ASX ANNOUNCEMENT
By e-lodgement
7th December 2020

Drilling continues to grow Lake Rebecca Gold Project



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

Highlights:

- Continued and sustained activity over 2020 has led to significant progress including strong results from infill and step-down Mineral Resource definition drilling at the **Rebecca**, **Duchess** and **Duke** deposits, the identification of new mineralisation at Duchess and Rebecca, and the discovery of exciting new zones of mineralisation under cover such as **Cleo**

- Latest assay results reported here include strong infill and step-down gold intercepts at the **Rebecca** deposit:

  - **33m @ 1.46g/t Au***, **30m @ 1.16g/t Au** and **15m @ 1.74g/t Au*** in RCLR0727
  - **8m @ 3.53g/t Au**, **3m @ 8.22g/t Au**, and **10m @ 1.22g/t Au*** in RCLR0722
  - **8m @ 2.58g/t Au** in RCLR0721
  - **10m @ 1.46g/t Au EOH** in RCLR0725

  as well as step-down intercepts at the **Duchess** deposit including:

  - **20m @ 1.64g/t Au*** in RCLR0700

  and promising indications in exploration drilling SE of **Cleo** including:

  - **3m @ 3.78g/t Au* EOH** in RCLR0720

- A further 15 RC drill holes and four diamond holes have been completed, with samples being delivered to laboratories as they are processed

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- All results to be included in an updated Mineral Resource estimates planned for Q1 2021

** Intercept comprises one or more composite sample and will now be resampled at 1m intervals.*

This drilling update reports all assay results received since the last release *(ASX: AOP 9th November 'Cleo discovery continues to take shape')*, including strong gold hits in several of the areas tested (Figure 1). A further 15 RC and 4 diamond holes have been completed and assay results from these holes will follow once received.

