



Drilling builds understanding of gold mineralisation at Datatine

Highlights:

- **Nineteen RC holes drilled for 2,517m on wide spacing to test multiple targets on three separate trends**
- **Extensions of mineralisation along strike with significant intercepts including**
 - *1m @ 14.4 g/t Au from 31m in BSRC0847*
 - *4m @ 1.68 g/t Au from 47m in BSRC0850*
- **Final EIS diamond drill hole (165.7m) completed**
- **New information adds further to geological understanding of KGP and regional prospectivity**

Ausgold Limited (ASX: AUC) (“Ausgold” or “the Company”) is pleased to announce the results of recent reverse circulation (RC) and diamond drilling at the Datatine prospect, approximately 8km north of the main Resource areas within its 100%-owned Katanning Gold Project (KGP) in Western Australia’s south-west.

A total of nineteen RC holes for 2,517m were drilled to test targets along three coincident gold-in-soil and geophysical anomalies identified at Datatine (Figures 1 and 2). Results for the final diamond hole co-funded by the Western Australian Government’s Exploration Incentive Scheme (EIS), which was drilled to 165.7m, have also been received.

Datatine differs to the more southern portions of the KGP in that the host rocks and mineralisation strike in an easterly direction with a southerly dip as opposed to north-westerly strike with an easterly dip. Mineralisation identified at Datatine is not currently included in the KGP Mineral Resource, which stands at 20.98 million tonnes grading 1.17 g/t Au for 785,000 ounces of gold (Table 3). The prospect is located on the northern end of the Katanning Gold Project.

RC drilling

Fourteen holes for 1,903m were drilled on five sections covering 460m west along strike from the known mineralisation. The holes were drilled on wide spacing of 80m x 120m and 80m x 80m to provide a test of the gold mineralisation along the geological contact between the granite and mafic-intermediate granulite rocks. This new drilling was designed to test gold mineralisation identified within previous AC drilling (ASX announcement 23 March 2018).

Drilling extending south along a second trend, 250m south of the main Datatine trend, is interpreted as the southern limb of a synform. Results from drilling have shown mineralisation along strike towards the west following the mafic gneiss – granite contact (Table 1 and Figure 2).

Significant intercepts include:

- ***1m @ 14.4 g/t Au from 31m in BSRC0847***
- ***4m @ 1.68 g/t Au from 47m in BSRC0850***
- ***1m @ 4.71 g/t Au from 75m in BSRC0853***
- ***2m @ 2.1 g/t Au from 97m in BSRC0844***

Datatine Regional

Five reconnaissance drill holes for 614m were drilled on co-incident geochemical and geophysical anomalies 1.3km southeast of the main Datatine prospect. Gold anomalism intersected in AC drilling (ASX announcement 23 March 2018) over a strike length of over 1km highlights two trends south east that had not been previously drilled. The recent RC drilling was conducted to test bedrock mineralisation along these trends.

Significant bedrock intercepts include:

- **1m @ 0.46 g/t Au from 52m and 2m @ 0.3 g/t Au from 60m in BSRC0830**
- **1m @ 0.67 g/t Au from 65m in BSRC0831**

Other results are included in Table 1.

Diamond drilling

The EIS co-funded drilling was planned to understand the unique geometry of mineralisation at Datatine with diamond drilling along three separate sections. Five holes (BSDD011 - BSDD014) have been previously reported (ASX announcement 23 March 2018; Figure 2) and the results for the final and eastern most drill hole (BSDD015a) are reported here.

Gold mineralisation was intersected in BSDD015a down plunge of previously intercepted mineralisation (Figure 2 and Figure 4). It was noted through structural analysis of drill core that the mineralisation has an east-west strike direction and a dip towards the south, with gold mineralisation plunging towards the east following the trend of a larger tightly folded structure. The highest gold grades are hosted within mafic granulite and a pyroxenite unit noted in previous diamond drill core.

