Annual Qualified Persons Report for the Ballarat Gold Mine, Australia for the Year Ended 31 March 2016

LionGold Corp Ltd

Singapore

Effective date 31 March 2016

Prepared in accordance with the requirements of Practice Note 4C of the Singapore Exchange Securities Trading Limited Listing Manual Section B: Rules of Catalist

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Appendix A Checklist of assessment and reporting criteria, based on Table 1 of the JORC Code 2012

1 EXECUTIVE SUMMARY

1.1 Project Description

The Ballarat mine is owned and operated by Castlemaine Goldfields Pty Ltd ("**CGT**"). The mine comprises of two granted mining licences (MIN5396 – Ballarat East, MIN4847 – Ballarat South) and an Exploration Licence (EL3018), which encompasses the whole of the mine as well as the historic Ballarat West goldfield. The operating Ballarat mine is located beneath the city of Ballarat approximately 115km from Melbourne the capital of the State of Victoria.

1.2 Geology and Mineralisation

Mineralisation occurs within Lower Ordovician sandstones, siltstones and mudstones that have been weakly metamorphosed and tightly folded about north-trending axes. The western limbs of the known anticlines dip approximately 70^0W, eastern limbs 85^0W to 85^0E and fold axial planes dip approximately 80^0W. The regional strike of the bedding is northerly. The quartz veins are located predominantly within fold limbs in structurally controlled bodies known as lodes and stockworks. Lodes and stockworks are hosted in west-dipping fault zones (e.g. the Llanberris Mako fault zone). Mineralisation is characterised by notable quantities of coarse gold (>80% +100-micron gold) and very coarse gold (locally >50% +1,000-micron gold) hosted in the quartz veins. A high nugget effect is observed, where grades over a few metres may reach 50 g/t Au or higher, but reduce to a few g/t Au out of the high grade.

1.3 Mine Production

Hard rock 'quartz-mining' commenced in 1858 at Ballarat. Between 1858 and 1918, the goldfield produced over 1.2 Moz Au at a head grade of approximately 9 g/t Au. Recent gold production commenced in 2006 (Table 1.1).

Table 1.1 Gold production history for the Ballarat East goldfield from 2006 to March 2016

Company	Year	Tonnes processed (t)	Head grade (g/t Au)	Recovery %	Recovered (oz Au)
BGF	2006-2010	349,616	3.02	74.6	25,360
CGT	Aug 2011-2012	57,771	5.00	82.6	7,546
CGT	2012-2013	167,996	6.65	85.2	30,612
CGT	2013-2014	170,392	8.35	87.5	40,038
CGT	2014-2015	250,664	6.84	83.6	46,083
CGT	2015-2016	250,610	6.08	81.3	39,870
Total	**2005-2016**	**1,246,049**	**5.71**	**82.8**	**189,509**

Note: Totals may vary due to rounding errors, Yearly totals based on April 1st to March 31st financial year.

1.4 Mineral Resources and Ore Reserves

The Ore Reserve defined at Ballarat is based on the Indicated Mineral Resources and represent a relatively small portion of the mine's overall Resources. The low rate of conversion from Inferred to Indicated Resource to support the Ore Reserve principally relates to the effects of complex vein orientations and high nugget on the geological and grade continuity. Economic decisions are thus based on a combination of Probable Ore Reserves and Inferred Mineral Resources. The project has appropriate infrastructure and plant in place. Mining costs, parameters and methods are now determined as a result of four years continuous mining. Project viability is highly sensitive to gold price and operating costs.

CGT has completed an update of its Mineral Resource and Ore Reserve for the Ballarat mine. Resources have been estimated and are reported in accordance with the Australasian Code for Reporting of Exploration Results, Mineral Resources and Ore Reserves, 2012 (the "**JORC Code 2012**"). Discrete domains within each lode were modelled using an inverse distance squared estimation algorithm with composite top-cut grades selected using statistical analysis of the distribution of grade within each domain. The final Resource (Table 1.2) is reported at a 0 g/t Au cut-off.

Table 1.2 Mineral Resource summary for the Ballarat East mine as of 31 March 2016

Category	Mineral type	Gross attributable to licence		Net attributable to issuer			Contained gold (koz Au)
		Tonnes (kt)	Grade (g/t Au)	Tonnes (kt)	Grade (g/t Au)	Change in ounces Increase %/(Decrease %)	
Indicated Resources	Gold	23.5	14.8	23.5	14.8	(72.3)	11.2
Inferred Resources	Gold	367.5	8.4	367.5	8.4	(5.9)	99.4
Total Resources	**Gold**	**391**	**8.8**	**391**	**8.8**	**(24.3)**	**110.6**

Note: Mineral Resources which are not Ore Reserves do not have demonstrated economic viability. Tonnage is reported in metric tonnes (t), grade as grams per tonne gold (g/t Au), at a 0 (g/t Au) cut-off grade and contained gold in troy ounces (oz Au). Tonnages rounded to the nearest 500 t. Mineral Resources are reported inclusive of Mineral Reserves.

Table 1.3 Indicated Mineral Resource estimate, lode by lode for the Ballarat East mine as of 31 March 2016

Lode	Tonnes (kt)	Grade (g/t Au)	Ounces (koz Au)
Britannia Basking	14	16.2	7.3
Llanberris Basking	4.5	11.3	1.6
Sovereign Tiger	1.5	13.1	0.7
Sovereign Gummy	3.5	14.2	1.6
Total	**23.5**	**14.8**	**11.2**

Note: Mineral Resources which are not Ore Reserves do not have demonstrated economic viability. Tonnage is reported in metric tonnes (t), grade as grams per tonne gold (g/t Au), at 0 (g/t Au) cut-off and contained gold in troy ounces (oz Au). Tonnages rounded to the nearest 500 t. Ounces rounded to the nearest 100 oz Au.

Table 1.4 Inferred Mineral Resource estimate, lode by lode for the Ballarat East mine as of 31 March 2016

Lode	Tonnes (kt)	Grade (g/t Au)	Ounces (koz Au)
Britannia Basking	93	5.0	14.9
Llanberris Basking	118	7.0	26.2
Llanberris Mako	115.5	12.9	47.8
Sovereign Tiger	18	4.0	2.3
Sovereign Gummy	23	11.0	8.2
Total	**367.5**	**8.4**	**99.4**

Note: Mineral Resources which are not Ore Reserves do not have demonstrated economic viability. Tonnage is reported in metric tonnes (t), grade as grams per tonne gold (g/t Au), at 0 (g/t Au) cut-off and contained gold in troy ounces (oz Au). Tonnages rounded to the nearest 500 t. Ounces rounded to the nearest 100 oz Au, exclusive of Indicated Resources.

The company has also calculated a Probable Ore Reserve as summarised in Table 1.5. The mine's Reserves are comprised of a number of ore lodes contained within three mine compartments as outlined in Table 1.6. The mine is segregated into a series of compartments separated by a series of significant cross-course faults.

Table 1.5 Ore Reserves summary, as of 31 March 2016

Category	Mineral type	Gross attributable to licence		Net attributable to issuer			Remarks
		Tonnes (kt)	Grade (g/t Au)	Tonnes (kt)	Grade (g/t Au)	Change from previous update Increase % / (Decrease %)	
Proved	-	-	-	-	-	-	
Probable	Au	26	12.8	26	12.8	(65)	
Total		**26**	**12.8**	**26**	**12.8**	**(65)**	**Issuer owns 100% of the company**
Note: Mineral Resources are reported inclusive of Mineral Reserves.							

Table 1.6 Breakdown of Ore Reserves as of 31 March 2016

Category	Mineral type	Gross attributable to licence		Net attributable to issuer			Remarks
		Tonnes (kt)	Grade (g/t Au)	Tonnes (kt)	Grade (g/t Au)	Change from previous update Increase % / (Decrease %)	
Proved	-	-	-	-	-	-	
Probable							Second report Reserve
Britannia Compartment	Au	14	15.7	14	15.7	(23)	Second report
Llanberris Compartment	Au	5	10.4	5	10.4	16	Second report
Sovereign Compartment	Au	7	9.9	7	9.9	(90)	Second report
Total		**26**	**12.8**	**26**	**12.8**	**(65)**	**Issuer owns 100% of the company**

The Ballarat Mine Indicated and Inferred Resources are based on block models which are constructed using tightly constrained and often quite narrow domain wireframes. Wire-framing is carried out with an emphasis on constraining the width of the domains to the true widths of the high grade zones within ore lodes. As a result, it is common for the high grade domains to be modelled down to widths between 0.5m and 1.5m.

Current mining methods have a minimum mining width of 2.5m (for up-hole stoping) meaning that a significant amount of planned dilution is required for extraction to occur. This is accounted for during Reserve estimations. In addition to this, due to the challenging ground conditions some over-break is included in the Reserve estimations.

The combination of these factors results in a significant increase in tonnes and decrease in gold grade during the conversion from Indicated Resources to Probable Reserves.

1.5 Economic Analysis

All currency values are in Australian dollars (A$) unless otherwise stated and all unit cost references include all operational expenditure associated with the site and exclude all capital related expenditure. Mined ore tonnes for the 2015-2016 year totalled 243,064 t and the site operating cost per tonne of ore mined averaged A$185. Gold ounces sold for the 2015-2016 year totalled 42,036 oz Au, with an associated site cash operating cost per ounce at A$1,120. The average gold price received per ounce for the 2015-2016 year was A$1,566. The revenue from bullion sales totalled A$65.8M.

Revenues for the 2016-2017 budget years are estimated assuming US$1,115/oz Au and an exchange rate of 0.71, to give a gold price of A$1,571/oz Au. The plan is to mine 255,000 t at a head grade of 6.6 g/t Au at a site unit operating cost per tonne of ore mined of A$190 for a gross revenue of A$71M, with an forecast mill recovery of 83.4%. A key objective of the 2016-2017 budget is to ensure sufficient funds are available for the operation to be self-sustaining, including its ability to fund major projects such as the underground diamond drill programme and the sustaining capital expenditure requirements.

1.6 Risk Assessment

The current Mineral Resource at Ballarat carries an overall “high” risk. The risk principally relates to geological and grade variability. It is reflected by the predominate use of the Inferred Mineral Resource category. At any one time, the mine generally has no more than 12 to 18 months of Resource in front of it.

While a Probable Ore Reserve has been defined at Ballarat, it is insufficient to underpin a 12 month mine plan, therefore some economic decisions to mine are based on Inferred Mineral Resources – these carry a ‘medium-high” risk. Mine planning and scheduling is carried out with some flexibility built in to allow for change to be implemented efficiently if and when required. The project has established infrastructure and plant in place. Mining costs, parameters and methods are now determined as a result of over 4 years of continuous mining. The processing plant is designed to cope with Ballarat’s typical coarse-gold ore. It can achieve a recovery of around 84% and has designed capacity of approximately 600,000 tpa.

The QPs believe the accuracy of the grade and tonnage estimate for the Inferred Mineral Resources is considered to be within ±35-50% globally based on general experience of this style of mineralisation. Mine reconciliation data over the past three years also supports this range.

Social, legal, political and environmental risks are considered “low”, given the relatively stable and developed nature of Australia.

2 INTRODUCTION

2.1 Aim and Scope of Report

This Qualified Persons Report ("**QPR**") has been prepared by CGT for LionGold Corp Ltd ("**LionGold**") in compliance with the disclosure requirements of the Singapore Exchange Securities Trading Limited (the "**SGX-ST**"). This QPR is intended to be read as a whole, and sections or parts thereof should therefore not be read or relied upon out of context. Unless otherwise stated, information and data contained in this report or used in its preparation have been provided by CGT a wholly-owned subsidiary of LionGold.

The SGX-ST Listing Manual Section B: Rules of Catalist (the "**Catalist Rules**") require the preparation of this QPR in accordance with Practice Note 4C of the Catalist Rules.

2.2 Use of Report

The Mineral Resource will be publically released by LionGold on the SGXNET of the SGX-ST and used by CGT to plan mining operations at Ballarat.

2.3 Reporting Standard

The contained Mineral Resource has been reported in accordance with the JORC Code 2012.

2.4 Report Authors and Contributors

Qualified Persons ("**QPs**") for this QPR are listed in Table 2.1.

Table 2.1 QPs for this QPR

Name	Position	Employer	Independent of LionGold	Date of site visit	Professional designation	Contribution to QPR
Mr Matthew Hernan	Geology Manager	CGT[(1)]	No	Based on site. Visits mine on a weekly basis	MAusIMM & MAIG	Peer Review Qualified Person.
Mr Esteban Valle	Resource Geologist	CGT[(1)]	No	Based on site. Visits mine on a weekly basis	MAIG	All sections Qualified Person.
Mr Philip Petrie	Senior Mining Engineer	CGT[(1)]	No	Based on site. Visits mine on a weekly basis.	MAusIMM	Sections 9,10,12 Section 4 JORC Table 1 Qualified Person.

[(1)]Address: 10 Woolshed Gully Drive, Mount Clear, Ballarat, VIC 3350, Australia.

Other experts contributed to this QPR under the supervision of the QPs (Table 2.2).

Table 2.2 CGT staff who contributed to this QPR[3]

Name	Position	Employer	Professional designation	Contribution
Mr Jason Fothergill	Principal Geologist/ Tenements Officer	CGT[3]	MAusIMM	Section 3
Mr Matthew Hernan	Geology Manager	Balmaine[1]	MAusIMM	Peer review of report
Mr Mark Davies	Processing Manager	Balmaine	-	Section 7 Section 11
Mr Kurtis Noyce	Senior Sustainability Officer	Balmaine	-	Section 3, 12. 13
Mr Philip Petrie	Senior Mining Engineer	Balmaine	MAusIMM	Section 9,10,12, Table 1
Mr Esteban Valle	Resource Geologist	Balmaine	MAIG	All Sections
Mr Greg Baird	Finance and Administration Manager	Balmaine	Chartered Accountant	Section 14
Ms Toni Griffith	Chief Financial Officer	CGT	Chartered Accountant	Section 14

*[1]Balmaine Gold Pty Ltd ("**Balmaine**") is 100% owned by CGT and operates the Ballarat mine*

[2] CGT is 100% owned by LionGold

[3] The personnel listed in Table 2.2 are not independent of LionGold

2.5 Qualified Persons Statement

The QPs responsible for preparation of this QPR are:

- Mr Matthew Hernan – Geology Manager with CGT is a member of the Australasian Institute of Mining and Metallurgy (AusIMM) and the Australian Institute of Geoscientists (AIG) and has 14 years of experience in the mining industry.
- Mr Philip Petrie – Senior Mining Engineer with CGT is a member of the Australasian Institute of Mining and Metallurgy (AusIMM) and has 31 years of experience in the mining industry.
- Mr Esteban Valle - Resource Geologist with CGT is a member of the Australian Institute of Geoscientists (AIG) and has 12 years of experience in the mining industry.

All QPs have visited the Ballarat mine within the preceding three months to 31 March 2016.

Messers Hernan, Petrie and Valle are not independent of LionGold.

The effective date of this QPR is 31 March 2016.

2.6 Basis of the Report

This report presents a Mineral Resource estimate undertaken by Mr Valle and Mr Hernan, and a Probable Ore Reserve estimate undertaken by Mr Petrie. The Resource is reported in accordance with the JORC Code 2012. The database and geological model used to estimate the Resource were compiled by CGT. The Resource was estimated using Vulcan software.

Other data have been supplied by members of the Ballarat mine team (Table 2.2).

The QPs have reviewed all input data, models and outputs in this QPR and believe that they are appropriate and permit the Mineral Resource to be reported in accordance with the JORC Code 2012.

3 PROJECT DESCRIPTION

3.1 Location

The Ballarat gold mine site is located to the south of the City of Ballarat, approximately three kilometres south from the city centre, and approximately 115 km northwest of Melbourne.

Figure 3-1 Ballarat mine location

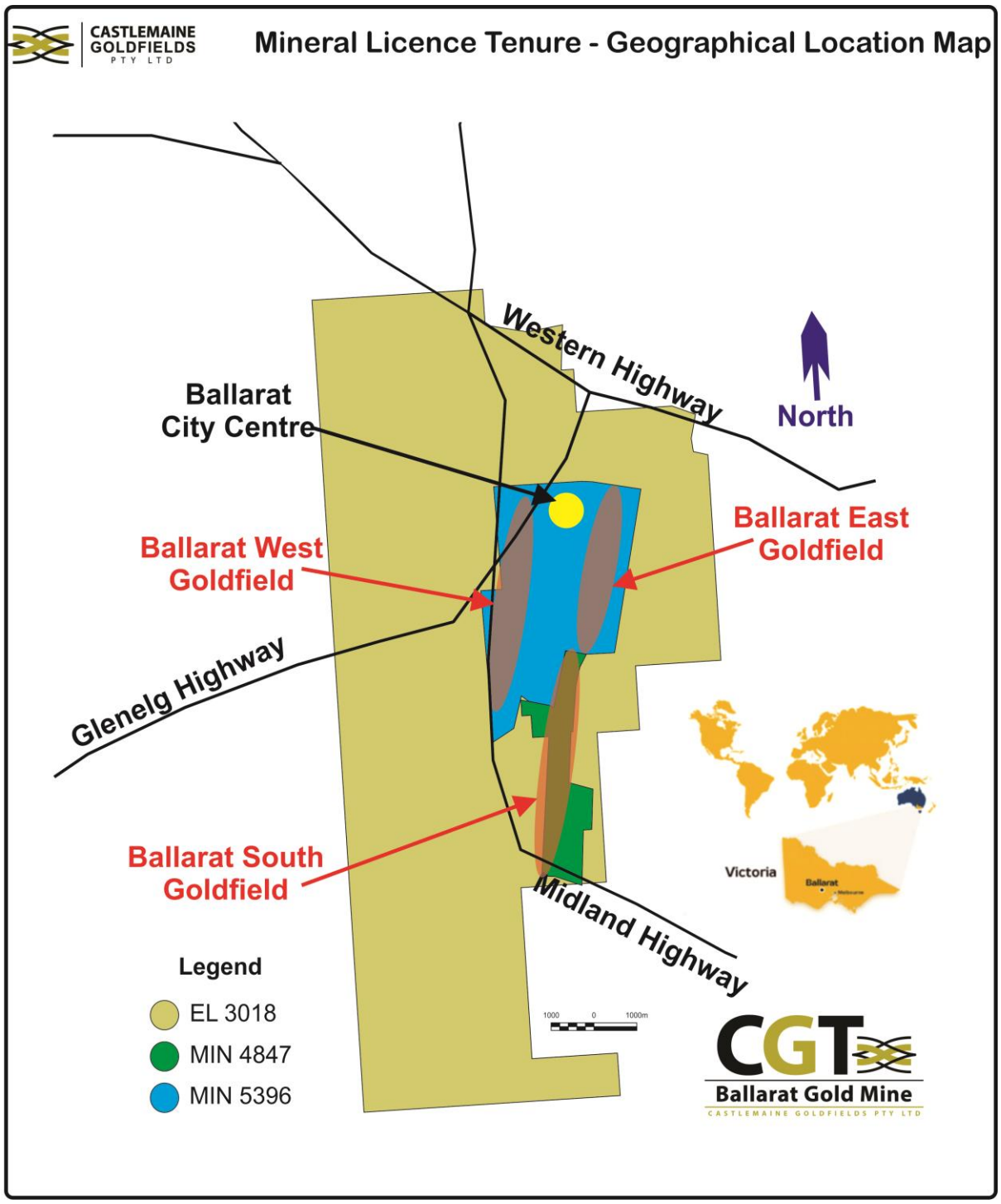
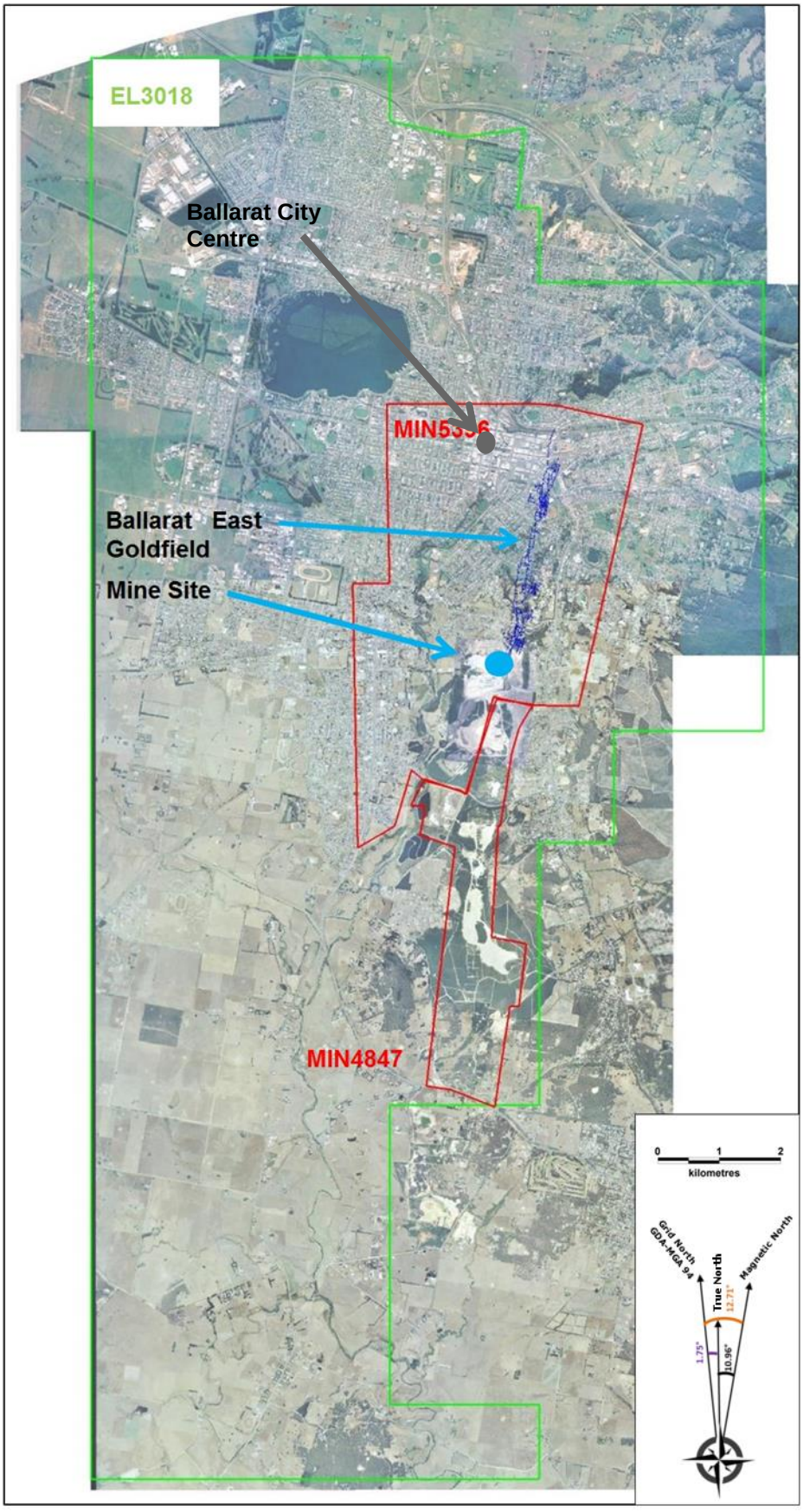


Figure 3-2 Location of Ballarat mine tenements



3.2 Tenure

CGT holds the mining tenements listed below in Table 3.1 through its 100% owned subsidiary Balmaine Gold Pty Ltd (Figure 3-2). The tenements cover the major historic hard rock mining areas of the Ballarat East, Ballarat South and Ballarat West goldfields.

The Resources being reported on are located entirely within Mining Licence MIN5396. This Licence is wholly contained within Exploration Licence EL3018. The tenements are in good standing with the regulatory authority, with all required bonds and permits in place to allow mining operations to be carried out.

Table 3.1 Tenure details for Ballarat mine

Asset name/ Country	Issuer's interest (%)	Tenement Status	Licence expiry date	Licence Area	Type of mineral, oil or gas deposit	Remarks
Ballarat, Australia	100%	Mining	4/10/2023	14.86 km^2	Gold, platinum, silver	Mining licence (MIN5396)
Ballarat, Australia	100%	Mining	1/11/2019	4.10 km^2	Gold, platinum, silver	Mining licence (MIN4847)
Ballarat, Australia	100%	Exploration	3/10/2017	122.9 km^2	Gold, platinum, silver	Exploration licence (EL3018)

3.3 Tenure Conditions

The Ballarat gold mine consists of the two mining licences MIN5396 and MIN4847, surrounded by the exploration licence EL3018.

Mining licence conditions in Victoria state that mining must be ongoing and not cease for a period of greater than two years for the licence to remain valid, as stated under the Mineral Resources (Sustainable Development) Act, 1990 (MRSDA). The current operations of CGT satisfy all conditions for the ongoing maintenance of mining licences.

Conditions for tenure of exploration licences in Victoria are based on a combination of exploration activity and expenditure determined by the government under the MRSDA conditions.

An area Work Plan permitting surface exploration through the tenements was approved in 2008.

The project area covered by Work Plans spans some 123 km^2 surrounding the City of Ballarat. Land tenure within the project area consists of both freehold and Crown Land managed by a range of entities. The land managers include; City of Ballarat, Central Highlands Water (CHW), Hancock Victoria Plantations (HVP), Sporting Clubs, private land owners and various other Committees of Management. Crown Land includes that reserved for particular purposes, restricted crown land and unrestricted crown land.

The dominant land use at Ballarat is residential. In the immediate vicinity of the mine site, the land is managed by CGT, CHW and HVP for forestry purposes.

Other conditions imposed by other local and State government agencies are listed below:

An Environment Effects Statement (EES) was approved in September 1988.

A Planning Permit was issued by Shire of Buninyong in September 1993 and subsequently extended by City of Ballarat until September 2027.

The authority to commence work for MIN4621 (one of several licences now amalgamated as MIN5396) was granted on 11 November 1993, and full-scale mining and ore processing now proceeds under that authority.

The Work Plan for the Ballarat East licences was approved in 1993 under the MRSDA for development of the underground access, dewatering, ventilation shafts, process plant (including the use of cyanide), tailings and waste rock storage facilities, services and rehabilitation.

Subsequent variations to the Work Plan were granted for; rehabilitation works near Elsworth Street (1994), the Golden Point ventilation intake shaft (2008, 2009 and 2012), the Terrible Gully tailings storage facility (2005) and a concrete batching plant (2005).

A waste discharge licence (18092) issued by the Environment Protection Authority allows for discharge of treated mine water to Yarrowee river.

3.4 Access

The site located in the suburbs of Ballarat which is only 115km from Melbourne the State capital and is accessible by rail and an extensive road transport network. Domestic and international flights are accessible via Melbourne.

The City of Ballarat Planning Permit requires Heavy Vehicles (those being in excess of 10 t) shall only be permitted to enter and leave the site between 0700 and 1800 from Monday to Friday (except where emergency repair works are required to be undertaken to maintain the on-site operation).

A combination of sealed and graded roads provides good light vehicle access from the main gate to buildings and plant areas throughout the site. Separate haul roads for underground haul trucks and light vehicles provide access to the underground portal and run of mine (ROM) pad.

3.5 Climate

The Ballarat region has a moderate climate (elevation 435 m above sea level). The mean daily maximum temperature for January is 25.1°C while the mean daily minimum is 10.9°C. In July, the mean daily maximum is 10.0°C and the mean daily minimum is 3.2°C. The mean annual rainfall is 693 mm, August being the wettest month with an average of 75 mm. Like much of Australia, Ballarat experiences cyclical drought and heavy rainfall.

3.6 Landforms, Soils, Flora and Fauna

Ballarat's location is in the southern foothills of the Great Dividing Range at an elevation of 400 m above sea level. The surrounding areas with fertile red soils from the basalt flows have been cleared for grazing and cropping with higher areas utilised for commercial pine plantation and the preservation of areas of remnant native forest. Areas with poor siliceous soils generated on the Palaeozoic bedrock hills are covered in Heathy Dry Forests and Grassy Woodlands, these ecosystems are dominated by eucalypts with an understory of shrubs, herbs and graminoids.

The exploration project area may contain protected flora and fauna species which are either listed under the Flora and Fauna Guarantee Act 1988 (Vic), or under the Environmental Protection and Biodiversity Conservation Act 1999 (Commonwealth). There are 5 International Union for Conservation of Nature (IUCN) Red Listed species that are present in the region. These areas are identified during planning stages and avoided by the company. Should disturbance to vegetation be unavoidable, the company is required to provide and protect adequate vegetation offsets for the disturbance. The CGT Ballarat mine has not been required to provide any vegetation offsets to date. It is not anticipated that this will be required for works planned in the immediate future.

4 HISTORY

Gold was discovered in the Ballarat district during August 1851, underground mining of quartz veins started in the late 1850s and continued until 1918. The Ballarat goldfield was the second largest gold producer in the state of Victoria as shown in Table 4.1.

Table 4.1 Hard rock and alluvial gold production history for the Central Victorian goldfields (Phillips and Hughes, 1998)

Goldfield	Total Gold (t)
Bendigo	697
Ballarat	**408**
Castlemaine	127
Stawell	82
Creswick	81
Walhalla	68
Maldon	65
Woods Point	52
Clunes	47
Chiltern	46

The historical quartz mines at Ballarat East occur along a narrow corridor some 400 m wide and approximately four kilometres long with typical mined depth of 350 m (maximum 500 m). Recorded underground gold production totalled 1.6 Moz at an average recovered grade of 9 g/t Au. No significant gold mining or exploration took place until Ballarat Goldfields NL commenced work in the mid 1980s.

4.1 Previous Exploration and Development Work

Between 1985 and 1988, Ballarat Goldfields NL (BGF) carried out a programme of diamond drilling to test for continuation of mineralisation below the old mines. Approximately 8,000 m of diamond coring was drilled along a strike length of 400 m. The results confirmed the existence of significant gold quartz mineralisation. Data obtained from this drilling programme is presented in Canavan and Hunt (1988).

During 1991, a further 11,000 m of diamond drilling was carried out under a joint venture between Ballarat Goldfields NL and North Broken Hill-Peko. This drilling tested for mineralisation beneath the old mines and extended the tested strike length from 400 m to 2,800 m. Results of this phase of drilling are detailed in O'Neill *et al*. (1992). In 1994, a decline located at Woolshed Gully was commenced to access a resource delineated by Livingstone and d'Auvergne (1992). In 1996, the decline development was suspended without having reached its target and placed on care and maintenance.

In 2003, exploration drilling resumed from both the Woolshed Gully decline and surface locations. Between 2003 and 2009, 23,108 m of underground development and 246,977 m of drilling was completed. Lihir Gold Limited (LGL) acquired the project in 2007 via a merger with the aim of developing the project to mine 600,000 tpa for target production of 200,000 oz Au of gold. In late 2008, stope production commenced in the southern end of the deposit, mineralisation was more variable and discontinuous than previously modelled.

During 2008, LGL mined 129,000 t at a grade of 3.5 g/t Au and during 2009, mined 105,000 t at a grade of 4.3 g/t Au. By mid-2009, total gold production from the Ballarat East operation was approximately 29,000 oz Au. In February 2010, LGL suspended operations.

CGT entered into an agreement to acquire the Ballarat tenement package including the mill, various equipment and substantial mine development from LGL in March 2010 for an acquisition cost of A$8.6M (A$4.5M and assuming a A$4.1M rehabilitation bond) plus a 2.5% royalty on future production, capped at A$50M (to Newcrest Mining Ltd). The mineral licences which comprise the Ballarat Gold Mine are held by Balmaine Gold Pty Ltd which is a wholly-owned subsidiary of CGT. Licence transfer to Balmaine occurred in May 2010.

CGT underground exploration activities were focused on the northern exploration targets on the First Chance and Suleiman anticlines, in the Llanberris compartment with 15,000 m of diamond drilling completed in the period May-December 2010. Exploration success led to the completion of a feasibility study targeting gold production of 40,000 to 50,000 oz Au per annum. Underground mining activity recommenced in March 2011, the process plant was recommissioned and first gold production occurred in September 2011. CGT became a wholly-owned subsidiary of LionGold in August 2012.

4.2 Reliability of Historical Estimates

Since commencement of operations at Ballarat, CGT has carried out a continuous drilling programme to delineate existing and new resources. With increased geological knowledge and drill density, the interpretation of grade, geological orientations and continuity has evolved.

Compared to CGT's interpretation of lode continuity, previous interpretations had excessive extrapolation. The resource estimates were audited by a number of independent parties and found to be appropriate apart from the assumptions on the extent of lode continuity. As a result estimates made by either LGL or BGF have not been utilised by CGT.

4.3 Production History

Gold production from the commencement of production in 2006 is tabulated to the end of March 2016 in Table 1.1.

5 GEOLOGICAL SETTING

5.1 Regional Geological Setting

Ballarat is located in the south-western part of the Lachlan Fold Belt (LFB) within the Palaeozoic sedimentary rocks of the Bendigo-Ballarat subdivision, the location of which is shown in Figure 5-1. The outcropping bedrocks of the region are graptolite-bearing Ordovician age turbidites of the Castlemaine Super Group which comprises the majority of the bedrock of the Bendigo-Ballarat zone of the LFB in Victoria.

