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Drilling highlights potential for VHMS mineralisation at Bryah

Highly promising drilling results, 95km from Sandfire's DeGrussa copper-gold operations prompt DGO to bring forward follow-up drilling campaign targeting two newly identified base metal targets

Key Points

- **Drilling delineates strong alteration consistent with VHMS style deposits.**
- **Over 10km of strike of barite alteration and with associated elevated base metal and thallium assays indicate proximity to massive sulphides.**
- **Third phase of drilling planned to test two extensive targets within the Juderina Formation.**

DGO Gold Limited (DGO) is pleased to announce promising results from a recently completed program of 42 air core drill holes for 2,591m at Bryah, 70km north of Meekatharra, Western Australia.

The most recent program, DGO's second phase of drilling, targeted sediment hosted gold and base metals and DeGrussa style copper/gold mineralisation. The targets resulted from the analysis of multi-element geochemistry from the first phase reverse circulation drilling (ASX:DGO 27 April 2020), soil sampling programs, and geophysical datasets, by expert geological consultants Professor Ross Large AO and Dr Stuart Bull (ASX:DGO 5 October 2020).

Research on known base metal deposits undertaken by CSIRO shows that base metal mineralisation often sits within a halo of anomalous base metals and pathfinder elements such as thallium and barium, with concentrations increasing with proximity to the mineralisation (Figure 1). Thallium is highly volatile and may form an extensive halo around a massive sulphide deposit. Assays greater than 1 ppm are considered anomalous. Barite is a hydrothermal exhalative and its presence is often indicative of nearby base metal mineralisation.

