

**ASX ANNOUNCEMENT**

By e-lodgement  
3rd September 2019

## Strong Drill Results at Rebecca Continue



Apollo Consolidated Limited (ASX: AOP) is pleased to provide an update on the latest Reverse Circulation (RC) & diamond drilling (DD) results from the **Lake Rebecca Gold Project**. These assay results bring up to date assays from the ongoing infill and step-out drilling of the **Rebecca** gold system and includes some new results from the **Duchess** prospect. Highlights include:

### Jennifer Lode

- ❖ Diamond drilling at Jennifer Lode returned **11.75m @ 2.28g/t Au** in hole RCDLR0429, and **4m @ 5.27g/t Au** (incl. **1m @ 17.46g/t Au**) in hole RCDLR0427
- ❖ Drilling continues at Jennifer Lode and will also include the new target area associated with the recent discovered high-grade hangingwall mineralisation (see ASX: AOP 'Apollo Hits 29m @ 4.10g/t Au at Rebecca' 5<sup>th</sup> Aug 2019)

### Laura Lode (Infill drill holes)

- ❖ **21m @ 2.48g/t Au** (incl. **1m @ 15.10g/t Au**) in RCRL0435
- ❖ **11m @ 2.52g/t Au** in RCLR0433
- ❖ **16m @ 1.82g/t Au** in RCLR0437

### Duchess (RC exploration holes)

- ❖ Confirmation of **multiple parallel zones of sulphide alteration & gold mineralisation**. Intercepts interpreted to be close to true width.
- ❖ **22m @ 1.22g/t Au** in RCLR0449
- ❖ **35m @ 0.85g/t Au\*** (including **20m @ 1.04g/t Au**) in RCLR0452
- ❖ **11m @ 1.00g/t Au** in RCLR0450

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

## DRILLING PROGRESS UPDATE - REBECCA GOLD SYSTEM

This latest information 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 24 RC drill holes (for 4,200m) and four diamond 'tails' (for 667m) are reported here, of which 11 RC holes and all diamond holes were drilled in the **Rebecca** corridor/discovery area, where multiple sulphide lodes have been outlined since late 2017. Nine shallow RC holes were completed at **Duchess**, and four reconnaissance RC holes were drilled at IP targets 1.5km northeast of **Duke**.

More significant gold intercepts have been returned at Rebecca, continuing to build our knowledge of the large mineralised system at the Project. The location of all Rebecca drill holes reported here are shown in Figure 1, and significant results are outlined below in text boxes, while all intercepts are detailed in Table 1.

