

ASX ANNOUNCEMENT

27/05/2020

Results of up to 1,169 g/t to boost mid-year Resource upgrade at Bellevue Gold Project

Outstanding hits from infill drilling show the Deacon lode is emerging as a repeat of the rich adjacent Bellevue deposit

Key Points

- Infill drilling returns a host of exceptional results from the Deacon lode, which accounts for 410,000oz (at 12.3 g/t gold)¹ of the 2.2Moz (6.1Mt at 11.3 g/t gold)¹ Inferred Resource at the Bellevue project in WA
- The latest results, which highlight the high grades and continuity of the Central area at Deacon, include:
 - 5.3m @ 54.5 g/t gold from 650.9m
 - 1.5m @ 168.8 g/t gold from 651.7m including 0.5m @ 499.1 g/t gold
 - 2.5m @ 49.2 g/t gold from 527.8m
 - 10.3m @ 10.7 g/t gold from 566.9m
 - 4.3m @ 9.1 g/t gold from 701.9m
 - 2.6m @ 10.0 g/t gold from 626.0m
 - 1.64m @ 48.0 g/t gold from 640.0m
 - 3.3m @ 22.5 g/t gold from 618.1m
- More strong results from infill drilling on the Bellevue Peripheral Lodes (Tribune, Viago, Bellevue), including:
 - 2.0m @ 64.4 g/t gold from 609.1m
 - 2.9m @ 36.5 g/t gold from 168.6m
 - 2.4m @ 14.4 g/t gold from 124.8m
 - 0.3m @ 1,169.1 g/t gold from 100m
 - 5.6m @ 7.5 g/t gold from 90.4m
 - 1.5m @ 89.8 g/t gold from 424.1m
- Latest infill results will feed into maiden Indicated Resource planned for mid-year
- Underground inspection of the existing Bellevue decline shows dewatering progressing to plan; Water level now ~200m below surface

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Bellevue Gold Limited (ASX: BGL) is pleased to announce a host of exceptional infill drilling results which will help underpin the upcoming maiden Indicated Resource at its Bellevue Gold Project in Western Australia.

The results include exceptionally high-grade intersections from the Deacon lode, where the Inferred Resource stands at 410,000oz at 12.3 g/t gold¹. This is part of the total Inferred Resource at Bellevue of 2.2Moz at 11.3 g/t gold.¹

Bellevue Managing Director Steve Parsons said the latest results highlighted the quality of the Bellevue mineralisation.

“The extremely high grades and the continuity of the mineralisation augur very well for both the upcoming Resource upgrade and the project’s economics,” Mr Parsons said.

“The Deacon lode is emerging as a repeat of the adjacent Bellevue deposit, which was well-known for its extensive high-grade mineralisation.

“The mineralisation at Deacon is also characterised by consistent free visible gold and high pyrrhotite percentages.”

Mr Parsons said operational activity on site continues at pace, with the dewatering of the existing underground mine proceeding to plan and initial inspections used to determine the refurbishment required to regain access for drilling and eventual development highly encouraging. Geotechnical, metallurgical and mining studies are also well underway.

“Drilling from underground will enable us to drill at twice the pace and significantly less cost than drilling from surface,” he said. “Underground access will also allow us to explore the deposit from different drill positions.

“There is more than \$200 million worth of underground development within the 28km of underground workings and this infrastructure is expected to play a key role in minimising capital costs and lay the pathway for a low level of capital intensity to bring the deposit back into production.

“Mr Parsons said Bellevue was set to achieve several key milestones in coming months, including the maiden Indicated Resource, re-establishment of access to the underground mine infrastructure and the delivery of economic studies.

Technical Detail

Results have been received for a total of 16 drill holes completed as infill at the Central Deacon discovery where a maiden Inferred Resource of 410,000 ounces @ 12.3 g/t gold¹ was recently reported. The recent drillholes close the drill spacing from the original 80m centres to 40m centres over a portion of the central zone as a first pass assessment of how the lode will respond to infill drilling.

The drilling has intercepted the Deacon Shear at the predicted lode position and returned consistent high-grade mineralisation results. The Deacon Lode is an analogue for the adjacent Bellevue Mine located ~350m to the west of Deacon with a moderate westerly dip and gently plunging high grade mineralised shoots, associated with semi-massive pyrrhotite and quartz clasts. The recent drilling has highlighted an important new high-grade shoot within the Deacon envelope containing a very high metal content. Intersections from this shoot are in excess of 250 gram

metres and appear similar to the Level 13 shoot at Bellevue, which produced high grade gold mineralisation from the historic mine.

Deacon remains open in all directions with multiple untested offhole DHEM conductors. The recent infill drilling points to the potential of further high-grade shoot definition within the Deacon Corridor with step out exploration along strike and down dip.

