

## ASX ANNOUNCEMENT

By e-lodgement

24<sup>th</sup> September 2020



# Duke delivers additional wide zones of gold mineralisation



Apollo Consolidated Limited (ASX: AOP) ("Apollo", "the Company") is pleased to provide a further update on recent resource definition and exploration activities at its 100%-owned +1Moz<sup>1</sup> **Lake Rebecca Gold Project** located 150km east of Kalgoorlie in the West Australian goldfields.

## Highlights:

- Infill and step-out drilling at the **Duke** deposit further defines further significant widths of gold mineralisation, with drill hits including:
  - ❖ **36m @ 1.89g/t Au** in RCLR0658
  - ❖ **41m @ 1.16g/t Au** in RCLR0655
  - ❖ **21m @ 1.36g/t Au** in RCLR0659
  - ❖ **17m @ 1.34g/t Au** in RCLR0656
  - ❖ **17m @ 1.30g/t Au** in RCLR0657, and
  - ❖ **15m @ 1.64g/t Au** in RCLR0662
- Results confirms confidence around the existing **80,000oz** Inferred Mineral Resource<sup>1</sup> estimation for the Duke deposit, which remains open at depth and to the east
- Step-out diamond exploration drilling at the Rebecca deposit extends the **Laura** structure more than 250m down dip and 100m southward, and points to open plunge potential
- Hits include **24m @ 0.94g/t Au** (true width) in RCDLR0567, and **6m @ 2.21g/t Au** and **9m @ 1.79g/t Au** (true width) in RCDLR0574

- Drilling continues at Lake Rebecca, with infill and step-out RC exploration drilling at the **775,000oz<sup>1</sup> Rebecca** deposit, and infill drilling around recently reported intercepts to **38m @ 2.00g/t Au** at the new **Cleo** discovery (refer to ASX: AOP 31<sup>st</sup> August 2020)

## DRILLING PROGRESS UPDATE

Recent drilling at the Lake Rebecca Gold Project has been focused on infill & step-out RC drilling at the **Duke** deposit, located approximately 5km south of the flagship **Rebecca** Mineral Resource<sup>1</sup>, as well as the completion of three diamond core ‘tails’ to test down-plunge targets at the Rebecca deposit itself.

### Duke RC Drilling

Duke is a shallow gold system hosting a JORC 2012 Inferred Mineral Resource<sup>1</sup> of **80,000oz** at a grade of 1.1g/t gold. To build geological confidence an additional 12 holes were drilled for 2,252m, either on infill or step-out traverses to complete an approximate 40m x 40m drill density along the structure.

Significant gold results include **36m @ 1.89g/t Au** from 175m in RCLR0658 and **41m @ 1.16g/t Au** from 130m in RCLR0655 (Figures 1 and 2).

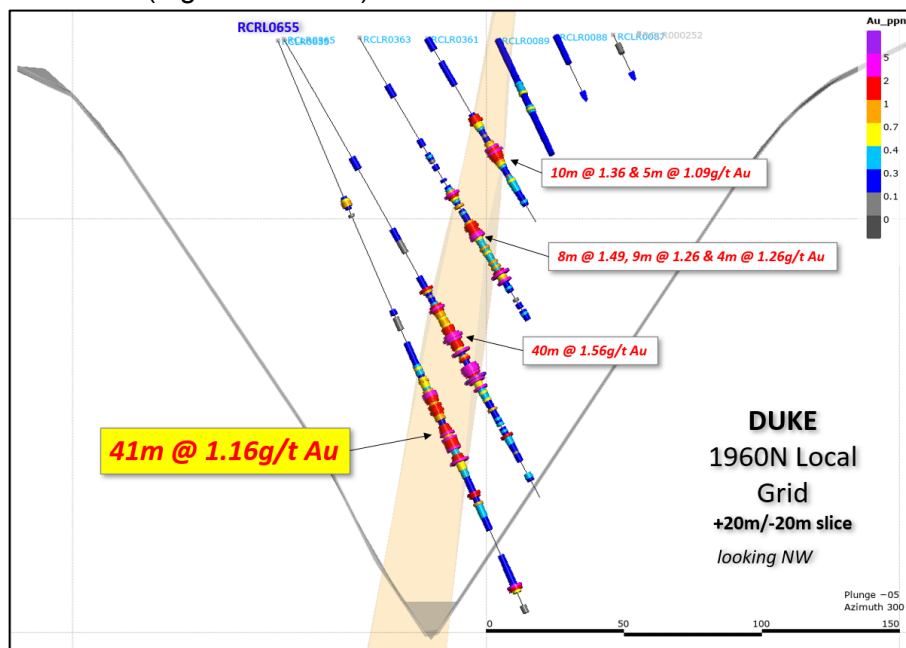


Figure 1. Cross-section view Duke Prospect 1960N (local grid 035 degree looking northwest) showing intercepts in this release in yellow and the distribution of gold mineralisation in Apollo's earlier drilling. Grey outline is the 3D optimised pit shell used to constrain reported Mineral Resources.

These intercepts are supported by **21m @ 1.36g/t Au** from 119m in RCLR0659, **17m @ 1.36g/t Au** from 119m in RCLR0656, **17m @ 1.30g/t Au** from 98m in RCLR0657, and **15m @ 1.64g/t Au** from 165m in RCLR0662.

