ASX ANNOUNCEMENT
By e-lodgement

25th August 2017

Apollo Hits 17.84m @ 15.95g/t Au & 49m @ 4.57g/t Au at 161 Lode

Apollo Consolidated Limited (ASX: AOP, the Company) is pleased to report that analytical results have revealed **outstanding gold intercepts** in inaugural core holes targeting the **161 Lode**, a high-grade position at the **Bombora Prospect** (Figure 1). Bombora is one of three prospects at the **Rebecca Gold Project**, 150km ENE of Kalgoorlie Western Australia.

Highlights:

RHD04

- **17.84 @ 15.95g/t Au** from 142m including 1m @ 231.27g/t, 1m 15.20g/t, & 1m @ 11.42g/t Au
- **49m @ 4.57g/t Au** from 166m including 1.06m @ 16.83g/t, 2m @ 14.41g/t & 4m @ 17.55g/t Au

RHD05

- **28m @ 2.41g/t Au** from 179.5m
- **Confirmation of significant high-grade component to 161 Lode**
- **Immediate RC/diamond follow-up to scope depth, strike and DHEM targets**

Both core holes **RHD04 and RHD05** intersected wide zones of sulphidic alteration in a felsic gneiss host rock, including substantial zones of significant disseminated (+/- matrix style) pyrrhotite, pyrite and traces of chalcopyrite mineralisation and visible gold (*see ASX-AOP announcements 2nd August 2017 and 16th August 2017*).

Assay results have provided strong correlation between grade and sulphide content, and between logged visible gold and higher-grade segments (see Appendix 1 for individual sample results). **The intercepts are the deepest yet into the 161 Lode position, and indicate that the system is open in all directions** (Figure 2).

Gold mineralisation is contained within a north-south trending near-vertical disseminated sulphide lode (Figures 3 & 4) that transects felsic gneiss and minor amphibolite. Gneissic fabrics are consistently moderately west dipping, and it is possible that mineralisation is also locally aligned in this orientation.

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Photos – examples of free gold particles (circled) along with pyrrhotite, pyrite and minor chalcopyrite mineralisation at 178m (left) and 187.4m (right) in core hole RHD004. ***These 1m samples assayed 18.57g/t Au and 26.32g/t Au respectively.***

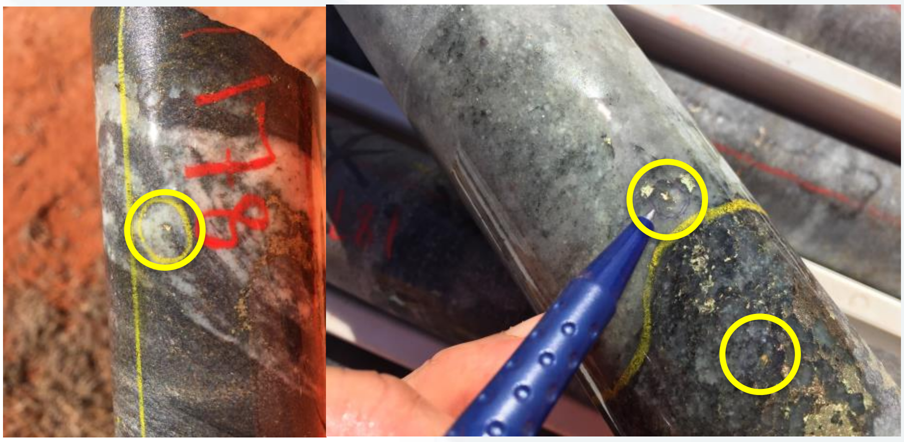
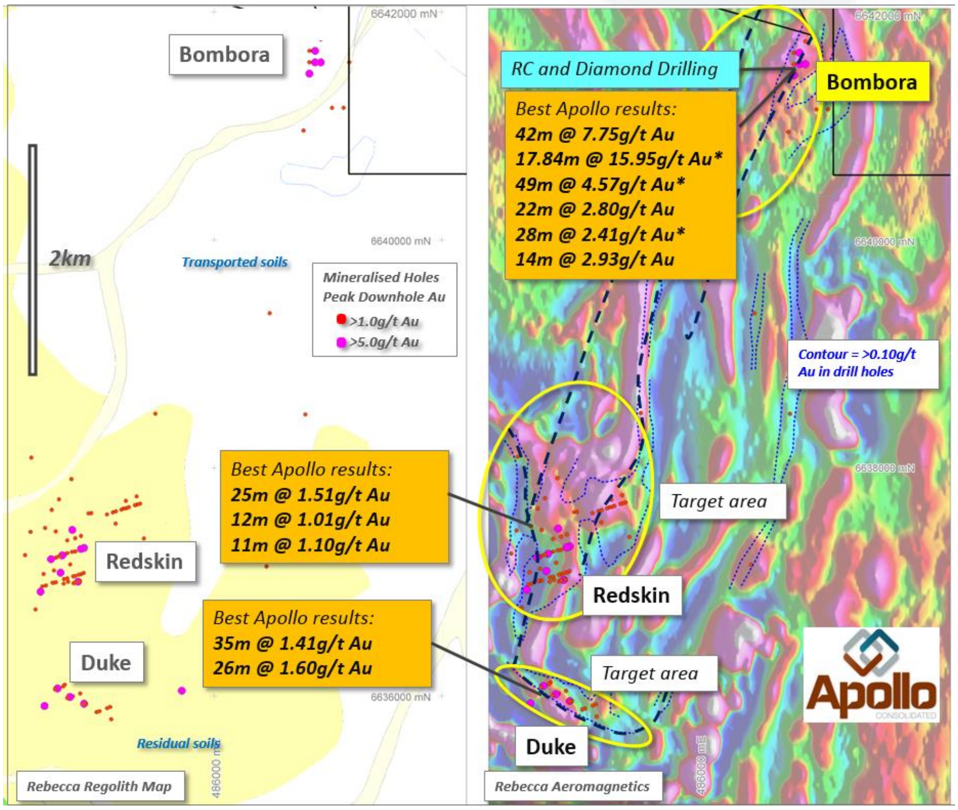


