ASX ANNOUNCEMENT
By e-lodgement
5th August 2019

Apollo Hits 29m @ 4.10g/t Au in New Lode at Rebecca

Apollo Consolidated Limited (ASX: AOP) is pleased to report that ongoing drilling at the **Lake Rebecca Gold Project** continues to reveal new high-grade gold results, with an exciting new intercept associated with a potential new lode position 100m west of **Jennifer Lode.** Also new strong hits were received in exploration drilling north of **Laura.**

The new results reported here brings up to date assays from ongoing infill and step-out drilling of the **Rebecca** gold system, as part of the current Reverse Circulation (RC) & diamond drilling (DD) campaign at Lake Rebecca. Highlights include:

Potential new Lode west of Jennifer

- **Potential new mineralized surface ~100m west of Jennifer Lode** has been discovered whilst drilling pre-collar holes for Jennifer Lode diamond drilling
- **29m @ 4.10g/t Au** (incl. **3m @ 12.50g/t Au** and **1m @ 19.70g/t Au**) in RCRL0428
- Intercept is supported by shallower gold zones on adjacent sections and outlines **a new high-priority target for continued drilling**

Exploration north of Laura

- **Step-out exploration drilling 200m north of Laura hits 6m @ 4.89g/t Au** in RCLR0421 and **10m @ 1.23g/t EOH*** in RCLR0422, supported by additional >1g/t intercepts and widespread near-surface anomalism. These results **extend strike length of Rebecca mineralised corridor to more than 1.6km**

Laura

- Infill hole RCLR0417 returns strong near-surface true-width intercept of **13m @ 2.20g/t Au**. Six additional infill & step-out drill holes completed, assays pending

Exploration South of Jennifer

- **Infill drilling confirms near-surface mineralised surface ~500m south of Jennifer**, results to **7m @ 3.22g/t Au*** in RCLR0417, supporting previous hits 2m @ 16.92g/t Au

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

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

New Prospect 'Cleo'

- A single shallow exploration RC hole RCLR0406 located 5km north of Duchess intersects sulphide alteration & gold results to **2m @ 1.77g/t Au**, opening a new exploration opportunity. Additional shallow exploration drilling planned

DRILLING PROGRESS UPDATE - REBECCA GOLD SYSTEM

This release brings up to date drilling results from the ongoing exploration and delineation drill program at the Company's **Lake Rebecca Gold Project**. Assay results for 22 RC drill holes (for 3,800m) are reported here, of which 14 were drilled in the **Rebecca** corridor/discovery area where multiple sulphide lodes have been outlined since late 2017. Four of these Rebecca holes were drilled as precollars for future diamond drilling 'tails'. The remaining drill holes are located on exploration traverses north of **Duchess**.

More significant **wide & high-grade intercepts** have been returned at Rebecca, continuing to confirm a large mineralised system at the Project. Ongoing drilling is confirming lode geometries within the mineralised surfaces and is opening new priority areas**.** 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.