The core of the mineralised structure sits within an anomalous (>0.20g/t) Au gold envelope, with combined mineralisation (grade zones + anomalous envelope) amounting to hits such as **78m @ 0.55g/t Au** from 170m in RCLR0658, **45m @ 0.88g/t Au** from 160m in RCLR0662, and **47m @ 0.66g/t Au** from 100m in RCLR0663.

The completed drill pattern has confirmed a steeply dipping zone of robust disseminated sulphide-hosted gold mineralisation that remains open at depth and to the east (Figures 3 & 4).

Apollo sees potential for gold mineralisation to extend upward well into the overlying oxide profile (an under-tested zone that will see continued shallow drilling), as well as potential for higher grade material in plunge extensions of the system.

All intercept locations and significant results are shown in Figure 3 and detailed in Table 1.

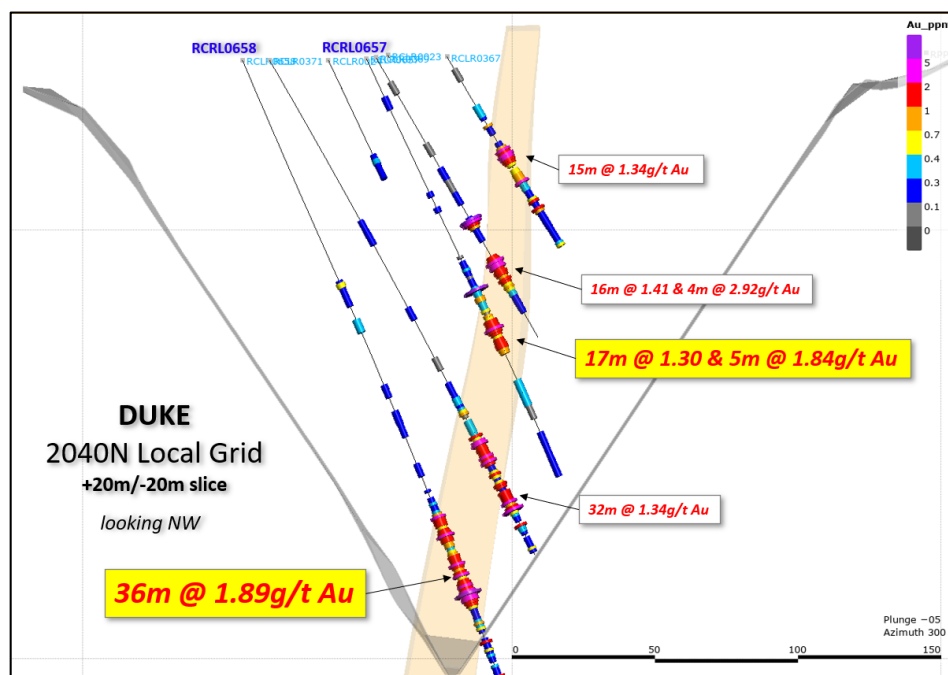


Figure 2. Cross-section view Duke Prospect 2040N (local grid 035 degree looking northwest) showing intercepts in this release in yellow and the distribution of gold mineralisation in Apollo's earlier drilling. Grey outline is the 3D optimised pit shell used to constrain reported Mineral Resources.

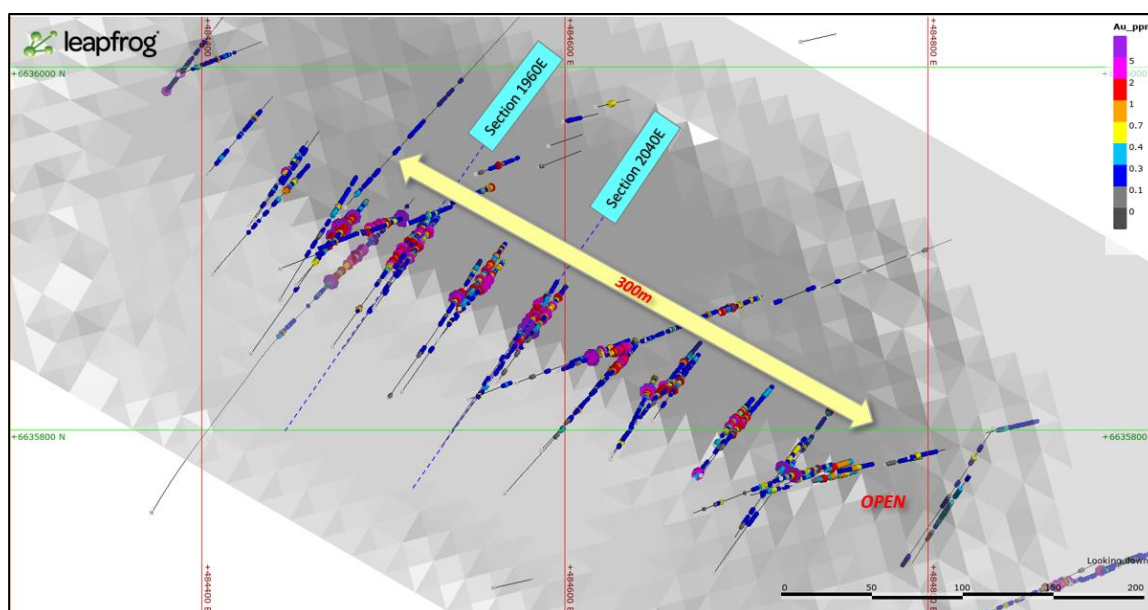


Figure 3. Duke plan view showing all RC and diamond drill holes and downhole gold grades. The grey shaded area is the optimised pit shell used to constrain reported Mineral Resources. Mineralisation outside this area is not reported.



