

**ASX ANNOUNCEMENT**

By e-lodgement

15th October 2018

## **New Discovery at the Lake Rebecca Gold Project**



Apollo Consolidated Limited (ASX: AOP) advises that exploration drilling at the Lake Rebecca Gold Project has identified a new gold surface to the north of the previously identified Jennifer Lode. The newly named 'Laura Lode' is interpreted to extend for more than 300m in a northwest orientation and commences approximately 100m to the north of Jennifer. The combined strike distance of the Jennifer and Laura Lodes is now over 500m.

Other drilling has also delivered further wide intercepts on the Jennifer Lode surface, more mineralisation in exploration holes approximately 300m south of Jennifer; and has highlighted a new exploration target 100m to the west of Laura.

The Rebecca mineralised corridor now extends over 1.3km in strike and remains open.

### **RESULTS INCLUDE:**

- **Laura**
  - ❖ **17m @ 2.92g/t Au incl. 1m @ 12.40g/t Au**
  - ❖ **15m @ 3.29g/t Au incl. 1m @ 14.20g/t Au**
  - ❖ **8m @ 2.02g/t Au**
  - ❖ **8m @ 1.20g/t Au & 8m @ 1.14g/t Au**
- **Jennifer**
  - ❖ **22m @ 3.33g/t Au**
  - ❖ **53m @ 1.56g/t Au** (incl. composite samples - 1m assays pending)
- **Southern exploration area ~300m south of Jennifer**
  - ❖ **10m @ 5.60g/t Au** (incl. composite samples - 1m assays pending)
  - ❖ **17m @ 1.67g/t Au**

➤ **New exploration target located 100m to west of Laura**

- ❖ **25m @ 1.36g/t Au intercept in oxide profile** (incl. composite samples - 1m assays pending)

A total of 19 Reverse Circulation (RC) drill holes are reported here for just over 3,000m of drilling, all within the Rebecca mineralised corridor. Results confirm that the system hosts multiple mineralised surfaces, and ongoing drilling will continue to increase confidence and understanding of those surfaces.

