ASX ANNOUNCEMENT
By e-lodgement

7th May 2018

Rebecca Gold Project Exploration Update

- **Drilling confirms extensions to gold mineralization at 161 Lode & excellent potential for other high-grade positions associated with the system**
- **New gold intercepts associated with 161 Lode include 10m @ 3.64g/t Au, 12m @ 1.78g/t Au, and 6m @ 3.00g/t Au.**
- **Diamond drilling pre-collar RC results associated with 161 Lode include 2m @ 10.86g/t Au, 5m @ 5.47g/t Au, 4m @ 4.57g/t Au & 11m @ 1.00g/t Au, presenting new target areas for follow up work**
- **Ongoing structural and geological interpretation will underpin next drilling. Priority targets already established include extensions to 161 Lode, potential parallel surfaces such as 5m @ 6.69g/t Au 120m to the east of Lode, and new RC pre-collar results.**
- **Ongoing exploration drilling is also planned to test new auger anomalism and key targets around Duke and Redskin Prospects located 5km to the south of 161 Lode.**

Apollo Consolidated Limited (ASX: AOP, the Company) is pleased to advise that following a very successful drilling campaign at the company's 100% owned Rebecca Gold Project in WA detailed planning is now underway to ramp up drilling activity at the project.

Reverse Circulation (RC) and diamond drilling in the March Quarter targeted dip & plunge positions on the **161 Lode** and provided 10 new pierce points on the Lode long-section shown in Figure 1 below, including some outstanding gold intercepts such as **25m @ 8.77g/t A**u (*ASX: AOP 12th April 2018)*. The results of the final three pierce points are reported here (Figure 1), as well as new significant gold results in RC pre-collar holes (Table 1).

Diamond Drill hole RHD014 intersected two zones of significant silica-sulphide alteration, with a hangingwall zone returning **10m @ 3.64g/t Au** from 283m above **12m @ 1.78g/t Au** from 323m in the interpreted Lode position (Figures 1 & 2). The hangingwall zone is particularly

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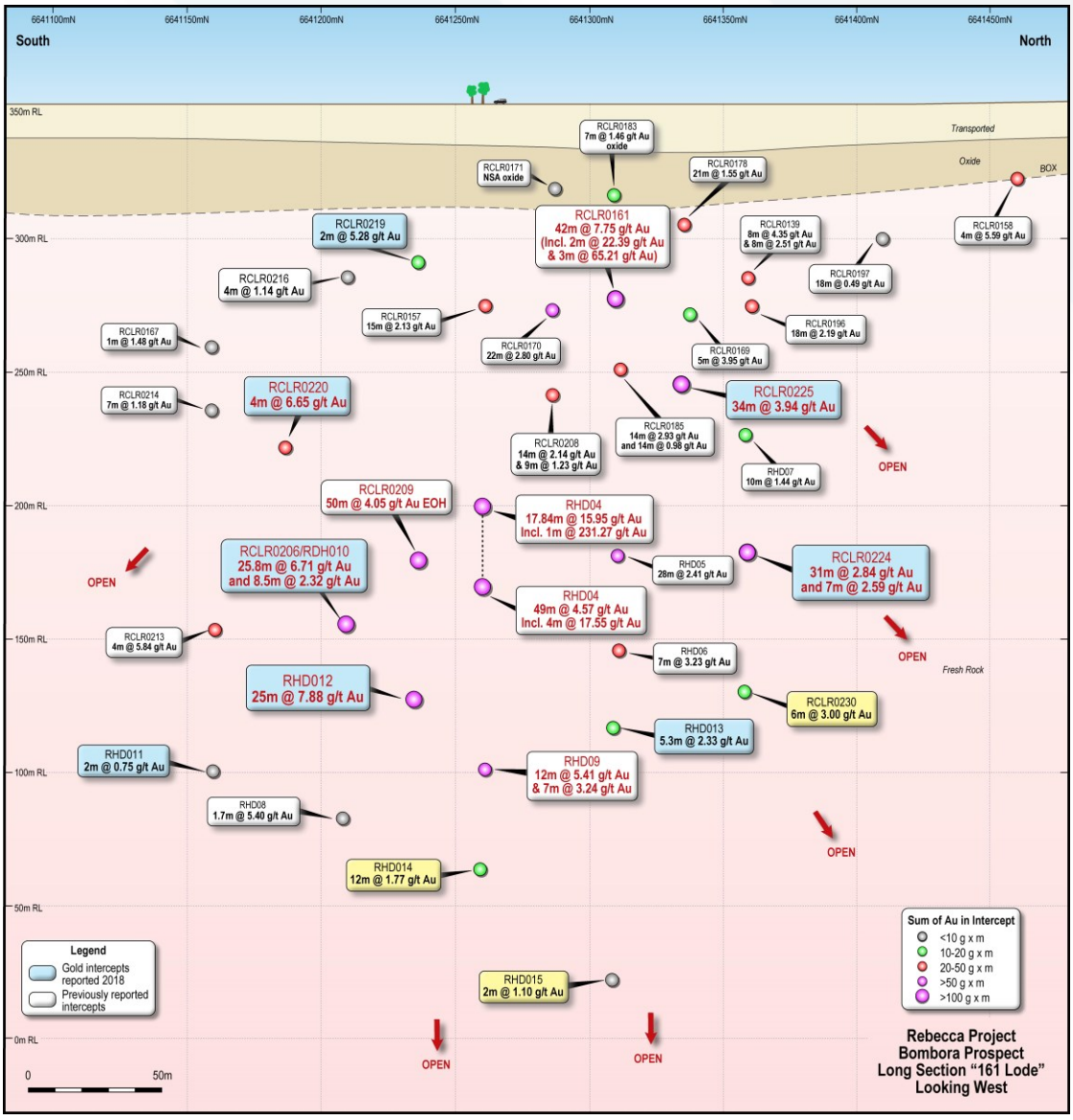
well-mineralised (Figure 2 and therefor requires further follow up work to understand its relationship to the other mineralisation seen in the section.