Figure 1. Rebecca Project – Location of Bombora Prospect, significant previous gold intercepts and mineralised drill collars on regolith (left) and magnetics (right)



**intercepts in this announcement. For past drilling details, please refer to ASX-AOP announcements 26th August 2012, 28th September 2012, 8th October 2015, and 1st September 2016.*

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Whilst additional drilling is required to define the scale and orientation of higher-grade shoots, the RDH04 intercepts provide strong confirmation that higher grades seen in the original discovery intercept of 42m @ 7.74g/t Au (in reverse circulation hole RCLR0161) are reproducible to depth, and this provides impetus to embark on a systematic drill-out of the 161 Lode. **Preparations are now underway for a multi-hole RC/Diamond follow-up program.**

The Company is well funded to carry out this work with A$9.2M at bank as of 30 June 2017.

Figure 2. Long projection of '161 Lode' showing location RHD04 and RHD05 intercepts relative to previous RC drill results. Current RC drillholes also shown.

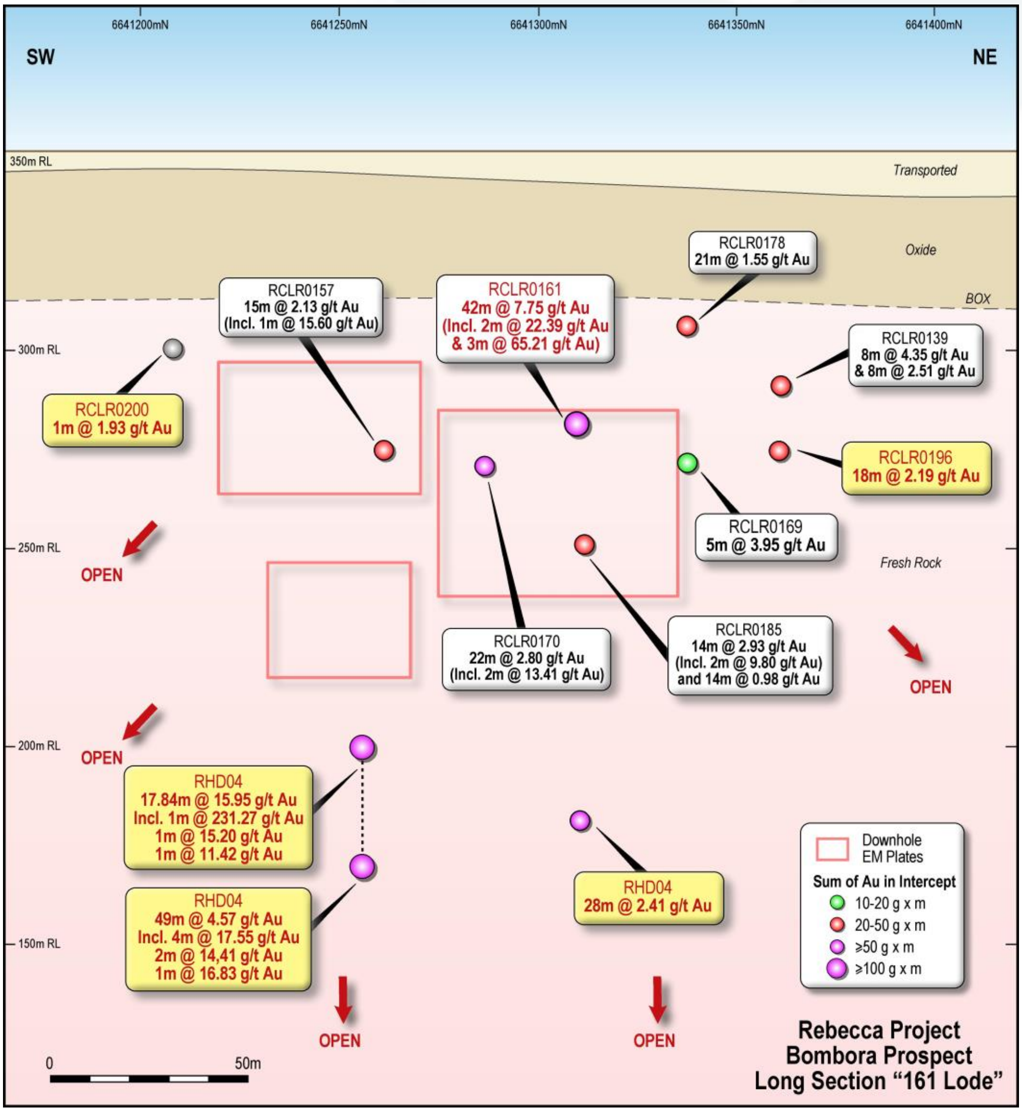

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Figure 3. Cross Section 6641260N '161 Lode' showing location RHD04 intercepts relative to previous RC drill results.

