Riverina Underground Infill and Extension Drilling Delivers Strong Results

HIGHLIGHTS:

- **Assay results returned from Riverina Underground to date include:**
  - **5m @ 16.7 g/t from 200m**
  - **2.8m @ 21.2 g/t from 253.7m**
  - **6.8m @ 8.6 g/t from 143.8m**
  - **1.3m @ 25.3 g/t from 217.8m**
  - **2.6m @ 13.4 g/t from 250m** **(**Including 1.9m @ 19.2g/t**)**
  - **1.7m @ 7.7 g/t from 199.7m**
  - **1.4m @ 18.1 g/t from 281.6m**
- **Previously released results include:**
  - **14.0m @ 6.6 g/t from 148m** **(**Including 10.0m @ 9.0 g/t)
  - **2.0m @ 10.9 g/t from 126m**
  - **4.0m @ 5.2 g/t from 88m**
- **Underground resource update commenced**
- **Mining Studies to quantify Ore Reserve to follow**
- **Mineralisation remains open to the south and at depth on three prospective high grade shoots**

Ora Banda Mining Limited (ASX:OBM) ("Ora Banda", "Company") is pleased to announce further Riverina Underground assay results from the recently concluded diamond drilling program. These follow the recently announced drilling results including **RVRC20247 returning 14.0m @ 6.6 g/t from 148m, RVRC20251 returning 6.0m @ 10.1 g/t (hanging-wall lode) from 96m & 2m @ 10.9 g/t from 126m and RVRC20245 returning 4m @ 5.2g/t from 88m.** (see ASX announcement dated 8 March 2021).

The 18 holes 3,460 metre diamond drilling program targeted infill and extensions to the current Underground mineral resource at Riverina which totals **1,008,000 tonnes @ 5.6 g/t for 183,000 ounces** (see ASX announcement dated 29 July 2021 & Appendix 1). These results will be included in an updated Mineral Resource Estimate (MRE) for the underground which is currently in progress. The MRE will be used for mining studies with the aim of publishing a maiden Riverina Underground Ore Reserve shortly thereafter.

Managing Director Comment

Ora Banda Managing Director, Peter Nicholson, said: *"These strong results have the potential to deliver improved grade and confidence of the existing underground resource. The updated resource will provide a base case for mining studies which will look to demonstrate the underground mining potential at Riverina. Additional drilling is planned for later in the year to further increase the extent and confidence in the mineral resource."*

The Riverina Underground drilling program comprised diamond drilling from surface targeting the Main lodes which were mined from underground between the 1900's and 1930's and again in 1980's. Main lodes are two sub-parallel, sub-vertical mineralised shears with significant strike length (>1,000m) and depth (>250m) extent. The drill program has successfully targeted some upgrades to the resource classification and the down plunge mineralisation extensions to the south (Figure 2). The North Shoot (shown in figure 2) is yet to be drill tested by OBM but remains a high priority exploration target. Figure 3 shows the current drilling results on long Section, looking west. The drill intercepts shown are for the east lode only on the Central and South shoots. The west lode is mineralised and historically mined in places, though tends to have poorer grade continuity than east lode.

Significantly, mineralisation remains open down plunge with hole RVDD21004B intersecting 1.4m @ 18.1 g/t from 281.6m and RVDD21007A intersecting 2.8m @ 21.2 g/t from 253.7m. It is possible that hole RVRD210045 may have terminated early and that the intersection of 1m @ 2.5g/t is actually a hanging wall lode, and that the main lode remains untested in this position. RVDD21004B and RVDD21007A are the deepest confirmed drill intercepts on Main lodes in the interpreted, south plunging, high grade Central shoot.

Historic mining of main lodes commenced in 1896 and finished in 1939 at the onset of World War II. More recent underground mining commenced in 1988 and ended in 1989 by then operators Riverina Gold NL. The area mined (Figure 2) was between 4 and 5 levels in the area historically known as No. 6 shoot, now known as North Shoot. Riverina Gold NL reportedly produced **11,600 tonnes @ 12.1 g/t for 4,512 ounces** (Barminco Pty Ltd. 1999 Annual report, WAMEX report A57176). The down dip extent of north shoot has only been sporadically tested by drilling. Three of these holes intersected significant mineralisation, in excess of 20 gram metres. **RD003 intersected 10m @ 16.0 g/t and RD002 intersected 3m @ 10.5 g/t**, both drilled by Riverina Gold NL in 1984. Of note is hole RD003 that intersected 2m @ 35.8 g/t from the west lode. RD029 drilled by Greater Pacific Gold in 1997 intersected 3m @ 12.2 g/t. The north shoot, yet to be drilled by OBM, provides a significant exploration opportunity, in addition to the recently drilled Central and South shoots. For details on historic drilling see Appendices 2 and 3 and the OBM website (*https://www.orabandamining.com.au/technical-data)*.

About the Riverina Deposits

The main Riverina deposit has a current Mineral Resource of 2.9 Mt @ 3.2 g/t Au for 300,000 ounces and an open-pit reserve of 1.7 Mt @ 1.6 g/t Au for 86,000 ounces (see ASX Announcement dated 29 July 2021). Open pit mining commenced in October 2020 with the mine set to provide a substantial amount of ore to the plant into FY22.

The main mining area hosts mineralisation in three separate Lode systems, namely the Main Lode, Murchison Lode and Reggie Lode. The system covers over 1,000 metres in strike length in a north-south orientation and is approximately 300 metres wide. Open-pit mining at Riverina is scheduled within a single pit with planned depth reaching around 110 metres below the current ground surface. Main Lodes are currently mined in the open pit; however, their continuity, grade and sub-vertical nature also make them amenable to underground mining methods.

This announcement was authorised for release to the ASX by Peter Nicholson, OBM Managing Director. For further information about Ora Banda Mining Ltd and its projects please visit the Company's website at www.orabandamining.com.au.

