

ASX ANNOUNCEMENT

By e-lodgement

24th June 2020



Drilling Extends & Infills Gold Mineralisation At Rebecca Deposit



Apollo Consolidated Limited (ASX: AOP) ("Apollo", "the Company") is pleased to provide a progress update on continued drilling program at its 100% owned +1Moz¹ **Lake Rebecca Gold Project** located 150km east of Kalgoorlie in the West Australian goldfields.

Highlights:

- Ongoing shallow infill and exploration drilling at the 775,000 ounce¹ **Rebecca Deposit** has delivered multiple gold intercepts in locations within and below current Mineral Resources¹
- Intercepts such as **3m @ 10.90g/t Au** (RCLR0563), **13m @ 2.76g/t Au** (RCLR0569), **5m @ 3.29g/t Au** and **6m @ 2.51g/t Au** (RCLR0570) and **6m @ 2.72g/t Au** and **5m @ 2.69g/t Au** (RCLR0572) **sit below the base of optimised pit shell** that was used to constrain Maiden Rebecca Mineral Resource Estimate
- New results south of the high-grade **Jennifer** structure are located in what is shown as a 'saddle' area in the optimised pit shell, and are likely to extend that part of the pit optimisation
- RC exploration and pre-collar **drilling continues**, with current activity focussing on extensional, infill and step-down drilling at the **Duchess Deposit**. Diamond drilling is set to continue to test step-down exploration targets at the Rebecca deposit
- Ongoing drilling designed to expand on February 2020 maiden combined *in-situ* Mineral Resources¹ of **27.1 million tonnes at 1.2g/t Au for 1.035 million ounces** of gold (at a 0.5g/t Au cut-off & constrained within A\$2,250/oz optimised pit shells)

DRILLING PROGRESS UPDATE

This release details further significant gold assay results from ongoing RC drilling at the **Lake Rebecca Gold Project**, which is located 150km ENE of Kalgoorlie, Western Australia (Figure 1).

An additional 14 shallow RC exploration drill holes for 3,300m are reported here, all of which were drilled along the 1.7km long **Rebecca** deposit and are part of the drilling program planned for this

mineralised system. Significantly this set of results continues to outline widespread gold mineralisation with 39 new gold intercepts listed in Table 1. All hole details and significant intercepts are presented below.

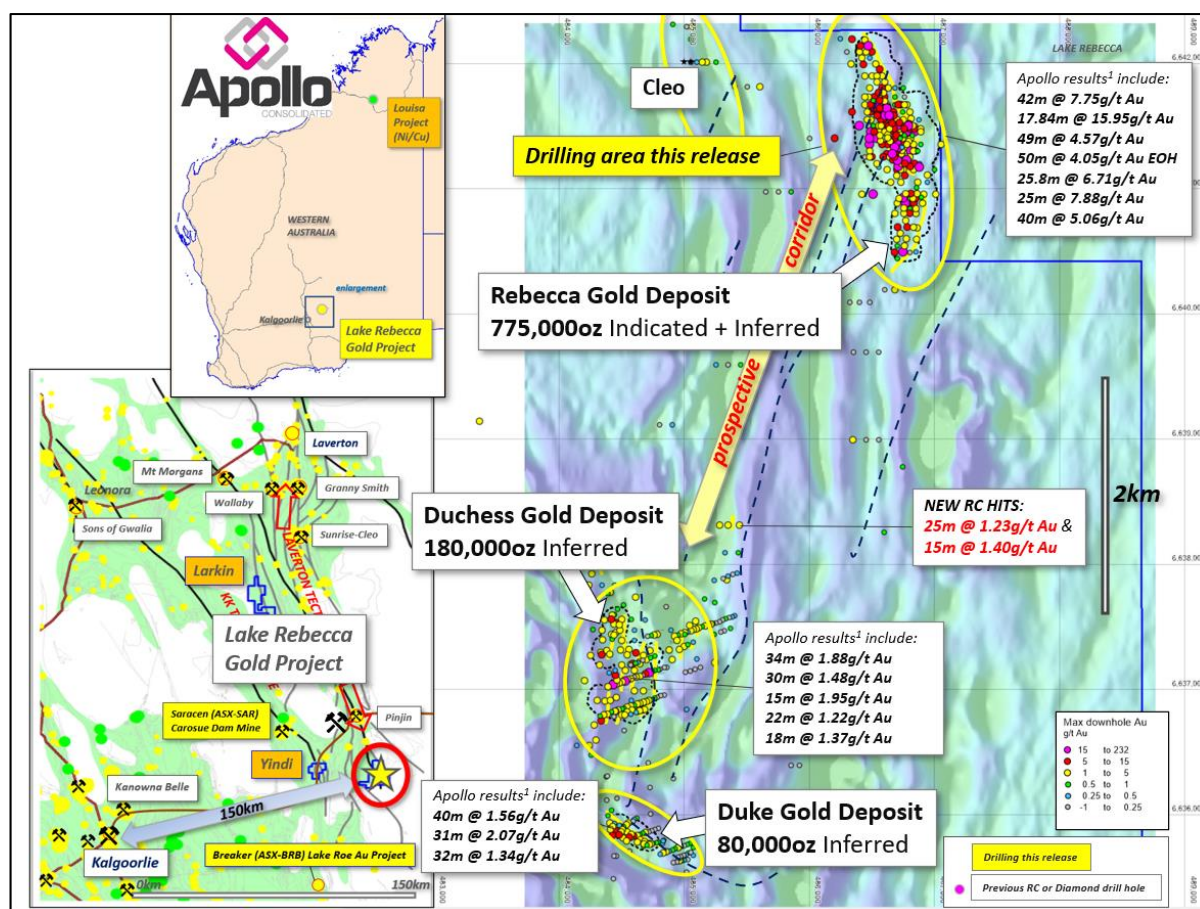


Figure 1. Regional location of **Lake Rebecca Gold Project** (LHS) and location of **Rebecca, Duchess and Duke** gold deposits on aeromagnetic imagery (RHS), showing outline of \$A2,250 optimised pit shells, and all RC and/or diamond drill collars^{1,2}, colour-coded for peak downhole gold values. Refer to Notes 1-3 for details of Mineral Resource reporting and previous RC and diamond drilling activities.

