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Soil geochemistry and coincident EM identifies DeGrussa style Cu-Au prospectivity at Yerrida, WA

Key Points

- **Multi-element soil geochemistry results have identified DeGrussa style VHMS mineralisation signatures at Yerrida**
- **The soil geochemistry results are strongly coincident with airborne electromagnetic anomalies and gossanous outcrops**
- **Ten high priority targets have been delineated.**
- **Ground EM survey of the high priority targets is scheduled to commence after Easter**
- **Drilling of these targets will commence as soon as heritage clearance is achieved**

DGO Gold Limited (DGO) is pleased to report that multi-element soil sampling programs have delineated a series of targets which are highly prospective for DeGrussa style copper and gold mineralisation in the Company's extensive Yerrida Basin land holding in the Murchison District, Western Australia.

The 100m by 200m spaced soil sampling programs were centred over priority targets generated by the helicopter-borne time domain electromagnetic (Xcite™ HTDEM) and magnetic survey conducted in October 2019 reported previously.

The multi-element soil sampling results were analysed by expert geological consultants Professor Ross Large AO and Dr Stuart Bull. Their analysis identified geochemical signatures similar to those that led to the DeGrussa discovery.

The key pathfinder elements for VHMS deposits are copper, zinc, barium, thallium, tin and gold. Anomalous levels of thallium, barium and tin are most likely to be associated with massive sulphide deposits. In particular, tin is a key discriminator for VHMS deposits and several of the DeGrussa ore bodies have high levels of tin.

The Yerrida geochemical analysis identified anomalous tin, barium, and thallium suggesting massive sulphides are present at depth. These geochemical anomalies are coincident with priority anomalies identified in DGO's October 2019 EM survey. DeGrussa was discovered by following up of a weak surface soil geochemical anomaly.

The combination of coincident anomalous signature surface geochemistry, gossanous outcrops, helicopter EM and magnetic anomalies indicates ten high priority targets for DeGrussa-type VHMS copper-gold sulphide mineralisation at depth below shallow soil cover. The comparison with DeGrussa soil sample results and with VHMS deposits is shown in Table 1 and 2 respectively. Full details of the analysis of key elements associated with VHMS deposits and mineralisation are covered in Appendix 1.

	DeGrussa[1]	DGO YE08	DGO YE09
Gold	1.3– 7.2 ppb	>20 ppb	>20 ppb
Copper	32 – 57 ppm	66-123 ppm	65-100 ppm
Silver	13 – 24 ppb	>300 ppb	100-200 ppb
Arsenic	4.2 – 5.7 ppm	10-20 ppm	10-20 ppm
Bismuth	0.27 – 0.4 ppm	1-2 ppm	1-2 ppm
Antimony	0.2 – 0.3 ppm	0.8-1.9 ppm	0.8-1.9 ppm
Cobalt	7.3 – 24 ppm	>12 ppm	>12 ppm
Zinc	20 – 47 ppm	>70 ppm	>70 ppm
Tin	No data	>2.2 ppm	2-3 ppm
Thallium	No data	>0.45	>0.45

Table 1: DeGrussa soil geochemistry compared to DGO targets YE08 and YE09[2].

[1] Nobel et al (2015); [2]This comparison does not take in to account the differences in regolith of the two areas.

Ore Deposit Target	Anomalous Elements																			
	V	Cr	Co	Ni	Cu	Zn	As	Se	Mo	Ag	Sn	Sb	Te	Ba	W	Pt	Au	Tl	Pb	Bi
VHMS			✓		✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓		✓	✓				✓	✓	✓
Johnson Cairn FM Black Shale			✓		✓	✓	✓		✓	✓			✓			✓	✓			✓
DGO Anomaly																				
YE15; YE16			✓		✓	✓				✓	✓			✓			✓	✓	✓	✓
YE13; YE14			✓		✓	✓	✓	✓			✓	✓	✓	✓			✓	✓	✓	✓
YE08; YE09; YE04			✓		✓	✓	✓	✓	✓		✓	✓	✓	✓			✓	✓	✓	✓
YE03			✓		✓	✓								✓			✓			

Table 2: VHMS Pathfinder Trace Elements

DGO will conduct a ground electromagnetic survey over the priority targets while progressing heritage clearance. Drilling of these targets will happen soon thereafter. Drilling is the final step of the detailed data compilation, research, and analysis that DGO has been conducting over the last 3 years.

