

ASX ANNOUNCEMENT

By e-lodgement

16th March 2020



Apollo Hits 4.7m @ 19.1g/t Au at Rebecca



Apollo Consolidated Limited (ASX: AOP) ("Apollo", "the Company") is pleased to report new drilling results from its 100% owned **Lake Rebecca Gold Project** in the heart of the West Australian goldfields.

Highlights:

- First 2020 diamond drill hole 'tail' RCDLR0511 targeting a down-plunge target on Laura structure hits **4.73m @ 19.10g/t Au** (including **1m @ 79.8g/t Au**), a strong indication of potential for high-grades continuing below current Mineral Resources
- RC delineation drilling at Rebecca deposit continues to deliver wide mineralised intercepts:
 - ❖ RCLR0527: **10m @ 1.26g/t Au, 19m @ 1.67g/t Au & 34m @ 0.94g/t Au**
 - ❖ RCLR0529: **15m @ 1.85g/t Au and 7m @ 1.42g/t Au**
 - ❖ RCLR0530: **12m @ 3.39g/t Au**
- Results pending for additional three diamond drill 'tails' extending RC holes. Diamond drilling continues
- Extended RC and diamond drilling program designed. Site preparation underway for ramp-up of exploration and extensional drilling
- Ongoing drilling aims to build 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), comprising:
 - ❖ **Rebecca:** 19.1 million tonnes at 1.3g/t Au for **775,000 ounces** (53% Indicated)
 - ❖ **Duchess:** 5.7 million tonnes at 1.0g/t Au for **180,000 ounces**
 - ❖ **Duke:** 2.3 million tonnes at 1.1g/t Au for **80,000 ounces**

DRILLING PROGRESS UPDATE

This release details the first gold assay results from the ongoing 2020 RC and diamond drilling program at the **Lake Rebecca Gold Project**, which is located 150km ENE of Kalgoorlie (Figure 1), Western Australia.

To date four diamond drill hole ‘tails’ have been completed for 854m, testing extensional targets below the **Rebecca deposit**, and 11 RC drill holes for 2,090m have tested delineation and exploration targets and precollar holes drilling along the 1.7km long Rebecca mineralised corridor, as well as the first two step-out exploration holes at **Duchess**.

All hole details presented in Table 1. Assays for three diamond tails at Rebecca are yet to be returned from the laboratory.