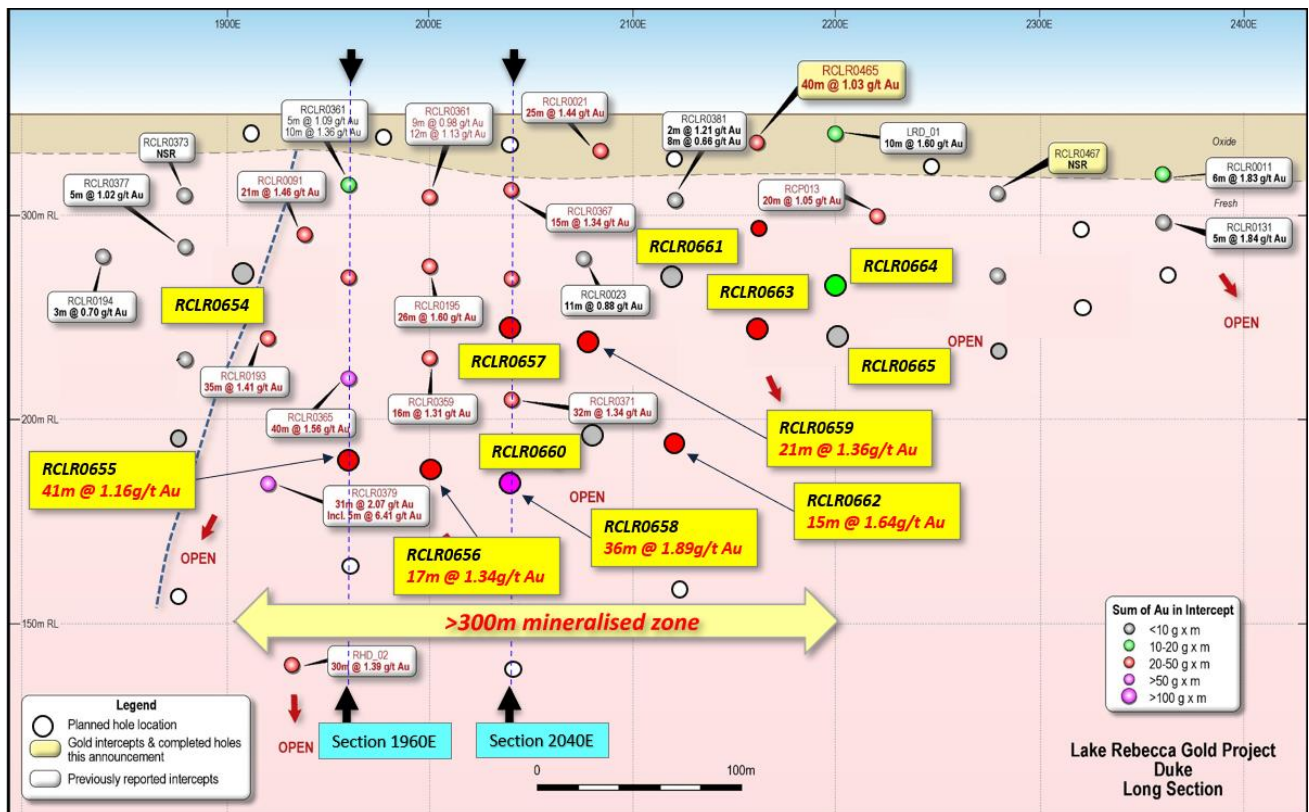


Figure 4. Duke long section (local grid looking NE) showing intercept points of new drill holes coloured for sum of gold in intercept (gramme x metres) & selected assay results in yellow text boxes. Selected previous<sup>2,3</sup> drill results in white text boxes.



Photo: Western end of Duke Prospect drill site looking east

## Diamond Drilling Rebecca Deposit

A further three diamond ‘tails’ were completed at the Rebecca deposit by extending earlier RC pre-collars, for a total 458m NQ core. Drill holes tested step-out and down-plunge exploration targets on the **Laura** and **Maddy** mineralised structures in positions well below the current Mineral Resource<sup>1</sup> at the deposit.

Drillholes RCDLR0567 and RCDLR0574 tested step-out Laura targets on Section 6641310N, with RCDLR0567 intersecting **24m @ 0.94g/t Au** from 342m, corresponding to strong silica and sulphide alteration, and deeper hole RCDLR0574 intersecting **9m @ 1.79g/t Au** from 425m, and **6m @ 2.21g/t Au** from 458m. The Laura hits are interpreted to be close to true width and have extended mineralisation on this structure over more than 250m down dip and 100m southward.

