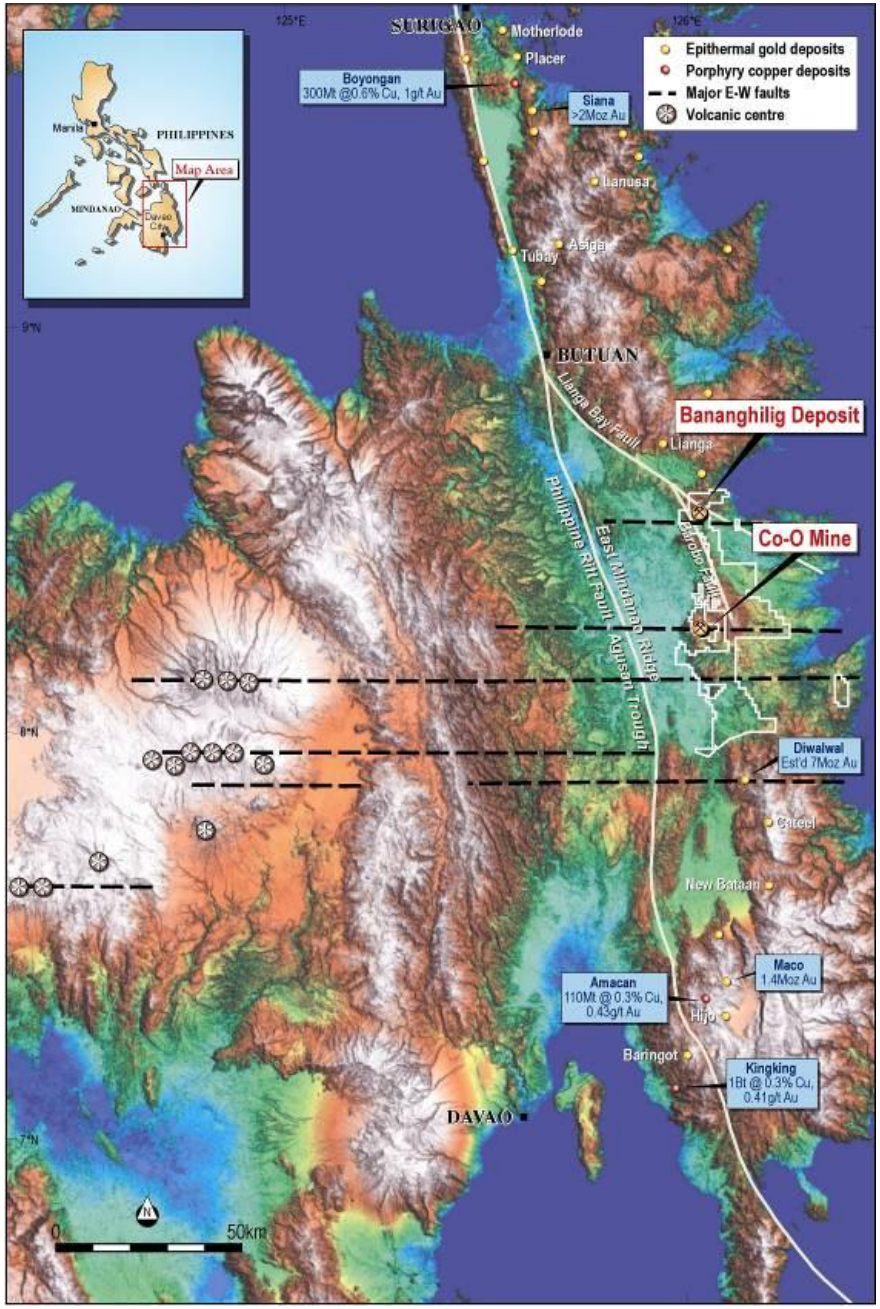

Figure 1. Location diagram showing the Company's tenement areas and prominent East-West structures

