

Bellevue

GOLD LIMITED

Bellevue Gold Mine

"A forgotten treasure"
Unlocking the potential of
one of Australia's historic
great high-grade gold mines

Global Inferred Resource
1.8 Moz @ 11.1g/t gold
& historically produced
800,000oz @ 15g/t gold¹

Significant landholding of
+3,600km in a major gold
producing district

Corporate Directory

Non-Executive Chairman
Mr Kevin Tomlinson

Managing Director
Mr Steve Parsons

Executive Director and Company
Secretary
Mr Michael Naylor

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Further High-Grade Gold Confirmed at Deacon & Mavis Discoveries & Tribune Lode Infill Drilling, Bellevue Gold Project

Deacon & Mavis Lodes are a large-scale high-grade gold discovery:

- *Located in the untested footwall of the historic Bellevue mine.*
- *Target Strike length extended to over 1,700 metres.*
- *Multiple high tenor off hole DHEM conductors detected.*
- *Multiple zones of visible gold mineralization.*
- *So far only broad spaced reconnaissance drilling.*
- *Lode system remains open in every direction.*

Highlights:

- Broad spaced step-out drilling has confirmed further high-grade gold mineralization at the Deacon discovery with **3.8 m @ 13.9 g/t gold** in a zone of quartz, pyrrhotite & visible gold mineralization (DRDD237).
- This drill hit is a **160 metre step-out north of 3.6 m @ 18.3 g/t gold** (DRDD139 and ASX 15/08/19)² and a **260 metre step-out north of 4.4 m @ 62.4 g/t gold** (DRDD218 and ASX 10/09/19).²
- Results are pending on an even larger **350 metre step-out hole to the north** that has **intercepted visible gold mineralization** with results pending (DRDD242).
- The first step-out drill hole testing **120 metres up dip** has intercepted **0.8 m @ 36.9 g/t gold** (DRDD225).
- A step-out hole **800 metres south of 4.4 m @ 64.4 g/t gold** (ASX 10/09/19)² has intercepted a biotite shear with a significant untested off-hole DHEM conductors.
- The Deacon discovery is now defined over 1,700 metres x 260 metres and remains open in every direction.
- The Mavis discovery is located only 60 metres to the east and parallel to Deacon Lode with high-grade gold including **2.2 m @ 38.0 g/t gold** (ASX 10/9/2019)².
- Currently 6 x diamond core rigs targeting discovery step-out at Deacon & Mavis Lodes as well as infilling Tribune (photo below), Viago & Bellevue Surrounds Lodes.



Photos showing portions of drill core from (top) Deacon Lode **3.8 m @ 13.9 g/t gold** DRDD237 (red circles visible gold) & Tribune North infill drill core awaiting results (abundant visible gold) DRDD220.

1. All material assumptions and technical parameters underpinning the Mineral Resource estimate in the ASX announcement dated 11 July 2019 continue to apply and have not materially changed since last reported.

Managing Director Mr Steve Parsons commented:

"The footprint of the Deacon and Mavis discovery continues to expand as exploration progresses with further high-grade drill intersections and significant new untested DHEM conductors defined. This discovery is yet another 'game changer' at the project, given the significant scale and new entirely untested geological sequence to the east which has opened up exploration in the third dimension.

The Bellevue mineralisation system is resembling the beginnings of other significant large scale & long-life operating mines in the Goldfields region of Western Australia due to its large mineralised footprint and multiple lodes.

The DHEM testing has truly been revolutionary for exploration at the Project, allowing the rapid ranking of and targeting of prospective structures. Our exploration strategy utilizing broadly spaced step-out holes followed by the use of DHEM to define the mineralisation panels within the shear network works consistently well for us.

So far at Deacon over 1.7 kilometres of strike has been defined and numerous large scale untested DHEM conductors remain to be drill tested suggesting significant potential to add further high-grade mineralisation to the resource inventory."

Further High-Grade Gold and Significant Strike Extension from the Deacon/Mavis Discovery

Bellevue Gold Limited (ASX: BGL) is pleased to announce further drill results from the recent Deacon & Mavis discovery, located 400 metres east of the historic Bellevue Mine. Recent drilling has focussed on extending the mineralisation up dip and along strike with step outs to the North and the South followed by down hole electro-magnetic (DHEM) surveying.

