	54	31.0	35.0	4.0	4.65	18.6
RVRC16087	6706740	264487	437	270	-60	84	13.0	16.0	3.0	5.09	15.3
						Including	*14.0*	*15.0*	*1.0*	*11.16*	*11.2*
							20.0	24.0	4.0	1.08	4.3
							51.0	55.0	4.0	4.43	17.7
						Including	*54.0*	*55.0*	*1.0*	*13.70*	*13.7*
RVRC16088	6706750	264485	437	270	-60	60	10.0	15.0	5.0	1.77	8.9
RVRC16090	6706769	264622	437	270	-60	138	21.0	22.0	1.0	1.34	1.3
							37.0	39.0	2.0	3.25	6.5
							42.0	44.0	2.0	2.70	5.4
							56.0	57.0	1.0	3.02	3.0
							70.0	74.0	4.0	1.90	7.6
							81.0	84.0	3.0	1.95	5.9
							108.0	109.0	1.0	1.65	1.7
							116.0	123.0	7.0	0.83	5.8

							127.0	128.0	1.0	1.13	1.1
RVRC16091	6706769	264642	437	270	-60	132	60.0	61.0	1.0	1.82	1.8
							64.0	65.0	1.0	1.03	1.0
							68.0	72.0	4.0	1.15	4.6
							75.0	78.0	3.0	5.21	15.6
						Including	*77.0*	*78.0*	*1.0*	*12.19*	*12.2*
							88.0	90.0	2.0	1.94	3.9
							95.0	96.0	1.0	1.84	1.8
							106.0	108.0	2.0	3.07	6.1
RVRC16092	6706769	264661	436	270	-60	132	69.0	70.0	1.0	5.66	5.7
							116.0	120.0	4.0	0.94	3.8
							125.0	131.0	6.0	1.02	6.1
RVRC16103	6706870	264510	439	270	-60	60	NSI				

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

Appendix 2: Significant Intersections Table, This Release –EGS Drilling

Greater than 0.5 g/t, maximum 2 m internal dilution unless otherwise specified

Hole	MGA Northing	MGA Easting	MGA RL	MGA Azimuth	Dip	Max Depth	From	To	Interval (m)	Grade (g/t)	g/m
RVDD16004	6706680	264520	442	270	-60	107	5.0	12.0	7.0	0.69	4.8
							17.0	20.0	3.0	1.30	3.9
							34.0	37.0	3.0	0.81	2.4
							84.0	85.0	1.0	4.96	5.0
RVDD16009	6706752	264567	439	276	-62	206	28.0	32.0	4.0	0.53	2.1
							46.0	47.0	1.0	0.55	0.6
							56.0	57.0	1.0	0.81	0.8
						4m Internal Dillution	65.0	83.0	18.0	1.47	26.5
							80.0	83.0	3.0	1.26	3.8
							88.0	89.0	1.0	0.60	0.6
							195.0	203.0	8.0	4.11	32.9
RVDD16040	6706791	264589	439	269	-60	131	12.0	31.0	19.0	2.41	45.8
							49.0	51.0	2.0	1.04	2.1
							54.0	57.0	3.0	0.66	2.0
							66.0	75.0	9.0	1.37	12.3
							83.0	88.0	5.0	0.97	4.9
							115.0	117.0	2.0	0.64	1.3
RVDD16041	6706789	264621	438	273	-60	149	28.0	47.0	19.0	1.87	35.5
							56.0	57.0	1.0	0.67	0.7
							60.0	63.0	3.0	0.48	1.4
							68.0	70.0	2.0	1.22	2.4
							109.0	121.0	12.0	1.12	13.4
RVRC16058	6706458	264447	441	90	-60	114	75.0	81.0	6.0	3.45	20.7
							102.0	107.0	5.0	3.04	15.2
RVRC16062	6706500	264495	442	270	-60	42	18.0	19.0	1.0	0.60	0.6
RVRC16066	6706540	264470	442	270	-60	42	NSI				
RVRC16067	6706550	264567	439	270	-60	54	10.0	11.0	1.0	1.83	1.8
							17.0	18.0	1.0	0.69	0.7
							22.0	24.0	2.0	0.81	1.6
							31.0	32.0	1.0	0.92	0.9
							46.0	47.0	1.0	1.61	1.6
RVRC16068	6706560	264470	442	270	-60	54	26.0	35.0	9.0	2.29	20.6
RVRC16087	6706740	264487	437	270	-60	84	13.0	24.0	11.0	2.05	22.6
							51.0	55.0	4.0	4.43	17.7
RVRC16088	6706750	264485	437	270	-60	60	10.0	15.0	5.0	1.77	8.9
RVRC16090	6706769	264622	437	270	-60	138	21.0	24.0	3.0	0.71	2.1
							37.0	45.0	8.0	1.68	13.4
							48.0	49.0	1.0	0.51	0.5
							56.0	57.0	1.0	3.02	3.0
						3m Internal Dillution	64.0	84.0	20.0	1.00	20.0
							89.0	91.0	2.0	0.66	1.3
							108.0	109.0	1.0	1.65	1.7
							115.0	123.0	8.0	0.81	6.5
							127.0	128.0	1.0	1.13	1.1
RVRC16091	6706769	264642	437	270	-60	132	22.0	23.0	1.0	0.59	0.6
						3m Internal Dillution	60.0	80.0	20.0	1.37	27.4
							88.0	96.0	8.0	1.12	9.0