Results reported from Deacon include:

- DRDD106W1 **5.3m @ 54.5 g/t gold from 650.9m**
- DRDD407 0.3m @ 45.6 g/t gold from 645.5m
- DRDD407W2 2.8m @ 9.2 g/t gold from 643.2m
- DRDD407W4 **1.5m @ 168.8 g/t gold from 651.7m including 0.5m @ 499.1 g/t gold**
- DRDD425 **2.5m @ 49.2 g/t gold from 527.8m**
- DRDD225W1 **10.3m @ 10.7 g/t gold from 566.9m including 2.9m @ 35.6 g/t gold**
- DRDD218W1 **4.3m @ 9.1 g/t gold from 701.9m**
- DRDD218W2 0.5m @ 54.2 g/t gold from 716m
- DRDD429 **1.6m @ 48.0 g/t gold from 640m**
- DRDD426A **3.3m @ 22.5 g/t gold from 618.1m**
- DRDD417 2.8m @ 9.4 g/t gold from 661.9m
- DRDD229W1 **2.6m @ 10.0 g/t gold from 626m**

Previous results from Deacon Central include²:

- DRDD218 **4.4 m @ 62.4 g/t gold** (ASX 10/09/19)
- DRDD130 **3.6 m @ 18.3 g/t gold** including **2.2 m @ 27.8 g/t gold** and **2.2 m @ 38.0 g/t gold** including **1.1 m @ 75.3 g/t gold** (ASX 05/08/19)
- DRDD325 **2.4m @ 14.1 g/t gold** from 584m and **1.8m @ 5.6 g/t gold from 663.9m** (ASX 24/02/20)
- DRDD295 **3.0 m @ 10.4 g/t gold** from 587.5m and **1.1m @ 11.2 g/t gold** from 748m (ASX 17/12/19)
- DRDD290 **0.8 m @ 69.2 g/t gold** from 577.8m (ASX 17/12/19)
- DRDD106 **1.1 m @ 22.2 g/t gold** from 658.9m (ASX 17/12/19)
- DRDD237 **3.8 m @ 13.9 g/t gold** and **1.7 m @ 5.9 g/t gold** (ASX 02/10/19)
- DRDD225 **0.8 m @ 36.9 g/t gold** (ASX 02/10/19)

Further infill results are also reported from the Bellevue and the Bellevue peripheral lodes from previously completed drilling. The recent results include a very high-grade intercept from shallow drilling in the Bellevue North area of **0.3m @ 1,169.1 g/t gold** (DRDD412) associated with coarse gold mineralisation in a milky quartz vein in the Bellevue Shear.

New results reported include:

Bellevue Lode/Hamilton Lode

- DRDD386 **1.5m @ 89.8 g/t gold from 424.1m**
- DRDD389 2.5m @ 6.8 g/t gold from 911.3m @ 7.6 g/t gold from 130.4m and 0.9m @ 12.0 g/t gold from 173m and 0.4m @ 38.7 g/t gold from 229.3m
- DRDD384 1.7m @ 10.4 g/t gold from 263.3m
- DRDD397 0.9m 16.9 g/t gold from 469.3m
- DRDD278 3.2m @ 6 g/t gold from 413.5m
- DRDD390 2.4m @ 8.0 g/t gold from 323.9m
- DRDD404 **5.6m @ 7.5 g/t gold from 90.3m**
- DRDD410A **2.4m @ 14.4 g/t gold from 34.8m**
- DRDD412 **0.3m @ 1,169.1 g/t gold from 100m**

Tribune

- DRDD181W1 **3.4m @ 5.0 g/t gold from 253m**
- DRDD202W1 9.4m @ 2.6 g/t gold from 205m and 2.4m @ 8.6 g/t gold from 245.2m
- DRDD385 7.1m @ 2.1 g/t gold from 207.9m
- DRDD382 **2.9m @ 36.5 g/t gold from 168.6m**

Viago

- DRDD181W1 1.5m @ 11.7 g/t gold from 609.5m
- DRDD181W2 **2m @ 64.4 g/t gold from 609.1m**
- DRDD202W1 0.4m @ 30.8 g/t gold from 610.7m
- DRDD216W1 0.9m @ 11.9 g/t gold from 610.7m
- DRDD364W1 **0.4m @ 81.9m in from 592.4m**
- DRDD367 5.9m @ 4.7 g/t gold from 552m
- DRDD396A **1.2m @ 38.4m from 549.4m**
- DRDD393A 0.6m @ 25.4 g/t gold from 416.5m (hanging wall lode)

Project Development Activities

Dewatering activities are continuing on site with the water level now below the 1275 Level, about 200m below surface. A preliminary underground inspection has now been completed to assess requirements for re-establishment of access to the existing Bellevue decline. Inspections up to the water level indicate the underground infrastructure to be in good condition and suitable for refurbishment and re-entry. The use of a hand-held lidar (cavity monitoring) system is being utilised to resurvey the decline and some existing stopes.

Geotechnical and metallurgical test work programs are also well advanced to support both the access of the decline and the ongoing mining studies. Tender evaluations are currently occurring in preparation for a planned underground re-entry in Q3 2020 to allow access to underground diamond drill cuddies for Resource drilling programs.

Figure 1: Bellevue technical staff inspecting the recently exposed main decline at the Bellevue underground mine during dewatering activities.



Figure 2: Long Section of the Deacon Lode discovery with an enlargement (bottom) over the Deacon Central Lode which is the area with drill results relating to this exploration release. The deposit remains open in every direction.