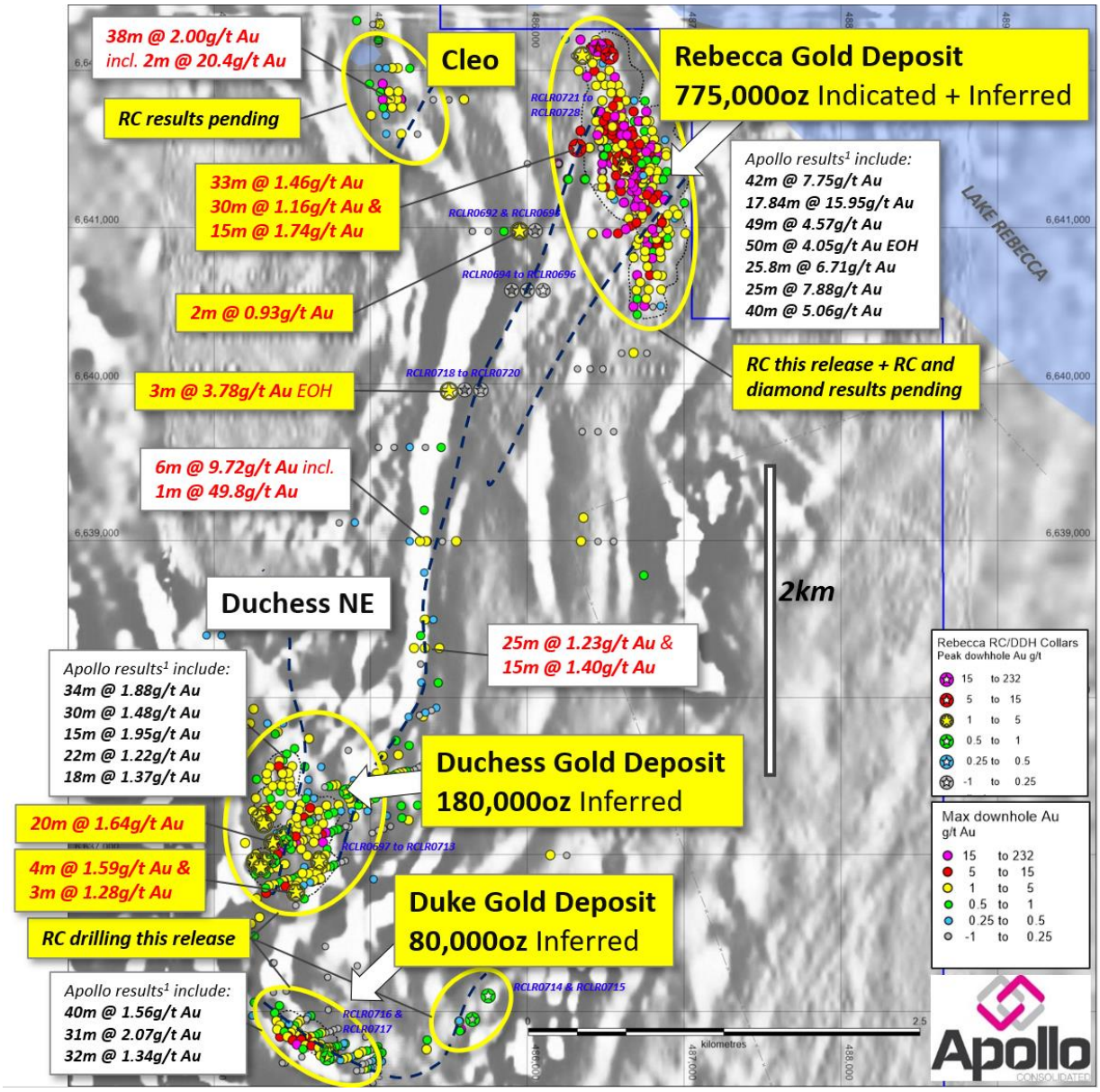


*Figure 1. Location of **Rebecca**, **Duchess** and **Duke** Mineral Resources[1] on aeromagnetic imagery (RHS) showing drillhole collars this release as stars & colour-coded for peak downhole gold values. Better intercepts this release in yellow boxes. Image also has all previously reported RC and/or diamond drill collars[2]. Refer to Notes 1-3 for details of Mineral Resource reporting and previous RC and diamond drilling activities.*

2020 drilling at Lake Rebecca has included 217 RC holes (~35,000m), and 11 diamond holes (~ 3,100m). Drill results have continued to enhance our understanding of the large mineralised systems at the Project, with the year's successes including strong results from infill and step-down Mineral Resource definition drilling at **Rebecca**, Duchess and **Duke**, the identification of new mineralisation

at **Duchess** and Rebecca, and the discovery of new zones of mineralisation under cover such as **Cleo**.

This work will enable the company to complete a new Mineral Resource estimation in early 2021 to underpin the commencement of detailed technical studies and strategic option analysis.

Rebecca Deposit

Infill and step-down RC drill holes have returned significant intercepts that will likely add new mineralisation to the geological interpretation.

RCLR0727 on section 6641435N hit three wide gold zones including **30m @ 1.16g/t Au** from 143m (Laura structure), **33m @ 1.46g/t Au*** from 217m, and **15m @ 1.74g/t Au*** from 255m (Maddy structure). These results confirm and extend broad mineralisation in this area (Figure 2). Intercepts are interpreted to be close to true width.