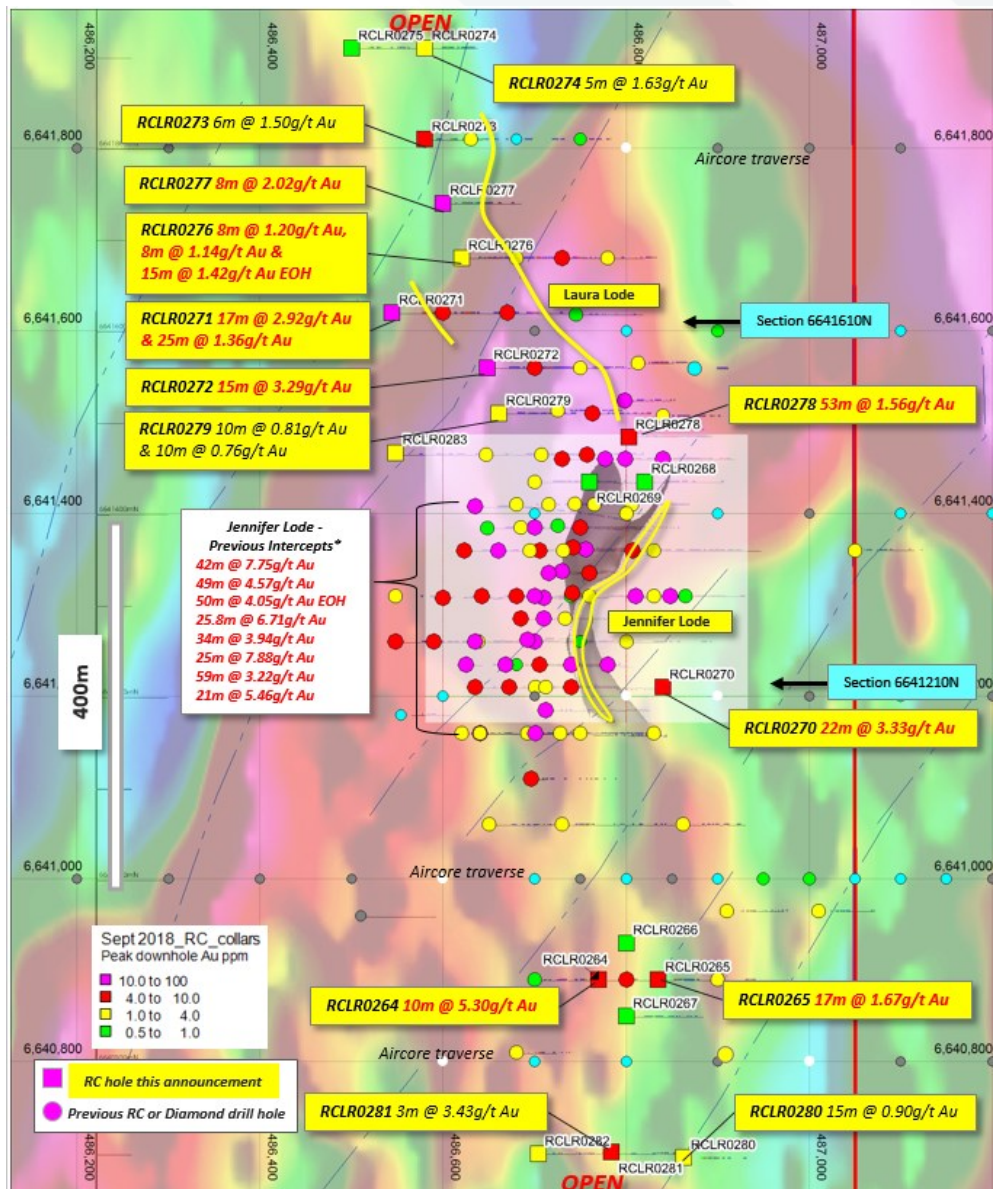


Figure 1. Rebecca Prospect showing collar locations of all drill holes within the Rebecca mineralised corridor, colour coded for peak downhole gold assay<sup>1</sup> on aeromagnetic imagery. The location of the Jennifer and Laura Lodes projected to surface are shown as yellow linework. RC holes reported this release are labelled & shown as square collars & significant intercepts this release in yellow. \*Refer to Note 1 for prior ASX reporting.

## Laura Lode

Exploration drilling north of Jennifer Lode has **successfully defined a coherent NW trending, SW dipping sheet of disseminated sulphide hosted gold mineralisation** newly named the 'Laura Lode' (Figure 1). Gold mineralisation has been intersected over a distance of at least 300m and remains open to depth and strike. Drilling remains relatively shallow and wide-spaced, with deepest intercepts on the structure approximately 130m below surface.

New intercepts on this surface include **17m @ 2.92g/t Au** from 133m in RCLR0271 on Section 6641620N (Figure 2), **15m @ 3.29g/t Au** (including 1m assigned 0.0g/t Au pending assay results) from 108m in RCLR0272 on Section 6641560N, and **8m @ 2.02g/t Au** from 39m in RCLR0277 on Section 6641740N.

Drill hole RCLR0276 on Section 6641680N intersected pyrite-dominant sulphides in the interpreted Laura Lode position returning a 40m anomalous zone averaging 0.70g/t from 48m, including **8m @ 1.20g/t** from 50m and **8m @ 1.14g/t Au** from 64m. A deeper zone of gold mineralisation of **15m @ 1.42g/t Au\*** to end of hole (EOH) represents a separate surface.

