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15 February 2021

Encouraging First Pass Exploration Results Validate Mount Magnet AI Target

DGO Gold Limited (**ASX: DGO**) is pleased to share the attached announcement from SensOre Ltd regarding early exploration results at Yilgarn Exploration Ventures' Mt Magnet North JV (YEV earning an 85% interest).

DGO holds a 40% interest in Yilgarn Exploration Ventures with SensOre holding a 60% interest.

The shallow gold and multi-element geochemistry results identify a mineralised system up to 2.5km long in the location predicted by SensOre's proprietry machine learning/AI technology. Follow up drilling is being planned to commence in March.

DGO Executive Chairman Eduard Eshuys said "*The Yilgarn Exploration targets are in historically overlooked areas within highly endowed greenstone belts that have a potential for scale that meet DGO's investment criteria. DGO looks forward to seeing follow up drilling of these promising early results.*"

Authorised for release by Eduard Eshuys, Executive Chairman.

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15 February 2021

NEWS RELEASE

ENCOURAGING FIRST PASS EXPLORATION RESULTS VALIDATE MOUNT MAGNET AI TARGET: NEW EXTENSIVE GOLD SYSTEM IDENTIFIED

KEY POINTS

- First major artificial intelligence (AI) led discovery utilising SensOre's DPT® technology
- Gold mineralised corridor over 2.5km and +0.5g/t over 1.2km of strike
- Gold results from composite sampling of air core and reverse circulation (RC) percussion drilling delivered from SensOre's first pass program at Mount Magnet confirm predicted mineral system. Results include:
  - RC 36m @ 0.60g/t Au from surface (20MNRC008), including 8m @ 1.98g/t Au from surface (20MNRC008)
  - RC 8m @ 0.46g/t Au from 4m (20MNRC004)
  - RC 4m @ 0.51g/t Au from 72m (20MNRC0013)
  - air core 16m @ 0.52g/t Au from 8m (20MNAC082)
  - air core 4m @ 0.45g/t Au from 28m (20MNAC079)
  - air core 1m @ 1.06g/t Au from 20m (20MNAC078) EOH
- Multielement geochemistry in mineralisation confirms an intrusion-related gold system, an emerging deposit style in the Mount Magnet mining camp
- Similarities with Ramelius Resources' Eridanus and Genesis Minerals' Barimaia projects, which are both large-scale, close to surface, continuous grade deposits
- YEV is very encouraged by these early first pass results and a systematic follow-up drilling program is currently being planned to commence in March with a view to testing strike extent to the north, south and at depth

SensOre Ltd is pleased to report first pass drilling results on its subsidiary Yilgarn Exploration Ventures Pty Ltd (YEV) (SensOre 60%; DGO Gold 40%) project at Mount Magnet North. YEV is earning an 85% interest in Mount Magnet North through expenditure of $2.5 million over three years.

Results from drilling completed in late 2020 have identified a mineralised system over 2.5km with gold mineralisation +0.5g/t over a strike of 1.2km. The system remains untested by drilling to the north.

Mineralisation encountered confirms the existence of an emerging style of gold mineralisation in the Mount Magnet mining camp, similar to the Eridanus deposit being mined by Ramelius Resources Limited (ASX: RMS) and the Barimaia Project south of Mount Magnet being developed by Genesis Minerals Limited (ASX: GMD). Both projects are proposed to be near-surface, low capex, large tonnage projects.

"DPT technology successfully identified an undrilled and comparatively new style of mineralisation in a mining camp that is over 100 years old. One of DPT's most valuable aspects is its ability to see previously overlooked prospective areas in known gold domains. We see these results as key proof of the technology to make new discoveries and are actively using the technology to build a deep pipeline of targets in historic mining regions" said Richard Taylor, CEO.

The drilling programs were designed to test the northernmost SensOre predicted DPT target at Mount Magnet (the southern deeper target has yet to be tested to the predicted depth). YEV completed confirmatory surface geochemistry prior to drilling which outlined surface gold and multielement anomalism associated with an intrusion-related gold mineral system.

Mineralisation is hosted within a largely concealed mafic volcanic and sediment greenstone sequence located between the Cuddingwarra and Wattle Creek shear zones, both major mineralisation associated structures in the Murchison province. The sequence is the northern extension of the Archean greenstones hosting the Mount Magnet deposits, Hill 50, Hill 60, and current mining activity by Ramelius to the south and the Cue mining centre to the north. Colluvial cover over the target area is generally shallow with an average depth of 3-4m.

