Mt Wills Gold Mines Mineral Resource Estimate

- **Indicated Mineral Resource Estimate 527 kt @ 6.0 g/t Au**
- **Inferred Mineral Resource Estimate 1,929 kt @ 3.5 g/t Au**
- **Upside potential for gold mineralization, open down-dip and along strike**
- **Upside potential for silver by-product credits, subject to future estimates**
- **Concept Study to be completed in Q3 of Financial Year 2020**

ABA Resources ("ABA" or "Company") is pleased to announce a Mineral Resource Estimate for the Mt Wills Gold Mines (MWGM) Project in the Omeo District of East Gippsland, Victoria, Australia, which hosts a system of structurally controlled, narrow vein orogenic gold (Au) deposits.

The estimate was completed by PT Green Gold Technology ("GGT") and was based on the results of 194 drill holes for a total of 39,201m. GGT reports a JORC Code 2012 compliant Indicated Resource at Mt Wills of 527 kt @ 6.0 g/t Au and an Inferred Resource of 1,929 kt @ 3.5 g/t Au. Refer to 2012 JORC Code - Table 1 and summary appended. Mineralization occurs in two deposits, referred to as Glen Wills and Sunnyside.

Table 1. Mt Wills Mineral Resource Estimate

Deposit	Class	Ore (kt)	Au (g/t)	Au (koz)
Glen Wills	Indicated	414	5.2	69
	Inferred	999	3.5	112
Sunnyside	Indicated	113	8.8	32
	Inferred	930	3.5	106
Total	Indicated	527	6.0	101
	Inferred	1,929	3.5	218
Total		**2,456**	**4.0**	**320**

ABA is progressing a Concept Study to determine economic viability of this project, with expected completion in Q3 of Financial Year 2020.

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About ABA Resources

ABA is a privately-owned Exploration and Development company focused on the Omeo District of East Gippsland, Victoria, Australia. Our vision is to develop a contemporary and sustainable mining company focused on the historic Omeo goldfields.

The Company is developing a Proof of Concept Study to be completed in Q3 of Financial Year 2020. This will be followed by a Pre-Feasibility Study targeting a maiden Ore Reserve in the second half of FY2021.

The Company's tenements are located in the Omeo District of Victoria and include a Mining License at Mt Wills Gold Mines, encompassing both Glen Wills and Sunnyside deposits, plus an area of 263km^2 containing Exploration Licenses and a Retention License at Cassilis Mining.

Disclaimer

Mt Wills Mineral Resource Estimate

The resources reported for Glen Wills and Sunnyside are total resource within the mining tenement boundary. Only gold was considered for the resource estimate despite there being significant silver in both deposits. Future estimates should take consideration of the silver and report on a gold equivalent basis.

Numbers have been rounded to reflect that the resource estimates are approximate, as such the numbers may not total to an equal amount.

Table 2. Resource estimate by JORC 2012 Resource category for Glen Wills

Class	Volume (m^3)	Density (t/m^3)	Ore (kt)	Au (g/t)	Au (koz)
Indicated	153,450	2.7	414	5.2	69
Inferred	369,900	2.7	999	3.5	112
Total	**523,350**	**2.7**	**1,413**	**4.0**	**182**

Table 3. Resource estimate by JORC 2012 Resource category for Sunnyside

Class	Volume (m^3)	Density (t/m^3)	Ore (kt)	Au (g/t)	Au (koz)
Indicated	42,500	2.7	113	8.8	32
Inferred	352,115	2.6	930	3.5	106
Total	**394,615**	**2.6**	**1,043**	**4.1**	**138**

Block models have been developed for Glen Wills and Sunnyside as per the following figures, which also show historic mine workings.

