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Yilgarn Exploration Ventures (DGO 40%) Drilling initial 3 of 9 Tier 1 gold targets

Key Points

- **Initial RC drilling at Desdemona North recently completed**
- **Follow-up diamond drilling has commenced targeting Gwalia-style mineralisation in mafic rocks under overthrust sediments**
- **Initial RC drilling at Darlot North completed last week, assays awaited**
- **RC drilling at Christmas Well to commence next week**

DGO Gold Limited (DGO) advises that Yilgarn Exploration Ventures (Yilgarn Exploration) in which DGO hold a 40% equity interest, currently has two drill rigs operating to test three targets in the Leonora district, WA.

Diamond drilling at **Desdemona North** has commenced to test for Gwalia style and scale mineralisation. The target is in mafic rocks beneath overthrust sediments which geophysical modelling shows occurs at depth. Past shallow aircore drilling to the immediate north of the drill location intersected 12m @ 3.6g/t from 42m (ASX:KIN 25 August 2016; GSWA Open File Report A59923) in the overlying sediments. Recent RC drilling by Yilgarn intersected 16m @ 0.51g/t Au from 24m also in overlying sediments.

Initial RC drilling at **Darlot North** has been completed with assays awaited.

RC drilling will commence at **Christmas Well** next week.

DGO Executive Chairman Eduard Eshuys said the Leonora region is highly endowed and the targets being tested have significant potential.

“DGO is delighted that Yilgarn Exploration has commenced its program of drill testing its 9 high potential targets identified using SensOre’s Data Cube and propriety machine learning/AI technology. DGO has a history of applying industry leading research to identify targets with the highest potential. The SensOre/Yilgarn targets are in historically overlooked areas within highly endowed greenstone belts that have a potential for scale that meet DGO’s investment criteria” Mr Eshuys said.