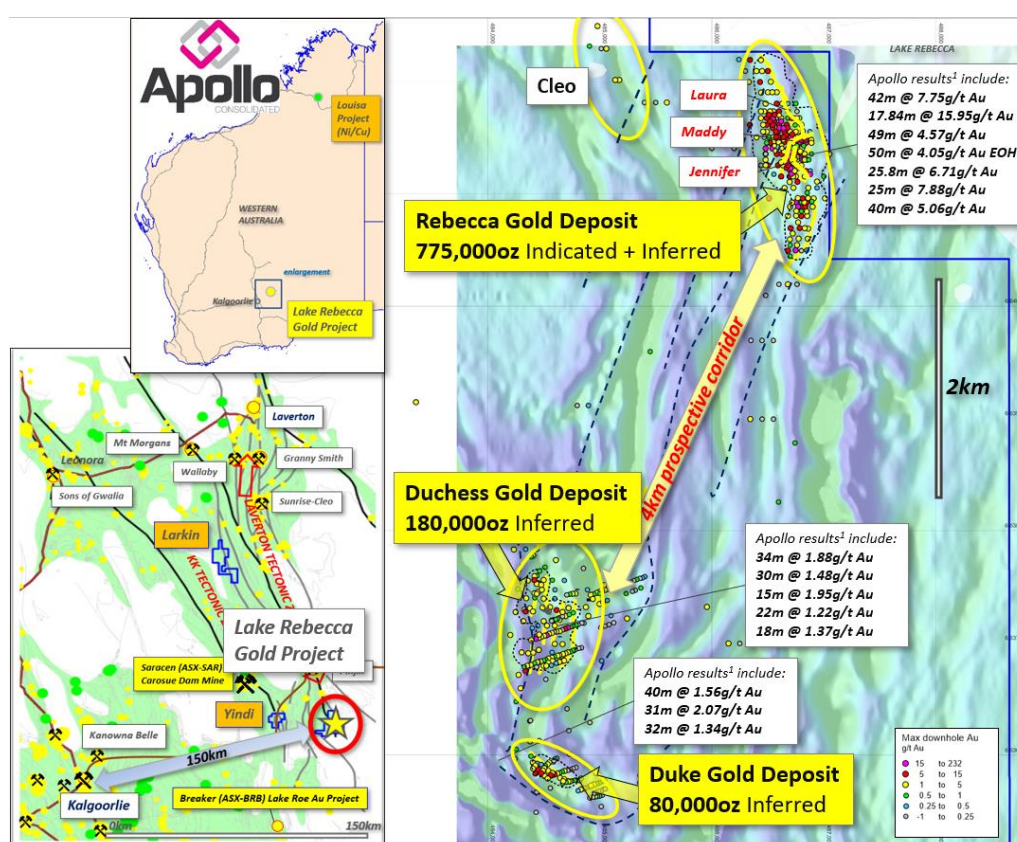


Figure 1. Regional Location of **Lake Rebecca Gold Project** (LHS) and location of **Rebecca**, **Duchess** and **Duke** gold deposits on aeromagnetic imagery (RHS), showing outline of \$A2,250 optimised pit shells, and all RC and/or diamond drill collars^{1,2}, colour-coded for peak downhole gold values.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

Rebecca Deposit

Apollo’s resource drill-out at Rebecca has built a strong understanding of this key mineralised system, which comprises three major sub-parallel structures containing disseminated sulphide hosted gold mineralisation (**Jennifer**, **Laura** and **Maddy**), flanked by stacked zones of lower grade disseminated sulphide material. Together these surfaces represent a substantial west-dipping gold system that extends over 1.7km in strike and several hundred metres width (Figure 1).

The deposit contains 775,000 ounces of gold at 1.3g/t Au (at a 0.5g/t Au cut-off) constrained within a A\$2,250/oz optimised pit shell. Drilling is now focusing on expansion and delineation targets in and around the pit shell and testing down-dip & down-plunge targets.

RCDLR0511, the first of this year's diamond drill hole 'tails' (extending RC 'pre-collar' holes), is a step-down exploration test of the west-dipping **Laura** structure. This hole intersected **4.73m @ 19.10g/t Au** from 338m (including **1m @ 79.8g/t Au** from 441m) in the Laura position, approximately 80m below the Resource (see Figure 2 long-section view), and 200m down-dip from the nearest intercept (see Figure 3 cross-section view). **The intercept demonstrates the potential for higher grade positions to be delineated below current Mineral Resources.**