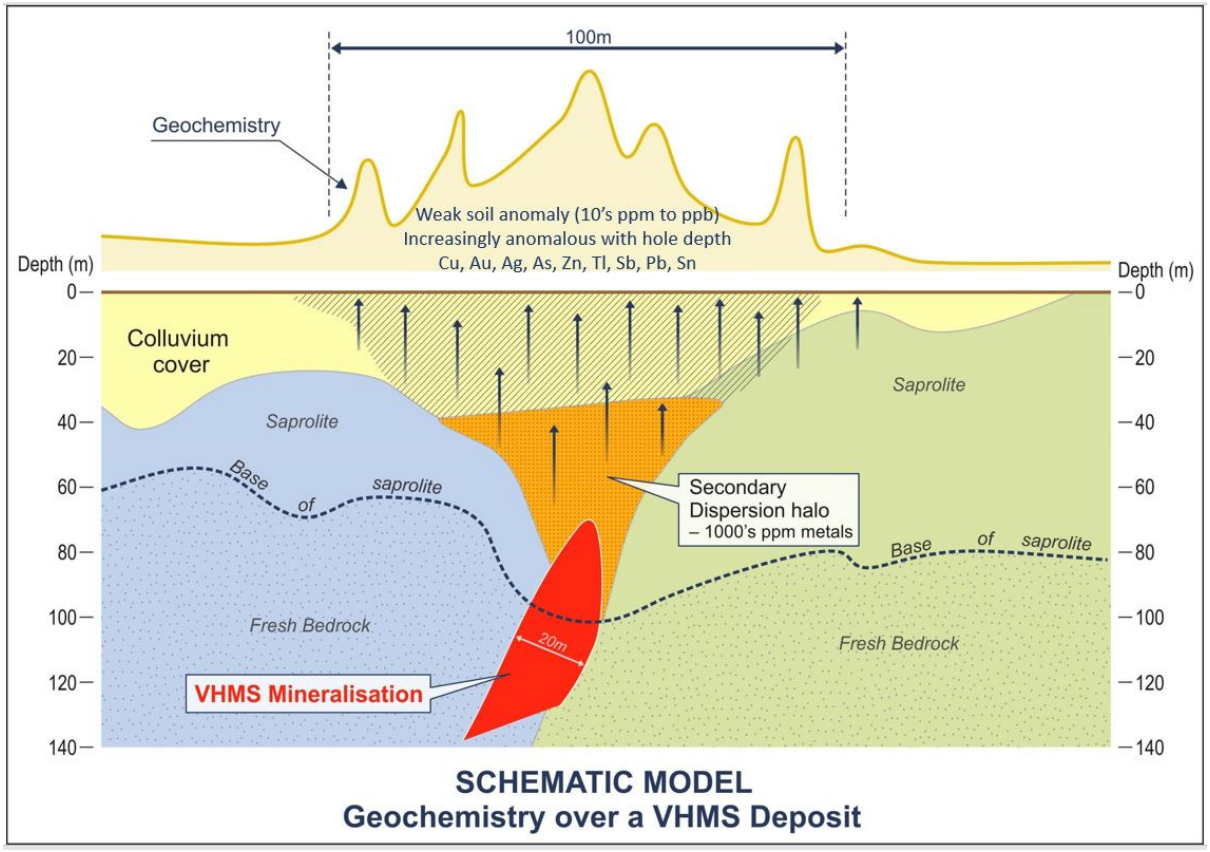

Figure 1: Schematic section of the relationship between geochemistry and massive sulphides under cover

Analysis of the recent drilling results by Professor Large and Dr Bull show a number of the holes drilled exhibit a composite of base metal concentrations (a combination of copper, lead, zinc, barium and thallium concentrations) increasing with depth, an example of which is shown in Figure 2. These results are considered to indicate proximity to base metal mineralisation below or along strike of the recent holes.