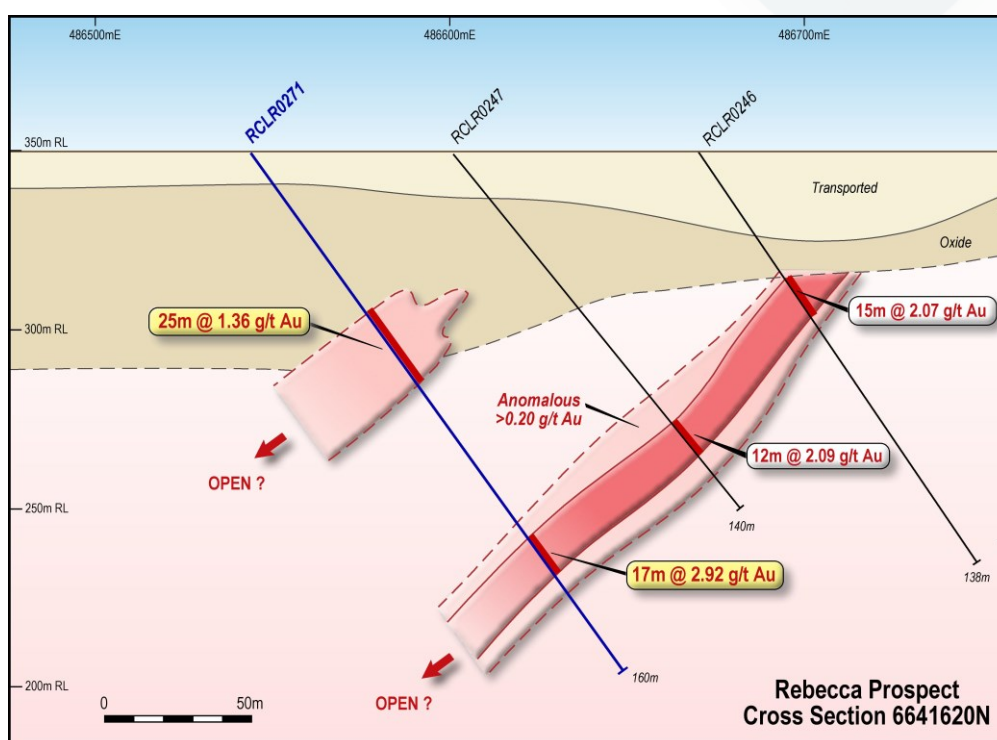


Figure 2. Laura Lode surface on Section 6641620N. Note gold intercept in oxide zone of RCLR0271 defines a new exploration target approximately 100m from the Laura lode.

The new hits build upon previously reported exploration intercepts<sup>1</sup> now recognised to lie on the Laura Lode surface, including recent results of 15m @ 2.07g/t Au in RCLR0246 and 12m @ 2.09g/t Au in RCLR0247 (See ASX-AOP 13<sup>th</sup> August 2018).

Intercepts on Laura Lode are currently interpreted to be close to true width.

\*includes one or more composite sample.



Detailed follow-up drilling is underway to confirm geometry & grade along this new surface and build volume, in parallel with ongoing Jennifer Lode drilling.

Additionally, the Laura Lode RC drilling has identified a potential new zone of mineralisation in the upper part of RCLR0271, where composite sampling has returned **25m @ 1.36g/t Au\*** from 55m in the oxidised profile (Figure 2). This zone sits in a corridor of strong NE structure and 100m to the west of all previous drilling at the Rebecca Project (Figure 1).

### Jennifer Lode

The Company has continued to test infill and step-out targets at Jennifer Lode. On Section 6641210N in the southern part of deposit RCLR0270 (Figure 1) has returned **22m @ 3.33g/t Au** from 204m, supported by 5m @ 2.66g/t Au from 179m and 12m @ 1.86g/t Au from 229m. This hole is a good indication of mineralisation strengthening at this RL and has **opened potential for continuation at depth** (Figure 2).