1. 'Saddle' area south of Jennifer

Additional RC exploration drilling was carried out in the southern part of the **Rebecca** deposit, in a lightly drilled 'saddle' area in the optimised pit shell constraining the 775,000-ounce Rebecca Mineral Resource estimate¹. This area sits just to the south of the high-grade **Jennifer** structure. Following the optimisation this area was identified as a priority target for additional drilling.

A series of intercepts have been returned from drilling on five sections covering 180m of strike through the 'saddle', **most of which lie outside the resource model, below pit design (Figure 2) and upgrade previously modelled mineralisation in this area.**

Significant intercepts include **13m @ 2.76g/t Au** from 115m in RCLR0569 (Figure 3), **5m @ 3.29g/t Au** from 66m and **6m @ 2.51g/t Au** from 107 in RCLR0570; and **6m @ 2.72g/t Au** from 164m and **5m @ 2.69g/t Au** from 209m in RCLR0572 (Figure 4). Drilling typically intersected two west dipping sulphidic mineralised structures, upgrading previous drilling in the target area. The results may assist in removing or reducing the 'saddle' from the southern part of the Rebecca pit shell and therefore optimise future mine design.

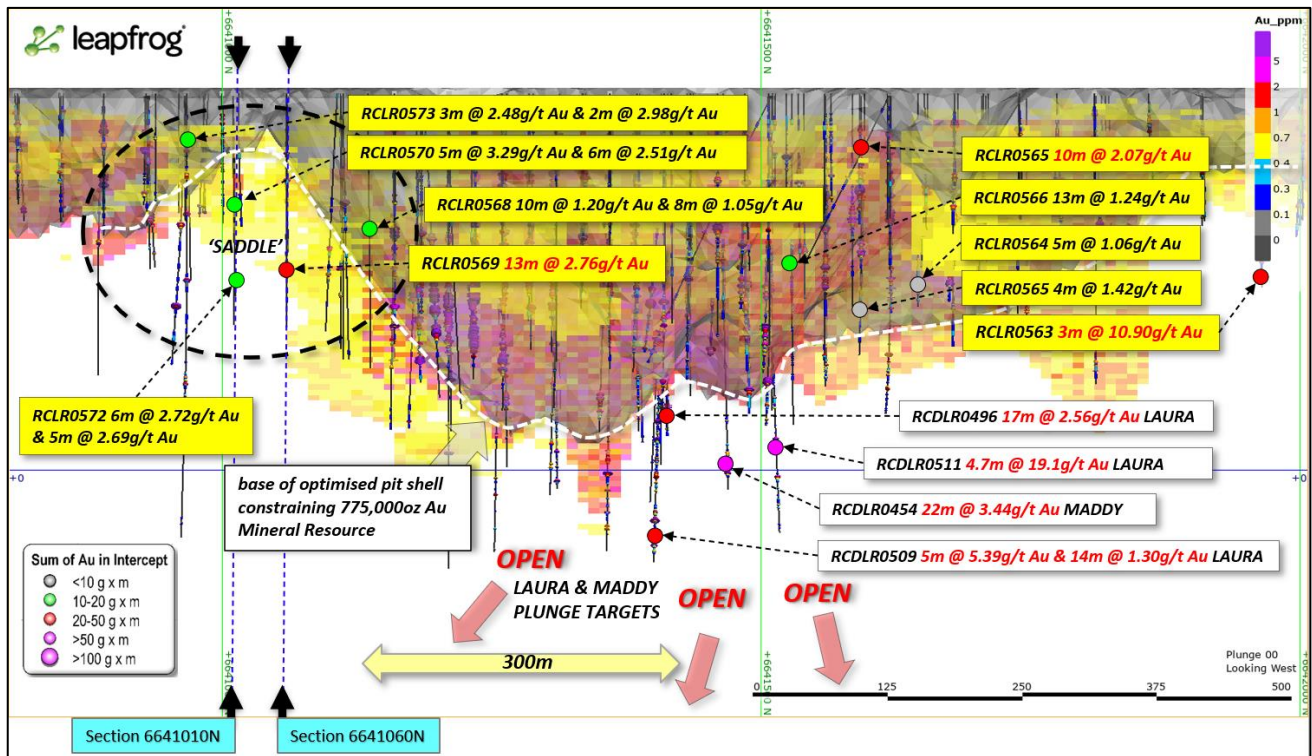


Figure 2. Long-section view of **Rebecca deposit** (looking west), showing the distribution of gold mineralisation with **drill intercepts this release in yellow** and drill hole pierce points colour coded for sum of contained gold in the drill intercept. Note: only the material within the grey shaded pit 'shell' was reported in maiden 775,000oz Mineral Resource estimation, please refer to Notes 1-2 for details of Mineral Resource reporting and previous RC and diamond drilling activities.