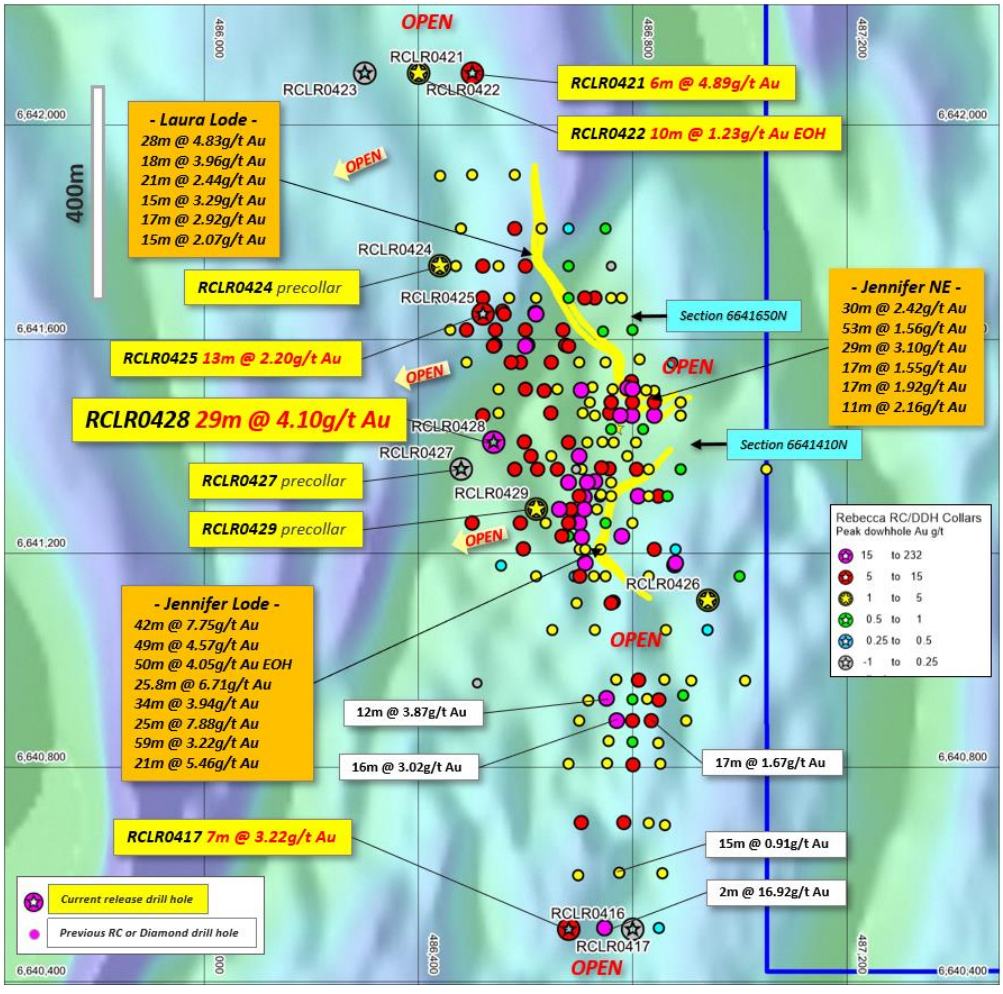

Figure 1. ***Rebecca*** *discovery area* ***showing drill collars in this release as stars*** *labelled with hole ID on aeromagnetic image. Significant new intercepts in yellow. All drill holes are colour coded for peak downhole gold assay and the location of the Jennifer; Jennifer NE & Laura Lodes are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

New Lode West of Jennifer

An exceptional intercept of **29m @ 4.10g/t Au** (incl. **3m @ 12.50g/t Au** and **1m @ 19.70g/t Au**) has been returned from 234m in precollar RC drill hole RCLR0428, in a position approximately 100m to the west of **Jennifer Lode** (Figure 2). The pre-collar hole was being drilled in preparation for a deeper diamond hole tail for the Jennifer lode.

Whilst additional drilling is required to build confidence in the geometry of mineralisation, the Company is seeing **strong potential for the development of a new sulphide lode at this position**. The intercept is supported by an intercept of **8m @ 3.02g/t Au** in a previous precollar hole RCLR0403 located 50m to the north, and shallower intercepts in adjacent sections.

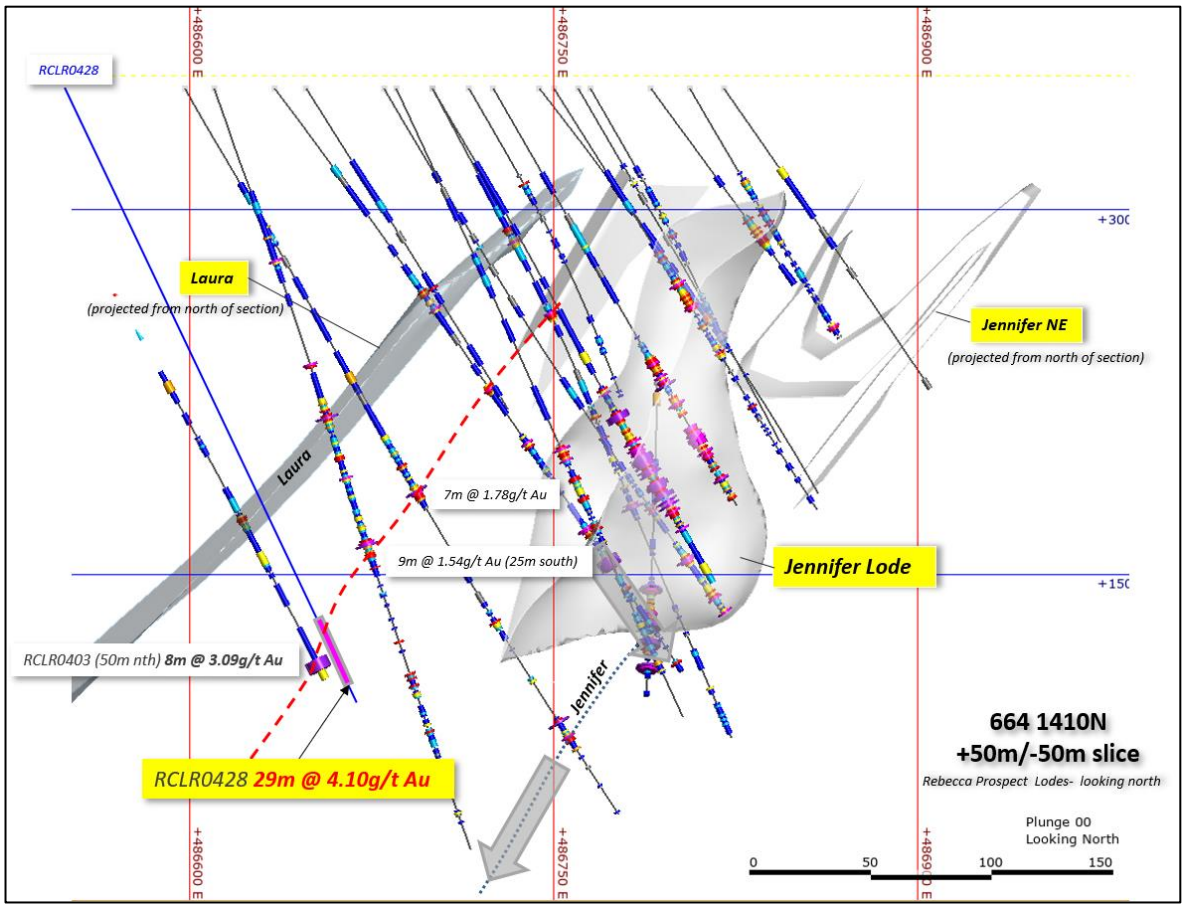

Figure 2. ***100m slice looking north centred on Section 6641410N****, showing location of RCLR0428 intercept relative to the position of* ***Jennifer****;* ***Jennifer NE*** *&* ***Laura*** *surfaces. All drill strings are colour coded for peak downhole gold assay and the location. Dashed red line shows the potential position of a new lode surface*