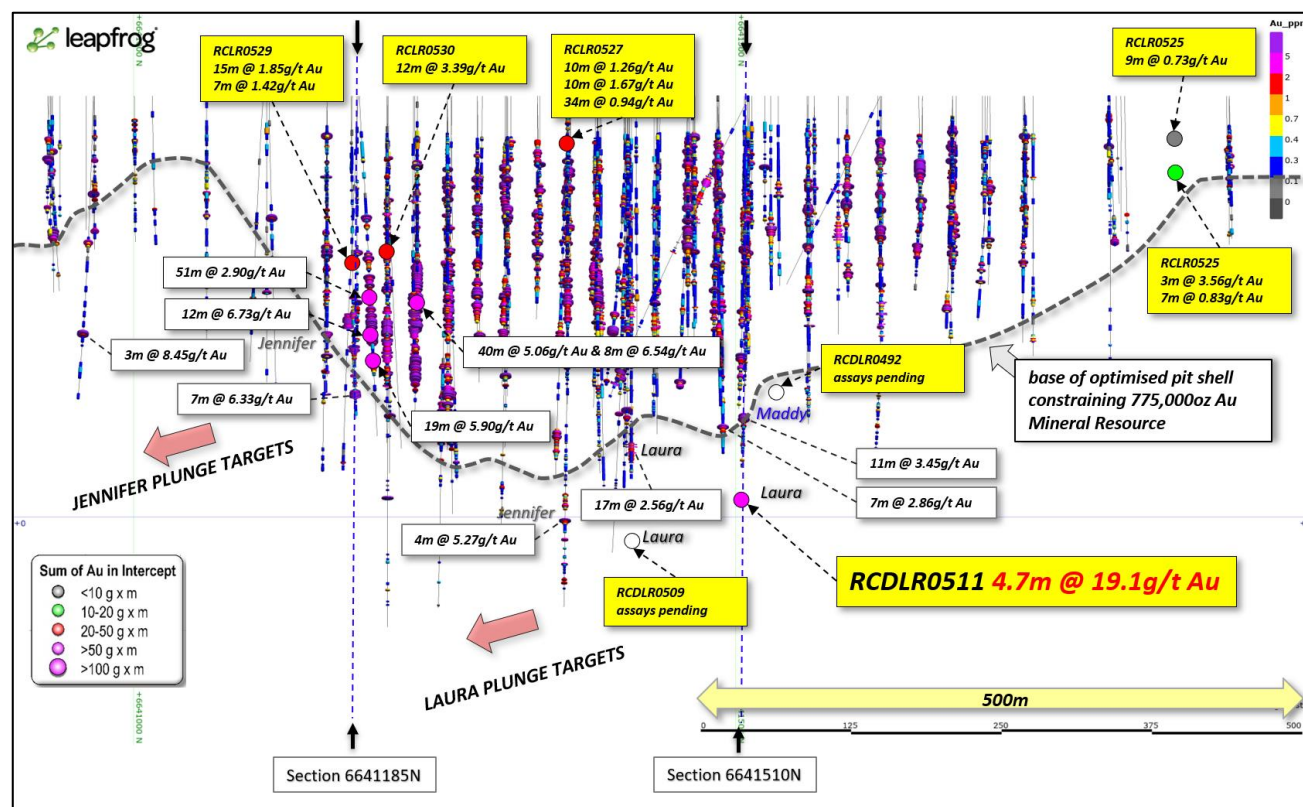


Figure 2. Long-section view of **Rebecca deposit** (looking west), showing the lower boundary of the Mineral Resource (dashed grey line) with drill results this release in yellow and drill hole pierce points colour coded for sum of contained gold in the drill intercept. Other key intercepts received 2019 and reported AFTER the calculation of Mineral Resources are shown in white boxes. Refer to Notes 1-3 for details of Mineral Resource reporting and previous RC and diamond drilling activities.

Results are pending for an additional three diamond 'tails', and diamond drilling continues.

RC delineation drilling at the Rebecca deposit has delivered wide mineralised intercepts in the upper parts of the **Jennifer** structure, with drill holes testing the steepened and east-dipping parts of the system.

