DGO Gold Limited

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Quarterly Activities Report
Quarter ended 31 Dec 2018

DGO Gold Limited (ASX: DGO "DGO" or "the Company") is pleased to provide its shareholders with an update on its investment, research and exploration activities undertaken during the December quarter 2018.

Highlights

DGO continues to implement its strategy of building a portfolio of strategic investments in low-discovery cost, investment scale brownfields gold discovery opportunities in Western Australia, adding a stake of up to 13.2% in NTM Gold Limited (NTM) to DGO's existing investment of 6.5% of De Grey Mining Limited (DEG).

- **DEG advances on the exploration of the Pilbara Gold Project and the fundamentals of DGO's investment in DEG remain positive. DEG has secured funding of approximately 6 million dollars from the exercise of options.**

- **The funds subscribed by the Company to NTM Gold are being used to fast track drill testing of high priority shear hosted gold targets within largely untested Mertondale Shear, a 40km long structural corridor north of Leonora in the Eastern Goldfields of WA.**

The prospectivity of each of DGO's three major grassroots gold and copper/gold exploration land positions was enhanced. Funding for the next phase of exploration of these land positions will now be sought by way of joint venture or equity exchange.

- **7km long gold surface anomaly identified on DGO's Mallina Licence in the Pilbara Gold Province.**

- **DGO increases and consolidates land holdings in the Yerrida Basin, Murchison Region, Western Australia that is highly prospective for copper and gold ore bodies.**

- **Recent exploration success in the Stuart Shelf, South Australia by BHP for copper and gold has increased the prospectivity of DGO's Pernatty Lagoon targets.**

INVESTMENT IN DE GREY MINING LIMITED

During the quarter De Grey Mining Limited continued to advance their flagship Pilbara Gold Project, that contains a total gold mineral resource of 1.4Moz, with further high-grade drill intercepts at the Withnell deposit including (DEG ASX announcements 3rd Oct & 5th of Nov 2018):

- Withnell Lode 1:
  - 4.65m @ 7.1g/t Au from 164.15m in NDD110
  - 4.13m @ 10.23g/t Au from 125.47m in NDD121
  - 11.1m @ 3.16g/t Au from 190m in NDD123

- Withnell Lode 2:
  - 8.28m @ 2.71g/t Au from 164.2m in NDD123

Additionally, during the quarter DEG were successful in securing approximately 6 million dollars through exercising existing options to further enable the rapid advancement and resource growth. DEG have set a corporate target for their Pilbara Gold Project of + 3 million ounces of gold in resources (DEG ASX announcement 21st Dec 2018).

INVESTMENT IN NTM GOLD LIMITED

During the quarter DGO Gold Limited executed an agreement and made a strategic investment in NTM Gold LTD (ASX: NTM) (DGO ASX announcement 20th Nov 2018).

DGO Gold Limited ("DGO") to invest up to $2M at $0.04 per share via two tranches:

- Tranche 1: $0.5M for 12.5M shares immediately with:
- 12.5M options exercisable at $0.05 by 31 Mar 2020 and
- 12.5M options exercisable at $0.10 by 31 Mar 2022

- Tranche 2: $1.5M for 37.5M shares by 31 March 2019 with:
- 47.5M options exercisable at $0.05 by 31 Mar 2020 and
- 47.5M options exercisable at $0.10 by 31 Mar 2022

The investment will result in DGO a holding of 13.2% in the ordinary shares of NTM, prior to the exercise of any of the attached options and other capital raising by NTM.

DGO funded the Tranche 1 investment from existing cash reserves with Tranche 2 to be funded on a best endeavors' basis on or before March 31st, 2019.

The investment in NTM has resulted from an extensive review of opportunities for DGO to participate in brownfield exploration and discovery of gold resources in Western Australia. NTM, in DGO's view, is a well-positioned gold explorer in WA in this context with 538,000 ounces of gold resources (refer footnote 1 below) already delineated in its tenements and with the potential for significant resource extensions and additions along its 100% held, 40 kilometre long Mertondale Shear zone and related gold trends. The funds subscribed by DGO will assist NTM to accelerate its strategically targeted drilling along these trends.

PILBARA REGION, WESTERN AUSTRALIA

DGO's strategy in the Pilbara seeks to expand upon the most recent developments in the understanding of both Witwatersrand type and structurally controlled sediment hosted gold deposits. Working closely with leading mineral deposit researchers, under our research agreement with CODES at the University of Tasmania, DGO has been successful in building a significant land position canvassing both styles of gold mineralization that are known to occur in the Pilbara Gold Province. Details outlining the prospectivity and also the current status of our exploration efforts are as follows:

Mallina *(E47/3327 to 47/3329 – 100% DGO Gold)*

Mallina adjoins to the southwest the De Grey's Pilbara Gold Project.

Mallina shares similar geological and structural settings to the mineralization delineated by De Grey to the north and north-east. The tenement package incorporates over 30km's of strike length of major ENE-trending structures that parallel the Mallina Shear Zone (MSZ)(refer to Figure 1). A NE trending splay, of the MSZ, is associated with a 2km strike length gold anomaly that defines the Scotties Well target (defined by historical soil anomalies up to 1g/t Au; refer to Figure 2).

