Kingsgate
Consolidated Limited

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Manager
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Kingsgate Mineral Resources and Ore Reserves 2016

Kingsgate Consolidated Limited (ASX:KCN) ("Kingsgate" or the "Company") wishes to advise that it has updated its Mineral Resources and Ore Reserves for the period ending 30 June 2016. The update takes into account mining depletion and current economic and operational assumptions. Reflecting the importance of silver, Mineral Resources and Ore Reserves are quoted for gold, silver, and on a gold equivalent (AuEq) basis.

Explanatory Note:

In May 2016, the Thai Government made a national mining policy change calling a halt to all gold mining in the country by 31 December 2016. Subsequently, it was announced that the Chatree Gold Mine's ("Chatree") Metallurgical Licence would only be renewed until 31 December 2016. Based on this, the Chatree Ore Reserve is stated as that material remaining until 31 December 2016. For clarity, a second table of economically extractable mineralisation has been provided separately to show the position if a Metallurgical Licence was granted in the future.

For further information in relation to the premature closure of Chatree, please refer to ASX:KCN announcements dated: 11 May 2016, 12 May 2016, 26 May 2016, and 16 June 2016 respectively.

Group Mineral Resources

Group Mineral Resources (inclusive of Ore Reserves) were estimated at 4.02 million ounces of gold and 114.7 million ounces of silver (206Mt at 0.61g/t Au and 17.3g/t Ag). This equates to a reduction of 0.32 million ounces (~8%) of gold and a decrease of 2 million ounces of silver compared to the 30 June 2015 estimate.

On a gold equivalent basis, Group Mineral Resources were estimated at 5.6 million ounces gold equivalent (206Mt at 0.85g/t AuEq) representing a decrease of 0.33 million ounces gold equivalent (~8%) compared to the 30 June 2015 estimate.

Group Ore Reserves

Group Ore Reserves are estimated at 0.39 million ounces of gold and 49 million ounces of silver (19.6Mt at 0.6g/t Au and 78g/t Ag). This represents a decrease of 0.95 million ounces (~71%) of gold and a decrease of 16 million ounces of silver compared to the 30 June 2015 estimate. The decrease in gold relates to mining depletion from Chatree, and the non-renewal of a Metallurgical Licence to continue processing ore beyond 31 December 2016.

On a gold equivalent basis, Group Ore Reserves are estimated at 1.20 million ounces gold equivalent (19.6Mt at 1.9g/t AuEq). This represents a decrease of 1.1 million ounces (~48%) gold equivalent compared to the 30 June 2015 estimate.

Chatree Gold Mine, Thailand

Chatree Mineral Resource estimates have not materially changed from the estimates reported for 30 June 2015. The Chatree Mineral Resources in this report are derived from the same block model used for the June 2015 estimates, with depletion by mining to the end of June 2016, and comparatively minor stockpile changes. Information relating to Chatree Mineral Resource estimation is available in an ASX:KCN announcement titled “Kingsgate 2015 Mineral Resources and Ore Reserves” dated 23 October 2015.

Chatree Mineral Resources are estimated at 3.5 million ounces of gold (166Mt at 0.66g/t Au and 5.86g/t Ag) compared to 3.64 million ounces of gold for the 30 June 2015 estimate. This decrease is in line with mining depletion for the period.

Chatree Ore Reserves are estimated at 0.09 million ounces of gold (2.5Mt at 1.1g/t Au and 17.6g/t Ag) compared to 1.1 million ounces of gold in 2015. The reduction is due to mining depletion, and the non-renewal of a Metallurgical Licence to continue processing ore beyond 31 December 2016.

Nueva Esperanza Project, Chile

The Mineral Resource and Ore Reserve estimates have not changed from the previously reported ASX announcements titled “Nueva Esperanza Resource Update” dated 14 April 2016, and the “Nueva Esperanza Pre-Feasibility Study” dated 14 April 2016.

The Mineral Reserve and Resource estimates have been reported according to the Australasian Code for Reporting of Exploration Results, Mineral Resources and Ore Reserves (the JORC Code, 2012). Supporting information including Table 1 for the Nueva Esperanza Resource and Reserves can be found in the ASX:KCN releases mentioned above.

Ore Reserves and Mineral Resources

as at 30 June 2016

Ore Reserves

			Grade				Contained Metal			
Source	Category	Tonnes (Million)	Gold (g/t)	Silver (g/t)	Au Equiv (g/t)	Ag Equiv. (g/t)	Gold (M oz)	Silver (M oz)	Au Equiv. (M oz)	Ag Equiv. (M oz)
Chatree	Proved	2.1	1.15	17.7	1.28	174	0.08	1.20	0.09	11.8
	Probable	0.4	1.07	17.2	1.20	163	0.01	0.22	0.02	2.1
	Total	**2.5**	**1.14**	**17.6**	**1.27**	**172**	**0.09**	**1.42**	**0.10**	**13.8**
Nueva Esperanza	Proved	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
	Probable	17.1	0.5	87	2.0	117	0.30	47.8	1.10	64.3
	Total	**17.1**	**0.5**	**87**	**2.0**	**117**	**0.30**	**47.8**	**1.10**	**64.3**
Total	Proved	2.1	1.15	17.7	1.28	174	0.08	1.20	0.09	11.8
	Probable	17.5	0.5	85	1.9	118	0.31	48.1	1.12	66.4
	Total	**19.6**	**0.6**	**78**	**1.9**	**124**	**0.39**	**49.2**	**1.20**	**78.2**

Mineral Resources (Inclusive of Ore Reserves)

