ASX ANNOUNCEMENT
By e-lodgement
12th April 2018

Apollo Hits 24m @ 7.88gpt Au at 161 Lode

- **Exceptional gold intercepts continue in step-down drilling at 161 Lode:**
  - **24m @ 7.88g/t Au (including multiple >10g/t results to 2m @ 25.55g/t Au)**
  - **34m @ 3.93g/t Au (including 2m @ 33.49g/t Au)**
  - **31m @ 2.84g/t Au (including 2m @ 12.39g/t Au)**
  - **4m @ 6.65g/t Au**
- **Potential new surface emerges 120m east of 161 Lode:**
  - **5m @ 6.69g/t Au in strong silica-sulphide zone**
- **Previously-reported RC hole RCLR0206 extended via diamond tail, intercept now:**
  - **25.8m @ 6.71g/t Au, followed by 8.5m @ 2.32g/t Au & 3m @ 3.96g/t Au**
- **161 Lode remains open to depth, results pending for disseminated sulphide intercepts in three deepest holes**

Apollo Consolidated Limited (ASX: AOP, the Company) is pleased to report that drilling at the Company's 100% owned Rebecca Gold Project in WA continues to return robust gold intercepts.

Reverse Circulation (RC) and diamond drilling over the last five weeks has been targeting dip & plunge positions on the **161 Lode** discovery of 2017. Results have now been returned for seven of the 10 new pierce points on the 161 Lode long-section (Figure 1), along with an extension to previous RC hole RCLR0206 (which ended in mineralisation).

A standout intercept of 25m @ 7.88g/t Au from 261m has been returned in diamond hole RHD012.

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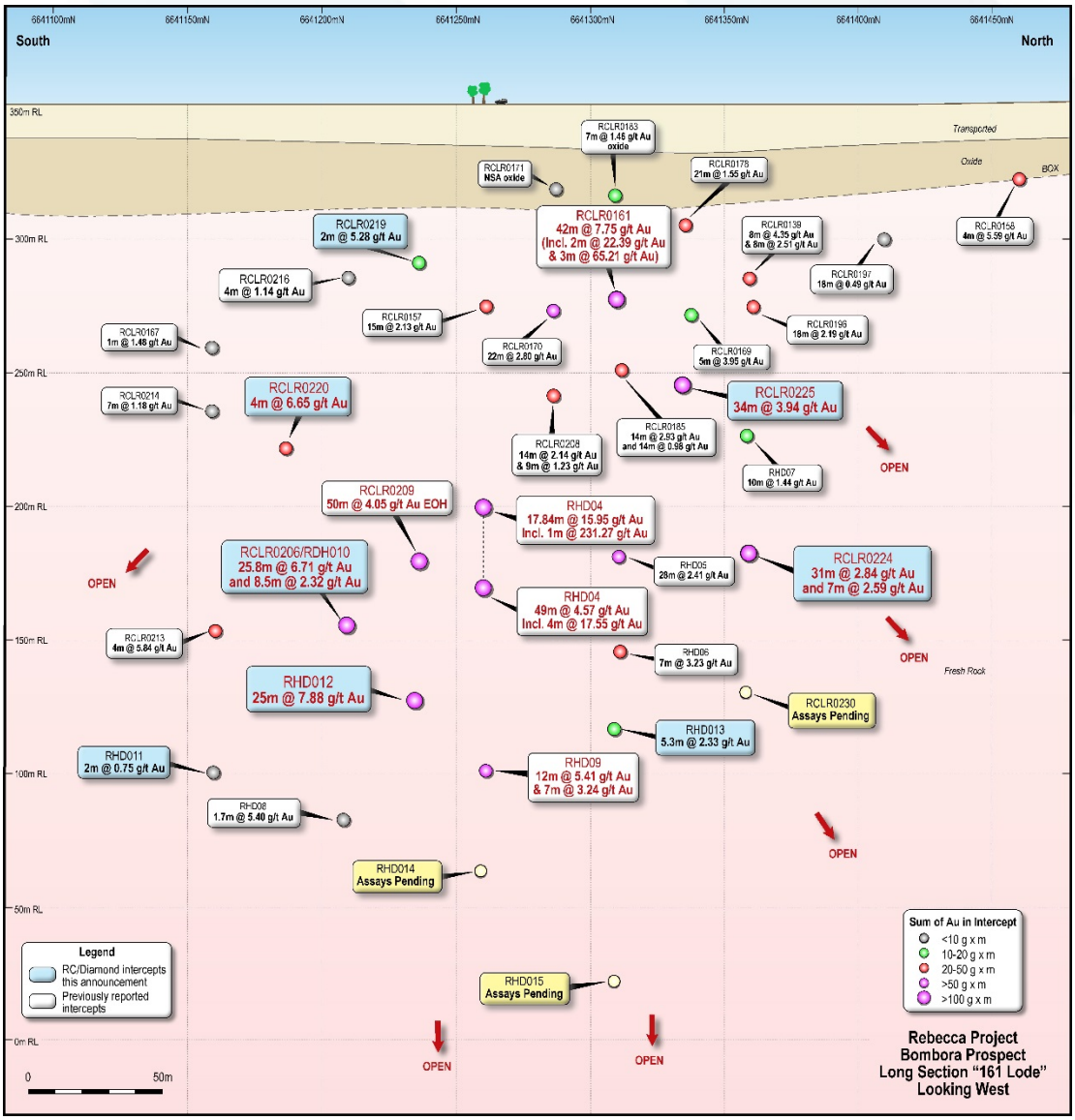
Figure 1. Bombora 161 Lode long-section showing all intercepts on the Lode surface (coloured for sum of gold in intercept). Current program RC/DDH pierce points with assay results are shown in light blue.



