ASX ANNOUNCEMENT
By e-lodgement
10th February 2020

+1.0 Million Ounce
Maiden Gold Mineral Resources Lake Rebecca

Apollo Consolidated Limited (ASX: AOP) is pleased to report maiden Mineral Resource estimates at the 100% owned **Lake Rebecca Gold Project**.

Highlights:

- **Maiden** JORC 2012 **Mineral Resource estimate** completed for the **Rebecca**, **Duchess** and **Duke** deposits, following approximately 58,000m of RC and diamond drilling completed over the past three years

- Total combined Mineral Resources of **27.1 Million tonnes at 1.2g/t Au for 1.035 Million ounces** of gold, **53%** of which is at **Indicated** status. Mineral Resources comprise:

  - **Rebecca:** **19.1 Million tonnes at 1.3g/t Au** for **775,000 ounces**
  - **Duchess**: **5.7 Million tonnes at 1.0g/t Au** for **180,000 ounces**
  - **Duke**: **2.3 Million tonnes at 1.1g/t Au** for **80,000 ounces**

- Represents *in-situ* Resources at a 0.5g/t Au cut-off & **constrained within A$2,250/oz optimised pit shells**

- **Rebecca** Mineral Resource includes the **higher-grade Jennifer** and **Laura** mineralised structures which will be important contributors to any future commercial evaluation at the Project

- **71%** of the **Rebecca** Mineral Resource is at **Indicated** Resource status

- Pit shells are limited in places by drilling data, a strong indication that continued step-out drilling can add additional material to the Mineral Resource inventory, including new and extensional high-grade targets seen at the Rebecca gold system

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- The Mineral Resources occupy a small portion of the prospective Project landholding with excellent potential seen to locate and drill-out new mineralised positions

- **Company now evaluating the appropriate commercial pathway for the Project, including Options Analysis in preparation for more advanced mining studies**

- **Exploration drilling has recommenced**, **with first targets being data-constrained positions around the Rebecca and Duchess Mineral Resources**

Apollo is pleased to advise that the Company's ongoing exploration efforts have delivered an important milestone at the **Lake Rebecca Gold Project**, located 150km ENE of Kalgoorlie, with Maiden JORC 2012 Mineral Resource estimates completed for each of the three identified gold deposits (**Rebecca**, **Duchess** and **Duke**).

The independently calculated combined Mineral Resource estimate amounts to **27.1 million tonnes** at **1.2g/t Au** for a total **1.035 million** ounces of gold, **53%** of which is at **Indicated** status.

Importantly the Company has considered high-level economic implications and has reported Mineral Resources at a 0.5g/t Au cut-off & only those gold ounces constrained within A$2,250/oz optimised pit shells (Table 1).

Indicated				Inferred			Indicated & Inferred		
Deposit	*Tonnes*	*Grade g/t*	*Ounces*	*Tonnes*	*Grade g/t*	*Ounces*	*Tonnes*	*Grade g/t*	*Ounces*
Rebecca	**11,700,000**	**1.5**	**550,000**	**7,400,000**	**0.9**	**225,000**	**19,100,000**	**1.3**	**775,000**
Duchess				**5,700,000**	**1.0**	**180,000**	**5,700,000**	**1.0**	**180,000**
Duke				**2,300,000**	**1.1**	**80,000**	**2,300,000**	**1.1**	**80,000**
Total Indicated & inferred Mineral Resource							**27,100,000**	**1.2**	**1,035,000**

Table 1. ***Lake Rebecca Gold Project*** *maiden Mineral Resources February 2020. Notes: The Mineral Resources are reported at a lower cut-off grade of 0.5 g/t Au and are constrained within A$2,250/oz optimised pit shells based on mining parameters and operating costs typical for Australian open pit extraction of deposits of similar scale and geology. All numbers are rounded to reflect appropriate levels of confidence. Apparent differences may occur due to rounding.*

The Rebecca and Duchess mineralised systems are supplemented by a significant low-grade halo that has added volume and contributed to an overall geometry with characteristics suitable for bulk tonnage open pit mining.

Importantly the **Rebecca** deposit (Figure 1) which contributes 75% of the total Mineral Resource has been drilled to a moderate level of confidence with **550,000oz** (**71%**) of that Mineral Resource reported at **Indicated** Resource status.

This deposit also includes the higher-grade **Jennifer** and **Laura** mineralised structures which will be important contributors to any future commercial evaluation at the Project. Recent RC drilling at the Jennifer structure (and subsequent to the calculation of the Rebecca Mineral Resource) has continued to build confidence in the high-grade position, with intersections including **40m** @ **5.06g/t Au** (across structure), **51m** @ **2.90g/t Au**, **9m** @ **10.58g/t Au** & **19m** @ **5.90g/t Au** (down structure) and **12m** @ **6.73g/t Au** (across structure) *(See ASX: AOP 3rd December 2019 'Outstanding Gold Hits in Rebecca Delineation Drilling').*

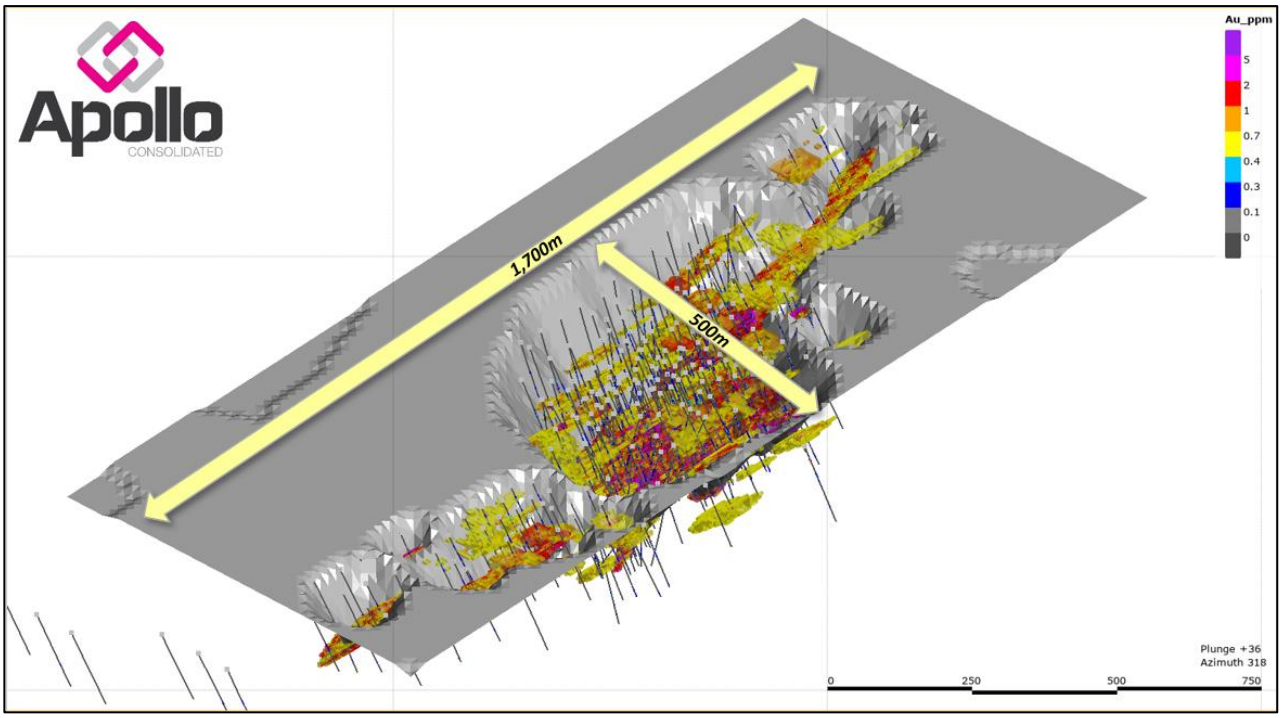

*Figure 1. Oblique view **Rebecca** deposit looking to the NW showing Rebecca Mineral Resource block model & optimised A$2,250 pit shell. The pit contains a combined Indicated & Inferred Mineral Resource of **775,000oz** gold (Table1) of which 71% of material is at Indicated Mineral Resource status. All RC and/or diamond drill strings shown.*

The Company notes there is substantial gold mineralisation outside the February 2020 $A2,250 pit shells, some of which may be expected to convert to Mineral Resource with further drilling, including the potential for new and extensional higher-grade structures within the Rebecca gold deposit.

While there are many additional financial considerations to be addressed in future economic studies, the Company considers that unveiling more than 1Moz gold in its first Mineral Resource is a very significant step in its progress toward commercialisation.

Apollo's Managing Director Nick Castleden commented,

"*The Apollo board, management and exploration team is very pleased with the significant progress we are making and the reporting of such significant maiden pit-constrained Mineral Resources within WA's Eastern Goldfields gold mining hub is a major step forward for the Company. These Mineral Resources look robust at today's gold prices, continuous at a variety of cut-off grades, and we see really strong potential for building further Resources through step-out drilling and exploration into the under-explored strike corridors" "As a measure of the confidence we have in the current Mineral Resources Apollo intends to embark on a two pronged approach, with options analysis to choose the appropriate level of mining study, in parallel with continued exploration drilling to add to this maiden resource inventory. Diamond drilling is continuing, with first targets being higher-grade positions sitting immediately below the optimised **Rebecca** Mineral Resource".*

Apollo remains well funded to progress the next phases of work at Rebecca with $7.5M cash at 31st December 2019, as well as retaining significant value in its free-carried gold exploration and royalty assets in Cote d'Ivoire *(for further details refer to ASX: AOP 30th Dec 2019 Quarterly Activities Report).*

Mineral Resource Estimate

Project Location

The Lake Rebecca Gold project is located approximately 150km ENE of Kalgoorlie in the Eastern Goldfields of WA, in a typical greenstone belt margin geological setting within the prolific Archaean Yilgarn Craton. The Eastern Goldfields is a world-class gold district, serviced by the city of Kalgoorlie-Boulder which is globally recognised as a significant gold mining and infrastructure hub.

The Project comprises 157km^2 of 100% owned mineral tenure that is accessed via the Kanowna – Pinjin – Tropicana heavy haulage road, then approximately 30km eastward on station tracks to the main prospect areas (Figure 2). Topography comprises low lying undulating terrain passing into sandy areas marginal to Lake Rebecca.

Regional Geology

Regionally the Project lies in the southern Laverton Tectonic Zone ('LTZ'), a regional scale shear/fault system that extends as a set of NNE and NNW trending structures from Laverton toward the Pinjin area. The LTZ is a particularly well-endowed gold trend, with the north part of the zone hosting the multi-million-ounce Sunrise-Cleo, Wallaby, Mt Morgans, Lancefield and Granny Smith gold camps.

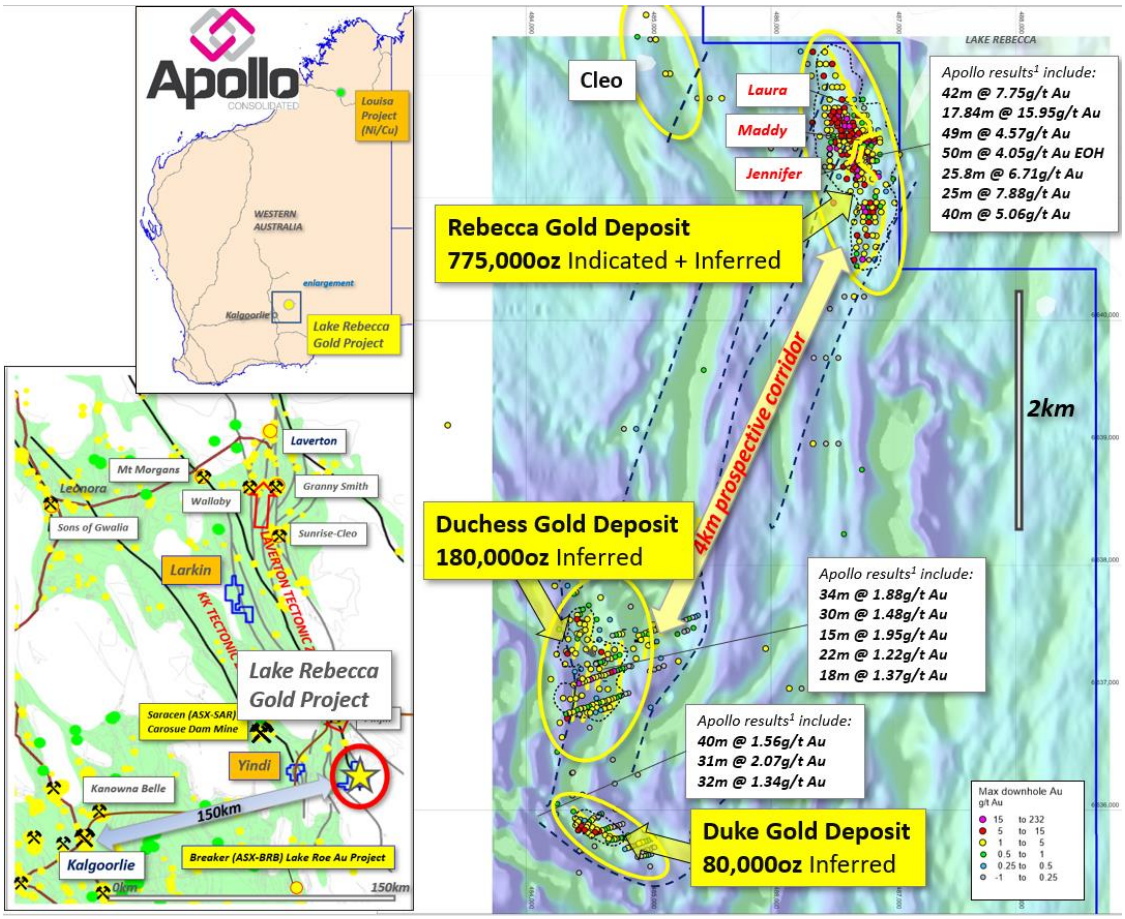

*Figure 2. Regional Location of **Lake Rebecca Gold Project** (LHS) and location of **Rebecca**, **Duchess** and **Duke** gold deposits on aeromagnetic imagery (RHS), showing outline of $A2,250 optimised pit shells, and all RC and/or diamond drill collars[1,2], colour-coded for peak downhole gold values. Refer to Notes 1 and 2 for details of previous reporting of all RC and diamond drilling activities.*

The tenements lie to the east of a local structure known as the Pinjin Fault, which separates the Edjudina Domain in the west, from the Pinjin Domain in the east. It also separates folded highly metamorphosed stratigraphy and granite gneiss in the east from lower greenschist facies, classic greenstone stratigraphy to the west. This demarcation suggests the Fault is a significant regional structure in the southern part of the LTZ.