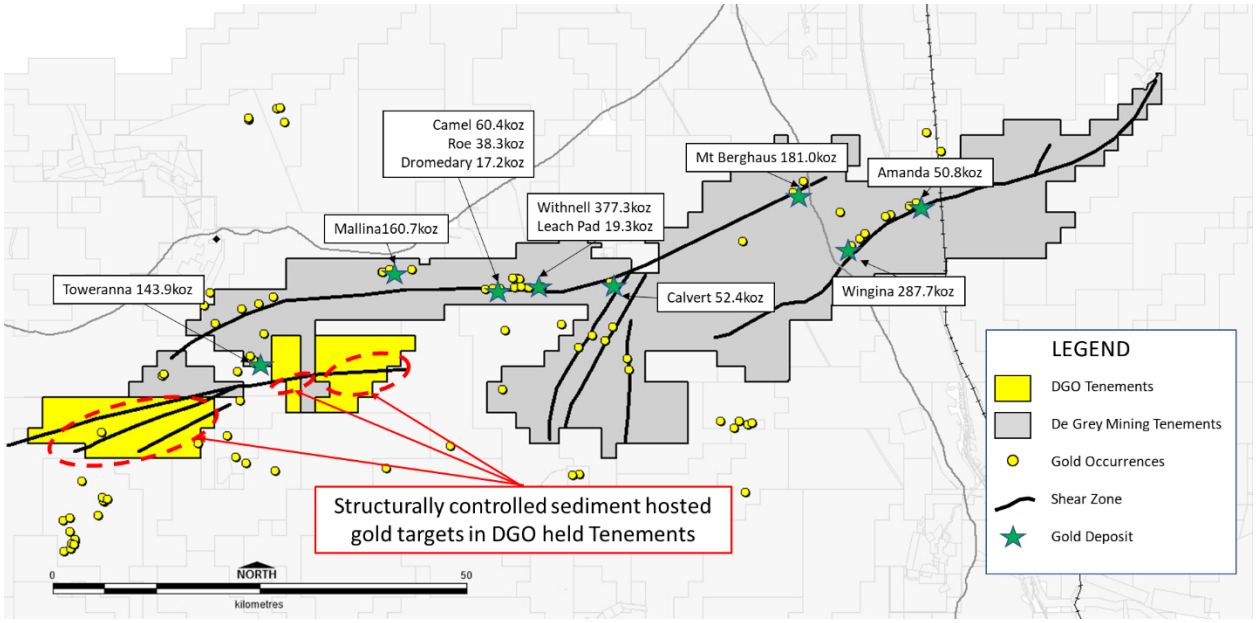

***Figure 1**: DGO Mallina Tenure with Significant Gold Deposits / Occurrences and Targets*

During the fourth quarter of 2018 a broad spaced (2km x 160m) soil sampling program was completed over the 20km long structural corridor within E47/3327. Figure 2 illustrates two new large (2km x 1km) elevated gold in soil anomalies, up to six times background, that broadly correspond with the interpreted position of the ENE shear. These two new gold anomalies added to the historic Scotties well gold in soil anomaly represent a large > 7km high priority target that at surface is largely covered by soil with little to no subcrop. Further sampling is warranted.

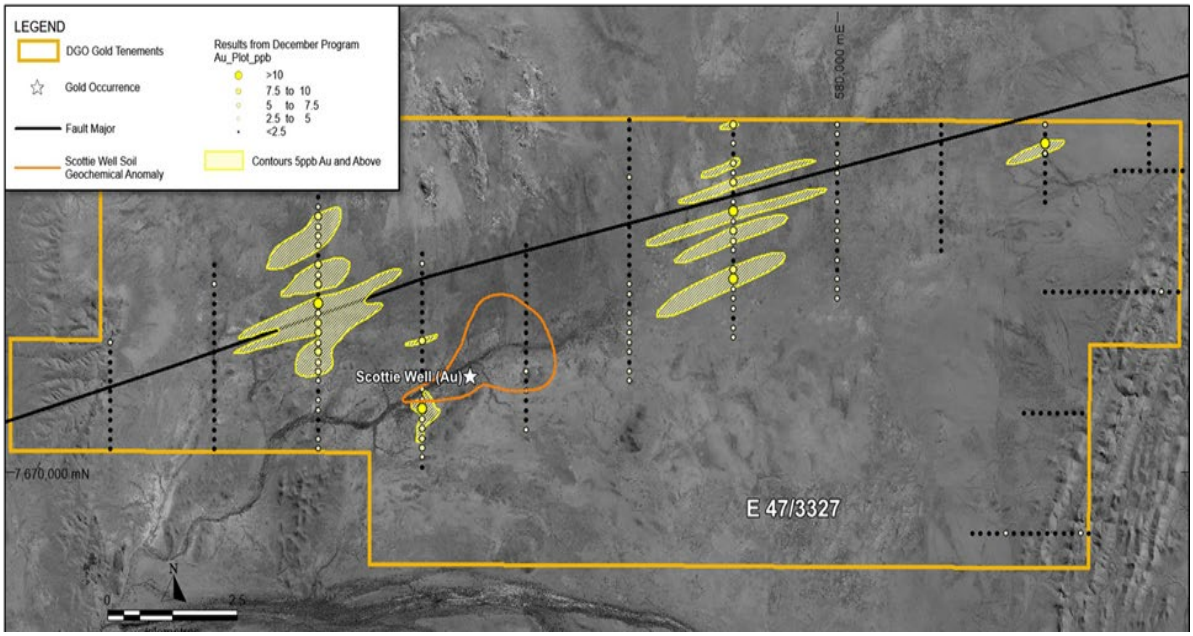

***Figure 2**: E47/3327 Gold in Soil Sampling Results*

YERRIDA BASIN, MURCHISON REGION, WESTERN AUSTRALIA

Yerrida East *(E51/1748 to 51/1753 and ELA51/1897 – 100% DGO Gold Middelen Option – E51/1725, 51/1726 – 0%DGO Gold)*

Previous data compilation by DGO over the eastern Yerrida Basin tenements had identified a 25km long gold, copper and zinc geochemical anomaly associated with ENE trending shear structures in the Killara, Doolgunna and Johnson Cairn Formations. The geochemical anomaly is associated with inter-fingering sedimentary and volcanic formations of the Yerrida Group, considered equivalents to the DeGrussa Formation of the Bryah Basin which hosts Sandfire Resources' DeGrussa and Monty deposits and the Morck's Well prospect.