The RHD012 intercept includes multiple high-grade segments (Table 2) including **5m @ 13.87g/t Au, 2m @ 11.61g/t Au, 1m @ 19.41g/t Au** and **2m @ 25.55g/t Au** and sits approximately 65m down-dip from a **50m @ 4.05g/t Au EOH** hit in RC hole RCRL0209 drilled late 2017 (Figure 1), **confirming a significant block of steeply east-dipping high-grade gold mineralisation at this location** (Figure 2).

On the same section, new RC hole RCLR0219 intersected **2m @ 5.28g/t Au** in an up-dip position some 110m above the RCLR0209.

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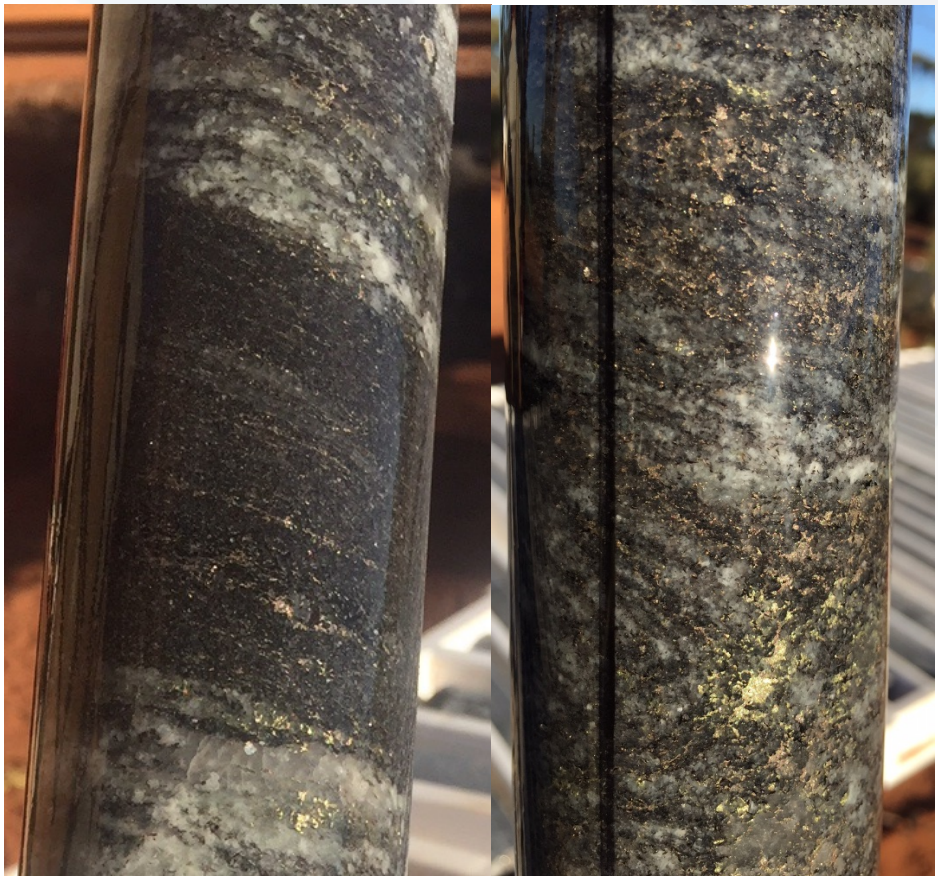
Photos – RHD012: example of fine-grained mafic gneiss (after intrusive dyke?) and silica banding with fine-grained pyrrhotite and chalcopyrite mineralisation, within interval 263-268m (5m @ 13.87g/t Au), and of pyrrhotite and chalcopyrite mineralisation in felsic gneiss 279-280m downhole (19.41g/t Au).