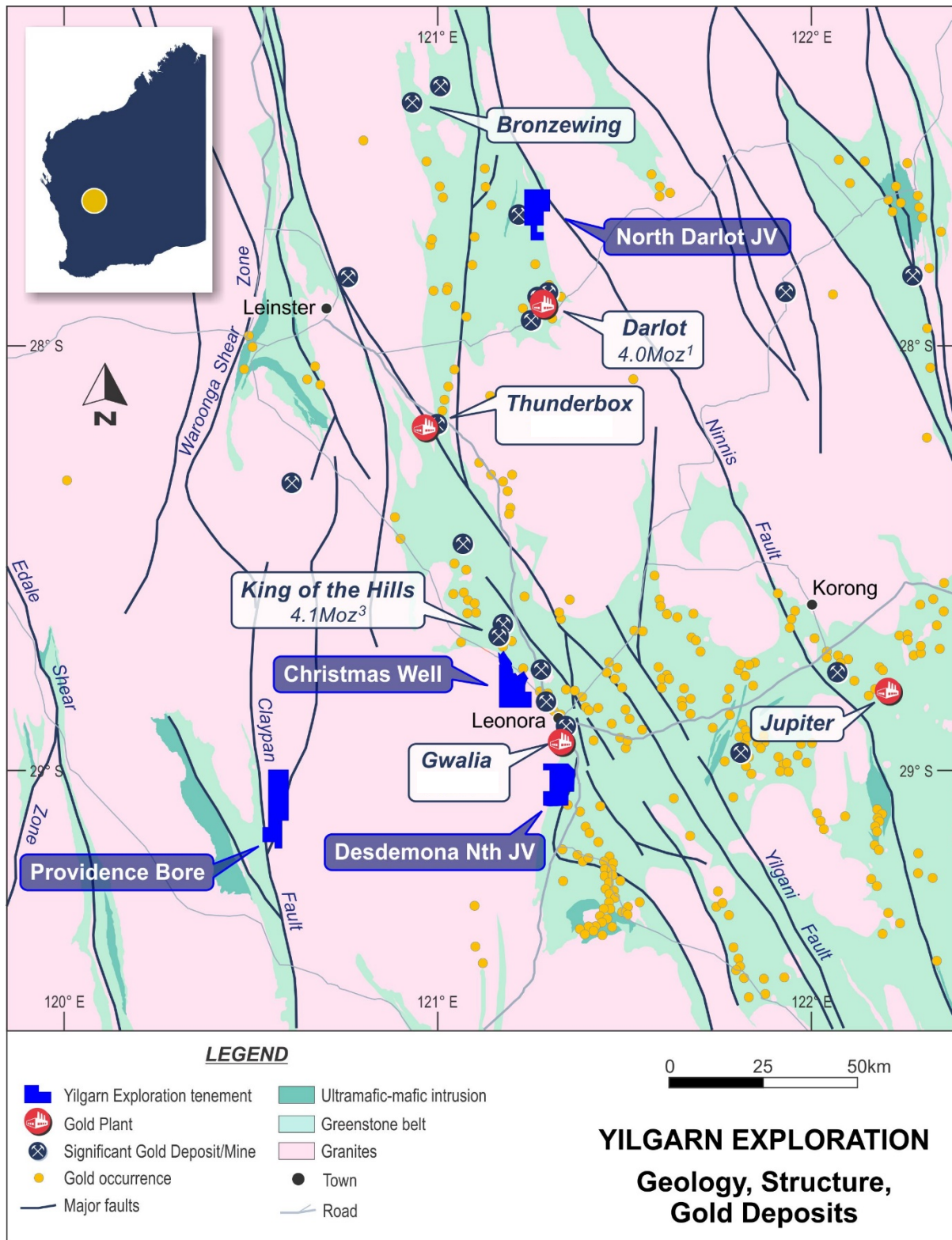


Figure 1: Yilgarn Exploration targets in the Leonora region

¹ <https://www.red5limited.com/site/operations/darlot-gold-mine>

² <https://www.red5limited.com/site/operations/king-of-the-hills-development-project>

Technical Detail

Desdemona North (Yilgarn Exploration earning 75%)

Desdemona North is located 10km south of the Sons of Gwalia Gold Mine (St Barbara Limited). The area is located over the contact between the Leonora greenstone belt and the Gindalbie Domain of the Kurnalpi Terrane of the Yilgarn Craton. The north trending Mount George shear zone separates the older Leonora greenstone sequence from the younger greenstones of the Gindalbie domain. The older Gwalia mafic-ultramafic sequence and sediments of the Leonora greenstone belt are present in the project area as a southern continuation of the sequence that hosts the Gwalia (St Barbara) and Leonora mines. This ultramafic sequence has been intercepted within historical exploration drilling.

The target area is entirely covered by clay and sand of Raeside lake sediments and is immediately south of the Paradise North gold occurrence where historical aircore drilling intersected 12m @ 3.6g/t Au from 42m (ASX:KIN 25 August 2016; GSWA Open File Report A59923). The gold target in the tenement package has been identified from the application of SensOre Limited's (SensOre) proprietary Discriminant Predictive Targeting® (DPT®) that applies a sophisticated machine learning technology to a database. SensOre's technology has predicted a 5km by 3km mineral system with potential for a Tier 1 resource.

Results from a detailed gravity survey completed in April 2020 combined with reprocessed magnetics and integrated with historical drilling over the predicted mineral system, indicate the presence of a dense mafic unit at depth under the mineralised sediments.

The gravity survey highlighted an area of less dense sediments or felsic intrusives along strike from Paradise North coincident with the predicted DPT® Desdemona North Target. First pass RC drilling was designed to test this target below the transported cover and into the basement. Drilling consisted of nine RC drill holes ranging from 150-200 metres deep. Results of the drilling included 16m @ 0.51g/t Au from 24m in 20DSRC011 including 4m @ 1.04g/t Au from 32m in the overlying sediments. The RC holes were not able to test the mafic unit.

Drilling of a deep diamond hole, now underway, will test for Gwalia-style mineralisation at the thrust-faulted contact between a denser mafic lithology, identified from the gravity, and shallow sediments close to the Paradise North discovery-type intersection. An additional diamond drill hole is planned to test a multi-element AGLADS® generated target. Review of existing historical geochemical data confirms gold anomalism (+100ppb) coincident with enrichment in a suite of multi-element pathfinder elements including elevated arsenic, copper and zinc indicative of low level mineralisation proximal to gold mineralisation.

North Darlot (Yilgarn Exploration 85%)

North Darlot is located 25km north of the Darlot Gold Mine (Red 5 Limited). The area is located on the south-eastern side of the Yandal Greenstone belt in the Kurnalpi Terrane of the Yilgarn Craton. Greenstone sequences in the district are separated and bordered by major NNW striking faults, important controlling structures for major deposit camps including the Ninnis Fault to the south within the Mt Morgans gold camp. The Rosewood Fault, a second order splay fault, transects the main target in the project area.

North Darlot is extensively covered by a variable thickness of sediments north of Lake Darlot concealing a typical Archaean greenstone sequence present around the Darlot mine. The greenstone sequence consists of pillow basalts, felsic to intermediate lapilli tuffs, epiclastics overlain by a bimodal volcano-sedimentary sequence of basalts, minor dacitic volcanics. The

sequence is extensively intruded by Archaean dolerites plus lamprophyres, quartz felspar porphyries, diorites and granite. The greenstones are generally of lower greenschist metamorphic grade increasing around the granitoids to upper greenschist facies. The target covers an area of 5km by 3km where historic wide spaced shallow drilling has previously identified a low-level gold anomaly.