High priority follow-up RC/diamond drill holes are planned to scope the dip and strike extensions of the RCLR0428 intercept, which is completely open to strike and depth. Apollo looks forward to reporting on the progress of these in coming weeks.

All Rebecca drill hole details and intercepts are shown in Table 1.

Exploration north of Laura

Exploration drilling of shallow RC holes north of **Laura** (Section 6642100N) has confirmed that the Rebecca gold system continues to this position with results returned including **6m @ 4.89g/t Au** from

70m in RCLR0421, **10m @ 1.23g/t EOH*** from 110m in RCLR0422, and additional >1g/t intercepts & widespread anomalism.

These results extend the strike length of the Rebecca gold corridor to more than 1.6km.

Laura Lode

Laura Lode is located 300m directly to the north of Jennifer Lode, and within the Rebecca mineralisation corridor. Infill and step-out drilling at Laura has been completed following the identification of high-grade positions within the lode including **14m @ 8.41g/t Au** and **10m @ 6.32g/t Au** *(see ASX: AOP "New High-Grade Hits Lake Rebecca Gold Project" 27th June 2019).*

Seven additional drill holes have now been completed on the surface. Assay results have been returned for RCRL0425, recording a consistent true-width intercept of **13m @ 2.20g/t Au** from 137m (Figure 2), while results for the remaining six holes are yet to be received.

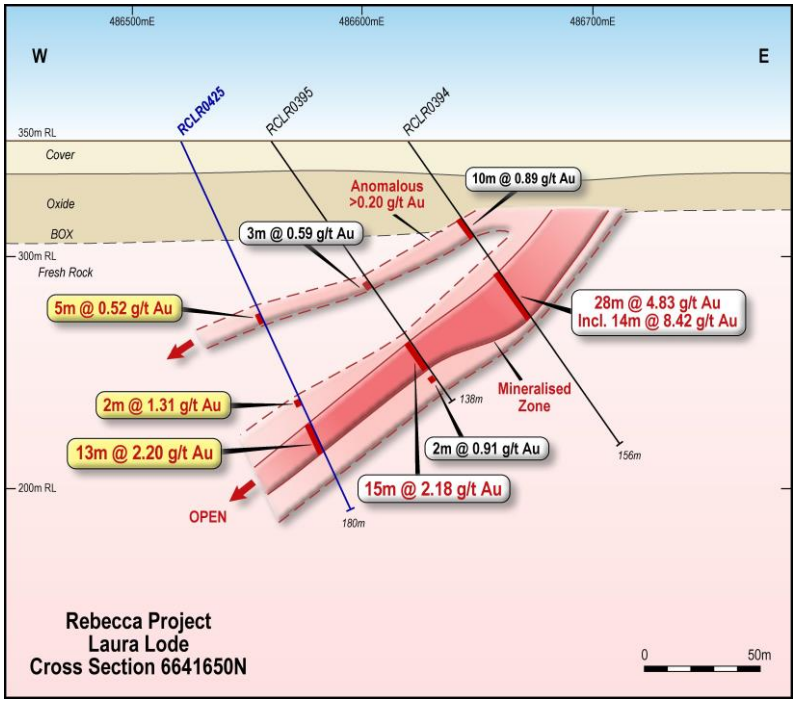

Figure 2. East-west cross section Laura Lode 6641650N looking north showing new high-grade gold intercepts (yellow boxes). ***Note intercepts show good continuity between sections.***

The Laura Lode intercepts are interpreted to be close to true width and define a consistent tabular moderate west-dipping sheet of disseminated sulphide mineralisation that remains open along strike and at depth.

Exploration South of Jennifer

Further infill and exploration drilling has also completed in the area 500m-800m south of Jennifer where the southernmost drill traverse (Section 6640500N) had shown that the Rebecca mineralised corridor remains live and open (Figure 1), with hits up to **2m @ 16.92g/t Au** *(see ASX: AOP "New Gold Zones Discovered at Jennifer" 27th June 2019)*. Two infill holes on this section have confirmed shallow west-dipping mineralisation with **7m @ 3.22g/t Au** (true width) returned from 130m in RCLR0417, and supported by anomalism and other >1g/t Au intercepts.

A step-out traverse of near-surface shallow exploration holes a further 300m south returned a best result of 2m @ 0.91g/t Au from 115m in RCLR0419.

Infill and step-out exploration drilling over the coming months will continue to build geological confidence in lode surfaces along this highly prospective area south of Jennifer Lode.

