JORC Code, 2012 Edition – Table 1

Kepez West, Western Turkey *(data as at May 2018)*

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.* • *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.*	• Reverse circulation (RC) chips were collected at 1m intervals and in some cases over 0.5m intervals over the mineralised zone. The chips were collected into plastic sample bags from a cyclone to ensure maximum recovery. The samples were split using a standard riffle-splitter to around 0.25 to 0.5 kg per sample and sent to an ISO-accredited laboratory in Turkey for Au and Ag analysis by fire assay. • Full core was split using a rock saw and half-core samples were taken at variable intervals. Core recovery was recorded into the database.
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).*	• Percussion • Reverse Circulation (130mm diameter) • Diamond coring – NQ diameter
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.*	• Core recoveries were monitored and were generally good (>95%). • RC recoveries were routinely monitored.
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.*	• All RC and core holes were logged lithologically using a coded logging system for rock type, grain size, colour, alteration and any other relevant observations. • Mineralised zones were identified from the geological logging as well as handheld XRF.
Sub-sampling techniques and	• *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.*	• Samples from diamond drilling were collected as sawn half-core or in rare cases full-core where the sample quality and quantity were poorer.

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
sample preparation	• *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.*	• A combination of cyclone and riffle splitter to produce 0.25-0.5kg subsamples of RC chips was used. Wet intervals were sub-sampled with scoop or spear. Samples were oven-dried at the laboratory if necessary.
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.*	• QC procedures employed in all recent drill programs included the insertion of certified reference standards (1:22), blank samples (1:22), pulp and crush duplicates (2:22) to monitor the accuracy and precision of laboratory data. • The overall quality of QAQC is considered adequate to ensure the validity of the data used for resource estimation purposes.
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.*	• Samples collected by Ariana were submitted to ALS Global preparation facilities in Izmir for analysis (ISO 9001 accredited).
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 collar positions were located initially by hand-held GPS and later surveyed by a professional surveyor using DGPS equipment. • Downhole deviation surveys were not routinely carried out in holes of less than 100m depth. Deeper holes were surveyed using a gyro tool.
Data spacing and distribution	• *Data spacing for reporting of Exploration Results.* • *Whether the data spacing and distribution is sufficient to establish the degree of geological and grade continuity appropriate for the Mineral Resource and Ore Reserve estimation procedure(s) and classifications applied.* • *Whether sample compositing has been applied.*	• At Kepez drill section spacing is typically 40-60 metres.
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 veins dip 50º W (Kepez North) and 20ºS (Kepez West) and dip lengths are typically 150 m to 200 m. • Local grade continuity follows the dip of the mineralisation for the entire deposit. All drilling is angled, thus intersecting the mineralisation obliquely. • No biases are expected from the drilling direction.
Sample security	• *The measures taken to ensure sample security.*	• Samples are stored at a secure company facility (Sindirgi Depot) in a clean area free of any contamination. During an active drilling programme, samples are delivered to the laboratory once a week by Aras Cargo, Sindirgi.

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
		• Chain of custody is demonstrated by both the company and ALS Global in the delivery and receipt of sample materials. Upon receipt of samples, ALS Global delivers by email to the company's designated QC Manager, confirmation that each batch of 22 samples has arrived, with its tamper-proof seal intact, at the Izmir sample preparation facility. • Any damage to or loss of samples within each batch (e.g. total loss, spillage or obvious contamination), must also be reported to the company in the form of a list of samples affected and detailing the nature of the problem(s).
Audits or reviews	• *The results of any audits or reviews of sampling techniques and data.*	• Ariana has implemented QA/QC programs covering all aspects of sample location and collection that meets or exceeds the currently accepted industry standards. • Ariana implemented a QA/QC programme based on international best practice during the initial exploration work and subsequent drilling programmes. • The company has continued to review and refine the QA/QC programme as these exploration campaigns have progressed.

