

ASX ANNOUNCEMENT

By e-lodgement

1st October 2019



Wide & Shallow Gold Zones at Lake Rebecca Gold Project



Apollo Consolidated Limited (ASX: AOP) is pleased to provide an update from the ongoing drilling program at its flagship **Lake Rebecca Gold Project** in Western Australia. These results bring up to date exploration, delineation & precollar drilling progress at the **Rebecca, Duke** and **Duchess** gold systems. **Highlights include:**

Jennifer Lode Hangingwall Targets

- ❖ New 'hangingwall' intercepts of **16m @ 3.24g/t Au** in hole RCLR0453, and **30m @ 1.45g/t Au*** in hole RCLR0481, within wide zones of gold anomalism
- ❖ Drilling continues to test around recently discovered high-grade hangingwall mineralisation (see ASX: AOP 'Apollo Hits 29m @ 4.10g/t Au at Rebecca' 5th Aug 2019), as well as infill and step-down targets at **Jennifer Lode** and **Laura Lode**
- ❖ Precollars prepared for future diamond 'tails' into hangingwall and Lode targets

Duke (RC exploration holes)

- ❖ Wide & shallow mineralisation extends eastern part of the **Duke** gold system
- ❖ **40m @ 1.03g/t Au*** in RCRL0465 starting at 5m depth, and **12m @ 1.45g/t Au** in RCLR0466 from 60m depth.
- ❖ Drilling continues to delineate a >300m long mineralised zone

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

DRILLING PROGRESS UPDATE

This release continues the flow of strong drilling results from the ongoing exploration and delineation drill program at the Company's **Lake Rebecca Gold Project**. Assay results for 31 drill-holes mostly shallow RC drill holes (for 4,900m) are reported here, of which 19 RC holes were drilled in the **Rebecca** corridor/discovery area (Figure 1), including precollars in preparation for diamond 'tails' into **Jennifer Lode** hangingwall targets and deeper Jennifer and **Laura Lode** positions, as well as step-out exploration holes into the northern and southern parts of the Rebecca mineralisation corridor.

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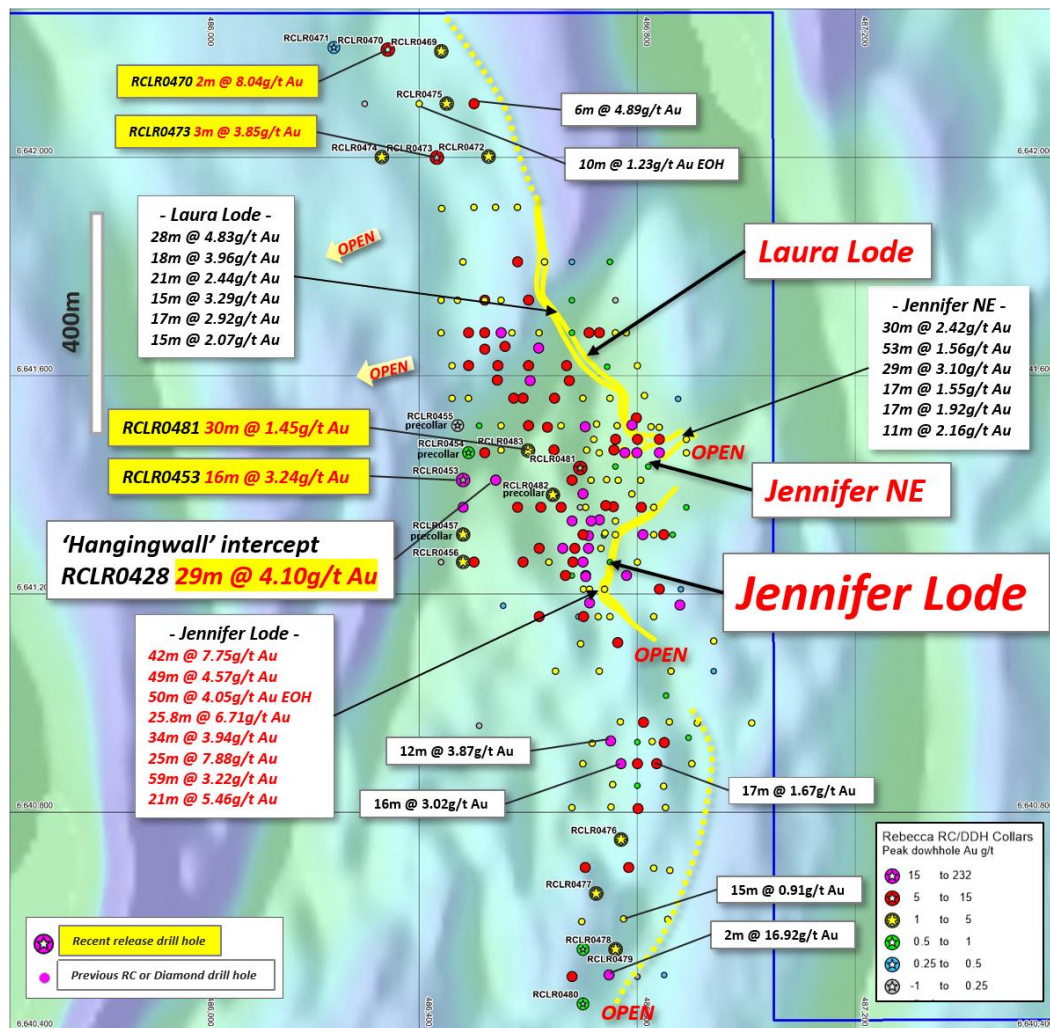