New Prospect 'Cleo'

A single shallow exploration RC hole RCLR0406 was drilled to test soil anomalism in an area located 5km north of **Duchess** and on the strike continuation of the same magnetic trend (Figure 4). The drill hole intersected zones of promising sulphide alteration and wide anomalous gold, including **2m @ 1.77g/t Au** from 106m and other >1g/t Au intercepts.

Cleo is open in all directions & offers new structural targets for ongoing drilling, particularly southward into sand-covered terrain. Additional shallow exploration drilling planned

Duchess

Nine new shallow RC holes were drilled over strike targets extending to the northeast and northwest of Duchess (Figure 4) returning several mineralised intercepts and a best result of **14m @ 0.52g/t Au EOH** from 130m in RCLR0409, located approximately 1km NE from Duchess. Drill hole details are shown in Table 2.

An RC drill rig is currently working on shallow infill and step-out exploration targets around Apollo's strong Duchess drill results reported in May this year (*see ASX: AOP 21st May 2019 "Multiple Shallow Sulphide Lodes Discovered at Duchess"*).

Discussion and Next Work

The Rebecca discovery area continues to deliver exciting new gold exploration news within what is becoming a large mineralised system. The latest set of results showing that **new 'blind' high-grade positions potentially exist adjacent to existing Lodes**, and that the **mineralised corridor now extends for at least 1.60km of strike**.

Rebecca continues to shape up as a system with excellent upside potential. These results deliver strong additional near surface and high-grade mineralisation. The emergence of high grades ~100m west of Jennifer Lode supports more follow-up drilling into the open depth and strike positions of that discovery.

Apollo's RC component of the current drilling campaign has been expanded to at least 30,000m accommodate this additional exploration work. Exploration will continue to be led by the search for new Jennifer Lode style high-grade positions as well as further defining other zones of significant disseminated sulphide mineralisation that offer volume potential that will enhance any future economic assessment of the Project.

Drilling continues at the Rebecca area including follow-up of significant results reported here and on step-out exploration lines. Follow-up drilling along open surfaces at **Duchess** and **Duke** (*see ASX:*

AOP 12th June 2019 "Duke Takes Shape with Gold Hits to 40m @ 1.56g/t Au") is also planned and the Company will continue to report the results of this work as assays are received and compiled.