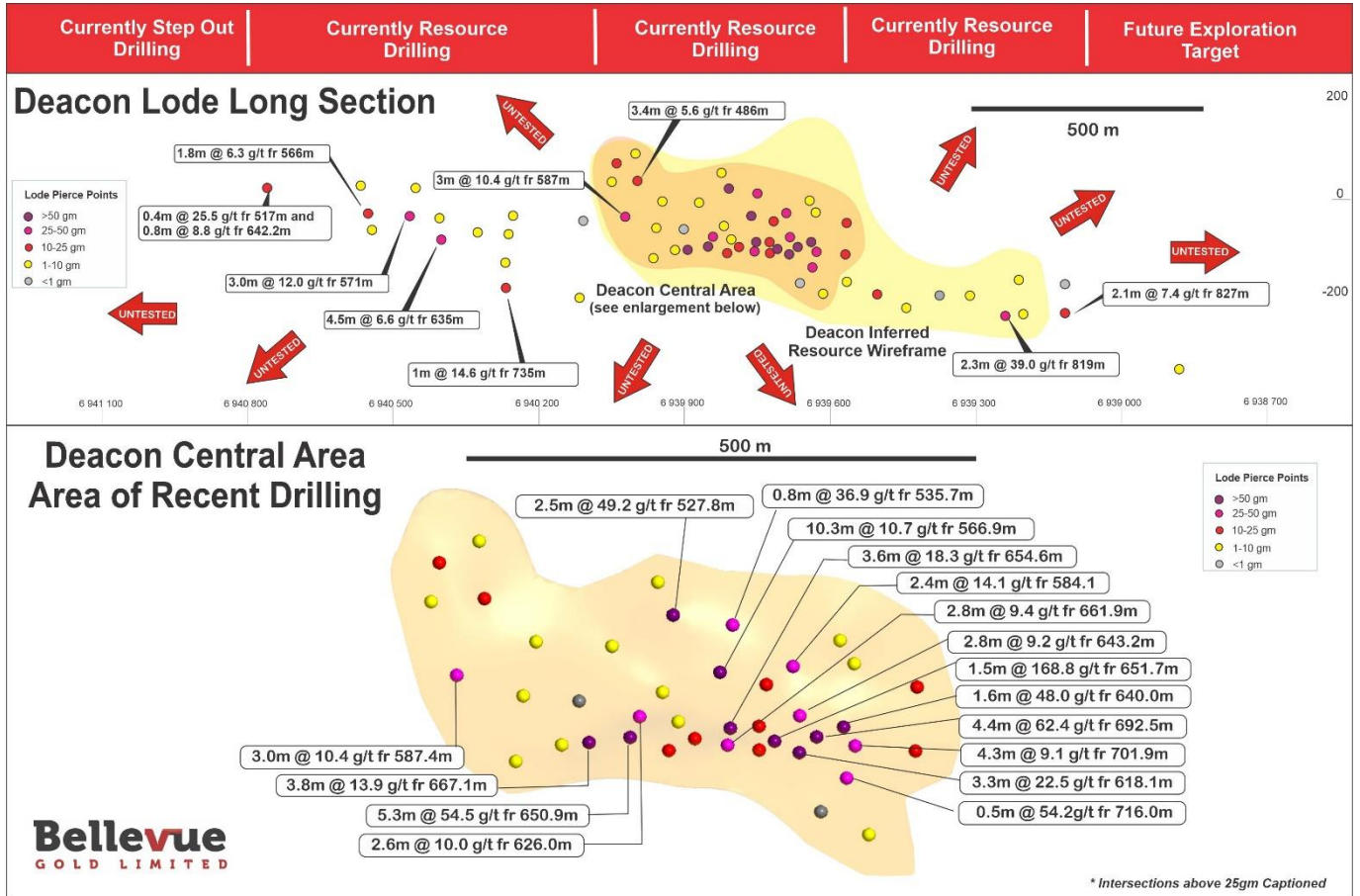


Figure 3: Oblique View Looking north-west through the Bellevue Lode system showing the area of the Deacon Resource the recent infill drill results relate to. Scale of infill drilling shows the size of the deposit

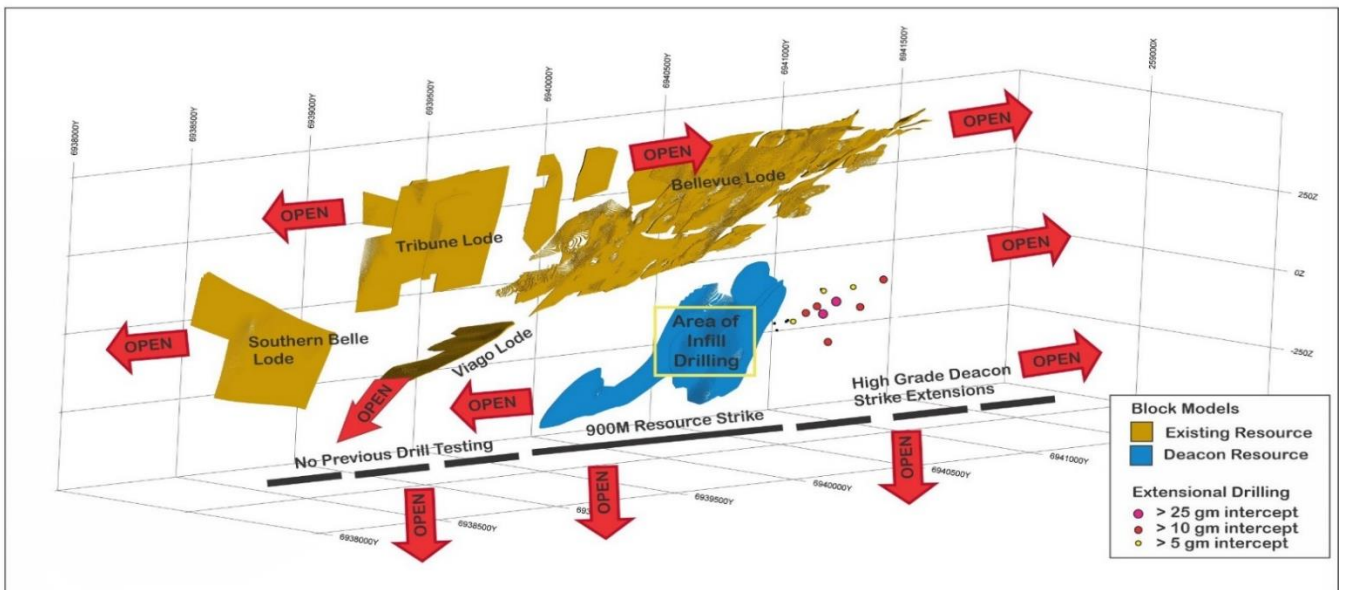


Figure 4: Cross Section through the Bellevue Lode system looking East. The Deacon Mineralised Shear is located 300-400 metres into the footwall (to the east) of the Bellevue Shear and remains OPEN (MGA94 Zone 51).