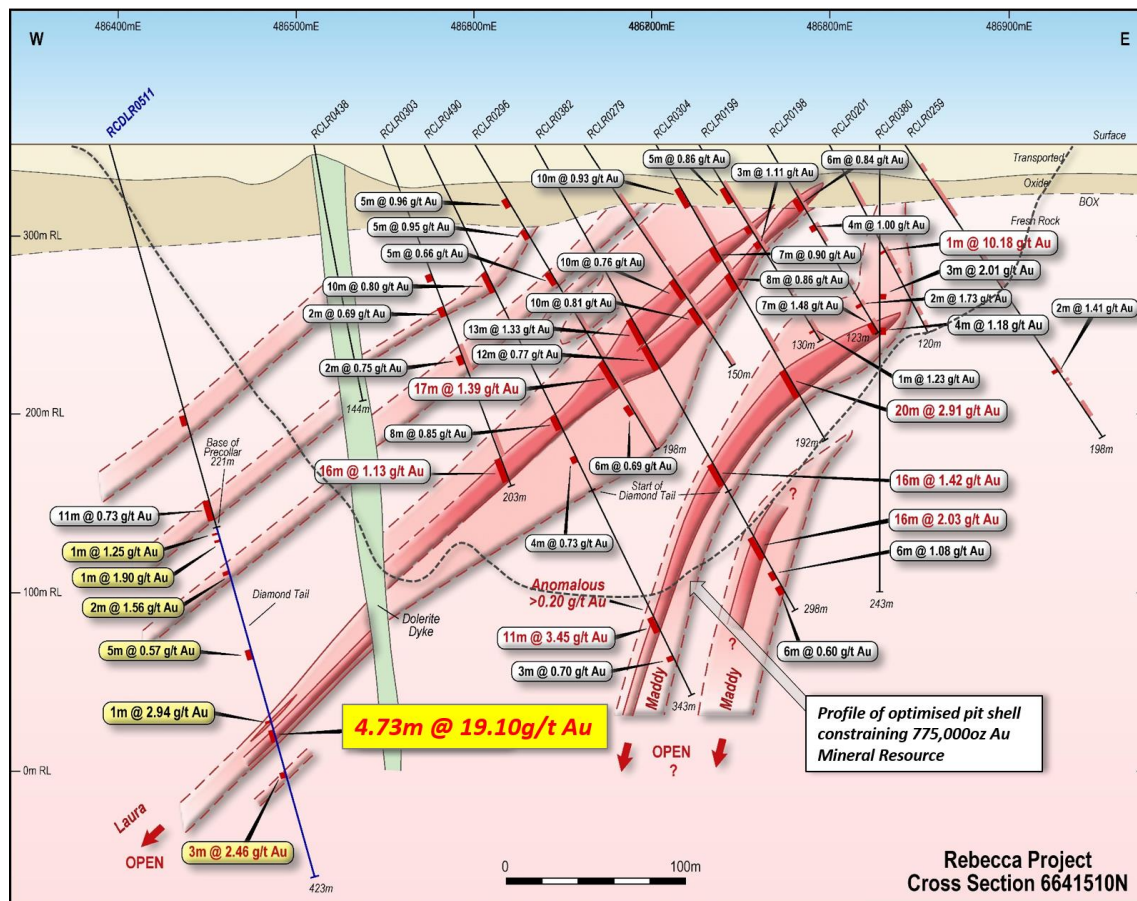


Figure 3. Cross-section view 6641510N (looking north) showing intercepts this release in yellow and outline of current Mineral Resource boundary. Refer to Notes 1-3 for Mineral Resource reporting and previous RC and diamond drilling activities.

RCLR0529 intersected **15m @ 1.85g/t Au** from 139m and **7m @ 1.42g/t Au** from 161m on Section 6641185N (Figure 2 and cross section view in Figure 4), confirming an east-dipping geometry at the southern end of the Jennifer structure. A significant accumulation of higher-grade mineralisation lies below this point (Figure 4).

RCLR0530 on adjoining Section 6641210N hit a similar zone, with **12m @ 3.39g/t Au** from 157m returned in the target location.

RCLR0527 was drilled to test a shallow part of the Jennifer structure on Section 6641360N (Figure 2), intersecting two zones of mineralisation in the target position including **10m @ 1.26g/t Au** from 40m and **19m @ 1.67g/t Au** from 59m, as well as an unexpected zone of alteration with **34m @ 0.94g/t Au** from 107m. Additional RC drilling will be required to build confidence in the geometry of this lower 'footwall' zone.