Each hole drilled into the Deacon target passes through the Bellevue Lode before entering the new discoveries at Deacon and Mavis.

The historic Bellevue Mine covers an area of 1,700 metres x 420 metres and produced ~700,000 ounces from underground (1986-1997) with a further 700,000 ounces @ 9.6 g/t gold of Inferred resources currently hosted in the Bellevue Shear and hangingwall lodes.¹

The total area defined at the Deacon/Mavis target is currently 1,700 metres x 260 metres. The discovery remains open in every direction with drilling underway to test the northern and depth potential as well as infilling the areas outside the DHEM detection radius being currently completed.

The Company views Deacon/Mavis as another significant discovery due to the 'mineralised footprint', DHEM conductors and initial high-grade drill results comparable to the Bellevue Lode.

Mineralisation in the high-grade core of the Deacon discovery has been extended north with **3.8 m @ 13.9 g/t gold** intercepted 160 metres north of the discovery hole intercept of **3.6 m @ 18.3 g/t gold**. Mineralisation has also been extended 120 metres up dip with **0.8 m @ 36.9 g/t gold**.

Results from the Deacon / Mavis Lode now include:

- **3.8 m @ 13.9 g/t gold and 1.7m @ 5.9 g/t gold (DRDD237) – Deacon Lode.**
- **0.8m @ 36.9 g/t gold (DRDD225) – Deacon Lode.**
- **4.4 m @ 62.4 g/t gold (DRDD218)³ – Deacon Lode.**
- **3.6 m @ 18.3 g/t gold including 2.2 m @ 27.8 g/t gold (DRDD130)⁴ – Deacon Lode.**
and 2.2 m @ 38.0 g/t gold including 1.1 m @ 75.3 g/t gold³ – Mavis Lode.
- **1.8 m @ 5.9 g/t gold (DRDD088)⁴**
- **2.0 m @ 4.2 g/t gold and 2.4 m @ 4.9 g/t gold (DRDD086)⁴ – Significant Off Hole EM conductor yet to be tested.**
- **2.5 m @ 5.1 g/t gold (DRDD139)⁴**
- **2.0 m @ 4.9 g/t gold (DRDD110)⁴**
- **9.5 m @ 0.5 g/t gold (DRDD105)⁴ - Furthest northern step-out hole & significant Off Hole EM conductor yet to be tested.**

³ Refer ASX 10/9/19, ⁴Refer ASX 5/8/19. Also review note 2 in end notes.

Further significant mineralisation has also been returned from the Bellevue Lode outside of areas previously mined. Mineralisation at Bellevue has a very strong shoot control to high-grade mineralisation and the majority of gold produced is hosted in a relatively small percentage of the total lode volume. Recent Bellevue Lode drill results include:

- **2.8 m @ 46.9 g/t gold** from 175 m in DRDD242
- **2.1 m @ 7.0 g/t gold** from 84 m in DRDD229

At Deacon to date a total of 17 holes for 15,600 metres have been completed, consisting of 7 new holes and 10 re-entries of existing holes at the Bellevue lode extended into the footwall. Assay and DHEM results have now been received for a further five holes.

Results are pending for the most northern Deacon/Mavis hole completed to date (DRDD242) located a further 350 metres north of hole DRDD237 (**3.8m @ 13.9 g/t gold**) targeting a significant offhole conductor below hole DRDD105. **Two zones of mineralisation were intercepted with trace visible gold logged over 4.4 metres from 627.7 m and 1.6 metres from 655.2 m downhole.**

To the south of Deacon/Mavis a further 200 metres a step out drill hole from the previous southern limit of drilling was completed by extending hole DRDD195. The hole intersected a discrete biotite, pyrrhotite shear with a **significant untested off hole EM conductor**.

The recent southern extension extends the total strike of the Deacon target to 1,700 metres X 260 metres metres. The discovery remains open in every direction with planned drilling to test the northern and depth potential in addition to infilling the areas outside the DHEM detection radius being currently completed

Update on Infill Drilling at Tribune and Viago North Lodes

Infill drilling at Tribune has been progressing well with a total of 21 holes completed on 40 x 20 metre centres.

Drilling has consistently intercepted the Tribune Mineralised Shear Zone at the anticipated horizon and a number of significant intervals are currently being logged.