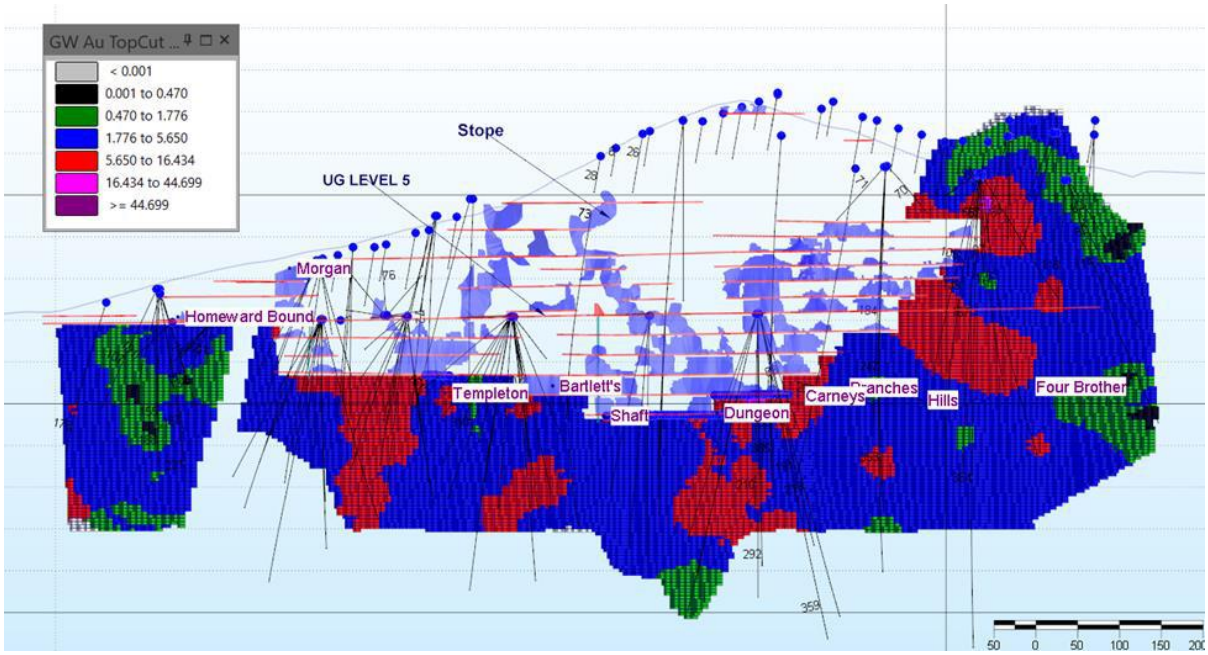

Figure 1. Representative long-section showing 3-D block model of Au distribution, historic tunnels, stopes and drill hole locations at Glen Wills (legend in g/t)

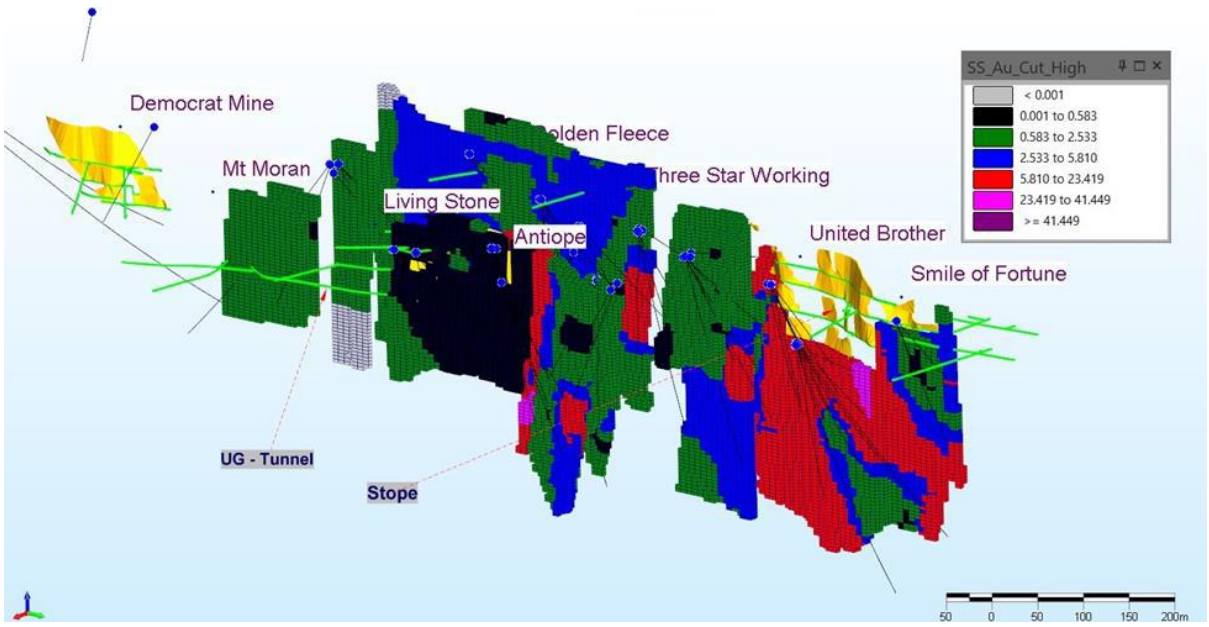

Figure 2. Representative long-section showing 3-D block model of Au distribution, historic tunnels, stopes and drill hole locations at Sunnyside (legend in g/t)

COMPETENT PERSON'S CONSENT FORM

Pursuant to the requirements of ASX Listing Rules 5.6, 5.22 and 5.24 and Clause 9 of the JORC Code 2012 Edition (Written Consent Statement)

Report Name

Geology and Resource Estimates for the Mt Wills Gold Project, December 2019
(Name or heading to be publically released) (Report)

PT Green Gold Technology
(Name of company releasing the Report)

Glen Wills and Sunnyside, Glen Wills, Victoria, Australia
(Name of the deposit to which this report refers)

1st December 2019
(Date of Report)

Statement

I Anthony John McDougall confirm that I am the Competent Person for the Report and:

- I have read and understood the requirements of the 2012 Edition of the Australasian Code for Reporting of Exploration Results, Mineral Resources and Ore Reserves (JORC Code, 2012 Edition).
- I am a Competent Person as defined by the JORC Code 2012 Edition, having 5-years' experience that is relevant to the style of mineralization and type of deposit described in the Report, and to the activity for which I am accepting responsibility.
- I am a Member or Fellow of the Australasian Institute of Mining and Metallurgy or the Australian Institute of Geoscientists or a "Recognised Professional Organisation" (RPO) included in a list promulgated by the ASX from time-to-time.
- I have reviewed the Report to which this Consent Statement applies.

I am a full-time employee of PT Green Gold Technology.