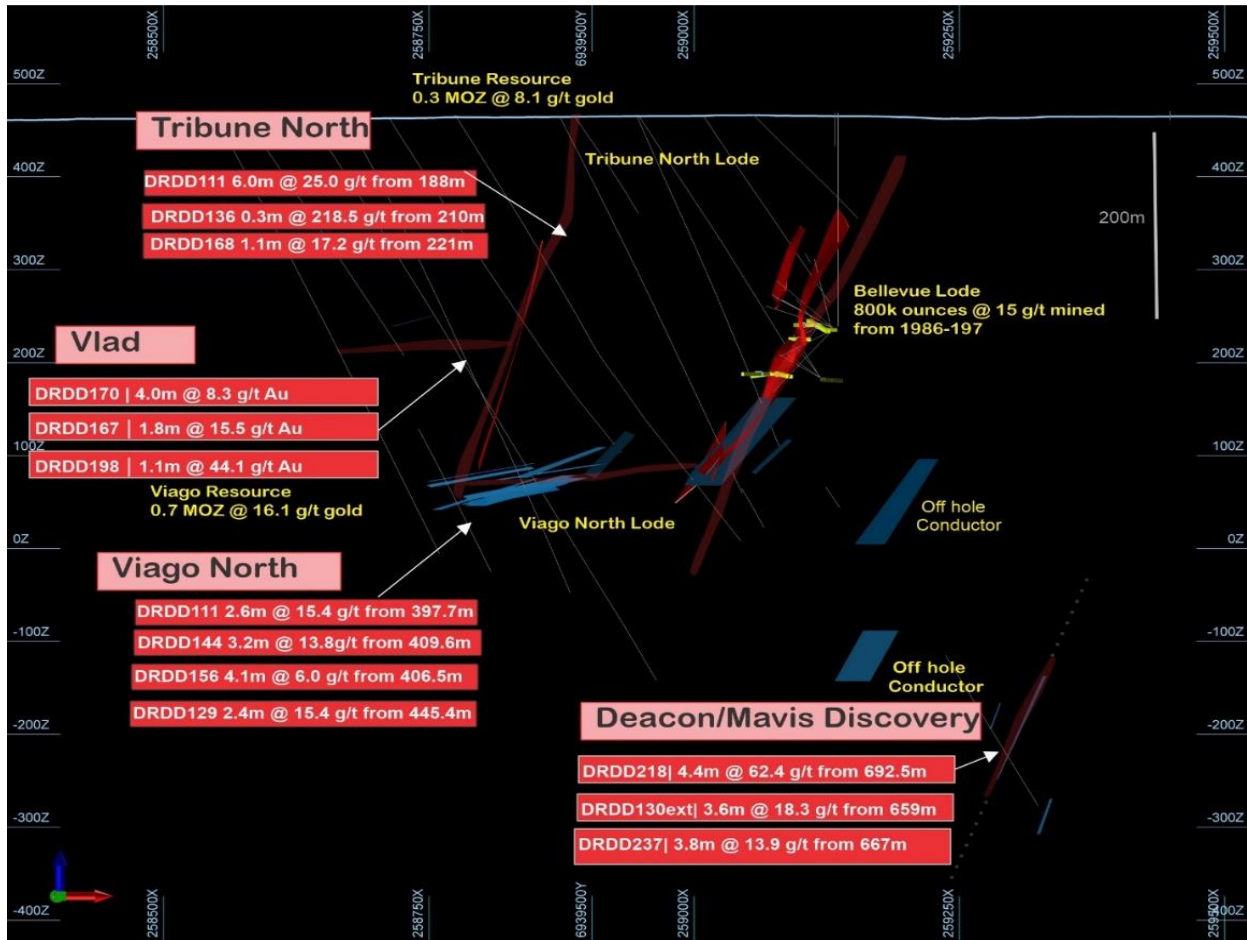


Figure 5: Bonanza gold from recent Bellevue Gold Project drilling, Left: Coarse gold in a milky quartz vein at the Bellevue Lode, interval assayed 0.3m @ 1,169.1 g/t gold from 100m. Right : Deacon lode, gold concentrated on the edge of pyrrhotite mineralisation in DRDD407W4- interval assayed 0.5m @ 499.1 g/t in an interval of 1.5m @ 168.8 g/t gold from 651.7m.



Figure 6: Central Deacon Lode – hole DRDD106W1, high-grade shoot 40% milky and smokey quartz veins with semi massive pyrrhotite, trace chalcopyrite and abundant visible gold mineralisation. Interval assayed 5.3m @ 54.5 g/t gold from 650.9m and is located 190m north of previously reported intersection in DRDD218 of 4.4m @ 62.4m (refer ASX 10/09/19)² associated with a shallowly plunging bonanza shoot on the Deacon Lode.