Figure 1. Bombora 161 Lode Long Section showing all pierce points coloured for sum of contained gold in zone. All 2018 results are in blue and RC/DDH pierce points this announcement in yellow.



RCLR0230 at the northern end of the system returned **6m @ 3.00g/t Au** from 236m within a >20m zone of >0.20g/t anomalism. An additional 10m @ 0.65g/t Au from 195m was returned in a hangingwall sulphide zone. Diamond drill hole RHD015 also intersected two zones of silica-sulphide alteration of 8m and 10m width respectively, returning >0.20g/t gold anomalism over the zones and a best result of 2m @ 1.10g/t Au from 358m.

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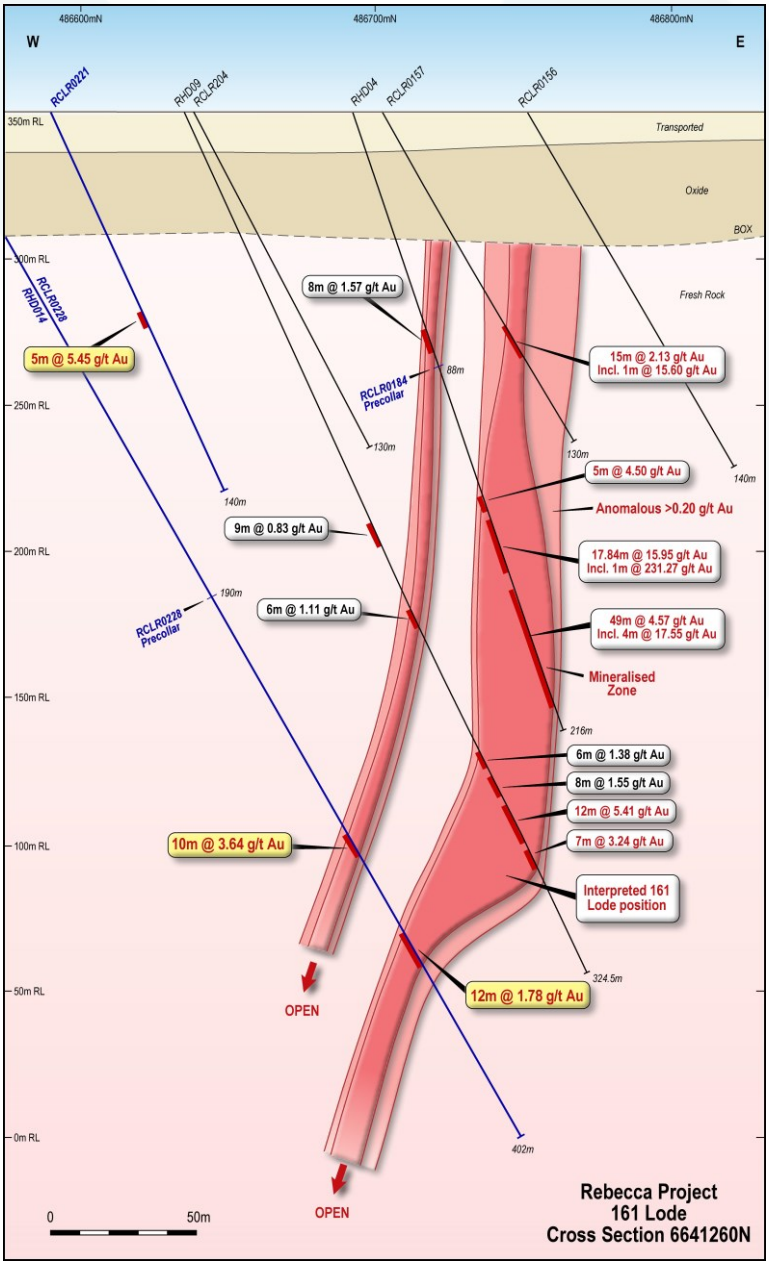