			Grade				Contained Metal			
Source	Category	Tonnes (Million)	Gold (g/t)	Silver (g/t)	Au Equiv. (g/t)	Ag Equiv. (g/t)	Gold (M oz)	Silver (M oz)	Au Equiv. (M oz)	Ag Equiv. (M oz)
Chatree	Measured	75.8	0.71	6.77	0.76	103	1.73	16.5	1.85	252
	Indicated	49.8	0.64	5.58	0.68	93	1.02	8.9	1.09	148
	Inferred	40.6	0.59	4.50	0.62	85	0.77	5.9	0.81	111
	Total	**166.2**	**0.66**	**5.86**	**0.70**	**96**	**3.53**	**31.3**	**3.76**	**511**
Nueva Esperanza	Measured	1.6	0.01	93	1.56	94	0.0005	4.8	0.08	4.8
	Indicated	27.2	0.46	73	1.67	100	0.40	63.8	1.46	87.9
	Inferred	10.6	0.3	43	1.0	60	0.09	14.8	0.33	20.0
	Total	**39.4**	**0.39**	**66**	**1.48**	**89**	**0.49**	**83.4**	**1.88**	**112.7**
Total	Measured	77.4	0.70	8.55	0.78	103	1.73	21.3	1.93	257
	Indicated	77.0	0.58	29.4	1.03	95	1.42	72.7	2.55	236
	Inferred	51.2	0.53	12.5	0.70	80	0.86	20.7	1.14	131
	Total	**205.6**	**0.61**	**17.3**	**0.85**	**94**	**4.02**	**114.7**	**5.63**	**623**

Notes to the Ore Reserves and Mineral Resources Tables:

(1) Rounding of figures causes some numbers to not add correctly.

(2) Nueva Esperanza Equivalent factors:
Silver Equivalent: AgEq (g/t) = Ag (g/t) + Au (g/t) x 60.
Gold Equivalent: AuEq (g/t) = Au (g/t) + Ag (g/t) / 60.
Calculated from prices of US$1200/oz Au and US$19.00/oz Ag, and metallurgical recoveries of 80% Au and 84% Ag estimated from test work by Kingsgate.

(3) Chatree Equivalent factors:
Gold Equivalent: AuEq/t = Au (g/t) + Ag (g/t) /136.
Silver Equivalent: AgEq g/t = Au (g/t) x 136 + Ag g/t.
Calculated from prices of US$1200/oz Au and US$19.00/oz Ag and metallurgical recoveries of 83.3% Au and 38.7% Ag based on metallurgical testwork and plant performance.

(4) Cut-off grades for Resources are:
Chatree 0.30 g/t Au, Nueva Esperanza 0.5g/t AuEq.

(5) Nueva Esperanza Reserves are based on a floating cut-off grade method. In this method each Resource block is subjected to a series of calculations to generate revenue and cost fields that are used to determine a breakeven cut-off grade.

(6) Cut-off grades for Chatree Reserves are 0.35 g/t Au.

(7) It is in the Company's opinion that all the elements included in the metal equivalent calculations have a reasonable potential to be recovered.

(8) As at the date of reporting - 7 October 2016, the Bowdens Silver Project is 100% owned by Silver Mines Limited (ASX:SVL). Please refer to the ASX:KCN release titled "Update on the sale of the Bowdens Silver Project" dated 30 September 2016, for more information.

Chatree – With a Metallurgical Licence beyond 31 December 2016

The table below shows what the Chatree Reserve would be if the Metallurgical Licence was granted in the future.

			Grade				Contained Metal			
Source	Category	Tonnes (Million)	Gold (g/t)	Silver (g/t)	Au Equiv (g/t)	Ag Equiv. (g/t)	Gold (M oz)	Silver (M oz)	Au Equiv. (M oz)	Ag Equiv. (M oz)
Chatree	Proved	28.7	0.81	8.76	0.87	119	0.75	8.1	0.81	110
	Probable	9.3	0.80	7.04	0.85	116	0.24	2.1	0.25	34.6
	Total	**38.0**	**0.81**	**8.34**	**0.87**	**118**	**0.99**	**10.2**	**1.06**	**144**

Notes:

1. For the material in the table above to become a JORC 2012 Reserve, the Thai Department of Primary Industries and Mines would need to grant the Chatree Metallurgical Licence for a 5 year period.
2. The information in the table above is not currently a reserve.

Competent Person Statement

The information relating to Nueva Esperanza Ore Reserves is extracted from an ASX announcement by Kingsgate titled “Nueva Esperanza Pre-Feasibility Study” dated 14 April 2016. The information relating to Nueva Esperanza Mineral Resources is extracted from an ASX announcement by Kingsgate titled “Nueva Esperanza Mineral Resource Update” dated 14 April 2016.

Previous announcements referred to in this report are available to view on Kingsgate’s public website (www.kingsgate.com.au). The Company confirms that it is not aware of any new information or data that materially affects the information included in the original market announcement, and in the case of estimates of Mineral Resources or Ore Reserves that all material assumptions and technical parameters underpinning the estimates in the relevant market announcements continue to apply and have not materially changed. The Company confirms that the form and context in which the Competent Person’s findings are presented have not been materially altered from the original announcements.

The information in this report that relates to Chatree Exploration Results and Mineral Resources is based on information compiled by Ron James and Maria Munoz, who were previously employees of the Kingsgate Group. Both Ron James and Maria Munoz who are now consultant geologists, are members of The Australasian Institute of Mining and Metallurgy and qualify as Competent Persons. Mr James and Ms Munoz have sufficient experience that is relevant to the style of mineralisation and type of deposit under consideration and to the activity being undertaken to qualify as a Competent Person as defined in the 2012 Edition of the “Australasian Code for Reporting of Mineral Resources and Ore Reserves”. Mr James and Ms Munoz have consented to the public reporting of these statements and the inclusion of the material in the form and context in which it appears.

