**ASX ANNOUNCEMENT**
By e-lodgement
27th June 2019

# New High-Grade Hits Lake Rebecca Gold Project

Apollo Consolidated Limited (ASX: AOP) is pleased to report that ongoing drilling at the **Lake Rebecca Gold Project** has delivered new high-grade gold results at its **Laura Lode** discovery, and additional strong intercepts associated with the **Jennifer** and **Jennifer NE Lodes**.

The new results reported here are from ongoing infill and step-out drilling of the **Rebecca** gold system, as part of the current 20,000m Reverse Circulation (RC) & 2,000m diamond drilling (DD) campaign at the Project.

Laura Lode is located 300m north of the high-grade Jennifer Lode and infill drilling is **now starting to reveal similar high-grade zones near surface**. Highlights include:

**Laura Lode**

- **28m @ 4.83g/t Au** (incl. **14m @ 8.41g/t Au**) in RCRL0394 from 65m depth
- **18m @ 3.96/t Au** (incl. **10m @ 6.32g/t Au**) in RCRL0393
- **15m @ 2.18g/t Au** in RCLR0395
- **Intercepts close to true width. Surface remains open in strike & depth directions**
- **Further drilling to continue to define higher-grade shoot geometry**

**Jennifer Lode**

- **19m @ 4.47g/t Au** (incl. **2m @ 15.65g/t Au**), **19m @ 3.02g/t Au** (incl. **1m @ 22.10g/t Au**) & **9m @ 2.66g/t Au** in infill hole RCLR0401
- **16m @ 2.70g/t Au** (incl.**1m @ 18.40g/t Au**) in infill hole RCLR0400
- **2m @ 4.69g/t Au** in RCDLR0384 & **1m @ 7.54g/t Au** in RCDLR0378
- **Additional holes being planned** to test priority dip & plunge targets extensions

Apollo Consolidated Limited
ABN 13 102 084 917
ASX: AOP
1202 Hay Street Perth WA 6005
PO Box 556, Cottesloe WA 6911

Telephone: +61 8 6319 1900
Facsimile: +61 9 6314 1557
Email: info@apolloconsolidated.com.au
Web: www.apolloconsolidated.com.au

## Jennifer NE

- **Infill drilling confirms large near surface mineralisation**
- **37m @ 2.44g/t Au*** & **20m @ 1.76g/t Au*** in RCLR0399

** intercept includes one or more composite sample – 1m resampling to follow.*

## DRILLING PROGRESS UPDATE - REBECCA GOLD SYSTEM

This release provides a further drilling update from the ongoing exploration and delineation drill program underway at the Company's Lake Rebecca Gold Project. 15 RC drill holes (for 2,300m) and three diamond tails (for 570m of core) are reported here, all of which were drilled in the **Rebecca** corridor/discovery area where multiple sulphide lodes have been identified since late 2017.

Drilling continues to **deliver wide & high-grade intercepts** confirming lode geometries and high-grade shoots within the mineralised surfaces**.** The location of all drill holes reported here are shown in Figure 1, and significant results for each area tested are outlined below in yellow shaded text boxes.

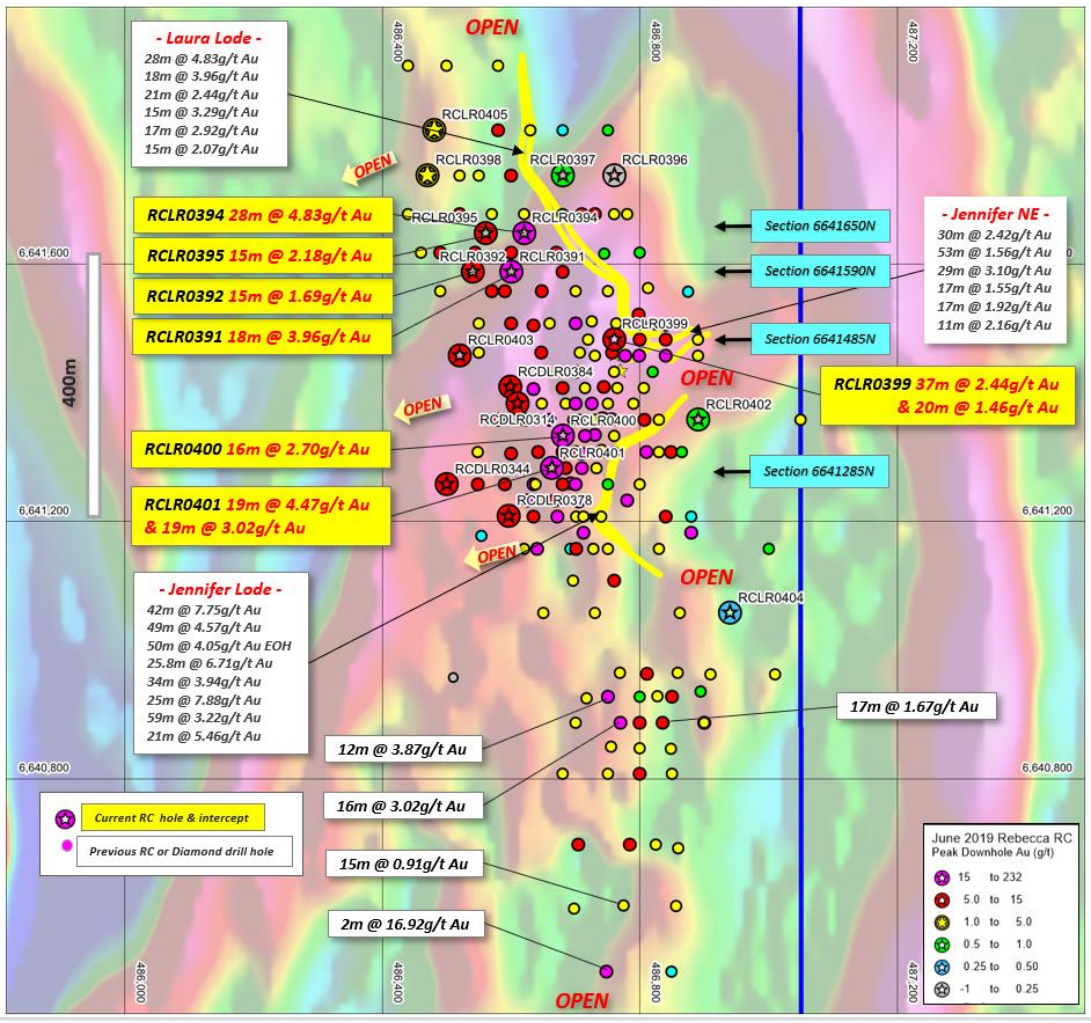


*Figure 1. Rebecca discovery area showing drill collars in this release as stars labelled with hole ID on aeromagnetic image. Significant new intercepts in yellow. All drill holes are colour coded for peak downhole gold assay and the location of the Jennifer; Jennifer NE & Laura Lodes are projected to surface as yellow linework. *Refer to Note 1 for prior ASX reporting.*

## Laura Lode

Laura Lode was discovered in 2018 (*see ASX: AOP 15th Oct 2018 'New Discovery at the Lake Rebecca Gold Project'*) and is located 300m directly to the north of Jennifer Lode, and within the same Rebecca mineralisation corridor. Shallow infill drilling at Laura was recently carried out to improve geological confidence in the near surface mineralisation.