Figure 1. **Rebecca Corridor** discovery area showing drill collars in this release as stars labelled with hole ID on aeromagnetic image. Significant new intercepts labelled in yellow boxes. All drill collars are colour coded for peak downhole gold assay and the location of the Jennifer; Jennifer NE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

Five delineation and step-out RC holes were also drilled at **Duke**, as well as six step-out exploration RC holes at **Duchess**.

More significant gold intercepts have been returned from the emerging 'hangingwall' positions at Rebecca, continuing to build our knowledge of the large mineralised system at the Project, while Duke has delivered new wide & shallow gold mineralisation. The location of all Rebecca corridor drill holes reported here are shown in Figure 1, and significant results are outlined below in text boxes, while all intercepts are detailed in Tables 1 and 2.

Jennifer Lode 'Hangingwall' Targets

Ongoing exploration drilling around **Jennifer Lode** and the emerging 'hangingwall' mineralisation continues to evolve with further drilling required to build geological understanding of this area particularly around a recent strong intercept of **29m @ 4.10g/t Au** in RCDLR0428 (see ASX: AOP 5th Aug 2019).

To follow-up the RCDLR0428 hit, several precollar RC holes have been drilled in preparation for diamond tails (see Figure 1 & Table 1) and to date only two RC holes have been completed to target depth.

Of the two completed holes, RCLR0453 on Section 6641410N intersected a strongly mineralised true-width intercept of **16m @ 3.24g/t Au** (including 1m @ 25.6g/t Au) from 222m, in a position equivalent to a southern continuation of **Laura Lode** (see Figure 2), and disseminated sulphides with anomalous gold mineralisation in the deeper parts of the hole.