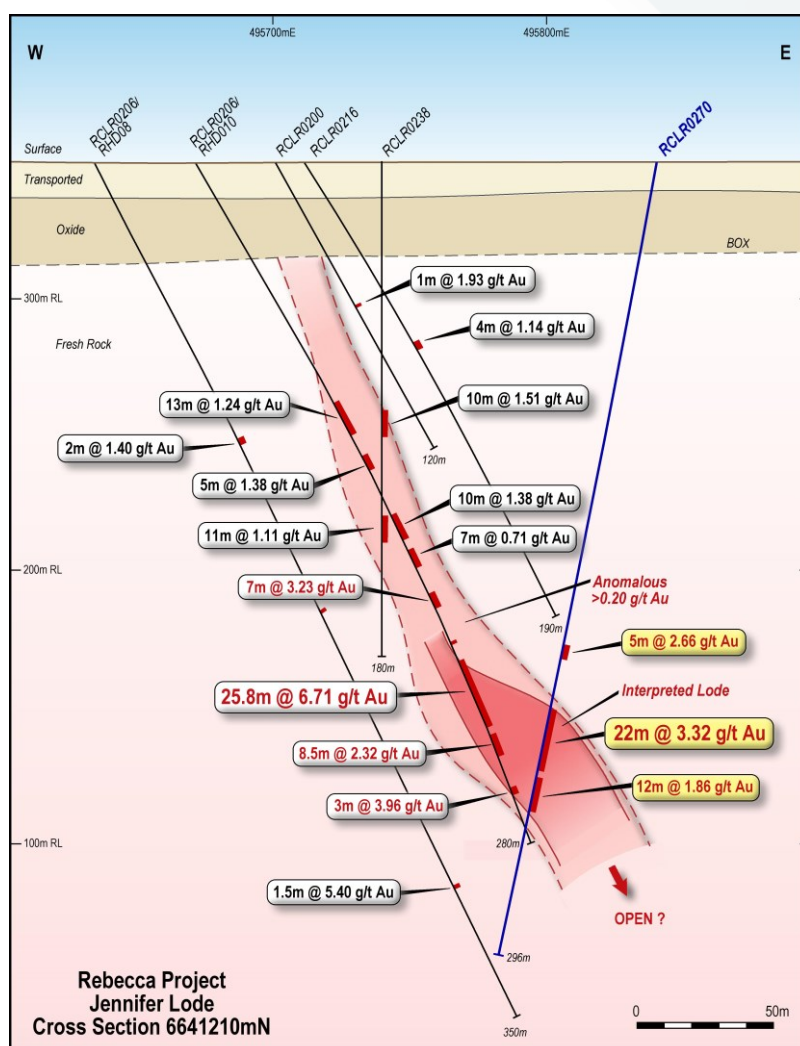


Figure 3. Cross-section 6641210N looking north showing RCLR0270 intercepts.

Site preparations are underway to allow follow-up drilling in this area to confirm Lode geometry and test down-plunge positions.

RCLR0278, a single drill hole on Section 6641485N (Figure 1) in the northern part of Jennifer Lode has intersected **53m @ 1.56g/t Au\*** from 55m. This result strongly supports widespread previously-reported gold mineralisation on Section 6641460N to the south, including hits of 29m @ 3.10g/t Au and 30m @ 2.42g/t Au (See ASX-AOP 30<sup>th</sup> August 2018).

### **Southern Exploration**

In the southern part of the Rebecca Project (Figure 1), follow-up and step-out exploration drilling continues to locate gold mineralisation on Section 66410890N including intercepts of **17m @ 1.67g/t Au** from 30m in RCLR0265, and a composite intercept of **10m @ 5.30g/t Au\*** from 65m in RCLR0264. While these holes straddle a previously reported intercept of **16m @ 3.02g/t Au** (see ASX-AOP 13<sup>th</sup> August 2018), the orientation of mineralised structures at this location is still to be confirmed and additional drilling is required.

A three-hole exploration traverse 200m south of this area has returned widespread >0.20g/t Au anomalism including composite intercepts of **15m @ 0.90g/t Au** from 35m in RCLR0280 and **5m @ 2.16g/t Au** from 35m in RCLR0282. This section is the southernmost drilling at Rebecca corridor and demonstrates that the mineralised system extends to at least this point. Strike extensions remain untested for at least another 1.5km south of this point.

All hole details and significant mineralised intervals are shown in Table 1.

\*includes one or more composite sample.

Commenting on latest results Managing Director Nick Castleden said

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*“Ongoing RC and diamond drilling continues to add to our high-grade Jennifer Lode discovery as well as open up new strongly-mineralised surfaces. We are yet to find the limits of this significant gold system, and it is pleasing to see that each set of results delivers us more high-priority drill targets to follow-up.”*

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### **Current Work**

Drilling continues at the Project, with current activity and priority being;

1. Ongoing infill and extensional drilling at Jennifer Lode, including RC pre-collars for further diamond drilling to test deeper targets. This work includes new drilling below the RCLR0270 intercept on 6641210N, and on adjacent sections to test high-grade plunge targets in the southern part of the Jennifer Lode.
2. Infill & down-dip drilling along the emerging Laura Lode surface.

3. Exploration drilling around oxide mineralisation discovered 100m west of Laura Lode.
4. Exploration drilling to continue testing the southern end of the Rebecca corridor following encouragement in recent holes.
5. Ongoing new step-out and infill exploration drilling at both the northern and southern extensions of the currently defined Rebecca gold corridor.