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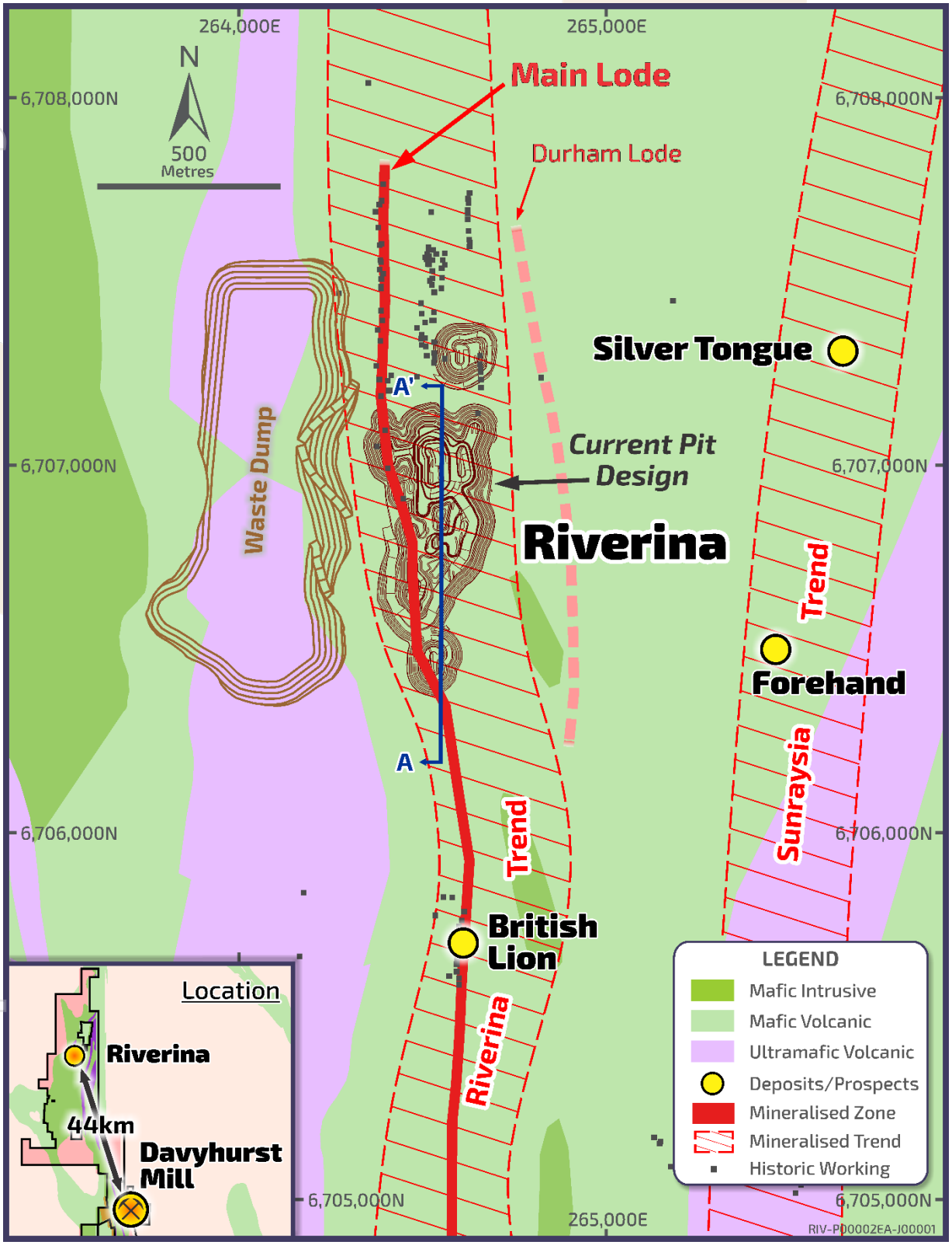

Figure 1 – Riverina Area Location Plan

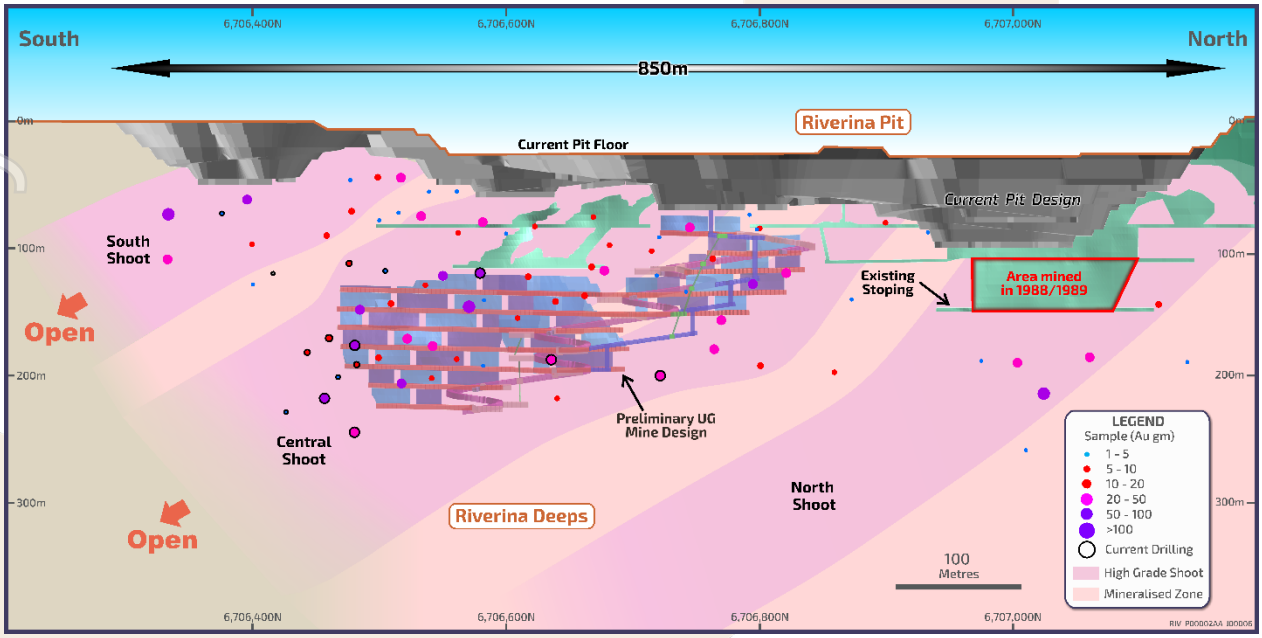

Figure 2 –Long Section A – A' showing high grade shoots and area of recent underground mining