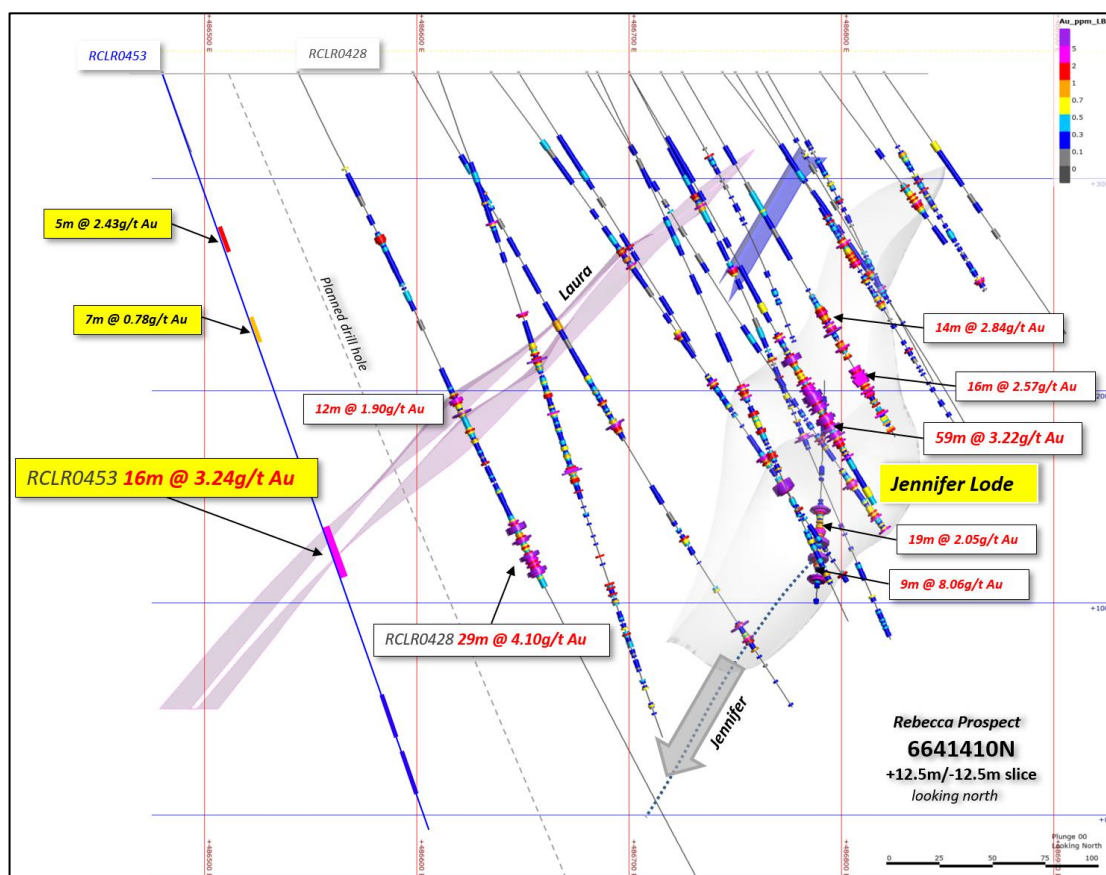


Figure 2. Section 6641410N slice through the Rebecca Leapfrog model showing trace of RCLR0453 and new mineralised intervals in yellow boxes. Selected Jennifer Lode and Laura Lode intervals labelled. Note that the Jennifer Lode surface sits largely to the south of this section, and Jennifer NE and Laura Lode mineralisation lies to the north.

The intercept in RCLR0453 provides another example of strong gold mineralisation emerging well to the west of **Jennifer Lode**, and opens the potential for new Laura Lode extensional targets southward and at depth.

On Section 6641435N, RC hole RCLR0481 tested a target up-dip and to the south of the RCDLR0428 hit, intersecting a zone of **30m @ 1.45g/t Au*** from 180m in the targeted position, and within an exceptionally wide zone of >0.20g/t gold anomalism totaling **140m @ 0.59g/t Au*** (Figure 3).

*Note these intercepts incorporate composite samples that will be resampled at 1m intervals.

The RCLR0481 intercept strongly supports the geological interpretation in this area, and the presence of significant gold anomalism points to excellent potential in this largely under-tested area. The Company's forward work program has infill and delineation drilling continuing along the length of the Jennifer Lode to Laura Lode area, including additional dedicated tests into these exciting Jennifer 'hangingwall' (& Laura 'footwall') positions.

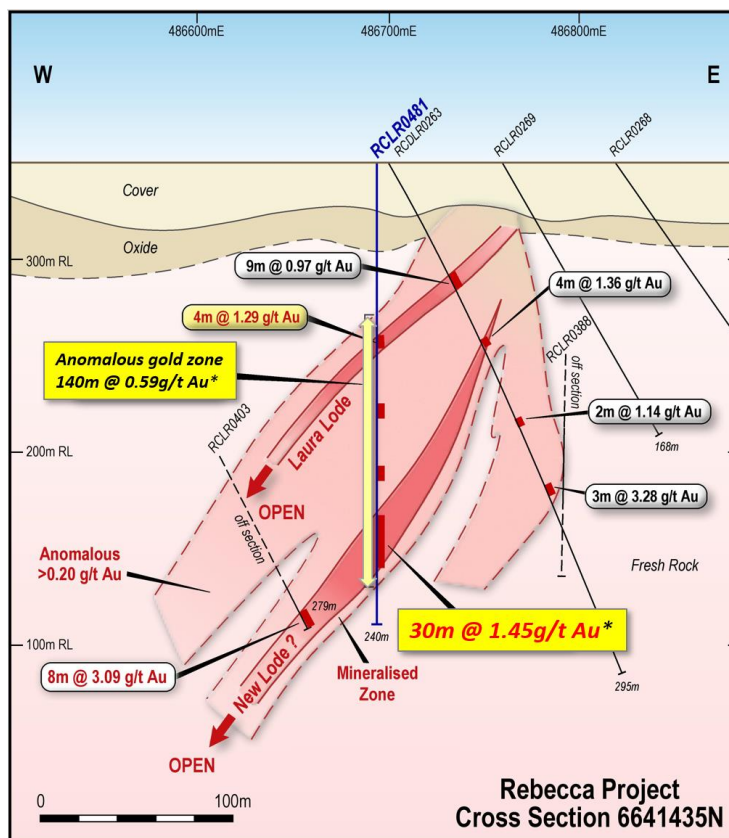


Figure 3. Section 6641435N showing trace of RCLR0481 and new mineralised intervals in yellow boxes. Note Jennifer Lode sits to the south of this section, and Jennifer NE and Laura Lode mineralisation is located immediately to the north.