To the north of the region, the Ordovician rocks are covered by Tertiary-age shallow water sediments of the Murray Basin, and to the south, they are overlain by Miocene marine sediments. East and west of Ballarat, Quaternary age basalt flows cover the Ordovician rocks.

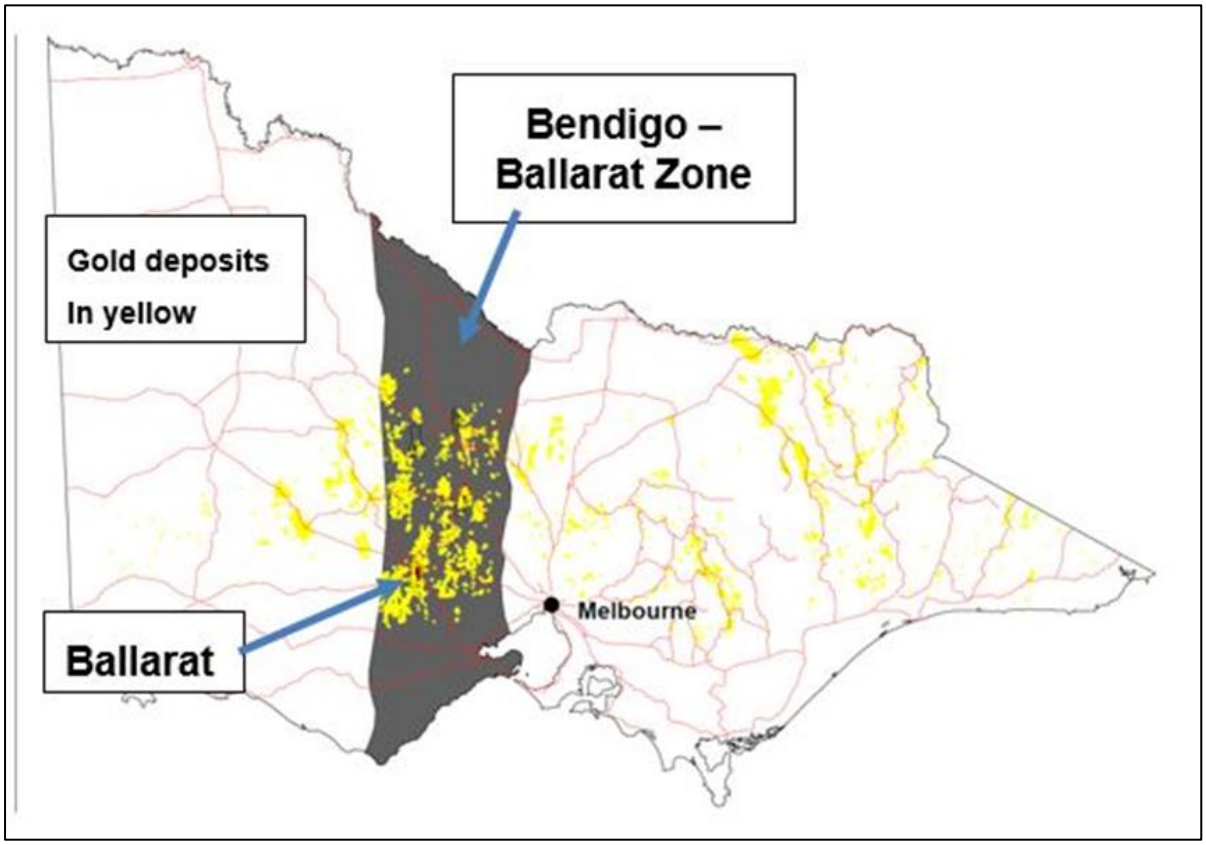
The Quaternary volcanics are part of the extensive basaltic plains to the south and west of Ballarat. No mineralisation has been recorded to occur within them. Four flows have been identified in the Ballarat area with a total thickness of up 150 m. The flows have filled in the pre-existing drainage forming the Deep Lead deposits exploited early in Ballarat's mining history.

The Ordovician sediments have been folded into north-south striking of anticlinoriums and synclinoriums during the Benambran Orogen. Regional scale, north-south striking, west-dipping reverse faults occur across the zone and have been interpreted to be related to the formation and the distribution of the numerous gold deposits in the region.

They have been intruded by a suite of Devonian age granites and, locally, by Jurassic lamprophyre dykes.

Summaries of regional and local geology are found in Taylor *et al*. (1996) and Vandenberg *et al*. (2000) and the references contained therein. The geology of the Ballarat East goldfield and the forms and control of the mineralisation are described at length in Gregory and Baragwanath (1907), Baragwanath (1923), Canavan and Hunt (1988), d'Avergne (1990), Osborne (2008) and Fairmaid *et al.* (2011).

Figure 5-1 Plan of Victoria showing location of the Bendigo-Ballarat zone and gold deposits in yellow



5.2 Local Geological Setting

The Ballarat goldfield is located in the hangingwall of the regional north-south striking, west-dipping reverse, Williamson Creek fault.

Ordovician sedimentary rocks range in grain size from pelagic black shale to coarse grain sandstones. The rocks have been folded into a series of upright chevron-style anticlines with wavelengths ranging from 50 m to 300 m with numerous parasitic folds occurring around the hinge zone of the larger folds (Figure 5-2).

To the east of the goldfield, the rocks have been intruded by the unmineralised Gong Gong granodiorite which has a contact metamorphic aureole of hornfelsed sediment up to 200 m.

Figure 5-2 Geological Interpretation of the First Chance anticline on the Ballarat East goldfield at the 38050 mN section (Allibone, 2009)



5.3 Mineralisation

Mineralisation at Ballarat is *orogenic* in character. The vein systems can generally be described as those forming at temperatures of between 200°C and 300°C at 1,500 m and 4,500 m crustal depth. The vein mineral assemblage includes several generations of quartz with chlorite, sericite, albite and carbonate minerals. Arsenopyrite and pyrite are the dominant sulphide minerals with galena, sphalerite, chalcopyrite and pyrrhotite also commonly observed. The estimated percentage of sulphide minerals in the veins is 2%. No correlation has been established between sulphides and the presence or grade of gold.

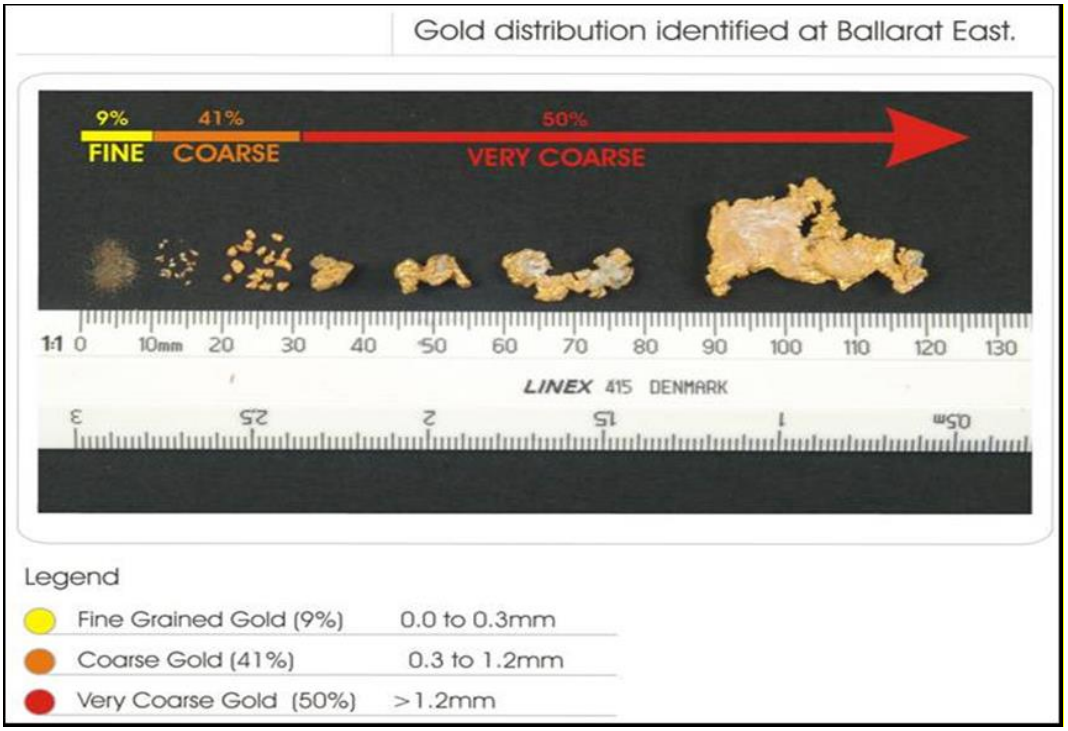
The host rocks show bleaching carbonate aggregates, disseminated pyrite, arsenopyrite and pervasive sericitic alteration as a halo around quartz veining.

Observation has shown that gold may occur within fractures within sulphide minerals or be deposited on the margins of sulphide grains, indicating that gold was deposited last. Gold has been observed as native particles which range in size from microns up to 30 mm in length (Figure 5-3).

The historical reports of occurrence of the gold (Baragwanath, 1923) and the observations made during the current mining operations have shown no change in the style and nature of gold occurrence throughout the Ballarat East goldfield.

The presence of coarse often visible gold (>100 µm in size) imparts a degree of risk due to both grade and geological variations that cannot be easily estimated. They rank amongst the most difficult of ore deposits types, in terms of producing an accurate and precise resource estimate (Dominy, 2014).

Figure 5-3 Gold distribution as recovered from a metallurgical test sample



5.3.1 Mineralisation Styles

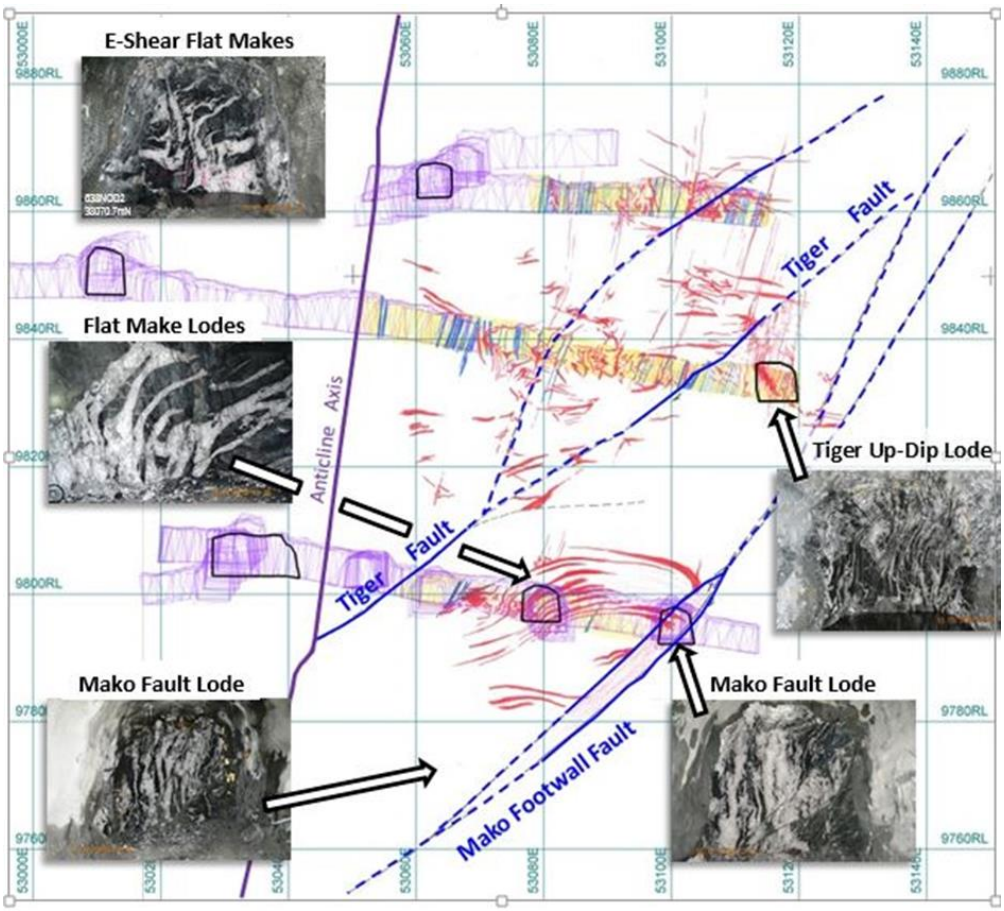
The Ballarat East goldfield has three major productive lines of reef, located on anticlines of the same name, the Suleiman minor Line, the Scandinavian Line and the First Chance Line (Figure 5-2). A minor gold bearing line is the Oregon line to the east of current development.

Each line of reef has been divided into local geological packages called “compartments” which are defined by a series of major sub-vertical brittle faults (cross courses) which obliquely cross cut the goldfield at semi-regular intervals.

The majority of gold mined occurred in a semi-continuous series of lodes associated with shallow or steep west-dipping reverse faults that cross-cut the vertical to overturned eastern limb of the anticlines. The major folds are continuous along the length of the goldfield.

The Mako Fault Zone (MFZ) in the Llanberris compartment is an example of a west-dipping reverse fault zone (Figure 5-4). The fault zones dip between 20º and 70º degrees, extend up to 250 m along strike (north-south), 90 m down dip and range in thickness from 0.5 m to 6 m. Veining comprises a combination of massive quartz, weakly laminated quartz, brecciated quartz and stockwork veins. Later faults offsetting early stage veining has been observed amongst a complex zone of shearing and fault gouge development.

Figure 5-4 Composite cross section for the MFZ in the Llanberris



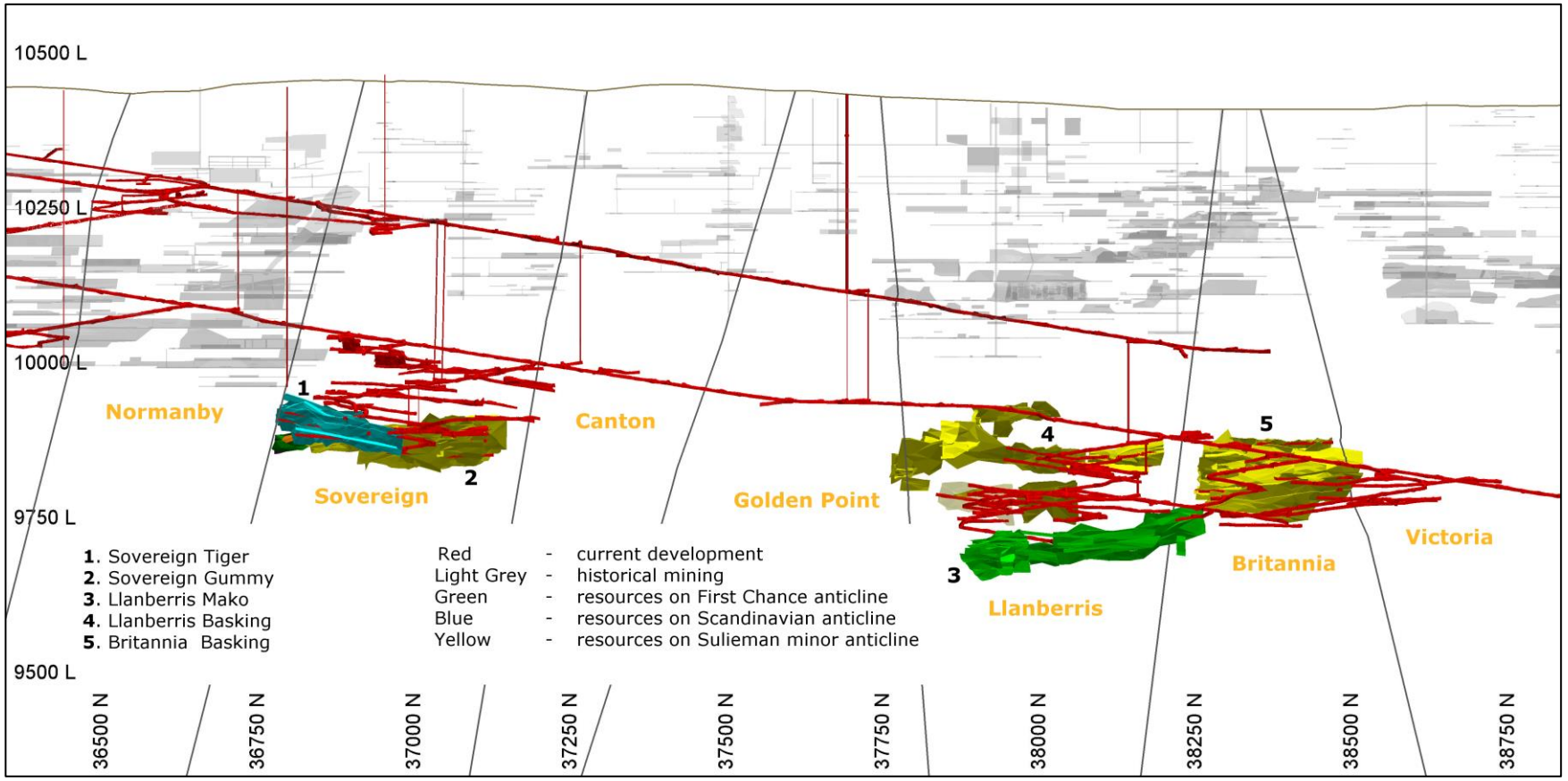
Composite cross section for the MFZ in the Llanberris compartment with representative photos for different lode styles. Mapped quartz veins are extrapolated in between mining levels using drill hole information. Shale beds are coloured blue, Sandstone beds are coloured yellow and quartz veins are coloured red.

Steep to moderately east-dipping vein arrays developed between the major west-dipping faults have been observed. These are important as linking structures or by forming local hots spots where they interact with the west dipping faults. Generally the east dipping fault lodes only form a small proportion of the mineralised resources.

5.3.2 Resource mineralisation

The mineralisation of each of the resources estimated in this report is described in the following section. The resource locations are shown in Figure 5-5.

Figure 5-5 Resource location, Ballarat East. Long section looking west



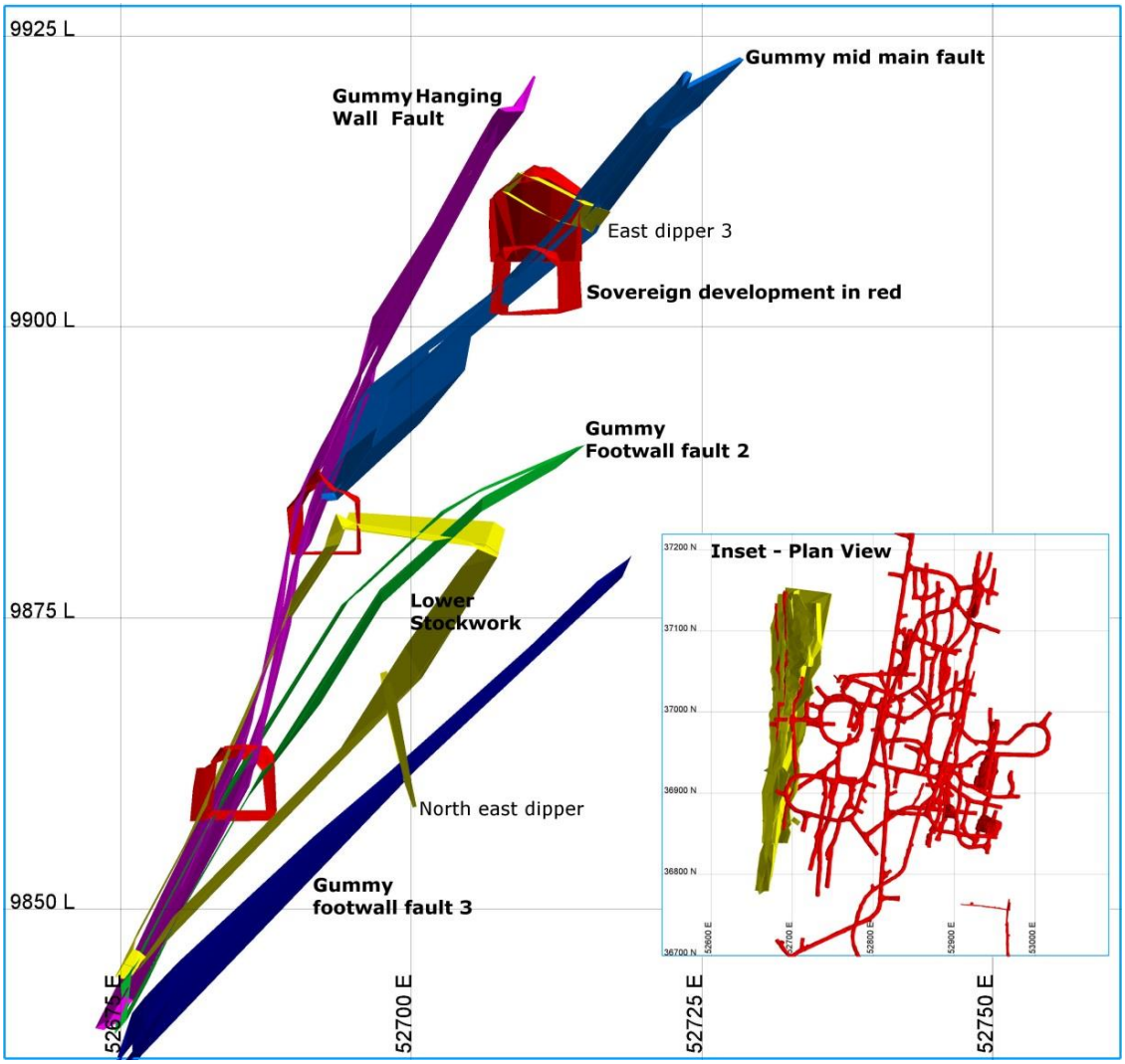
5.3.2.1 Sovereign Gummy

The Gummy Fault resource is a west-dipping fault zone located in the eastern limb of the Suleiman minor anticline in the Sovereign compartment (Figure 5-6). It consists of quartz veining associated with four prominent sets of west-dipping faults, with east-dipping en-echelon vein arrays between the west dipping faults and stockwork zones at the upper and lower ends of the zone at the fold hinges where the west-dipping faults converge. Occasional mineralised veining has been observed in the footwall of the fault zone, however no significant veining has been intercepted above the hanging wall of the upper faults.

The hanging wall or "bounding" fault was often defined, especially in the lower southern part of the zone, by a laminated quartz vein up to 15 cm wide. Stockwork zones often have abundant quartz but low grade assays.

In long section, the dominant orientation of mineralisation has a northerly plunge but there are at least two zones internally with southerly plunges.

Figure 5-6 Cross section of Sovereign Gummy Resource looking north at 37,040 mN



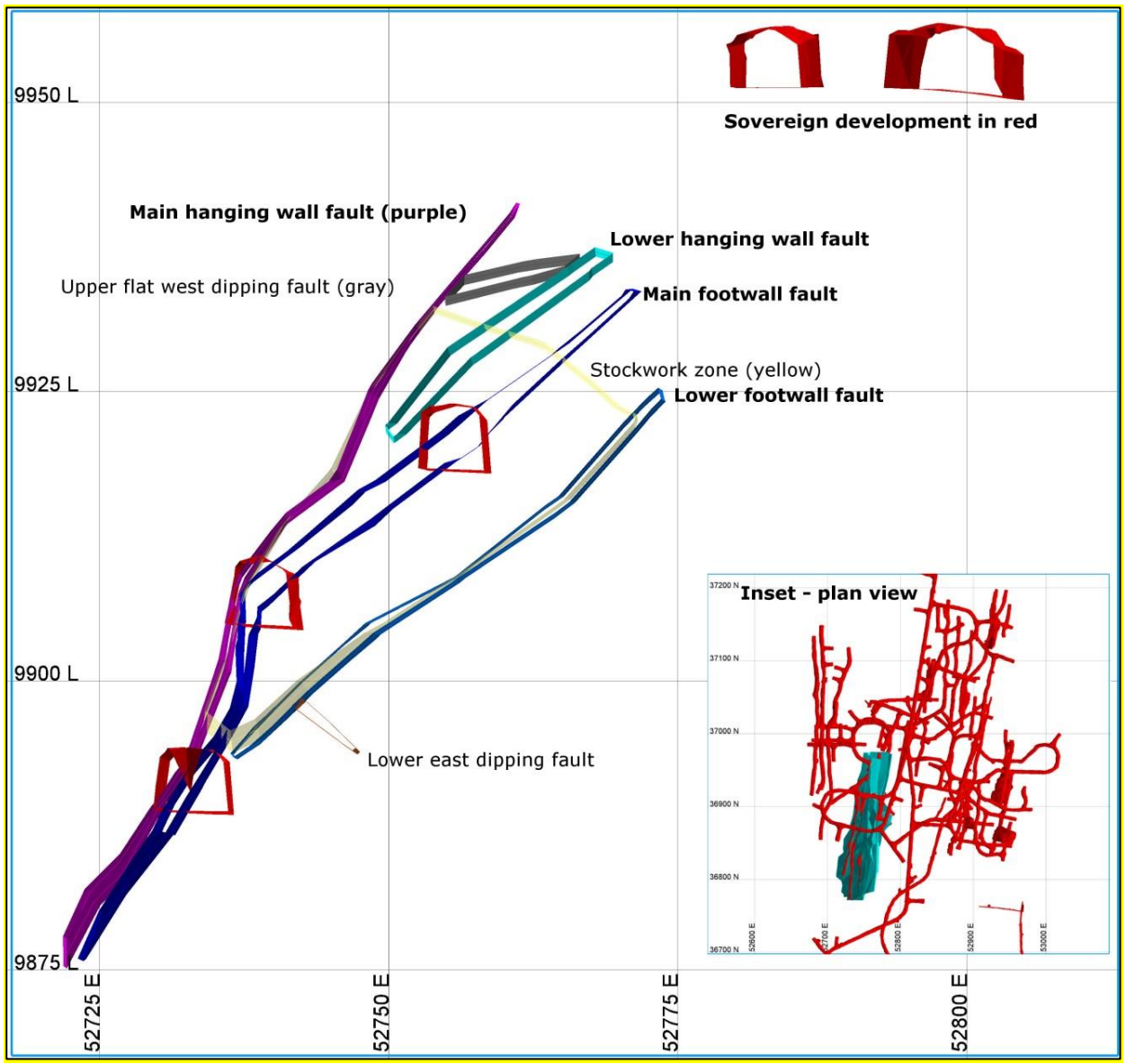
5.3.2.2 Sovereign Tiger

The Sovereign Tiger Resource is located on the east limb of the Scandinavian anticline, within the Sovereign compartment (Figure 5-7). The Tiger lode plunges north at -23 degrees with deformation, quartz veining and mineralisation declining to the north as the fault arrays cross the hinge axis into the west limb of the anticline.

The major steep west-dipping reverse fault with subsidiary shallower sub parallel west dipping faults, which have an estimated width across the zone of 15 to 20 m. The total length of the zone is 200 m, which extends up to 70 m in combined height and across a combined width of 45 m.

The fault zone extends across the eastern limb of the fold, from the syncline in the east to the axis of the anticline. The faults extend beyond the axis with the mineralisation diminishing in the west limb of the anticline. The quartz which comprises the veins has a variety of textures including massive, stylolitic, brecciated and occasionally laminated. The quartz veining can be strongly fractured due to deformation after emplacement.

Figure 5-7 Section view of the Sovereign Tiger Resource.



5.3.2.3 Llanberris Basking

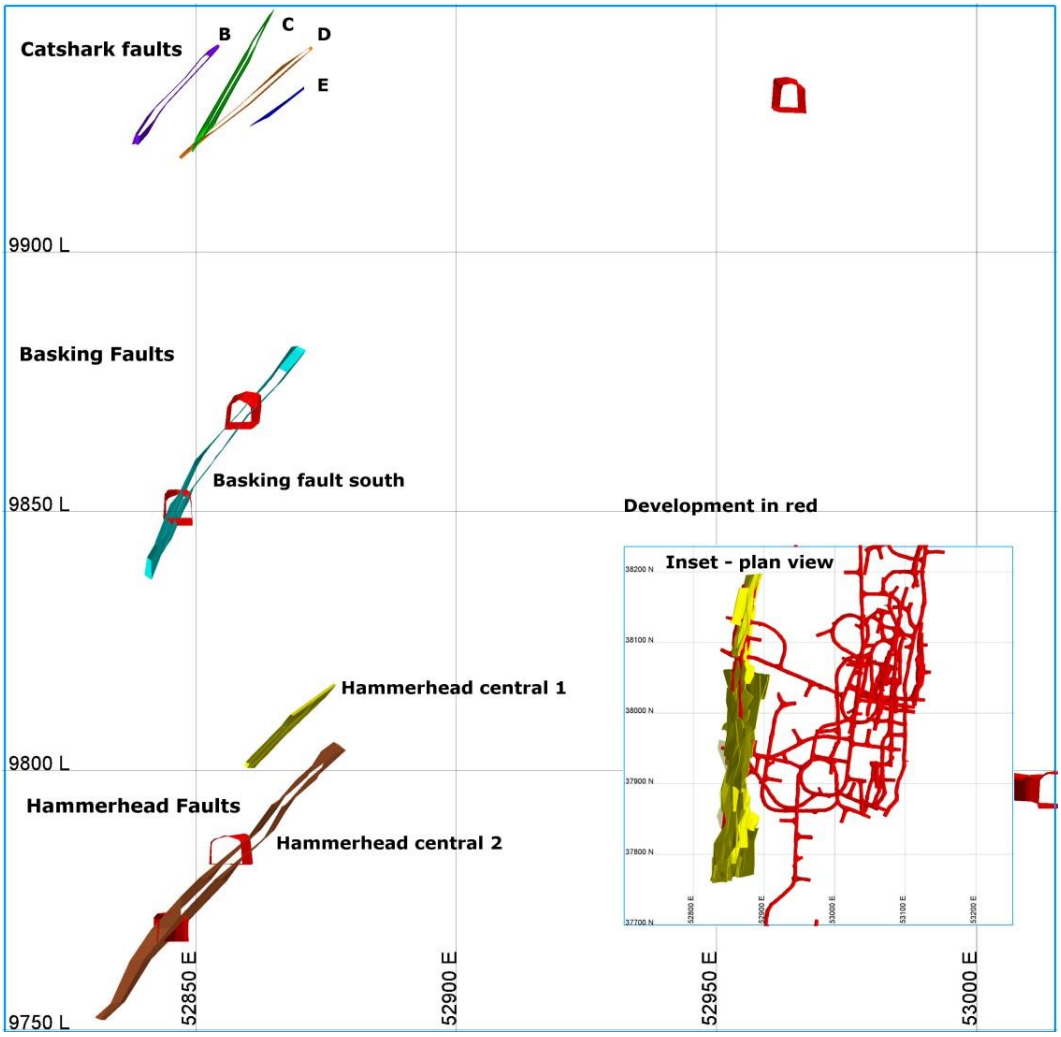
The Llanberris Basking Resource is located on the eastern limb of the Suleiman minor anticline within the Llanberris compartment (Figure 5-8). There are three distinct sets of faults with a combined height of 200m, a strike extent of 435m and widths of up to 20m. These zones are the Catshark (upper), Basking (middle) and the Hammerhead (lower) each of which contains both steep and shallow west dipping faults. In long section the Catshark plunges 25° to the south, the Basking 6° to the north and the Hammerhead 15° to the north which causes the three sets of faults to interact in the southern end of the compartment.

The quartz emplacement switches from being dominated by the steeper west dippers to the shallower west dippers and vice versa along strike on these lodes. The control on mineralisation seems to be the angle of both lithology and faults relative to the stress field at the time of gold bearing quartz emplacement.

The major west-dipping reverse faults with subsidiary parallel reverse faults have an estimated width of 3 to 15 m. The fault zones extends across the eastern limb of the fold, from the syncline in the east to the axis of the minor anticline; the faults extends beyond the fold axes but are not significantly mineralised in the west limb or in the east limb of the adjacent Suleiman major anticline.

The quartz which comprises the veins has a variety of textures including massive, stylolitic, brecciated and occasionally laminated. The quartz veining can be strongly fractured due to deformation after emplacement.

Figure 5-8 Cross section of Llanberris Basking Resource at 37,960 mN.