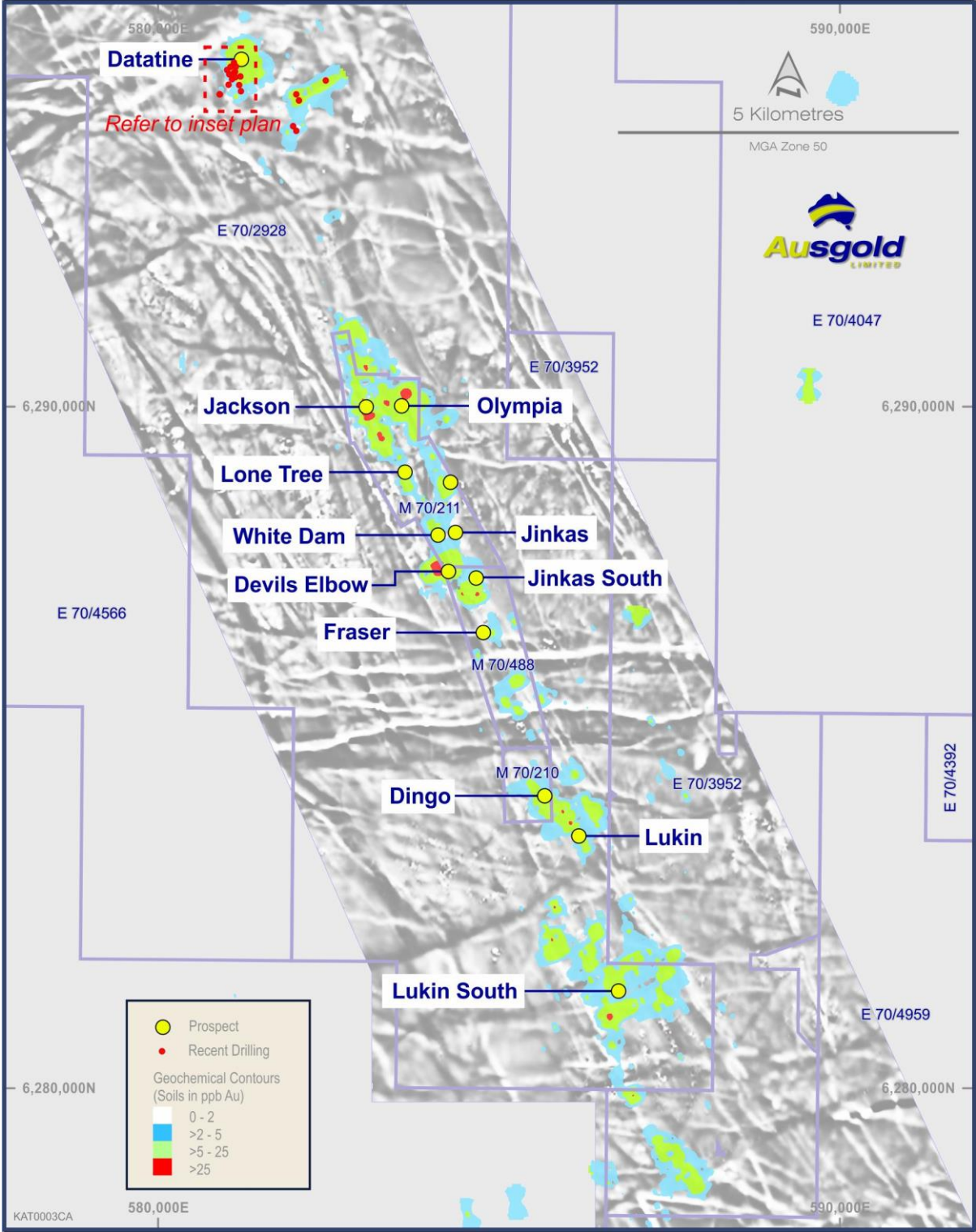


Figure 1 - Location of the Datatine prospect within the KGP

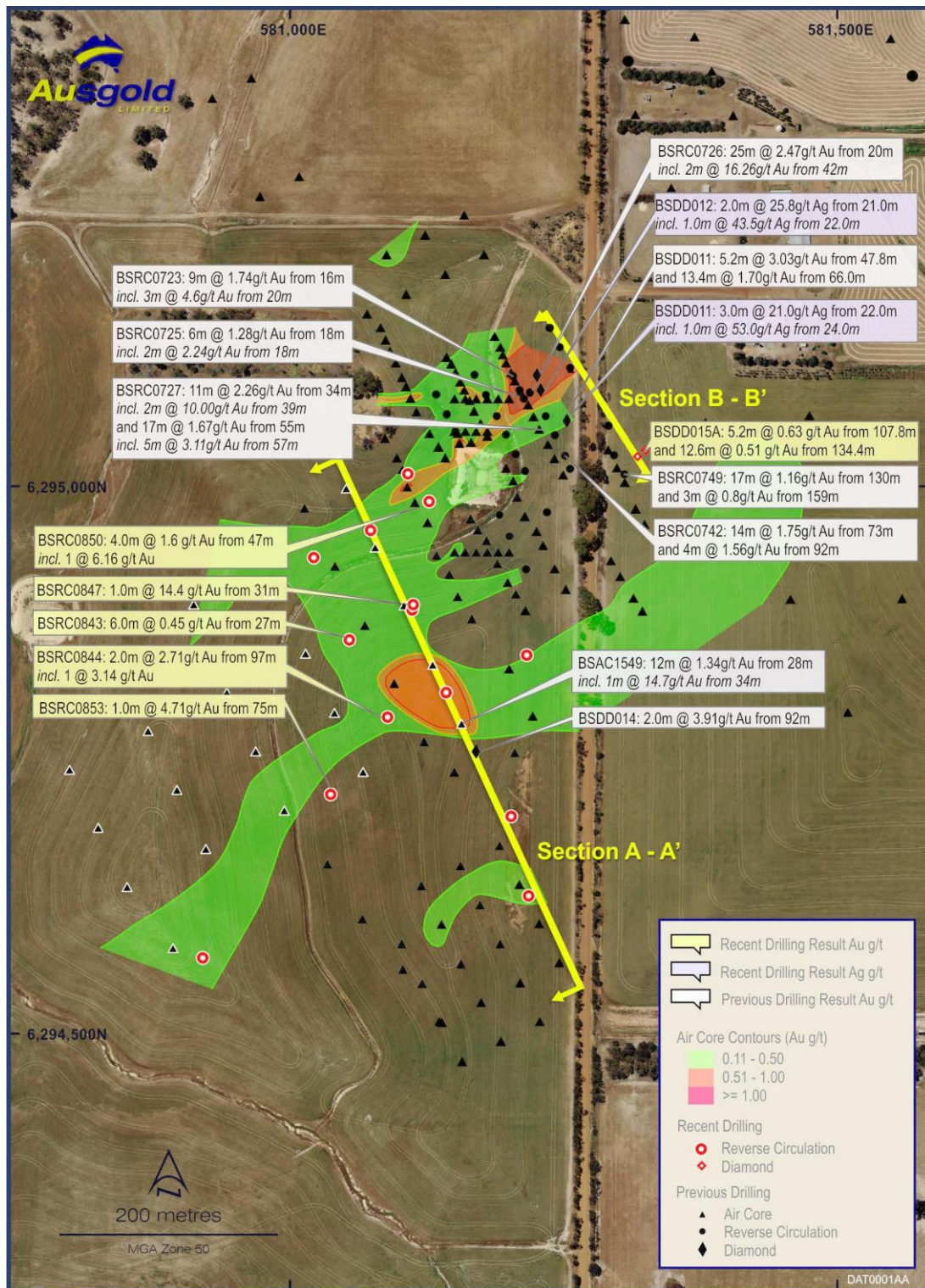


Figure 2 – Location of recent RC and diamond drilling at Datatine (plan location shown as inset on Figure 1)