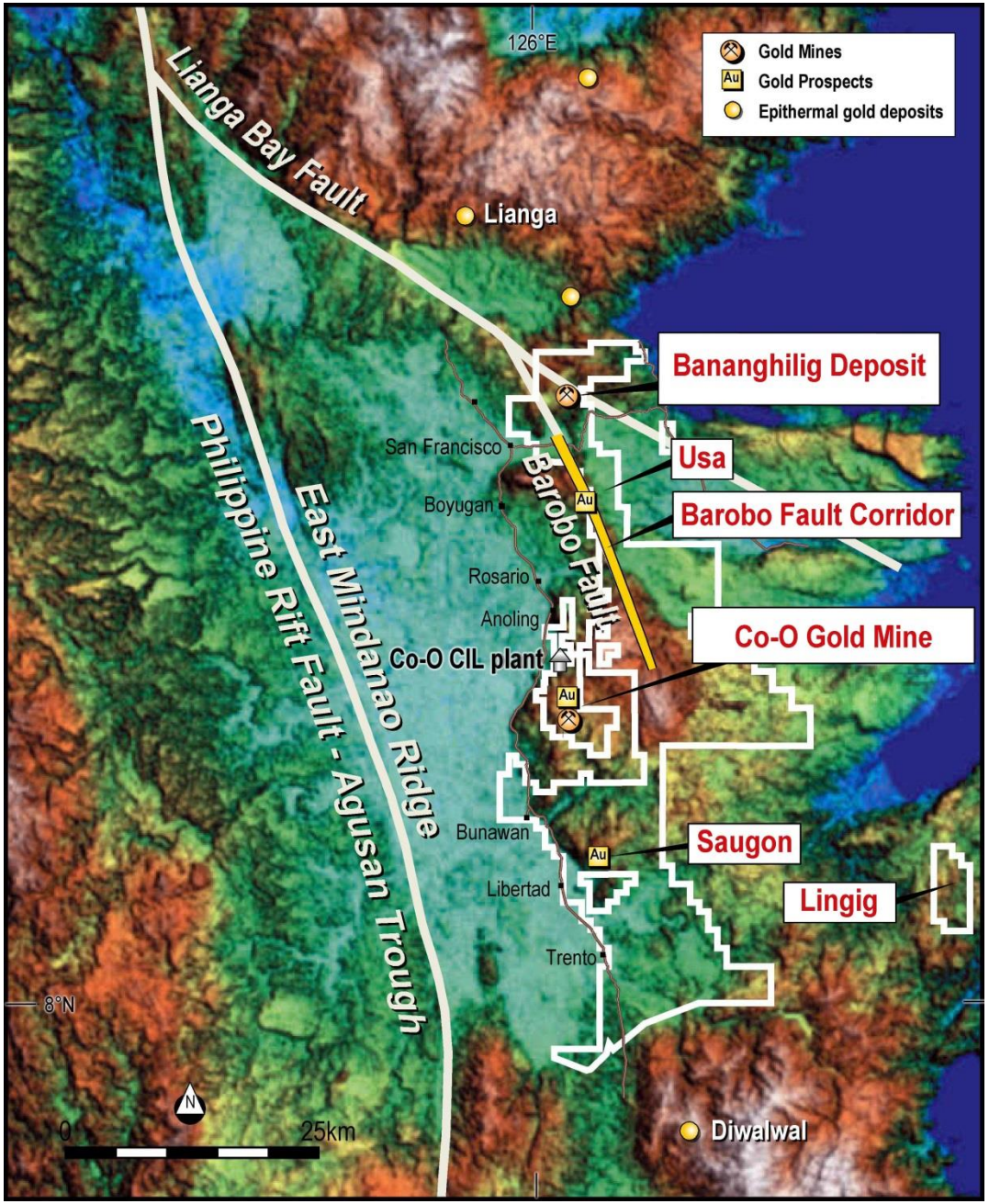

Figure 2. Regional tenement map showing mines and prospects.

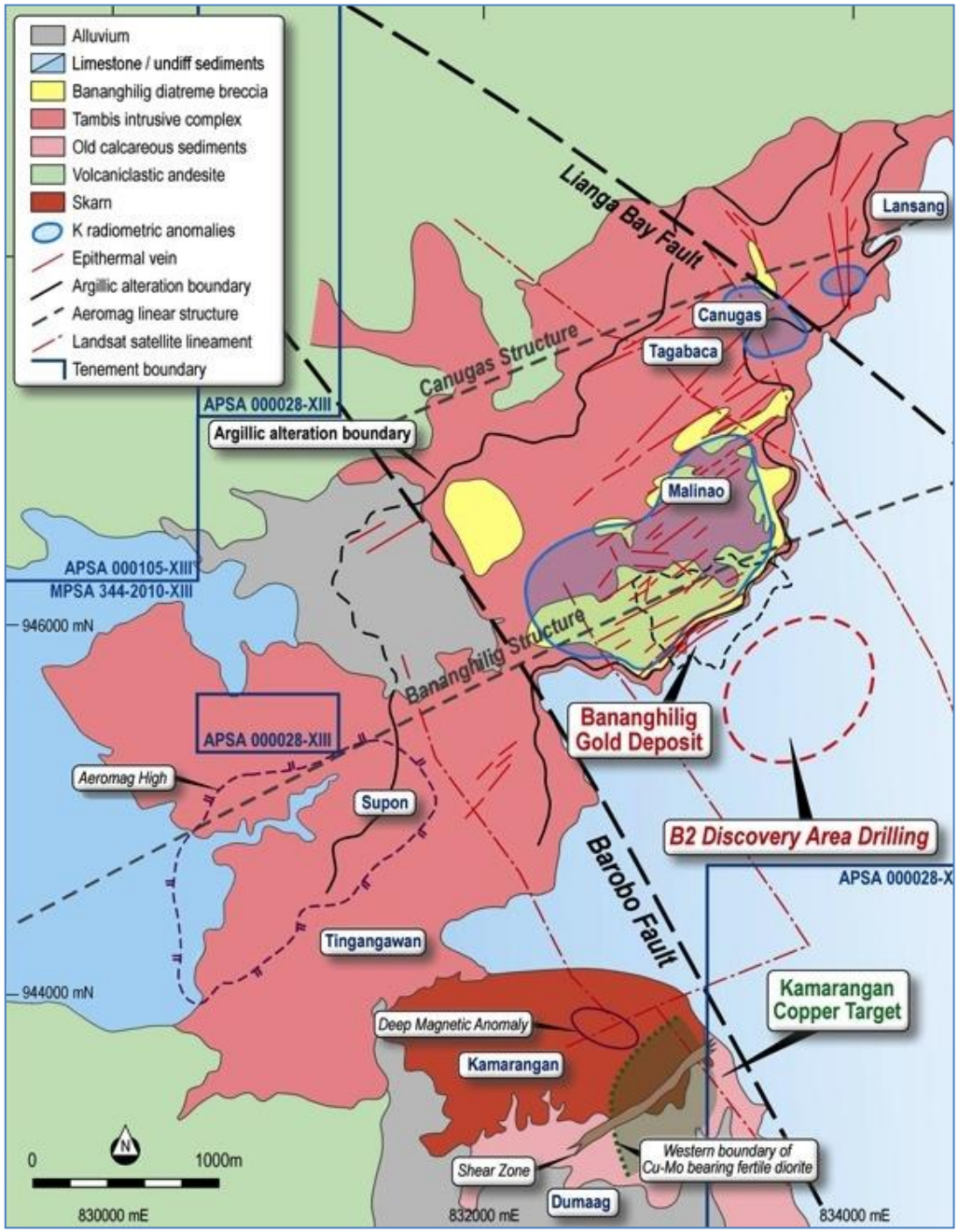

Figure 3. Tambis Project geology showing location of Bananghilig resource relative to the B2 mineralisation discovery area & other prospect areas