The drilling has **demonstrated potential for higher-grade shoots within the lode** and has presented new drilling priorities, with targets seen both along strike and down-dip.

On infill traverse 6641650N, an outstanding intercept was returned in RCLR0394, with a central high-grade zone of **14m @ 8.41g/t Au** lying within a broader **28m @ 4.83g/t Au** intercept from 65m depth. This is supported by RCLR0395 on the same section (Figure 2), which contained **15m @ 2.18g/t Au** from 105m.

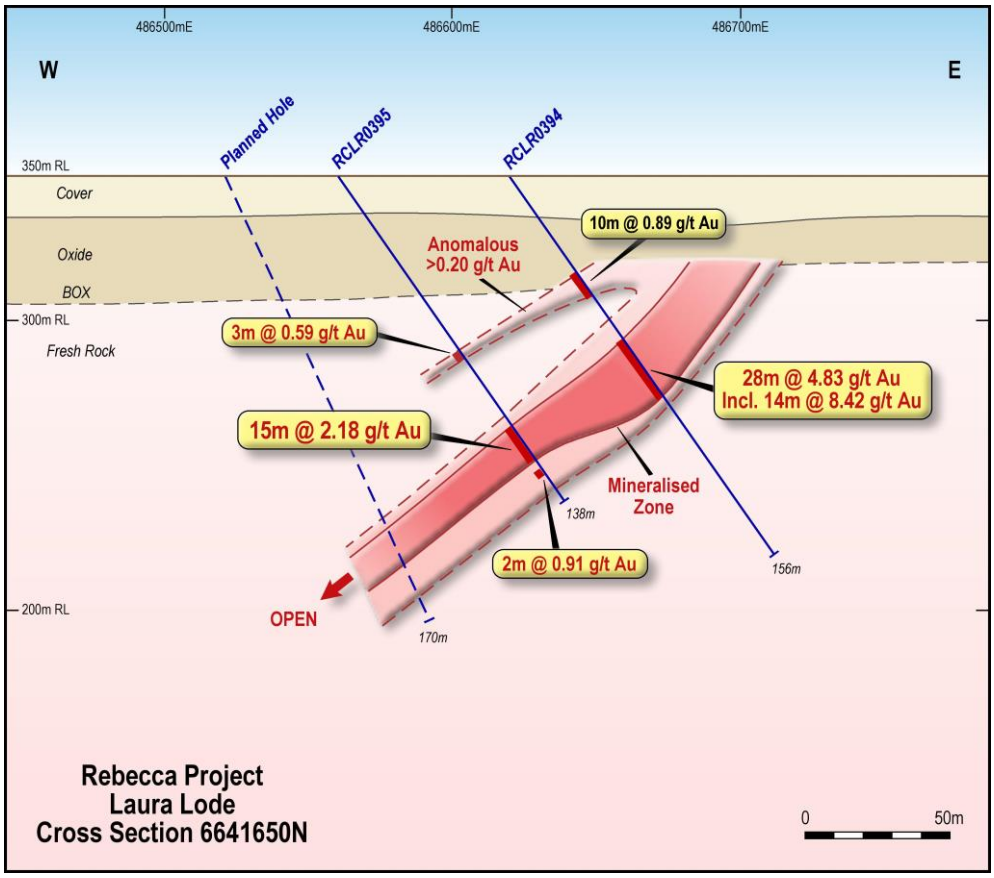


*Figure 2. East-west cross section Laura Lode 6641650N looking north showing new high-grade gold intercepts (yellow boxes).* ***Note intercepts are interpreted to be close to true width and show good continuity between sections.***

On infill section 6641590N a similar high-grade result was obtained in RCLR0391, with **10m @ 6.32g/t Au** sitting within **18m @ 3.96g/t Au** from 105m (Figure 3). RCLR0392 also on this section returned **15m @ 1.69g/t Au** from 155m.

At the northern part of the Laura Lode drill hole RCRL0405 returned **6m @ 1.79g/t Au** from 148m, accompanied by a wide zone of strong sulphide and silica alteration.

The Laura intercepts are close to true width and define a tabular moderate west-dipping sheet of disseminated sulphide mineralisation. In long-projection view (Figure 4) the system remains open to strike and at depth.

Previous[1] intercepts of 21m @ 2.44g/t Au, 15m @ 3.29g/t Au and 17m @ 2.93g/t Au on adjoining drill traverses demonstrate the strength of this surface and it is significant that infill drilling is **starting to reveal similar high-grade results to those seen at Jennifer Lode**.

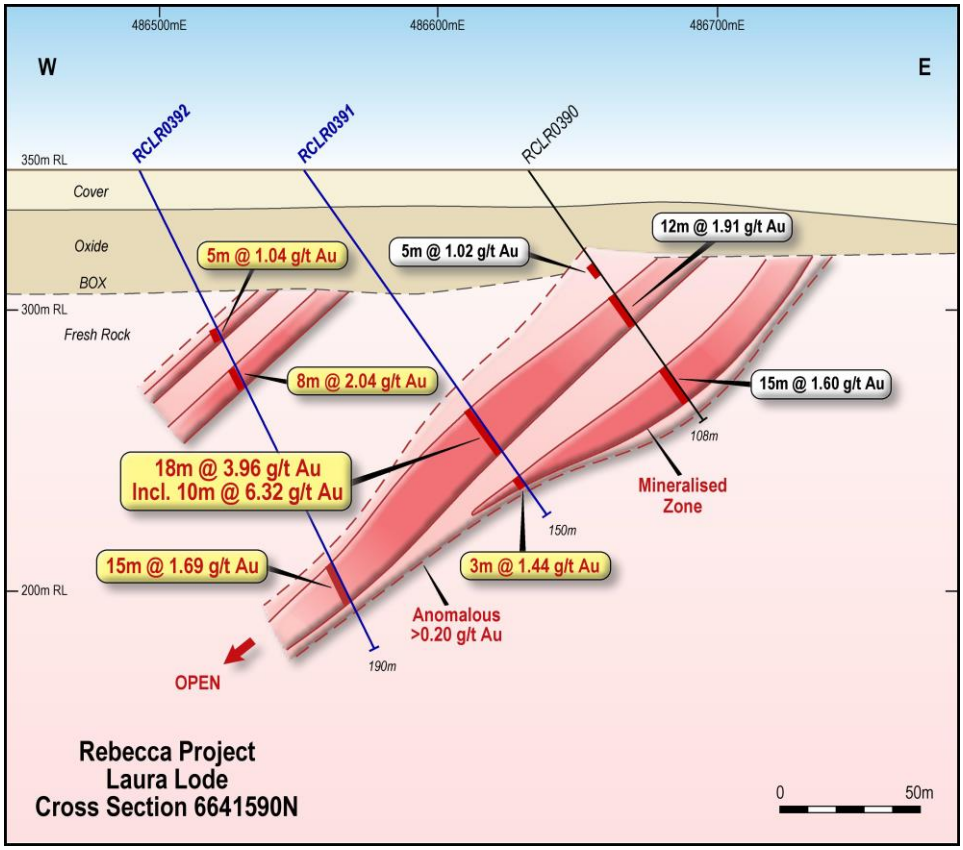


*Figure 3. East-west cross section Laura Lode 6641590N looking north showing new high-grade gold intercepts (yellow boxes).* ***Note intercepts are interpreted to be close to true width and show good continuity between sections.***

All Laura Lode drill hole details and intercepts are shown in Table 1. One metre assay results through the RCLR0391 and RCLR0394 intercepts are shown in Appendix 1.