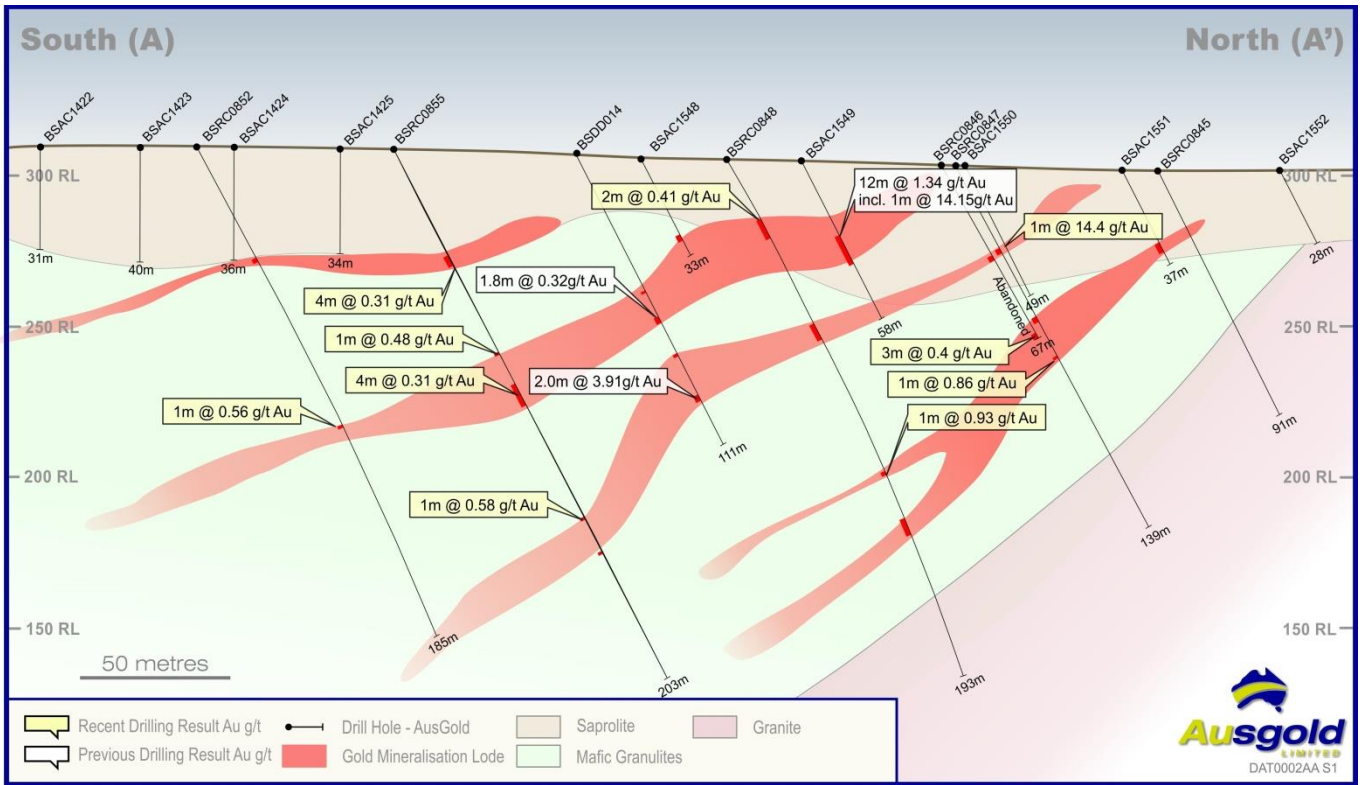


Figure 3 - Section A-A' see Figure 2

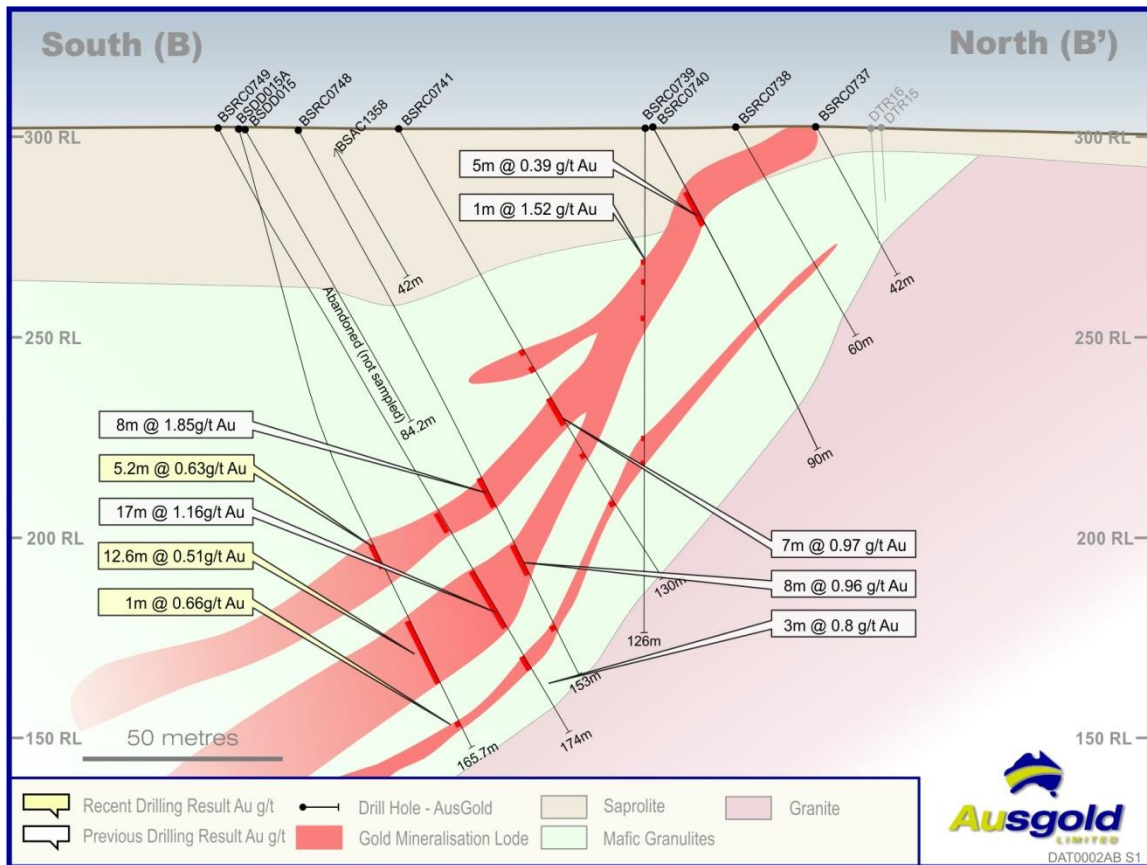


Figure 4 - Section B-B' see Figure 2

Other work programs

Ausgold commenced a significant RC drill program of 24,000m at the start of February (ASX announcement 7 February 2018), with over 103 holes for 14,048m having already been completed. Currently, downhole electromagnetic (EM) surveys are being conducted on holes recently drilled at Jackson, Jinkas Hill and Jinkas South. Ground magnetic surveys have been completed at the Jinkas South and Datatine prospects, which will be used to define key structures and target future RC drilling. Geological mapping and surface sampling are being conducted at the regional Katanning Gold Project and Red Hill Vanadium Project.