							102.0	108.0	6.0	1.23	7.4
							113.0	115.0	2.0	0.65	1.3
RVRC16092	6706769	264661	436	270	-60	132	51.0	52.0	1.0	0.87	0.9
							62.0	63.0	1.0	0.71	0.7
							67.0	70.0	3.0	2.35	7.1
							84.0	85.0	1.0	0.50	0.5
							88.0	90.0	2.0	0.80	1.6
							101.0	107.0	6.0	0.65	3.9
							112.0	120.0	8.0	0.75	6.0
							125.0	131.0	6.0	1.02	6.1
RVRC16103	6706870	264510	439	270	-60	60	4.0	5.0	1.0	0.91	0.9
							56.0	57.0	1.0	0.68	0.7

No upper cut applied, Significant intersections greater than 0.5g/t, 2m maximum internal waste unless specified, Current drilling - 50g Fire assay with AAS finish, Coordinates in MGA94 zone 51

Appendix 3: Significant Intersections Table, Previously Released and Recalculated –EGS Drilling

Greater than 1 g/t, maximum 2 m internal dilution

Hole	MGA Northing	MGA Easting	MGA RL	MGA Azimuth	Dip	Max Depth	From	To	Interval (m)	Grade (g/t)	g/m
RVCD16231	6706797	264570	438	270	-60	275.2	61.0	62.0	1.0	1.02	1.0
							65.0	66.0	1.0	1.72	1.7
							85.0	86.0	1.0	1.45	1.5
							127.0	129.0	2.0	9.78	19.6
						Including	*128.0*	*129.0*	*1.0*	*17.60*	*17.6*
RVDD16042	6706790	264660	441	270	-60	149	62.4	64.0	1.6	1.87	3.0
							72.0	82.0	10.0	1.65	16.5
							113.0	114.0	1.0	1.00	1.0
RVRC16089	6706755	264545	439	270	-60	83	16.0	24.0	8.0	1.63	13.0
							34.0	36.0	2.0	1.58	3.2
							39.0	41.0	2.0	2.11	4.2
							51.0	52.0	1.0	1.48	1.5
							57.0	60.0	3.0	5.26	15.8
						Including	*57.0*	*58.0*	*1.0*	*10.21*	*10.2*

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

Greater than 0.5 g/t, maximum 2 m internal dilution unless otherwise specified

Hole	MGA Northing	MGA Easting	MGA RL	MGA Azimuth	Dip	Max Depth	From	To	Interval (m)	Grade (g/t)	g/m
RVCD16231	6706797	264570	438	270	-60	275.2	38.0	39.0	1.0	0.57	0.6
							60.0	66.0	6.0	0.82	4.9
							85.0	87.0	2.0	1.07	2.1
							127.0	129.0	2.0	9.78	19.6
RVDD16042	6706790	264660	441	270	-60	149	62.4	64.0	1.6	1.87	3.0
							72.0	85.0	13.0	1.39	18.1
							113.0	114.0	1.0	1.00	1.0
							123.0	124.0	1.0	0.54	0.5
RVRC16089	6706755	264545	439	270	-60	83					
						3m Internal Dillution	15.0	42.0	27.0	1.00	27.0
							51.0	52.0	1.0	1.48	1.5
							57.0	62.0	5.0	3.39	17.0
							15.0	42.0	27.0	1.00	27.0

No upper cut applied, Significant intersections greater than 0.5g/t, 2m maximum internal waste unless specified, Current drilling - 50g Fire assay with AAS finish, Coordinates in MGA94 zone 51

Appendix 4: Significant Intersections Table –Historical Drilling

Hole	MGA Northing	MGA Easting	MGA RL	MGA Azimuth	Dip	Max Depth	From	To	Interval (m)	Grade (g/t)	g/m	Lower Cut	Max Internal Diluition	Company
RV005	6706767	264549	442	90	-60	84	50	68	18	1.16	20.9	0.5	4	RIVER
GRV002	6706769	264510	440	90	-60	57	24	57	33	1.16	38.3	0.5	3	RIVER
GRVRC018	6706768	264495	441	90	-60	97	47	72	25	1.22	30.5	0.5	3	RIVER
RV286	6706768	264479	440	270	-60	35	7	9	2	5.53	11.1	1	2	RIVER
RV287	6706768	264489	440	270	-60	40	27	31	4	0.94	3.8	1	2	RIVER
RV288	6706768	264499	440	270	-60	59	41	43	2	9.82	19.6	1	2	RIVER
							58	59	1	21.9	21.9	1	2	RIVER
BRV012	6706758	264414	442	90	-60	150	104	105	1	1.07	1.1	1	2	BARRA
							107	108	1	3.56	3.6	1	2	BARRA
							127	128	1	9.62	9.6	1	2	BARRA
BRV006	6706765	264384	443	90	-60	198	162	167	5	0.91	4.6	1	2	BARMINCO
							183	186	3	10.29	30.9	1	2	BARMINCO
RV134	6706793	264588	444	90	-60	60	26	40	14	1.50	21.0	0.5	2	RIVER
RV329	6706794	264578	444	90	-60	89	23	28	5	1.24	6.2	0.5	2	
							35	70	35	1.39	48.7	0.5	4	RIVER
RV140	6706792	264568	444	90	-60	73	10	16	6	0.74	4.4	0.5	2	RIVER
							58	67	9	1.88	16.9	0.5	2	RIVER
GRVRC005	6706793	264518	440	90	-60	40	18	25	7	7.19	50.3	1	2	RIVER
RV289	6706793	264483	440	270	-60	41	24	29	5	1.51	7.6	1	2	RIVER
RV290	6706792	264494	440	270	-60	59	56	57	1	21.1	21.1	1	2	RIVER
RV313	6706790	264508	440	270	-60	111	83	84	1	1.13	1.1	1	2	RIVER
BRV013	6706790	264400	443	90	-60		122	123	1	0.99	1.0	1	2	BARRA