## Jennifer Lode Infill & Exploration

Additional drilling into the Jennifer Lode surface to define geometry and depth extensions continued to provide strong results (Figure 4).

Drill holes on infill sections 6641285N and 66411335N intersected lode sulphides in the expected positions, with RCLR0401 returning a wide zone comprising **9m @ 2.66g/t Au** from 156m, **19m @ 4.47g/t Au** (including **2m @ 15.65g/t Au**) from 173m followed by **19m @ 3.02g/t Au** (including **1m @ 22.10g/t Au**) from 195m (see cross-section Figure 5).

Drill hole RCLR0400 returned **16m @ 2.70g/t Au** (including **1m @ 18.40g/t Au**) from 148m.

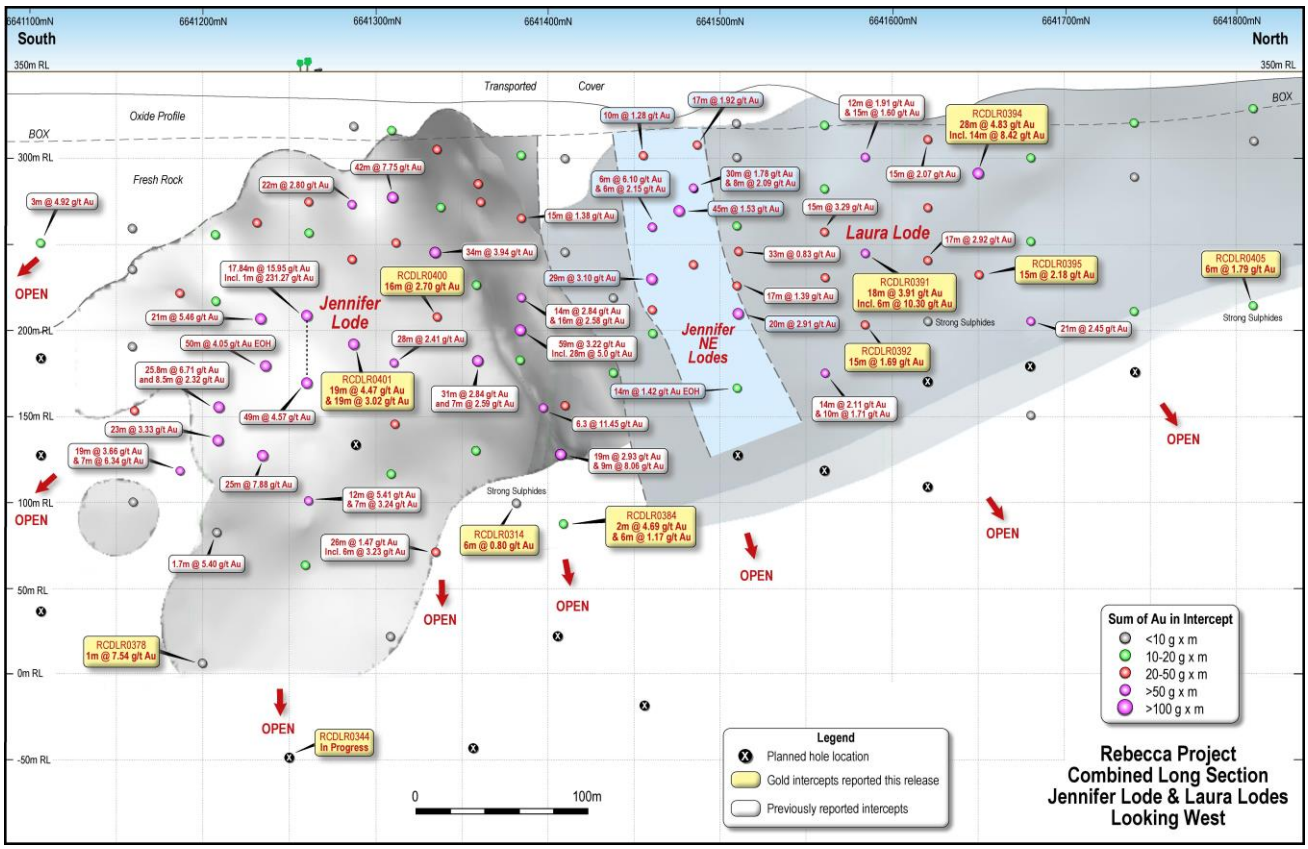


*Figure 4. Combined **Jennifer Lode**, **Jennifer NE** and **Laura Lode** long-projection looking west. Note Jennifer NE (blue shade) is superimposed over Laura surface. New exploration intercepts shown in yellow boxes & proposed pierce points in the current campaign are shown as black dots.*

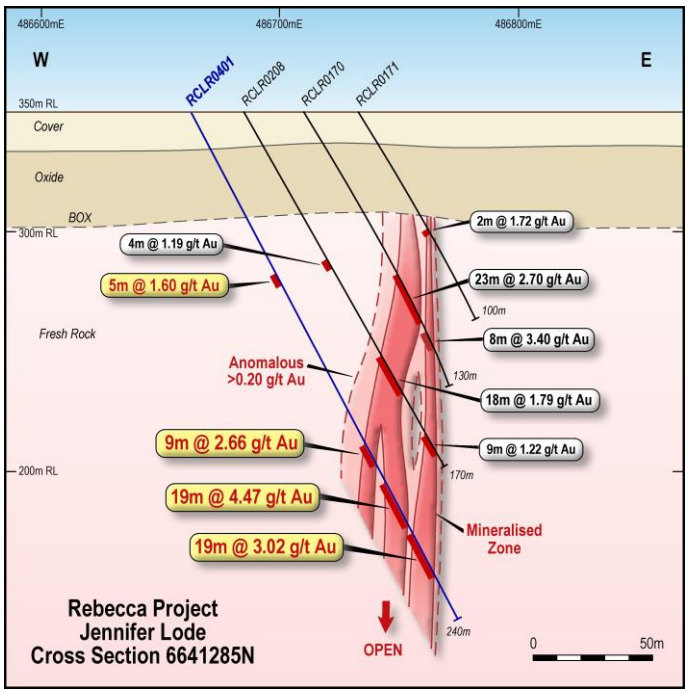


*Figure 5. East-west cross section Jennifer Lode 6641285N looking north showing new gold intercepts (yellow boxes).*

Deeper diamond drill tests of down-dip positions intersected sulphides and alteration in expected lode positions, with RCDLR0314 and RCDLR0384 at the northern part of the Jennifer Lode intersecting

wide anomalous gold values suggesting the system remains open a steep north plunge orientation. RCLR0384 intersected **2m @ 4.69g/t Au** from 302m within the anomalous zone.

At the southern end of Jennifer Lode, step-out diamond hole RCDLR0378 intersected **1m @ 7.54g/t Au** from 356m in the Lode position, a similar result to a 1.7m @ 5.40g/t Au result in an earlier hole 80m up-dip. Reinterpretation of the Lode geometry has shown that RCDLR0344 may not have reached the target position and this hole will now be extended.

Jennifer Lode drill hole details and intercepts are shown in Table 2.

