

ASX ANNOUNCEMENT

By e-lodgement

4th November 2019



New Gold Lode Confirmed at Lake Rebecca



Apollo Consolidated Limited (ASX: AOP) is pleased to report that the ongoing drilling program at its flagship **Lake Rebecca Gold Project** in Western Australia has confirmed a new strongly mineralised lode position located between the **Jennifer** and **Laura Lodes**. The new surface named '**Maddy Lode**' links Jennifer 'hangingwall' mineralisation to the Jennifer NE mineralisation. Significant new intercepts have been obtained on Maddy Lode, as well as new gold hits along the overlying Laura surface. Both Maddy and Laura lie within the 1.7km long **Rebecca** mineralised corridor.

Highlights include:

Maddy Lode

- ❖ Drilling confirms a continuous surface of mineralisation '**Maddy Lode**' that links the Jennifer 'hangingwall' mineralisation referred to in recent releases, and the near surface '**Jennifer NE**' mineralisation
- ❖ New hits on **Maddy Lode** include **35m @ 1.11g/t Au*** in RCLR0486, **19m @ 1.35g/t Au*** & **16m @ 1.36g/t Au*** in RCLR0487, & **14m @ 1.25g/t Au** in RCLR0485
- ❖ These results add to recently released strong intercepts on the same surface including **29m @ 4.10g/t Au** in RCLR0428 (see ASX: AOP 5th Aug 2019), and **30m @ 1.45g/t Au** in RCLR0481 (see ASX: AOP 1st October 2019), as well as wide **Jennifer NE** intercepts¹
- ❖ The combined **Maddy Lode** surface now extends over more than 200m along strike & is open to the north and west. Diamond drilling 'tails' are now planned to test these open positions

Laura Lode

- ❖ Step-out drilling in southern part of Laura intersects **31m @ 1.45g/t Au** in RCLR0489 and **18m @ 0.94g/t Au** followed by **22m @ 1.30g/t Au** in RCLR0488. New results support **16m @ 3.24g/t Au** reported in RCLR0453 (see ASX: AOP 1st October 2019). Mineralisation is open down dip
- ❖ Delineation drilling at Laura returns **true width** intercepts including **19m @ 2.24g/t Au*** in RCLR0492. Exploration drilling continues to test the Laura surface which has now been delineated over at least 450m strike

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

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DRILLING PROGRESS UPDATE

This release continues the flow of strong drilling results from ongoing exploration and delineation drilling at the Company's **Lake Rebecca Gold Project**. A further 10 reverse circulation (RC) drill holes (for 2,300m) are reported here, all of which were drilled in the **Rebecca** corridor/discovery area (Figure 1). One hole was abandoned at shallow depth, and two holes will be extended as diamond 'tails' to reach target. The remaining drill holes intersected gold mineralisation in target positions and have added geological confidence in the presence of a robust zone of gold mineralisation now named '**Maddy Lode**'.

These results bring up to date all the outstanding drilling completed at the Lake Rebecca Project.

Maddy Lode

Maddy Lode is interpreted as a curved body of disseminated sulphide mineralisation that is sub-parallel to **Jennifer Lode** and incorporates some of the '**Jennifer Hangingwall**' intercepts reported previously¹ and identifies previously unassigned gold intercepts sitting to the west of Jennifer Lode and to the east of Laura Lode. The near-surface expression of this surface was previously described as **Jennifer NE**. The relationship between Lodes is shown in more detail in Figure 2.