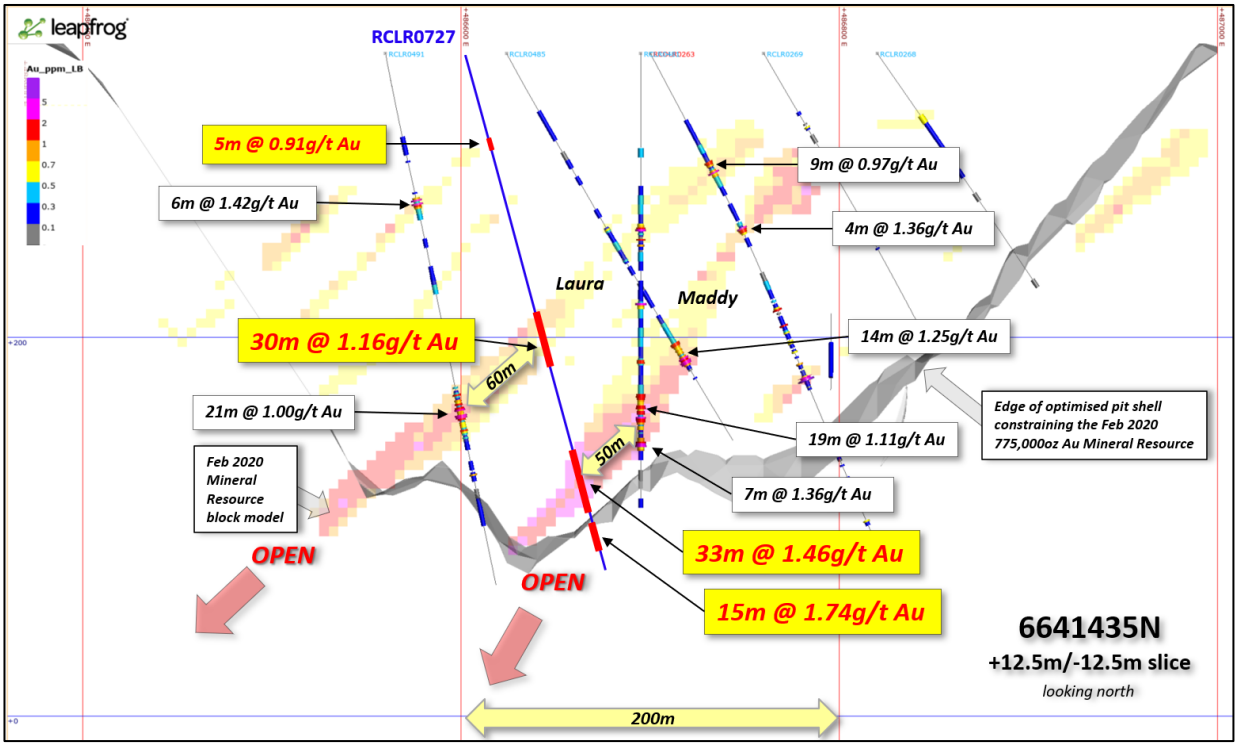


Figure 2. Cross-section view Rebecca deposit 6641435N showing intercepts in this release in yellow, the distribution of gold mineralisation in the Rebecca Mineral Resource block model and Apollo's earlier drill results in white. Grey outline is the 3D optimised pit shell used to constrain reported Mineral Resources.

On section 6641510N, pre-collar hole RCLR0725 intersected **10m @ 1.46g/t Au EOH** from 350m, interpreted to be a mineralised position in the hangingwall of the Laura structure. This hole will be extended with a diamond 'tail' to test the Laura structure (80m down-dip from **4.7m @ 19.1g/t Au** in previous RCDLR0511).

Shallow drilling in up-dip positions has identified additional near-surface mineralised material including **10m @ 1.22g/t Au*** from 30m, **8m @ 3.53g/t Au** from 43m and **3m @ 8.22g/t Au** (including 1m @ 22.8g/t Au) from 85m in RCLR0722, **10m @ 0.84g/t Au*** from 10m and **8m @ 2.58g/t Au** from 48m in RCLR0721 (Figure 3), and **5m @ 2.55g/t Au** from 28m in RCLR0723.

***** *Intercept comprises one or more composite sample and will now be resampled at 1m intervals.*

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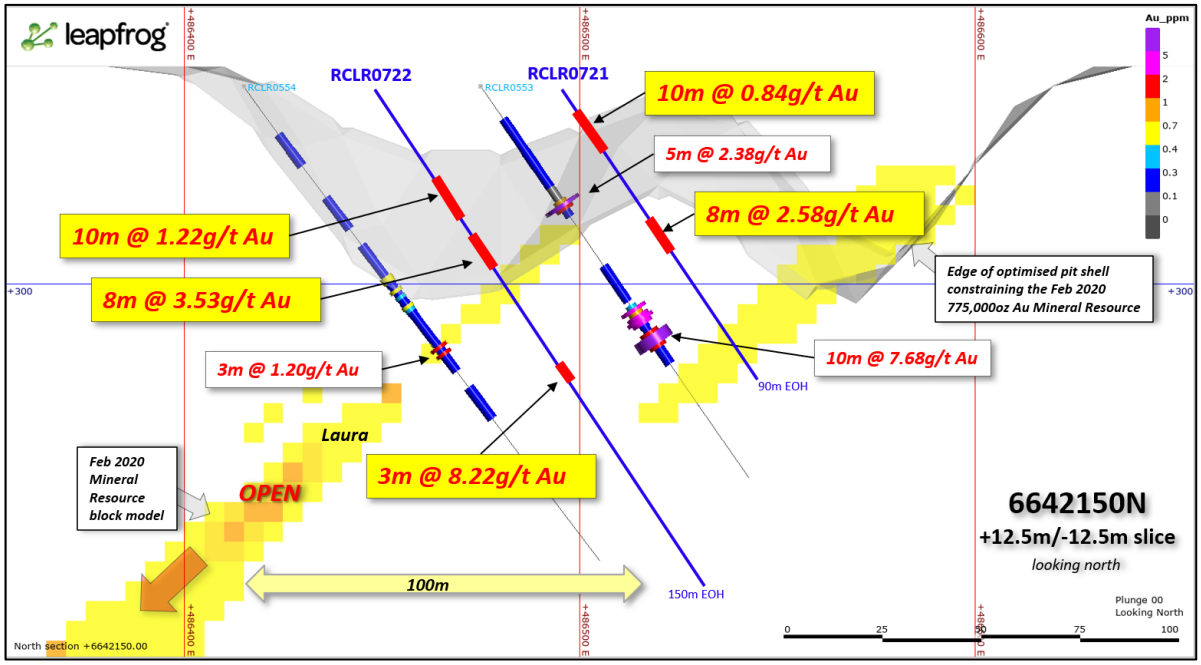


Figure 3. Cross-section view Rebecca deposit 6642150N showing intercepts in this release in yellow, the distribution of gold mineralisation in the Rebecca Mineral Resource block model, and Apollo's earlier drill results in white. Grey outline is the 3D optimised pit shell used to constrain reported Mineral Resources.