Consent

I consent to the release of the Report and this Consent Statement by the Directors of:

PT GREEN GOLD TECHNOLOGY
Company name

Signature of Competent Person

Date: 1st December 2019

Professional Membership: Australasian Institute of Mining and Metallurgy

Membership number: 991536

Signature of Witness: 

Print Witness and Address:

Peter Mellor, Jl. Blumbang No.90, RT.5/RW.7, Kuningan, Karet Kuningan, Kecamatan Setiabudi, Kota Jakarta Selatan, Daerah Khusus Ibukota Jakarta 12940, Indonesia

2019 Mt Wills Mineral Resource Estimate (2012 JORC Code – Table 1)

Section 1: Sampling Techniques and Data

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 downhole 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 mineralization 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 mineralization types (e.g. submarine nodules) may warrant disclosure of detailed information.*	• Diamond drilling, Reverse Circulation drilling, percussion drilling and bulk sample floor channel were used to obtain the sample. The majority of holes were selectively samples based on observation of lithology, veining and apparent mineralization. Total 348 drill holes with 18,899 samples assay and 7,583 historic samples assay were used for this study • On Re-logging program, Sampling intervals were determined by the geologist with also reference to historical data. Core sampling was logged for Lithology, alteration, mineralization, and veining. ○ Sample standards and blanks were inserted the sample stream at varying frequency throughout the various drilling campaigns. During re-logging phase, quality control samples were inserted on every 20th sample. ○ The mineralization is associated with recognizable host rock alteration so selective sampling was considered appropriate. However, in the re-logging program, blanket sampling is conducted up to mid to end of Feb. This approach is intended to look at other mineral commodities on pegmatite rock. ○ The interval sampling from re-logging program vary depend on the mineralization and recovery of the core. On reclogging program, there are 18 samples have length below 10 cm for both Glen Wills and Sunnyside. Also there are 44 samples have length more than 2 meter. The sample length data tabulated by lithology group is shown on the table below

<table>
<tr><th>Criteria</th><th>JORC Code explanation</th><th>Commentary</th></tr>
<tr><td></td><td></td><td>
<table>
<tr><th>PROJECT</th><th colspan="6">GW</th><th colspan="6">SS</th></tr>
<tr><th>LITH_GROUP</th><th>Dyke</th><th>Fault</th><th>Granitic</th><th>Metased</th><th>Soil</th><th>Vein</th><th>Dyke</th><th>Fault</th><th>Granitic</th><th>Metased</th><th>Soil</th><th>Vein</th></tr>
<tr><td>#samples</td><td>38</td><td>188</td><td>4747</td><td>6363</td><td>11</td><td>1111</td><td>29</td><td>301</td><td>1316</td><td>4229</td><td>13</td><td>60</td></tr>
<tr><td>Average (meters)</td><td>0.56</td><td>0.51</td><td>0.62</td><td>0.52</td><td>0.92</td><td>0.34</td><td>0.71</td><td>0.43</td><td>0.73</td><td>0.67</td><td>1.07</td><td>0.3</td></tr>
<tr><td>Min (meters)</td><td>0.20</td><td>0.15</td><td>0.05</td><td>0.08</td><td>0.30</td><td>0.07</td><td>0.20</td><td>0.10</td><td>0.10</td><td>0.06</td><td>0.15</td><td>0.0</td></tr>
<tr><td>Max (meters)</td><td>1.00</td><td>5.80</td><td>3.38</td><td>3.00</td><td>1.50</td><td>4.40</td><td>2.00</td><td>1.60</td><td>3.00</td><td>3.10</td><td>2.70</td><td>1.6</td></tr>
</table>
In relation with historical data, based on Previous JORC report (2013) Table 1

All drill core sampled by halving with a diamond core saw. As far as possible, the saw cuts were made at right angles to the dominant veining orientation.
An additional removable pan was placed below the core saw tray (beneath the blade) when poorly consolidated core was cut to ensure the entire interval was collected for sampling.
Information on sampling techniques for the Copperfield RC drill holes not available.

</td></tr>
<tr><td>Drilling techniques</td><td>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.).</td><td>
At Glen Wills and Sunnyside, a total of 253 drill holes used the diamond drilling core (215 holes), RC (10 holes), and percussion (28 holes). In addition, 96 underground level floor channel used for estimation. The diamond drill holes have ranging size from HQ (63.5mm core diameter) to NQ3 (45.1mm). Underground drill holes are mostly NTW size (56mm core diameter). Drill holes with prefix DJUG* using BQ size.
Information on the size of the RC hammer not available.
Core orientation was performed for all MWGM drill holes where core breakage was acceptable. Orientations for surface drill holes were done using both China-graph and sharpened spears to produce a recordable impact site at the bottom of the hole. More emphasis was placed on obtaining orientations just prior to and just after the target zones.
An electronic core orientation tool was utilized for underground drilling, allowing an increase in the number of orientations to be undertaken. Orientations were taken nominally at the end of every run. However, due to the variable nature of the ground, not all orientations were able to be used.
</td></tr>
</table>