## Jennifer NE

The Jennifer NE mineralisation sits in the area between Jennifer and Laura Lodes (Figure 1) and represents several shallowly NW dipping sheets of sulphide mineralisation. Infill hole RCLR0399 was drilled to build confidence in the geological interpretation and intersected multiple intercepts including **37m @ 2.44g/t Au*** from 65m and **20m @ 1.76g/t Au*** from 125m (Figure 6).

**The results confirm Jennifer NE represents a very significant near-surface mineralised position**.

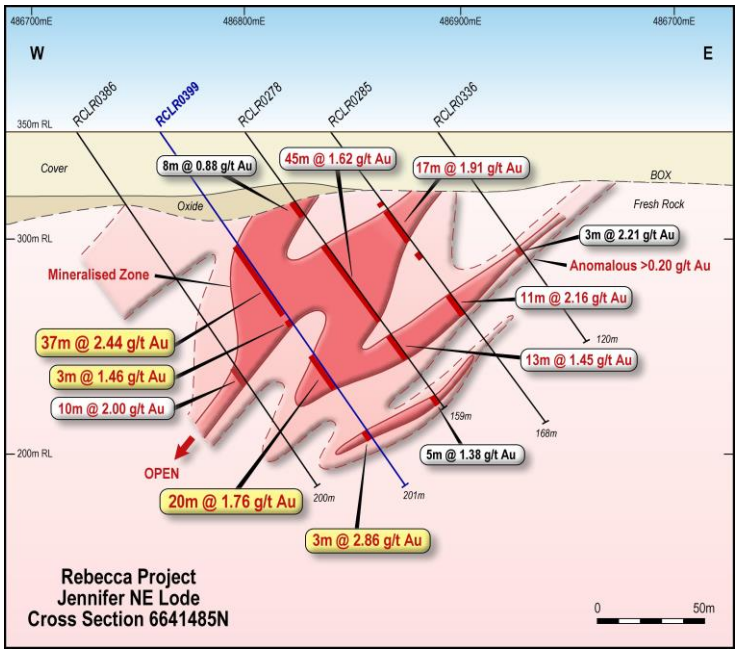


*Figure 6. East-west cross section Jennifer NE Lode 6641485N looking north showing new gold intercepts (yellow boxes) in infill hole RCLR0399.* ***A significant volume of mineralised material is being defined in this area.***

Note some of the intercepts in RCLR0399 contain composite samples that will now be resampled at 1m intervals. Jennifer NE drill hole details and intercepts are shown in Table 3.

### Discussion and Next Work

The Rebecca discovery area continues to **build into a significant mineralised system with tremendous ongoing exploration potential. These results deliver strong additional near surface and high-grade mineralisation. The emergence of near surface high grades along the Laura Lode has upgraded this lode and supports further drilling into the open depth and strike positions.**

Apollo's work under the current 20,000m RC & 2,000m DD campaign will continue to be led by the search for new Jennifer Lode style high-grade positions, with excellent potential seen in plunge positions around Jennifer Lode itself as well as completely new targets such the **2m @ 16.92g/t Au** result in the southern-most exploration line.

In the course of this work, Apollo's exploration drilling has continued to define significant new zones of disseminated sulphide mineralisation that offer volume potential and will enhance any future economic assessment of the Project.

Drilling continues at the Rebecca area including on step-out exploration lines and follow-up recent significant results *(see ASX: AOP 18th June 2019 "New Gold Zones Discovered at Jennifer")*, and on follow-up drilling along open surfaces at **Duchess** (*see ASX: AOP 21st May 2019 "Multiple Shallow Sulphide Lodes Discovered at Duchess"*) and **Duke** (*see ASX: AOP 12th June 2019 "Duke Takes Shape with Gold Hits to 40m @ 1.56g/t Au"*), and in new exploration targets elsewhere. The Company will continue to report the results of this work as assays are received and compiled.

Table 1. Laura Lode Drill Hole Details

| Hole | Prospect | AMG E | AMG N | Dip | Azimuth | EOH Depth | Intercept | From |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| RCLR0391 | Laura | 486600 | 6641590 | -55 | 90 | 150 | **18m @ 3.96g/t Au** | 105 |
| | | | | | | *incl.* | **1m @ 35.30g/t Au** | 110 |
| | | | | | | *and* | **1m @ 14.30g/t Au** | 113 |
| | | | | | | *within* | **10m @ 6.32g/t Au** | 108 |
| | | | | | | | 3m @ 1.41g/t Au | 132 |
| RCLR0392 | Laura | 486540 | 6641590 | -65 | 90 | 190 | 5m @ 1.04g/t Au* | 60 |
| | | | | | | | 5m @ 0.74g/t Au* | 70 |
| | | | | | | | 8m @ 2.03g/t Au | 77 |
| | | | | | | | **15m @ 1.69g/t Au** | 155 |
| RCLR0393 | *abandoned* | 486900 | 6641460 | -60 | 180 | 12 | *no samples* | |
| RCLR0394 | Laura | 486620 | 6641650 | -55 | 90 | 160 | 10m @ 0.98g/t Au* | |
| | | | | | | | **28m @ 4.83g/t Au** | 65 |
| | | | | | | *incl.* | **1m @ 10.60g/t Au** | 67 |
| | | | | | | *and* | **3m @ 16.10g/t Au** | 73 |
| | | | | | | *and* | **1m @ 10.40g/t Au** | 80 |
| | | | | | | *within* | **14m @ 8.41g/t Au** | 67 |
| | | | | | | | 1m @ 2.12g/t Au | 131 |
| RCLR0395 | Laura | 486560 | 6641650 | -55 | 90 | 140 | 3m @ 0.59g/t Au | 71 |
| | | | | | | | **15m @ 2.18g/t Au** | 105 |
| | | | | | | | 2m @ 0.92g/t Au | 123 |
| RCLR0396 | East of Laura | 486760 | 6641740 | -55 | 90 | 120 | *NSR* | |
| RCLR0397 | East of Laura | 486680 | 6641740 | -55 | 90 | 120 | 5m @ 0.56g/t Au* | 35 |
| | | | | | | | 5m @ 0.52g/t Au* | 45 |
| RCLR0398 | Laura | 486470 | 6641740 | -70 | 90 | 85 | 5m @ 1.01g/t Au* | 55 |
| | | | | | | | 5m @ 0.88g/t Au | 66 |
| | | | | | | | *abandoned before target* | 85 |
| RCLR0403 | Laura | 486520 | 6641460 | -60 | 90 | 279 | 1m @ 1.37g/t Au | 98 |
| | | | | | | | 6m @ 0.85g/t Au | 203 |
| | | | | | | | 6m @ 0.55g/t Au | 220 |
| | | | | | | | **5m @ 7.86g/t Au*** | 270 |
| RCLR0405 | Laura | 486480 | 6641810 | -55 | 90 | 156 | 5m @ 0.79g/t Au* | 30 |
| | | | | | | | 2m @ 0.86g/t Au | 69 |
| | | | | | | | 2m @ 0.77g/t Au | 128 |
| | | | | | | | 6m @ 1.79g/t Au | 148 |