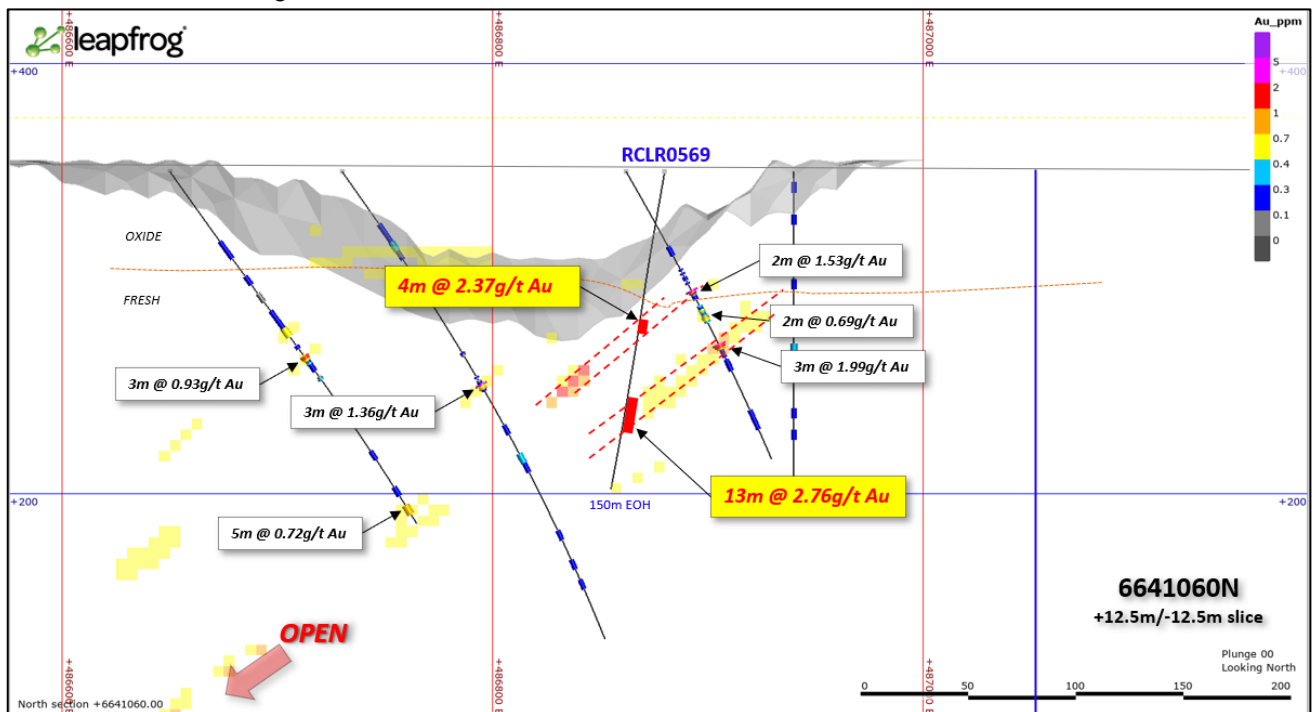


Figure 3. Cross-section view 6641060N (looking north) showing intercepts in this release in yellow and outline of current Mineral Resource boundary (grey) and the distribution of previous mineralised blocks. Refer to Notes 1 and 2 for Mineral Resource reporting and previous RC and diamond drilling activities.

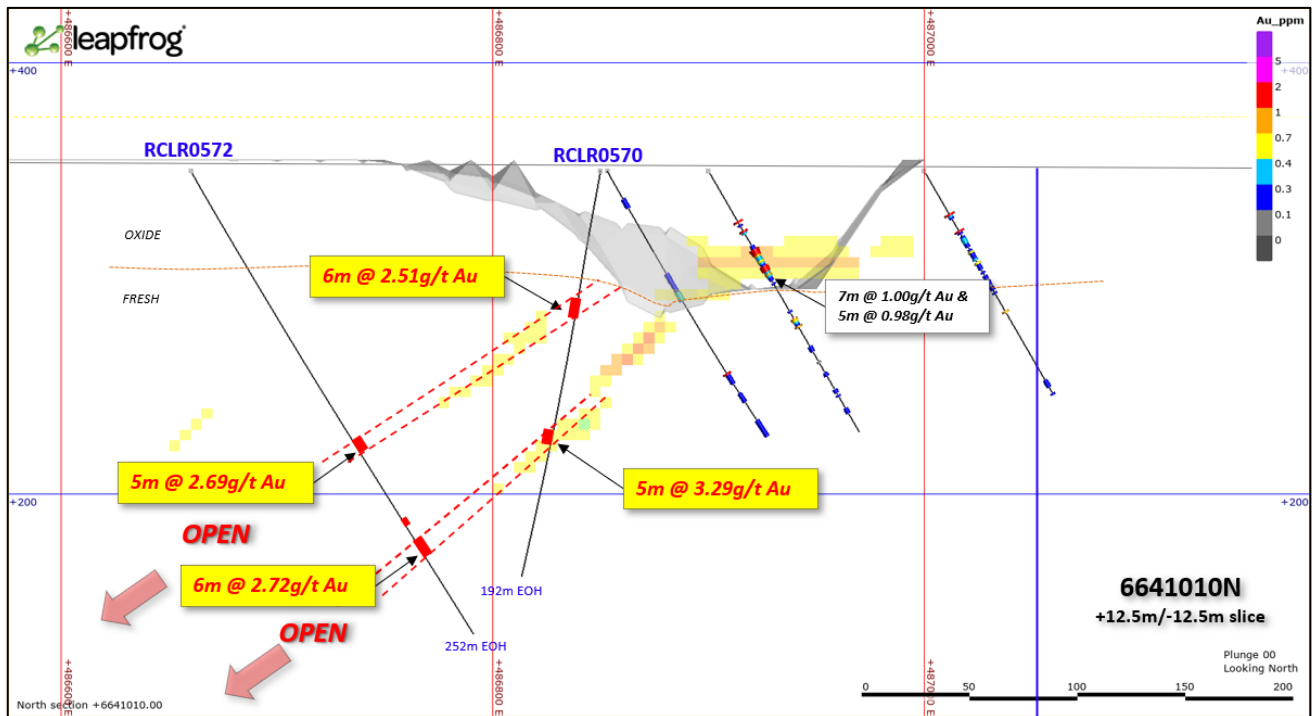


Figure 4. Cross-section view 6641010N (looking north) showing intercepts in this release in yellow and outline of current Mineral Resource boundary (grey) and the distribution of previous mineralised blocks. Note limited mineralised material was previously modelled in this area. Refer to Notes 1 and 2 for Mineral Resource reporting and previous RC and diamond drilling activities.