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
		• Orientation intersections were transferred to the core recovered by tracing the bottom of the drill hole trace as far as practicable, both up and down the core. Bottom of hole orientations were used as a basis for determining both α and β angles of structures relative to the orientation.
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.*	• The core recovery was measured as a standard part of the core logging process during the drilling program. The recovery ranges between 0% – 250%. The recovery 0% is caused by core lost or cavities. The average core recovery is 97-98%. The intervals having recovery exceeding 100% were usually in the clayly material or faulted zone. • There is no evidence to indicate that sample bias has occurred due to variance in core recovery. • Information on sample recovery for the RC drill holes not available.
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.*	• For the most part, core and chip samples have been geologically and geotechnically logged to a satisfactory level. However, the nature of the deposit with mostly very narrow thickness, need to be detailed. The re-logging program aimed to achieve the adequate level of detail. • The historic data give good basis for re-logging. Subsequent checking of core photos for such intervals sometimes reveals miss-identification across all log sheets. The current data also equipped with the photo of cores that have been cut. • Future logging should include fracture, competency, structure, orientation measurements, and density. • Logging is both quantitative (e.g. veining thickness) and qualitative (e.g. weathering). • All intersections have been logged; total drilling length for Glen Wills and

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
		Sunnyside is 44,971.9 meters. Total length of sample having grade greater or equal than 0.8 ppm is 701.48 meter In relation with historical data, based on Previous JORC report (2013) Table 1 • Diamond drill core logged in sufficient detail to enable geological differentiation of mineralized structures. • Entire drill core logged as lithology, weathering (qualitative), style of alteration (qualitative), colour, proportions of quartz veining and sulphide mineralization (quantitative). • RC drill holes recorded lithology, weathering and Quartz % only.
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 maximize 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.*	• On re-logging campaign, the process for core processing is as follows: ○ Selected holes are transported from the core yard to the receiving area in the core shed. ○ Core trays are removed from the pellets and laid out in order on foldaway tables. ○ The core undergoes preliminary check measurement and centre lines are drawn on the core to indicate the cutting line. ○ The core shed geologists conduct a preliminary check of the core and complete a “quick log”. ○ The core is transferred to the core saw receiving area and then cut in half before being returned to the trays. In cases where only half core remains from the previous sampling programs, that core is halved again into quarters. ○ The core is then distributed to the designated logging / sampling station where it is received by the geologist responsible for that hole. ○ On completion of logging / sampling, the trays are cycled back to the photography station where a single wet photo is taken. ○ Trays are then returned to the original pallet which is then returned to the core yard. • On re-logging campaign, sample was taken from existing drill cores. The core

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
	• *Whether sample sizes are appropriate to the grain size of the material being sampled.*	size dominated by NQ and HQ size. Only holes with DJUGDH* prefix are using BQ size. If the intervals have not been sampled previously, the samples will be send as half core for analysis. If the intervals have already been sampled, then the new sample will be taken as quarter core. For BQ size, the samples taken by full core. If the core was too oxidised, it was cut using a knife or taken by spoon. ○ All samples used for resource estimation are taken from core samples, RC samples and underground floor level channel. ○ Sample preparation involved drying, crushing (70% <6mm), Riffle split sample to maximum of 3kg and pulverize split to 85% passing 75 microns. Retain and bag unpulverized reject. ○ If a QAQC sample was a duplicate, quarter core was used for the drill sample and another quarter for the QAQC duplicate. ○ The half split of core is deemed satisfactory for this type of deposit. ○ The re-logging mostly dominated by quarter core at mineralization zone. ○ The estimation will use the new data from re-logging campaign. For hole that have not been re-logged, the historical data will be utilized. In relation with historical data, based on Previous JORC report (2013) Table 1 • Sample preparation and analysis methods for the Aurora Gold and Copperfield Gold drill holes are unknown. • Drill core samples from the MWGM drill holes completed during 2004-2006 were processed by Aminya Laboratories in Ballarat. Core samples were dried at 80°C for a minimum of 6 hours, jaw crushed to 80% passing 3mm and pulverised to 90% passing -75um. A 200g or 300g sub-sample was then split off for subsequent analysis.

<table>
<tr><th>Criteria</th><th>JORC Code explanation</th><th>Commentary</th></tr>
<tr><td></td><td></td><td>• Drill core samples for the MWGM drill holes completed during 2007-2012 were processed at Genalysis Laboratories in Adelaide (sample preparation) and analysed in Perth. Core samples were dried at 80°C for a minimum of 6 hours, jaw crushed to 80% passing 3mm and pulverised to 90% passing -75um. A 300g sub-sample was then split off for subsequent analysis.</td></tr>
<tr><td>Quality of assay data and laboratory tests</td><td>• 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.</td><td>• All samples were completely pulverized, prepared and assayed at ALS laboratory; at Orange, Adelaide and Brisbane.
Drillcore samples were regularly assayed for 51 elements using multi element analysis. For the re-assay program, the pulp sample will be analyzed for Au and Ag
The following table shows the assay schemes used for analyzing each element
<table>
<tr><th>LAB_METHOD</th><th>DESCRIPTION</th><th></th><th>LAB_METHOD</th><th>DESCRIPTION</th></tr>
<tr><td>ME-MS41</td><td>Ultra Trace Aqua Regia ICP-MS</td><td></td><td>Au-AA25</td><td>Ore Grade Au 30g Fire Assay AA Finish – AAS</td></tr>
<tr><td>ME-OG46</td><td>Ore Grade Elements – Aqua Regia – ICPAES</td><td></td><td>Au-AA26</td><td>Ore Grade Au 50g Fire Assay AA Finish – AAS</td></tr>
<tr><td>ME-ICP89</td><td>Peroxide Fusion by ICP-AES</td><td></td><td>Au-DIL26</td><td>Au Overlimit by Dilution</td></tr>
<tr><td>As-OG46</td><td>Ore Grade As –Aqua Regia</td><td></td><td>Ag-OG46</td><td>Ore Grade Ag –Aqua Regia</td></tr>
<tr><td>Sb-OG62</td><td>Ore Grade Sb – Four Acid</td><td></td><td>Ag-OG46h</td><td>High Grade Ag –Aqua Regia</td></tr>
</table></td></tr>
</table>