The information in this report that relates to the Chatree Ore Reserve estimates is based on information compiled by Jennifer McNee who was formerly a full time employee and is now a consultant geologist to Akara Resources, and who is under the supervision of Rob Kinnaird, who is a member of the Australasian Institute of Mining and Metallurgy. Mr Kinnaird is a full time employee of the Kingsgate Group and has sufficient relevant experience in the style of mineralisation and type of deposit under consideration to qualify as a Competent Person as defined in the 2012 Edition of the “Australasian Code for Reporting of Mineral Resources and Ore Reserves”. Mr Kinnaird has consented to the public reporting of these statements and the inclusion of the material in the form and context in which it appears.

Chatree Gold Mine, Thailand – 30 June 2016 Resource Statement

JORC Code 2012 Edition – Table 1

Section 1: Sampling Techniques and Data

Criteria	Commentary
Sampling techniques	• Resource estimates are based on diamond (DD) and face sampling reverse circulation (RC) drill holes. • The resource drill database totals 704,819 metres of drilling comprising 585,350 (83%) metres of RC and 119,469 (17%) metres of diamond drilling. • All resource drilling and sampling has been by industry standard techniques and is guided by the Kingsgate Group protocols including industry standard QAQC procedures. • For RC drilling, one metre samples were collected from the cyclone then riffle split to create two representative samples of 3 to 4 kg, one for the laboratory for assaying and the other for retention as a reference sample. Wet samples were left to naturally dry prior riffle splitting. Sieved chip samples were geologically logged. • Diamond core was logged for geology and geotechnical characteristics. With the exception of barren dykes diamond core was typically sampled over 1 metre intervals and generally halved using a diamond saw. Samples are sent to the laboratory for assaying and the remaining core is kept in core trays for future reference. • All samples were transported to the Chatree Mine laboratory for assaying by company personnel. • At the laboratory, all samples were dried, crushed and pulverised to 85% passing 75 microns, with a 50g charge analysed for gold by fire assay and silver by aqua regia. • Standard samples, duplicate samples and blank samples were inserted into the assay batches at a frequency of at least 1 in every 25 samples. Sample batches submitted for assay have generally 100 to150 samples with a maximum of 250 samples per batch. • The QAQC results confirm the reliability of sampling and assaying with sufficient confidence for the current estimates. Close agreement between resource model estimates and mill reconciled production for mining to date provides additional confidence in the reliability of the resource sampling and assaying.
Drilling techniques	• All RC drilling used face sampling bits, with diameters of generally 5.25 inch to 5.5 inches (127 to 133 mm) with sub-samples collected by riffle splitting. • Diamond holes were generally drilled with HQ or NQ sized bits (63 or 47.6 mm core diameter) and included RC pre-collars that were drilled sampled and assayed consistently with other RC drilling. Competent core intervals were generally oriented by standard spear techniques.
Drill sample recovery	• Drilling contracts and geological supervision of the drillers require the operators to do their best to provide good quality, high recovery, and uncontaminated samples. • RC drilling used face-sampling bits and rigs of generally sufficient air capacity, including booster compressors where required to provide dry, high recovery samples. • RC sample recovery is calculated by comparing total recovered sample weighs with expected weights derived from bit diameters and the densities used for resource modelling. Overall RC sample recovery averages around 80% with some lower sample recoveries associated with soft and less competent rock such as soil, shear zones or broken rock. • Most RC samples are dry, with 73% of samples having moisture records logged completely dry and 20% as wet. • DD core recovery is recorded by drillers as recovered core lengths for each core run and checked by the field geologists, and average 85%. • Most DD holes were RC pre-collared to below the base of oxidation and the majority of core is from fresh, competent rock giving high core recoveries. Some lower core recoveries are associated with shear or breccia zones, although these are relatively uncommon and rarely associated with mineralisation. • Overall the RC and DD drilling shows good recoveries. There is no notable relationship between gold grades and recovery, and sample recovery has not introduced a bias in the resource sampling.