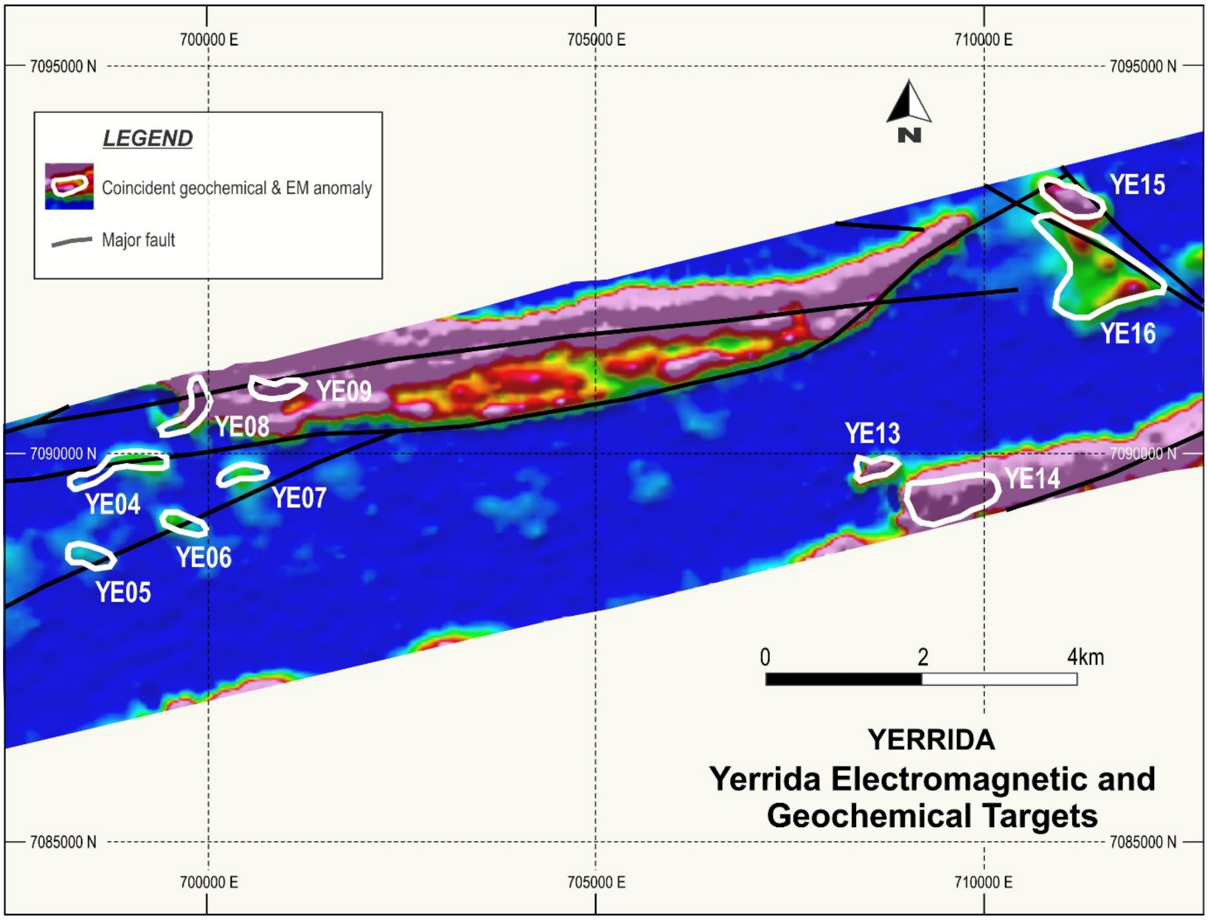


Figure 1: Yerrida coincident geochemical and EM anomalies

Yerrida Background

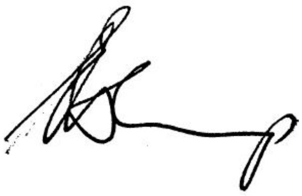
DGO has built a strategic land position of 13 exploration licenses covering 2,138 square kilometres in the Yerrida Basin. The land-holding lies approximately 25 to 100 kilometres from Sandfire Resources' DeGrussa operations and is prospective for both volcanic-hosted massive sulphide (VHMS) and Zambian Copper Belt type mineralisation.

The Yerrida Basin is considered to be stratigraphically equivalent to the adjacent Bryah Basin which hosts the DeGrussa and Monty VHMS copper-gold deposits and the Morck's Well prospect. The Yerrida basin comprises basal clastic-dominated, carbonate-bearing successions of the Juderina Formation which are the equivalent to the Karalundi Formation in the Bryah Basin. Both formations are overlain by shales and turbidites that inter-finger with mafic volcanic successions of the Yerrida's Killara and the Bryah's Narracoota Formations. To date, 10 priority VHMS targets have been identified and are being systematically explored.

In addition to the VHMS targets, DGO's detailed data review and analysis has also confirmed that the Yerrida Basin represents a favourable, intra-cratonic, restricted basin setting of the right age, prospective for stratiform sediment-hosted copper (SSH Cu) deposits analogous to the world-class Zambian Copper Belt (ZCB).

Targets for ZCB copper mineralisation are associated with the reduced carbonaceous and pyritic siltstones of the Johnson Cairn Formation immediately overlying the oxidised clastic units of the Juderina Formation. The carbonaceous shales and siltstones of the Maraloou Formation overling the basal Juderina Formation are also targets. DGO's analysis identified nine ZCB style targets which warrant additional work.

DGO Executive Chairman, Eduard Eshuys, commented *"The signature results of this geochemical survey have confirmed the high prospectivity for DeGrussa style mineralisation particularly due the coincidence with strong EM anomalies and is the final step prior to drilling through surface cover to test for copper-gold sulphide mineralisation. This survey only covered a small area of our large Yerrida land holding and confirms the potential of this under explored region."*



Eduard Eshuys
Executive Chairman

Competent person statement

Exploration or technical information in this release has been prepared by David Hamlyn, who is the General Manager - Exploration of DGO Gold Limited and a Member of the Australian Institute of Mining and Metallurgy. Mr Hamlyn has sufficient experience which is relevant to the style of mineralisation 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). Mr Hamlyn consents to the report being issued in the form and context in which it appears.