Drill hole DRDD220 completed at Tribune north area returned a spectacular visible coarse gold interval in a late vein (refer photo on first page). This is the first observation of coarse, high nugget gold at the project, with gold deportment being typically fine grained and well disseminated throughout the mineralised horizons. Results are pending for this interval.

Figure 1: Recent Drill Hole DRDD237, semi massive pyrrhotite, trace chalcopyrite and fine-grained disseminated trace visible gold mineralization from Deacon- interval assayed 3.8 m @ 13.9 g/t Au from 667.1 m downhole.

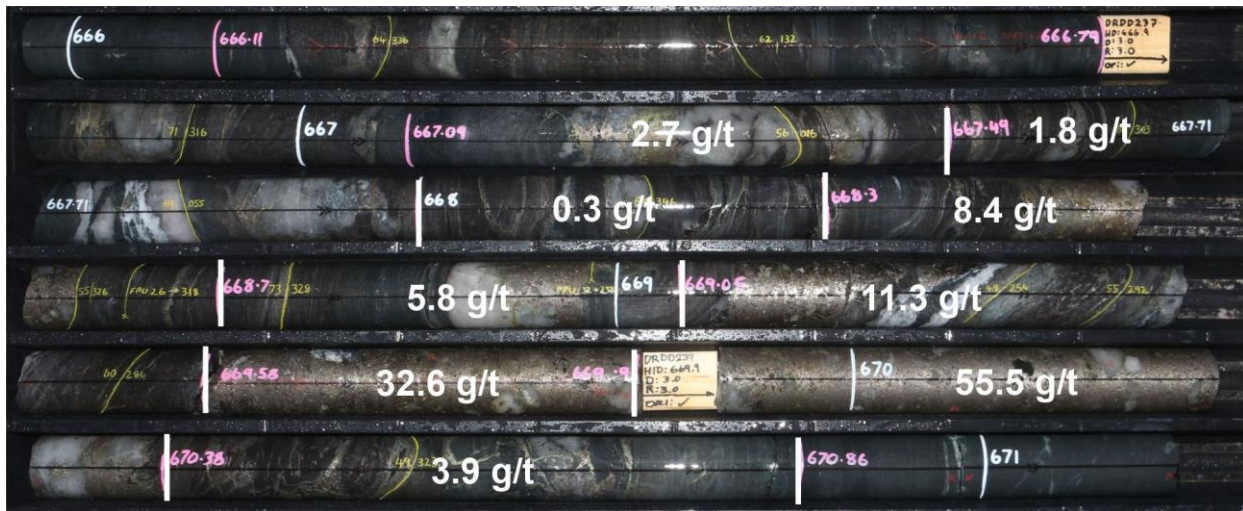


Figure 2: Deacon high grade ore shoot-massive pyrrhotite with trace chalcopyrite, quartz clasts and numerous visible gold grains in DRDD218. Interval assayed 4.4 m @ 62.4 g/t gold from 692 m. (refer asx 10/09/19)



Figure 3: Plan view of Deacon/Mavis discovery showing Bellevue, Tribune and Westralia Lode systems. The current Deacon footprint covers 1,700 metres x 260 metres with a total of 17 holes for 15,600 metres of drilling. The central drilled plate is shown in yellow with drill results including 4.4 m @ 62.4 g/t gold, 3.8 m @ 13.9 g/t gold, 3.6 m @ 18.3 g/t gold. The remainder of the shown DHEM plates are either entirely undrilled or remain inadequately tested. MGA 94 Zone 51 North.