Rebecca Corridor Exploration Drilling

Step-out exploration holes into the northern and southern parts of the Rebecca mineralised corridor have **extended the length of the overall mineralised corridor to at least 1.7km** (6640500N to 6642200N) and provided additional confidence in the geological interpretation. Seven shallow RC holes on three 100m spaced traverses in the northern sector (Figure 1) returned results of **2m @ 8.04g/t Au** from 87m in RCLR0470, and **3m @ 3.85g/t Au** from 39m in RCLR0473 and multiple additional 1m to 5m wide gold intercepts. Multiple narrow zones were also returned from five shallow holes at the open southern limit of the Rebecca drilling (Table 1).

Duke

Five shallow delineation and step-out RC holes were drilled at **Duke**, a strongly mineralised gold surface located 5km south of Jennifer (Figure 4). **A standout intercept of 40m @ 1.03g/t Au** was returned from 5m depth in RCRL0465 (Figure 5).

This hit comprises oxidised material and points to potential for important near-surface material at this location. Note this intercept incorporated several composite samples that will now be resampled at 1m intervals.

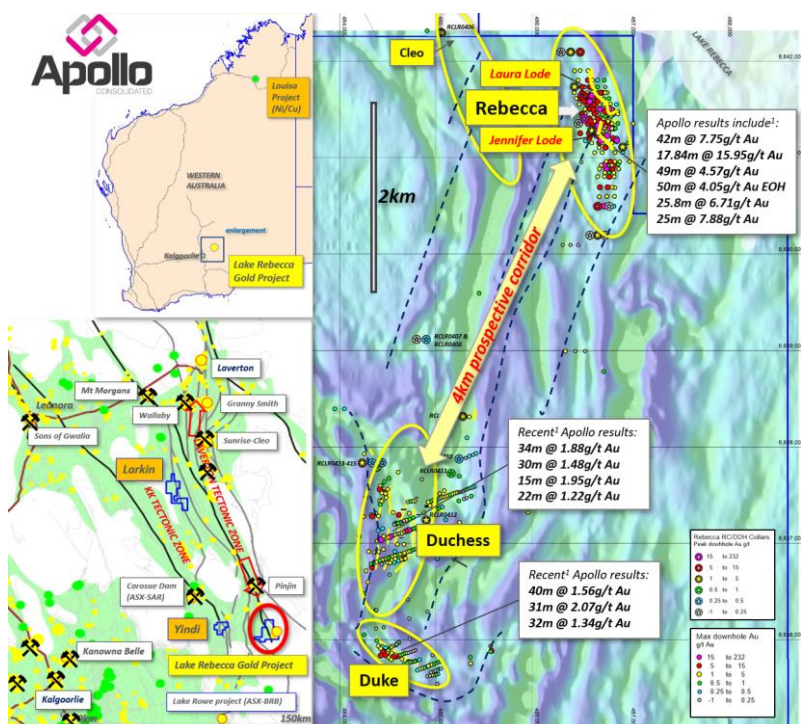


Figure 4. Location of Lake Rebecca Project (left), and current exploration drilling areas (right) on aeromagnetic image. All previous RC & diamond drill holes colour coded for peak downhole gold assay & selected Apollo intercepts¹ also shown.

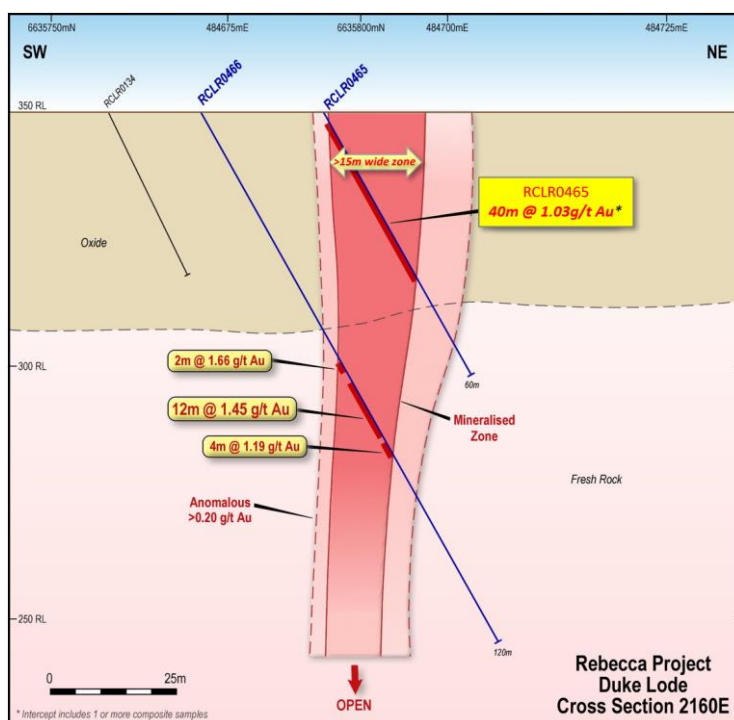


Figure 5. Duke local grid cross-section 2160E looking northwest, showing new gold intercepts (yellow boxes).