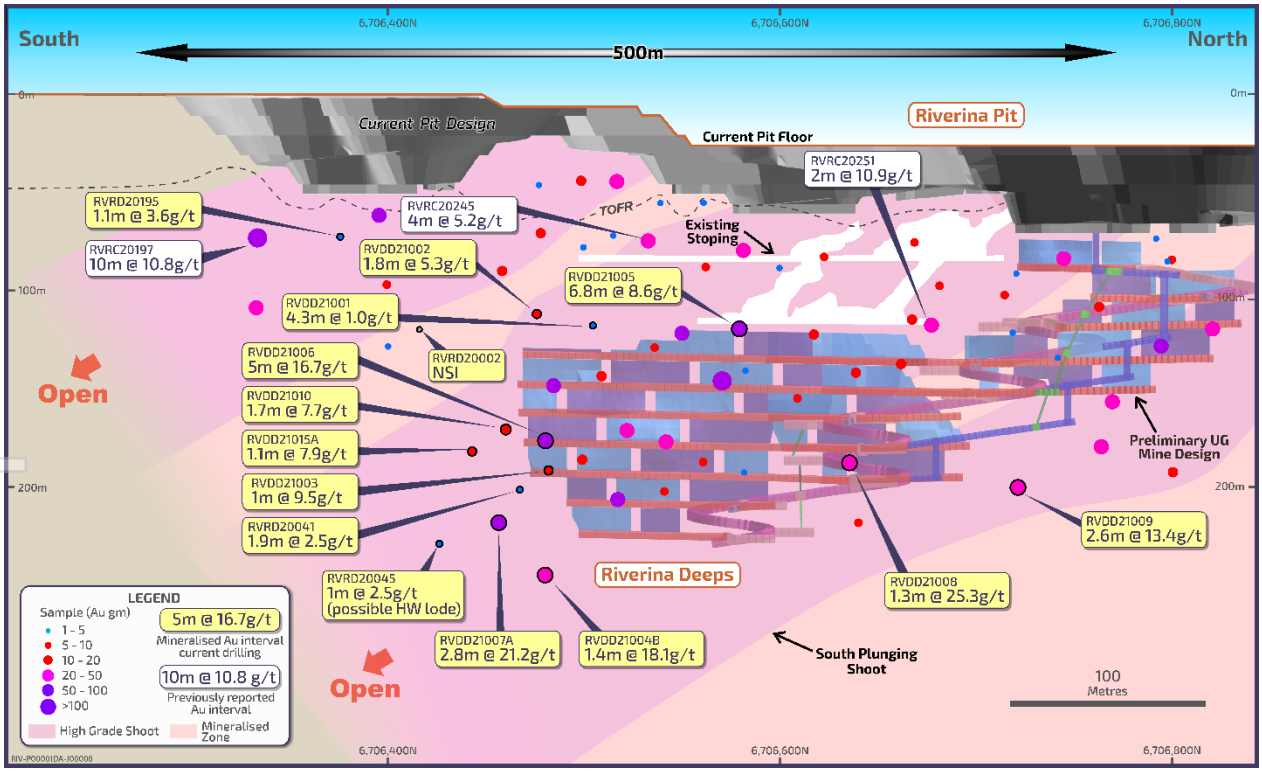

Figure 3 – Long Section showing recent Riverina Underground drilling on Central and South Shoots

Appendix 1

Mineral Resource Table

PROJECT		Cut Off	MEASURED		INDICATED		INFERRED		TOTAL MATERIAL		
			('000t)	(g/t Au)	('000t)	(g/t Au)	('000t)	(g/t Au)	('000t)	(g/t Au)	('000oz.)
GOLDEN EAGLE		2.0	73	5	235	4.1	97	3.7	405	4.1	53
LIGHTS OF ISRAEL		3.0	-	-	74	4.3	180	4.2	254	4.2	34
MAKAI SHOOT		1.0	-	-	1,985	2.0	153	1.7	2,138	2.0	137
WAIHI	Open Pit	0.5	-	-	1,948	2.4	131	2.9	2,079	2.4	159
	Underground	2.0	-	-	188	3.7	195	4.0	383	3.8	47
	TOTAL		-	-	2,136	2.5	326	3.5	2,462	2.6	206
Central Davyhurst Subtotal			-	-	4,430	2.4	756	3.3	5,259	2.5	431
LADY GLADYS		1.0	-	-	1,858	1.9	190	2.4	2,048	1.9	125
RIVERINA AREA	Open Pit	0.5	86	2.0	1,829	1.8	34	2.6	1,949	1.9	117
	Underground	2.0	-	-	390	5.2	618	5.9	1,008	5.6	183
	TOTAL		86	2.0	2,219	2.4	652	5.7	2,957	3.2	300
BRITISH LION	Open Pit	0.5	-	-	386	1.6	17	1.6	403	1.6	21
	Underground	2.0	-	-	36	3.2	3	3.8	39	3.8	5
	TOTAL		-	-	422	1.7	20	2.0	442	1.8	25
FOREHAND	Open Pit	0.5	-	-	-	-	691	1.5	691	1.5	33
	Underground	2.0	-	-	-	-	153	2.5	153	2.5	12
	TOTAL		-	-	-	-	844	1.7	844	1.7	46
SILVER TONGUE	Open Pit	0.5	-	-	-	-	127	2.3	127	2.3	9
	Underground	2.0	-	-	-	-	77	4.5	77	4.5	11
	TOTAL		-	-	-	-	204	3.1	204	3.1	21
SUNRAYSIA		1.0	-	-	175	2.1	318	2.0	493	2.0	32
Riverina-Mulline Subtotal			86	2.0	4,674	2.0	2,228	3.1	6,988	2.4	548
SAND KING	Open Pit	0.5	-	-	1,252	3.4	128	3.3	1,380	3.4	151
	Underground	2.0	-	-	438	3.7	698	3.8	1,136	3.7	136
	TOTAL		-	-	1,690	3.5	826	3.7	2,516	3.5	287
MISSOURI	Open Pit	0.5	-	-	1,453	3.4	17	3.5	1,470	3.4	159
	Underground	2.0	-	-	364	3.4	258	3.4	622	3.4	68
	TOTAL		-	-	1,817	3.4	275	3.4	2,092	3.4	227
PALMERSTON / CAMPERDOWN		1.0	-	-	118	2.3	174	2.4	292	2.4	23
BLACK RABBIT		1.0	-	-	-	-	434	3.5	434	3.5	49
Siberia Subtotal			-	-	3,625	3.4	1,709	3.5	5,334	3.4	585
CALLION	Open Pit	0.5	-	-	241	3.7	28	1.6	269	3.5	30
	Underground	2.0	-	-	255	6.0	156	5.5	411	5.8	77
	TOTAL		-	-	496	4.9	184	4.9	680	4.9	107
Callion Subtotal			-	-	496	4.9	184	4.9	680	4.9	107
FEDERAL FLAG		1.0	32	2	112	1.8	238	2.5	382	2.3	28
SALMON GUMS		1.0	-	-	199	2.8	108	2.9	307	2.8	28
WALHALLA		1.0	-	-	448	1.8	216	1.4	664	1.7	36
WALHALLA NORTH		1.0	-	-	94	2.4	13	3.0	107	2.5	9
MT BANJO		1.0	-	-	109	2.3	126	1.4	235	1.8	14
MACEDON		1.0	-	-	-	-	186	1.8	186	1.8	11
Walhalla Subtotal			32	2.0	962	2.1	887	2.0	1,881	2.1	125
IGUANA		1.0	-	-	690	2.1	2,032	2.0	2,722	2.0	175
LIZARD		1.0	106	4	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	199
Davyhurst Total			200	2.9	15,000	2.6	7,800	2.8	23,100	2.7	2,000
BALDOCK		-	-	-	136	18.6	0	0.0	136	18.6	81
METEOR		-	-	-	-	-	143	9.3	143	9.3	43
WHINNEN		-	-	-	-	-	39	13.3	39	13.3	17
Mount Ida Total			-	-	140	18.6	180	10.2	320	13.8	140
Combined Total			200	2.9	15,100	2.7	8,000	3.0	23,400	2.8	2,140