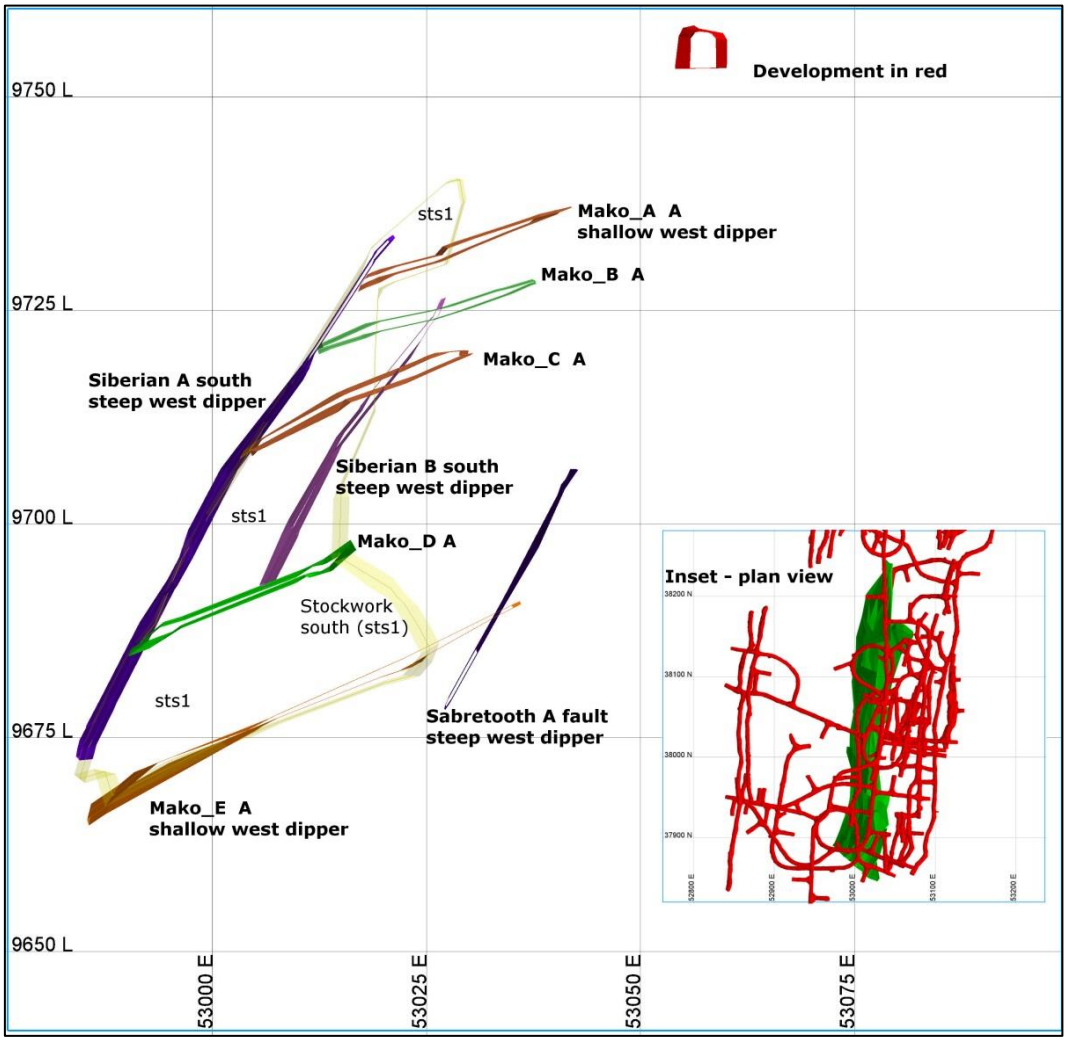


5.3.2.4 Llanberris Mako Hinge

The Llanberris Mako Resource is located on lower part of the east limb of the First Chance anticline, within the Llanberris compartment (Figure 5-9). The Mako fault zone is comprised of major shallow west-dipping reverse faults interacting with major steep west dipping reverse faults, which has an estimated width across the zone of 30 to 50 m. The total length of the resource is 395 m, which extends up to 80 m in height. The fault zone extends across the eastern limb of the fold, from the syncline in the east to the axis of the anticline. Some of the larger shallow west dipping faults extend across the fold hinge but are not mineralised in the west limb.

The Mako Resource comprises several discrete zones of quartz veins associated with individual faults within the overall fault zone (Figure 5-9). They consist of brecciated and laminated quartz veins with related tension vein arrays sub-parallel to the faults. There are also vein arrays parallel to the steeply-dipping cleavage and bedding which also have an overall east-dipping orientation. In the southern end of the lode there are large zones of very low grade massive & stockwork quartz surrounding the main faults. The quartz veining can be strongly fractured due to deformation after emplacement.

Figure 5-9 Llanberris Mako Resource. Cross section at 37910 mN looking north.



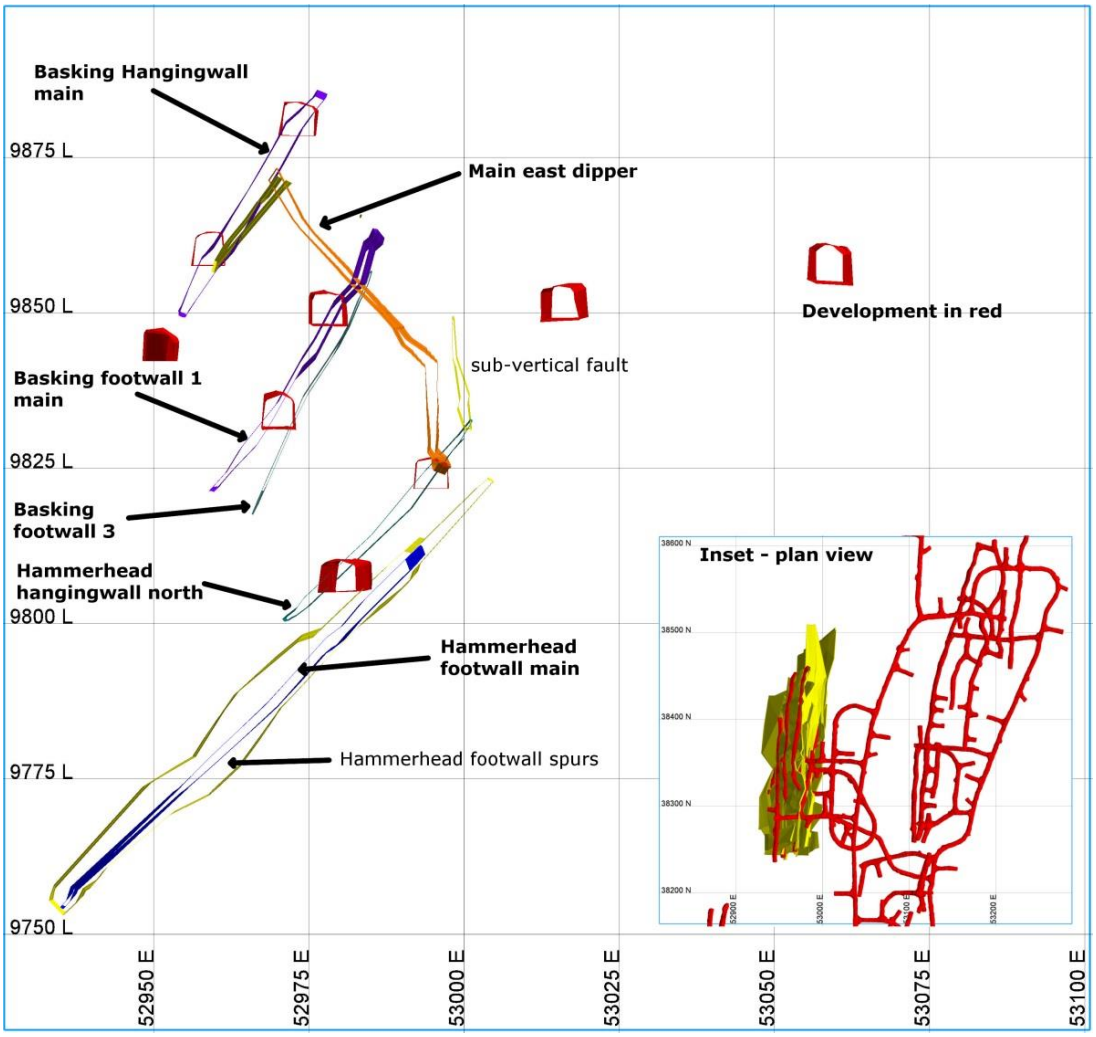
5.3.2.5 Britannia Basking

The Britannia Basking Resource is located on the east limb of the Suleiman minor anticline, within the Britannia compartment (Figure 5-10).

The mineralisation associated with the Basking faults has a steeper west dipping orientation than seen in the deeper Hammerhead faults. The fault zone extends across the eastern limb of the fold, from the syncline in the east to the axis of the anticline. The major faults extend beyond the axis but do not have significant mineralisation on the west limb of the Suleiman minor anticline.

The main east dipper links the Basking faults to the Hammerhead faults (excluding the Hammerhead footwall fault) and is substantially larger than those observed on the First Chance line. The major west-dipping reverse fault and associated subsidiary sub-parallel faults have an estimated width across the zone of 30 to 50 m. The total length of the zone is 255 m, which extends up to 125 m in combined height.

Figure 5-10 Section view of Britannia Basking Resource, 38400 mN.



6 EXPLORATION ACTIVITIES

6.1 Exploration Overview

Previous exploration activities are summarised in Section 4.1.

6.2 Exploration Methods

Both historically and currently, exploration is dominated by diamond core drilling and development.

6.2.1 Geology

Ballarat regional and local geology is presented in Sections 5.1.

6.2.2 Geophysics and Remote Sensing

No geophysical exploration has been undertaken at Ballarat.

6.2.3 Geochemistry

No geochemical exploration has been undertaken at Ballarat.

6.2.4 Drilling

All drilling data utilised in the resource estimate were collected from diamond drill core drilled between July 2007 and February 2016. The drillholes informing this resource total 105,665 m with an average hole depth of 143.2 m. Since January 2014, all drilling has been in NQ2 size apart from CBU1076A (HQ) and CBG022 (HQ). Drilling is generally done on sections normal to the strike of the mineralisation with some exploration-level drilling having steeper or more acute angles of intercept where no suitable drill platforms exist.

Grid coordinate system

All references are in mine grid. All underground survey data is stored using mine grid with vertical control being Australian Height Datum 1971 (AHD) plus 10,000 m. The relationship between the national grid systems that have been used and the mine grid since it was established are shown below (Table 6.1). The mine grid was established prior to CGT taking ownership of the Ballarat mine in 2010. The declination of the Ballarat area to magnetic north is shown in Figure 6-1.

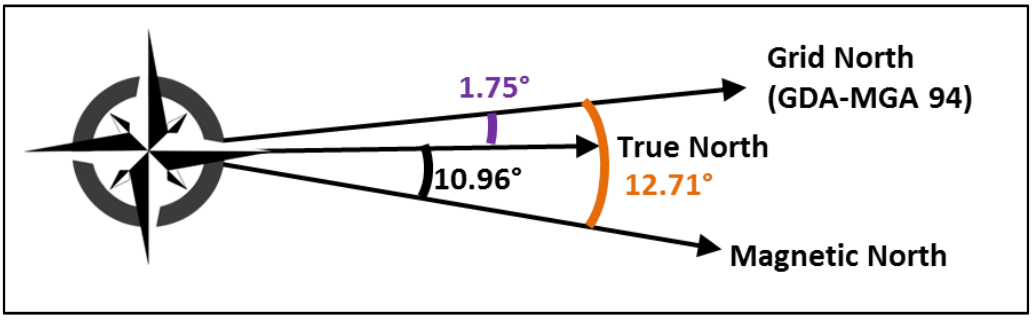
Relationship between mine grid and Map Grid of Australia (MGA94)

Scale	1.000310271
Rotation	00deg 00min 00sec
Shift North	5800177.789
Shift East	700120.707

Table 6.1 Relationship between mine grid and Map Grid of Australia (MGA94)

	Mine Grid			MGA94		
Point #	Easting	Northing	AHD Elevation	Easting	Northing	AHD Elevation
BGF003	52401.537	35638.516	452.951	752522.244	5835816.305	452.951
BGF004	52150.073	35776.976	435.426	752270.702	5835954.808	435.426

Figure 6-1 Relationship between mine grid north, true north and magnetic north (2015)



Survey Data

Drillhole collars have been surveyed by CGT surveyors, using a one man total station, and downloaded electronically. Five holes informing this resource estimate were not collar surveyed; all these holes were within fans of drilling and had their positions estimated based on the position of adjacent surveyed collars. These holes are considered acceptable for inclusion in the estimate as they are deemed accurate to within 300 mm. Where a drillhole collar is not picked up and its position cannot be calculated, it is omitted from use in any resource estimation.

Downhole surveys were carried out using Globaltech Pathfinder® downhole multi-shot cameras up to January 2015 when they were replaced with Reflex EZ-Trac 6393 cameras. These cameras are used to carry out single-shot surveys every 30 m during drilling and multi-shot surveys every three metres upon completion of the hole. The cameras are routinely replaced every 6 months with certified re-calibrated cameras. Onsite calibration checks of each camera occur on arrival and then once a month or if results are anomalous.

A total of 16 holes out of the 738 holes informing the estimates did not have a final multi-shot survey carried out. Whilst these holes have a lower level of confidence in the downhole surveys, they are considered adequate for inclusion in the estimate.

6.2.5 Sampling

Primary samples

Both CGT and LGL used the logged geology to define expected ore zones, sampling being extended at least 1 m into waste zones to avoid missing any contact mineralisation.

Sampling intervals have a nominal length of 0.7 m with a minimum length of 0.3 m if required. Prior sampling schemes used nominal intervals of 0.4 m for CGT (2011-2014) and 1.0 m for LGL (pre 2011). Sample weights vary from 1.6 kg to 4 kg. Where the sample size exceeds the maximum Leachwell sample weight (2.3 kg) the sample is then rotary split down to a 2 to 2.3 kg sub-sample and the remaining material is bagged as reject.

Laboratory preparation

The primary Laboratories used between 2007 and 2016 are listed in Table 6.2.

Table 6.2 Primary assaying laboratories

Period	Laboratory	Location
September 2007 to April 2008	Amdel	Adelaide and Kalgoorlie
April 2008 to August 2009	Ballarat Goldfields (BGF) owned by LGL	On site at Ballarat mine
June 2011 to March 2016	Gekko Systems Laboratory	On site at Ballarat mine

An on-site (BGF) laboratory was commissioned by LGL in March 2008 which then replaced Amdel Kalgoorlie for the processing of all geological samples. Upon CGT's purchase of the mine the BGF laboratory was sold to Gekko Systems Pty Ltd (Gekko) who continue to operate with the mine as a client.

6.2.6 Analysis

Drill hole sample assay

The resource is informed by 8,962 samples within mineralisation domains of which 60 (0.7%) are half-core analysed by either a 50 g fire assay or 1 kg screen fire assay, 232 (2.6%) are half-core analysed by Leachwell and 8,670 (96.7%) are full-core analysed using Leachwell. The Leachwell method uses a nominal sample weight of 2 kg which is bottle rolled for 24 hours with the Au level in the resulting aliquot measured via Atomic absorption spectroscopy (AAS). Since 2011, all primary assays are analysed using full-core and the Leachwell method.

Assay certificates are available for 91.7% of drillholes of which 67.4% (451) were checked with only 5 certificates being re-issued. Four were for minor issues and one batch had systemic error due to a lab QAQC failure. All affected batches were identified and corrected prior to results being loaded.

Apparent relative density

Apparent relative density was determined by the water immersion technique, the results are shown in Table 6.3. This data was used to assign a density of 2.65 g/cm^3 to ore domains and a density of 2.72 g/cm^3 to the surrounding blocks. Three anomalous results have been noted and discarded, two BGF results which were light due to vuggy quartz and extremely heavy Gekko result due to a calculation error.

Table 6.3 Apparent relative densities attributed to the Ballarat Resource (2007-2016)

Source	Lithology	No. samples	Average bulk density (t/m^3)
BGF/GEKKO/CGT	Quartz	273	2.65
BGF/GEKKO/CGT	Shale	72	2.77
BGF/GEKKO/CGT	Sandstone	98	2.71
Combined Sample Total		443	2.69

6.2.7 Sample Security

Core trays are brought directly from the underground drill sites to the site core shed, located within 500 metres of the mine portal and within the fenced perimeter of the mine site, which is not accessible to the general public. After core logging and sampling the prepared samples are packed into pods and delivered to the assay laboratory located 50 metres from the core shed and within the mine site compound. Access to mine site is restricted to employees and authorised visitors.

Geological data is entered into and uploaded electronically from laptop computers into the SQL database via an acQuire software program front end. Internal validations restrict the codes that can be entered with additional safeguards including automated overlap and interval gap checks. For hole ID's and sample numbers only unique values can be entered in to the database. Data entry is limited to geology logging staff with access permission set by the site IT manager.

6.3 Exploration Results

Exploration results are used to support the Mineral Resource estimate. Further details are provided in Section 8.

6.4 QA/QC Results

6.4.1 Blanks and Certified Reference Materials (CRM)

LGL and CGT both undertook QA/QC programmes using standards and blanks, between 2007 and 2016, 7428 blanks were submitted of which 168 (2.3%) returned anomalous results. The majority were due to trace gold left in the system after very high grades. From 2012 onwards no batch is loaded until any anomaly has been investigated and explained.

Table 6.4 Rate of blanks and CRM's inserted into sample submissions.

Company	Blanks	Samples per blank	Number of CRM's inserted	Samples per CRM	Number of unique CRM's
BGF	0	-	1,827	12	3
LGL	368	146	3,552	15	8
CGT	7,060	14	4,830	20	36

CRMS and Standards

A total of 10,209 standards have been processed comprising of 39 different certified reference materials of these STD308GAN (181) and STD905 (19) are of low confidence due to poor or no supporting documentation. In addition, STD308 (186) and STD308GAN were confused with each other and for a period mixed together. The data collected for these is deemed to be compromised. CGT transitioned away from the historical standards in September 2012 and has an on-going policy of rotating out a percentage of the standards which are then replaced by new sets.

Standards are placed at a rate of 1 in 20 samples while blanks are placed at a variable rate reflecting the location of expected mineralisation and presence of visible gold to prevent contamination of other samples. The historical insertion rates are shown in Table 6.4 above. Field duplicates are not currently done due to whole core sampling.

Geological logging validation

Geological core logging for mineralisation, lithology, alteration, structure and rock quality designation is entered directly into the acQuire database using laptop computers. Only approved lithology and alteration codes can be entered into the database.

During data entry any overlapping intervals entered by the logging geologist are flagged by an error message as soon as they occur. Gaps in logging are identified via scrips run regularly in acQuire for each drill hole.

Core photography is verified prior to sampling. Upon receipt of assays all significant intersections are reviewed against logging and core photos to ensure consistency with expectations. This check is initially carried out by the responsible logging geologist.

Core recovery validation

Core recovery is recorded in the lithology logging field of AcQuire database as "core-loss". Core loss is initially delineated by diamond drilling staff during core layout underground. During core orientation and mark up by field assistants, the position of the core loss is reviewed for consistency, if the mark up does not match the geologist responsible for logging the core is consulted to determine the correct position of the interval. Where necessary, diamond drilling staff is consulted to determine the final position.

7 MINERAL PROCESSING AND METALLURGICAL TESTING

7.1 Overview

Optimisation of the gravity circuit has again been a focus for metallurgical improvement since gold losses predominate from this area of the plant. Following encouraging laboratory scaled test work; a full size flotation circuit was installed and commissioned in May 2015 to improve fine gold recovery. The flotation circuit targets liberated gold and sulphides pre-existing in the gravity tailings which do not require grinding to generate liberation. A simplified process plant flow sheet is provided in Figure 11-1 and Figure 11-2.

7.2 Metallurgical Test Work

The key areas of metallurgical test work and plant optimisation over the 2015/2016 year have included:

- Flotation test work, both laboratory scale and full size, to develop a viable flotation circuit to improve gold recovery.
- Grinding and flotation test work to examine the potential for further recovery improvement by incorporating a ball mill ahead of the flotation circuit to generate increased liberation and gold recovery prior to flotation. A ball mill has been purchased and is awaiting future installation when the economics are more favourable.
- The examination of potential tailings retreatment. The installation of a ball mill and flotation circuit will pave the way for potential retreatment of tailings storage facility (TSF) tailings through the expanded circuit, thereby recovering more gold. The test works looked not only at the floatability of the material, but also on the various reclaim methodologies that may be adopted.
- Replacement of the regrind mill DSM screen with cyclones to relieve a production bottleneck and allow increased rates of leach feed.
- Investigation into reduced leach recoveries notably increased gold lock up in the solids. The current focus is looking at possible scenarios around poor liberation and low levels of dissolved oxygen which could be impeding leach performance. It is possible that the presence of Antimony in the ore may be impacting gold leach recovery. Leach recovery has deteriorated since the flotation circuit was added and this is likely due to increased Antimony recovery into flotation concentrate and ultimately leach feed. Laboratory test work suggests the impact can be negated by the addition of lead nitrate and/or proleach reagents. Hence the leach recoveries going forward are based on the benefits of such chemical treatment and haven't been adjusted down. Work is continuing in this area.

7.3 Metallurgical Accounting

- Metallurgical accounting is performed based on gold produced, gold in tailings discharge and gold in circuit (GIC) - including concentrate stockpiled.
- Samples are taken by hand sampling of solid and slurry streams.
- Monthly plant recovery calculations are reconciled against indicated gold in feed compared to actual gold in feed (gold produced, gold in tail and GIC).
- There were no significant changes to the metallurgical accounting process during the year

7.4 Mineral Processing Design

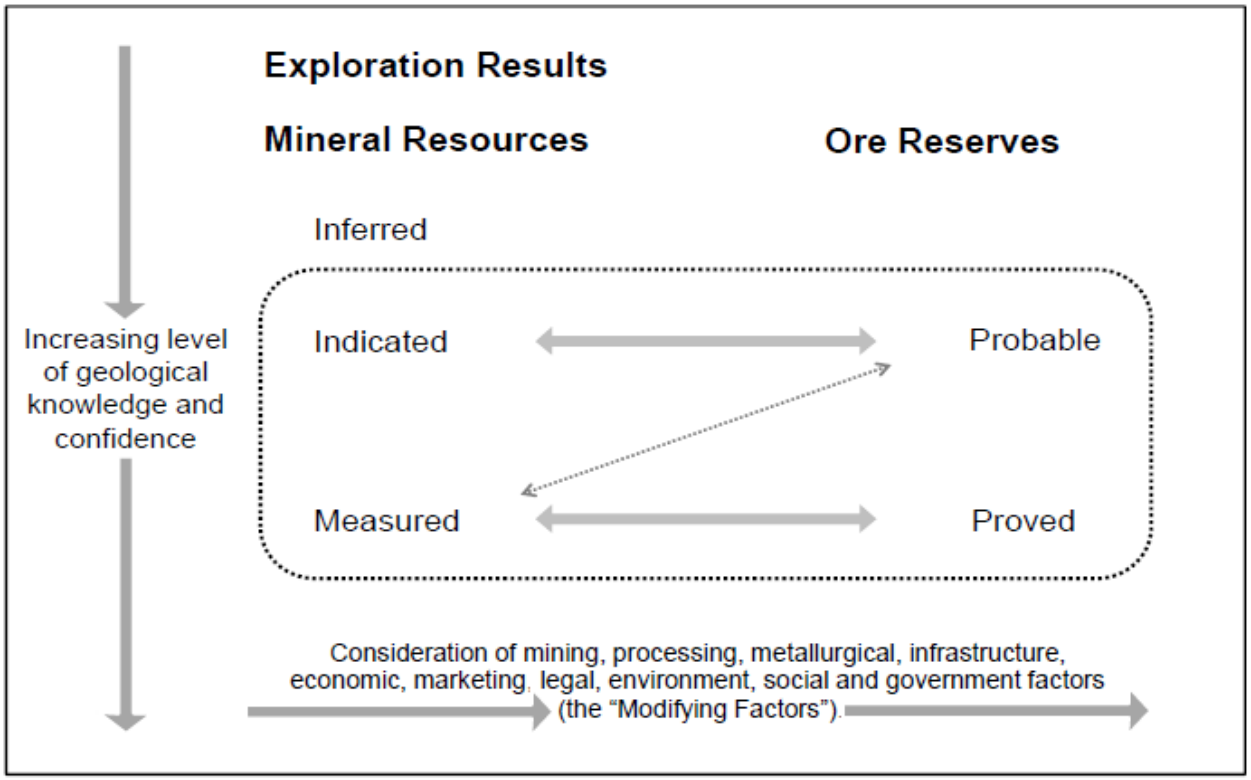
- Future work will concentrate on the incorporation of a ball mill ahead of the flotation circuit to provide additional liberation and improved gold recovery. Also the possible retreatment of tailings ex the TSF.

8 MINERAL RESOURCES

8.1 Summary of Mineral Resources

This Mineral Resource has been classified in accordance with the JORC Code 2012. When following the guidelines of the JORC Code 2012, tonnage and grade estimates are classified so as to reflect different levels of geological confidence and different degrees of technical and economic evaluation. A geologist will estimate the Mineral Resource using geoscientific information such as drillhole cores, sample assay values and QA/QC data (Figure 8-1).

Figure 8-1 General relationship between Exploration Results, Mineral Resources and Ore Reserves



The Mineral Resource of the six Ballarat lodes as of March 2016 is given in Table 8.1.

Table 8.1 Mineral Resource summary as of 31 March 2016. All resources reported at 0g/t Au cut-off

Category	Mineral type	Gross attributable to licence		Net attributable to issuer (100%)			Remarks
		Tonnes (kt)	Grade (g/t Au)	Tonnes (kt)	Grade (g/t Au)	Change (tonnes) from previous update Increase %/(Decrease %)	
Indicated Mineral Resource*	Gold	14	16.2	14	16.2	(37.8)	Britannia Basking
	Gold	4.5	11.3	4.5	11.3	(52.6)	Llanberris Basking
	Gold	1.5	13.10	1.5	13.10	(92.3)	Sovereign Tiger
	Gold	3.5	14.2	3.5	14.2	(83.3)	Sovereign Gummy
Inferred Mineral Resource*	Gold	93	5.0	93	5.0	(49.0)	Britannia Basking
	Gold	118	7.0	118	7.0	227.8	Llanberris Basking
	Gold	115	12.9	115	12.9	135.7	Llanberris Mako
	Gold	18	4.0	18	4.0	(41.0)	Sovereign Tiger
	Gold	23	11.0	23	11.0	(71.6)	Sovereign Gummy

Total	Gold	**391**	**8.8**	**391**	**8.8**	**(27.5)**	**-**

** The reserves reported in **Section 9** of this report are based on Gold contained within the Resources listed above; therefore, this Mineral Resource estimate is reported inclusive of Mineral Reserves. Note: Mineral Resources which are not Ore Reserves do not have demonstrated economic viability. Tonnage is reported in metric tonnes (t), grade as grams per tonne gold (g/t Au) and contained gold in troy ounces (oz Au). Tonnages rounded to the nearest 500 t, the figures in the table above may not balance due to rounding errors.*

8.2 General Description of Mineral Resource Estimation Process

CGT has completed an update of its Mineral Resource estimate for the Ballarat mine. The estimate consists of mineralisation within five separate fault zones referred to as lodes. Each lode is represented by a series of mineralisation wireframes with a combined volume of 714,195 m^3. Tonnage and grade values have been estimated based on 738 diamond drill holes drilled between 2007 and 2016.

Five block models have been created to estimate each of the lodes defined by CGT. Wireframes were constructed of geological domains within each of the lodes and were used to constrain the block model. Blocks that had already been mined were flagged in order to avoid reporting gold mineralisation which has been extracted by previous mining. An inverse distance squared estimation algorithm was applied, with composite top-cut grades selected using statistical analysis of the distribution of grade within each domain.

Portions of the models were classified as Indicated and Inferred Mineral Resources according to the definitions in the JORC Code 2012. After all items specified within the JORC Code 2012 [see JORC Table 1 in Appendix A of this report] such as sampling techniques, data quality and estimation techniques were considered, the resources were classified according to drill hole density and spacing, as well as taking into account the number of samples and search ranges used to inform block estimates. The interpolated block model was validated through visual checks, a comparison of the mean composite and block grades, and through the generation of section validation slices.

8.3 Mineral Resource Estimate

8.3.1 Mineral Resource Input Data

Drillhole data

The total drillhole database covers a region spanning from 35,400 mN to 39,150 mN and 51,700 mE to 53,800 mE (mine grid). Since modern exploration commenced in 1991, over 3,800 diamond drill holes have been drilled into the Ballarat East goldfield.

The dataset used for this resource estimate has been restricted to drill holes which penetrate the five lodes relevant to the current resource estimate and only considers holes drilled between 2007 and 2016 (Table 8.2). This consists of 738 unique diamond drill holes representing, 105,665 m of diamond drill core and a total of 42,517 assay data records. Eight holes have been omitted from the data set due lack of a reliable collar positions.

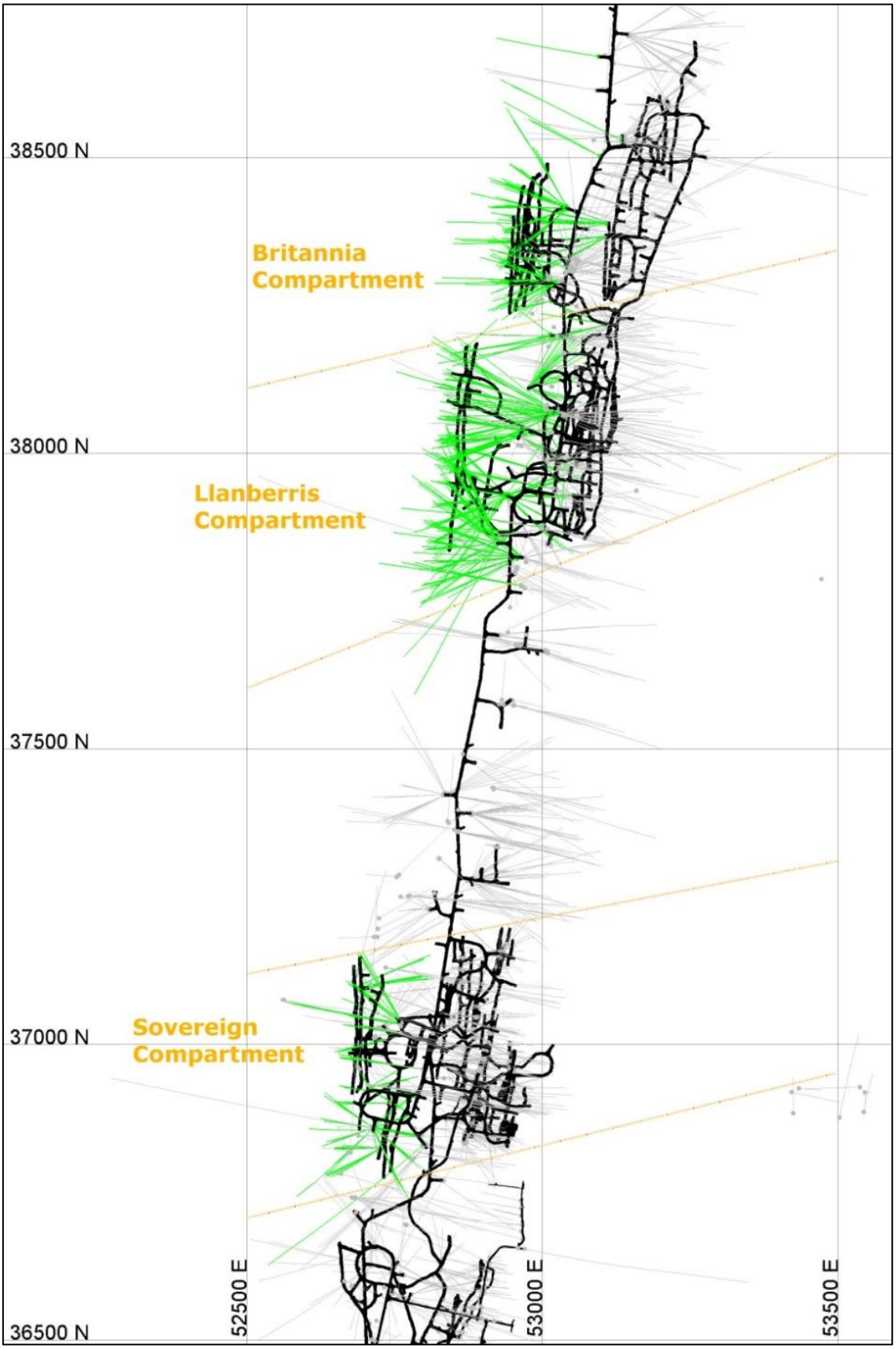
Drilling is carried out in east-west trending vertical fans spaced approximately 25 to 30 m apart. Hole spacing within fans varies between 7 m and 15 m. Placement of diamond drill holes within the current Mineral Resources is shown in Figure 8-2.

Table 8.2 Summary of drillhole data informing the Ballarat Mineral Resource 2016

Resource	Diamond drill holes	Samples	Metres drilled (m)
Britannia Basking	180	10,166	25,766
Llanberris Basking	272	12,135	44,909
Llanberris Mako	115	8,642	16,885
Sovereign Tiger	72	3,537	7,158
Sovereign Gummy	112	8,470	12,085
Total (unique drillholes only)	**738**	**42,517**	**105,665**

Note: Some drill holes intersect multiple ore lodes, as a result the total No. of drillholes is less than the sum used for each lode

Figure 8-2 Plan view of drilling (green trace) used to inform the 2016 Mineral Resource.



Drillhole logging

Qualitative code logging was undertaken for lithology, alteration, veining and geotechnical rock quality. Structural measurements of bedding, cleavage and fault planes were taken where possible to aid in the interpretation of the ore body orientation. The core is oriented against the north-south trending cleavage which is pervasive throughout the goldfield. This has been confirmed by geological mapping to be consistent throughout the underground mine workings. The intersection of geological structures logged from drill core and subsequently intersected by underground development has verified the means of core orientation.