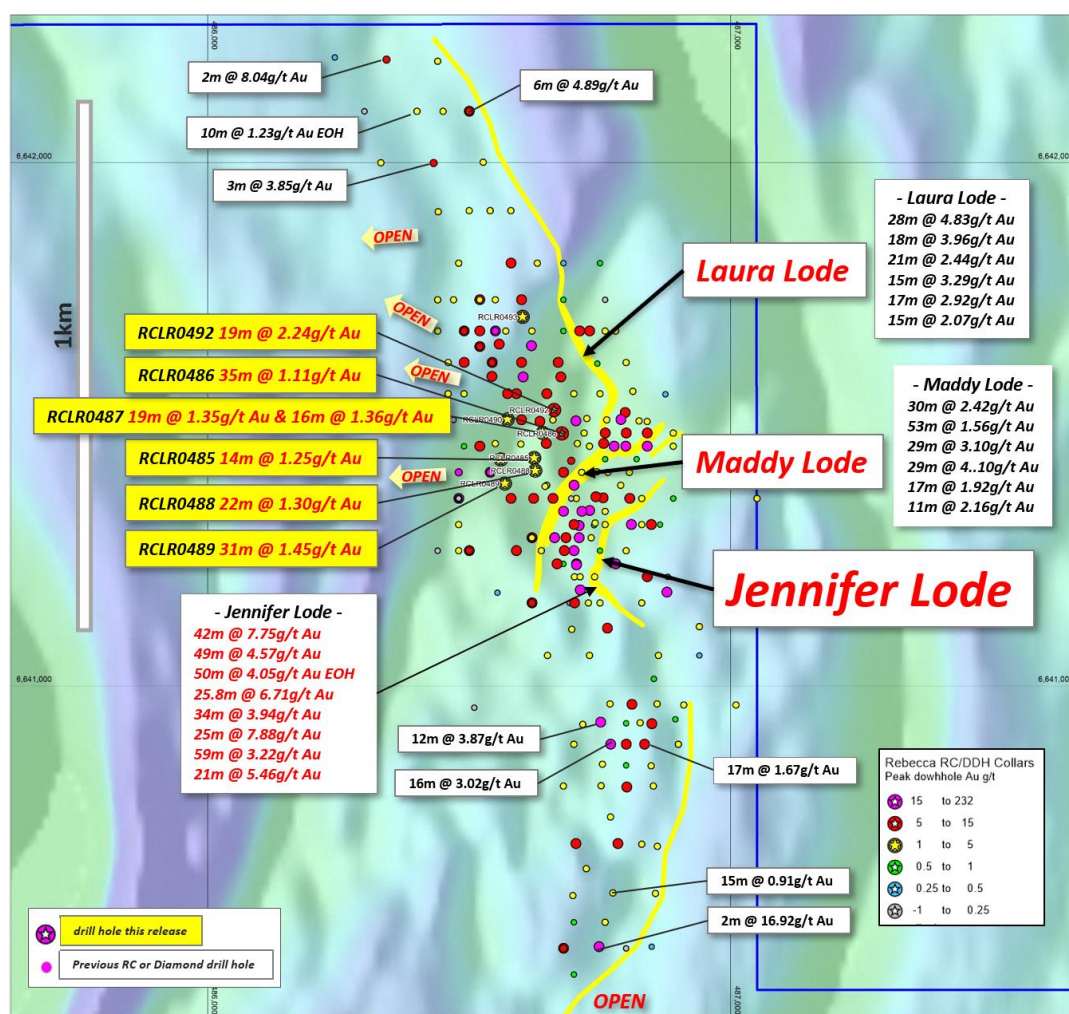


Figure 1. **Rebecca Corridor** discovery area showing drill collars in this release as stars labelled with hole ID on aeromagnetic image. Significant new intercepts labelled in yellow boxes. All drill collars are colour coded for peak downhole gold assay and the location of the Jennifer; Maddy & Laura 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.