Ongoing drilling along the ~1.7km long Rebecca deposit continues to demonstrate the strength of this mineralised system and it is pleasing to see mineralisation intercepted as expected in geological modelling as well as in new structural positions.

A further eight RC holes and four diamond drill holes have been completed at Rebecca, with samples being delivered to the laboratories as they are processed.

The major mineralised structures remain open to depth and will drive continued RC and diamond exploration drilling into 2021.

Duchess Deposit

A further 12 infill and step-out RC drill holes are reported here, with a best result of **20m @ 1.64g/t Au*** from 110m returned in step-down hole RCRL0700 (Figure 4), which confirms an extended and widening mineralised structure at this location.

Other holes drilled typically intersected mineralisation in expected positions, with results including **10m @ 0.88g/t Au*** from 115m in RCLR0711, and **4m @ 1.59g/t** from 94m and **3m @ 1.28g/t Au** from 66m in RCRL0713. This hole is at the southern end of the Duchess drill-out and points to further exploration potential in the area extending toward **Duke** (Figure 1).

Ongoing drilling has built a greater understanding of the Duchess mineralised system, which is characterised by more advanced deformation and alteration than seen in other deposits in the Project area. The deposit comprises multiple N-S trending and west-dipping gold structures (Figure 5), distributed over an area 900m long and >400m wide. Reported intercepts are generally interpreted to be close to true width.

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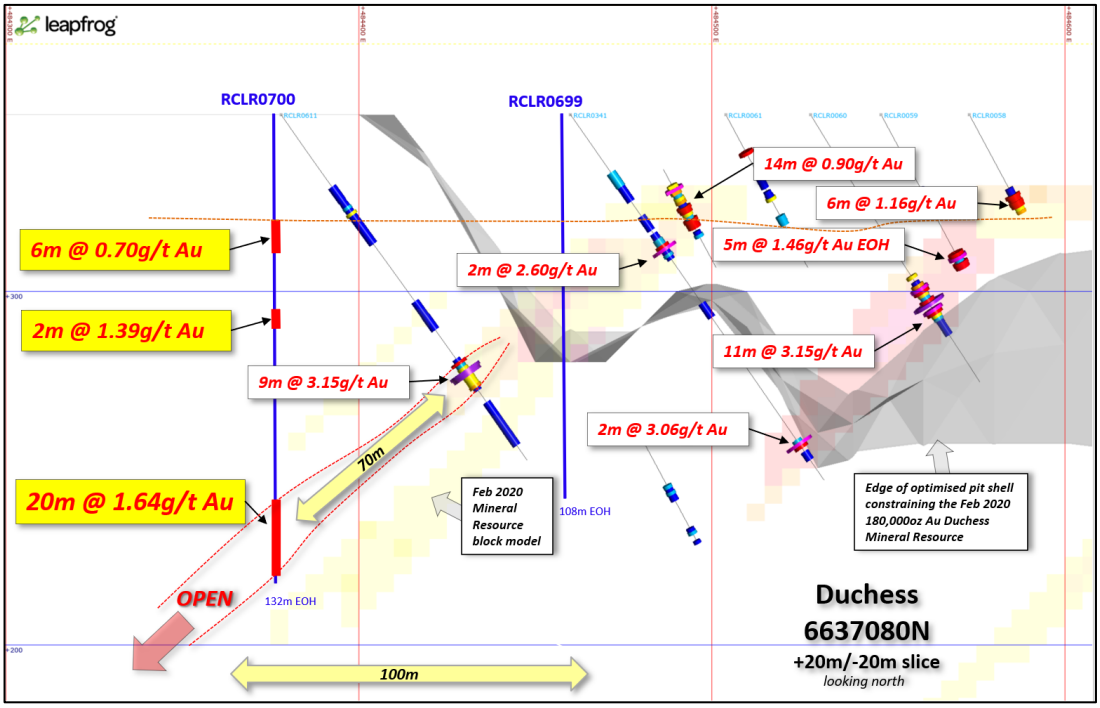


Figure 4. Cross-section view Duchess deposit 6637080N showing RCRL0700 intercepts in this release in yellow, the distribution of gold mineralisation in the Duchess Mineral Resource block model and Apollo's earlier drill results in white. Grey outline is the 3D optimised pit shell used to constrain reported Mineral Resources.