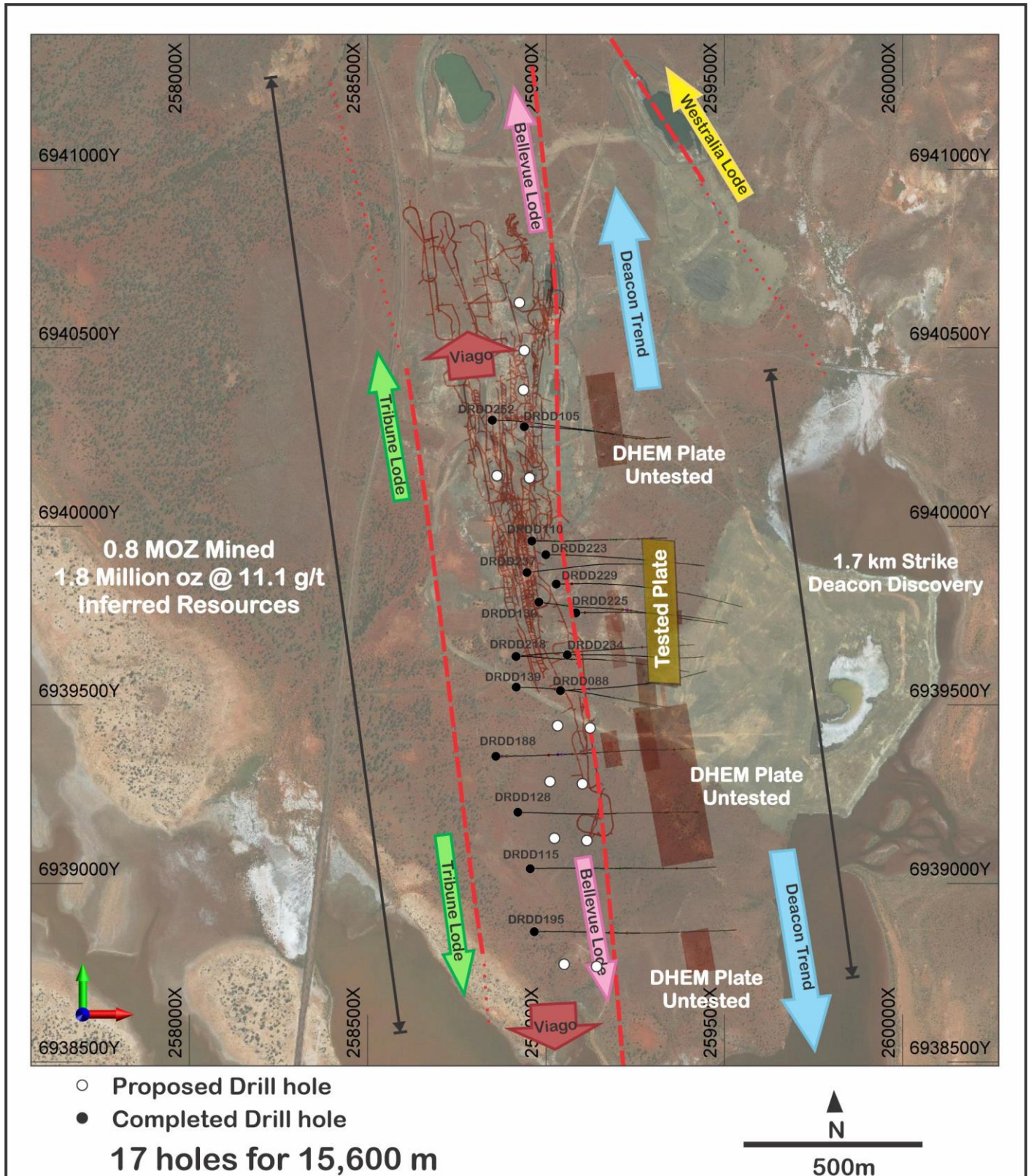


Figure 4: Long section looking east; of the Bellevue Lode system, the new Deacon & Mavis discovery is located immediately below and offset 400 metres to the east of the Bellevue Mine. The main tested plate is shown in annotations and the remainder of the shown DHEM plates are either entirely undrilled or remain inadequately tested. MGA 94 Zone 51 North.