Table 2. Jennifer Infill & Exploration Drill Hole Details

| Hole | Prospect | AMG E | AMG N | Dip | Azimuth | EOH Depth | Intercept | From |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| RCLR0400 | Jennifer | 486680 | 6641335 | -62 | 90 | 210 | 10m @ 0.65g/t Au* | 85 |
| | | | | | | | 2m @ 1.69g/t Au | 123 |
| | | | | | | | **16m @ 2.70g/t Au** | 148 |
| | | | | | | incl. | **1m @ 18.40g/t Au** | 150 |
| | | | | | | | 4m @ 1.03g/t Au | 171 |
| | | | | | | | 5m @ 1.01g/t Au | 180 |
| RCLR0401 | Jennifer | 486663 | 6641285 | -63 | 90 | 240 | 5m @ 0.90g/t Au* | 60 |
| | | | | | | | 5m @ 1.60g/t Au | 75 |
| | | | | | | | **9m @ 2.66g/t Au** | 156 |
| | | | | | | | **19m @ 4.47g/t Au** | 173 |
| | | | | | | *incl.* | **2m @ 15.65g/t Au** | 188 |
| | | | | | | | **19m @ 3.02g/t Au** | 195 |
| | | | | | | *incl.* | **1m @ 22.10g/t Au** | 197 |
| RCLR0402 | East of Jennifer | 486890 | 6641360 | -55 | 90 | 120 | 2m @ 0.63g/t Au | 68 |
| RCLR0404 | East of Jennifer | 486940 | 6641060 | -90 | 0 | 150 | *NSR* | |
| RCDLR0314 | Jennifer | 486610 | 6641385 | -70 | 90 | 330 | *RC reported previously* | |
| | | | | | | | 6m @ 0.52g/t Au | 186 |
| | | | | | | | 9m @ 1.94g/t Au | 195 |
| | | | | | | | 0.70m @ 1.41g/t Au | 208 |
| | | | | | | | 1m @ 1.17g/t Au | 240 |
| | | | | | | | 6m @ 0.80g/t Au | 253.9 |
| | | | | | | | 1.60m @ 0.73g/t Au | 262.2 |
| | | | | | | | 1m @ 1.12g/t Au | 279 |
| RCDLR0344 | Jennifer | 486500 | 6641260 | -65 | 90 | 403 | *RC reported previously* | |
| | | | | | | | 1m @ 3.10g/t Au | 324 |
| | | | | | | | 1m @ 1.60g/t Au | 340 |
| | | | | | | | 2m @ 0.54g/t Au | 357 |
| | | | | | | | *did not reach target* | |
| RCDLR0378 | Jennifer | 486596 | 6641211 | -70 | 88 | 468.8 | *RC reported previously* | |
| | | | | | | | 1m @ 7.54g/t Au | 356 |
| RCDLR0384 | Jennifer | 486598 | 6641411 | -58 | 90 | 360 | *RC reported previously* | |
| | | | | | | | 3m @ 1.01g/t Au | 254 |
| | | | | | | | 2m @ 4.69g/t Au | 302 |
| | | | | | | | 5.6m @ 1.17g/t Au | 307.4 |

Table 3. Jennifer NE Drill Hole Details

| Hole | Prospect | AMG E | AMG N | Dip | Azimuth | EOH Depth | Intercept | From |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| RCLR0399 | Jennifer NE | 486760 | 6641485 | -55 | 90 | 161 | **37m @ 2.44g/t Au*** | 65 |
| | | | | | | | 3m @ 1.46g/t Au | 105 |
| | | | | | | | **20m @ 1.76g/t Au*** | 125 |
| | | | | | | | 3m @ 2.86g/t Au | 169 |

*Notes:*

1. *For details of past Rebecca Project 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, 17th July 2018, 13th & 30th August 2018, 21st September 2018, 15th October 2018, 17th December 2018, 15th March 2019, 21st May 2019, 12th June 2019 & 18th June 2019.*

***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 developed into an exciting new Goldfields discovery, with three main prospect areas at **Rebecca**, **Duke** and **Duchess** (Figure 7). Rebecca is the site of the high-grade **Jennifer Lode** discovery and adjoining mineralised surface, and the Company continues to explore this deposit and surrounding targets.

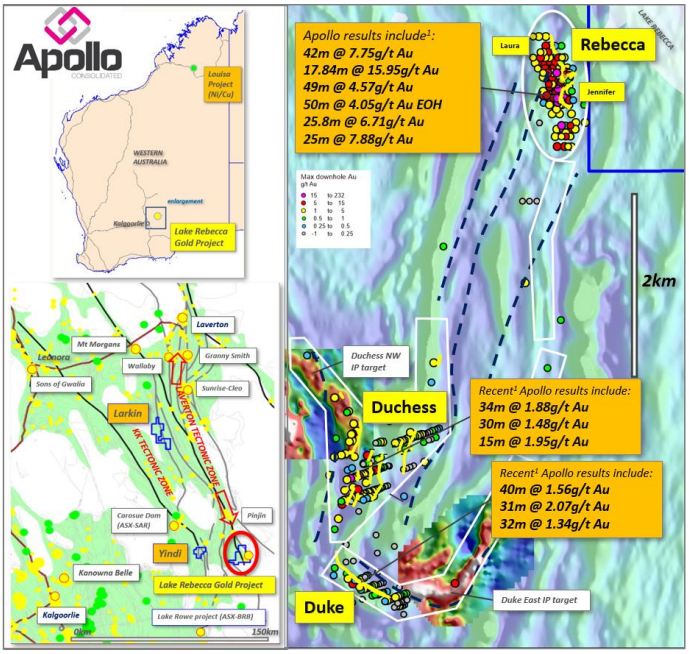


*Figure 7. Location of Lake Rebecca Project (left), and current exploration drilling areas (right) on aeromagnetic and gradient array IP chargeability images. All previous RC & diamond drill holes colour coded for peak downhole gold assay & selected Apollo intercepts[1] also shown.*

**Rebecca RC & Diamond Drilling**

Drilling activity continues at the flagship **Rebecca** discovery area (Figure 1) where RC and Diamond Drilling (DD) aims to grow and increase the level of confidence in the **Jennifer Lode, Jennifer NE, Laura Lodes,** and recently discovered mineralised zones. Exploration for additional parallel lodes and strike extensions will also continue.

RC drilling to date has included precollar holes in preparation for deeper diamond drill tails at Jennifer, and a number of shallower exploration holes into strike-extension positions in the area south of Jennifer and north at Laura. A Diamond drill rig has continued step-out exploration around targets in the high-grade Jennifer Lode area (Figure 8) where four tails have been drilled so far, all of which have hit sulphide mineralisation.

Apollo looks forward to reporting drilling results as the program continues and further assays become available.