The host geological sequence east of the Pinjin Fault consists of gneiss with minor intercalated greenstones, local tonalite and granodiorite plugs and cut by later mafic dykes. Granite plutonic rocks flank the eastern margin of the belt. Metamorphic grade in the mineralised areas is upper amphibolite to granulite facies.

Local Geology & Mineralisation

Felsic gneissic rocks of granodiorite & diorite mineral composition dominate the local geology. Gneisses are locally interleaved with slivers of remnant upper amphibolite facies mafic and ultramafic rocks and cut by granite and pegmatite dykes, sheets and post-mineral veins at all scales. The predominance of gneiss and distribution of granite and pegmatite is not apparent in interpretations based from magnetic imagery, where slices of metamorphosed mafic and ultramafic rocks contribute to linear magnetic responses and delineate the folding throughout the Project area (Figure 2).

Regolith is variable, with generally shallow sandy, calcareous or red pisolithic transported material overlying partially stripped and leached oxidation profiles. The **Duchess** and **Duke** mineralised areas have local sub-cropping oxidised bedrock overlain by sandy and calcareous soils, while the 1.7km **Rebecca mineralised corridor** lies in an area of transported cover that is part of a local NE trending paleo-drainage that trends diagonally from Duchess and into Lake Rebecca. Rebecca has up to 30m of transported cover on oxidised leached bedrock (saprolite), for a total 35-50m of unmineralised overlying material. The transported & oxide profile is generally unlithified below local hardpan caprock.

Gold mineralisation at all three deposits is hosted by broad zones of disseminated to veinlet style pyrrhotite-dominant sulphides in gneiss and/or felsic intrusive rocks, accompanied by increased shear fabrics and moderate to weak silicification.

Rebecca, Duchess and Duke share common mineralisation characteristics as summarised below. These observations are compiled from the Company's drilling activities[1], and independent geological consultants as well as the work of past explorers[2] that carried out early RC and diamond drilling at the Duchess and Duke areas:

1. Mineralisation is dominated by fresh rock material (below the oxidation profile) and comprises more than 90% of the maiden Mineral Resources.

2. Minor sub-horizontal low-grade oxide material is seen at all three mineralised areas, generally located just above the transition from oxide to fresh rock.

3. Mineralisation is contained within gneiss, granodiorite, tonalite and occasionally narrow amphibolite bands, and is cut by post-mineral quartz and pegmatite veins, and vertical mafic dykes.

4. Gold is related to disseminated sulphides in fresh rock, primarily within gneissic shear fabrics and to a lesser extent local fractures and veins. Sulphide percentages increase to 2-6% by volume in mineralised shear zones.

5. There is a positive correlation between moderate-weak grey-greenish silicification, sulphide content and gold, with the degree of silicification increasing into higher-grade areas.

6. Sulphide is dominated by disseminated pyrrhotite with lesser chalcopyrite +/- pyrite +/- sphalerite. Coarser grained pyrrhotite and chalcopyrite are seen in high-grade zones. Raised copper and sometimes silver and/or zinc geochemistry accompany anomalous gold values.

7. There is only a weak positive association between quartz vein percentage and gold grades.

8. The intensity of shearing and gneissic fabric shows a positive correlation with gold, sometimes associated with coarser biotite and or chlorite minerals. Local 'M' or 'S' folds and opposing plunge directions within mineralised gneissic fabrics indicate rotation of stress fields and/or two phases of folding.

9. Increased gold grades are seen where gneissic shear fabrics are steepened or overturned relative to the regionally moderately west-dipping gneissic fabric. The **Jennifer** structure at Rebecca is the best example of this feature.

10. Mineralisation is gradational toward mineralised structures, with >0.5g/t Au material often surrounded by broad >0.10g/t Au gold anomalism associated with low-level disseminated sulphide.

Rebecca Deposit

Rebecca is the Company' flagship discovery and has seen most of Apollo's RC and diamond drilling. Aircore and limited RC drilling was first carried out in the general deposit area (then called 'Bombora') by Aberfoyle Resources in the mid to late 1990's, locating indications of gold mineralisation in the lower oxide profile and fresh rock. However, exploration activity[2] at the time largely focussed on the Duchess and Duke areas 4-5km to the south. A total of seven shallow RC holes were drilled on three 100m spaced traverses in what has become the Rebecca deposit.

No further work was carried out until 2012, when Apollo carried out RC drill hole traverses on 50m and 100m lines that delivered the first significant intercepts into what became the high-grade **Jennifer** structure. Subsequent limited campaigns of RC drilling during 2013 & 2016 worked to determine the orientation of mineralisation, but the potential commercial significance of the mineralised system only became clear mid-2017 when first diamond drill hole RCDLR0184 intersected **17.84m @ 15.95g/t Au** (including 1m @ 231.27g/t Au), followed by **49m @ 4.57g/t Au** (that also included several >10g/t Au segments). The second diamond hole in that program also hit the mineralised structure, returning **28m @ 2.81g/t Au**.

Subsequent accelerated RC and diamond drilling from 2017 to the end of 2019 has delineated three main mineralised structures (**Jennifer**, **Laura** and **Maddy**) as well as flanking mineralisation and has progressed drill density to a point suitable for first resource calculation.

Recent RC drilling at the Jennifer structure (and subsequent to the calculation of the Rebecca Mineral Resource) has continued to build confidence in the high-grade position, with intersections including **40m @ 5.06g/t Au** (across structure), **51m @ 2.90g/t Au**, **9m @ 10.58g/t Au** & **19m @ 5.90g/t Au** (down structure) and **12m @ 6.73g/t Au** (across structure) *(See ASX: AOP 3rd December 2019 'Outstanding Gold Hits in Rebecca Delineation Drilling').*

Please refer to Note 1 for the dates of ASX: AOP releases relevant to Apollo's RC and diamond drilling campaigns throughout the project and Note 2 for reporting relevant to historical drilling in the deposit area.

Gold mineralisation along the Rebecca structural corridor extends over at least 1.8km strike and encompasses three major sub-parallel structures of disseminated sulphide gold mineralisation (Jennifer, Laura and Maddy structures), as well as multiple adjoining stacked sheets of lower grade disseminated sulphide material. Together these structures represent a substantial west-dipping gold system several hundred metres wide that remains open down-dip (Figure 3).

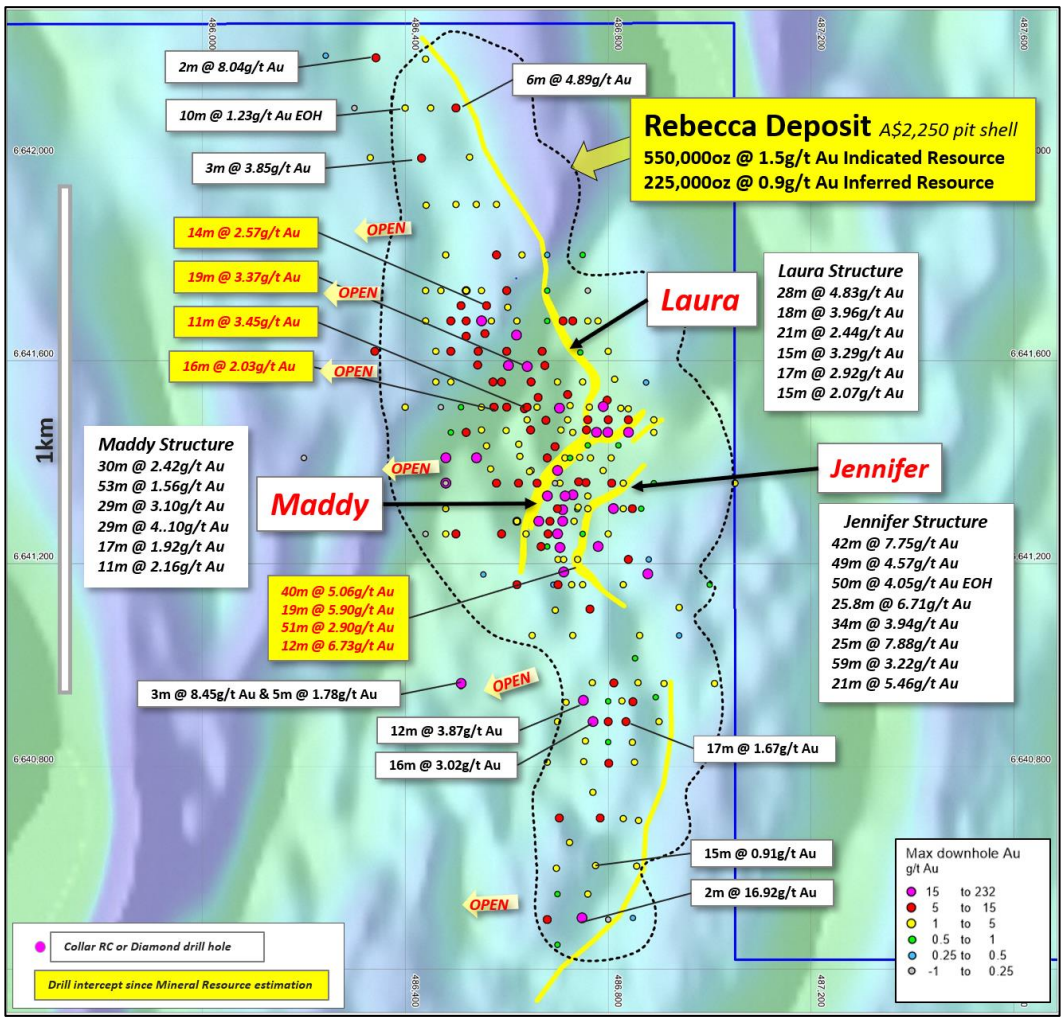

*Figure 3. Plan view **Rebecca** gold deposit showing optimised A$2,250 pit boundary and RC and/or diamond drill collars colour coded for peak downhole gold assay on aeromagnetic image. Location of the main Jennifer; Maddy & Laura mineralised structures projected base of oxide as yellow linework. Yellow highlighted gold intercepts are selected drill holes completed after the Rebecca Mineral Resource estimation. *Refer to Note 1 for prior ASX: AOP reporting.*

Gold mineralisation trends generally north-south parallel to regional magnetic trends, with a local NNE cross-cutting component that appears to separate curved Jennifer and Maddy mineralised structures from more planar Laura mineralisation to the north (Figure 3). Laura and overlying low-grade structures dip ~50-degree toward the west with good strike continuity.

Independent structural and geological studies on Apollo's core drilling at Jennifer suggests that mineralisation in this area is contained within an 'S' shaped drag-fold with an amphibolite facies mineralising event that had modified earlier gneissic fabrics. Folding is asymmetric and shows both

shallowly south and steep north plunge orientations indicating rotation of stress fields and/or two phases of folding.

The steepened and overturned portions of Jennifer structure are interpreted by company geologists to be influenced by the margins of a local medium grained amphibole granodiorite body that sits in the immediate footwall (east) of the mineralised shear.