South of this point, previously reported RC hole RCLR0206 (which intersected **25m @ 6.80g/t Au to EOH** late 2017), was extended as diamond hole RHD010. The final intercept is now reported as **25.8m @ 6.71g/t Au**, and is followed closely by additional mineralised zones of **8.50m @ 2.32g/t Au** and **3m @ 3.96g/t Au**.

Further to the south RCLR0220 intersected **4m @ 6.65g/t Au** in a sulphidic alteration zone also interpreted to be on the Lode surface (see Figures 1 and 3).

N**ew RC drill holes at the northern end of the Lode have intersected wide zones of gold mineralisation** in a west-dipping orientation. RCLR0225 returned **34m @ 3.94g/t Au** from 105m including **2m @ 33.49g/t Au**, and RCLR0224 **31m @ 2.84g/t Au** from 186m and **7m @ 2.59g/t Au** from 176m (Figure 4). These intercepts define a coherent gold zone up to 30m true width and significantly improve on shallower gold intercepts.

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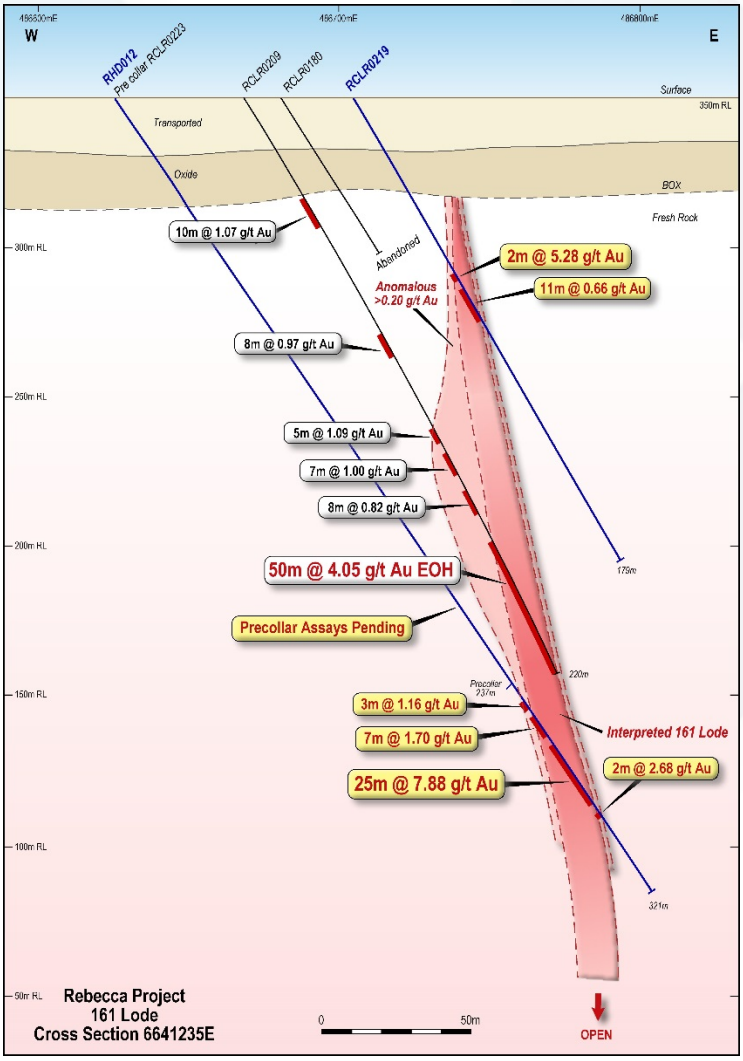
Figure 2. Cross-section 6641235N showing RHD012 and RCLR0219 intercepts.



Three additional drill holes have been completed to test deeper pierce points in the central and northern part of the system, and **all intersected sulphidic lodes around the expected Lode position.** Samples are currently being processed with results expected in coming weeks.

