ASX ANNOUNCEMENT **18/02/2021**

Bellevue Gold Project, Western Australia

Significant discoveries and extensions to known mineralisation point to further Resource growth

Latest results expected to underpin next Resource update, which will feed into Stage Two Feasibility Study scheduled for release in June quarter

Key Points

- **First-pass step-out drilling 700m north of the Bellevue mine intersects significant mineralisation, named the Lucknow discovery, with results up to 1.1m @ 25.5 g/t gold**
- **First drilling at depth 300m beneath the Deacon lode intersects significant mineralisation, named the Lucien discovery. New down-hole electromagnetic anomalies also identified**
- **The Marceline lode at Deacon North emerges as a significant discovery over 350m of strike, with drilling continuing from underground and several outstanding intersections including:**
  - 1.9m @ 30.3g/t gold from 480.7m in DRDD562
  - 3.0m @ 14.4g/t gold from 435.6m and 0.4m @ 72.0g/t gold from 467m in DRDD558
  - 2.7m @ 9.9g/t gold from 467.9m in DRDD574
  - 1.0m @ 34.1g/t gold from 520.85m in DRDD566
  - 3.4m @ 10.0g/t gold from 501.4m in DRDD569
- **Multiple significant visual intersects at Marceline with visible gold logged and pending assay; further drilling to be conducted on 40m x 40m drill spacing**
- **Step-out drilling at the Armand Lodes continues to intersect multiple high-grade zones. Results include:**
  - 2.5m @ 20.2g/t gold from 473.5m in DRDD573
  - 2.0m @ 21.5g/t gold from 363.6m in DRDD561
- **The current drilling is expected to form part of a Resource update to be incorporated in the Stage Two Feasibility Study set for release in the June quarter**
- **Stage One Feasibility Study is based only on the Resource reported in November 2020 (see separate ASX release today), meaning any growth in the June quarter Resource could increase mine life and production rates. A 3D viewer of the project and recent discovery is available at: https://inventum3d.com/c/BGL/Bellevue**
- **Reverse Circulation drilling commenced as follow up at Government Well in addition to maiden drilling at Kathleen Valley, targeting the 20km of regional strike north of Bellevue**

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Bellevue Gold Limited (ASX: BGL) is pleased to announce strong exploration success at its Bellevue Gold project in WA, including significant drill results from the major target at the Marceline Lode and two new emerging discoveries in the immediate mine area.

The results from Marceline, along with the drilling results reported since November last year, are expected to form part of a Resource update which in turn is planned to be incorporated in the Bellevue Stage Two Feasibility Study scheduled for release in the June quarter this year. A total of ~40,000m of diamond drilling has been completed since the last Resource estimate with results pending for a significant amount of drilling.

Bellevue Managing Director Steve Parsons said the latest drilling results provided more strong evidence of the project's growth potential.

"These results point to further potential growth in the Resource, which in turn is forecast to underpin Stage Two of the project feasibility study," Mr Parsons said.

"Growth in the Indicated Resource, whether that be through new discoveries such as Marceline or by converting more of the existing Inferred Resource of 1.37Moz, would pave the way for increased mine life and production rates."

Details of Drilling Results

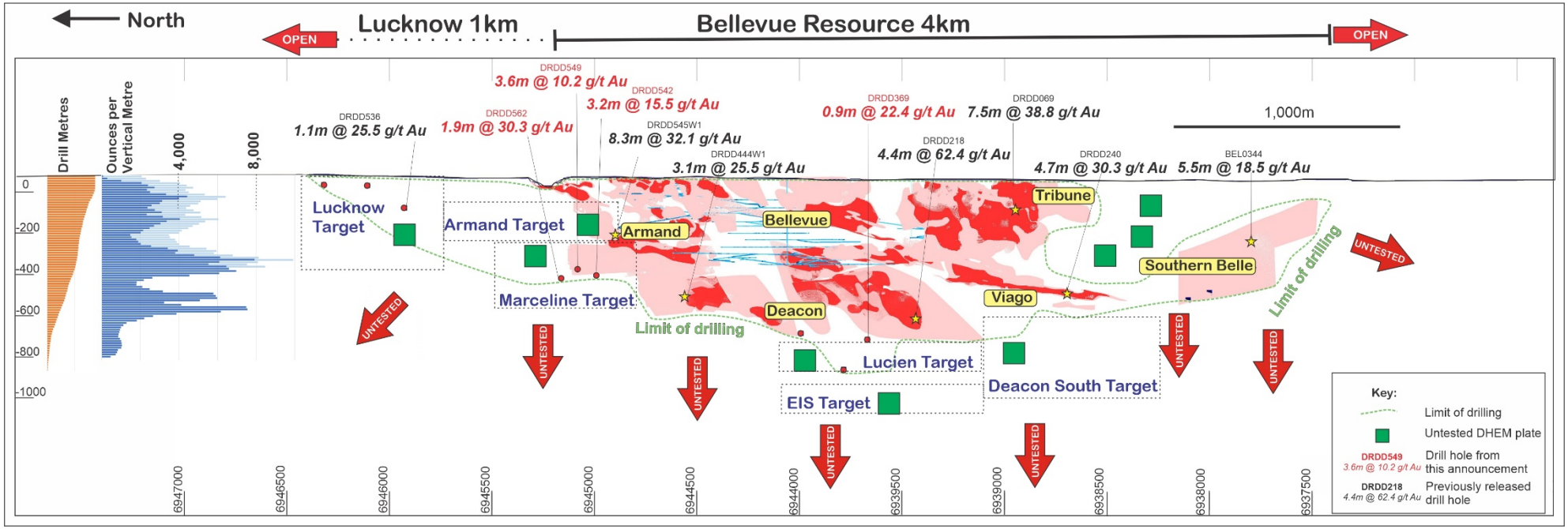
Current work targeting near term Resource and Reserve growth has been ongoing at the Marceline and Armand discoveries. Both lodes remain open for further expansion with ongoing drilling. The Marceline Lode is being drilled with five surface diamond core and one underground diamond core rigs to quickly bring the discovery into the project Resources and Reserves. Marceline remains open in every direction with a significant amount of core pending assay at the time of reporting. Drilling is being conducted on a 40m x 40m drill grid over the 350m of strike.

The Marceline Lode is adjacent to planned development in the Bellevue Feasibility Life Of Mine (LOM) case and mineralisation will likely be accessible during early project life. The Company is expediting drilling at Marceline with the aim of bringing the lode into Resource categories.

Additionally, two major new gold targets with significant near-term Resource growth potential have also been defined with the step-out exploration drilling; 700m to the north of Bellevue (Lucknow target) and at depth 300m below Deacon (Lucien Target). Combined with the recently announced EIS drilling to the east of Deacon, the exploration pipeline in the near mine area continues to deliver substantial new targets for follow-up Resource drilling.

Reverse Circulation drilling also recently commenced at the Regional target at Government Well Prospect, located 7km to the north of Bellevue mine. The drilling is follow-up to the previously released result of 17m @ 4.2g/t gold in DRRC214 (see ASX announcement 10 June 2020) and will include the maiden exploration drilling further to the north at Kathleen Valley. These high priority targets all sit adjacent to a major road and within the 20km of strike to the north of the Bellevue mine.

Figure 1: Long Section showing Bellevue Lode System, Limit of Drill Testing, Significant DHEM Targets and the Location of High Priority Targets including the recent Marceline, Lucknow and Lucien Discoveries.



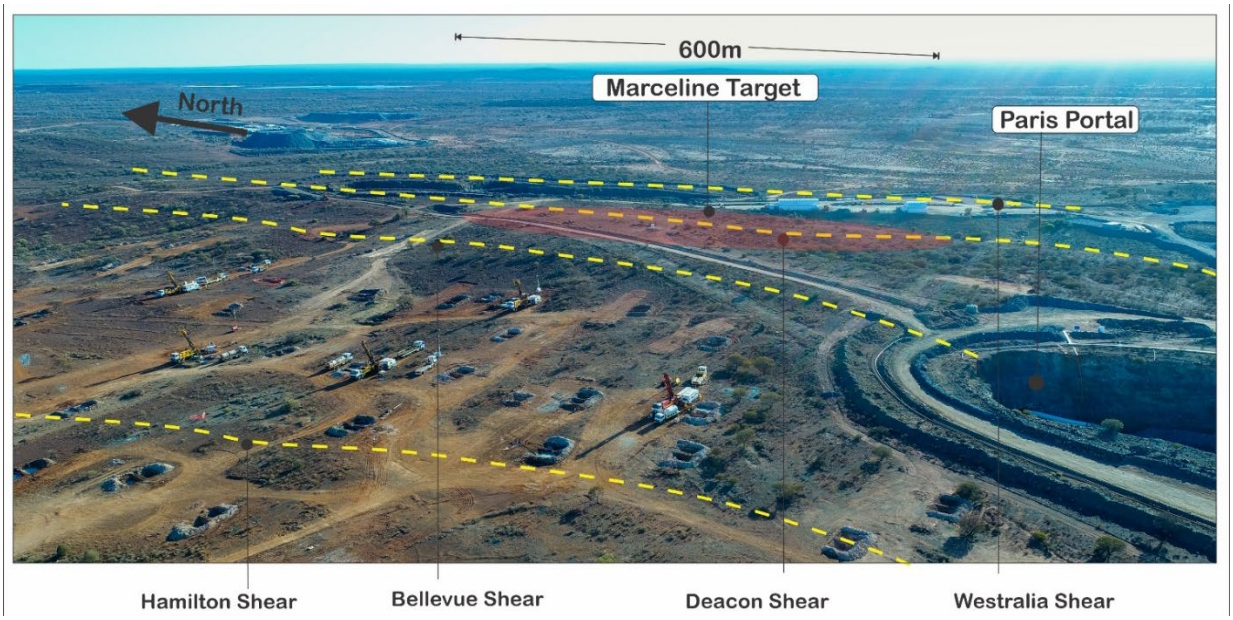
MGA94 Zone 51. Refer to ASX announcements on 22 August 2016, 26 September 2018, 10 September 2019, 19 November 2019, 18 February 2020, 7 July 2020, and 11 November 2020 for full details of previous exploration results.

Marceline Lode target continues to grow with multiple high-grade gold hits

A further 33 holes have been completed at the Marceline Lode with assay results received for 17 holes. Drilling has continued to intersect multiple lode positions associated with quartz sulphide with frequent fine grained visible gold. The Marceline Lode system has been intersected for 350m of strike extent with DHEM plates indicating a further 250m of strike which is currently being tested. Due to a large assay backlog at the laboratory, results are currently pending for 16 holes with numerous significant intersections pending gold assay. A number of the holes pending assay have visible gold mineralisation logged (refer Figure 3)

The recent drill results from the Marceline Lode have not been included in the current Feasibility Study and are expected to be included in a Resource upgrade anticipated to be delivered in the June quarter 2021. The new lode intersected at Marceline is adjacent to planned development in the Deacon North area and is a discrete mining area additional to the Feasibility study reported today.

Figure 2: Aerial View of Step-out Drilling at the Marceline Target on 30 January 2021.