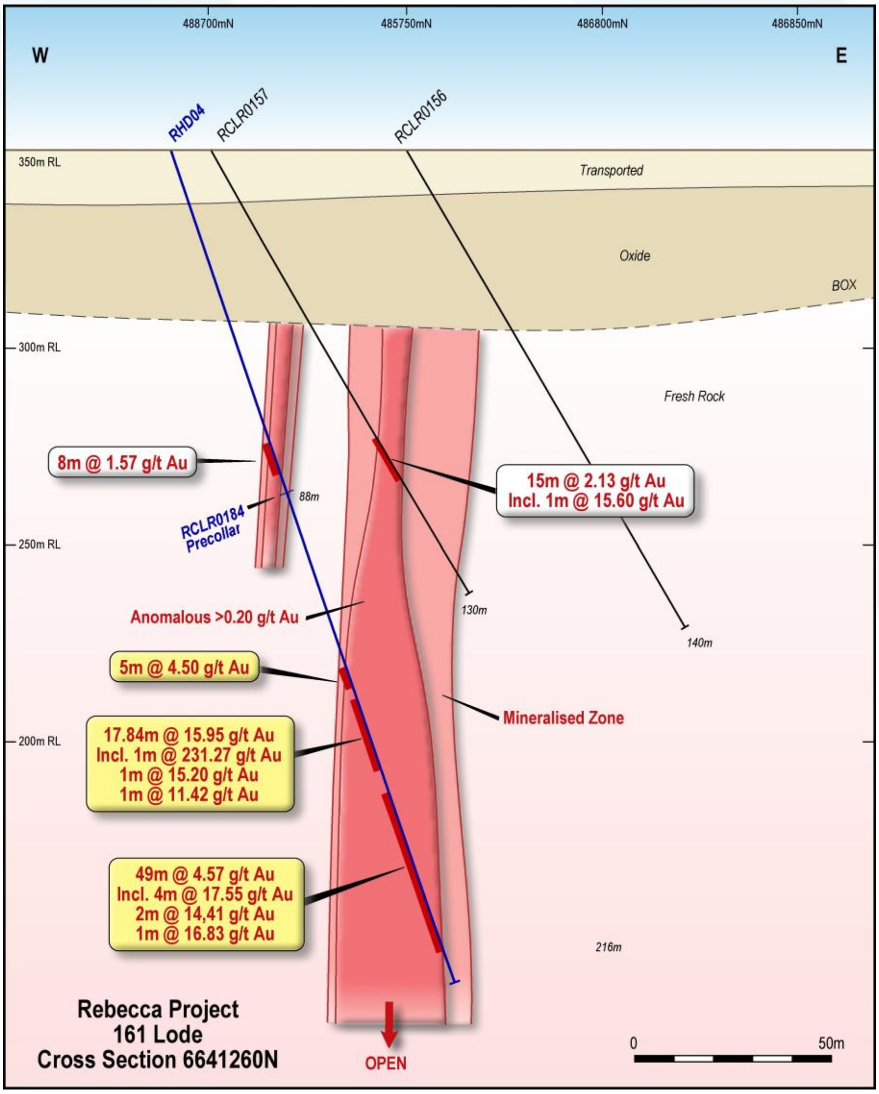
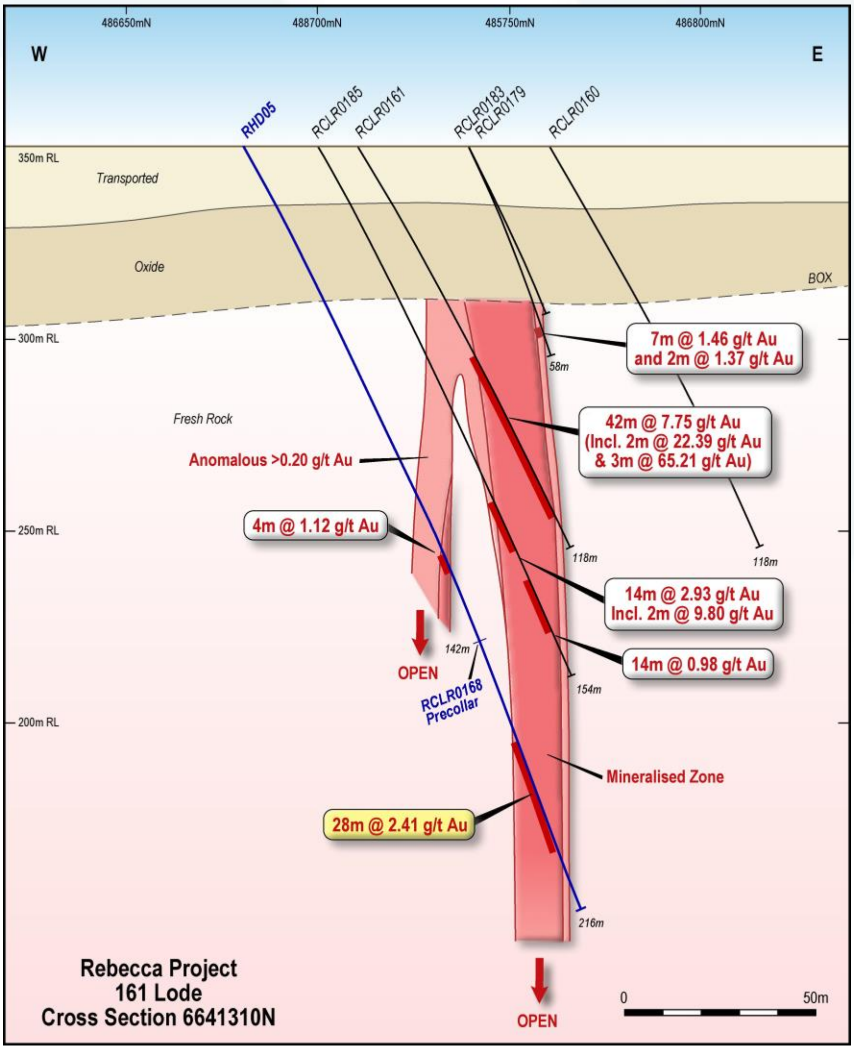