Photo 1. Typical Rebecca pyrrhotite dominant disseminated sulphide mineralisation in RC chip trays
Interval is RCLR0572 164-166m (left) ave. 2.43g/t Au, and 166-168 (right) ave. 3.35g/t Au

2. Laura Infill and Step-out Drilling

RC drill holes RCLR0562 to RCLR0566 inclusive were drilled to test step-down or infill positions along the **Laura** mineralised structure (Figure 2). These holes returned results generally in line with adjoining sections and the Mineral Resource block model, with true-width Laura hits include **13m @ 1.24g/t Au** from 149m in RCLR0566, **6m @ 1.66g/t Au** from 209m in RCLR0438 (extended), and **5m @ 0.70g/t Au** from 195m and **4m @ 1.42g/t Au** from 209m in RCLR0565.

Of note was an intercept of **3m @ 10.90g/t Au** (including 1m @ 23.4g/t Au) from 199m in RCLR0563 in the northern part of the Rebecca system. This result is consistent with other higher-grade intercepts in this part of the mineralised corridor, including a standout **10m @ 7.68g/t Au** in RCLR0553 reported earlier this year (See ASX: AOP 13th May 2020 "RC Drilling Finds New Gold Mineralisation At Lake Rebecca"). Further infill drilling is planned to refine the geological model in this area.

RCLR0565 also returned a promising intercept of **10m @ 2.07g/t Au** from 96m in a structure parallel and to the west of Laura. This result upgrades the width and grade of mineralisation expected at this location.

Discussion

Ongoing drilling continues to investigate under-drilled portions of the Rebecca mineralised system, **with this set of results extending gold mineralisation in the lightly explored near-surface area south of the Jennifer structure, and adding confidence to the geological model along the Laura structure.**

The new results may have the effect of removing or decreasing a 'saddle' in the February 2020 optimised pit shell when these results are added to the data.

Current drilling is working to upgrade and extend the current Mineral Resource estimate by focussing on:

1. Extending gold mineralisation in and around the constraining pit-shells, particularly in places where the February 2020 resource model extends beyond pit boundaries, where the pit shell extends to the limit of drilling information, and where potential for higher-grade material is seen within pit shells that may increase the overall resource grade;
2. Selected infill drilling to upgrade lower confidence and Inferred Mineral Resources ahead of future re-estimation;
3. Shallow RC exploration drilling into under-explored and untested structural, Induced Polarisation (IP) and geochemical targets in the areas between the Rebecca, Duchess and Duke deposits; and
4. Diamond drilling below Rebecca deposit to track open structures into unexplored target areas, with the aim of delineating potential high-grade positions suitable for future underground mining options.

The Rebecca deposit is key to future mining studies as it forms a significant component of the Mineral Resources¹ at the Project. The deposit has an *in-situ* pit-constrained Mineral Resource¹ of **775,000 ounces of gold at 1.3g/t Au** (of which 550,000oz at 1.5g/t Au is in the higher-confidence Indicated category) out of a Project-wide *in-situ* pit-constrained total of **1.035 million ounces at 1.2g/t Au**. As such Rebecca will continue to be the focus of detailed drilling.

The deposit consists of three major sub-parallel structures containing zones of disseminated sulphide hosted gold mineralisation (**Jennifer, Laura and Maddy**), flanked by stacked lower grade disseminated sulphide material. Together these surfaces form a west-dipping gold system that extends over 1.7km in strike and several hundred metres in width (Figure 1).

The mineralised structures are interpreted to potentially represent limbs of a fold arrangement that has repeated structures in the central portion of the Rebecca deposit, as shown in oblique view in Figure 5 below. Higher-grades and increased sulphide alteration appears to be associated with steepened zones within the fold array.