1. *The Missouri, Sand King, Riverina Area, British Lion, Waihi, Callion, Golden Eagle, Forehand and Silver Tongue Mineral Resources have been updated in accordance with all relevant aspects of the JORC code 2012, and initially released to the market on 15 December 2016 & 26 May 2020 (Missouri), 3 January 2017 & 26 May 2020 (Sand King), 2 December 2019 & 26 May 2020 (Riverina), 4 February 2020 (Waihi), 15 May 2020 & 29 June 2020 (Callion), 8 April 2020 (Golden Eagle) and 9 October 2020 (Riverina South).*
2. *All Mineral Resources listed above, except for the Missouri, Sand King, Riverina Area, British Lion, Waihi, Callion, Golden Eagle, Forehand and Silver Tongue Mineral Resources, were prepared previously and first disclosed under the JORC Code 2004 (refer Swan Gold Mining Limited Prospectus released to the market on 13 February 2013). These Mineral Resources have not been updated in accordance with JORC Code 2012 on the basis that the information has not materially changed since it was first reported.*
3. *The Riverina Area, British Lion, Waihi, Sand King, Missouri, Callion, Forehand and Silver Tongue Open Pit Mineral Resource Estimates are reported within a A$2,400/oz pit shell above 0.5g/t. The Riverina Area, British Lion, Waihi, Sand King, Missouri, Callion, Forehand, Silver Tongue and Golden Eagle Underground Mineral Resource Estimates are reported from material outside a A$2,400 pit shell and above 2.0 g/t.*
4. *Previously, Riverina South included Riverina South and British Lion Resources. Currently Riverina South is included in the Riverina Area Resources as it is contiguous with Riverina mineralisation. British Lion is now quoted separately.*
5. *Resources are inclusive of in-situ ore reserves and are exclusive of surface stockpiles*
6. *The values in the above table have been rounded*

Ore Reserve Table

PROJECT [1,2,9]	PROVED		PROBABLE		TOTAL MATERIAL		
	('000t)	(g/t Au)	('000t)	(g/t Au)	('000t)	(g/t Au)	('000oz.)
Sand King [3,4]			1,200	2.7	1,200	2.7	110
Missouri [3,4]	20	0.9	1,600	2.7	1,600	2.6	130
Riverina [3,4,5]	340	1.1	1,300	1.7	1,700	1.6	86
Golden Eagle [6,7]	50	3.2	85	3.6	140	3.5	15
Waihi [3,4]			1,300	2.4	1,300	2.4	110
Callion [3,4]			230	2.7	230	2.7	20
TOTAL	**410**	**1.4**	**5,800**	**2.4**	**6,200**	**2.4**	**470**

Notes:

1. *The table contains rounding adjustments to two significant figures and does not total exactly.*
2. *This Ore Reserve was estimated from practical mining envelopes and the application of modifying factors for mining dilution and ore loss.*
3. *For the open pit Ore Reserve dilution skins were applied to the undiluted LUC Mineral Resource estimate at zero grade. The in-pit global dilution is estimated to be 31% at Sand King, 45% at Missouri, 24% at Riverina, 13% at Waihi and 26% at Callion all of which were applied at zero grade. The lower dilution at Riverina, Waihi and Callion reflecting the softer lode boundary and allows for inherent dilution within the lode wireframe. All Inferred Mineral Resources were considered as waste at zero grade.*
4. *The Open Pit Ore Reserve was estimated using incremental cut-off grades specific to location and weathering classification. They range from 0.67 g/t to 0.80 g/t Au and are based on a price of A$2200 per ounce and include ore transport, processing, site overheads and selling costs and allow for process recovery specific to the location and domain and which range from 85% (Sand King fresh ore) to 95%.*
5. *Approximately 100,000 t at 1.6 g/t at Riverina was downgraded from Proved to Probable due to current uncertainty surrounding reconciliations experienced during the implementation phase.*
6. *The underground Ore Reserve was estimated from practical mining envelopes derived from expanded wireframes to allow for unplanned dilution. A miscellaneous unplanned dilution factor of 5% at zero grade was also included. The global dilution factor was estimated to be 52% with zero dilution grade.*
7. *The underground Ore Reserve was estimated using stoping cut-off of 2.1 g/t Au which allows for ore drive development, stoping and downstream costs such as ore haulage, processing, site overheads and selling costs. An incremental cut-off grade of 0.66 g/t Au was applied to ore drive development and considers downstream costs only. Cut-off grades were derived from a base price of A$2200 per ounce and allow for process recovery of 92%.*
8. *For Golden Eagle, approximately 35,000 t at 3.9 g/t of material was classified as Proved and derived from the Measured portion of the Mineral Resource. The balance of the Proved material was contained within surface stockpiles.*
9. *The Ore Reserve is inclusive of surface stockpiles above the relevant incremental cut-off and total 370,000 t at 1.1 g/t. All surface stockpiles were classified as Proved.*