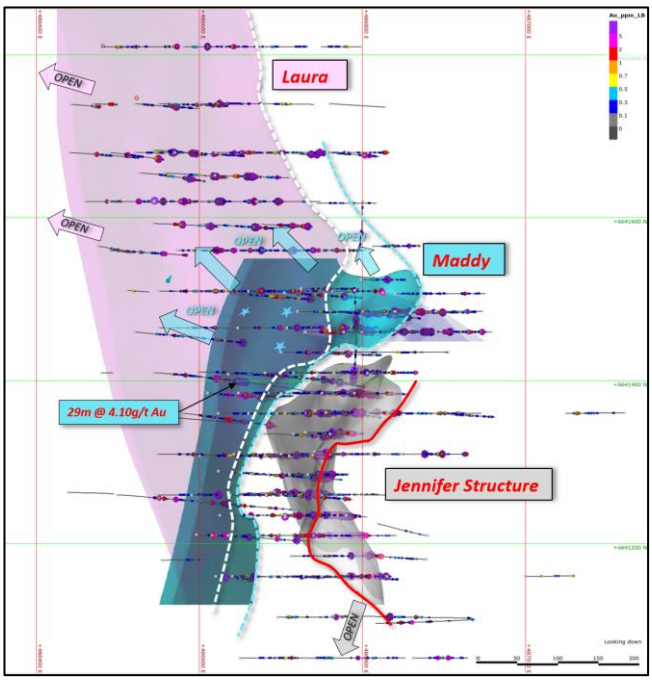

*Figure 4. Plan view of Leapfrog 3D models of **Jennifer**; **Maddy** & **Laura** mineralised structures showing structure geometry and relationships. Note the planar Laura structure is overlain by sub-parallel sheets of low-grade mineralisation (see Figure 5).*

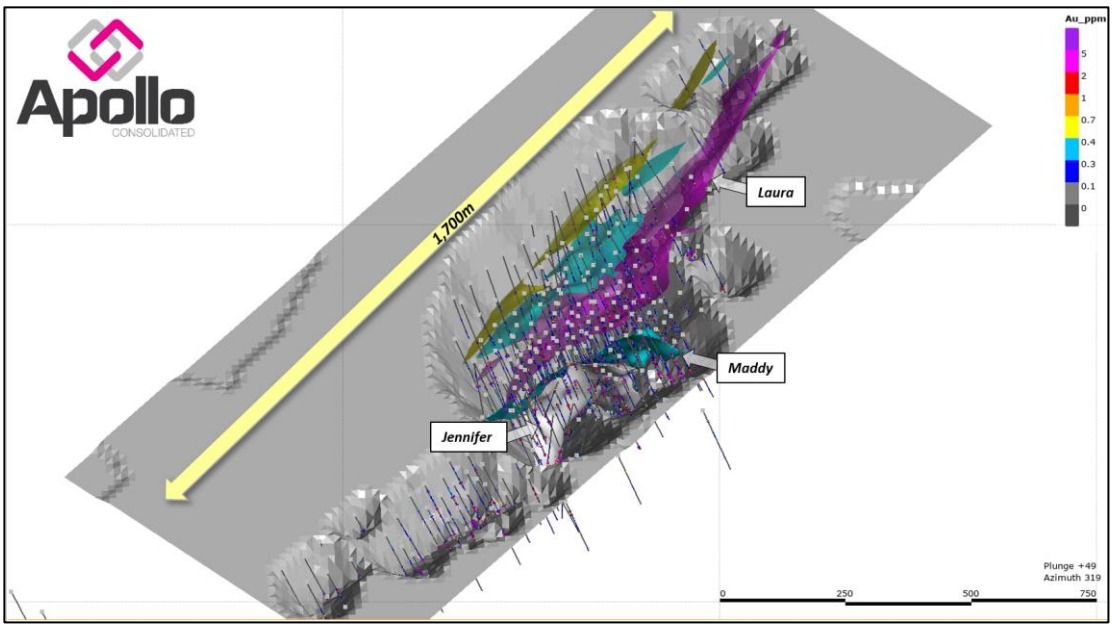

*Figure 5. **Rebecca** deposit isometric view looking to the NW showing all existing RC and/or diamond drill strings colour coded for downhole gold values, key Company Leapfrog 3D modelled structures, and optimised $A2,250 pit shell. *Refer to Note 1 for prior ASX: AOP reporting.*

Rebecca Drilling Summary

The Company has completed 257 RC holes along the Rebecca mineralised corridor, including 26 holes that were extended with NQ diameter diamond 'tails', for a total 43,603m RC and 3,507m NQ core.

Apollo's RC and diamond drill holes are mostly oriented toward the east on an AMGZ51 east-west grid, with initial 100m or 120m spaced lines infilled to 50m or 60m and then 25m or 30m spacing as the drill-out progressed. In the steepened and/or overturned southern part of the Jennifer area, seven RC holes have been drilled oriented toward AMG west to intersect the mineralised structure at target RL's.

All Rebecca drill hole angles vary between -55 degrees and -90 degrees depending on the orientation of structures and local drilling conditions.

A total of 23 traverses have been completed at 25m or 30m line-spacing through the central 580m of the deposit (6641160N to 6641740N), with spacing increasing to 50m in the southern part of the drill-out and up to 100m to the north of 6641740N (Figure 3).

Rebecca accounts for 75% of the total Mineral Resources, with Indicated and Inferred Resources of **19.1Mt at 1.3g/t Au for 775,000oz** (Table 1) at a 0.5g/t Au cut-off, constrained within a A$2,250 pit shell that extends over 1.7km strike, up to 600m width and to 350m depth (Figure 6).

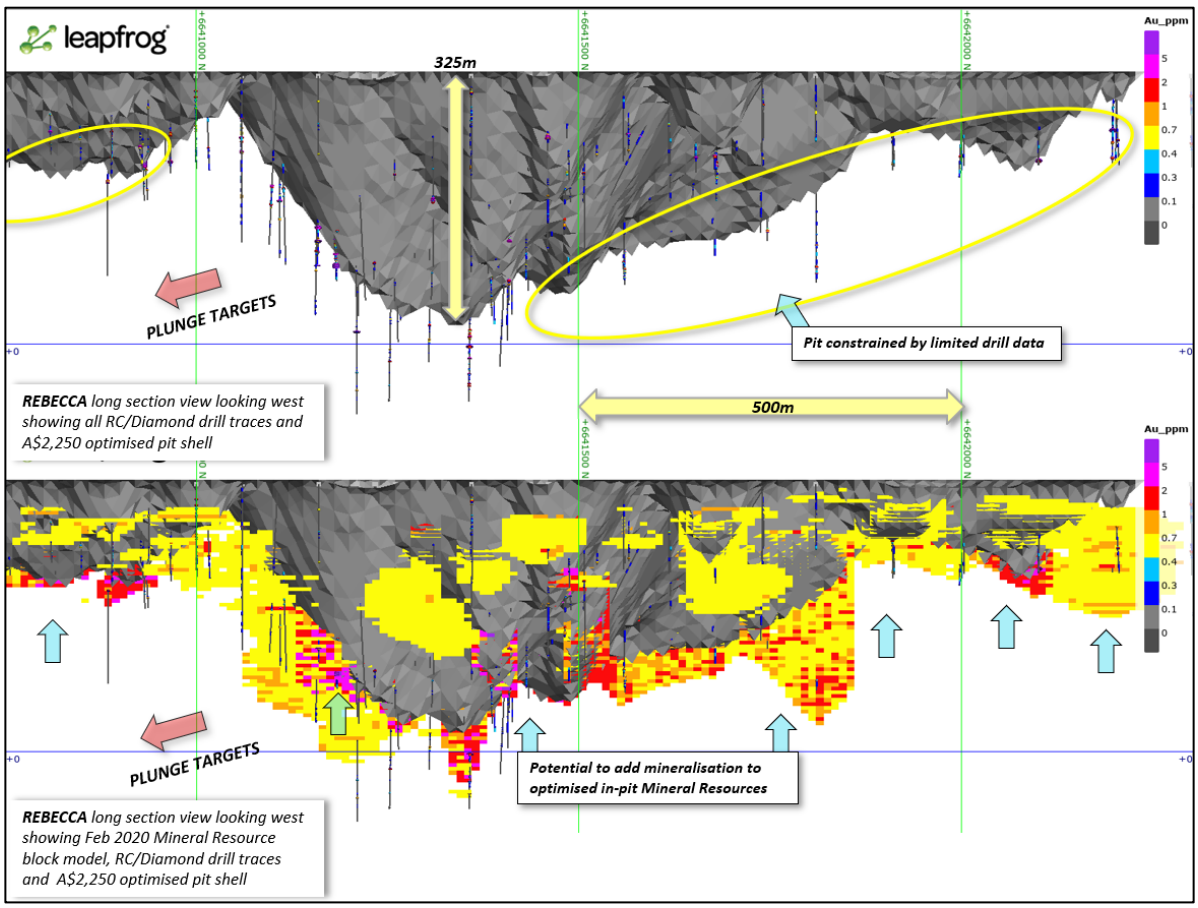

Figure 6. TOP: ***Rebecca*** *deposit long section views looking west showing all existing RC and/or diamond drill strings colour coded for downhole gold values & optimised $A2,250 pit shell. BELOW Feb 2020 Mineral Resource blocks and optimised shell. *Refer to legend for downhole and block grades and Note 1 for prior ASX: AOP reporting.*

Drilling density through the central portion of the Rebecca deposit, and a robust and continuous mineralisation style allows for geological confidence, with 71% of the Mineral Resource reported at Indicated status, and 29% at Inferred status.

Wide mineralised zones and stacked lower-grade material contribute to overall pit volumes and west-dipping structures have a geometry suitable for pit extraction (Figure 7).

The Rebecca optimised pit shell is constrained in places by drilling data, an indication that continued step-out drilling may add additional material to the in-pit Resource inventory. Significantly the Company sees strong plunge targets for additional higher-grade Jennifer style material in the regional south-plunging structural corridor (Figure 6).

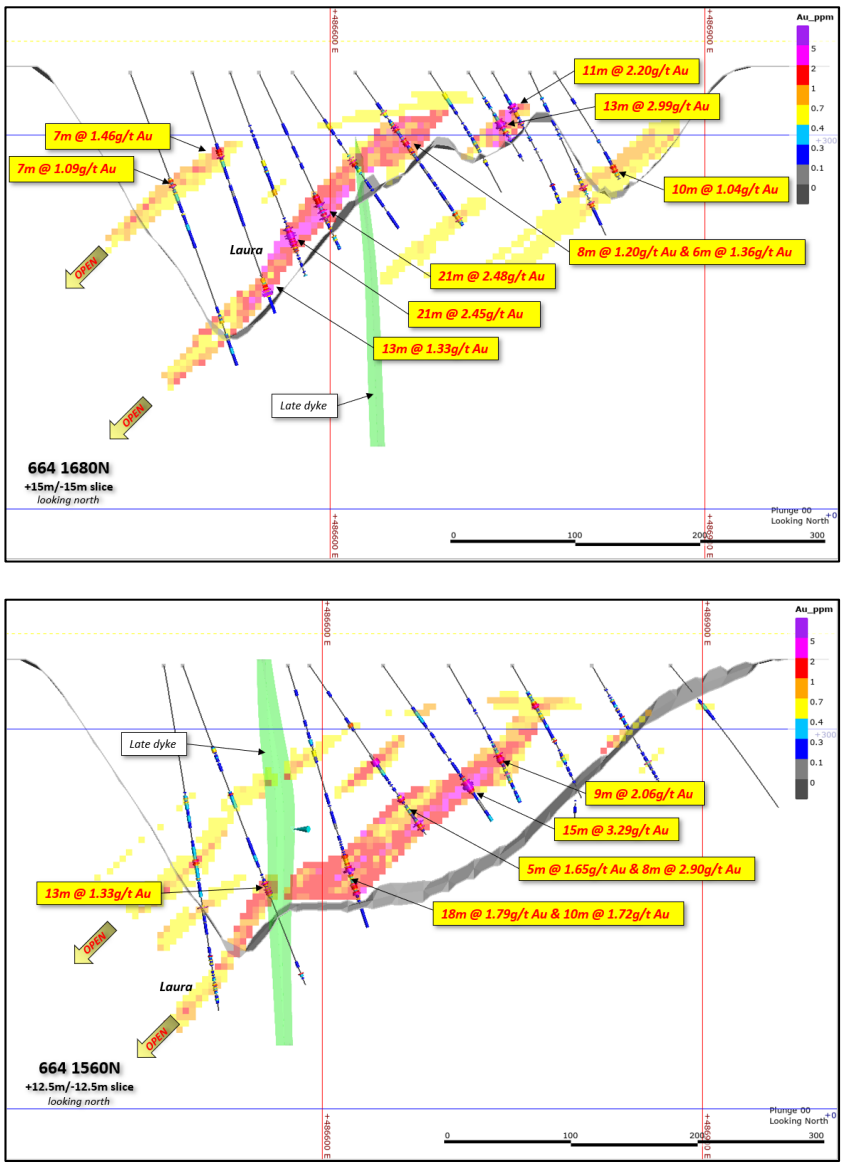

Figure 7. ***Rebecca*** *6641680N and 6641560N cross sections looking north showing RC and/or diamond drill strings colour coded for downhole gold values, Feb 2020 Mineral Resource blocks & optimised $A2,250 pit shell. Significant gold intercepts labelled. *Refer to legend for downhole and block grades and Note 1 for prior ASX: AOP reporting.*