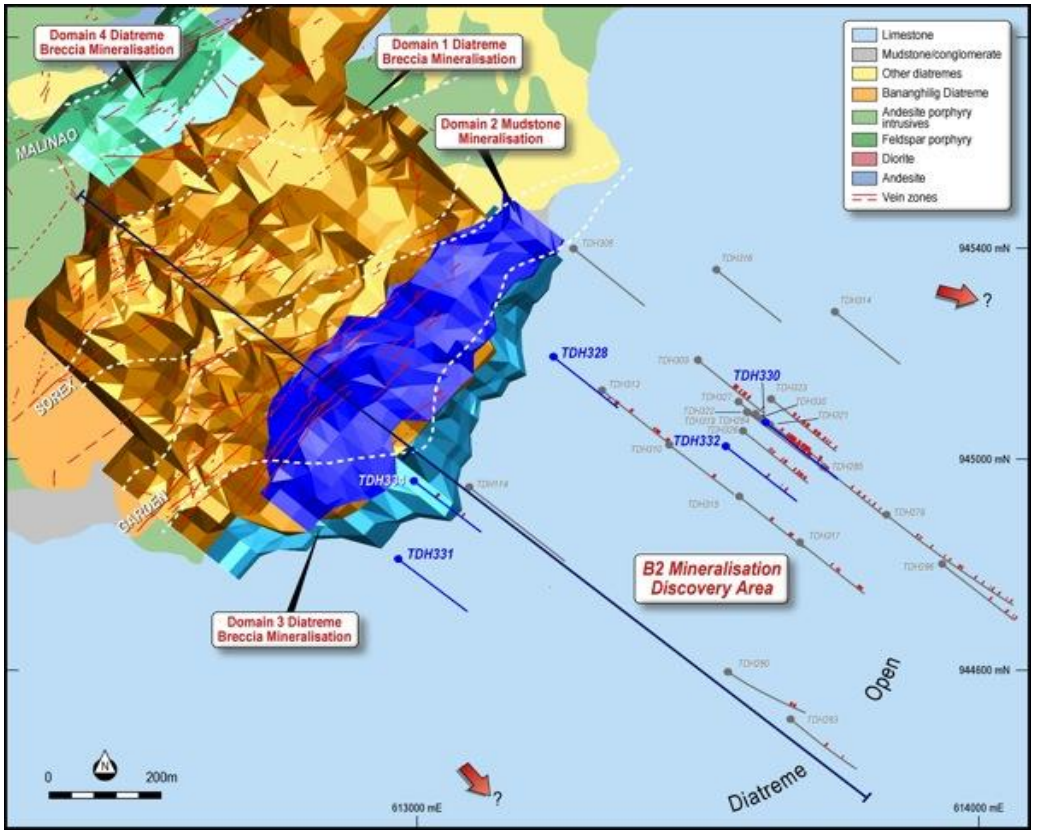

Figure 4. Plan of the Bananghilig resource block model and the B2 drill hole locations.

Appendix A. Co-O Gold Project

JORC Code, 2012 Edition – Table 1 Report

Section 1. Sampling Techniques and Data

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

Criteria	JORC Code 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.*	• Diamond drill core samples obtained by wireline diamond drilling techniques using triple tube as per industry standard practice. Sample Intervals (minimum 20cm) determined by lithological boundaries or at one (1) metre down-hole intervals, whichever is least. • No other types of samples were obtained for the purposes of this report.
	• *Include reference to measures taken to ensure sample representivity and the appropriate calibration of any measurement tools or systems used.*	• At the end of each core run, the drill core is aligned as best as possible and recovered length measured. Core blocks are annotated with hole number, depth, core run length, and core length recovered. • Down-hole depths are validated against measured length of drill rods down-hole. • Drill hole deviation measured using electronic single-shot survey tools such as the REFLEX EZ-Shot®.
	• *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 (egg '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 (egg submarine nodules) may warrant disclosure of detailed information.*	• Diamond drilling carried out to industry standard to obtain drill core samples, from which selected core is split in half along the core axis using a diamond saw. Quartz vein intercepts widths ≥20 cm are half-core sampled at maximum 1m intervals. Adjacent wall rock samples are sampled 1m either side of the vein. Sample is crushed to -3mm. A 1kg riffle split is pulverized to obtain four (4) 250g pulp samples. One pulp sample is used to produce a 30g charge for classical fire assay gold analysis. The remaining pulp samples are retained in secure storage for future reference. • Since Oct 2010, all sample pulps are resubmitted for silver and base metal analysis by wet geochem method.
Drilling techniques	• *Drill type (egg core, reverse circulation, open-hole hammer, rotary air blast, auger, Bangka, sonic, etc) and details (egg 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).*	• Underground Diamond Coring For larger rigs, such as LM55, drill holes are collared using HQ3 drill bits (core Ø 61mm) until ground conditions require casing off, then NQ3 drill bits (core Ø 47mm) are used. For smaller portable rigs, drill holes are collared using TT46 drill bits (core Ø 35mm). All holes completed to target depths. • Surface Diamond Coring