Geological logging was carried out on all drill holes informing the estimate. Core photos are taken of each core tray throughout all holes informing the resource. Over the period during which the drilling was carried out, a number of changes have been made to the core logging procedure to streamline and improve the process. These changes did not affect the way mineralisation domains are identified and interpreted.

Drillhole sampling

Core sample intervals were selected to represent mineralised zones. Mineralised zones are identified based on lithology and structural features i.e. such as faulting, percentage quartz and quartz textures. Sample start and finish points were adjusted so as not to cross lithological boundaries where possible. This practise allows for statistical analysis of grade distributions within specific zones of mineralisation. However samples must be composited to a constant length to ensure consistent sample support for estimation purposes.

Three sample collection methods were used to collect samples from drill holes informing the estimate. Samples collected prior to 2011 were half diamond saw cut and sampled to nominal 1 m lengths. In 2011, the sampling method was changed to whole core sampling on nominal 0.4 m lengths for NQ2 core and 0.5 m lengths for LTK60 core. The nominal lengths were selected to generate approximately 2 kg of sample material as required for Leachwell 2000 analysis.

The change to full core sampling in 2011 was made to increase the volume of samples collected from diamond drill holes. This required a reduction in maximum sample length to provide the requisite 2 kg of sample required for Leachwell 2000 analysis. From August 2014 the maximum sampling length was increased to 70cm, which increased the sample size to 3.5 kg, the sample is now pulverised using LM5's and once homogenised is then split using a rotary splitter. Approximately 2 to 2.3 kg is then analysed using Leachwell.

Topography

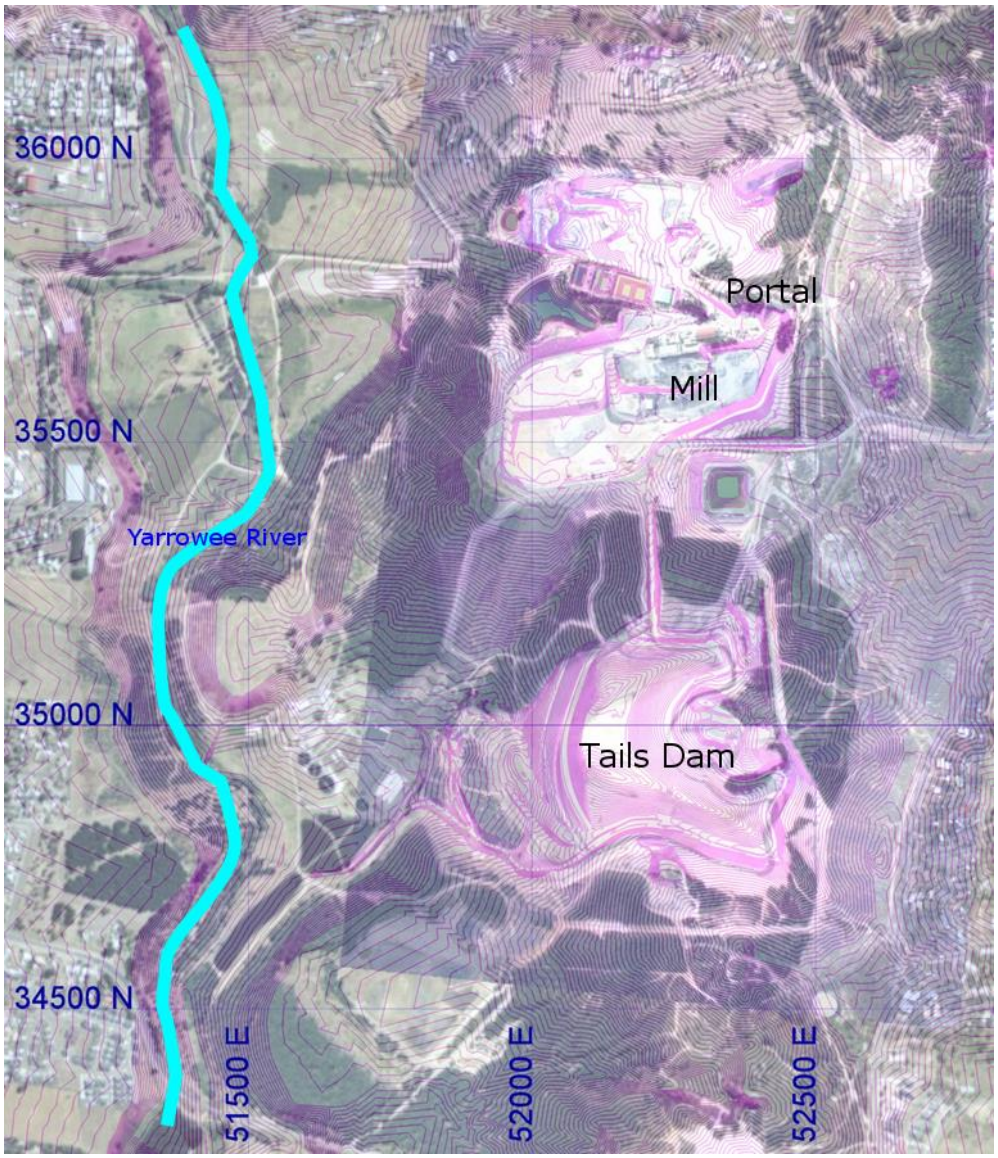
CGT's Topographical GIS layers (Figure 8-3) have been supplied by Spatial Vision (August 2012) under licence through the Victorian Government Department of Sustainability and Environment Spatial Information Infrastructure.

Since all holes used in this resource estimate were drilled from underground, accuracy of topography is not a primary concern. Details regarding the lineage and accuracy of the topographic layer are outlined in Table 8.3. A review of surface holes and the Digital Terrain Model (DTM) showed 10 diamond or air core holes which differed by more than 5m and less than 22m from the DTM, none of these are used for resource estimations, these holes will be corrected or marked for exclusion from future models.

Table 8.3 Topography elevation layer data quality summary

Data set source	
Lineage	Data have been derived from Melbourne Water base maps and converted to Microstation .DGN format.
Processing steps	
Positional Accuracy	Varies with scale of capture and the contour interval. e.g., 1 m contours from aerial photos +/- 0.5 m 0.2 m contours from survey +/- 0.1 m
Attribute Accuracy	Varies with scale of capture and the contour interval. e.g., 1 m contours from aerial photos +/- 0.5 m 0.2 m contours from survey +/- 0.1 m

Figure 8-3 DTM over the Ballarat mine site (1 m contours – not to scale)



Data validation

Validation of the drillhole data was performed before commencing statistical analysis and estimation. These validation checks were;

- checks for duplicate collar location records
- overlapping assay intervals
- negative assay values
- drillhole depth vs. final “To” depth

There were no errors found in the final data-set for duplicate collar locations, overlapping assay intervals, negative assay intervals or drill hole depth vs. final “To” depth check. When importing .csv files into acquire automatic pre-load checks are done on blanks and standards. The file is not loaded if any anomalies are picked up until they are investigated and rectified.

Collar validation

As the collars for all holes informing this resource are all drilled from underground positions, validation was limited to a comparison of the collars against the triangulation of the underground workings. This validation was performed in Vulcan. No significant discrepancies between collar positions and the surveyed underground workings were identified.

Drillhole collars are regularly picked up by survey and that data is integrated into the drillhole database, in addition since May 2014 the walls and floors around the collars are also picked as the profile of the development can change significantly overtime. In situations where a collar is lost before the survey pick up a calculated collar is used. A calculated collar can only be generated when there is a minimum of two drillholes with known collar positions drilled in the same campaign without out any rig move and thus sharing a common centre point.

Drillhole validation identified 13 holes having no survey pick up for the collar location; calculated collars were generated for 5 of these. Drill holes with only planned collar locations have been removed from the resource estimate. Drill holes with calculated collar locations have been included in the resource estimate as they are estimated to a level of accuracy within 300 mm.

Downhole survey data validation

97.8% of the drill holes informing this resource had multi-shot downhole surveys. Holes which lacked multi-shot down-hole surveys all had single shot surveys at 15-30 m spacing, they have also been reviewed to validate that the geology intersected was consistent with adjacent drill holes which were more densely surveyed.

Assay validation

The assay data was validated for negatives, text values, significant figures, overlapping intervals and above and below detection limits. Assay intervals were compared against lithology logs to ensure no assays were attributed to intervals of lost core. This highlighted 1.95m (0.06%) of sample length from a total of 3,526 m which had grade for invalid lithological codes (lost core, pre-collar, not logged), these have been reviewed to ensure they do not have a material impact on the resource and have been corrected where possible. Procedures and systems will be put in place to prevent these errors from occurring.

8.3.2 Geological Interpretation

Interpretation

Geological interpretation is done in house on paper sections at a 1:100 and/or 1:250 scale, a working section interpretation is carried out by the core logging geologist. Once all drillhole information has been collected and verified, a final interpretation is carried out by the project exploration geologist supervising the drill rig.

Geological interpretations take into consideration lithological units identified, the orientation of major faults intersected, the orientation of individual quartz veins and the position of fold hinges. Interpretations are based on recognition of mineralisation styles based on characteristics observed during mining. Where

available, face, wall and backs mapping of exposures underground were also incorporated into geological interpretations. All geological interpretations are peer reviewed by the Geology Manager and the Resource Geologist

This estimate considers mineralisation within five separate lodes. These lodes are separated by a combination of cross-course faults and major thrust faults. In general major cross-course faults, have divided the goldfield into compartments. The major thrust faults have been offset by these cross-courses (Figure 5-5) Descriptions of the mineralisation styles specific to each of the lodes can be found in Section 5.

Modelling

Sectional strings are digitised by the Geologists using Vulcan software V9.1. Ore domains are defined based on the geological interpretations carried out by logging geologists. These strings are used to generate solid wireframes. Wireframes are checked for closure, consistency, crossing triangles, small triangles, small angles, coincident points and sample interval position prior to estimation. All wireframes informing this estimate passed these tests.

Assay intervals are selected during sampling to, wherever possible, honour lithological boundaries. This is the case for the main west-dipping and east-dipping structures. However in the stockwork zones adjacent the main structural features it is common for mineralisation to consist of a number of very narrow (less than 5 cm thick) veins spaced between 5 cm and 20 cm apart. In this instance it is not practical for sampling to represent each of the veins present, so sample intervals are selected to represent the stockwork zone rather than each of the veins. Extrapolation of wireframes is limited to half drill spacing or less if geological interpretations indicate an earlier change.

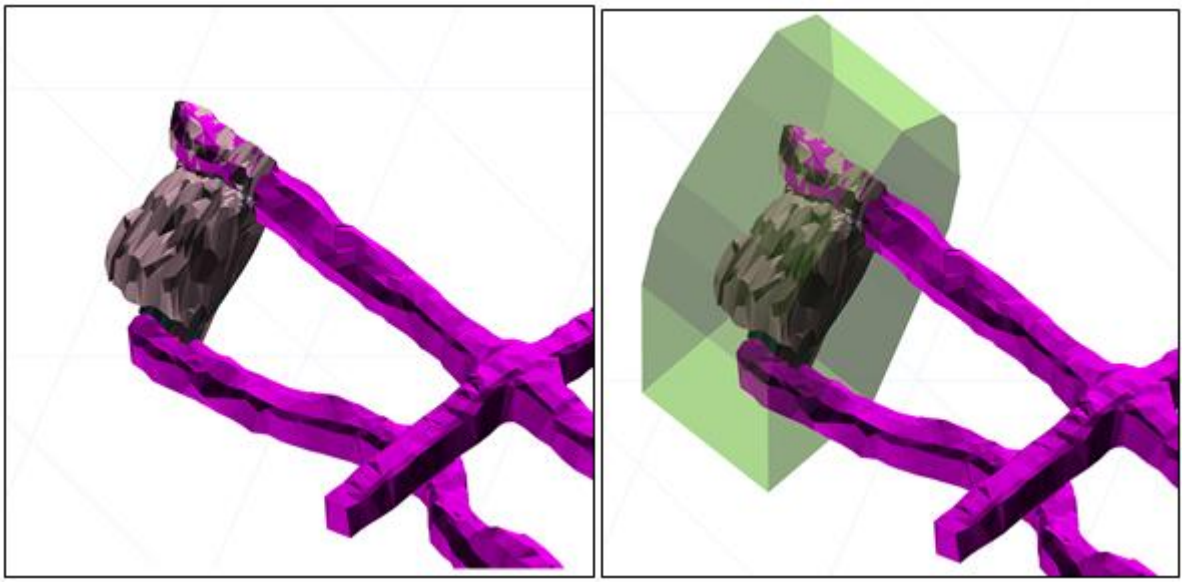
Mining depletion models

Mining depletion shapes are generated from strings created in Surpac software by the mine surveyor and exported into Vulcan. These strings are collected underground using a total station for ore drives, and a CMS for stope voids. Depletion zones around stopes are wireframed directly in Vulcan.

The models created to deplete resource block models represent both mined voids and any zones of sterilisation around unstable voids such as un-filled stopes. A single triangulation is created for each lode; this triangulation consists of the surveyed void, with areas of sterilisation modelled to include the specified sterilisation in each case.

Geotechnical staffs are consulted regarding the size of exclusion zones around unstable voids during the modelling process. Figure 8-4 provides an example of the application of an 8 m exclusion zone around an open stope. This zone is considered sterilised and has been depleted from the block model.

Figure 8-4 Mining depletion wireframe construction and sterilisation around unstable void

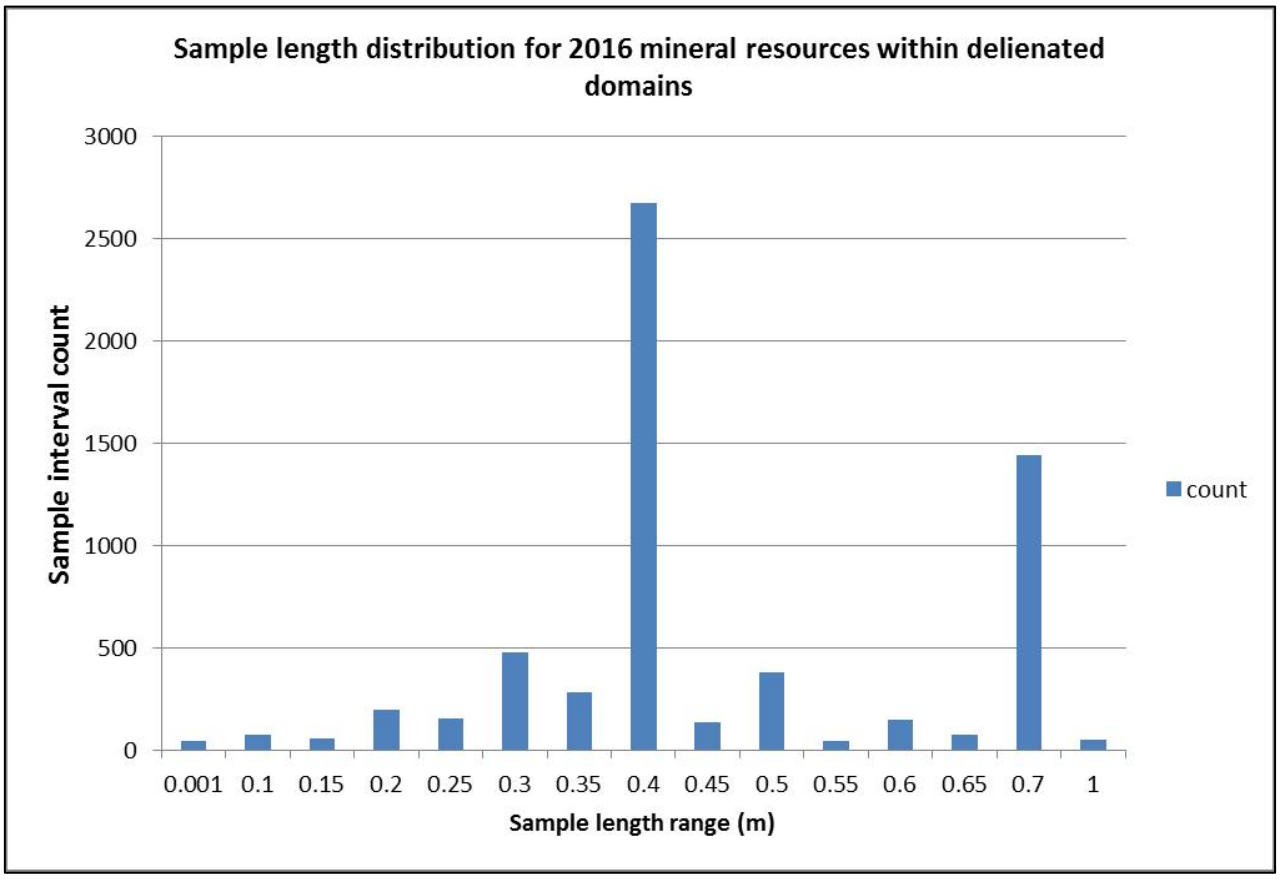


8.3.3 Data Analysis and Geostatistics

Sample Lengths

Sample lengths vary through all five lodes due to the variation found through the different generations of drilling as well as interaction with often narrow geological domains. The distribution the original sample interval lengths prior to compositing are shown in Figure 8-5.

Figure 8-5 Raw sample lengths within modelled domains.



Sample compositing

Sample compositing is performed to obtain samples of equal length. Samples with different lengths or volumes may result in grade bias. The selection of an appropriate composite length needs to take into consideration the sample lengths present and should honour geological or domain boundaries. The greater the composite length chosen, the greater the extent of grade smoothing that occurs.

There are six different methods of compositing available in Vulcan. CGT has selected the “run-length” method. This method produces composites of equal length (except for end of hole, geological and triangulation boundaries). “Short” composites (those less than 0.2 m length) were merged with the preceding composite where possible. The composite grade is length weighed mean of its components.

Sample composite lengths were chosen based on the raw sample lengths informing the composites. Lodes which include a combination of half core (1 m lengths) and full core (0.7, 0.5 and 0.4 m lengths) have been composited to 1 m lengths. Lodes which were sampled entirely with full core sampling have been composited to largest significant length interval which can differ from lode to lode.

Statistical analysis

The effect of compositing within the domain wireframes changes statistical measures, the coefficient of variance (CV) for gold is reduced; summary statistics for the raw and composited samples are presented in Table 8.4. It is recognised that through the compositing process the mean grade of some lodes can increase or decrease depending on the samples being aggregated. This is attributed to domains being informed by a variety of sample lengths. Whilst compositing attempts to normalise sample support it can cause grade smearing.

Table 8.4 Summary statistics for raw and composite samples (length weighted, not declustered)

Lode	Raw CV	Gold grade (g/t Au)			Composite length	Composite CV	Gold grade (g/t Au)		
		Mean	Min	Max			Mean	Min	Max
Britannia Basking	4.72	5.49	0.01	884.55	0.70	3.48	5.49	0.01	383.11
Llanberris Basking	5.04	9.74	0.01	775.59	0.70	4.48	9.74	0.01	774.39
Llanberris Mako	4.73	7.84	0.01	1,027.50	0.70	3.39	8.17	0.01	367.39
Sovereign Tiger	5.37	5.66	0.01	533.06	0.70	3.99	7.07	0.01	452.74
Sovereign Gummy	4.44	11.39	0.01	1,017.00	0.50	3.68	11.39	0.01	640.95

Top-cut analysis of composite data

Top-cutting is applied to all domains estimated at Ballarat. This is done to prevent extreme grades resulting in over-estimation of the resource. All composite samples were considered when analysing domain data-sets for top-cut selection. Log probability plots were generated for all domains, with top-cuts selected by identifying inflection points in the grade distribution. Where multiple inflection points on the grade distribution curve are observed, the selection of top-cut grades is influenced by the level of confidence held in the domain estimated. Maximum gold grade and the associated top cut used for domains informing this resource can be found in Table 8.5.

Table 8.5 Summary statistics for top cuts used for domains used in resource

Britannia Basking			Llanberris Basking			Llanberris Mako			Sovereign Tiger			Sovereign Gummy		
Domain	max Au g/t	Top Cut	Domain	max Au g/t	Top Cut	Domain	max Au g/t	Top Cut	Domain	max Au g/t	Top Cut	Domain	max Au g/t	Top Cut
bhw	173.34	66	chg1	21.84	17	sia	77.10	56	mfw	452.74	180	fhg1	157.19	72
bfw	101.03	42	chg2	27.47	21	sic	170.20	110	mhw	240.19	60	hg1	384.66	312
hh1	255.06	224	csb	498.70	80	sta	194.14	78	uwd	11.44	3	lwd1	404.83	241
bs1	77.66	21	csc	40.73	22	maa	24.45	19	ed1	40.39	30	lwd2	640.95	87
ed4	56.48	32	csd	183.00	96	mac	352.15	184				mmf	376.31	269
bf2	52.98	49	ed1	32.30	19	mba	12.91	11				gfs	88.55	63
bf3	217.25	50	ed3	52.58	18	mca	367.39	209						
ed5	31.47	20	ed9	109.74	26	mcc	28.15	19						
ed6	79.19	37	hfw1	294.20	161	mda	34.03	14						
med	98.7	69	hfw2	33.29	24	mdb	48.77	19						
bfm	136.95	35	hg2a	494.05	148	mdc	81.91	45						
			hg3	46.61	42	sie	83.41	82						
			hhc2	108.67	30									
			hhc3	54.61	30									
			hhg4	50.68	19									
			sbs1	146.22	73									
			shg	67.03	45									
			shs2	116.06	99									

Note: No lower cut was used for any of the estimates informing this resource, exploration level domains not included

8.3.4 Domaining

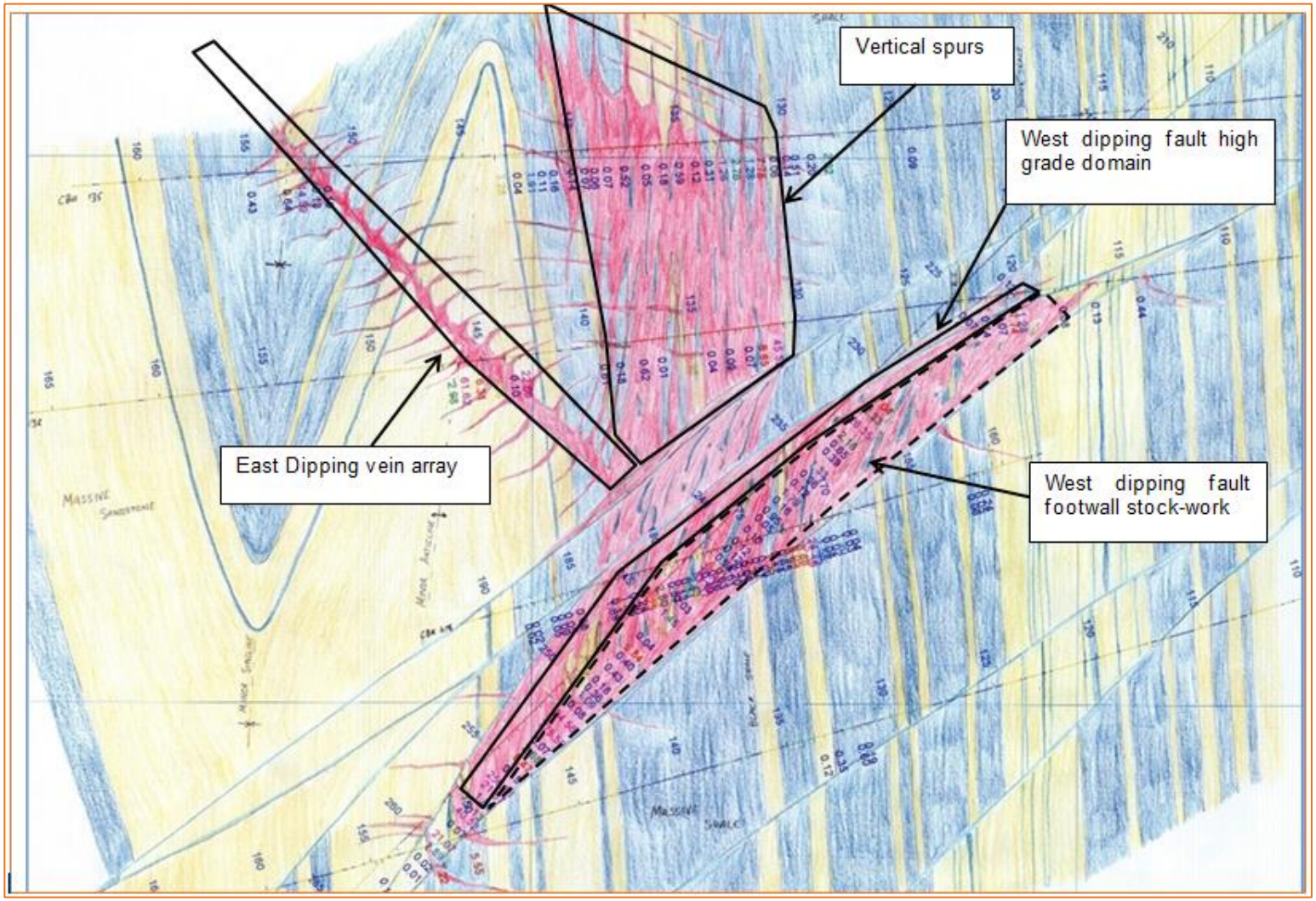
Geological domains

Domains are modelled in order of structural importance based on geological interpretations, however are often refined by the distribution of gold grades. Domains are constructed to delineate zones of quartz mineralisation with consistent geological and grade characteristics.

It is common for large volumes of quartz mineralisation to be associated with the major west- and east-dipping fault zones, with elevated gold grades more frequently occurring immediately adjacent the major structures. Figure 8-6 shows west- and east-dipping fault zones domained separately from a stockwork zone. The mineralisation associated with the Basking fault has been separated into two domains based on gold grade distribution. This reflects drillhole assays which suggest there is a narrow zone of high-grade (frequently above 10 g/t Au) mineralisation on the hangingwall of the fault, with low to moderate (predominantly below 5 g/t Au) grades on the footwall.

It is common for zones of weak stockwork veining (less than 20% quartz veins relative to sediments) to be modelled and estimated to better assess the impact of dilution from these areas, but are not reported as part of the resource.

Figure 8-6 Example of interpreted mineralisation domains in the Llanberris Basking fault zone (38175 mN) – not to scale



8.3.5 Block Modelling and Estimation

Volume model construction

Independent block models were constructed for each of the five lodes included in this Mineral Resource. The models were constructed using Vulcan software. The parent block size of 15 mN by 5 mE by 5 mRL reflects half the drill spacing. Variable sized sub-blocking down to a minimum of 0.2 mN by 0.2 mE by 0.2 mRL was utilised to enable blocks to fit the constraints of the wireframes more closely. Where domains overlap or cross each other, priority flags are set so that estimations populate the domains in order of importance.

Since 2014 the relative density data set has been doubled with quartz still set at 2.65 g/cm^3 and sediments now set at 2.72 g/cm^3.

Search neighbourhood parameters

Search parameters were based on drill fan spacing and the orientation of the domain being estimated, with blocks estimated in two separate passes. All search ellipses were oriented to match the geometry of the domain being estimated. The extents of the first pass search ellipse were constrained to 60 m along strike; 20 m down dip and 10 m across strike (approximately twice drill spacing). The second pass, low confidence search ellipse was extended to 90 m along strike; 30 m down dip and 20 m across strike (approximately three times drill spacing). Visual checks of the selected search ellipse orientation are conducted to ensure they match the associated domains.

Grade estimation

Grade interpolation method

Gold grade is estimated using inverse distance weighting (IDW) estimation to the power of two was used for all five lodes. Top-cutting was applied to composite grades prior to block estimation with grades above the top-cut threshold re-assigned to the top-cut grade before being used in the estimation algorithm. Block estimation is carried out one domain at a time. Sub-blocks are selected for estimation based on the unique flag field assigned to them during block construction. Composite samples used for estimation are selected using the unique "bound" field codes assigned during compositing. This ensures that sub-blocks are estimated using only composites from their associated domain.

Block models were validated by on-screen inspection and visual comparison of block and sample grades for gold. Additionally, a comparison of the mean input sample grades and the mean output block grades was also conducted.

A comparison of wireframe volumes against block models was carried out. As some wireframes overlap others not all wireframe volumes are comparable with block volumes (dependent on the manner in which block priorities have been applied). Instead a comparison was made on a selection of wireframes which were not overlapped in order to obtain a true assessment of the efficiency with which blocks estimate the wireframe volumes. One domain was selected from each of the lodes estimated, the comparison showed less than 0.1% difference between wireframe and block volumes (Table 8.6).

Block construction in areas of overlapping domains were visually assessed in Vulcan to ensure that block construction “priorities” have assigned blocks to the correct wireframes. All overlapping wireframes were reviewed visually in Vulcan and found to have blocks assigned to the correct wireframes.

Table 8.6 Comparison of wireframe and block model volumes

Lode	Domain	Block volume (m^2)	Wireframe volume (m^2)	% diff
Britannia Basking	bhw	17,155.37	17,153.14	0.01%
Llanberris Basking	shg	15,130.68	15,129.38	0.01%
Sovereign Tiger	mfw	19,643.60	19,645.92	-0.01%
Sovereign Gummy	hg1	19,523.14	19,523.17	0.00%
Llanberris Basking	sic	17,341.07	17,340.94	0.00%
Total		88,793.86	88,792.54	0.00%

Visual validation

The estimated block grades were validated visually by comparing raw diamond drill hole grades (not de-clustered) against block estimates. The estimated grades show moderate variation from adjacent drill hole grades. This is due to sub-blocks for each domain being assigned the grade of the parent block for the specific domain.

Input and output means

The mean grade of the uncut sample composites (not declustered) and the estimated block grades were compared for all domains estimated. Table 8.7 summarises the differences for each of the lodes in the resource.

This analysis shows that the estimation has produced blocks with a mean grade 33% lower than the average of the uncut composite grades. The difference is attributed largely to composite top-cutting prior to estimation; however geological domaining and the estimation method used are also likely to have an effect.

Table 8.7 Mean grade comparison between the uncut composites and block model

Lode	Composites (g/t Au)	Block model (g/t Au)	Difference Increase %/(Decrease %)
Britannia Basking	5.49	5.00	(8.9)
Llanberris Basking	9.74	5.74	(41.1)
Llanberris Mako	8.17	6.26	(23.4)
Sovereign Tiger	7.07	4.92	(30.4)
Sovereign Gummy	11.39	6.96	(38.9)

Note: Input data not declustered, includes all domains

Moving window statistics

Sectional validation graphs were created comparing the average of the estimated grades to the top-cut and uncut composite grades by northing. The graphs also chart the number of samples within each slice. Block estimates in well-drilled areas should compare well with the average grade of the respective composites. Areas that show significant discrepancy between the average composite grades and the estimated grades are areas of concern and require further investigation.

Figure 8-7 to Figure 8-11 show the sectional swath plot comparing uncut and top-cut composite grades against estimated grades on 30 m north-south oriented intervals for each lode. North-south oriented sections are given the greatest importance as the lodes strike north south and are considerably longer in the north-south direction than any other.

The north-south plots show a reasonable correlation between the estimated block grades and input composited drill hole grades within well drilled regions. Discrepancies were found in sections of all lodes analysed, however in each case this could be explained by a combination of top-cutting of composite grades, tight domaining of narrow high grade zones and sample density.