*Table 1. Drill hole details and significant gold intercepts in current release*

Hole	Prospect	AMG E	AMG N	Dip	Azimuth	EOH Depth	Intercept	From
RCLR0264	South end	486770	6640890	-55	90	156	5m @ 1.60g/t Au*	50
							<b>10m @ 5.30g/t Au*</b>	65
RCLR0265	South end	486835	6640890	-55	90	120	<b>17m @ 1.67g/t Au</b>	30
							9m @ 0.77g/t Au	57
							2m @ 1.08g/t Au	88
RCLR0266	South end	486800	6640930	-55	90	150	5m @ 0.57g/t Au*	135
RCLR0267	South end	486800	6640850	-55	90	146	5m @ 0.51g/t Au*	50
RCLR0268	Rebecca Lode Nth	486820	6641435	-55	90	150	5m @ 0.55g/t Au*	40
RCLR0269	Rebecca Lode Nth	486760	6641435	-60	90	168	NSR	
RCLR0270	Rebecca Lode	486840	6641210	-80	270	296	<b>5m @ 2.66g/t Au</b>	179
							<b>22m @ 3.33g/t Au</b>	204
							<b>12m @ 1.86g/t Au</b>	229
							2m @ 2.08g/t Au	245
RCLR0271	Laura Lode	486544	6641620	-55	90	180	<b>25m @ 1.36g/t Au*</b>	55
							5m @ 0.62g/t Au*	125
							<b>17m @ 2.92g/t Au</b>	133
						<i>incl.</i>	1m @ 12.40g/t Au	135
RCLR0272	Laura Lode	486648	6641560	-55	90	150	<b>15m @ 3.29g/t Au**</b>	108
						<i>incl.</i>	1m @ 14.20g/t Au	116
RCLR0273	Laura Lode	486580	6641810	-55	90	100	6m @ 1.50g/t Au	48
RCLR0274	exploration	486580	6641910	-55	90	100	6m @ 0.72g/t Au	40
							2m @ 2.12g/t Au	82
							5m @ 1.63g/t Au*	90
RCLR0275	exploration	486500	6641910	-55	90	140	5m @ 0.80g/t Au*	30
							5m @ 0.65g/t Au*	50
RCLR0276	Laura Lode	486620	6641680	-55	90	150	7m @ 0.82g/t Au*	35
							8m @ 1.20g/t Au	50
							8m @ 1.14g/t Au	64
							5m @ 0.77g/t Au	75
							<b>15m @ 1.42g/t Au EOH*</b>	135
RCLR0277	Laura Lode	486600	6641740	-55	90	140	4m @ 0.60g/t Au	34
							<b>8m @ 2.02g/t Au</b>	39
							7m @ 0.74g/t Au*	55
RCLR0278	Rebecca Lode Nth	486803	6641484	-55	90	159	8m @ 0.89g/t Au	40
							<b>53m @ 1.56g/t Au*</b>	55
							<b>6m @ 1.76g/t Au</b>	116
							4m @ 1.81g/t Au	125
							9m @ 0.64g/t Au EOH*	150
RCLR0279	Laura Lode	486661	6641510	-55	90	150	1m @ 1.21g/t Au	56
							10m @ 0.76g/t Au	91
							10m @ 0.81g/t Au	110
RCLR0280	South end	486863	6640695	-55	90	140	<b>15m @ 0.90g/t Au*</b>	35
							5m @ 0.91g/t Au*	55
							5m @ 1.34g/t Au*	65
RCLR0281	South end	486784	6640701	-55	90	140	5m @ 0.50g/t Au*	20
							2m @ 0.97g/t Au	85
							1m @ 1.04g/t Au	92
							<b>3m @ 3.43g/t Au</b>	100
RCLR0282	South end	486704	6640699	-55	90	140	<b>5m @ 2.16g/t Au*</b>	35
							2m @ 1.61g/t Au	93
							1m @ 1.78g/t Au	131
RCLR0283	Precollar	486548	6641467	-55	90	150	4m @ 1.05g/t Au	116

**Notes:**

1. For details of past drilling and results please refer to ASX-AOP 26 August 2012, 28 September 2012, 8 October 2015, 1 September 2016, 9, 13, 20 & 24 October 2017, 15 January 2018, 12th April 2018, 7 May 2018, 17<sup>th</sup> July 2018, 13<sup>th</sup> & 30<sup>th</sup> August 2018, and 21<sup>st</sup> September 2018.