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
		Drill holes are collared using PQ3 drill bits (core Ø 83mm) to competent bedrock (typically <50 metres), then predominantly HQ3 drill bits (core Ø 61mm) unless ground conditions require casing off, then NQ3 drill bits (core Ø 47mm) are used. All holes completed to target depths. • Core orientation trial commenced during September 2013 quarter, with limited success, using the Ezy-Mark™ front-end core orientation tool. Prior to September 2013, no core orientation carried out due to the very broken nature of the core. The trial is still in progress.
Drill sample recovery	• *Method of recording and assessing core and chip sample recoveries and results assessed.*	• For each core run, total core length is measured, and then recovery calculated against drilled length. Recovery averaged 95%, which is considered acceptable by industry standards.
	• *Measures taken to maximise sample recovery and ensure representative nature of the samples.*	• Sample recovery is maximised by monitoring and adjusting drilling parameters. (e.g. mud mix, drill bit series, rotation speed) • Core sample integrity maintained as best as practical using triple tube system.
	• *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.*	• No known relationship has been observed to date between sample recovery and grade. Recovery is high at >95%. • No sampling bias has been observed to date.
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.*	• Core samples have been logged geologically and geotechnically to a level of sufficient detail to support appropriate Mineral Resource estimation, mining studies and metallurgical studies. Lithology, mineralisation, alteration, oxidation, sulphide mineralogy, RQD, fracture density, core recovery are recorded by geologists, entered into a digital database, and validated.
	• *Whether logging is qualitative or quantitative in nature. Core (or costean, channel, etc) photography.*	• Qualitative logging is carried out on all drill core. More detailed quantitative logging is carried out for all zones of interest, such as mineralised zones. • Since July 2010, all drill core is photographed. Limited photographic records exist for drill core obtained prior to July 2010.
	• *The total length and percentage of the relevant intersections logged.*	• All drill core is logged.
Sub-sampling techniques and sample preparation	• *If core, whether cut or sawn and whether quarter, half or all core taken.*	• Drill core is half sawn only for those intervals predetermined for sampling. Cutting is carried out using high-speed circular diamond saw blade on a cutting machine, with the core resting in a specifically designed cradle to ensure straight and accurate cutting.

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
	• *If non-core, whether riffled, tube sampled, rotary split, etc. and whether sampled wet or dry.*	• No non-core sampling carried out for the purposes of this report.
	• *For all sample types, the nature, quality and appropriateness of the sample preparation technique.*	• The nature, quality and appropriateness of the sample preparation techniques are to industry standard practice.
	• *Quality control procedures adopted for all sub-sampling stages to maximise representivity of samples.*	• For all sample submissions to the laboratory: Certified Reference Material samples, Sample Duplicates and Blank Material samples (<0.005ppm Au) are each inserted into every batch of drill core sample submissions at ratio of 1:17.
	• *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.*	• PQ3, HQ3, NQ3 core samples are obtained by cutting core along the core axis into two halves. Oriented core is cut using the 'bottom of hole' markings. TT46 drill core is sampled whole. • Drill core are not re-sampled. Remaining half core is retained should resampling be required in the future.
	• *Whether sample sizes are appropriate to the grain size of the material being sampled.*	• Core sample sizes vary typically between 2-5kg depending on core size, sampling interval, and to a lesser extent recovery. Samples sizes are considered to be appropriate with respect to the nature and tenor of mineralisation.

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.*	• All samples are submitted to the company's laboratory located at the processing plant site.
		• Sample Preparation Protocol
		  ○ Dry entire sample at 105° C for approximately 6-8 hours;
		  ○ Jaw-crush entire sample to 95% passing 3 mm;
		  ○ Homogenize and riffle split 700-800 grams of -3 mm material;
		  ○ Pulverize 700-800 subsample to 95% passing 200 mesh (75 micron), and
		  ○ Riffle split four (4) 175-200 gram subsamples of -200 mesh material for analyses.
		• Sample Analaysis Protocol
		  ○ Gold analysis is by classical fire assay technique with Atomic Absorption Spectrometer (AAS) finish on a 30g charge;
		  ○ Since Oct 2010, all sample pulps are resubmitted for silver and base metal analysis by wet geochem method;
		  ○ Samples with gold assay results ≥5 g/t Au are re-analysed using Fire Assay and gravimetric finish
		• All sample preparation and analysis techniques are appropriate for this style of mineralisation. The quality of sample preparation and analysis is of international standard.

	• *For geophysical tools, spectrometers, handheld XRF instruments, etc, the parameters used in determining the analysis including instrument make and model, reading times, calibrations factors*	• The Company used no geophysical or other analytical tools for the purposes of this report.