**The Company is fully funded beyond its 2019 drilling activities, with consolidated cash of $10.85M as at 31st May 2019.**

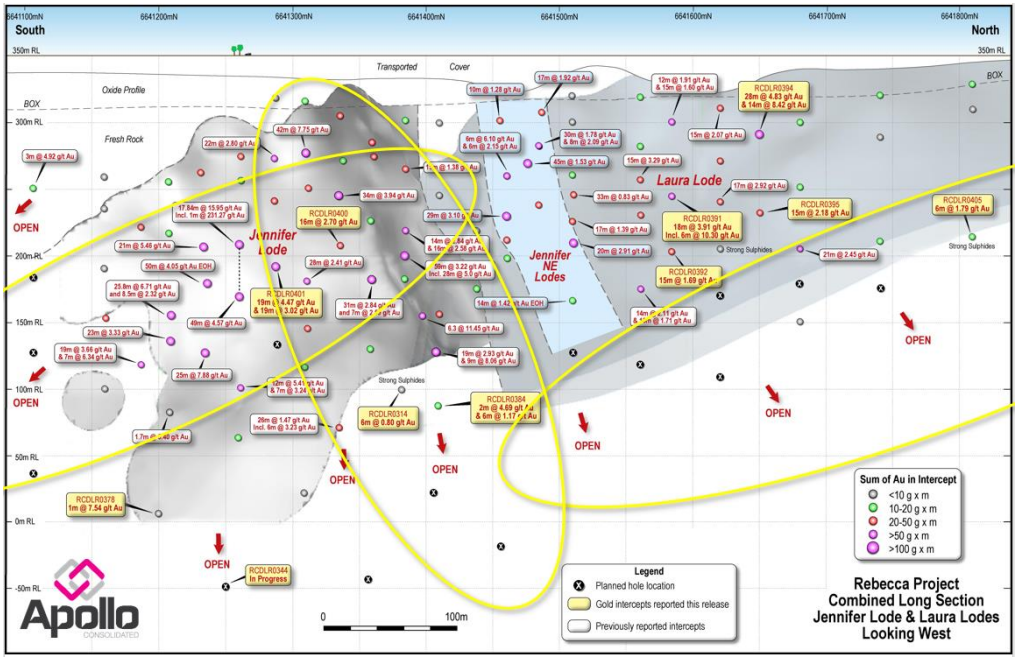


*Figure 8. Combined Jennifer Lode, Jennifer NE and Laura Lode long-projection looking west with significant gold intercepts labelled. Exploration targets shown as yellow ellipses, with proposed pierce points in the current campaign shown as black dots.*

Apollo had also been exploring in **Côte d'Ivoire** over the last four years, successfully defining greenfield gold mineralisation on the Boundiali permit and at Liberty at Korhogo. Following completion of a sale agreement[2] with Exore Resources (ASX:ERX), Apollo sold 80% of its Boundiali and Korhogo tenements for 90m shares (19.3% of Exore's issued capital) and a **20% free carry to Decision to Mine**. In April 2019 the Company completed an *in-specie* distribution of all ERX shares to Apollo shareholders.

The retained free-carried interest via Exore, combined with a **1.2% NSR** royalty interest over Roxgold Inc's **430,000oz** Seguela Project in central Côte d'Ivoire[3] provides Apollo with continued strong exposure to this exciting region, while allowing it to maintain its focus on its Western Australian projects.

*Notes:*

*2. Refer to ASX: AOP 6th August 2018 and 10th December 2018*

*3. Refer to TSX: ROXG 18th April 2019 'Roxgold Completes Acquisition of the Seguela Gold Project and Commences Exploration Program'*

*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.*

*Exploration results by previous explorers referring to the Rebecca Projects are prepared and disclosed by Apollo Consolidated Limited in accordance with JORC Code 2004. The Company confirms that it is not aware of any new information or data that materially affects the information included in this market announcement. The exploration results prepared and disclosed under the JORC 2004 have not been updated since to comply with the JORC Code 2012 on the basis that the information has not materially changed since it was last reported.*