Subsequent to this drilling, Ausgold has completed a ground magnetic survey which highlights a magnetic body located towards the north east. Future drilling at Datatine will directly target this body, a potential trap site for high-grade gold mineralisation.

Management Comment

Ausgold's Managing Director, Matthew Greentree, said:

"This recent drill program at Datatine has significantly advanced our knowledge of the geology of the prospect area and given key insights into the Katanning region. The company continues to develop its geological understanding of the KGP, which will aid in the discovery of new mineralisation styles in exploration at Datatine and further afield within Ausgold's regional tenement package at Katanning."

Table 1 - Significant Intercepts

Hole ID	From	To	Interval (m)	Grade g/t Au
BSRC0830	52	53	1	0.46
BSRC0830	60	61	1	0.3
BSRC0831	65	67	2	0.67
BSRC0843	13	14	1	0.59
BSRC0843	27	33	6	0.45
BSRC0844	24	25	1	0.47
BSRC0844	92	93	1	0.56
BSRC0844	97	99	2	2.1
BSRC0846	34	36	2	0.58
BSRC0846	52	53	1	0.55
BSRC0846	64	67	3	0.4
BSRC0847	31	32	1	14.4
BSRC0847	58	59	1	0.86
BSRC0847	72	73	1	0.34
BSRC0848	23	25	2	0.41
BSRC0848	29	30	1	0.39
BSRC0848	63	64	1	0.44
BSRC0848	68	69	1	0.48
BSRC0848	119	120	1	0.93
BSRC0848	136	137	1	0.33
BSRC0848	141	142	1	0.36
BSRC0850	25	26	1	0.3
BSRC0850	47	51	4	1.68
BSRC0852	42	43	1	0.39
BSRC0852	106	107	1	0.56
BSRC0853	75	76	1	4.71
BSRC0853	97	98	1	0.84
BSRC0855	40	44	4	0.4
BSRC0855	77	78	1	0.31
BSRC0855	90	91	1	0.48
BSRC0855	94	98	4	0.31
BSRC0855	141	142	1	0.58
BSRC0855	154	155	1	0.46
BSDD015A	107.8	113	5.2	0.62
BSDD015A	134.4	147	12.6	0.51

Notes to Table 1

For AC assay results the intervals reported are thickness weighted averages (ie. XXm grading XX grams per tonne gold content). Reported intervals are calculated using $\geq 0.3\text{g/t Au}$ cut-off grade and using a $\leq 2\text{m}$ minimum internal dilution (unless otherwise stated).

Table 2 - Collar location for RC and diamond drilling

Hole ID	Total Depth	MGA North	MGA East	RL (m)	Azimuth	Dip	Hole Type
BSDD015A	166	581318	6295026	302	-75	332	Diamond
BSRC0829	108	582036	6294571	301	-60	337	RC
BSRC0830	120	582470	6294777	294	-60	337	RC
BSRC0831	120	582083	6294482	301	-61	332	RC
BSRC0842	126	581021	6294933	301	-59	332	RC
BSRC0843	150	581052	6294860	303	-60	331	RC
BSRC0844	198	581090	6294787	305	-60	330	RC
BSRC0845	91	581073	6294959	300	-61	334	RC
BSRC0846	67	581109	6294885	302	-60	330	RC
BSRC0847	139	581113	6294892	302	-60	334	RC
BSRC0848	193	581144	6294811	305	-57	335	RC
BSRC0849	85	581111	6295015	299	-59	335	RC
BSRC0850	115	581126	6294983	299	-60	332	RC
BSRC0851	181	581216	6294845	304	-61	333	RC
BSRC0852	185	581218	6294625	308	-60	339	RC
BSRC0853	115	581036	6294717	305	-61	336	RC
BSRC0854	55	580921	6294568	304	-60	335	RC
BSRC0855	203	581200	6294698	308	-60	329	RC
BSRC0856	151	582025	6294023	309	-59	334	RC
BSRC0857	115	581989	6294093	308	-59	339	RC

About Ausgold Limited

Ausgold Limited is a gold exploration and development company based in Western Australia.

The Company's flagship project is the Katanning Gold Project, located 275km south-east of Perth and approximately 40km north-east of the wheatbelt town of Katanning. Ausgold holds a dominant ground position in this relatively underexplored greenstone belt, an area prospective for Archean gold deposits. The current Resource at Katanning is 785,000 oz gold (Table 1).

Ausgold's portfolio also includes the Doolgunna Station Cu-Au project and the Yamarna Ni-Cu-Co project in Western Australia and the Cracow Au Project in Queensland.