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
	applied and their derivation, etc.	
	• *Nature of quality control procedures adopted (egg standards, blanks, duplicates, external laboratory checks) and whether acceptable levels of accuracy (i.e. lack of bias) and precision have been established.*	• The company's laboratory employs industry standard QA/QC procedures during sample preparation and analysis using internal standards and CRM standards, blanks and duplicates. The laboratory undergoes regular audits by independent consultants. • Duplicate samples (crushed core sample rejects and/or duplicate pulps) are selected for re-submission to an independent laboratory (Intertek Philippines, Manila) for gold analysis. Inter-laboratory check assay results are within acceptable variablity limits.
Verification of sampling and assaying	• *The verification of significant intersections by either independent or alternative company personnel.*	• Independent and alternative company personnel on a regular basis verify significant intersections.
	• *The use of twinned holes.*	• All drilling is by diamond coring. Drill holes are not twinned.
	• *Documentation of primary data, data entry procedures, data verification, data storage (physical and electronic) protocols.*	• Logging of drill core and drilling statistics are hand written and encoded into digital database. Original logs are filed and stored in a secure office. Laboratory results are received as hardcopy and in digital form. Hardcopies are kept on-site. Digital data is imported into dedicated mining software programs and validated. • Digital database is backed up on regular basis, with copies kept on-site.
	• *Discuss any adjustment to assay data.*	• There is no adjustment to assay data.
Location of data points	• *Accuracy and quality of surveys used to locate drill holes (collar and down-hole surveys), trenches, mine workings and other locations used in Mineral Resource estimation.*	• Suitably qualified surveyors and/or experienced personnel, using total station survey equipment locate all drill hole collars. Coordinates are located with respect to Survey Control Stations established within the project area and underground.
	• *Specification of the grid system used.*	• UTM PRS92 (Philippine Reference System of 1992).
	• *Quality and adequacy of topographic control.*	• Topographic control is maintained using located Survey Control Stations (SCS), which are located relative to the national network of geodetic control points within 10km of the project area. • The company's Survey Control Stations was audited by independent licensed surveyors in August 2011 and accuracy is ±5mm
Data spacing and distribution	• *Data spacing for reporting of Exploration Results.*	• Exploration drill holes are located initially on 50 and 100 metre grid spacing. For resource estimation drill hole spacing is closed to at least 50 metre hole spacing.

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
		• Drill core sampling is carried out on maximum of one (1) metre down-hole intervals
	• *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.*	• Sufficient drilling has been completed to establish the drill hole density required to attain the degree of geological and grade continuity appropriate for Mineral Resource and Ore Reserve estimation procedures.
	• *Whether sample compositing has been applied.*	• Sample compositing has not been applied.
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.*	• Mineralisation is hosted within narrow, typically <2 metres wide, quartz veins. The orientation of the veins typically vary from an E-W to NW-SE orientation, and dips vary from flat-lying to steep dips to the north and NE. Surface drill-holes are generally orientated towards the south and vary in dip (-45° to -70°). Underground drill holes are orientated in various directions and dips, depending on accessibility, to intersect the various mineralised veins at different locations within the mining area.
	• *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.*	• Due to the nature of this style of deposit, and limited underground accessibility for drilling, drilling typically does not intersect mineralisation or structures at an optimum angle, however this is not considered to be material. A good understanding of the deposit has been developed through mining over a period of time, such that it is considered that any sampling bias is recognised and accounted in subsequent interpretations.
Sample security	• *The measures taken to ensure sample security.*	• Drilling is supervised by company geologists and exploration personnel. All samples are retrieved from the drill site at the first opportunity and taken to a secure compound where the core is then sampled. Samples are collected in tagged plastic bags, and stored in a lockable room prior to transportation to the laboratory. The samples are transported using Company vehicles and accompanied by company personnel to the laboratory.
Audits or reviews	• *The results of any audits or reviews of sampling techniques and data.*	• Audits have been conducted by independent consultants on sampling techniques, laboratory procedures, and database management on an intermittent basis. Alternative company personnel carry out regular reviews of sampling techniques. Results of the audits confirm that the laboratories and protocols are industry standard and results within acceptable tolerance limits. • Sampling techniques and database management is of industry standard.

Section 2. Reporting of Exploration Results

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

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
Mineral tenement and land tenure status	• *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 Co-O mine tenement is operated under a Mineral Production Sharing Agreement ("MPSA") MPSA No. 262-2008-XIII, which covers 2,538.8 hectares. • Aside from the prescribed gross royalties payable to the Philippine government (2%) and the Indigenous People (1%), no other royalties are payable on production from any mining activities within the MPSA.
	• *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.*	• The tenement is a granted mining and production sharing agreement with the Philippine government. • The Executive Order on Mining (EO-79) signed on 6 July 2012, by the President of the Philippines, will have no immediate impact on the Co-O operations as the Company is able to continue to explore, develop and mine from within the current operations. • New legislation on mining taxes and royalties is yet to be finalised for consideration by Congress.
Exploration done by other parties	• *Acknowledgment and appraisal of exploration by other parties.*	• The Co-O mine was originally developed in 1989 by Banahaw Mining and Development Corporation ("BMDC"), a wholly owned subsidiary of Musselbrook Energy and Mines Pty Ltd. The operation closed in 1991 and was placed on 'care and maintenance' until its purchase by Philsaga Mining Corporation ("PMC") in 2000. PMC recommissioned the Co-O mine operations and began small-scale mining operations. • Medusa Mining Ltd ("MML") listed on the ASX in December 2004, and since acquired all of PMC's interests in the Co-O mine and other assets including the mill and numerous tenements and joint ventures. MML has since been actively exploring the Co-O tenements.
Geology	• *Deposit type, geological setting and style of mineralisation.*	• The Co-O deposit is an intermediate sulphidation, epithermal gold (+Ag ±Cu±Pb±Zn) vein system. The deposit is located in the Eastern Mindanao Volcano-plutonic belt of the Philippines.