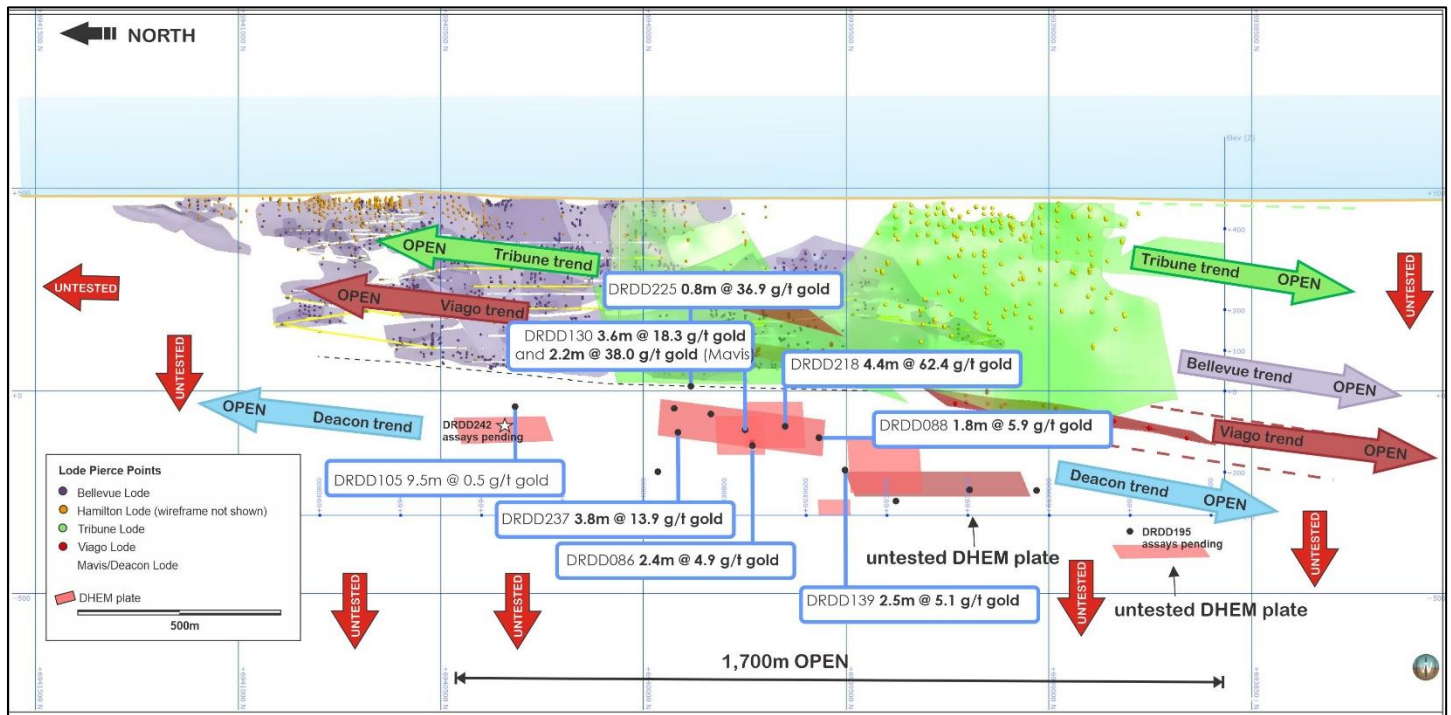


Figure 5: Cross Section through the Bellevue Lode system looking North showing the location of the new Deacon and Mavis Lodes located 400m into the footwall of the Bellevue Lode¹ MGA 94 Zone 51 North.