RCLR0466 tested the mineralised zone below oxidation on the same section (Figure 5) and returned several >1g/t Au intercepts around a central zone of **12m @ 1.45g/t Au** from 60m.

The RCRL0465 intercept shows that the Duke mineralised structure is at least 15m wide near surface in this location, and the current drilling has extended the mineralised zone to over 300m (see long section view in Figure 6).

Apollo's past drilling¹ has demonstrated the surface has potential for higher grade shoots with intercepts to **31m @ 2.07g/t Au** (including 5m @ 6.41g/t Au) in RCLR0379 that remain open to depth.

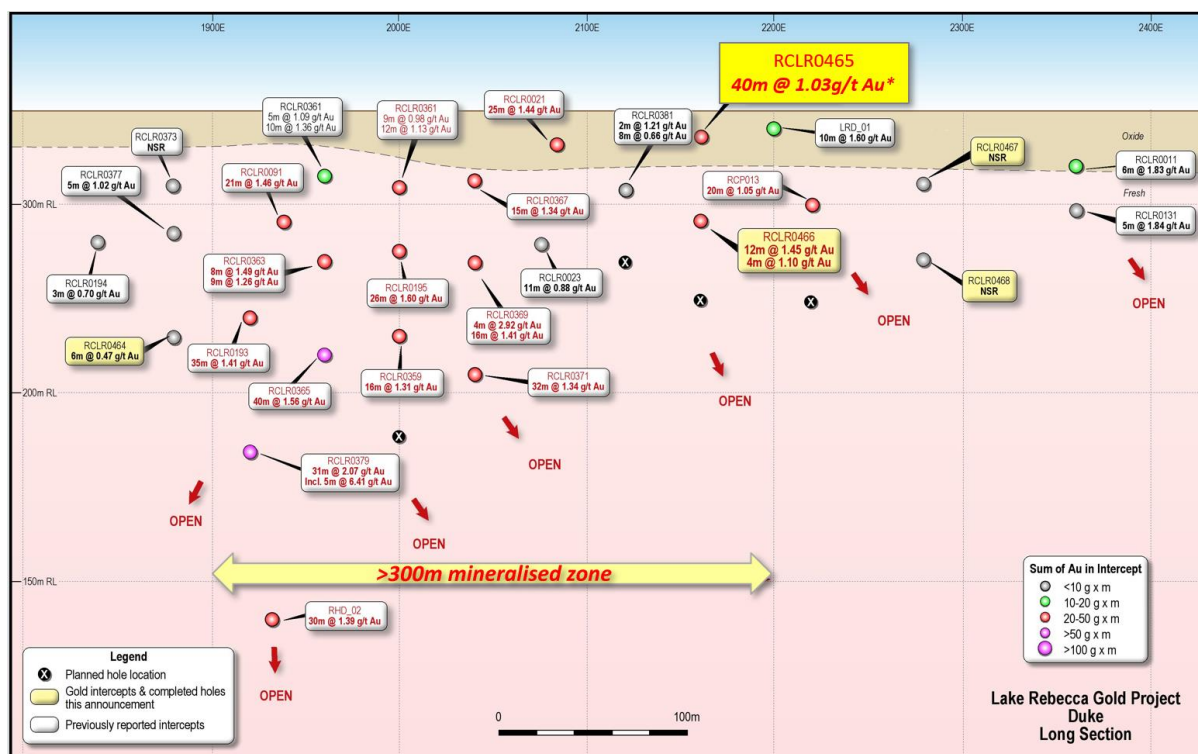


Figure 6. Duke local grid long-section looking northeast showing the current drilling (yellow boxes), previous drill intercepts¹, and planned drilling locations. Note strong mineralised intercepts have now been returned over at least 300m of strike.

The Duke surface remains under-explored, particularly to the east into a soil-covered area. Step-out and delineation drilling will continue along this surface.

All Duke and Duchess drill hole details are shown in Table 2.

Discussion and Next Work

Drilling continues at the Project, with focus on building geological information around significant 'hangingwall' intercepts identified to the west of Jennifer Lode, and now including potential high-grade Laura Lode mineralisation extending southward into this area.

The Lake Rebecca Project continues to offer strong potential for commercial development, and it is expected that the Company will maintain an active drilling program for the remainder of 2019 as it heads toward maiden resource estimation.

Exploration drilling remains focussed on 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 will also continue to delineate the mineralised positions at Duke and Duchess as well as commence exploration of the 4km long highly prospective structural corridor between the Rebecca discoveries and Duchess (Figure 4).