Strong assay results have also been returned in reconnaissance hole RCLR0226 situated on the eastern (footwall) side of the Lode, with a zone of strong silica-sulphide alteration delivering **5m @ 6.69g/t Au**. A second zone of disseminated sulphide returned 8m @ 1.02g/t Au to end of hole. **This intercept lies in a previously untested area some 120m east of the Lode position and presents an important new parallel exploration target** (Figures 3 & 5).

Assay results for a second reconnaissance hole RCLR0232 situated on the western side of the Lode, and testing below a shallow 3m @ 7.01g/t Au intercept are yet to be returned.

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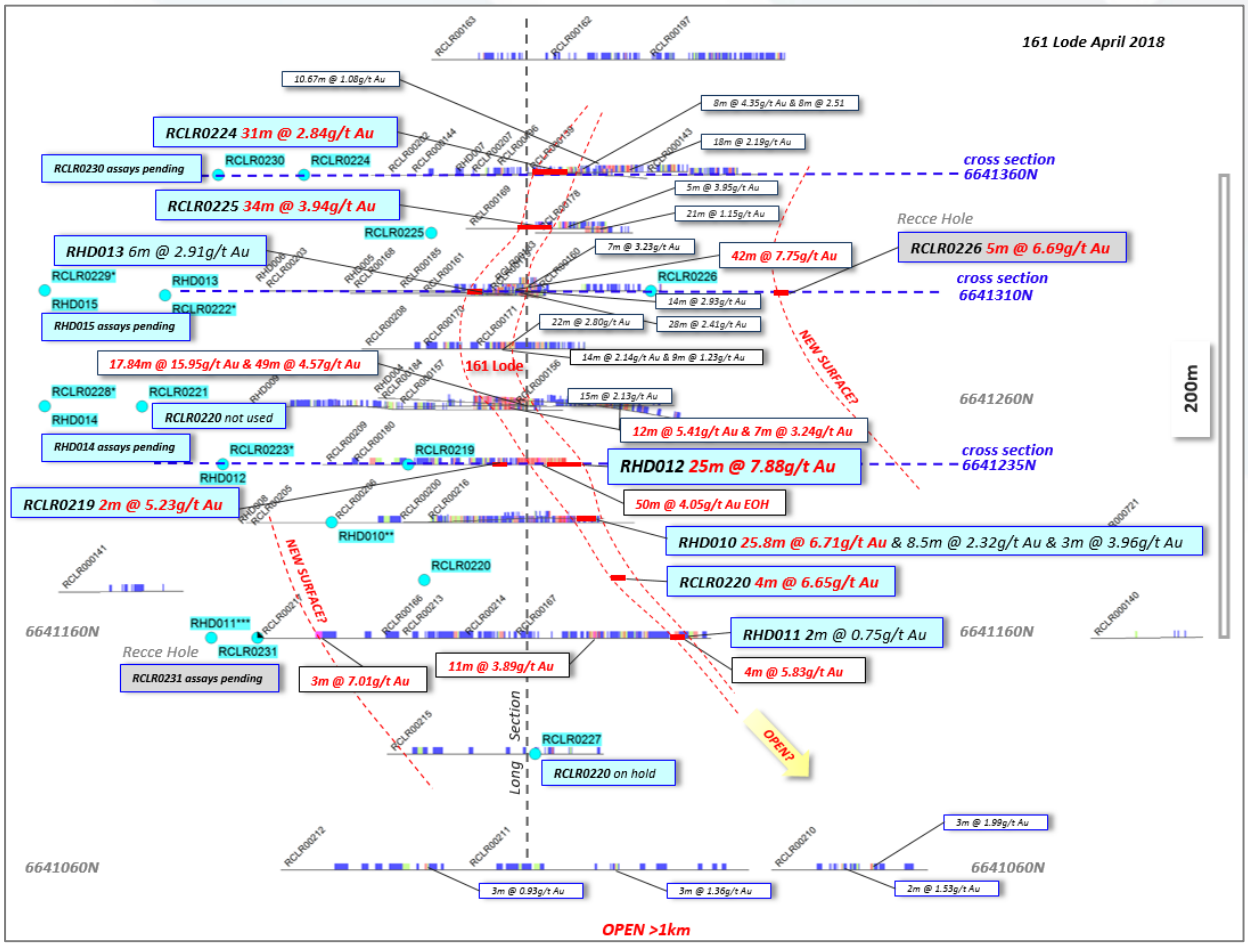
Figure 3. Plan view Bombora 161 Lode showing all drilling and mineralised intercepts into the Lode surface. Drill collar locations and gold results this announcement shown in light blue. Reconnaissance drill holes RCLR0226 and RCLR0231 in grey. Note potential parallel surfaces.