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
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.*	• Refer to Table II in the main body of this report.
	• *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.*	• No drill hole information has been excluded from Table II.
Data aggregation methods	• *In reporting Exploration Results, weighting averaging techniques, maximum and/or minimum grade truncations (egg cutting of high grades) and cut-off grades are usually Material and should be stated.*	• Composited intercepts' 'weighted average grades' calculated by using the following parameters: ○ no upper gold grade cut-off applied; ○ lower cut-off grade of 3.0 g/t gold; ○ high grade samples (≥ 20 g/t gold) within composited interval are individually reported; ○ ≥ 0.5 metres down hole intercept width at ≥ 3.0 g/t gold, or ○ ≥ 6 gram.metres composited down hole intercept width, and ○ maximum of 1.0 metre of down hole internal dilution at ≤ 3.0 g/t gold.
	• *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.*	• Short lengths of high-grade (≥ 20 g/t Au) gold assays, within composited intercepts, are included and reported within Table II as individual results.
	• *The assumptions used for any reporting of metal equivalent values should be clearly stated.*	• Metal equivalent values are not reported.
Relationship between mineralisation widths and intercept lengths	• *These relationships are particularly important in the reporting of Exploration Results.*	
	• *If the geometry of the mineralisation with respect to the drill hole angle is known, its nature should be reported.*	• Mineralisation is hosted within narrow, typically <2 metres wide, quartz veins. The orientation of the veins typically vary from an E-W to NW-SE orientation, and dips vary from flat-lying to steep dips to the north and NE. Surface drill-holes are generally orientated towards the south and vary in dip (-45° to -70°). Underground drill holes are orientated in various directions and dips, depending on accessibility, to intersect the various mineralised veins at different locations within the mining area.

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
	• *If it is not known and only the down hole lengths are reported, there should be a clear statement to this effect (egg 'down hole length, true width not known').*	• Intersection widths are down hole drill widths not true widths;
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.*	• Refer to Table II located in the main body of this 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 reporting of Exploration Results.*	• Short lengths of high-grade (≥ 20 g/t Au) gold assays, within composited intercepts, are included and reported within Table II as individual results.
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.*	• No other substantive exploration data has been acquired for the purposes of this report.
Further work	• *The nature and scale of planned further work (egg tests for lateral extensions or depth extensions or large-scale step-out drilling).*	• Mineralisation is still open to the east, and west and at depth. Underground exploration and development drilling will continue to test for extensions along strike and at depth to the Co-O vein system.
	• *Diagrams clearly highlighting the areas of possible extensions, including the main geological interpretations and future drilling areas, provided this information is not commercially sensitive.*	• No figures are included for the purposes of this report, as the drilling results are located within the current mining operations, and do not represent extensions to the current resource, but better defining the resources within the current mining environs.

Appendix A. Tambis Project – Bananghilig Gold Deposit

JORC Code, 2012 Edition – Table 1 Report

Section 1. Sampling Techniques and Data

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

Criteria	JORC Code 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.*	• Diamond drill core samples obtained by wireline diamond drilling techniques using triple tube as per industry standard practice. Sample Intervals (minimum 20cm) determined by lithological boundaries or at one (1) metre down-hole intervals, whichever is least. • No other types of samples were obtained for the purposes of this report.
	• *Include reference to measures taken to ensure sample representivity and the appropriate calibration of any measurement tools or systems used.*	• At the end of each core run, the drill core is aligned as best as possible and recovered length measured. Core blocks are annotated with hole number, depth, core run length, and core length recovered. • Down-hole depths are validated against measured length of drill rods down-hole. • Drill hole deviation measured using electronic single-shot survey tools such as the REFLEX EZ-Shot®.
	• *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 (egg '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 (egg submarine nodules) may warrant disclosure of detailed information.*	• Diamond drilling carried out to industry standard to obtain drill core samples, from which the core is split in half along the core axis using a diamond saw. Half core samples are then taken at 1 metre intervals or at lithological boundary contacts (if >20cm), whichever is least, crushed from which a 1kg split is pulverised to obtain four (4) x 250 g pulp samples. One pulp sample is used to produce a 50 g charge for classical fire assay gold analysis. The remaining pulp samples are retained in secure storage for future reference. • Since Dec 2011, for samples which assay >0.2 g/t Au, the pulps are resubmitted for silver and base metal analysis by mixed acid digest with ICP finish.
Drilling techniques	• *Drill type (egg core, reverse circulation, open-hole hammer, rotary air blast, auger, Bangka, sonic, etc) and details (egg 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 Coring – Holes collared using PQ3 (core Ø 83mm) to competent bedrock (typically <50m), then predominantly HQ3 (core Ø 61mm) until ground conditions require casing off, then NQ3 (core Ø 47mm). All holes completed to target depths. • Core orientation trial carried out during September 2013 quarter, with limited success, using the Ezy-Mark™ front-end core orientation tool. Prior to September 2013, no core orientation carried out due to the