Drilling since the announcement of the maiden Duchess Mineral Resource (180,000oz inferred) in February 2020 has defined a new mineralised position in the NE part of the deposit (Figure 5) as well as local step-out and step-down extensions. Shallow drilling is expected to continue into 2021, particularly to define near-surface mineralisation up-dip from known structures.

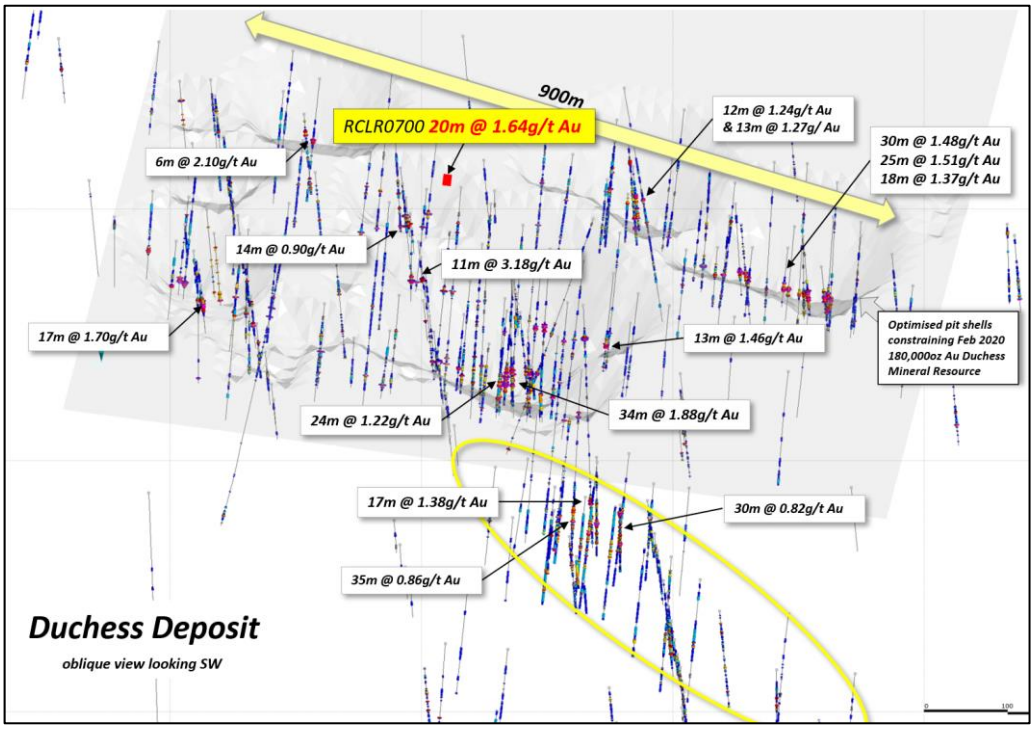


Figure 5. Oblique view looking SW and down-dip of the mineralised structures at the Duchess deposit, showing all drilling prior to this announcement and approximate location RCRL0700 intercept. Selected earlier drill results[2] in white. Grey outline is the 3D optimised pit shells used to constrain the reported Duchess Mineral Resource[1].

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Ongoing Drilling Other Targets

Eight shallow reconnaissance drill holes were completed on three lines in the structural corridor between Duchess and Rebecca (Figure 1) with a best result of **3m @ 3.78g/t Au** from 135m to end of hole (EOH) in RCLR0720. This aligns well with anomalism extending northward from Duchess and points to a consistently gold mineralised surface. Drilling along this structure remains wide spaced, with reconnaissance drill lines between 200m and 600m apart.

Drilling has also identified first indications of anomalism in the area between Cleo and Rebecca , with RCLR0693 intersecting sulphide alteration, >0.10g/t anomalism and intercepts of **2m @ 0.93g/t Au** from 73m and **4m @ 0.57g/t Au** from 65m. A >1km soil-covered target extends NNW from this position (Figure 1), and this will see additional RC testing in due course.

Next Steps

An additional eight RC infill and step-down RC drill holes have been completed at the flagship Rebecca deposit, while four diamond drill holes core drilled from surface are being processed. The diamond drilling will provide important geotechnical information as well as testing key exploration positions below the optimised pit shell that constrains the **775,000oz** Rebecca Mineral Resource[1]. Assay results will continue to be reported as they come to hand.