Future Work

This current campaign has continued to build on the 161 Lode discovery, confirming it a significant body of gold mineralisation with strong high-grade continuity.

The Lode surface has now been defined over at least 200m strike, and is open beyond 320m depth, with geological understanding evolving as more information is obtained. In plan view mineralisation has a curved NW to NE orientation (Figure 3), and in section view it is west-dipping on northern sections (Figure 4), steepening southward (Figure 5) to become steeply east-dipping on southern sections (Figure 2).

Dip changes are also seen on local flexures (e.g. Figure 5).

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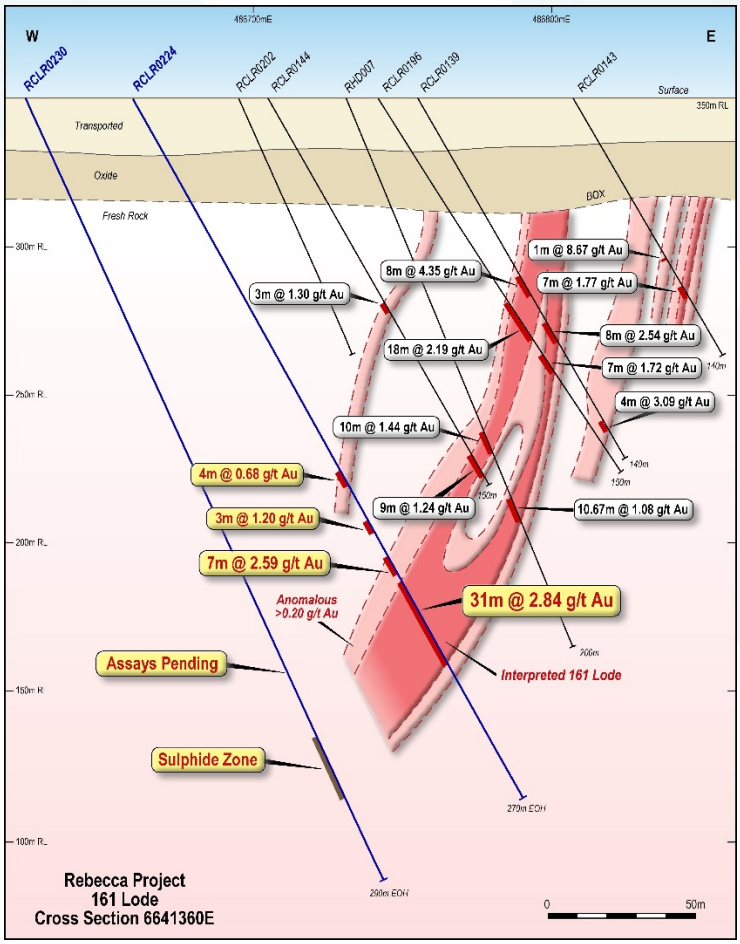
Figure 4. Cross-section 6641360N showing wide zone of west-dipping gold mineralisation in RCLR0224, and location of location of logged sulphide in deeper RCLR0230 (assays pending).



Drilling at the southern end of the Lode has shown increased geological complexity, possibly due to the influence of NE cross-faulting. The Company intends to carry out detailed geological interpretation to resolve which intercepts at the southern end of the Bombora prospect can be assigned to the 161 Lode surface.

Mineralisation is hosted by disseminated pyrrhotite-chalcopyrite-pyrite sulphides and occasional free gold in altered felsic gneiss *(for further information see ASX-AOP announcements 25th August 2017, 20th October 2017, 24th October 2017 & 17th November 2017, and in presentation materials 22nd November 2017)*.

Following the receipt and interpretation of all assay results, step-down and strike exploration drilling will continue, with RC/diamond drilling around 161 Lode and parallel surfaces, and possibly aircore or narrow-diameter RC drilling targeting auger geochemical anomalism (*See ASX-AOP announcement 6th April 2018)* and strike extensions at Bombora, **Duke** and **Redskin**.