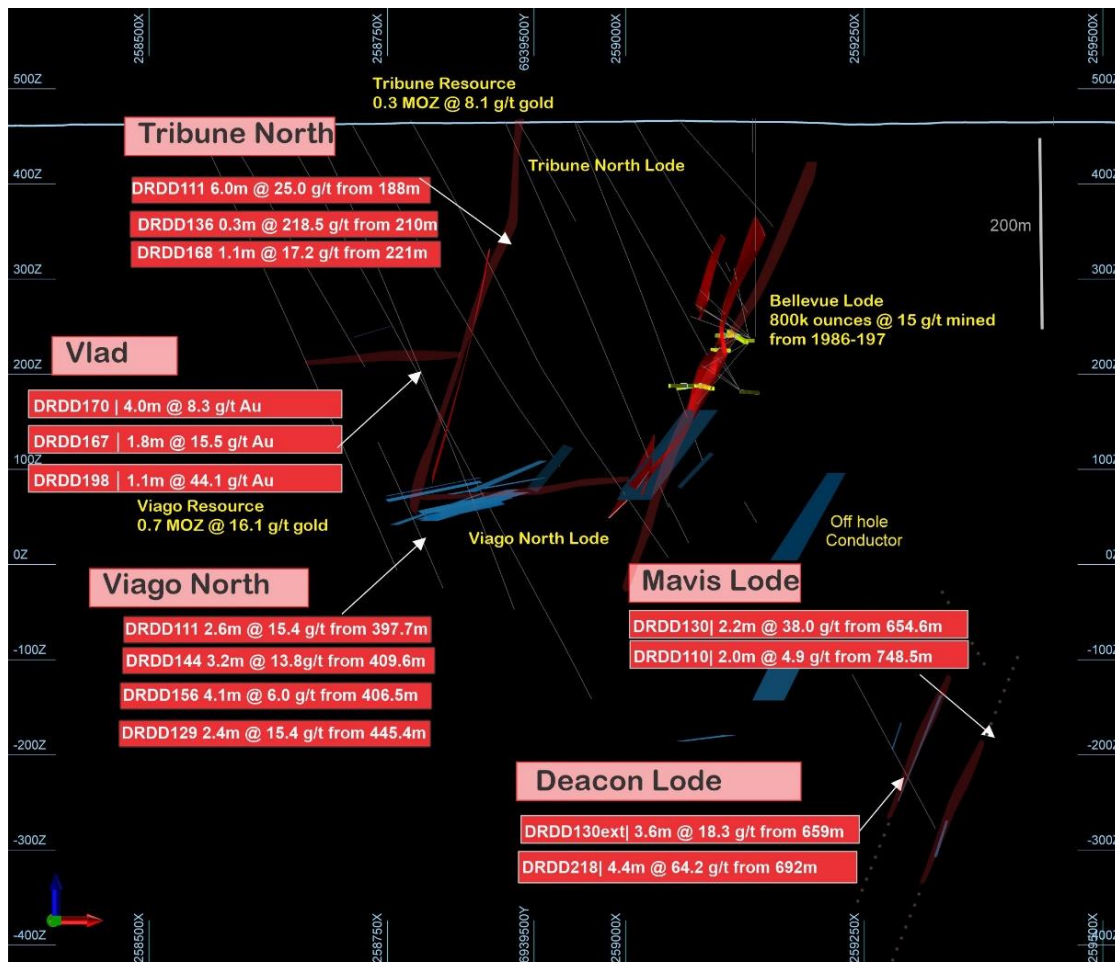


Table 1 - Bellevue global Inferred category resources July 2019 update¹

JORC 2012 Inferred resource estimate at selected lower cut-off grades at the Bellevue Gold Project			
Lower Cut-Off	Tonnes (Mt)	Grade Gold g/t	Gold Million oz
2.0 g/t Au	6.5	9.2	1.9
3.5 g/t Au	5.0	11.1	1.8
5.0 g/t Au	3.8	13.3	1.6

Table 2 - Bellevue global Inferred category resources domains reported at the 3.5 g/t cut¹

Domain	Tonnes (Mt)	g/t gold	Gold Million oz
Bellevue Surrounds	2.3	9.6	0.7
Viago and Viago North Lode	1.3	16.1	0.7
Tribune and Tribune North Lode	1.0	8.1	0.3
Southern Belle Lode	0.4	10.4	0.1
TOTAL	5.0	11.1	1.8

Note: Rounding has been applied to represent appropriate precision Sub domains may not equal total estimate due to rounding

Table 3- Drill Holes and results relating to this announcement

Hole	East MGA	North MGA	RI	Azi	Dip	From	To	Interval	Au	Lode	Comment
DRDD223	258999	6939921	475	90	-60	624.5	624.8	0.3	3.2	Deacon	Assays Pending
DRDD225	259084	6939758	477	90	-61	535.7	536.5	0.8	36.9	Deacon	Assays Pending
DRDD108 ext	258917	6939636	465	90	-60	746.1	747.3	1.2	6.15	Deacon	
DRDD229	259029.303	6939838.46	475.788	90	-60	84	86.1	2.1	7.0	Bellevue	
						616	623.08	7.1	1.3	Deacon	
DRDD237	258947	6939871	472	90	-60	667.1	670.9	3.8	13.9	Deacon	
DRDD237						757.8	759.5	1.7	5.9	Mavis	
DRDD242	258849.639	6940297.54	472	90	-60	175	177.8	2.8	46.9	Bellevue	
										Deacon	Assays Pending
DRDD220	258579.961	6939481.03	462.44	90	-60		Tribune				Assays Pending

For further information regarding Bellevue Gold Ltd please visit the ASX platform (ASX:BGL) or the Company's website www.bellevuegold.com.au

Your faithfully,

Mr Steve Parsons

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Competent Person Statements

Information in this announcement that relates to exploration results is based on, and fairly represents, information and supporting documentation prepared by Mr Sam Brooks, an employee of Bellevue Gold. Mr Brooks is a Member of the Australian Institute of Geoscientists. Mr Brooks has sufficient experience which is relevant to the style of mineralisation and type of deposit under consideration and to the activity which he is undertaking to qualify as a Competent Person (or "CP") as defined in the 2012 Edition of the Australasian Code for Reporting of Information in this announcement that relates to mineral resources. Mr Brooks is an employee and holds securities in Bellevue Gold Limited and consents to the inclusion in this announcement of all technical statements based on his information in the form and context in which they appear.