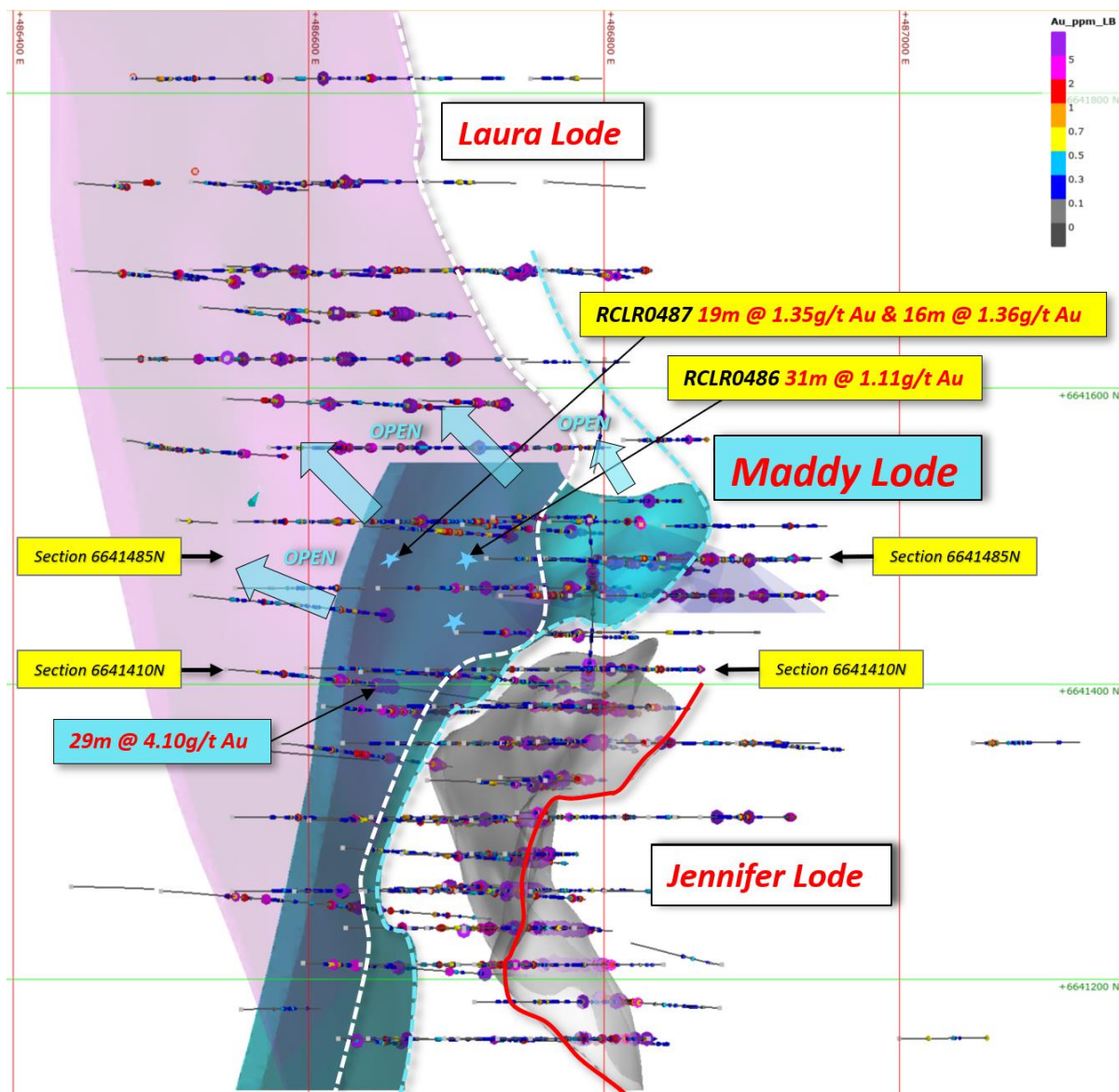


Figure 2. Plan view of Leapfrog geological model showing **Maddy Lode** surface (blue) in relation to **Jennifer Lode** (grey) and **Laura Lode** (pink). **Maddy Lode sits between Jennifer and Laura and is interpreted to remain open down dip and plunge 'under' Laura Lode.**

New hits on the **Maddy Lode** surface include **35m @ 1.11g/t Au*** from 181m in RCLR0486, **19m @ 1.35g/t Au*** from 195m and **16m @ 1.36g/t Au*** from 220m in RCLR0487 on Section 6641485N (Figures 2 & 3) , & **14m @ 1.25g/t Au** from 177m in RCLR0485.

These results add to recently released strong intercepts on the same surface including **29m @ 4.10g/t Au** in RCLR0428 (see ASX: AOP 5th Aug 2019), and **30m @ 1.45g/t Au** in RCLR0481(see ASX: AOP 1st October 2019), as well as **Jennifer NE** intercepts¹ reported since the Rebecca discovery, including **53m @ 1.56g/t Au**, **29m @ 3.10g/t Au** and **30m @ 2.42g/t Au**.

The combined Maddy Lode surface is interpreted to be strongly mineralised over at least 200m strike & 250m down dip and is open to the north and west 'below' Laura Lode (Figure 2). Diamond 'tails' from existing Laura Lode drill holes will test this target area.

*Note some of the intercepts contain one or more composite sample that will now be resampled at 1m intervals.