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
		soft and very broken nature of the core.
Drill sample recovery	• *Method of recording and assessing core and chip sample recoveries and results assessed.*	• For each core run, total core length is measured, and then recovery calculated against drilled length. Recovery averaged 95%, which is considered acceptable by industry standards.
	• *Measures taken to maximise sample recovery and ensure representative nature of the samples.*	• Sample recovery is maximised by monitoring and adjusting drilling parameters. (e.g. mud mix, drill bit series, rotation) • Core sample integrity maintained as best as practical using triple tube system.
	• *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.*	• No known relationship has been observed to date between sample recovery and grade. Recovery is high at >95%. • No sampling bias has been observed to date.
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.*	• Core samples have been logged geologically and geotechnically to a level of sufficient detail to support appropriate Mineral Resource estimation, mining studies and metallurgical studies. Lithology, mineralisation, alteration, oxidation, sulphide mineralogy, RQD, fracture density, core recovery are recorded by geologists, entered into a digital database, and validated.
	• *Whether logging is qualitative or quantitative in nature. Core (or costean, channel, etc) photography.*	• Qualitative logging is carried out on all drill core. More detailed quantitative logging is carried out for all zones of interest, such as mineralised zones. • Since July 2010, all drill core is photographed. Drill core obtained prior to July 2010 have no photographic record.
	• *The total length and percentage of the relevant intersections logged.*	• All drill core is logged.
Sub-sampling techniques and sample preparation	• *If core, whether cut or sawn and whether quarter, half or all core taken.*	• Drill core is half sawn only for those intervals predetermined for sampling. Cutting is carried out using high-speed circular diamond saw blade on a cutting machine, with the core resting in a specifically designed cradle to ensure straight and accurate cutting.
	• *If non-core, whether riffled, tube sampled, rotary split, etc. and whether sampled wet or dry.*	• No non-core sampling carried out for the purposes of this report.
	• *For all sample types, the nature, quality and appropriateness of the sample preparation technique.*	• The nature, quality and appropriateness of the sample preparation techniques are to industry standard practice.
	• *Quality control procedures adopted for all sub-sampling stages to maximise representivity of samples.*	• For all sample submissions to Intertek Philippines laboratory: Certified Reference Material samples (0.2–12 ppm Au) and Blank Material samples (<0.005ppm Au) are each inserted into every batch of drill core sample submissions at ratio of 1:18. Duplicates are not inserted, as it is deemed impractical for drill core.

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
	• *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.*	• Core samples are obtained by cutting core along the core axis into two halves. Oriented core is cut using the 'bottom of hole' markings. Drill core are not re-sampled. Remaining half core is retained should resampling be required in the future.
	• *Whether sample sizes are appropriate to the grain size of the material being sampled.*	• Core sample sizes vary typically between 2-5kg depending on core size, sampling interval, and to a lesser extent recovery. Samples sizes are considered to be appropriate with respect to the nature and tenor of mineralisation.
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.*	• All samples are submitted to Intertek Philippines, an independent ISO17025 accredited laboratory. • Gold analysis is by classical fire assay technique using 50g charge and AAS finish. • Since Dec 2011, for samples, which assay >0.2ppm Au, duplicate pulps are resubmitted for Ag, Cu, Pb, Zn analysis by mixed acid digest with ICP finish. • All sample preparation and analysis techniques are appropriate for this style of mineralisation. The quality of sample preparation and analysis is of international standard.
	• *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.*	• The Company used no geophysical or other analytical tools for the purposes of this report.
	• *Nature of quality control procedures adopted (egg standards, blanks, duplicates, external laboratory checks) and whether acceptable levels of accuracy (i.e. lack of bias) and precision have been established.*	• Intertek Philippines is an independent commercial laboratory, which employs industry standard QA/QC procedures during sample preparation and analysis using internal standards, blanks and duplicates. Data from their QA/QC is made available and reviewed. • Occasional batches of crushed core sample rejects and/or duplicate pulps are selected for re-submission for gold analysis.
Verification of sampling and assaying	• *The verification of significant intersections by either independent or alternative company personnel.*	• Independent and alternative company personnel on a regular basis verify significant intersections.
	• *The use of twinned holes.*	• All drilling is by diamond coring. Drill holes are not twinned.
	• *Documentation of primary data, data entry procedures, data verification, data storage (physical and electronic) protocols.*	• Logging of drill core and drilling statistics are hand written and encoded into digital database. Original logs are filed and stored in a secure office. Laboratory results are received as hardcopy and in digital form. Hardcopies are kept off-site. Digital data is imported into dedicated mining software programs and validated. • Digital database is backed up on regular basis, with copies kept off

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
		site.
	• *Discuss any adjustment to assay data.*	• There is no adjustment to assay data.
Location of data points	• *Accuracy and quality of surveys used to locate drill holes (collar and down-hole surveys), trenches, mine workings and other locations used in Mineral Resource estimation.*	• Suitably qualified surveyors and/or experienced personnel, using total station survey equipment locate all drill hole collars. Coordinates are located with respect to Survey Control Stations established within the project area.
	• *Specification of the grid system used.*	• UTM PRS92 (Philippine Reference System of 1992).
	• *Quality and adequacy of topographic control.*	• Topographic control is maintained using located Survey Control Stations (SCS), which are located relative to the national network of geodetic control points within 10km of the project area. • The company's Survey Control Stations was audited by independent licensed surveyors in August 2011 and accuracy is ±5mm
Data spacing and distribution	• *Data spacing for reporting of Exploration Results.*	• Exploration drill holes are located initially on 150 metre grid spacing. For resource estimation drill hole spacing is closed to at least 40 metre hole spacing. • Drill core sampling is carried out on maximum of one (1) metre down-hole intervals
	• *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.*	• Sufficient drilling has been completed to establish the drill hole density required to attain the degree of geological and grade continuity appropriate for Mineral Resource estimation procedure(s) and classifications applied.
	• *Whether sample compositing has been applied.*	• Sample compositing has not been applied.
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.*	• Mineralisation is hosted predominantly by a diatreme breccia complex with narrow hydrothermal breccia zones encompassed by more broad zones of hydrothermal crackle breccia zones. The orientation of the higher-grade zones is predominantly in a NE-SW (040°-220°) orientation with dips varying from sub-vertical to moderate dips to the NW. Drill-hole orientation (azimuth 130°, dip -60°) is considered to be the most appropriate orientation to intersect the mineralisation and associated structures.
	• *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.*	• Due to the nature of this style of deposit, there are rare instances where drilling has not intersected mineralisation or structures at an optimum angle, however this is not considered to be material.
Sample security	• *The measures taken to ensure sample security.*	• Drilling is supervised by company geologists and exploration personnel. All samples are retrieved from the drill site at the first opportunity and taken to a secure compound where the core is then

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
		sampled. Samples are collected in tagged plastic bags, and stored in a lockable room prior to transportation to the laboratory. The samples are transported using Company vehicles and accompanied by company personnel to the laboratory.
Audits or reviews	• *The results of any audits or reviews of sampling techniques and data.*	• Audits have been conducted by independent consultants on sampling techniques, laboratory procedures, and database management on an intermittent basis. Alternative company personnel carry out regular reviews of sampling techniques. Results of the audits confirm that the laboratories and protocols are industry standard and results within acceptable tolerance limits. • Sampling techniques and database management is of industry standard.