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary

LAB_METHOD	ELEMENT	UNITS	UPPER_LIMIT	DETECTION_LIMIT
Ag-OG46	Ag	ppm	1500	1
Ag-OG46h	Ag	ppm	N/A	2
As-OG46	As	%	N/A	0.001
Au-AA25	Au	ppm	100	0.01
Au-AA26	Au	ppm	100	0.01
Au-DIL26	Au	ppm	N/A	1
ME-ICP89	Li	%	10	0.001
ME-MS41	Ag	ppm	100	0.01
ME-MS41	Al	%	25	0.01
ME-MS41	As	ppm	10000	0.1
ME-MS41	Au	ppm	25	0.02
ME-MS41	B	ppm	10000	10
ME-MS41	Ba	ppm	10000	10
ME-MS41	Be	ppm	1000	0.05
ME-MS41	Bi	ppm	10000	0.01
ME-MS41	Ca	%	25	0.01
ME-MS41	Cd	ppm	1000	0.01
ME-MS41	Ce	ppm	500	0.02
ME-MS41	Co	ppm	10000	0.1
ME-MS41	Cr	ppm	10000	1
ME-MS41	Cs	ppm	500	0.05
ME-MS41	Cu	ppm	10000	0.2
ME-MS41	Fe	%	50	0.01
ME-MS41	Ga	ppm	10000	0.05
ME-MS41	Ge	ppm	500	0.05
ME-MS41	Hf	ppm	500	0.02
ME-MS41	Hg	ppm	10000	0.01
ME-MS41	In	ppm	500	0.005
ME-MS41	K	%	10	0.01
ME-MS41	La	ppm	10000	0.2

LAB_METHOD	ELEMENT	UNITS	UPPER_LIMIT	DETECTION_LIMIT
ME-MS41	Li	ppm	10000	0.1
ME-MS41	Mg	%	25	0.01
ME-MS41	Mn	ppm	50000	5
ME-MS41	Mo	ppm	10000	0.05
ME-MS41	Na	%	10	0.01
ME-MS41	Nb	ppm	500	0.05
ME-MS41	Ni	ppm	10000	0.2
ME-MS41	P	ppm	10000	10
ME-MS41	Pb	ppm	10000	0.2
ME-MS41	Rb	ppm	10000	0.1
ME-MS41	Re	ppm	50	0.001
ME-MS41	S	%	10	0.01
ME-MS41	Sb	ppm	10000	0.05
ME-MS41	Sc	ppm	10000	0.1
ME-MS41	Se	ppm	1000	0.2
ME-MS41	Sn	ppm	500	0.2
ME-MS41	Sr	ppm	10000	0.2
ME-MS41	Ta	ppm	500	0.01
ME-MS41	Te	ppm	500	0.01
ME-MS41	Th	ppm	10000	0.2
ME-MS41	Ti	%	10	0.005
ME-MS41	Tl	ppm	10000	0.02
ME-MS41	U	ppm	10000	0.05
ME-MS41	V	ppm	10000	1
ME-MS41	W	ppm	10000	0.05
ME-MS41	Y	ppm	500	0.05
ME-MS41	Zn	ppm	10000	2
ME-MS41	Zr	ppm	500	0.5
Sb-OG62	Sb	%	N/A	0.002

internal quality analysis of test results is within acceptable tolerance.

- QAQC Procedure;
  - Standard and Blank samples are used for lab analysis QAQC. Total 879 samples both standards and blanks inserted in the samples batch. Most of the samples inserted using rules:
    - Every 20 sample, the standard and blanks samples will be inserted

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
		○ Blanks sample inserted in the sample with suffix *60 ○ There is no pattern of what kind of CRM's ID put in every 20 sample. ➢ There are 722 Standard samples used in the sample delivery batch. There are 10 different CRM's used during this program. Mostly, CRM's are obtained from the onsite storage, used by previous campaign. There are only 2 CRM's that recently purchased, Oreas216B and Oreas229B. The CRM's were sent during routine sample analysis. It is resulted that most of CRM's were analysed using ME-MS41. These will affect on the accuration and precision of the analysis results. Only 25 samples (19 Standards, 6 Blanks) from the last 3 batches that analysed using Fire Assay (50 grams). ➢ There are 157 Blank samples having analysis results, with dominantly Oreas22P. There are only 2 samples of Oreas22F. In general, Blank samples giving good results. There are 5 samples have values 0.02 ppm and 2 samples have values 0.05 ppm. ➢ In principle, re-logging campaign is conducted to taking duplicate samples with more detail resolution. All known ore zones are resampled as duplicate, with shorter interval. The shortest interval expected is 20 centimeters, but there are 430 samples shorter than 20 cm due to the deposit characteristic. ➢ Comparing the Fire assay result from historic data and new re-logging data can not to be compared directly to the historic data. Most of the new sample have shorter interval. Duplicate sample results will compare with historic assay using drill holes striplogs. It is visually comparison to see the pattern of the assay hole by hole. ➢ There are 965 new samples have exactly same interval length with the historic assay. Those samples can be plotted in the scatterplot. In general,