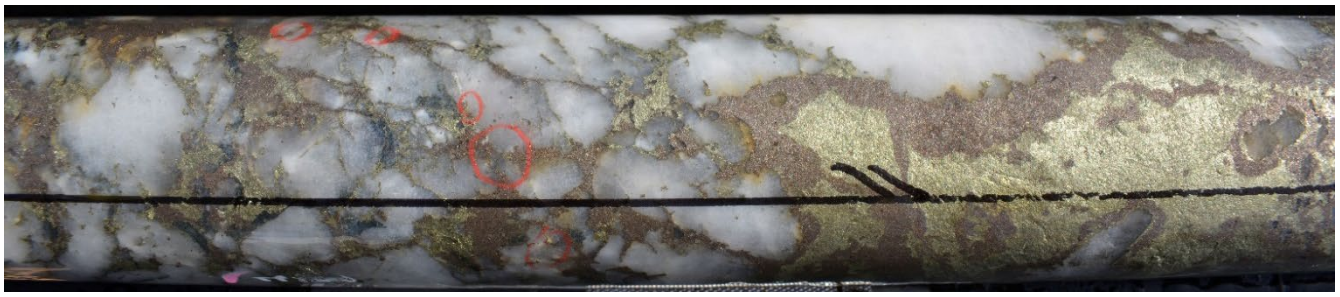
Five surface diamond drill rigs and one underground drill rig are operating to define the extents of the new target, with the aim of adding the Marceline Lode to the project Mineral Resource in the June quarter 2021.

Recent results from Marceline include:

- **5.2m @ 4.3g/t gold from 461.9m and 4.3m @ 6.8g/t gold from 490m in DRDD557**
- **3.0m @ 14.4g/t gold from 435.6m and 0.4m @ 72.0g/t gold from 467m in DRDD558**
- **1.9m @ 30.3g/t gold from 480.7m in DRDD562**
- **1.4m @ 22.3g/t gold from 467.1m in DRDD565**
- **1.0m @ 34.1g/t gold from 520.85m in DRDD566**
- **3.4m @ 10.0g/t gold from 501.4m in DRDD569**
- **0.5m @ 20.6g/t gold from 291.7m in DRDD572**
- **2.7m @ 9.9g/t gold from 467.9m in DRDD574**
- **0.65m @ 39.7g/t gold from 475.6m in DRDD580**
- **2.0m @ 4.8g/t gold from 468m and 1.7m @ 4.8g/t gold from 519 and 3.0m @ 3.2g/t gold from 562.5m in DRDD582**
- **2.8m @ 7.0g/t gold from 405.9m in DDUG0001**

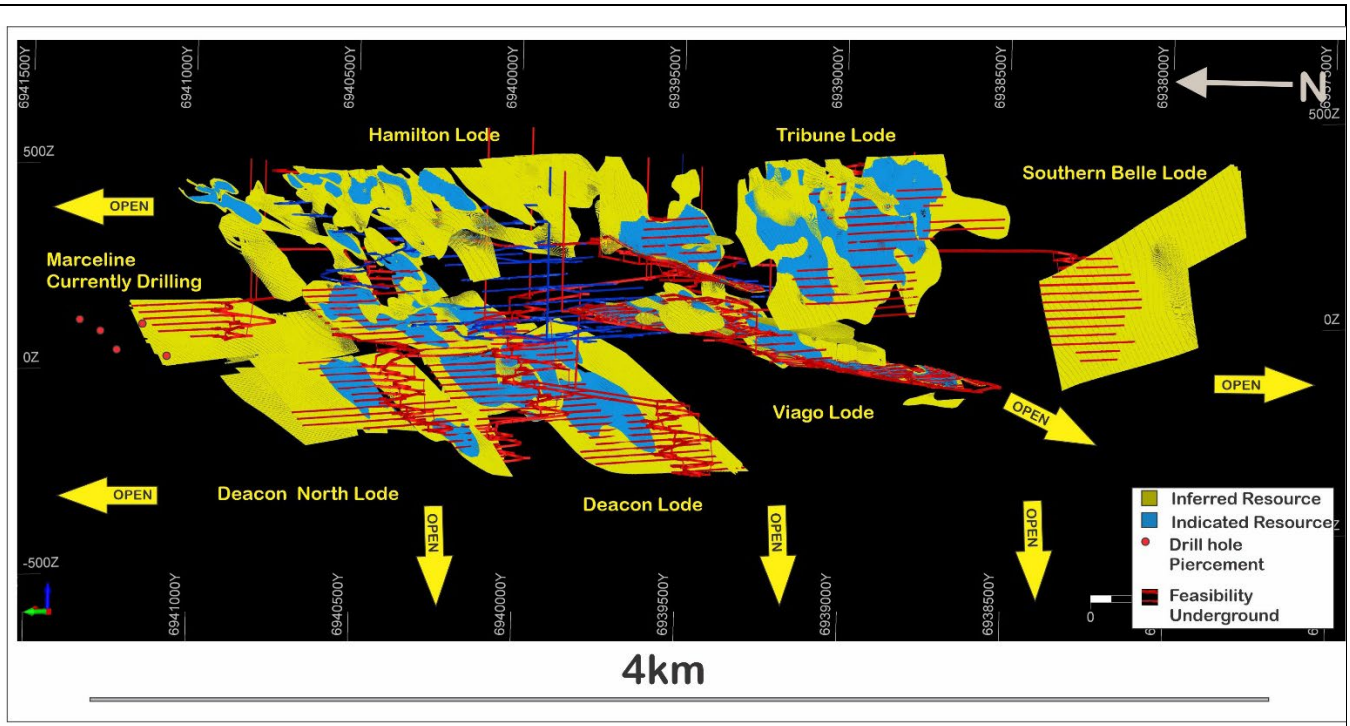
- **1.2m @ 7.0g/t gold from 388.2m in DDUG0002**
- **2.6m @ 14.7g/t gold from 454m and**
  25.9m @ 4.3g/t gold from 478.0m in DRDD542 (ASX 11 November 2020)
  (including 3.2m @ 15.7g/t gold from 478.8m, 7.2m @ 5.9g/t gold from 486.0m and 1.4m @ 8.2g/t gold from 497.6m)
- **3.6m @ 10.2g/t gold from 462.8m** (ASX 11 November 2020)
- **1.6m @ 16.3g/t gold from 498.3m in DRDD549 and**
  1.4m @ 63.2g/t gold from 434.9m in DRDD495 (ASX 11 November 2020)

Figure 3: Close up of Typical Marceline Lode Veining.



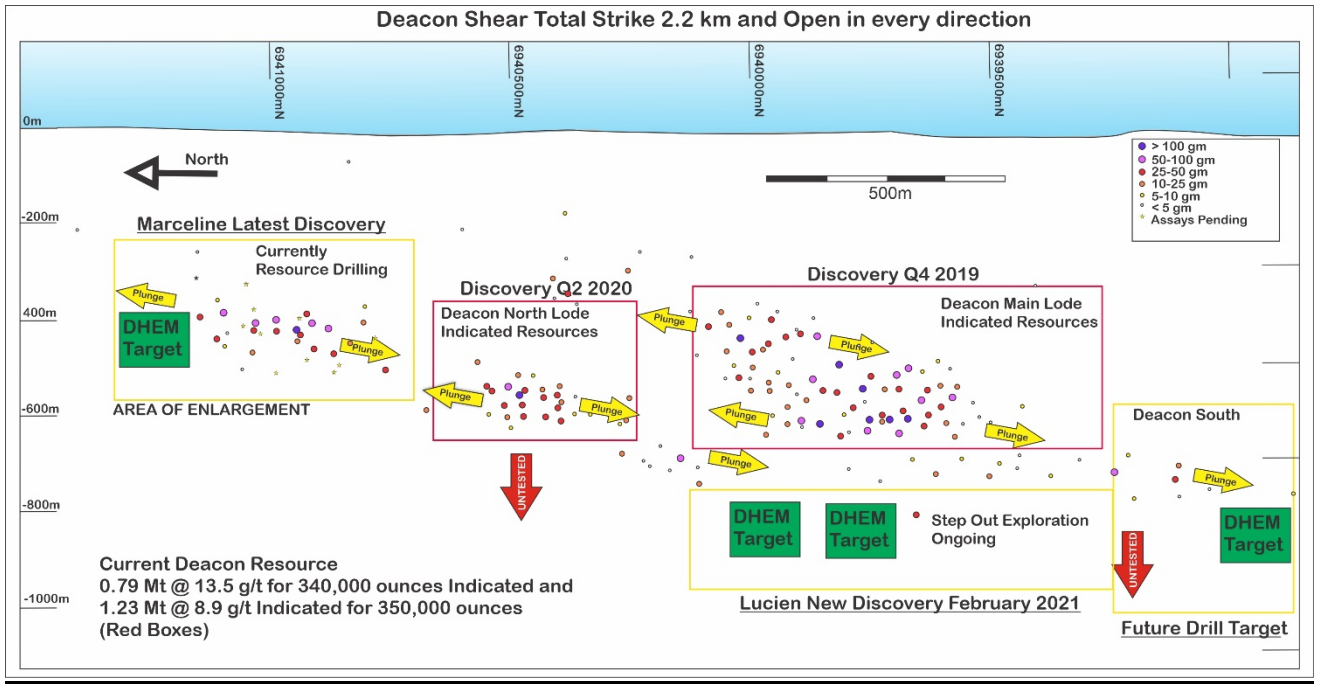
Interval comprised of a milky quartz vein with weak chlorite shearing on margins and significant sulphides. 23+ flecks of visible gold observed throughout the interval. Pyrrhotite and chalcopyrite (almost equal amounts) occurring as fracture fill at the beginning and transitioning into cataclastic textures towards the end of the interval (total 20%). Hosted within pillow basalt. DRDD600 results pending.

Figure 4: Oblique Section View Looking East-south-east Showing Marceline Discovery Adjacent to Planned Feasibility Study LOM Development.



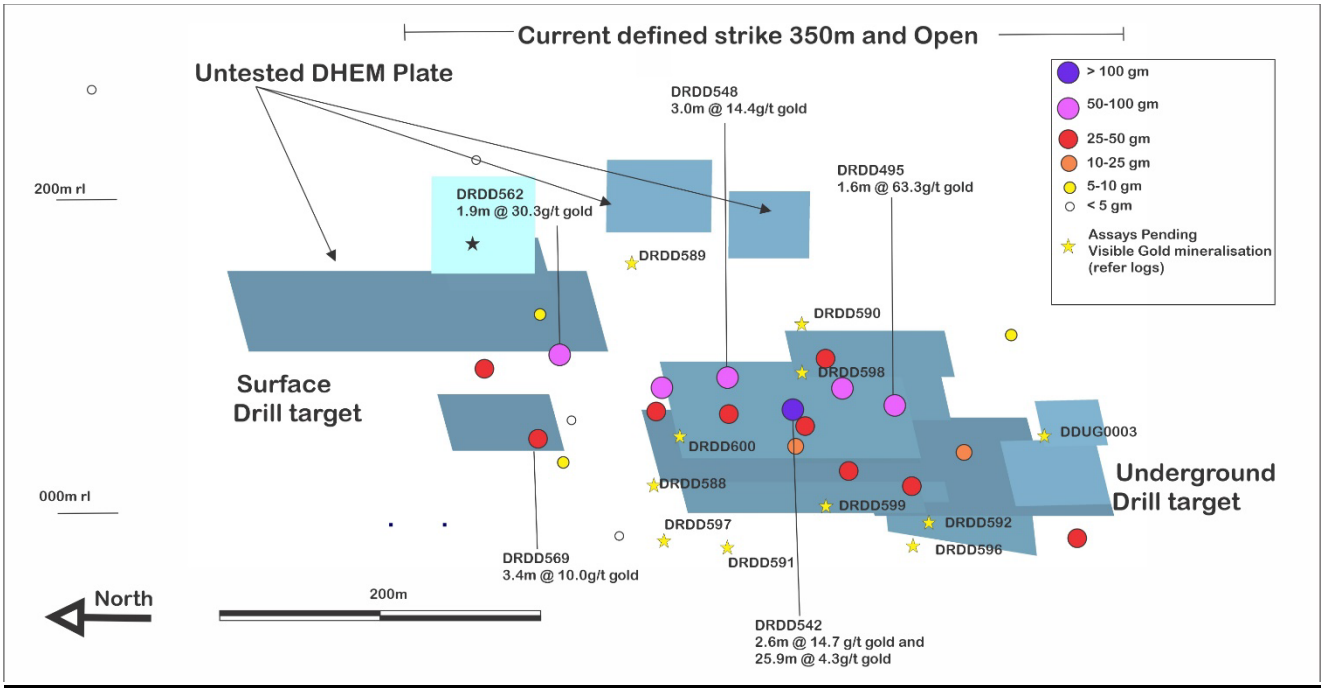
Drilling is currently underway with 5x diamond core rigs operating from surface and a further rig from the underground drill platform.