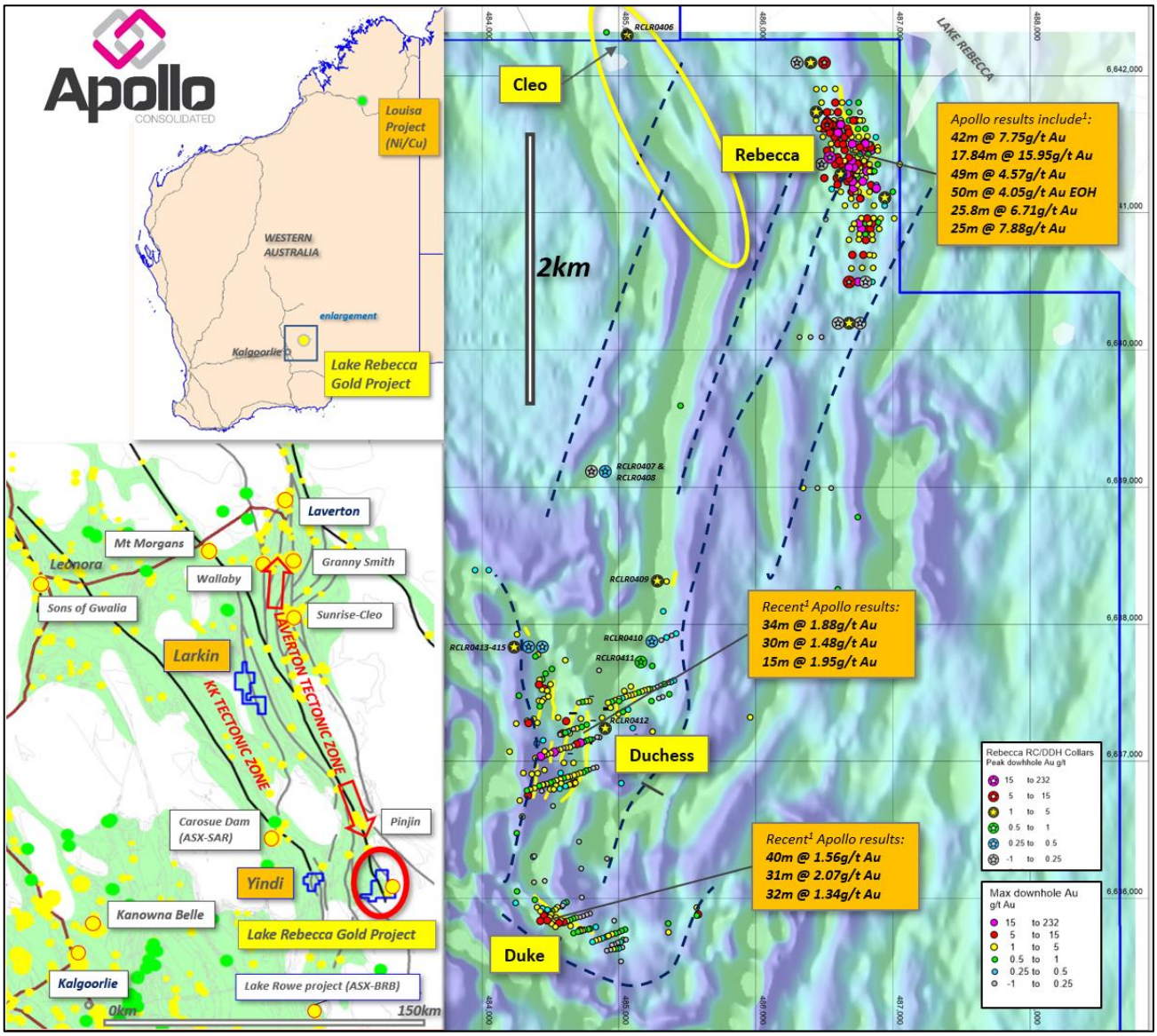

Figure 4. Location of Lake Rebecca Project (left), and current exploration drilling areas (right) on aeromagnetic image. All previous RC & diamond drill holes colour coded for peak downhole gold assay & selected Apollo intercepts[1] also shown. Duchess and Cleo exploration holes this release labelled.

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.*

Table 1. Rebecca Drill Hole Details

Hole	Prospect	AMG E	AMG N	Dip	Azimuth	EOH Depth	Intercept	From
RCLR0250 extended	South of Jennifer	486700	6640890	-55	90	318	5m @ 1.51g/t Au*	168
RCLR0416	South of Jennifer	486800	6640500	-55	90	80	NSR	
RCLR0417	South of Jennifer	486680	6640500	-55	90	180	7m @ 0.77g/t Au	115
							7m @ 3.22g/t Au*	130
							5m @ 0.65g/t Au*	175
RCLR0418	South of Jennifer	486760	6640200	-55	90	140	NSR	
RCLR0419	South of Jennifer	486680	6640200	-55	90	144	2m @ 0.91g/t Au	115
RCLR0420	South of Jennifer	486600	6640200	-55	90	126	NSR	
RCLR0421	North of Laura	486500	6642100	-55	90	140	3m @ 0.83g/t Au	39
							3m @ 1.25g/t Au	45
							6m @ 4.89g/t Au	70
RCLR0422	North of Laura	486400	6642100	-55	90	140	5m @ 0.77g/t Au*	35
							2m @ 2.05g/t Au	78
							2m @ 2.76g/t Au	121
							10m @ 1.23g/t Au*	130
RCLR0423	North of Laura	486300	6642100	-55	90	126	NSR	
RCLR0424	Laura precollar	486440	6641740	-70	90	102	5m @ 0.57g/t Au*	75
							2m @ 1.21g/t Au	89
							3m @ 1.34g/t Au EOH	99
RCLR0425	Laura	486520	6641650	-65	90	180	5m @ 0.52g/t Au*	75
							2m @ 1.31g/t Au	124
							13m @ 2.20g/t Au	137
RCLR0426	Jennifer Sth	486940	6641115	-60	265	250	5m @ 1.02g/t Au*	115
							15m @ 0.65g/t Au*	160
							5m @ 1.44g/t Au*	190
RCLR0427	Jennifer precollar	486480	6641360	-70	88	102	NSR	
RCLR0428	Jennifer precollar	486540	6641410	-64	90	270	5m @ 2.41g/t Au*	50
							4m @ 1.64g/t Au	86
							15m @ 0.86g/t Au*	165
							3m @ 0.99g/t Au	186
							2m @ 0.65g/t Au	192
							1m @ 1.21g/t Au	204
							29m @ 4.10g/t Au	234
						incl.	**3m @ 12.50g/t Au**	237
						and	**1m @ 19.70g/t Au**	253
RCLR0429	Jennifer precollar	486620	6641285	-60	90	200	5m @ 1.80g/t Au*	50
							4m @ 0.67g/t Au	78

Table 2. Cleo and Duchess Drill Hole Details

Hole	Prospect	AMG E	AMG N	Dip	Azimuth	EOH Depth	Intercept	From
RCLR0406	Cleo	485060	6642300	-55	270	144	3m @ 0.93g/t Au	31
							2m @ 1.77g/t Au	106
RCLR0407	Duchess Nth	484900	6639120	-55	270	120	NSR	
RCLR0408	Duchess Nth	484800	6639120	-55	270	120	NSR	
RCLR0409	Duchess NE	485280	6638320	-55	90	144	1m @ 2.74g/t Au	118
							14m @ 0.52g/t Au* EOH	130
RCLR0410	Duchess NE	485240	6637880	-55	90	120	NSR	
RCLR0411	Duchess NE	485160	6637730	-55	90	144	NSR	
RCLR0412	Duchess East	484900	6637245	-55	90	120	1m @ 1.98g/t Au	65
RCLR0413	Duchess NW	484440	6637840	-55	90	120	NSR	
RCLR0414	Duchess NW	484340	6637840	-55	90	144	NSR	
RCLR0415	Duchess NW	484234	6637839	-55	90	120	1m @ 3.11g/t Au	43

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 4). 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.

The Company is fully funded beyond its 2019 drilling activities, with consolidated cash of $10.2M as at 30th June 2019.