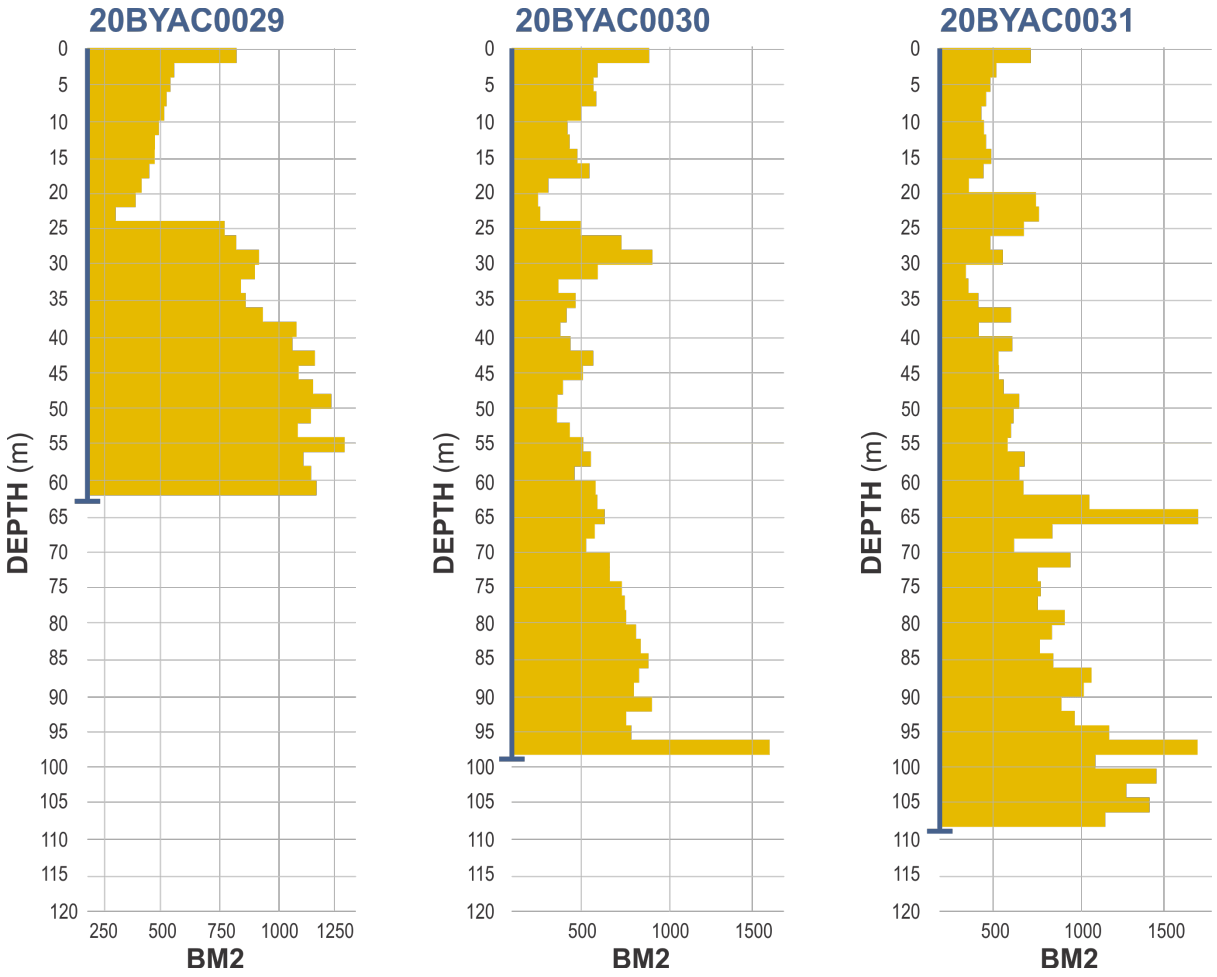

Figure 2: Example of increasing base metal index with depth in recent Bryah drilling. The index is a composite of Cu, Pb, Zn, Ba and Tl concentrations.

The drilling at Bryah has identified 2 target zones (Figure 3) within the Juderina Formation in the southern part of the tenements where base metals, and the key pathfinder elements thallium and barium increase with hole depth.

The two main target zones are:

Target A: A 7.5km long barite anomaly up to 26m @ 5.5% Ba in 20BYAC0036 supported by strong thallium (up to 26m @ 8.0ppm Tl) and silver (up to 21m @ 2.1ppm Ag) results in hole 20BYAC0042.

Target B: A 2.5km barite zone within the previously interpreted conductive fault and magnetic destruction zone associated with a major airborne electromagnetic (AEM) anomaly in the south east of Bryah. The Zone is defined by increasing concentrations of copper, lead, zinc, silver and thallium towards the bottom of several drill holes (Figure 3).