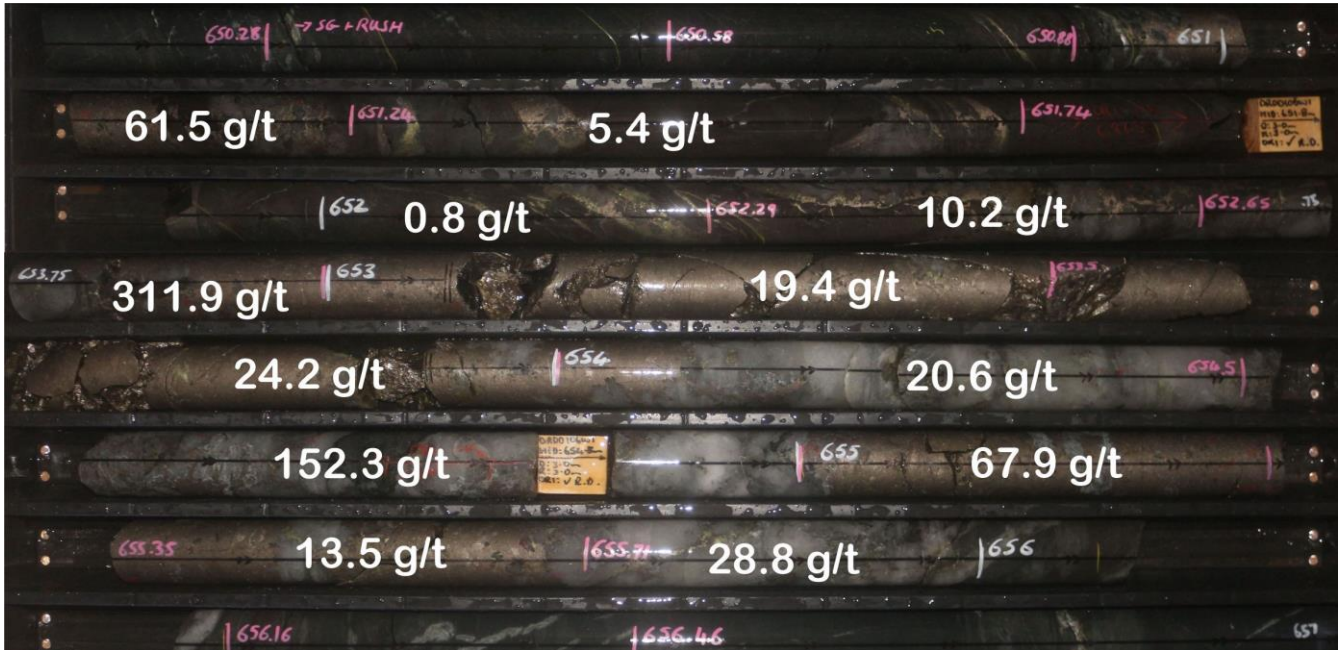


Figure 7: Central Deacon Lode – hole DRDD407W4, high-grade shoot 10% milky and smokey quartz veins with semi massive pyrrhotite, trace chalcopyrite and abundant visible gold mineralisation. Interval assayed 1.5m @ 168.8 g/t gold from 651.7m and is located 40m north of previously reported intersection in DRDD218 of 4.4m @ 62.4 g/t gold (refer ASX 10/09/19)² associated with a shallowly plunging high grade shoot on the Deacon Lode



Figure 8: Central Deacon Lode – hole DRDD218, high-grade shoot 30% milky and smokey quartz veins with semi massive pyrrhotite, trace chalcopyrite and abundant visible gold mineralisation. Interval assayed 4.4m @ 62.4 g/t gold from 692m. (refer ASX 10/09/19)²



Figure 9: Central Deacon Lode – hole DRDD429, high-grade shoot 20% milky and smokey quartz veins with semi massive pyrrhotite, trace chalcopyrite and abundant visible gold mineralisation. Interval assayed 1.6m @ 48.0 g/t gold from 640m. Hole is located 40m to the south of DRDD218.



Table 1: Drill hole coordinates and results relating to this release (MGA94 Zone 51N)