End Notes

1. All material assumptions and technical parameters underpinning the Mineral Resource estimate in the ASX announcement dated 11 July 2019 continue to apply and have not materially changed since last reported.
2. For full details of these Exploration results, refer to the said Announcement or Release on the said date. Bellevue Gold is not aware of any new information or data that materially affects the information included in the said announcement.

Table 1 - JORC Code, 2012 Edition.

Section 1 Sampling Techniques and Data (Criteria in this section apply to all succeeding sections.)

Section 2 Reporting of Exploration Results (Criteria listed in the preceding section also apply to this section.)

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Table 1 - JORC Code, 2012 Edition.

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 specialized 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"> The holes were sampled by NQ Diamond Core drilling. Sampling was nominally at 1 m intervals however over narrow zones of mineralisation it was as short as 0.2 m. QAQC samples were inserted in the sample runs, comprising gold standards (CRM's or Certified Reference Materials) and commercially sourced blank material (barren basalt). Sampling practice is appropriate to the geology and mineralisation of the deposit and complies with industry best practice.
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 type, whether core is oriented and if so, by what method, etc). 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Diamond coring was undertaken with a modern truck mounted rig and industry recognized quality contractor. Core (standard tube), was drilled at HQ3 size (61.1mm) from surface until competent ground was reached. The hole was then continued with NQ size (45.1mm) to total depth. The core was orientated using a Reflex Ez-Ori tool.
Drill sample recovery	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> 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. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Diamond core recovery was measured for each run and calculated as a percentage of the drilled interval, in weathered material, core recoveries were generally 80 to 90%, in fresh rock, the core recovery was excellent at 100%. There has been no assessment of core sample recovery and gold grade relationship.
Logging	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> 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. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> All core was geologically logged. Lithology, veining, alteration, mineralisation and weathering are recorded in the geology table of the drill hole database. Final and detailed geological logs were forwarded from the field following cutting and sampling. Geological logging of core is qualitative and descriptive in nature.
Sub-sampling techniques and sample preparation	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> If core, whether cut or sawn and whether quarter, half or all core 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 maximize representivity of samples. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Core was cut in half, one half retained as a reference and the other sent for assay. Sample size assessment was not conducted but used sampling size typical for WA gold deposits.

	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> 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. 	
Quality of assay data and laboratory tests	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> 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. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Assaying and laboratory procedures used are NATA certified techniques for gold. Samples were prepared and assayed at NATA accredited Minanalytical Laboratory Services in Perth. All samples are initially sent to Minanalytical sample Preparation facility in Kalgoorlie. Samples submitted for fire assay are weighed, dried, coarse crushed and pulverized in total to a nominal 85% passing 75 microns (method code SP3010) and a 50 g subsample is assayed for gold by fire assay with an AAS finish (method code FA50/AAS). Lower Detection limit 0.005 ppm and upper detection limit 100 ppm gold. Samples reporting above 100 ppm gold are re-assayed by 50 gram fire assay method FA50HAAS which has a lower detection of 50 ppm and an upper detection limit of 800 ppm. This method is used for very high grade samples. Both fire assay methods are considered to be total analytical techniques. Samples submitted for analysis via Photon assay technique were dried, crushed to nominal 85% passing 2mm, linear split and a nominal 500g sub sample taken (method code PAP3512R) The 500g sample is assayed for gold by PhotonAssay (method code PAAU2) along with quality control samples including certified reference materials, blanks and sample duplicates. About the MinAnalytical PhotonAssay Analysis Technique:- <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Developed by CSIRO and the Chrysol Corporation, the PhotonAssay technique is a fast and chemical free alternative to the traditional fire assay process and utilizes high energy x-rays. The process is non-destructive on and utilises a significantly larger sample than the conventional 50g fire assay. MinAnalytical has thoroughly tested and validated the PhotonAssay process with results benchmarked against conventional fire assay. The National Association of Testing Authorities (NATA), Australia's national accreditation body for laboratories, has issued MinAnalytical with accreditation for the technique in compliance with ISO/IEC 17025:2018-Testing. In addition to the Company QAQC samples (described earlier) included within the batch the laboratory included its own CRM's, blanks and duplicates.
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"> Intersection assays were documented by Bellevue's professional exploration geologists and verified by Bellevue's Exploration Manager. No drill holes were twinned. All assay data were received in electronic format from Minanalytical, checked, verified and merged into Bellevue's database. Original laboratory data files in CSV and locked PDF formats are stored together with the merged data. There were no adjustments to the assay data.
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"> All drill collars are located with hand held GPS. These positions are considered to be within 5 metres accuracy in the horizontal plane and less so in the vertical. The positions were subsequently surveyed with a differential GPS system to achieve x – y accuracy of 2 cm and height (z) to +/- 10 cm. All collar location data is in UTM grid (MGA94 Zone 51). Down hole surveys were by a north seeking gyroscope.
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. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> The drill hole intersections are between 40 and 80 m apart which is adequate for a mineral resource estimation at the inferred category. No sample compositing has been applied.