During the quarter DGO executed a binding terms sheet with Middelen Pty Ltd (Middelen) which provides DGO with the opportunity to purchase Middelen's tenements E51/1725 and E51/1726 which are surrounded by or contiguous with DGO's Yerrida East tenements. The addition of the Middelen tenements to the landholdings of DGO significantly consolidates DGO's prospective ground in the Yerrida basin (refer Figure 3).

Under the terms of the Middelen agreement DGO has paid a non-refundable option fee of A$25,000 and Middelen has granted DGO an 18-month exclusive option to purchase 100% of E51/1725, E51/1726, free from any encumbrances, for the payment totaling $300,000 in cash or shares in DGO or a combination of both at DGO's option.

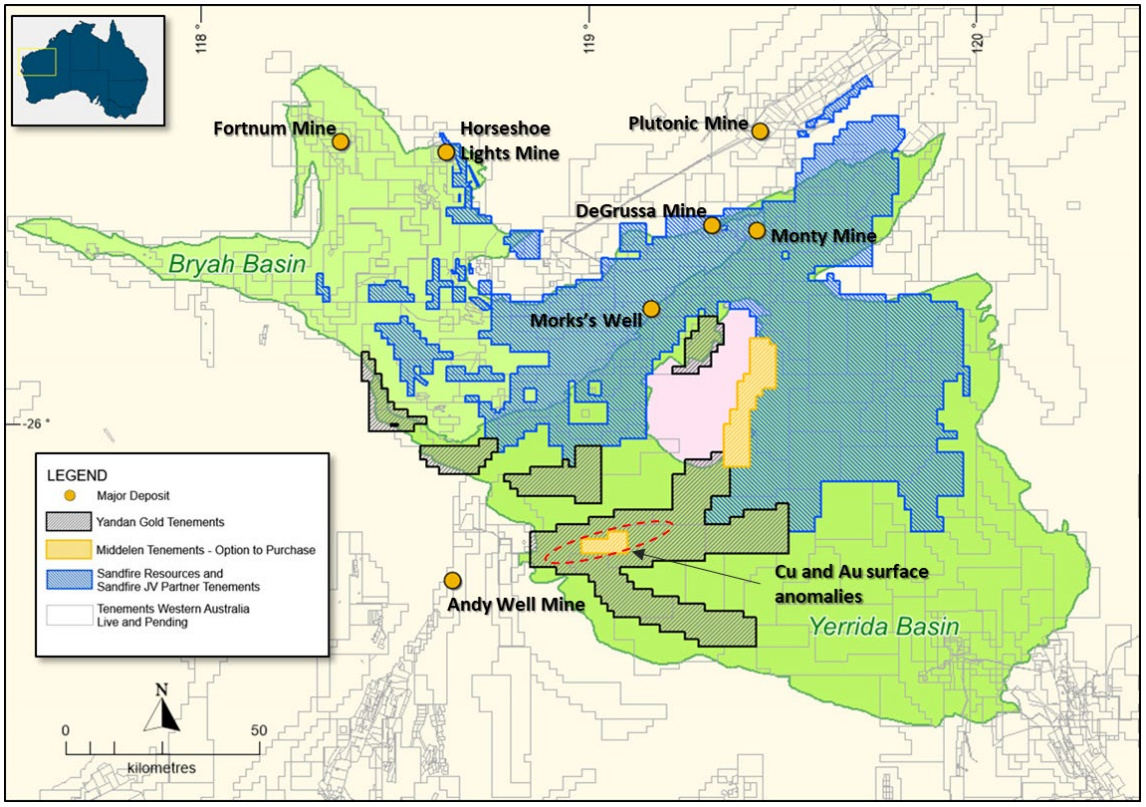

***Figure 3**: DGO and Sandfire Resources licences in the Yerrida and Bryah Basins*

The Middelen option consolidates, into DGO's control, the tenure over the anomalous copper and gold VHMS targets within the Yerrida Basin. DGO now has direct access to approximately 25 kilometres of the prospective stratigraphy. Furthermore, DGO has control of a large (2,137 km^2) highly prospective land package within the Yerrida basin that is adjacent to Sandfire Resources Licences.

SOUTH AUSTRALIA

During the quarter the exploration prospectivity of the Stuart Shelf, South Australia has increased as a direct result of BHP's discovery at their Oak Dam West exploration project. BHP reported several drill intercepts of greater than 0.5 % Cu, the best of which was from drill hole AD-23: 425.7m @ 3.04% Cu and 0.59 g/t Au from 1,063m downhole (BHP ASX announcement 27th Nov 2018).

The new BHP exploration discovery is located ~40 kilometres to the north of DGO's Pernaty Lagoon tenements (refer Figure 4). The Stuart Shelf hosts the Olympic Dam, Carapateena, and a number of other smaller and sub-economic copper-gold deposits. Most of these deposits are thought to be genetically related to and are hosted within the Gawler Range Volcanics. The DGO Stuart Shelf licence areas are prospective for copper mineralization - the host sequence to the Olympic Dam, Oak Dam West and Carapateena mineral systems, the Grawler Range Volcanics, underlies the Tapley Hill Formation within the DGO's licence blocks.