Criteria	Commentary
	• The potential for preferential loss/gain of fine/coarse material considered to be low. Test sieving and analyses of RC samples showed no notable average difference in gold grades between coarse and fine fractions. • Comparison of gold grades from 544 closely spaced two metre composited samples from RC and diamond holes shows no notable difference in average grades providing additional confidence in the reliability of the RC sampling. Close agreement between resource model estimates and mill reconciled production for mining to date provides additional confidence in the reliability of the resource sampling and assaying.
Logging	• The resource drilling has been logged with appropriate detail to support the current Mineral Resource estimates, metallurgical and mining studies. • All resource holes are geologically logged by industry standard techniques, including qualitative logging of geology, mineralisation, alteration, structure, sample recovery, and sample quality. DD core is also geotechnically logged. The logging uses a paper based system with standardised codes and is transferred into the database after validation in Micromine, Access and a proprietary import tool constructed by H&S Consultants. • Logging is checked for consistency between adjacent holes providing a cross check of logging variations between geologists, and with time. Any logging revisions are recorded in field sheets and updated in the database. The majority of geologists responsible for recording geological data have been working at Chatree for more than five years providing consistency in logging. • All drill core is photographed, stored on site in a core reference library. RC chips are stored on site in a chip library.
Sub-sampling techniques and sample preparation	• All sample collection and bagging is supervised by company geologists. • For RC drilling the full sample from each metre is collected from the cyclone and riffle split to produce two representative samples of 3 to 4 kg; one sample is sent to the laboratory for assaying and the other kept as a reference sample or used as a duplicate with duplicates collected every 20^{th} sample. Wet samples are dried prior riffle splitting. • After metre marking by the logging geologist core is generally halved with a diamond blade core saw. Quarter core samples represent an insignificant proportion of the dataset. After cutting the core is placed back in the core tray for checking by the geologist to ensure correct cutting and replacement. • Rare highly broken core is sampled by collecting random pieces of broken rock to represent the interval. • Core is sampled from a consistent side of the core. Sample numbers are written on the remaining core. • Standard samples, duplicated samples (RC) and blank samples are inserted to the assay samples batch at least 1 in every 25 samples. Each sample batch submitted for assay has generally 100 to 150 samples with a maximum of 250 samples per batch. All samples are transported to the Chatree Mine laboratory by company personnel. • The on-site laboratory is certified by ISO with a 17025 rating. • At the laboratory, samples are dried at 120^{o} C for a minimum of 8 hours then the entire sample is jaw crushed to a nominal 2-4mm. A 1-1.5kg split is taken and pulverised in a 2000cc Lab technics B2000 pulveriser. In addition to routine replicate assays of pulps, duplicate “resplit” samples of jaw-crushed material are taken at approximately every 10th sample. OREAS standards are used as internal laboratory standards. • The field duplicate samples and the laboratory duplicate samples show an acceptable level of repeatability. Additional confirmation of the reliability of the sub-sampling is provided by comparison of gold grades from paired RC and diamond intervals, and paired resource and grade control holes. Close agreement between resource model estimates and mill reconciled production for mining to date provides additional confidence in the reliability of the resource sampling and assaying. • The sub-sample sizes, sub-sample methods and sample preparation techniques are appropriate for the style of mineralisation.
Quality of assay data and laboratory tests	• Assaying for gold and silver is carried out by Chatree Gold Mine on site laboratory. Gold assaying is by fire-assay (25 and 50 g samples) with AAS finish. All assays of greater than 6.0g/t gold are repeated using a gravimetric finish. Silver is assayed using an aqua regia digestion with AAS finish. • The on-site laboratory at the Chatree Mine site is certified by ISO with a 17025 rating. • The analytical technique is considered to be a total representation of the interval sampled.

Criteria	Commentary
	• No geophysical logging is included in resource estimates. • Substantial focus has been given to ensuring sampling procedures meet industry best practice ensuring acceptable levels of accuracy and precision for the resource sampling and assaying. An appropriate sampling protocol has been designed and implemented specifying sample collection and sample preparation and assaying at the laboratory. Laboratory sample preparation is routinely checked using grinding tests and sieve analysis. • All assay batches include blind reference standards, blank samples and field duplicates (RC), in addition to internal laboratory checks. These results are routinely evaluated to determine if results are within predefined tolerances. Inter-laboratory checks are done on a periodic basis and the results are analysed statistically. • For drilling to 2014 each set of 50 samples routinely contained three control samples (47 primary samples, 1 standard, 1 duplicate, 1 blank) with QAQC samples representing 6% of assaying. In 2014 the QAQC protocol was modified as part of Kingsgate's continuous improvement strategy. For the revised protocol each set of 22 samples contains the three control samples (19 primary samples, 1 standard, 1 duplicate, 1 blank) with QAQC samples representing 15% of assaying. • Submitted standards results are analysed on a batch by batch basis and monthly. The majority of standards show average accuracy of within 5% of expected value with no consistent positive or negative bias. In cases where initial standard assays fall outside the acceptable range, the entire batch is re-assayed. • Duplicate assays show acceptable correlation with primary samples with no apparent bias. • The quality control measures have established that the assaying is of appropriate precision and accuracy for the current estimates. Close agreement between resource model estimates and mill reconciled production for mining to date provides additional confidence in the reliability of the resource sampling and assaying.
Verification of sampling and assaying	• Significant intersections have been verified by alternate company personnel and external consultants. • Significant intersections have been re-assayed by different techniques (including Leachwell, Fire assay) to confirm their accuracy. • Twin holes are not routinely drilled. Comparison of gold grades from 544 closely spaced two metre composited samples from RC and diamond holes shows no notable difference in average gold grades providing additional confidence in the reliability of the RC sampling. • Comparison between nearby composited samples from resource and grade control ("GC") drilling within five metres east-west, five metres north-south and two metres vertical gave data pairs for 13% of the 314,972 resource composites. The paired resource and GC composites show comparable average gold grades providing an independent check of resource drilling. • Resource drilling information is stored in an appropriately protected relational Microsoft Access database. RC chips and drill core are on paper using standardised geological codes and transferred into the database after validation in Micromine, Access and a proprietary import tool. Finalised assay results are merged directly into the database from laboratory source files. • The Kingsgate Group has formal data validation procedures with data being validated as close to the source as possible to ensure reliability and accuracy. Inconsistencies identified in the validation procedures are re-checked and changes made to the database once the problem is identified. • Independent checking for internal consistency within and between tables in the resource database extract by MPR showed no significant discrepancies. • Close agreement between resource model estimates and mill reconciled production for mining to date provides additional confidence in the validity of the resource database. • Modifications to the assay dataset for resource modelling are limited to the following: - Below detection assay values are assigned half the detection limit. - Deliberately un-assayed intervals through barren dykes are assigned gold and silver grades of zero. All other un-sampled intervals are assigned null values. - A comparatively small number of samples from earlier resource drilling where analysed for gold, but not silver. These intervals were assigned silver grades from gold-silver regression formulae developed for each deposit area. The majority of these intervals are from mined-out areas, and have little impact on estimation of remnant resources.
Location of data	• Resource modelling is undertaken in local mine grid coordinates with well documented transformations between local and UTM grids. • The site topographic survey is regularly updated by the on-site survey team.