The Laura structure remains open to strike and depth, and Apollo sees excellent potential for exploration and infill drilling to define coherent higher-grade mineralisation.

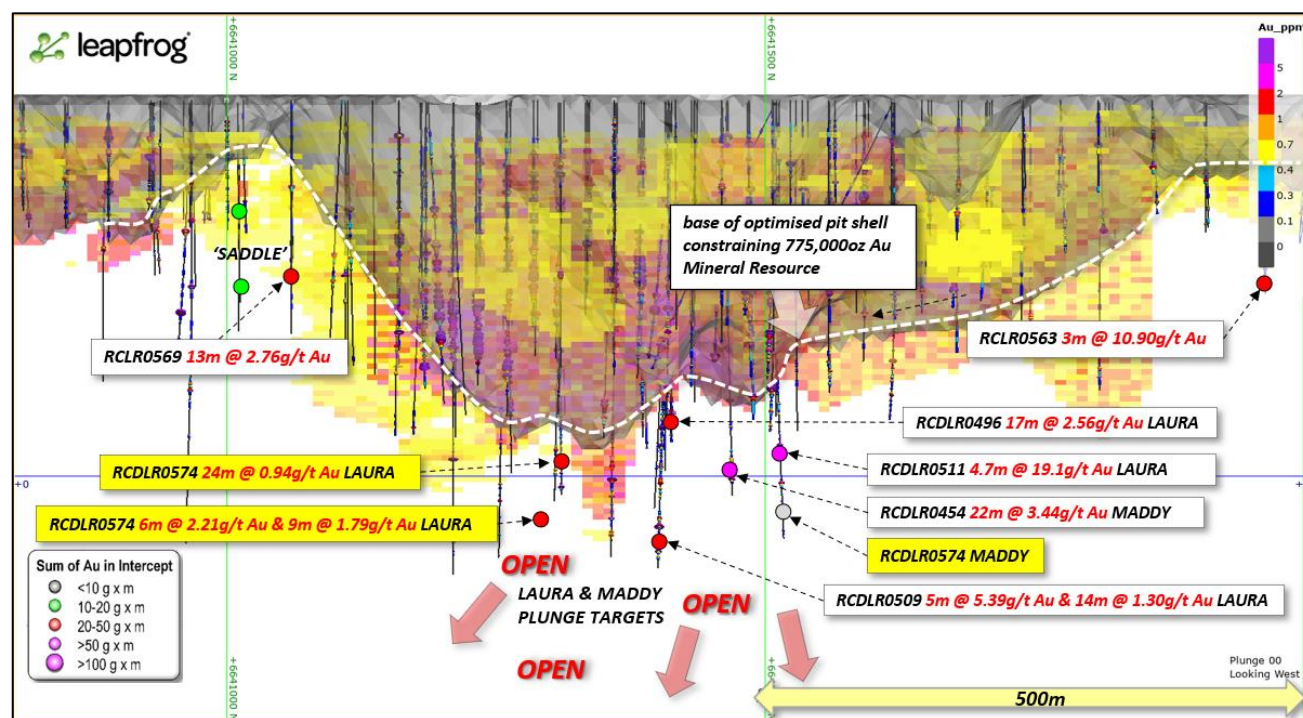


Figure 4. Long-section view of **Rebecca deposit** (looking west), showing the Rebecca Mineral Resource<sup>1</sup> block model (coloured blocks), the lower boundary of the Mineral Resource (dashed white line), and drill results this release in yellow. Drill hole pierce points are colour coded for sum of contained gold in the drill intercept. The grey shade is the 3D optimised pit shell used to constrain reported Mineral Resources. Mineralisation outside this area is not reported. Note 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.

RCDLR0438 tested an area just north of an interpreted Maddy fold closure, intersecting gold anomalism in the target location. Additional drilling is required to build geological confidence in the geometry of the Maddy structure, as well as testing plunge extensions of hits such as **22m @ 3.44g/t Au<sup>2</sup>** that lie outside current Mineral Resources<sup>1</sup>.

Apollo will continue to drill exploratory diamond holes below the Rebecca Mineral Resource as pre-collar holes become available, predominantly testing plunge targets for high-grade mineralisation suitable for underground extraction, and expects this work to ramp-up into 2021.