Section 2 Reporting of Exploration Results

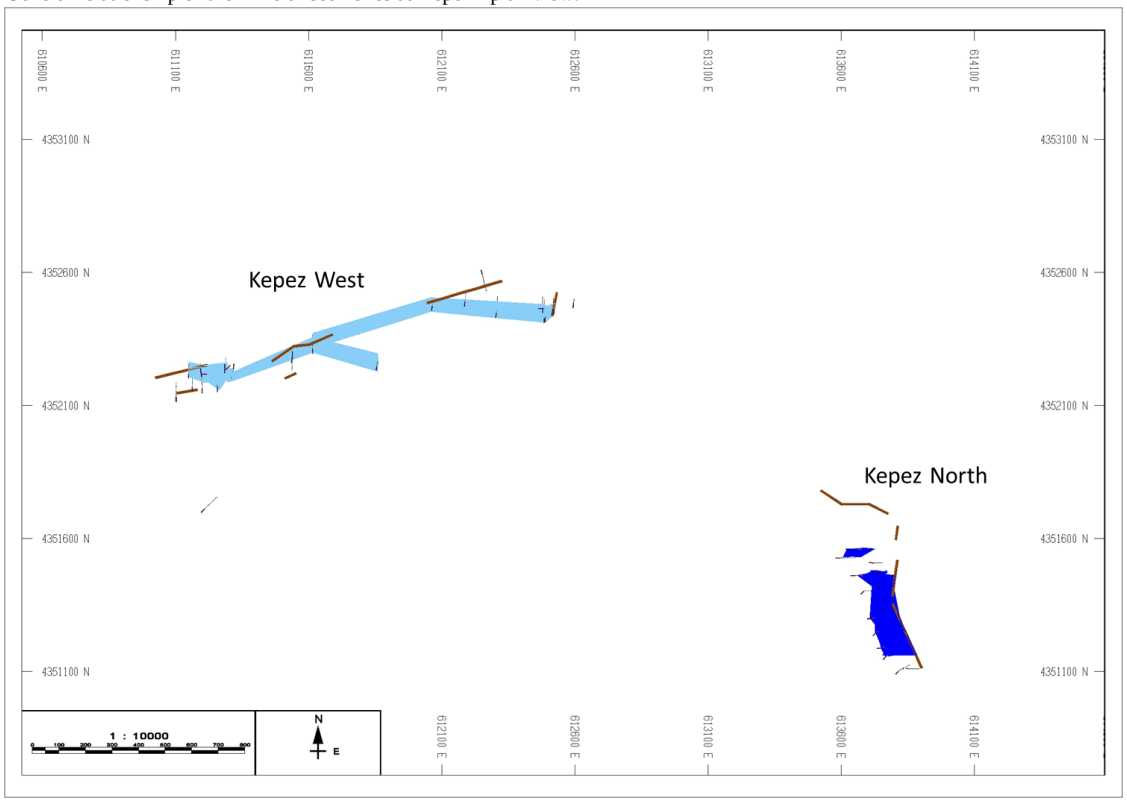
(Criteria listed in the preceding section also apply to this section.)

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 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 Kepez area is within one of three operating licenses in the Sindirgi District of Balikesir Province in western Turkey owned by Zenit Madencilik San. ve Tic. A.S. (“Zenit”) Joint Venture (“JV”) with Proccea Construction Co. and Ozaltin Holding A.S. (23.5% owned by Ariana). Licence numbers: 44830 • Royalties include the State Right payable to the Turkish Government and a Net Smelter Return ("NSR") royalty of up to 2.5% on production is payable to Franco-Nevada Corporation. • There are no known impediments to current operations.
Exploration done by other parties	• *Acknowledgment and appraisal of exploration by other parties.*	• In 1990, Eurogold Madencilik A.S. conducted regional BLEG stream-sediment sampling around the Kiziltepe area. This led to the initial discovery of anomalous gold in the district. Follow-up work led to the identification of several gold-bearing low sulphidation epithermal veins.