The Predicted DPT® target is interpreted at a major fault boundary (Rosewood Fault) between felsic volcanics/volcaniclastics on the western side and intermediate volcanics on the eastern side. Further to the west, the project area consists of a sequence of felsic-intermediate volcanics interleaved with mafics intruded by dolerite and granite. Previous exploration consisted of widely spaced (1-2km) lines with 200m spaced shallow RAB or air core holes over the DPT® target. A weak but coherent +3km long 20-40ppb gold anomaly was defined coincident with the Rosewood Fault and a 400m wide linear magnetic anomaly in the central part of the target area, inferred to be indicative of a halo around a mineral system.

Results from a detailed gravity survey completed in April 2020 combined with reprocessed magnetics and integrated with historical drilling over the predicted mineral system were used to target for Archaean gold systems typical of the Eastern Goldfields. The first pass RC drilling program was designed to test the target area below the transported cover and into basement. Drilling consisted of 10 RC drill holes ranging from 150-204 metres deep. Results of the drilling are pending. Depending on results from the RC program, follow-up deeper diamond drilling is planned.

Christmas Well (Yilgarn Exploration 100%)

Christmas Well is located 15km northwest of Sons of Gwalia Gold Mine (St Barbara Limited) and 10km south of King of the Hills (Red 5 Limited). The Christmas Well project is located in the Leonora Domain of the Kalgoorlie Terrane, separated by a major terrane bounding fault, Ockerburry Fault (Mt George Shear) from the Boorara Domain of the Kurnalpi Terrane. This major structure is an important controlling structure for major deposit camps in the Eastern Goldfields.

Christmas Well is predominantly covered by Cenozoic alluvial, colluvial clay, silt and gravel with rare granitic outcrop in the central northern part of the project area. The bedrock geology has therefore mainly been derived from aeromagnetic interpretation. Limited shallow historic RAB/aircore drilling in the southern part intersected some granitic material or failed to reach bedrock.

The northern edge of the tenements contains the edge of the older Jasper Hill mafic sequence, locally separated by the prospective early Sons of Gwalia shear from the Raeside batholith. This prospective contact occurs in the most northern part of the project area and is considered a prime geological target. The same mafic sequence has been interpreted in a synformal structure in the main central and southwestern part of the project. The more magnetic part of these folded mafics have been interpreted as altered ultramafic talc serpentine schists of the Trevor's Bore Formation, host to gold deposits in the Leonora district.

Recent reprocessing and modelling of magnetics indicate the basement greenstone sequence is covered by a thin sheet of granite between 40 and 80m thick, indicating highly prospective concealed and untested gold targets. Historical and recently confirmed surface geochemical soil sampling has identified coherent, low level (10-20ppb) gold anomalism in the granite sheet

above the underlying greenstone mafic sediment sequence. Surface, low level gold soil values are associated with later stage quartz veining at the Hamilton, Wellington and Sons of Wessex prospects, interpreted to be remobilised from greenstone hosted mineralisation below the granite.

RC will commence next week to test the greenstone sequence below the granite.