Figure 8-7 Moving window sectional swath plot for the Britannia Basking fault zone

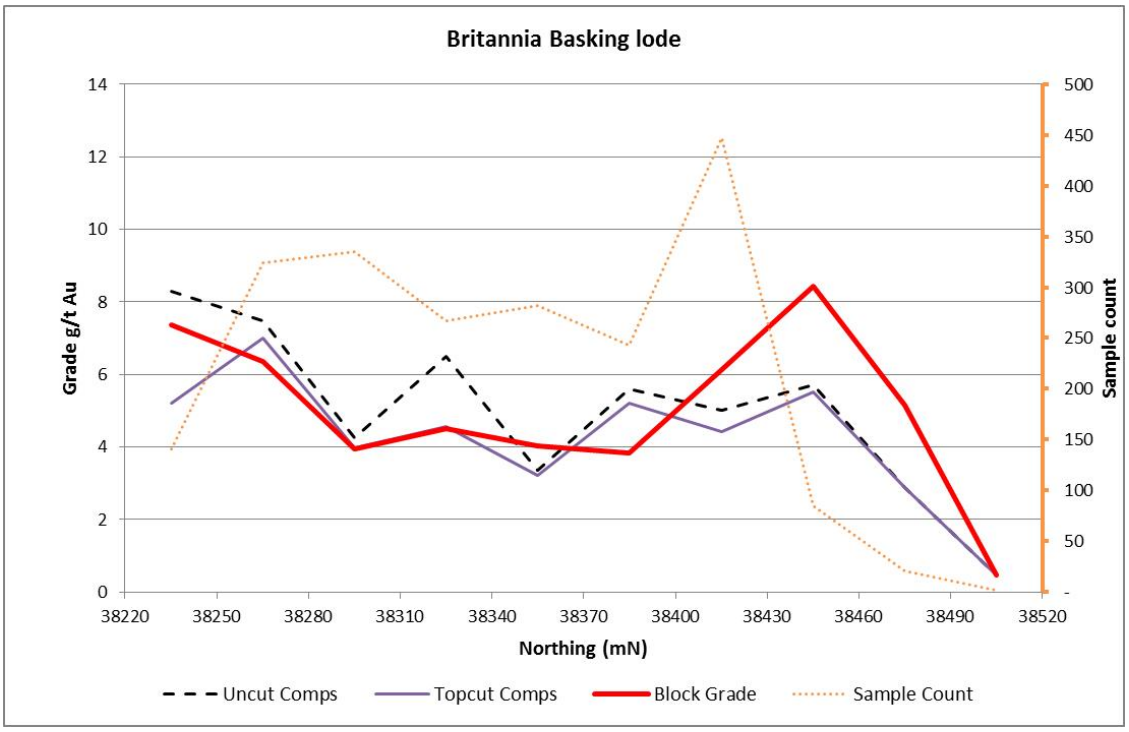


Figure 8-8 Moving window sectional swath plot for the Llanberris Basking fault zone

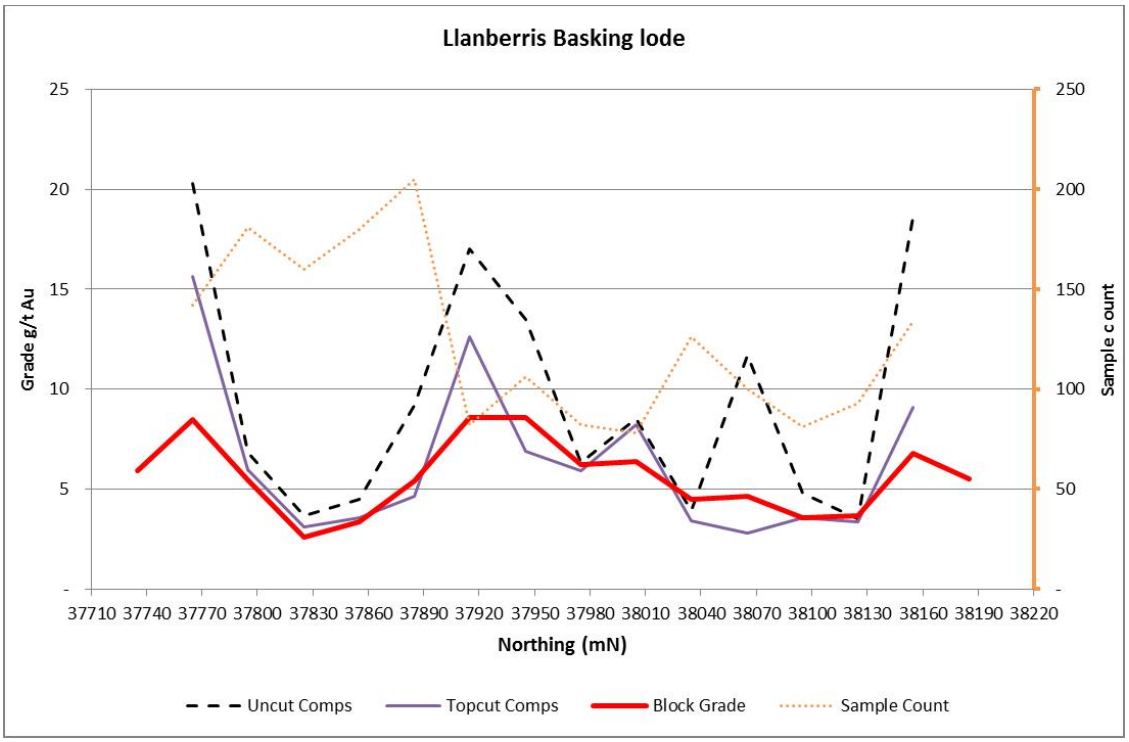


Figure 8-9 Moving window sectional swath plot showing for the Llanberris Mako fault zone

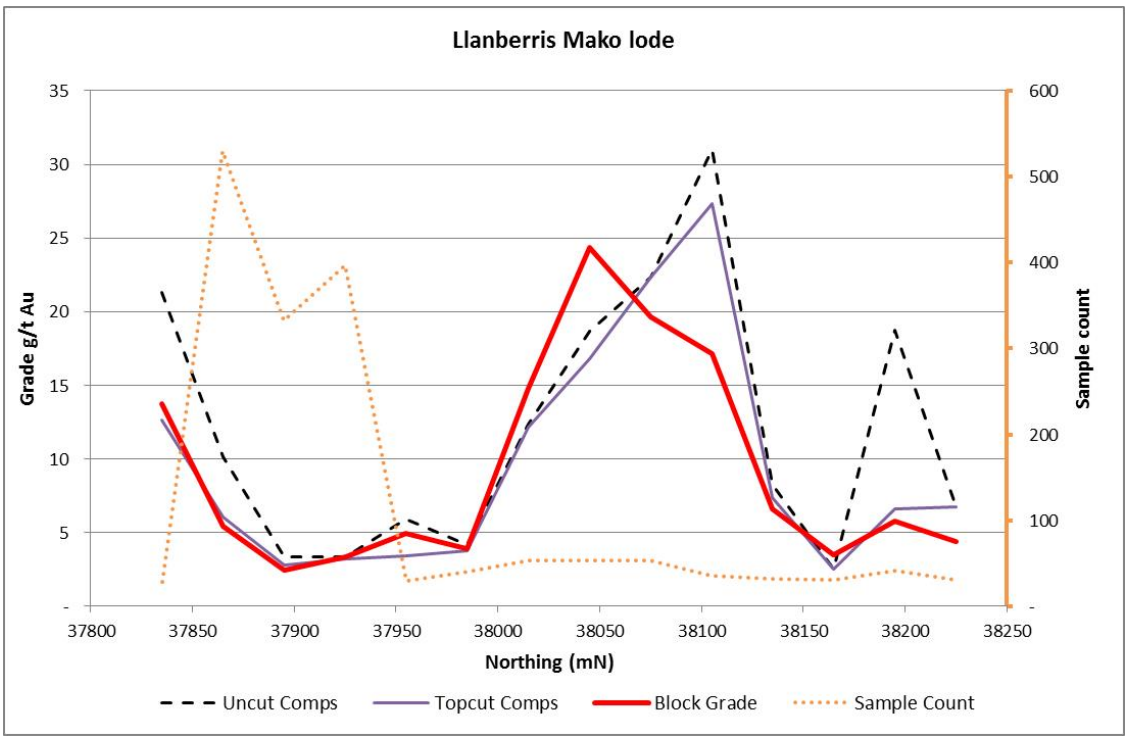


Figure 8-10 Moving window sectional swath plot for the Sovereign Gummy fault zone

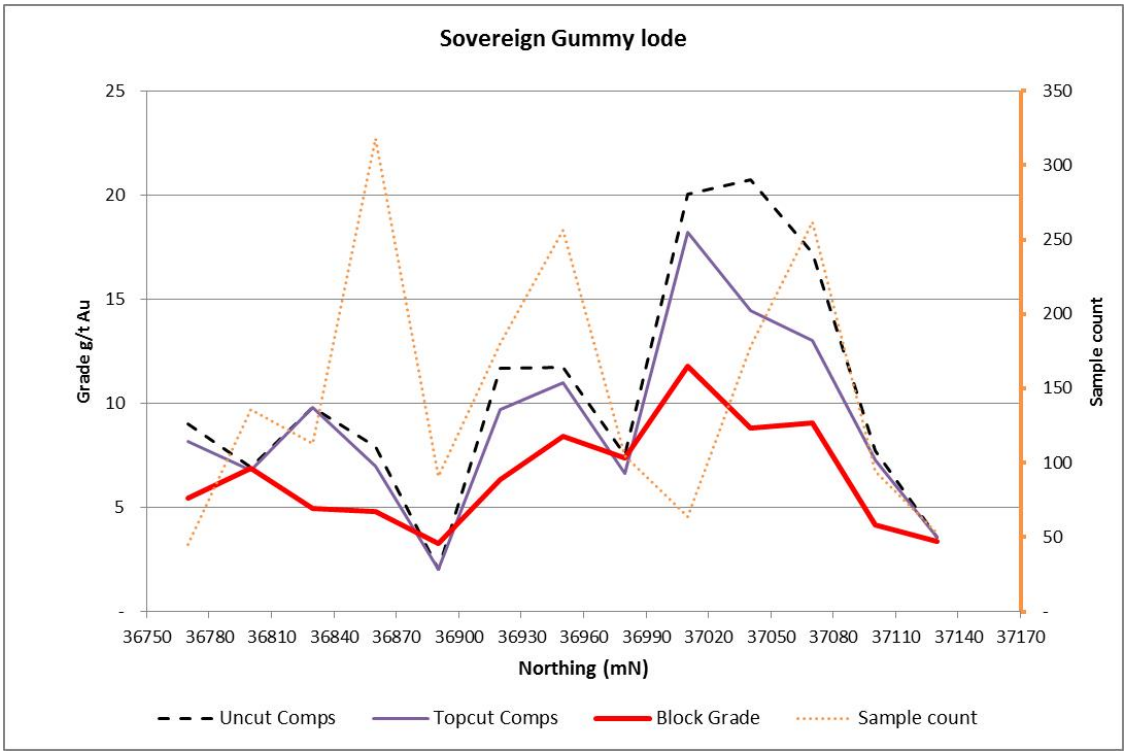
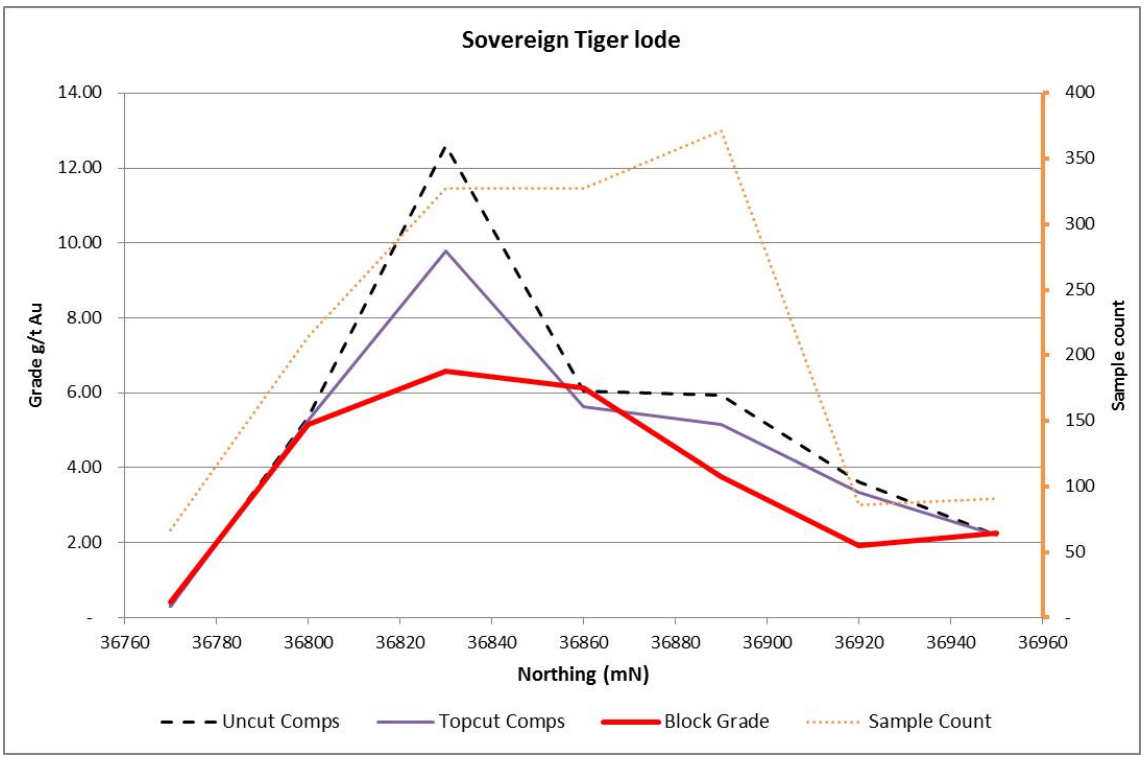


Figure 8-11 Moving window sectional swath plot for the Sovereign Tiger fault zone



Search pass comparison

Block estimations were carried out in two passes, whereby the second pass used a larger search ellipse than the first. Analysis of the proportion of blocks estimated on each pass can highlight errors in domain codes and search ellipse orientations. In general the current estimation parameters result in 80% or greater of all blocks to be estimated on the first pass, with the remainder either estimated on the second pass, or not estimated if insufficient samples are found within the search ellipse. All domains estimated were reviewed and found to meet these expectations except the Britannia Basking lode which had a slightly lower proportion of pass 1 due to wider drill spacing towards the northern end of the main domains. Table 8.8 summarises the proportion of blocks estimated.

Table 8.8 Summary of proportion of blocks estimated by each search pass for each lode

Lode	Pass 1 %	Pass 2 %	Not estimated %
Britannia Basking	77.05	20.91	2.04
Llanberris Basking	83.19	14.07	2.75
Llanberris Mako	88.63	10.76	0.61
Sovereign Gummy	82.15	15.47	2.37
Sovereign Tiger	90.06	6.52	3.41

Comment on validation

The validation procedures undertaken show that the model is a reasonable approximation of the input data, but it is not best practice. This is reflected in the resource classification.

Over the next year, a review of estimation will be undertaken covering:

- Variography to define spatial variability
- QKNA to optimise estimation block size
- Kriging or variant thereof to interpolate grade

8.3.6 Classification

Inferred Resources

In high-nugget narrow-vein gold deposits such as Ballarat, proving continuity of both mineralisation (geology) and grade can be economically prohibitive. Generally, such deposits remain high risk even during mining operations (Dominy, 2014).

The drilling carried out into this resource is considered sufficient to verify geological continuity, however, due to the high grade variability observed it is only considered sufficient to imply grade continuity, and not to verify it. As such, estimations solely based on drilling have been classified as an **Inferred Mineral Resource** and where sufficient mining development exists to support the drilling, classified as **Indicated Mineral Resource** as defined by the JORC Code 2012.

Whilst all geological domains were estimated, they were only included into the resource if they met a set of criteria outlined in Table 8.9.

Table 8.9 Inferred Mineral Resource classification criteria

Criteria	Minimum requirement
No. drillholes	>3 drillholes per domain
Spatial distribution	Must be intersected on two or more drill fans
No. Samples	>8
Estimated domain grade	>4 g/t Au
Mining depletion/sterilisation	>500 t remaining

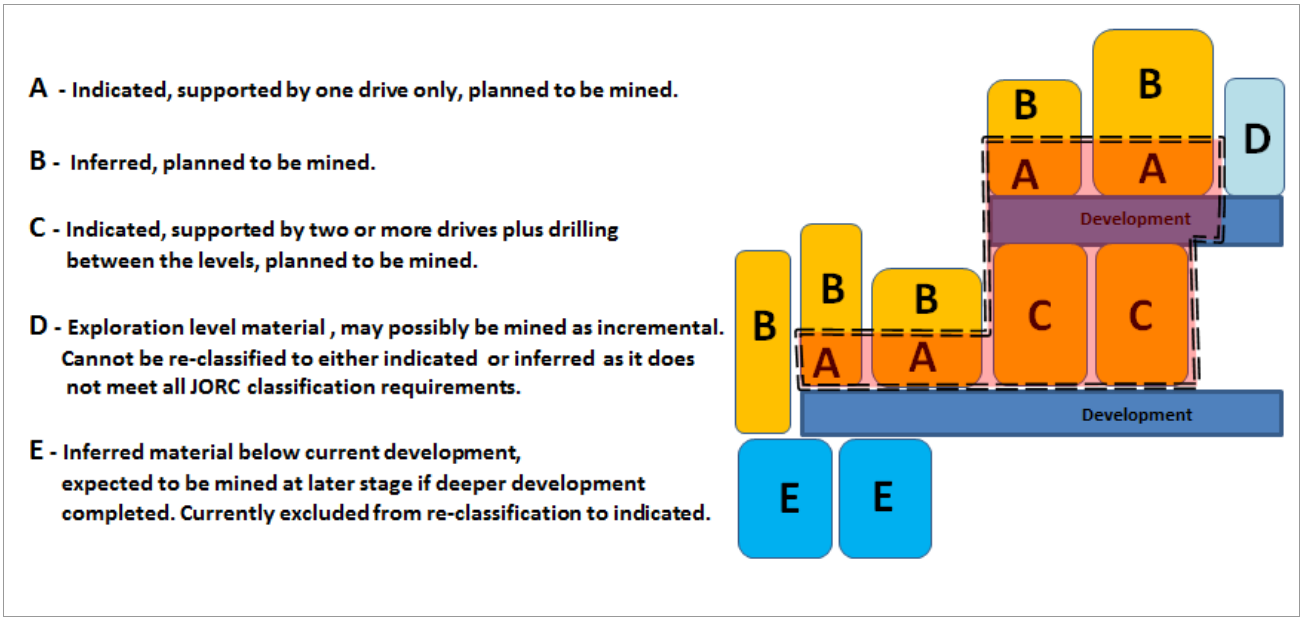
The number of drill holes required for a domain to be included in the resource is three holes. This is considered the minimum requirement to verify geological continuity. A minimum of eight composites was required for a domain to be included. Whilst these numbers are quite low, they are considered adequate to meet the requirements for classification as an Inferred Mineral Resource.

Indicated Resources

The delineation of Indicated Resources is based on several conditions (Figure 8-12);

1. Existing Inferred level resources that are likely to be mined and have been verified in the development and drilling as matching the modelled orientation and expected structural/geological setting. Mineralised material that does not meet the required grade or support may still be mined as incremental ore but is not classified as either Inferred or Indicated.
2. The development to access the mineralisation must be in place, where there is only one drive and there is no expectation of another below it, then only a zone up to **10m** above the drive is reclassified as Indicated as long as condition 1 is met.
3. Where two or more levels of development exist on the same mineralised structure and sufficient support exists in the drilling between them, then spans up to 30m can be reclassified as long as condition 1 is met.
4. Once initial indicative resources are delineated the shapes are forwarded to engineering for evaluation. Mining shapes generated by engineering on the initial Indicated resources are then used to convert any remaining geologically supported Inferred material within the mining shapes to Indicated status. Condition 1 and either of 2 or 3 must still be met; non-Inferred mineralised materials do not change status.

Figure 8-12 Diagram of Inferred and Indicated resource material relative to development.



Based on the predicted 2016-2017 budget combined mining and processing cost of A$185 per t (excluding capital development costs), a gold price of A$1,571 per oz Au and mill recovery of 83.4%, a breakeven cut-off grade of 4.5 g/t Au is estimated. Accordingly, for the resource those domains whose average grade is less than 4 g/t Au are excluded from the estimate.

8.3.7 Reported Mineral Resources

This Mineral Resource estimate comprises mineralisation from within five separate lodes (Table 8.10 and Table 8.11) within the Ballarat mine.

The estimation block size used (15 m by 5 m by 5 m; approximately 1,010 t equivalent) is larger than the expected selective mining unit (SMU). A development SMU may reasonably be expected to be 200 t to 270 t and a stope SMU (single ring) between 50 t and 200 t. As a result, selective mining above a cut-off on an estimation block by block (e.g. 1,010 t) basis is unlikely to be achievable. The resource is thus reported at a 0 g/t Au cut-off and is global in nature.

For completeness, an assessment of the application of cut-off grades to this resource is given in Figure 8-13 and Figure 8-14.

Table 8.10 Indicated Mineral Resource estimate for the Ballarat mine for 31st March 2016

Lode	Tonnes (kt)	Grade (g/t Au)	Ounces (koz Au)
Britannia Basking	14	16.2	7.3
Llanberris Basking	4.5	11.3	1.6
Sovereign Tiger	1.5	13.1	7
Sovereign Gummy	3.5	14.2	1.6
Total	**23.5**	**14.8**	**11.2**

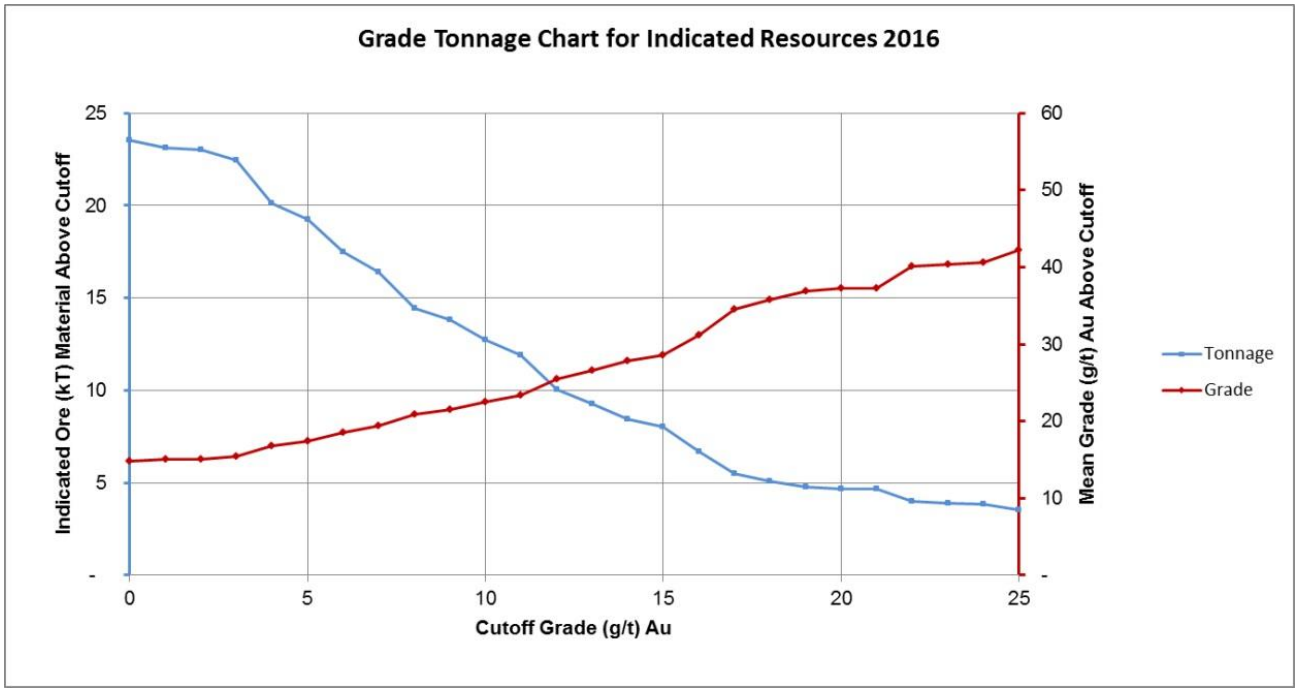
Note: Mineral Resources which are not Ore Reserves do not have demonstrated economic viability. Tonnage is reported in metric tonnes (t), grade as grams per tonne gold (g/t Au), at 0 (g/t Au) cut-off and contained gold in troy ounces (oz Au). Tonnages rounded to the nearest 500 t. Ounces rounded to the nearest 100 oz Au.

Table 8.11 Inferred Mineral Resource estimate for the Ballarat mine for 31st March 2016

Lode	Tonnes (kt)	Grade (g/t Au)	Ounces (koz Au)
Britannia Basking	93	5.0	14.9
Llanberris Basking	118	7.0	26.2
Llanberris Mako	115.5	12.9	47.8
Sovereign Tiger	18	4.0	2.3
Sovereign Gummy	23,	11.0	8.2
Total	**367.5**	**8.4**	**99.4**

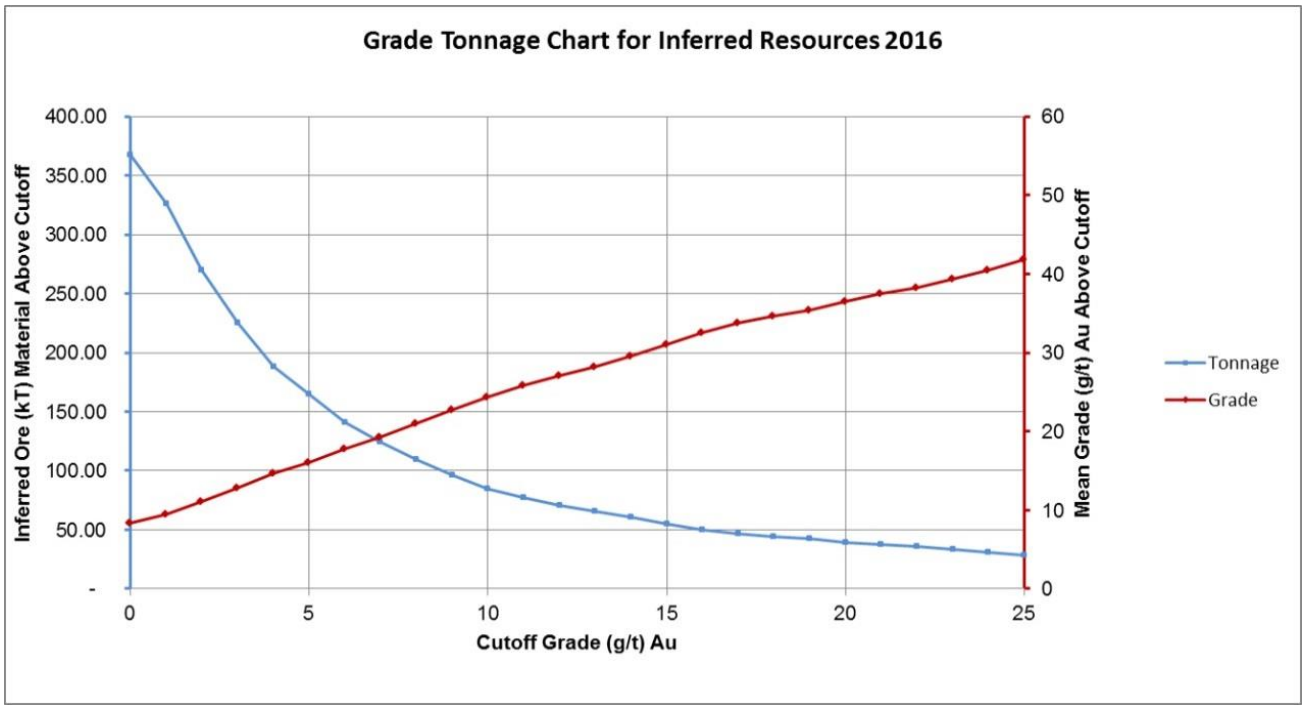
Note: Mineral Resources which are not Ore Reserves do not have demonstrated economic viability. Tonnage is reported in metric tonnes (t), grade as grams per tonne gold (g/t Au), at 0 (g/t Au) cut-off and contained gold in troy ounces (oz Au). Tonnages rounded to the nearest 500 t. Ounces rounded to the nearest 100 oz Au.

Figure 8-13 Grade-tonnage curve for the Ballarat Indicated Resource as at 31st March 2016



Note for the reasons provided above, this grade-tonnage curve should be treated with caution

Figure 8-14 Grade-tonnage curve for the Ballarat Inferred Resource as at 31st March 2016



Note for the reasons provided above, this grade-tonnage curve should be treated with caution

The JORC Code 2012 requires that a resource must have "*reasonable prospects for eventual economic extraction*". The Ballarat gold mine is currently operational, based on decline access and fully mechanised mining methods. Stoping is via a combination of conventional drive development and open stoping. The on-site processing plant achieved in 2015-2016 a recovery of 81%. The Mineral Resource is deemed to have reasonable prospects for eventual economic extraction.

Comparisons with previous Mineral Resource estimate

This Mineral Resource represents a 24% decrease in the contained gold (oz) when compared against the March 2015 estimate. As outlined in Table 8.12.

Table 8.12 Comparison between current and previous Mineral Resource estimates at Ballarat mine. All resources reported at a 0 g/t Au cut-off

	31st March 2015			31st March 2016			
Classification	**Tonnes (kt)**	**Grade (g/t Au)**	**Ounces (koz Au)**	**Tonnes (kt)**	**Grade (g/t Au)**	**Ounces (koz Au)**	**Change Increase %/(Decrease %)**
Indicated	79.5	15.9	40.5	23.5	14.8	11.2	(72)
Inferred	460	7.1	105.6	367.5	8.4	99.4	(6)
Total	**539.5**	**8.4**	**146.1**	**391**	**8.8**	**110.6**	**(24)**

Note: Mineral Resources which are not Ore Reserves do not have demonstrated economic viability. Tonnage is reported in metric tonnes (t), grade as grams per tonne gold (g/t Au) and contained gold in troy ounces (oz Au). Tonnages rounded to the nearest 500 t. Ounces rounded to the nearest 100 oz Au.

Table 8.13 Comparison between current and previous Inferred Resource estimates at Ballarat mine

Lode	31st March 2015 Tonnes (kt)	Grade (g/t Au)	Ounces (koz Au)	31st March 2016 Tonnes (kt)	Grade (g/t Au)	Ounces (koz Au)
Britannia Mako	81	7.9	20.5	-	-	-
Britannia Basking	182.5	6.8	40.1	93	5.0	14.9
Llanberris Mako	49	6.3	9.9	115.5	12.9	47.8
Llanberris Basking	36	8.1	9.4	118	7.0	26.2
Sovereign Tiger	31	5.3	5.3	18	4.0	2.3
Sovereign Gummy	81	7.9	20.5	23	11.0	8.2
Total	**460.5**	**7.1**	**105.7**	**367.5**	**8.4**	**99.4**

Note: Excludes Indicated resources, Mineral Resources which are not Ore Reserves and do not have demonstrated economic viability. Tonnage is reported in metric tonnes (t), grade as grams per tonne gold (g/t Au), at 0 (g/t Au) cut-off and contained gold in troy ounces (oz Au). Tonnages rounded to the nearest 500 t. Ounces rounded to the nearest 100 oz Au.

Completion of delineation of existing ore lodes (Llanberris Mako and Llanberris Basking) has not added sufficient tonnes to the global Resource tonnages to offset an overall reduction due to mining depletion. Mining depletion is comprised of a combination of the material extracted via mining and in-situ mineralisation sterilised as a result of the mining process. Overall the grade has increased slightly, Figure 8-15 to Figure 8-17 provide detail of the cumulative changes to the tonnes, grade and contained ounces reported.