Hole	East	North	RL	Azi	Dip	From	To	Interval	Au	Lode
DRDD106W1	258969	6939793	472	90	-60	650.9	656.2	5.3	54.5	Deacon
DRDD181W1	258818	6938905	461	90	-62	253.31	256.67	3.36	5.0	Tribune
DRDD181W1						609.55	611	1.45	11.7	Viago
DRDD181W2	258821	6938905	461	90	-62	609.1	611.1	2	64.4	Viago
DRDD202W1	258844	6938865	462	90	-60	204.95	214.34	9.39	2.6	Tribune
DRDD202W1						254.21	256.6	2.39	8.6	Tribune
DRDD202W1						610.66	611.03	0.37	30.8	Viago
DRDD216W1	258785	6938980	463	90	-59	610.69	611.56	0.87	11.9	Viago
DRDD218W1	258915	6939639	465	86	-55	618.4	622.7	4.3	9.1	Deacon
DRDD218W2	258915	6939639	465	86	-55	716	716.5	0.5	54.2	Deacon
DRDD225W1	259084	6939758	477	89	-61	566.9	577.21	10.3	10.7	Deacon
DRDD229W1	259029	6939839	476	90	-60	625.96	628.6	2.64	10.0	Deacon
DRDD364W1	258762	6939117	464	90	-60	592.44	592.82	0.38	81.9	Viago
DRDD367	258806	6939138	465	91	-60	552.43	558.28	5.85	4.7	Viago
DRDD382	258650	6939845	463	90	-60	168.55	171.45	2.9	36.5	Tribune
DRDD384	258725	6940277	469	91	-57	263.3	265.04	1.74	10.4	Bellevue
DRDD385	258769	6939192	463	95	-50	207.86	215	7.14	2.1	Tribune
DRDD386	258799	6939518	463	90	-60	424.08	425.56	1.48	89.8	Hamilton
DRDD389	258801	6940598	477	91	-60	91	93.5	2.5	6.8	Bellevue
DRDD389	258801	6940598	477	91	-60	130.42	131.75	1.33	7.6	Bellevue
DRDD389				91	-60	173.5	174.4	0.9	12.0	Bellevue
DRDD389				91	-60	229.26	229.68	0.42	38.7	Bellevue
DRDD390	258694	6940398	475	90	-69	323.9	326.34	2.44	8.0	Hamilton
DRDD393A	259074	6938779	462	137	-68	416.53	417.13	0.6	25.4	Viago
DRDD396A	259021	6938792	461	90	-74	549.45	550.6	1.15	33.4	Viago
DRDD397	258755	6940110	468	90	-60	469.33	470.23	0.9	16.9	Bellevue
DRDD404	258713	6941004	472	91	-81	90.35	95.92	5.57	7.5	Hamilton
DRDD407	259002	6939723	472	90	-60	645.45	645.75	0.3	45.6	Deacon
DRDD407W1	259000	6939722	472			621.7	623.5	1.8	5.8	Deacon
DRDD407W2	259000	6939722	472	90	-60	643.2	646.0	2.8	9.2	Deacon
DRDD407W3	259000	6939722	472	90	-60	649.16	655.08	5.92	2.0	Deacon
DRDD407W4	259000	6939722	472	90	-60	651.7	653.2	1.5	168.8	Deacon
							<i>including</i>	0.5m	499.1	Deacon
DRDD410A	258739	6940480	476	89	-76	124.8	127.22	2.42	14.4	Hamilton
DRDD412	258840	6940920	479	90	-63	100	100.3	0.3	1169.1	Bellevue
DRDD413	258888	6940720	476	91	-70	119.25	120.37	1.12	10.0	Bellevue
DRDD418	259067	6939563	466	91	-58	599.15	600.3	1.15	14.5	Deacon
DRDD421	259134	6940043	476	91	-60	459.9	463.8	3.9	3.5	Deacon
DRDD425	259081	6939801	479	90	-60	527.8	530.3	2.5	49.2	Deacon
DRDD426A	259102	6939683	472	90	-71	618.1	621.4	3.3	22.5	Deacon
DRDD429	259030	6939643	469	89	-60	640	641.6	1.6	48.0	Deacon

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

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Competent Person Statement

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

End Notes

1. All material assumptions and technical parameters underpinning the Mineral Resource estimate in the ASX announcement titled "Bellevue Resource increases 23% - Maiden Resource at Deacon" and dated 24 February 2020 continue to apply and have not materially changed since last reported. The Company confirms that it is not aware of any new information or data that materially affects the information included in the original market announcement and that the form and context in which Brian Wolfe and Sam Brooks, (being the relevant Competent Person's) findings are presented have not been materially modified from the original market announcement.
2. For full details of these Exploration results, refer to the said Announcement or Release on the said date. Bellevue Gold is not aware of any new information or data that materially affects the information included in the said announcement.

Table 1 - JORC Code, 2012 Edition.

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

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
Sampling techniques	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Nature and quality of sampling (eg cut channels, random chips, or specific specialized industry standard measurement tools appropriate to the minerals under investigation, such as down hole gamma sondes, or handheld XRF instruments, etc). These examples should not be taken as limiting the broad meaning of sampling. Include reference to measures taken to ensure sample representivity and the appropriate calibration of any measurement tools or systems used. Aspects of the determination of mineralisation that are Material to the Public Report. In cases where 'industry standard' work has been done this would be relatively simple (eg 'reverse circulation drilling was used to obtain 1 m samples from which 3 kg was pulverised to produce a 30 g charge for fire assay'). In other cases more explanation may be required, such as where there is coarse gold that has inherent sampling problems. Unusual commodities or mineralisation types (eg submarine nodules) may warrant disclosure of detailed information. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> The holes were sampled by NQ Diamond Core drilling. Sampling was nominally at 1 m intervals however over narrow zones of mineralisation it was as short as 0.2 m. QAQC samples were inserted in the sample runs, comprising gold standards (CRM's or Certified Reference Materials) and commercially sourced blank material (barren basalt). Sampling practice is appropriate to the geology and mineralisation of the deposit and complies with industry best practice.
Drilling techniques	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Drill type (eg core, reverse circulation, open-hole hammer, rotary air blast, auger, Bangka, sonic, etc) and details (eg core diameter, triple or standard tube, depth of diamond tails, face-sampling bit or other type, whether core is oriented and if so, by what method, etc). 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Diamond coring was undertaken with a modern truck mounted rig and industry recognized quality contractor. Core (standard tube), was drilled at HQ3 size (61.1mm) from surface until competent ground was reached. The hole was then continued with NQ size (45.1mm) to total depth. The core was orientated using a Reflex Ez-Ori tool.
Drill sample recovery	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Method of recording and assessing core and chip sample recoveries and results assessed. Measures taken to maximise sample recovery and ensure representative nature of the samples. Whether a relationship exists between sample recovery and grade and whether sample bias may have occurred due to preferential loss/gain of fine/coarse material. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Diamond core recovery was measured for each run and calculated as a percentage of the drilled interval, in weathered material, core recoveries were generally 80 to 90%, in fresh rock, the core recovery was excellent at 100%. There has been no assessment of core sample recovery and gold grade relationship.