JORC CODE, 2012 EDITION – TABLE 1 REPORT TEMPLATE

Section 1 Sampling Techniques and Data

Information for historical (Pre Eastern Goldfields Limited 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	• *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.*	• Croesus Mining N.L; All samples were dried, crushed and split to obtain a sample less than 3.5kg, and finely pulverised prior to a 50gm charge being collected for analysis by fire assay. • Monarch Gold Mining Company Ltd; Industry standard work. RC samples collected and sent to certified laboratories for crushing, pulverising and assay by fire assay (RC) and aqua regia (RAB). • Pancontinental Mining Ltd; Samples (>2kg) were crushed to 1mm, 1kg split taken and pulverised to 90% minus 20 mesh from which a 50gm aliquot was taken for assay by aqua regia or fire assay. • Consolidated Gold N.L/DPPL(Davyhurst Project PTY. LTD.); Industry standard work, RAB samples crushed, pulverised and a 50g charge taken for fire assay. 200gm soil samples oven dried, and pulverised, 50g charge taken for aqua regia assay. • Riverina Resources Pty Ltd; Industry standard work. RAB samples taken every metre, composited to 4m using a spear. Samples crushed, pulverised and 50g charge taken for fire assay. RC four metre composite samples were collected using a sample spear. RC and diamond samples crushed, pulverised and 50g charge taken for fire assay and/or 4 acid digest. Any gold anomalous 4m composite samples were re-sampled over 1m intervals using a riffle splitter and also sent to Kalgoorlie Assay Laboratory for gold analysis by 50g fire assay. • Barra Resources Ltd; Industry standard work. The entirety of each hole was sampled. Each RC and RAB hole was initially sampled by 4m composites using a spear or scoop. To obtain a representative sample, the entire 1m sample was split using a riffle splitter into a calico bag. Whole diamond core samples for ore zones were sampled. Entire samples were pulverised before splitting and a 50g charge taken for fire assay. • Carpentaria Exploration Company Pty Ltd; Samples were collected over 1m intervals. 1m, 2m and 4m composite samples taken depending on the rock type. Composite samples were collected using a sample spear. About 2kg samples were despatched for analysis. Samples crushed, pulverised and a 50g charge taken for fire assay. • Malanti Pty Ltd; Industry standard work. 1m samples were collected via a cyclone and passed through a triple splitter giving a 12.5% split of about 2kg. A trowel was used to scoop the samples for composites over 4m and 6m intervals. Samples for assay were then taken with composite intervals based on geology. Many of the single splits were selected for assay in the first instance. Samples packed in poly weave bags were freighted for analysis. Sample crushed, pulverised and a 50g charge taken for fire assay. • Riverina Gold Mines NL; Industry standard work, Composited RAB and 1m RC samples assayed by laboratory. Samples crushed, pulverised and a 50g charge taken for aqua regia analysis. • Riverina Gold NL; RAB samples were bulked at 2m intervals. RC holes were sampled at 1m intervals. Diamond core samples were taken at geological boundaries, sample method unknown. All samples crushed, pulverised and a charge taken for fire assay (Au) and perchloric acid digest/AAS for other elements. • Eastern Goldfields Limited (EGL) - 1m RC samples using face sampling hammer with samples collected under cone splitter. 1m 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
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*	• Croesus Mining N.L; Auger samples were drilled by Prodrill Pty Ltd using Toyota mounted auger rig. RAB holes were drilled by either Kennedy, or Arronika or Challenge Drilling of Kalgoorlie. Challenge drilling employed a custom built RAB/AC rig. RC holes were drilled by Ausdrill Pty Ltd and diamond holes were drilled by Sandersons. Core was oriented. • Monarch Gold Mining Company Ltd; Aircore and RAB holes were drilled by Challenge Drilling. All RC holes were drilled by Kennedy