Table 3 Current Mineral Resource
(Details in ASX release 3 August 2017)

	Tonnes (Mt)	Grade (g/t)	Ounces ('000)
Measured	3.0	1.94	190
Indicated	6.7	1.07	232
Inferred	11.2	1.01	363
Total	20.9	1.17	785

On behalf of the Board,

Matthew Greentree
Managing Director
Ausgold Limited

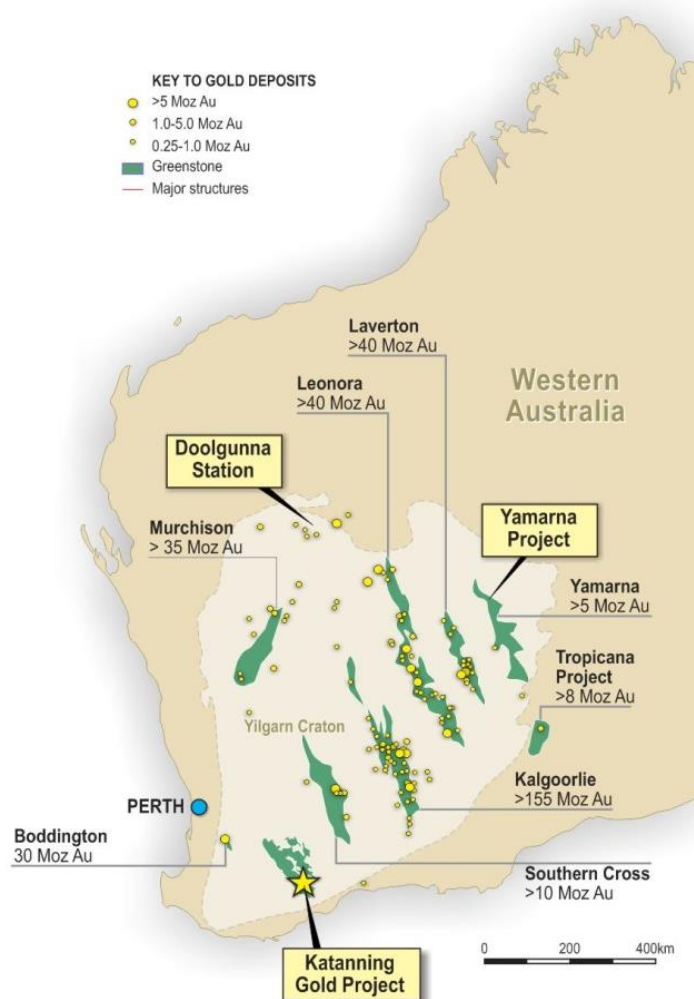


Figure 5 - Regional map showing the KGP, other Ausgold projects and mineralised greenstone belts

For further information please visit Ausgold's website or contact:

Matthew Greentree
Managing Director, Ausgold Limited
T: +61 (08) 9220 9890
E: info@ausgoldlimited.com

Competent Person's Statements

The information in this statement that relates to the Mineral Resource Estimates is based on work done by Mr Rod Brown of SRK Consulting (Australasia) Pty Ltd and Dr Matthew Greentree of Ausgold Limited. Dr Greentree is Managing Director and is a Share and Option holder in Ausgold Limited. Dr Greentree takes responsibility for the integrity of the Exploration Results including sampling, assaying, and QA/QC, and the preparation of the geological interpretations. Mr Brown takes responsibility for the Mineral Resource Estimate.

Mr Brown and Dr Greentree are Members of The Australasian Institute of Mining and Metallurgy and have sufficient experience that is relevant to the style of mineralisation and type of deposit under consideration, and to the activity they are undertaking, to qualify as Competent Persons in terms of The Australasian Code for Reporting of Exploration Results, Mineral Resources and Ore Reserves (JORC Code, 2012 edition).

The Competent Persons consent to the inclusion of such information in this report in the form and context in which it appears.

Forward-Looking Statements

This Announcement includes "forward-looking statements" as that term within the meaning of securities laws of applicable jurisdictions. Forward-looking statements involve known and unknown risks, uncertainties and other factors that are in some cases beyond Ausgold Limited's control. These forward-looking statements include, but are not limited to, all statements other than statements of historical facts contained in this presentation, including, without limitation, those regarding Ausgold Limited's future expectations. Readers can identify forward-looking statements by terminology such as "aim," "anticipate," "assume," "believe," "continue," "could," "estimate," "expect," "forecast," "intend," "may," "plan," "potential," "predict," "project," "risk," "should," "will" or "would" and other similar expressions. Risks, uncertainties and other factors may cause Ausgold Limited's actual results, performance, production or achievements to differ materially from those expressed or implied by the forward-looking statements (and from past results, performance or achievements). These factors include, but are not limited to, the failure to complete and commission the mine facilities, processing plant and related infrastructure in the time frame and within estimated costs currently planned; variations in global demand and price for coal and base metal materials; fluctuations in exchange rates between the U.S. Dollar, and the Australian dollar; the failure of Ausgold Limited's suppliers, service providers and partners to fulfil their obligations under construction, supply and other agreements; unforeseen geological, physical or meteorological conditions, natural disasters or cyclones; changes in the regulatory environment, industrial disputes, labour shortages, political and other factors; the inability to obtain additional financing, if required, on commercially suitable terms; and global and regional economic conditions. Readers are cautioned not to place undue reliance on forward-looking statements. The information concerning possible production in this announcement is not intended to be a forecast. They are internally generated goals set by the board of directors of Ausgold Limited. The ability of the company to achieve any targets will be largely determined by the company's ability to secure adequate funding, implement mining plans, resolve logistical issues associated with mining and enter into any necessary off take arrangements with reputable third parties. Although Ausgold Limited believes that its expectations reflected in these forward-looking statements are reasonable, such statements involve risks and uncertainties and no assurance can be given that actual results will be consistent with these forward-looking statements.

APPENDIX 1 – TABLE 3

Section 1 Sampling Techniques and Data

(Criteria in this section apply to all succeeding sections.)