Figure 8-15 Waterfall chart showing cumulative differences in tonnage between current and previous Mineral Resource estimate

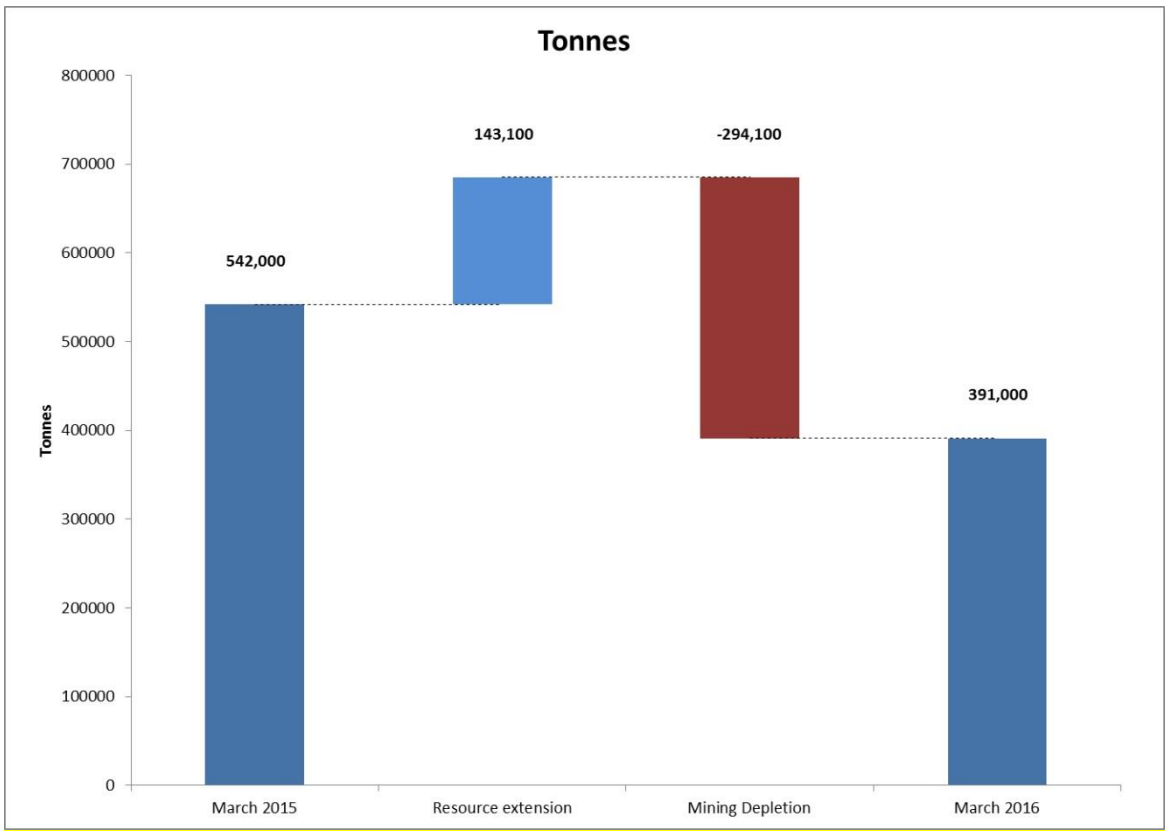


Figure 8-16 Waterfall chart showing cumulative differences in gold grade between current and previous Mineral Resource estimate

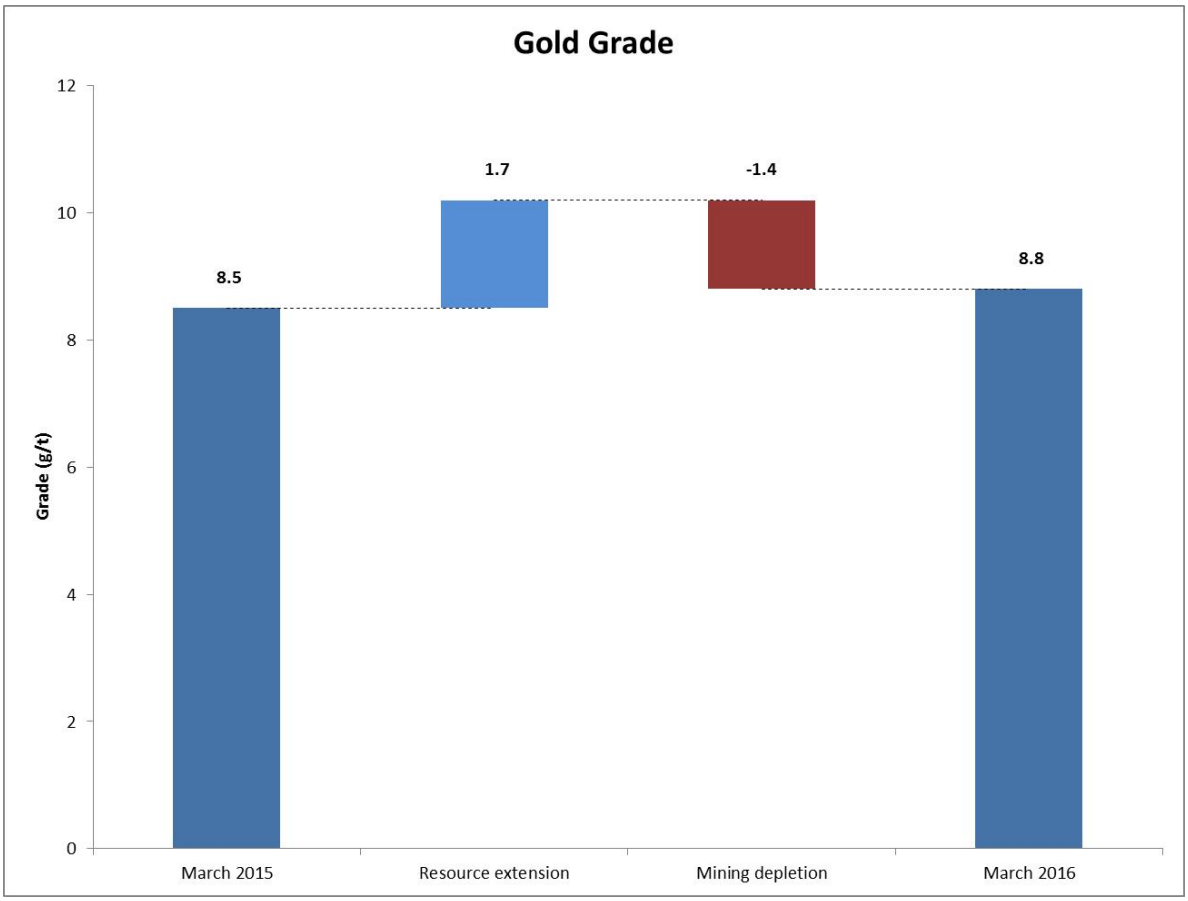
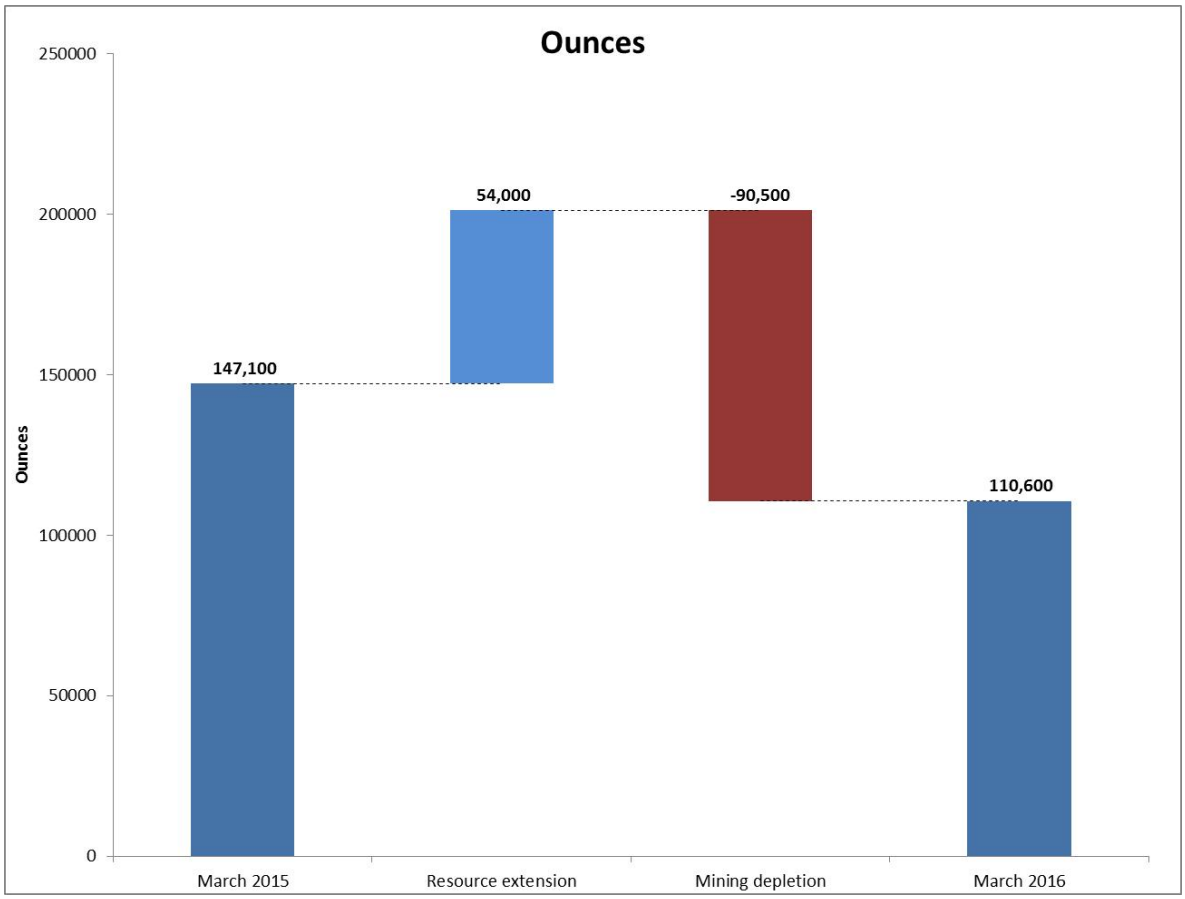


Figure 8-17 Waterfall chart showing cumulative differences in gold troy ounces between current and previous Mineral Resource estimate



9 ORE RESERVES

9.1 Summary of Ore Reserves

The Ore Reserve for the Ballarat Gold Mine has been estimated and reported in Table 9.1 in accordance with the JORC Code 2012.

Table 9.1 Ore Reserve summary, as of 31 March 2016

Category	Mineral type	Gross attributable to licence		Net attributable to issuer			Remarks
		Tonnes (kt)	Grade (g/t Au)	Tonnes (kt)	Grade (g/t Au)	Change from previous update Increase %/(Decrease %)	
Proved	-	-	-	-	-	-	
Probable	Au	26	12.8	26	12.8	(65%)	
Total		**26**	**12.8**	**26**	**12.8**	**(65%)**	**Issuer owns 100% of the company**

Note: This is the second ore reserve estimate published by Castlemaine Goldfields Pty Ltd.

9.2 General Description of Ore Reserve Estimation Process

The Probable Ore Reserve is derived from the Indicated Mineral Resource, in accordance with the JORC Code 2012. Reported Indicated Mineral Resources are within 10 metres of established development. The Indicated Mineral Resource is defined by 5 block models which are spatially defined by generally east-west striking locally termed "*cross-course"* faults and vertically by north-south mineralised bedding or anticlinal parallel faults. Refer section 8.

The underground Probable Ore Reserve is based on portions of the Indicated Mineral Resource model which are considered to be mineable based on historic unit cost, established and operating mining parameters and a processing recovery (refer Section 7) of 81% in 2015-2016 and a forecast metallurgical recovery of 83.4% for 2016-2017. The mining shapes are based in Indicated Mineral Resource material and are projected to provide a minimum break-even margin within incremental (where development exists) stoping panels.

9.3 Ore Reserve Assumptions

Ballarat Gold Mine is an established operating mine.

The underground Probable Ore Reserve is based on several assumptions which include:

- Reserves lie within 10m of established development
- Current minimum mining widths
- Geological and geotechnical similarities to current mining areas
- Historical cost base for estimation of operating and capital costs
- Historical and budgeted metallurgical performance

The Probable Ore Reserve is not based on a fixed cut-off grade. It is costed on historical unit cost data, modified for changing activity levels and location within the mine.

9.3.1 Mining Method

Mining of the Ballarat Gold Mine ore bodies by CGT commenced in March 2011 with the first gold doré poured in September 2011. The principle mining method adopted is retreat longhole bench stoping, retreat blind uphole stoping and occasional cut & fill or modified drift & fill mechanised stoping.

The longhole bench stopes are extracted between levels based on geotechnical parameters for stope lengths, then backfilled with loose or consolidated (cemented rock fill ("CRF")) fill before the next retreating stope is extracted. Retreat blind uphole stoping, extracts panels of ore with no backfill horizon, pillars are left between the individual panels. Limited backfilling is completed. Cut & Fill and Modified Drift & Fill is

mechanised production by the drill jumbo completing lifts above or adjacent to the previous development. Subsequent lifts are backfilled with loose fill. These methods have been used extensively at Ballarat over the last four years.

All Reserves estimated in this report are amenable to these mining methods.

A minimum mining width for stoping of 2.5m is used at Ballarat East. This is based on the mine plan and existing production drilling equipment on site.

Cut-off Probable Ore Reserves are not based on a fixed cut-off grade. They are costed on historical unit cost data, modified for changing activity levels and location within the mine.

9.3.2 Cut-off Grade

Cut-off grades are not used to estimate Ore Reserves; they are more a generalisation of economic areas. There are numerous cut-off values dependent on the cost structures applied. A fully costed break even stoping cut-off grade of 2.90g/t is representative of a mine cut-off grade in an area of established development (incremental stope).

All reserves are fully costed within an economic model (Ore Decision Model) and based on the proportion of operation and/or capital development required for extraction. Thus the cut-off grade varies dependent on these factors, and no one cut-off grade has been used for the ore.

9.3.3 Processing Method and Recovery

At the Ballarat Gold Mine ore is trucked to the Woolshed Gully processing plant. The plant is located within 300 metres of the main access portal of the mine. The Ballarat East Mill consists of a primary crushing circuit with ore separation/treatment via primary gravity circuit with a secondary cyanide leach of the sulphide mineral tail. Probable Reserve ore mineralogy is similar to that already being treated in the process plant. The mill has been operating in current configuration since 2011.

The metallurgical process is well tested technology.

Under the existing mill configuration the 2016 year to date (April15 to Mar16) recovery is 81%. Recovery is variable and is related to ore head grade combined with ore source location. The figure used is based on current plant performance.

Forecast metallurgical recovery of 83.4% has been applied for the Probable Ore Reserve. No elements or minerals have been conclusively determined to have a deleterious effect on recovery rates in the processing circuit. However over the last year zinc and antimony concentrations in ore streams have been investigated to determine if they are affecting recovery rates, this work is ongoing.

Current resource has a history of operational experience.

For detail of processing data refer section 11.

9.3.4 Right to Mine

Refer to section 3.2 and 3.3.

9.4 Ore Reserve Estimate

9.4.1 Ore Reserve Input Data

Probable Ore Reserves are derived from the Indicated Mineral Resources, in accordance with the JORC Code 2012.

9.4.2 Estimation

The underground Probable Ore Reserve is based on portions of the Indicated Mineral Resource model which are considered to be mineable based on historic unit cost, established and operating mining parameters and year to date mill recovery (refer Section 7 & 11). The mining shapes are based in Indicated Mineral Resource material that is projected to provide a notional breakeven margin on total costs.

Table 9.2 Ore Reserves summary by compartment, as of 31 March 2016

Ore Reserve

Category	Gross attributable to licence		Net attributable to issuer			Remarks
	Tonnes (kt)	Grade (g/t Au)	Tonnes (kt)	Grade (g/t Au)	Change from previous update Increase %/(Decrease %)	
Proved	-	-	-	-	-	
Probable						Second report Reserve
Britannia Compartment	14	15.7	14	15.7	(23%)	Second report
Llanberris Compartment	5	10.4	5	10.4	16%	Second report
Sovereign Compartment	7	9.9	7	9.9	(90%)	Second report
Total	**26**	**12.8**	**26**	**12.8**	**(65%)**	**Issuer owns 100% of the company**

9.4.3 Validation

The estimated tonnes and grade of individual Probable Reserve stoping shapes generated from the Indicated Mineral Resource were validated by company peer review.

The estimates were validated using

- The Vulcan computer program has an automatic check for validating wireframed triangulations that checks for closure, consistency and crossings triangles.
- Tonnes and grade estimations have been replicated and confirmed by peer review.
- The mine void model was checked against Probable Reserve stoping shapes to ensure previously mined resources have not been included in the estimation.
- Visual comparison of the model grades and corresponding drillhole grades show a reasonable correlation.
- Wireframe triangulations have been checked, including that the final geometric shapes looked achievable using current mining methods.

9.4.4 Classification

The reported Reserve is for Probable Ore Reserves. The Probable Ore Reserves are derived from the Indicated Mineral Resources, and are not in addition to the resource.

9.4.5 Reported Ore Reserves

Table 9.3 Ore Reserves summary, as of 31 March 2016

Category	Gross attributable to licence		Net attributable to issuer			Remarks
	Tonnes (kt)	Grade (g/t Au)	Tonnes (kt)	Grade (g/t Au)	Change from previous update Increase %/(Decrease %)	
Proved	-	-	-	-	-	
Probable	26	12.8	26	12.8	(65%)	
Total	**26**	**12.8**	**26**	**12.8**	**(65%)**	**Issuer owns 100% of the company**

9.4.6 Production Reconciliation

Reconciliation of resource estimates with gold production

The Ballarat mine has reconciled gold production with resource estimates on a monthly basis. The amount of gold poured, the calculated tailings grade and the estimated change of the amount of gold retained within the processing circuit is compared with the estimated tonnage and grade of material mined.

The size of individual ore zones and the mining sequence does not allow sufficient material from any one source to be processed as an individual batch. Some material has been mined and processed from development outside the bounds of the resource block models. Over the past 12 months this material has contributed 329t (less than 1% of reconciled ore mined) at an estimated grade (based on rock chip sampling) of 1.2 g/t Au for a total of 12.9oz Au (less than 1% of reconciled ounces mined) delivered to the ROM. The amount of material mined outside the bounds of resource block models has decreased from previous years due to the availability of more comprehensive block models.

Process plant sampling of crushed material

Sampling of material within the process plant is not used in the reconciliation process. A daily feed grade for the process plant is estimated from samples of material collected from a conveyor belt after crushing.

The samples are collected by hand, by taking a scoop of 0.5 kg to 0.7 kg of material from across the belt on an hourly basis. This is done three times and each scoop is placed into one of three separate sample bags, resulting in the collection of three composite samples for each shift. The samples results are averaged to give a grade for the shift.

It is noted that this approach to sampling is poor, with strong potential for low precision through high fundamental sampling and grouping and segregation errors, and high bias through delimitation and extraction errors. The results can only be regarded as indicative and are not used as part of the reconciliation process.

Comparison of resource estimates with process plant results

A comparison of the material mined from within the resource block model titled “block model” with the “reconciled ore mined”, described above, for the period April 2015 to March 2016 is shown in Table 9.2 below. Material mined from sources outside the block model has been excluded from this analysis so as to make a more direct comparison between estimated block grades and mined grades.

Table 9.2 Comparison of block model tonnes and grade versus reconciled tonnes and grade

2015-2016	Block model		Reconciled	
	Tonnes (t)	Gold (g/t Au)	Tonnes (t)	Gold (g/t Au)
April	14,200	4.11	13,535	5.90
May	17,930	5.07	17,939	9.08
June	22,390	3.16	22,939	6.14
July	13,749	3.68	12,563	5.43
August	24,696	4.29	27,610	6.87
September	18,179	4.53	16,809	10.57
October	22,061	4.21	25,154	5.01
November	22,788	7.11	23,171	6.66
December	23,233	4.97	20,223	4.83
January	20,922	3.77	22,272	6.54
February	22,792	3.96	25,448	4.93
March	21,462	4.67	18,582	4.01
Total	**244,402**	**4.50**	**246,249**	**6.27**

Note: Excludes “not in resource” mined tonnes.

Note that there is a 1,847 tonne (0.7%) difference between the tonnage estimates in Table 9.2 for mined voids using the block model and the “Reconciled” for development carried out during 2015-2016. This difference is likely due to a combination of factors including variability in survey pickups underground and on the surface ROM pad, inaccuracies in the Process plants throughput estimates including weightometer calibration issues and moisture content calculations and/or variability in the apparent relative densities of the mines ore sources. The less than 1% difference in estimates is considered acceptable given the range or variables involved.

During the course of the year it has become evident that the mines block model estimates of grade are under representing the grade of the material reconciled through the process plant. This represents both a risk and an opportunity to CGT, and geologists have been investigating possible reasons for the discrepancy. The processes involved with grade estimation and production reconciliations are complex. The geology team has over the latter half of the year been systematically testing the sensitivity of resource estimates to modelling parameters. This has been highlighted as an issue of paramount importance and will continue to be a focus for the geology team in the coming year.

10 MINING

10.1 Mining Overview

The current mine covers a relatively narrow area approximately 400 m in width and five kilometres in length extending to a depth of around 700 m below the surface; beneath the historic Ballarat East goldfield workings. Much of the mine extends under the Ballarat residential area with operating restrictions placed around noise, dust and blasting vibration.

Primary access underground is via the Woolshed Gully decline, nominal dimensions of 4.6 m high and 4.6 m wide at a gradient of 1:6.5 down to 130 metre vertical depth, with the portal located at the southern end of the mine (Figure 10.1).

The decline system below the Woolshed Gully decline has been developed at nominal dimensions of 5.3 m high by 5.0 m wide and a gradient of 1:6.5. At approximately 1,200 m from the portal twin declines splitting into the upper Suleiman decline (approximately 1,900 m long) and the lower Woah Hawp decline (approximately 3,700 m long) that extends north to within 300 m of the Mining Lease boundary.

A number of internal declines (Prince, Sovereign, Llanberris, Britannia and Britannia West) are developed off the Woah Hawp decline to access the ore zones within each compartment.

Fresh “intake” air enters by two main routes into the mine, via the main haulage decline and by the 6.1 metre diameter concrete lined 318 metre deep Golden Point intake ventilation shaft. The mine operates on a through flow ventilation principal with air returning to surface through a series of internal return airways which connect to the Suleiman decline and then exit the mine via the 6.1 metre diameter concrete lined 129 m deep North Prince Extended shaft.

The mine for production and development is heavily dependent on auxiliary ventilation provided by forcing fan and duct ventilation systems. This provides flexibility to the operation but requires constant management of the auxiliary systems. The key issues being proper duct installation, leakage management, ensuring delivered airflows are at or above requirements for safe operation and ensuring adequate bypass airflow past the fans to ensure that adequate anti-recirculation requirements are met.

The mine is dewatered as outlined in section 12.3.

The underground mining operations including development drilling and ground support, blasting, excavation and haulage are carried out by CGT as an “owner operator”.

Production drilling and mechanised cable bolting is carried out by a separate contactor (MacMahon).

Site infrastructure capital costs have already been expended prior to 2010. Any future capital costs associated with infrastructure will improve capacity or productivity.

Exploration drilling is carried out by separate contractor (Deepcore Drilling) using mobile and skid mounted diamond drill rigs.

10.2 Mining Operations

Development of underground excavations is carried out using conventional drill and blast techniques with twin boom 1000V electric hydraulic drill jumbos used to drill blast holes in development faces and for the subsequent installation of ground support in the walls and backs of the excavation once the blasted rock has been mucked. Both jumbos operated underground are also used to drill longer holes for the installation and grouting of cable bolts in intersections or where structural wedges are identified.

The ground support design for mine development considers the expected prevailing ground conditions and service life of the excavation. For example the minimum support requirements for:

- Capital infrastructure/permanent access with a life span greater than two years includes galvanized primary support (split sets) and secondary support (full encapsulated rock bolts or cable bolts) and floor to floor surface support (typically 50 mm fibrecrete)

- Waste access or ore development with a life span less than 12 months includes black or galvanized primary and secondary support and surface support less than 0.5 m from floor (typically mesh)

Rubber tyred diesel powered loaders and trucks are used to move broken rock (ore and waste) from development drives or stopes.

Development waste is preferentially placed in underground voids (development or stope) as backfill or trucked via the decline to the surface waste dump.

Ore from development or stopes is trucked via the decline to the surface ROM pad.

The current mine production plan is based on a combination of ore generated from the development along the strike of the ore zone, mechanised drift and fill (DAF) and longhole bench stoping. Geotechnical conditions and geometry of the ore bodies are highly variable and the mining method is selected to suit.

A minimum stope width of 2.5m is used in the current mine plan based on levels being placed 14 to 20 metres vertically apart and the production drilling equipment utilised drilling either 64mm or 76mm production (drill & blast) holes. Long hole stoping will be a combination of “up hole retreat” stopes with no backfill and stopes where a top and bottom access is present allowing the stope void to be backfilled. The bulk of future production is scheduled from three main areas - Llanberris, Sovereign and Britannia compartments.

Mining Dilution factors have been applied according to historical dilution data from past stoping and development. The Ballarat Gold Mine is a complex orebody with mineralisation associated closely with faulting, hence dilution factors applied vary from 5% in Floor Stripping, through to an upper range for Long Hole Stoping of 50% in areas of poor ground conditions. Mining recovery factors varies from 72 to 95% for blind uphole stoping where stope pillars have not been incorporated into the design and 95% for detail design where pillars have been taken into account. A 95% recovery factor is used for longhole stoping.

Figure 10-1 Mine plan view



10.3 Production Schedule

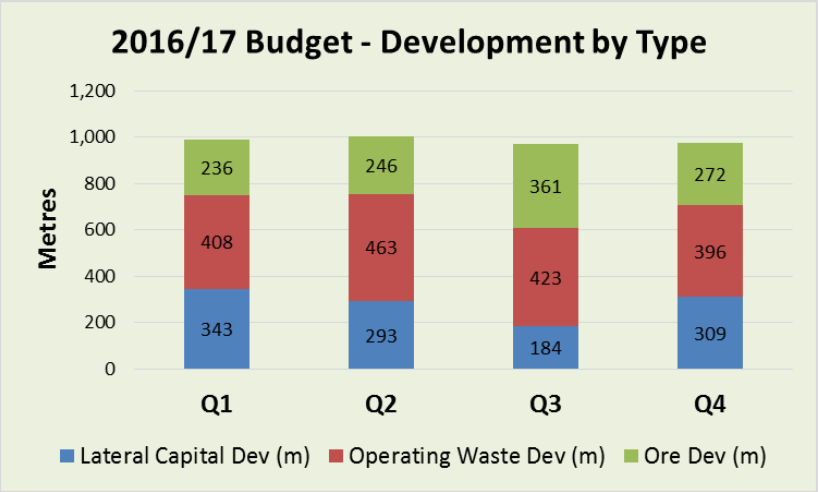
The 2016/17 ore production schedule is discussed in the following subsections.

10.3.1 Development

Lateral development totalling 3,933m is planned for the 2016/17 Budget year, Figure 10-2 outlines the quarterly allocation of development metres by development type. The planned development occurs in the four main mining areas – Canton, Britannia, Llanberris and Sovereign.

Development advance (capital waste, operating waste and ore development) rates of between 310m and 340m are required per month.

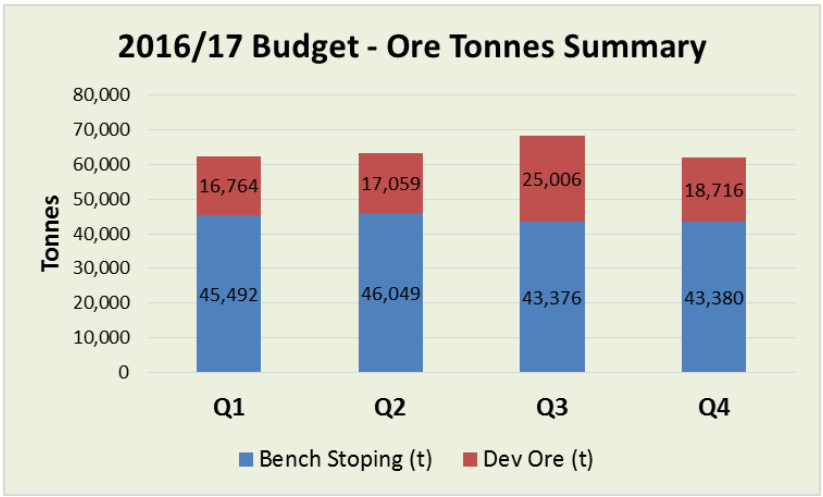
Figure 10-2 Quarterly development break-down



10.3.2 Ore Production

Ore production totalling 255,840 tonnes at a grade of 6.64 g/t for 45,300 Oz gold produced is planned for the 2016/17 Budget year, Figure 10-3 outlines a summary of the ore tonnes mined by quarter. The planned ore production occurs in the three main mining areas – Britannia, Llanberris and Sovereign with 30% of the tonnes from development and 70% from stoping.

Figure 10-3 Ore tonnes by mining method



10.4 Geotechnical Inputs

10.4.1 Geological Structures

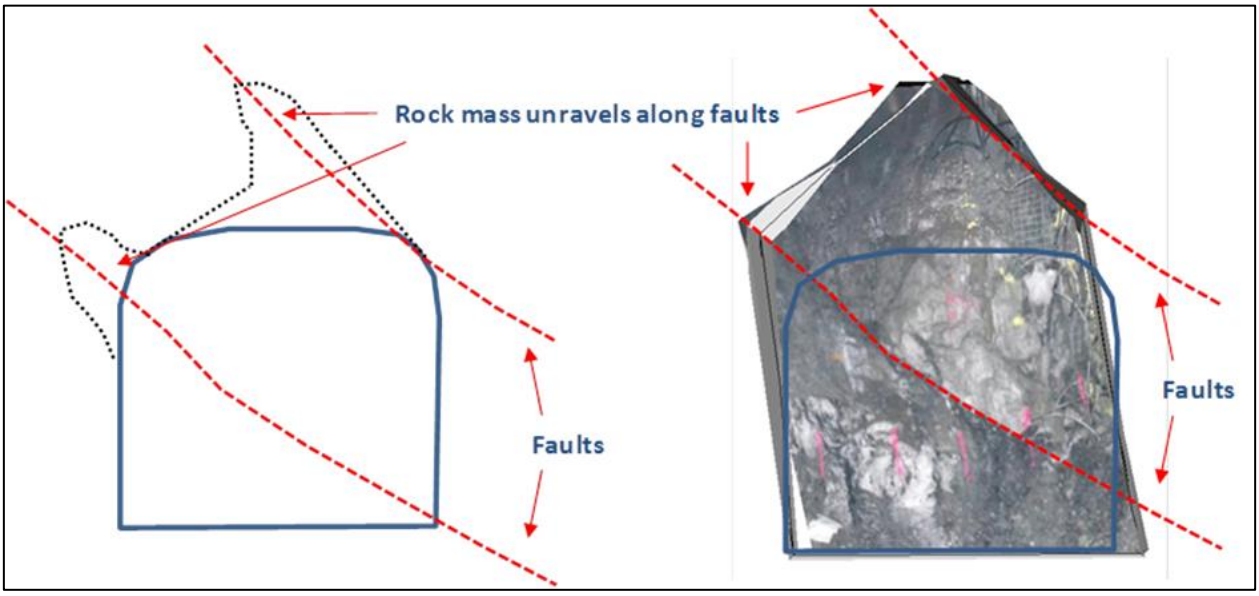
Domains

The geology of the mine is complex and can be described as an anisotropic rock mass. Five basic lithological/structural/weathering domains exist as per Table 10.1.

Table 10.1 Main geologic types and their failure modes.

Domain	Failure mode	Specification
Sandstone	Sidewall slabbing	Sparsely bedded
Shale/Siltstone	Sidewall slabbing, deformation, creep	Closely bedded and inherently weaker than the sandstone
Cross Course Faults	Unravelling	Small pug zones (decomposed rock flour), surrounded by a zone of highly jointed rock.
West Dipping Faults	Wedge failure	Quartz veins and rotated sandstone/siltstone/shale beds
Weathered rock	Sidewall degradation	Weak interbedded sandstone and siltstone

Figure 10-4 Failure style associated with shallow angle faults



10.4.2 Ground Support

Typical ground support in current development drives and declines include fibrecrete, split set, Mech-lok bolts and mesh. The typical support regimes are outlined in Table 10.2.

Stope Reinforcement

Stope support has been very successful at Ballarat. This has improved further with the use of a cable bolter on site allowing large quantities of cables to be installed rapidly.

Table 10.2 Ground condition and additional support guidelines

Ground Condition	Typical ground control strategy
Fault zone (clayey and/or soft ground conditions)	4.5 m long spiling bars (rebar) and 100 mm fibrecrete
West dipping fault in face (non-ore zone)	Mechanically anchored 3 m bolts in backs only, cable bolts may be required
Wedge	Cable bolts, 1.5 m x 1.5 m pattern (typical), 6 m length single strand bulbed type.
Ground deforming (bulging, creeping) ; - Fibrecrete cracking - Friction bolt plates popping off/bending	Replace bolts with additional friction bolts, Mech-LOK bolts or cables. Mesh over significant fibrecrete damage.
Wide development – planned or excavated;	Change bolt lengths
>5m	3 m split sets
>7m	Cablebolts 1.5 m x 1.5 m spacing, 6m single strand bulbed type.

10.4.3 Monitoring and stress measurements

Geotechnical instrumentation is used to measure rock mass movement, monitor ground support system performance and assist with validating ground control design assumptions. Monitoring locations, instrument type and measurement frequencies are determined by the Geotechnical Engineer and may vary depending on data acquisition requirements and ground movement observations and trends.

The following monitoring equipment is currently used:

- SMART Multipoint Borehole Extensometers (MPBX)
- SMART Cablebolts
- Convergence pins

A number of stress measurements have been taken, including AE and HI Cell measurements. Results show a considerable variation in magnitude and orientation. This is quite possible due to the complex geology, anisotropic, and locations that measurements were taken in. Observations indicate the stress direction is likely to be perpendicular to the orebody and dominant fault direction.

11 PROCESSING

11.1 Processing Overview

The gold processing plant was constructed in 2005 and was purposely designed to suit the coarse grained nuggetty Ballarat ore with the aim of capturing gold and sulphides at the point of liberation without over-grinding. The gold and sulphide minerals are separated away from the waste using the difference in density.

Approximately 70% of the recovered gold is 'free' and is direct smelted into bars, with the other 30% present as sulphide bound gold which must be leached first. Silver is a very minor component in the gold produced at Ballarat with only 0.2% to 0.5% Ag present in the gold bullion produced.

The processing plant consists of a three stage crushing and screening plant, a gravity separation circuit with pressure jig separators, falcon concentrator and tables to recover both direct smeltable gold as well as sulphide concentrate, the latter requiring further processing via the Intensive Leach Plant (ILR).

A flotation circuit is also used to recover fine gold and sulphides from the gravity tail which is below the recoverable size range of the gravity circuit. The flotation concentrate joins the gravity sulphides for leaching. Since there is currently no grinding of the gravity tail prior to flotation, the flotation circuit receives only the fine material (sub 300 micron) pre-existing in the gravity tail. Further recovery of the fine gold which is still locked will require the installation of a ball mill.

The gold processing facility has a capacity of around 250,000 t of ore per annum (at 50% rostered availability).

The processing plant can be split into two main stages, Crushing, Gravity & Flotation (Figure 11-1) and Leaching (Figure 11-2).

11.1.1 Crushing, Gravity and Flotation Separation

Three stages of crushing are used to liberate the gold and sulphide minerals prior to gravity recovery. The primary and secondary crushing stages are in a separate part of the circuit and operate on a batch basis. The crushing plant capacity is around 250 t per hour, shutting down at 2200hrs, which allows the crushed product to be stored in bins providing approximately 12 hours of feed supply to the downstream tertiary crushing and screening circuit.

The tertiary crushing and screening circuit operates on a continuous basis at a nominal rate of 70 t per hour and consists of two crushers (one duty and one standby) and two wet vibrating screens. The purpose of this circuit is to control the feed size of ore presented to the gravity jigs.