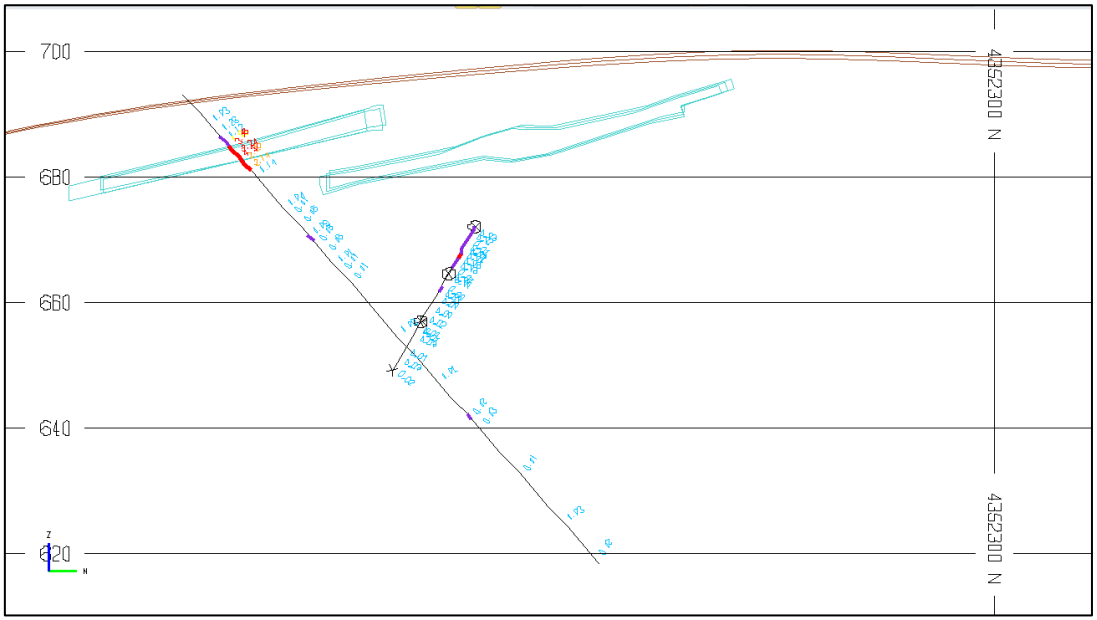
Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
		• The Kepez area (Kepez Main, North, South, West, Far West) was then explored from 1991 by Tuprag Madencilik Ltd. and Newmont Overseas Exploration Ltd. joint venture. In 1992 the licence area was acquired via state auction by Tuprag following the identification of areas of potential hydrothermal alteration, as defined in Landsat colour-composite imagery. The Kepez North vein was drill-tested for the first time with nine drill holes totalling 440 m, each intercepting some mineralisation. • In 1994, Normandy La Source acquired the project from the joint venture. No further exploration was carried out and the licence areas were relinquished. • Newmont acquired the key licences via state auction in 2000. In 2002, Newmont undertook an exploration targeting exercise using Landsat structural interpretations and new BLEG stream-sediment geochemistry across the Sindirgi district, which led to the rediscovery of the epithermal veins. They completed an extensive programme of regional and detailed rock-chip sampling. • Galata Madencilik San. ve Tic. Ltd., the wholly owned subsidiary of Ariana, acquired the licences in early 2005. • Since 2006 Ariana Resources have completed new mapping and sampling, including diamond drilling (HQ), reverse circulation drilling (RC), rock-saw channel sampling of vein outcrop and composite rock-chip sampling of broken ground (old mine workings).
Geology	• *Deposit type, geological setting and style of mineralisation.*	• The Kiziltepe area is dominated by Miocene volcanic rocks, comprising a series of dacitic volcanoclastic units, which host the low sulphidation epithermal gold-silver style mineralisation envelope. An upper dacitic ignimbrite unit, covers parts of the vein field. • The Kepez West prospect area is lacking in exposure although the area is rich in quartz floats on an east-west trend. Drilling confirms this trend and the presence of quartz veins at depth. The general trend of the Kepez West vein is east-west with a 20^{o} dip towards the south. • Veins in the Kepez project are dominantly north trending and bifurcating low sulphidation style veins and located at the contact between dacitic pyroclastic and ophiolitic rocks.

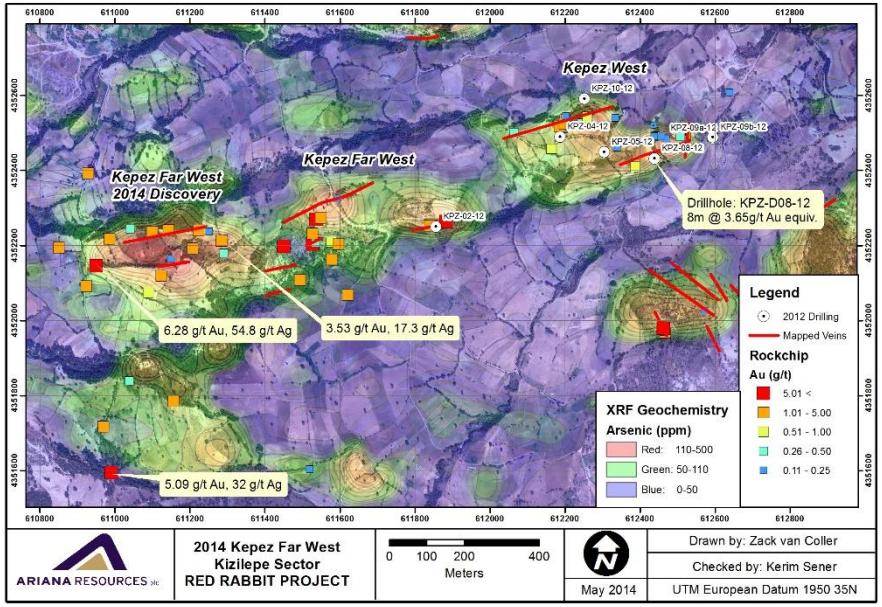
Drill hole Information	• *A summary of all information material to the understanding of the exploration results including a tabulation of the following information for all Material drill holes:*
	  ○ *easting and northing of the drill hole collar*
	  ○ *elevation or RL (Reduced Level – elevation above 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*
		• Assay data from 28 diamond and 20 RC drillholes were used: 648 samples.
		• The original sampling follows geological contacts and thus was of irregular length. Raw samples were composited to fixed length (1 m).
		• All drilling to date has been reported previously.