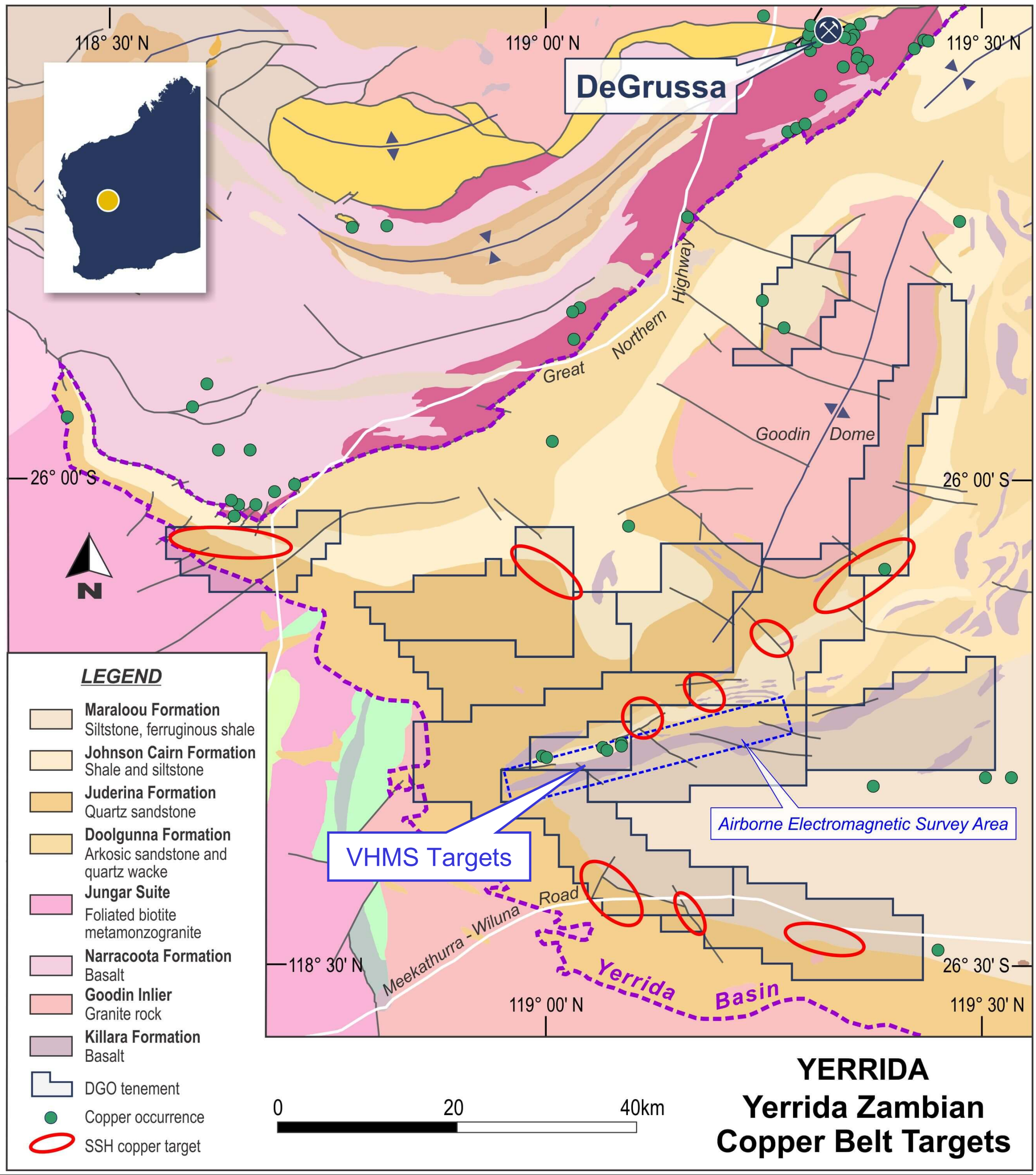


Figure 2: Yerrida Tenement Location Plan

DGO GOLD

DGO's strategy is to build a portfolio of Western Australian gold discovery opportunities primarily through strategic equity investment and also through tenement acquisition and joint ventures. DGO seeks 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 comparable to 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 (+5 million ounces) or substantial high grade mineralization.

DGO holds strategic gold and copper/gold exploration land positions in Western Australia and South Australia 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, supported by a specialist consultant team comprising, Professor Ross Large AO, former head of the Centre for Ore Deposits and Earth Sciences (CODES), Professor Neil Phillips, former head of Minerals at CSIRO and a specialist in Witwatersrand basin gold mineralization, Dr Stuart Bull, a sedimentary basin and Zambian Copper Belt specialist, and Barry Bourne of Terra Resources, a highly experienced mineral exploration geophysicist.

APPENDIX 1

(by Professor Ross Large and Dr Stuart Bull)

DGO's VHMS exploration program in the Yerrida Basin

DGO's VHMS exploration strategy in the Yerrida Basin is based on the stratigraphic comparison with the adjacent Bryah Basin that hosts the DeGrussa deposit, and the presence of signature geochemical anomalism that remains to be tested with drilling.

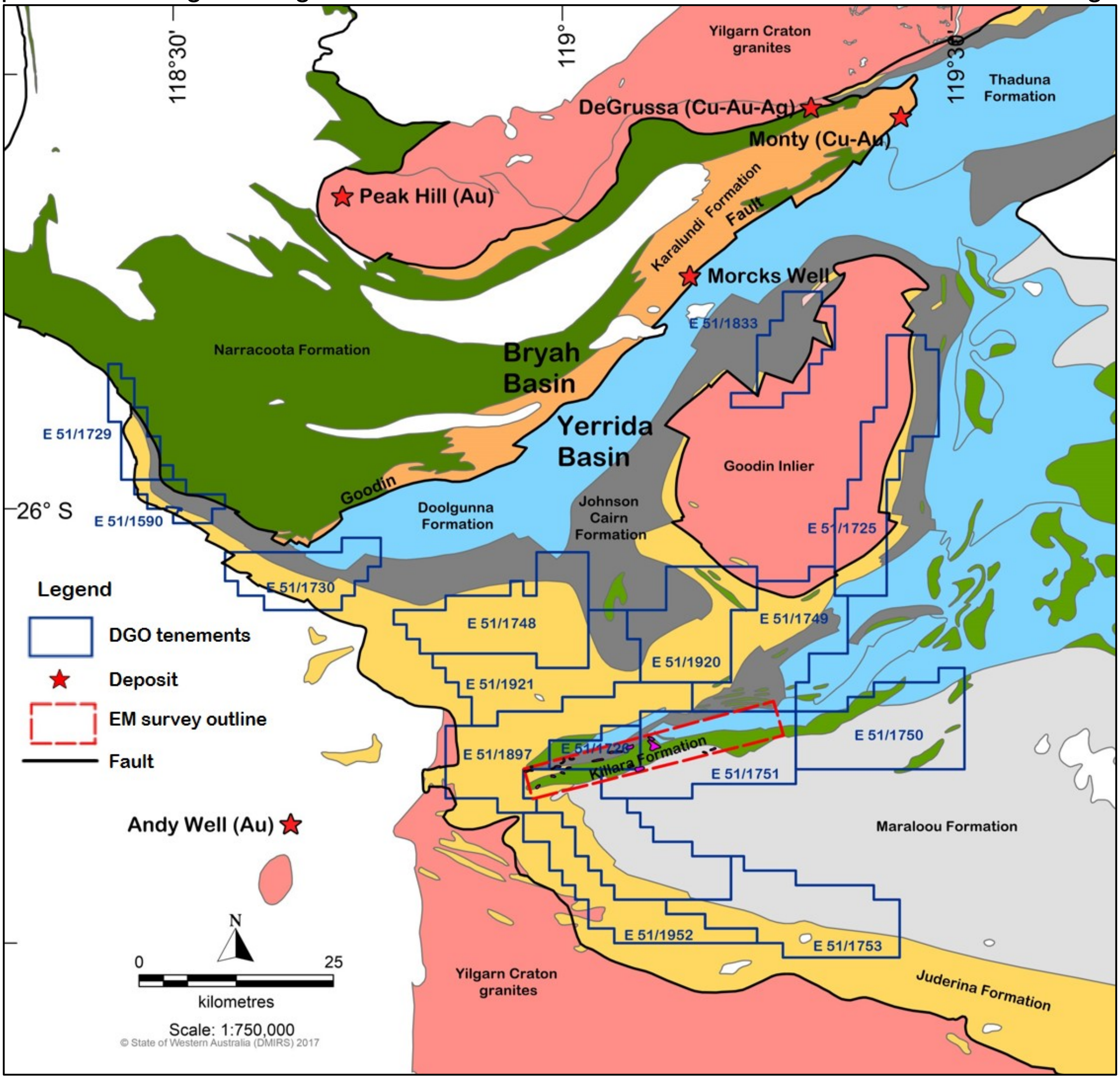


Figure 1: Simplified geology of the Bryah and Yerrida Basins
showing the location of the DeGrussa deposit at the northern margin of the Bryah Basin and the DGO airborne EM survey (red dashed box) at the southern margin of the Yerrida Basin.