Free gold particles and sulphide minerals which are liberated in the crushing and screening circuit are pumped to the jigs, where the mineral bed is fluidized with pulsated water. The high density gold and sulphides settle through the bed to form a concentrate whilst the lighter materials remain on top of the bed and are removed as tailings. There are three parallel trains of jigs, with two jigs in each train, and each capable of processing 25 t per hour. The jig tailings are processed through a Falcon concentrator to scavenge fine gold and then over a Sieve Bend Screen to separate the fine portion for Flotation and divert the oversize for tailings disposal.

The flotation circuit aims to recover the fine liberated native gold and sulphides that the gravity circuit misses. Collector and frothing reagents are added to render the gold and sulphides hydrophobic such that they are collected on air bubbles and rise to the surface of the flotation cell to effect a separation. This gold containing froth (concentrate) is thickened to remove water before joining the sulphide component of the jig concentrate for leaching.

The jig concentrate is cleaned in two additional jig stages with the final concentrate delivered to the gold room for processing over Wilfley and Gemini tables. The sulphide component of the concentrate cannot be smelted directly and is tabled away from the free gold and sent to the leaching circuit.

11.1.2 Leaching

The gold associated with the sulphides is not refractory and can be leached directly with cyanide. The sulphide concentrates are first ground in a small ball mill to a size of 130 microns and sent to the cyanide leaching circuit. Only the sulphide concentrate which equates to approximately 5% of the total ore mass is leached. Hence the leaching plant differs from many gold processing facilities that employ CIP/CIL to leach the entire volume of ore.

Leaching occurs in two rotating drum leach reactors (Gekko ILR's) to ensure maximum contact between cyanide and the gold. The gold is dissolved into solution and then separated from the barren solids by thickening. The solution is pumped across a resin column where the gold is transferred onto an ion exchange resin. The resin performs a similar role to carbon in a conventional CIP/CIL circuit. The resin is periodically stripped of its gold into a concentrated gold solution which forms the electrolyte feed to the electrowinning circuit. The gold is plated out of the electrolyte using an electrical current and deposited onto stainless steel cathode wool. The wool is periodically stripped of its gold and the gold is smelted in a gas fired furnace to form gold doré.

The residual cyanide remaining in the leach tailings is destroyed prior to disposal in the tailings storage facility. The cyanide destruction process is known as the INCO method and uses sodium metabisulphite and copper sulphate for the destruction of the cyanide complexes.

Figure 11-1 Simplified separation circuit flow diagram

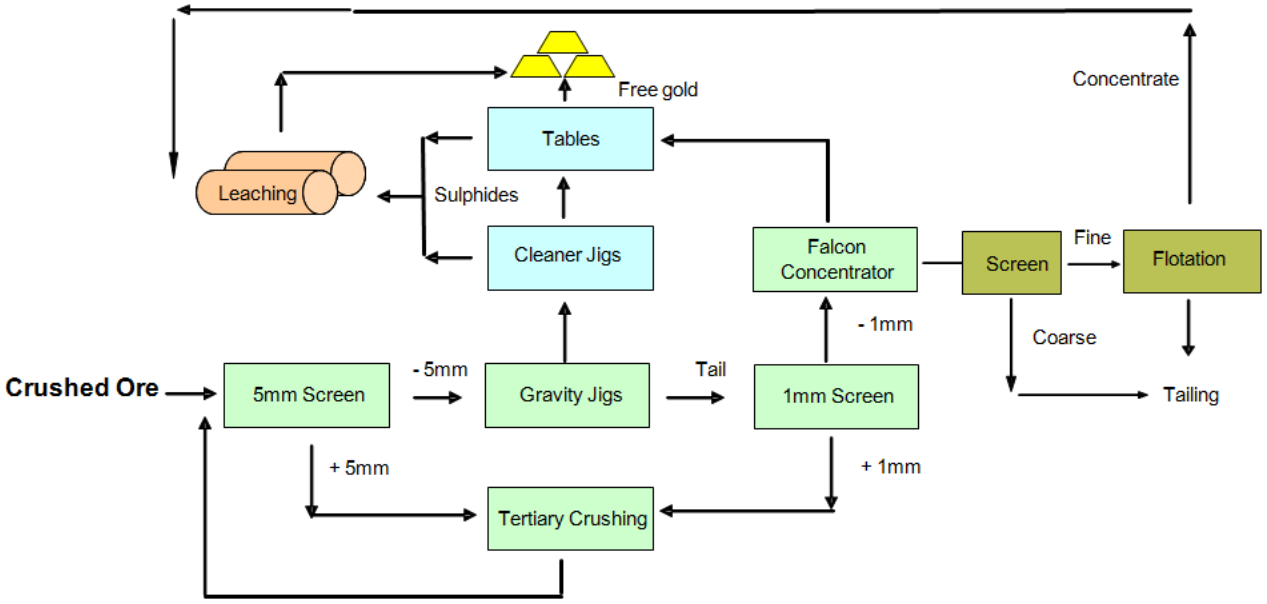


Figure 11-2 Simplified leach circuit flow diagram



11.1.3 Gold room

Free gold produced from the Wilfley and Gemini tables is smelted with fluxes in a gas fired furnace and poured as doré gold.

The gold sludge from the electrowinning cathodes are separately fluxed and smelted to produce doré gold.

11.2 Performance

The Ballarat Processing plant for the previous year 2015-2016 is detailed in Table 11.1; the forecast recovery rate for the 2016/2017 year is 83.4%.

Table 11.1 Process plant performance

Month	Milled Ore (t)	Head Grade (g/t Au)	Recovery overall (%)
Apr 2015	22,013	4.8	75%
May 2015	15,926	9.3	85%
Jun 2015	19,865	5.4	81%
Jul 2015	17,771	6.4	84%
Aug 2015	21,891	6.9	84%
Sep 2015	19,554	9.9	88%
Oct 2015	20,517	4.7	73%
Nov 2015	20,825	5.8	81%
Dec 2015	24,881	5.7	81%
Jan 2016	19,131	6.8	80%
Feb 2016	23,022	4.4	75%
Mar 2016	25,214	4.6	80%
Total	250,610	6.08	81.3%

12 INFRASTRUCTURE

12.1 Mine Infrastructure

Site Infrastructure includes the following:

- Administration buildings
- Maintenance workshops
- Stores building
- Core shed
- Gold room
- Process plant
- Independent Laboratory
- Electrical infrastructure supporting above ground and underground operations.

12.2 Power

CGT purchases electricity directly from the national electricity grid under a contracted supply agreement with ERM Power. This agreement is due to expire at the end of July 2017 and is for the supply of 22 GWh pa of electricity along with associated services such as metering.

Power is supplied from the local 66kV grid to the Company owned Elsworth Street substation (commissioned in 2008) which consists of incoming gas filled circuit breakers, 66kV/11kV, 5MVA transformer and 11kV switch room.

From there, power is fed underground to the nearby North Prince Extended ventilation shaft leading to the RMU No 1 (ring main unit) situated in the First Chance decline approximately 150 m directly below the surface.

RMU No 1 feeds a total of seven underground substations each consisting of incoming protection fuses, 11kV/1000V, 1.5MVA transformers and switchboards located in the First Chance, Suleiman, Sovereign and Woah Hawp declines.

RMU No 1 also feeds Substation 1 situated at the surface which in turn feed:

- The Process Plant main substation (Sub 3) via a 11kVA/433 V, 2MVA transformer
- Surface mine substation (Sub 2) which supplies the mine surface infrastructure via 500kVA step-down transformer including workshops and offices
- Substation 6 which then feeds via 500kVA and 750kVA step-down transformers:
    - RO plant (not used)
    - Workshops
    - Laboratory building
    - Concrete batch plant

12.3 Water

Ballarat has a positive water balance due to the dewatering of the historic mine voids and groundwater entering the underground mine. This water is either used on site for dust suppression or the processing plant with the remainder being discharged to the environment under strict EPA discharge licence conditions

The mine dewatering system comprises approximately 13 “Mono” pump stations, which are fed by submersible Flygt pumps in decline face and settling sumps and handles approximately 1.6 ML per day. Mine water passes through two parallel trains of aeration tanks where blowers force air bubbles to help form iron, arsenic and manganese precipitates which separate into the first of three settling ponds. The treated water is then reused within the mine or processing plant with any surplus passing through wetland/polishing ponds before discharge to the nearby Yarrowee River.

Recycled process water from the TSF flows into the lined process water dam which is topped up from the mine dewatering system. This is a zero release closed water circuit between the TSF and the process plant.

The main mine operation is connected to a reticulated potable water supply managed by Central Highlands Region Water Authority (CHW). This supply is used primarily for amenity purposes and manufacturing of geotechnical support (fibrecrete).

12.4 Staff and Accommodation

The mine employs 159 permanent and 50 contractors (Feb 2016). The mine is residential based and no accommodation for employees is required.

13 SOCIAL, ENVIRONMENTAL, HERITAGE AND HEALTH AND SAFETY MANAGEMENT

13.1 Social, Environmental, Heritage and Health and Safety Management

All exploration and mining conducted by CGT is undertaken in a manner to ensure minimal impact on the existing land use, environment and community and there is comprehensive Environmental Management, Community Engagement and Safety Management System in place. An Environmental Risk Register has been developed to identify the broad aspects/hazards and impacts associated with the various activities that are either currently undertaken, or planned to be undertaken. The register is reviewed regularly.

Environmental monitoring results for noise, blast vibration, air quality, surface and ground water quality are compared against regulatory limits and reported to the various state and federal regulatory authorities and the Ballarat Mine Environmental Review Committee (ERC). Breach of licence conditions can result in financial losses in the form of remedial costs, fines or loss of the licence in question.

13.1.1 Noise

Noise control has been an integral part of the design of the Ballarat mine site including locating all infrastructures away from residences and below the natural surface to minimise the noise impact of the operation and to comply with noise limits specified within the work plan.

13.1.2 Blast vibration

Regular review of blast performance allows for any potential improvements of blasting practices to be implemented as the underlying geology may change as underground mining proceeds.

The community is informed of current and planned mining activities and complaints followed up to identify areas of concern.

13.1.3 Air quality

Air emissions and dust resulting from surface activity have been identified as issues that affect local air quality. Dust suppression is an ongoing task and monthly depositional dust monitoring occurs at 8 locations surrounding the mine site and monitoring of the North Prince Extended ventilation shaft emissions occurs biennially.

13.1.4 Water quality

Regular water analysis is undertaken of both surface and groundwater to ensure protection of the environment and compliance with regulatory limits.

Two waterways are located adjacent to the site, the Canadian Creek and Yarrowee River. EPA Waste Discharge Licence 18092 provides for discharge of treated groundwater to the Yarrowee River, and whilst not currently in use, the licence also has provision to allow discharge into the Canadian Creek. Monitoring has been undertaken for the last 26 years to ensure water discharged meets the regulatory requirements.

The impact of mine dewatering on the groundwater in the region was addressed in the BGF Environmental Effects Statement prepared in 1987; it was concluded that the resultant lowering of the water table will not have a significant effect on the users in the area. The main area of potential groundwater impact is around the TSF. As per the TSF Work Plan Variation (2005), potential leakage from the TSF is monitored by CGT.

13.1.5 Waste rock

The chemical nature of the waste rock generated at the Ballarat site has been analysed for acid mine drainage (AMD) generating potential. Tests indicated that most of the rock is inert and will not pose a risk of producing AMD when exposed to air and water.

13.2 Heritage Management

Heritage sites have been identified and documented within the EL3018 and site management processes are in place to ensure there is no future disturbance. Preference will always be given to areas where cultural heritage features have not been identified to carry out work. Consultation will occur with the relevant Registered Aboriginal Party (RAP) to ensure an appropriate assessment is completed prior to work being undertaken.

13.3 Health and Safety Management

The health, safety and welfare of its employees, contractors and the community are of paramount importance to CGT. The highest standards of health, safety and welfare are to be maintained in accordance

with CGT's Occupational Health and Safety Policy, Safety Management System and associated policies and procedures.

CGT's Safety Management System (SMS) provides a framework for the management and continual improvement of Health and Safety in all mine and exploration related activities. The CGT SMS includes:

- Hazard identification and control of risk
- Consultation and communication (internal and external)
- Contractor management
- Injury and incident reporting/investigation
- Emergency Response – use of trained staff as well as external resources (police, Country Fire Authority, local hospitals).

CGT is required by law to report certain types of incidents to WorkSafe Victoria. WorkSafe have the authority to stop or limit CGT activities until they are satisfied that the hazard/incident has been dealt with accordingly.

14 FINANCIAL ANALYSIS

14.1 Historical Financial Analysis

All currency values are in Australian Dollars unless otherwise denoted. The actual 2015 – 2016 January operating expenditure by department is detailed in Table 14.1.

The mined ore tonnes for the 2015 - 2016 year totalled 243,064 t and the operating cost per tonne mined averaged A$185. The unit cost by department per tonne of ore mined is shown in Table 14.1.

Gold ounces sold for 2015 - 2016 totalled 42,036 oz Au, and the site actual Ballarat mine cash operating cost per ounce sold averaged A$1,120. The operating cost per ounce sold is given in Table 14.2.

The average gold price received per ounces for the 2015-2016 year was A$1,566 and revenue from bullion sales totalled A$65.8M.

Site infrastructure established prior to 2010. Any future capital costs associated with infrastructure will be to improve capacity or productivity.

Table 14.1 Ballarat mine actual operating costs by department. Currency A$

	Total Expenditure	Cost / Tonne Ore Mined
Geology (excluding UG exploration)	7,006,836	29
Mining (excluding capital development)	26,371,260	108
Processing	7,426,248	31
HSE, Admin & Security	4,198,189	17
Total	**45,002,533**	**185**

Table 14.2 Ballarat mine operating cost per ounce sold. Currency A$

	Total
Operating cost per ounce sold	1,120

14.2 Forecast Capital Costs

Capital mine development totals A$5.6M in the 2016-2017 budget year to support the development to and extraction of the scheduled ore sources, at a budgeted cost of A$4,910/m of advance.

Site sustaining capital and productivity improvements total A$9.1M, with the larger items including:

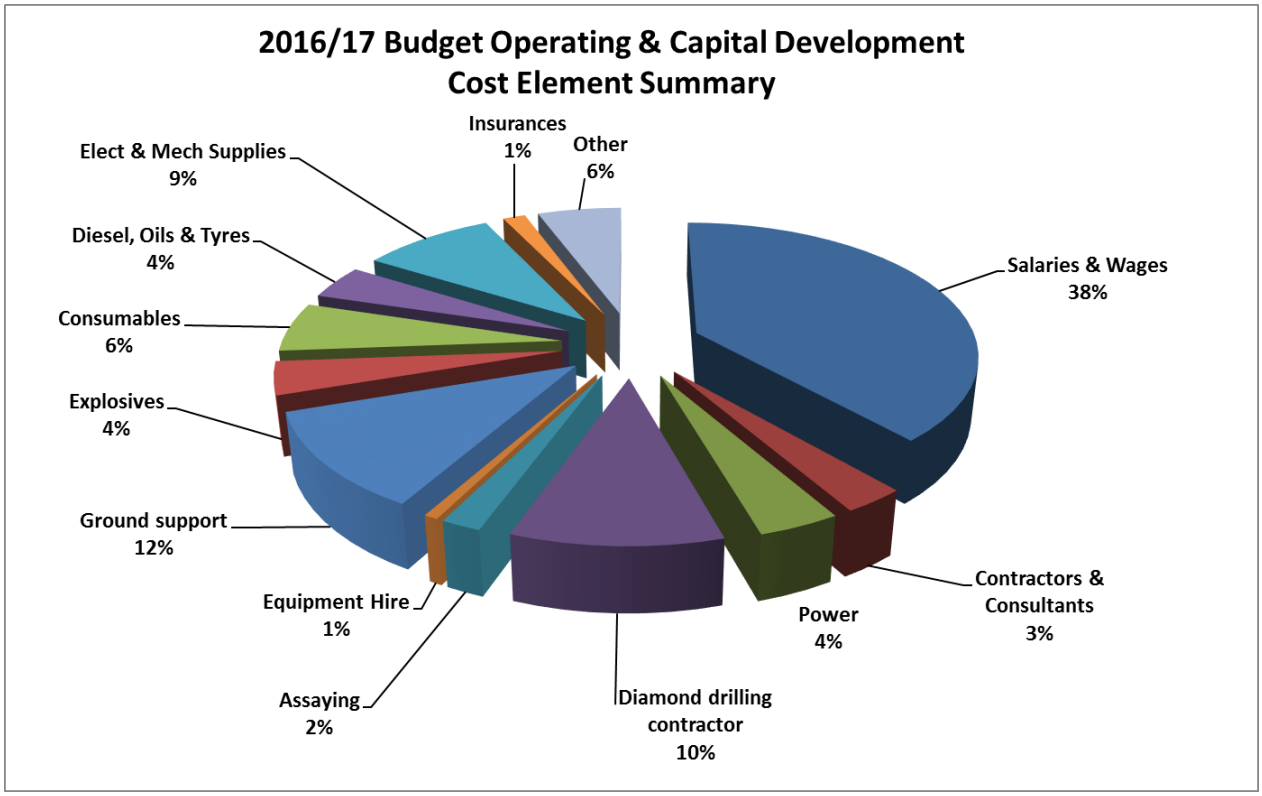
- Maintaining (through replacement or rebuilds) some of the underground mobile equipment
  - Two trucks (A$1.0M)
  - Loader (A$0.3M)
- Pumping, electrical and ventilation infrastructure (A$0.6M)
- Return Airways and Egress (A$0.5M)
- Tailings storage facility cell 2B lift including stockpiling of waste (A$4.9M)

14.3 Forecast Operating Costs

The 2016-2017 budget expenditure across all departments has been worked up from cost element/first principles basis. Current costs have been used where known (salaries and wages, and key consumables –

power, cyanide, diesel, explosives, ground support, tyres etc.). The operating and capital development cost by expense element is summarised in Figure 14-1.

Figure 14-1 Ballarat mine cost breakdown



14.3.1 Royalties (moved from section 9.4, historical/forecast)

No gold mineral royalties are payable to the State, in Victoria, Australia.

However, as part of the acquisition negotiated in 2010, there is a 2.5% royalty on gold production payable to Newcrest Mining Ltd, capped at A$50M, from inception to date (March 2016) $5.6M of this royalty has been paid.

14.3.2 Company Tax (moved from section 9.4, historical/forecast)

The current Australian Company Tax rate of 30% on net profit, payable to the Australian Federal Government is applicable.

14.3.3 Sale of Product (moved from section 9.4)

CGT sells to a gold refiner at “Australian spot market” prices. The company is paid on the refined weight of gold by the refiner at the “Australian spot market” price on the day of sale.

14.3.4 Hedging Program (moved from section 9.4)

No hedging program is in place.

14.3.5 Exchange Rate and Gold Price Factors (moved from section 9.4, historical/forecast)

Based on an internal review of 10 economic analysts the AUD/USD exchange rate has been set at $0.71 and a gold price of US$1,115 per troy ounce. This represents an Australian Gold price of $1,571 per troy ounce. This price is seen as representative of economic forecast for the period and CGT has used these assumptions in the 2016-17 mine site budget.

15 INTERPRETATION AND CONCLUSIONS

The Ballarat underground gold mine is owned and operated by CGT, a wholly-owned subsidiary of LionGold. CGT holds an exploration licence which covers the historic Ballarat East, Ballarat West and Ballarat South goldfields. This area includes two mining licenses which covers the Ballarat mine site, process plant and tailings storage facility, and the Ballarat South goldfield. The Ballarat mine is located beneath the city of Ballarat.

Gold mineralisation is found within narrow (less than 2 m thick) quartz veins associated with a series of major west-dipping faults which traverse the goldfield. The distribution of gold within these quartz veins exhibits a high- to extreme-nugget effect and the presence of coarse often visible gold particles (>1 mm in size).

CGT has completed an update of its Mineral Resource estimate for the Ballarat mine. Resources have been estimated and are reported in compliance with the JORC Code 2012. The resource consists of mineralisation within five discrete lodes. Each lode is represented by a series of mineralisation wireframes. Tonnage and grade values have been estimated based on 738 diamond drill holes drilled between 2007 and 2016. Five block models have been created to estimate each of the lodes defined by CGT. Wireframes were constructed of geological domains within each of the lodes and were used to constrain the block model. An inverse distance squared estimation algorithm was applied, with composite top-cut grades selected using statistical analysis of the distribution of grade within each domain. Continuous selective mining may not be achievable due to the high-nugget effect and the resources are therefore reported at a 0 g/t Au cut-off. Domains containing estimated gold grades of less than 4 g/t Au are excluded from the resource as they are considered unlikely to have a reasonable chance of eventual economic extraction based on costs and gold price at the time of estimation.

The project has excellent infrastructure, including surface buildings, a fully operating plant, a fleet of mining vehicles (e.g. light vehicles, trucks, jumbos, etc.) and underground decline access to development. Production areas are accessed via the 1,205 m long Woolshed Gully decline and the 3,715 m long Woah Hawp decline, development in the Llanberris compartment is at a depth of 730 m below the portal. Overall, the current mine extends 3,422 m from the portal to the end of the decline. The entire underground network comprises some 22 km of tunnels.

The 2016-2017 budget aims to schedule ore from the current resource (Table 1.2). This is achieved such that 89% (227,700 t at 6.8 g/t Au) of the tonnes scheduled to be mined are from the current resource. The remaining 11% (28,200 t) is based on the assumption that on-going exploration success will be achieved from drilling the exploration targets from within the existing mine footprint and this will identify further ore sources to allow economic extraction in 2017-2018 at production rates, grades and costs similar to the 2016-2017 budget year.

Three diamond drill rigs currently operate underground on a 24/7 basis, a fourth rig is planned during the latter part of the year with a forecast of an average of 6100 m of drill core to be produced per month for 2016-2017 budget year. CGT has, over the last four years, demonstrated its capacity to replace resources depleted for mining. The existing infrastructure allows quick exploitation of areas identified during drilling and over the next 12 months.

Probable Ore Reserves have been defined at Ballarat, based on the Indicated Mineral Resource. The presence of additional resources to support the reserves is the result of better understanding of the grade distribution and structural setting of mineralisation as well as close-spaced drilling to continue to resolve geological and grade continuity, in particular a high- to extreme-nugget effect of gold grade. In addition, localised variations in lode geometry are present. The project has appropriate infrastructure and plant in place. Mining costs, parameters and methods are now determined as a result of over four years continuous mining. Project viability is highly sensitive to gold price and operating costs.

16 RECOMMENDATIONS

A number of recommendations are made in order to improve the quality of future Mineral Resource estimation. They are as follows:

- Continue on-going geological studies to understand the nature of the mineralisation, in particular controls on grade distribution.
- Continue implementing a formalised sign-off process for the validation of drill hole data (survey, assay and lithology).
- Continue a rigorous resource estimation optimisation study to include:
  - Use of de-clustering in statistical analysis of sample grades.
  - Use of variography to determine spatial relationships.
  - Use QKNA to optimise parent block size and estimation parameters.
  - Investigate the use of kriging (or variant thereof) as an alternative estimation methodology.
- Continue to refine reconciliation procedures.
- Work is planned for 2016 to confirm if the use of variography and kriging neighbourhood analysis KNA analysis can improve the estimation accuracy.

In relation to mining:

- On-going review of stoping methods and seek opportunities for improvement where possible.
- Continued rigorous ground control and monitoring, and control of additional mining dilution where possible.
- Reconciliation of mining dilution and over-break by ore style should be implemented in order for over-break and dilution numbers for specific mineralisation styles to be included into scheduling.
- Investigate potential economics of extraction of <2.5m wide zones using alternative mining methods.

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18 DATE AND SIGNATURE PAGES

I, Philip Petrie, do hereby consent to the public reporting of the Ballarat gold mine Mineral Resource and release of the Qualified Persons Report entitled "*Annual QPR for the Ballarat Gold Mine, Australia for the Year Ended 31 March 2016*". I have given and have not withdrawn prior to lodgement, my written consent to be named in any Announcement as a person responsible for this Mineral Resources statement and to the inclusion of this statement in the form and context in which it appears.

I certify that I have read the Qualified Persons Report and that it fairly and accurately represents the work for which I am responsible.

Based on the requirements of Practice Note 4C of the Singapore Exchange Securities Trading Limited Listing Manual Section B: Rules of Catalist, I am a Qualified Person. I am also a Competent Person as defined by the JORC Code 2012, having five years of experience that is relevant to the style of mineralisation and type of deposit described in the report, and to the activity for which I am accepting responsibility.

Dated: 30th June 2016

Philip Petrie

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Philip Petrie
MAusIMM

I, Matthew J. Hernan, do hereby consent to the public reporting of the Ballarat gold mine Mineral Resource and release of the Qualified Persons Report entitled "*Annual QPR for the Ballarat Gold Mine, Australia for the Year Ended 31 March 2016*". I have given and have not withdrawn prior to lodgement, my written consent to be named in any Announcement as a person responsible for this Mineral Resources statement and to the inclusion of this statement in the form and context in which it appears.

I certify that I have read the Qualified Persons Report and that it fairly and accurately represents the work for which I am responsible.

Based on the requirements of Practice Note 4C of the Singapore Exchange Securities Trading Limited Listing Manual Section B: Rules of Catalist, I am a Qualified Person. I am also a Competent Person as defined by the JORC Code 2012, having five years of experience that is relevant to the style of mineralisation and type of deposit described in the report, and to the activity for which I am accepting responsibility.

Dated: 30th June 2016

Matthew J Hernan.

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Matthew J Hernan
MAusIMM, MAIG

I, Esteban Valle, do hereby consent to the public reporting of the Ballarat gold mine Mineral Resource and release of the Qualified Persons Report entitled "*Annual QPR for the Ballarat Gold Mine, Australia for the Year Ended 31 March 2016*". I have given and have not withdrawn prior to lodgement, my written consent to be named in any Announcement as a person responsible for this Mineral Resources statement and to the inclusion of this statement in the form and context in which it appears.

I certify that I have read the Qualified Persons Report and that it fairly and accurately represents the work for which I am responsible.

Based on the requirements of Practice Note 4C of the Singapore Exchange Securities Trading Limited Listing Manual Section B: Rules of Catalist, I am a Qualified Person. I am also a Competent Person as defined by the JORC Code 2012, having five years of experience that is relevant to the style of mineralisation and type of deposit described in the report, and to the activity for which I am accepting responsibility.

Dated: 30th June 2016

Esteban Valle

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Esteban Valle
MAIG

19 GLOSSARY OF TERMS

Alteration	A change in mineralogical composition of a rock commonly brought about by reactions with hydrothermal solutions or by pressure changes.
Au	The chemical element gold
Breccia	A rock mass composed of large, angular fragments of pre-existing rocks
Cambrian	Period of geological time between 542 Ma and 488 Ma
Carbonates	Any carbonate mineral, compound composed of carbonate ions and metal such as calcium, magnesium or iron
Carboniferous	Period of geological time between 359 Ma and 299 Ma
Chalcopyrite	The mineral copper iron sulphide
Cleavage	A regular parting in rock formed as a result of compression. Typically seen in slate
Development	Underground activity to access an orebody (vein) for evaluation and mining
Devonian	Period of geological time between 416 Ma and 359 Ma
Diamond (core) drilling	Method of obtaining a cylindrical core of rock by drilling with a diamond impregnated bit. Produces a high quality sample
Dip/dipping	Angle and direction of steepest slope on a planar surface
Fault	A fracture plane in rocks showing significant movement between the two sides
Galena	The mineral lead sulphide
Grade	The relative quantity or percentage of mineral content. Gold grade is commonly expressed in the terms: g/t - grams per tonne, ppb – parts per billion, ppm – parts per million
Group	A major sequence of sedimentary rocks forming a distinctive unit by virtue of rocks and/or fossils present
g/t	Grams per tonne, used to express concentration of rare metals in rock. 1 g/t is equivalent to 1 ppm and 1,000 ppb
Indicated Mineral Resource	An 'Indicated Mineral Resource' is that part of a Mineral Resource for which tonnage, densities, shape, physical, characteristics, grade and mineral content can be estimated with a reasonable level of confidence. It is based on exploration, sampling and testing information gathered through appropriate techniques from locations such as outcrops, trenches, pits, workings and drill holes. The locations are too widely or inappropriately spaced to confirm geological and or grade continuity but are spaced closely

	enough for continuity to be assumed
Inferred Mineral Resource	An 'Inferred Mineral Resource' is that part of a Mineral Resource for which tonnage, grade and mineral content can be estimated with a low level of confidence. It is Inferred from geological evidence and assumed but not verified geological and/or grade continuity. It is based on information gathered though appropriate techniques from locations such as outcrops, trenches, pits, workings and drill holes which may be limited or of uncertain quality and reliability
JORC / the JORC Code 2012	The Reporting Code of the Joint Ore Reserves Committee (of the Australian Institute of Mining and Metallurgy, Australian Institute of Geoscientists and the Minerals Council of Australia)
Ma	Millions of years
Measured Mineral Resource	A 'Measured Mineral Resource' is that part of a Mineral Resource for which tonnage, densities, shape, physical characteristics, grade and mineral content can be estimated with a high level of confidence. It is based on detailed and reliable exploration, sampling and testing information gathered through appropriate techniques from locations such as outcrops, trenches, pits, workings and drill holes. The locations are spaces closely enough to confirm geological and grade continuity
Metamorphism	The process of recrystallisation of rock as result of increased temperature and pressure
Micron (µm)	A measurement of distance – 1,000 µm is equivalent to 1 mm. A µm is 1 x 10^{-6} of a metre
Mineral Resource	A technical term which is controlled in its use by the JORC Code 2012. A 'Mineral Resource' is a concentration or occurrence of material of intrinsic economic interest in or on the Earth's crust in such form, quality and quantity that there are reasonable prospects for eventual economic extraction. The location, quantity, grade, geological characteristics and continuity of a Mineral Resource are known, estimated or interpreted from specific geological evidence and knowledge. Mineral Resources are subdivided, in order of increasing confidence, into Inferred, Indicated and Measured categories. The words 'ore' and 'reserves' must not be used in describing Mineral Resources as the terms imply technical feasibility and economic viability and are only appropriate when all relevant Modifying factors have been considered
Nugget effect	A term that describes grade variability for samples at small distances apart (less than a few cm). A low nugget effect (<20%) indicates minimal grade variation, whereas a high nugget effect (>70%) indicates that grade is highly variable and potentially relatively unpredictable. Pure nugget effect (100%) indicates an almost random grade distribution.
Ordovician	Period of geological time between 488 Ma and 443 Ma.