Table 1 Significant Gold Intercepts in Diamond Drillholes

Hole	Prospect	AMG E	AMG N	Dip	Azimuth	EOH Depth	Intercept	From
RHD04	161 Lode	486680	6641310	-71	90	207.5	**5m @ 4.50g/t Au**	134
						and	**17.84m @ 15.95g/t Au**	142
						including	**1m @ 231.27g/t Au**	147
						including	**1m @ 15.20g/t Au**	153
						including	**1m @ 11.42g/t Au**	156
						and	**49.00m @ 4.57g/t Au**	166
						including	**1.06m @ 16.83g/t Au**	168.9
						including	**2m @ 14.41g/t Au**	178
						including	**4m @ 17.55g/t Au**	186
RHD05	161 Lode	486692	6641262	-72	93	216.6	9m @ 1.05g/t Au	166
							28.00m @ 2.41g/t Au	179.5

Figure 4. Cross Section 664310N '161 Lode' showing location RHD05 intercept relative to previous RC drill results.



RC Drilling

The Company also advises that assay results have been returned from a six-hole reverse circulation drill program that ran concurrently with diamond drilling, and these results are reported in Table 2. This program targeted possible NE and SE extensions of the 161 Lode, and provided infill coverage on Bombora section 664510N located 200m to the north of the diamond drillholes.

A significant intercept of **17m @ 2.15g/t Au** from 82m was obtained in RCLR0196, in the northern portion of 161 Lode - confirming and validating intercepts of 8m @ 4.35g/t Au and 8m @ 2.51g/t Au in historical hole RCLR0139 (Figure 2).

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Step-out hole RCLR0197 drilled on a possible NE extension of 161 Lode intersected several >1g/t Au intercepts in an exceptionally wide zone of anomalism (77m @ 0.31g/t Au from 43m to EOH). This may reflect the distal expression of the Lode.

Three holes on section 664510N returned best intercepts of **1m @ 10.18g/t Au**, 6m @ 1.66g/t Au, and wide anomalism to 45m @ 0.38g/t Au (Figure 5).

The Company sees strong potential to locate and define higher-grade shoots such as at the 161 Lode elsewhere in the >600m Bombora prospect area, and a number of intercepts require infill and extensional RC drilling.

Table 2. Significant Gold Intercepts in RC Drillholes

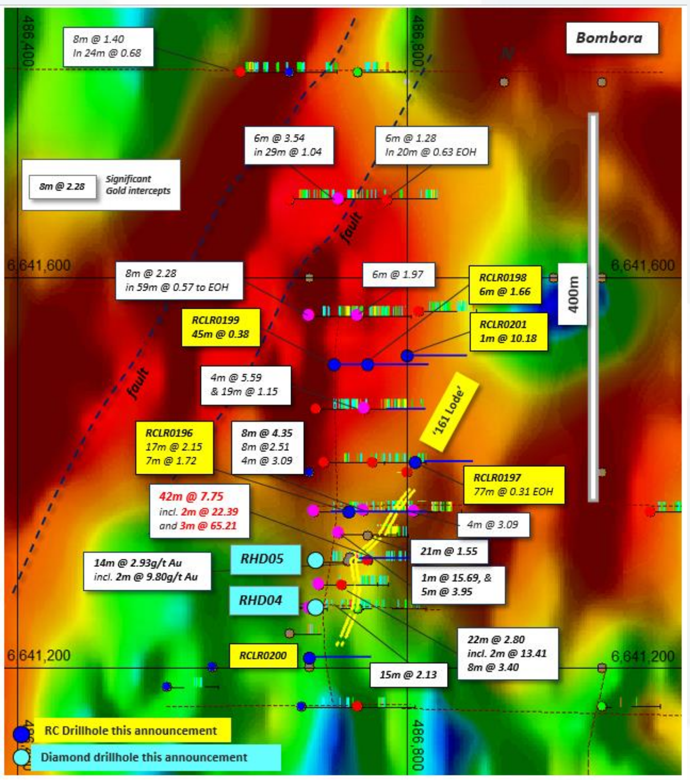
Hole	Prospect	AMG E	AMG N	Dip	Azimuth	EOH Depth	Intercept	From
RCLR0196	Bombora	486740	6641360	-58	90	150	**17m @ 2.15g/t Au**	82
						and	**7m @ 1.72g/t Au**	103
						and	1m @ 1.04g/t Au	118
						and	1m @ 1.14g/t Au	144
RCLR0197	Bombora	486808	6641410	-60	90	120	4m @ 0.68g/t Au	44
						and	1m @ 1.68g/t Au	59
						and	4m @ 1.81g/t Au	64
						and	3m @ 1.32g/t Au	113
						within	**77m @ 0.31g/t Au EOH**	43
RCLR0198	Bombora	486760	6641510	-60	90	123	6m @ 0.84g/t Au	35
						and	4m @ 1.00g/t Au	52
						and	2m @ 1.73g/t Au	103
						and	6m @ 1.66g/t Au	116
RCLR0199	Bombora	486725	6641510	-60	90	130	5m @ 0.86g/t Au	30
						and	1m @ 1.57g/t Au	56
						and	3m @ 1.11g/t Au	63
						within	45m @ 0.38g/t Au	25
						and	1m @ 1.23g/t Au	122
RCLR0200	Bombora	486700	6641210	-62	90	120	1m @ 1.93g/t Au	60
RCLR0201	Bombora	486800	6641520	-62	90	120	**1m @ 10.18g/t Au**	67
						and	2m @ 0.62g/t Au	115

Next Work

The Company considers the volume of sulphide alteration seen throughout the Rebecca prospects demonstrates that a significant gold system has been active in the area, and the latest results show that the system allows high-grade positions. Gold deposits in gneissic settings are unusual, but they can demonstrate strong down-plunge continuity where found.