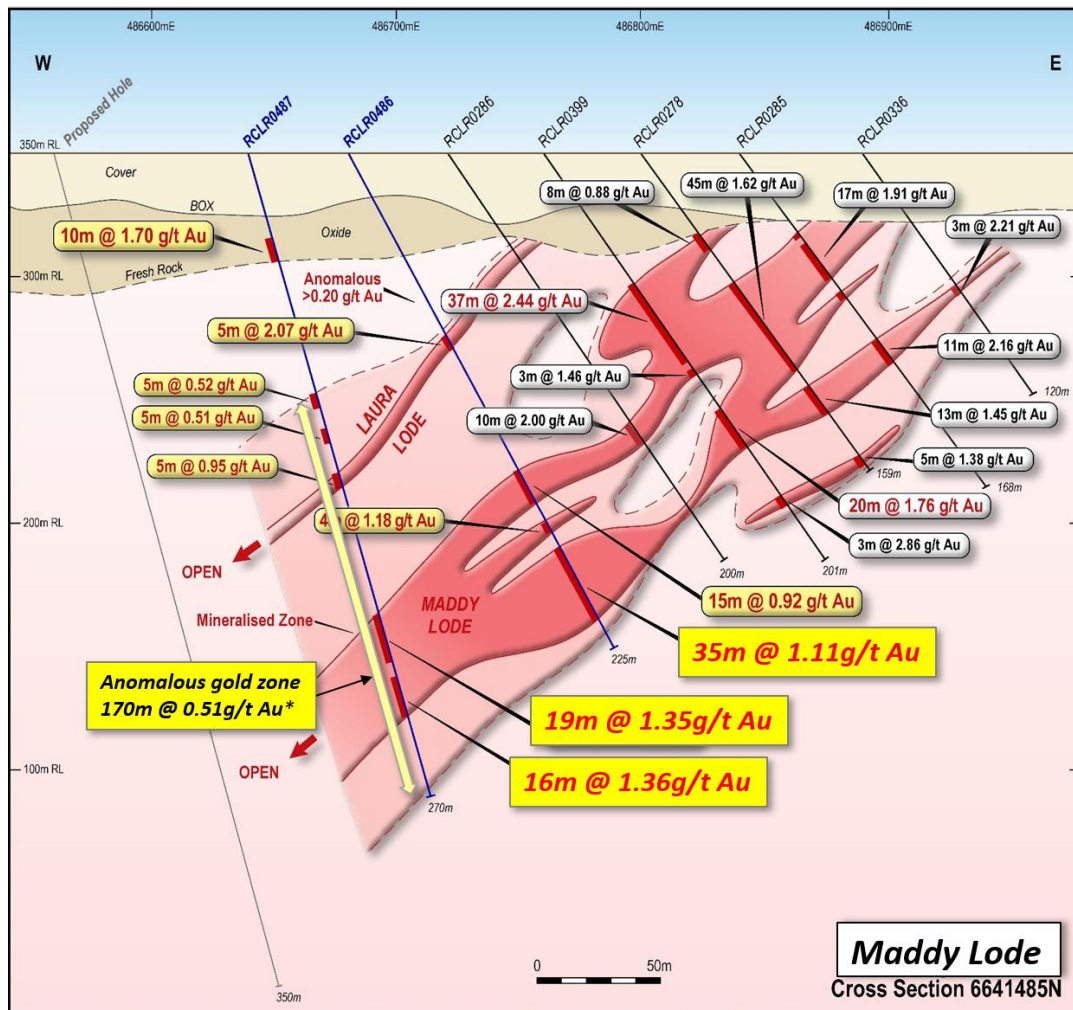


Figure 3. Section 6641485N showing traces of RCLR0486 and RCLR0487 with new **Maddy Lode** mineralised intervals in yellow boxes. Previously reported intercepts are shown in white boxes. Note Maddy Lode mineralisation trends oblique to the drill-section at this location, true widths are interpreted to be approx. 60% of reported intervals.

Laura Lode

Laura Lode is now interpreted to continue southward for ~300m further than previously thought as a 2m – 10m wide west-dipping zone of disseminated sulphides trending subparallel to both Maddy and Jennifer Lodes. New drilling in an area ~120m west of Jennifer Lode, and 150m below surface is starting to locate more significant mineralisation, such as the **16m @ 3.24g/t Au** reported in RCLR0453 (see ASX: AOP 1st October 2019).