DGO's exploration methodology on the Stuart Shelf relies on identifying geochemical halos to large copper mineral systems (E.g. Olympic Dam and Carapateena). This involves defining the geochemical characteristics of the potential host rocks on a regional scale. Extensive sampling and testing of pyrites within the Tapley Hill Formation black shales was completed at CODES at the University of Tasmania under an exclusive arrangement last quarter. The levels of gold, silver, copper and cobalt in the pyrites were utilised to define copper mineralization halo/footprints and to develop vectors to copper deposits. Application of the technology has defined two targets for discovery of sediment-hosted copper under cover on the Stuart Shelf and resulted in further applications for tenements in the Pernatty Lagoon and Myall North areas to fully cover the target zones.

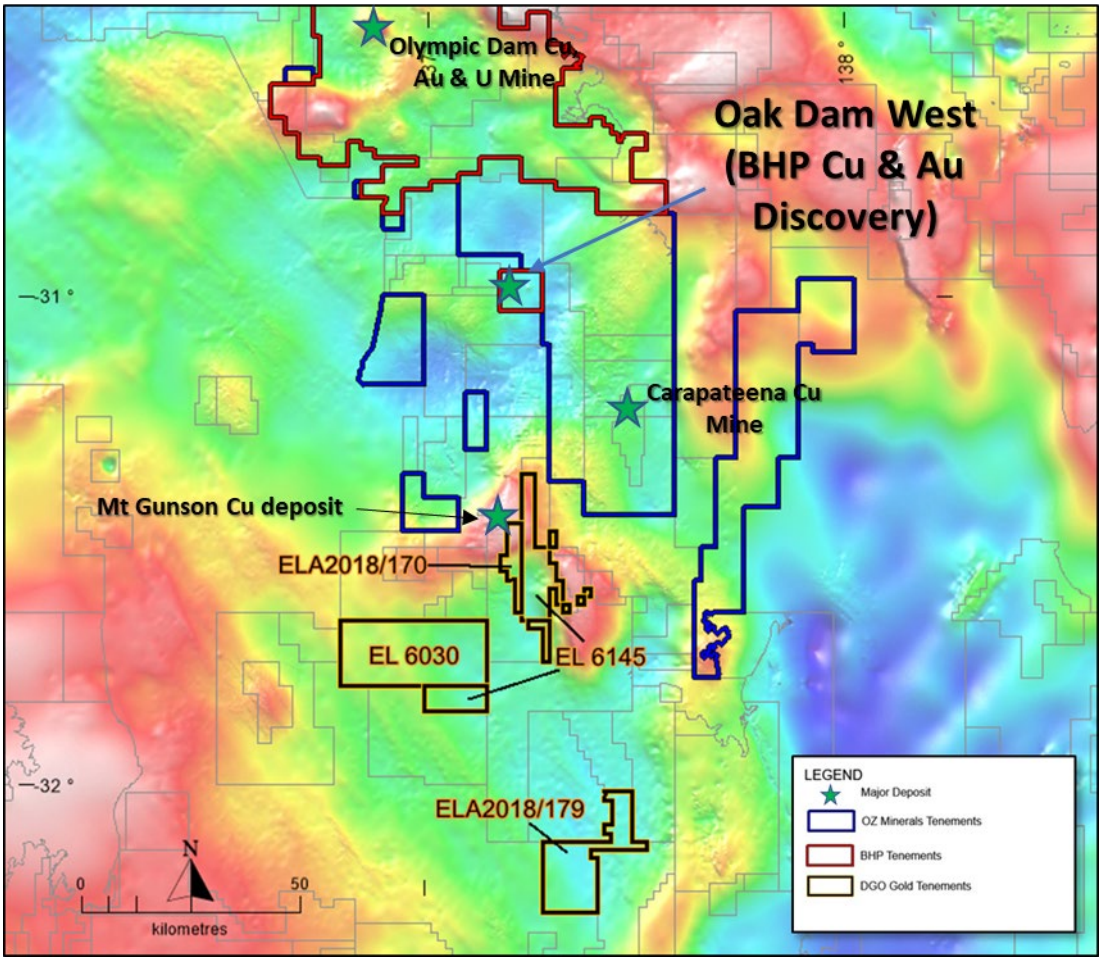

***Figure 4**:Regional gravity image with DGO licences and applications in the Stuart Shelf, SA*

SHARE CAPITAL

As at 31 December 2018, the Company had 25,143,544 fully paid shares, 878,695 40c listed options, 10,042,129 $1 unlisted options and 3,350,000 performance rights.

FINANCIAL POSITION

As at 31 December 2018, the Company had $1,945,964 in cash. Subsequent to 31 December 2018, DGO Gold Ltd lodged its 2018 income tax return with an estimated tax refund due of $779,673.74.

Dr Darryl Clark
Managing Director

Footnote 1: NTM's JORC Code (2012) Total Mineral Resource (ASX:NTM Announcement 13 June 2018) is: Indicated 1.75Mt @ 2.23g/t for 125,706 ounces Au and Inferred 10.77Mt @ 1.19g/t for 412,157 ounces Au, totaling 12.52Mt @ 1.34g/t for 537,862 ounces Au.