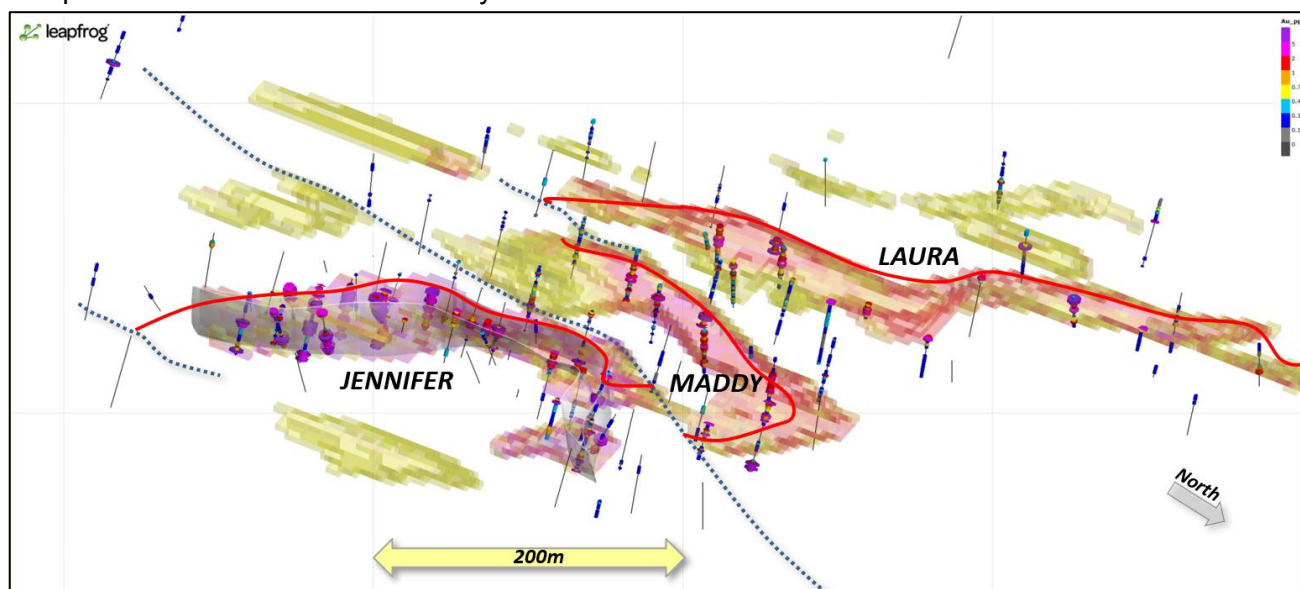


Figure 5. Oblique view of the **Rebecca Mineral Resource**¹ block model and drill hole traces at 150m RL, looking down and to southwest, demonstrating the relationship between key structures. Note an apparent fold array that repeats mineralised structures in the central part of the deposit. Dashed lines are inferred fault offsets.

Current Work

An additional 28 shallow step-out and strike exploration RC holes have now been drilled along the **Duchess to Cleo** exploration corridor (Figure 1), and in extensional positions around the **180,000oz** Duchess Mineral Resource¹. Samples have been delivered in batches to the laboratory for analysis.

An RC rig is scheduled to remain working around the three key deposits throughout the second half of the year, while diamond drilling is set to resume testing high-grade step-down exploration targets at the Rebecca deposit in coming days.

Diamond drilling will follow-up a strong hit on the **Maddy** structure (see ASX: AOP 29th May 2020 “22m @ 3.44g/t Au extensional hit at Rebecca”), and high-grade Laura structure intercepts below reported Mineral Resources (see pierce points and intercepts detailed in Figure 2).

The Company remains in a strong financial position to continue the ongoing exploration work at Lake Rebecca, with \$16.66M in consolidated cash as at 31st March 2020 and US\$4.5M to be received on completion of a recent asset sale in Cote d’Ivoire. Apollo continues to retain a valuable royalty interest over the +1Moz Seguela gold project³ (Roxgold Inc. TSX: ROXG) in central Cote d’Ivoire.

For more information on Apollo and its Projects please refer to ASX: AOP “Updated Presentation Materials” 10th Feb 2020, latest ASX: AOP announcements, and www.apolloconsolidated.com.au

Authorised for release by Nick Castleden, Managing Director.

-ENDS-

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Table 1. Drilling details this release. All intercepts calculated at a 0.50g/t lower cut off and allowing for a maximum of 2m internal dilution. Intercepts marked include one or more composite sample which will now be resampled at 1m intervals.*

Hole	Prospect	AMG E	AMG N	Dip	Azimuth	EOH Depth	Intercept	From
RCLR0562	Laura	486473	6641965	-55	90	168	5m @ 2.07g/t Au*	45
							5m @ 0.77g/t Au*	75
							2m @ 0.77g/t Au	101
							10m @ 0.78g/t Au*	115
RCLR0563	Laura	486383	6641963	-55	90	216	1m @ 1.36g/t Au	188
							3m @ 10.90g/t Au	199
						<i>incl.</i>	1m @ 23.40g/t Au	200
RCLR0564	Laura	486547	6641646	-90	0	198	5m @ 0.77g/t Au*	80
							5m @ 0.50g/t Au	153
							5m @ 1.06g/t Au	175
RCLR0565	Laura	486450	6641593	-70	90	258	10m @ 2.07g/t Au	96
							2m @ 0.89g/t Au	135
							5m @ 1.02g/t Au*	145
							5m @ 0.71g/t Au*	195
							4m @ 1.42g/t Au	209
RCLR0566	Laura	486610	6641535	-75	90	198	5m @ 0.67g/t Au*	80
							5m @ 0.72g/t Au*	90
							13m @ 1.24g/t Au	149
RCLR0438 extended	Laura	486511	6641511	-80	90	156	6m @ 1.66g/t Au	209
RCLR0567	Precollar	486370	6641310	-70	90	315	NSR	
RCLR0568	Jennifer Sth	486720	6641135	-58	88	300	10m @ 1.20g/t Au	138
							8m @ 1.05g/t Au	168
							2m @ 1.14g/t Au	214
							2m @ 1.12g/t Au	223
RCLR0569	Jennifer Sth	486880	6641060	-80	270	150	4m @ 2.37g/t Au	66
							13m @ 2.76g/t Au	115
RCLR0570	Jennifer Sth	486850	6641010	-80	270	192	6m @ 2.51g/t Au	66
							1m @ 1.67g/t Au	89
							5m @ 3.29g/t Au	107
RCLR0571	Jennifer Sth	486720	6641110	-58	90	300	4m @ 1.71g/t Au	130
							4m @ 1.26g/t Au	259
							4m @ 1.71g/t Au	270
RCLR0572	Jennifer Sth	486660	6641010	-60	90	252	5m @ 2.69g/t Au	164
							3m @ 0.88g/t Au	194
							6m @ 2.72g/t Au	209
RCLR0573	Jennifer Sth	486580	6640965	-55	90	216	3m @ 2.48g/t Au	91
							2m @ 2.98g/t Au	117
							1m @ 1.41g/t Au	183
							2m @ 1.06g/t Au	190
RCLR0574	Precollar	486260	6641310	-70	90	384	3m @ 0.55g/t Au	316

Notes:

Note 1. The information on the Lake Rebecca Gold Project JORC (2012) Compliant Mineral Resource is extracted from ASX: AOP 10th February 2020 "+1.0Moz Maiden Mineral Resources Lake Rebecca". Detailed information on the Mineral Resource estimation is available in that document. Refer to Apollo Consolidated website (www.apolloconsolidated.com.au) and at the ASX platform. The Company is not aware of any new information or data that materially affects the information in that announcement. Also, Apollo confirms that the material assumptions and technical parameters underpinning the estimates in that announcement continue to apply and have not materially changed. The aggregate resource figure referenced in this announcement is broken down into JORC-compliant resource categories as set out below.