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
Sampling techniques	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> 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 1m samples from which 3kg was pulverised to produce a 30g charge for fire assay'). In other cases more explanation may be required, such as where there is coarse gold that has inherent sampling problems. Unusual commodities or mineralisation types (eg submarine nodules) may warrant disclosure of detailed information. 	<p>The reverse circulation ("RC") drilling program referred to in this announcement consisted of 19 reverse circulation holes for 2,517m.</p> <p>Samples from RC drilling were collected in one metre intervals in mineralised zones with a 1/8 split for assay, split by a cyclone-mounted cone splitter, bagged in pre-numbered calico bags and the remainder retained in large plastic bags.</p> <p>QAQC samples consisting of field duplicates (additional split from RC), with standards and blanks inserted into the sequence of assay samples at a rate of 1 in 10.</p> <p>Each RC metre sampled weighed approximately 2 to 3 kilograms. All RC samples were sent to ALS Laboratories for crushing and pulverising to produce a 25 gram sample charge for analysis by fire assay and flame atomic absorption spectrometry (AAS).</p> <p>HQ Diamond drill core was split using a diamond bladed saw into half core to be sent to the Geological Survey of Western Australia as per the EIS agreement. The remaining half core was split again into quarter core, with one quarter being sent for assay and the remaining quarter retained on site. 25 g charge underwent a four acid digestion (total digest) and analysis by ICP-OES and ICP-MS for 63 elements (Ag, Al, As, Ba, Bi, Ca, Cd, Ce, Co, Cr, Cs, Cu, Dy, Er, Eu, Fe, Ga, Gd, Hf, Hg, Ho, In, K, La, Li, Lu, Mg, Mn, Mo, Na, Nb, Nd, Ni, P, Pb, Pd, Pr, Pt, Rb, Re, S, Sb, Sc, Se, Sm, Sn, Sr, Ta, Tb, Te, Th, Ti, Tl, Tm, U, V, W, Y, Yb, Zn, Zr). Gold was analysed from a separate 50g charge and using fire assay.</p>
Drilling techniques	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Drill type (eg core, reverse circulation, open-hole hammer, rotary air blast, auger, Bangka, sonic, etc) and details (eg core diameter, triple or standard tube, depth of diamond tails, face-sampling bit or other type, whether core is oriented and if so, by what method, etc). 	<p>All samples in this program were from RC drilling conducted by Top Drill Pty Ltd. Drilling was undertaken by Top Drill utilising a truck mounted 685 Schramm reverse circulation drill rig.</p> <p>Diamond drilling undertaken by Top Drill utilising a truck mounted Sandvik DE840 rig with holes drilled using triple tube HQ diamond drill with each run being oriented.</p>
Drill sample recovery	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Method of recording and assessing core and chip sample recoveries and results assessed. Measures taken to maximise sample recovery 	<p>Samples were collected dry with occasional damp samples, sample recoveries were visually estimated as a semi-quantitative range and recorded in the log.</p> <p>Recoveries were generally excellent (>90%), with reduced recovery in the initial near- surface sample and</p>

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
	<p><i>and ensure representative nature of the samples.</i></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <i>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.</i> 	<p>transported cover material.</p> <p>Drill cyclone and sample bags were used to collect the 1m samples and cleaned between rod changes. In addition, the cyclone was generally cleaned several times during each hole (at the base of transported cover and the base of completed oxidation) and after each hole to minimise downhole and/or cross-hole contamination.</p> <p>The relationship between sample recovery and grade and whether bias has been introduced has not been investigated at this stage.</p>
Logging	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <i>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.</i> <i>Whether logging is qualitative or quantitative in nature. Core (or costean, channel, etc) photography.</i> <i>The total length and percentage of the relevant intersections logged.</i> 	<p>All drill holes in the current program have been geologically logged to a level of detail to support the definition of geological domains appropriate to support exploration work. The 1m sampling is appropriate for mineral resource estimation.</p> <p>Representative rock chips were collected in chip trays, and logged by the geologist at the drill site. Sample condition and degree of weathering were recorded qualitatively; geotechnical logging is not possible on RC samples.</p> <p>Lithology, weathering (oxidation state), structure, veining, mineralisation and alteration are recorded in detail using standard digital logging sheets and defined look up tables to ensure that all data is collected consistently. This data is logged using tablet computers. All data is validated by the logging geologist before being entered in an acQuire database. All drill holes are logged.</p> <p>Diamond drilling was logged in intervals less than 1m in length recording Lithology, weathering (oxidation state), structure, geotech, veining, mineralisation and alteration are recorded in detail using standard digital logging sheets and defined look up tables to ensure that all data is collected consistently. This data is logged using tablet computers. All data is validated by the logging geologist before being entered in an acQuire database. All drill holes are logged.</p>
Sub-sampling techniques and sample preparation	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <i>If core, whether cut or sawn and whether quarter, half or all core taken.</i> <i>If non-core, whether riffled, tube sampled, rotary split, etc and whether sampled wet or dry.</i> <i>For all sample types, the nature, quality and appropriateness of the sample preparation technique.</i> <i>Quality control procedures adopted for all sub-sampling stages to maximise representivity of samples.</i> <i>Measures taken to ensure that the sampling is representative of the in situ material collected, including for instance results for field</i> 	<p>Dry samples below transported cover are riffle split to obtain representative 1m samples (submitted when anomalous). The samples were recorded as dry, damp or wet. Sample duplicates were obtained by repeating the composite sampling process.</p> <p>All RC samples were sorted, dried, crushed to 10mm, pulverised to -75µm, split to produce a 25g charge or fire assay (1 m bottom of hole).</p> <p>All diamond core samples were sorted, dried, crushed to 10mm, pulverised to -75µm, split to produce a 25g charge prior to digestion via aqua regia (for 4 m composites) or fire assay (1 m bottom of hole).</p> <p>HQ Diamond drill core was split using a diamond bladed saw into half core to be sent to the Geological Survey of Western Australia as per the EIS agreement. The remaining half core was split again into quarter core, with one quarter being sent for assay and the remaining quarter retained on site. 25 g charge underwent a four acid digestion (total digest) and analysis by ICP-OES and ICP-MS for 63 elements (Ag, Al,</p>