Appendix 2: Significant Intersections Table

COMPANY	HOLE ID	MGA NORTH	MGA EAST	RL	AZI	DIP	END DEPTH	HOLE TYPE	DEPTH FROM	DEPTH TO	INTERVAL	GRADE	GRAM METRES	Au g/t interval
OBM	RVDD21001	6706507	264553	440	270	-62	170.0	RCDD	24.0	25.0	1.0	1.18	1.2	1.0m @ 1.18 g/t
									33.0	34.0	1.0	1.80	1.8	1.0m @ 1.80 g/t
									38.0	39.0	1.0	0.78	0.8	1.0m @ 0.78 g/t
									82.0	86.0	4.0	1.59	6.4	4.0m @ 1.59 g/t
									incl 82.0	83.0	1.0	4.84	4.8	1.0m @ 4.84 g/t
									89.0	90.0	1.0	0.63	0.6	1.0m @ 0.63 g/t
									126.7	131.0	4.3	0.96	4.1	4.3m @ 0.96 g/t
									incl 126.7	130.2	3.5	1.07	3.7	3.5m @ 1.07 g/t
	RVDD21002	6706477	264586	439	270	-52	196.5	RCDD	25.0	26.0	1.0	1.10	1.1	1.0m @ 1.10 g/t
									43.0	45.0	2.0	1.82	3.6	2.0m @ 1.82 g/t
									54.0	**59.0**	**5.0**	**5.68**	**28.4**	**5.0m @ 5.68 g/t**
									incl 55.0	**59.0**	**4.0**	**6.94**	**27.7**	**4.0m @ 6.94 g/t**
									142.5	144.3	1.8	5.31	9.5	1.8m @ 5.31 g/t
									169.4	172.2	2.8	0.79	2.2	2.8m @ 0.79 g/t
	RVDD21003	6706480	264614	439	270	-62	300.4	RCDD	61.0	62.0	1.0	1.44	1.4	1.0m @ 1.44 g/t
									76.0	77.0	1.0	0.66	0.7	1.0m @ 0.66 g/t
									88.0	91.0	3.0	0.71	2.1	3.0m @ 0.71 g/t
									incl 90.0	91.0	1.0	1.20	1.2	1.0m @ 1.20 g/t
									110.0	112.0	2.0	1.50	3.0	2.0m @ 1.50 g/t
									125.0	127.0	2.0	1.76	3.5	2.0m @ 1.76 g/t
									193.0	196.0	3.0	0.55	1.6	3.0m @ 0.55 g/t
									incl 193.0	194.0	1.0	1.02	1.0	1.0m @ 1.02 g/t
									203.0	206.0	3.0	0.74	2.2	3.0m @ 0.74 g/t
									incl 205.0	206.0	1.0	1.40	1.4	1.0m @ 1.40 g/t
									217.0	218.0	1.0	9.50	9.5	1.0m @ 9.50 g/t
									231.0	232.0	1.0	0.60	0.6	1.0m @ 0.60 g/t
									261.0	262.0	1.0	7.37	7.4	1.0m @ 7.37 g/t
	RVDD21004	6706509	264647	438	258	-54	24.0	RCDD						N.S.I
	RVDD21004A	6706510	264646	438	255	-54	90.0	RCDD	30.0	31.0	1.0	0.78	0.8	1.0m @ 0.78 g/t
	RVDD21004B	6706515	264656	437	257	-59	340.0	RCDD	131.8	142.5	10.7	1.36	14.5	10.7m @ 1.36 g/t
									Incl 131.8	140.3	8.5	1.57	13.3	8.5m @ 1.57 g/t
									162.0	163.0	1.0	0.83	0.8	1.0m @ 0.83 g/t
									190.0	191.3	1.3	0.70	0.9	1.3m @ 0.70 g/t
									204.0	205.9	1.9	2.62	5.0	1.9m @ 2.62 g/t
									212.0	213.0	1.0	1.03	1.0	1.0m @ 1.03 g/t
									233.0	236.0	3.0	1.07	3.2	3.0m @ 1.07 g/t
									275.0	276.0	1.0	0.75	0.7	1.0m @ 0.75 g/t
									281.6	**283.0**	**1.4**	**18.14**	**25.4**	**1.4m @ 18.14 g/t**
									301.1	304.0	2.9	1.52	4.4	2.9m @ 1.52 g/t
									318.0	319.0	1.0	0.61	0.6	1.0m @ 0.61 g/t
														N.S.I
	RVDD21005	6706576	264581	438	270	-52	180.4	RCDD	110.0	111.0	1.0	0.66	0.7	1.0m @ 0.66 g/t
									143.8	**150.6**	**6.8**	**8.61**	**58.5**	**6.8m @ 8.61 g/t**
									Incl 143.8	**149.5**	**5.7**	**10.13**	**57.7**	**5.7m @ 10.13 g/t**
	RVDD21006	6706480	264599	439	270	-60	270.0	RCDD	61.0	62.0	1.0	0.54	0.5	1.0m @ 0.54 g/t
									65.0	68.0	3.0	0.75	2.3	3.0m @ 0.75 g/t
									incl 67.0	68.0	1.0	1.29	1.3	1.0m @ 1.29 g/t
									77.0	78.0	1.0	0.87	0.9	1.0m @ 0.87 g/t
									82.0	83.0	1.0	3.58	3.6	1.0m @ 3.58 g/t
									93.0	94.0	1.0	1.67	1.7	1.0m @ 1.67 g/t
									124.9	126.3	1.4	1.73	2.4	1.4m @ 1.73 g/t
									167.0	170.0	3.0	1.19	3.6	3.0m @ 1.19 g/t
									incl 167.0	169.0	2.0	1.53	3.1	2.0m @ 1.53 g/t
									200.0	**205.0**	**5.0**	**16.71**	**83.5**	**5.0m @ 16.71 g/t**
	RVDD21007A	6706456	264646	438	270	-58	300.0	RCDD	97.0	98.0	1.0	0.76	0.8	1.0m @ 0.76 g/t
									123.4	124.4	1.0	0.76	0.8	1.0m @ 0.76 g/t
									144.0	146.0	2.0	0.48	1.0	2.0m @ 0.48 g/t
									189.0	190.0	1.0	0.68	0.7	1.0m @ 0.68 g/t
									206.0	208.0	2.0	0.64	1.3	2.0m @ 0.64 g/t
									250.0	251.4	1.4	1.46	2.0	1.4m @ 1.46 g/t
									253.7	**256.5**	**2.8**	**21.17**	**59.3**	**2.8m @ 21.17 g/t**
	RVDD21008	6706633	264620	437	270	-55	260.0	RCDD	26.0	27.0	1.0	2.18	2.2	1.0m @ 2.18 g/t
									35.0	36.0	1.0	2.01	2.0	1.0m @ 2.01 g/t
									39.0	40.0	1.0	0.78	0.8	1.0m @ 0.78 g/t
									47.0	59.0	12.0	1.49	17.9	12.0m @ 1.49 g/t
									Incl 48.0	55.0	7.0	2.14	15.0	7.0m @ 2.14 g/t
									68.0	**83.0**	**15.0**	**1.90**	**28.5**	**15.0m @ 1.90 g/t**
									Incl 68.0	72.0	4.0	1.76	7.0	4.0m @ 1.76 g/t
									Incl 75.0	**83.0**	**8.0**	**2.51**	**20.0**	**8.0m @ 2.51 g/t**
									94.0	95.0	1.0	0.55	0.6	1.0m @ 0.55 g/t
									103.0	104.0	1.0	0.62	0.6	1.0m @ 0.62 g/t
									141.0	147.9	6.9	0.72	5.0	6.9m @ 0.72 g/t
									192.0	193.0	1.0	0.68	0.7	1.0m @ 0.68 g/t
									199.0	200.2	1.2	1.31	1.6	1.2m @ 1.31 g/t
									217.8	**219.1**	**1.3**	**25.28**	**32.9**	**1.3m @ 25.28 g/t**
									231.4	233.0	1.6	2.91	4.7	1.6m @ 2.91 g/t
									238.2	239.2	1.0	0.55	0.5	1.0m @ 0.55 g/t
									242.0	246.2	4.2	0.97	4.1	4.2m @ 0.97 g/t
									Incl141	143.4	2.4	1.12	2.7	2.4m @ 1.12 g/t