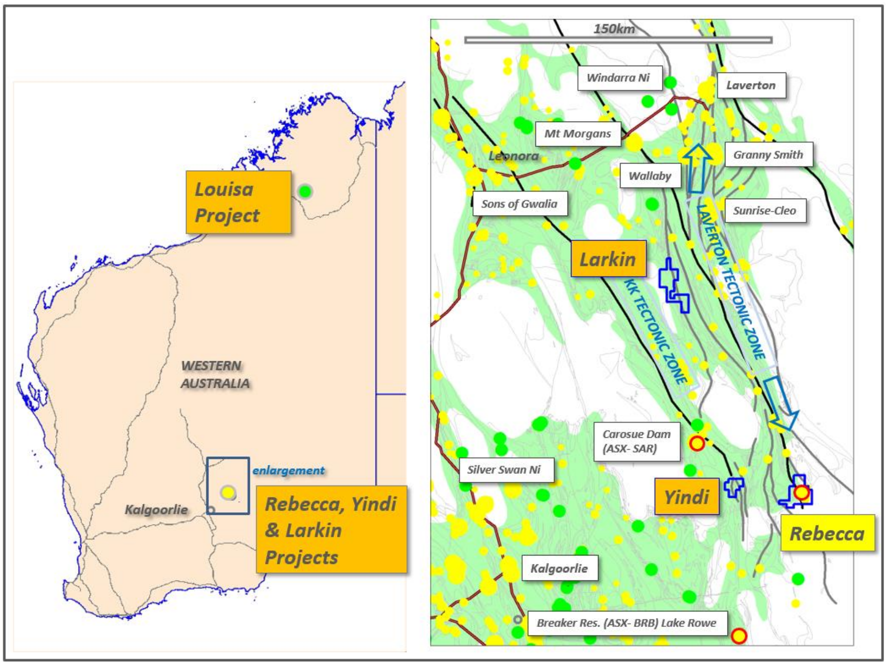
The width and grade of the diamond intercepts on the 161 Lode clearly demand follow-up drilling and the Company will advise the market in respect to the commencement of the next exciting phase of work at the prospect.

Figure 5. Bombora Prospect – Location of RC and diamond drillholes & significant previous gold intercepts on TMI magnetic image.



For past drilling details, please refer to ASX-AOP announcements 26th August 2012, 28th September 2012, 8th October 2015, and 1st September 2016.

Figure 6. Location of Apollo's West Australian Exploration Projects



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About Apollo:

Apollo Consolidated Ltd (ASX: AOP) is a well-financed gold and nickel sulphide exploration company based in Perth, Western Australia. Its exploration focus is in West Africa and in particular, the under-explored country of Cote d'Ivoire where it has over 600km of granted 100% owned exploration tenure, and strong gold prospects on the Boundiali and Korhogo permits.

In Western Australia, the Company has wholly-owned gold exploration properties at Rebecca, Yindi and Larkin, and a greenfield nickel-copper sulphide project at Louisa (Figure 6).

ENDS.

The information in this release that relates to Exploration Results, Minerals Resources or Ore Reserves, as those terms are defined in the 2012 Edition of the "Australasian Code for Reporting of Exploration Results, Mineral Resources and Ore Reserve", is based on information compiled by Mr. Nick Castleden, who is a director of the Company and a Member of the Australian Institute of Geoscientists. Mr. Castleden has sufficient experience which is relevant to the style of mineralisation and type of deposit under consideration and to the activity which they are 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 Reserve". Mr. Castleden consents to the inclusion of the matters based on his information in the form and context in which it appears.