Stratigraphy

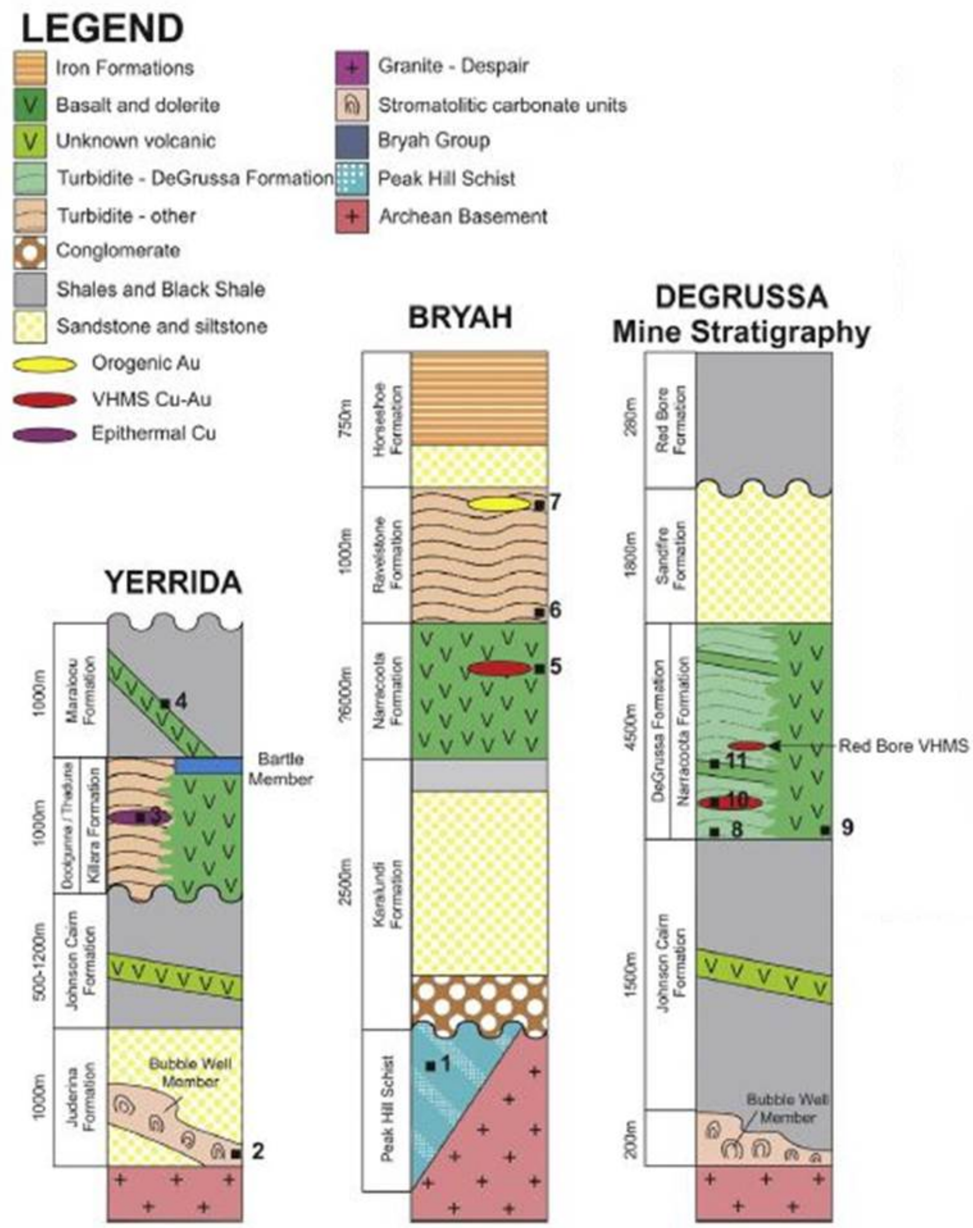


Figure 2; Comparative stratigraphy of the Yerrida and Bryah Basins and the DeGrussa mine stratigraphy (modified after Hawke et al., 2015)

The DeGrussa VHMS deposit is hosted in the Bryah Basin in an interfingering sequence of sediments and mafic intrusive rocks informally termed the DeGrussa Formation, that corelate with the Karalundi Formation (sediments) and Narracoota Formation (mafic volcanics and intrusives). The adjacent Yerrida Basin has a broadly similar stratigraphic architecture, including a mafic intrusive/volcanic unit (the Killara Formation) that interfingers with an enclosing sedimentary succession (Doolgunna/Thaduna Formations) that is similar in character to the Karalundi Formation.

In spite of the obvious similarities in geological character and overlap in the relatively sparse geochronological data, some explores have considered the Bryah and Yerrida Basins to have formed in widely disparate settings before being tectonically juxtaposed across the Goodin Fault. This at least in part explains the paucity of VHMS exploration in the Yerrida Basin.

However recent work subsequent to the discovery of the DeGrussa deposit notes that "the Killara Formation mafic rocks are possibly a time equivalent of the Narracoota Formation and mafic rocks that host the DeGrussa deposit" (Hawke, et al, 2015). On this basis DGO acquired a strong tenement position over an extensive ENE-trending succession of Killara Formation mafics that interfinger with Yerrida sediments in a similar manner, and in a similar near basin margin position to that of the DeGrussa deposit.