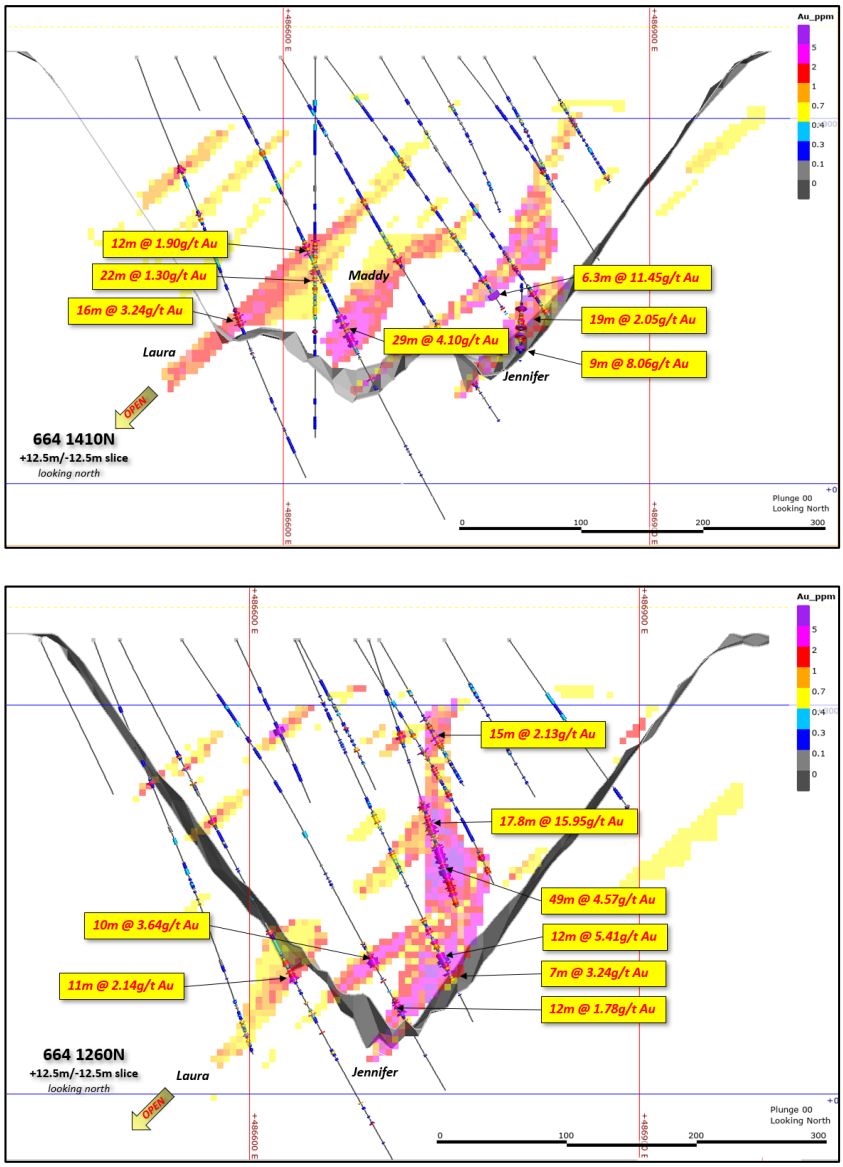

Figure 7 continued: ***Rebecca*** *deposit 6641410N and 6641260N cross sections looking north.*

Duchess Deposit *(formerly known as Redskin)*

The Duchess mineralised centre occupies a broad area approximately 1200m long and 400m wide, located approximately 4km southwest of Rebecca (Figure 2). The area is characterised by widespread sub-horizontal layers of weakly mineralised (0.1-0.5g/t Au) material in the lower oxide profile, and multiple north tending & west-dipping disseminated sulphide structures in underlying fresh granodiorite and diorite gneiss.

Duchess Drilling Summary

RC and diamond drilling by previous explorers[2] Placer Exploration Ltd, Aberfoyle Resources Ltd and Newcrest Operations Ltd had identified mineralisation in oxide and fresh rock, but drill density at the time was insufficient to determine geometry.

Apollo's RC drilling at Duchess (61 holes for 8,149m) has increased drill density and confidence in the geometry of individual structures. Gold mineralisation (>0.5g/t Au) in fresh rock is partitioned into local thickened positions with 80-160m strike and 40 to 50-degree west dip.

Apollo's RC drilling is oriented toward the east on an AMGZ51 east-west 40-80m spaced drilling grid, with intercepts 40-120m down dip. Drilling by previous operators[2] was predominantly on a 070-degree local grid at 100m-200m line-spacing.

The Duchess deposit is reported at Inferred Mineral Resource and totals **5.7Mt at 1.0g/t Au for 180,000oz** (Table 1) at a 0.5g/t Au cut-off and constrained within a A$2,250 pit shell complex (Figure 2) that extends over 900m strike, up to 500m width and to 190m depth. In places the Duchess optimised pit shells are limited by drilling data, an indication that continued step-out drilling may add additional material to the in-pit Mineral Resource inventory.

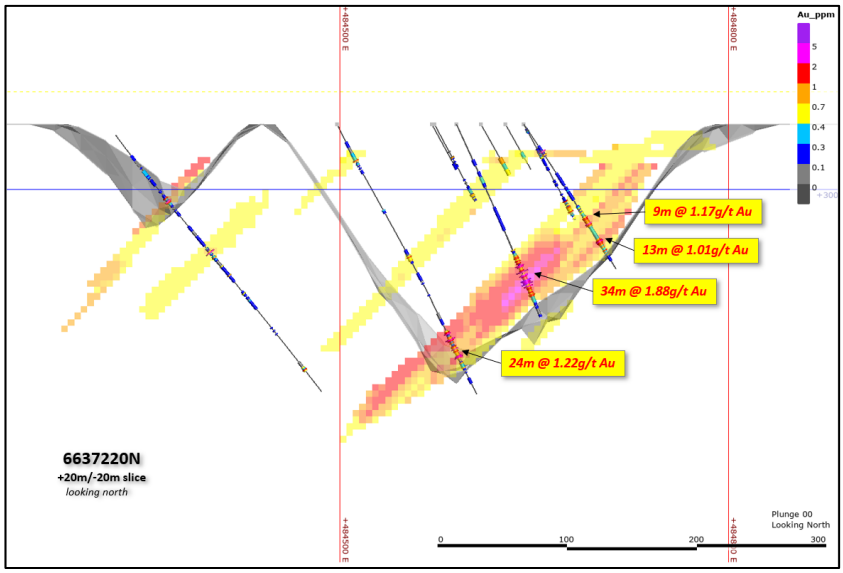

Figure 8. ***Duchess*** *6637220N cross section looking north showing RC and/or diamond drill strings colour coded for downhole gold values, Feb 2020 Mineral Resource blocks & optimised $A2,250 pit shell. Significant gold intercepts labelled. *Refer to legend for downhole and block grades and Note 1 for prior ASX: AOP reporting.*

Duke Deposit

Duke sits 1km to the south of Duchess and is a well-defined NE trending strata-bound zone along the western limb of a project-wide fold and located adjacent to the fold closure (Figure 1). Mineralisation is near vertical and hosted by moderate disseminated sulphides in weakly silicified felsic gneiss. Wide low-grade fresh-rock intercepts of up to 30m true width have been returned over a 300m strike and to 250m vertical. Additional low-grade mineralisation and anomalism is present in the overlying oxide profile.

Duke Drilling Summary

RC and diamond drilling by previous explorers[1] Placer Exploration Ltd, Aberfoyle Resources Ltd and Newcrest Operations Ltd was carried out on 100m spaced 070-degree local grid lines, an orientation that is oblique to the structural orientation. Apollo's infill RC drilling (29 holes for 3,680m) was mostly oriented toward the northeast at 40-80m line spacing on an 035-degree local grid and aimed to cut the mineralised system at close to right angles. Drill intercepts on structure were designed at 40-120m

down dip. The drilling has increased drill density and confidence in the geometry and grade continuity of the mineralised structure (Figure 9).

The Duke Mineral Resource is at Inferred status and totals **2.3Mt at 1.1g/t Au for 80,000oz** (Table 1) at a 0.5g/t Au cut-off constrained within a single A$2,250 pit shell.

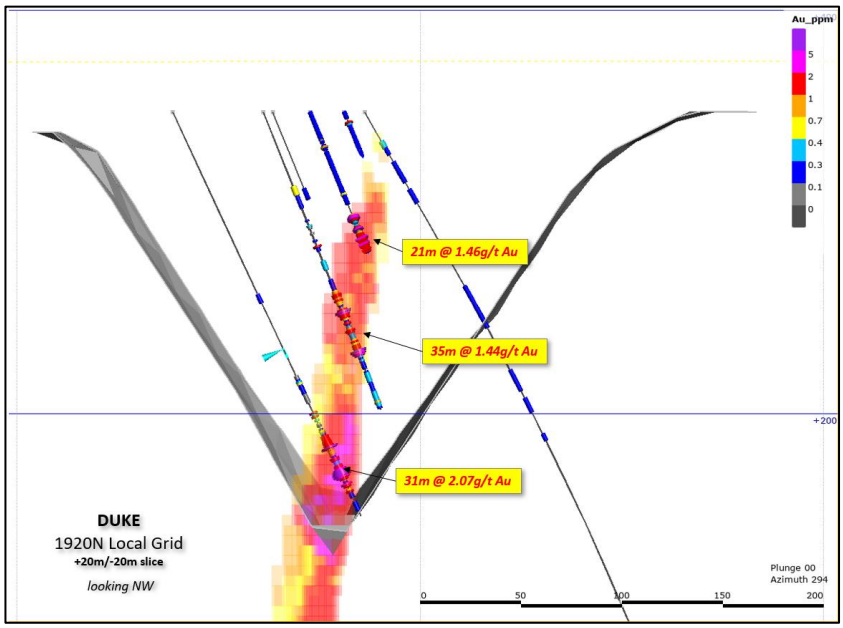

*Figure 9. **Duke** cross section looking north showing RC and/or diamond drill strings colour coded for downhole gold values, Feb 2020 Mineral Resource blocks & optimised $A2,250 pit shell. Significant gold intercepts labelled. *Refer to legend for downhole and block grades and Note 1 for prior ASX: AOP reporting.*

Project Sampling and Assay Summary

The February 2020 Mineral Resources estimation is based entirely on data gathered through RC or diamond drilling.

All Apollo's RC holes were drilled with a 5.25-inch face-sampling bit, with one metre samples collected through a cyclone and cone splitter to form a two to three-kilogram sample. Most RC assays used in the Resource are based on the original one metre sample intervals collected from the drilling during operations. In places composite samples were collected by representative spear-sampling of individual 1m bulk sample bags. Where composite assay results were greater than 0.50g/t Au, the corresponding 1m split samples were collected and submitted for 1m assay, and the 1m results allocated a higher priority in the assay database. A small number of composite samples were included in the Mineral Resources.

RC samples throughout the project are generally dry and of good representative quality. Where ground conditions prevented the delivery of dry sample the RC hole was terminated, and where required extended via a diamond 'tail'.

Apollo's diamond drill holes were drilled at NQ diameter core size, often utilising a component of RC drilling to complete pre-collars through hangingwall waste zones before commencing with NQ core drilling. Core recovery and ground conditions are good, with no significant core loss recorded in any part of the drill programme.

Sampling of diamond core was based on regular one metre intervals or occasional smaller intervals cut to discrete geological contacts. The core was cut in half to produce a sample mass of three to four kilograms per sample.

For Apollo's drilling activities 9,289 RC and all 2,813 diamond samples were prepared at the Intertek Genalysis Laboratory in Kalgoorlie where samples were dried, and the whole sample pulverised to 80% passing 75um, and a sub-sample of approximately 200 grams retained. A nominal 50 grams was used for the analysis. The procedure is industry standard for this type of sample.

All Intertek samples were analysed at the Intertek Laboratory in Perth using a 50-gram Fire Assay with AAS or ICPES finish.

A further 15,523 RC samples were prepared and assayed at the SGS Laboratory in Kalgoorlie where samples were weighed dried, and a sub-sample of approximately 200 grams pulverised to 80% passing 75um and retained. A nominal 50 grams was used for the analysis. All SGS samples were analysed using a 50-gram Fire Assay with AAS finish. The procedure is industry standard for this type of sample.

Sampling and assay techniques utilised in RC and diamond drilling by previous explorers Placer Exploration Ltd, Aberfoyle Resources Ltd and Newcrest Operations Ltd are most relevant to the Duchess and Duke Mineral Resources and are detailed in WAMEX Mineral exploration reports available in Open File at the West Australian Department of Mines and Petroleum, see Note 2. for relevant report numbers. All historical drilling is captured into the Project drilling database, and the Company's review of this documentation and exploration methodology suggests that the previous work was carried out by reputable exploration teams and the data is of good quality.

Apollo follows a standard QAQC protocol for all drilling programmes of:

Field Standards (Certified Reference Materials) and Blanks inserted at a rate of two Standards and two Blanks per 100 samples. RC Field Duplicates are generally inserted at a rate of approximately 1 in 150, with this duplicate sample generally being selected from within sulphidic zones. The duplicate sample is collected by spear sampling from the bulk 1m sample bag after splitting.