<p>Logging</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Whether core and chip samples have been geologically and geotechnically logged to a level of detail to support appropriate Mineral Resource estimation, mining studies and metallurgical studies. • Whether logging is qualitative or quantitative in nature. Core (or costean, channel, etc) photography. • The total length and percentage of the relevant intersections logged. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • All core was geologically logged. Lithology, veining, alteration, mineralisation and weathering are recorded in the geology table of the drill hole database. Final and detailed geological logs were forwarded from the field following cutting and sampling. • Geological logging of core is qualitative and descriptive in nature.
<p>Sub-sampling techniques and sample preparation</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • If core, whether cut or sawn and whether quarter, half or all core taken. • If non-core, whether riffled, tube sampled, rotary split, etc and whether sampled wet or dry. • For all sample types, the nature, quality and appropriateness of the sample preparation technique. • Quality control procedures adopted for all sub-sampling stages to maximize representivity of samples. • 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. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Core was cut in half, one half retained as a reference and the other sent for assay. • Sample size assessment was not conducted but used sampling size typical for WA gold deposits.
<p>Quality of assay data and laboratory tests</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The nature, quality and appropriateness of the assaying and laboratory procedures used and whether the technique is considered partial or total. • For geophysical tools, spectrometers, handheld XRF instruments, etc, the parameters used in determining the analysis including instrument make and model, reading times, calibrations factors applied and their derivation, etc. • Nature of quality control procedures adopted (eg standards, blanks, duplicates, external laboratory checks) and whether acceptable levels of accuracy (ie lack of bias) and precision have been established. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Assaying and laboratory procedures used are NATA certified techniques for gold. Samples were prepared and assayed at NATA accredited Minanalytical Laboratory Services in Perth. • All samples are initially sent to Minanalytical sample Preparation facility in Kalgoorlie. Samples submitted for fire assay are weighed, dried, coarse crushed and pulverized in total to a nominal 85% passing 75 microns (method code SP3010) and a 50 g subsample is assayed for gold by fire assay with an AAS finish (method code FA50/AAS). Lower Detection limit 0.005 ppm and upper detection limit 100 ppm gold. Samples reporting above 100 ppm gold are re-assayed by 50 gram fire assay method FA50HAAS which has a lower detection of 50 ppm and an upper detection limit of 800 ppm. This method is used for very high grade samples. Both fire assay methods are considered to be total analytical techniques. • Samples submitted for analysis via Photon assay technique were dried, crushed to nominal 85% passing 2mm, linear split and a nominal 500g sub sample taken (method code PAP3512R) • The 500g sample is assayed for gold by PhotonAssay (method code PAAU2) along with quality control samples including certified reference materials, blanks and sample duplicates. • About the MinAnalytical PhotonAssay Analysis Technique:- <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ Developed by CSIRO and the Chrysos Corporation, the PhotonAssay technique is a fast and chemical free alternative to the traditional fire assay process and utilizes high energy x-rays. The process is non-destructive on and utilises a significantly larger sample than the conventional 50g fire assay.

		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ MinAnalytical has thoroughly tested and validated the PhotonAssay process with results benchmarked against conventional fire assay. ○ The National Association of Testing Authorities (NATA), Australia’s national accreditation body for laboratories, has issued MinAnalytical with accreditation for the technique in compliance with ISO/IEC 17025:2018-Testing. <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • In addition to the Company QAQC samples (described earlier) included within the batch the laboratory included its own CRM’s, blanks and duplicates.
Verification of sampling and assaying	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The verification of significant intersections by either independent or alternative company personnel. • The use of twinned holes. • Documentation of primary data, data entry procedures, data verification, data storage (physical and electronic) protocols. • Discuss any adjustment to assay data. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Intersection assays were documented by Bellevue’s professional exploration geologists and verified by Bellevue’s Exploration Manager. • No drill holes were twinned. • All assay data were received in electronic format from Minanalytical, checked, verified and merged into Bellevue’s database. • Original laboratory data files in CSV and locked PDF formats are stored together with the merged data. • There were no adjustments to the assay data.
Location of data points	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Accuracy and quality of surveys used to locate drill holes (collar and down-hole surveys), trenches, mine workings and other locations used in Mineral Resource estimation. • Specification of the grid system used. • Quality and adequacy of topographic control. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • All drill collars are located with hand held GPS. These positions are considered to be within 5 metres accuracy in the horizontal plane and less so in the vertical. The positions were subsequently surveyed with a differential GPS system to achieve x – y accuracy of 2 cm and height (z) to +/- 10 cm. • All collar location data is in UTM grid (MGA94 Zone 51). • Down hole surveys were by a north seeking gyroscope.
Data spacing and distribution	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Data spacing for reporting of Exploration Results. • Whether the data spacing and distribution is sufficient to establish the degree of geological and grade continuity appropriate for the Mineral Resource and Ore Reserve estimation procedure(s) and classifications applied. • Whether sample compositing has been applied. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The drill hole intersections are between 40 and 80 m apart which is adequate for a mineral resource estimation at the inferred category. • No sample compositing has been applied.
Orientation of data in relation to geological structure	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Whether the orientation of sampling achieves unbiased sampling of possible structures and the extent to which this is known, considering the deposit type. • If the relationship between the drilling orientation and the orientation of key mineralized structures is considered to have introduced a sampling bias, this should be assessed and reported if material. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Drill lines are orientated approximately at right angles to the currently interpreted strike of the known mineralization. • No bias is considered to have been introduced by the existing sampling orientation.
Sample security	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The measures taken to ensure sample security. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Samples were secured in closed polyweave sacks for delivery to the laboratory sample receival yard in Kalgoorlie by Bellevue personnel.
Audits or reviews	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The results of any audits or reviews of sampling techniques and data. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • No audits or reviews completed.