Figure 5: Long Section Looking East Showing the Drill Piercements of Only the Deacon Lode. MGA94 Zone 51N



Deacon Lode is currently host to 0.79Mt @ 13.5g/t gold for 0.34Moz Indicated Resources, and 1.23Mt @ 8.9g/t gold for 0.35Moz Inferred Resources. The Marceline area sits outside the current Resources and is a major new target located up plunge of the Deacon North area. As with the rest of the Deacon mineralisation, significant DHEM anomalism is associated with the Marceline Lode.

Figure 6: Close up of the Long Section looking East at Marceline showing High Conductance DHEM Plates and Recent Drillholes.



Holes with assays pending are shown as stars, holes with visible gold mineralisation are shown as gold stars. A summary log of the holes is included in the appendix. Refer to ASX announcement on 1 October 2020 for full details of exploration results.

Further drill results from Armand

Drilling at Armand has been temporarily paused while Marceline extension/conversion drilling has been accelerated. Drilling is planned to recommence at the Armand Lode later in the March quarter with further DHEM surveys recently completed.

The Armand Lode currently contains Mineral Resources of 0.2Mt @ 15.4g/t gold for 100,000 ounces of Indicated and 0.22Mt @ 12.0g/t gold for 85,000 ounces of Inferred. The reported drilling has been from within the envelope of the existing Resource with the previous drilling from the Armand Lode reported on 11 November and 8 October 2020.

Previously unreported drill results from Armand not included in the current Resource include:

- **0.6m @ 15.0g/t gold from 343.4m in DRDD556**
- **2.0m @ 21.5g/t gold from 363.6m in DRDD561**
- **2.5m @ 20.2g/t gold from 473.5m in DRDD573**
- 0.7m @ 9.5g/t gold from 485.4m in DRDD576

Previously reported drilling included in the current Resource include:

ASX 11 November 2020

- 8.3m @ 32.1g/t gold from 358.5m in DRDD545
- 6.5m @ 23.4g/t gold from 384.8m in DRDD544
- 5.0m @ 15.4g/t gold from 360.2m in DRDD539
- 1.9m @ 29.7g/t gold from 379.4m in DRDD524
- 0.5m @ 22.1g/t gold from 358.5m in DRDD546
- 0.4m @ 75.0g/t gold from 360.2m in DRDD539

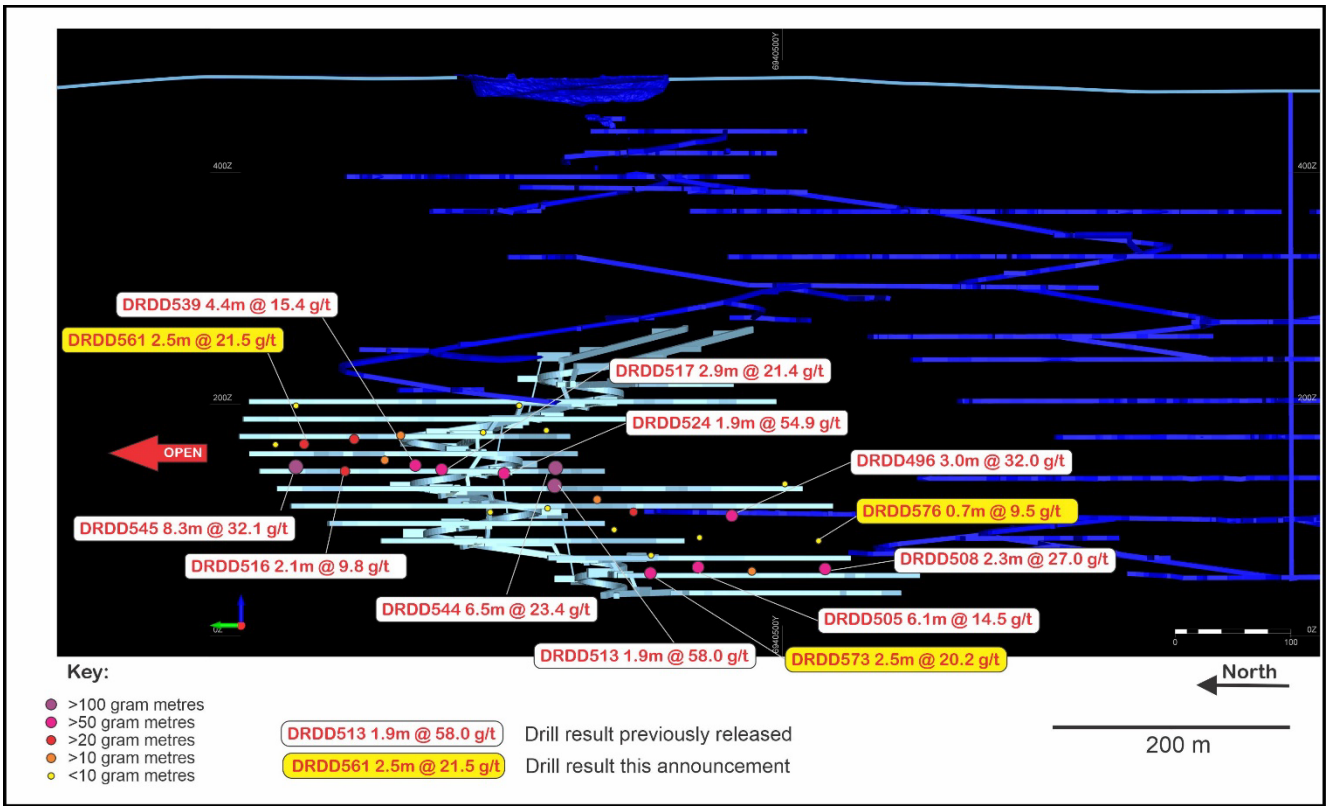
ASX 8 October 2020

- 4.6m @ 13.8g/t gold from 364.8m in DRDD517
- 1.9m @ 58.0g/t gold from 380.5m in DRDD513
- 2.3m @ 27.0g/t gold from 416.3m in DRDD508
- 2.1m @ 9.8g/t gold from 369.1m in DRDD516
- 1.5m @ 14.6g/t gold from 352.2m in DRDD506

ASX 1 October 2020

- 6.1m @ 14.5g/t gold from 457.5m in DRDD505
- 3.7m @ 26.2g/t gold from 372.3m in DRDD496

Figure 7: Long Section Looking East of the Armand Lode Showing Location of Recent Drill Results.



MGA94 Zone 51N. New planned development is shown in light blue with the historic development in dark blue. Refer to ASX announcement on 8 October 2020 for full details of previous exploration results.

Step-out drilling defines new discoveries at the Lucknow and Lucien gold targets

Recent broad step-out exploration drilling has focused on a new discovery with drilling 700m to the north of the Bellevue mine at the Lucknow target and drilling down dip of the Deacon Lode at the Lucien target both intersecting significant high-grade Bellevue-style gold mineralisation. Both areas are major new targets, with down hole electromagnetic survey confirming off hole conductors for follow up.

Lucien Target

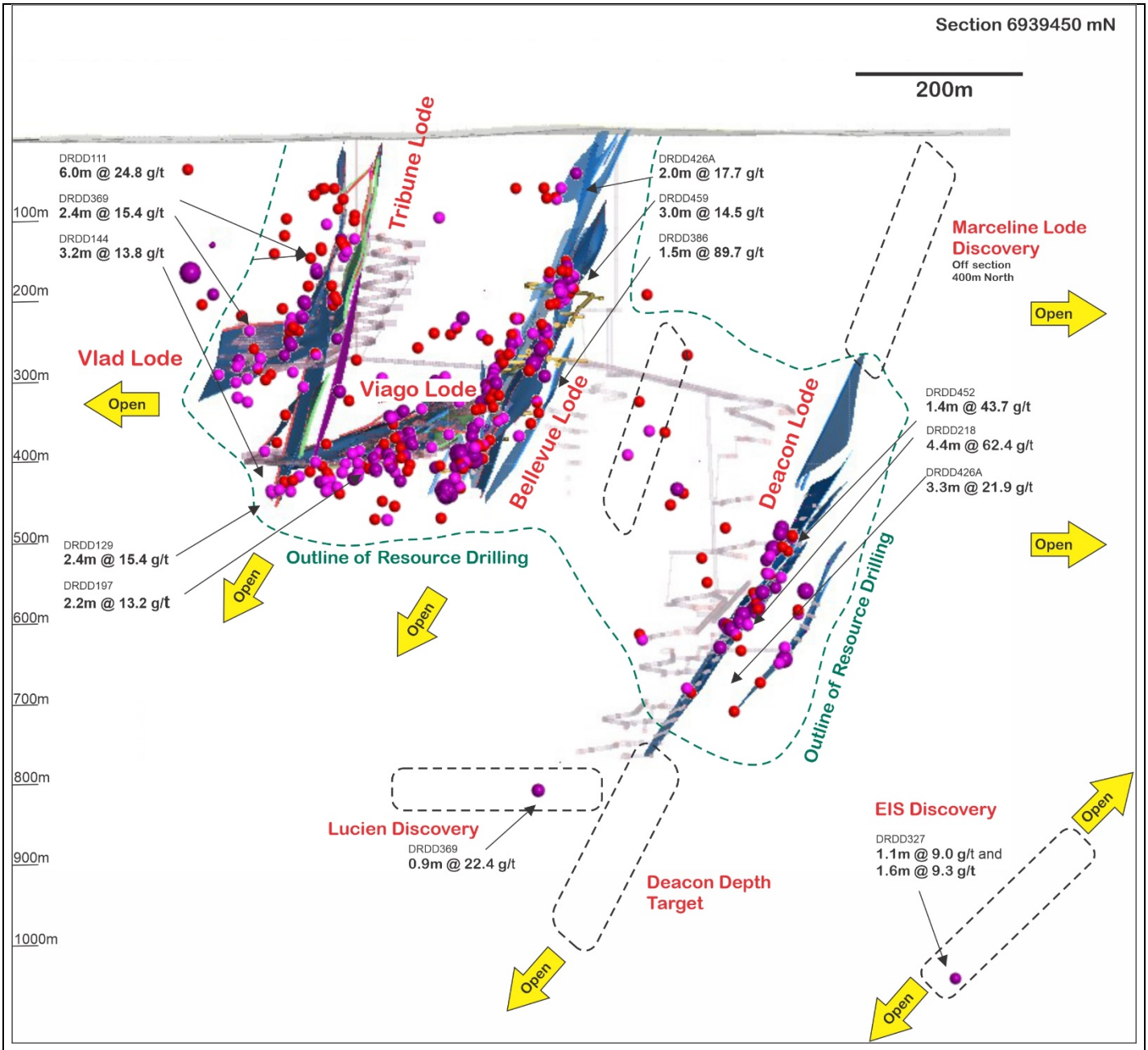
The Lucien target is a structural target located immediately down dip of Deacon as the structure dips towards the Highway Fault. A first pass program of 3 holes has been completed at the target on 400m spaced platforms. Significant mineralisation was intersected in 2 of the 3 holes and importantly a significant corridor of conductive plates has been defined over 500m of strike associated with an analogous orientation to the Viago shear zone at depth. The target remains completely open and step-out drilling is planned at the target to commence during the March quarter 2021 to test the further extents of this exciting target.