Section 2. Reporting of Exploration Results

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

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
Mineral tenement and land tenure status	• *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 Tambis project, comprising the Bananghilig Gold Deposit, is operated under a Mining Agreement with Philex Gold Philippines Inc. ("Philex") over Mineral Production Sharing Agreement ("MPSA") 344-2010-XIII, which covers 6,262 hectares. • Aside from the prescribed royalties payable to the Philippine government and the Indigenous People ("IP"), a royalty of 7% NSR is payable to Philex on precious and base metal production from any mining activities within the MPSA.
	• *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.*	• The tenement is a granted mining and production sharing agreement with the Philippine government. • The Executive Order on Mining (EO-79) signed on 6 July 2012, by the President of the Philippines, will have no immediate impact on the Bananghilig Project as the Company can continue to explore, conduct feasibility studies and planning. • New legislation on mining taxes and royalties is yet to be finalised for consideration by Congress.
Exploration done by other parties	• *Acknowledgment and appraisal of exploration by other parties.*	• 1973-77 Soriano Exploration, a division of Atlas Consolidated and Mining Development Corporation conducted first exploration. 38 diamond drill holes (4,871m). No hardcopy data is available. Digital

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
		data obtained from Philex. No drill hole collars were able to be verified in the field. • 1995-97 Philex carried out diamond drilling (79 drill holes, 12,173m) and RC drilling (227 drill holes, 12,629m). No hardcopy data is available. Digital data obtained from Philex. No drill core or RC samples are available for verification purposes. The position of five (5) diamond drill hole collars were verified in the field. No RC drill hole collars have been located in the field.
Geology	• *Deposit type, geological setting and style of mineralisation.*	• Bananghilig is a diatreme breccia hosted, intermediate sulphidation epithermal gold (+Ag ±Cu±Pb±Zn) deposit. The deposit is located in the Eastern Mindanao Volcano-plutonic belt of the Philippines.
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.*	• Refer to Table 4 in the main body of this report.
	• *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.*	• No drill hole information has been excluded from Table 4.
Data aggregation methods	• *In reporting Exploration Results, weighting averaging techniques, maximum and/or minimum grade truncations (egg cutting of high grades) and cut-off grades are usually Material and should be stated.*	• Composited intercepts' 'weighted average grades' calculated by using the following parameters: ○ no upper gold grade cut-off applied; ○ lower cut-off grade of 0.5 g/t gold; ○ high grade samples (>10 g/t gold) within composited interval are individually reported; ○ ≥ 5 metres down hole intercept width at ≥ 1.0 g/t gold, or ○ ≤ 5 metres down hole intercept width at ≥ 5 gram per metres, and ○ maximum of 3 metres of down hole internal dilution at ≤0.5 g/t gold.

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
	• *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.*	• Short lengths of high-grade (>10 g/t Au) gold assays, within composited intercepts, are included and reported within Table 4 as individual results.
	• *The assumptions used for any reporting of metal equivalent values should be clearly stated.*	• Metal equivalent values are not reported.
Relationship between mineralisation widths and intercept lengths	• *These relationships are particularly important in the reporting of Exploration Results.*	•
	• *If the geometry of the mineralisation with respect to the drill hole angle is known, its nature should be reported.*	• The orientation of the higher-grade zones is predominantly in a NE-SW (040°-220°) orientation with dips varying from sub-vertical to moderate dips to the NW. Drill hole orientation (azimuth 130°, dip -60°) is considered to be the most appropriate orientation to intersect the mineralisation and associated structures.
	• *If it is not known and only the down hole lengths are reported, there should be a clear statement to this effect (egg 'down hole length, true width not known').*	• Intersection widths are down hole drill widths not true widths;
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.*	• Refer to Figures 3 & 4 located in the main body of this 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 reporting of Exploration Results.*	• Short lengths of high-grade (>10 g/t Au) gold assays, within composited intercepts, are included and reported within Table 4 as individual results.
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.*	• Geotechnical diamond drill core samples have been obtained, and will be submitted to an independent geotechnical laboratory during the March 2014 quarter. • To date, more than 4,000 bulk density determinations have been completed.
Further work	• *The nature and scale of planned further work (egg tests for lateral extensions or depth extensions or large-scale step-out drilling).*	• Mineralisation is still open to the southeast, south, and southwest and at depth. Step-out drilling will continue during the March 2014 quarter to outline further extensions to mineralisation on 150m x 150m drill hole spacing.
	• *Diagrams clearly highlighting the areas of possible extensions, including the main geological interpretations and future drilling*	• Figures 3 & 4 located within the main body of the report highlights the areas for possible extensions to the mineralisation beneath the

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
	areas, provided this information is not commercially sensitive.	limestone cover, in relation to the Bananghilig deposit as it is currently know, as well as location of the results of drilling tabulated in Table IV.