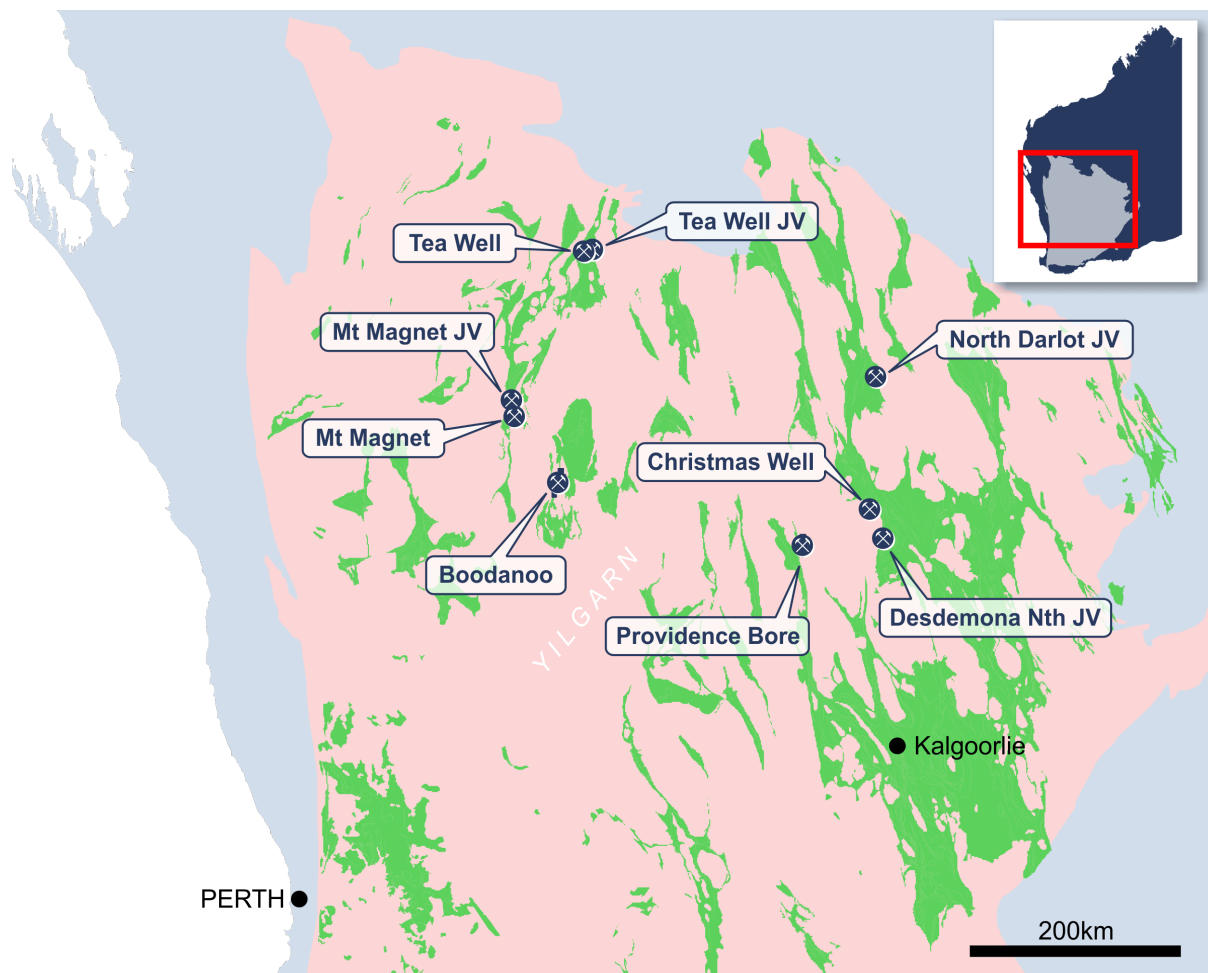


Figure 2: Yilgarn Exploration Targets

- ENDS -

This announcement is authorised for release by Mr Eduard Eshuys, Executive Chairman.

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DGO Gold Background

DGO's strategy is to build a portfolio of Western Australian gold discovery opportunities through strategic equity investment and through tenement acquisition and joint ventures. DGO seeks to identify and invest in discovery opportunities that meet several key criteria:

Prospectivity – Geological analogue to Tier 1 deposits

Low-finding cost – Gold discovery opportunities where finding costs are assessed to be comparable to the brownfields average of \$20 per ounce.

Potential for scale – Initial resource potential of greater than 3 million ounces, required to support successful development.

Upside Optionality – Potential for long term resource growth well beyond 3 million ounces and potential for upside surprise via either a Tier 1 discovery or discovering significant high grade mineralization.

The Company's exploration strategy is led by veteran gold geologist, Executive Chairman, Eduard Eshuys, supported by a specialist consultant team comprising, Professor Ross Large AO, former head of the Centre for Ore Deposits and Earth Sciences (CODES), Professor Neil Phillips, former head of Minerals at CSIRO, Dr Stuart Bull, a sedimentary basin and Zambian Copper Belt specialist, and Barry Bourne of Terra Resources, a highly experienced mineral exploration geophysicist.

DGO has invested in two ASX listed companies over the past 2 years; De Grey Mining Ltd and NTM Gold Ltd which have both created substantial value as a result of the discovery of new gold resources in the Mallina Gold Province and the Leonora district WA respectively. DGO is also exploring in its own right a number of gold and copper prospects in WA and South Australia.

Yilgarn Exploration Background

SensOre's proprietary Discriminant Predictive Targeting (DPT®) technology applied to its data cube of over 1800 layers of cleaned Yilgarn Craton data, uses AI/machine learning to define advanced, high potential gold targets.