DGO GOLD

DGO's strategy is to build a portfolio of Western Australian gold discovery companies primarily through strategic equity investment and also through tenement acquisition and joint ventures. DGO differentiates itself as a listed gold company by seeking to identify and invest in gold discovery opportunities that meet three key criteria:

Low-finding cost – Brownfield gold discovery opportunities where finding costs are assessed to be comfortably below the brownfields average of $20 per ounce.

Potential for scale – Initial resource potential of greater than 3 million ounces, required to support successful development.

Upside Optionality – Potential for long term resource growth well beyond 3 million ounces and potential for upside surprise via either a world class discovery (+10 million ounces) or substantial high grade mineralization.

DGO also holds and builds strategic gold exploration land positions where it would expect to participate as a funded joint venture partner or shareholder by way of equity exchange.

The Company's exploration strategy is led by veteran gold geologist, Executive Chairman, Eduard Eshuys and Managing Director, Dr Darryl Clark, supported by a specialist consultant team comprising, Professor Ross Large, former head of the Centre for Excellence in Ore Deposits (CODES), Professor Neil Phillips, former head of Minerals at CSIRO and a specialist in Witwatersrand basin gold mineralization, Dr Stuart Bull, a sedimentary basin specialist, and Barry Bourne of Terra Resources, a highly experienced mineral exploration geophysicist.

Competent person statement

Exploration or technical information in this release has been prepared by ***Dr Darryl Clark****, who is the Managing Director of DGO Gold Limited and a Member of the Australian Institute of Mining and Metallurgy. Dr Clark has sufficient experience which is relevant to the style of mineralization under consideration and to the activity which he is undertaking to qualify as a Competent Person as defined in the 2012 Edition of the "Australasian Code for Reporting of Exploration Results, Mineral Resources and Ore Reserves" (the JORC Code). Dr Clark consents to the report being issued in the form and context in which it appears.*

LAND HOLDINGS

DGO's tenements cover a total of 10,341km^2 (granted, under application or joint venture/option) across Western Australia and South Australia covering some of the high priority targets identified by the CODES research.

During the reporting period exploration licence EL 6269 in the Dawson Project area of the Adelaide Fold Belt was granted and two new exploration licence applications (ELA 2018/170 and ELA 2018/179) were lodged in the Stuart Shelf of South Australia.

An option to purchase agreement was also executed with Middelen Pty Ltd over E51/1725 and E51/1726 in the Yerrida Basin of Western Australia. See *Table 1* for a full listing of tenements.

		Tenements - Granted	Tenements - Applications	Area (km^2)
Western Australia				
	Mt Edwards	E15/1465, 1488, 1514		63
	Lake Randall JV	E15/1573		53
	Ora Banda	P24/4946 - 4956		22
	Black Flag	P24/4986 - 4992, E24/197		31
	Mallina	E47/3327 - 3329		243
	East Pilbara	E45/5031 - 5035 E46/1207 - 1208	E45/5030, E45/5084, E46/1203 - 1204, E46/1228 - 1229, E47/3898, E47/3900, E47/3901, E47/3909	3,743
	Yerrida Basin	E51/1590, 1729, 1730, 1748 - 1753, E51/1833	E51/1897	1,869
	Middelen Option	E51/1725, 1726		268
	Yamarna West		E38/3343, E38/3344	728
Sub-Total				6,903
South Australia				
	Mt Barker	EL 5770, EL 5812, EL 5946		243
	Wirrabara	EL 6237		755
	Dawson	EL 5737, EL 5876, EL 5877, EL 6036, EL 6209, EL 6269		1,228
	Yerelina (Stuart Shelf)	EL 5813		145
	Pernatty Lagoon (Stuart Shelf)	EL 6145	ELA 2018/170	36

	Bookaloo (Stuart Shelf)	EL 6030	490
	Myall North (Stuart Shelf)	ELA 2018/179	115
Sub-Total			3,322
TOTAL			**10,341**

Table 1: DGO Tenement Holdings as at 3 January 2019

JORC Code, 2012 Edition – Table 1

Section 1 Sampling Techniques and Data – *Mallina Soil Sampling* (Criteria in this section apply to all succeeding sections.)

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
Sampling techniques	• *Nature and quality of sampling (e.g. cut channels, random chips, or specific specialised industry standard measurement tools appropriate to the minerals under investigation, such as down hole gamma sondes, or handheld XRF instruments, etc). These examples should not be taken as limiting the broad meaning of sampling.* • *Include reference to measures taken to ensure sample representivity and the appropriate calibration of any measurement tools or systems used.* • *Aspects of the determination of mineralisation that are Material to the Public Report. In cases where 'industry standard' work has been done this would be relatively simple (e.g. 'reverse circulation drilling was used to obtain 1 m samples from which 3 kg was pulverised to produce a 30 g charge for fire assay'). In other cases more explanation may be required, such as where there is coarse gold that has inherent sampling problems. Unusual commodities or mineralisation types (e.g. submarine nodules) may warrant disclosure of detailed information.*	• Conventional reconnaissance soil sampling over structural and lithological targets. At Mallina 253 samples were collected at 160m spacing on lines 2km apart. • Soil samples were collected by shovel from a depth of approximately 20cm below surface. Soils were sieved in the field and a minimum of 300g of -1.6mm soil was retained for analysis. Sample locations were recorded by handheld GPS. • Soil sampling produced a minimum of 300g of -1.6mm product which was submitted to Intertek Genalysis Laboratories in Perth for analysis. Samples were dry pulverised and analysed for Au by fire assay (FA25/MS02) and multi-element analysis by 4 acid digest and ICP-OES (4A/OE33) for 33 element - Ag, Al, As, Ba, Bi, Ca, Cd, Ce, Co, Cr, Cu, Fe, K, La, Li, Mg, Mn, Mo, Na, Ni, P, Pb, S, Sb, Sc, Sn, Sr, Te, Ti, Tl, V, W, and Zn.
Drilling techniques	• *Drill type (e.g. core, reverse circulation, open-hole hammer, rotary air blast, auger, Bangka, sonic, etc) and details (e.g. core diameter, triple or standard tube, depth of diamond tails, face-sampling bit or other type, whether core is oriented and if so, by what method, etc).*	• Not applicable.
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.*	• Not applicable. A minimum of 300g of sieved sample was collected at each sample site. • All soil samples are a uniformly sieved size fraction and a minimum sample size is collected.
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.*	• Not applicable • Not applicable • Not applicable
Sub-sampling techniques	• *If core, whether cut or sawn and whether quarter, half or all core taken.*	• Not applicable