**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 the wholly owned advanced gold project at Lake Rebecca, greenfield gold projects at Yindi and Larkin, as well the Louisa nickel-copper sulphide project located in the Kimberley.

Lake Rebecca is emerging as a new Goldfields discovery, with compelling gold intercepts reported during 2017-2018, including 49m @ 4.57g/t Au, 59m @ 3.22g/t Au, 42m @ 7.75g/t Au and 25m @ 7.88g/t Au. The Company continues to explore this deposit.

At the conclusion of a sale agreement with Novo Lítio Ltd (ASX: NLI) the Company will retain a 20% project interest in the Boundiali and Korhogo Projects (free carried to Decision to Mine) all in the West African gold destination of Cote d'Ivoire and hold a 19.4% equity position in that company. Subject to suitable tax advice, regulatory and shareholder approval the Company intends to distribute its Novo Lítio shares *in-specie* to Apollo shareholders. The Company also retains a 1.2% royalty over the Seguela Project in central Cote d'Ivoire.

As at 30<sup>th</sup> June 2018 the Company held A\$7.18m in cash to fund ongoing drilling 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.*

# 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	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• <i>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.</i></li> <li>• <i>Include reference to measures taken to ensure sample representivity and the appropriate calibration of any measurement tools or systems used.</i></li> <li>• <i>Aspects of the determination of mineralisation that are Material to the Public Report.</i></li> <li>• <i>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.</i></li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Each drill hole location was collected with a hand-held GPS unit with ~3m tolerance.</li> <li>• Geological logging was completed on all core, ahead of selection of intervals for cutting and analysis. Logging codes are consistent with past RC drilling</li> <li>• Reverse circulation drilling (RC), angled drill holes from surface</li> <li>• Mostly 1m samples of 1.5-3.5kg in weight</li> <li>• Industry-standard diameter reverse circulation drilling rods and conventional face-sampling hammer bit</li> <li>• One metre samples collected from the cyclone and passed through a cone-splitter to collect a 1.5-3.5kg split, bulk remainder collected in plastic RC sample bags and placed in 20m lines on site</li> <li>• Composite samples are compiled by obliquely spearing through 2-5 x 1m samples, to make a ~2kg sample</li> <li>• Wet samples are spear-sampled obliquely through bulk 1m sample to collect a representative ~2kg sample, lab sample is dried on site.</li> <li>• Certified Reference Standards inserted every ~50 samples, duplicate sample of a split 1m interval, collected at 1 x per RC drill hole</li> <li>• All samples were analysed by 50g Fire Assay (SGS code FA505) and reported at a 0.01ppm threshold</li> </ul>
Drilling techniques	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• <i>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</i></li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• RC Rig supplied by Raglan Drilling of Kalgoorlie</li> <li>• Standard Reverse Circulation drilling, 4.5 inch rods &amp; face-sampling</li> </ul>



Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
	<i>type, whether core is oriented and if so, by what method, etc).</i>	hammer
<i>Drill sample recovery</i>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• <i>Method of recording and assessing core and chip sample recoveries and results assessed.</i></li> <li>• <i>Measures taken to maximise sample recovery and ensure representative nature of the samples.</i></li> <li>• <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></li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• RC samples sieved and logged at 1m intervals by supervising geologist, sample quality, moisture and any contamination also logged.</li> <li>• &gt;95% of RC samples were dry and of good quality</li> <li>• RC Booster and auxiliary air pack used to control groundwater inflow</li> <li>• Sample recovery optimized by hammer pull back and air blow-through at the end of each metre.</li> <li>• 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.</li> <li>• 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.</li> <li>• Most drill samples were dry in both oxide and fresh rock profile</li> <li>• Sample quality and recovery was generally good using the techniques above, no material bias is expected in high-recovery samples obtained</li> </ul>
<i>Logging</i>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• <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></li> <li>• <i>Whether logging is qualitative or quantitative in nature. Core (or costean, channel, etc) photography.</i></li> <li>• <i>The total length and percentage of the relevant intersections logged.</i></li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Recording of rock type, oxidation, veining, alteration and sample quality carried out for all core collected</li> <li>• Logging is mostly qualitative</li> <li>• Each entire drillhole was logged</li> <li>• 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.</li> <li>• RC samples representing the lithology of each 2m section of the drillhole were collected and stored into chip trays for future geological reference</li> </ul>
<i>Sub-sampling</i>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• <i>If core, whether cut or sawn and whether quarter, half or all core</i></li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• RC composite sampling was carried out where site geologist</li> </ul>