Yilgarn Exploration was established by SensOre to undertake gold exploration activities in areas identified by DPT® in the Yilgarn region of Western Australia. The company land positions have been acquired through applications for vacant land and joint ventures. Yilgarn Exploration currently holds 9, early-stage, high potential gold targets in 8 project areas and will have the right to participate in additional targets identified by SensOre in the future.

AGLADS® is a proprietary application of Machine Learning used in detection of alteration and primary geochemical dispersion as an exploration vectoring tool for Archaean Gold Lode Systems. Details can found at <https://www.sensore.com.au/dpt-technologies>

DGO announced on 16 July 2020 that it has acquired a 40% equity interest in Yilgarn Exploration for an investment of \$4 million.

Sensore Background

SensOre aims to become the top performing minerals targeting company in the world through the deployment of AI and machine learning technologies, specifically its Discriminant Predictive Targeting (DPT®) workflow. SensOre collects all publically available geological information in a terrane and places it in a multi-dimensional hypercube or Data Cube. SensOre's big data approach allows DPT® predictive analytics to accurately predict known endowment and generate targets for further discovery.

SensOre, through its subsidiary Yilgarn Exploration Ventures Pty Ltd (Yilgarn Exploration), has acquired more than 600km² of tenements in the Yilgarn. The tenements were identified using a 'Data-Cube' containing over +2,400 data layers and +24 billion discrete data points.

Further information about SensOre is available at <https://www.sensore.com.au/>

SensOre's Data Cube & DPT® Technology

SensOre's technology is the culmination of more than a decade of development by Alf Eggo, SensOre's Chief Technology Officer, after he left research at Rio Tinto. SensOre has collaborated with leading public research organisations, such as the Mineral Resources Division of the Commonwealth Scientific and Industrial Research Organisation (CSIRO). With CSIRO, SensOre has been looking at increasing the automation and efficiency of extracting and cleaning big data and processing predictive solutions to assist exploration. In 2020, IBM's Exploration for Watson Platform recognised the complementary nature of SensOre's technology and established a joint-marketing initiative. David Dickson, IBM's global leader for Chemicals, Petroleum, & Industrial Products' Digital Transformation & Mining, saying of the combination "we went to work with our clients and co-created Exploration with IBM Watson. Now, with SensOre's DPT® technology, we complete the picture." SensOre's technology has a number of confidential targeting engagements with clients and is starting to see the first targets move into testing. In addition to the exploration drilling now underway on the first of Yilgarn Exploration's targets, Argonaut Resources has announced it will be testing its Island Gold Prospect on its Higginsville tenements this quarter.

Competent person statement

The information in this release that relates to Exploration Results and Mineral Resources is based on information compiled by Robbie Rowe, a Competent Person who is a Member of The Australasian Institute of Mining and Metallurgy (AusIMM) and is a Registered Professional Geoscientist in the field of Mineral Exploration with the AIG. Mr Rowe is a full time employee and Chief Operating Officer of SensOre. Mr Rowe has sufficient experience that is relevant to the style of mineralisation and type of deposit under consideration and to the activity being undertaken 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 Rowe consents to the inclusion in the report of the matters based on his information in the form and context in which it appears.

JORC Code, 2012 Edition – Table 1

Section 1: Sampling Techniques and Data

(Criteria in this section apply to all succeeding sections)

The following Table 1 relates to RC drilling conducted over Yilgarn Exploration Ventures Pty Ltd (YEV) Desdemona Joint Venture tenements E37/1201 and E37/1326 in July - August 2020.