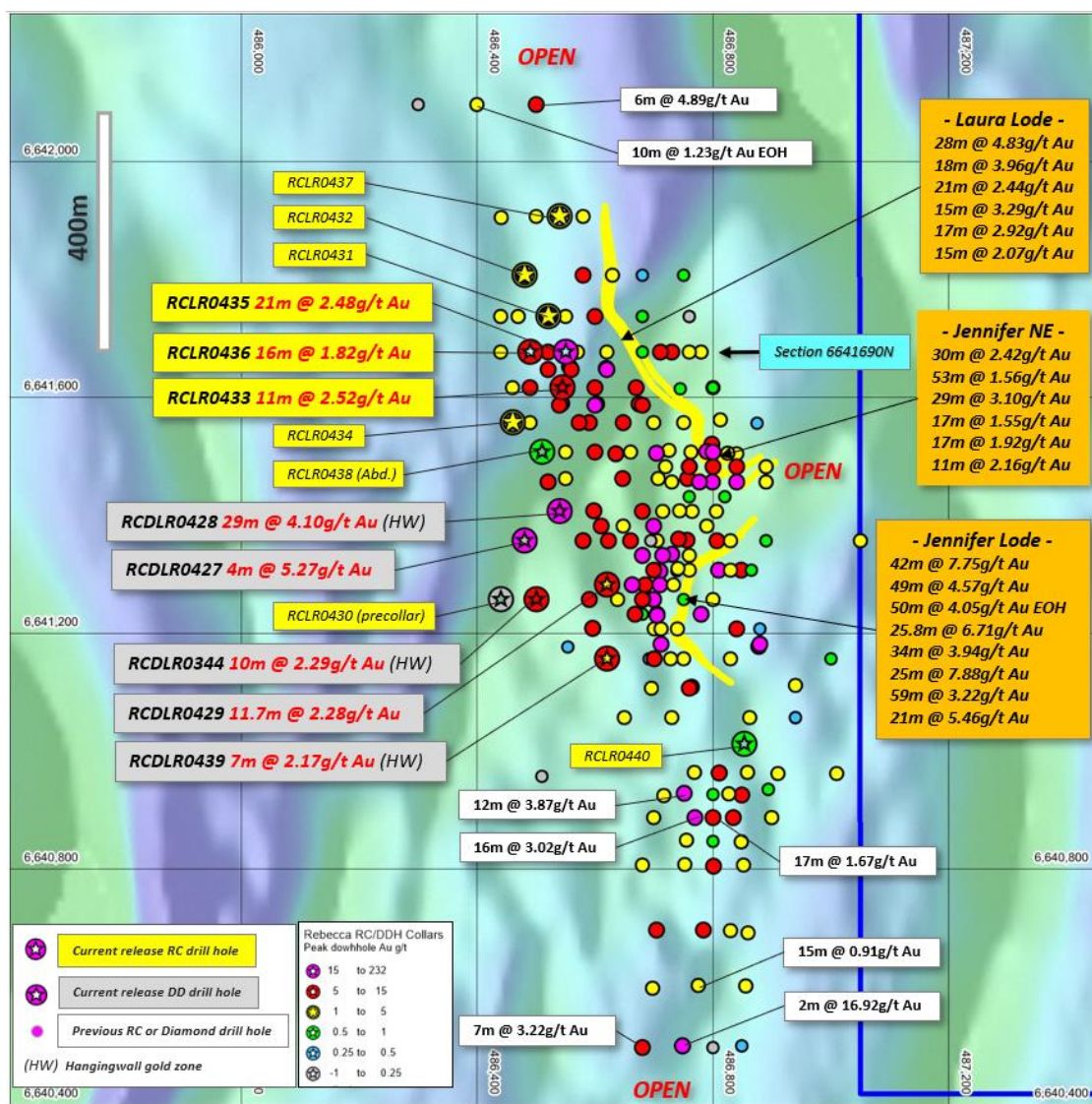


Figure 1. **Rebecca** discovery area showing drill collars in this release as stars labelled with hole ID on aeromagnetic image. Significant new intercepts labelled, yellow boxes RC & grey boxes diamond holes. All drill collars are colour coded for peak downhole gold assay and the location of the Jennifer;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

## Jennifer Lode

Ongoing infill and exploration drilling around Jennifer Lode has continued to build geological confidence in this important high-grade surface. Four diamond ‘tails’ have been drilled, of which three have assay results reported here (Figure 2). These deeper holes drilled at Jennifer targets have subsequently identified potential for high-grade ‘hangingwall’ positions, and this area has become another significant area of interest moving forward.

Down-dip exploration diamond hole RCDLR0427 on Section 6641360N intersected **4m @ 5.27g/t Au** from 379m (including **1m @ 17.46g/t Au**), supported by a nearby zone of **13.45m @ 0.91g/t Au** from 356m, confirming that the mineralised system remains open into this area.

Delineation diamond hole RCDLR0429 intersected a zone of strong alteration and traces of visible gold returning **11.75m @ 2.28g/t Au** from 229.3m.