At the Laboratory, regular assay Repeats, Laboratory Standards, Checks and Blanks are analysed. For the reported Mineral Resource, the relevant assays and QAQC numbers are as follows:

Total sample submission of 28,674 samples. This included 190 Field Blanks, 539 Field Standards and 320 Field Duplicates. In addition, 666 Laboratory Blanks, 1,801 Laboratory Checks, and 1,319 Laboratory Standards were inserted and analysed by the Intertek or SGS Laboratories.

No Umpire Laboratory check assays have been submitted to date.

The drill hole locations were pegged and then picked up after drilling by a handheld GPS with sub 3m accuracy.

A total of 141 RC and diamond drill holes were downhole directional surveyed using north-seeking Gyroscopic tools was completed on site. Most diamond drill holes were surveyed live whereas most RC holes were surveyed upon exiting the hole. The remaining 208 drill holes were surveyed by single or multi-shot downhole surveys, the majority of which are relevant for dip information only.

General observations are that diamond drill traces stay predominantly within a few degrees of the collar dip and azimuth. RC drill holes may show local deviation in dip, generally downward in dip, and to the right downhole. No material deviation issues were recorded.

Geological Modelling

The geological interpretation for all three mineralised areas was compiled at the Apollo Perth office by analysing all available relevant data, including geological logging (lithology and structure), gold assay, as well as interpretation of aeromagnetic, EM and IP geophysical data.

A hard-copy interpretation is continually updated on traditional cross-sections and level plans, and this interpretation used for assigning from-to intervals for intercepts relevant to each mineralised structure. The from-to information is then used to construct wireframes of mineralised structures using Leapfrog three-dimensional geological modelling software. Modelling software is also utilised to capture regolith (oxide & cover) surfaces as well as local lithological units and faults.

At deposit scale fresh-rock gold mineralisation is hosted by wide zones of gneiss with a granodiorite or diorite composition, and is more associated with shear strain, disseminated sulphide content and silicification rather than readily identifiable lithological boundaries. The geological model is therefore driven by gold grade and supported by sulphide, alteration, and structural boundaries.

The Company geological model was utilised by independent resource consultant Brian Wolfe as a guide in the construction of wireframes in Vulcan three-dimensional modelling software, for resource modelling.

Mineral Resource Estimation

A summary of the material information used to estimate the mineral resource is presented in accordance with JORC 2012 requirements.

The Mineral Resources reported here are the product of a three-phase evaluation process:

1. Unconstrained Mineral Resources were estimated for each of the three gold deposits Rebecca, Duchess and Duke using the methodology as described below and in Appendix 1.

2. The outcomes of the estimation were then constrained at a A$2,250/ounce gold price using appropriate mining, geotechnical and processing parameters for deposits of this type & scale and;

3. Only Indicated and Inferred categories of mineralisation that fall within the optimised pit shells are reported here as Mineral Resources.

A more detailed description is contained in Appendix 1.

Estimation Methodology

Rebecca Deposit

Multiple Indicator Kriging (MIK) with change of support was selected as the most appropriate method for estimating Au for the Rebecca deposit. A total of ten grade estimate domains have been developed within the mineralised zone at Rebecca and based on the geological description in the previous sections and an approximate lower cut-off grade of 0.3 g/t Au.

A block size of 20mE x 20mN x 10mRL was selected as an appropriate block size for estimation based on the drill spacing (20m to 100m strike spacing), geometry of mineralisation and the likely potential future selective mining unit or SMU (i.e. appropriate for potential open pit mining). An SMU dimension of 5mE x 10mN x 5mRL was selected as appropriate for support correction investigation. An indirect lognormal support correction was applied to emulate mining selectivity for the above SMU dimension.

A zone of interpreted saprolite mineralisation and discontinuous bedrock mineralisation exist where MIK is not an appropriate method given the data spacing and small datasets. These areas have been estimated by Ordinary Kriging (OK).

The MIK grade estimates consist of a series of proportions and grades above the pre-defined cut-off grades estimated into a 'panel' or large blocks. The proportions and grades are derived from a targeted SMU block size via change of support process. As such, while the proportions and grades at a certain cut-off for any given panel may be known, its position within the panel is not. To assist with a more intuitive presentation of the model grades, the MIK grade estimates have been localised to SMU dimension blocks using a process identical to that of Localised Uniform Conditioning. The SMU sized blocks have been assigned a single grade so that the panel MIK grade estimate grade tonnage curve has been replicated.

Duchess & Duke

Ordinary Kriging (OK) was selected as the most appropriate method for estimating Au for the Duchess and Duke deposits. At Duchess a total of four grade estimate domains have been developed while Duke comprises a single tabular domain. A block dimension of 5mE x 10mN x 5mRL was selected as appropriate for OK grade estimation. An indirect lognormal support correction was applied to the constrained composite data to emulate mining selectivity for the above SMU dimension and this was used as a guide for the OK Au grade estimation.

Drill Hole Flagging, Compositing, Top Cuts and Variography

Raw sample intervals from the drill hole database were flagged by the estimation domains and composited to either 2m (Duchess & Duke) or 3m (Rebecca) downhole intervals for the purposes of equalising sample support and as an input to grade estimation.

The impact of higher-grade gold outliers was examined on composite data using log probability plots and cumulative statistics. This is particularly relevant in the case where extreme grade values may exist and OK has been selected as the grade estimation method. MIK estimation as implemented at Rebecca is independent of top cutting and was therefore not applied. At Duchess and Duke, gold grade composites potentially affected by top cuts were reviewed in three dimensions to validate their location and relevance relative to the entire gold grade population. At Duchess a global high grade cut of 4.0g/t Au was applied to the 4 estimation domains while at duke a 5.0g/t Au cut was applied to the single estimation domain.

Grade and indicator variography were developed on the basis of the downhole composites. Indicator variography was input to the MIK estimates while grade variography was used for the OK grade estimates and the change of support analysis applied to the MIK estimates.

Mining and Metallurgical Parameters and Other Material Modifying Factors

The proposed development scenario for the deposit is as an open cut (pit) mine. No additional mining dilution has been applied to the reported estimate.

Metallurgical test work on fresh rock sulphide material at the Rebecca Deposit has been carried out in two phases by Apollo, following initial work 1996-97 by previous explorer Aberfoyle Resources Ltd *(WAMEX Mineral Open File at the West Australian Department of Mines and Petroleum, report a51529)*.

Apollo's initial bottle-roll metallurgical test-work *(refer to ASX: AOP 5th Jan 2018)* showed an average 94.5% gold recovery in 5 composite samples of fresh mineralised & sulphidic diamond core, while a second stage of test work *(refer to ASX: AOP 5th April 2019)* on 6 composite fresh-rock mineralised RC intercepts returned an average 93% gold recovery.

For the purposes of the optimisation a recovery of 93% has been assumed.

No other addition modifying factors have been considered as part of this resource estimate.

Mineral Resource Constraints

Reported Mineral Resources for the Rebecca, Duchess and Duke gold deposit have been constrained by optimised Whittle pit shells generated by independent mining consulting company Entech Mining Pty Ltd to determine the portion of the total mineralised inventory within the geological model that has a reasonable prospect of eventual economic extraction. The optimisation utilised appropriate mining, geotechnical and processing parameters for a deposit of this type and scale, and an A$2,250/ounce gold price. The key parameters considered in the optimisation assume:

1. Conventional open pit mining practices with cost assumptions in line with open pit mining operations within Western Australia,

2. CIL processing set at a rate of 3.0mpta with costs in line with processing operations within Western Australia,

3. Metallurgical recoveries of 93% based on test work completed, and;

4. Pit slope angles based on geotechnical studies completed and varying from 30^{o} to 57^{o} overall depending on the rock type, weathering zone, and area of the deposit

Only Indicated and Inferred categories of mineralisation that fall within this shell are reported as Mineral Resources. The Company notes there is substantial gold mineralisation outside the February 2020 $A2,250 pit shells, some of which may be expected to convert to Mineral Resources with further drilling.

Classification

Resource classification was based on geological confidence and a spatial review of estimation result parameters which reflected the quality of the estimate for each block. At the Rebecca deposit, areas that had high confidence estimate values, had sufficient drilling density (<30m section spaced drilling) or were proximal to 40m by 25m (or closer) spaced drill lines were classified as Indicated Resources. The remainder was classified as Inferred, including all of the Duke and Duchess deposits.

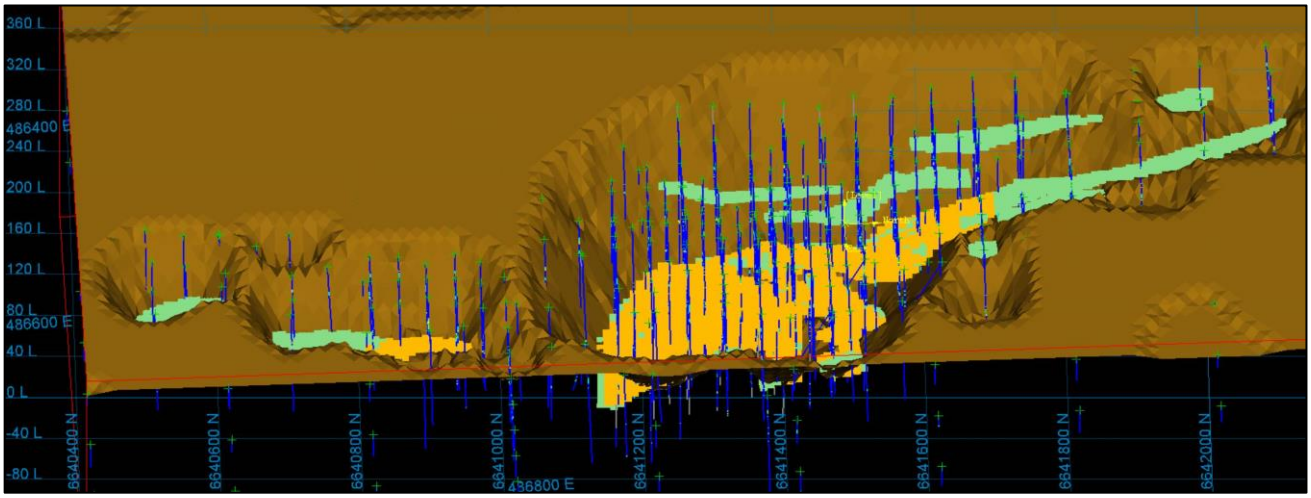

Figure 10. ***Rebecca*** *deposit isometric view looking west showing Indicated (yellow) vs Inferred (green) classification boundaries with all existing RC and/or diamond drill strings colour coded for downhole gold values, optimised $A2,250 pit shell.*

Reporting Cut-Off Grades

The Mineral Resource may be considered amenable to open cut mining and is reported at lower cut-off grade of 0.5g/t Au, which is considered reasonable. The final cut-off determination will be dependent on the scale of any potential future operation and the prevailing gold price.

A range of other cut-offs for the combined Mineral Resources are presented in Table 2, and Tables 3, 4 & 5 demonstrate the grade vs cut-off relationships for each deposit.

Total Indicated & Inferred Mineral Resources									
Cut-off	**Indicated**			**Inferred**			**Indicated & Inferred**		
Au Grade g/t	*Tonnes*	*Grade g/t*	*Ounces*	*Tonnes*	*Grade g/t*	*Ounces*	*Tonnes*	*Grade g/t*	*Ounces*
0.3	13,000,000	1.4	570,000	19,750,000	0.9	540,000	32,750,000	1.1	1,110,000
0.4	12,550,000	1.4	565,000	17,950,000	0.9	520,000	30,500,000	1.1	1,085,000
0.5	**11,700,000**	**1.5**	**550,000**	**15,400,000**	**1.0**	**485,000**	**27,100,000**	**1.2**	**1,035,000**
0.6	10,650,000	1.6	550,000	12,850,000	1.1	440,000	23,500,000	1.3	975,000
0.8	8,650,000	1.8	535,000	8,650,000	1.2	345,000	17,300,000	1.5	835,000
1.0	6,950,000	2.0	515,000	5,700,000	1.4	260,000	12,650,000	1.7	700,000
1.2	5,300,000	2.2	490,000	3,550,000	1.6	185,000	8,900,000	2.0	570,000

Table 2. ***Total Rebecca, Duchess and Duke*** *Mineral Resources by Resource Category at varying gold cut-off grade. All numbers are rounded to reflect appropriate levels of confidence. Apparent differences may occur due to rounding.*

Rebecca Deposit									
Cut-off	**Indicated**			**Inferred**			**Indicated & Inferred**		
Grade g/t	*Tonnes*	*Grade g/t*	*Ounces*	*Tonnes*	*Grade g/t*	*Ounces*	*Tonnes*	*Grade g/t*	*Ounces*
0.3	13,000,000	1.4	570,000	10,050,000	0.8	260,000	23,050,000	1.1	830,000
0.4	12,550,000	1.4	565,000	9,000,000	0.9	250,000	21,550,000	1.2	815,000
0.5	**11,700,000**	**1.5**	**550,000**	**7,400,000**	**0.9**	**225,000**	**19,100,000**	**1.3**	**775,000**
0.6	10,650,000	1.6	535,000	5,800,000	1.1	195,000	16,450,000	1.4	730,000
0.8	8,650,000	1.8	490,000	3,550,000	1.3	145,000	12,200,000	1.6	635,000
1.0	6,950,000	2.0	440,000	2,250,000	1.5	110,000	9,200,000	1.9	550,000
1.2	5,300,000	2.2	380,000	1,450,000	1.7	80,000	6,750,000	2.1	465,000