COMPANY	HOLE ID	MGA NORTH	MGA EAST	RL	AZI	DIP	END DEPTH	HOLE TYPE	DEPTH FROM	DEPTH TO	INTERVAL	GRADE	GRAM METRES	Au g/t interval
	RVDD21009	6706724	264640	438	270	-52	300.3	RCDD	30.0	31.0	1.0	1.02	1.0	1.0m @ 1.02 g/t
									47.0	50.0	3.0	0.72	2.1	3.0m @ 0.72 g/t
									Incl 49.0	50.0	1.0	1.31	1.3	1.0m @ 1.31 g/t
									56.0	62.0	6.0	0.70	4.2	6.0m @ 0.70 g/t
									Incl 57.0	58.0	1.0	1.00	1.0	1.0m @ 1.00 g/t
									Incl 61.0	62.0	1.0	1.28	1.3	1.0m @ 1.28 g/t
									66.0	74.0	8.0	0.84	6.7	8.0m @ 0.84 g/t
									Incl 66.0	67.0	1.0	1.53	1.5	1.0m @ 1.53 g/t
									Incl 70.0	73.0	3.0	1.07	3.2	3.0m @ 1.07 g/t
									81.0	82.0	1.0	0.77	0.8	1.0m @ 0.77 g/t
									85.0	86.0	1.0	0.92	0.9	1.0m @ 0.92 g/t
									110.0	111.0	1.0	1.20	1.2	1.0m @ 1.20 g/t
									125.0	126.0	1.0	0.77	0.8	1.0m @ 0.77 g/t
									133.1	142.1	9.0	0.67	6.1	9.0m @ 0.67 g/t
									Incl 133.09	135.0	1.9	1.82	3.5	1.9m @ 1.82 g/t
									144.5	147.0	2.5	0.61	1.5	2.5m @ 0.61 g/t
									156.1	157.3	1.2	1.30	1.5	1.2m @ 1.30 g/t
									159.5	161.3	1.7	0.91	1.6	1.7m @ 0.91 g/t
									Incl 159.54	160.6	1.1	1.14	1.2	1.1m @ 1.14 g/t
									166.9	168.0	1.1	1.29	1.4	1.1m @ 1.29 g/t
									177.0	178.0	1.0	0.58	0.6	1.0m @ 0.58 g/t
									185.0	193.0	8.0	2.45	19.6	8.0m @ 2.45 g/t
									Incl 191.69	193.0	1.3	11.04	14.5	1.3m @ 11.04 g/t
									200.0	201.0	1.0	0.66	0.7	1.0m @ 0.66 g/t
									210.0	212.4	2.4	0.92	2.2	2.4m @ 0.92 g/t
									Incl 210	211.0	1.0	1.17	1.2	1.0m @ 1.17 g/t
									250.0	**252.6**	**2.6**	**13.41**	**34.5**	**2.6m @ 13.41 g/t**
									Incl 250.8	**252.6**	**1.8**	**19.20**	**34.0**	**1.8m @ 19.20 g/t**
									256.0	258.0	2.0	0.91	1.8	2.0m @ 0.91 g/t
									Incl 257	258.0	1.0	1.14	1.1	1.0m @ 1.14 g/t
									263.0	267.0	4.0	1.35	5.4	4.0m @ 1.35 g/t
									Incl 263	264.0	1.0	4.40	4.4	1.0m @ 4.40 g/t
	RVDD21010	6706383	264573	440	315	-59	249.0	RCDD	193.0	194.0	1.0	1.01	1.0	1.0m @ 1.01 g/t
									199.7	201.4	1.7	7.70	13.1	1.7m @ 7.70 g/t
									199.7	200.9	1.2	11.08	12.7	1.2m @ 11.08 g/t
	RVDD21015	6706393	264614	439	293	-58	24.0	RCDD	12.0	13.0	1.0	0.55	0.5	1.0m @ 0.55 g/t
	RVDD21015A	6706394	264609	439	293	-58	282.4	RCDD	215.4	216.5	1.1	7.87	8.7	1.1m @ 7.87 g/t
									220.0	221.0	1.0	0.65	0.7	1.0m @ 0.65 g/t
	RVRD20002	6706416	264586	440	270	-60	153.0	RCDD	138.0	139.0	1.0	0.64	0.6	1.0m @ 0.64 g/t
	RVRD20041	6706450	264625	439	273	-58	297.0	RCDD	0.0	1.0	1.0	1.21	1.2	1.0m @ 1.21 g/t
									64.0	65.0	1.0	2.68	2.7	1.0m @ 2.68 g/t
									89.0	92.0	3.0	0.55	1.7	3.0m @ 0.55 g/t
									98.0	99.0	1.0	0.67	0.7	1.0m @ 0.67 g/t
									103.0	105.0	2.0	1.51	3.0	2.0m @ 1.51 g/t
									Incl 103.0	104.0	1.0	2.05	2.1	1.0m @ 2.05 g/t
									116.0	122.0	6.0	0.76	4.6	6.0m @ 0.76 g/t
									Incl 121.0	122.0	1.0	1.42	1.4	1.0m @ 1.42 g/t
									126.0	127.0	1.0	0.71	0.7	1.0m @ 0.71 g/t
									134.0	135.0	1.0	0.84	0.8	1.0m @ 0.84 g/t
									142.0	143.0	1.0	0.74	0.7	1.0m @ 0.74 g/t
									233.0	234.9	1.9	2.52	4.8	1.9m @ 2.52 g/t
									253.0	255.0	2.0	1.03	2.1	2.0m @ 1.03 g/t
									Incl 254.0	255.0	1.0	1.42	1.4	1.0m @ 1.42 g/t
	RVRD20041								259.9	261.1	1.2	0.55	0.7	1.2m @ 0.55 g/t
	RVRD20045	6706418	264636	439	265	-60	261.0	RCDD	181.0	182.0	1.0	0.55	0.5	1.0m @ 0.55 g/t
									209.0	210.0	1.0	0.52	0.5	1.0m @ 0.52 g/t
									258.0	259.0	1.0	2.53	2.5	1.0m @ 2.53 g/t
	RVRD20195	6706374	264573	440	270	-60	120.0	RCDD	63.0	68.9	5.9	0.75	4.4	5.9m @ 0.75 g/t
									incl 65.0	66.0	1.0	1.65	1.7	1.0m @ 1.65 g/t
									80.8	81.9	1.1	3.67	4.0	1.1m @ 3.67 g/t
									112.0	114.0	2.0	1.68	3.4	2.0m @ 1.68 g/t
									incl 113	114.0	1.0	2.43	2.4	1.0m @ 2.43 g/t
	RVRD20199	6705890	264637	441	270	-55	100.0	RCDD	70.3	75.7	5.4	1.39	7.5	5.4m @ 1.39 g/t
									incl 72.5	75.7	3.2	2.07	6.6	3.2m @ 2.07 g/t
	RVRD20241	6705565	264660	439	270	-55	180.0	RCDD	24.0	28.0	4.0	0.51	2.0	4.0m @ 0.51 g/t
									43.0	47.0	4.0	0.39	1.6	4.0m @ 0.39 g/t
									52.0	53.0	1.0	0.52	0.5	1.0m @ 0.52 g/t
									74.0	75.0	1.0	0.87	0.9	1.0m @ 0.87 g/t
									90.7	93.0	2.3	3.44	7.9	2.3m @ 3.44 g/t
									145.8	147.0	1.2	0.89	1.1	1.2m @ 0.89 g/t
									152.0	153.1	1.1	0.83	0.9	1.1m @ 0.83 g/t
	RVRD20248	6706531	264563	439	270	-60	186.4	RCDD	144.6	147.1	2.5	3.00	7.5	2.5m @ 3.00 g/t