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
	<p><i>duplicate/second-half sampling.</i></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <i>Whether sample sizes are appropriate to the grain size of the material being sampled.</i> 	<p>As, Ba, Bi, Ca, Cd, Ce, Co, Cr, Cs, Cu, Dy, Er, Eu, Fe, Ga, Gd, Hf, Hg, Ho, In, K, La, Li, Lu, Mg, Mn, Mo, Na, Nb, Nd, Ni, P, Pb, Pd, Pr, Pt, Rb, Re, S, Sb, Sc, Se, Sm, Sn, Sr, Ta, Tb, Te, Th, Ti, Tl, Tm, U, V, W, Y, Yb, Zn, Zr). Gold was analysed from a separate 50g charge and using fire assay.</p>
<p>Quality of assay data and laboratory tests</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <i>The nature, quality and appropriateness of the assaying and laboratory procedures used and whether the technique is considered partial or total.</i> <i>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.</i> <i>Nature of quality control procedures adopted (eg standards, blanks, duplicates, external laboratory checks) and whether acceptable levels of accuracy (ie lack of bias) and precision have been established.</i> 	<p>The gold was determined using a 25 g charge using fire assay (Au-AA25).</p> <p>For QAQC samples, a sequence of matrix matched certified reference materials, commercial certified reference materials and blanks were inserted into the sample run at a frequency of approximately one in 14 samples. Sample sizes are considered to be appropriate for the style/texture of oxide and sulphide mineralisation at the Katanning Gold Project.</p> <p>CRM's , field duplicates, blanks and standards were inserted approximately every 10m. Blank samples are inserted to check for contamination in field sampling, laboratory sample preparation and analysis. The blank material used should be below detection limits.</p> <p>The gold standards were sourced from Geostats Pty Ltd and RockLabs with gold certified values ranging between 0.10g/t and 2.4g/t. Standard reference materials are used to check accuracy and bias of the analytical method. The results were similar to the standard concentration for the specific standard.</p> <p>QAQC samples were monitored on a batch-by-batch basis. An assay batch is accepted if the blank samples are within the acceptable limits (5 times the lower detection limit) and the standards are within the + 3SD (standard deviations). One failed standard can cause rejection if the results around the failed standard are not in the normal grade range. A batch is also re-assayed when assay results from two or more standards are outside the acceptable limits. The inserted blank materials did not show any consistent issues with sample contamination.</p> <p>100% of the gold standards assays were within acceptable limits with no low or high bias.</p> <p>The performance of field duplicates in RC samples is generally reasonable and the variations are related to the style of mineralisation.</p> <p>ALS also insert QAQC samples to internally test the quality of the analysis. These results are received with the assay results in each batch. The ALS QAQC included standards, blanks and duplicates for independent quality control. The results of the lab standards were also monitored on a batch to batch basis by the data geologist. The results did not show any issues with the laboratory.</p> <p>The sample sizes are considered to be appropriate to correctly give an accurate indication of mineralisation given the qualitative nature of the technique and the style of gold mineralisation sought.</p>
<p>Verification of sampling and assaying</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <i>The verification of significant intersections by either independent or alternative company personnel.</i> <i>The use of twinned holes.</i> <i>Documentation of primary data, data entry</i> 	<p>High standard QAQC procedures are in place (and will be audited), therefore repeatability issues from a QAQC point of view are not considered to be significant.</p> <p>Significant and/or unexpected intersections were reviewed by alternate company personnel through review of geological logging data, physical examination of remaining samples and review of digital</p>

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
	<p><i>procedures, data verification, data storage (physical and electronic) protocols.</i></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • <i>Discuss any adjustment to assay data.</i> 	<p>geological interpretations.</p> <p>All assay data was accepted into the database as supplied by the laboratory.</p> <p>Data importation into the database is documented through standard operating procedures and is guided by acQuire import validations to prevent incorrect data capture/importation.</p> <p>Geological, structural and density determination data is directly captured in the database through a validation controlled interface using Toughbook computers and acquire database import validations.</p> <p>Primary data is stored in its source electronic form. Assay data is retained in both the original certificate (.pdf) form and the text files received from the laboratory. Data entry, validation and storage are discussed in the section on database integrity below.</p> <p>No adjustments to assay data were undertaken.</p>
Location of data points	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • <i>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.</i> • <i>Specification of the grid system used.</i> • <i>Quality and adequacy of topographic control.</i> 	<p>Drillhole collars (and drilling foresight/back-sight pegs) were set out and picked up by Ausgold personnel using a differential GPS; which provided +/- 100 millimetre accuracy.</p> <p>The grid system is MGA94 datum, UTM zone 50. Elevation values were in AHD.</p> <p>An end of hole gyroscopic drill hole survey was completed by the drilling contractors using a Reflex tool. The gyro measured the first shot at 0m followed by every 10m down-hole. The data was examined and validated onsite by the supervising geologist. Any surveys that were spurious were re-taken.</p> <p>Validated surveys are entered into the acQuire data base by data entry personnel.</p>
Data spacing and distribution	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • <i>Data spacing for reporting of Exploration Results.</i> • <i>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.</i> • <i>Whether sample compositing has been applied.</i> 	<p>RC drilling was conducted on 80 by 100 or 160m spacing. This new drilling followed AC drilling conducted at 40m or 80m hole spacing and a line spacing of 100 and 160m.</p> <p>RC results reported are based on 1m samples for gold within the gneissic units.</p>
Orientation of data in relation to geological structure	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • <i>Whether the orientation of sampling achieves unbiased sampling of possible structures and the extent to which this is known, considering the deposit type.</i> • <i>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</i> 	<p>Angled RC drilling (-60 towards 224°) tested the east dipping Jinkas lode (40 – 50°) gneissic foliation as to minimise bias. Steeper drilling was conducted (-70 to - 80° dip) to test the White Dam lode, the azimuths of BSRC0834-835 were varied to accommodate local site logistics. At this stage primary mineralisation is assumed to have the same orientation as historic drilling in the area.</p> <p>The angled orientation of RC drilling may introduce sampling bias due to any unknown orientation of primary mineralisation/structures. This would be considered minimal as the mineralisation is largely foliation parallel.</p>

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
	<i>assessed and reported if material.</i>	
Sample security	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <i>The measures taken to ensure sample security.</i> 	<p>RC samples are systematically numbered and placed in pre-printed (numbered) calico bags and placed into numbered polyweave bags which were tied securely and marked with flagging.</p> <p>Assay samples were stored at a dispatch area and dispatched, depending on the frequency of pickups and length of the program. Samples were shipped via Katanning Logistics directly to ALS in Perth.</p> <p>The sample dispatches were accompanied by supporting documentation signed by the geologist and showing the sample submission number, analysis suite and number of samples.</p> <p>The chain of custody is maintained by ALS once the samples are received on site and a full audit trail for every sample is available through the ALS' Webtrieve application.</p> <p>Assay results are emailed to the responsible geology administrators in Perth and are loaded into the acQuire database through an automated process. QAQC on import is completed before the results are finalised.</p>
Audits or reviews	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <i>The results of any audits or reviews of sampling techniques and data.</i> 	<p>Before the commencement of the current RC program, the sampling process was fully reviewed and documented as a standard company process. A number of operational and technical adjustments were identified to improve validation of collected data, interpretation of data and management of QAQC practices. These improvements have been updated into standard operating procedures.</p>