Criteria	Commentary
points	• All hole collars are picked up using a DGPS by the site survey team. • All diamond holes and most RC holes have been down-hole surveyed at generally 25 to 30 m intervals. The surveying was usually undertaken by down-hole camera during withdrawal of the drill string from the hole with the use of a stainless steel rod to minimise magnetic interference. • Some rocks, mostly dykes, have a minor to moderate magnetic content. However, routine checking shows generally little variation between readings in any given hole and the impact of magnetic interference on down-hole surveys is considered insignificant. • The location of the sample points and topographic surface has been established with sufficient accuracy for the current estimates.
Data spacing and distribution	• For most of the main resource areas drill hole spacing ranges from around 20 by 25 metres to 40 by 50 metres (east, north) with holes spaced at up to approximately 100 metres in peripheral areas. • The data spacing and distribution establishes geological and grade continuity adequately for the current resource estimates. • The resource estimates are based on two metre down-hole composited assay grades. This composite interval represents a multiple of the one metre sample length which represents 92% of assayed resource drilling.
Orientation of data in relation to geological structure	• The majority of the resource drill holes are inclined at around 55 degrees and oriented approximately perpendicular to local dominant mineralisation controls interpreted from mapping and structural logging of orientated core. • In comparatively rare areas where the resource drill holes are sub-parallel to the dominant mineralisation structures, comparison with appropriately oriented grade control sampling shows no significant difference in mean gold grades. • The drilling orientations provide unbiased sampling of the mineralisation.
Sample security	• RC samples are delivered to directly to the assay laboratory by company staff at the completion of each drill hole. If samples are left on site overnight they are considered secure, because there is a guard at drill sites at night time when there is no drilling operation. After collection and bagging diamond core samples are delivered directly to the assay laboratory by company staff. • Validity of assay results has been established by use of field duplicates, standards and comparison of results from different sampling phases. Close agreement between resource model estimates and mill reconciled production for mining to date provides additional confidence in the validity of the resource database.
Audits or reviews	• Chatree Gold Mine has had numerous visits by external competent persons who have reviewed all procedures from field sampling, geological interpretation to resource estimation. These audits and reviews are stored on the central server for reviewing. • External and internal reviews have deemed the data and the sampling techniques to be in line with industry standards and of sufficient quality for resource estimation. The competent persons responsible for the current estimates regard the sampling and assay techniques, and data validity as an appropriate basis for resource estimation. • The resource model is routinely compared with GC estimates and any variations are investigated. GC drilling and mill reconciled production provide independent checks of the resource data and model estimates in mined areas. These two independent checks support the general reliability of the resource models.

SECTION 2: Reporting of Exploration Results

Criteria	Commentary
Mineral tenement and land tenure status	• Chatree Gold Mine is located in central Thailand approximately 280km north of Bangkok and 35km south east of Phichit Province. • Akara Resources includes 16 mining leases and 8 waste dump leases covering a total of 11.85 km² • Around of 6.7% of current resources are located outside of Chatree Lease, the other 91% are located inside of mining, TSF and dump lease. The resource in the current location of Dump and TSF represent around of 6.4%.
Exploration done by other parties	• All resource drilling was undertaken by Kingsgate group.
Geology	• The Chatree deposit is located between Phichit and Phetchabun provinces, central Thailand, and is hosted by Late Permian to Early Triassic volcaniclastic and volcanogenic sedimentary rocks. • The regional geology is dominated by a volcano-sedimentary sequence that interfingers laterally with terrigenous sediments. The depositional environment is interpreted to have consisted of a series of andesitic and rhyolitic stratovolcanoes situated in a shallow marine environment adjacent to a continental margin • The Chatree Gold Mine is an unusual low sulphidation epithermal gold–silver deposit located in the Loei – Phetchabun volcanic belt in central Thailand. The deposit spans 2.5 by 7.5km and consists of 8 vein zones, five of which are currently being mined by open pit methods. • The Chatree low sulphidation epithermal gold–silver deposit occurs as veins, stockworks and minor breccias hosted by a volcanic and volcanogenic sedimentary facies. The main gold–silver mineralisation is characterized by colloform–crustiform banded quartz ± carbonate ± chlorite ± adularia–sulphide–electrum veins. Gold mainly occurs as electrum, both as free grains associated with quartz, carbonate minerals and chlorite, and as inclusions in sulphides, mostly pyrite (Salam et al., 2013). • Oxidisation and broad stratigraphic types control the gross distribution of gold and silver mineralisation with specific geological units providing preferred mineralisation hosts. These are most notable at the A Prospect where the sedimentary unit hosts the majority of mineralisation. At a local scale, mineralisation is controlled by structures that cross cut lithological trends. A combination of broad scale geological wire frames and knowledge of local mineralisation controls is utilised when estimating resources. Barren post mineralisation dykes with widths varying from less than one to around eight metres cross cut mineralisation.
Drill hole Information	• No individual drill hole results are included in this announcement.
Data aggregation methods	• The RC and diamond resource holes were generally sampled over one metre down-hole intervals, with assay grades composited to two metre intervals for resource estimation.
Relationship between mineralisation widths and intercept lengths	• The majority of the resource drill holes are generally inclined at around 55^{o}, and oriented approximately perpendicular to local dominant mineralisation controls interpreted from mapping and structural logging of orientated core. Down hole lengths generally approximate true thicknesses.
Diagrams	• Relevant diagrams are included in the body of this announcement.