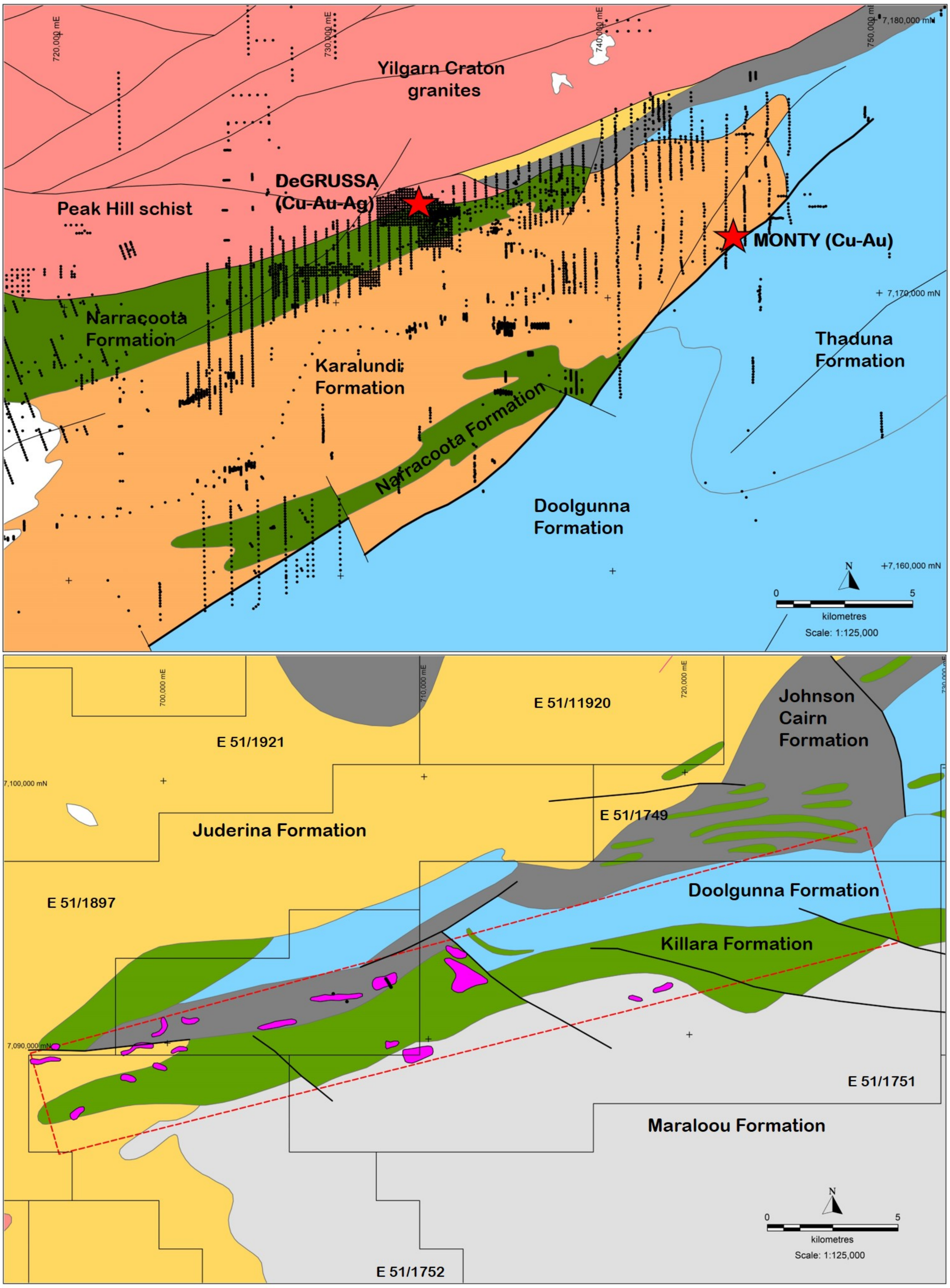


Figure 3; Density of open file exploration drilling over the Narracoota Formation in the DeGrussa area (upper) vs the Killara Formation in the area of the DGO airborne EM survey with the highest ranked anomalies shown (lower; grid is 20km in each case).

Text in this map 9 (and Fig 5,6 and7) needs to be readable and reference to formations indicated by their colour?

Geophysics

In August 2019, a 250m line spacing airborne electromagnetic (AEM) survey was flown over DGO's Bryah and Yerrida projects. Eighteen discrete AEM targets that could represent sulphides were generated within the Yerrida survey area, with four given a very high and another four a high ranking.

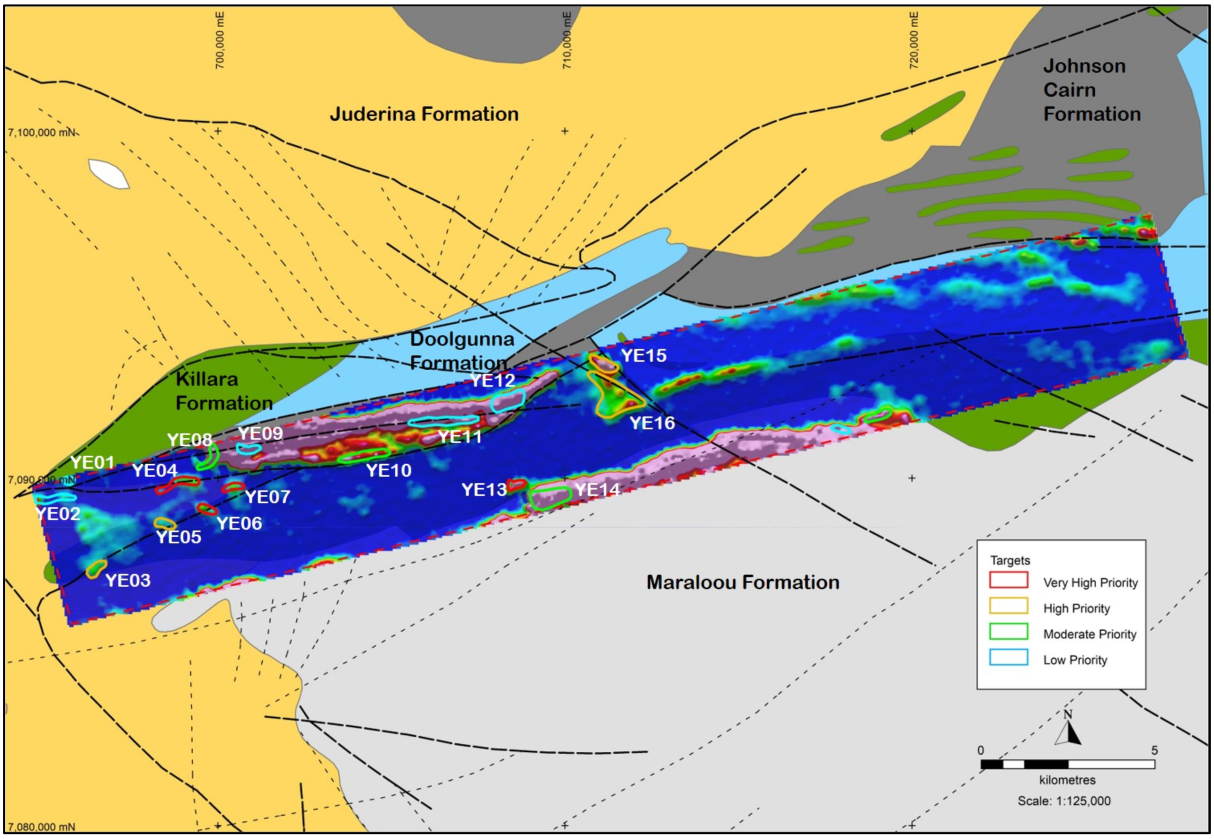


Figure 4: Yerrida AEM anomalies and targets on AEM channel 40 (dB_z/dt).