## *APPENDIX 1: Individual assay results for selected intercepts this release*

| HOLE ID | Sample No | From | To | Type | Au g/t | HOLE ID | Sample No | From | To | Type | Au g/t |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| RCLR0394 | 502585 | 63 | 64 | Dry split RC chips | 0.32 | RCLR0401 | 503054 | 140 | 145 | Dry composite | 0.07 |
| RCLR0394 | 502586 | 64 | 65 | Dry split RC chips | 0.16 | RCLR0401 | 503055 | 145 | 150 | Dry composite | 0.4 |
| RCLR0394 | 502587 | 65 | 66 | Dry split RC chips | 1.72 | RCLR0401 | 503056 | 150 | 155 | Dry composite | 0.22 |
| RCLR0394 | 502588 | 66 | 67 | Dry split RC chips | 0.96 | RCLR0401 | 503057 | 155 | 156 | Dry split RC chips | 0.14 |
| RCLR0394 | 502589 | 67 | 68 | Dry split RC chips | 10.6 | RCLR0401 | 503058 | 156 | 157 | Dry split RC chips | 1.26 |
| RCLR0394 | 502591 | 68 | 69 | Dry split RC chips | 7.91 | RCLR0401 | 503059 | 157 | 158 | Dry split RC chips | 0.87 |
| RCLR0394 | 502592 | 69 | 70 | Dry split RC chips | 3.84 | RCLR0401 | 503060 | 158 | 159 | Dry split RC chips | 6.72 |
| RCLR0394 | 502593 | 70 | 71 | Dry split RC chips | 2.28 | RCLR0401 | 503061 | 159 | 160 | Dry split RC chips | 0.78 |
| RCLR0394 | 502594 | 71 | 72 | Dry split RC chips | 9.92 | RCLR0401 | 503062 | 160 | 161 | Dry split RC chips | 4.06 |
| RCLR0394 | 502595 | 72 | 73 | Dry split RC chips | 8.35 | RCLR0401 | 503063 | 161 | 162 | Dry split RC chips | 2.43 |
| RCLR0394 | 502596 | 73 | 74 | Dry split RC chips | 22.9 | RCLR0401 | 503064 | 162 | 163 | Dry split RC chips | 4.47 |
| RCLR0394 | 502597 | 74 | 75 | Dry split RC chips | 14.1 | RCLR0401 | 503065 | 163 | 164 | Dry split RC chips | 2.2 |
| RCLR0394 | 502598 | 75 | 76 | Dry split RC chips | 11.4 | RCLR0401 | 503066 | 164 | 165 | Dry split RC chips | 1.14 |
| RCLR0394 | 502601 | 76 | 77 | Dry split RC chips | 7.67 | RCLR0401 | 503067 | 165 | 166 | Dry split RC chips | 0.09 |
| RCLR0394 | 502602 | 77 | 78 | Dry split RC chips | 2.62 | RCLR0401 | 503068 | 166 | 167 | Dry split RC chips | 0.18 |
| RCLR0394 | 502603 | 78 | 79 | Dry split RC chips | 3.52 | RCLR0401 | 503069 | 167 | 168 | Dry split RC chips | 0.08 |
| RCLR0394 | 502604 | 79 | 80 | Dry split RC chips | 2.34 | RCLR0401 | 503070 | 168 | 169 | Dry split RC chips | 0.05 |
| RCLR0394 | 502605 | 80 | 81 | Dry split RC chips | 10.4 | RCLR0401 | 503071 | 169 | 170 | Dry split RC chips | 0.05 |
| RCLR0394 | 502606 | 81 | 82 | Dry split RC chips | 1.2 | RCLR0401 | 503072 | 170 | 171 | Dry split RC chips | 0.45 |
| RCLR0394 | 502607 | 82 | 83 | Dry split RC chips | 1.42 | RCLR0401 | 503073 | 171 | 172 | Dry split RC chips | 0.06 |
| RCLR0394 | 502608 | 83 | 84 | Dry split RC chips | 3.26 | RCLR0401 | 503074 | 172 | 173 | Dry split RC chips | 0.05 |
| RCLR0394 | 502609 | 84 | 85 | Dry split RC chips | 1.54 | RCLR0401 | 503075 | 173 | 174 | Dry split RC chips | 1.76 |
| RCLR0394 | 502610 | 85 | 86 | Dry split RC chips | 1.46 | RCLR0401 | 503076 | 174 | 175 | Dry split RC chips | 2.32 |
| RCLR0394 | 502611 | 86 | 87 | Dry split RC chips | 3.08 | RCLR0401 | 503077 | 175 | 176 | Dry split RC chips | 1.6 |
| RCLR0394 | 502612 | 87 | 88 | Dry split RC chips | 0.5 | RCLR0401 | 503078 | 176 | 177 | Dry split RC chips | 3.54 |
| RCLR0394 | 502613 | 88 | 89 | Dry split RC chips | 0.62 | RCLR0401 | 503079 | 177 | 178 | Dry split RC chips | 6.3 |
| RCLR0394 | 502614 | 89 | 90 | Dry split RC chips | 0.3 | RCLR0401 | 503080 | 178 | 179 | Dry split RC chips | 2.42 |
| RCLR0394 | 502615 | 90 | 91 | Dry split RC chips | 0.44 | RCLR0401 | 503081 | 179 | 180 | Dry split RC chips | 1.52 |
| RCLR0394 | 502616 | 91 | 92 | Dry split RC chips | 0.5 | RCLR0401 | 503082 | 180 | 181 | Dry split RC chips | 0.65 |
| RCLR0394 | 502617 | 92 | 93 | Dry split RC chips | 0.52 | RCLR0401 | 503083 | 181 | 182 | Dry split RC chips | 1.27 |
| RCLR0394 | 502618 | 93 | 94 | Dry split RC chips | 0.16 | RCLR0401 | 503086 | 182 | 183 | Dry split RC chips | 3.92 |
| RCLR0394 | 502619 | 94 | 95 | Dry split RC chips | 0.06 | RCLR0401 | 503087 | 183 | 184 | Dry split RC chips | 5.2 |
| **HOLE ID** | **Sample No** | **From** | **To** | **Type** | **Au g/t** | RCLR0401 | 503088 | 184 | 185 | Dry split RC chips | 0.9 |
| RCLR0391 | 502449 | 100 | 101 | Dry split RC chips | 0.27 | RCLR0401 | 503089 | 185 | 186 | Dry split RC chips | 7.28 |
| RCLR0391 | 502450 | 101 | 102 | Dry split RC chips | 0.2 | RCLR0401 | 503091 | 186 | 187 | Dry split RC chips | 7.54 |
| RCLR0391 | 502451 | 102 | 103 | Dry split RC chips | 0.39 | RCLR0401 | 503092 | 187 | 188 | Dry split RC chips | 4.96 |
| RCLR0391 | 502452 | 103 | 104 | Dry split RC chips | 0.15 | RCLR0401 | 503093 | 188 | 189 | Dry split RC chips | 20.2 |
| RCLR0391 | 502453 | 104 | 105 | Dry split RC chips | 0.39 | RCLR0401 | 503094 | 189 | 190 | Dry split RC chips | 11.1 |
| RCLR0391 | 502454 | 105 | 106 | Dry split RC chips | 0.9 | RCLR0401 | 503095 | 190 | 191 | Dry split RC chips | 0.94 |
| RCLR0391 | 502455 | 106 | 107 | Dry split RC chips | 0.35 | RCLR0401 | 503096 | 191 | 192 | Dry split RC chips | 1.48 |
| RCLR0391 | 502456 | 107 | 108 | Dry split RC chips | 0.67 | RCLR0401 | 503097 | 192 | 193 | Dry split RC chips | 0.21 |
| RCLR0391 | 502457 | 108 | 109 | Dry split RC chips | 5.16 | RCLR0401 | 503098 | 193 | 194 | Dry split RC chips | 0.39 |
| RCLR0391 | 502458 | 109 | 110 | Dry split RC chips | 2.16 | RCLR0401 | 503099 | 194 | 195 | Dry split RC chips | 0.3 |
| RCLR0391 | 502459 | 110 | 111 | Dry split RC chips | 35.3 | RCLR0401 | 503100 | 195 | 196 | Dry split RC chips | 2.52 |
| RCLR0391 | 502462 | 111 | 112 | Dry split RC chips | 3.76 | RCLR0401 | 503101 | 196 | 197 | Dry split RC chips | 3.11 |
| RCLR0391 | 502463 | 112 | 113 | Dry split RC chips | 1.28 | RCLR0401 | 503102 | 197 | 198 | Dry split RC chips | 22.1 |
| RCLR0391 | 502464 | 113 | 114 | Dry split RC chips | 14.3 | RCLR0401 | 503103 | 198 | 199 | Dry split RC chips | 4.28 |
| RCLR0391 | 502465 | 114 | 115 | Dry split RC chips | 0.33 | RCLR0401 | 503104 | 199 | 200 | Dry split RC chips | 4.49 |
| RCLR0391 | 502466 | 115 | 116 | Dry split RC chips | 0.28 | RCLR0401 | 503105 | 200 | 201 | Dry split RC chips | 3.35 |
| RCLR0391 | 502467 | 116 | 117 | Dry split RC chips | 0.98 | RCLR0401 | 503106 | 201 | 202 | Dry split RC chips | 1.17 |
| RCLR0391 | 502468 | 117 | 118 | Dry split RC chips | 1.96 | RCLR0401 | 503107 | 202 | 203 | Dry split RC chips | 1.87 |
| RCLR0391 | 502469 | 118 | 119 | Dry split RC chips | 0.35 | RCLR0401 | 503108 | 203 | 204 | Dry split RC chips | 3.48 |
| RCLR0391 | 502470 | 119 | 120 | Dry split RC chips | 1.21 | RCLR0401 | 503109 | 204 | 205 | Dry split RC chips | 0.52 |
| RCLR0391 | 502471 | 120 | 121 | Dry split RC chips | 0.76 | RCLR0401 | 503110 | 205 | 206 | Dry split RC chips | 1.88 |
| RCLR0391 | 502472 | 121 | 122 | Dry split RC chips | 1.05 | RCLR0401 | 503111 | 206 | 207 | Dry split RC chips | 2.08 |
| RCLR0391 | 502473 | 122 | 123 | Dry split RC chips | 0.51 | RCLR0401 | 503112 | 207 | 208 | Dry split RC chips | 1.61 |
| RCLR0391 | 502474 | 123 | 124 | Dry split RC chips | 0.49 | RCLR0401 | 503113 | 208 | 209 | Dry split RC chips | 0.8 |
| RCLR0391 | 502475 | 124 | 125 | Dry split RC chips | 0.09 | RCLR0401 | 503114 | 209 | 210 | Dry split RC chips | 1.19 |
| RCLR0391 | 502476 | 125 | 126 | Dry split RC chips | 0.1 | RCLR0401 | 503115 | 210 | 211 | Dry split RC chips | 0.76 |
| RCLR0391 | 502477 | 126 | 127 | Dry split RC chips | 0.05 | RCLR0401 | 503116 | 211 | 212 | Dry split RC chips | 1.1 |
| RCLR0391 | 502478 | 127 | 128 | Dry split RC chips | 0.06 | RCLR0401 | 503117 | 212 | 213 | Dry split RC chips | 0.52 |
| RCLR0391 | 502479 | 128 | 129 | Dry split RC chips | 0.15 | RCLR0401 | 503118 | 213 | 214 | Dry split RC chips | 0.51 |
| RCLR0391 | 502480 | 129 | 130 | Dry split RC chips | 0.16 | RCLR0401 | 503119 | 214 | 215 | Dry split RC chips | 0.08 |