and sample preparation	• *If non-core, whether riffled, tube sampled, rotary split, etc. and whether sampled wet or dry.* • *For all sample types, the nature, quality and appropriateness of the sample preparation technique.* • *Quality control procedures adopted for all sub-sampling stages to maximise representivity of samples.* • *Measures taken to ensure that the sampling is representative of the in situ material collected, including for instance results for field duplicate/second-half sampling.* • *Whether sample sizes are appropriate to the grain size of the material being sampled.*	• Soil sampling collected a dry, sieved (-1.6mm) sample of minimum 300g size. • The sample preparation technique for all samples follows industry best practice, by an accredited laboratory. The techniques and practices are appropriate for the sample type and style of mineralisation. The sieved soil product is stored in numbered paper geochemical sample bags for transport. At the laboratory the soil samples are sorted, oven dried, pulverised in a one stage process to 85% passing 75 µm. The bulk pulverized sample is then bagged and approximately 200g extracted by spatula to a numbered paper bag that is used for the 25g fire assay charge and a 10g 4 acid digest. • RC samples submitted to the laboratory are sorted and reconciled against the submission documents .In reconnaissance and orientation programs such as this, DGO does not insert blanks and standards into the sample stream.. The laboratory uses their own internal standards and blanks with one standard or blank per 20 assays. The laboratory also uses barren flushes on the pulveriser. • No field duplicate samples were collected during this initial soil sampling campaign. • The sample sizes are standard industry practice sample size collected under standard industry conditions and by standard methods and are considered to be appropriate for the medium being sampled, the laboratory techniques employed and the type and style of mineralisation which might be encountered at this project.
Quality of assay data and laboratory tests	• *The nature, quality and appropriateness of the assaying and laboratory procedures used and whether the technique is considered partial or total.* • *For geophysical tools, spectrometers, handheld XRF instruments, etc., the parameters used in determining the analysis including instrument make and model, reading times, calibrations factors applied and their derivation, etc.* • *Nature of quality control procedures adopted (e.g. standards, blanks, duplicates, external laboratory checks) and whether acceptable levels of accuracy (i.e. lack of bias) and precision have been established.*	• The Au fire assay technique involves using a 25g sample charge with a lead flux which is decomposed in a furnace with the prill being totally digested by 2 acids (HCl and HNO3) before measurement of the gold content by an atomic absorption spectrometer (AAS). The multi-element analysis uses a 10g charge with a 4 acid ($HCl+HNO_3+HF+HClO_4$) digest and low levels of elemental concentrations are measured using the ICP-EOS technique which is considered the most cost effective method for low level multi-element analysis. • No geophysical tools were used to determine any reported elemental concentrations. • The laboratory is accredited and uses its own certified reference material. The laboratory use, and reports, one of its internal standards or blanks per every 20 assays. DGO did not submit additional blanks and standards for this program.
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.*	• The soil sampling was conducted by independent contractors and the program and results are reviewed by the contractor and DGO's geological and database personnel. The Company utilises industry standard sampling techniques and accredited independent assay laboratories. • Not applicable • Primary data is sent from the field to DGO's Administration Geologist who imports the data into the industry accepted DataShed database software. The digital database is validated by experienced database personnel assisted by the contractors and

		geological staff. Assay results are merged with the primary data when received electronically from the laboratory using established database protocols.
	• *Discuss any adjustment to assay data.*	• No adjustments or calibrations were made to any assay data used in this report.
Location of data points	• *Accuracy and quality of surveys used to locate drill holes (collar and down-hole surveys), trenches, mine workings and other locations used in Mineral Resource estimation* • *Specification of the grid system used* • *Quality and adequacy of topographic control.*	• All sample locations were pre-loaded into handheld GPS devices. Final sample location was recorded with a handheld GPS unit. Expected sample location accuracy is +/-5m for easting and northing coordinates and +/- 15m for RL coordinates. • All sample locations are MGA94, Zone 50 grid system. • The topographic data was obtained from handheld GPS and is considered adequate for the reporting of initial exploration results.
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 nominal sample spacing is 160m intervals on traverses 2km apart. • Not applicable • No compositing of samples has been undertaken for the soil sampling program
Orientation of data in relation to geological structure	• *Whether the orientation of sampling achieves unbiased sampling of possible structures and the extent to which this is known, considering the deposit type.* • *If the relationship between the drilling orientation and the orientation of key mineralised structures is considered to have introduced a sampling bias, this should be assessed and reported if material.*	• Sampling traverses are orientated perpendicular to interpreted structures and geological contacts which is considered effective to test for subtle variations in elemental concentrations in soils across the targets zones . • Not applicable
Sample security	• *The measures taken to ensure sample security.*	• Soil samples are systematically numbered and recorded when collected in paper geochem packets in the field. The number geochem packets are stored in cardboard cartons for transport to the laboratory in Perth by commercial courier. The laboratory confirms receipt of all samples on arrival, in accordance with the sample submission form electronically sent to the laboratory by the Company.
Audits or reviews	*The results of any audits or reviews of sampling techniques and data.*	• No external or third party audits or reviews have been completed.