Appendix 1. Individual assay results and logged percentage total sulphides

HOLE ID	Sample No	From	To	Type	Au g/t	Sulphide %
RHD04	282054	132	133	half core NQ2	0.37	5
RHD04	282055	133	134	half core NQ2	0.15	5
RHD04	282056	134	135	half core NQ2	9.90	7
RHD04	282057	135	136	half core NQ2	4.07	10
RHD04	282058	136	137	half core NQ2	6.41	10
RHD04	282059	137	137.77	half core NQ2	1.02	10
RHD04	282060	137.77	138.33	half core NQ2	0.33	7
RHD04	282061	138.33	139	half core NQ2	1.73	4
RHD04	282062	139	140	half core NQ2	0.16	3
RHD04	282063	140	141	half core NQ2	0.24	1
RHD04	282064	141	142	half core NQ2	0.32	3
RHD04	282065	142	143	half core NQ2	1.00	6
RHD04	282066	143	144	half core NQ2	1.91	11
RHD04	282067	144	145	half core NQ2	0.81	5.5
RHD04	282068	145	146	half core NQ2	1.24	12
RHD04	282069	146	147	half core NQ2	1.06	12
RHD04	282070	147	148	half core NQ2	231.27	12
RHD04	282071	148	148.77	half core NQ2	0.74	12
RHD04	282072	148.77	149.5	half core NQ2	3.40	7
RHD04	282073	149.5	150	half core NQ2	0.41	13
RHD04	282074	150	151	half core NQ2	1.36	13
RHD04	282075	151	152	half core NQ2	3.25	13
RHD04	282076	152	153	half core NQ2	5.03	13
RHD04	282077	153	154	half core NQ2	15.20	10.5
RHD04	282078	154	155	half core NQ2	1.96	8
RHD04	282079	155	156	half core NQ2	2.83	10.5
RHD04	282080	156	157	half core NQ2	11.42	13
RHD04	282081	157	158	half core NQ2	1.58	13
RHD04	282082	158	159	half core NQ2	0.50	14
RHD04	282083	159	159.84	half core NQ2	1.08	15
RHD04	282084	159.84	160.19	half core NQ2	0.19	20
RHD04	282085	160.19	161	half core NQ2	0.07	5
RHD04	282086	161	162	half core NQ2	2.57	5
RHD04	282087	162	163	half core NQ2	0.24	5
RHD04	282088	163	164	half core NQ2	0.12	3
RHD04	282089	164	165	half core NQ2	0.13	3
RHD04	282090	165	166	half core NQ2	0.42	4
RHD04	282091	166	167	half core NQ2	1.67	5
RHD04	282092	167	168	half core NQ2	5.94	7.5
RHD04	282093	168	168.4	half core NQ2	2.92	7.5
RHD04	282094	168.4	168.94	half core NQ2	0.14	0
RHD04	282095	168.94	170	half core NQ2	16.83	12
RHD04	282096	170	171	half core NQ2	2.90	12
RHD04	282097	171	172	half core NQ2	3.37	12
RHD04	282098	172	173	half core NQ2	2.84	12
RHD04	282099	173	174	half core NQ2	2.34	12
RHD04	282101	174	175	half core NQ2	4.78	8.5
RHD04	282102	175	176	half core NQ2	6.02	12
RHD04	282103	176	177	half core NQ2	3.53	12
RHD04	282104	177	178	half core NQ2	2.98	6
RHD04	282105	178	179	half core NQ2	18.58	6
RHD04	282106	179	180	half core NQ2	10.25	10
RHD04	282107	180	181	half core NQ2	2.56	15
RHD04	282108	181	182	half core NQ2	0.79	10.5
RHD04	282109	182	183	half core NQ2	1.61	6
RHD04	282110	183	184	half core NQ2	4.88	6
RHD04	282111	184	185	half core NQ2	3.99	6
RHD04	282112	185	186	half core NQ2	0.96	3.5
RHD04	282113	186	187	half core NQ2	6.90	7
RHD04	282114	187	188	half core NQ2	26.32	8.5
RHD04	282115	188	189	half core NQ2	9.46	15
RHD04	282116	189	190	half core NQ2	27.54	15
RHD04	282117	190	191	half core NQ2	3.00	8.5
RHD04	282118	191	192	half core NQ2	3.04	10
RHD04	282119	192	193	half core NQ2	2.52	10
RHD04	282120	193	194	half core NQ2	1.17	10
RHD04	282121	194	195	half core NQ2	4.64	10
RHD04	282122	195	196	half core NQ2	5.89	6.5
RHD04	282123	196	197	half core NQ2	1.55	4
RHD04	282124	197	198	half core NQ2	1.51	4.5
RHD04	282125	198	199	half core NQ2	1.13	6
RHD04	282126	199	200	half core NQ2	1.63	12

HOLE ID	Sample No	From	To	Type	Au g/t	Sulphide %
continued						
RHD04	282127	200	201	half core NQ2	5.57	10
RHD04	282128	201	202	half core NQ2	1.76	10
RHD04	282129	202	203	half core NQ2	3.09	10
RHD04	282130	203	204	half core NQ2	1.36	6.5
RHD04	282131	204	205	half core NQ2	1.00	12
RHD04	282132	205	206	half core NQ2	1.64	12
RHD04	282133	206	207	half core NQ2	3.98	10
RHD04	282134	207	208	half core NQ2	2.49	10
RHD04	282135	208	209	half core NQ2	0.98	5.5
RHD04	282136	209	210	half core NQ2	0.87	7
RHD04	282137	210	211	half core NQ2	0.92	7
RHD04	282138	211	212	half core NQ2	0.74	7
RHD04	282139	212	213	half core NQ2	1.00	7
RHD04	282140	213	214	half core NQ2	1.95	6
RHD04	282141	214	215	half core NQ2	1.11	5
RHD04	282142	215	216	half core NQ2	0.48	3.5
RHD04	282143	216	216.6	half core NQ2	0.24	3
RHD05	282001	148	149	half core NQ2	0.16	10
RHD05	282002	149	150	half core NQ2	0.24	5
RHD05	282003	150	151	half core NQ2	0.03	1
RHD05	282004	164	165	half core NQ2	0.15	1
RHD05	282005	165	166	half core NQ2	0.49	5
RHD05	282006	166	167	half core NQ2	0.57	10
RHD05	282007	167	168	half core NQ2	1.30	10
RHD05	282008	168	169	half core NQ2	1.52	7
RHD05	282009	169	170	half core NQ2	1.97	7
RHD05	282010	170	171.5	half core NQ2	1.06	1
RHD05	282011	171.5	172.5	half core NQ2	0.79	1
RHD05	282012	172.5	173.6	half core NQ2	0.81	1
RHD05	282013	173.6	175	half core NQ2	0.62	2
RHD05	282014	175	176	half core NQ2	0.34	2
RHD05	282015	176	177	half core NQ2	0.28	2
RHD05	282016	177	178	half core NQ2	0.53	2
RHD05	282017	178	179.5	half core NQ2	0.09	2
RHD05	282018	179.5	180.4	half core NQ2	1.84	2
RHD05	282019	180.4	181.5	half core NQ2	5.75	12
RHD05	282020	181.5	182.5	half core NQ2	1.60	12
RHD05	282021	182.5	183.5	half core NQ2	6.92	12
RHD05	282022	183.5	184.5	half core NQ2	8.04	12
RHD05	282023	184.5	185.5	half core NQ2	1.02	8
RHD05	282024	185.5	187	half core NQ2	1.26	4
RHD05	282025	187	188	half core NQ2	1.79	2
RHD05	282026	188	189	half core NQ2	1.74	8
RHD05	282027	189	190	half core NQ2	3.08	8
RHD05	282028	190	191	half core NQ2	2.72	3
RHD05	282029	191	192	half core NQ2	5.21	3
RHD05	282030	192	193	half core NQ2	0.66	3
RHD05	282031	193	194	half core NQ2	1.50	3
RHD05	282032	194	195	half core NQ2	1.16	3
RHD05	282033	195	196	half core NQ2	1.74	3
RHD05	282034	196	197	half core NQ2	1.43	3
RHD05	282035	197	198	half core NQ2	1.19	8
RHD05	282036	198	199	half core NQ2	1.68	2
RHD05	282037	199	200	half core NQ2	2.79	2
RHD05	282038	200	201	half core NQ2	0.59	2
RHD05	282039	201	202	half core NQ2	0.94	2
RHD05	282041	202	203	half core NQ2	2.99	2
RHD05	282042	203	204	half core NQ2	2.75	2
RHD05	282043	204	205	half core NQ2	2.76	3.5
RHD05	282044	205	206	half core NQ2	1.98	5
RHD05	282045	206	207.5	half core NQ2	0.90	5