Results from the first three holes at Lucien have included:

- **0.9m @ 22.4g/t gold from 885.6m in DRDD369**
- 2.0m @ 1.9g/t gold from 818.8m in DRDD137

The first pass results and off hole conductors at Lucien are reminiscent of early discovery drilling at the Viago and Deacon targets where early drilling intersected narrow high-grade mineralisation across significant strike with the DHEM eventually leading to discovery of significant Resources. Further work during the quarter will focus on continuing step-out on the Lucien shear with follow up DHEM to define the total target size before follow-up drilling targeting the defined DHEM plates.

Figure 8: Cross Section looking North Showing the Location of the Lucien Target Defined from Recent Drilling to the West of the EIS Discovery. Cross section is Centred on 6939450mN MGA94 51N



Refer to ASX announcements on 14 March 2019, 5 August 2019, 10 September 2019, 23 October 2019, 20 January 2020, 18 February 2020, 18 March 2020, 17 May 2020, 7 July 2020 and 1 October 2020 for full details of previous exploration results.

Lucknow Target

The Lucknow target is located 700m to the north of the Bellevue Lode system. Previous historic drilling at Lucknow has been restricted to shallow reverse circulation and a review by Bellevue Gold geologists indicated the target was previously poorly tested. A total of 5 diamond holes were completed at the target on 200m spaced lines over 600m of strike. Significant Bellevue style mineralisation was intersected in 3 of the 5 drill holes. Results from the first pass diamond drilling at Lucknow include:

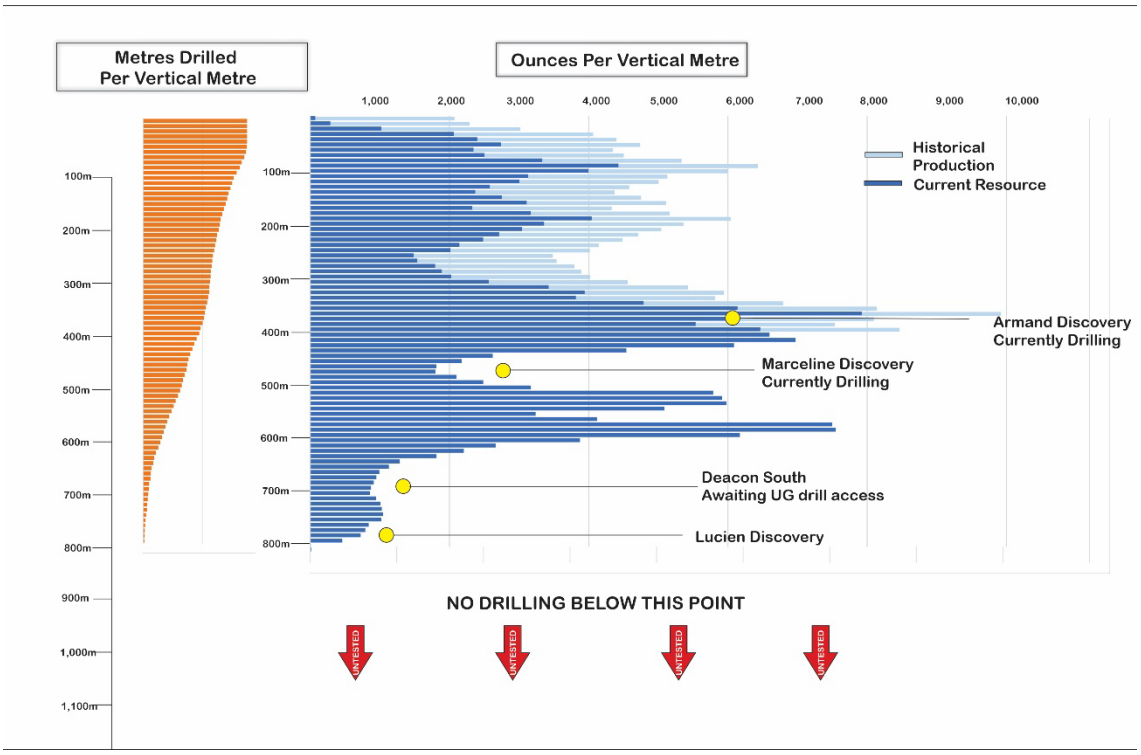
- **1.1m @ 25.5g/t gold from 320m in DRDD536**
- **0.9m @ 15.7g/t gold from 105.5m in DRDD503**
- 1.0m @ 2.9g/t gold from 94.3m in DRDD492

DHEM surveys highlighted an off-hole conductor beneath the DRDD536 intersection of 1.1m of 25.5g/t gold as a priority drill target. The first pass diamond drill results from Lucknow are highly encouraging, defining a large target size and confirming the presence of Bellevue-style mineralisation with pyrrhotite mineralisation and visible gold associated with biotite shearing.

Bellevue Lode System Upside with Depth

The Bellevue Lode system ounces per vertical metre and drill metres per vertical metre chart is shown in Figure 9. The chart shows a maximum ounces per vertical metre of the lode system of 8,000 ounces with an average in the top 600m approaching 4,500 ounces per vertical metre (Including historical production of 800,000 ounces). Further ounces are still being targeted in the top 600m including the Marceline and Lucknow discoveries. Below 600m the quantity of drilling meters quickly tails off, with very little drilling completed beneath this level.

Figure 9: Chart showing the Global Resource Ounces per Vertical Metre at the Bellevue Gold Project as well as Drill Metres per Vertical Metre.



The data is taken from the November 2020 Resource estimate and includes both Indicated and Inferred Resources. Historical production is shown in light blue which has been averaged across the depth of historic development.

With the re-establishment of the underground access, which is ongoing, the Company anticipates being in a position to conduct more drilling from underground and to commence targeting these depth extensions in a much more cost-effective manner by the end of 2021. In the meantime, surface drilling will continue to define the structural framework and define DHEM platforms for future infill targeting, a strategy that has proven extremely effective with the rapid discovery at the Bellevue near mine environment.

Government Well and Kathleen Valley

Reverse circulation drilling commenced at the Government Well and Kathleen Valley lodes in January 2021. The drilling will be the first exploration to be completed at the Kathleen Valley project by Bellevue Gold and will also follow up the exciting results from the first pass drilling at Government Well which included a drill result of 17m @ 4.4g/t gold from 19m in DRRC214 (see ASX announcement 10 June 2020). The Company looks forward to providing updates on the regional drilling as results become available.

Figure 10: Exploration pipeline for the Bellevue Gold Project and Regional Exploration. During the next 18 months the Company has an aggressive exploration budget to target further discovery and exploration success.

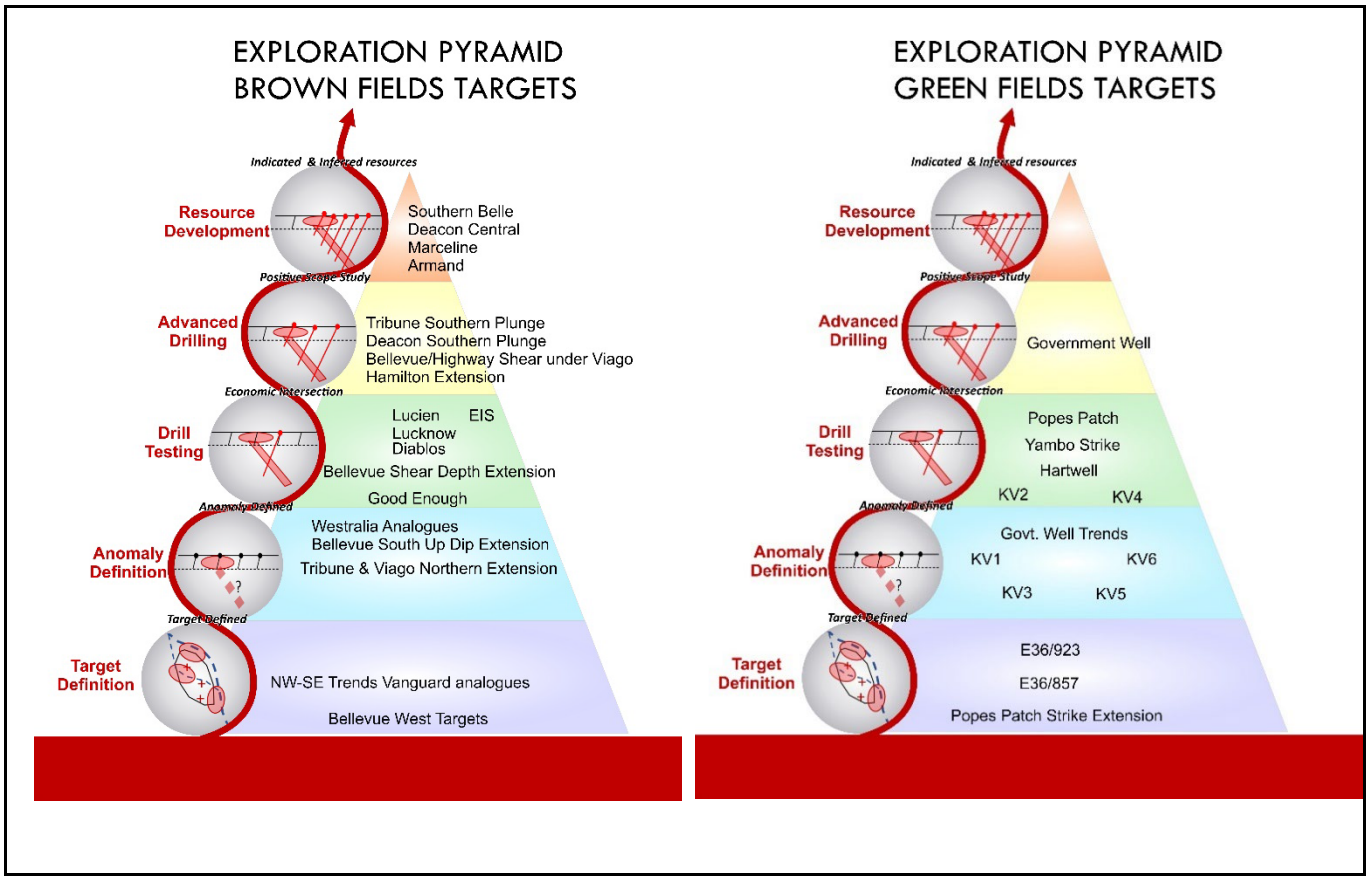
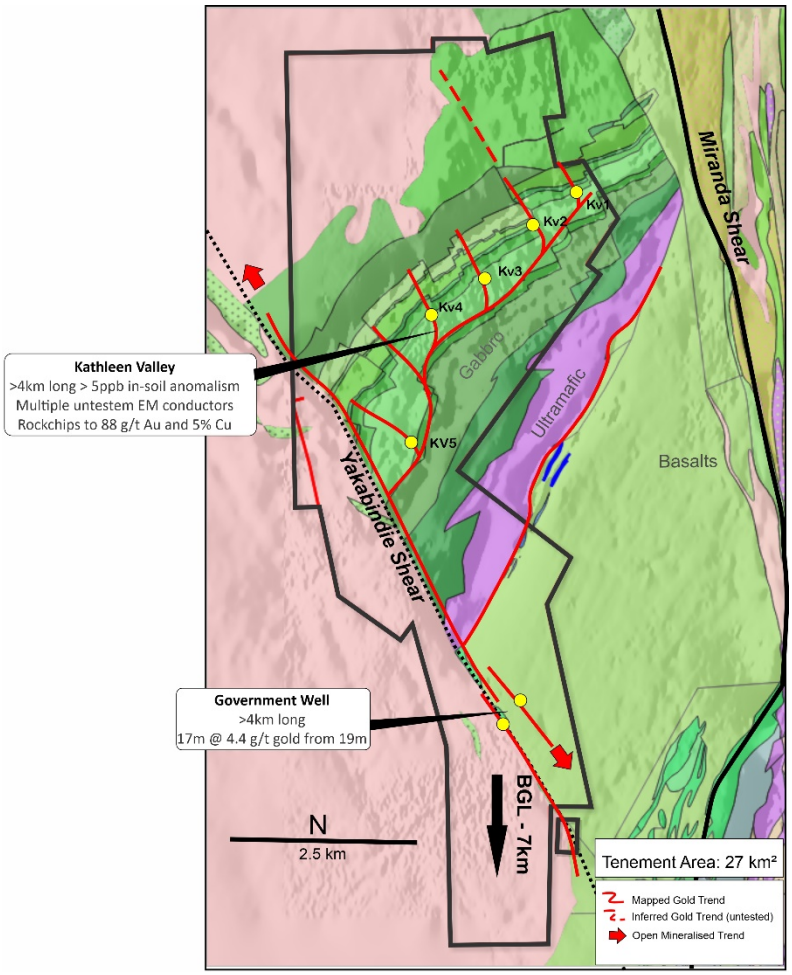


Figure 11: Kathleen Valley and Government Well Prospects, located 7km north of the Bellevue Gold Project.