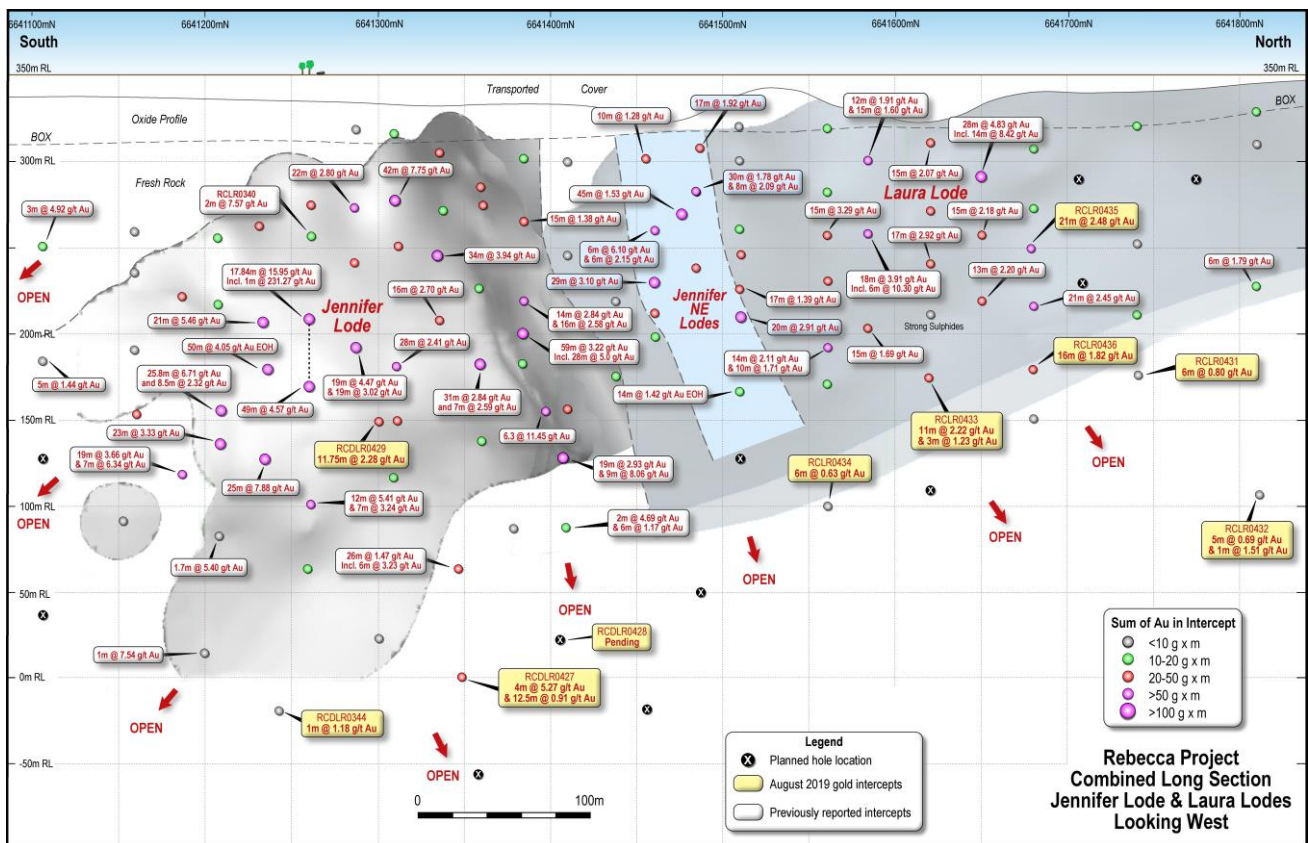


Figure 2. Combined Jennifer Lode, Jennifer NE and Laura Lode long-projection looking west. Note Jennifer NE (blue shade) is superimposed over Laura surface. New exploration intercepts shown in yellow boxes & proposed pierce points in the current campaign are shown as black dots.

Assay results from RCDLR0428 on Section 6641410N are yet to be returned.

Whilst the projected Jennifer surface appears to narrow in deeper drill holes drilled to date, the sulphides and alteration zone remains open, and the Company will continue to test new structural positions at depth and along strike. Importantly the Company has observed a marked increase in mineralisation in adjacent ‘hangingwall’ positions to the west of the Lode, including a strong intercept of **29m @ 4.10g/t Au** in the RC precollar section of RCDLR0428 (see ASX: AOP 5<sup>th</sup> Aug 2019),

demonstrating the potential for variations in mineralisation positions at depth. This intercept and other hangingwall positions will receive ongoing RC/Diamond drilling to build geological understanding, while infill and step-out drilling over the coming months will continue to infill and delineate mineralisation on the Jennifer Lode surface.

### Laura Lode

Infill and down-dip drilling has been ongoing on Laura Lode following the identification of higher-grade zones including **14m @ 8.41g/t Au** and **10m @ 6.32g/t Au** (see ASX: AOP “New High-Grade Hits Lake Rebecca Gold Project” 27<sup>th</sup> June 2019). Laura Lode is located 300m to the north of Jennifer Lode and within the Rebecca mineralisation corridor.

Eight additional drill holes were completed, including testing of down-dip positions and infill holes to confirm lode geometry. One hole did not reach target depth. The remaining holes cut the lode surface where expected, with true width intercepts returned including **21m @ 2.48g/t Au** from 109m in RCLR0435 (incl. 1m @ 15.10g/t Au) & **16m @ 1.82g/t Au** from 174m in RCLR0436 on Section 6641680N (see Figure 3), and **11m @ 2.52g/t Au** from 171m in RCLR0433.