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
		the results show fair accuration but still have good correlation. In the low-grade area (<1 ppm), the data randomly spread. It is common in the low grade. The data that fall lower the x=y line have more portion compared to above the line. It is show that historic data have slightly higher result. The same issues are happened in the high grade (>5 ppm). Better result can be seen in the medium grade. The scatterplot shows when the grade increase, the variability also increases. ➢ Pulp repeat assay analysis is conducted but using different analysis method. This process is intended for providing more representative analysis using Fire assay rather than multi element MS41. In term on QAQC procedures, the result is not reliable to be used for repeatability judgment. This process only indicating that globally both methods have similar result and showing the high variability of deposit. In relation with historical data, based on Previous JORC report (2013) Table 1 • Samples for drill holes completed during 2004-2006 were analysed by Aminya Laboratories in Ballarat. Gold analysis was normally by 50g fire assay, with 300g screen fire assay used if visible gold was noted during the core logging. Cu, Pb, Zn, Ag, As and Ni were analysed by ICP. • Samples for drill holes completed during 2007-2012 were analysed by Genalysis Laboratories in Adelaide. Gold analysis was normally by 25g or 50g fire assay, with duplicate fire assays for samples that returned gold values >10 g/t Au. Pb, Ag, As, Bi, Sn Te and Sb were analysed by ICP-MS following a four-acid digestion. Cu and Zn were analysed by ICP-AAs following a four-acid digestion. • For the style of mineralization occurring at Mount Wills, the sample preparation and analysis routines used are considered to be adequate, although consistency in the analytical method for gold would have been preferable.

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
		• CRMs and blank samples were submitted with the drill core batches at a ratio of approximately 1 CRM/blank per 25 to 50 core samples. Of 204 CRM samples submitted, 8 CRM samples returned gold values with large discrepancies to the recommended values of the CRM. However, it is believed that this was due to inaccurate labelling of the CRM submitted. All other CRM results were in close agreement to the recommended values, indicating good precision of the assay results. • A sub-set of 24 samples that returned gold assays > 0.1 g/t Au from Aminya were submitted to Genalysis for umpire assays. Results from Genalysis showed very good agreement with the Aminya results.
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.*	• Verification of significant intersections was carried out by competent person Anthony J. McDougall. BSc, MSc (hons), MAusIMM, Manager Geology of Green Gold Technology • No Twin Holes • Geologists on site entered data into excel spreadsheet then the Database geologists entered into an SQL server database. All historic data was migrated into this database system and validated. • The data stored on Green Gold Technology Server equipped with Backup and recovery plan. • No adjustments were made to assay data.

Location of data points	• *Accuracy and quality of surveys used to locate drill holes (collar and down-hole surveys), trenches, mine workings and other locations used in Mineral Resource estimation.*
	• *Specification of the grid system used.*
		• The majority of surface drill holes used in the resource estimation have been surveyed by licensed surveyors, Crowther & Sadler Pty Ltd. Originally, the collars were surveyed using the AMG66 datum and later converted to MGA94 datum by the addition of two transformations:
		  ○ MGA94 East = AMG66 East + 112.84m
		  ○ MGA94 North = AMG66 North + 184.12m

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
	• *Quality and adequacy of topographic control.*	• Collar survey data for the 2008-09 underground drill holes were obtained by Nicolas Malkin Mining Consulting Pty Ltd. • Collar survey data for the 2010-12 surface and underground drill holes were obtained by ForeSight Engineering from Bright. • Collar survey data for earlier holes by Aurora Gold and Copperfield Gold are unknown in terms of accuracy. • Downhole surveys were conducted for all drill holes drilled by Mount Will Gold Mine company. The Survey have been determined by an Eastman single shot downhole survey camera or multishot instruments. All drill holes were routinely surveyed every 30m down hole. Azimuths were corrected for magnetic declination by adding 12.3°. There was no downhole survey information for drill holes completed by other companies. For the 3D model, those drill holes are assumed to have been straight. Total 1954 records of downhole Survey data used for this study are obtained and validated from historical data. • Topographic data used previous elevation model stored on the server GW_topo_jul_05.00t. No information related to accuracy and survey process. •
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.*	• The drill holes at Glen Wills were designed to intercept the lodes at nominal 40m spacings. Underground drill sites were constructed along the No5 Level at approximate 130m intervals and several drill holes were drilled from each site • In the Sunnyside, the group of collars have spacing around 100 m. Every group consist of numbers of holes, drilled as “fan like” to capture more data along the main lodes. • There are no compositing samples on re-logging program. The grade values used for estimation is grade multiply by length of sample