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 2. Lake Rebecca Gold Project Mineral Resource

Note 2. 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, 15th March 2020, 16th April 2020 13th May 2020 and 29th May 2020.

Note 3. Refer to TSX: ROXG 14th April 2020 and prior releases.

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.

Exploration results by previous explorers referring to the Rebecca Projects are prepared and disclosed by Apollo Consolidated Limited in accordance with JORC Code 2004. The Company confirms that it is not aware of any new information or data that materially affects the information included in this market announcement. The exploration results prepared and disclosed under the JORC 2004 have not been updated since to comply with the JORC Code 2012 on the basis that the information has not materially changed since it was last reported.

APPENDIX 1 JORC Code, 2012 Edition – Table 1

Section 1 Sampling Techniques and Data

(Criteria in this section apply to all succeeding sections.)

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
Sampling techniques	<ul style="list-style-type: none">Nature and quality of sampling (eg cut channels, random chips, or specific	<ul style="list-style-type: none">Each drill hole location was collected with a hand-held GPS unit with ~3m tolerance.Geological logging was completed on all core ahead of

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
	<p><i>specialised industry standard measurement tools appropriate to the minerals under investigation, such as down hole gamma sondes, or handheld XRF instruments, etc).</i> These examples should not be taken as limiting the broad meaning of sampling.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • <i>Include reference to measures taken to ensure sample representivity and the appropriate calibration of any measurement tools or systems used.</i> • <i>Aspects of the determination of mineralisation that are Material to the Public Report.</i> • <i>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.</i> 	<p>selection of intervals for cutting and analysis. Logging codes are consistent with past RC drilling</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Reverse circulation drilling (RC), angled drill holes from surface • Mostly 1m samples of 2-3kg in weight • Industry-standard diameter reverse circulation drilling rods and conventional face-sampling RC hammer bit • One metre samples collected from the cyclone and passed through a cone-splitter to collect a 2-3kg split, bulk remainder collected in plastic RC sample bags and placed in 20m lines on site • Composite samples are compiled by obliquely spearing through 2-5 x 1m samples, to make a 2-3kg sample • Wet samples are spear-sampled obliquely through bulk 1m sample to collect a representative 2-3kg sample; lab sample is dried on site if any moisture in sample. • NQ2 sized diamond core collected from angled drill holes • Core was drilled starting from the final depth of earlier RC pre-collars • Certified Reference Standards inserted every ~40samples, duplicate sample of a split 1m interval, collected at 1 x per RC drill hole • All samples were analysed by 50g Fire Assay technique which is an appropriate technique for this style of mineralisation, and reported at a 0.01ppm threshold
Drilling techniques	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • <i>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).</i> 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Separate RC and diamond rigs supplied by Raglan Drilling • Standard tube NQ2 oriented core collected • Reverse Circulation drilling, 6m long, 4.5-inch rods & face-sampling hammer
Drill sample recovery	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • <i>Method of recording and assessing core and chip sample recoveries and results assessed.</i> • <i>Measures taken to</i> 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Core was measured, and any core loss recorded. Very high-quality core was obtained, with close to 100% recovery • RC samples sieved and logged at 1m intervals by supervising geologist, sample quality, moisture and any

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
	<p><i>maximise sample recovery and ensure representative nature of the samples.</i></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • <i>Whether a relationship exists between sample recovery and grade and whether sample bias may have occurred due to preferential loss/gain of fine/coarse material.</i> 	<p>contamination also logged.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • >95% of RC samples were dry and of good quality • RC Booster and auxiliary air pack used to control groundwater inflow • Sample recovery optimized by hammer pull back and air blow-through at the end of each metre. • Where composite samples are taken, the sample spear is inserted diagonally through the bulk sample bag from top to bottom to ensure a full cross-section of the sample is collected. • To minimize contamination and ensure an even split, the cone splitter is cleaned with compressed air at the end of each rod, and the cyclone is cleaned every 50m and at the end of hole, and more often when wet samples are encountered • RC holes where groundwater can not be controlled are abandoned, and later extended where necessary via NQ diamond 'tails' • >95% of all drill samples in fresh rock profile were dry • Sample quality and recovery was generally good using the techniques above, no material bias is expected in high-recovery samples obtained
Logging	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • <i>Whether core and chip samples have been geologically and geotechnically logged to a level of detail to support appropriate Mineral Resource estimation, mining studies and metallurgical studies.</i> • <i>Whether logging is qualitative or quantitative in nature. Core (or costean, channel, etc) photography.</i> • <i>The total length and percentage of the relevant intersections logged.</i> 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Recording of rock type, oxidation, veining, alteration and sample quality carried out for all core collected • Logging is mostly qualitative • Each entire drill hole was logged • While drill core samples are being geologically logged, they will not be at a level of detail to support appropriate Mineral Resource estimation, mining studies and metallurgical studies. • RC samples representing the lithology of each 2m section of the drill hole were collected and stored into chip trays for future geological reference • All core trays and RC chip trays are photographed for future geological reference
Sub-sampling techniques and sample preparation	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • <i>If core, whether cut or sawn and whether quarter, half or all core taken.</i> • <i>If non-core, whether riffled, tube sampled, rotary split, etc and whether sampled wet or dry.</i> • <i>For all sample types, the nature, quality and appropriateness of the sample preparation technique.</i> • <i>Quality control procedures adopted for all sub-sampling stages to maximise representivity of samples.</i> • <i>Measures taken to ensure that the sampling is</i> 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • RC composite sampling was carried out where site geologist decided material was less likely to be mineralised. In these intervals samples were spear-sampled directly from the split bulk sample, to make up a 2-3kg 2-5m composite sample • Where composite samples are taken, the sample spear is inserted diagonally through the bulk sample bag from top to bottom to ensure a full cross-section of the sample is collected. This technique is considered an industry standard and effective assay cost-control measure • Bulk bags for each metre are stored for future assay if required. • All samples were dry and representative of drilled material