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Additional structural studies will be carried out at 161 Lode to resolve complexity toward the south and build on plunge targets.

Figure 5. Cross-section 6641310N showing deepest 161 Lode drill hole RHD015 (assays pending), RHD013 and possible new footwall surface intersected in recce hole RCLR0226. Note location of discovery hole RCLR0161 and Lode flexures down-dip.

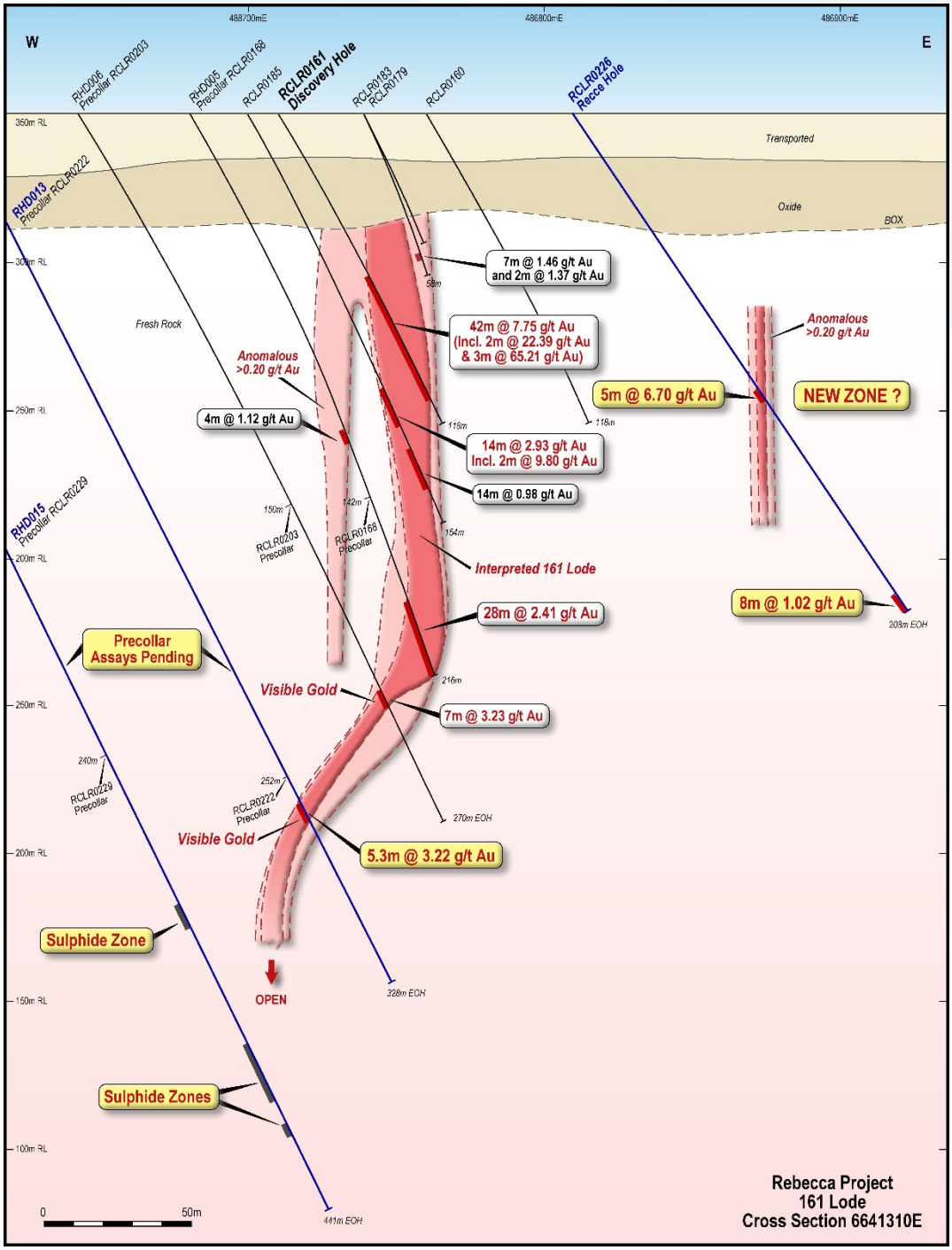

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Table 1 All drilling March-April 2018 Program