Additional step-out drilling in this area has more strong intercepts including **31m @ 1.45g/t Au** from 171m in RCLR0489 and **18m @ 0.94g/t Au** followed by **22m @ 1.30g/t Au** from 150m in RCLR0488 (Figure 4). Mineralisation in this area is open down dip and presents a target for development of a higher-grade shoots like those seen at Jennifer Lode and in the central part of Laura Lode.

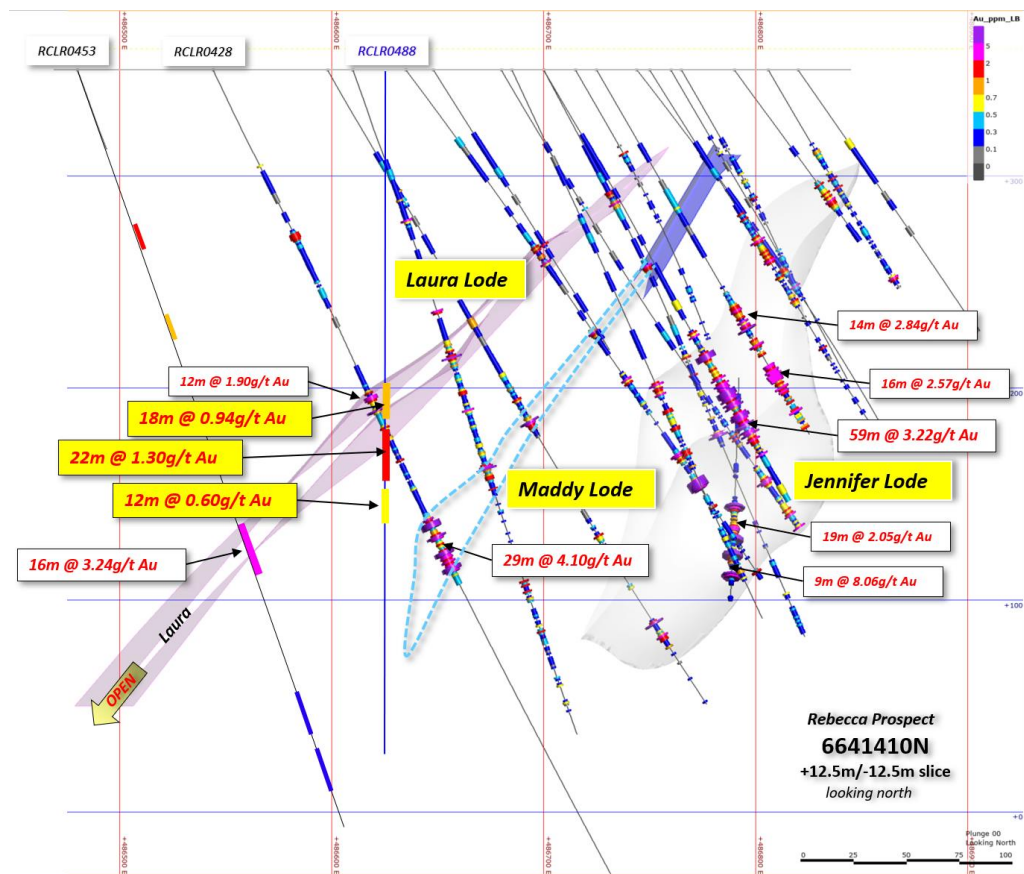


Figure 3. Section 6641410N slice through the Rebecca Leapfrog model showing trace of RCLR0488 and new mineralised Laura Lode intervals in yellow boxes. Selected Jennifer, Maddy and Laura Lode intervals labelled. Note that the Jennifer Lode surface sits largely to the south of this section, and Maddy and Laura Lode mineralisation lies to the north.

All drill hole details are shown in Table 1.

Discussion and Next Work

The confirmation of the new **Maddy Lode** mineralised lode surface **again demonstrates the potential of the Rebecca mineralised corridor to reveal exciting new mineralised positions as drilling progresses**. Each of these new surfaces holds potential to contain Jennifer Lode style high-grade shoots and significantly add to future project economics.

RC drilling will continue at the Project, with the current focus on extensional drilling to test open dip and strike positions on Maddy Lode, examine the potential for high-grade mineralisation in the southern part of Laura Lode, as well as shallow exploration RC drilling at the Cleo, Duke and Rebecca south areas. Exploration drilling will also progress into the 4km long highly prospective structural corridor between the Rebecca discoveries and Duchess (Figure 4).