Criteria	Commentary
Sampling techniques	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> The RC program was designed to test YEV-generated gold targets in the Yilgarn through application of SensOre Ltd proprietary Discriminant Predictive Targeting® (DPT®). The DPT® targets are generated by application of Machine Learning to SensOre Ltd's proprietary Data Cube, a compilation of available regional public data sets, including geological maps with enhanced geophysical data and existing geochemical sampling and gold deposit information. The DPT® targets were enhanced with collection of infill ground acquired gravity, infill surface geochemistry and application of AGLADS® technology to available geochemistry. Holes were drilled at specific locations to test predicted endowed cells in the data cube. Twelve (12) holes were drilled angled (-60) towards 270° magnetic. All one metre RC recovered samples were collected and passed through a rotating cone splitter (two samples for every metre (a primary and a duplicate). Prior to drilling, the drill whole locations were pegged using handheld GPS units. After drilling, all drill hole locations are picked up using a Garmin GPX64sx handheld GPS. Drill holes were down hole surveyed. All RC drilling was sampled on one metre down hole intervals. Samples were passed through a cone splitter and a nominal 2.5kg – 3.5kg sample. Two samples were collected for every metre, a primary "A" sample and a duplicate "B" sample. Initial assays were performed on four metre composite samples collected by spear sampling of individual 1m sample piles and composited into 4m samples of proximately 3.0kg weight. Composite samples were submitted to Bureau Veritas contract laboratory in Perth, Western Australia. Samples were oven dried, reduced by riffle splitting to 3kg as required and pulverised in a single stage process to 85% passing 75µm. All samples were analysed for gold with selected samples analysed for multielements. Gold platinum palladium by Fire Assay FA003. Lead Collection Fire Assay – ICP-MS Nominal 40g charge analysed. Silver used as secondary collector, Au, Pt, Pd determined with ICP quantification. Nature of the sample and/or lower sample weights may compromise detection limits. Detection limits in ppb. By ICP-MS Au (1) Pt (1) Pd (1). Silicates and major elements by XRF and Laser Ablation ICMS. XF100. XRF Analysis. Samples are fused with 12:22 Lithium Borate flux. LOI determined by RTGA. Detection limits in ppm. Fe (100), SiO₂ (100), Al₂O₃ (100), MnO (10), TiO₂ (10), CaO (100), MgO (100), K₂O (10), P (10), S (10), Na₂O (100), Cu (10), Ni (10), Co (10), Cr (10), Pb (10), Zn (10), As (10), Sn (10), Sr (10), Zr (10), Ba (10), V (10) Cl (10). LA101- Elements determined by LA-ICP-MS. Fused Bead Laser Ablation ICP-MS utilises high productivity robotic fusion technology with state-of-the-art laser ablation and ICP-MS instruments to provide a fully extracted quantitative analysis for all elements. Detection limits are comparable with traditional multi acid digestion methods. The technique offers safety and environmental advantages as there are no acids used in digestion, and it is fast and repeatable. Detection limits in ppm. Ag (0.1), As (0.2), Ba (0.5), Be (0.2), Bi (0.02), Cd (0.1), Ce (0.02), Co (0.1), Cr (1), Cs (0.01), Cu (2), Dy (0.01), Er (0.01), Eu (0.01), Ga (0.1), Gd (0.01), Ge (0.05), Hf (0.01), Ho (0.01), In (0.05), La (0.01), Lu (0.01), Mn (1), Mo (0.2), Nb (0.01), Nd (0.01), Ni (2), Pb (1), Pr (0.01), Rb (0.05), Re (0.01), Sb (0.1), Sc (0.1), Se* (5), Sm (0.01), Sn (0.2), Sr (0.1), Ta (0.01), Tb (0.01), Te (0.2), Tl (0.2), Th (0.01), Ti (1), Tm (0.01), U (0.01), V (0.1), W (0.5), Y (0.02), Yb (0.01), Zn (5), Zr (0.5).

Criteria	Commentary
Drilling techniques	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> RC drilling was used in this program. Topdrill Pty Ltd utilised a Schramm T685 with 350/500psi 1350/1150 cfm on-board compressor with a booster/auxiliary delivering 1000psi/2400 cfm. All reverse circulation (RC) drilling employed the use of a face sampling hammer and a nominal 146mm diameter drill bit.
Drill sample recovery	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> All RC 1m samples are logged for drilling recovery by a visual estimate and this information is recorded and stored in the drilling database. Sample loss or gain is reviewed on an ongoing basis in the field and addressed in consultation with the drillers to ensure the best representative sample is collected. RC samples are visually logged for moisture content, sample recovery and contamination. The RC drill system utilises a face sampling hammer and the contractor aims to maximise recovery at all times. RC holes are drilled dry whenever practicable to maximise sample recovery. No study of sample recovery vs grade has been conducted as this is a maiden drilling program. The drilling contractor uses drilling techniques to ensure minimal loss of any size fraction.
Logging	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> All RC samples are geologically logged to record weathering, regolith, rock type, alteration, mineralisation, shearing/foliation and any other features that are present. Where required, the logging records the abundance of specific minerals or the amount of alteration (including weathering) using defined ranges. The entire length (100%) of each RC hole is logged in 1m intervals. Where no sample is returned due to voids or loss of sample it is recorded in the log and the sampling sheet.
Sub-sampling techniques and sample preparation	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> All RC samples are put through a cone splitter and the sample is collected in a unique pre-numbered calico sample bag. The moisture content of each sample is recorded in the database. The drilling method is designed to maximise sample recovery and representative splitting of samples. The drilling method utilises high pressure air and boosters where required to keep water out of the hole when possible to maintain a dry sample. The sample preparation technique for all samples is completed by an accredited laboratory. The techniques and practices are appropriate for the type and style of mineralisation. The RC samples are sorted, oven dried, and the entire sample pulverised in a one stage process to 85% passing 75µm. The bulk pulverised sample is then bagged and approximately 200g extracted by spatula to a numbered paper bag that is used for the analysis. RC samples submitted to the laboratory are sorted and reconciled against the submission documents. In initial drilling programs such as this, YEV does not insert blanks but inserts standards into the sample stream at one in 25 samples. Field duplicate samples were not collected and submitted for check analysis; however, two samples were collected for each 1m interval so duplicates can be submitted at a later date. The laboratory uses its own internal standards of two duplicates, two replicates, two standards and one blank per 50 assays. The laboratory also uses barren flushes on the pulveriser. Field duplicate samples were collected for every 1m sample during this initial drilling campaign but were not submitted for analysis. The sample sizes are standard industry practice sample size collected under standard industry conditions and by standard methods and are appropriate for the type, style and thickness of mineralisation which might be encountered at this project.
Quality of assay data and laboratory tests	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> The assay method is designed to measure total gold and multielement concentrations in the sample. The laboratory procedures are best industry practice and are appropriate for the testing of the style of gold and base metal mineralisation being explored. The technique involves using a 40g sample charge for gold, platinum and palladium by fire assay. Silver is used as secondary collector, Au, Pt, Pd determined with ICP quantification. Nature of the sample and/or lower sample weights may compromise detection limits. Detection limits in