	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Whether sample compositing has been applied. 	
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 mineralized structures is considered to have introduced a sampling bias, this should be assessed and reported if material. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Drill lines are orientated approximately at right angles to the currently interpreted strike of the known mineralization. No bias is considered to have been introduced by the existing sampling orientation.
Sample security	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> The measures taken to ensure sample security. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Samples were secured in closed polyweave sacks for delivery to the laboratory sample receival yard in Kalgoorlie by Bellevue personnel.
Audits or reviews	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> The results of any audits or reviews of sampling techniques and data. 	No audits or reviews 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"> 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 license to operate in the area. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> The Bellevue Gold Project consists of three granted mining licenses M36/24, M36/25, M36/299 and one granted exploration license E36/535. Golden Spur Resources, a wholly owned subsidiary of Bellevue Gold Limited (Formerly Draig Resources Limited) owns the tenements 100%. There are no known issues affecting the security of title or impediments to operating in the area.
Exploration done by other parties	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Acknowledgment and appraisal of exploration by other parties. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Historical work reviewed was completed by a number of previous workers spanning a period of over 100 years. More recently and particularly in terms of the geophysical work reviewed the companies involved were Plutonic Operations Limited, Barrick Gold Corporation and Jubilee Mines NL.
Geology	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Deposit type, geological setting and style of mineralisation. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> The Bellevue Project is located within the Agnew-Wiluna portion of the Norseman-Wiluna Greenstone belt, approximately 40 km NNW of Leinster. The project area comprises felsic to intermediate volcanic sequences, meta-sediments, ultramafic komatiite flows, Jones Creek Conglomerates and tholeiitic meta basalts (Mt Goode Basalt) which hosts the known gold deposits. The major gold deposits in the area lie on or adjacent to north-northwest trending fault zones. The Bellevue gold deposit is hosted by the partly tholeiitic meta-basalts of the Mount Goode Basalts in an area of faulting, shearing and dilation to form a shear hosted lode style quartz/basalt breccia.
Drill hole Information	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> 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: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> 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. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> All requisite drill hole information is tabulated elsewhere in this release.
Data aggregation methods	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> 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. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Drill hole intersections are reported above a lower cut-off grade of 1 g/t Au and no upper cut off grade has been applied. A minimum intercept length of 0.2 m applies to the sampling in the tabulated results presented in the main body of this release. Up to 2 m of internal dilution have been included. No metal equivalent reporting has been applied.
Relationship between mineralisation widths and intercept lengths	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> 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'). 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Drill intersections of the Viago mineralisation is considered very close to true width. For Tribune drill intersections, true width is approximately 70% that of the quoted intersections.

Diagrams	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> 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. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Included elsewhere in this release.
Balanced reporting	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> 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. 	<p>All results above 0.2 m at 1.0 g/t lower cut have been reported from the named lodes</p>
Other substantive exploration data	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> 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. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Down hole electromagnetic surveys support the in hole geological observations and will continue to be used to vector drill targeting.
Further work	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> The nature and scale of planned further work (e.g. 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. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Bellevue Gold Limited is continuing to drill test this new lode with step out and infill drilling in conjunction with shallow infill work at the Tribune Lode, more information is presented in the body of this report. Diagrams in the main body of this document show the areas possible extensions of the lodes. Other targets exist in the project and the company continues to assess these.