The Company has initiated several independent geological reviews of the status of drilling along the key Rebecca mineralised corridor, all of which have highlighted the strong potential for structural repeats of Jennifer style high-grade lodes along both shallowly-south, and steeply-north plunge orientations.

This work will require step-out exploration diamond drilling, which is anticipated to resume in coming weeks. These deeper tests will also provide additional geological information in the overlying Laura and Maddy Lode mineralised positions.

Apollo believes that 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.

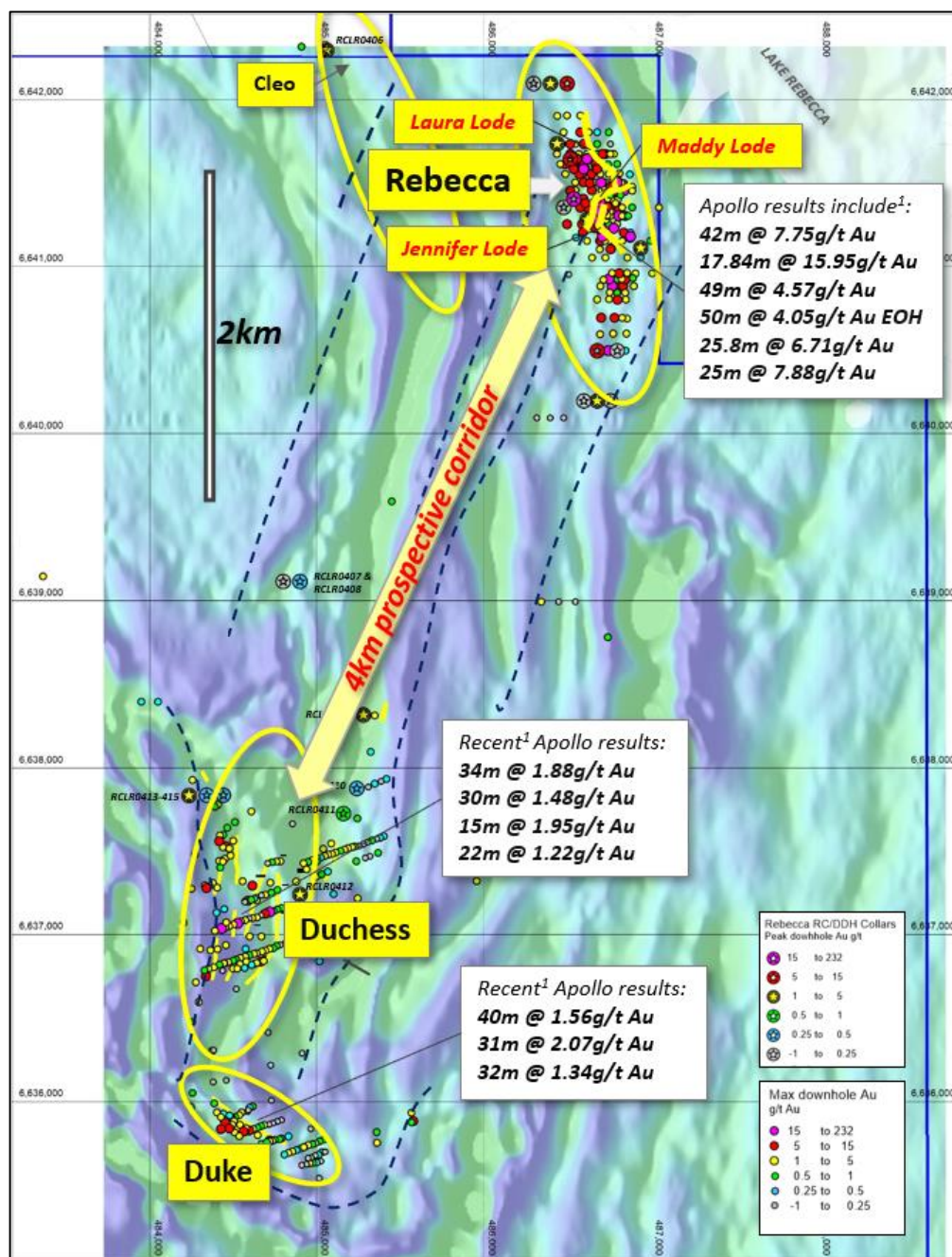


Figure 4. Rebecca aeromagnetic image and key mineralised trends. All RC and diamond collars colour coded for peak downhole gold.