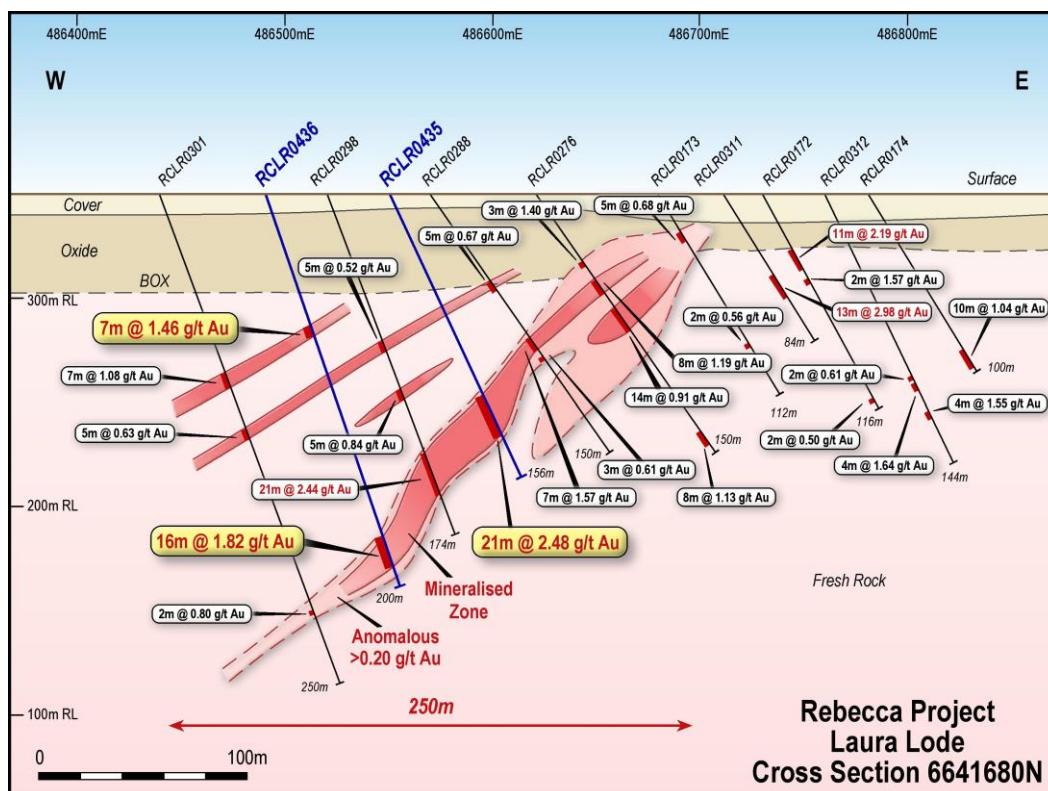


Figure 3. East-west cross section Laura Lode 6641680N looking north showing new gold intercepts (yellow boxes) and previous gold intercepts. Note ‘hangingwall’ and ‘footwall’ mineralisation in this area.

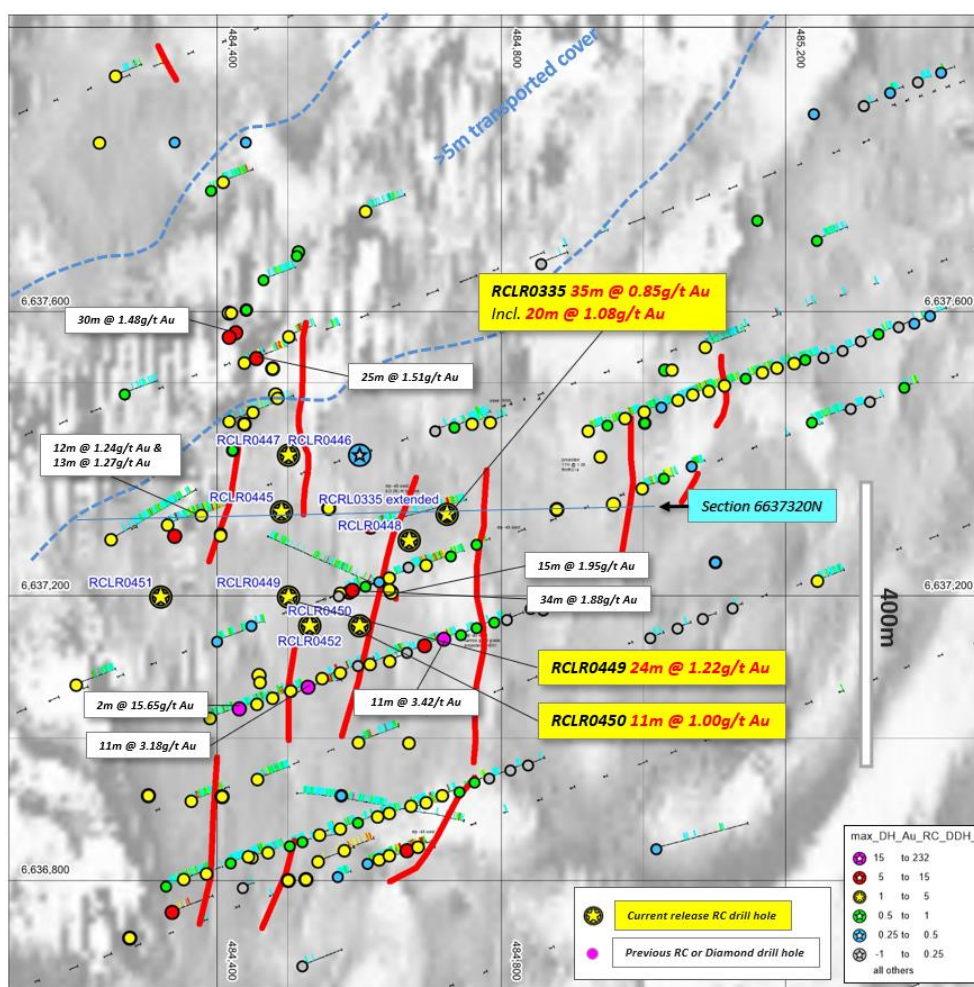
Laura Lode intercepts are interpreted to be close to true width and define a consistent west-dipping tabular body of disseminated sulphide mineralisation that remains open at depth and along strike. Zones of sub-parallel gold mineralisation are also seen to the west and east of the Lode (Figure 3) that may develop into important surfaces as drilling continues.

Shallow RC exploration drilling is continuing to the north of Laura where recent step-out exploration drilling intersected results to **6m @ 4.89g/t Au & 10m @ 1.23g/t EOH** (see ASX: AOP 5<sup>th</sup> August 2019).

## Duchess

Located 4km south of the Jennifer, further shallow RC exploration drilling at Duchess has continued to build geological knowledge in this area, where previous drilling<sup>1</sup> has identified west-dipping sulphide lodes and significant gold results across a prospect approximately 1km long by 700m wide (Figure 4).