Geochemisty

The DeGrussa VHMS Cu-Au deposit was discovered by following up of a weak surface soil geochemical anomaly, with shallow drilling, electromagnetics to define conductive sulphide plates, and then by drilling of the EM conductors

The AEM survey carried out by DGO focused on an area of the Killara Formation mafics and enclosing sediments that are considered to be correlative of the DeGrussa host strata, and which historical regional geochemical surveys had shown to be anomalous in a number of elements including Cu, Au, Ag, Zn and Pb. Nine of the eighteen identified DGO AEM anomalies, (including one that has a coincident magnetic anomaly), were covered by detailed soil geochemical sampling. The results demonstrated that the geochemistry of some of the soil anomalies is very similar to that which led to the DeGrussa discovery (see Table 1 below). The combination of coincident anomalous surface geochemistry, gossanous outcrops, helicopter EM and magnetic anomalies indicates high potential targets for DeGrussa-type VHMS Cu-Au mineralisation.

	Degrussa*	DGO EM YEO8	DGO EM YEO9
Au	1.3– 7.2 ppb	> 20 ppb	> 20 ppb
Cu	32 – 57 ppm	66-123 ppm	65-100 ppm
Ag	13 – 24 ppb		
As	4.2 – 5.7 ppm	10-20 ppm	10-20 ppm
Bi	0.27 – 0.4 ppm	1-2 ppm	1-2 ppm
Sb	0.2 – 0.3 ppm	0.8-1.9 ppm	0.8-1.9 ppm
Co	7.3 – 24 ppm	>12 ppm	>12 ppm
Zn	20 – 47 ppm	> 70 ppm	> 70 ppm
Sn	No data		2-3 ppm
Tl	No data	> 450 ppb	> 450 ppb

Table 1: Comparison of soil geochemistry over DeGrussa compared with DGO EM targets YE08 and YE09.

Note that this comparison does not take in to account the differences in regolith of the two areas.

DeGrussa data from CSIRO publication by Nobel et al (2015)

Nature of the surface geochemistry

The key pathfinder elements for VHMS deposits are Cu, Zn, Ba, Tl, Sn and Au. The Yerrida DGO AEM targets have these same anomalous elements. A complicating factor here is that the Johnson Cairn Formation black shales, which outcrops in the DGO tenements, are known from drilling elsewhere to contain above background levels of Cu, Zn and Au. **However, the anomalous levels of Tl, Ba and Sn in the DGO EM targets enables us to conclude they are probably not due to black shales, and are more likely to be associated with massive sulphide deposits.** Although only present in small amounts, Sn is a key discriminator for VHMS deposits and several of the DeGrussa ore bodies have high levels of Sn.

TARGET	ANOMALOUS ELEMENTS																			
	V	Cr	Co	Ni	Cu	Zn	As	Se	Mo	Ag	Sn	Sb	Te	Ba	W	Pt	Au	Tl	Pb	Bi
VHMS			Co		Cu	Zn		Se			Sn		Te	Ba				Tl	Pb	Bi
Johnson Cairn FM black shale			Co		Cu	Zn	As		Mo	Ag			Te			Pt	Au			Bi
AEM Anomalies																				
YE15-YE16			Co		Cu	Zn				Ag	Sn			Ba			Au	Tl	Pb	Bi
YE13-YE14			Co		Cu	Zn	As	Se				Sb	Te	Ba			Au	Tl	Pb	Bi
YE08-YE09-YE04			Co		Cu	Zn	As	Se	Mo		Sn	Sb	Te	Ba			Au	Tl	Pb	Bi
YE03			Co		Cu	Zn								Ba			Au			

Table 2: AEM Target Pathfinder Trace Element Occurrences

Most VHMS deposits contain low levels of Sn present as stannite in copper-rich ores and also in cassiterite and in the sphalerite structure in Zn-rich ores. DeGrussa contains Sn in pyritic ores, and other large VHMS known to contain significant Sn are Kidd Creek in Canada and Neves Corvo in Portugal

Sn content in VHMS pyrite varies from 0.1 ppm to over 1%, with a median of ~10 ppm Sn. Whereas most metals are strongly leached in the laterite and soil profile, Sn sulphides are oxidized to cassiterite and may be retained in the soil profile and in gossans

In the Yerrida DGO tenements, weakly anomalous Sn is associated with the AEM anomalies YE08, YE09 and YE04, making these high potential targets for DeGrussa style mineralization.