Apollo had also been exploring in **Côte d'Ivoire** in previous years, successfully defining greenfield gold mineralisation. Following completion of a sale agreement[2] with Exore Resources (ASX:ERX), Apollo sold 80% of its **Bagoe** and **Liberty** permits in northern Côte d'Ivoire. **The Company retains a 20% free carry to Decision to Mine.** Exore has been carrying out a vigorous exploration campaign over key mineralised trends led by aircore and RC drilling and geochemical sampling.

The free-carried position delivers Apollo valuable direct exposure to this prospective landholding and shareholders may follow exploration progress by referring to ASX: ERX releases.

Apollo also continues to hold a **1.2% NSR royalty** interest over the **Seguela Gold Project** in central Cote d'Ivoire, where Canadian gold miner & owner Roxgold Inc (TSX: ROXG) reported maiden Indicated Mineral Resource estimates (prepared in accordance with Canadian National Instrument 43-101 – Standards of Disclosure for Mineral Projects ("NI 43-101") of **496,000 ounces at 2.4 g/t Au** and an Inferred Mineral Resource Estimate of **34,000 ounces at 2.4g/t Au** for the **Antenna** deposit (refer to TSX: ROXG release 11th July 2019).

The retained free-carried interest via Exore, and the Seguela royalty 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

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 JORC Code, 2012 Edition – Table 1

Section 1 Sampling Techniques and Data

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

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
Sampling techniques	• *Nature and quality of sampling (eg cut channels, random chips, or specific specialised industry standard measurement tools appropriate to the minerals under investigation, such as down hole gamma sondes, or handheld XRF instruments, etc). These examples should not be taken as limiting the broad meaning of sampling.* • *Include reference to measures taken to ensure sample representivity and the appropriate calibration of any measurement tools or systems used.* • *Aspects of the determination of mineralisation that are Material to the Public Report.* • *In cases where 'industry standard' work has been done this would be relatively simple (eg 'reverse circulation drilling was used to obtain 1 m samples from which 3 kg was pulverised to produce a 30 g charge for fire assay'). In other cases more explanation may be required, such as where there is coarse gold that has inherent sampling problems. Unusual commodities or mineralisation types (eg submarine nodules) may warrant disclosure of detailed information.*	• Each drill hole location was collected with a hand-held GPS unit with ~3m tolerance. • Geological logging was completed on all core, ahead of selection of intervals for cutting and analysis. Logging codes are consistent with past RC drilling • Reverse circulation drilling (RC), angled drill holes from surface • Mostly dry 1m samples of 1.5-3.5kg in weight • Industry-standard diameter reverse circulation drilling rods and conventional face-sampling hammer bit • One metre samples collected from the cyclone and passed through a cone-splitter to collect a 1.5-3.5kg split, bulk remainder collected in plastic RC sample bags and placed in 20m lines on site • Composite samples are compiled by obliquely spearing through 2-5 x 1m samples, to make a ~2kg sample • Any wet samples are spear-sampled obliquely through bulk 1m sample to collect a representative ~2kg sample, lab sample is dried on site. • Certified Reference Standards inserted every ~50 samples, duplicate sample of a split 1m interval, collected at 1 x per RC drill hole • All samples were analysed by 50g Fire Assay (SGS code FA505) and reported at a 0.01ppm threshold
Drilling techniques	• *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*	• RC Rig supplied by Raglan Drilling of Kalgoorlie • Standard Reverse Circulation drilling, 4.5 inch rods & face-sampling

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
	type, whether core is oriented and if so, by what method, etc).	hammer
Drill sample recovery	• *Method of recording and assessing core and chip sample recoveries and results assessed.* • *Measures taken to maximise sample recovery and ensure representative nature of the samples.* • *Whether a relationship exists between sample recovery and grade and whether sample bias may have occurred due to preferential loss/gain of fine/coarse material.*	• RC samples sieved and logged at 1m intervals by supervising geologist, sample quality, moisture and any contamination also logged. • >95% of RC samples were dry and of good quality • RC Booster and auxiliary air pack used to control groundwater inflow • Sample recovery optimized by hammer pull back and air blow-through at the end of each metre. • Where composite samples are taken, the sample spear is inserted diagonally through the bulk sample bag from top to bottom to ensure a full cross-section of the sample is collected. • To minimize contamination and ensure an even split, the cone splitter is cleaned with compressed air at the end of each rod, and the cyclone is cleaned every 50m and at the end of hole, and more often when wet samples are encountered. • Most drill samples were dry in both oxide and fresh rock profile • Sample quality and recovery was generally good using the techniques above, no material bias is expected in high-recovery samples obtained
Logging	• *Whether core and chip samples have been geologically and geotechnically logged to a level of detail to support appropriate Mineral Resource estimation, mining studies and metallurgical studies.* • *Whether logging is qualitative or quantitative in nature. Core (or costean, channel, etc) photography.* • *The total length and percentage of the relevant intersections logged.*	• Recording of rock type, oxidation, veining, alteration and sample quality carried out for all core collected • Logging is mostly qualitative • Each entire drillhole was logged • While drill core samples are being geologically logged, they will not be at a level of detail to support appropriate Mineral Resource estimation, mining studies and metallurgical studies. • RC samples representing the lithology of each 2m section of the drillhole were collected and stored into chip trays for future geological reference
Sub-sampling	• *If core, whether cut or sawn and whether quarter, half or all core*	• RC composite sampling was carried out where site geologist