Figure 2. Cross-section 6641260N showing RHD014 intercepts.



Assay results were also returned for pre-collar RC holes drilled during the campaign. Several of these returned significant intercepts reporting to hangingwall positions, including **4m @ 4.57g/t Au** and **2m @ 10.86g/t Au** from 170m and 233m in RCLR0223.This pre-collar was continued as RHD012 (Figure 3).

Pre-collar RCLR0222 (continued as RHD013), returned **11m @ 1.00g/t Au** from 222m, and a 5m composite intercept of **5m @ 5.45g/t Au** was returned from 75m in the upper part of RCLR0221 (Figure 2).

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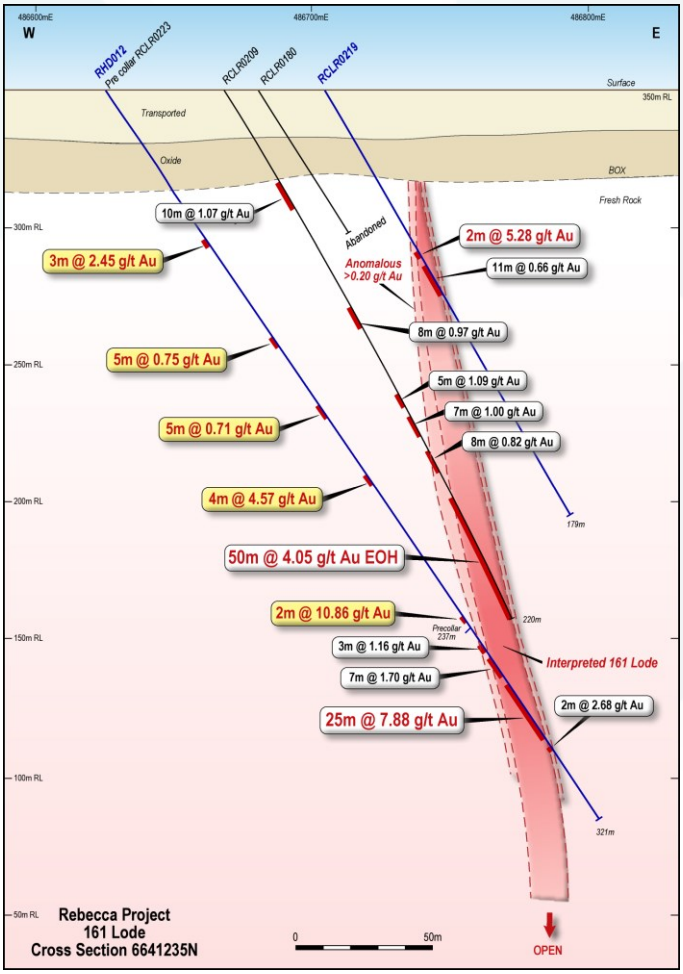
Figure 3. Cross-section 6641235N showing gold intercepts in pre-collar hole RCLR0223 (extended as RHD012).