Hole	Prospect	AMG E	AMG N	Dip	Azimuth	EOH Depth	Intercept	From
RCLR0219	Bombora 161	486705	6641235	-60	90	179	**2m @ 5.23g/t Au**	68
							11m @ 0.66g/t Au	75
RCLR0220	Bombora 161	486712	6641185	-60	90	233	**4m @ 6.65g/t Au**	148
						incl.	1m @ 21.43g/t Au	149
							1m @ 6.13g/t Au	196
							3m @ 1.53g/t Au	201
							1m @ 1.19g/t Au	206
							2m @ 1.17g/t Au	213
							1m @ 1.21g/t Au	231
RCLR0221	precollar	486590	6641260	-65	90	138	Assays pending	
RCLR0222*	precollar	486600	6641308	-62	90	252	Assays pending	
RCLR0223*	precollar	486625	6641235	-56	90	237	Assays pending	
RCLR0224	Bombora 161	486660	6641360	-59	90	270	1m @ 1.67g/t Au	141
							4m @ 0.68g/t Au	145
							3m @ 1.20g/t Au	163
							7m @ 2.59g/t Au	176
							31m @ 2.84g/t Au	186
						incl.	2m @ 12.39g/t Au	197
RCLR0225	Bombora 161	486715	6641335	-65	90	180	**34m @ 3.94g/t Au**	105
						incl.	2m @ 33.49g/t Au	108
RCLR0226	Recce	486810	6641310	-55	90	204	**5m @ 6.69g/t Au**	114
							8m @ 1.02g/t Au EOH	196
RCLR0227	Bombora Sth	486760	6641110	-55	90	18	on hold	
RCLR0228*	precollar	486548	6641260	-60	90	190	Assays pending	
RCLR0229*	precollar	486548	6641310	-65	90	240	Assays pending	
RCLR0230	Bombora 161	486623	6641360	-65	90	290	Assays pending	
RCLR0231	Recce	486620	6641160	-60	90	120	Assays pending	
RHD010**	Bombora 161	486672	6641210	-60	90	279.5	**25.8m @ 6.71g/t Au****	207
							8.50m @ 2.32g/t Au	236.5
							3m @ 3.96g/t Au	257
							6m @ 0.62g/t Au	263
RHD011***	Bombora South	486640	6641160	-52	90	372.6	1m @ 1.52g/t Au	276
							2m @ 0.75g/t Au	305
RHD012	Bombora 161	486625	6641235	-56	90	321.6	3m @ 1.16g/t Au	244
							8m @ 1.73g/t Au	251
							25m @ 7.88g/t Au	261
						incl.	5m @ 13.87g/t Au	263
						and	2m @ 11.61g/t Au	273
						and	1m @ 19.41g/t Au	279
						and	2m @ 25.55g/t Au	282
							2m @ 2.68g/t Au	289
							1m @ 1.63g/t Au	295
RHD013	Bombora 161	486600	6641308	-56	90	327.7	**6m @ 2.91g/t Au**	260.7
							1m @ 1.96g/t Au	270
RHD014	Bombora 161	486548	6641260	-60	90	403	Assays pending	
RHD015	Bombora 161	486548	6641310	-65	90	411	Assays pending	

* extended with diamond tail

** extended previously-reported hole RCLR0206 with diamond tail

*** extended previously-reported hole RCLR0217 with diamond tail

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Table 2 Sample run and individual assay results RHD012 intercept