*Table 3. **Rebecca** gold deposit Mineral Resource by Resource Category at varying gold cut-off grade. All numbers are rounded to reflect appropriate levels of confidence. Apparent differences may occur due to rounding.*

Duchess Deposit									
Cut-off	**Indicated**			**Inferred**			**Indicated & Inferred**		
Grade g/t	*Tonnes*	*Grade g/t*	*Ounces*	*Tonnes*	*Grade g/t*	*Ounces*	*Tonnes*	*Grade g/t*	*Ounces*
0.3				7,200,000	0.9	195,000	7,200,000	0.9	195,000
0.4				6,500,000	0.9	190,000	6,500,000	0.9	190,000
0.5				**5,700,000**	**1.0**	**180,000**	**5,700,000**	**1.0**	**180,000**
0.6				4,900,000	1.0	165,000	4,900,000	1.0	165,000
0.8				3,350,000	1.2	130,000	3,350,000	1.2	130,000
1.0				2,200,000	1.4	95,000	2,200,000	1.4	95,000
1.2				1,350,000	1.5	65,000	1,350,000	1.5	65,000

*Table 4. **Duchess** gold deposit Mineral Resource by Resource Category at varying gold cut-off grade. All numbers are rounded to reflect appropriate levels of confidence. Apparent differences may occur due to rounding.*

Duke Deposit									
Cut-off	**Indicated**			**Inferred**			**Indicated & Inferred**		
Au Grade g/t	*Tonnes*	*Grade g/t*	*Ounces*	*Tonnes*	*Grade g/t*	*Ounces*	*Tonnes*	*Grade g/t*	*Ounces*
0.3				2,500,000	1.1	85,000	2,500,000	1.1	85,000
0.4				2,450,000	1.1	85,000	2,450,000	1.1	85,000
0.5				**2,300,000**	**1.1**	**80,000**	**2,300,000**	**1.1**	**80,000**
0.6				2,150,000	1.2	80,000	2,150,000	1.2	80,000
0.8				1,750,000	1.3	70,000	1,750,000	1.3	70,000
1.0				1,250,000	1.4	55,000	1,250,000	1.4	55,000
1.2				800,000	1.6	40,000	800,000	1.6	40,000

*Table 5. **Duke** gold deposit Mineral Resource by Resource Category at varying gold cut-off grade. All numbers are rounded to reflect appropriate levels of confidence. Apparent differences may occur due to rounding.*

Notes:

1. For details of past Rebecca Project drilling and results please refer to ASX: AOP releases: 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, 1st October 2019, 4th November 2019, 3rd December 2019 & 6th January 2020.

2. RC and diamond drilling by previous explorers Placer Exploration Ltd, Aberfoyle Resources Ltd and Newcrest Operations Ltd are detailed in WAMEX Mineral exploration reports available in Open File at the West Australian Department of Mines and Petroleum – drilling & assay details are detailed in report numbers A33425, A48218, A51529, A55172 & A65129

The information in this release that relates to Exploration Results 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.

The information contained in this announcement that relates to Mineral Resource estimates for the Rebecca, Duchess and Duke gold deposits is based on information compiled by Mr. Brian Wolfe, an independent consultant to Apollo Consolidated Limited, and a Member of the AIG. Mr. Wolfe 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 as defined in the 2012 Edition of the 'Australasian Code for Reporting of Exploration Results, Mineral Resources and Ore Reserves'. Mr. Wolfe consents to the inclusion in this announcement 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
REBECCA PROJECT MINERAL RESOURCE ESTIMATIONS

Note: Details of drilling data used in the Mineral Resource estimations have been reported in ASX: AOP announcements and accompanying JORC 2012 Table 1 information. See Note 1 above for release details.

Section 1 Sampling Techniques and Data

(Criteria in this section apply to all succeeding sections)

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
Sampling techniques	• *Nature and quality of sampling (eg cut channels, random chips, or specific specialised industry standard measurement tools appropriate to the minerals under investigation, such as down hole gamma sondes, or handheld XRF instruments, etc). These examples should not be taken as limiting the broad meaning of sampling.*	• Sampling at the three deposits subject to this Mineral Resource estimation has been carried out using a combination of Reverse Circulation (RC) and Diamond Drilling (DDH). • Drilling was completed at various orientations depending on the geometry of mineralised structures. At Rebecca and Duchess most drilling was oriented toward 090 degrees on AGMZ51 drill lines. Seven RC/DDH at Rebecca were drilled toward 270 degrees. At Duke RC drill holes were oriented at either 035 degrees, 070degrees on local grids, or 270 degrees on AMGZ51 lines. • The declination of drill holes is predominantly -55 to 60 -degrees, with steeper holes in places depending on geological orientations or local drilling conditions • The RC holes were drilled with a 5.25-inch face-sampling bit, 1m samples were collected through a cyclone and cone splitter to form a 2-3kg sample. • All holes with reported assays from RC drilling comprised assays on the original 1 metre samples collected from the splitter. • Where waste material was expected, 2 to 5-metre composite samples were created by spear sampling obliquely through the bulk one metre samples collected in large plastic bags from the drilling rig and were deposited into separate numbered calico bags for sample despatch. • Composite samples reporting above 0.50g/t Au are later resampled at 1m split intervals. • Most samples are dry and of good quality. Any wet samples were spear-sampled to collect a representative 2-3kg sample & dried on site before submittal. • Diamond drilling was completed using an HQ or NQ drilling bit for all holes. Core is cut in half for sampling, with a half core sample sent for assay at measured intervals. • Samples were either fully pulverised, or a 200g sub-set fully pulverised at the laboratories to -75um, to produce a 50g charge for Fire Assay with either AAS finish or ICPES finish. • Each drill hole location was collected with a hand-held GPS unit with ~3m tolerance.
Drilling techniques	• *Drill type (eg core, reverse circulation, open-hole hammer, rotary air blast, auger, Bangka, sonic, etc) and details (eg core diameter, triple or standard tube, depth of diamond tails, face-sampling bit or other type, whether core is oriented and if so, by what method, etc).*	• RC rigs supplied by Raglan Drilling, or Oredrill of Kalgoorlie, diamond rig supplied by Raglan Drilling, WDD Drilling of Kalgoorlie, or Topdrive Drillers of Rockingham WA. • The face-sampling RC bits typically have a diameter of 5.25 inches (13.3 cm) • Standard tube NQ2 oriented core collected. Most diamond holes used RC pre-collars to drill through barren hanging-wall zones to specified depth, followed by diamond core of NQ size from the end of pre-collar to the end of hole. This ensured diamond core recovery through the mineralised zones. • Core is oriented using downhole Reflex surveying tools, with orientation marks provided after each drill run.
Drill sample recovery	• *Method of recording and assessing core and chip sample recoveries and results assessed.* • *Measures taken to maximise sample recovery and ensure representative nature of the samples.* • *Whether a relationship exists between sample recovery and grade and whether sample bias may have occurred due to*	• Core was measured, and any core loss recorded. Very high-quality core was obtained, with typical 100% recovery • RC samples sample quality, moisture and any contamination were logged at 1m intervals by supervising geologist. • Most RC samples were dry and of good representative quality. Drill operators ensured enough airflow and outside return to make sure samples were collected dry. • If water ingress could not be controlled the RC hole was terminated at that depth. • 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.

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
	preferential loss/gain of fine/coarse material.	• RC face-sampling bits and dust suppression were used to minimise sample loss. • Drilling air pressure airlifted the water column above the bottom of the hole to ensure dry sampling. RC samples are collected through a cyclone and rotary cone splitter. The rejects are deposited in a large plastic bag and retained for potential future use. The sample required for assay is collected directly into a calico sample bag at a designed 3 to 4 kg sample mass which is optimal for whole-of-sample pulverisation at the assay laboratory. • Where composite samples were 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 regularly and at the end of hole, and more often when wet samples are encountered. • Diamond drilling results in uncontaminated fresh core samples which are cleaned at the drill site to remove drilling fluids and cuttings to present clean core for logging and sampling. • >95% of RC samples were dry and apart from the segments of drill holes in transported overburden there was little evidence of excessive loss of material. Sample quality is best in the fresh rock profile. • At this stage no quantifiable information is available regarding possible bias due to sample loss. • There is no significant loss of material reported in any of the Diamond core. Sample quality and recovery was generally good using the techniques above, no material bias is expected in high-recovery samples obtained.
Logging	• *Whether core and chip samples have been geologically and geotechnically logged to a level of detail to support appropriate Mineral Resource estimation, mining studies and metallurgical studies.* • *Whether logging is qualitative or quantitative in nature. Core (or costean, channel, etc) photography.* • *The total length and percentage of the relevant intersections logged.*	• All RC chips and drill core were geologically logged by Apollo contract or staff geologists, using a standardised logging scheme. Logging is mostly qualitative. • The geological information collected provides data to a level of detail adequate to support Mineral Resource Estimation activities. • Each entire drill hole was logged in full. • RC samples representing the lithology of each 2m section of the drill hole were collected and stored into chip trays for future geological reference. • Retained DDH half-core is stored on site with orientation line preserved for future geological reference. • All DDH core is photographed in trays, with individual photographs taken of each tray and photos uploaded to and stored in the server database. • All RC chip trays are photographed, and photos uploaded to and stored in the Company server database.
Sub-sampling techniques and sample preparation	• *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 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.*	• One-metre RC drill samples are collected via a rotary cone-splitter, installed directly below a rig mounted cyclone, and an average 2-3 kg sample is collected in an pre-numbered calico bag, and positioned on top of the plastic bag. >95% of samples were dry. • 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. • 5 metre composite samples were created by spear sampling of the total one metre samples collected in large plastic bag from the drilling rig and deposited into separate numbered calico bags for sample dispatch. • RC holes utilized 5 metre composite samples for waste intervals. If composite samples returned anomalous gold values, the intervals were resampled as one metre samples by collecting the sample produced from the rotary cone-splitter. A small number of composite sample assays were used in this Resource Estimate. • 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 at drill collar for future assay if required.
Quality of assay data and laboratory tests	• *The nature, quality and appropriateness of the assaying and laboratory procedures used and whether the technique is considered partial or total.* • *For geophysical tools, spectrometers, handheld XRF instruments, etc, the parameters*	• Two labs were used for analysis of drilling samples: Genalysis Intertek in Kalgoorlie and Perth, and SGS in Kalgoorlie. • 9,289 RC and all 2,813 diamond samples were collected from the Project area by staff, and delivered to Intertek Genalysis Kalgoorlie where the whole 1m sample was crushed to -2mm, subset, riffle split and pulverised to -75um before being sent to Genalysis Perth for 50g charge assayed by fire assay with AAS finish.

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
	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.*	• 15,523 RC chip samples were collected from the Project area by staff, and delivered to SGS Kalgoorlie where they were crushed to -2mm, and a 200g subset, riffle split and pulverised to -75um before being assayed for 50g charge assayed by fire assay with AAS finish, Lab code FA505. • The procedures are industry standard for this type of sample. • Sample sizes collected in the field are considered appropriate to give an indication of mineralisation given the particle size and the preference to keep the sample weight below a targeted 3kg mass which is the optimal weight to ensure the requisite grind size in the sample mills used by in sample preparation. • Quality control procedures adopted consist in the insertion of standards and blanks at approx. every 50m and one duplicate sample per hole. A total of 190 Field Blanks, 539 Field Standards and 320 Field Duplicates were submitted for analysis. • The laboratory also created regular laboratory-generated repeats and check samples are assayed, along with laboratory insertion of its own standards and blanks. and all internal laboratory checks. A combined total of 666 Laboratory Blanks, 1,801 Laboratory Checks, and 1,319 Laboratory Standards were inserted and analysed by the Intertek & SGS Laboratories. • No Umpire Laboratory check assays have been submitted to date. • The Results of the Field and Laboratory QAQC assays were checked by Company contractors on assay receipt using QAQCR software. Most QAQC assays passed Company QAQC protocols, showing acceptable levels of contamination and/or sample bias. • Company duplicate results show acceptable correlation with expected grades relative to the original split sample. • A good correlation was observed between visible gold logged and/or percentage of sulphide and gold grades. • No downhole or handheld assay tools were utilised.
Verification of sampling and assaying	• *The verification of significant intersections by either independent or alternative company personnel.* • *The use of twinned holes.* • *Documentation of primary data, data entry procedures, data verification, data storage (physical and electronic) protocols.* • *Discuss any adjustment to assay data.*	• Significant results were checked by the Supervising Geologists and Apollo staff during drilling programmes and all results reported in ASX: AOP Announcements listed in Note 1. ‘ • No twinned holes have been drilled to date. • All field logging is carried out on Toughbook hardware using standardised and write protected Excel files, and/or field hard-copy drill log sheets that were then data-entered in batches. • Excel logging data is submitted electronically to the contract Database Geologist for updating to Access database system. The Access database is periodically checked and validated by independent consultants on entry to Leapfrog 3D modelling software. • An electronic copy of each database update is saved in the Company backed-up Server along with copies of all analytical reports. • No assay data was adjusted. The laboratory’s primary Au field is the one used for plotting and resource purposes. • No averaging is employed.
Location of data points	• *Accuracy and quality of surveys used to locate drill holes (collar and down-hole surveys), trenches, mine workings and other locations used in Mineral Resource estimation.* • *Specification of the grid system used.* • *Quality and adequacy of topographic control.*	• Collar located using a Garmin GPS with an accuracy ~3m. • For angled drill holes, the drill rig mast is set up using a clinometer. Drillers use an electronic single-shot camera to take dip readings inside the rods, at 30m intervals. • Downhole directional surveying using North-seeking Gyroscopic tools was completed on site and live (down drill rod string). Most diamond drill holes were surveyed live whereas most RC holes were surveyed upon exiting the hole. • Some earlier RC drill holes were surveyed by single or multi-shot downhole cameras for dip measurement. • Diamond holes rarely deviate more than a few degrees from collar dip and azimuth. RC drill holes may deviate for dip (mostly downward) and to the right (with rod rotation), but no material deviation issues were experienced during the drill-out. • Survey data is recorded in AMG 1984, Zone 51 projection. • For the purposes of this Mineral Resource estimation a topographic surface was constructed out of the database collar RL data. Project has limited topographical relief. • Drill hole dip and azimuth details have been supplied relevant ASX: AOP announcements.
Data spacing and distribution	• *Data spacing for reporting of Exploration Results.* • *Whether the data spacing and distribution is sufficient to*	• Data spacing depends on the relative density of drilling at each of the three gold deposits. At Rebecca drilling is at 25m, 30m, 50m, and 100m line-spacing, with RC and/or diamond holes designed to penetrate the mineralised structures at 40m or 80m intervals.