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
<i>techniques and sample preparation</i>	<p><i>taken.</i></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li><i>If non-core, whether riffled, tube sampled, rotary split, etc and whether sampled wet or dry.</i></li> <li><i>For all sample types, the nature, quality and appropriateness of the sample preparation technique.</i></li> <li><i>Quality control procedures adopted for all sub-sampling stages to maximise representivity of samples.</i></li> <li><i>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.</i></li> <li><i>Whether sample sizes are appropriate to the grain size of the material being sampled.</i></li> </ul>	<p>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</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>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</li> <li>Bulk bags for each metre are stored for future assay if required.</li> <li>All samples were dry and representative of drilled material</li> <li>Certified Reference Standards inserted every ~40 samples, 1 x duplicate sample submitted per drillhole</li> <li>Sample sizes in the 1.5-3.5kg range are considered sufficient to accurately represent the gold content in the drilled metre at this project</li> </ul>
<i>Quality of assay data and laboratory tests</i>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li><i>The nature, quality and appropriateness of the assaying and laboratory procedures used and whether the technique is considered partial or total.</i></li> <li><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></li> <li><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></li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Samples collected from the Project area by staff, and delivered to SGS Kalgoorlie (WA) where they were crushed to -2mm, subset, riffle split and pulverised to -75um before being assayed for 50g charge assayed by fire assay with AAS finish, Lab code FA505.</li> <li>Quality control procedures adopted consist in the insertion of standards approx. every 40m and one duplicate sample per hole and also internal SGS laboratory checks. The results demonstrated an acceptable level of accuracy and precision</li> <li>Company standard results show acceptable correlation with expected grades of standards</li> <li>A good correlation was observed between visible gold logged and/or percentage of sulphide and gold grades</li> </ul>

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
Verification of sampling and assaying	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>The verification of significant intersections by either independent or alternative company personnel.</li> <li>The use of twinned holes.</li> <li>Documentation of primary data, data entry procedures, data verification, data storage (physical and electronic) protocols.</li> <li>Discuss any adjustment to assay data.</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>The sample register is checked in the field while sampling is ongoing and double checked while entering the data on the computer.</li> <li>The sample register is used to process raw results from the lab and the processed results are then validated by software (.xls, MapInfo/Discover).</li> <li>A hardcopy of each file is stored and an electronic copy saved in two separate hard disk drives</li> <li>As this is an early-stage program there were no pre-existing drill intercepts requiring twinned holes</li> </ul>
Location of data points	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>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.</li> <li>Specification of the grid system used.</li> <li>Quality and adequacy of topographic control.</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Collar located using a Garmin GPS with an accuracy ~3m</li> <li>Data are recorded in AMG 1984, Zone 51 projection.</li> <li>Topographic control using the same GPS with an accuracy &lt;10m</li> <li>Drillhole details supplied in body of announcement</li> </ul>
Data spacing and distribution	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Data spacing for reporting of Exploration Results.</li> <li>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.</li> <li>Whether sample compositing has been applied.</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>RC drilling was completed at between 200m &amp; 25m line spacing to infill and extend interpreted mineralisation</li> <li>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</li> <li>Assays are reported as 1m samples, unless otherwise indicated in tables in the attaching text</li> </ul>
Orientation of data in relation to geological structure	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Whether the orientation of sampling achieves unbiased sampling of possible structures and the extent to which this is known, considering the deposit type.</li> <li>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.</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Drillholes were oriented along AMGZ51 east-west.</li> <li>Drill sections intend to cut geology close to right-angles of interpreted strikes. Completed drillholes intersected target mineralisation in the expected down-hole positions.</li> <li>Rock contacts and fabrics are interpreted to mostly 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</li> </ul>