Drill holes reported here confirmed multiple parallel zones of sulphide alteration are present, with standout gold intercepts of **22m @ 1.22g/t Au** from 180m in RCLR0449, **35m @ 0.85g/t Au\*** (including **20m @ 1.04g/t Au**) from 165m in RCLR0452 (Figure 5) and **11m @ 1.00g/t Au** from 115m in RCLR0450. **Intersections at Duchess are interpreted to be close to true width.**

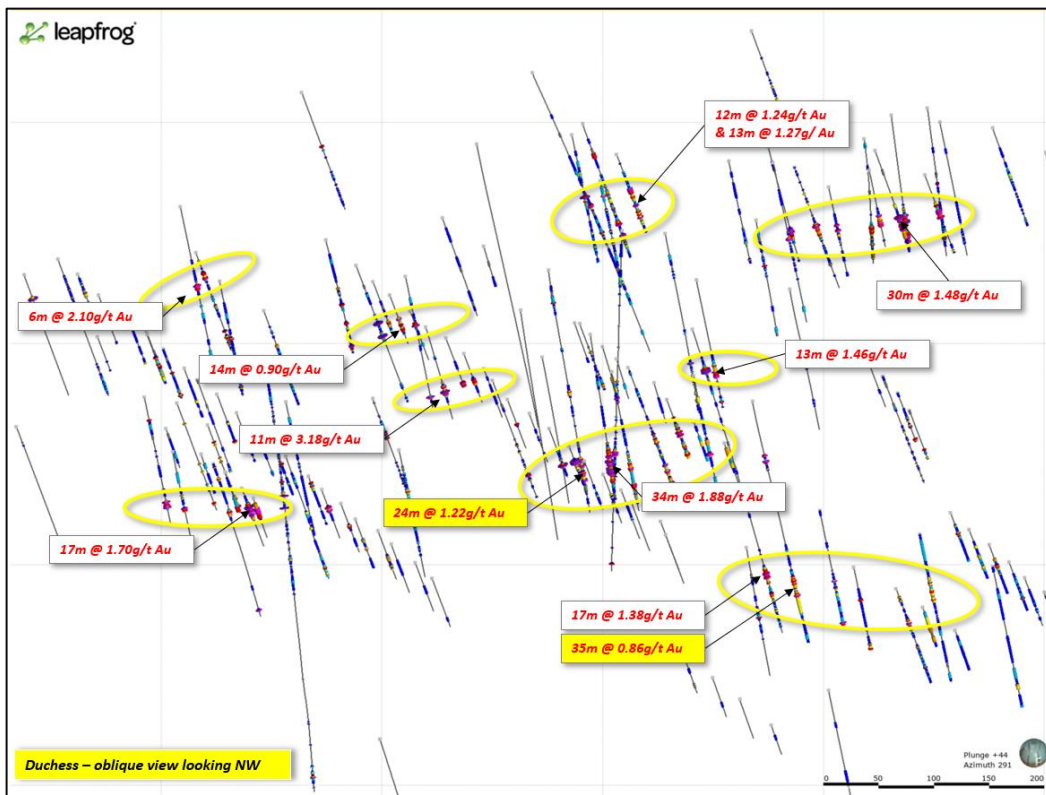
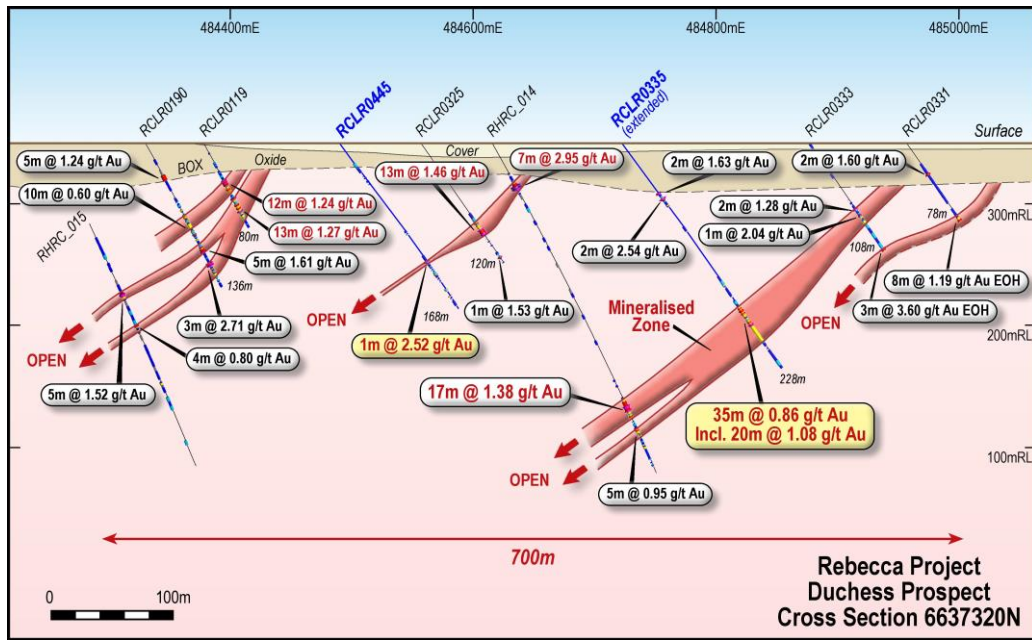


**Figure 4. Duchess Prospect showing drill collars in this release as stars labelled with hole ID on ground magnetic image. Significant new intercepts labelled. All drill holes are colour coded for peak downhole gold assay and the location of stacked sulphide lodes are projected to surface as red linework. \*Refer to Note 1 for prior ASX reporting.**

Numerous narrower gold intercepts were also returned from the prospect (see Table 2), as well as widespread >0.20g/t Au anomalism including 38m @ 0.55g/t Au from 142m in RCLR0452.