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
techniques and sample preparation	*taken.* • *If non-core, whether riffled, tube sampled, rotary split, etc and whether sampled wet or dry.* • *For all sample types, the nature, quality and appropriateness of the sample preparation technique.* • *Quality control procedures adopted for all sub-sampling stages to maximise representivity of samples.* • *Measures taken to ensure that the sampling is representative of the in situ material collected, including for instance results for field duplicate/second-half sampling.* • *Whether sample sizes are appropriate to the grain size of the material being sampled.*	decided material was less likely to be mineralised. In these intervals samples were spear-sampled directly from the split bulk sample, to make up a 2-3kg 2-5m composite sample • Where composite samples are taken, the sample spear is inserted diagonally through the bulk sample bag from top to bottom to ensure a full cross-section of the sample is collected. This technique is considered an industry standard and effective assay cost-control measure • Bulk bags for each metre are stored for future assay if required. • All samples were dry and representative of drilled material • Certified Reference Standards inserted every ~40 samples, 1 x duplicate sample submitted per drillhole • Sample sizes in the 1.5-3.5kg range are considered sufficient to accurately represent the gold content in the drilled metre at this project
Quality of assay data and laboratory tests	• *The nature, quality and appropriateness of the assaying and laboratory procedures used and whether the technique is considered partial or total.* • *For geophysical tools, spectrometers, handheld XRF instruments, etc, the parameters used in determining the analysis including instrument make and model, reading times, calibrations factors applied and their derivation, etc.* • *Nature of quality control procedures adopted (eg standards, blanks, duplicates, external laboratory checks) and whether acceptable levels of accuracy (ie lack of bias) and precision have been established.*	• 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. • 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 • Company standard results show acceptable correlation with expected grades of standards • A good correlation was observed between visible gold logged and/or percentage of sulphide and gold grades

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
Verification of sampling and assaying	• *The verification of significant intersections by either independent or alternative company personnel.* • *The use of twinned holes.* • *Documentation of primary data, data entry procedures, data verification, data storage (physical and electronic) protocols.* • *Discuss any adjustment to assay data.*	• The sample register is checked in the field while sampling is ongoing and double checked while entering the data on the computer. • The sample register is used to process raw results from the lab and the processed results are then validated by software (.xls, MapInfo/Discover). • A hardcopy of each file is stored and an electronic copy saved in two separate hard disk drives • As this is an early-stage program there were no pre-existing drill intercepts requiring twinned holes
Location of data points	• *Accuracy and quality of surveys used to locate drill holes (collar and down-hole surveys), trenches, mine workings and other locations used in Mineral Resource estimation.* • *Specification of the grid system used.* • *Quality and adequacy of topographic control.*	• Collar located using a Garmin GPS with an accuracy ~3m • Data are recorded in AMG 1984, Zone 51 projection. • Topographic control using the same GPS with an accuracy <10m • Drillhole details supplied in body of announcement
Data spacing and distribution	• *Data spacing for reporting of Exploration Results.* • *Whether the data spacing and distribution is sufficient to establish the degree of geological and grade continuity appropriate for the Mineral Resource and Ore Reserve estimation procedure(s) and classifications applied.* • *Whether sample compositing has been applied.*	• RC drilling was completed at between 200m & 25m line spacing to infill and extend interpreted mineralisation • The drill program was designed to follow-up existing nearby mineralisation and the spacing of the program is considered suitable to provide bedrock information and geometry of the lode structures targeted. Further infill drilling may be required to establish continuity and grade variation around the holes • Assays are reported as 1m samples, unless otherwise indicated in tables in the attaching text
Orientation of data in relation to geological structure	• *Whether the orientation of sampling achieves unbiased sampling of possible structures and the extent to which this is known, considering the deposit type.* • *If the relationship between the drilling orientation and the orientation of key mineralised structures is considered to have introduced a sampling bias, this should be assessed and reported if material.*	• Drillholes were oriented along AMGZ51 east-west. • Drill sections intend to cut geology close to right-angles of interpreted strikes. Completed drillholes intersected target mineralisation in the expected down-hole positions. • Rock contacts and fabrics are interpreted to 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

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
Sample security	• *The measures taken to ensure sample security.*	• RC samples collected on the field brought back to the company camp area, bagged and sealed into 20kg polyweave bags • Diamond core was processed at a secure cutting site in Kalgoorlie bagged and sealed into 20kg polyweave bags and delivered to the laboratory at the end of each day. • All samples are delivered directly from site to the laboratory by company representatives and remain under laboratory control to the delivery of results
Audits or reviews	• *The results of any audits or reviews of sampling techniques and data.*	• No external audit or review completed

Section 2 Reporting of Exploration Results

(Criteria listed in the preceding section also apply to this section.)