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
	other type, whether core is oriented and if so, by what method, etc).	Drilling Contractors with $5^{1/2}$" hammer. • Pancontinental Mining Ltd; Drilling was undertaken by Davies Drillling of Kalgoorlie using a Schramn T64 rig. • Consolidated Gold N.L/DPPL; Auger samples were collected using a power auger fitted to a 4WD vehicle. RAB drilling was undertaken by Bostech Drilling Pty Ltd. • Riverina Resources Pty Ltd; RC holes drilled with $5^{1/4}$" hammer. Unknown diamond core diameter. • Barra Resources Ltd; Holes were drilled by Resource Drilling Pty Ltd using a Schramm 450 drill rig. • Carpentaria Exploration Company Pty Ltd; RC drilling by Robinson contractors. Face sampling hammer used. • Malanti Pty Ltd; Holes were drilled by Redmond Drilling of Kalgoorlie using a truck mounted Schramm rig with a compressor rated at 900 cfm 350 psi. • Riverina Gold Mines NL; Vacuum holes were drilled by G & B Drilling using a Toyota Landcruiser mounted Edsom vacuum rig fitted with a 2 inch (5.08cm) diameter blade. RAB holes were drilled by PJ and RM Kennedy using a Hydro RAB 50 drill rig mounted on a 4 wheel Hino truck with 600 cfm/200 PSI air capacity. A 51/4 inch hammer and blade were used. RC holes were drilled by either Civil Resources Ltd using an Ingersoll Rand T4W heavy duty percussion rig fitted with a 900 cfm at 350 PSI air compressor and a 51/4 inch (13,34cm diameter) RC hollow hammer or by Swick Drilling using an Ingersoll Rand TH 60 reverse circulation drill rig with 750 cfm/350 PSI air capacity and a 51/4 inch RC hollow hammer or by B. Stockwell of Murray Black's Spec Mining Services using a rig mounted on an 8 x 4 Mercedes. • Riverina Gold NL; RC hole were drilled by Green Drilling using Schramm T66 rig. Diamond holes were drilled by Longyear. Diamond holes were sometimes drilled with a RC pre-collar, HQ core and a NQ2 core drilled. • 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 reflex instrument.
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.*	• Auger, RAB and RC drill recoveries were not recoded by Croesus Mining N.L, Monarch Gold Mining Company Ltd, Pancontinental Mining Ltd, Consolidated Gold N.L/DPPL, Riverina Resources Pty Ltd, Barra Resources Ltd, Carpentaria Exploration Company Pty Ltd, Malanti Pty Ltd, Riverina Gold Mines NL or Riverina Gold Mines NL. However Monarch, in a Riverina resource report state that "Good recoveries for RMRC series RC drilling were observed. Minor water was encountered in 27 of the RMRC series drill holes" • Diamond Core recoveries are very high due to the competent ground. Any core recovery issues are noted on core blocks and logged. • 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.*	• Croesus Mining N.L; RAB drill logs were recorded both on paper and later electronically by a Casiopia datalogger. Diamond core was geologically, geotechnically and magnetic susceptibility logged. Qualitative: alteration, colour, contact, grainsize, joint, matrix, texture, rocktype, mineral, structure, sulphide, percent sulphide, vein type, percent vein, weathering. Quantitative; percent sulphide, percent vein. Diamond core was photographed. • Monarch Gold Mining Company Ltd; Qualitative: lithology, mineralisation code, alteration, vein code, sulphide code. Quantitative; percent mineralisation, alteration intensity, percent vein, percent sulphide. • Pancontinental Mining Ltd; All drill data was recorded on computer forms and the lithological descriptions were produced by Control Data' Bordata program. Qualitative: colour, weathering, minerals, grainsize, rock, structure, alteration. Quantitative: alteration intensity. • Consolidated Gold N.L/DPPL; Holes were logged at 1m intervals using a standard logging sheet directly onto a palmtop logger. Qualitative: colour, weathering, minerals, grainsize, rock, structure, alteration. Quantitative: alteration intensity. • Riverina Resources Pty Ltd; Qualitative: lithology, minerals, oxidation, colour, grain, texture, texture intensity, alteration, sulphide, comments. Quantitative: alteration intensity, percent sulphide, percent quartz veins. • Barra Resources Ltd; Each meter from all RC drill holes was washed, sieved and collected in chip trays and stored at the Barminco First Hit Mine office. These rock chips were geologically logged using the Barminco Pty Ltd geological logging codes. This data was manually recorded on logging sheets or captured digitally using a HP Jornada hand held computer utilising the Micromine Field Marshall program and entered into a digital database at the Barminco First Hit Mine office. Each diamond drill holes was recovered according to the driller's core blocks and metre marked. The core was logged to the centimetre, and samples were marked up accordingly. The core was geologically logged using the Barminco Pty Ltd geological logging codes. This data was manually recorded on logging sheets in the field

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
		and entered into a digital database at the Barminco First Hit Mine office. Qualitative: qualifier, lithology, mineralisation, alteration, grain size, texture, colour, oxidation. Quantitative; percentage of quartz and sulphide. Core was photographed. • Carpentaria Exploration Company Pty Ltd; Qualitative: description. Quantitative; percent oxidation, percent quartz, percent pyrite. • Malanti Pty Ltd; Qualitative: description. Quantitative; percent quartz. Logged on a metre basis. • Riverina Gold Mines NL; Qualitative for Vacuum holes: colour, grain size, alteration minerals, rock type, structure, vein type, sulphides, oxidation and comments. Quantitative for Vacuum holes; percent veins, percent sulphides. Qualitative for RAB holes and RC holes from RV110 to RV295: colour, grain size, alteration minerals, rock type, fabric, vein type, sulphides, oxidation and comments. Quantitative RAB holes and RC holes from RV110 to RV295; percent veins, percent sulphides. Qualitative for RC holes from RV296 to RV350: geology, oxidation, colour and description. Quantitative for RC holes from RV296 to RV350; percent quartz. • Riverina Gold NL; Qualitative: RQD, lithology, mineralisation, alteration, weathering, veining, fracturing. Quantitative: percent quartz. • EGL - Qualitative: Lithology, colour, oxidation, grainsize, texture, structure, hardness, regolith. Quantitative: estimates are made of quartz veining, sulphide and alteration percentages. Core photographed. • All holes were geologically logged in their entirety to a level of detail to support mineral resource estimation.
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.*	• Croesus Mining N.L; Auger samples were taken from an average depth of 1.5m to 2m. RAB and Aircore samples were collected in buckets below a free standing cyclone and laid out at 1m intervals in rows of tens adjacent to the drill collar. Composite analytical samples (~3.5kg) were initially collected over 5m intervals for each hole and a 1m bottom of hole analytical sample. Analytical composite samples were formed by taking a representative scoop through each 1m drill sample. RC drill samples were collected in large plastic retention bags below a freestanding cyclone at 1m intervals, with analytical samples initially formed by composite sampling over 5m intervals. Where samples were dry, analytical composites were formed by spear sampling, using a 50mm diameter plastic pipe pushed through the drill cuttings in the sample retention bag to the base of the bag. The pipe is removed carefully with the contents of the pipe containing a representation of the retained metre. Wet RC drill samples where thoroughly mixed in the sample retention bag and 'scoop' sampled to form a 5m composite sample. HQ diamond core was cut into halves and sampled on geological boundaries, to a minimum of 20cm samples or on a metre basis on site. The diamond core was cut using a diamond saw, with half core being submitted to the laboratory for analysis and the other stored. Field samples were taken for RAB, RC and diamond core samples at a rate of 1 in 20. Composite analytical samples returning values greater than 0.1 g/t Au were re-sampled at 1m intervals. • Monarch Gold Mining Company Ltd; Drill hole samples were collected at 4m and 3m composite intervals. All samples at ALS Kalgoorlie were sorted, dried, split via a riffle splitter using the standard splitting procedure laboratory Method Code SPL-21, pulverised in a ring mill using a standard low chrome steel ring set to >85% passing 75 micron. If sample was >3 kg it was split prior to pulverising and the remainder retained or discarded. A 250g representative split sample was taken, the remaining residue sample stored and a 50gm sample charge was taken for analysis. All samples at Ultra Trace Pty Ltd were sorted, dried, a 2.5 – 3kg sample was pulverized using a vibrating disc, was split into a 200-300g subsample and the residue sample stored. A 40grm charge was taken for analysis. Composite samples returning anomalous values were sampled at 1m intervals using a scoop. For both RC and RAB drilling a duplicate sample was collected at every 25th sample, and a standard sample was submitted every 20th sample. • Pancontinental Mining Ltd; RC samples were collected in plastic bags directly from the cyclone at 1m intervals, split twice through a sample splitter before splitting off a 2kg sample for analysis. Samples were crushed to 1mm, 1kg split taken and pulverised to 90% minus 20 mesh from which a 50gm aliquot was taken. Field samples were taken at a rate of 1 in 10 and results show a good correlation with the original values. Samples sent to SGS were dried, jaw and roll crushed, split and pulverised in a chromium steel mill. • Consolidated Gold N.L/DPPL; Auger samples were collected at a nominal depth of 1.5m or blade refusal. Approximately 200gm of material was placed into pre-numbered paper geochemical bags. Sample numbers were entered into a datalogger linked to the GPS unit to ensure accuracy. RAB samples were collected a 1m intervals and used to create a 4m composite sample. Samples were oven dried, pulverised in a single stage grinding bowl until about 90% of the material passed 75 micron. A 50gm split sample was taken for analysis. Composite samples returning values greater than 0.19 Au g/t were sampled at 1m intervals. • Riverina Resources Pty Ltd; Auger soil samples were collected from a depth of 1.8m or blade refusal. RAB and RC 4m composites were taken using a sample spear. Samples were dried, crushed, split, pulverised and a 50gm charge taken. Composite samples returning anomalous gold values were sampled at 1m intervals using a sample spear. • Barra Resources Ltd; Every metre of the drilling was collected through a cyclone into a large green plastic bag and lined up in rows near the hole in rows of 20. The entirety of each hole was sampled. Each hole was initially sampled by 4m composites using a spear or