Criteria	Commentary
Balanced reporting	• No individual drill hole results are included in this announcement.
Other substantive exploration data	• Airborne geophysical surveys were conducted at Chatree in 2004 also ground geophysical surveys still continue since 2004 until recent. • Surface mapping and sampling had been undertaken over the life of the property. • Bulk density, metallurgical results are detailed in Section 3 below.
Future work	• The Mineral Resource Development Strategy for 2015/2016 is to target conceptual high grade underground targets. Drilling will focus on areas where high grade gold mineralization has previously been identified, including the C South and A East Prospects.

SECTION 3: Estimation and Reporting of Mineral Resources

Criteria	Commentary
Database integrity	• Resource drilling information is stored in an appropriately protected relational Microsoft Access database. RC chips and drill core are logged on paper using standardised codes and transferred into the database after validation in Micromine, Access and a proprietary import tool. Finalised assay results are merged directly into the database from laboratory source files. • The Kingsgate Group has formal data validation procedures with data being validated as close to the source as possible to ensure reliability and accuracy. Inconsistencies identified in the validation procedures are checked by the project geologists and corrected once the problem is identified. • The database is centrally managed by a Database Manager who is responsible for data entry, validation, development, quality control and specialist queries. The database is configured for optimal validation through constraints, library tables, triggers and stored procedures. Data that fails these rules is quarantined until it is corrected. • Independent checking for internal consistency within and between tables in the resource database extract by MPR showed no significant discrepancies.
Site visits	• The Competent Persons work on site or regularly visit site and have a detailed knowledge of the resource data, mineralisation controls, and mining operations.
Geological interpretation	• After close to 20 years of evaluation and resource estimation and 15 years of mining the geological setting and mineralisation controls are well understood and confidence in the geological interpretation is high. The interpreted geological frame work is based on resource drilling data, and grade control and pit mapping. Alternative interpretations are considered unnecessary due to the detailed understanding of mineralisation controls. • Oxidisation and broad stratigraphic types control the gross distribution of gold and silver mineralisation with specific geological units providing preferred mineralisation hosts. These are most notable at the A Prospect where the sedimentary unit hosts the majority of mineralisation. At a local scale, mineralisation is controlled by structures that cross cut lithological trends. A combination of broad scale geological wire frames and knowledge of local mineralisation controls is utilised when estimating resources. • Barren post mineralisation dykes with widths varying from less than one to around eight metres cross cut mineralisation, with these intervals commonly not assayed in resource drilling.

<table>
<tr><th>Criteria</th><th>Commentary</th></tr>
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The MIK modelling includes mineralised domains interpreted with reference to broad scale geological wire frames and geological understanding of local mineralisation controls developed from geological interpretations based on resource drill data, grade control data and pit mapping. Un-sampled dykes intervals are assigned zero grades in the modelling dataset.

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<tr><td>Dimensions</td><td>

Resource estimates extend from the southern edge of the mining lease to the northern Q Prospect for 4.2 kilometres. Overall width of the resource is typically 40 to 80 metres depending on dip, but extends up to 160 metres in the A Prospect. Estimated resources extend from the current surface to a maximum of 370 metres below the pre-mining surface.

</td></tr>
<tr><td>Estimation and modelling techniques</td><td>

Resources were estimated by Multiple Indicator Kriging of gold and silver grades with block support adjustment to reflect open pit mining selectivity based on gold cut off grades.
The MIK modelling includes mineralised domains interpreted with reference to broad scale geological wire frames and geological understanding of local mineralisation controls developed from geological interpretations based on resource drill data, grade control data and pit mapping. Un-sampled dykes intervals are assigned zero grades, and included in the MIK modelling. This approach is supported by the close reconciliation with production. Comparative modelling excluding dyke assays and post-processing the MIK estimates by dyke wireframes showed no significant differences.
Grade continuity of each domain was characterised by indicator variograms modelled at 14 indicator thresholds.
All bin grades used for MIK modelling were determined from class mean grades with the exception of upper bin grades which were determined on a case by case basis from review of the tenor and distribution of high grade composites.
Micromine software was used for data compilation, domain wire-framing, and coding of composite values, and GS3M was used for resource estimation.
The block model has 10 by 25 by 6m panels (east, north, elevation) relative to the generally 20 by 25 to 40 by 50 m spaced resource drilling.
The modelling includes a four pass octant based search strategy as outlined below with search ellipsoids aligned with local mineralisation controls.

<table>
<tr><th rowspan="2">Search Pass</th><th colspan="3">Radii</th><th rowspan="2">Minimum Data</th><th rowspan="2">Minimum Octants</th><th rowspan="2">Maximum Data</th></tr>
<tr><th>X</th><th>Y</th><th>Z</th></tr>
<tr><td>1</td><td>25</td><td>25</td><td>12</td><td>16</td><td>4</td><td>48</td></tr>
<tr><td>2</td><td>37.5</td><td>37.5</td><td>18</td><td>16</td><td>4</td><td>48</td></tr>
<tr><td>3</td><td>37.5</td><td>37.5</td><td>18</td><td>8</td><td>2</td><td>48</td></tr>
<tr><td>4</td><td>70</td><td>70</td><td>30</td><td>8</td><td>2</td><td>48</td></tr>
</table>

The modelling technique is appropriate for the mineralisation style. The resource modelling approach and parameters are supported by the close reconciliation with production.
The estimates include gold and silver grades with no by-products. Silver grades are generally comparatively low and poorly correlated with gold grades. Sulphide content is globally low and its effect on acid mine drainage is reviewed at the mining stage.
Validation of the block model included reviewing each section (25m along strike) and plan (6m) to check that estimates are consistent with informing data and interpreted mineralisation trends.
The current estimates are consistent with the previous models with local differences reflecting infill drilling and minor revisions to estimation parameters which primarily impact peripheral Inferred resources.
The Chatree Operation has been actively mining for 15 years. Comparisons between the resource model estimates and mill-reconciled production provides a check of model reliability. Such comparisons are routinely performed by month, quarter and year, and project to date including subdivision by deposit area.
Evaluating the current resource model at appropriate cut off grades for the volume mined to end June 2016 closely matches mill-reconciled production of 54 Mt @ 1.21g/t gold and 12.5 g/t silver for 2.11 and 21.7 Moz of gold and silver respectively inclusive of un-processed stockpiles.