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APPENDIX 1 JORC Code, 2012 Edition – Table 1

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 specialised industry standard measurement tools appropriate to the minerals under investigation, such as down hole gamma sondes, or handheld XRF instruments, etc). These examples should not be taken as limiting the broad meaning of sampling.* • *Include reference to measures taken to ensure sample representivity and the appropriate calibration of any measurement tools or systems used.* • *Aspects of the determination of mineralisation that are Material to the Public Report.* • *In cases where 'industry standard' work has been done this would be relatively simple (eg '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 (eg submarine nodules) may warrant disclosure of detailed information.*	• NQ2 sized diamond core collected from angled drill holes • Core was drilled starting from the final depth of earlier RC precollars • Each drillhole location was collected with a hand-held GPS unit with ~3m tolerance. • Geological logging was completed on all core, ahead of selection of intervals for cutting and analysis. Logging codes are consistent with past RC drilling • Reverse circulation drilling (RC), angled drill holes from surface • Mostly 1m samples of 2-3kg in weight • Industry standard diameter reverse circulation drilling rods and conventional face-sampling hammer bit • One metre samples collected from the cyclone and passed through a cone-splitter to collect a 2-3kg split, bulk remainder collected in plastic RC sample bags and placed in 20m lines on site • Composite samples are compiled by obliquely spearing 2-5 x 1m samples through to make a 3kg sample • Wet samples are spear-sampled obliquely through bulk 1m sample to collect a representative 2-3kg sample, lab sample is dried on site. • Certified Reference Standards inserted every ~40samples • All samples were analysed by 50g Fire Assay (Genalysis code FA50) and reported at a 0.01ppm threshold
Drilling	• *Drill type (eg core, reverse circulation, open-hole hammer, rotary air*	• Diamond drill rig supplied by contractor Westralian Diamond Drillers

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
techniques	*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).*	• RC Rig supplied by Easternwell Drilling • Standard tube NQ2 oriented core collected • Reverse Circulation drilling, 4.5 inch rods & face-sampling hammer
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.*	• Core was measured and any core loss recorded. Very high-quality core was obtained, with close to 100% recovery • RC samples sieved and logged at 1m intervals by supervising geologist, sample quality, moisture and any contamination also logged. • RC Booster and auxiliary air pack used to control groundwater inflow • Sample recovery optimized by hammer pull back and air blow-through at the end of each metre. • Where composite samples are taken, the sample spear is inserted diagonally through the bulk sample bag from top to bottom to ensure a full cross-section of the sample is collected. • To minimize contamination and ensure an even split, the cone splitter is cleaned with compressed air at the end of each rod, and the cyclone is cleaned every 50m and at the end of hole, and more often when wet samples are encountered. • Most drill samples were dry in fresh rock profile • Sample quality and recovery was generally good using the techniques above, no material bias is expected in high-recovery samples obtained
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.*	• Recording of rock type, oxidation, veining, alteration and sample quality carried out for all core collected • Logging is mostly qualitative • Each entire drillhole was logged • While drill core samples are being geologically logged, they will not be at a level of detail to support appropriate Mineral Resource estimation, mining studies and metallurgical studies. • RC samples representing the lithology of each 2m section of the drillhole were collected and stored into chip trays for future geological

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
		reference
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 maximise representivity of samples.* • *Measures taken to ensure that the sampling is representative of the in situ material collected, including for instance results for field duplicate/second-half sampling.* • *Whether sample sizes are appropriate to the grain size of the material being sampled.*	• RC composite sampling was carried out where site geologist decided material was less likely to be mineralised. In these intervals samples were spear-sampled directly from the split bulk sample, to make up a 2-3kg 2-5m composite sample • Where composite samples are taken, the sample spear is inserted diagonally through the bulk sample bag from top to bottom to ensure a full cross-section of the sample is collected. This technique is considered an industry standard and effective assay cost-control measure • Bulk bags for each metre are stored for future assay if required. • All samples were dry and representative of drilled material • Certified Reference Standards inserted every ~40 samples, 1-2 duplicate samples submitted per drillhole • Sample sizes in the 2-3kg range are considered sufficient to accurately represent the gold content in the drilled metre at this project • Diamond core was cut in half lenghtways and half-core lengths up to 1.5m in length were submitted for assay • Remaining half core is retained in core trays for future study
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*	• Samples collected from the Project area by staff, and delivered to Genalysis Kalgoorlie (WA) where they were crushed to -2mm, subset, riffle split and pulverised to -75um before being sent to Genalysis Perth for 50g charge assayed by fire assay with AAS finish • Quality control procedures adopted consist in the insertion of standards approx every 40m and one duplicate sample per hole and also internal Genalysis laboratory checks. The results demonstrated an acceptable level of accuracy and precision