HOLE ID	Sample No	From	To	Type	Au g/t
RHD012	282582	244	245	half core NQ2	0.696
RHD012	282583	245	246	half core NQ2	1.792
RHD012	282584	246	247	half core NQ2	0.987
RHD012	282585	247	248	half core NQ2	0.091
RHD012	282586	248	249	half core NQ2	0.1
RHD012	282587	249	250	half core NQ2	0.043
RHD012	282588	250	251	half core NQ2	0.051
RHD012	282589	251	252	half core NQ2	0.78
RHD012	282590	252	252.54	half core NQ2	3.347
RHD012	282592	252.54	253.38	half core NQ2	1.627
RHD012	282593	253.38	254	half core NQ2	3.482
RHD012	282594	254	255	half core NQ2	0.969
RHD012	282595	255	256	half core NQ2	0.593
RHD012	282596	256	257	half core NQ2	1.114
RHD012	282597	257	258	half core NQ2	1.916
RHD012	282598	258	259	half core NQ2	0.195
RHD012	282599	259	260	half core NQ2	0.034
RHD012	282600	260	261	half core NQ2	0.089
RHD012	282601	261	262	half core NQ2	0.71
RHD012	282602	262	263	half core NQ2	4.409
RHD012	282603	263	264	half core NQ2	8.937
RHD012	282604	264	265	half core NQ2	34.728
RHD012	282605	265	266	half core NQ2	3.37
RHD012	282606	266	267	half core NQ2	14.06
RHD012	282607	267	268	half core NQ2	8.256
RHD012	282608	268	269	half core NQ2	0.266
RHD012	282609	269	270	half core NQ2	2.046
RHD012	282610	270	271	half core NQ2	4.617
RHD012	282611	271	272	half core NQ2	1.328
RHD012	282612	272	273	half core NQ2	1.588
RHD012	282613	273	274	half core NQ2	15.059
RHD012	282614	274	275	half core NQ2	8.165
RHD012	282615	275	276	half core NQ2	4.021
RHD012	282616	276	277	half core NQ2	1.306
RHD012	282617	277	278	half core NQ2	0.367
RHD012	282618	278	279	half core NQ2	2.278
RHD012	282619	279	280	half core NQ2	19.409
RHD012	282620	280	281	half core NQ2	3.372
RHD012	282621	281	282	half core NQ2	0.225
RHD012	282622	282	283	half core NQ2	35.948
RHD012	282623	283	284	half core NQ2	15.148
RHD012	282624	284	285	half core NQ2	2.153
RHD012	282625	285	286	half core NQ2	5.196
RHD012	282626	286	287	half core NQ2	0.04
RHD012	282627	287	288	half core NQ2	0.057
RHD012	282628	288	289	half core NQ2	0.039
RHD012	282629	289	290	half core NQ2	4.302
RHD012	282630	290	291	half core NQ2	1.066
RHD012	282631	291	292	half core NQ2	0.078

About Apollo:

Apollo Consolidated Ltd (ASX: AOP) is a gold exploration company based in Perth, Western Australia. Its exploration focus is Western Australia, where the Company has a wholly owned advanced gold project at Rebecca, and greenfield projects at Yindi and Larkin. The Company is also active in the under-explored country of Cote d'Ivoire where it has over 600km of granted 100% owned exploration tenure. Strong bedrock gold prospects are emerging on the Boundiali and Korhogo permits.

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As at 31st December 2017 the Company held A$8.3m in cash to fund ongoing work.

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.

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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.*	• Each drill hole 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 through 2-5 x 1m samples, 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. • NQ2 sized diamond core collected from angled drill holes • Core was drilled starting from the final depth of earlier RC pre-collars • Certified Reference Standards inserted every ~40samples, duplicate sample of a split 1m interval, collected at 1 x per RC drill hole • 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 Raglan Drilling of Kalgoorlie

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 Raglan 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. • >95% of RC samples were dry and of good quality • 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.

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
		• RC samples representing the lithology of each 2m section of the drillhole were collected and stored into chip trays for future geological 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 x duplicate sample 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 lengthways 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,*	• 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

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
	duplicates, external laboratory checks) and whether acceptable levels of accuracy (ie lack of bias) and precision have been established.	an acceptable level of accuracy and precision • 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

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
Orientation of data in relation to geological structure	• *Whether the orientation of sampling achieves unbiased sampling of possible structures and the extent to which this is known, considering the deposit type.* • *If the relationship between the drilling orientation and the orientation of key mineralised structures is considered to have introduced a sampling bias, this should be assessed and reported if material.*	• Drillholes were oriented along AMGZ51 east-west. • 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 west at close to right angles to the drillhole. Mineralised intervals reported vary from almost 100% true width to ~40% true width, depending on local changes in the orientation of mineralised lodes
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. • A 1.5% NSR is owned by private company Maincoast Holdings Pty Ltd • 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 drilling over mineralised bedrock at the Redskin and Duke prospects.

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
		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 the understanding of the report, the Competent Person should clearly explain why this is the case.*
		• Refer to Table in body of announcement

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
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, dipping at 40-50 degrees west. • The arrangement of main sulphide shoots is interpreted to change along strike, and down-dip such that reported mineralised intervals can vary from almost 100% true width to ~40% true width, depending on local changes in the orientation of mineralised lodes • Plunge of mineralisation is considered to be steeply southwest, additional structural mapping is required to confirm this
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 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.*	• Preliminary bottle-roll metallurgical test-work reported 5th Jan 2018 showed an average 94.5% gold recovery in 5 composite samples of fresh mineralised sulphidic material in RHD004.

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
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