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
	<p><i>representative of the in situ material collected, including for instance results for field duplicate/second-half sampling.</i></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • <i>Whether sample sizes are appropriate to the grain size of the material being sampled.</i> 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Certified Reference Standards inserted every ~40 samples, 1 x duplicate sample submitted per drillhole • Sample sizes in the 2-3kg range are considered sufficient to accurately represent the gold content in the drilled metre at this project • Diamond core was cut in half lengthways and half-core lengths up to 1.5m in length were submitted for assay • Remaining half core is retained in core trays for future study
Quality of assay data and laboratory tests	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • <i>The nature, quality and appropriateness of the assaying and laboratory procedures used and whether the technique is considered partial or total.</i> • <i>For geophysical tools, spectrometers, handheld XRF instruments, etc, the parameters used in determining the analysis including instrument make and model, reading times, calibrations factors applied and their derivation, etc.</i> • <i>Nature of quality control procedures adopted (eg standards, blanks, duplicates, external laboratory checks) and whether acceptable levels of accuracy (ie lack of bias) and precision have been established.</i> 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Core samples were collected from the Project area by staff, and delivered to Genalysis Kalgoorlie (WA) where they were 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 • RC chip samples were collected from the Project area by staff, and delivered to SGS Kalgoorlie (WA) where they were crushed to -2mm, subset, riffle split and pulverised to -75um before being assayed for 50g charge assayed by fire assay with AAS finish, Lab code FA505. • Quality control procedures adopted consist in the insertion of laboratory standards approx every 40m and one duplicate sample per hole and also internal Genalysis/SGS laboratory checks. The results demonstrated an acceptable level of accuracy and precision • Company standard results show acceptable correlation with expected grades of standards • A good correlation was observed between visible gold logged and/or percentage of sulphide and gold grades
Verification of sampling and assaying	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • <i>The verification of significant intersections by either independent or alternative company personnel.</i> • <i>The use of twinned holes.</i> • <i>Documentation of primary data, data entry procedures, data verification, data storage (physical and electronic) protocols.</i> • <i>Discuss any adjustment to assay data.</i> 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The sample register is checked in the field while sampling is ongoing and double checked while entering the data on the computer. • The sample register is used to process raw results from the lab and the processed results are then validated by software (.xls, MapInfo/Discover). • A hardcopy of each file is stored, and an electronic copy saved in two separate hard disk drives • The project is at exploration and resource stage, at Mining Study stage twinned holes will be drilled as appropriate.
Location of data points	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • <i>Accuracy and quality of surveys used to locate drill holes (collar and down-</i> 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Collar located using a Garmin GPS with an accuracy ~3m • Data are recorded in AMG 1984, Zone 51 projection. • Topographic control using the same GPS with an

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
	<p>hole surveys), trenches, mine workings and other locations used in Mineral Resource estimation.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Specification of the grid system used. • Quality and adequacy of topographic control. 	<p>accuracy <10m</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Drillhole details supplied in body of announcement
Data spacing and distribution	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Data spacing for reporting of Exploration Results. • Whether the data spacing and distribution is sufficient to establish the degree of geological and grade continuity appropriate for the Mineral Resource and Ore Reserve estimation procedure(s) and classifications applied. • Whether sample compositing has been applied. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Diamond drillholes were completed on lines 25-50m apart to test below existing mineralised RC or diamond intercepts, with intercept spacing on structures >80m apart. • RC drilling was completed at 25m & 50m line spacing to infill and extend interpreted mineralisation • The drill program was designed to follow-up existing nearby mineralisation and the spacing of the program is considered suitable to provide bedrock information and geometry of the lode structures targeted. Further infill drilling may be required to establish continuity and grade variation around the holes • Assays are reported as 1m samples, unless otherwise indicated in tables in the attaching text
Orientation of data in relation to geological structure	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Whether the orientation of sampling achieves unbiased sampling of possible structures and the extent to which this is known, considering the deposit type. • If the relationship between the drilling orientation and the orientation of key mineralised structures is considered to have introduced a sampling bias, this should be assessed and reported if material. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Drillholes were oriented along AMGZ51 east-west. • Drill sections intend to cut geology close to right-angles of interpreted strikes. Completed drillholes intersected target mineralisation in the expected down-hole positions. • Rock contacts and fabrics are interpreted to mostly dip west at close to right angles to the drill hole. Mineralised intervals reported vary from almost 100% true width to ~40% true width, depending on local changes in the orientation of mineralised lodes
Sample security	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The measures taken to ensure sample security. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • RC samples collected on the field brought back to the company camp area, bagged and sealed into 20kg polyweave bags • Diamond core was processed at a secure cutting site in Kalgoorlie bagged and sealed into 20kg polyweave bags and delivered to the laboratory at the end of each day. • All samples are delivered directly from site to the laboratory by company representatives and remain under laboratory control to the delivery of results
Audits or reviews	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The results of any audits or reviews of sampling techniques and data. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • No external audit or review completed

Section 2 Reporting of Exploration Results

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

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
Mineral tenement and	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Type, reference name/number, location and ownership including agreements or material issues with third 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Rebecca is a collection of granted exploration licences located 150km east of Kalgoorlie. The Company owns 100% of the tenements.