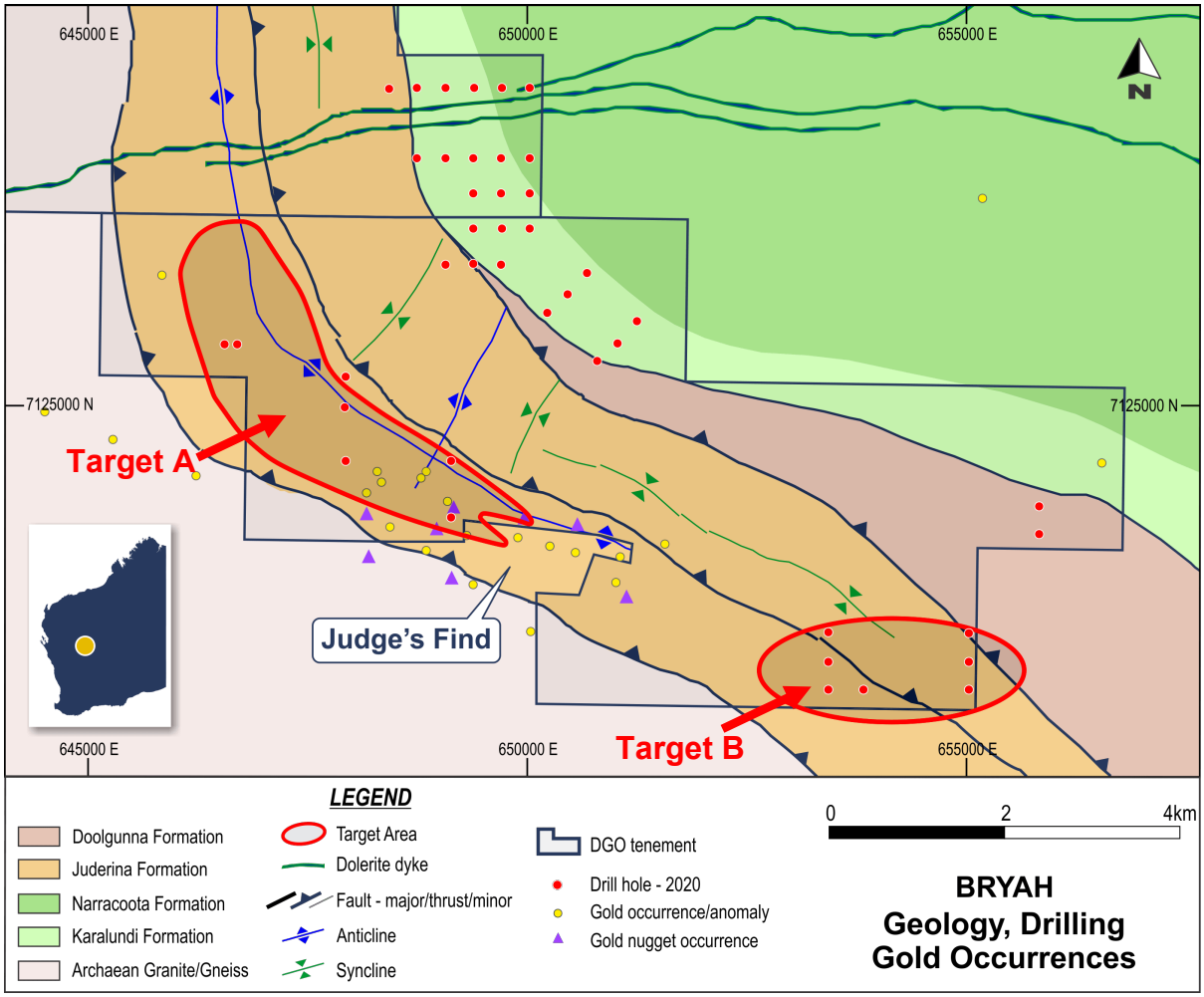

Figure 3: Bryah Drill Hole Location Plan
Showing interpreted geology and exploration targets

The geochemistry of the Bryah drilling demonstrates strong alteration within the Juderina Formation sediments consistent with proximity to massive sulphide mineralisation. A third phase of drilling using a diamond drill rig will test the identified targets. This program will be commenced when regulatory and heritage clearance are completed.

Bryah Background
DGO's Bryah land holding covers 128km^2 on the edge of the Bryah and Yerrida Basins, 70km north of Meekatharra. Bryah is prospective for sediment-hosted gold in an area of known gold nugget occurrences at and adjacent to Judge's Find where surface mining for gold has occurred for some time. The source of the gold nuggets is unknown. Gold mineralisation is likely controlled by thrust-fault bounded, anticlinal structures at the contact of the Juderina Sandstone and Johnson Cairn Formation black shales.

Two exploration licences form this position: E51/1729 (DGO 100%) and E51/1590 (TasEx JV – 80% DGO; 20% TasEx).

- ENDS –

This announcement is authorised for release by Mr Eduard Eshuys, Executive Chairman.

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Hole Number	East MGA94	North MGA94	Inclination (degrees)	Azimuth (magnetic)	Depth (m)
20BYAC0001	648396	7128596	-60	270	72
20BYAC0002	648718	7128599	-60	270	89
20BYAC0003	649038	7128603	-60	270	37
20BYAC0004	649365	7128600	-60	270	47
20BYAC0005	649684	7128604	-60	270	80
20BYAC0006	650003	7128606	-60	270	31
20BYAC0007	648716	7127802	-60	270	90
20BYAC0008	649039	7127805	-60	270	53
20BYAC0009	649360	7127805	-60	270	42
20BYAC0010	649676	7127804	-60	270	77
20BYAC0011	649998	7127803	-60	270	103
20BYAC0012	649356	7127403	-60	270	13
20BYAC0013	649677	7127401	-60	270	38
20BYAC0014	649996	7127398	-60	270	7
20BYAC0015	649357	7127007	-60	270	13
20BYAC0016	649679	7127002	-60	270	75
20BYAC0017	649998	7127002	-60	270	23
20BYAC0018	649037	7126595	-60	270	81
20BYAC0019	649360	7126599	-60	270	120
20BYAC0020	649673	7126597	-60	270	101
20BYAC0021	650200	7126040	-60	225	72
20BYAC0022	650433	7126258	-60	225	48
20BYAC0023	650650	7126499	-60	225	13
20BYAC0024	650769	7125497	-60	225	61
20BYAC0025	650997	7125697	-60	225	10
20BYAC0026	651221	7125954	-60	225	18
20BYAC0027	655801	7123525	-60	180	63
20BYAC0028	655802	7123842	-60	180	39
20BYAC0029	654999	7121756	-60	180	63
20BYAC0030	655003	7122078	-60	180	99
20BYAC0031	655001	7122396	-60	180	109
20BYAC0032	653798	7121758	-60	180	81
20BYAC0033	653397	7121759	-60	180	117
20BYAC0034	653396	7122079	-60	180	58
20BYAC0035	653398	7122413	-60	180	111
20BYAC0036	649102	7124362	-60	180	43
20BYAC0037	647896	7124972	-60	180	54
20BYAC0038	647898	7125321	-60	180	24
20BYAC0039	646521	7125684	-60	270	118
20BYAC0040	646678	7125682	-60	270	96
20BYAC0041	647904	7124360	-60	180	57
20BYAC0042	649106	7123719	-60	180	29