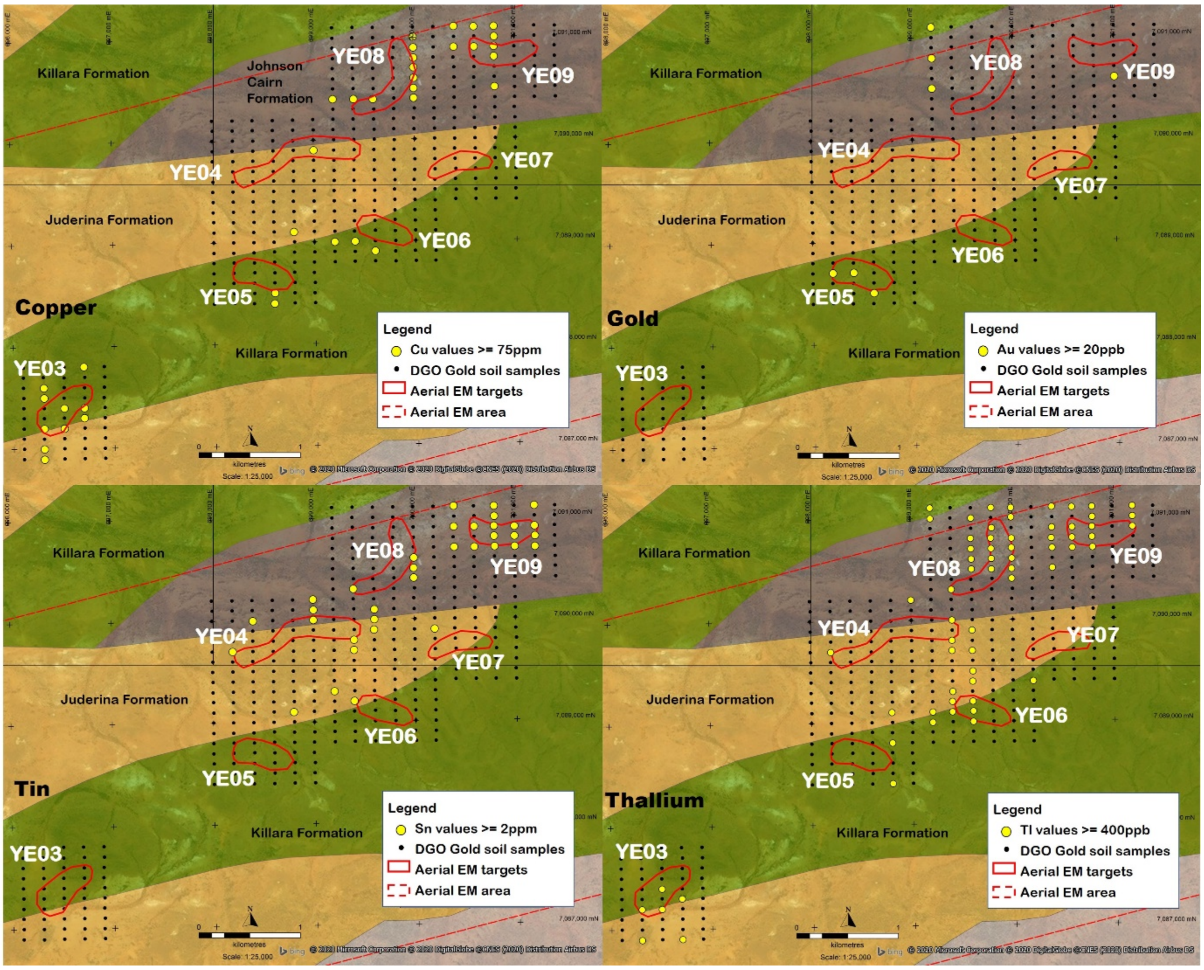


Figure 5: Yerrida – Western AEM anomalies Au, Cu, Sn, Tl Soil Geochemistry

Very strong geochemical and geophysical response in an interesting stratigraphic position (along strike from a geochemically anomalous black shale and at the contact with a carbonate unit with at least two gossans in the area) suggests drill testing of the best two conductors in the group is warranted.

In the Eastern survey area YE15/YE16 represents a possible fold nose close to the contact between recessive Johnson Cairn Formation shales and the major ENE-trending Killara Formation mafic unit in the area and adjacent to a major NW-trending structure. The prospectivity of the strong late time response, broad group of EM conductors located on a major structure is supported by a Cu gossan marked on the

1:100k geology sheet along strike from the anomaly, 1.5km to the ENE, and anomalous Cu, Au, Zn, Tl, Ba and Sn geochemistry.

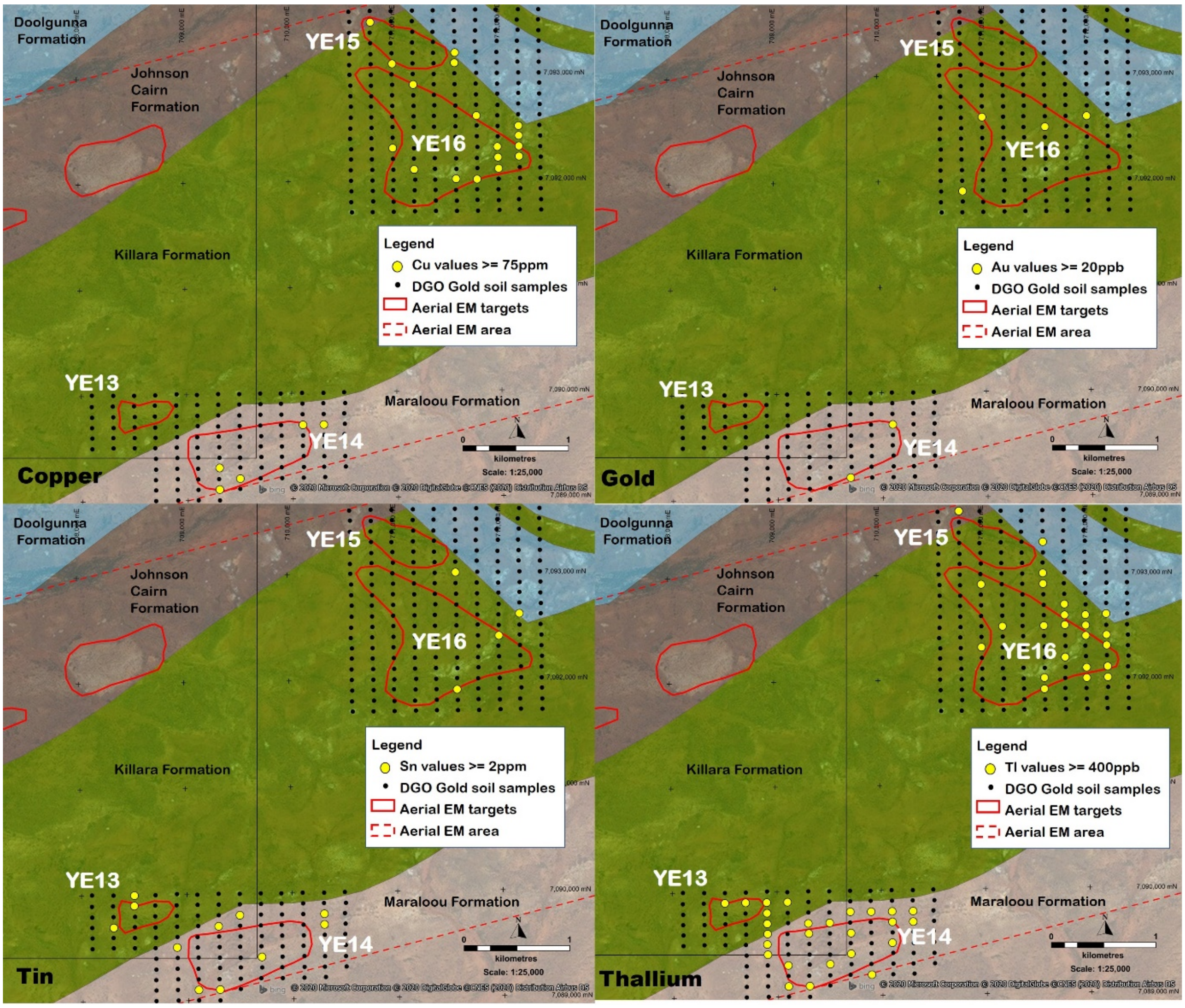


Figure 6: Yerrida – Eastern AEM anomalies Au, Cu, Sn, Tl Soil Geochemistry

Strong geochemical and geophysical response in a good structural setting – drill testing of the best conductors is recommended.