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Geology from the air core and RC drilling together with supporting multielement geochemistry including elevated bismuth, molybdenum and tellurium has identified that gold mineralisation at the northern end of the current trend is coincident with an intrusive complex encountered over a strike length of over 500 metres. The nature and orientation of intrusions is unknown at present. Maximum values encountered in bottom of hole sampling include 472ppm bismuth, 79.2ppm molybdenum and 17.4ppm tellurium. The strong association of gold and the intrusion-related elements indicate mineralisation is linked to the intrusions. Results so far indicate that lithologies within the intrusive complex include diorite, feldspar porphyry and quartz gabbro. The results of initial composites will be complemented in the coming weeks with analysis of single metre riffle split samples for RC and single metre air core samples together with more extensive multielement analysis to enable deployment of SensOre AGLADS® technology.

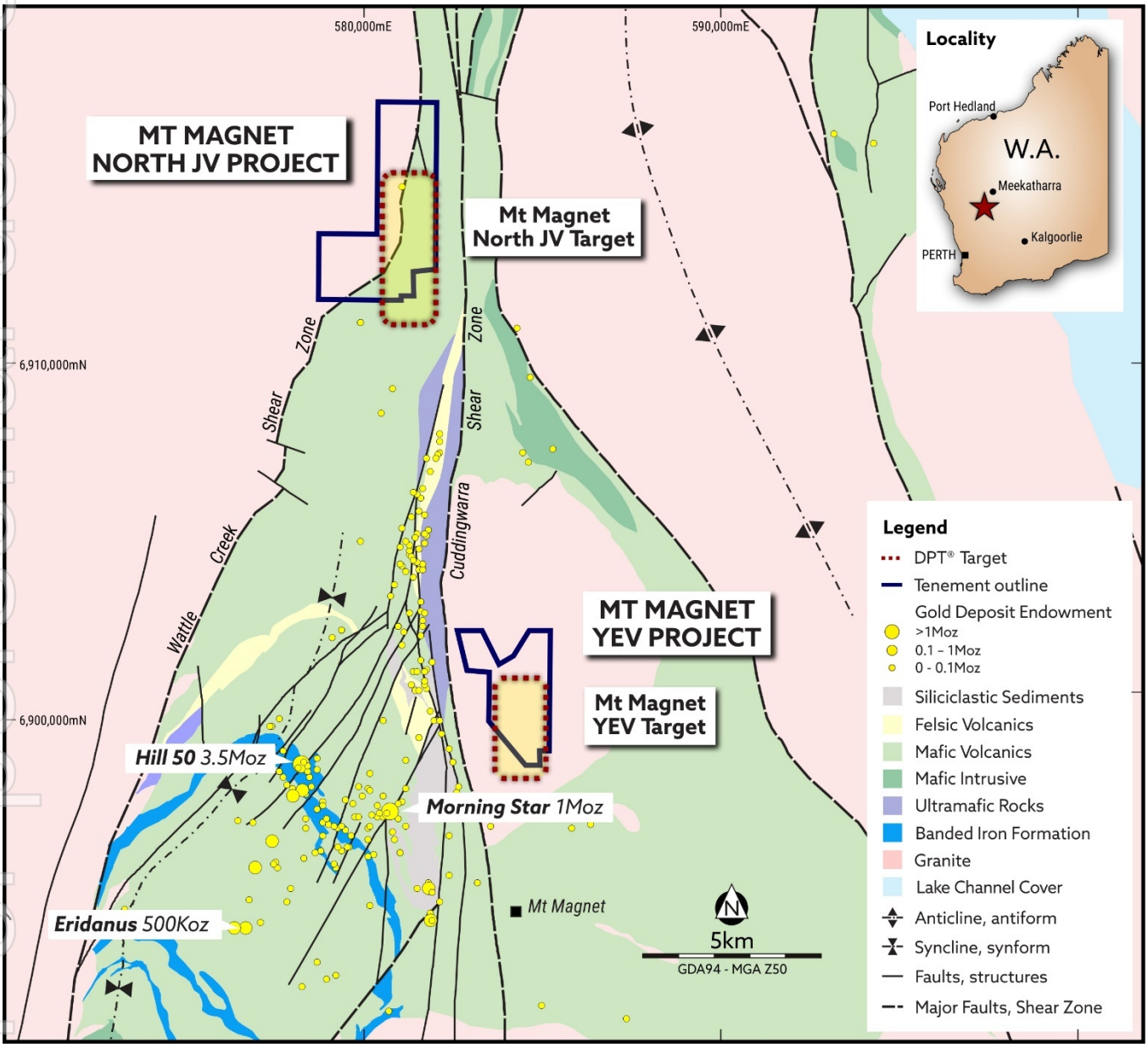

Figure 1: Mount Magnet project locations, geology, and endowment

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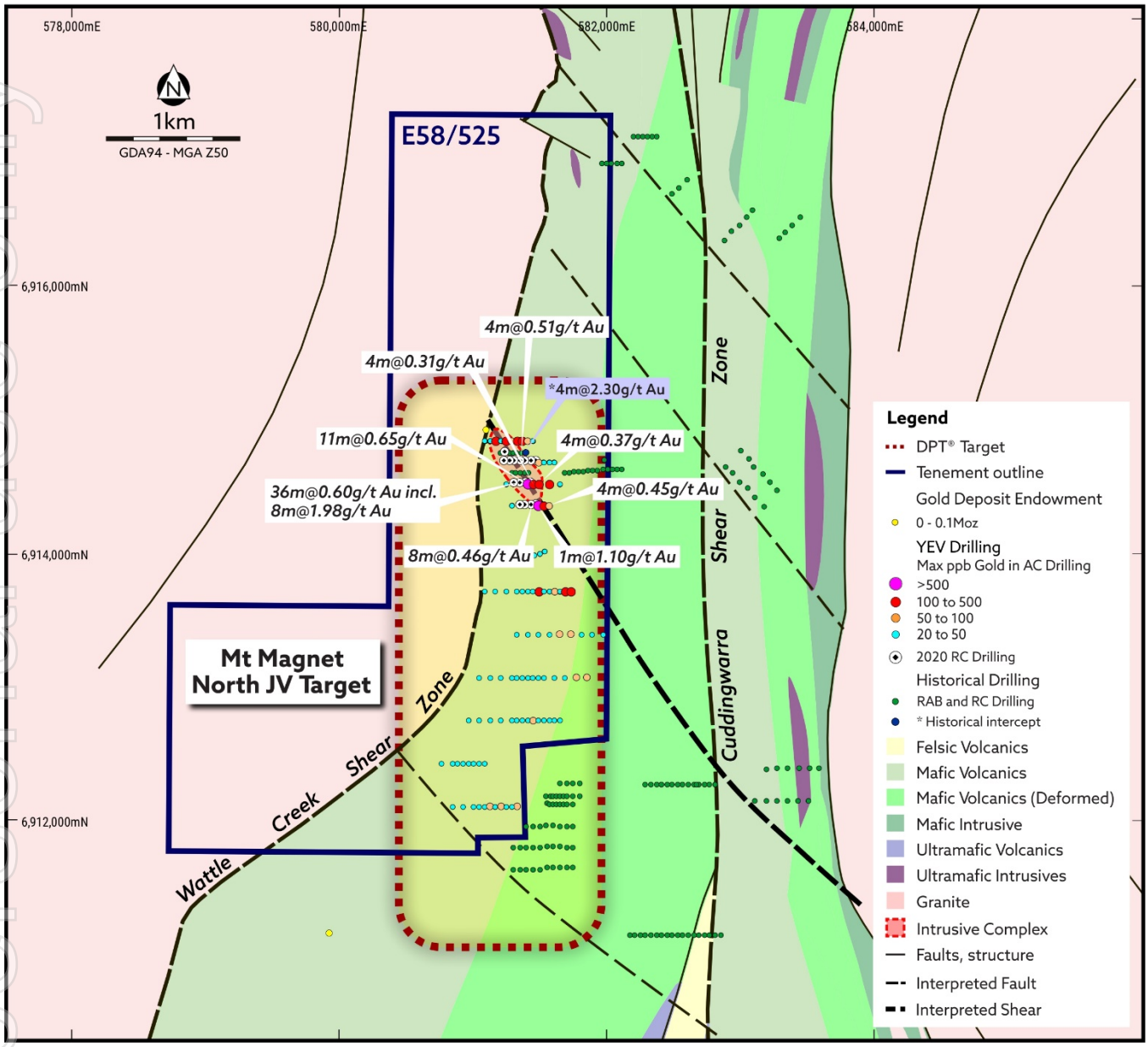