Assay results are also pending for a further seven shallow RC holes at the emerging **Cleo** discovery (Figure 1).

Apollo will now compile all outstanding drilling results to enable a re-estimation of Mineral Resources, the results of which will guide exploration priorities and possible commercial studies into 2021.

Exploration drilling will continue January 2021, with multiple 'live' targets available, led by open high-grade mineralised structures at the Rebecca deposit.

The Company remains in a strong financial position to continue the ongoing exploration work at Lake Rebecca, with $19.8M in consolidated cash as at 30th September 2020.

Apollo also continues to retain a valuable royalty interest over the +1Moz Seguela gold project[3] (Roxgold Inc. TSX: ROXG) in central Cote d'Ivoire. For more information on Apollo and its Projects please refer to latest ASX: AOP announcements, and www.apolloconsolidated.com.au

Authorised for release by Nick Castleden, Managing Director.

-ENDS-

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*Table 1. Drilling details this release. All 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. 'Anomalous zones' are designed to show width of the gold envelope and comprise intercepts and surrounding anomalism at a nominal >0.1g/t lower cut off, and 2g/t Au top cut.*

Hole	Prospect	AMG E	AMG N	Dip	Azimuth	EOH Depth	Intercept	From
RCLR0692	Recce Duchess Nth	486050	6640980	-55	90	138	NSA	
RCLR0693	Recce Duchess Nth	485950	6640980	-55	90	138	2m @ 0.93g/t Au	65
							4m @ 0.57g/t Au	73
RCLR0694	Recce Duchess Nth	486100	6640600	-55	90	138	NSA	
RCLR0695	Recce Duchess Nth	486000	6640600	-55	90	138	NSA	
RCLR0696	Recce Duchess Nth	485900	6640600	-55	90	138	NSA	
RCLR0697	Duchess NE	484846	6637400	-90	0	150	10m @ 0.66g/t Au*	75
							in anom. 77m @ 0.34g/t Au EOH	73
RCLR0698	Duchess Central	484445	6637120	-90	0	120	3m @ 0.65g/t Au	66
							3m @ 1.28g/t Au	85
							in anom. 46m @ 0.39g/t Au	60
RCLR0699	Duchess Central	484458	6637080	-90	0	108	NSA	
RCLR0700	Duchess Central	484376	6637080	-90	0	132	6m @ 0.67g/t Au*	30
							2m @ 1.39g/t Au	53
							20m @ 1.64g/t Au*	110
RCLR0701	Duchess Central	484290	6637240	-55	90	138	2m @ 0.95g/t Au	78
							4m @ 0.59g/t Au	96
							3m @ 0.59g/t Au EOH	135
RCLR0702	Duchess Central	484318	6637200	-90	0	138	5m @ 0.62g/t Au*	90
							2m @ 0.84g/t Au	111
RCLR0703	Duchess Sth	484374	6636960	-55	90	150	5m @ 0.72g/t Au*	30
							in anom. 135m @ 0.21g/t Au EOH	15
RCLR0704	Duchess Sth	484320	6636960	-55	90	102	1m @ 2.10g/t Au	70
RCLR0705	Duchess Sth	484260	6636960	-70	90	144	5m @ 1.46g/t Au*	45
							1m @ 1.94g/t Au	114
							5m @ 0.70g/t Au*	125
RCLR0711	Duchess Sth	484300	6636920	-90	0	138	5m @ 0.79g/t Au*	65
							10m @ 0.88g/t Au*	115
RCLR0712	Duchess Sth	484670	6636960	-55	90	126	1m @ 1.30g/t Au	39
							1m @ 1.36g/t Au	74
							6m @ 1.03g/t Au	97
							in anom. 86m @ 0.30g/t Au	20
RCLR0713	Duchess Sth	484520	6636760	-90	0	132	5m @ 0.67g/t Au*	35
							3m @ 1.28g/t Au	66
							2m @ 0.59g/t Au	90
							4m @ 1.59g/t Au	94
RCLR0714	Duke NE 135	485750	6636100	-55	135	138	5m @ 0.53g/t Au*	120
RCLR0715	Duke NE 135	485650	6635950	-55	135	138	5m @ 0.77g/t Au*	30
							5m @ 0.51g/t Au*	40
RCLR0716	Duke 035	484736	6635725	-55	35	150	9m @ 1.11g/t Au*	101
RCLR0717	Duke 035	484720	6635704	-60	35	204	5m @ 0.88g/t Au*	75
RCLR0718	Recce Duchess Nth	485703	6639963	-55	90	138	NSA	
RCLR0719	Recce Duchess Nth	485600	6639963	-55	90	138	NSA	
RCLR0720	Recce Duchess Nth	485498	6639960	-55	90	138	**3m @ 3.78g/t Au* EOH**	135
RCLR0721	Rebecca	486494	6642150	-55	90	90	10m @ 0.84g/t Au*	10
							2m @ 0.60g/t Au	43
							8m @ 2.58g/t Au	48
RCLR0722	Rebecca	486448	6642150	-55	90	150	**10m @ 1.22g/t Au***	30
							8m @ 3.53g/t Au	43
							3m @ 8.22g/t Au	85
						incl.	**1m @ 22.79g/t Au**	86
RCLR0723	Rebecca	486524	6642100	-55	90	78	**5m @ 2.55g/t Au**	28
							2m @ 3.83g/t Au	60