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, 5th August 2019, and 3rd September 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 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 also retains valuable direct exposure to highly prospective landholdings in **Côte d'Ivoire** via a **20% free carry to Decision to Mine** over Exore Resources' (ASX: ERX) **Bagoe** and **Liberty** permits in northern Côte d'Ivoire. Exore has been carrying out a vigorous exploration and delineation campaign over key mineralised trends led by aircore and RC and diamond drilling. The free-carried position delivers Apollo valuable direct exposure to this developing project and shareholders may follow exploration progress by referring to ASX: ERX releases.

Apollo holds 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** as well as an Inferred Mineral Resource Estimate of 34,000 ounces at 2.4g/t Au at 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 the 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

Table 1. Rebecca Drill Hole Details

Hole	Prospect	AMG E	AMG N	Dip	Azimuth	EOH Depth	Intercept	From
RCLR0453	Jennifer Hangingwall	486480	6641410	-70	90	372	5m @ 2.43g/t Au	96
							1m @ 2.20g/t Au	138
							3m @ 0.91g/t Au	142
							16m @ 3.24g/t Au	222
						<i>incl.</i>	1m @ 25.60g/t Au	234
RCLR0454	Hangingwall Precollar	486490	6641460	-70	90	96	NSR	
RCLR0455	Laura (abandoned)	486470	6641510	-80	90	38	not sampled	
RCLR0456	Jennifer Hangingwall	486480	6641260	-70	90	344	2m @ 2.74g/t Au	118
							5m @ 0.90g/t Au*	215
							4m @ 0.57g/t Au	315
							1m @ 2.18g/t Au	326
							2m @ 0.72g/t Au	330
RCLR0457	Hangingwall Precollar	486480	6641310	-70	90	232	1m @ 2.58g/t Au	111
							3m @ 0.89g/t Au	141
RCLR0469	Rebecca North	486440	6642196	-55	90	144	5m @ 1.16g/t Au*	65
							5m @ 0.56g/t Au*	100
RCLR0470	Rebecca North	486342	6642199	-55	90	144	2m @ 8.04g/t Au	87
							3m @ 0.98g/t Au	107
							5m @ 1.96g/t Au*	130
RCLR0471	Rebecca North	486243	6642203	-55	90	138	NSR	
RCLR0472	Rebecca North	486527	6642003	-55	90	144	1m @ 2.78g/t Au	48
							1m @ 1.78g/t Au	53
							5m @ 1.10g/t Au*	65
RCLR0473	Rebecca North	486432	6642001	-55	90	150	3m @ 3.85g/t Au	39
							2m @ 0.74g/t Au	50
							5m @ 0.52g/t Au*	60
RCLR0474	Rebecca North	486331	6642002	-55	90	162	2m @ 1.10g/t Au	127
RCLR0475	Rebecca North	486450	6642100	-55	90	144	3m @ 1.11g/t Au	82
							1m @ 2.32g/t Au	88
RCLR0476	Rebecca South	486770	6640751	-55	90	150	2m @ 1.28g/t Au	92
							5m @ 0.60g/t Au*	105
RCLR0477	Rebecca South	486724	6640652	-55	90	150	3m @ 1.36g/t Au	137
RCLR0478	Rebecca South	486760	6640550	-55	90	150	1m @ 1.23g/t Au	45
							4m @ 0.94g/t Au	48
							3m @ 1.22g/t Au	123
RCLR0479	Rebecca South	486700	6640550	-55	90	162	3m @ 0.69g/t Au	93
							3m @ 0.67g/t Au	99
							2m @ 0.92g/t Au	105
RCLR0480	Rebecca South	486700	6640450	-55	90	150	NSR	
RCLR0481	Jennifer Hangingwall	486695	6641432	-90	0	240	4m @ 1.29g/t Au	90
							1m @ 1.42g/t Au	98
							5m @ 0.70g/t Au*	130
							5m @ 0.68g/t Au*	160
							30m @ 1.45g/t Au*	180
						<i>within anomalous zone</i>	140m @ 0.59g/t Au	75
RCLR0482	Hangingwall Precollar	486645	6641383	-84	266	180	5m @ 0.92g/t Au*	35
							14m @ 0.59g/t Au*	51
							5m @ 0.54g/t Au*	70
							5m @ 1.52g/t Au*	140
							5m @ 1.92g/t Au*	155
							15m @ 1.19g/t Au*	170
							3m @ 1.04g/t Au*EOH	195
						<i>within anomalous zone</i>	78m @ 0.63g/t Au	115
RCLR0483	Hangingwall Precollar	486599	6641464	-82	90	144	5m @ 0.98g/t Au*	50
							2m @ 0.99g/t Au	70
							5m @ 0.70g/t Au*	95