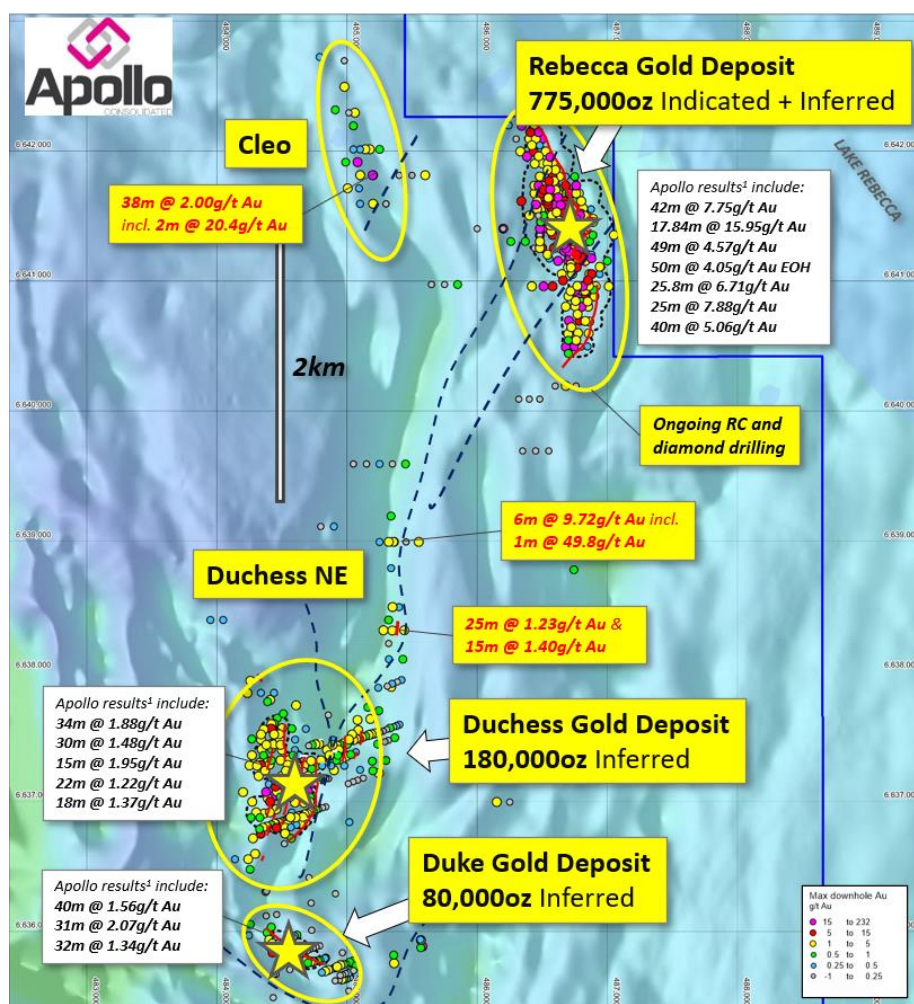
## Discussion

**Duke infill drilling has confirmed a coherent mineralised structure up to 20m wide, extending over 300m strike and remaining open at depth and toward the east.** The disseminated sulphide mineralisation style is similar to that seen at the Rebecca and Duchess deposits.

Apollo's 40 x 40m drill pattern has successfully delineated the Duke gold structure and shown that with appropriate infill drilling, the Mineral Resource here may be converted to higher confidence ounces and add value to any future Mining Studies at the Project.

Within the Duke system the Company sees potential to locate zones of near-surface oxide mineralisation that may be important for future mining schedules and will carry out a phase of shallow drilling to test this potential. Indications of an increasing width and grade at depth (Figure 3) will be tested via additional step-out drilling.

**At Rebecca, the Laura structure has been confirmed to extend at least an additional 250m down dip, and 100m southward and remains open in all directions.** This structure will continue to receive step-out exploration drilling.



**Figure 4. Lake Rebecca Gold Project (LHS) and location of Rebecca, Duchess and Duke Mineral Resources¹ on aeromagnetic imagery (RHS) with all RC and/or diamond drill collars², 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.**

## Current Work

RC drilling continues around the three deposits (Rebecca, Duchess and Duke) and at key exploration targets such as Cleo and Duke East, while diamond drilling will keep testing specific high-grade step-down exploration targets at the Rebecca deposit, and build confidence around some of the promising high-grade intercepts located below the current Mineral Resource. The RC rig is currently completing infill drilling at Rebecca and will move to Cleo exploration in coming days.

Apollo is also commencing some of the longer lead-time project fieldwork that will feed into option analysis and future Mining Studies.

The Company remains in a strong financial position to continue exploration activity, with \$21M in consolidated cash as of 30<sup>th</sup> June 2020, as well as continuing to retain a valuable royalty interest over the fast growing +1Moz Seguela gold project<sup>3</sup> in central Cote d'Ivoire (*Please refer to recent announcements of Roxgold Inc. TSX: ROXG*).

For more information on Apollo and its Projects please refer to ASX: AOP "Updated Presentation Materials" 15<sup>th</sup> September 2020, latest ASX: AOP announcements, and [www.apolloconsolidated.com.au](http://www.apolloconsolidated.com.au)

Authorised for release by Nick Castleden, Managing Director.