References

Hawke, M.L., Meffre, S., Stein, H., Hilliard, P., Large, R., and Gemmell, J.B. 2015. Geochronology of the DeGrussa volcanic-hosted massive sulphide deposit and associated mineralisation of the Yerrida, Bryah and Padbury Basins, Western Australia. Precambrian Research, v. 267, p. 250-284.

Noble RP, Anand RR, Gray DJ and Cleverly, JS, 2015, Metal migration at the Degrussa Cu-Au sulphide deposit, Western Australia: soil, vegetation and groundwater studies: Geochemistry, Exploration and Environment Analysis. doi.org/10.1144/geochem2016-416.

JORC Code, 2012 Edition – Table 1

Section 1 Sampling Techniques and Data – *Yerrida 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 geophysical (EM), structural and lithological targets. At Yerrida 1,699 samples were collected at 100mx200m and 200mx1000m spacings over selected target areas.. • 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/MS48) for 48 element - Ag, Al, As, Ba, Be, Bi, Ca, Cd, Ce, Co, Cr, Cs, Cu, Fe, Ga, Ge, Hf, In, K, La, Li, Mg, Mn, Mo, Na, Nb, Ni, P, Pb, Rb, Re, S, Sb, Sc, Se, Sn, Sr, Ta, Te, Th, Ti, Tl, U, V, W, Y, Zn and Zr.
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).*	• No drilling was conducted.
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.*	• No drilling was conducted. 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.*	• Geochemical results not for Mineral Resource estimation. • No logging was conducted. • No drilling was conducted.
Sub-sampling techniques and sample preparation	• *If core, whether cut or sawn and whether quarter, half or all core taken.* • *If non-core, whether riffled, tube sampled, rotary split, etc and whether sampled wet or dry.* • *For all sample types, the nature, quality and appropriateness of the sample preparation technique.*	• No drilling was conducted. • 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.
	• *Quality control procedures adopted for all sub-sampling stages to maximise representivity of samples.*	• 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.
	• *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.*	• No field duplicate samples were collected during this initial soil sampling campaign.
	• *Whether sample sizes are appropriate to the grain size of the material being sampled.*	• 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.*	• 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.
	• *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.*	• No geophysical tools were used to determine any reported elemental concentrations.
	• *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 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 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.
	• *The use of twinned holes.*	• No drilling was conducted.
	• *Documentation of primary data, data entry procedures, data verification, data storage (physical and electronic) protocols.*	• 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*	• 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.
	• *Specification of the grid system used*	• All sample locations are MGA94, Zone 50 grid system.
	• *Quality and adequacy of topographic control.*	• The topographic data was obtained from handheld GPS and is considered adequate for the reporting of initial exploration results.
Data	• *Data spacing for reporting of Exploration Results.*	• The nominal sample spacing is 100m intervals on traverses

spacing and distribution	• *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.*	200m apart over geophysical targets and 200m intervals on traverses 1km apart over target lithological contacts. • Geochemical results not for Mineral Resource estimation. • 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 geological contacts which is considered effective to test for subtle variations in elemental concentrations in soils across the targets zones . • There is no material sampling bias.
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 numbered 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 licences E51/1749 to 1753, 1897 and 1920 held by Yandan Gold Mines Pty Ltd, a wholly owned subsidiary of DGO Gold Limited and E51/1725 and 1726 held by Middelen Pty Ltd and subject of an Option to Purchase Agreement between DGo and Middelen. • 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 survey, geophysical data collection and interpretation and drilling. This report incorporates historical data reported by CSIRO (A008059), Chevron Exploration (A009385), ACM (A012928, A030957, A031080, A031083, A031084, A031085), Carpentaria Exploration (A014933), CRA Exploration (A016518), Reynolds Australia (A028846, A030910), Poseidon Exploration (A037815), RGC Exploration (A037815, A040870, A046747), Plutonic Operations (A037927, A040605), Geopeko (A039410), Normandy Exploration (A041533), Morning Star Resources (A053750, A057526), Emergent Resources (A084510, A085105), Fairstar Resources (A087988, A090589), Rubianna Resources (A0911683, A095203, A099789, A104913), Dourado Resources (A091862, A095498, A099443, A100328) and Minotaur Exploration (A106529).
Geology	• *Deposit type, geological setting and style of mineralisation.*	• Exploration is targeting volcanogenic hosted massive sulphide (VHMS) Cu/Au mineralisation associated with conductive geophysical anomalies in Yerrida Basin sediments and volcanics which are time and lithological equivalents to the Bryah Basin units which host the DeGrussa deposit. Zambian

		Copper Belt style sediment hosted Cu mineralisation is also targeted at redox boundaries on the Juderina-Johnson Cairn and the Juderina-Maraloou formation contacts.
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. Interpretation of the data was conducted by Dr Nigel Brand of Geochemical Services Pty Ltd and by Dr Stuart Bull of Basin Solutions Pty Ltd in conjunction with and Professor Ross Large. The use of low level geochemical information to identify anomalous trends that have been statistically derived, rather than reporting individual assay values for each sample location, is considered appropriate for illustrating coincident structural, geological and geochemical anomalous trends that delineate targets for follow up exploration. . • Eastings and northings for soil samples are illustrated in MGA94 Zone 50 • AHD • No drilling completed • No drilling completed • No drilling completed • 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.*	• No weighting of averaging techniques have been utilised. • No aggregations are reported. • 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 geological directional bias, parallel to the interpretation geological contact orientations, may be present due to the sampling pattern over the contact zones. • No drilling was conducted.
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*	• Other substantive exploration data relating to the conductive anomalies generated from an Xcite electromagnetic survey were reported in DGO ASX announcement 21 October 2019 (*EM Survey Defines Copper/Gold Targets at Yerrida*).

	and rock characteristics; potential deleterious or contaminating substances.	
Further work	• *The nature and scale of planned further work (e.g. tests for lateral extensions or depth extensions or large-scale step-out drilling).* • *Diagrams clearly highlighting the areas of possible extensions, including the main geological interpretations and future drilling areas, provided this information is not commercially sensitive.*	• Broad spaced air core drilling is planned to follow up the geochemical targets generated from the soil program on the redox contacts and closed spaced reverse circulation drilling is being planned to test the coincident electromagnetic and geochemical targets. • Drill hole planning is in progress and will be assisted by plate modelling on the priority conductive targets to determine hole depths.