Table 1. Drill Hole Location Summary

Hole ID	GOLD > 13ppb	SILVER > 0.70g/t	ARSENIC > 18.5ppm	COPPER > 239ppm	LEAD > 197ppm	ZINC > 319ppm	BARIUM >3,631ppm	THALLIUM > 1.3ppm
20BYAC0001	-	2m @ 0.98g/t (0-2m) 2m @ 0.70g/t (56-58m)	-	-	-	-	-	-
20BYAC0002	-	2m @ 0.76g/t (34-36m) 2m @ 0.70g/t (38-40m) 2m @ 1.25g/t (66-68m)	4m @ 38.1ppm (14-18m)	-	4m @ 208ppm (6-10m) 2m @ 226ppm (22-24m)	-	-	-
20BYAC0003	-	-	-	-	-	4m @ 355ppm (4-8m)	-	-
20BYAC0004	-	2m @ 1.16g/t (24-26m)	-	-	-	-	-	-
20BYAC0005	2m @ 17ppb (22-24m) 2m @ 25ppb (52-54m)	-	-	2m @ 244ppm (72-74m)	-	2m @ 468ppm (34-36m)	-	-
20BYAC0006	-	-	2m @ 18.8ppm (2-4m)	-	-	-	-	-
20BYAC0007	-	-	2m @ 20.8ppm (4-6m)	-	-	-	-	-
20BYAC0008	2m @ 15ppb (30-32m)	2m @ 1.16g/t (44-46m)	-	-	-	-	-	-
20BYAC0009	2m @ 18ppb (12-14m)	-	-	6m @ 372ppm (18-34m)	-	-	-	-
20BYAC0010	2m @ 66ppb (24-26m)	-	-	4m @ 331ppm (8-12m)	-	2m @338ppm (14-16m)	-	-
20BYAC0011	2m @ 104ppb (70-73m)	-	-	4m @ 272ppm (10-14m) 6m @ 376ppm (30-36m) 4m @ 395ppm (42-46m)	-	-	-	-
20BYAC0012	-	10m @ 0.63g/t (0-10m)	-	13m @ 273ppm (0-13m)	-	-	-	-
20BYAC0013	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
20BYAC0014	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
20BYAC0015	-	2m @ 2.77g/t (0-2m)	-	-	-	-	-	-
20BYAC0016	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
20BYAC0017	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
20BYAC0018	4m @ 38.5ppb (22-24m)	-	-	-	-	-	-	2m @ 1.8ppm (24-26m)
20BYAC0019	-	2m @ 0.71g/t (112-114m)	-	-	-	-	-	-
20BYAC0020	-	-	20m @ 43.7ppm (56-76m)	2m @ 286ppm (12-14m) 2m @ 280ppm (40-42m) 6m @ 235ppm (48-54m)	-	-	-	-
20BYAC0021	-	-	2m @ 20.6ppm (20-22m) 22m @ 41.2ppm (50-72m)	2m @ 239ppm (52-54m)	-	2m @ 358ppm (52-54m) 2m @ 416ppm (56-58m)	-	-
20BYAC0022	2m @ 15ppb (24-36m)	-	-	10m @ 313ppm (28-38m)	-	-	-	-
20BYAC0023	-	-	-	3m @ 363ppm (10-13m)	-	-	-	-
20BYAC0024	-	4m @ 1.07g/t (54-58m)	4m @ 26.8ppm (54-58m)	-	-	-	-	-