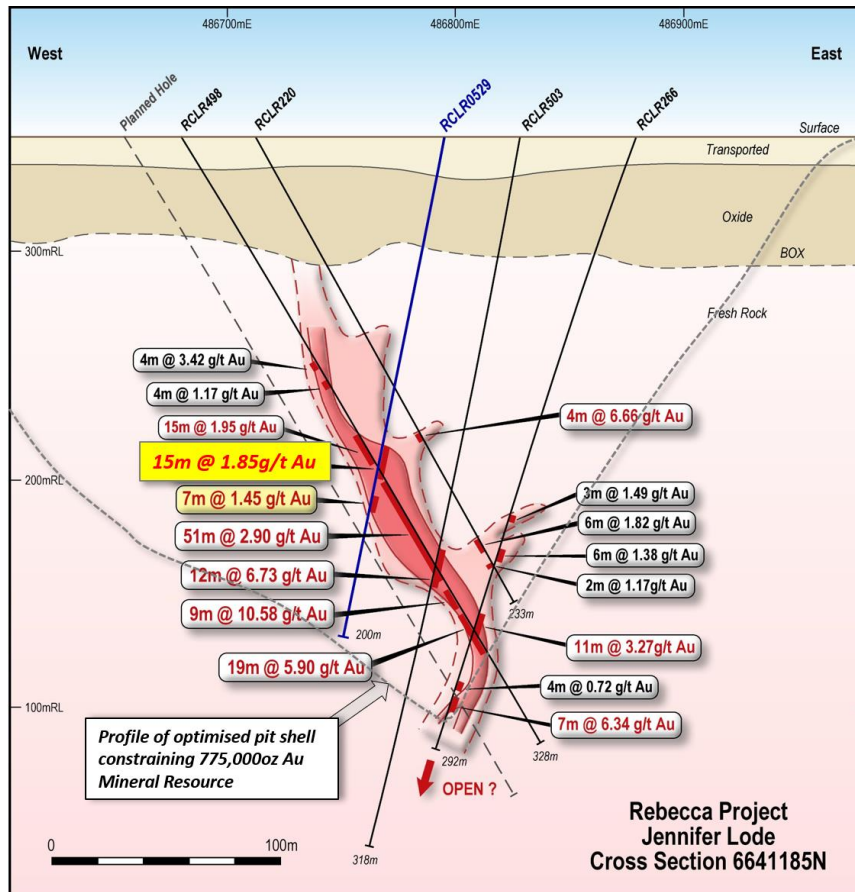


Figure 4. Cross-section view 6641185N (looking north) showing intercepts this release in yellow and outline of current Mineral Resource boundary. Refer to Notes 1-3 for Mineral Resource reporting and previous RC and diamond drilling activities.

Shallow infill drilling on Section 6641775N in the northern part of the Rebecca deposit cut the Laura structure in target locations, with RCLR0525 and RCLR0526 returning results including **3m @ 3.56g/t Au** from 84m (Figure 2) and several lower-grade true-width zones (Table 1).

The remaining RC holes at Rebecca reported in this release are precollars drilled in preparation for diamond 'tails'.

Duchess Deposit

Gold mineralisation at Duchess, (located 4km SW of Rebecca [see Figure 1]) comprises multiple west-dipping disseminated sulphide structures and localised strongly mineralised positions (Figure 5). The prospect delivered a maiden Inferred Mineral Resource of 180,000 ounces of gold at 1.0g/t Au and will be an important contributor to any future mining study. Ongoing shallow delineation and step-out RC drilling is required to build on each of these gold zones.

Two initial RC holes (RCLR0534 and RCRL0535) were drilled at previously prepared sites. Each returned gold mineralisation at the target locations outside the reported Mineral Resource, with true-width intercepts of **5m @ 1.75g/t Au** from 124m, **5m @ 1.02g/t Au** from 203m and **5m @ 1.39g/t Au** from 212m in RCLR0535 on Section 6637120N.

Drill hole planning and site preparation are underway for a ramp-up of RC exploration and extensional drilling around Duchess and the nearby Duke deposit in coming months.