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Hole	Prospect	AMG E	AMG N	Dip	Azimuth	EOH Depth	Intercept	From
RCLR0654	Duke Infill	484448	6635875	-55	35	138	3m @ 0.67g/t Au	103
RCLR0655	Duke Infill	484473	6635843	-68	35	228	3m @ 0.77g/t Au	63
							<b>41m @ 1.16g/t Au</b>	130
							5m @ 0.80g/t Au*	180
							5m @ 1.80g/t Au*	215
RCLR0656	Duke Infill	484507	6635817	-67	35	218	<b>17m @ 1.34g/t Au</b>	153
RCLR0657	Duke Infill	484560	6635823	-65	35	162	5m @ 1.84g/t Au	90
							<b>17m @ 1.30g/t Au</b>	98
RCLR0658	Duke Infill	484532	6635791	-66	35	258	2m @ 0.62g/t Au	86
							<b>36m @ 1.89g/t Au</b>	175
							3m @ 0.64g/t Au	215
							4m @ 0.62g/t Au	222
							1m @ 1.45g/t Au	235
							3m @ 0.85g/t Au	241
							<i>in anom. 78m @ 0.55g/t Au EOH</i>	170
RCLR0659	Duke Infill	484587	6635789	-60	35	162	<b>21m @ 1.36g/t Au</b>	119
RCLR0660	Duke Infill	484567	6635765	-60	35	234	4m @ 0.54g/t Au* EOH	230
RCLR0661	Duke Infill	484641	6635805	-68	35	120	8m @ 0.64g/t Au	56
							4m @ 0.66g/t Au	67
RCLR0662	Duke Infill	484625	6635784	-77	35	210	5m @ 0.69g/t Au*	45
							<b>15m @ 1.64g/t Au</b>	165
							5m @ 0.52g/t Au*	195
							5m @ 0.84g/t Au* EOH	205
							<i>in anom. 45m @ 0.88g/t Au EOH</i>	160
RCLR0663	Duke Infill	484671	6635773	-72	35	156	5m @ 2.87g/t Au*	10
							<b>19m @ 0.80g/t Au*</b>	100
							3m @ 1.24g/t Au	132
							4m @ 1.35g/t Au	143
							<i>in anom. 47m @ 0.66g/t Au</i>	100
RCLR0664	Duke Infill	484693	6653740	-60	35	138	1m @ 5.38g/t Au	95
							5m @ 0.56g/t Au*	105
							10m @ 0.62g/t Au*	115
RCLR0665	Duke Infill	484682	6635721	-60	35	228	1m @ 1.40g/t Au	139
							3m @ 0.99g/t Au	218
<b>RCDLR0438</b>	Rebecca	486511	6641511	-80	90	497	3m @ 0.52g/t Au	429
							2m @ 0.62g/t Au	435
<b>RCDLR0567</b>	Rebecca	486370	6641310	-70	90	423	<b>23.1m @ 0.94g/t Au</b>	342
<b>RCDLR0574</b>	Rebecca	486260	6641310	-70	90	538	<b>7m @ 1.79g/t Au</b>	425
							<b>6m @ 2.21g/t Au</b>	460

*Table 1. Drilling details this release. All reported intercepts are calculated at a 0.50g/t Au lower cut off and allowing for a maximum of 2m internal <0.50g/t Au dilution. Intercepts marked \* include one or more 2-5m composite sample which will now be resampled at 1m intervals. No internal dilution is allowed in composite-only intercepts.*

**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](http://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 in Table 2. 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, 17<sup>th</sup> July 2018, 13<sup>th</sup> & 30<sup>th</sup> August 2018, 21<sup>st</sup> September 2018, 15<sup>th</sup> October 2018, 17<sup>th</sup> December 2018, 15<sup>th</sup> March 2019, 21<sup>st</sup> May 2019, 12<sup>th</sup>, 18<sup>th</sup> & 27<sup>th</sup> June 2019, 5<sup>th</sup> August 2019, 3<sup>rd</sup> September 2019, 1<sup>st</sup> October 2019, 4<sup>th</sup> November 2019, 3<sup>rd</sup> December 2019, 6<sup>th</sup> January 2020, 15<sup>th</sup> March 2020, 16<sup>th</sup> April 2020 13<sup>th</sup> May 2020, 29<sup>th</sup> May 2020, 24<sup>th</sup> June 2020, 8<sup>th</sup> July 2020 and 4<sup>th</sup> August 2020.

**Note 3.** Refer to TSX: ROXG 14<sup>th</sup> 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"> <li>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</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Each drill hole location was collected with a hand-held GPS unit with ~3m tolerance.</li> <li>Geological logging was completed on all core ahead of selection of intervals for cutting and analysis. Logging codes are consistent with past RC drilling</li> <li>Reverse circulation drilling (RC), angled drill holes from surface</li> <li>Mostly 1m samples of 2-3kg in weight</li> <li>Industry-standard diameter reverse circulation drilling rods and conventional face-sampling RC hammer bit</li> </ul>

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
	<p><i>meaning of sampling.</i></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• <i>Include reference to measures taken to ensure sample representivity and the appropriate calibration of any measurement tools or systems used.</i></li> <li>• <i>Aspects of the determination of mineralisation that are Material to the Public Report.</i></li> <li>• <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></li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• 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</li> <li>• Composite samples are compiled by obliquely spearing through 2-5 x 1m samples, to make a 2-3kg sample</li> <li>• 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.</li> <li>• NQ2 sized diamond core collected from angled drill holes</li> <li>• Core was drilled starting from the final depth of earlier RC pre-collars</li> <li>• Certified Reference Standards inserted every ~40samples, duplicate sample of a split 1m interval, collected at 1 x per RC drill hole</li> <li>• 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</li> </ul>
<i>Drilling techniques</i>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• <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></li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Separate RC and diamond rigs supplied by Raglan Drilling</li> <li>• Standard tube NQ2 oriented core collected</li> <li>• Reverse Circulation drilling, 6m long, 4.5-inch rods &amp; face-sampling hammer</li> </ul>
<i>Drill sample recovery</i>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• <i>Method of recording and assessing core and chip sample recoveries and results assessed.</i></li> <li>• <i>Measures taken to maximise sample recovery and ensure representative nature of the samples.</i></li> <li>• <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></li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Core was measured, and any core loss recorded. Very high-quality core was obtained, with close to 100% recovery</li> <li>• RC samples sieved and logged at 1m intervals by supervising geologist, sample quality, moisture and any contamination also logged.</li> <li>• &gt;95% of RC samples were dry and of good quality</li> <li>• RC Booster and auxiliary air pack used to control groundwater inflow</li> <li>• Sample recovery optimized by hammer pull back and air blow-through at the end of each metre.</li> <li>• 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.</li> </ul>