COMPANY	HOLE ID	MGA NORTH	MGA EAST	RL	AZI	DIP	END DEPTH	HOLE TYPE	DEPTH FROM	DEPTH TO	INTERVAL	GRADE	GRAM METRES	Au g/t interval
RIVERINA GOLD NL.	RD001	6707116	264314	444	-60	90	200	RCDD	164.7	167.0	2.4	6.11	14.4	2.35m @ 6.11 g/t
	RD002	6707043	264291	444	77	-60	260.0	RCDD	**215.2**	**218.2**	**3**	**10.457**	**31.371**	**3.0m @ 10.46 g/t**
	RD003	6706996	264301	444	72	-60	270.0	RCDD	**228.2**	**230.2**	**2**	**35.835**	**71.67**	**2.0m @ 35.84 g/t**
									237.2	**247.2**	**10**	**15.97**	**159.7**	**10.0m @ 15.97 g/t**
									Incl 240.2	**247.2**	**7.0**	**22.72**	**159.0**	**7.0m @ 22.72 g/t**
	RD004	6706948	264313	444	-57	72	259.5	RCDD	205.1	209.1	4	1.21	4.85	4m @ 1.21 g/t
									212.1	214.1	2	0.81	1.62	2m @ 0.81 g/t
									218.1	219.1	1	1.67	1.67	1m @ 1.67 g/t
GREATER PACIFIC GOLD	RD029	6706972	264305	444	75	-60	291.0	RCDD	25	26	1	0.52	0.52	1.0m @ 0.52 g/t
									208.0	212.0	4.0	1.00	4.0	4.0m @ 1.00 g/t
									Incl 209.0	212	3	1.123	3.369	3.0m @ 1.12 g/t
									219.0	**222.0**	**3.0**	**12.24**	**36.7**	**3.0m @ 12.24 g/t**
									Incl 219.0	**221**	**2**	**17.925**	**35.85**	**2.0m @ 17.93 g/t**
									281.9	290.0	8.2	0.89	7.3	8.2m @ 0.89 g/t
	RD030	6707001	264279	444	-58	75	363	RCDD	85	86	1	0.9	0.9	1m @ 0.90 g/t
									293.5	294	0.5	2.03	1.02	0.5m @ 2.03 g/t
EASTERN GOLDFIELDS	RVDD16054	6707135	264535	446	-55	270	242.1	DD	42	42.7	0.7	2.93	2.05	0.7m @ 2.93 g/t
									59.6	61.3	1.7	1	1.7	1.7m @ 1.00 g/t
									63.6	64.3	0.7	0.74	0.52	0.7m @ 0.74 g/t
									96.8	97.3	0.5	11.32	5.66	0.5m @ 11.32 g/t
									156	157	1	5.67	5.67	1m @ 5.67 g/t
									160	161	1	1.22	1.22	1m @ 1.22 g/t
									240	241	1	1.13	1.13	1m @ 1.13 g/t

Competent Persons Statement

The information in this announcement that relates to exploration results, and the Riverina, Riverina South, British Lion, Waihi, Golden Eagle, Callion, Sand King and Missouri Mineral Resources is based on information compiled under the supervision of Mr Ross Whittle-Herbert, an employee of Ora Banda Mining Limited, who is Member of the Australian Institute of Geoscientists. Mr Whittle-Herbert 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 Whittle-Herbert consents to the inclusion in the report of the matters based on his information in the form and context in which it appears.

Sand King, Missouri, Riverina, Riverina South, British Lion, Waihi, Golden Eagle and Callion Mineral Resources are reported in accordance with the JORC 2012 code. The Company confirms that it is not aware of any new information or data that materially affects the information included in the original market announcements dated 15 December 2016 (Missouri) and 3 January 2017 (Sand King), 2 December 2019 (Riverina), 4 February 2020 (Waihi), 8 April 2020 (Golden Eagle), 15 May 2020 (Callion) and restated in market announcement "Davyhurst Gold Project - Ore Reserve Update" dated 26 May 2020.

Mineral Resources other than Sand King, Missouri, Riverina, Riverina South, British Lion, Waihi, Golden Eagle and Callion were first reported in accordance with the JORC 2004 code in Swan Gold Mining Limited Prospectus released to the market on 13 February 2013. Mineral Resources other than Sand King, Missouri, Riverina, Riverina South, British Lion, Waihi, Golden Eagle and Callion have not been updated to comply with JORC Code 2012 on the basis that the information has not materially changed since it was first reported.

The information in this report that relates to Ore Reserves is based on information compiled by Mr Geoff Davidson, who is an independent mining engineering consultant, and has sufficient relevant experience to advise Ora Banda Mining Limited on matters relating to mine design, mine scheduling, mining methodology and mining costs. Mr Davidson is a Fellow member of the of the Australian Institute of Mining and Metallurgy. Mr Davidson is satisfied that the information provided in this statement has been determined to a feasibility level of accuracy or better, based on the data provided by Ora Banda Mining Limited. Mr Davidson consents to the inclusion in the report of the matters based on his information in the form and context in which it appears.

Forward-looking Statements

This Announcement contains forward-looking statements which may be identified by words such as "believes", "estimates", "expects', "intends", "may", "will", "would", "could", or "should" and other similar words that involve risks and uncertainties. These statements are based on an assessment of present economic and operating conditions, and on a number of assumptions regarding future events and actions that, as at the date of this Announcement, are expected to take place.

Such forward-looking statements are not guarantees of future performance and involve known and unknown risks, uncertainties, assumptions and other important factors, many of which are beyond the control of the Company, the Directors and management of the Company. These and other factors could cause actual results to differ materially from those expressed in any forward-looking statements.

The Company has no intention to update or revise forward-looking statements, or to publish prospective financial information in the future, regardless of whether new information, future events or any other factors affect the information contained in this Announcement, except where required by law.

The Company cannot and does not give assurances that the results, performance or achievements expressed or implied in the forward-looking statements contained in this Announcement will actually occur and investors are cautioned not to place undue reliance on these forward-looking statements.

Appendix 3: JORC Tables

JORC CODE, 2012 EDITION – TABLE 1 REPORT TEMPLATE

Section 1 Sampling Techniques and Data

Information for historical (Pre Ora Banda Mining 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 Ora Banda Mining Limited has undertaken extensive infill and confirmation drilling which confirm historical drill results. Sections 1 and 2 describe the work undertaken by Ora Banda Mining 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. • Greater Pacific Gold; Core sampling method unknown, assumed to be cut half core. RC sampling method unknown. Analysis method unknown. However, work completed by accredited laboratories, Analabs and Genalysis. • 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. • Ora Banda Mining Limited (OBM) - 1m RC samples using face sampling hammer with samples collected under cone splitter. 4m composite RC samples collected using a PVC spear from the sample piles at the drill site. For drilling up to April 2020, RC samples were

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
		dispatched for pulverising and 50g charge Fire Assay. For drillholes RVRC20036 to RVRC20104 inclusive, 1m and 4m composite samples were dispatched to the lab, crushed to a nominal 3mm, split to 500 grams and analysed by Photon Assay method at MinAnalytical in Kalgorlie. 4m composite samples with gold values greater than 0.2 g/t Au were re-sampled as 1m split samples and submitted to the lab for Photon Assay analysis. Half-core samples, cut by automated core 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 other type, whether core is oriented and if so, by what method, etc).*	• 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 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. • Greater Pacific Gold; Schramm RC Rig with face sampling hammer, $5^{1/8}$" diameter. NQ core, Edson 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. • OBM – 5.25 to 5.5 inch diameter RC holes using face sampling hammer with samples collected under cone splitter. HQ and HQ3 coring to approx. 40m, then NQ2 to BOH. Metallurgical and geotechnical core holes drilled using HQ3 exclusively. 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. • OBM - 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*	• 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;