</td></tr>
</table>

Criteria	Commentary
	• Relative to model estimates, ore production totals 4% less tonnes, at 5% higher gold grades for 1% more contained gold ounces, and 8% higher silver grades. • The overall close agreement includes relatively short periods of less consistent reconciliation reflecting the highly variable nature of the mineralisation. For mining to April 2012, ore definition was based on partial extraction Leachwell assaying (not calibrated for recovery) contributing some of the marginally lower tonnages, and higher mined grades relative to the resource estimates based on fire assays.
Moisture	• Tonnages are estimated on a dry basis with bulk densities assigned by oxidation type on the basis of immersion measurements of representative core samples including oven drying at 110^{o}C.
Cut-off parameters	• The cut-off grade of 0.30 g/t gold used for reporting resources reflects the average gold price for the last five years of USD 1460/oz and anticipated costs and average metallurgical recoveries.
Mining factors or assumptions	• Mining at Chatree is by open cut methods utilising 200t and 100t class excavators with ore definition based on close spaced RC grade control drilling. • The resource estimates include block support adjustment to reflect ore selection based on gold cut-off grades with mining selectivity and RC grade control sampling consistent with current practise at Chatree.
Metallurgical factors or assumptions	• Plant recovery varies depending on mineralisation type and throughput rate, with an historic average gold recovery of over 85%. Test work aimed at improving knowledge of recovery variability by rock types is ongoing. • Detailed metallurgical testing has been completed for the major deposits and is supported by plant performance. These results have been applied to the mineralisation domains when estimating Ore Reserves and determining the cut-off grade for resource reporting.
Environmental factors or assumptions	• Estimated resources lie within a Mining Lease and consideration of waste dumps and infrastructure has been made when determining cut off grades. The Chatree Operation has completed various environmental impact statements in compliance with regulations for approval of Mining Leases.
Bulk Density	• Consistent with previous estimates, the current resource model includes bulk densities of 2.16, 2.40 and 2.62 t/bcm for oxide, transition and fresh material respectively. • These density values are based on immersion measurements of representative, oven-dried diamond core and are supported by reconciliation with production to date.
Classification	• Resource confidence levels were assigned on the basis of search pass and a triangulation defining the limits of closer spaced sampling. Panels within the classification triangulation informed by search passes 1 and 2 were classified as Measured and Indicated respectively. All search pass 3 and 4 panels and all panels in broadly drilled areas outside the classification triangulation were assigned to the Inferred category. These criteria classify estimates for mineralisation tested by nominally 20 by 25 m and 40 by 50 m spaced drilling as Measured and Indicated respectively with estimates for more broadly sampled mineralisation classified as Inferred. • The resource classifications account for all relevant factors including relative confidence in the estimates, reliability of the input data, confidence in continuity of geology and metal vales, quality, quantity and distribution of the data. The classifications are supported by the close agreement between model estimates and production. • The resource classifications appropriately reflect the Competent Persons views of the deposit.
Audits or reviews.	• The current resource model was prepared by Issara geologists and audited by Jonathon Abbott of MPR Geological Consultants Pty Ltd. This Table 1 forms part of extensive internal documentation which is provided to independent consultants during their audits.

Criteria	Commentary
	• Chatree Gold Mine has had numerous visits by external consultants who have reviewed sampling techniques, geological interpretation estimation parameters and results. These audits have concluded that procedures and data used to estimate the Mineral Resource are appropriate for the style of mineralisation. • For ore production to date of 54 Mt the model estimates have closely matched ore production, with production realising 1% and 4% more ounces for gold and silver respectively than model estimates providing additional confidence in the general reliability of model estimates.
Discussion of relative accuracy/ confidence	• The relative accuracy of the Mineral Resource estimate is reflected in the reporting of Measured, Indicated and Inferred estimates with Measured and Indicated Resources of sufficient local confidence to form the basis of mine designs and production scheduling. The close agreement between resource model estimates and mill reconciled production for mining to date provides additional confidence in the reliability of estimates.

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SECTION 4: Estimation and Reporting of Chatree Ore Reserves (June 2016)

Criteria	Commentary
Mineral Resources Estimate for conversion to Ore Reserves	• The mineral resource estimate is based on the May 2015 MIK resource model developed by the Kingsgate Group. The methodology was reviewed by MPR Geological Consultants Pty Ltd (MPR). The Chatree Gold Mine Ore Reserve Estimate is derived from detailed pit designs based on the output of Whittle optimizations run on the May Resource Model compiled by Isaara Mining a wholly owned subsidiary of Kingsgate Consolidated. • The Chatree Mineral Resource estimate is inclusive of the July 2016 Ore Reserves.
Site visits	• The competent person is based on site at Chatree Gold Mine.
Study Status	• The Chatree Gold mine has been operating for over 10 years and is well established. • A feasibility study was conducted in 2005 for the Chatree North leases and that is basis of the current mine plan. • When the resource model is updated with additional drilling, the mining designs and plans are reviewed and financial evaluations applied.
Cut-off Grade	• The cut-off grade used to report reserves is derived from the incremental cost of processing ore, including the cost of re-handle from stockpiles. • A grade of 0.35g/t Au has been used for Ore Reserve Estimate.
Mining Factors	• Detailed pit designs have been completed for all pits at Chatree, based on the May 2015 Resource Model from Issara Mining. • The open pits have been designed following pit slope recommendations of BFP Consultants Pty Ltd for the Chatree North Feasibility Study. • Mining equipment and bench height selection is appropriate for the ore body. Both ore and waste are blasted on 9m benches then mined in 3m flitches by 100t and 180t class excavators. Grade control is done by reverse circulation drilling on 18m benches ahead of drilling and blasting. • Open pits have been designed with 2 way haul roads except for the final benches, which have been designed with one way access to reduce stripping requirements. • As the model is an MIK model, mining dilution and recovery factors are not required.