Criteria	Commentary
	<p>ppb. Multielement analysis is completed by either XRF or by laser ablation ICPMS on a fused bead for a total of 60 elements.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Downhole geophysical tools were not used in this program. The laboratory is accredited and uses its own certified reference material. The laboratory has two duplicates, two replicates, one standard and one blank per 50 assays. YEV submitted standards samples every 25th sample but did not submit additional blanks and duplicates for this program. Duplicates are available for submission if required.
Verification of sampling and assaying	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> The holes were logged by an independent geological contractor and the sampling, logging, drilling conditions and RC chips are reviewed YEV Exploration Manager to verify the field sampling and logging regime and the correlation of mineralised zones with assay results and lithology. No twinned drill holes were drilled in this campaign. Primary data is sent from the field to YEV Principal Geoscientist – Data & Information Management who imports the data into the industry accepted DataShed database software. Assay results are merged when received electronically from the laboratory. No adjustments or calibrations were made to any assay data used in this report.
Location of data points	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> All drill holes have their collar location recorded from a handheld Garmin GPS unit. Downhole surveys recording dip and azimuth at 10m intervals were conducted using an Axis North Seeking Gyro. All drill hole collars are MGA94, Zone 51 grid system. The topographic data used (drill collar RL) was obtained from handheld GPS and is adequate for the reporting of initial exploration results.
Data spacing and distribution	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> The drill spacing was variable (200m to 400m) to test the target rationale i.e. predicted mineralised cells from DPT[®] combined with detailed gravity and geochemical interpretations. This report is for the reporting of exploration results derived from a first pass drilling program. The drill spacing, spatial distribution and quality of assay results is sufficient to support quotation of exploration results and detect any indication of mineralisation. The data is not intended to be used to define mineral resources. Compositing has been utilised in all drill holes where 4m composite samples were collected by spear sampling of individual 1m sample piles on the ground.
Orientation of data in relation to geological structure	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Twelve of the drill holes were -60 toward 270 to test interpreted 30-40 east dipping stratigraphy and mineralisation. Geophysical interpretations support the drilling direction and sampling method. No drilling orientation and sampling bias has been recognised at this time.
Sample security	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> RC samples are transported from the field by YEV personnel to Bureau Veritas Kalgoorlie who transport the samples directly to the Bureau Veritas Perth laboratory. The laboratory then checks the physically received samples against a YEV generated sample submission list and reports back any discrepancies.
Audits or reviews	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> No external or third-party audits or reviews have been completed.