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
	of accuracy (ie lack of bias) and precision have been established.	• Company standard results show acceptable correlation with expected grades of standards • A good correlation was observed between visible gold logged and/or percentage of sulphide and gold grades
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.*	• The sample register is checked in the field while sampling is ongoing and double checked while entering the data on the computer. • The sample register is used to process raw results from the lab and the processed results are then validated by software (.xls, MapInfo/Discover). • A hardcopy of each file is stored and an electronic copy saved in two separate hard disk drives • As this is an early-stage program there were no pre-existing drill intercepts requiring twinned holes
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.*	• Collar located using a Garmin GPS with an accuracy ~3m • Data are recorded in AMG 1984, Zone 51 projection. • Topographic control using the same GPS with an accuracy <10m • Drillhole details supplied in body of announcement
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.*	• Diamond drillholes were completed 50m apart to test below existing mineralised RC intercepts • RC drilling was completed at 50m lines spacing to infill and extend interpreted mineralisation • The drill program was designed to follow-up existing nearby mineralisation and the spacing of the program is considered suitable to provide bedrock information and geometry of the lode structures targeted. Further infill drilling may be required to establish continuity and grade variation around the holes • Assays are reported as 1m samples, unless otherwise indicated in tables in the attaching text
Orientation of data in	• *Whether the orientation of sampling achieves unbiased sampling of possible structures and the extent to which this is known, considering*	• Drillholes were oriented along AMGZ51 east-west.

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
relation to geological structure	*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.*	• Drill sections cut geology close to right-angles of interpreted strikes. Completed drillholes intersected target mineralisation in the expected down-hole positions. • Rock contacts and fabrics are interpreted to dip at close to right angles to the drillhole. • Lode structures are interpreted to be near-vertical and the true widths of intercepts is likely to be around 40-50% of the reported intercepts
Sample security	• *The measures taken to ensure sample security.*	• RC samples collected on the field brought back to the company camp area, bagged and sealed into 20kg polyweave bags • Diamond core was processed at a secure cutting site in Kalgoorlie bagged and sealed into 20kg polyweave bags and delivered to the laboratory at the end of each day. • All samples are delivered directly from site to the laboratory by company representatives and remain under laboratory control to the delivery of results
Audits or reviews	• *The results of any audits or reviews of sampling techniques and data.*	• No external audit or review 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.*	• Rebecca is a collection of granted exploration licences located 150km east of Kalgoorlie. The Company owns 100% of the tenements. • There are no impediments to exploration on the property • Tenure is in good standing and has more than 3 years to expiry
Exploration done by other parties	• *Acknowledgment and appraisal of exploration by other parties.*	• Previous exploration was carried out on a similar permit area by Placer Ltd, Aberfoyle Ltd, and Newcrest Ltd during the early to late 1990's. Aberfoyle carried out systematic RAB and aircore drilling on oblique and east-west drill lines, and progressed to RC and diamond

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		drilling over mineralised bedrock at the Redskin and Duke prospects. Minor RC drilling was carried out at Bombora. • No resource calculations have been carried out in the past but there is sufficient drilling to demonstrate the prosects have considerable zones of gold anomalism associated with disseminated sulphides. • Regional mapping and airborne geophysical surveys were completed at the time, and parts of the tenement were IP surveyed. • The project has a good digital database of previous drilling, and all past work is captured to GIS. • The quality of the earlier work appears to be good.
Geology	• *Deposit type, geological setting and style of mineralisation.*	• Dominantly granite and gneiss with minor zones of amphibolite and metamorphosed ultramafic rocks. • Mineralisation is associated with zones of disseminated pyrite and pyrrhotite associated with increased deformation and silicification. There is a positive relationship between sulphide and gold and limited relationship between quartz veining and gold.
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*	• Refer to Table in body of announcement

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
	the understanding of the report, the Competent Person should clearly explain why this is the case.	
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.*	• No grade cuts applied • Drill hole intercepts are reported as length-weighted averages, >1m width above a 0.50g/t cut-off, and calculated allowing a maximum 2m contiguous internal dilution. • Anomalous intercepts are reported at 0.10g/t Au cut off and calculated using a maximum 2m contiguous internal dilution. • Anomalous intercepts reported may include results also reported at a 0.50g/t cut-off, are only provided to demonstrate particularly wide mineralised zones.
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').*	• Lithologies and fabrics are interpreted to be close to right angles to the drillholes. • The main lode structures are interpreted to be near-vertical and the true widths of these intercepts is likely to be around 40-50% of the reported intercepts • Lithologies are close to right angles to core and any lode structures in this orientation are likely to be up to 80% of reported widths
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.*	• Appropriate diagrams are in body of this report
Balanced reporting	• *Where comprehensive reporting of all Exploration Results is not practicable, representative reporting of both low and high grades and/or widths should be practiced to avoid misleading reporting of Exploration Results.*	• Refer to Table showing all down-hole mineralised intercepts >0.50g/t Au in the current drill program
Other	• *Other exploration data, if meaningful and material, should be*	• Diamond holes were cased with pvc to allow access to downhole

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
substantive exploration data	*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.*	electromagnetic tools to examine whether downhole geophysical methods could be used for 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.*	• Next stage of exploration work will consist of follow-up RC/diamond drilling to continue to scope lateral and plunge extensions of structures and to test new targets • Additional surface geophysical surveys may be commissioned