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
		scoop. Once each hole was logged, intervals considered to be geologically significant were re-sampled at 1m intervals. To obtain a representative sample, the entire 1m sample was split using a riffle splitter into a calico bag. Whole diamond core samples for ore zones were sampled. Samples greater than 2.5kg were riffle split to <2.5kg using a Jones riffle splitter. The entire sample was then pulverised in a Labtechnics LM5 to better than 85% passing 75 microns. A 50gm pulp was taken for assaying in appropriately numbered satchels. Composite samples that returned gold assays greater than 0.1 g/t Au and that had not been previously sampled at 1m intervals, were re-sampled at 1m intervals. In addition, any highly anomalous 1m samples were also sampled again to confirm their assay results. • Carpentaria Exploration Company Pty Ltd; Samples were collected over 1m intervals. 2m and 4m composite samples were collected using a sample spear. About 2kg samples were despatched for analysis. Samples were dried, crushed, split, pulverised and a charge taken for analysis. • Malanti Pty Ltd; 1m samples were collected in plastic bags via a cyclone and passed through a triple splitter giving a 12.5% split of about 2kg which was placed in a calico bag and marked with the drill hole number and interval sampled. The 87.5% was returned to the similarly numbered large plastic bag and laid in rows on site. A trowel was used to scoop the samples for composites over 4m and 6m intervals. Samples for assay were then taken with composite intervals based on geology. Many of the single splits were selected for assay in the first instance. Samples packed in poly weave bags were freighted for analysis. Samples were dried, crushed, split, pulverised and a 50gm charge taken. RC Samples with anomalous composite assays were split and submitted for analysis. • Riverina Gold Mines NL; Vacuum hole samples were collected every metre and split. RAB samples were taken every metre through a cyclone and riffle split to a quarter and composited to 4m intervals. RC samples were taken every metre through a cyclone after being riffle split to a quarter and some composited to 4m. The residue remained on site in plastic bags whilst the quarter split was sent for analysis. For vacuum holes RVV70 to RVV125, a 30grm was taken. RC samples from holes RV110 to RV164 and vacuum hole samples were dried, crushed to nominal 3mm and a 1,000 grm split was taken for pulverising until 90% passed minus 75 microns. A 25grm charge was taken. RC samples from holes RV230 to RV350 were totally pulverised and a 50 grm charge taken. 4m RAB composite samples returning anomalous values greater than 0.1 g/t Au were sampled at 1m intervals. • Riverina Gold NL; RAB samples were bulked at 2m intervals. RC holes were sampled at 1m intervals. Diamond core samples were taken at geological boundaries. Samples were crushed, split, pulverised and a charge taken for analysis. • EGL - Samples were submitted as individual samples taken onsite from cone splitter. 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. • Repeat assays were undertaken on pulp samples at the discretion of the laboratory.
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.*	• Croesus Mining N.L; Auger samples were sent to Ultratrace Laboratories, Perth, to be assayed for gold using the Aqua Regia method with a detection limit of 1ppb. RAB, aircore, RC and diamond samples were sent to Ultratrace Laboratories in Perth to be analysed for gold using Fire assay/ICP Optical Spectrometry. Diamond core check samples were analysed at Genalysis of Perth. Some diamond core samples were also analysed for platinum and palladium by fire assay. • Monarch Gold Mining Company Ltd; RC samples were sent to ALS Kalgoorlie to be analysed gold by fire assay (lab code Au-AA26). This was completed using a 50grm sample charge that was fused with a lead concentrate using the laboratory digestion method FA-Fusion and digested and analysed by Atomic Absorption Spectroscopy against matrix matched standard. RC samples were also sent to Ultra Trace Pty Ltd, Canning Vale Western Australia for gold analysis by lead collection fire assay. Samples were also analysed for palladium and platinum. The Quality control at ALS involved 84 pot fire assay system. The number and position of quality control blanks, laboratory standards and repeats were determined by the batch size. Three repeat samples were generally at position 10, 30, 50 of a batch and the control blanks (one blank) at the start of a batch of 84 samples. The laboratory standards were inserted randomly and usually two certified internal standards were analysed with a batch, but it was at the discretion of the 'run builder' as to how many standards to add to the batch and where to place them in the run. QAQC at Ultra Trace Pty Ltd was undertaken for every 27th sample. At random, two repeat samples were chosen, one laboratory standard was inserted and one check sample was taken. The check sample was chosen if the first pass of fire assay shows anomalous value. • Pancontinental Mining Ltd; Samples were sent to Genalysis Laboratory Services Pty Ltd in Perth to be analysed for gold with a detection limit of 0.01 ppm. They were also analysed for gold at SGS laboratory using aqua regia with AAS finish. A number of samples with an assay greater than 0.2 ppm were re-assayed by fire assay. Laboratory standards indicated reasonable accuracy. • Consolidated Gold N.L/DPPL; Auger samples were submitted to ALS Pty Ltd in Perth to be analysed for gold to a detection limit of