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
	nature. Core (or costean, channel, etc) photography. • *The total length and percentage of the relevant intersections logged.*	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 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. • Greater Pacific Gold; Qualitative logging of lithology, oxidation, alteration and veining. • 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. • OBM - Field logging was conducted using Geobank Mobile™ software on Panasonic Toughbook CF-31 ruggedized laptop computers. Qualitative logging: Lithology, colour, oxidation, grainsize, texture, structure, hardness, regolith. Quantitative: estimates are made of quartz veining, sulphide and alteration percentages. Core photographed both wet and dry. Magnetic susceptibility and RQD were also recorded for core holes. • 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*	• 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

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
	size of the material being sampled.	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 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. • Greater Pacific Gold; Sample preparation for RC and core sample unknown. • 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. • OBM – RC samples were submitted either as individual 1m samples taken onsite from cone splitter or as 4m composite samples speared from the onsite drill sample piles. Half core samples, cut by saw. Core sample intervals selected by geologist and defined by geological

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
		boundaries. For drilling up to April 2020, RC samples were dried, crushed, split, pulverised and a 50gm charge taken. For drillholes RVRC20036 to RVRC20104 inclusive, 1m and 4m composite samples were dispatched to the lab, crushed to a nominal 3mm, split to 500 grams and analysed by Photon Assay method at MinAnalytical in Kalgoorlie. 4m composite samples with gold values greater than 0.2 g/t Au were re-sampled as 1m split samples and submitted to the lab for Photon Assay analysis. 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 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

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
		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. • Greater Pacific Gold; 1m RC samples submitted to Analabs for Au, Ag, Cu, Pb, Zn, As and Ni analysis. Core samples submitted to Genalysis for Au, Ag, Cu, Pb, Zn, As and Ni analysis. Ore zone samples submitted to Minlab for re-assay. Screen fire assay performed on ore zone pulps. • 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 pycnometer. • OBM – Up to April 2020, all samples were sent to an accredited laboratory (Nagrom Laboratories in Perth, Intertek-Genalysis in Kalgoorlie or SGS in Kalgoorlie). 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 1:12. 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. For drillholes RVRC20036 to RVRC20104, 1m and 4m composite RC samples were sent to MinAnalytical Laboratory Services in Kalgoorlie. Sample prep involves drying and a -3mm crush, of which 500 grams is linear split into assay jars for analysis. Samples are analysed by the Photon assay method which utilises gamma radiation to excite the nucleus of the target atoms (gold). The excited nucleus then emits a characteristic photon, which is counted to determine the abundance of gold in the sample. Standards and blanks were inserted into the sample stream at a rate of approximately 1:12. Duplicates were submitted at a rate of approximately 1:30. • Fire assay is considered a total technique, Aqua Regia is considered partial. The Photon assay method is considered a total technique and is non-destructive.
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*	• Holes are not deliberately twinned. • OBM - Geological and sample data logged directly into field computer at the drill rig or core yard using Field Marshall or Geobank Mobile. Data is transferred to Perth via email and imported into Geobank SQL database by the database administrator (DBA). Assay files

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
	and electronic) protocols. • *Discuss any adjustment to assay data.*	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. • Greater Pacific Gold; Collars surveyed on Riverina local Mine grid. 2 point grid transformation translates coordinates into MGA91 zone 51. Holes downhole surveyed by gyro (Ace Drilling). • 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. • OBM (RC, DD) MGA94, zone 51. Drill hole collar positions were picked up by a contract surveyor using RTKGPS subsequent to drilling. Drill-hole, downhole surveys are recorded every 30m using a reflex digital downhole camera. Some RC holes not surveyed if holes short and/or drilling an early stage exploration project. Diamond drillholes completed in 2019 and 2020 by OBM were surveyed using a Gyro

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
		tool.
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, 0.5g/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. • Greater Pacific Gold; Holes drilled to the east inclined at -58 to -60. Suitable for sub vertical N-S striking mineralisation. • 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. • OBM – RC drilling is predominately inclined at between -50 and -60 degrees towards the west. Drilling inclined to the east is only done when lodes are deemed to be vertical or if local landforms prevent access.
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. • OBM - Samples were bagged, tied and stored in a secure yard on site. 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.*	• OBM has reviewed historic digital data and compared it to hardcopy and digital (Wamex) records.

Section 2 Reporting of Exploration Results

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

<table>
<tr><th>Criteria</th><th>JORC Code explanation</th><th>Commentary</th></tr>
<tr><td>Mineral tenement and land tenure status</td><td>• Type, reference name/number, location and ownership including agreements or material issues with third parties such as joint ventures, partnerships, overriding royalties, native title interests, historical sites, wilderness or national park and environmental settings.
• The security of the tenure held at the time of reporting along with any known impediments to obtaining a licence to operate in the area.</td><td>• All tenure pertaining to this report is listed below
<table>
<tr><th>TENEMENT</th><th>HOLDER</th><th>AGREEMENTS</th></tr>
<tr><td>M30/256</td><td>CARNEGIE GOLD PTY LTD.</td><td></td></tr>
</table>
• Carnegie Gold PTY LTD is a wholly owned subsidiary of OBM.
• There are no known heritage or native title 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 South area consists of an interlayered sequence of meta-basalts, meta-sediments and ultramafics, rarely cross-cut by narrow pegmatite dykes. The local stratigraphy strikes roughly N-S with primarily steep east to sub-vertical dips. The area has been affected by upper greenschist to lower amphibolite grade metamorphism with many minerals exhibiting strong preferred orientations. All rock units exhibit strain via zones of foliation, with strongly sheared zones more common in ultramafic lithologies. Contemporaneous strike faults and late stage faults have dislocated the stratigraphy and hence, mineralisation
• Gold mineralisation is hosted by quartz-sulphide and quartz-Fe oxide veining primarily in the metabasalts. Metasediments and ultramafics may also contain gold mineralised quartz veining, although much less abundant. Gold mineralisation is also seen in silica-biotite-sulphide and silica-sericite-sulphide alteration zones in the metabasalts.</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:
○ easting and northing of the drill hole collar
○ elevation or RL (Reduced Level – elevation above sea level in metres) of the drill hole collar
○ dip and azimuth of the hole
○ down hole length and interception depth
○ hole length.
• If the exclusion of this information is justified on the basis that the information is not Material and this exclusion does not detract from the understanding of the report, the Competent Person should clearly explain why this is the case.</td><td>• See list of drill intercepts.</td></tr>
</table>

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
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 0.5g/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 South 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 cross-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 2D/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.*	• Riverina has no known reported metallurgical issues.
		• Results from previous processing have demonstrated that good gold recovery can be expected from conventional CIL processing methods.
		• Recent metallurgical test work demonstrated the following gold recoveries:
		  ○ Oxide – 90%
		  ○ Transitional – 97%
		  ○ Fresh – 94%

Further work	• *The nature and scale of planned further work (eg tests for lateral extensions or depth*	• Resource modelling followed by resource estimation at Riverina South. Infill and extensional drilling at Riverina South, Forehand, Silver Tongue, Sunraysia, followed by further resource updates.

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.*	• Assessment of all regional data to develop new exploration targets.

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