Figure 2: Mount Magnet North JV project geology and drilling February 2021

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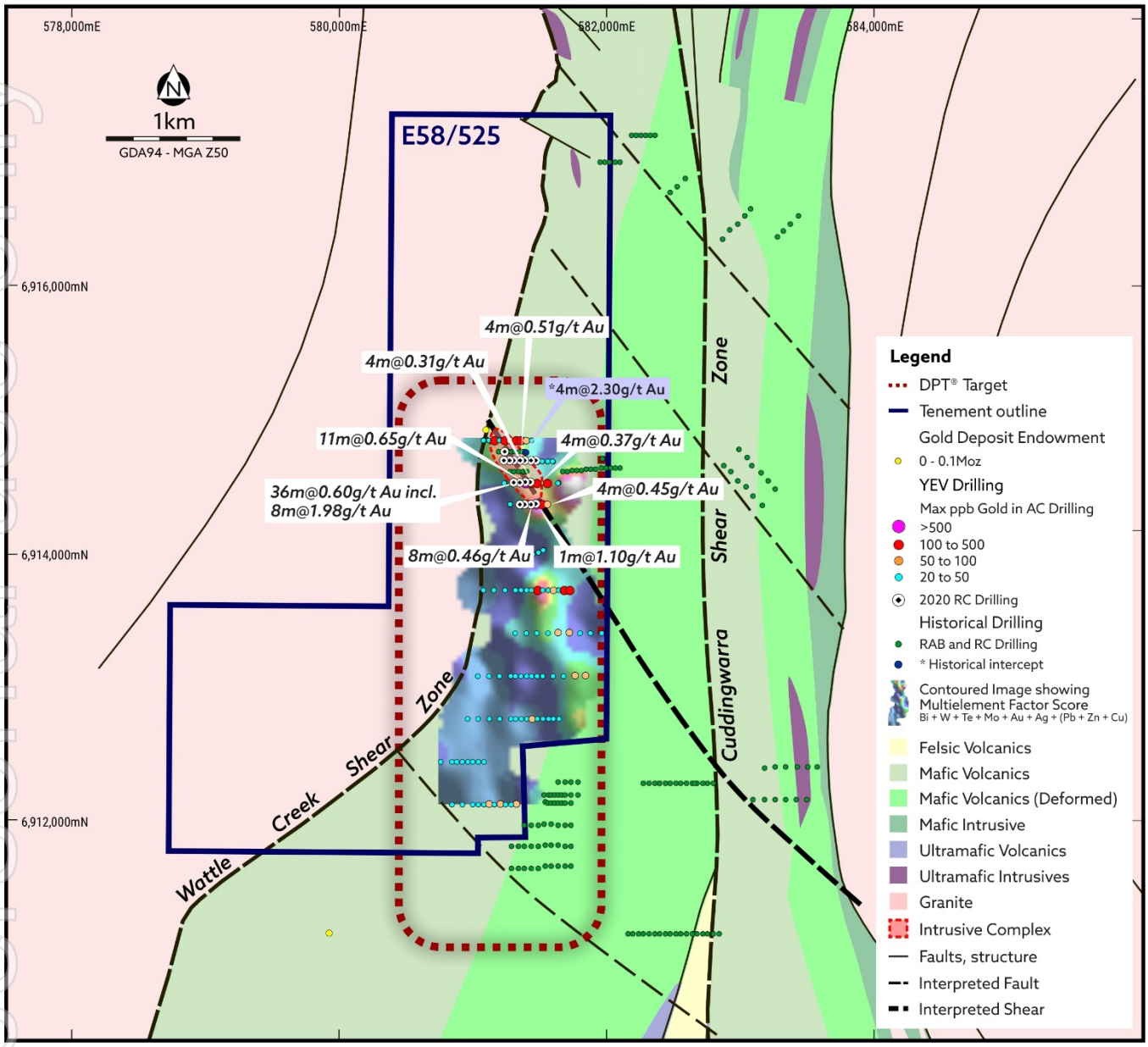

Figure 3: Mount Magnet North JV multielement geochemistry. Multielement image represents a multielement factor score including Bi + W + Te + Mo + Au + Ag + (Pb + Zn + Cu) analysis from bottom of hole analysis