Table 2. Duke & Duchess Drill Hole Details

Hole	Prospect	AMG E	AMG N	Dip	Azimuth	EOH Depth	Intercept	From
RCLR0458	Duchess	484602	6637480	-55	90	126	NSR	
RCLR0459	Duchess	484892	6637479	-55	90	132	NSR	
RCLR0460	Duchess	484684	6637563	-55	90	138	NSR	
RCLR0461	Duchess	484578	6637565	-55	90	131	5m @ 0.52g/t Au*	30
RCLR0462	Duchess	484346	6637404	-70	90	180	5m @ 0.61g/t Au*	70
							3m @ 0.79g/t Au	85
							1m @ 1.34g/t Au	93
							5m @ 1.13g/t Au*	140
							5m @ 0.53g/t Au*	155
RCLR0463	Duchess	484544	6637286	-55	90	216	4m @ 1.24g/t Au	92
							5m @ 0.73g/t Au	112
							3m @ 2.23g/t Au	192
RCLR0464	Duke	484406	6635886	-65	35	174	1m @ 1.04g/t Au	133
							6m @ 0.57g/t Au	143
							4m @ 0.92g/t Au* EOH	170
RCLR0465	Duke	484683	6635792	-60	35	60	40m @ 1.03g/t Au*	5
RCLR0466	Duke	484675	6635775	-60	35	120	2m @ 1.66g/t Au	54
							12m @ 1.45g/t Au	60
							4m @ 1.19g/t Au	75
RCLR0467	Duke	484823	6635779	-55	215	102	NSR	
RCLR0468	Duke	484836	6635801	-55	215	162	5m @ 0.58g/t Au*	30

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"> 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. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> 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 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	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Drill type (eg core, reverse circulation, open-hole hammer, rotary air blast, auger, Bangka, sonic, etc) and details (eg core diameter, triple or standard tube, depth of diamond tails, face-sampling bit or other 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> RC Rig supplied by Raglan Drilling of Kalgoorlie Standard Reverse Circulation drilling, 4.5 inch rods & face-sampling

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
	<i>type, whether core is oriented and if so, by what method, etc).</i>	hammer
<i>Drill sample recovery</i>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • <i>Method of recording and assessing core and chip sample recoveries and results assessed.</i> • <i>Measures taken to maximise sample recovery and ensure representative nature of the samples.</i> • <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> 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • RC samples sieved and logged at 1m intervals by supervising geologist, sample quality, moisture and any contamination also logged. • All RC samples were dry and of good quality • RC Booster and auxiliary air pack used to control any 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. • All drill samples in this release were dry in both oxide and fresh rock profile • Sample quality and recovery was good using the techniques above, no material bias is expected in high-recovery samples obtained
<i>Logging</i>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • <i>Whether core and chip samples have been geologically and geotechnically logged to a level of detail to support appropriate Mineral Resource estimation, mining studies and metallurgical studies.</i> • <i>Whether logging is qualitative or quantitative in nature. Core (or costean, channel, etc) photography.</i> • <i>The total length and percentage of the relevant intersections logged.</i> 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 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

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
Sub-sampling techniques and sample preparation	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • <i>If core, whether cut or sawn and whether quarter, half or all core taken.</i> • <i>If non-core, whether riffled, tube sampled, rotary split, etc and whether sampled wet or dry.</i> • <i>For all sample types, the nature, quality and appropriateness of the sample preparation technique.</i> • <i>Quality control procedures adopted for all sub-sampling stages to maximise representivity of samples.</i> • <i>Measures taken to ensure that the sampling is representative of the in situ material collected, including for instance results for field duplicate/second-half sampling.</i> • <i>Whether sample sizes are appropriate to the grain size of the material being sampled.</i> 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 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 • 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 and 1 x blank submitted per drill hole • 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	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • <i>The nature, quality and appropriateness of the assaying and laboratory procedures used and whether the technique is considered partial or total.</i> • <i>For geophysical tools, spectrometers, handheld XRF instruments, etc, the parameters used in determining the analysis including instrument make and model, reading times, calibrations factors applied and their derivation, etc.</i> • <i>Nature of quality control procedures adopted (eg standards, blanks, duplicates, external laboratory checks) and whether acceptable levels of accuracy (ie lack of bias) and precision have been established.</i> 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 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	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> 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. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> 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 drives As this is an early-stage program there were no pre-existing drill intercepts requiring twinned holes
Location of data points	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> 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. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> 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	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> 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. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> RC drilling was completed at between 200m & 40m 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	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> 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. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Drillholes were oriented along AMGZ51 east-west, north-south or 035 degree oriented local grid lines. 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 drill hole. Mineralised intervals reported from Duchess are almost 100% true width, while at Duke intervals are interpreted to be 50%-60% true width, depending on local changes in