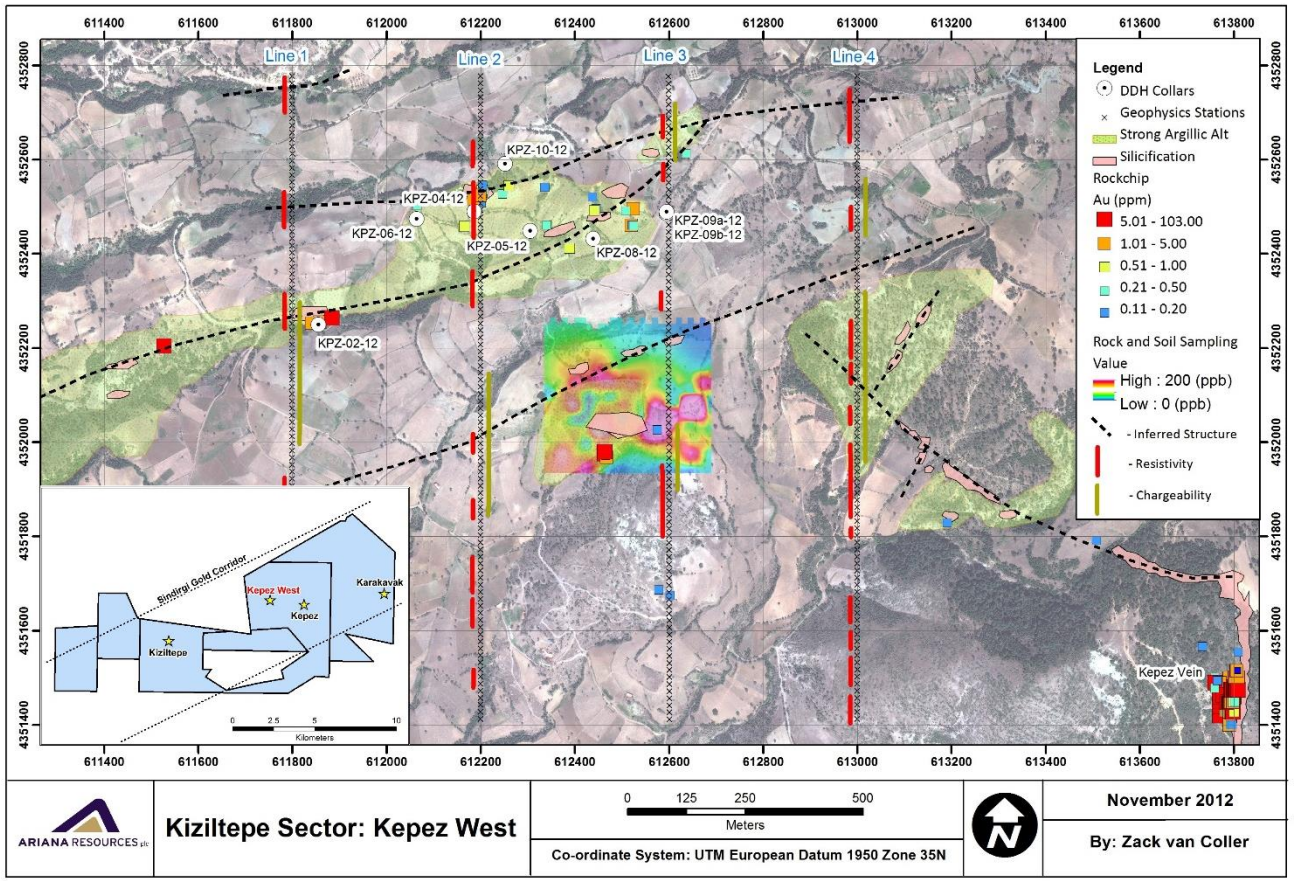
Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
	detract from the understanding of the report, the Competent Person should clearly explain why this is the case.	
Data aggregation methods	• *In reporting Exploration Results, weighting averaging techniques, maximum and/or minimum grade truncations (e.g. cutting 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.*	• Metal equivalents have not been used. • All previously reported.
Relationship between mineralisation widths and intercept lengths	• *These relationships are particularly important in the reporting of Exploration Results.* • *If the geometry of the mineralisation with respect to the drill hole angle is known, its nature should be reported.* • *If it is not known and only the down hole lengths are reported, there should be a clear statement to this effect (e.g. 'down hole length, true width not known').*	• Mineralisation intercepts are deemed to intercept the Kepez mineralisation to respectable representation of true widths.