Refer to ASX announcement on 10 June 2020 for full details of previous exploration result.

For further information regarding Bellevue Gold Ltd please visit the ASX platform (ASX:BGL) or the Company's website www.bellevuegold.com.au

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Competent Person Statement and JORC Compliance Statements

Information in this announcement that relates to new Exploration Results is based on, and fairly represents, information and supporting documentation prepared by Mr Sam Brooks, an employee of Bellevue Gold. Mr Brooks is a Member of the Australian Institute of Geoscientists. Mr Brooks has sufficient experience which is relevant to the style of mineralisation and type of deposit under consideration and to the activity which he is undertaking to qualify as a Competent Person (or "CP") as defined in the 2012 Edition of the Australasian Code for Reporting of Exploration Results, Mineral Resources and Ore Reserves (2012 JORC Code) in this announcement that relates to Mineral Resources. Mr Brooks is an employee and holds securities in Bellevue Gold Limited and consents to the inclusion in this announcement of all technical statements based on his information in the form and context in which they appear.

For full details of Exploration Results in this announcement that have been previously announced, refer to the said announcement or release on the said date.

Information regarding Mineral Resource and Ore Reserve estimates has been extracted from the ASX announcement on 11 November 2020 titled "Indicated Resource increases to 1.04Moz at 11.4g/t gold" and the ASX announcement on 18 February 2021 titled "Bellevue Gold Stage 1 Feasibility Study", respectively.

Mineral Resource	Tonnes (Mt)	Grade (g/t Au)	Contained Ounces (Moz)
Indicated Mineral Resources	2.84	11.4	1.04
Inferred Mineral Resources	4.62	9.2	1.37
Total Mineral Resources	**7.46**	**10.0**	**2.41**
Ore Reserve	**Tonnes (Mt)**	**Grade (g/t Au)**	**Contained Ounces (Moz)**
Probable Ore Reserve	2.70	8.0	0.69
Total Ore Reserve	**2.70**	**8.0**	**0.69**

Notes: *Figures may not add up due to rounding*
Mineral Resources are reported at a 3.5g/t lower cut-off
Ore Reserves are reported using a $1,750 AUD gold price basis for cut-off grade calculations

Bellevue confirms that it is not aware of any new information or data that materially affects the information included in the said announcements, and in the case of estimates of Mineral Resources and Ore Reserves, that all material assumptions and technical parameters underpinning the estimates in the relevant market announcements continue to apply and have not materially changed. The Company confirms that the form and context in which the Competent Persons' findings are presented have not materially modified from the original market announcements.

Disclaimer

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Forward Looking Information

This announcement contains forward-looking statements. Wherever possible, words such as “intends”, “expects”, “scheduled”, “estimates”, “anticipates”, “believes”, and similar expressions or statements that certain actions, events or results “may”, “could”, “would”, “might” or “will” be taken, occur or be achieved, have been used to identify these forward-looking statements. Although the forward-looking statements contained in this release reflect management’s current beliefs based upon information currently available to management and based upon what management believes to be reasonable assumptions, the Company cannot be certain that actual results will be consistent with these forward-looking statements. A number of factors could cause events and achievements to differ materially from the results expressed or implied in the forward-looking statements. These factors should be considered carefully and prospective investors should not place undue reliance on the forward-looking statements. Forward-looking statements necessarily involve significant known and unknown risks, assumptions and uncertainties that may cause the Company's actual results, events, prospects and opportunities to differ materially from those expressed or implied by such forward-looking statements. Although the Company has attempted to identify important risks and factors that could cause actual actions, events or results to differ materially from those described in forward-looking statements, there may be other factors and risks that cause actions, events or results not to be anticipated, estimated or intended, including those risk factors discussed in the Company’s public filings. There can be no assurance that the forward-looking statements will prove to be accurate, as actual results and future events could differ materially from those anticipated in such statements. Accordingly, prospective investors should not place undue reliance on forward looking statements. Any forward-looking statements are made as of the date of this announcement, and the Company assumes no obligation to update or revise them to reflect new events or circumstances, unless otherwise required by law.

This announcement may contain certain forward-looking statements and projections regarding:

- estimated Resources and Reserves;
- planned production and operating costs profiles;
- planned capital requirements; and
- planned strategies and corporate objectives.

Such forward looking statements/projections are estimates for discussion purposes only and should not be relied upon. They are not guarantees of future performance and involve known and unknown risks, uncertainties and other factors many of which are beyond the control of the Company. The forward looking statements/projections are inherently uncertain and may therefore differ materially from results ultimately achieved. The Company does not make any representations and provides no warranties concerning the accuracy of the projections, and disclaims any obligation to update or revise any forward looking statements/projects based on new information, future events or otherwise except to the extent required by applicable laws.

Drill hole results and locations relating to this announcement

Table 1 - Drill hole Summary Armand and Marceline Drilling - MGA94 Zone 51N

Hole	East	North	RL	Azimuth	Dip	From	To	Interval	Au	Gram metres	Lode
DDUG0001	259085	6940664	453	34	-63	405.9	408.7	7.0	2.8	19.6	Marceline
DDUG0002	259085	6940664	453	39	-59	388.2	389.4	6.1	1.2	7.0	Marceline
DRDD550	258479	6940880	468	94	-63	160.1	160.4	0.3	2.0	0.6	Armand
DRDD550						202.0	203.3	1.3	2.4	3.1	Armand
DRDD550						383.6	384.3	0.7	5.7	4.0	Armand
DRDD551	259585	6942529	481	218	-32	62.7	64.7	2.0	5.0	9.9	Vanguard
DRDD552	258397	6940842	469	93	-54	32.0	33.0	1.0	1.1	1.1	Armand
DRDD552						428.0	429.0	1.0	1.2	1.2	Armand
DRDD552						438.1	440.4	2.3	2.0	4.5	Armand
DRDD553	259227	6940228	479	79	-65	317.5	319.2	1.7	3.2	5.6	Deacon Gap
DRDD553						325.1	328.5	3.4	2.0	6.9	Deacon Gap
DRDD553						343.0	344.0	1.0	2.5	2.5	Deacon Gap
DRDD554	258980	6940920	486	90	-60	442.5	445.5	3.0	3.2	9.6	Marceline
DRDD554						481.2	482.1	0.9	17.0	15.3	Marceline
DRDD554						528.5	529.6	1.1	15.7	17.3	Marceline
DRDD556	258480	6940880	468	98	-68	343.4	344.0	0.6	15.0	9.0	Armand
DRDD557	258939	6940910	484	90	-60	328.9	329.4	0.6	10.0	5.7	Marceline
DRDD557						345.0	350.1	5.1	2.0	10.3	Marceline
DRDD557						421.5	423.5	2.1	4.6	9.5	Marceline
DRDD557						461.9	467.1	5.2	4.3	22.4	Marceline
DRDD557						475.0	477.6	2.6	1.9	4.8	Marceline
DRDD557						490.0	494.3	4.3	6.8	29.2	Marceline
DRDD558	258977	6941005	482	93	-61	412.8	414.0	1.2	9.7	12.1	Marceline
DRDD558						435.6	438.6	3.0	14.4	43.3	Marceline
DRDD558						467.0	467.4	0.4	72.0	28.8	Marceline
DRDD558						488.4	490.9	2.5	1.4	3.5	Marceline
DRDD561	258465	6940937	468	98	-54	146.8	147.2	0.3	19.2	6.7	Armand
DRDD561						363.6	365.6	2.0	21.5	42.9	Armand
DRDD562	258921	6941033	479	76	-58	382.3	383.5	1.2	13.8	16.6	Marceline
DRDD562						480.7	482.6	1.9	30.3	57.6	Marceline
DRDD563	259047	6941393	483	90	-60	476.6	476.9	0.3	3.3	1.0	Marceline
DRDD565	259011	6940946	486	89	-65	437.2	438.3	1.2	2.5	2.9	Marceline
DRDD565						467.1	468.5	1.4	22.3	30.9	Marceline
DRDD566	258891	6940907	482	90	-60	67.3	67.6	0.3	19.0	5.7	Marceline
DRDD566						520.9	521.9	1.0	34.1	34.1	Marceline
DRDD566						575.2	575.5	0.3	12.5	3.8	Marceline
DRDD568	258439	6941075	467	108	-57	330.0	330.3	0.3	6.6	2.0	Armand
DRDD568						381.1	381.5	0.3	3.2	1.1	Armand
DRDD569	259027	6941113	483	89	-60	501.4	504.8	3.4	10.0	33.5	Marceline
DRDD571	258921	6941034	479	74	-62	501.3	501.9	0.6	1.7	1.0	Marceline
DRDD572	259027	6941113	483	90	-55	291.7	292.1	0.5	20.6	9.9	Marceline
DRDD572						433.7	436.7	3.0	1.9	5.8	Marceline
DRDD573	258464	6940577	477	78	-62	458.2	460.7	2.5	20.2	50.9	Armand
DRDD573						473.5	475.2	1.7	8.6	14.9	Armand
DRDD574	258934	6940989	481	91	-61	244.7	245.2	0.5	10.0	4.7	Marceline
DRDD574						404.0	406.0	2.0	1.1	2.2	Marceline
DRDD575	258713	6940942	473	91	-58	74.0	75.0	1.0	1.6	1.5	Marceline
DRDD575	258713	6940942	473	91	-58	333.8	334.8	1.0	21.8	21.8	Bellevue Footwall
DRDD575						601.0	601.4	0.4	6.0	2.3	Deacon North
DRDD575						613.0	613.8	0.8	5.1	4.2	Deacon North
DRDD576	258436	6940494	481	92	-55	485.4	486.1	0.7	9.5	6.7	Armand
DRDD580	259004	6941038	484	89	-60	347.9	351.9	4.0	3.0	12.0	Marceline
DRDD580						475.7	476.3	0.7	39.7	25.8	Marceline
DRDD582	258843	694938	479	88	-55	455.5	456.9	1.4	3.2	4.5	Marceline
DRDD582						468.0	470.0	2.0	4.8	9.5	Marceline
DRDD582						519.0	520.7	1.7	4.8	8.2	Marceline
DRDD582						562.5	565.6	3.0	3.2	9.7	Marceline