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
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 mineralized structures is considered to have introduced a sampling bias, this should be assessed and reported if material.*	• The samples were taken from series of diamond drill holes that relatively perpendicular to the lodes geometry. The "fan like" drill holes giving apparent thickness. Due to the majority of lodes are sub vertical, this is not material to the estimation. True thickness is calculated for estimation. • No sampling bias in relation with the drilling orientation.
Sample security	• *The measures taken to ensure sample security.*	On re-logging program, • Sample tags (made from thin metal plate) are inserted in the sample bag. As part of checking, the lab needs to ensure the metal sample tag has same number as the sample number in the calico bag. • Samples are sent from site to the ALS sample preparation lab in Orange before being on sent to other ALS labs in Adelaide and Brisbane. • Samples taken from site to Omeo by ABA staff, then dispatched to the lab by courier In relation with historical data, based on Previous JORC report (2013) Table 1 • Samples were despatched from the Glen Wills core storage facility to the analytical laboratories using commercial freight companies. • No specific security measures were used during the sample transport.
Audits or reviews	• *The results of any audits or reviews of sampling techniques and data.*	The sampling method is adequate for Glen Wills and Sunnyside. In the future, adjustment need to make the sampling more effective and efficient by reducing barren rock sampling.

Section 2: Reporting of Exploration Results

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 license to operate in the area.*	• The tenement area is covered by Mining License ML MIN4921 and comprises about 238ha located in steep, heavily forested terrain. The tenement was granted on 18 January 1990 to Mount Wills Gold Mines NL (later changed to Mt Wills Gold Mines Pty Ltd) and expires on 13 May 2019. Mt Wills and ABA Resources involvement with the historical Mt Wills mining area started in 2017 after purchasing the MIN 4921 license from Synergy.

Exploration done by other parties	• *Acknowledgment and appraisal of exploration by other parties.*	• Exploration on ML MIN4921 including:
		  ○ Aurora Minerals NL (1972 -1974), drilled 6 underground drill holes. There were another two holes in Gentle Annie Mine, but the location can't be found. Bulk sampling on level 8,9 and 100 floors.
		  ○ Copperfield Gold NL (1987-1988), drilled 28 percussion drill holes at surface
		  ○ Australia Gold Field/Australia Gold Mine (1995-1997), conducted baseline survey, soil sampling, 10 RC drilling, stream sediment sampling, ride and spur soil sampling and Heap leach trial.
		  ○ Mt Wills Gold Mines NL (2006-2015), conducted all surface and underground diamond drilling.

<table>
<tr><th>Criteria</th><th>JORC Code explanation</th><th>Commentary</th></tr>
<tr><td></td><td></td><td>
<table>
<tr><th>COMPANY</th><th>DRILL_COMPANY</th><th>Drill_Start_Date</th><th>Drill_Start_Date</th><th>Total holes</th></tr>
<tr><td>Aurora Minerals NL</td><td>Associated Diamond</td><td>06/03/1972</td><td>06/06/1972</td><td>7</td></tr>
<tr><td>Aurora Minerals NL</td><td>Aurora Minerals</td><td>01/01/1974</td><td>01/01/1974</td><td>96</td></tr>
<tr><td>Copperfield Gold NL</td><td>Geotest Drilling</td><td>16/11/1987</td><td>30/01/1988</td><td>28</td></tr>
<tr><td>Australia Gold Field NL</td><td>Gerick Drilling</td><td>30/10/1996</td><td>14/11/1996</td><td>7</td></tr>
<tr><td>Australia Gold Field NL</td><td>Cobar Drilling</td><td>20/05/1997</td><td>26/05/1997</td><td>3</td></tr>
<tr><td>Mt Wills Gold Mines NL</td><td>Low Impact Diamond Drilling Specialists</td><td>26/01/2004</td><td>16/12/2005</td><td>68</td></tr>
<tr><td>Mt Wills Gold Mines NL</td><td>Omeo Automotive and Drilling</td><td>18/03/2005</td><td>26/03/2006</td><td>10</td></tr>
<tr><td>Mt Wills Gold Mines NL</td><td>Statewide Drilling</td><td>23/05/2007</td><td>18/01/2012</td><td>60</td></tr>
<tr><td>Mt Wills Gold Mines NL</td><td>Comesky Drilling</td><td>09/08/2008</td><td>11/01/2009</td><td>33</td></tr>
<tr><td>Mt Wills Gold Mines NL</td><td>Sunrange Mining</td><td>11/11/2008</td><td>17/12/2008</td><td>5</td></tr>
<tr><td>Mt Wills Gold Mines NL</td><td>Deepcore Drilling</td><td>21/03/2012</td><td>08/12/2013</td><td>37</td></tr>
<tr><td>Mt Wills Gold Mines NL</td><td>Pinnacle Drilling</td><td>16/03/2015</td><td>10/04/2015</td><td>4</td></tr>
</table>
</td></tr>
<tr><td>Geology</td><td>• Deposit type, geological setting and style of mineralization.</td><td>• Gold-bearing reefs are emplaced along a complex system of shears and fissures which traverse both schists and granite. There are two main trends of shearing, one north-south, the other north east to south west, which tend to alternate giving a zigzag pattern to the reef structures. Both sets dip between vertical and 70° to the east. A later set of cross faults, with a mainly dextral displacement, trend about east-west; they are unmineralized and offset the reefs. The reefs are auriferous quartz veins containing a variable amount of sulphide minerals which are commonly concentrated at contacts with wall rocks and wall rock inclusions in the reef. Sulphide content averages about 4 percent and consists dominantly of pyrite and arsenopyrite, lesser chalcopyrite and galena, and rare sphalerite and stibnite. Commonly, one wall of the reef is sharply defined (may be either foot or hanging wall), and the other is gradational. The thickness of the reefs mined to date vary upwards from about 15 cm, but rarely exceeding one metre. Although, at the Maude No 5 adit shaft, the ore is observed to be widening with depth.</td></tr>
<tr><td>Drill hole Information</td><td>• A summary of all information material to the understanding of the exploration results including a</td><td>• There are no exploration results reported for the immediate area that have not been reported previously</td></tr>
</table>