Hole ID	GOLD > 13ppb	SILVER > 0.70g/t	ARSENIC > 18.5ppm	COPPER > 239ppm	LEAD > 197ppm	ZINC > 319ppm	BARIUM >3,631ppm	THALLIUM > 1.3ppm
20BYAC0025	-	2m @ 0.91g/t (0-2m)	-	-	-	-	-	-
20BYAC0026	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
20BYAC0027	-	2m @ 1.19g/t (8-10m)	-	-	-	-	-	-
20BYAC0028	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
20BYAC0029	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
20BYAC0030	3m @ 19ppb (96-99m)	-	2m @ 19.1ppm (26-28m)	3m @ 333ppm (96-99m)	-	-	-	-
20BYAC0031	2m @ 21ppb (8-10m)	-	-	-	-	-	-	2m @ 1.8ppm (64-66m)
20BYAC0032	4m @ 23.5ppb (72-76m)	2m @ 1.1g/t (50-52m)	-	-	-	-	2m @ 4,623ppm (72-76m) -	-
20BYAC0033	2m @ 28ppb (18-20m)	2m @ 0.74g/t (44-46m)	-	2m @ 243ppm (44-46m) 2m @ 345ppm (54-56m) 2m @ 262ppm (62-64m) 2m @ 276ppm (96-98m)	4m @ 459ppm (42-46m) 2m @ 217ppm (66-64m) 2m @ 260ppm (70-72m) 3m @ 204ppm (114-117m)	4m @ 567ppm (96-100m)	4m @ 5,000ppm (24-28m) -	2m @ 1.7ppm (70-72m)
20BYAC0034	-	-	-	-	-		-	-
20BYAC0035	2m @ 114ppb (96-98m)	-	-	2m @ 290ppm (96-98m) 3m @ 241ppm (108-111m)	-	16m @ 325ppm (80-96m)	-	-
20BYAC0036	4m @ 33ppb (18-22m)	-	12m @ 30.1ppm (10-22m)	-	-	**8m @ 918ppm** (16-24m)	**26m @ 54,877ppm** (0-26m) 5m @ 4,318ppm (38-43m EOH)	
20BYAC0037	-	-	-	-	-			
20BYAC0038	-	-	-	-	-		4m @ 15,062ppm (12-16m)	
20BYAC0039	-	8m @ 0.74g/t (54-62m) 4m @ 0.0.92g/t (70-74m)	-	6m @682ppm (70-76m) 2m @ 435ppm (108-110m)	10m @ 216ppm (24-34m) 4m @ 294ppm (60-64m) 12m @ 327ppm (70-82m) 4m @ 333ppm (106-110m)	4m @ 405ppm (106-110m)	2m @ 4,725ppm (14-16m)	-
20BYAC0040	2m @ 25ppb (42-44m)	-	2m @ 39.6ppm (84-86m)	-	-	6m @ 854ppm (68-74m)	-	6m @ 1.7ppm (70-76m)
20BYAC0041	2m @ 17ppb (46-48m)	-		2m @ 252ppm (24-26m)	-	33m @ 334ppm (24-57m)	-	-
20BYAC0042	-	**22m @ 2.14g/t** (6-29m)		18m @ 325ppm (6-24m)	10m @ 767ppm (2-12m) 6m @ 211ppm (16-22m)	23m @ 432ppm (6-29m)	14m @ 4,480ppm (10-24m)-	**26m @ 8ppm** (0-26m)

Table 2. Drill Hole Results Summary

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.

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 mineralisation.

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.

JORC Code, 2012 Edition – Table 1

Section 1 Sampling Techniques and Data

The following Table 1 relates to reversed circulation drilling conducted over DGO Gold Limited's Bryah tenements, E51/1590 and E51/1729, in October/November 2020.