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
Mineral tenement and land tenure status	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Type, reference name/number, location and ownership including agreements or material issues with third parties such as joint ventures, partnerships, overriding royalties, native title interests, historical sites, wilderness or national park and environmental settings. The security of the tenure held at the time of reporting along with any known impediments to obtaining a license to operate in the area. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> The Bellevue Gold Project consists of three granted mining licenses M36/24, M36/25, M36/299 and one granted exploration license E36/535. Golden Spur Resources, a wholly owned subsidiary of Bellevue Gold Limited (Formerly Draig Resources Limited) owns the tenements 100%. There are no known issues affecting the security of title or impediments to operating in the area.
Exploration done by other parties	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Acknowledgment and appraisal of exploration by other parties. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Historical work reviewed was completed by a number of previous workers spanning a period of over 100 years. More recently and particularly in terms of the geophysical work reviewed the companies involved were Plutonic Operations Limited, Barrick Gold Corporation and Jubilee Mines NL
Geology	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Deposit type, geological setting and style of mineralisation. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> The Bellevue Project is located within the Agnew-Wiluna portion of the Norseman-Wiluna Greenstone belt, approximately 40 km NNW of Leinster. The project area comprises felsic to intermediate volcanic sequences, meta-sediments, ultramafic komatiite flows, Jones Creek Conglomerates and tholeiitic meta basalts (Mt Goode Basalt) which hosts the known gold deposits. The major gold deposits in the area lie on or adjacent to north-northwest trending fault zones. The Bellevue gold deposit is hosted by the partly tholeiitic meta-basalts of the Mount Goode Basalts in an area of faulting, shearing and dilation to form a shear hosted lode style quartz/basalt breccia.
Drill hole Information	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> A summary of all information material to the understanding of the exploration results including a tabulation of the following information for all Material drill holes: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> easting and northing of the drill hole collar elevation or RL (Reduced Level – elevation above sea level in metres) of the drill hole collar dip and azimuth of the hole down hole length and interception depth hole length. If the exclusion of this information is justified on the basis that the information is not Material and this exclusion does not detract from the understanding of the report, the Competent Person should clearly explain why this is the case. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> All requisite drill hole information is tabulated elsewhere in this release.
Data aggregation methods	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> In reporting Exploration Results, weighting averaging techniques, maximum and/or minimum grade truncations (eg cutting of high grades) and cut-off grades are usually Material and should be stated. Where aggregate intercepts incorporate short lengths of high grade results and longer lengths of low grade results, the procedure used for such aggregation should be stated and some typical examples of such aggregations should be shown in detail. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Drill hole intersections are reported above a lower cut-off grade of 1 g/t Au and no upper cut off grade has been applied. A minimum intercept length of 0.2 m applies to the sampling in the tabulated results presented in the main body of this release. Up to 2 m of internal dilution have been included. No metal equivalent reporting has been applied.

	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> The assumptions used for any reporting of metal equivalent values should be clearly stated. 	
Relationship between mineralisation widths and intercept lengths	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> These relationships are particularly important in the reporting of Exploration Results. If the geometry of the mineralisation with respect to the drill hole angle is known, its nature should be reported. If it is not known and only the down hole lengths are reported, there should be a clear statement to this effect (eg 'down hole length, true width not known'). 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Drill intersections of the Bellevue, Viago and Deacon mineralisation is considered very close to true width. For Tribune drill intersections, true width is approximately 70% that of the quoted intersections.
Diagrams	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Appropriate maps and sections (with scales) and tabulations of intercepts should be included for any significant discovery being reported. These should include, but not be limited to a plan view of drill hole collar locations and appropriate sectional views. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Included elsewhere in this release.
Balanced reporting	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Where comprehensive reporting of all Exploration Results is not practicable, representative reporting of both low and high grades and/or widths should be practiced to avoid misleading reporting of Exploration Results. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> All results above 0.2 m at 1.0 g/t lower cut have been reported.
Other substantive exploration data	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Other exploration data, if meaningful and material, should be reported including (but not limited to): geological observations; geophysical survey results; geochemical survey results; bulk samples – size and method of treatment; metallurgical test results; bulk density, groundwater, geotechnical and rock characteristics; potential deleterious or contaminating substances. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Down hole electromagnetic surveys support the in hole geological observations and will continue to be used to vector drill targeting.
Further work	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> The nature and scale of planned further work (e.g. tests for lateral extensions or depth extensions or large-scale step-out drilling). Diagrams clearly highlighting the areas of possible extensions, including the main geological interpretations and future drilling areas, provided this information is not commercially sensitive. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Bellevue Gold Limited is continuing to drill test this new lode with step out and infill drilling, more information is presented in the body of this report. Diagrams in the main body of this document show the areas of possible extensions of the lodes. Other targets exist in the project and the company continues to assess these.