Apollo's geological understanding at Duchess is evolving as drilling continues, with west-dipping sheets of alteration and disseminated sulphide now being traced over the length of the prospect (red Apollo Consolidated Limited

lines in Figure 4), while zones of significant (>1.0g/t Au) gold mineralisation are located in places along those surfaces (Figure 6). Each of these zones remain open at depth and strike.



Shallow exploration drilling is set to continue at Duchess with a focus on delineating the multiple mineralised positions identified to date.

### Discussion and Next Work

**Drilling continues at the Project**, with additional focus on building geological information around significant ‘hangingwall’ intercepts identified to the west of Jennifer Lode, including an exceptional intercept of **29m @ 4.10g/t Au** in RCDLR0428, in a position approximately 100m to the west of Jennifer.

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.

**Additional RC drilling is underway on the open northern and southern extensions of the Rebecca gold corridor, and in the Jennifer Lode area. Further shallow infill and exploration RC drilling is also planned along the strongly mineralised Duke surface, at Duchess and Cleo (Figure 7).**

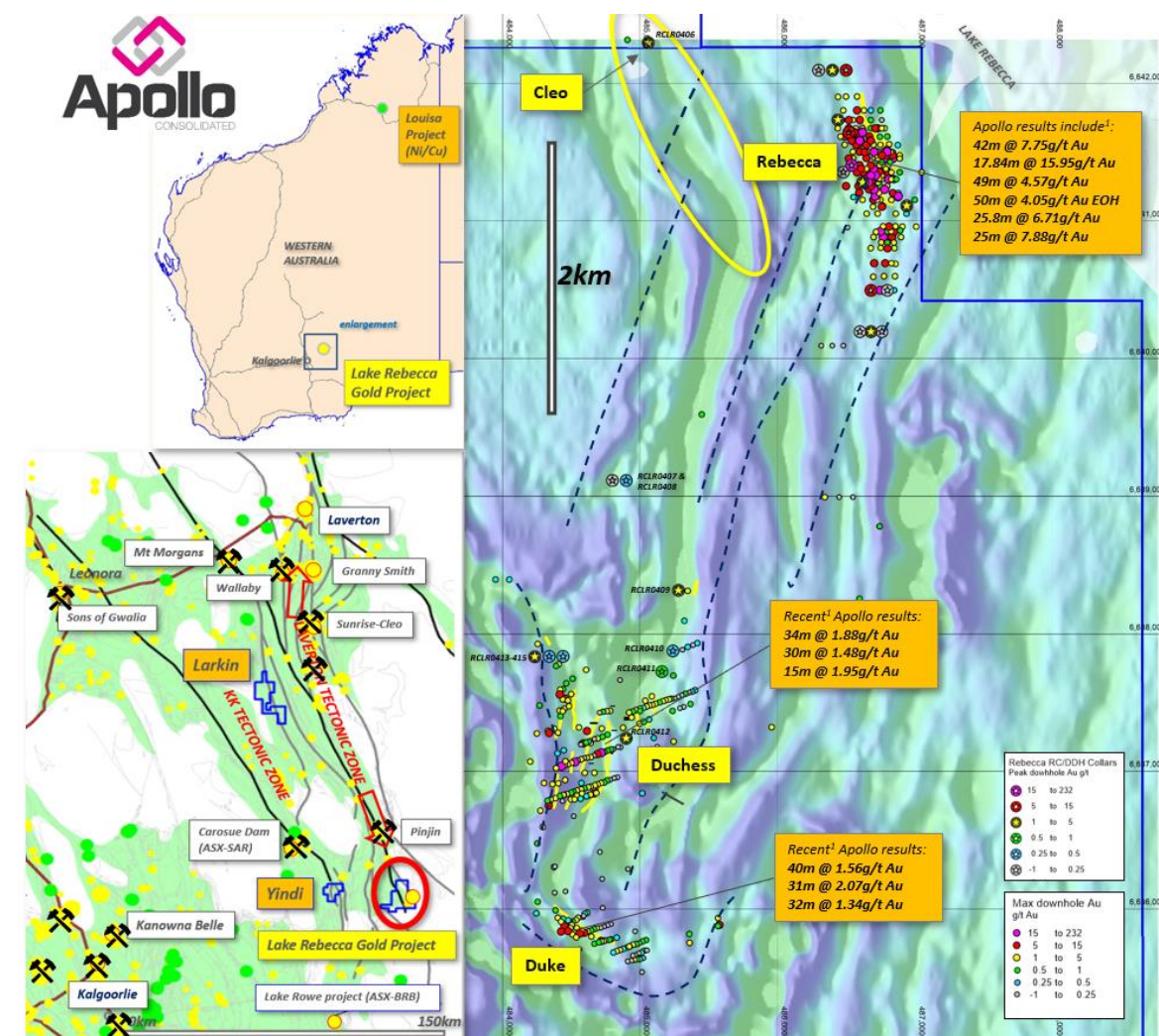


Figure 7. Location of Lake Rebecca Project (left), and current exploration drilling areas (right) on aeromagnetic image. All previous RC & diamond drill holes colour coded for peak downhole gold assay & selected Apollo intercepts<sup>1</sup> also shown.