Table 2 - Drill hole Summary Lucknow and Lucien Exploration Drilling - MGA94 Zone 51N

Hole	East	North	RL	Azimuth	Dip	From	To	Interval	Au	Gram metres	Target
DRDD137	258627	6940016	1084	90	-64	818.8	820.8	2.0	1.9	3.8	Lucien
DRDD369	258635	6939679	1093	90	-61	885.6	886.5	1	25.4	22.9	Lucien
DRDD512	258986	6942515	350	265	-30	No significant results				Lucien	
DRDD503	258997	6942316	371	270	-30	105.5	106.4	1	15.7	14.1	Lucknow
DRDD522	259128	6942321	414	270	-30	94.3	95.3	1	2.9	2.9	Lucknow
DRDD492	258940	6942130	501	251	-30	No significant results					Lucknow
DRDD536	259096	6941928	440	264	-30	320.0	321.1	1	25.5	28.1	Lucknow
DRDD560	258620	6940373	541	177	-59	No significant results					Lucknow

Table 3 - Drill hole Summary Marceline drill holes Pending Assay - MGA94 Zone 51N

Hole ID	East	North	Depth	Azimuth	Dip	Comments
DRDD588	259004	6941038	519	89	-65	assays pending refer summary log
DRDD589	258920	6941030	603	83	-59	assays pending refer summary log
DRDD590	258843	6940938	652	91	-60	assays pending refer summary log
DRDD591	258934	6940989	601	91	-66	assays pending refer summary log
DRDD592	258903	6940871	649	90	-59	assays pending refer summary log
DRDD595	259101	6941148	510	90	-66	assays pending refer summary log
DRDD596	258902	6940870	590	91	-63	assays pending refer summary log
DRDD597	258834	6940976	570	90	-59	assays pending refer summary log
DRDD598	258891	6940911	610	90	-60	assays pending refer summary log
DRDD599	259016	6940950	570	94	-64	assays pending refer summary log
DRDD600	258869	6941031	600	92	-57	assays pending refer summary log
DRDD607	258922	6941030	540	91	-63	assays pending refer summary log
DRDD608	258973	6941112	514	83.9	-64	assays pending refer summary log
DRDD609	259014	6940949	500	85	-65	assays pending refer summary log
DRDD610	258941	6940846	580	90	-60	assays pending refer summary log
DRDD611	258930	6940949	553	89.7	-60	assays pending refer summary log

Table 4 - Summary Drill Logs for Marceline Lode - Drill holes Pending Assay

DDUG0003 - Mineralisation/Structure Summary		
From	**To**	**Comments**
44m	47.5m	Chlorite-sericite altered shear zone with bucky quartz and trace sulphides (unmineralized zone).
110m	116m	Very weak shearing with minor bands of patchy sulphide and quartz (3%) (unmineralized zone).
123m	126m	Moderately sheared chlorite rich zone of pillow basalts with patchy grey quartz and trace sulphides (unmineralized zone).
139.2m	139.5m	Band of mineralisation with massive sulphide and smoky brecciated quartz hosted within weak-moderate shear zone in pillow basalts. No visible gold.
255.2m	256m	**Ore zone:** Small zone (40% of interval) of massive vuggy sulphide (pyrite) interspersed with smoky quartz. Hosted in pillow basalt. **5+ flecks of visible gold observed**.
298m	304m	Well-developed shear with chlorite-rich alteration and lesser biotite. Patchy quartz and minor sulphides (POPY) associated. Not expected to grade well.
315.2m	315.8m	Biotite-chlorite altered shear zone with patchy smoky brecciated quartz and areas of massive pyrrhotite (10%). No visible gold.
337.5m	341.4m	Biotite-Chlorite shear with 10% patchy quartz and minimal sulphides (<2%).
361.2m	362m	Alphabet Fault Weak shear with chlorite-epidote-sericite rich alteration and bucky, milky banded quartz (8%) with negligible sulphides.
392.35m	392.5m	Small shear with quartz and POPY mineralisation.
393.1m	395.6m	Sharp contact between upper pillow basalt and lower dolerite units, with introduction of moderate biotite shear hosting minor 5% POPY sulphides.
399.4m	399.85	**Marceline**: Chlorite-Biotite shear with 8% quartz and 15% fracture-filled sulphide (POPY).
407.3m	408.4m	**Marceline:** CH shear with 5% quartz and 8% fracture-filled Pyrrhotite sulphide (PO).
417.2m	417.45m	**Marceline:** Brecciated milky-smoky quartz vein (80%) with Chlorite-altered host rock inclusions and massive/fracture-filled Pyrrhotite sulphide (8%) with **20+ flecks of visible gold** mostly around rims of contacts and all observed in upper part of vein.
418.7m	420.5m	**Marceline:** Biotite shear with 15% laminated quartz and associated massive/fracture-filled 15% Pyrrhotite sulphide. **1 fleck of visible gold** observed.
463.9m	464.8m	**Marceline:** Biotite/Chlorite shear with 20% brecciated quartz and associated massive/fracture-filled 5% Pyrrhotite sulphide.
476m	487m	**Marceline:** Dolerite hosted with intermittent biotite shearing. Quartz breccia with fracture filled/massive 2% Pyrrhotite sulphides. 2 Porphyry intrusions roughly 30-60cm thick.

DRDD588 - Mineralisation/Structure Summary		
From	**To**	**Comments**
343.1	344.3	**Marceline** intersected over 1.2m from 343.1m hosted in dolerite. Mineralisation associated with moderate chlorite altered shearing and quartz vein (40%). Overall, 3-5% sulphide, mainly associated with quartz plus abundant epidote also associated with the vein mineralisation. No visible gold observed.
411.1	411.7	**Marceline** intersected over 0.6m from 411.1m hosted in dolerite. Mineralisation associated with moderate intensity biotite/chlorite shear with strongly mineralised 15cm quartz vein. Quartz vein hosting 20% pyrrhotite with stringer textures and **+7 flecks of visible gold**. Minor mineralisation observed in the HW.
502.2	507.3	**Marceline Shear** intersected over 5.1m, including 3.3m of quartz veining. **1+ large fleck of visible gold** observed on upper contact of quartz vein. Interval comprised of sheared pillows with biotite and minor chlorite and amphibole alteration. Quartz veining dominantly milky quartz with lesser amounts of smoky quartz associated with fracture fill sulphides. Pyrrhotite and chalcopyrite occurring as stringer veins within the shearing and as fracture fill within the quartz veining, total 0.1-0.5%. Open folds present. Minor hydrothermal garnets. Forming on the contact between pillow basalt and dolerite.
DRDD589 - Mineralisation/Structure Summary		
From	**To**	**Comments**
384.9	387.9	**Marceline** intersected over c.3m hosted in pillow basalt from 384.9m. Moderate intensity shear with chlorite/amphibole alteration plus minor veining. No significant mineralisation.
433.6	434	**Marceline**: Section of milky quartz hosted in chlorite shearing, **2 flecks of visible gold** seen in the quartz proximal to trace pyrrhotite mineralisation. Strong strain gradient in footwall.
447.8	447.9	**Marceline**: Band of semi massive Pyrrhotite 80% with milled quartz fragments. Pyrite seen to be replacing pyrrhotite. Biotite shearing on margin. **2 flecks of visible gold**.
479.5	480.6	**Marceline**: rx quartz vein with BT shearing, moderate strain gradient. Lower portion of vein is more milky quartz dominant. 10% Pyrrhotite in rx quartz is matrix fill/ weak CA texture, **25 flecks of visible gold**.
532.2	532.3	Minor mineralised vein with milky qtz and semi massive pyrrhotite. Larger brittle shear located in footwall.
DRDD590 - Mineralisation/Structure Summary		
From	**To**	**Comments**
97.5	98	**Bellevue** intersected over 0.5m from 97.5m hosted in basalt. Mineralisation associated with opaque quartz vein with fracture fill pyrrhotite (10%) with weak shearing on the margins. No visible gold observed.
489.4	490.4	**Marceline**: Mixed quartz vein hosted in BTCH shearing, weak strain gradient. 15% Pyrrhotite mineralisation is semi massive with sections showing CA texture. Overall, **12 flecks of visible gold** seen, ranging from mm to sub mm in size. In the HW a smaller VG bearing vein was see on the contact with IPF. Continuation of zone in next tray, sharp strain gradient with biotite chlorite shearing on margin. **2 flecks of visible gold**.
503	503.1	**Marceline**: Epidote/chlorite shearing hosting rx quartz vein, **1 fleck visible gold**.
509.9	510.8	**Marceline**: Larger section of Epidote/chlorite shearing with trace matrix pyrrhotite. No VG seen. RX is boundinaged.
542.9	543.7	**Marceline**: Discrete shear zone with rx qtz veining, pyrrhotite min matrix style.
572.2	573	**Marceline**: Two sections of mineralisation. The shallower up hole section is dominated by rx grey quartz with patches of milky quartz throughout. Moderate strain gradient in the HW and FW. Interior section of vein rx quartz dominant with disseminated/weakly matrix fill trace Pyrrhotite with epidote/chlorite alteration. No VG seen. The lower mineralised section is dominantly milky quartz with semi massive 5% Pyrrhotite.
DRDD591 - Mineralisation/Structure Summary		
From	**To**	**Comments**
453.5	453.6	**Marceline**: Mineralised grey quartz vein hosted within pillows. Shearing is moderate, BT dominant. **5 flecks of VG seen**. Pyrrhotite mineralisation within vein and shear parallel.
454.7 462	454.8 462.1	**Marceline**: Continued splay mineralisation consisting of milky QTZ veining with pyrrhotite 2% shearing hosted within pillows. No VG.
465.6	466.1	**MAR** Milky white tension vein with section of massive pyrrhotite trace min, 2 flecks of VG seen intergrown with the CP.
469	470	**Marceline**: RX quartz vein with pyrrhotite MA/CA texture. Shearing is biotite dominant, sharp strain gradient with epidote alteration. No VG observed in this intersection.
491.6	492.7	**Marceline**: Rx grey quartz vein with CA/MF texture fracture fill pyrrhotite 25% throughout vein domain. Shearing is biotite dominant, strong strain gradient. Hosted in pillows. **8 flecks of visible gold**.
524.4	525.9	**Marceline**: Multiple mineralised sections, weak vein. Min more dominant on pillow margins. No VG seen. Shearing is biotite chlorite epidote, moderate strain gradient.
DRDD592 - Mineralisation/Structure Summary		
From	**To**	**Comments**
125.1	128.4	**Bellevue**: Two mineralised quartz veins hosted in biotite shearing, No VG. Upper vein has a steep orientation while the lower vein in perpendicular to the core axis.
504.8	521	**Marceline**: Multiple sections of mineralisation throughout interval. Mineralisation is hosted in moderately discrete rx quartz veins with Pyrrhotite 5% mineralisation, matrix style. Shearing is BT dominant. **1 fleck of visible gold seen at 518.2m – 518.5m**.
532.5	536.2	**Marceline**: Rx quartz veins hosted in biotite dominant shearing with a moderate strain gradient. Pyrrhotite veinlets para to sf. Pyrrhotite 10% within veins is semi massive, no VG seen