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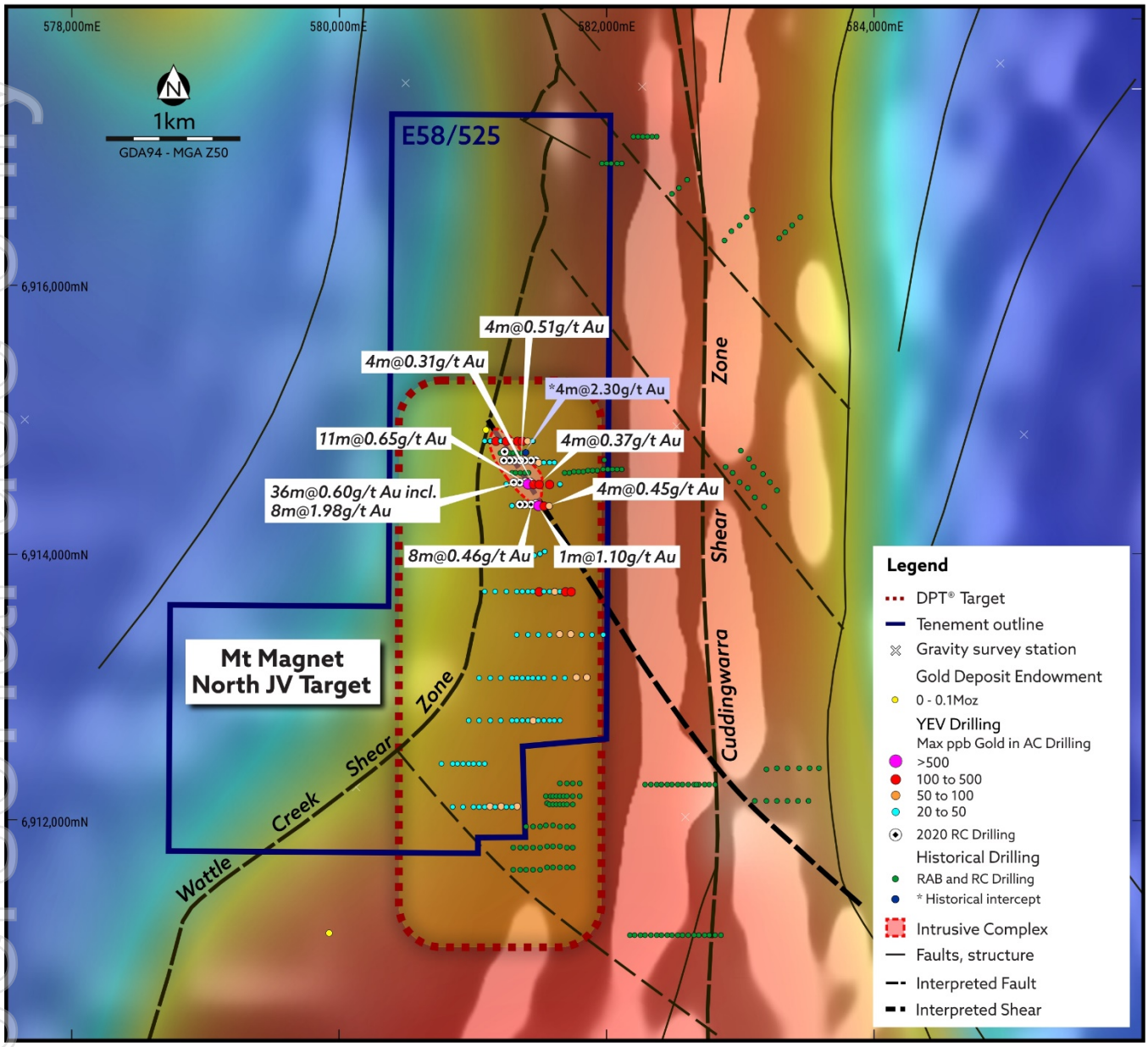

Figure 4: Mount Magnet North JV target locations and geophysics – Gravity (bouguer residual 2km colour) over Magnetics (TMI rtp 1vd black and white)

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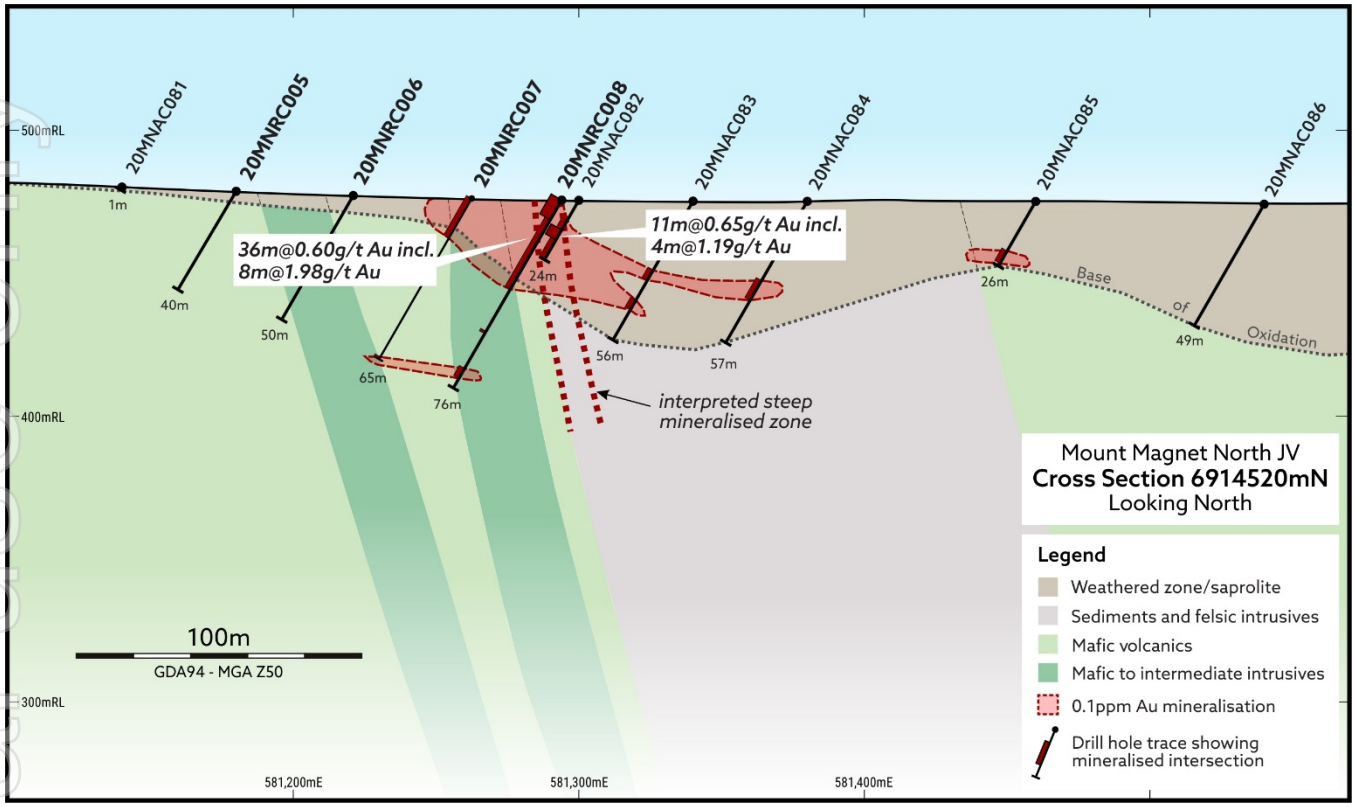