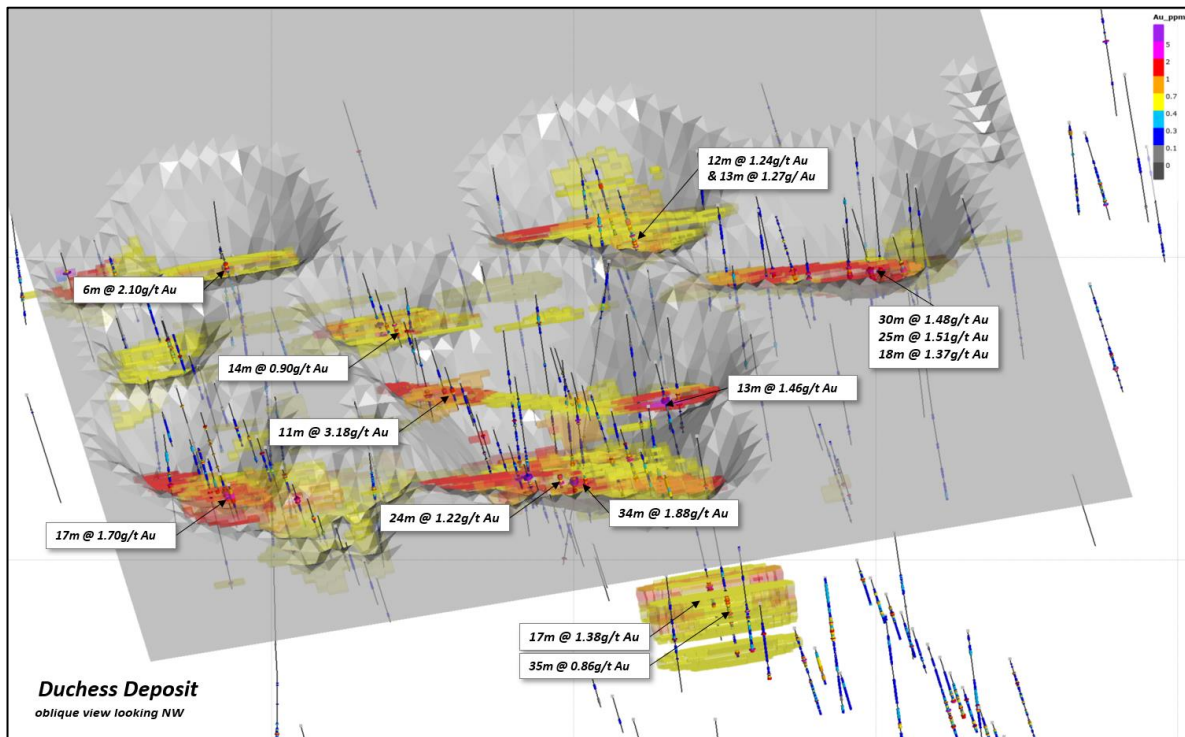


Figure 5. Oblique view of Duchess deposit looking northwest along the plane of gold mineralisation & showing pit shells constraining the 180,000-ounce Mineral Resource estimate drilling, and all drilling. Selected previous Apollo gold intercepts¹ from each of the zones are labelled. Note multiple sub-parallel mineralised zones and widespread anomalism in this area.

Discussion and Next Steps

This first batch of 2020 exploration drill results has started on the process of expanding on the +1Moz Mineral Resource endowment at the Project, led by work around the flagship 775,000-ounce Rebecca deposit.

The identification of higher-grade material in a step-out test of the Laura structure shows that the Rebecca system remains ‘live’ and open below the Mineral Resource. Follow-up diamond drill holes are planned for this target and other nearby down-plunge structural targets.

The search for new, shallow mineralised material will continue over coming months, with preparation underway for extended RC drilling and deeper diamond drilling targeting open higher-grade positions, plunge corridors and emerging structural targets identified in independent structural geological reviews. The Company intends to systematically grow the Lake Rebecca deposits through ongoing drilling.

Shallow RC exploration drilling will also continue to scope the highly prospective structural corridor between the Rebecca discoveries and Duchess and between Duchess and Cleo (Figure 1), and step-out drilling will be carried out to expand the Duke and Duchess mineralised systems.

Following its recent capital raising, the Company is in a strong financial position to continue the exciting exploration work at the Lake Rebecca Project, with \$16.55M in cash as at 12th March 2020, as well as retaining valuable free-carried and royalty gold interests in 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