Discussion and Next Work

The 161 Lode continues to take shape as drilling progresses, with the sulphide system remaining open both at depth and along strike.

Importantly the deposit hosts a very significant thick high-grade gold zone as defined by RHD04 (**17.84 @ 15.95g/t Au** & **49m @ 4.57g/t Au)**, RCLR0206/RHD010 (**25.8m @ 6.71g/t Au)**, RHD012 (**25m @ 8.77g/t Au)**, RHD09 (**12m @ 5.41g/t)**, and RCLR0209 (**50m @ 4.04g/t Au EOH)** *(for further information see ASX-AOP announcements 25th August 2017, 20th October 2017, 24th October 2017, 17th November 2017, 15th January 2018 & 12th April 2018, and in presentation materials 22nd November 2017).*

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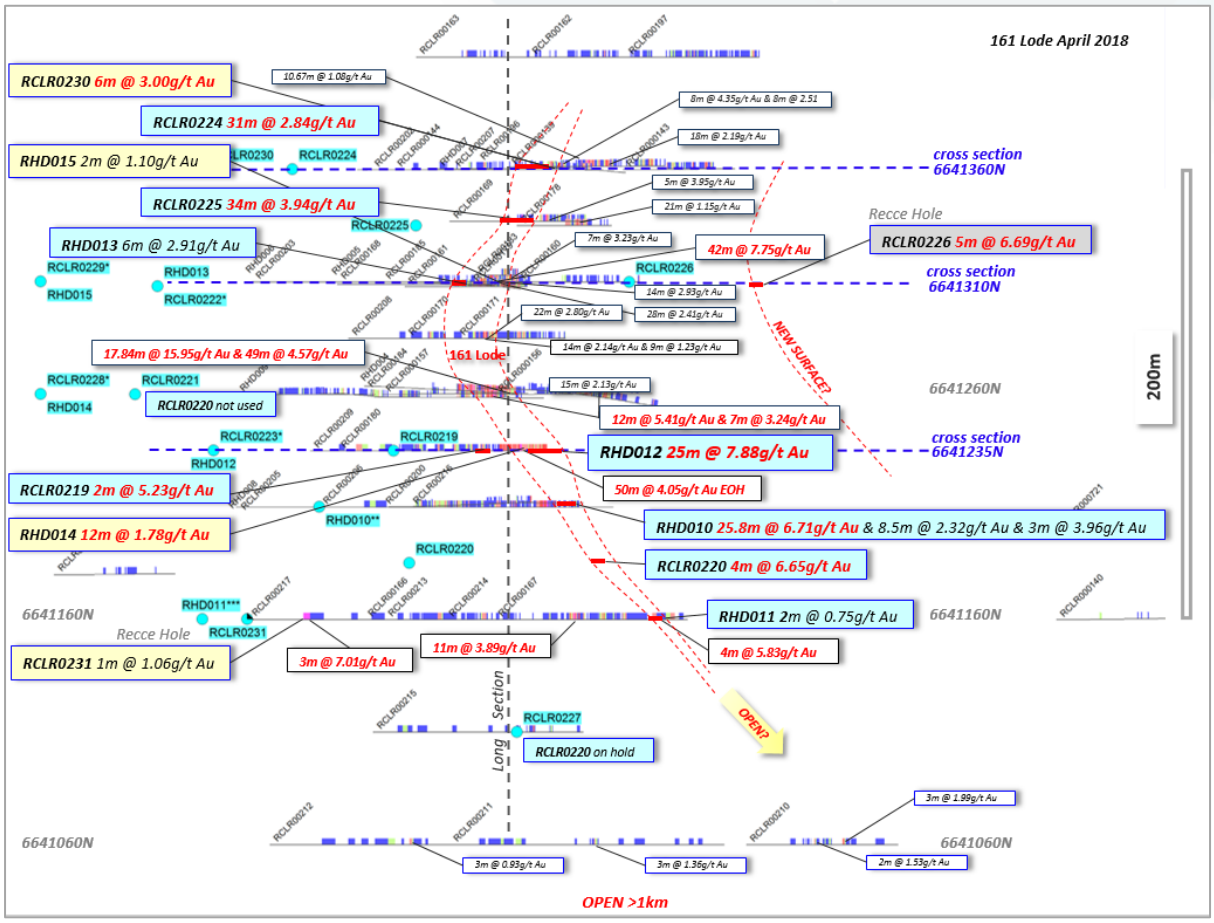
The host disseminated sulphide system is open at depth and along strike around the periphery of the high-grade zone, and the Company sees good potential to locate new zones as drilling progresses.