Figure 5: Mount Magnet North JV cross section 6914520mN (looking north)

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Table 1a: Significant intercepts for the drilling completed at Mount Magnet North JV

Hole ID	Hole Type	From (m)	To (m)	Width (m)	Grade (Au ppm)	Cut Off (ppm)
20MNAC064	AC	13	14	1	0.14	0.1
20MNAC069	AC	52	56	4	0.13	0.1
20MNAC070	AC	20	24	4	0.19	0.1
20MNAC071	AC	0	1	1	0.15	0.1
20MNAC078	AC	20	21	1	1.06	0.1
20MNAC079	AC	20	24	4	0.16	0.1
20MNAC079	AC	28	32	4	0.45	0.1
20MNAC079	AC	44	48	4	0.18	0.1
20MNAC082	AC	8	24	16	0.52	0.1
20MNAC083	AC	28	32	4	0.31	0.1
20MNAC083	AC	40	44	4	0.13	0.1
20MNAC084	AC	32	40	8	0.24	0.1
20MNAC085	AC	20	25	5	0.10	0.1
20MNAC093	AC	28	32	4	0.16	0.1
20MNAC095	AC	24	29	5	0.28	0.1
20MNAC097	AC	40	52	12	0.18	0.1
20MNAC097	AC	58	59	1	0.25	0.1
20MNAC098	AC	20	24	4	0.29	0.1
20MNRC004	RC	4	12	8	0.46	0.1
20MNRC004	RC	16	24	8	0.27	0.1
20MNRC004	RC	28	36	8	0.19	0.1
20MNRC004	RC	40	44	4	0.16	0.1
20MNRC004	RC	56	59	3	0.40	0.1
20MNRC007	RC	0	4	4	0.28	0.1
20MNRC007	RC	8	16	8	0.11	0.1
20MNRC007	RC	64	65	1	0.11	0.1
20MNRC008	RC	0	36	36	0.60	0.1
Including	RC	0	8	8	1.98	0.1
20MNRC008	RC	53	54	1	0.57	0.1
20MNRC008	RC	68	72	4	0.10	0.1
20MNRC0011	RC	0	8	8	0.12	0.1
20MNRC0012	RC	0	8	8	0.52	0.1
20MNRC0012	RC	12	16	4	0.19	0.1
20MNRC0012	RC	52	68	16	0.13	0.1
20MNRC0012	RC	76	79	3	0.11	0.1
20MNRC0013	RC	36	40	4	0.23	0.1
20MNRC0013	RC	48	52	4	0.11	0.1
20MNRC0013	RC	72	76	4	0.51	0.1
20MNRC014	RC	20	28	8	0.24	0.1
20MNRC014	RC	92	96	4	0.12	0.1
20MNRC015	RC	28	36	8	0.33	0.1
20MNRC015	RC	44	52	8	0.38	0.1