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
		0.001ppm using ALS's PM2005 graphite furnace/AAS technique. Samples were also analysed for calcium, magnesium and arsenic using ALS's IC205 technique. RAB samples were submitted to Minlab Pty Ltd Kalgoorlie to be analysed for gold by fire. Some samples were also sent to Amdel Laboratories Ltd Kalgoorlie for gold analysis by fire assay method FAI. • Riverina Resources Pty Ltd; Auger soil samples were sent to Ultra Trace in Perth to be analysed for gold and arsenic using an aqua regia digest and determination by ICP-MS. RC samples were submitted to Kalgoorlie Assay Laboratory for gold analysis by 50gm fire assay. Samples from holes GNRC012 to GNRC020 were also sent Kalgoorlie Assay Laboratory for gold and nickel analysis using a four-acid digest and gold analysis by 50g fire assay. Martin Zone samples were to Kalgoorlie Assay Laboratories to be assayed Ni, Co, Cr, Cu, Mg, Mn, Fe, S, As, Al, Ca, and Zn using a four acid digest with ICP-OES finish and for Au using a 50gm fire assay digest with flame AAS finish. Some samples were also sent to Ultra Trace in Perth for analysis. 312 end of hole RAB samples from the Forehand Prospect were sent to AusSpec International in Sydney for HyChips spectral analysis developed by AusSpec International and CSIRO capable of analyzing dry samples stored in chip trays at a rate of at least 1,600 per day. This was undertaken to identify alteration minerals, weathered clays, Fe oxides, and weathering intensity as well as sample mineralogy including mineral crystallinity and mineral composition. (Results are in appendix 4 of Riverina Project Combined ATR 2006.pdf). Down Hole Electro-Magnetic (DHEM) surveys were conducted in RC drill holes GNRC001, GNRC003 and GNRC004 and three diamond drill holes. These surveys were completed by Outer Rim Exploration Services using a Crone Pulse EM probe. (Southern Geoscience Consultants were contracted to plan the DHEM surveys and interpret the results). • Barra Resources Ltd; Auger samples were sent to Ultra Trace Analytical Laboratories in Perth to be analysed for gold and arsenic. Gold was determined by Aqua Regia with ICP-Mass Spectrometry to a detection limit of 0.2ppb. All RC pulp samples were sent to Kalgoorlie Assay Laboratories or Australian Laboratory Services Pty Ltd (ALS) in Kalgoorlie for gold analysis. Gold analysis was completed using the 50gm fire assay technique with an AAS finish to a detection limit of 0.01ppm. Each was weighed and data captured, with the charge then intimately mixed with flux. Mixed sample and flux were fused in a ceramic crucible at 1100° C in a reducing furnace. Molten mass was then poured into moulds and allowed to cool. Lead button removed and placed in a cupellation furnace. The resultant dore bead was parted and digested, being made up to volume with distilled water. The analyte solution was aspirated against known calibrating standards using AAS. All diamond core sample pulps were sent to Leonora Laverton Assay Laboratory Pty Ltd to be assayed for gold by fire with an AAS finish to a detection limit of 0.01ppm Au. Some drill hole samples were analysed for gold (Fire assay/ICP Optical Spectrometry) by Ultratrace Laboratories in Perth. • Carpentaria Exploration Company Pty Ltd; Samples were sent to Australian Assay Laboratories Group in Leonora to be analysed for gold with a detection limit of 0.01 g/t Au by fire assay. Repeat assays undertaken for about 1 sample in 20. Field duplicates and standards routinely submitted with assay batches. • Malanti Pty Ltd; RC samples from RRC1 to RRC7 holes were sent to Aminya Laboratories Pty Ltd, Ballarat, Victoria, to be analysed for gold by fire assay with a detection limit of 0.01 g/t Au. RC samples from holes RRC8 to RRC12 submitted to Minesite Reference Laboratories, Wangara, Western Australia to be analysed for gold by Fire Assay of 50g charge (code FA50) with a 0.01ppm lower detection limit. About 1 in 20 assays was either a repeat or duplicate. • Riverina Gold Mines NL; RC samples from holes RV110 to RV164 and vacuum hole samples were sent to Leonora Laverton Assay Laboratory Pty Ltd, Leonora, to be analysed for gold. The charge was dissolved in aqua-regia/solvent digest with a double ketone backwash and then assayed using AAS techniques with a detection limit of 0.02ppm. RC samples from holes RV230 to RV350, vacuum samples from holes RVV126 to RVV204 and RAB composite samples were sent to Multilab Pty Ltd in Kalgoorlie to be analysed for gold. The 50grm samples were digested in aqua regia and assayed by AAS techniques with a detection limit of 0.01ppm. Other RC samples were sent to Minlab in Perth to be analysed for gold using the aqua regia digest and AAS finish. For vacuum and RAB samples, about 1 in 10 assays was a repeat. For RC holes from RV110 to RV164 and vacuum holes, at least 10 percent of a bulk order was repeated as a laboratory duplicate for quality control. • Riverina Gold NL; RAB samples were analysed for gold, silver, arsenic, lead, zinc, copper and nickel. RC samples were despatched to Genalysis to be analysed for gold by Aqua Regia/ AAS method. Diamond samples were set to Analabs in Kalgoorlie to be analysed for gold by fire with fusion AAA, copper, lead and silver by ASS with perchloric acid digestion and, arsenic by ASS with vapour generation and density using an air pynometer. • EGL - Samples sent to accredited labrotory. The samples have been analysed by firing a 50gm portion of the sample. This is the classical fire assay process and will give total separation of gold. An ICPOES finish is used. Commercially prepared standard samples and blanks are inserted in the sample stream at a rate of 1:10. 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.