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
Mineral tenement and land tenure status	• *Type, reference name/number, location and ownership including agreements or material issues with third parties such as joint ventures, partnerships, overriding royalties, native title interests, historical sites, wilderness or national park and environmental settings.* • *The security of the tenure held at the time of reporting along with any known impediments to obtaining a licence to operate in the area.*	• Rebecca is a collection of granted exploration licences located 150km east of Kalgoorlie. The Company owns 100% of the tenements. • A 1.5% NSR is owned by private company Maincoast Holdings Pty Ltd • There are no impediments to exploration on the property • Tenure is in good standing and has more than 3 years to expiry
Exploration done by other parties	• *Acknowledgment and appraisal of exploration by other parties.*	• Previous exploration was carried out on a similar permit area by Placer Ltd, Aberfoyle Ltd, and Newcrest Ltd during the early to late 1990's. Aberfoyle carried out systematic RAB and aircore drilling on oblique and east-west drill lines, and progressed to RC and diamond drilling over mineralised bedrock at the Redskin and Duke prospects. Minor RC drilling was carried out at Bombora. • No resource calculations have been carried out in the past but there is sufficient drilling to demonstrate the prosects have considerable zones of gold anomalism associated with disseminated sulphides. • Regional mapping and airborne geophysical surveys were completed at the time, and parts of the tenement were IP surveyed. • The project has a good digital database of previous drilling, and all

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
		past work is captured to GIS. • The quality of the earlier work appears to be good.
Geology	• *Deposit type, geological setting and style of mineralisation.*	• Dominantly granite and gneiss with minor zones of amphibolite and metamorphosed ultramafic rocks. • Mineralisation is associated with zones of disseminated pyrite and pyrrhotite associated with increased deformation and silicification. There is a positive relationship between sulphide and gold and limited relationship between quartz veining and gold.

Drill hole Information	• *A summary of all information material to the understanding of the exploration results including a tabulation of the following information for all Material drill holes:*
	  ○ *easting and northing of the drill hole collar*
	  ○ *elevation or RL (Reduced Level – elevation above sea level in metres) of the drill hole collar*
	  ○ *dip and azimuth of the hole*
	  ○ *down hole length and interception depth*
	  ○ *hole length.*
	• *If the exclusion of this information is justified on the basis that the information is not Material and this exclusion does not detract from the understanding of the report, the Competent Person should clearly explain why this is the case.*
		• Refer to Table in body of announcement

Data aggregation methods	• *In reporting Exploration Results, weighting averaging techniques, maximum and/or minimum grade truncations (eg cutting of high grades) and cut-off grades are usually Material and should be stated.* • *Where aggregate intercepts incorporate short lengths of high grade results and longer lengths of low grade results, the procedure used for such aggregation should be stated and some typical examples of such aggregations should be shown in detail.* • *The assumptions used for any reporting of metal equivalent values should be clearly stated.*	• No grade cuts applied • Drill hole intercepts are reported as length-weighted averages, >1m width above a 0.50g/t cut-off, and calculated allowing a maximum 2m contiguous internal dilution. • Anomalous intercepts are reported at 0.10g/t Au cut off and calculated using a maximum 2m contiguous internal dilution. • Anomalous intercepts reported may include results also reported at a 0.50g/t cut-off, are only provided to demonstrate particularly wide mineralised zones.

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
Relationship between mineralisation widths and intercept lengths	• *These relationships are particularly important in the reporting of Exploration Results.* • *If the geometry of the mineralisation with respect to the drill hole angle is known, its nature should be reported.* • *If it is not known and only the down hole lengths are reported, there should be a clear statement to this effect (eg 'down hole length, true width not known').*	• Lithologies and fabrics are interpreted to be close to right angles to the drillholes, dipping at 40-50 degrees west. • The arrangement of main sulphide shoots is interpreted to change along strike, and down-dip such that reported mineralised intervals can vary from almost 100% true width to ~40% true width, depending on local changes in the orientation of mineralised lodes • Plunge of mineralisation is considered to be steeply southwest, additional structural mapping is required to confirm this
Diagrams	• *Appropriate maps and sections (with scales) and tabulations of intercepts should be included for any significant discovery being reported These should include, but not be limited to a plan view of drill hole collar locations and appropriate sectional views.*	• Appropriate diagrams are in body of this report
Balanced reporting	• *Where comprehensive reporting of all Exploration Results is not practicable, representative reporting of both low and high grades and/or widths should be practiced to avoid misleading reporting of Exploration Results.*	• Refer to Table showing all down-hole mineralised intercepts >0.50g/t Au in the current drill program
Other substantive exploration data	• *Other exploration data, if meaningful and material, should be reported including (but not limited to): geological observations; geophysical survey results; geochemical survey results; bulk samples – size and method of treatment; metallurgical test results; bulk density, groundwater, geotechnical and rock characteristics; potential deleterious or contaminating substances.*	• Preliminary bottle-roll metallurgical test-work reported 5th Jan 2018 showed an average 94.5% gold recovery in 5 composite samples of fresh mineralised sulphidic material in RHD004.
Further work	• *The nature and scale of planned further work (eg tests for lateral extensions or depth extensions or large-scale step-out drilling).* • *Diagrams clearly highlighting the areas of possible extensions, including the main geological interpretations and future drilling areas, provided this information is not commercially sensitive.*	• Next stage of exploration work will consist of follow-up RC/diamond drilling to continue to scope lateral and plunge extensions of structures and to test new targets • Additional surface geophysical surveys may be commissioned