RCLR0724	Rebecca	486350	6642100	-55	90	204	7m @ 1.06g/t Au	166
RCLR0725	Rebecca precollar	486320	6641510	-75	90	360	1m @ 1.36g/t Au	220
							9m @ 0.58g/t Au*	235
							2m @ 1.36g/t Au	282
							3m @ 0.98g/t Au	289
							5m @ 0.67g/t Au*	320
							5m @ 1.01g/t Au*	335
							10m @ 1.46g/t Au EOH	350
RCLR0726	Rebecca precollar	486350	6641460	-72	90	126	NSA	
RCLR0727	Rebecca	486600	6641435	-74	90	285	5m @ 0.91g/t Au	48
							30m @ 1.16g/t Au	143
							33m @ 1.46g/t Au*	217
							15m @ 1.74g/t Au*	255
RCLR0728	Rebecca	486630	6641385	-65	90	306	5m @ 1.80g/t Au*	115
							6m @ 0.84g/t Au	131
							7m @ 0.88g/t Au	195
							4m @ 0.81g/t Au	255
							4m @ 1.09g/t Au	267
							16m @ 0.81g/t Au	282

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 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, 17th July 2018, 13th & 30th August 2018, 21st September 2018, 15th October 2018, 17th December 2018, 15th March 2019, 21st May 2019, 12th, 18th & 27th June 2019, 5th August 2019, 3rd September 2019, 1st October 2019, 4th November 2019, 3rd December 2019, 6th January 2020,15th March 2020, 16th April 2020 13th May 2020, 29th May 2020, 24th June 2020, 8th July 2020, 4th August 2020, 24th September 2020 and 3rd November 2020.*

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

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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	• *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.* • *Include reference to measures taken to ensure sample representivity and the appropriate calibration of any measurement tools or systems used.* • *Aspects of the determination of mineralisation that are Material to the Public Report.* • *In cases where 'industry standard' work has been done this would be relatively simple (eg 'reverse circulation drilling was used to obtain 1 m samples from which 3 kg was pulverised to produce a 30 g charge for fire assay'). In other cases more explanation may be required, such as where there is coarse gold that has inherent sampling problems. Unusual*	• 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. • Wet samples are rare. • HQ or 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

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
	commodities or mineralisation types (eg submarine nodules) may warrant disclosure of detailed information.	
Drilling techniques	• *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).*	• RC rig supplied by Raglan Drilling of Kalgoorlie • Diamond rig supplied by Westralian Diamond Drilling of Kalgoorlie • Triple tube HQ core from surface then standard tube NQ2 oriented core collected in fresh rock • Reverse Circulation drilling, 6m long, 4.5-inch rods & face-sampling hammer
Drill sample recovery	• *Method of recording and assessing core and chip sample recoveries and results assessed.* • *Measures taken to maximise sample recovery and ensure representative nature of the samples.* • *Whether a relationship exists between sample recovery and grade and whether sample bias may have occurred due to preferential loss/gain of fine/coarse material.*	• 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 cannot 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	• *Whether core and chip samples have been geologically and geotechnically logged to a level of detail to support appropriate Mineral Resource estimation, mining studies and metallurgical studies.* • *Whether logging is qualitative or quantitative in nature. Core (or costean, channel, etc) photography.*	• 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