Criteria	Commentary
	• Open pit cutbacks have been designed with a minimum bench width of 30m. • Inferred Mineral Resources are excluded from the pit optimizations and reserves and counted as zero grade. • All required infrastructure is already in place.
Metallurgical Factors/Recovery Model	• Chatree Gold mine has been running for over 10 years and successfully extracts gold and silver from ore by a CIL/CIP process. • The recovery models for Gold and Silver used in the estimation of the Chatree Gold Mine reserves are variable recovery models based on head grade. The algorithms used were derived from test work performed over the full range of head grades from different geographic areas as well as historical operational data. • The average recovery for gold metal for the remaining reserves is 80.7% and for silver metal 45.2%. • There are increased amounts of carbonaceous ore within the ore body and test work has been performed to determine the impact on recovery. The results of this test work have been incorporated into the overall recovery model for the ore body with a Preg-Robbing Index (PRI) developed to aid the Mill for blending and reagent consumption to maximise recovery in higher PRI ore.
Environmental	• The Chatree Gold Mine operates under an approved Environmental and Health Impact Assessment which is regularly audited by Thai Government officials. The EHIA covers the storage of tailings from the processing plant and waste rock. • The mine currently working on a second plastic lined tailings storage facility for 62M tonnes of ore that was commissioned last fiscal year. • Waste is characterized into potentially acid forming and non-acid forming and placed into dumps in accordance with the EHIA. • The site conditions are that no water is to be discharged from the mining lease.
Infrastructure	• Chatree Gold Mine is supplied with electricity from the Thai national grid and access to Bangkok is by sealed highways. • All land within the mining lease is owned by Akara Resources PCL. Land surrounding the project is generally freehold title, and as such negotiations are conducted with individual land holders to obtain access to land. • Labour is sourced from local communities surrounding the operation. Over 90% of the staff employed on site are Thai Nationals. Akara Resources does not provide any on-site accommodation, with all staff living within the local communities.
Costs	• Capital costs included in the NPV calculation for the project include allowances for construction of the tails storage facility as well as sustaining capital for all aspects of the mine. • The operating costs used in the Whittle optimizations, and to determine the cut of grade, are based on the current contract mining unit rates. • An exchange rate of 34.1 Baht / USD was assumed for the Whittle optimisations and NPV calculations based on the last two years historical data. • Transportation charges are based on current budget. • Treatment charges are based on current operating budget. • The royalty paid to the Thai government for gold production is based on a sliding scale according to the prevailing gold price. (1) two point five per cent of the price of gold per gram for the price not exceeding Baht Four Hundred; (2) five per cent of the price of gold per gram for the part in excess of Baht Four Hundred but not exceeding Baht Six Hundred;

Criteria	Commentary
	(3) ten per cent of the gold per gram for the part in excess of Baht Six Hundred but not exceeding Baht One Thousand; (4) fifteen per cent of the price of gold per gram for the part in excess of Baht One Thousand but not exceeding Baht One Thousand Five Hundred; (5) twenty per cent of the price of gold per gram for the part in excess of Baht One Thousand Five Hundred. • The royalty paid to the Thai Government for silver production is 10%.
Revenue Factors	• A gold price of USD1200/troy oz and a silver price of USD19.00/troy oz were used to calculate the remaining reserves.
Market Assessment	• Production from the Chatree Gold Mine is sold at spot market prices, with no hedging agreements currently in place. • The current life of mine plan indicates that the mine can produce 90k Oz Au until end of December 2016, and 1,401k Oz Ag until end of calendar year, over the current remaining half year mine life.
Economic	• The project is cashflow positive until the end of the year however the NPV was not calculated due to unexpected metallurgical licence expiring at the end of December 2016.
Social	• Chatree Gold Mine has very close working relationships with the communities surrounding the project, with a number of funds set up to provide services and support.
Other Risks	• There are no significant naturally occurring risks to the project. A major flooding event in Thailand in 2011 did not impact the operation. • In May 2016, the Thai Government made a national mining policy change calling a halt to all gold mining in the country by 31 December 2016. Subsequently, it was announced that the Chatree Gold Mine's Metallurgical Licence would only be renewed until 31 December 2016. Based on this the Chatree Ore Reserve is stated as that material remaining until 31 December 2016. For clarity a second table of economically extractable mineralisation has been provided. Material Legal and Marketing Agreements • Output from the Chatree Gold Mine is sold at spot market prices with no hedging agreements currently in place.
Classification	• Resources classified as "Measured" that fall within the designed pit are classified as "Proven" reserves. "Indicated" resources are classified as "Probable" reserves.
Audits or Reviews	• There have been no formal external audits of the Ore Reserve estimate. The Ore Reserve estimate was peer reviewed internally within Kingsgate.
Accuracy/Confidence	• Long term historical reconciliation of the Chatree resource model to mill production shows a high level of confidence the reported contained metal. • The reconciliation carried out is global in nature as ore from different pits and stockpiles is blended in the mill feed.