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>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</li> <li>RC holes where groundwater can not be controlled are abandoned, and later extended where necessary via NQ diamond 'tails'</li> <li>&gt;95% of all drill samples in fresh rock profile were dry</li> <li>Sample quality and recovery was generally good using the techniques above, no material bias is expected in high-recovery samples obtained</li> </ul>
Logging	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li><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></li> <li><i>Whether logging is qualitative or quantitative in nature. Core (or costean, channel, etc) photography.</i></li> <li><i>The total length and percentage of the relevant intersections logged.</i></li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Recording of rock type, oxidation, veining, alteration and sample quality carried out for all core collected</li> <li>Logging is mostly qualitative</li> <li>Each entire drill hole was logged</li> <li>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.</li> <li>RC samples representing the lithology of each 2m section of the drill hole were collected and stored into chip trays for future geological reference</li> <li>All core trays and RC chip trays are photographed for future geological reference</li> </ul>
Sub-sampling techniques and sample preparation	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li><i>If core, whether cut or sawn and whether quarter, half or all core taken.</i></li> <li><i>If non-core, whether riffled, tube sampled, rotary split, etc and whether sampled wet or dry.</i></li> <li><i>For all sample types, the nature, quality and appropriateness of the sample preparation technique.</i></li> <li><i>Quality control procedures adopted for all sub-sampling stages to maximise representivity of samples.</i></li> <li><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></li> <li><i>Whether sample sizes are appropriate to the grain size of the material being sampled.</i></li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>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</li> <li>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</li> <li>Bulk bags for each metre are stored for future assay if required.</li> <li>All samples were dry and representative of drilled material</li> <li>Certified Reference Standards inserted every ~40 samples, 1 x duplicate sample submitted per drillhole</li> <li>Sample sizes in the 2-3kg range are considered sufficient to accurately represent the gold content in the drilled metre at this project</li> <li>Diamond core was cut in half lengthways and half-core lengths up to 1.5m in length were submitted for assay</li> </ul>



Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Remaining half core is retained in core trays for future study</li> </ul>
Quality of assay data and laboratory tests	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li><i>The nature, quality and appropriateness of the assaying and laboratory procedures used and whether the technique is considered partial or total.</i></li> <li><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></li> <li><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></li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>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</li> <li>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.</li> <li>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</li> <li>Company standard results show acceptable correlation with expected grades of standards</li> <li>A good correlation was observed between visible gold logged and/or percentage of sulphide and gold grades</li> </ul>
Verification of sampling and assaying	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li><i>The verification of significant intersections by either independent or alternative company personnel.</i></li> <li><i>The use of twinned holes.</i></li> <li><i>Documentation of primary data, data entry procedures, data verification, data storage (physical and electronic) protocols.</i></li> <li><i>Discuss any adjustment to assay data.</i></li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>The sample register is checked in the field while sampling is ongoing and double checked while entering the data on the computer.</li> <li>The sample register is used to process raw results from the lab and the processed results are then validated by software (.xls, MapInfo/Discover).</li> <li>A hardcopy of each file is stored, and an electronic copy saved in two separate hard disk drives</li> <li>The project is at exploration and resource stage, at Mining Study stage twinned holes will be drilled as appropriate.</li> </ul>
Location of data points	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li><i>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.</i></li> <li><i>Specification of the grid system used.</i></li> <li><i>Quality and adequacy of topographic control.</i></li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Collar located using a Garmin GPS with an accuracy ~3m</li> <li>Data are recorded in AMG 1984, Zone 51 projection.</li> <li>Topographic control using the same GPS with an accuracy &lt;10m</li> <li>Drillhole details supplied in body of announcement</li> </ul>