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
	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.*	• At Duke and Duchess, Apollo's drilling is generally at 40m or 80m line-spacing, with RC holes designed to penetrate the mineralised structures at 40m or 80m intervals. • Drill spacing as related to Resource Classification is discussed further in Section 3 below. • Spacing of the reported drill holes is suitable for determining the geological and grade continuity of the deposit and are appropriate for Mineral Resource estimate procedures. Detailed description of the relationship between drill spacing and Resource classification is provided in Section 3 below. • The drilling programs were designed to build a reliable understanding of mineralisation and the spacing of the program is considered suitable to provide bedrock information and geometry of the structures targeted at the time. Additional infill drilling may be required to further establish continuity and grade variation. • Assays are reported as 1m samples, unless otherwise indicated in tables in respective ASX: AOP reporting. • No compositing has been employed in the diamond drilling. • No sample compositing has been used during reporting – all reported intersections represent full length weighted average grades across the intersection length.
Orientation of data in relation to geological structure	• *Whether the orientation of sampling achieves unbiased sampling of possible structures and the extent to which this is known, considering the deposit type.* • *If the relationship between the drilling orientation and the orientation of key mineralised structures is considered to have introduced a sampling bias, this should be assessed and reported if material.*	• Drillholes were oriented along AMGZ51 east-west drill lines at Rebecca, and on AMGZ51 east-west or local grid lines at Duke and Duchess in order to cut geology as close as possible to right-angles across interpreted strikes. • Completed drill holes generally intersected target mineralisation in the expected down-hole positions. • Rock contacts and fabrics are interpreted to mostly moderately dip west at Rebecca and Duchess, with local steepening of structures observed. In places in the Rebecca deposit, steepened structures were intersected obliquely to drill hole orientation and the geological model is adjusted to provide a more accurate of true width in those instances. Reported mineralised intervals at Rebecca may vary from almost 100% true width to ~40% true width, depending on local changes in the orientation of mineralised lodes. • The Duke mineralised structure is near vertical and the true width of drill intercepts were reported accordingly. • The orientation of all structures may change along strike as well as down-dip such that the true width of reported mineralised intervals can vary as additional drill information is obtained around the reported interval.
Sample security	• *The measures taken to ensure sample security.*	• RC samples collected on the field daily, brought back to the Company camp area, bagged and sealed into 20kg polyweave bags, and transported in batches by Company personnel directly to the laboratory. • Diamond core was processed at secure cutting sites in Kalgoorlie bagged and sealed into 20kg polyweave bags and delivered to the laboratory at the end of each day. • All samples remain under laboratory control from receipt of sample to the delivery of results.
Audits or reviews	• *The results of any audits or reviews of sampling techniques and data.*	• Sampling and assay techniques are industry standard. No external audit or reviews have been completed.

Section 2 Reporting of Exploration Results

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

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
Mineral tenement and land tenure status	• *Type, reference name/number, location and ownership including agreements or material issues with third parties such as joint ventures, partnerships, overriding royalties, native title interests, historical sites, wilderness or national park and environmental settings.* • *The security of the tenure held at the time of reporting along with any known impediments to obtaining a licence to operate in the area.*	• The Lake Rebecca Project is a 157km^2 collection of granted exploration licences located 150km east of Kalgoorlie. The Company owns 100% of the tenements via wholly owned subsidiary AC Minerals Pty Ltd • All drilling relevant to this Mineral Resource has been carried out on granted exploration licence E28/1610. AC Minerals Pty Ltd has lodged a Mining Licence Application (MLA) over the entire area of E28/1610. • A 1.5% NSR is owned by private company Maincoast Holdings Pty Ltd. • There are no known impediments to exploration on the property. • Exploration licence E28/1610 is in good standing with the WA DMP and successive two year extensions of term are available pursuant to s61(2) of the Mining Act 1978 (WA) and regulation 23AB(c) of the Mining Regulations 1981 (WA), on the grounds that work already carried out under the licence justifies further exploration.

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
Exploration done by other parties	• *Acknowledgment and appraisal of exploration by other parties.*	• Previous exploration was carried out on a similar tenement 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 Duchess and Duke prospects. A total of 7 RC holes were drilled in the Rebecca deposit area. • No previous resource evaluations were carried out in the past but there was enough drilling to demonstrate the Duchess and Duke prosects hosted significant 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 past work is captured to GIS. • The quality of the earlier work appears to be good.
Geology	• *Deposit type, geological setting and style of mineralisation.*	• Dominantly felsic gneiss with minor zones of amphibolite and metamorphosed ultramafic rocks. • Mineralisation is associated with zones of disseminated pyrrhotite, chalcopyrite and pyrite, associated with increased shear deformation and silicification. There is a positive relationship between sulphide and gold and limited relationship between quartz veining and gold. • Known mineralisation at Rebecca consists of multiple stacked tabular to curved bodies which collectively extend along strike for approximately 1.7km and up to 400m in vertical depth below surface. Individual mineralised bodies are commonly 10 m in true thickness but can be up to 40m.The Duchess mineralisation consists of stacked tabular bodies and extends along strike for approximately 850m, is up to 40m wide and 350m in depth. The Duke mineralisation extends along strike for 400m, is between 12m to 25m wide and 350m in depth. Mineralisation at all deposits remains open at depth. • The geological setting of the project, mineralisation styles and the geology of each deposit is described in more detail in the body of this announcement.
Drill hole Information	• *A summary of all information material to the understanding of the exploration results including a tabulation of the following information for all Material drill holes:* ○ *easting and northing of the drill hole collar* ○ *elevation or RL (Reduced Level – elevation above sea level in metres) of the drill hole collar* ○ *dip and azimuth of the hole* ○ *down hole length and interception depth* ○ *hole length.* • *If the exclusion of this information is justified on the basis that the information is not Material and this exclusion does not detract from the understanding of the report, the Competent Person should clearly explain why this is the case.*	• Note 1 details relevant ASX: AOP announcements for all RC and diamond holes included in the reported Mineral Resource estimation, and Note 2 details WAMEX Mineral exploration reports available in Open File at the West Australian Department of Mines and Petroleum relevant to RC and diamond drilling carries out by past explorers. • Announcements and WAMEX reports contain tabulated drilling information. The Company database contains information for all RC and diamond drilling carried out in the Project area.
Data aggregation methods	• *In reporting Exploration Results, weighting averaging techniques, maximum and/or minimum grade truncations (eg cutting of high grades) and cut-off grades are usually Material and should be stated.* • *Where aggregate intercepts incorporate short lengths of high grade results and longer lengths of low grade results, the procedure used for such aggregation should be stated and some typical examples of*	• Note 1 details relevant ASX: AOP announcements for all RC and diamond holes included in the reported Mineral Resource estimation, and Note 2 details WAMEX Mineral exploration reports available in Open File at the West Australian Department of Mines and Petroleum relevant to RC and diamond drilling carries out by past explorers. • The announcements and WAMEX reports contain details of reporting and aggregation methodology. In general, the Company reports drilling results using the following criteria: • No grade cuts applied

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
	such aggregations should be shown in detail. • *The assumptions used for any reporting of metal equivalent values should be clearly stated.*	• 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. • Materially '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. • No metal equivalents are used.
Relationship between mineralisation widths and intercept lengths	• *These relationships are particularly important in the reporting of Exploration Results.* • *If the geometry of the mineralisation with respect to the drill hole angle is known, its nature should be reported.* • *If it is not known and only the down hole lengths are reported, there should be a clear statement to this effect (eg 'down hole length, true width not known').*	• Rock contacts and fabrics are interpreted to mostly moderately dip west at Rebecca and Duchess, with local steepening of structures observed. In places at the Rebecca deposit steepened structures were intersected obliquely to drill hole orientation, and the reporting lengths were not an accurate description of true width in those instances. However, the geological model created from the drilling information is adjusted to consider the geometry of structure relative to drill hole orientation. • At Rebecca reported mineralised intervals may vary from almost 100% true width to ~40% true width, depending on local changes in the orientation of mineralised lodes. At Duchess most drill intercepts reported are close to true width, and Duke the mineralised structure is near vertical and the true width of drill intercepts is approximately 60% of reported intervals. • The orientation of all structures may change along strike as well as down-dip such that the true width of reported mineralised intervals can vary as additional drill information is obtained around the reported interval.
Diagrams	• *Appropriate maps and sections (with scales) and tabulations of intercepts should be included for any significant discovery being reported These should include, but not be limited to a plan view of drill hole collar locations and appropriate sectional views.*	• Refer to appropriate diagrams provided in body of this report
Balanced reporting	• *Where comprehensive reporting of all Exploration Results is not practicable, representative reporting of both low and high grades and/or widths should be practiced to avoid misleading reporting of Exploration Results.*	• Representative reporting practices are employed by the Company when tabulating exploration results and are available in ASX: AOP reporting as listed in Note 1.
Other substantive exploration data	• *Other exploration data, if meaningful and material, should be reported including (but not limited to): geological observations; geophysical survey results; geochemical survey results; bulk samples – size and method of treatment; metallurgical test results; bulk density, groundwater, geotechnical and rock characteristics; potential deleterious or contaminating substances.*	• Metallurgical test work on fresh rock sulphide material at the Rebecca deposit has been carried out in two phases by Apollo, following initial work 1996-97 by previous explorer Aberfoyle Resources Ltd (WAMEX Mineral Open File at the West Australian Department of Mines and Petroleum, report a51529). • Apollo's initial bottle-roll metallurgical test-work (refer to ASX: AOP 5th Jan 2018) showed an average 94.5% gold recovery in 5 composite samples of fresh-rock mineralised & sulphidic diamond core. • A second stage of test work (refer to ASX: AOP 5th April 2019) on 6 composite fresh-rock mineralised RC intercepts returned an average 93% gold recovery. • No test work has been undertaken at Duchess or Duke, however mineralisation styles and host lithologies are broadly similar. • Additional test work will be undertaken at all three gold deposits.
Further work	• *The nature and scale of planned further work (eg tests for lateral extensions or depth extensions or large-scale step-out drilling).* • *Diagrams clearly highlighting the areas of possible extensions, including the main geological interpretations and*	• Next stage of exploration work will consist of RC/diamond drilling to continue to scope lateral and plunge extensions of structures below the base of the reported Mineral Resources, and to test for new mineralised positions in the Project area. • Additional infill drilling may be undertaken to upgrade key portions of Rebecca, Duke and Duchess inferred resources to Indicted resource status. • Refer to diagrams provided in body of this report for diagrams showing exploration targets at the Rebecca deposit and regionally.