Table 1. Rebecca Drill Hole Details

Hole	Prospect	AMG E	AMG N	Dip	Azimuth	EOH Depth	Intercept	From
RCLR0484	Rebecca	486512	6641407	-66	90	48	abandoned collar fail	
RCLR0485	Rebecca	486624	6641437	-60	90	237	14m @ 1.25g/t Au	177
RCLR0486	Rebecca	486677	6641484	-62	90	228	5m @ 2.07g/t Au*	85
							5m @ 0.71g/t Au*	125
							15m @ 0.92g/t Au*	145
							4m @ 1.18g/t Au	169
							35m @ 1.11g/t Au*	181
							5m @ 0.78g/t Au*	220
						<i>within anomalous zone</i>	137m @ 0.64g/t Au	79
RCLR0487	Rebecca	486640	6641485	-75	90	270	10m @ 1.70g/t Au*	35
							5m @ 0.52g/t Au*	100
							5m @ 0.51g/t Au*	115
							5m @ 0.95g/t Au*	135
							19m @ 1.35g/t Au*	195
							16m @ 1.36g/t Au*	220
						<i>within anomalous zone</i>	170m @ 0.51g/t Au	100
RCLR0488	Rebecca	486626	6641413	-90	0	312	18m @ 0.94g/t Au	150
							22m @ 1.30g/t Au	172
							12m @ 0.60g/t Au*	201
							2m @ 1.04g/t Au	224
RCLR0489	Rebecca	486568	6641388	-82	90	330	5m @ 0.56g/t Au*	60
							5m @ 0.50g/t Au*	165
							31m @ 1.45g/t Au	171
							6m @ 0.60g/t Au*	205
RCLR0490	Rebecca	486573	6641511	-75	90	216	5m @ 0.69g/t Au*	65
							10m @ 0.81g/t Au*	75
							5m @ 0.82g/t Au*	135
							5m @ 1.01g/t Au	171
							4m @ 0.74g/t Au	191
RCLR0491	Rebecca	486560	6641434	-79	90	287	6m @ 1.42g/t Au	78
							5m @ 0.62g/t Au*	180
							18m @ 1.05g/t Au	187
							1m @ 1.00g/t Au	227
RCLR0492	Rebecca	486662	6641529	-75	90	167	5m @ 0.54g/t Au*	50
							7m @ 0.85g/t Au	100
							19m @ 2.24g/t Au*	110
							2m @ 0.71g/t Au	144
RCLR0493	Rebecca	486602	6641707	-60	90	132	3m @ 0.84g/t Au	50
							1m @ 1.37g/t Au	56
							5m @ 0.92g/t Au*	75
							15m @ 0.61g/t Au*	85

*includes 1 or more composite sample, 1m sampling to follow

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, 3rd September 2019 and 1st October 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 \$9.1M as at 30th September 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. Shareholders may follow exploration progress by referring to ASX: ERX releases.

Apollo additionally 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

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 dry 1m samples of 1.5-3.5kg in weight Industry-standard diameter reverse circulation drilling rods and conventional face-sampling hammer bit One metre samples collected from the cyclone and passed through a cone-splitter to collect a 1.5-3.5kg split, bulk remainder collected in plastic RC sample bags and placed in 20m lines on site Composite samples are compiled by obliquely spearing through 2-5 x 1m samples, to make a ~2kg sample Any wet samples are spear-sampled obliquely through bulk 1m sample to collect a representative ~2kg sample, lab sample is dried on site. Certified Reference Standards inserted every ~50 samples, duplicate sample of a split 1m interval, collected at 1 x per RC drill hole All samples were analysed by 50g Fire Assay (SGS code FA505) and reported at a 0.01ppm threshold
Drilling techniques	<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. • >95% of RC samples were dry and of good quality • RC Booster and auxiliary air pack used to control groundwater inflow • Sample recovery optimized by hammer pull back and air blow-through at the end of each metre. • Where composite samples are taken, the sample spear is inserted diagonally through the bulk sample bag from top to bottom to ensure a full cross-section of the sample is collected. • To minimize contamination and ensure an even split, the cone splitter is cleaned with compressed air at the end of each rod, and the cyclone is cleaned every 50m and at the end of hole, and more often when wet samples are encountered. • Most drill samples were dry in both oxide and fresh rock profile • Sample quality and recovery was generally good using the techniques above, no material bias is expected in high-recovery samples obtained
<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
<i>Sub-sampling</i>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • <i>If core, whether cut or sawn and whether quarter, half or all core</i> 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • RC composite sampling was carried out where site geologist