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Hole	Prospect	AMG E	AMG N	Dip	Azimuth	EOH Depth	Intercept	From
RCDLR0511	Rebecca DDH tail	486400	6641510	-75	90	426	1m @ 1.25g/t Au	224
							1m @ 1.90g/t Au	228
							2m @ 1.56g/t Au	244
							5m @ 0.57g/t Au	291
							1m @ 2.94g/t Au	331
							4.73m @ 19.10g/t Au	338
							3m @ 2.40g/t Au	368.8
RCDLR0509	Rebecca DDH tail	486200	6641410	-60	90	514	results pending	
RCDLR0457	Rebecca DDH tail	486480	6641310	-70	90	399	results pending	
RCDLR0492	Rebecca DDH tail	486660	6641535	-75	90	319	results pending	
RCLR0525	Rebecca	486590	6641775	-70	90	96	9m @ 0.73g/t Au	46
							2m @ 0.91g/t Au	87
RCLR0526	Rebecca	486550	6641775	-70	90	150	5m @ 0.75g/t Au*	55
							3m @ 3.56g/t Au	84
							7m @ 0.83g/t Au	118
							6m @ 0.58g/t Au*	139
RCLR0527	Rebecca	486780	6641360	-60	90	191	10m @ 1.26g/t Au*	40
							5m @ 0.70g/t Au*	55
							19m @ 1.67g/t Au	59
							2m @ 1.72g/t Au	84
							2m @ 0.58g/t Au	92
							1m @ 1.43g/t Au	102
							34m @ 0.94g/t Au	107
RCLR0528	Rebecca precoll	486420	6640965	-55	88	300	4m @ 1.45g/t Au	210
RCLR0529	Rebecca	486805	6641185	-75	265	198	15m @ 1.85g/t Au	139
							7m @ 1.42g/t Au	161
RCLR0530	Rebecca	486765	6641210	-90	0	240	1m @ 1.17g/t Au	101
							2m @ 1.79g/t Au	151
							12m @ 3.39g/t Au	157
RCLR0531	Abd.	486660	6641260	-66	90	18	NSR	
RCLR0532	Rebecca precoll	486540	6641210	-75	90	217	3m @ 1.12g/t Au	80
RCLR0533	Rebecca precoll	486740	6641335	-90	0	200	NSR	
RCLR0534	Duchess	484340	6637480	-70	90	216	1m @ 1.24g/t Au	167
							2m @ 0.89g/t Au	171
RCLR0535	Duchess	484450	6637120	-55	90	264	2m @ 1.17g/t Au	41
							1m @ 1.52g/t Au	54
							5m @ 1.75g/t Au	124
							5m @ 1.02g/t Au	203
							5m @ 1.39g/t Au	212

*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. * indicates a composite sample of 2 or more metres is included in the intercept, and these will be re-sampled at 1m intervals in due course.*

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.

Note 3. RC and diamond drilling by previous explorers Placer Exploration Ltd, Aberfoyle Resources Ltd and Newcrest Operations Ltd are detailed in WAMEX Mineral exploration reports available in Open File at the West Australian Department of Mines and Petroleum – drilling & assay details are detailed in report numbers A33425, A48218, A51529, A55172 & A65129

The information in this release that relates to Exploration Results as those terms are defined in the 2012 Edition of the "Australasian Code for Reporting of Exploration Results, Mineral Resources and Ore Reserve", is based on information compiled by Mr. Nick Castleden, who is a director of the Company and a Member of the Australian Institute of Geoscientists. Mr. Castleden has sufficient experience which is relevant to the style of mineralisation and type of deposit under consideration and to the activity which they are undertaking to qualify as a Competent Person as defined in the 2012 Edition of the "Australasian Code for Reporting of Exploration Results, Mineral Resources and Ore Reserve". Mr. Castleden consents to the inclusion of the matters based on his information in the form and context in which it appears.

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"> <i>Nature and quality of sampling (eg cut channels, random chips, or specific specialised industry standard measurement tools appropriate to the minerals under investigation, such as down hole gamma sondes, or handheld XRF instruments, etc). These examples should not be taken as limiting the broad meaning of sampling.</i> <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> 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Each drill hole location was collected with a hand-held GPS unit with ~3m tolerance. Geological logging was completed on all core ahead of selection of intervals for cutting and analysis. Logging codes are consistent with past RC drilling Reverse circulation drilling (RC), angled drill holes from surface Mostly 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,</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