Drilling over the last 12 months has shown the host structure is at least 200m long and sub-vertical extending below 320m depth. In plan-view the mineralisation appears to be curved NW to NE orientation (Figure 4), and in section-view it changes from west-dipping on northern sections to become steeply east-dipping on southern sections. Local flexures are interpreted down-dip, and there is evidence that mineralisation extends into west-dipping gneissic fabrics on the hangingwall (western) side of the structure.

Figure 4. Plan view Bombora 161 Lode showing all drilling and mineralised intercepts into the Lode surface. 2018 results are in blue and RC/DDH results this announcement in yellow.



High-grade high-sulphide portions of the Lode are likely to be influenced by these strike and dip flexures and understanding this relationship will allow targeting of dip and strike repetitions.

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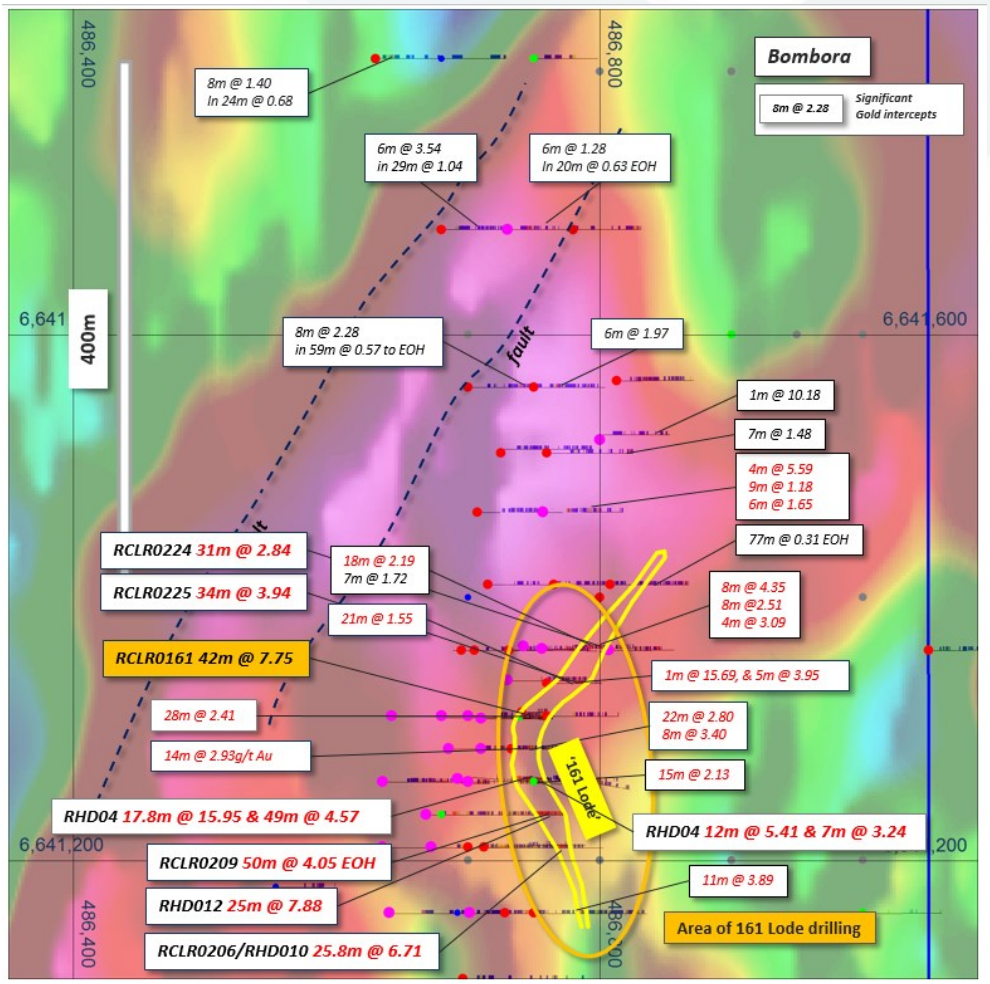
Several new targets have also been identified for follow up drilling including RC follow-up around a promising intercept of **5m @ 6.69g/t** Au in RCLR0226, located 120m to the east of the 161 Lode (Figure 4) that points to the potential for parallel or linking lodes in the under-explored parts of the system.