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
<i>land tenure status</i>	<p><i>parties such as joint ventures, partnerships, overriding royalties, native title interests, historical sites, wilderness or national park and environmental settings.</i></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <i>The security of the tenure held at the time of reporting along with any known impediments to obtaining a licence to operate in the area.</i> 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> A 1.5% NSR is owned by private company Maincoast Holdings Pty Ltd There are no impediments to exploration on the property Tenure is in good standing and has more than 3 years to expiry
<i>Exploration done by other parties</i>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <i>Acknowledgment and appraisal of exploration by other parties.</i> 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Previous exploration was carried out on a similar permit area by Placer Ltd, Aberfoyle Ltd, and Newcrest Ltd during the early to late 1990's. Aberfoyle carried out systematic RAB and aircore drilling on oblique and east-west drill lines, and progressed to RC and diamond drilling over mineralised bedrock at the Duchess (Redskin) and Duke prospects. Minor RC drilling was carried out at Rebecca (Bombora). No resource calculations had been carried out in the past but there was sufficient drilling to demonstrate the projects have considerable zones of gold anomalism associated with disseminated sulphides. Regional mapping and airborne geophysical surveys were completed at the time, and parts of the tenement were IP surveyed. The project has a good digital database of previous drilling, and all past work is captured to GIS. The quality of the earlier work appears to be good.
<i>Geology</i>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <i>Deposit type, geological setting and style of mineralisation.</i> 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Dominantly granite and gneiss with minor zones of amphibolite and metamorphosed ultramafic rocks. Mineralisation is associated with zones of disseminated pyrite and pyrrhotite associated with increased deformation and silicification. There is a positive relationship between sulphide and gold and limited relationship between quartz veining and gold.
<i>Drill hole Information</i>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <i>A summary of all information material to the understanding of the exploration results including a tabulation of the following information for all Material drill holes:</i> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <i>easting and northing of the drill hole collar</i> <i>elevation or RL (Reduced Level – elevation above sea level in metres) of the drill hole collar</i> <i>dip and azimuth of the hole</i> <i>down hole length and interception depth</i> <i>hole length.</i> <i>If the exclusion of this information is justified on the basis that the information is not Material and this exclusion does not detract from the</i> 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Refer to Table in body of announcement

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
	<i>understanding of the report, the Competent Person should clearly explain why this is the case.</i>	
<i>Data aggregation methods</i>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <i>In reporting Exploration Results, weighting averaging techniques, maximum and/or minimum grade truncations (eg cutting of high grades) and cut-off grades are usually Material and should be stated.</i> <i>Where aggregate intercepts incorporate short lengths of high grade results and longer lengths of low grade results, the procedure used for such aggregation should be stated and some typical examples of such aggregations should be shown in detail.</i> <i>The assumptions used for any reporting of metal equivalent values should be clearly stated.</i> 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> No grade cuts applied Reported mineralised drill hole intercepts are reported as length-weighted averages, where >1m width, at a 0.50g/t cut-off, and more than 1g/t Au in sum of gold in intercept. Reported intercepts allow a maximum 2m contiguous internal dilution. 'Anomalous' intercepts are reported at 0.10g/t Au cut off and calculated using a maximum 2m contiguous internal dilution. Anomalous intercepts reported may include results also reported at a 0.50g/t cut-off, are only provided to demonstrate particularly wide mineralised zones.
<i>Relationship between mineralisation widths and intercept lengths</i>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <i>These relationships are particularly important in the reporting of Exploration Results.</i> <i>If the geometry of the mineralisation with respect to the drill hole angle is known, its nature should be reported.</i> <i>If it is not known and only the down hole lengths are reported, there should be a clear statement to this effect (eg 'down hole length, true width not known').</i> 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Lithologies and fabrics are interpreted to be close to right angles to the drill holes, dipping at 40-50 degrees west. The arrangement of main sulphide structures is interpreted to change along strike, and down-dip such that reported mineralised intervals can vary from almost 100% true width to ~40% true width, depending on local changes in the orientation of mineralised lodes Plunge of mineralisation is considered to be shallowly southwest; and/or steeper to the northwest, additional structural mapping is required to confirm this
<i>Diagrams</i>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <i>Appropriate maps and sections (with scales) and tabulations of intercepts should be included for any significant discovery being reported These should include, but not be limited to a plan view of drill hole collar locations and appropriate sectional views.</i> 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Appropriate diagrams are in body of this report
<i>Balanced reporting</i>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <i>Where comprehensive reporting of all Exploration Results is not practicable, representative reporting of both low and high grades and/or widths should be practiced to avoid misleading reporting of Exploration Results.</i> 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Refer to Table showing all down-hole mineralised intercepts >0.50g/t Au in the current drill program
<i>Other substantive</i>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <i>Other exploration data, if meaningful and material,</i> 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Preliminary bottle-roll metallurgical test-work reported 5th Jan 2018 showed an average 94.5% gold

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
<i>exploration data</i>	<i>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.</i>	<p>recovery in 5 composite samples of fresh mineralised sulphidic material in diamond core.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Second stage testing reported 5th April 2019 on 6 composite fresh-rock mineralised RC intercepts returned an average 93% gold recovery.
<i>Further work</i>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • <i>The nature and scale of planned further work (eg tests for lateral extensions or depth extensions or large-scale step-out drilling).</i> • <i>Diagrams clearly highlighting the areas of possible extensions, including the main geological interpretations and future drilling areas, provided this information is not commercially sensitive.</i> 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • These results are part of an ongoing exploration and Mineral Resources extension drilling, and additional results are expected regularly over coming months. • Next stage of exploration work will consist of follow-up RC pre-collars and diamond drilling to continue to scope lateral and plunge extensions of structures and to test new targets • Additional surface geophysical surveys may be commissioned • A re-estimation of contained Mineral Resources will be carried out in due course