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
	future drilling areas, provided this information is not commercially sensitive.	• Appropriate mining studies to assess optimal mining scenarios

Section 3 Estimation and Reporting of Mineral Resources

Criteria	JORC Code Explanation	Commentary
Database Integrity	▪ *Measures taken to ensure that data has not been corrupted by, for example, transcription or keying errors, between its initial collection and its use for Mineral Resource estimation purposes.* ▪ *Data validation procedures used.*	▪ AOP have a central database with data templates set up with lookup tables and fixed formats are used for logging, spatial and sampling data. Data transfer is electronic via e-mail. Sample numbers are unique and pre-numbered bags are used. AOP project geologists also regularly validate assays returned, back to RC chips & drill core intercepts and hard copy results. ▪ Data was further validated on import into Vulcan™ mining software. Random checks of assay data from drillhole to database were completed.
Site Visits	▪ *Comment on any site visits undertaken by the Competent Person and the outcome of those visits.* ▪ *If no site visits have been undertaken indicate why this is the case.*	▪ The Competent Person (CP) for the resource estimate, Mr Brian Wolfe, has not yet visited the project site area. A site visit will shortly be arranged for the purpose of inspection of drilling, drill sites, viewing local surface geology, and a review of available drill core
Geological Interpretation	▪ *Confidence in (or conversely, the uncertainty of) the geological interpretation of the mineral deposit.* ▪ *Nature of the data used and of any assumptions made.* ▪ *The effect, if any, of alternative interpretations on Mineral Resource estimation.* ▪ *The use of geology in guiding and controlling Mineral Resource estimation.* ▪ *The factors affecting continuity both of grade and geology.*	▪ The geological interpretation was based on geological information obtained from AOP and its predecessors RC and diamond drilling programs. This included lithological, alteration, veining and structural data. ▪ The mineralised shear hosted mineralisation can be traced on 20m to 100m spaced sections over approximately 1.7km for Rebecca, 40m to 100m spaced sections over approximately 850m for Duchess and 40m spaced sections over approximately 400m for Duke. The mineralisation interpretation utilised an approximate 0.3g/t Au edge cut off for overall shear zone mineralisation. ▪ Additional mineralisation exists in the oxidised and weathered rock that overlays the fresh rock. This saprock hosted mineralisation is less continuous and of a lower grade then the parent bedrock. ▪ A 3D geological model of the major lithologies, structures and alteration were used to assist in guiding the mineralisation interpretation ▪ The interpretation was developed by of AOP technical staff and reviewed and refined by the CP. ▪ No alternate interpretations were considered as the model developed is thought to represent the best fit of the current geological understanding of the deposit and is supported by surface mapping. ▪ In the CP's opinion there is sufficient information available from drilling/mapping to build a reliable geological interpretation that is of appropriate confidence for the classification of the resource (Indicated/Inferred).
Dimensions	▪ *The extent and variability of the Mineral Resource expressed as length (along strike or otherwise), plan width, and depth below surface to the upper and lower limits of the Mineral Resource.*	▪ Known mineralisation at Rebecca consists of multiple stacked tabular to sinusoidal bodies which collectively extend along strike for approximately 1.7km and up to 400m in vertical depth below surface. Individual mineralised bodies are commonly 10 m in true thickness but can be up to 40m.The Duchess mineralisation consists of stacked tabular bodies and extends along strike for approximately 850m, is up to 40m wide and 350m in depth. The Duke mineralisation extends along strike for 400m, is between 12m to 25m wide and 350m in depth. Mineralisation at all deposits remains open at depth.
Estimation and Modelling Techniques	▪ *The nature and appropriateness of the estimation technique(s) applied and key assumptions, including treatment of extreme grade values, domaining, interpolation parameters and maximum distance of extrapolation from data points. If a computer assisted estimation method was chosen include a description of*	▪ Geological and mineralisation constraints were constructed in cross section in Vulcan. Saprock mineralisation interpretation was generated via a grade shell process in Vulcan. The constraints thus developed were subsequently used in geostatistics, variography, block model domain coding and grade interpolation. ▪ At Rebecca Multiple Indicator Kriging was selected as the most appropriate method for estimating Au, the main element of economic significance. Other deposits were estimated via Ordinary Kriging due to a relative paucity of data and 3D data configuration. Samples were composited to 3m at Rebecca and 2m for other deposits. ▪ A block size of 20mE by 20mN by 10mRL was selected as an appropriate block size for MIK grade estimation given the drill spacing and the likely

Criteria	JORC Code Explanation	Commentary
	computer software and parameters used. ▪ *The availability of check estimates, previous estimates and/or mine production records and whether the Mineral Resource estimate takes appropriate account of such data.* ▪ *The assumptions made regarding recovery of by-products.* ▪ *Estimation of deleterious elements or other non-grade variables of economic significance (e.g. sulphur for acid mine drainage characterisation).* ▪ *In the case of block model interpolation, the block size in relation to the average sample spacing and the search employed.* ▪ *Any assumptions behind modelling of selective mining units.* ▪ *Any assumptions about correlation between variables.* ▪ *Description of how the geological interpretation was used to control the resource estimates.* ▪ *Discussion of basis for using or not using grade cutting or capping.* ▪ *The process of validation, the checking process used, the comparison of model data to drillhole data, and use of reconciliation data if available.*	potential future selective mining unit (i.e. appropriate for potential open pit mining). For the OK estimates a block size of 5mE by 10mN by 5mRL was selected. ▪ Variography from the main domains indicated a moderate nugget of approximately 25% to 35%, with maximum range of 60m to 130m (strike), intermediate range of (dip) 35m to 100m and minor axis of 20m. Elliptical search neighbourhoods within domains were used orientated parallel to the orientation of the shear. Search ranges were based on the variograms and were typically 150m along strike, 150m down dip and 20m to 40m across strike. Indicator variography was modelled for input to MIK grade estimates. Typically, 17 grade cut offs were chosen per domain and every second indicator variogram calculated and modelled. Intermediate indicator variogram parameters were interpolated based on the bounding modelled variograms. ▪ Wireframed mineralisation domains were used as "hard boundaries" for estimation. Oxide and transitional mineralisation were estimated together with the fresh/sulphide mineralisation. ▪ Typically, between 18 to 36 samples were selected for the MIK estimates and 6 for the OK estimates. A two-pass estimation strategy was devised whereby any blocks not estimated in the first pass were estimated in the second using relaxed estimation neighbourhood parameters. ▪ High grade cutting is not a necessary process in the context of MIK grade estimation, however high-grade cutting was undertaken prior to the experimental variogram calculations. High grade cuts were typically light and were considered to have a negligible effect on the overall mean grades. High grade cutting was used in the calculation of the conditional grade statistics as input to the change of support process. ▪ At Duchess, a high grade cut of 4g/t Au was selected and applies to the ordinary kriged estimates at Duchess. ▪ At Duke, a high grade cut of 5g/t Au was selected and applies to the ordinary kriged estimates at Duke ▪ The block model estimates were validated by visual comparison of whole block grades (etype or OK) to drill hole composites, comparison of composite and block model statistics, generating grade shells and visually assessing them and swath plots of composite versus whole block model grades.
Moisture	▪ *Whether the tonnages are estimated on a dry basis or with natural moisture, and the method of determination of the moisture content.*	▪ The tonnages in the estimate are for dry tonnage with no factoring for moisture.
Cutoff Parameters	▪ *The basis of the adopted cut off grade(s) or quality parameters applied.*	▪ The proposed development scenario for the deposit is as an open cut (pit). Based on this assumption reporting cut offs of 0.3g/t Au and 1.2g/t Au are appropriate for the open pit portion with the cut off dependent on the scale of any potential future operation.
Mining Factors or Assumptions	▪ *Assumptions made regarding possible mining methods, minimum mining dimensions and internal (or, if applicable, external) mining dilution. It is always necessary as part of the process of determining reasonable prospects for eventual economic extraction to consider potential mining methods, but the assumptions made regarding mining methods and parameters when estimating Mineral Resources may not always be rigorous. Where this is the case, this should be reported with an explanation of the basis of the mining assumptions made.*	▪ Open pit mining is assumed throughout, and this has been factored into the grade estimates. A selective mining unit dimension of 5mE by 10mN by 5mRL has been selected at Rebecca and this has been used as input to the change of support process for the MIK estimates only. For Duchess and Duke, a parent cell estimate has been undertaken to a dimension of 5mE by 10mN by 5mRL. ▪ No additional mining dilution has been applied to the reported estimate.

Criteria	JORC Code Explanation	Commentary
Metallurgical Factors or Assumptions	▪ *The basis for assumptions or predictions regarding metallurgical amenability. It is always necessary as part of the process of determining reasonable prospects for eventual economic extraction to consider potential metallurgical methods, but the assumptions regarding metallurgical treatment processes and parameters made when reporting Mineral Resources may not always be rigorous. Where this is the case, this should be reported with an explanation of the basis of the metallurgical assumptions made.*	▪ Metallurgical test work on fresh rock sulphide material at the Rebecca Deposit has been carried out in two phases by Apollo, following initial work 1996-97 by previous explorer Aberfoyle Resources Ltd (WAMEX Mineral Open File at the West Australian Department of Mines and Petroleum, report a51529). Apollo's initial bottle-roll metallurgical test-work (refer to ASX: AOP 5th Jan 2018) showed an average 94.5% gold recovery in 5 composite samples of fresh mineralised & sulphidic diamond core, while a second stage of test work (refer to ASX: AOP 5th April 2019) on 6 composite fresh-rock mineralised RC intercepts returned an average 93% gold recovery. A recovery of 93% has been assumed in the resource estimate reported here.
Environmental Factors or Assumptions	▪ *Assumptions made regarding possible waste and process residue disposal options. It is always necessary as part of the process of determining reasonable prospects for eventual economic extraction to consider the potential environmental impacts of the mining and processing operation. While at this stage the determination of potential environmental impacts, particularly for a greenfields project, may not always be well advanced, the status of early consideration of these potential environmental impacts should be reported. Where these aspects have not been considered this should be reported with an explanation of the environmental assumptions made.*	▪ The prospect is at early stage of assessment and no environmental factors have considered in this model estimate. These factors will be evaluated as part of a future scoping study ▪ It is the CP's understanding that no environmental factors have currently been identified which would impact the resource estimate reported here.
Bulk Density	▪ *Whether assumed or determined. If assumed, the basis for the assumptions. If determined, the method used, whether wet or dry, the frequency of the measurements, the nature, size and representativeness of the samples.* ▪ *The bulk density for bulk material must have been measured by methods that adequately account for void spaces (vugs, porosity, etc.), moisture and differences between rock and alteration zones within the deposit.* ▪ *Discuss assumptions for bulk density estimates used in the evaluation process of the different materials.*	▪ The prospect area is moderately weathered / oxidised with the top of fresh rock over mineralised zones around 20 to 40 metres below surface over the mineralised zones. ▪ Bulk densities are based upon 579 density measurements over the Rebecca area only. All measures utilised industry standard immersion techniques. Bulk densities measurements are representative of fresh rock only. ▪ Bulk densities have been assigned to the model subdivided by oxidation states. An average bulk density of 2.72 g/cm^3 has been applied to the fresh rock and this is based on 579 density determinations from the fresh rock at Rebecca. A bulk density of 2.2 g/cm^3 and 1.8 g/cm^3 has been applied to the saprock and the transported overburden respectively and these are assumed values only. The bulk densities are considered reasonable and representative for the rock types and oxidation/weathering states present and are in line with other similar deposits in the region. ▪ All are dry densities and void spaces in core are understood to be negligible.
Classification	▪ *The basis for the classification of the Mineral Resources into varying confidence categories.* ▪ *Whether appropriate account has been taken of all relevant factors (i.e. relative confidence in tonnage/grade estimations, reliability of input data, confidence in continuity of*	▪ The quality of estimate criteria was reviewed spatially and used to assist in resource classification. Areas at Rebecca that had high confidence estimate values, had sufficient drilling density (<40m spaced drilling) or were proximal to 40m by 25m spaced drill lines were assigned as Indicated Resources. The remainder was classified as Inferred including all saprock hosted mineralisation. All mineralisation at Duke and Duchess has been classified as Inferred due to the nature and spacing of the drilling, lack of bulk densities and the mineralisation occurrence and geometry.

Criteria	JORC Code Explanation	Commentary
	geology and metal values, quality, quantity and distribution of the data). ▪ *Whether the result appropriately reflects the Competent Person's view of the deposit.*	▪ Based upon the drill spacing, quality of data, current confidence in the geological understanding of the deposit, continuity of mineralisation and grade it is the Competent Person's opinion that the resource estimate meets the JORC 2012 Guidelines criteria to be classified as an Indicated and Inferred Resource.
Audits or Reviews	▪ *The results of any audits or reviews of Mineral Resource estimates.*	▪ N/A
Discussion of Relative Accuracy / Confidence	▪ *Where appropriate a statement of the relative accuracy and confidence level in the Mineral Resource estimate using an approach or procedure deemed appropriate by the Competent Person. For example, the application of statistical or geostatistical procedures to quantify the relative accuracy of the resource within stated confidence limits, or, if such an approach is not deemed appropriate, a qualitative discussion of the factors that could affect the relative accuracy and confidence of the estimate.* ▪ *The statement should specify whether it relates to global or local estimates, and, if local, state the relevant tonnages, which should be relevant to technical and economic evaluation. Documentation should include assumptions made and the procedures used.* ▪ *These statements of relative accuracy and confidence of the estimate should be compared with production data, where available.*	▪ The quality of estimate as used to assist in resource classification reflects the number of samples used to estimate a block, the distance a block is from a sample, slope of regression and the kriging error (for ordinary kriged estimates). Blocks which were assigned to the Indicated Category typically were informed by at least 4 drill holes, were less than 30m from the nearest composite, had low kriging errors and had drilling spacing of approximately 40m by 25m or better. The remainder was classified as Inferred. ▪ The relative accuracy of the estimate is reflected in the Resource Classification of deposit as per the JORC 2012 Code and is deemed appropriate by the CP. ▪ At this stage the bulk estimate is considered to be a global estimate. ▪ No production data exists for the project as no mining has taken place to date.