Ore Reserve	A technical term which is controlled in its use by the JORC Code 2012. An 'Ore Reserve' is the economically mineable part of a Measured and/or Indicated Mineral Resource. It includes diluting materials and allowances for losses, which may occur when the material is mined. Appropriate assessments and studies have been carried out, and include consideration of and modification by realistically assumed mining, metallurgical, economic, marketing, legal, environmental, social and governmental factors. These assessments demonstrate at the time of reporting that extraction could be reasonably justified. Ore Reserves are sub-divided in order of increasing confidence into Probable Ore Reserves and Proved Ore Reserves
Ore shoot / shoot	A high grade zone within a mineral vein
Pyrite	The mineral iron disulphide
QA/QC (for sampling and assaying)	There are two components to a QA/QC system – quality assurance and quality control. Quality assurance (QA) refers to the protocols and procedures, which ensure that sampling and assaying is completed to the required quality. Quality control (QC), however, is the use of control samples and statistical analysis to ensure that the assay results are reliable
QKNA	Qualitative Kriging Neighbourhood Analysis, a statistical technique used to test the appropriateness of the parameters used in Kriging based estimations.
Quartz	The mineral silicon dioxide
Strike	Trend of an horizontal line on any geological plane
Strike slip	Movement parallel to the strike of a fault plane
Sulphides	Minerals composed of metals combined with sulphur
Variogram	A graphic representation of spatial correlation between samples in a given orebody. The variogram allows the calculation of the nugget effect and the sphere of influence of samples (the range)
Vein	A relative thin (millimetres to 10 m scale) sheet of quartz or other minerals cutting across pre-existing rocks

Appendix A
Checklist of assessment and reporting criteria, based on Table 1 of the JORC Code 2012

Section 1 Sampling techniques and data

(Criteria in this section apply to all succeeding sections)

Criteria	JORC Code 2012 explanation	Commentary
Sampling techniques	Nature and quality of sampling (e.g. 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 (e.g. '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 (e.g. submarine nodules) may warrant disclosure of detailed information.	• Diamond drilling was used to obtain either nominal 1 m lengths of halved drill core, or full core sampling on nominal 0.4 m or 0.7 m (2014 onwards) lengths of drill core, from which between 2 kg and 2.5 kg of material was pulverised for analysis using either Fire Assay (50 g) analysis or the LeachWELL 2000 g Cyanide leaching technique. For further details see section 6.2.5 of the report. • The mineralisation contains coarse particles of gold, up to 10 mm. The sampling method has been selected to accommodate the coarse nature of the gold particles. • The sample size preparation and the assay method are regarded as suitable for the style of mineralization. • Sample start and finish points and sample lengths were adjusted to match the boundaries of ore zones in order to maximise sample representivity. Sample compositing was utilised during the estimation process to compensate for any change of sample support occurring as a result of sample length variation incurred by these adjustments.
Drilling techniques	Drill type (e.g. core, reverse circulation, open-hole hammer, rotary air blast, auger, Bangka, sonic, etc.) and details (e.g. 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.).	• Diamond drilling was used for all holes within the resource comprising NQ2 (50.6 mm), LTK60 (43.9 mm) and HQ (63.5 mm) sized core. • Core orientation was carried out by one of two methods; either using the Globaltech Orifinder® Orientation tool, or by using the pervasive north south trending upright cleavage as a reference plane.
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.	• Intervals of lost core are identified using core blocks by drilling staff as core is recovered underground. During geological logging, intervals of lost core are verified by inspecting the core either side of the interval to ensure the breaks do not fit neatly together, if necessary drilling staff is consulted to determine the most likely position of the lost core. The final position is recorded within the lithological log as "lost core". • During core sampling, sample intervals are terminated at the edge of the lost core intervals to ensure that no assays are attributed to intervals of lost core. • During sample compositing, intervals of lost core are ignored. The result is that an intercept with a section of lost core will have a run of composites which stop precisely at the start of the lost core interval, and re-commence at the end of the interval of lost core. This ensures that block model estimates will only utilise composite data where assay data have been collected. • Core recovery can be poor in faulted zones often associated with gold mineralisation. It is anticipated that core loss as a result of faulted ground may result in under-reporting the true grade of the intersection. This is not

Criteria	JORC Code 2012 explanation	Commentary
		anticipated to have a material impact on the resource estimation as core loss accounts for less than 0.1% of the ore intersected.
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.	• Qualitative code logging was undertaken for lithology, alteration, veining and geotechnical rock quality. Structural measurements of bedding, cleavage and fault planes were taken where possible to aid in the interpretation of the ore body orientation. • Geological logging was carried out on all drill holes informing the estimate. • Core photos were taken of each core tray throughout all holes informing this resource. • Over the time during which the drilling was carried out a number of changes have been made to the core logging procedure to streamline and improve the logging process. These changes did not affect the way mineralisation domains are identified and interpreted.
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.	• Core sampling has collected half diamond saw cut drill core on nominal 1.0 m lengths of drill core, and full core samples on nominal 0.4 m or 0.7 m (2014 onwards) lengths of drill core. Approximately 2 kg to 2.5 kg of sample was used for assaying. • Samples were pulverised for 4 minutes using an LM5 pulveriser. 1 in every 10 samples have a 2g sub sample taken and tested using laser sizing analysis to ensure that >95% of the sample passes 75µm. • Second-half sampling was carried out on samples during 2010 to assess sample representivity. 336 samples with lengths between 0.5m and 0.9m, greater than 20% quartz content and greater than 0.1 g/t were analysed. As expected extreme variability was observed, with a 12% difference between the average grade of the LHS of the core and the RHS of the core. The change to full core sampling was made to improve sample representivity.
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 (e.g. standards, blanks, duplicates, external laboratory checks) and whether acceptable levels of accuracy (i.e. lack of bias) and precision have been established.	• From November 2010 samples have been assayed by the Gekko Laboratory at the Castlemaine Goldfields Pty Ltd (“CGT”) Ballarat mine site. Samples prior to this date were processed in house at the BGF laboratory at the CGT Ballarat mine site or at Genalysis laboratory in Adelaide. • LeachWELL is not a total assay method; this technique generally recovers 95% - 98% of gold at Ballarat on a 24 hour leach. • QA/QC Procedures include the submission of standards and blanks. A campaign of duplicate sampling was carried out in 2010 whilst half core sampling was carried out. No duplicate samples have been submitted with full core samples. Internal laboratory standards were analysed within all submitted batches. • Drill hole samples have been supported by the submission of certified reference standards, details of which are given in Section 6.4 of the report.

Criteria	JORC Code 2012 explanation	Commentary
Verification of sampling and assaying	The verification of significant intersections by either independent or alternative company personnel. The use of twinned holes. Documentation of primary data, data entry procedures, data verification, data storage (physical and electronic) protocols. Discuss any adjustment to assay data.	• Significant intersections were identified and modelled during detailed geological interpretation by either the Resource Geologist (Mr. Esteban Valle) or the Geology Manager (Mr. Matthew Hernan). All significant intersections modelled are reviewed by the Geology Manager. • Sample intervals are allocated unique sample identification numbers and entered directly into the company's AcQuire™ database. Analytical results are received from the Gekko assay laboratory as .CSV files and imported directly into the database. Data validation functions built into the AcQuire™ database data entry and importing forms reduce the potential of importing incorrect data. • CGT regularly audits the assay laboratory and routinely submits and monitors a series of Certified Reference standards and blanks in accordance with the company's sampling QA/QC procedure.
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.	• All diamond drill holes are located relative to a local mine grid. The mine grid is based on a modified AMG66 grid whereby northing's are AMG66 minus 5,800,000 m and easting's AMG66 minus 700,000 m. Relative levels are based on the Australian height datum 1971 (AHD), whereby relative levels are AHD plus 10,000 m. • Drill hole collars have been surveyed by CGT surveyors. Down hole surveys were carried out using a Globaltech Pathfinder® down hole multi shot camera. Holes which lacked collar surveys and/or downhole surveys have been discussed in sections 6. • Topographic surface level has been surveyed for the mine, however is not considered material to this estimate due to the depth of the mineralization being between 550m and 750m below the surface.
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.	• Diamond drilling within the resource was completed on 25m to 30m spaced east-west oriented drill fans. Hole spacing within fans varies between 7m and 15m. • The drill hole spacing used in this estimate is considered adequate to test the geological continuity of the domains identified. The spatial variability of gold grades observed within ore domains indicates it is unlikely that the drill spacing will enable an accurate estimation of grades on a local scale. • The drill spacing is regarded as typical of that used to define resources that have been mined during the past year. Grade estimates have been validated against processed grades over the past year and found to be within acceptable tolerances, given the Inferred Mineral Resource classification previously applied to all resources at Ballarat. • The drill spacing used for this resource is considered adequate to qualify it as

Criteria	JORC Code 2012 explanation	Commentary
		an Inferred Mineral Resource as defined by the Australasian Code for reporting of Exploration Results, Mineral Resources and Ore Reserves ("the JORC Code 2012"). • Where drilling is supported by the inclusion of development levels showing acceptable reconciliation between face and block model grade, then this resource is considered adequate to qualify it as an Indicated Mineral Resource as defined by the JORC Code 2012. • Sample intervals were adjusted to ensure sampling was not carried out across mineralisation boundaries; as a result there is some variation in the lengths of the sample intervals informing this estimate. • Sample compositing was undertaken in an effort to attain equal sample support as described in section 8.3.5
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.	• The drill orientation is variable within the deposit; however most holes are drilled at angles approaching perpendicular to the orientation of the main west-dipping fault zones. • As the mineralisation is comprised of a combination of west-dipping fault zones and east-dipping vein arrays, it is common for west-dipping fault zones to be well delineated by drilling perpendicular to their orientation, but for east-dipping vein arrays to be poorly represented due to holes being almost parallel to their orientation. The drill intersection angle common for east-dipping vein arrays may cause bias whereby they are under-represented by volume due to conservative wire-framing commonly applied to domains of low geological confidence.
Sample security	The measures taken to ensure sample security.	• Samples from drilling used in the estimate were retained at the Ballarat mine site at all times. The assay laboratory is located on the mine site and subject to the same security monitoring as the mine site.
Audits or reviews	The results of any audits or reviews of sampling techniques and data.	• No independent audit or review has been carried out on the sampling techniques or data • Sampling techniques and data have been internally reviewed by the Geology Manager Mr Hernan and Mr Valle. • The Competent Persons, Mr Valle and Mr Hernan, continually review sampling techniques and data as part of the QAQC programmer.

Section 2 Reporting of exploration results

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

Criteria	JORC Code 2012 explanation	Commentary
Mineral tenement and land tenure status	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.	• Details of the tenement and all related material issues, and the security of the tenure as reported in the relevant section, have been verified by the Competent Persons, Mr Hernan, via the DSDBI web site.
Exploration done by other parties	Acknowledgment and appraisal of exploration by other parties.	• Acknowledgment and appraisal of exploration by other parties is contained within section 4 of the report.
Geology	Deposit type, geological setting and style of mineralisation.	The deposit type, geological setting and style of mineralisation are all detailed within section 5 of the report.
Drill hole Information	A summary of all information material to the understanding of the exploration results including a tabulation of the following information for all Material drill holes: 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.	• A summary of all information material to the understanding of the exploration results is contained within relevant sections of the report including sections 6.2.4, 8.3.1 and has been verified by the Competent Persons, Mr Valle and Mr Hernan.
Data aggregation methods	In reporting Exploration Results, weighting averaging techniques, maximum and/or minimum grade truncations (e.g. 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.	• All data aggregation methods are detailed within section 8.3.3 of the report.
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 (e.g. 'down hole length, true width not known').	• All relationships between mineralisation widths and intercept lengths are detailed within the appropriate sections of the report.
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.	• All maps and sections (with scales) and tabulations of intercepts that are considered appropriate have been included in the report.
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	• Comprehensive reporting of all Exploration Results is not practicable; however a representative reporting of both low and high grades and/or widths

Criteria	JORC Code 2012 explanation	Commentary
	reporting of Exploration Results.	has been provided within the report as required by the JORC Code 2012 to ensure balanced reporting.
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.	• The Competent Persons, Mr Valle and Mr Hernan are unaware of any substantive exploration data not included within the report.
Further work	The nature and scale of planned further work (e.g. tests for lateral extensions or depth extensions or large-scale step-out drilling). Diagrams clearly highlighting the areas of possible extensions, including the main geological interpretations and future drilling areas, provided this information is not commercially sensitive.	• The nature and scale of planned further work has been discussed in the relevant sections of the report. Diagrams and detailed discussions have been restricted due to the commercial sensitivity of such items.

Section 3 Estimation and reporting of Mineral Resources

(Criteria listed in Section 1, and where relevant in Section 2, also apply to this section)

Criteria	JORC Code 2012 explanation	Commentary
Database integrity	Measures taken to ensure that data has not been corrupted by, for example, transcription or keying errors, between its initial collection and its use for Mineral Resource estimation purposes. Data validation procedures used.	• Geological logging is entered directly into the company's AcQuire™ Database. The data entry module will not allow invalid logging codes to be entered, nor will it allow overlapping intervals. • Geological logging has been validated visually against drill core photos. • Drill hole collars are visually inspected in Vulcan to validate their position is consistent with the position of development. • Before any assays are imported into the database, the results of standards and blanks submitted are reviewed. Any inconsistencies identified are addressed with the assay laboratory before being imported. • Access to the CGT drilling database used for resource estimation is restricted to geological and selected technical staff. The database is managed by Mr Esteban Valle, Mr Valle is a qualified geologist, with over 12 years' experience in mine geology. Mr Valle is a member of the geological team who has administration rights for the database. • The database, together with all data on the company's computer network is backed up on a daily, weekly and monthly basis by CGT's IT coordinator.
Site visits	Comment on any site visits undertaken by the Competent Person and the outcome of those visits. If no site visits have been undertaken indicate why this is the case.	• Mr Matthew Hernan and Mr Esteban Valle who have compiled and prepared this Mineral Resource estimate have regularly inspected the underground workings and diamond drill core as part of their duties. Mr Hernan and Mr Valle are co-CP's.
Geological interpretation	Confidence in (or conversely, the uncertainty of) the geological interpretation of the mineral deposit. Nature of the data used and of any assumptions made. The effect, if any, of alternative interpretations on Mineral Resource estimation. The use of geology in guiding and controlling Mineral Resource estimation. The factors affecting continuity both of grade and geology.	• This resource estimate is based on detailed geological interpretations carried out by CGT geologists Ms Sarah Cochrane, Ms Jacinta Holland, Mr Tom Cochrane, Mr Daniel Braunsteins, Mr Jesse Coates- Marnane, and Mr Matthew Hernan. A broad description of the geology has been given in section 5 • Geological interpretation is based primarily on hand drawn detailed paper sections of drill fans on individual cross-sections. As described in section 8.3.2. • Geological wire-framing is based on the detailed interpretations as described in section 5.3.
Dimensions	The extent and variability of the Mineral Resource expressed as length (along strike or otherwise), plan width, and depth below surface to the upper and lower limits of the Mineral Resource.	• The resource is comprised of discrete mineralised zones associated with the First Chance and Suleiman anticlines within the Ballarat East goldfield. • The five zones estimated occur within an area 1800 m in strike (north-south), 500 m in width (east-west) and 270m in height (elevation). The base of the

Criteria	JORC Code 2012 explanation	Commentary
		resource is located approximately 750 m below the surface, with the upper-most portion terminating approximately 550 m below the surface.
Estimation and modelling techniques	The nature and appropriateness of the estimation technique(s) applied and key assumptions, including treatment of extreme grade values, domaining, interpolation parameters and maximum distance of extrapolation from data points. If a computer assisted estimation method was chosen include a description of computer software and parameters used. The availability of check estimates, previous estimates and/or mine production records and whether the Mineral Resource estimate takes appropriate account of such data. The assumptions made regarding recovery of by-products. Estimation of deleterious elements or other non-grade variables of economic significance (e.g. sulphur for acid mine drainage characterisation). In the case of block model interpolation, the block size in relation to the average sample spacing and the search employed. Any assumptions behind modelling of selective mining units. Any assumptions about correlation between variables. Description of how the geological interpretation was used to control the resource estimates. Discussion of basis for using or not using grade cutting or capping. The process of validation, the checking process used, the comparison of model data to drill hole data, and use of reconciliation data if available.	• Wireframes of geological domains based on detailed hand drawn interpretations were constructed using Vulcan Version 9.1 Software. • Wireframes were extrapolated no more than 15m beyond the limit of drilling data (approximately half drill fan spacing). • Block model construction, Sample compositing and grade estimations were all carried out using Vulcan version 9.1 Software. • Geological domaining is carried out to reduce the potential for grade smearing. Geological domains are constructed to constrain high grade assays within high grade domain wireframes. • No variography has been performed on the assays informing this resource, however statistical analysis was undertaken as described in section 8.3 • Top cutting was carried out on all domains estimated. Refer to section 8.3.3 for details. • Geological domains were estimated independently of one another. Sample selection for each domain honoured the boundaries of the domain. • Block models were constructed for each of the five lodes estimated, the construction parameters for which are described in section 8.3.5 • Inverse Distance squared estimation was used for estimation of gold grade within the modelled geological domains. • Each of the block models created had checks and validations carried out on them as described in Section 8.3.5.
Moisture	Whether the tonnages are estimated on a dry basis or with natural moisture, and the method of determination of the moisture content.	• The estimation is based upon dry tonnages. Moisture content has not been included
Cut-off parameters	The basis of the adopted cut-off grade(s) or quality parameters applied.	• Due to the highly variable grade distribution within this resource, there is a lower level of confidence in estimations of individual mining blocks, than there is in the overall resource. As a result selective mining above a grade threshold, on a block by block basis, may not be achievable. The resource reported is global in nature and reported at a 0g/t cut-off. • In cases where whole domains were estimated to contain gold grades less than 4 g/t, these domains were omitted from the Inferred Resource as they are considered unlikely to have reasonable prospects of eventual economic extraction based on mining costs and the gold price at the time of estimation.
Mining factors or assumptions	Assumptions made regarding possible mining methods, minimum mining dimensions and internal (or, if applicable, external) mining dilution. It is always necessary as part of the process of determining reasonable prospects for eventual economic extraction to consider potential mining methods, but the assumptions made regarding mining methods and parameters when estimating Mineral Resources may not always be rigorous. Where this is	• Mining at Ballarat is via a combination of conventional drive development and open stoping. • Based on current all in operating costs the mineralisation estimated is considered to have reasonable prospects for economic extraction.

Criteria	JORC Code 2012 explanation	Commentary
	the case, this should be reported with an explanation of the basis of the mining assumptions made.	• This assumes (for the FY 2016-2017) a gold price of A$1,571 per ounce and combined mining, processing, geology and shared services costs of $190 per tonne (based on 2016 budget).
Metallurgical factors or assumptions	The basis for assumptions or predictions regarding metallurgical amenability. It is always necessary as part of the process of determining reasonable prospects for eventual economic extraction to consider potential metallurgical methods, but the assumptions regarding metallurgical treatment processes and parameters made when reporting Mineral Resources may not always be rigorous. Where this is the case, this should be reported with an explanation of the basis of the metallurgical assumptions made.	• The recovery is variable to head grade and based on actual plant performance data. The model has been updated post flotation circuit commissioning and reflects the most accurate information currently available. The recovery model assumptions are reviewed against actual performance periodically as part of reforecast processes.
Environmental factors or assumptions	Assumptions made regarding possible waste and process residue disposal options. It is always necessary as part of the process of determining reasonable prospects for eventual economic extraction to consider the potential environmental impacts of the mining and processing operation. While at this stage the determination of potential environmental impacts, particularly for a greenfield project, may not always be well advanced, the status of early consideration of these potential environmental impacts should be reported. Where these aspects have not been considered this should be reported with an explanation of the environmental assumptions made.	• Mining activity is being carried out on MIN5396 and MIN4847. • The Ballarat mine has sufficient waste and tailings storage facilities in place to store any by-products generated as a result of processing the ore contained in this resource. • All required permits are in place. • All required monitoring is undertaken to ensure compliance with licenses.
Bulk density	Whether assumed or determined. If assumed, the basis for the assumptions. If determined, the method used, whether wet or dry, the frequency of the measurements, the nature, size and representativeness of the samples. The bulk density for bulk material must have been measured by methods that adequately account for void spaces (vugs, porosity, etc.), moisture and differences between rock and alteration zones within the deposit. Discuss assumptions for bulk density estimates used in the evaluation process of the different materials.	• Bulk density was determined by the water immersion technique, details of which can be found in Section 6.2.6. • A bulk density of 2.65 g/cm3 for quartz and 2.74 for other lithologies was determined and applied to all estimations in this resource.
Classification	The basis for the classification of the Mineral Resources into varying confidence categories. Whether appropriate account has been taken of all relevant factors (i.e. relative confidence in tonnage/grade estimations, reliability of input data, confidence in continuity of geology and metal values, quality, quantity and distribution of the data). Whether the result appropriately reflects the Competent Person's view of the deposit.	• Whilst the drilling carried out into this resource is considered sufficient to verify geological continuity of fault zones, due to the high grade variability observed, the assay data informing this resource is only considered sufficient to imply grade continuity, and not to verify it. • Where mine development has accessed and exposed ore lodes the additional information gained by geologists during underground mapping and sampling is considered sufficient to verify grade continuity locally. • This estimation has been classified as containing **Indicated** and **Inferred Mineral Resources** as defined by the JORC Code 2012 on the basis of extrapolation which has been kept to a minimum.
Audits or reviews	The results of any audits or reviews of Mineral Resource estimates.	• No independent audit or review has been undertaken on this report.
Discussion of relative accuracy/ confidence	Where appropriate a statement of the relative accuracy and confidence level in the Mineral Resource estimate using an approach or procedure deemed appropriate by the Competent Person. For example, the application of statistical or geostatistical procedures to quantify the relative accuracy of the resource within stated confidence limits, or, if such an approach is	• The tonnages estimated in this resource estimate are reported with varying levels of confidence, with models created to emulate geological structures observed during recent mining at the Ballarat mine. • Estimates of grade at a global scale within this resource are reported with a

Criteria	JORC Code 2012 explanation	Commentary
	not deemed appropriate, a qualitative discussion of the factors that could affect the relative accuracy and confidence of the estimate. The statement should specify whether it relates to global or local estimates, and, if local, state the relevant tonnages, which should be relevant to technical and economic evaluation. Documentation should include assumptions made and the procedures used. These statements of relative accuracy and confidence of the estimate should be compared with production data, where available.	moderate level of confidence. This is based on review of reconciliation data discussed in Section 9.4.6. • Due to grade variability observed within the assay data set used in this estimate, grade estimates of discrete blocks are considered to be indicative only and insufficient to be used as the basis for selective mining practices. • The Competent Persons believe that a global precision of ±20% to ±30% is reasonable for the Ballarat Gold Mine resources and is reflected by their classification as **Indicated** and **Inferred Mineral Resources.**

Section 4 Estimation and Reporting of Ore Reserves

(Criteria listed in section 1, and where relevant in sections 2 and 3, also apply to this section.)

Criteria	**JORC Code 2012 explanation**	**Commentary**
Mineral Resource estimate for conversion to Ore Reserves	• *Description of the Mineral Resource estimate used as a basis for the conversion to an Ore Reserve.* • *Clear statement as to whether the Mineral Resources are reported additional to, or inclusive of, the Ore Reserves.*	• The underground Ore Reserve estimate is based on the Mineral Resource estimate prepared in March 2016 by CGT in accordance with the reporting guidelines of the JORC Code 2012. • The Mineral Resources are reported inclusive of the Ore Reserve.
Site visits	• *Comment on any site visits undertaken by the Competent Person and the outcome of those visits.* • *If no site visits have been undertaken indicate why this is the case.*	• The Competent Persons work at the site.
Study status	• *The type and level of study undertaken to enable Mineral Resources to be converted to Ore Reserves.* • *The Code requires that a study to at least Pre-Feasibility Study level has been undertaken to convert Mineral Resources to Ore Reserves. Such studies will have been carried out and will have determined a mine plan that is technically achievable and economically viable, and that material Modifying Factors have been considered.*	• The Ballarat Gold Mine is a current and operating mine. Historic costs and operating parameters have been used in determining the Ore Reserve estimate. • As historical operating data have been utilised it is considered to be more accurate than a feasibility study. As such, no material Modifying Factors have been considered.
Cut-off parameters	• *The basis of the cut-off grade(s) or quality parameters applied.*	• The Probable Ore Reserve estimate lies within 10 metres of existing development. All stopes were evaluated on an incremental basis, with a fully costed notional break even cut-off grade of approximately 3.4 g/t.
Mining factors or assumptions	• *The method and assumptions used as reported in the Pre-Feasibility or Feasibility Study to convert the Mineral Resource to an Ore Reserve (i.e. either by application of appropriate factors by optimisation or by preliminary or detailed design).* • *The choice, nature and appropriateness of the selected mining method(s) and other mining parameters including associated design issues such as pre-strip, access, etc.* • *The assumptions made regarding geotechnical parameters (e.g. pit slopes, stope sizes, etc.), grade control and pre-production drilling.*	• The Ballarat Gold Mine Ore Reserve has been estimated by generating detailed mining shapes based on existing development and stopes. Individual factors for dilution and mining recovery have been completed post-geological interrogation to generate the final diluted and recovered ore reserve. • The Ballarat Gold Mine is in production with all planned mining methods currently practiced on site. Production history demonstrates these mining methods to be successful. • Stope size, development placement and ground support strategies are designed in

Criteria	JORC Code 2012 explanation	Commentary
	• *The major assumptions made and Mineral Resource model used for pit and stope optimisation (if appropriate).* • *The mining dilution factors used.* • *The mining recovery factors used.* • *Any minimum mining widths used.* • *The manner in which Inferred Mineral Resources are utilised in mining studies and the sensitivity of the outcome to their inclusion.* • *The infrastructure requirements of the selected mining methods.*	accordance with recommendations from professional geotechnical personnel during several phases of mine design. The existing mine plan approval process and Stope Note documentation ensure that individual stope parameters are considered. • Grade control Block Models are generated utilising a combination of diamond drilling results and information gathered during underground development by mine geologists. These are updated, as required, with additional drilling once the development for the stope is in place. • A minimum stope width of 2.5m is used based on the current mine plan (levels 14 to 20 metres vertically apart) and the production equipment utilised (64mm or 76mm production holes). The Mineral Resource model used has been prepared under the supervision of the geological Competent Persons. • The Ballarat Gold Mine is a complex orebody with mineralisation closely associated with faulting. Dilution factors have been applied according to historical dilution data from past stoping and development. Mining dilution has been applied at 5% in Floor Stripping, through to an upper range for Long Hole Stoping of 50% in areas of poor ground conditions. • Mining recovery factors of 72 to 95% for blind uphole stoping, where stope pillars have not been incorporated into the design and 95% for detail design where pillars have been taken into account. 95% for longhole stoping. • The minimum mining width for stopes is 2.5m. • Inferred Mineral Resources are included within the mine plan to allow for well-informed strategic planning. Historically, Ballarat Gold Mine has mined an Inferred Mineral Resource. • Mining infrastructure will comprise ventilation, and escape raises, typical underground operating and capital development such as stockpiles, electrical substations, and pump stations, As an operating mine the infrastructure requirements of the stoping and development methods used are already in place or are an integrated part of development design when development in new areas commences.
Metallurgical factors or assumptions	• *The metallurgical process proposed and the appropriateness of that process to the style of mineralisation.*	• At Ballarat Gold Mine the ore is trucked to the processing plant which is located within 300 metres of the main access portal of the mine. The mill consists of a crushing circuit with ore separation/treatment via a primary gravity circuit that co-recovers both free gold (70%) and “sulphide gold”. The free gold component is smelted to doré and the sulphide component is cyanide leached, electrowon, and smelted. Probable Reserve ore mineralogy is similar to that historically and currently treated through the processing plant. Note that the processing plant has been operating in its current configuration since 2011. A flotation circuit was commissioned in 2015 to assist with the recovery of fine gold, too small for effective gravity recovery.

Criteria	JORC Code 2012 explanation	Commentary
	• *Whether the metallurgical process is well-tested technology or novel in nature.* • *The nature, amount and representativeness of metallurgical test work undertaken, the nature of the metallurgical domaining applied and the corresponding metallurgical recovery factors applied.* • *Any assumptions or allowances made for deleterious elements.* • *The existence of any bulk sample or pilot scale test work and the degree to which such samples are considered representative of the orebody as a whole.* • *For minerals that are defined by a specification, has the ore reserve estimation been based on the appropriate mineralogy to meet the specifications?*	• The metallurgical process is well tested technology. The plant was designed purposely to treat the Ballarat style of mineralogy. The plant has been operating successfully for 10 years. • Recovery is variable to ore head grade is based on current plant performance of 81% with the forecast (2016/2017) metallurgical recovery factor applied of 83.4%. • No negative impact has been observed in regards to the level of lead and zinc, work to negate the impact of antinomy has meant that the forecast recovery rate remains unchanged. • The current resource has a history of operational processing experience. • N/A
Environmental	• *The status of studies of potential environmental impacts of the mining and processing operation. Details of waste rock characterisation and the consideration of potential sites, status of design options considered and, where applicable, the status of approvals for process residue storage and waste dumps should be reported.*	• Ballarat Gold Mine currently possesses all necessary government permits, licences and statutory approvals and is compliant with all legislative and regulatory requirements. The mining the Probable Mineral Reserve will have no further environmental impact except to increase the height of the tailings within the approved storage facility and possibly increase the footprint of the permanent waste rock storage facility. Where appropriate underground voids resulting from stoping will be filled with waste rock from underground access development.
Infrastructure	• *The existence of appropriate infrastructure: availability of land for plant development, power, water, transportation (particularly for bulk commodities), labour, accommodation; or the ease with which the infrastructure can be provided, or accessed.*	• The mine is currently in operation and therefore has adequate infrastructure to support current and future mining.
Costs	• *The derivation of, or assumptions made, regarding projected capital costs in the study.* • *The methodology used to estimate operating costs.* • *Allowances made for the content of deleterious elements.* • *The source of exchange rates used in the study.* • *Derivation of transportation charges.*	• The Ore Reserve lies within 10 metres of established operational and capital development. All capital costs have been estimated based upon the Mine Plan and experience of costs incurred through past mining and processing activities in the past. Site infrastructure capital costs have already been expended prior to 2010. Any future capital costs associated with infrastructure will improve capacity or productivity. • The operating cost estimates are based upon historical costs incurred over previous periods and the internal budgeting process. • No allowance has been made for deleterious elements work to negate the impact of antinomy has meant that the forecast recovery rate remains unchanged. • Exchange rates are based upon internal technical and economic analysis. • Mining and Haulage costs are based on historical costs incurred during previous operating periods.

Criteria	JORC Code 2012 explanation	Commentary
	• *The basis for forecasting or source of treatment and refining charges, penalties for failure to meet specification, etc.* • *The allowances made for royalties payable, both Government and private.*	• Processing costs are based on historical data from the process plant at the Ballarat Gold Mine. • No Victorian State royalty. 2.5% royalty on gold production payable to Newcrest Mining Ltd, capped at A$50M of which from inception to date (March 2016) A$5.6M has been paid.
Revenue factors	• *The derivation of, or assumptions made regarding revenue factors including head grade, metal or commodity price(s) exchange rates, transportation and treatment charges, penalties, net smelter returns, etc.* • *The derivation of assumptions made of metal or commodity price(s), for the principal metals, minerals and co-products.*	• N/A • Revenue is calculated using a gold price of A$1,571/oz. This is based on a gold price of US$1,115 and an AUD/USD exchange rate of $0.71. The basis of this forecast is a consensus of economic analyst groups' forecast for the period. All products are sold at "Australian dollar spot market" prices.
Market assessment	• *The demand, supply and stock situation for the particular commodity, consumption trends and factors likely to affect supply and demand into the future.* • *A customer and competitor analysis along with the identification of likely market windows for the product.* • *Price and volume forecasts and the basis for these forecasts.* • *For industrial minerals the customer specification, testing and acceptance requirements prior to a supply contract.*	• The Ballarat Gold Mine Ore Reserve will produce a revenue stream from the sale of gold doré. All products are sold at "Australian spot market" prices. • N/A • N/A • N/A
Economic	• *The inputs to the economic analysis to produce the net present value (NPV) in the study, the source and confidence of these economic inputs including estimated inflation, discount rate, etc.* • *NPV ranges and sensitivity to variations in the significant assumptions and inputs.*	• N/A. • The Mineral Reserve represents less than one year's production so that no discount rate or inflation modifiers have been applied to the cash flow estimate.
Social	• *The status of agreements with key stakeholders and matters leading to social license to operate.*	• CGT maintains its social license to operate by engaging with neighbours to the mine and the local community to foster a close relationship and actively seek and provide feedback and dialogue. • To the best of the Competent Person's knowledge all agreements are in place and are current with all the key stakeholders.
Other	• *To the extent relevant, the impact of the following on the project and/or on the estimation and classification of the Ore Reserves:* • *Any identified material naturally occurring risks.* • *The status of material legal agreements and marketing arrangements.* • *The status of governmental agreements and approvals critical to the viability of the project, such as mineral tenement status, and government and statutory approvals. There must be reasonable grounds to expect that all necessary Government approvals will be received within the timeframes anticipated in the Pre-Feasibility or Feasibility study. Highlight and discuss the materiality of any unresolved matter that is dependent on a third party on which extraction of the reserve is contingent.*	• None • Supply and service contracts are in place for all critical goods and services required to operate the mine. • The Ballarat Gold Mine is currently in operation with all government and third party approvals in place for the stated reserves.
Classification	• *The basis for the classification of the Ore Reserves into varying confidence categories.*	• The Ore Reserve estimate is based on the Mineral Resource estimate contained within the designed stopes and classified as "Indicated" after consideration of all

Criteria	JORC Code 2012 explanation	Commentary
	• *Whether the result appropriately reflects the Competent Person's view of the deposit.* • *The proportion of Probable Ore Reserves that have been derived from Measured Mineral Resources (if any).*	drilling, geological validation, the orebody experience, mining method, metallurgical, social, environmental, and financial aspects of the project. The Ore Reserves include Probable Ore derived from the Indicated Mineral Resource. • The Ore Reserve classification appropriately reflects the Competent Person's view of the deposit. • There is no Measured Mineral Resource estimated. The Probable Ore Reserves are not derived from nor do they include a Measured Mineral Resource.
Audits or reviews	• *The results of any audits or reviews of Ore Reserve estimates.*	The Ballarat East Ore Reserve estimate was subject to an internal peer review and was reviewed by the Competent Person and is considered to be reasonable, and adequately supported.
Discussion of relative accuracy/ confidence	• *Where appropriate a statement of the relative accuracy and confidence level in the Ore Reserve estimate using an approach or procedure deemed appropriate by the Competent Person. For example, the application of statistical or geostatistical procedures to quantify the relative accuracy of the reserve within stated confidence limits, or, if such an approach is not deemed appropriate, a qualitative discussion of the factors which could affect the relative accuracy and confidence of the estimate.* • *The statement should specify whether it relates to global or local estimates, and, if local, state the relevant tonnages, which should be relevant to technical and economic evaluation. Documentation should include assumptions made and the procedures used.* • *Accuracy and confidence discussions should extend to specific discussions of any applied Modifying Factors that may have a material impact on Ore Reserve viability, or for which there are remaining areas of uncertainty at the current study stage.* • *It is recognised that this may not be possible or appropriate in all circumstances. These statements of relative accuracy and confidence of the estimate should be compared with production data, where available.*	• The Ore Reserve estimate is prepared within the guidelines of the JORC Code 2012. The relative confidence of the estimate falls within the criteria of Probable Reserves. Significant operating history supports the Mineral Resource model, metallurgical factors and operating unit costs. • This statement relates to global estimated tonnes and grade. • Not applicable as the Ballarat Gold Mine is in operation and historic data have been used. • Reconciliation results from past mining at Ballarat Gold Mine has been considered and factored into the reserve assumptions where appropriate.