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
Sample security	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <i>The measures taken to ensure sample security.</i> 	<p>the orientation of mineralised lodges</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> 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	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <i>The results of any audits or reviews of sampling techniques and data.</i> 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> 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	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <i>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.</i> <i>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.</i> 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> The Lake Rebecca Gold Project 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	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <i>Acknowledgment and appraisal of exploration by other parties.</i> 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> 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 RAB and aircore drilling on oblique and east-west drill lines, and progressed to broad RC and minor diamond drilling over mineralised bedrock at the Duchess (previously 'Redskin') and Duke prospects. Minor RC drilling was carried out at the Rebecca (previously 'Bombora') prospect area. Historical RC and diamond drilling results at Duchess are available under GSWA Open File report numbers A33425, A48218, A51529, A55172 & A65129. The project has a good digital database of previous drilling, and all

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
		<p>past work is captured to GIS.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 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. • Regional mapping and airborne geophysical surveys were completed at the time, and parts of the tenement were IP surveyed. • The quality of the earlier work appears to be good.
<p><i>Geology</i></p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • <i>Deposit type, geological setting and style of mineralisation.</i> 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Dominantly granite and gneiss with minor zones of amphibolite and metamorphosed ultramafic rocks. • Mineralisation is associated with zones of disseminated pyrrhotite and chalcopyrite associated with increased deformation and silicification. There is a positive relationship between sulphide and gold and limited relationship between quartz veining and gold. • Geochemical depletion is seen in the oxide profile, no significant supergene enrichment had been noted.
<p><i>Drill hole Information</i></p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • <i>A summary of all information material to the understanding of the exploration results including a tabulation of the following information for all Material drill holes:</i> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ◦ <i>easting and northing of the drill hole collar</i> ◦ <i>elevation or RL (Reduced Level – elevation above sea level in metres) of the drill hole collar</i> ◦ <i>dip and azimuth of the hole</i> ◦ <i>down hole length and interception depth</i> ◦ <i>hole length.</i> • <i>If the exclusion of this information is justified on the basis that the information is not Material and this exclusion does not detract from the understanding of the report, the Competent Person should clearly explain why this is the case.</i> 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Refer to Table in body of announcement

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
Data aggregation methods	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <i>In reporting Exploration Results, weighting averaging techniques, maximum and/or minimum grade truncations (eg cutting of high grades) and cut-off grades are usually Material and should be stated.</i> <i>Where aggregate intercepts incorporate short lengths of high grade results and longer lengths of low grade results, the procedure used for such aggregation should be stated and some typical examples of such aggregations should be shown in detail.</i> <i>The assumptions used for any reporting of metal equivalent values should be clearly stated.</i> 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> 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. Drill hole intercepts reported may also include one or more composite sample of >0.50g/t Au grade. These are later re-sampled at 1m intervals using the split sample as described above. 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.
Relationship between mineralisation widths and intercept lengths	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <i>These relationships are particularly important in the reporting of Exploration Results.</i> <i>If the geometry of the mineralisation with respect to the drill hole angle is known, its nature should be reported.</i> <i>If it is not known and only the down hole lengths are reported, there should be a clear statement to this effect (eg 'down hole length, true width not known').</i> 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> 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	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <i>Appropriate maps and sections (with scales) and tabulations of intercepts should be included for any significant discovery being reported These should include, but not be limited to a plan view of drill hole collar locations and appropriate sectional views.</i> 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Appropriate diagrams are in body of this report
Balanced reporting	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <i>Where comprehensive reporting of all Exploration Results is not practicable, representative reporting of both low and high grades and/or widths should be practiced to avoid misleading reporting of Exploration Results.</i> 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Refer to Table showing all down-hole mineralised intercepts >0.50g/t Au in the current drill program
Other substantive exploration	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <i>Other exploration data, if meaningful and material, should be reported including (but not limited to): geological observations; geophysical survey results; geochemical survey results; bulk samples – size and method of treatment; metallurgical test results; bulk density,</i> 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Preliminary bottle-roll metallurgical test-work reported from Rebecca 5th Jan 2018 and 8th April 2019 showed average 94.5% and 93% gold recoveries in multiple composite samples of fresh mineralised sulphidic material. Results to date suggest the mineralisation is

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<i>data</i>	<i>groundwater, geotechnical and rock characteristics; potential deleterious or contaminating substances.</i>	<i>suitable for conventional processing & cyanide extraction.</i>
<i>Further work</i>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <i>The nature and scale of planned further work (eg tests for lateral extensions or depth extensions or large-scale step-out drilling).</i> <i>Diagrams clearly highlighting the areas of possible extensions, including the main geological interpretations and future drilling areas, provided this information is not commercially sensitive.</i> 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> 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 IP surveys may be commissioned