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
		• Fire assay is considered a total technique, Aqua Regia is considered partial.
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.*	• Holes are not deliberately twinned. • 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. • Monarch Gold Mining Company Ltd; Geological and sample data was logged digitally and .csv or .xls files imported into Datashed SQL database with in-built validation. Samples bags were put into numbered plastic bags and then cable tied. Samples collected daily from site by laboratory. • Data entry, verification and storage protocols for remaining operators is unknown. • No adjustments have been made to assay data.
Location of data points	• *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.*	• Croesus Mining N.L; All drilling was located using a Trimble/Omnistar DGPS with an accuracy of plus or minus 1m. Down hole surveys were either as planned or taken using electronic multi shot camera. The gird system used is AGD 1984 AMG Zone 51. • Monarch Gold Mining Company Ltd; The collar co-ordinates of aircore and RAB holes and RC holes RMRC001 to RMRC085 were surveyed using GPS. The co-ordinates of holes RMRC086 to RMRC177 were surveyed using the RTKGPS. All surveying was undertaken by staff of Monarch Gold Mining Company Ltd. Down hole surveys were undertaken every 5m by Ausmine using electronic multi-shot (EMS). The gird system used is GDA94 MGA Zone 51. • Pancontinental Mining Ltd; RC drilling at Mulwarrie was surveyed by McGay Surveys. The grid system used is AMG Zone 51. RAB drilling at Riverina South – holes drilled on local Riverina grid and transformed to MGAa using 2 point transformation. Holes were not routinely downhole surveyed. • Consolidated Gold N.L/DPPL; Auger holes located on AMG grid.Some RAB holes were drilled on an AMG grid installed by Kingston Surveys Pty Ltd of Kalgoorlie. Each 40m grid peg had an accurate (plus or minus 10 cm) northing, easting and elevation position. Other RAB holes drilled on local grid. Holes located using compass and hip chain from surveyed baselines. The grid system used is AMG Zone 51. RAB holes not down hole surveyed • Riverina Resources Pty Ltd; Collar co-ordinates were surveyed using a DGPS. Collar azimuth and inclination were recorded. Downhole surveys for most GNRC holes was by single shot and on rare occasions by gyro. Diamond holes surveyed by electronic multishot. The gird system used is AGD 1984 AMG Zone 51. • Barra Resources Ltd; Collar co-ordinates for northings, eastings and elevation have been recorded. Collar azimuth and inclination were recorded. Drill hole collar data was collected by the First Hit mine surveyor and down hole data was collected by the drilling company and passed onto the supervising geologist. The gird system used is AGD84 Zone 51. • Carpentaria Exploration Company Pty Ltd; A local Riverina South grid was employed to record collar coordinates. Holes were not downhole surveyed. Local co-ordinates were transferred to the AMG and MGA grids using a 2-point transformation. • Malanti Pty Ltd; Collar locations of re-sampled RAB holes were noted using a GPS. Holes were not downhole surveyed. Two grid systems were employed; a local Riverina grid and AGD 1996 AMG Zone 51. Local co-ordinates were transferred to the AMG and MGA grids using a 2-point transformation. • Riverina Gold Mines NL; Collar co-ordinates for northings and eastings and have been recorded. Collar inclination was recorded. The grid used was the Riverina grid which is oriented to true north. The origin for this grid is 10,000N, 10,000E located at the south west corner of surveyed M30/98. • Riverina Gold NL; For diamond holes, down hole surveys were either assumed or taken using an Eastman camera or gyro. Diamond hole locations surveyed on Riverina local grid. RC and RAB holes located on surveyed Riverina local grid. • Topography has been surveyed by recent operators. Collar elevations are consistent with surrounding holes and the natural surface elevation. • 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