Further drilling is also required in the area immediately to the north of 161 Lode where existing intercepts include **4m @ 5.59g/t Au**, **8m @ 2.28g/t Au**, **6m @ 3.54g/t Au** and **8m @ 1.40g/t Au** as shown in Figure 5 below.

Figure 5. Plan view aeromagnetic image of northern portion Bombora prospect showing 161 Lode and unassigned gold intercepts along strike to the north.



Concurrent with the next phase of definition drilling around 161 Lode, the Company plans additional exploration drilling step-out RC holes to test auger anomalism extending north and south of Bombora, and at auger and/or IP targets around the **Duke** and **Redskin** prospects.

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Table 1 All drilling & assays current year, yellow highlight are results reported this announcement.

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	p/c (not used)	486590	6641260	-65	90	138	**5m @ 5.45g/t Au***	75
RCLR0222	precollar	486600	6641308	-62	90	252	5m @ 0.63g/t Au*	75
							1m @ 2.52g/t Au	193
							2m @ 0.67g/t Au	200
							1m @ 1.19g/t Au	207
							2m @ 0.57g/t Au	217
							11m @ 1.00g/t Au	222
RCLR0223	precollar	486625	6641235	-56	90	237	3m @ 2.45g/t Au	66
							5m @ 0.79g/t Au*	110
							5m @ 0.71g/t Au*	140
							4m @ 4.57g/t Au	170
							2m @ 10.86g/t Au	233
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	no significant assays	
RCLR0229	precollar	486548	6641310	-65	90	240	4m @ 1.07g/t Au	92
							4m @ 1.47g/t Au	180
							6m @ 0.60g/t Au	190
							2m @ 0.75g/t Au	209
							1m @ 2.01g/t Au	220
							5m @ 0.62g/t Au	224
RCLR0230	Bombora 161	486623	6641360	-65	90	290	10m @ 0.65g/t Au	195
							2m @ 1.12g/t Au	229
							6m @ 3.00g/t Au	236
RCLR0231	Recce	486620	6641160	-60	90	120	1m @ 1.06g/t Au	63
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	3m @ 0.64g/t Au	272
							10m @ 3.64g/t Au	283
							1m @ 1.67g/t Au	305
							12m @ 1.78g/t Au	323
							1m @ 1.32g/t Au	340
RHD015	Bombora 161	486548	6641310	-65	90	411	1m @ 1.92g/t Au	298
							2m @ 1.10g/t Au	358
							2m @ 0.73g/t Au	382

* includes composite sample

** extended previously-reported hole RCLR0206 with diamond tail

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

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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.

As at 31st March 2018 the Company held A$7.7m 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