Table 1b: Collar details for the drilling completed at Mount Magnet North JV

Hole ID	Hole Type	Max Depth	Grid	East	North	Dip	Azi	RL (m)	Assays
20MNAC001	AC	21	MGA94_51	580840	6912120	-60	270	479	NSR >0.1ppm
20MNAC002	AC	21	MGA94_51	580920	6912120	-60	270	487	NSR >0.1ppm
20MNAC003	AC	21	MGA94_51	581000	6912120	-60	270	481	NSR >0.1ppm
20MNAC004	AC	21	MGA94_51	581040	6912120	-60	270	479	NSR >0.1ppm
20MNAC005	AC	41	MGA94_51	581080	6912120	-60	270	486	NSR >0.1ppm
20MNAC006	AC	41	MGA94_51	581120	6912120	-60	270	484	NSR >0.1ppm
20MNAC007	AC	21	MGA94_51	581160	6912120	-60	270	484	NSR >0.1ppm
20MNAC008	AC	24	MGA94_51	581200	6912120	-60	270	485	NSR >0.1ppm
20MNAC009	AC	21	MGA94_51	581240	6912120	-60	270	485	NSR >0.1ppm
20MNAC010	AC	21	MGA94_51	581280	6912120	-60	270	478	NSR >0.1ppm
20MNAC011	AC	32	MGA94_51	581320	6912120	-60	270	481	NSR >0.1ppm
20MNAC012	AC	21	MGA94_51	581040	6913080	-60	270	478	NSR >0.1ppm
20MNAC013	AC	21	MGA94_51	581120	6913080	-60	270	480	NSR >0.1ppm
20MNAC014	AC	5	MGA94_51	581200	6913080	-60	270	475	NSR >0.1ppm
20MNAC015	AC	10	MGA94_51	581280	6913080	-60	270	479	NSR >0.1ppm
20MNAC016	AC	4	MGA94_51	581320	6913080	-60	270	478	NSR >0.1ppm
20MNAC017	AC	11	MGA94_51	581360	6913080	-60	270	476	NSR >0.1ppm
20MNAC018	AC	13	MGA94_51	581400	6913080	-60	270	475	NSR >0.1ppm
20MNAC019	AC	5	MGA94_51	581440	6913080	-60	270	473	NSR >0.1ppm
20MNAC020	AC	3	MGA94_51	581480	6913080	-60	270	475	NSR >0.1ppm
20MNAC021	AC	5	MGA94_51	581520	6913080	-60	270	478	NSR >0.1ppm
20MNAC022	AC	26	MGA94_51	581600	6913080	-60	270	478	NSR >0.1ppm
20MNAC023	AC	26	MGA94_51	581680	6913080	-60	270	472	NSR >0.1ppm
20MNAC024	AC	67	MGA94_51	581760	6913080	-60	270	471	NSR >0.1ppm
20MNAC025	AC	68	MGA94_51	581840	6913080	-60	270	466	NSR >0.1ppm
20MNAC026	AC	2	MGA94_51	580760	6912440	-60	270	484	NSR >0.1ppm
20MNAC027	AC	2	MGA94_51	580840	6912440	-60	270	485	NSR >0.1ppm
20MNAC028	AC	3	MGA94_51	580880	6912440	-60	270	485	NSR >0.1ppm
20MNAC029	AC	3	MGA94_51	580920	6912440	-60	270	484	NSR >0.1ppm
20MNAC030	AC	2	MGA94_51	580960	6912440	-60	270	488	NSR >0.1ppm
20MNAC031	AC	2	MGA94_51	581000	6912440	-60	270	490	NSR >0.1ppm
20MNAC032	AC	3	MGA94_51	581040	6912440	-60	270	489	NSR >0.1ppm
20MNAC033	AC	1	MGA94_51	581080	6912440	-60	270	490	NSR >0.1ppm
20MNAC034	AC	1	MGA94_51	580960	6912760	-60	270	484	NSR >0.1ppm
20MNAC035	AC	1	MGA94_51	581040	6912760	-60	270	483	NSR >0.1ppm
20MNAC036	AC	1	MGA94_51	581120	6912760	-60	270	489	NSR >0.1ppm
20MNAC037	AC	1	MGA94_51	581200	6912760	-60	270	486	NSR >0.1ppm
20MNAC038	AC	1	MGA94_51	581280	6912760	-60	270	483	NSR >0.1ppm
20MNAC039	AC	1	MGA94_51	581320	6912760	-60	270	480	NSR >0.1ppm
20MNAC040	AC	1	MGA94_51	581360	6912760	-60	270	477	NSR >0.1ppm
20MNAC041	AC	2	MGA94_51	581400	6912760	-60	270	478	NSR >0.1ppm