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
	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.*	• All information related to drill holes tabulation is in the attachment files
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.*	• Exploration results are not being reported separately from Resources and so are not elaborated further in this Section. • Aggregate intercepts have not been adopted in this study • No metal equivalent values are reported here. Silver is known to occur at Glen Wills - Sunnyside and may prove to be of significant economic value in future but the focus of the current study is on gold only.

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
Relationship between mineralization widths and intercept lengths	• *These relationships are particularly important in the reporting of Exploration Results.* • *If the geometry of the mineralization with respect to the drill hole angle is known, its nature should be reported.* • *If it is not known and only the down hole lengths are reported, there should be a clear statement to this effect (eg 'down hole length, true width not known').*	• There are no exploration results reported for the immediate Glen Wills and Sunnyside area that have not been reported previously
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.*	• There are no exploration results reported for the immediate Glen Wills and Sunnyside area that have not been reported previously
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.*	• Exploration results are not being reported separately from Resources.
Other substantive exploration data	• *Other exploration data, if meaningful and material, should be reported including (but not limited to): geological observations; geophysical survey results; geochemical survey results; bulk samples – size and method of treatment; metallurgical test results; bulk density, groundwater, geotechnical and rock characteristics; potential deleterious or contaminating substances.*	• There are no exploration results reported for the immediate Glen Wills and Sunnyside area that have not been reported previously

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
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.*	• There are no exploration results reported for the immediate Glen Wills and Sunnyside area that have not been reported previously

Section 3: Estimation and Reporting of Mineral Resources

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.*	• Primarily data from re-logging was collected by GGT and ABA geologist in Excel • Re-logging data and original assay certificated compiler by database geologist. The data stored on SQL Server. • The re-logging data was validated on SQL server, excel and Micromine. Invalid data is sent back to geologists for corrections. • The validation procedures are conducted as stated on data validation section. In relation with historical data, based on Previous JORC report (2013) Table 1 • Primary data was provided by MWGM as Excel spreadsheets, Access databases and original analytical laboratory certificates. Mineralized lodes, structures and faults were interpreted by MWGM and exported from their Vulcan model as profile strings. • Data was compiled by Geos Mining into an SQL database following extensive interrogation and restructuring of the MWGM database. Assay results were populated from original analytical laboratory results sheets

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
		to avoid transcription errors. Field samples were thoroughly audited, and any invalid records reviewed with Synergy personnel.
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.*	• GGT geos conducted logging and sampling through re-logging program
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.*	
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.*	
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.*	

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
	• *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.*	
Moisture	• *Whether the tonnages are estimated on a dry basis or with natural moisture, and the method of determination of the moisture content.*	• Tonnages estimated on a dry basis.
Cut-off parameters	• *The basis of the adopted cut-off grade(s) or quality parameters applied.*	
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.*	

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
	Where this is the case, this should be reported with an explanation of the basis of the mining assumptions made.	
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.*	
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.*	
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 material density is measured using wet specific gravity methods. It is measured by weight the core in the air and in the water. Core is weighted as it is. There is no core wrapping conducted nor core drying before weighting. There are 586 measured samples. • This approach is based on assumption that the materials have very low

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<tr><td></td><td>• 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.</td><td>porosity. In addition, 27 samples are measured by wrapped plastic as comparison. Due to insignificant result differences, the method by wrapping plastic is stopped
• The result giving almost similar average value by group of lithology
<table><tr><th colspan="6">Specific Gravity</th></tr><tr><th>Group</th><th>Total Sample</th><th>Min</th><th>Max</th><th>Average</th><th>Std Dev</th></tr><tr><td>Dyke</td><td>8</td><td>2.51</td><td>3.00</td><td>2.76</td><td>0.16</td></tr><tr><td>Granitic</td><td>145</td><td>2.00</td><td>2.87</td><td>2.64</td><td>0.08</td></tr><tr><td>Metased</td><td>320</td><td>2.09</td><td>3.16</td><td>2.73</td><td>0.12</td></tr><tr><td>Vein</td><td>113</td><td>2.28</td><td>3.23</td><td>2.72</td><td>0.13</td></tr><tr><td>Total</td><td>586</td><td>2.00</td><td>3.23</td><td>2.70</td><td>0.12</td></tr></table></td></tr>
<tr><td>Classification</td><td>• 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.</td><td></td></tr>
<tr><td>Audits or reviews</td><td>• The results of any audits or reviews of Mineral Resource Estimates.</td><td></td></tr>
<tr><td>Discussion of relative accuracy/ confidence</td><td>• 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</td><td></td></tr>
</table>

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
	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.*	