537.9	540.2	Large brecciated, brittle, bleached hydrothermal type vein. Trace pyrrhotite min with pyrite replacement of Pyrrhotite, some vuggy sections associated. No VG
DRDD595 - Mineralisation/Structure Summary		
From	**To**	**Comments**
204	246	Possible Chariot Shear intersected over c.42m from 204m. Large shear with dominant chlorite alteration plus lesser biotite. Overall unmineralised with some areas of sulphide and quartz mineralisation. Shear observed to be brittle and fractured in places also.
342	342.3	**Possible Marceline** intersected over 0.3m from 342m hosted in pillow basalt. Moderate biotite shearing and quartz vein hosting fracture fill pyrrhotite (15%). No visible gold observed.
389.2	391	**Marceline** intersected over 1.8m, including 0.7m of quartz veining. Interval comprised of several small milky quartz veins, with minor smoky quartz, and weak biotite shearing on contacts. Pyrrhotite and chalcopyrite (0.5%) occurring as fracture fill in the quartz veins and disseminated within the biotite shearing. Trace arsenopyrite. Hosted within pillow basalt. No VG observed.
491.6	512.5	Large flat-lying ductile chlorite shear with several brittle fracture zones intersected over 20.9m. Minor smoky and milky quartz veining, some with signs of boudinage. Trace pyrrhotite, chalcopyrite, and vuggy pyrite associated with quartz veining. Strong strain gradient with possible Z folds.
DRDD596 - Mineralisation/Structure Summary		
From	**To**	**Comments**
139.8	143.6	**Bellevue** intersected over 3.8m from 139.8m in dolerite. Mineralisation associated with discontinuous quartz veining and weak biotite alteration within weak shear. Overall sulphide 1-2% with localised +20% sulphide mineralisation. **Two flecks of gold observed over interval**.
512	512.3	**Marceline**: Rx quartz hosted in moderate chlorite shearing, weak matrix pyrrhotite.
531.1	531.7	**Marceline**: Mixed QTZ vein hosted in weak BT shearing. Semi massive pyrrhotite 15% mineralisation, 1 fleck of VG seen in qtz.
546.6	547.8	Section of moderate biotite chlorite shearing with epidote alteration, milky quartz veining within shearing.
574.5	574.8	**Marceline**: Mixed qtz vein hosted in moderate CH shearing, weak CA texture pyrrhotite 10% . **5 flecks of visible gold**.
DRDD597 - Mineralisation/Structure Summary		
From	**To**	**Comments**
99.1	99.6	**Bellevue** intersected over 0.5m from 99.1m hosted in dolerite. Mineralisation associated with quartz vein with moderate chlorite shear in Hw and FW. 20% sulphide in the vein with strong chalcopyrite and pyrite replacing pyrrhotite. **+4 flecks of fine visible gold** observed.
338.1	339.5	Unknow vein intersected over 1.4m. Interval comprised of small quartz veins with associated biotite and chlorite shearing. Trace fracture fill sulphides. Chlorite and carbonate alteration associated with quartz veins. Hosted in pillow basalt. No VG observed.
479.5	481.2	MAR – Camo style CH shearing with section of massive Pyrrhotite 5% >> chalcopyrite trace, no VG. Contact of pillows and IPF.
498.6	501	**Marceline**: Spaced rx grey quartz veins with 5% pyrrhotite min focused on margins. **1 fleck of visible gold** in vein.
506.4	507.9	MAR – Sharp strain gradient hosting rx grey quartz veining with patchy epidote alteration. Bands of POCP mineralisation, no VG.
541.1	543.1	**Marceline**: Mixed milky and rx grey quartz veining. Bands of biotite alteration, shearing mostly chlorite. Pyrrhotite 5% concentrated within vein domains, matrix/weak CA texture. **2 flecks of visible gold**.
575	576.6	**Marceline**: Milky qtz vein hosted in biotite chlorite shearing. Patchy epidote alteration within quartz vein. Pyrrhotite 2% min concentrated in upper portion of vein.
DRDD598 - Mineralisation/Structure Summary		
From	**To**	**Comments**
378.8	387.5	MAR/Canberra - Intense BT shearing with visible hook folding throughout, weak S folding. No VG seen. POCP mineralisation throughout interval, FF and wrapped into folding. Sections of mixed QTZ veining. Part of a larger shear from 370m to 404m, the other parts of the shear are weakly mineralised. Appears to be interaction of Mar and Canberra.
465	467	**Marceline**: RX grey quartz vein hosted in chlorite dominant shearing, moderate strain gradient. Minor HW and FW vein. Main mineralised zone contains matrix style Pyrrhotite 10% min with trace ankerite alt. **20 flecks of visible gold**, concentrated around a mineralised fracture within vein.
DRDD599 - Mineralisation/Structure Summary		
From	**To**	**Comments**
76.6	77.5	**Bellevue** intersected over 0.9m. Interval comprised of a milky quartz vein with moderate chlorite shearing. Minor fracture fill pyrrhotite and chalcopyrite (3%). Minor biotite alteration. No VG observed.
489.7	490	MAR – VQS hosted in biotite chlorite shearing, moderate strain gradient in FW and HW. Interior of the vein is milky while the quartz on the margins is rx grey. Pyrrhotite 10% mineralisation is matrix style, **3 flecks** of visible gold intergrown with pyrrhotite.
525.7	526.8	Milky qtz vein hosted in intense chlorite shearing, no VG.
557	558.2	MAR – Weakly mineralised camo style chlorite shearing with bands of biotite alteration.
563.4	565.4	**Marceline**: Section of milky QTZ veining hosted in BT CH shearing, **1 fleck of visible gold**. Qtz boudins within shearing have remobilised Pyrrhotite 2% on margins.

DRDD600 - Mineralisation/Structure Summary		
From	**To**	**Comments**
62	64.7	**Hamilton** intersected over 2.7m. Interval comprised of several quartz veins (total 1.4m) with associated chlorite shearing. **5+ flecks of visible gold** observed forming near fracture fill pyrrhotite 15% and chalcopyrite (3%). Minor vuggy replacement pyrite at beginning of interval. Milky and smoky quartz veins, sulphides associated with smoky quartz. Weak chlorite shearing with minor biotite alteration. Minor carbonates. Hosted in dolerite.
538	539	**Marceline**: Milky QTZ vein hosted in moderate CH shearing. POCP min, semi massive throughout vein, weak sections of CA texture. **1 fleck of visible gold** seen in QTZ.
610	618	MAR – Various ~5-10cm mineralised veins. **1 fleck of visible gold** in vein at 611.9 – 612m. Vein is dominated by rx grey quartz with CA texture pyrrhotite trace min.
494.5	495	**Marceline** intersected over 0.5m. Interval comprised of a milky quartz vein with weak chlorite shearing on margins. **10+ flecks of visible gold** observed mostly in association with sulphides on the lower margin. Fracture fill/cataclastic pyrrhotite and chalcopyrite occurring mostly around the upper contact (total 2%). Hosted within pillow basalt.
504.2	504.8	**Marceline** intersected over 0.6m. Interval comprised of a milky quartz vein with weak chlorite shearing on margins and significant sulphides. **23+ flecks of visible gold** observed throughout the interval. Pyrrhotite and chalcopyrite (almost equal amounts) 25% occurring as fracture fill at the beginning and transitioning into cataclastic textures towards the end of the interval (total 20%). Hosted within pillow basalt. Smaller 5cm hanging wall vein at 503.5m with **5+ flecks of visible gold** observed.
DRDD607 - Mineralisation/Structure Summary		
From	**To**	**Comments**
18.35	23.25	**Bellevue** intersected in several zones milky quartz veins, totalling 1.8m, between 18.35-23.25m. Minor fracture fill vuggy replacement pyrite (1%). Inclusions of chlorite altered host rock within the veins. Minor fracture oxidisation. Faint chlorite shearing. No VG observed.
397.6	397.7	**Marceline** intersected over 0.1m. Interval comprised of a small smoky quartz vein with fracture fill replacement pyrite (total 5%). Weak chlorite shearing on margins. Small hanging wall and footwall veinlets with minor sulphides. Hosted in dolerite. No VG observed.
440	480	Continuous **Marceline** intercepts intersected over the range of 40m. Intervals varying between 1cm and 30cm. VG intersected at 446.4m (**8+flecks of visible gold**), 461.9m (**1+ flecks of visible gold**), and 463m (**5+ flecks of visible gold**). Most intervals comprised of smoky quartz veins with fracture fill pyrrhotite 10% and chalcopyrite 5%. Weak chlorite and biotite shearing around most veins. Hosted in pillow basalt.
508.1	508.8	Possible **Marceline** intersected over 0.7m. Interval comprised of a milky quartz vein with chlorite shearing. Minor fracture fill pyrrhotite (3%). Inclusions of strongly chlorite altered host rock. Possible feldspar alteration. No VG observed.
DRDD608 - Mineralisation/Structure Summary		
From	**To**	**Comments**
360.7	360.8	**Marceline** intersected over 0.1m. Interval comprised of a small smoky quartz vein with cataclastic pyrrhotite and minor chalcopyrite (total 35%). Weak chlorite shearing on margins. Small hanging wall and footwall veinlets with minor sulphides. Hosted in pillow basalt. No VG observed.
393.2	397	**Marceline + Canberra** shear intersected over 3.8m, including Marceline over 0.3m. Marceline compromised of a milky quartz vein with fracture fill and stronger vein pyrrhotite and chalcopyrite (10%). Possible folding of sulphide stringer veins. Canberra shear comprised of a large biotite and chlorite shear with minor pyrrhotite stringer veins. Minor patchy chlorite camo alteration. No VG observed.
439.4	442.2	**Marceline** intersected over 2.8m. Interval comprised of a milky quartz vein with minor chlorite shearing. **3+ flecks of visible gold** observed. Cataclastic/fracture fill replacement pyrite (6%), with minor pyrrhotite and chalcopyrite. Inclusions of chlorite altered host rock and minor carbonate alteration within the quartz veins.
DRDD609 - Mineralisation/Structure Summary		
From	**To**	**Comments**
371	373.4	Large brittle fracture zone at expected Marceline depth. Minor replacement pyrite veinlets. Possible small Marceline vein with smoky quartz and fracture fill replacement pyrite at 376.7m.
395	474	Broad zone with multiple small Marceline zones intersected.
416.2	417.3	**Marceline** intersected over 1.1m. Interval comprised of a large milky quartz vein with minor smoky quartz and minor biotite shearing. Minor fracture fill pyrrhotite and chalcopyrite (2%), focused around the contacts. Possible folding on the upper contact. No VG observed.
501	501.7	Marceline intersected over 0.7m. Interval comprised of Milky and smoky quartz veining with associated biotite shearing. **2+ flecks of visible gold** observed within the larger quartz vein. Minor fracture fill pyrrhotite and chalcopyrite (3%), plus a small band of massive pyrrhotite. Hosted in pillow basalt.