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
	etc).	
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 maximise sample recovery and ensure representative nature of the samples.</i> • <i>Whether a relationship exists between sample recovery and grade and whether sample bias may have occurred due to preferential loss/gain of fine/coarse material.</i> 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 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 contamination also logged. • >95% of RC samples were dry and of good quality • RC Booster and auxiliary air pack used to control groundwater inflow • Sample recovery optimized by hammer pull back and air blow-through at the end of each metre. • Where composite samples are taken, the sample spear is inserted diagonally through the bulk sample bag from top to bottom to ensure a full cross-section of the sample is collected. • To minimize contamination and ensure an even split, the cone splitter is cleaned with compressed air at the end of each rod, and the cyclone is cleaned every 50m and at the end of hole, and more often when wet samples are encountered • 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</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

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
	<p><i>adopted for all sub-sampling stages to maximise representivity of samples.</i></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <i>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.</i> <i>Whether sample sizes are appropriate to the grain size of the material being sampled.</i> 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Bulk bags for each metre are stored for future assay if required. All samples were dry and representative of drilled material Certified Reference Standards inserted every ~40 samples, 1 x duplicate sample submitted per drillhole Sample sizes in the 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> 	<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.

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Discuss any adjustment to 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"> Collar located using a Garmin GPS with an accuracy ~3m Data are recorded in AMG 1984, Zone 51 projection. Topographic control using the same GPS with an accuracy <10m Drillhole details supplied in body of announcement
Data spacing and distribution	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Data spacing for reporting of Exploration Results. Whether the data spacing and distribution is sufficient to establish the degree of geological and grade continuity appropriate for the Mineral Resource and Ore Reserve estimation procedure(s) and classifications applied. Whether sample compositing has been applied. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> 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
<i>Mineral tenement and land tenure status</i>	<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 licence to operate in the area. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Rebecca is a collection of granted exploration licences located 150km east of Kalgoorlie. The Company owns 100% of the tenements. A 1.5% NSR is owned by private company Maincoast Holdings Pty Ltd There are no impediments to exploration on the property Tenure is in good standing and has more than 3 years to expiry
<i>Exploration done by other parties</i>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Acknowledgment and appraisal of exploration by other parties. 	<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 prospects have considerable zones of gold anomalism associated with disseminated sulphides. Regional mapping and airborne geophysical surveys were completed at the time, and parts of the tenement were IP surveyed. The project has a good digital database of previous drilling, and all 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"> Deposit type, geological setting and style of mineralisation. 	<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"> 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 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Refer to Table in body of announcement

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	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ 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. 	
Data aggregation methods	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • In reporting Exploration Results, weighting averaging techniques, maximum and/or minimum grade truncations (eg cutting of high grades) and cut-off grades are usually Material and should be stated. • Where aggregate intercepts incorporate short lengths of high grade results and longer lengths of low grade results, the procedure used for such aggregation should be stated and some typical examples of such aggregations should be shown in detail. • The assumptions used for any reporting of metal equivalent values should be clearly stated. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • No grade cuts applied • 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.
Relationship between mineralisation widths and intercept lengths	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • These relationships are particularly important in the reporting of Exploration Results. • If the geometry of the mineralisation with respect to the drill hole angle is known, its nature should be reported. • If it is not known and only the down hole lengths are reported, there should be a clear statement to this effect (eg 'down hole length, true width not known'). 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Lithologies and fabrics are interpreted to be close to right angles to the 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
Diagrams	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Appropriate maps and sections (with scales) and tabulations of intercepts should be included for any significant discovery being reported These should include, but not be limited to a plan view of drill hole collar locations and appropriate sectional views. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Appropriate diagrams are in body of this report
Balanced reporting	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Where comprehensive reporting of all Exploration Results is not practicable, representative reporting of both low and high grades 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Refer to Table showing all down-hole mineralised intercepts >0.50g/t Au in the current drill program

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	<i>and/or widths should be practiced to avoid misleading reporting of Exploration Results.</i>	
<i>Other substantive exploration data</i>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • <i>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.</i> 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Preliminary bottle-roll metallurgical test-work reported 5th Jan 2018 showed an average 94.5% gold recovery in 5 composite samples of fresh mineralised sulphidic material in diamond core. • 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