(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.*	• The Air Core (AC) was designed to test geochemical targets associated with magnetic and EM features. Forty-two broad spaced air core drill holes were completed. Holes were drilled angled at -60˚ towards grid West (270˚ mag.), grid South (180˚ mag) and -60˚ towards 225˚ mag.
	• *Include reference to measures taken to ensure sample representivity and the appropriate calibration of any measurement tools or systems used.*	• All AC recovered samples were collected at 1m intervals through a cyclone into a bucket which was tipped on to the ground. The 1m drill piles are sampled using a scoop and composited into 2m samples Prior to drilling the drill hole locations were pegged using hand held GPS units. After drilling, all drill hole locations are picked up using a Garmin hand held GPS. Drill holes were not down hole surveyed.
	• *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.*	• All AC drilling was sampled on one metre down hole intervals Drill cuttings were sampled from a cyclone into a bucket and each one metre interval was placed on the ground and sampled using a scoop in two metre composites of a nominal 2.5kg – 3.5kg sample. Composite samples were submitted to Intertek Genalysis contract laboratory. Samples were oven dried, reduced by riffle splitting to 3kg as required and pulverized in a single stage process to 85% passing 75 µm. The sample is then analysed for gold by aqua regia digestion using method AR25/aMS 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).*	• All drilling is air core (AC) drilling employed the use of a face sampling air core bit or AC hammer and a nominal 100mm diameter drill bit.
Drill sample recovery	• *Method of recording and assessing core and chip sample recoveries and results assessed*	• All AC 1m samples are logged for drilling recovery by a visual estimate and this information is recorded and stored in the drilling database. Sample loss or gain is reviewed in the field and addressed in consultation with the drillers to ensure the best representative sample is collected.
	• *Measures taken to maximise sample recovery and ensure representative nature of the samples*	• AC samples are visually logged for moisture content, sample recovery and contamination. The AC drill system utilises a face sampling air core bit or small diameter, face sampling hammer which is industry best practice and the contractor aims to maximise recovery at all times. AC holes are drilled dry whenever practicable to maximise sample recovery.
	• *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 study of sample recovery versus elemental grade has been conducted. The drilling contractor uses standard industry drilling techniques to ensure minimal loss of any size fraction.
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.*	• All AC samples are geologically logged to record weathering, regolith, rock type, alteration, mineralisation, shearing/foliation and any other features that are present and recognisable.
	• *Whether logging is qualitative or quantitative in nature. Core (or costean, channel, etc) photography.*	• Where required the logging records the abundance of specific minerals or the amount of alteration (including weathering) using defined ranges.
	• *The total length and percentage of the relevant intersections logged.*	• The entire length (100%) of each AC hole is logged in 1m intervals. Where no sample is returned due to voids or loss of sample it is recorded in the log and the sampling sheet.

Sub-sampling techniques and sample preparation	• *If core, whether cut or sawn and whether quarter, half or all core taken.*	• No core was collected.
	• *If non-core, whether riffled, tube sampled, rotary split, etc and whether sampled wet or dry.*	• All AC samples are collected in a bucket through a cyclone and placed in sequential 1 metre piles on the ground from where they are sampled in 2 metre intervals using a scoop sampler into unique pre-numbered calico sample bags. The moisture content of each sample is recorded in the database. The drilling method is designed to maximize sample recovery. The drilling method utilises high pressure air to keep water out of the hole to maintain a dry sample.
	• *For all sample types, the nature, quality and appropriateness of the sample preparation technique.*	• The sample preparation technique for all samples follows standard industry practice, by an accredited laboratory. The techniques and practices are appropriate for the type and style of mineralisation. The AC samples are sorted, oven dried, the entire sample is pulverized 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 aqua regia digestion and for the 4 acid digest.
	• *Quality control procedures adopted for all sub-sampling stages to maximise representivity of samples.*	• AC samples submitted to the laboratory are sorted and reconciled against the submission documents. In initial drilling programs, DGO does not insert blanks and standards into the sample stream. The laboratory uses their own internal standards of 2 duplicates, 2 replicates, 2 standards, and 1 blank per 50 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.
	• *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 type, style, thickness 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 laboratory procedures are standard industry practice and are appropriate for the testing of the style of gold and multi-element mineralisation being explored. The technique involves using a 25g sample charge digested by aqua regia and four acid digest and analysis by mass spectrometer.
	• *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.*	• Geophysical tools were not used in this program.
	• *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 has 2 duplicates, 2 replicates, 1 standard and 1 blank per 50 assays.
Verification of sampling and assaying	• *The verification of significant intersections by either independent or alternative company personnel.*	• The holes are logged by staff geologists or an independent geological contractor and the sampling, logging, drilling conditions and AC chips are reviewed DGO's General Manager to verify the field sampling and logging regime and the correlation of mineralised zones with assay results and lithology.
	• *The use of twinned holes.*	• No twinned drill holes were drilled in this campaign.
	• *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. Assay results are merged when received electronically from the laboratory.
	• *Discuss any adjustment to assay data.*	• A top cut of 15,059ppm Ba were applied to seven very high Ba assays in drill hole 20BYAC0036 in statistical analysis to calculate the anomalous threshold (3,631ppm Ba). No other adjustments or calibrations were made to the 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 drill holes have their collar location recorded from a hand held GPS unit. No downhole surveys are completed.
	• *Specification of the grid system used*	• All drill hole collars are MGA94, Zone 50 grid system.