Section 2 Reporting of Exploration Results

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

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
Mineral tenement and land tenure status	• *Type, reference name/number, location and ownership including agreements or material issues with third parties such as joint ventures, partnerships, overriding royalties, native title interests, historical sites, wilderness or national park and environmental settings.* • *The security of the tenure held at the time of reporting along with any known impediments to obtaining a licence to operate in the area.*	• The soil sampling results reported are on granted exploration licence E47/3327 held by Yandan Gold Mines Pty Ltd, a wholly owned subsidiary of DGO Gold Limited. • The tenements are believed to be in good standing. There are no known impediments to obtaining a license to operate, other than those set out by statutory requirements which have not yet been applied for.
Exploration done by other parties	• *Acknowledgment and appraisal of exploration by other parties.*	• Exploration by other parties has been reviewed and is used as a guide to DGO's exploration activities. Previous parties have undertaken soil and rock chip geochemical surveys and geophysical data collection and interpretation. This report incorporates historical geochemical survey data reported by J.C. Loosemore, 1991 (A32371), Aarex Resources NL, 1997 (A53516), Resolute Limited, 2001 (A63743), Ascent Mining Pty Ltd, 2003 (A68619), Liberty Mining Corporation Ltd, 2005 (A71686) and Jutt Holdings Limited, 2007 (A76553).
Geology	• *Deposit type, geological setting and style of mineralisation.*	• Exploration is targeting shear hosted Au mineralisation in the De Grey Group sediments. E47/3327 shares similar geological and structural settings to the shear hosted Au mineralisation delineated by De Grey Mining along the Mallina Shear Zone (MSZ) to the north-east. The tenement incorporates over 20km's of strike of interpreted ENE-trending structures, parallel to the MSZ, within the Mallina Formation metasediments.

Drill hole Information	• *A summary of all information material to the understanding of the exploration results including a tabulation of the following information for all Material drill holes:*
	  ○ *easting and northing of the drill hole collar*
	  ○ *elevation or RL (Reduced Level – elevation above sea level in metres) of the drill hole collar*
	  ○ *dip and azimuth of the hole*
	  ○ *down hole length and interception depth*
	  ○ *hole length.*
	• *If the exclusion of this information is justified on the basis that the information is not Material and this exclusion does not detract from the understanding of the report, the Competent Person should clearly explain why this is the case.*
		• The soil sample locations are shown in figures in the body of the report. The use of low level geochemical information to identify anomalous trends, rather than reporting individual assay values for each sample location, is considered appropriate for illustrating geological and geochemical anomalous trends that potentially delineate targets for follow up exploration. .
		• Eastings and northings for soil samples are illustrated in MGA94 Zone 50
		• Not applicable
		• Not applicable
		• Not applicable
		• Not applicable
		• No results have been excluded from this report.

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.*	• Not applicable. • Not applicable • No metal equivalent reporting is used or applied.
Relationship between mineralisation widths and intercept lengths	• *These relationships are particularly important in the reporting of Exploration Results.* • *If the geometry of the mineralisation with respect to the drill hole angle is known, its nature should be reported.* • *If it is not known and only the down hole lengths are reported, there should be a clear statement to this effect (e.g. 'down hole length, true width not known').*	• The soil sampling assay defines a geochemical surface expression and no information regarding possible geometry of anomalous mineralisation is registered. • The geometry of any mineralisation is not known at this early stage of exploration however a NNE-SSW directional bias, parallel to the interpretation structural orientations, has been applied in the presentation of the results. • Not applicable
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.*	• A plan illustrating results are presented in the body of the report.
Balanced reporting	• *Where comprehensive reporting of all Exploration Results is not practicable, representative reporting of both low and high grades and/or widths should be practiced to avoid misleading reporting of Exploration Results.*	• Not applicable
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 is no other substantive exploration data other than the multi-element assays from the soil sampling which have not been assessed by the Company at the date of this report.
Further work	• *The nature and scale of planned further work (e.g. tests for lateral extensions or depth extensions or large-scale step-out drilling).* • *Diagrams clearly highlighting the areas of possible extensions, including the main geological interpretations and future drilling areas, provided this information is not commercially sensitive.*	• Future exploration is dependent on review of the current results. Anomalous trends delineated by this regional program warrant infill sampling and the Company has yet to assess the multi-element assay results from the soil samples. • Future infill soil sampling is warranted to confirm anomalous trends outlined in the figure in the body of the report.