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
		early stage exploration project.
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.*	• Exploration results are reported for single holes only. • Drill hole spacing is adequate for the current resources reported externally. (Examples are discussed below) • Croesus Mining N.L; Auger samples were collected to infill a 250m x 100m grid, Riverina South RAB samples were collected to infill a 400m x 80m grid and Sunraysia RC drilling was completed on a 40m x 200m grid. • Monarch Gold Mining Company Ltd; RAB holes were drilled on 200m x 40m grids and RC holes were drilled on a 20m x 20m and 40m x 20m grids. • Riverina Resources Pty Ltd; Auger soil sampling program was taken over 50m x 50m, 50m x 100m and 50m x 200m spaced grids, Silver Tongue RAB and RC holes were drilled on 25m x 25m, 25m x 50m and 50mx 50m spaced grids and Corporate James RAB holes were drilled on 50m x 100m and 25m x 100m spaced grids. • Barra Resources Ltd; Auger soil sampling program was taken over 50m x 50m, 50m x 100m and 50m x 200m spaced grids, Silver Tongue RAB and RC holes were drilled on 25m x 25m, 25m x 50m and 50m x 50m spaced grids, Corporate James RAB holes were drilled on 50m x 100m and 25m x 100m spaced grids, Forehand RAB and RC holes were drilled on 50m x 100m, 50m x 50m or 25m x 50m spaced grids and Cactus RC holes were drilled on 10m x 10m, 20m x 20m and 40m x50m spaced grids. • Drill intercepts are length weighted, 1g/t lower cut-off, not top-cut, maximum 2m internal dilution.
Orientation of data in relation to geological structure	• *Whether the orientation of sampling achieves unbiased sampling of possible structures and the extent to which this is known, considering the deposit type.* • *If the relationship between the drilling orientation and the orientation of key mineralised structures is considered to have introduced a sampling bias, this should be assessed and reported if material.*	• Drilling was oriented at 90° to the strike of mineralisation and inclined at 60°. Examples are discussed below. • Croesus Mining N.L; Holes were either vertical or inclined at 60° and oriented towards the west. • Monarch Gold Mining Company Ltd; Holes were inclined at 60o and oriented towards the west. • Consolidated Gold N.L/DPPL; Holes were inclined at 60° and oriented towards either the west or east. • Riverina Resources Pty Ltd; Holes were inclined at 60° and oriented towards either the west or east. • Barra Resources Ltd; Holes were either vertical or inclined at 60° and oriented towards the west. • Carpentaria Exploration Company Pty Ltd; Holes were inclined at 60° and oriented towards either the west or east. • Malanti Pty Ltd; Holes were inclined at 60° and oriented towards either the west or east. • Riverina Gold Mines NL; Vacuum holes from RVV1 to RVV69 and from RVV126 to RVV204 were drilled vertically. Vacuum holes from RVV70 to RVV125 were inclined at 60° and oriented either east or west. RAB and RC holes were inclined at 60o and oriented either east or west. • Riverina Gold NL; RC holes were inclined at 60° and oriented either east or west. • EGL – Drilling predominately inclined at 60 degrees towards the west.
Sample security	• *The measures taken to ensure sample security.*	• Unknown for all drilling except for the following; • Barra Resources Ltd. Samples received at the laboratory were logged in ALS Chemex's unique sample tracking system. A barcode was attached to the original sample bag. The label was then scanned and the weight of sample recorded together with information such as date, time, equipment used and operator name. • Monarch; Sample calicos were put into numbered plastic bags and cable tied. Any samples that going to SGS were collected daily by the lab. Samples sent to ALS were placed into sample crates and sent via courier on a weekly basis. • 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.
Audits or reviews	• *The results of any audits or reviews of sampling techniques and data.*	• EGL has reviewed historic digital data and compared it to hardcopy and digital (Wamex) records.

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

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>• Riverina Tenements are wholly owned by either Barra Resources Ltd or Carnegie Gold Pty Ltd., both of which a wholly owned subsidiaries of Eastern Goldfields Limited. See tenement listing below.
•<table><tr><th>REGISTERED HOLDER</th><th>TENEMENTS</th></tr><tr><td>BARRA RESOURCES LTD</td><td>E 30/333, P 30/1021, P 30/1024</td></tr><tr><td>CARNEGIE GOLD PTY LTD</td><td>E30/332, E30/336, E30/464, E30/468, M30/123, M30/127, M30/133, M30/157, M30/16, M30/178, M30/182, M30/43, M30/60, M30/84, M30/97, M30/98, P30/1017, P30/1020, P30/1023, P30/1025, P30/1026, P30/1027, P30/1033, P30/1034, P30/1051, P30/1074, P30/1111, P30/1112, P30/1113, P30/1114, P30/1115, P30/1116, P30/1117, P30/1118, P30/1119, P30/1120</td></tr></table>• There are no native title/heritage issues.
• There are no known impediments to obtaining a licence to operate in the area</td></tr>
<tr><td>Exploration done by other parties</td><td>• Acknowledgment and appraisal of exploration by other parties.</td><td>• 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.</td></tr>
<tr><td>Geology</td><td>• Deposit type, geological setting and style of mineralisation.</td><td>• 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 contacts</td></tr>
<tr><td>Drill hole Information</td><td>• 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</td><td>• See list of drill intercepts.</td></tr>
</table>

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
	Competent Person should clearly explain why this is the case.	
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 • Metal equivalents not 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').*	• Intercept widths are down hole lengths. True widths are not reported given the varying orientation of drilling and mineralisation at each deposit/prospect mentioned in the report. • The geometry of the mineralisation at Riverina Mine is approx. N-S and sub vertical. Drilling is oriented perpendicular the strike of the 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.*	• The location of drill hole intersections is shown on the plans and 3D diagrams and are coloured according to grade to provide context for the highlighted intercepts
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.*	• There is a current DMP approval for mining at Riverina. This was applied for and granted to previous operator, Monarch Gold. • There are no known metallurgical issues for Riverina ores
Further work	• *The nature and scale of planned further work (eg tests for lateral extensions or depth*	• Infill and extensional drilling at Riverina, Forehand, Silver Tongue, Sunraysia, followed by resource updates • Assessment of all regional data to develop new exploration targets.

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
	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.*	