Section 2: Reporting of Exploration Results

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

Criteria	Commentary
Mineral tenement and land tenure status	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> The results reported in this Announcement are on granted Exploration Licences held by Kin West WA Pty Ltd a subsidiary of Kin Mining NL (JV Partner). The tenement is believed to be in good standing. There are no known impediments to obtaining a license to operate, other than those set out by statutory requirements which have not yet been applied for.
Exploration done by other parties	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Exploration by other parties has been reviewed and is used as a guide to YEV's exploration activities. Previous parties have completed soil geochemical surveys, limited RAB or Air Core drilling, RC drilling and geophysical data collection and interpretation. This report makes no reference to historical drilling.
Geology	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Desdemona is prospective for orogenic style Archaean gold mineralisation. There are no historical workings within the area of this drilling campaign.
Drill hole Information	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> The drill holes reported in this Announcement have the following parameters applied. All drill holes completed, including holes with no significant gold intersections, are reported in this Announcement. <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Easting and northing are in MGA94 Zone 51. RL is AHD. Dip is the inclination of the hole from the horizontal (i.e. a vertically down drilled hole from the surface is -90°). Azimuth is reported in magnetic degrees as the direction toward which the hole is drilled. MGA94 and magnetic degrees vary by approximately 1° in this project area. Down hole length of the hole is the distance from the surface to the end of the hole as measured along the drill trace. Interception depth is the distance down the hole as measured along the drill trace. Intersection width is the downhole distance of an intersection as measured along the drill trace. Hole length is the distance from the surface to the end of the hole as measured along the drill trace. No results have been excluded from this report.
Data aggregation methods	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> No high-grade cuts have been applied to assay results. RC assay results are distance weighted using 1m for each assay. Intersections (Table 2) are reported as anomalous if the interval is at least 4m wide at a grade greater than the Mean plus twice the Standard Deviation for a selection of elements. No metal equivalent reporting is used or applied.
Relationship between mineralisation widths and intercept lengths	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> The intersection width is measured down the hole trace; it may not represent the true width. The geometry of any mineralisation is not known at this stage. All drill results within this Announcement are downhole intervals only.
Diagrams	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> A drill hole location plan is contained within this Announcement. Selected drill hole cross sections are included in this Announcement.
Balanced reporting	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> All drill holes completed are included in the results Table 1 and Table 2 in the Announcement.

Criteria	Commentary
Other substantive exploration data	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Reference to other relevant exploration data is contained in the Announcement.
Further work	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Future exploration is dependent on review of the current drilling results. Future drilling is warranted but programs have not been designed or scheduled at this stage.

Table 1a: Summary of recent RC assay intervals from the Desdemona North JV Project

Drill Hole ID	Drill Type	Prospect	Sample Type	From (m)	Interval (m)	Au (g/t)	Lode / Zone	Comment
20DSRC001	RC	Desdemona North		NSR				Hole failed to reach planned depth
20DSRC002	RC	Desdemona North		NSR				Hole failed to reach planned depth
20DSRC003	RC	Desdemona North		NSR				
20DSRC004	RC	Desdemona North		NSR				
20DSRC005	RC	Desdemona North		NSR				
20DSRC006	RC	Desdemona North		NSR				
20DSRC007	RC	Desdemona North		NSR				
20DSRC008	RC	Desdemona North		NSR				
20DSRC009	RC	Desdemona North		NSR				
20DSRC010	RC	Desdemona North		NSR				
20DSRC011	RC	Desdemona North	4m composite	24	16	0.51		Diamond precollar
20DSRC011			Including	32	4	1.04		
20DSRC012	RC	Desdemona North		NSR				

** Intercept calculated as a 100ppb Au lower cut off, no internal dilution on 4m composites. 1m samples have been submitted to the laboratory and results are pending.*

Table 1b: Summary of recent YEV Desdemona North JV Drill Collars

Drill Hole ID	Drill Type	Prospect	Northing (m)	Easting (m)	Azimuth (deg)	Dip (deg)	RL (m)	Total Depth (m)	Assays
20DSRC001	RC	Desdemona North	6,788,395	338,402	270	-60	351	48	NSR
20DSRC002	RC	Desdemona North	6,788,399	337,599	270	-60	363	12	NSR
20DSRC003	RC	Desdemona North	6,788,397	337,603	270	-60	363	144	NSR
20DSRC004	RC	Desdemona North	6,788,400	338,199	270	-60	361	198	NSR
20DSRC005	RC	Desdemona North	6,788,000	337,600	270	-60	364	198	NSR
20DSRC006	RC	Desdemona North	6,788,002	337,804	270	-60	364	171	NSR
20DSRC007	RC	Desdemona North	6,787,600	337,801	270	-60	366	166	NSR
20DSRC008	RC	Desdemona North	6,787,599	337,399	270	-60	367	174	NSR
20DSRC009	RC	Desdemona North	6,787,597	337,999	270	-60	368	156	NSR
20DSRC010	RC	Desdemona North	6,788,398	337,795	270	-60	363	132	NSR
20DSRC011	RC	Desdemona North	6,789,270	338,657	270	-55	364	150	Reported above
20DSRC012	RC	Desdemona North	6,788,403	338,398	270	-60	361	222	NSR