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Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
	• *The total length and percentage of the relevant intersections logged.*	
Sub-sampling techniques and sample preparation	• *If core, whether cut or sawn and whether quarter, half or all core taken.* • *If non-core, whether riffled, tube sampled, rotary split, etc and whether sampled wet or dry.* • *For all sample types, the nature, quality and appropriateness of the sample preparation technique.* • *Quality control procedures adopted for all sub-sampling stages to maximise representivity of samples.* • *Measures taken to ensure that the sampling is representative of the in situ material collected, including for instance results for field duplicate/second-half sampling.* • *Whether sample sizes are appropriate to the grain size of the material being sampled.*	• RC composite sampling was carried out where site geologist decided material was less likely to be mineralised. In these intervals samples were spear-sampled directly from the split bulk sample, to make up a 2-3kg 2-5m composite sample • Where composite samples are taken, the sample spear is inserted diagonally through the bulk sample bag from top to bottom to ensure a full cross-section of the sample is collected. This technique is considered an industry standard and effective assay cost-control measure • Bulk bags for each metre are stored for future assay if required. • All samples were dry and representative of drilled material • 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 is 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	• *The nature, quality and appropriateness of the assaying and laboratory procedures used and whether the technique is considered partial or total.* • *For geophysical tools, spectrometers, handheld XRF instruments, etc, the parameters used in determining the analysis including instrument make and model, reading times, calibrations factors applied and their derivation, etc.* • *Nature of quality control procedures adopted (eg standards, blanks, duplicates, external laboratory checks) and whether acceptable levels of accuracy (ie lack of bias) and precision have been established.*	• Core samples are collected from the Project area by staff, and delivered to Genalysis Kalgoorlie (WA) where they are cut, and assay samples 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

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Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
Verification of sampling and assaying	• *The verification of significant intersections by either independent or alternative company personnel.* • *The use of twinned holes.* • *Documentation of primary data, data entry procedures, data verification, data storage (physical and electronic) protocols.* • *Discuss any adjustment to assay data.*	• The sample register is checked in the field while sampling is ongoing and double checked while entering the data on the computer. • The sample register is used to process raw results from the lab and the processed results are then validated by software (.xls, MapInfo/Discover). • A hardcopy of each file is stored, and an electronic copy saved in two separate hard disk drives • The project is at exploration and resource stage, at Mining Study stage twinned holes will be drilled as appropriate.
Location of data points	• *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.*	• 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	• *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.*	• 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. • Detailed RC drilling is completed at 25m & 50m line spacing to infill and extend interpreted mineralisation • Exploration RC drilling may be carried out on lines up to 1.2km apart and infilled to 400m then 200m lines. • 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	• *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*	• Drillholes were oriented along AMGZ51 east-west unless shown in Table 1. • 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 at Cleo and Duke are interpreted to be close to vertical. Duchess and Rebecca structures 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

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
	introduced a sampling bias, this should be assessed and reported if material.	
Sample security	• *The measures taken to ensure sample security.*	• 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	• *The results of any audits or reviews of sampling techniques and data.*	• No external audit or review completed

Section 2 Reporting of Exploration Results

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

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
Mineral tenement and land tenure status	• *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.*	• Rebecca is a collection of granted exploration licences located 150km east of Kalgoorlie. The Company owns 100% of the tenements. • All deposits lie on E28/1610 • A 1.5% NSR over E28/1610 is owned by TRR Services Australia Pty a subsidiary of UK based AIM listed Trident Royalties Plc. • There are no impediments to exploration on the property • Tenure is in good standing and has more than 3 years to expiry
Exploration done by other parties	• *Acknowledgment and appraisal of exploration by other parties.*	• 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 prosects 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.
Geology	• *Deposit type, geological setting and style of mineralisation.*	• 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

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		increased deformation and silicification. There is a positive relationship between sulphide and gold and limited relationship between quartz veining and gold.
Drill hole Information	• *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:* ○ *easting and northing of the drill hole collar* ○ *elevation or RL (Reduced Level – elevation above sea level in metres) of the drill hole collar* ○ *dip and azimuth of the hole* ○ *down hole length and interception depth* ○ *hole length.* • *If the exclusion of this information is justified on the basis that the information is not Material and this exclusion does not detract from the understanding of the report, the Competent Person should clearly explain why this is the case.*	• Refer to Table in body of announcement
Data aggregation methods	• *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.*	• 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	• *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*	• 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

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	reported, there should be a clear statement to this effect (eg 'down hole length, true width not known').	southwest; and/or steeper to the northwest, additional structural mapping is required to confirm this
Diagrams	• *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.*	• Appropriate diagrams are in body of this report
Balanced reporting	• *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.*	• Refer to Table showing all down-hole mineralised intercepts >0.50g/t Au in the current drill program
Other substantive exploration data	• *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.*	• 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.
Further work	• *The nature and scale of planned further work (eg tests for lateral extensions or depth extensions or large-scale step-out drilling).* • *Diagrams clearly highlighting the areas of possible extensions, including the main geological interpretations and future drilling areas, provided this information is not commercially sensitive.*	• 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

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