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
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.*	General relationship of the mineralised zones at Kepez - plan view.  Typical vertical section through the Kepez West mineralisation (facing west)

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary



Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
		
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.*	• Intercept depths stated in the drill hole information but not stated in the data aggregation methods section are lower grade intersections. Widths of intercepts are stated.
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,*	• In October 2014, Ariana commenced a ground magnetic survey over the Kiziltepe Sector JV licences (totalling 50 km2), including Kepez. The geophysical survey was undertaken by the Ariana field team utilising two backpack magnetometers with continuous readings undertaken along N-S oriented lines spaced 200 m apart. • Prior to the initiation of the geophysical survey the Company collected approximately 15,000 soil samples across the JV licence area (totalling 100 km2) including Kepez, and analysed these using a portable X-ray fluorescence (pXRF) device. The soil samples were collected every 50 m along N-S oriented lines spaced 100 m apart. The resulting pXRF geochemical maps have provided an unprecedented amount of data coverage for key trace elements (e.g. antimony, arsenic, copper, lead, manganese, molybdenum and zinc) which can be used as vectors to gold and silver mineralisation.

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
	groundwater, geotechnical and rock characteristics; potential deleterious or contaminating substances.	
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,*	• Substantial at surface and near surface exploration targets exist within the immediate and surrounding areas of Kepez North, including Kepez Main, Kepez South, Kepez West and Kepez Far West. These generally exist as strike extensions of known gold bearing quartz veins that have not been drill tested adequately due to Company exploration priorities and budget.

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
	provided this information is not commercially sensitive.	

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 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.*	• The Kepez resource data is stored in a MS Access database and is managed using MS Access and Excel software. • Data was logged onto field sheets which were then entered into the data system by data capture technicians. • Data was validated on entry into the database, or on upload from the earlier MS Access databases, by a variety of means including the enforcement of coding standards, constraints and triggers. These are features built into the data model that ensure data meets essential standards of validity and consistency. • Laboratory data has been received in digital format and uploaded directly to the database. • Original data sheets and files have been retained and are used to validate the contents of the database against the original logging. • Zenit Madencilik and independent consultants Odessa Resources Pty. Ltd. performed a visual validation by reviewing drillholes on section and by subjecting drillhole data to data auditing processes in specialised mining software (e.g. checks for sample overlaps etc.).
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.*	• Zenit Madencilik staff are permanently on site. • Two site visits have been undertaken by Odessa Resources Pty. Ltd. • Ariana staff have visited the site on numerous occasions to observe drilling and sampling operations in order to ensure proper QAQC and sampling protocols are maintained.
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.*	• Interpretations of geological surfaces derived from 3D modelling of drillhole lithological data. The veins were modelled as three-dimensional wireframes from sectional interpretation. • Initial geological interpretation was undertaken by Zenit (Zenit vein model). The alteration halo was included in the main vein model. All mineralisation was modelled as "vein" combining weathered, fresh and alteration halos. Geological and analytical data was provided by Ariana. Further modelling and estimation was completed using Minesight 3D v.11.6 (Minesight). Other data relevant to resource estimation were derived from the Tetra Tech 2011 Kiziltepe Feasibility Study.
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 general trend of the Kepez West vein is thought to be E-W with a gentle 20º south dip. • The dimension of the en-echelon quartz veins vary from 500m to 1400m in strike length, although smaller units are also present. The veins have down-dip dimensions of typically 150m to 200m.
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*	• Drillhole sample data was constrained within: Manually constructed wireframes defined by nominal 0.5g/t Au cut off. • Several <0.5g/t Au intervals were included to maintain geological continuity. • Sample data was composited to a 1 metre downhole length using a wireframe-intersection compositing method. Residual samples (those composite intervals for which there was less than 50% of the composite length) were not considered