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
Sample security	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>The measures taken to ensure sample security.</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>RC samples collected on the field brought back to the company camp area, bagged and sealed into 20kg polyweave bags</li> <li>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.</li> <li>All samples are delivered directly from site to the laboratory by company representatives and remain under laboratory control to the delivery of results</li> </ul>
Audits or reviews	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>The results of any audits or reviews of sampling techniques and data.</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>No external audit or review completed</li> </ul>

## 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"> <li>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.</li> <li>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.</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Rebecca is a collection of granted exploration licences located 150km east of Kalgoorlie. The Company owns 100% of the tenements.</li> <li>A 1.5% NSR is owned by private company Maincoast Holdings Pty Ltd</li> <li>There are no impediments to exploration on the property</li> <li>Tenure is in good standing and has more than 3 years to expiry</li> </ul>
Exploration done by other parties	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Acknowledgment and appraisal of exploration by other parties.</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>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. Minor RC drilling was carried out at Bombora.</li> <li>No resource calculations have been carried out in the past but there is sufficient drilling to demonstrate the prospects have considerable zones of gold anomalism associated with disseminated sulphides.</li> <li>Regional mapping and airborne geophysical surveys were completed at the time, and parts of the tenement were IP surveyed.</li> <li>The project has a good digital database of previous drilling, and all</li> </ul>



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		<p>past work is captured to GIS.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>The quality of the earlier work appears to be good.</li> </ul>
Geology	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li><i>Deposit type, geological setting and style of mineralisation.</i></li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Dominantly granite and gneiss with minor zones of amphibolite and metamorphosed ultramafic rocks.</li> <li>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.</li> </ul>
Drill hole Information	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li><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"> <li><i>easting and northing of the drill hole collar</i></li> <li><i>elevation or RL (Reduced Level – elevation above sea level in metres) of the drill hole collar</i></li> <li><i>dip and azimuth of the hole</i></li> <li><i>down hole length and interception depth</i></li> <li><i>hole length.</i></li> </ul> </li> <li><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></li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Refer to Table in body of announcement</li> </ul>
Data aggregation methods	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li><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></li> <li><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></li> <li><i>The assumptions used for any reporting of metal equivalent values should be clearly stated.</i></li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>No grade cuts applied</li> <li>Drill hole intercepts are reported as length-weighted averages, &gt;1m width above a 0.50g/t cut-off, and calculated allowing a maximum 2m contiguous internal dilution.</li> <li>Anomalous intercepts are reported at 0.10g/t Au cut off and calculated using a maximum 2m contiguous internal dilution.</li> <li>Anomalous intercepts reported may include results also reported at a 0.50g/t cut-off, are only provided to demonstrate particularly wide mineralised zones.</li> </ul>

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<i>Relationship between mineralisation widths and intercept lengths</i>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• <i>These relationships are particularly important in the reporting of Exploration Results.</i></li> <li>• <i>If the geometry of the mineralisation with respect to the drill hole angle is known, its nature should be reported.</i></li> <li>• <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></li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Lithologies and fabrics are interpreted to be close to right angles to the drillholes, dipping at 40-50 degrees west.</li> <li>• 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</li> <li>• Plunge of mineralisation is considered to be steeply southwest, additional structural mapping is required to confirm this</li> </ul>
<i>Diagrams</i>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• <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></li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Appropriate diagrams are in body of this report</li> </ul>
<i>Balanced reporting</i>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• <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></li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Refer to Table showing all down-hole mineralised intercepts &gt;0.50g/t Au in the current drill program</li> </ul>
<i>Other substantive exploration data</i>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• <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></li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Preliminary bottle-roll metallurgical test-work reported 5<sup>th</sup> Jan 2018 showed an average 94.5% gold recovery in 5 composite samples of fresh mineralised sulphidic material in RHD004.</li> </ul>
<i>Further work</i>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• <i>The nature and scale of planned further work (eg tests for lateral extensions or depth extensions or large-scale step-out drilling).</i></li> <li>• <i>Diagrams clearly highlighting the areas of possible extensions, including the main geological interpretations and future drilling areas, provided this information is not commercially sensitive.</i></li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• 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</li> <li>• Additional surface geophysical surveys may be commissioned</li> </ul>