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, 18th & 27th June 2019, and 5th August 2019.

Table 1. Rebecca Drill Hole Details

Hole	Prospect	AMG E	AMG N	Dip	Azimuth	EOH Depth	Intercept	From
RCLR0430	Jennifer precollar	486440	6641260	-65	88	130	NSR	
RCLR0431	Laura	486520	6641740	-90	0	216	6m @ 0.76g/t Au	33
							5m @ 1.33g/t Au*	65
							6m @ 0.80g/t Au	169
							6m @ 0.90g/t Au	200
RCLR0432	North of Laura	486480	6641810	-90	0	270	4m @ 0.85g/t Au	53
							1m @ 1.32g/t Au	220
							5m @ 0.69g/t Au	249
							1m @ 1.51g/t Au	258
RCLR0433	Laura	486544	6641620	-90	0	204	1m @ 5.46g/t Au	64
							9m @ 0.99g/t Au	100
							3m @ 1.23g/t Au	161
							<b>11m @ 2.52g/t Au</b>	171
							1m @ 1.28g/t Au	185
							1m @ 2.84g/t Au	189
							1m @ 1.55g/t Au	199
RCLR0434	Laura	486460	6641560	-80	90	276	4m @ 0.58g/t Au	106
							5m @ 1.25g/t Au*	155
							5m @ 0.59g/t Au*	170
							5m @ 0.78g/t Au*	190
							4m @ 0.59g/t Au	233
							6m @ 0.63g/t Au	254
RCLR0435	Laura	486550	6641680	-65	90	156	<b>21m @ 2.48g/t Au</b>	109
						<i>incl.</i>	<b>1m @ 15.10g/t Au</b>	127
							4m @ 0.61g/t Au	144
RCLR0436	Laura	486490	6641680	-72	90	204	<b>7m @ 1.46g/t Au</b>	65
							<b>16m @ 1.82g/t Au</b>	174
RCLR0437	North of Laura	486540	6641910	-55	90	150	3m @ 1.44g/t Au	61
							3m @ 0.52g/t Au	66
							4m @ 1.04g/t Au	72
RCLR0438	Laura	486510	6641510	-80	90	146	abandoned before target	
RCLR0439	Jennifer HW Explor.	486620	6641160	-80	90	252	<b>7m @ 2.17g/t Au*</b>	68
							9m @ 0.79g/t Au	168
							2m @ 4.65g/t Au EOH	250
RCLR0440	Rebecca Sth	486853	6641015	-60	90	144	5m @ 0.52g/t Au*	105
<b>RCDLR0344 extended</b>	Jennifer	486500	6641260	-65	90	481	1m @ 1.18g/t Au	420
<b>RCDLR0427</b>	Jennifer	486480	6641360	-70	88	457	6m @ 0.60g/t Au	140
							1m @ 1.08g/t Au	189
							6m @ 1.09g/t Au	237
							<b>13.45m @ 0.91g/t Au</b>	356
							<b>4m @ 5.27g/t Au</b>	379
						<i>incl.</i>	<b>1m @ 17.46g/t Au</b>	379
							1m @ 2.40g/t Au	396
							0.8m @ 2.12g/t Au	418.2
							1m @ 1.31g/t Au	432
							1m @ 1.78g/t Au	435
<b>RCDLR0428</b>	Jennifer	486540	6641410	-64	90	423.9	PENDING	
<b>RCDLR0429</b>	Jennifer	486620	6641285	-60	90	279.8	<b>11.75m @ 2.28g/t Au</b>	229.3