<table>
<tr><th>Criteria</th><th>JORC Code explanation</th><th>Commentary</th></tr>
<tr><td></td><td>
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.
</td><td>
biased and hence were included in the estimate.
• An analysis of the grade distribution characteristics of the domain composites for each deposit was undertaken.
• Top cuts were not applied.
• Isotropic search ellipses and ranges were used.
<table>
<tr><th>Classification</th><th>Pass</th><th>X</th><th>Y</th><th>Z</th><th>High Grade Change</th><th>Min. Samples</th><th>Max. Samples</th></tr>
<tr><td>Measured</td><td>-</td><td>-</td><td>-</td><td>-</td><td>-</td><td>-</td><td>-</td></tr>
<tr><td>Indicated</td><td>-</td><td>-</td><td>-</td><td>-</td><td>-</td><td>-</td><td>-</td></tr>
<tr><td>Inferred</td><td>1</td><td>50</td><td>25</td><td>15</td><td>Not applied</td><td>2</td><td>25</td></tr>
</table>
• The block models were constructed using a 5mE by 5mN by 5mRL parent block size.
<table>
<tr><th>Parameter</th><th>X</th><th>Y</th><th>Z</th></tr>
<tr><td>Min</td><td>4352050</td><td>611000</td><td>600</td></tr>
<tr><td>Max</td><td>4352500</td><td>612600</td><td>900</td></tr>
<tr><td>Extent (m)</td><td>450</td><td>1600</td><td>300</td></tr>
</table>
• Estimation was carried out using inverse distance squared (ID2) at the parent block scale with one pass using all available composites.
• A percentage weight model was used to report precisely the volume of material within each block.
• No changes were made to the Indicated part of the resource previously reported in the Tetra Tech feasibility study of 2013.
• For each deposit, the ID2 model was validated against the input drillhole composites for each domain by visual comparisons carried out against the composited drillhole samples for each domain against the modelled block grade.
</td></tr>
<tr><td>Moisture</td><td>• Whether the tonnages are estimated on a dry basis or with natural moisture, and the method of determination of the moisture content.</td><td>• Tonnes have been estimated on a dry basis.</td></tr>
<tr><td>Cut-off parameters</td><td>• The basis of the adopted cut-off grade(s) or quality parameters applied.</td><td>• Indicated and Inferred Resources have been reported above a 0.5 g/t Au cut-off grade.</td></tr>
<tr><td>Mining factors or assumptions</td><td>• 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 the case, this should be reported with an explanation of the basis of the mining assumptions made.</td><td>• No mining factors (i.e. dilution, ore loss, recoverable resources at selective mining block size) have been applied.</td></tr>
</table>

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
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.*	• No metallurgical assumptions have been built into the resources, although it is apparent from previous testwork that the material at Kepez North responds to cyanide leaching very well, with recoveries approaching 90%.
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 greenfields 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.*	• No environmental assumptions have been applied to the project, though it is noted that the Kepez North area has recently been included in the same Environmental Impact Assessment for the Kiziltepe Mining Operations.
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 data was sourced from the Tetra Tech (2013) model. • Assigned bulk density of 2.50 g/cm3 has been applied.
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.*	• Mineral Resources have been classified on the basis of confidence in geological and grade continuity using the drilling density, geological model and modelled grade continuity. • Inferred Mineral Resources have been defined by a search radius of 15-50m.

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
Audits or reviews	• *The results of any audits or reviews of Mineral Resource estimates.*	• The estimated grades were validated against average Au and Ag grade statistics for each lode.
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 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.*	• Odessa Resources Pty. Ltd. place a relative accuracy of +/- 20% (and 90% confidence level) in the Mineral Resource estimate at the global level for the Inferred Resources based on the estimation technique and data quality and distribution.

NOTE: Sections 4 and 5 are not relevant to this work as no reserves are being estimated and there is no estimation or reporting of diamonds or other gemstones in this project.