# 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.*<br>• *Include reference to measures taken to ensure sample representivity and the appropriate calibration of any measurement tools or systems used.*<br>• *Aspects of the determination of mineralisation that are Material to the Public Report.*<br>• *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.<br>• Geological logging was completed on all core, ahead of selection of intervals for cutting and analysis. Logging codes are consistent with past RC drilling<br>• Reverse circulation drilling (RC), angled drill holes from surface<br>• Mostly 1m samples of 2-3kg in weight<br>• Industry-standard diameter reverse circulation drilling rods and conventional face-sampling hammer bit<br>• 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<br>• Composite samples are compiled by obliquely spearing through 2-5 x 1m samples, to make a 3kg sample<br>• Wet samples are spear-sampled obliquely through bulk 1m sample to collect a representative 2-3kg sample, lab sample is dried on site.<br>• NQ2 sized diamond core collected from angled drill holes<br>• Core was drilled starting from the final depth of earlier RC pre-collars<br>• Certified Reference Standards inserted every ~40samples, duplicate sample of a split 1m interval, collected at 1 x per RC drill hole<br>• 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* | • Separate RC and diamond rigs supplied by Raglan Drilling |

| 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).* | • Standard tube NQ2 oriented core collected<br>• 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.*<br>• *Measures taken to maximise sample recovery and ensure representative nature of the samples.*<br>• *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<br>• RC samples sieved and logged at 1m intervals by supervising geologist, sample quality, moisture and any contamination also logged.<br>• >95% of RC samples were dry and of good quality<br>• RC Booster and auxiliary air pack used to control groundwater inflow<br>• Sample recovery optimized by hammer pull back and air blow-through at the end of each metre.<br>• 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.<br>• 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.<br>• Most drill samples were dry in fresh rock profile<br>• 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.*<br>• *Whether logging is qualitative or quantitative in nature. Core (or costean, channel, etc) photography.*<br>• *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<br>• Logging is mostly qualitative<br>• Each entire drillhole was logged<br>• 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.<br>• RC samples representing the lithology of each 2m section of the |

| Criteria | JORC Code explanation | Commentary |
|---|---|---|
| | | 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.*<br>• *If non-core, whether riffled, tube sampled, rotary split, etc and whether sampled wet or dry.*<br>• *For all sample types, the nature, quality and appropriateness of the sample preparation technique.*<br>• *Quality control procedures adopted for all sub-sampling stages to maximise representivity of samples.*<br>• *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.*<br>• *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<br>• 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<br>• Bulk bags for each metre are stored for future assay if required.<br>• All samples were dry and representative of drilled material<br>• Certified Reference Standards inserted every ~40 samples, 1 x duplicate sample submitted per drillhole<br>• Sample sizes in the 2-3kg range are considered sufficient to accurately represent the gold content in the drilled metre at this project<br>• Diamond core was cut in half lengthways and half-core lengths up to 1.5m in length were submitted for assay<br>• 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.*<br>• *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.*<br>• *Nature of quality control procedures adopted (eg standards, blanks, duplicates, external laboratory checks) and whether acceptable levels* | • Core samples were 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<br>• RC chip samples were 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. |

| Criteria | JORC Code explanation | Commentary |
|---|---|---|
| | *of accuracy (ie lack of bias) and precision have been established.* | • Quality control procedures adopted consist in the insertion of standards approx every 40m and one duplicate sample per hole and also internal Genalysis laboratory checks. The results demonstrated an acceptable level of accuracy and precision<br>• Company standard results show acceptable correlation with expected grades of standards<br>• 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.*<br>• *The use of twinned holes.*<br>• *Documentation of primary data, data entry procedures, data verification, data storage (physical and electronic) protocols.*<br>• *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.<br>• The sample register is used to process raw results from the lab and the processed results are then validated by software (.xls, MapInfo/Discover).<br>• A hardcopy of each file is stored and an electronic copy saved in two separate hard disk drives<br>• 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.*<br>• *Specification of the grid system used.*<br>• *Quality and adequacy of topographic control.* | • Collar located using a Garmin GPS with an accuracy ~3m<br>• Data are recorded in AMG 1984, Zone 51 projection.<br>• Topographic control using the same GPS with an accuracy <10m<br>• Drillhole details supplied in body of announcement |
| *Data spacing and distribution* | • *Data spacing for reporting of Exploration Results.*<br>• *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.*<br>• *Whether sample compositing has been applied.* | • Diamond drillholes were completed 25-40m apart to test around existing mineralised RC intercepts, and on sections 25m to 50m apart.<br>• RC drilling was completed at 25m & 50m line spacing to infill and extend interpreted mineralisation<br>• 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 |

| Criteria | JORC Code explanation | Commentary |
|---|---|---|
| | | targeted. Further infill drilling may be required to establish continuity and grade variation around the holes<br>• Assays are reported as 1m samples, unless otherwise indicated in tables in the attaching text |
| *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.*<br>• *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.<br>• Drill sections intend to cut geology close to right-angles of interpreted strikes. Completed drillholes intersected target mineralisation in the expected down-hole positions.<br>• 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 |
| *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<br>• 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.<br>• 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.*<br>• *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.<br>• A 1.5% NSR is owned by private company Maincoast Holdings Pty Ltd<br>• There are no impediments to exploration on the property<br>• Tenure is in good standing and has more than 3 years to expiry |

| Criteria | JORC Code explanation | Commentary |
|---|---|---|
| *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. Minor RC drilling was carried out at Bombora.<br>• 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.<br>• Regional mapping and airborne geophysical surveys were completed at the time, and parts of the tenement were IP surveyed.<br>• The project has a good digital database of previous drilling, and all past work is captured to GIS.<br>• 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.<br>• 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:*<br>  ○ *easting and northing of the drill hole collar*<br>  ○ *elevation or RL (Reduced Level – elevation above sea level in metres) of the drill hole collar*<br>  ○ *dip and azimuth of the hole*<br>  ○ *down hole length and interception depth*<br>  ○ *hole length.*<br>• *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* | • Refer to Table in body of announcement |

| Criteria | JORC Code explanation | Commentary |
|---|---|---|
| | *explain why this is the case.* | |
| *Data aggregation methods* | • *In reporting Exploration Results, weighting averaging techniques, maximum and/or minimum grade truncations (eg cutting of high grades) and cut-off grades are usually Material and should be stated.*<br>• *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.*<br>• *The assumptions used for any reporting of metal equivalent values should be clearly stated.* | • No grade cuts applied<br>• 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.<br>• Anomalous intercepts are reported at 0.10g/t Au cut off and calculated using a maximum 2m contiguous internal dilution.<br>• 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.*<br>• *If the geometry of the mineralisation with respect to the drill hole angle is known, its nature should be reported.*<br>• *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.<br>• 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<br>• 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 diamond core.<br>• Second stage testing reported 5th April 2019 on 6 composite fresh-rock mineralised RC intercepts returned an average 93% gold |

| Criteria | JORC Code explanation | Commentary |
|---|---|---|
| | | recovery. |
| *Further work* | • *The nature and scale of planned further work (eg tests for lateral extensions or depth extensions or large-scale step-out drilling).*<br>• *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<br>• Additional surface geophysical surveys may be commissioned |