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
<i>Data spacing and distribution</i>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li><i>Data spacing for reporting of Exploration Results.</i></li> <li><i>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.</i></li> <li><i>Whether sample compositing has been applied.</i></li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Diamond drillholes were completed on lines 50m-100m apart to test below existing mineralised RC or diamond intercepts, with intercept spacing on structures &gt;80m apart.</li> <li>RC drilling was completed at 25m, 40m or 50m line spacing to infill and extend interpreted mineralisation</li> <li>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</li> <li>Assays are reported as 1m samples, unless otherwise indicated in tables in the attaching text</li> </ul>
<i>Orientation of data in relation to geological structure</i>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li><i>Whether the orientation of sampling achieves unbiased sampling of possible structures and the extent to which this is known, considering the deposit type.</i></li> <li><i>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.</i></li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Drillholes at Duke are oriented on an AMGZ51 035-degree local grid. All other prospects and deposits are oriented and drilled on AMGZ51 east-west sections.</li> <li>Drill sections intend to cut geology close to right-angles of interpreted strikes. Completed drillholes intersected target mineralisation in the expected down-hole positions.</li> <li>Duke rock contacts and mineralisation is interpreted to be near vertical, or dip steeply to the SW</li> <li>Rock contacts and fabrics at Duchess and Rebecca are interpreted to mostly dip west at close to right angles to E-W oriented drill holes. Mineralised intervals reported vary from almost 100% true width to ~40% true width, depending on local changes in the orientation of mineralised lodes.</li> </ul>
<i>Sample security</i>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li><i>The measures taken to ensure sample security.</i></li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>RC samples collected on the field brought back to the company camp area, bagged and sealed into 20kg polyweave bags</li> <li>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.</li> <li>All samples are delivered directly from site to the laboratory by company representatives and remain under laboratory control to the delivery of results</li> </ul>
<i>Audits or reviews</i>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li><i>The results of any audits or reviews of sampling techniques and data.</i></li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>No external audit or review completed</li> </ul>

## 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"> <li><i>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.</i></li> <li><i>The security of the tenure held at the time of reporting along</i></li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Rebecca is a collection of granted exploration licences located 150km east of Kalgoorlie. The Company owns 100% of the tenements.</li> <li>A 1.5% NSR is owned by private company Maincoast Holdings Pty Ltd</li> <li>There are no impediments to exploration on the property</li> <li>Tenure is in good standing and has more than 3 years to expiry</li> </ul>

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
	<i>with any known impediments to obtaining a licence to operate in the area.</i>	
<i>Exploration done by other parties</i>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li><i>Acknowledgment and appraisal of exploration by other parties.</i></li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>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).</li> <li>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.</li> <li>Regional mapping and airborne geophysical surveys were completed at the time, and parts of the tenement were IP surveyed.</li> <li>The project has a good digital database of previous drilling, and all past work is captured to GIS.</li> <li>The quality of the earlier work appears to be good.</li> </ul>
<i>Geology</i>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li><i>Deposit type, geological setting and style of mineralisation.</i></li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Dominantly granite and gneiss with minor zones of amphibolite and metamorphosed ultramafic rocks.</li> <li>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.</li> </ul>
<i>Drill hole Information</i>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li><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"> <li><i>easting and northing of the drill hole collar</i></li> <li><i>elevation or RL (Reduced Level – elevation above sea level in metres) of the drill hole collar</i></li> <li><i>dip and azimuth of the hole</i></li> <li><i>down hole length and interception depth</i></li> <li><i>hole length.</i></li> </ul> </li> <li><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 understanding of the report, the Competent Person should clearly explain why this is the case.</i></li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Refer to Table in body of announcement</li> </ul>



Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
<i>Data aggregation methods</i>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li><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></li> <li><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></li> <li><i>The assumptions used for any reporting of metal equivalent values should be clearly stated.</i></li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>No grade cuts applied</li> <li>Reported mineralised drill hole intercepts are reported as length-weighted averages, where &gt;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.</li> <li>'Anomalous' intercepts are reported at 0.10g/t Au cut off and calculated using a maximum 2m contiguous internal dilution.</li> <li>Anomalous intercepts reported may include results also reported at a 0.50g/t cut-off, are only provided to demonstrate particularly wide mineralised zones.</li> </ul>
<i>Relationship between mineralisation widths and intercept lengths</i>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li><i>These relationships are particularly important in the reporting of Exploration Results.</i></li> <li><i>If the geometry of the mineralisation with respect to the drill hole angle is known, its nature should be reported.</i></li> <li><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></li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Lithologies and fabrics at Rebecca and Duchess are interpreted to be close to right angles to the drill holes, dipping at 40-50 degrees west. Duke is near-vertical.</li> <li>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</li> <li>At Rebecca the plunge of mineralisation is considered to be either shallowly southwest; and/or steeper to the northwest, additional structural mapping is required to confirm this</li> </ul>
<i>Diagrams</i>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li><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></li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Appropriate diagrams are in body of this report</li> </ul>
<i>Balanced reporting</i>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li><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></li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Refer to Table showing all down-hole mineralised intercepts &gt;0.50g/t Au in the current drill program</li> </ul>
<i>Other substantive exploration data</i>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li><i>Other exploration data, if meaningful and material, should be reported including (but not limited to): geological observations; geophysical</i></li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Preliminary bottle-roll metallurgical test-work reported 5<sup>th</sup> Jan 2018 showed an average 94.5% gold recovery in 5 composite samples of fresh mineralised sulphidic material in diamond core.</li> <li>Second stage testing reported 5<sup>th</sup> April 2019 on 6</li> </ul>

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
	<p><i>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>	<p>composite fresh-rock mineralised RC intercepts returned an average 93% gold recovery.</p>
Further work	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• <i>The nature and scale of planned further work (eg tests for lateral extensions or depth extensions or large-scale step-out drilling).</i></li> <li>• <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></li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• These results are part of an ongoing exploration and Mineral Resources extension drilling, and additional results are expected regularly over coming months.</li> <li>• 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</li> <li>• Additional surface geophysical surveys may be commissioned</li> <li>• A re-estimation of contained Mineral Resources will be carried out in due course</li> </ul>