DRDD610 - Mineralisation/Structure Summary		
From	**To**	**Comments**
43.3	44.5	**Bellevue** intersected over 1.2m. 0.7m of quartz veining. Fracture fill replacement pyrite (3%). 30cm oxidised zone towards end of interval. Weak chlorite + biotite shearing on margins of quartz vein. Hosted in dolerite. No VG observed.
440	530	Continuous Marceline mineralisation. Occasional VG.
475	475.2	**Marceline** intersected over 0.2m. Interval comprised of a smoky quartz vein with **8+ flecks of visible gold**. Fracture fill pyrrhotite and chalcopyrite (15%).
503.1	503.5	**Marceline** intersected over 0.4m. Interval comprised of a milky and smoky quartz veining with a 10cm section of massive pyrrhotite. **18+ flecks of visible gold** observed. Massive and fracture fill pyrrhotite and chalcopyrite (25%). Weak biotite alteration with possible shearing.
511.6	514.4	**Marceline** intersected in two zones over 2.3m. **16+ flecks of visible gold** observed, most occurring towards upper contact. Intermixed smoky and milky quartz. Cataclastic and fracture fill pyrrhotite and chalcopyrite 7%. Weak biotite shearing throughout, and minor chlorite shearing.
DRDD611 - Mineralisation/Structure Summary		
From	**To**	**Comments**
359.9	360.1	Small smoky quartz vein with fracture fill pyrrhotite and chalcopyrite (25%). No VG observed. Weak biotite shearing.
416.9	420.8	**Marceline** intersected in several zones over a total of 2.5m. Interval comprised of a mixture of smoky and milky quartz veining with weak chlorite and biotite shearing. **8+ flecks of visible gold** of VG observed, most occurring towards the upper contact. Fracture fill pyrrhotite, chalcopyrite and replacement vuggy pyrite (7%). Hosted in pillow basalt.
458.9	459.2	**Marceline** intersected over 0.3m. Interval comprised of a milky quartz vein with minor smoky quartz and weak biotite shearing. Cataclastic pyrrhotite zone at the end of interval with rounded smoky quartz blebs. Minor fracture fill pyrrhotite and chalcopyrite. Total sulphides 30%. **12+ flecks of visible gold** mostly associated with the fracture fill sulphides in the milky quartz. Hosted in pillow basalt.
475.5	475.6	Small 10cm smoky quartz vein with fracture fill pyrrhotite and chalcopyrite (30%). **4+ flecks of visible gold** observed. Weak biotite alteration on margins. Hosted in dolerite.
488.5	489	**Marceline** intersected over 0.5m. Interval comprised of a milky quartz vein with weak biotite shearing on margins. **8+ flecks of visible gold**, mostly occurring towards upper contact. Fracture fill pyrrhotite and chalcopyrite (3%). Hosted in dolerite.
515.9	516.6	**Marceline** intersected over 0.7m. Interval comprised of a milky quartz vein with weak biotite throughout. Minor fracture fill pyrrhotite and chalcopyrite (1%). No VG observed. Hosted in pillow basalt.

Appendix

Table 1 - JORC Code, 2012 Edition

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

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
Sampling Techniques	• Nature and quality of sampling (eg. cut channels, random chips, or specific specialized 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 (eg. 'reverse circulation drilling was used to obtain 1 m samples from which 3kg was pulverised to produce a 30g 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 (eg. submarine nodules) may warrant disclosure of detailed information.	• The holes were sampled by NQ Diamond Core drilling. • Sampling was nominally at 0.5 m intervals however over narrow zones of mineralisation it was as short as 0.3 m. • QAQC samples were inserted in the sample runs, comprising gold standards (CRM's or Certified Reference Materials) and commercially sourced blank material (barren basalt). • Sampling practice is appropriate to the geology and mineralisation of the deposit and complies with industry best practice.
Drilling Techniques	• Drill type (eg. core, reverse circulation, open-hole hammer, rotary air blast, auger, Bangka, sonic, etc) and details (eg. 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).	• Diamond coring was undertaken with a modern truck mounted rig and industry recognized quality contractor. Core (standard tube), was drilled at HQ3 size (61.1mm) from surface until competent ground was reached. The hole was then continued with NQ size (45.1mm) to total depth. • Underground drilling was conducted by NQ core size (45.1mm). • The core was orientated using a Reflex Ez-Ori tool.
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.	• Diamond core recovery was measured for each run and calculated as a percentage of the drilled interval, in weathered material, core recoveries were generally 80 to 90%, in fresh rock, the core recovery was excellent at 100%. • There has been no assessment of core sample recovery and gold grade relationship.
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.	• All core was geologically logged. Lithology, veining, alteration, mineralisation and weathering are recorded in the geology table of the drill hole database. Final and detailed geological logs were forwarded from the field following cutting and sampling. • Geological logging of core is qualitative and descriptive in nature.
Sub-Sampling Techniques and Sample Preparation	• If core, whether cut or sawn and whether quarter, half or all core taken. • If non-core, whether riffled, tube sampled, rotary split, etc and whether sampled wet or dry. • For all sample types, the nature, quality and appropriateness of the sample preparation technique. • Quality control procedures adopted for all sub-sampling stages to maximize representivity of samples. • Measures taken to ensure that the sampling is representative of the in situ material collected, including for instance results for field duplicate/second-half sampling.	• Core was cut in half, one half retained as a reference and the other sent for assay. • Sample size assessment was not conducted but used sampling size typical for WA gold deposits.

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
	• Whether sample sizes are appropriate to the grain size of the material being sampled.	

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 (eg. standards, blanks, duplicates, external laboratory checks) and whether acceptable levels of accuracy (ie lack of bias) and precision have been established.
		• Assaying and laboratory procedures used are NATA certified techniques for gold. Samples were prepared and assayed at NATA accredited Minanalytical Laboratory Services in Perth.
		• All samples are initially sent to Minanalytical sample Preparation facility in Kalgoorlie. Samples submitted for fire assay are weighed, dried, coarse crushed and pulverized in total to a nominal 85% passing 75 microns (method code SP3010) and a 50 g subsample is assayed for gold by fire assay with an AAS finish (method code FA50/AAS). Lower Detection limit 0.005ppm and upper detection limit 100ppm gold. Samples reporting above 100ppm gold are re-assayed by 50 gram fire assay method FA50HAAS which has a lower detection of 50ppm and an upper detection limit of 800ppm. This method is used for very high grade samples. Both fire assay methods are considered to be total analytical techniques.
		• Samples submitted for analysis via Photon assay technique were dried, crushed to nominal 85% passing 2mm, linear split and a nominal 500g sub sample taken (method code PAP3512R)
		• The 500g sample is assayed for gold by PhotonAssay (method code PAAU2) along with quality control samples including certified reference materials, blanks and sample duplicates.
		• About the MinAnalytical PhotonAssay Analysis Technique:
		  ○ Developed by CSIRO and the Chrysos Corporation, the PhotonAssay technique is a fast and chemical free alternative to the traditional fire assay process and utilizes high energy x-rays. The process is non-destructive on and utilises a significantly larger sample than the conventional 50g fire assay.
		  ○ MinAnalytical has thoroughly tested and validated the PhotonAssay process with results benchmarked against conventional fire assay.
		  ○ The National Association of Testing Authorities (NATA), Australia's national accreditation body for laboratories, has issued MinAnalytical with accreditation for the technique in compliance with ISO/IEC 17025:2018-Testing.
		• In addition to the Company QAQC samples (described earlier) included within the batch the laboratory included its own CRM's, blanks and duplicates.

Verification of Sampling and Assaying	• The verification of significant intersections by either independent or alternative company personnel. • The use of twinned holes. • Documentation of primary data, data entry procedures, data verification, data storage (physical and electronic) protocols. • Discuss any adjustment to assay data.	• Intersection assays were documented by Bellevue's professional exploration geologists and verified by Bellevue's Exploration Manager. • No drill holes were twinned. • All assay data were received in electronic format from Minanalytical, checked, verified and merged into Bellevue's database. • Original laboratory data files in CSV and locked PDF formats are stored together with the merged data. • There were no adjustments to the assay data.
Location of Data Points	• Accuracy and quality of surveys used to locate drill holes (collar and down-hole surveys), trenches, mine workings and other locations used in Mineral Resource estimation. • Specification of the grid system used. • Quality and adequacy of topographic control.	• All drill collars are located with hand held GPS. These positions are considered to be within 5 metres accuracy in the horizontal plane and less so in the vertical. The positions were subsequently surveyed with a differential GPS system to achieve x - y accuracy of 2cm and height (z) to +/- 10cm. • All collar location data is in UTM grid (MGA94 Zone 51). • Down hole surveys were by a north seeking gyroscope every 30m down hole.
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	• The drill hole intersections are between 20 and 40 m apart which is adequate for a mineral Resource estimation in the Indicated category. • No sample compositing has been applied.

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
	appropriate for the Mineral Resource and Ore Reserve estimation procedure(s) and classifications applied. • Whether sample compositing has been applied.	
Orientation of Data in Relation to Geological Structure	• Whether the orientation of sampling achieves unbiased sampling of possible structures and the extent to which this is known, considering the deposit type. • If the relationship between the drilling orientation and the orientation of key mineralized structures is considered to have introduced a sampling bias, this should be assessed and reported if material.	• Drill lines are orientated approximately at right angles to the currently interpreted strike of the known mineralization. • No bias is considered to have been introduced by the existing sampling orientation.
Sample Security	• The measures taken to ensure sample security.	• Samples were secured in closed polyweave sacks for delivery to the laboratory sample receival yard in Kalgoorlie by Bellevue personnel.
Audits or Reviews	• The results of any audits or reviews of sampling techniques and data.	• No audits or reviews completed.

Section 2 Reporting of Exploration Results

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
Mineral Tenement and Land Tenure Status	• Type, reference name/number, location and ownership including agreements or material issues with third parties such as joint ventures, partnerships, overriding royalties, native title interests, historical sites, wilderness or national park and environmental settings. • The security of the tenure held at the time of reporting along with any known impediments to obtaining a license to operate in the area.	• The Bellevue Gold Project consists of three granted mining licenses M36/24, M36/25, M36/299 and one granted exploration license E36/535. Golden Spur Resources, a wholly owned subsidiary of Bellevue Gold Limited (Formerly Draig Resources Limited) owns the tenements 100%. • There are no known issues affecting the security of title or impediments to operating in the area.
Exploration Done by Other Parties	• Acknowledgment and appraisal of exploration by other parties.	• Historical work reviewed was completed by a number of previous workers spanning a period of over 100 years. More recently and particularly in terms of the geophysical work reviewed the companies involved were Plutonic Operations Limited, Barrick Gold Corporation and Jubilee Mines NL.
Geology	• Deposit type, geological setting and style of mineralisation.	• The Bellevue Project is located within the Agnew-Wiluna portion of the Norseman-Wiluna Greenstone belt, approximately 40km NNW of Leinster. The project area comprises felsic to intermediate volcanic sequences, meta-sediments, ultramafic komatiite flows, Jones Creek Conglomerates and tholeiitic meta basalts (Mt Goode Basalt) which hosts the known gold deposits. • The major gold deposits in the area lie on or adjacent to north-northwest trending fault zones. • The Bellevue gold deposit is hosted by the partly tholeiitic meta-basalts of the Mount Goode Basalts in an area of faulting, shearing and dilation to form a shear hosted lode style quartz/basalt breccia.
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.	• All requisite drill hole information is tabulated elsewhere in this release.
Data Aggregation Methods	• In reporting Exploration Results, weighting averaging techniques, maximum and/or minimum grade truncations (eg. 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.	• Drill hole intersections are reported above a lower cut-off grade of 1g/t Au and no upper cut off grade has been applied. A minimum intercept length of 0.2m applies to the sampling in the tabulated results presented in the main body of this release. Up to 2 m of internal dilution have been included. • No metal equivalent reporting has been 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 (eg. 'down hole length, true width not known').	• Drill intersections of the Bellevue, Viago and Deacon mineralisation is considered very close to true width. • For Tribune drill intersections, true width is approximately 70% that of the quoted intersections.

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
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.	• Included elsewhere in this release.
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 results above 0.2m at 1.0g/t lower cut have been reported.
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.	• Down hole electromagnetic surveys support the in hole geological observations and will continue to be used to vector drill targeting.
Further Work	• The nature and scale of planned further work (eg. 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.	• Bellevue Gold Limited is continuing to drill test this new lode with step out and infill drilling, more information is presented in the body of this report. • Diagrams in the main body of this document show the areas of possible extensions of the lodes. Other targets exist in the project and the company continues to assess these.