+Rule 5.5

Appendix 5B

Mining exploration entity and oil and gas exploration entity quarterly report

Introduced 01/07/96 Origin Appendix 8 Amended 01/07/97, 01/07/98, 30/09/01, 01/06/10, 17/12/10, 01/05/13, 01/09/16

Name of entity

DGO Gold Limited

ABN	**Quarter ended ("current quarter")**
96 124 562 849	31 December 2018

Consolidated statement of cash flows		**Current quarter $A'000**	**Year to date (six months) $A'000**
1.	**Cash flows from operating activities**		
1.1	Receipts from customers		
1.2	Payments for		
	(a) exploration & evaluation	(716)	(1289)
	(b) development		
	(c) production		
	(d) staff costs		
	(e) administration and corporate costs	(186)	(328)
1.3	Dividends received (see note 3)	14	14
1.4	Interest received	2	3
1.5	Interest and other costs of finance paid		
1.6	Income taxes paid		
1.7	Research and development refunds		
1.8	Other (provide details if material)		
1.9	**Net cash from / (used in) operating activities**	**(886)**	**(1,600)**

2.	**Cash flows from investing activities**		
2.1	Payments to acquire:		
	(a) property, plant and equipment	(1)	(9)
	(b) tenements (see item 10)		
	(c) investments	(500)	(5,250)
	(d) other non-current assets		

Consolidated statement of cash flows		Current quarter $A'000	Year to date (six months) $A'000
2.2	Proceeds from the disposal of:		
	(a) property, plant and equipment		
	(b) tenements (see item 10)		
	(c) investments		
	(d) other non-current assets		
2.3	Cash flows from loans to other entities		
2.4	Dividends received (see note 3)		
2.5	Other (provide details if material)		
2.6	**Net cash from / (used in) investing activities**	**(501)**	**(5,259)**

3.	**Cash flows from financing activities**		
3.1	Proceeds from issues of shares	123	7,217
3.2	Proceeds from issue of convertible notes		
3.3	Proceeds from exercise of share options		
3.4	Transaction costs related to issues of shares, convertible notes or options	(15)	(37)
3.5	Proceeds from borrowings		
3.6	Repayment of borrowings		
3.7	Transaction costs related to loans and borrowings		
3.8	Dividends paid		
3.9	Other (provide details if material)		
3.10	**Net cash from / (used in) financing activities**	**108**	**7,180**

4.	**Net increase / (decrease) in cash and cash equivalents for the period**		
4.1	Cash and cash equivalents at beginning of period	3,225	1,625
4.2	Net cash from / (used in) operating activities (item 1.9 above)	(886)	(1,600)
4.3	Net cash from / (used in) investing activities (item 2.6 above)	(501)	(5,259)
4.4	Net cash from / (used in) financing activities (item 3.10 above)	108	7,180
4.5	Effect of movement in exchange rates on cash held		
4.6	**Cash and cash equivalents at end of period**	**1,946**	**1,946**

5.	**Reconciliation of cash and cash equivalents** at the end of the quarter (as shown in the consolidated statement of cash flows) to the related items in the accounts	**Current quarter $A'000**	**Previous quarter $A'000**
5.1	Bank balances	1,946	3,225
5.2	Call deposits		
5.3	Bank overdrafts		
5.4	Other (provide details)		
5.5	**Cash and cash equivalents at end of quarter (should equal item 4.6 above)**	**1,946**	**3,225**

6.	**Payments to directors of the entity and their associates**	**Current quarter $A'000**
6.1	Aggregate amount of payments to these parties included in item 1.2	210
6.2	Aggregate amount of cash flow from loans to these parties included in item 2.3	

6.3 Include below any explanation necessary to understand the transactions included in items 6.1 and 6.2

Director fees, expense reimbursements, rent and consultancy fees.

7.	**Payments to related entities of the entity and their associates**	**Current quarter $A'000**
7.1	Aggregate amount of payments to these parties included in item 1.2	
7.2	Aggregate amount of cash flow from loans to these parties included in item 2.3	

7.3 Include below any explanation necessary to understand the transactions included in items 7.1 and 7.2

8.	**Financing facilities available** *Add notes as necessary for an understanding of the position*	**Total facility amount at quarter end $A'000**	**Amount drawn at quarter end $A'000**
8.1	Loan facilities		
8.2	Credit standby arrangements		
8.3	Other (please specify)		

8.4 Include below a description of each facility above, including the lender, interest rate and whether it is secured or unsecured. If any additional facilities have been entered into or are proposed to be entered into after quarter end, include details of those facilities as well.

9.	**Estimated cash outflows for next quarter**	**$A'000**
9.1	Exploration and evaluation	506
9.2	Development	
9.3	Production	
9.4	Staff costs	
9.5	Administration and corporate costs	132
9.6	Other (provide details if material)	
9.7	**Total estimated cash outflows**	**638**

10.	**Changes in tenements (items 2.1(b) and 2.2(b) above)**	**Tenement reference and location**	**Nature of interest**	**Interest at beginning of quarter**	**Interest at end of quarter**
10.1	Interests in mining tenements and petroleum tenements lapsed, relinquished or reduced	NIL			
10.2	Interests in mining tenements and petroleum tenements acquired or increased	Sth Australia: EL 6269	Application granted	0	100

Compliance statement

1 This statement has been prepared in accordance with accounting standards and policies which comply with Listing Rule 19.11A.

2 This statement gives a true and fair view of the matters disclosed.

Sign here: ..... Date: 23/01/2019
(Director/Company secretary)

Print name: Dr Darryl Clark

Notes

1. The quarterly report provides a basis for informing the market how the entity's activities have been financed for the past quarter and the effect on its cash position. An entity that wishes to disclose additional information is encouraged to do so, in a note or notes included in or attached to this report.
2. If this quarterly report has been prepared in accordance with Australian Accounting Standards, the definitions in, and provisions of, AASB 6: Exploration for and Evaluation of Mineral Resources and AASB 107: Statement of Cash Flows apply to this report. If this quarterly report has been prepared in accordance with other accounting standards agreed by ASX pursuant to Listing Rule 19.11A, the corresponding equivalent standards apply to this report.
3. Dividends received may be classified either as cash flows from operating activities or cash flows from investing activities, depending on the accounting policy of the entity.