Table 2. Duchess Drill Hole Details

Hole	Prospect	AMG E	AMG N	Dip	Azimuth	EOH Depth	Intercept	From
RCLR0441	Duke NE	485920	6636400	-55	90	138	NSR	
RCLR0442	Duke NE	485850	6636400	-55	90	138	NSR	
RCLR0443	Duke NE	486250	6637000	-55	90	138	NSR	
RCLR0444	Duke NE	486150	6637000	-55	90	138	1m @ 1.50g/t Au	115
RCLR0445	Duchess	484490	6637320	-55	90	168	1m @ 2.52g/t Au	121
RCLR0446	Duchess	484600	6637400	-55	90	132	NSR	
RCLR0447	Duchess	484500	6637400	-55	90	108	1m @ 1.82g/t Au	
RCLR0448	Duchess	484670	6637280	-55	90	100	5m @ 0.61g/t Au*	20
							5m @ 0.98g/t Au*	60
							4m @ 1.91g/t Au	72
RCLR0449	Duchess	484500	6637200	-65	90	220	1m @ 1.63g/t Au	31
							5m @ 1.79g/t Au	115
							<b>24m @ 1.22g/t Au</b>	<b>180</b>
RCLR0450	Duchess	484600	6637160	-55	90	138	6m @ 0.57g/t Au	103
							<b>11m @ 1.00g/t Au</b>	<b>115</b>
RCLR0451	Duchess	484320	6637200	-55	90	244	5m @ 1.28g/t Au	72
							2m @ 2.50g/t Au	125
							4m @ 0.62g/t Au	240
RCLR0452	Duchess	484530	6637160	-65	90	220	1m @ 2.45g/t Au	72
							1m @ 1.22g/t Au	98
							1m @ 2.00g/t Au	142
							7m @ 0.69g/t Au	155
							5m @ 0.52g/t Au	165
							3m @ 1.20g/t Au	174
							2m @ 0.64g/t Au	184
						<i>within anomalous zone</i>	38m @ 0.55g/t Au	142
RCRL0335 extended	Duchess	484723	6637317	-55	90	228	<b>35m @ 0.85g/t Au*</b>	165
						<i>incl.</i>	<b>20m @ 1.04g/t Au*</b>	165
							5m @ 0.50g/t Au*	220

### 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 30<sup>th</sup> 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<sup>2</sup> 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	<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 2-3kg 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 2-3kg 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 3kg sample</li> <li>• Wet samples are spear-sampled obliquely through bulk 1m sample to collect a representative 2-3kg sample, lab sample is dried on site.</li> <li>• NQ2 sized diamond core collected from angled drill holes</li> <li>• Core was drilled starting from the final depth of earlier RC pre-collars</li> <li>• Certified Reference Standards inserted every ~40samples, 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 (Genalysis code FA50) and reported at a 0.01ppm threshold</li> </ul>
Drilling	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• <i>Drill type (eg core, reverse circulation, open-hole hammer, rotary air</i></li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Separate RC and diamond rigs supplied by Raglan Drilling</li> </ul>

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
<i>techniques</i>	<i>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).</i>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Standard tube NQ2 oriented core collected</li> <li>• Reverse Circulation drilling, 4.5 inch rods &amp; face-sampling hammer</li> </ul>
<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>• Core was measured, and any core loss recorded. Very high-quality core was obtained, with close to 100% recovery</li> <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 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</li> </ul>

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
<i>Sub-sampling techniques and sample preparation</i>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li><i>If core, whether cut or sawn and whether quarter, half or all core taken.</i></li> <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>drillhole were collected and stored into chip trays for future geological reference</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>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</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. 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 2-3kg range are considered sufficient to accurately represent the gold content in the drilled metre at this project</li> <li>Diamond core was cut in half lengthways and half-core lengths up to 1.5m in length were submitted for assay</li> <li>Remaining half core is retained in core trays for future study</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</i></li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>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</li> <li>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.</li> </ul>

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
	<i>of accuracy (ie lack of bias) and precision have been established.</i>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>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</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>
<i>Verification of sampling and assaying</i>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li><i>The verification of significant intersections by either independent or alternative company personnel.</i></li> <li><i>The use of twinned holes.</i></li> <li><i>Documentation of primary data, data entry procedures, data verification, data storage (physical and electronic) protocols.</i></li> <li><i>Discuss any adjustment to assay data.</i></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>
<i>Location of data points</i>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li><i>Accuracy and quality of surveys used to locate drill holes (collar and down-hole surveys), trenches, mine workings and other locations used in Mineral Resource estimation.</i></li> <li><i>Specification of the grid system used.</i></li> <li><i>Quality and adequacy of topographic control.</i></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>
<i>Data spacing and distribution</i>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li><i>Data spacing for reporting of Exploration Results.</i></li> <li><i>Whether the data spacing and distribution is sufficient to establish the degree of geological and grade continuity appropriate for the Mineral Resource and Ore Reserve estimation procedure(s) and classifications applied.</i></li> <li><i>Whether sample compositing has been applied.</i></li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Diamond drillholes were completed 25-40m apart to test around existing mineralised RC intercepts, and on sections 25m to 50m apart.</li> <li>RC drilling was completed at 25m &amp; 50m 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</li> </ul>

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
		<p>targeted. Further infill drilling may be required to establish continuity and grade variation around the holes</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <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>
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>

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
<i>Exploration done by other parties</i>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li><i>Acknowledgment and appraisal of exploration by other parties.</i></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 past work is captured to GIS.</li> <li>The quality of the earlier work appears to be good.</li> </ul>
<i>Geology</i>	<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>
<i>Drill hole Information</i>	<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</i></li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Refer to Table in body of announcement</li> </ul>



Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
	<i>explain why this is the case.</i>	
<i>Data aggregation methods</i>	<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>
<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 diamond core.</li> <li>Second stage testing reported 5<sup>th</sup> April 2019 on 6 composite fresh-rock mineralised RC intercepts returned an average 93% gold</li> </ul>

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
		recovery.
<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>