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	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> 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. 	<p>Reported results are all from 100% owned Ausgold Exploration Pty Ltd Mining Tenements (wholly owned subsidiary of Ausgold Limited), including E70/2928 and M 70/488. The land is used primarily for grazing and cropping.</p> <p>The tenement is in good standing, and all work is conducted under specific approvals from the Department of Mines and Petroleum (“DMP”).</p> <p>Apart from reserved areas, rights to surface land use are held under freehold titles. Ausgold has entered into access and compensation agreements with freehold landowners that permit exploration activities.</p> <p>Written consent under section 18(3) for Jinkas Hill dated 24 January 2018 was granted by Honourable Ben Wyatt MLA to disturb and remove the registered Aboriginal Heritage Site 5353 known as “Jinkas Hill” which is located on the eastern side of the Jinkas Pit.</p>
Exploration done by other parties	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Acknowledgment and appraisal of exploration by other parties. 	<p>Gold mineralisation was discovered by Otter Exploration NL in 1979 at Jinkas Hill, Dyliabing, Lone Tree and White Dam after following up stream sediment anomalies. Between 1984 and 1988 Otter and related companies evaluated the region with several other explorers including South West Gold Mines and Minasco Resources Pty Ltd.</p> <p>In 1987 Glengarry Mining NL purchased the project and in 1990 entered into a joint venture with Uranerz who agreed on minimum payments over three years to earn 50% interest. Uranerz withdrew from the project in 1991 after a decision by their parent company in Germany to cease Australian operations. International Mineral Resources NL (“IMR”) purchased the mining leases and the Grants Patch treatment plant from Glengarry Mining NL in 1995 and commenced mining at the Jinkas deposit in December 1995. Ausgold understands the mine was closed in 1997 after producing approximately 20,000 oz of gold from the Jinkas and Dingo Hill open cuts at a head grade of approximately 2.4g/t. In addition, the mine closure was brought about by a combination of the low gold price of the time (<US\$400/oz) and the inability of the processing plant’s comminution circuit to process hard ore from below the base of weathering. Reports from the period indicate that the ore bodies were reasonably predictable in terms of grade and continuity and appeared to produce consistent and reproducible results from grade control (Ravensgate, 1999).</p> <p>Great Southern Resources Pty Ltd (“GSR”) purchased the mining and exploration leases from IMR in August 2000.</p> <p>Ausgold entered into a joint venture with GSR in August 2010, and the mineral titles were transferred to Ausgold in entirety in August 2011.</p>
Geology	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Deposit type, geological setting and style of mineralisation. 	<p>The project includes two main deposit areas comprising Jinkas in the north, and Dingo in the south. The Jinkas area is further subdivided into a set of mineralised zones.</p> <p>The majority of the project area is overlain by residual clays with outcrop mostly limited to remnants of lateritic duricrust on topographic highs.</p>

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
		<p>Gold mineralisation is hosted by medium to coarse-grained mafic gneisses which dip at around 30° to 45° towards grid east (68°). These units represent Archaean greenstones metamorphosed to granulite facies. The mineralised gneissic units are interlayered with barren quartz-monzonite sills up to approximately 120 metres thick and are cross cut by several Proterozoic dolerite dykes that post-date mineralisation and granulite metamorphism.</p> <p>Gold predominantly occurs as free gold associated with disseminated pyrrhotite and magnetite, lesser pyrite and chalcopyrite and traces of molybdenite. Thin remnant quartz veins are associated with higher grade zones.</p>
Drill hole Information	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • <i>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:</i> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ <i>easting and northing of the drill hole collar</i> ○ <i>elevation or RL (Reduced Level – elevation above sea level in metres) of the drill hole collar</i> ○ <i>dip and azimuth of the hole</i> ○ <i>down hole length and interception depth</i> ○ <i>hole length.</i> • <i>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.</i> 	<p>Plans showing location of drill holes and location of significant results and interpreted trends are provided in the figures of report.</p> <p>Any new significant AC results are provided in tables within the report.</p>
Data aggregation methods	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • <i>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.</i> • <i>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.</i> • <i>The assumptions used for any reporting of metal equivalent values should be clearly</i> 	<p>All reported RC assays have been arithmetically length weighted. A nominal 0.3g/t Au lower cut- off is reported with internal waste intervals (i.e. <0.3 g/t) to not exceed the width of a 2m. Higher grade intervals within larger intersections are reported as included intervals and noted in results table. No top-cut off grades have been applied until more assay results become available to allow statistical determination.</p>

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
	<i>stated.</i>	
Relationship between mineralisation widths and intercept lengths	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • <i>These relationships are particularly important in the reporting of Exploration Results.</i> • <i>If the geometry of the mineralisation with respect to the drill hole angle is known, its nature should be reported.</i> • <i>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’).</i> 	The geometry of any primary mineralisation is not known at present due to the early stage of exploration. The angled orientation of RC drilling may introduce some sampling bias (increasing the intercept width of flat lying or vertical mineralisation). All intersections are subsequently presented as downhole lengths. If down hole length varies significantly from known true width then appropriate notes are provided.
Diagrams	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • <i>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.</i> 	Refer to figures
Balanced reporting	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • <i>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.</i> 	Please see information provided in results tables in Report
Other substantive exploration data	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • <i>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.</i> 	At this stage there is no substantive exploration data from the recent drilling that is meaningful and material to report.
Further work	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • <i>The nature and scale of planned further work (eg tests for lateral extensions or depth extensions or large-scale step-out drilling).</i> • <i>Diagrams clearly highlighting the areas of possible extensions, including the main</i> 	Further work is discussed in the document in relation to the exploration results.

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
	<i>geological interpretations and future drilling areas, provided this information is not commercially sensitive.</i>	