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
techniques and sample preparation	<p>taken.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> If non-core, whether riffled, tube sampled, rotary split, etc and whether sampled wet or dry. For all sample types, the nature, quality and appropriateness of the sample preparation technique. Quality control procedures adopted for all sub-sampling stages to maximise representivity of samples. Measures taken to ensure that the sampling is representative of the in situ material collected, including for instance results for field duplicate/second-half sampling. Whether sample sizes are appropriate to the grain size of the material being sampled. 	<p>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</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Where composite samples are taken, the sample spear is inserted diagonally through the bulk sample bag from top to bottom to ensure a full cross-section of the sample is collected. This technique is considered an industry standard and effective assay cost-control measure Bulk bags for each metre are stored for future assay if required. All samples were dry and representative of drilled material Certified Reference Standards inserted every ~40 samples, 1 x duplicate sample submitted per drillhole Sample sizes in the 1.5-3.5kg range are considered sufficient to accurately represent the gold content in the drilled metre at this project
Quality of assay data and laboratory tests	<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"> 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 & 25m line spacing to infill and extend interpreted mineralisation The drill program was designed to follow-up existing nearby mineralisation and the spacing of the program is considered suitable to provide bedrock information and geometry of the lode structures targeted. Further infill drilling may be required to establish continuity and grade variation around the holes Assays are reported as 1m samples, unless otherwise indicated in tables in the attaching text
Orientation of data in relation to geological structure	<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. Drill sections intend to cut geology close to right-angles of interpreted strikes. Completed drillholes intersected target mineralisation in the expected down-hole positions. Rock contacts and fabrics are interpreted to mostly dip west at close to right angles to the drillhole. Mineralised intervals reported vary from almost 100% true width to ~40% true width, depending on local changes in the orientation of mineralised lodes

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
Sample security	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <i>The measures taken to ensure sample security.</i> 	<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"> Rebecca is a collection of granted exploration licences located 150km east of Kalgoorlie. The Company owns 100% of the tenements. A 1.5% NSR is owned by private company Maincoast Holdings Pty Ltd There are no impediments to exploration on the property Tenure is in good standing and has more than 3 years to expiry
Exploration done by other parties	<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 systematic RAB and aircore drilling on oblique and east-west drill lines, and progressed to RC and diamond drilling over mineralised bedrock at the Redskin and Duke prospects. Minor RC drilling was carried out at Bombora. No resource calculations have been carried out in the past but there is sufficient drilling to demonstrate the 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 project has a good digital database of previous drilling, and all

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
Geology	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Deposit type, geological setting and style of mineralisation. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> past work is captured to GIS. The quality of the earlier work appears to be good. Dominantly granite and gneiss with minor zones of amphibolite and metamorphosed ultramafic rocks. Mineralisation is associated with zones of disseminated pyrite and pyrrhotite associated with increased deformation and silicification. There is a positive relationship between sulphide and gold and limited relationship between quartz veining and gold.
Drill hole Information	<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"> Refer to Table in body of announcement
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"> No grade cuts applied Drill hole intercepts are reported as length-weighted averages, >1m width above a 0.50g/t cut-off, and calculated allowing a maximum 2m contiguous internal dilution. Anomalous intercepts are reported at 0.10g/t Au cut off and calculated using a maximum 2m contiguous internal dilution. Anomalous intercepts reported may include results also reported at a 0.50g/t cut-off, are only provided to demonstrate particularly wide mineralised zones.

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
Relationship between mineralisation widths and intercept lengths	<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"> 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"> 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"> Appropriate diagrams are in body of this report
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. 	<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 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"> Preliminary bottle-roll metallurgical test-work reported 5th Jan 2018 showed an average 94.5% gold recovery in 5 composite samples of fresh mineralised sulphidic material in RHD004.
Further work	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> The nature and scale of planned further work (eg tests for lateral extensions or depth extensions or large-scale step-out drilling). Diagrams clearly highlighting the areas of possible extensions, including the main geological interpretations and future drilling areas, provided this information is not commercially sensitive. 	<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 surveys may be commissioned