	• *Quality and adequacy of topographic control.*	• The topographic data used (drill collar RL) was obtained from hand held GPS and is 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 drilling was very widely spaced with holes spaced 160m apart on drill traverses 400m apart. • This report is for the reporting of exploration results derived from an early stage drilling program. The drill spacing, spatial distribution and quality of assay results is sufficient to support quotation of exploration results and indications of gold or multi-element anomalism or mineralisation. The data is not intended to be used to define mineral resources. • Compositing has been utilised in all drill holes where 2m composite samples were collected by scoop sampling of individual 1m sample piles.
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.*	• All drill holes were inclined -60°. Angled holes were drilled grid West, South or to the South-West depending on strike of the stratigraphy and geophysical interpretation of magnetic contact dips. Geological information and geophysical interpretations support the drilling direction and sampling method. • No drilling orientation and sampling bias has been recognised at this time.
Sample security	• *The measures taken to ensure sample security.*	• AC samples are transported from the field by DGO personnel to commercial transport contractors in Meekatharra who transport the samples directly to the Perth laboratory. The laboratory then checks the physically received samples against a DGO generated sample submission list and reports back any discrepancies
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 results reported in this Announcement are on a granted Exploration Licence (E51/1590) held by 80% by DGO Gold and 20% by TasEx Geological Services and E51/1729 held 100% 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 completed geochemical surveys and geophysical data collection and interpretation. This report makes no reference to historical exploration data.
Geology	• *Deposit type, geological setting and style of mineralisation.*	• Bryah is prospective for sediment-hosted gold and base metal mineralisation and volcanic hosted massive sulphide (VHMS) mineralisation in areas adjacent to known gold nugget occurrences (Judge's Find) and in stratigraphic units equivalent to those hosting Sandfire Resources' DeGrussa Cu-Au deposit. There are no historical workings within the tenement area.
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*	• The AC drill holes reported in this Announcement have the following parameters applied. All drill holes completed, including holes with no significant gold intersections are reported in this announcement. • Easting and northing are in MGA94 Zone 50

	○ *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.*	• RL is AHD • Dip is the inclination of the hole from the horizontal (i.e. a vertically down drilled hole from the surface is -90°). Azimuth is reported in magnetic degrees as the direction toward which the hole is drilled. MGA94 and magnetic degrees vary by approximately 1° in this project area • Down hole length of the hole is the distance from the surface to the end of the hole, as measured along the drill trace. Interception depth is the distance down the hole as measured along the drill trace. Intersection width is the downhole distance of an intersection as measured along the drill trace • Hole length is the distance from the surface to the end of the hole, as measured along the drill trace. • 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 high-grade cuts have been applied to assay results. AC assay results are distance weighted using 2m for each assay. • Intersections are reported for various indicator elements if the interval is at least 2m wide and defined as anomalous being greater than the mean plus 2 x standard deviation (mean + 1 SD for Tl) for this first pass drilling program. • 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 intersection width is measured down the hole trace, it may not represent the true width. • The geometry of any mineralisation is not known at this stage. • All drill results within this announcement are downhole intervals only.
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 drill hole location plan is contained within this Announcement and locations are summaries in Table 1.
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.*	• All drill holes completed are included in the results Table 2 in the Announcement.
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.*	• Reference to other relevant exploration data is not contained in the Announcement.
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.*	• The results of the program warrant further deeper drilling. Future exploration is planned including soil geochemistry to aid in drill hole location followed by deeper diamond and reverse circulation drilling. • Soil sampling and drilling programs are in the process of being designed to assess Areas A and B as referred to in the Announcement.