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Hole ID	Hole Type	Max Depth	Grid	East	North	Dip	Azi	RL (m)	Assays
20MNAC042	AC	41	MGA94_51	581440	6912760	-60	270	477	NSR >0.1ppm
20MNAC043	AC	4	MGA94_51	581480	6912760	-60	270	478	NSR >0.1ppm
20MNAC044	AC	3	MGA94_51	581520	6912760	-60	270	477	NSR >0.1ppm
20MNAC045	AC	7	MGA94_51	581560	6912760	-60	270	475	NSR >0.1ppm
20MNAC046	AC	9	MGA94_51	581600	6912760	-60	270	475	NSR >0.1ppm
20MNAC047	AC	38	MGA94_51	581640	6912760	-60	270	472	NSR >0.1ppm
20MNAC048	AC	16	MGA94_51	581320	6913400	-60	270	473	NSR >0.1ppm
20MNAC049	AC	27	MGA94_51	581400	6913400	-60	270	473	NSR >0.1ppm
20MNAC050	AC	19	MGA94_51	581480	6913400	-60	270	473	NSR >0.1ppm
20MNAC051	AC	19	MGA94_51	581560	6913400	-60	270	470	NSR >0.1ppm
20MNAC052	AC	39	MGA94_51	581640	6913400	-60	270	470	NSR >0.1ppm
20MNAC053	AC	71	MGA94_51	581720	6913400	-60	270	471	NSR >0.1ppm
20MNAC054	AC	52	MGA94_51	581800	6913400	-60	270	468	NSR >0.1ppm
20MNAC055	AC	20	MGA94_51	581880	6913400	-60	270	468	NSR >0.1ppm
20MNAC056	AC	59	MGA94_51	581960	6913400	-60	270	465	NSR >0.1ppm
20MNAC057	AC	12	MGA94_51	581080	6913720	-60	270	470	NSR >0.1ppm
20MNAC058	AC	1	MGA94_51	581160	6913720	-60	270	470	NSR >0.1ppm
20MNAC059	AC	1	MGA94_51	581240	6913720	-60	270	471	NSR >0.1ppm
20MNAC060	AC	1	MGA94_51	581320	6913720	-60	270	472	NSR >0.1ppm
20MNAC061	AC	1	MGA94_51	581360	6913720	-60	270	471	NSR >0.1ppm
20MNAC062	AC	15	MGA94_51	581400	6913720	-60	270	470	NSR >0.1ppm
20MNAC063	AC	1	MGA94_51	581440	6913720	-60	270	472	NSR >0.1ppm
20MNAC064	AC	14	MGA94_51	581480	6913720	-60	270	468	Reported above
20MNAC065	AC	2	MGA94_51	581520	6913720	-60	270	467	NSR >0.1ppm
20MNAC066	AC	4	MGA94_51	581560	6913720	-60	270	468	NSR >0.1ppm
20MNAC067	AC	22	MGA94_51	581600	6913720	-60	270	467	NSR >0.1ppm
20MNAC068	AC	57	MGA94_51	581640	6913720	-60	270	457	NSR >0.1ppm
20MNAC069	AC	67	MGA94_51	581680	6913720	-60	270	474	Reported above
20MNAC070	AC	47	MGA94_51	581720	6913720	-60	270	475	Reported above
20MNAC071	AC	1	MGA94_51	581330	6913980	-60	270	469	Reported above
20MNAC072	AC	9	MGA94_51	581290	6913980	-60	270	468	NSR >0.1ppm
20MNAC073	AC	3	MGA94_51	581410	6913985	-60	270	467	NSR >0.1ppm
20MNAC074	AC	2	MGA94_51	581450	6913990	-60	270	469	NSR >0.1ppm
20MNAC075	AC	2	MGA94_51	581490	6914000	-60	270	470	NSR >0.1ppm
20MNAC076	AC	31	MGA94_51	581530	6914020	-60	270	468	NSR >0.1ppm
20MNAC077	AC	1	MGA94_51	581280	6914360	-60	270	478	NSR >0.1ppm
20MNAC078	AC	21	MGA94_51	581480	6914360	-60	270	470	Reported above
20MNAC079	AC	52	MGA94_51	581520	6914360	-60	270	471	Reported above
20MNAC080	AC	46	MGA94_51	581560	6914360	-60	270	470	NSR >0.1ppm
20MNAC081	AC	1	MGA94_51	581240	6914520	-60	270	485	NSR >0.1ppm
20MNAC082	AC	24	MGA94_51	581400	6914520	-60	270	472	Reported above
20MNAC083	AC	56	MGA94_51	581440	6914520	-60	270	472	Reported above
20MNAC084	AC	57	MGA94_51	581480	6914520	-60	270	463	Reported above

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Hole ID	Hole Type	Max Depth	Grid	East	North	Dip	Azi	RL (m)	Assays
20MNAC085	AC	26	MGA94_51	581560	6914520	-60	270	471	Reported above
20MNAC086	AC	49	MGA94_51	581640	6914520	-60	270	472	NSR >0.1ppm
20MNAC087	AC	44	MGA94_51	581480	6914680	-60	270	467	NSR >0.1ppm
20MNAC088	AC	2	MGA94_51	581520	6914680	-60	270	471	NSR >0.1ppm
20MNAC089	AC	7	MGA94_51	581560	6914680	-60	270	474	NSR >0.1ppm
20MNAC090	AC	17	MGA94_51	581600	6914680	-60	270	472	NSR >0.1ppm
20MNAC091	AC	14	MGA94_51	581080	6914840	-60	270	478	NSR >0.1ppm
20MNAC092	AC	7	MGA94_51	581120	6914840	-60	270	478	NSR >0.1ppm
20MNAC093	AC	51	MGA94_51	581160	6914840	-60	270	473	Reported above
20MNAC094	AC	27	MGA94_51	581200	6914840	-60	270	477	NSR >0.1ppm
20MNAC095	AC	30	MGA94_51	581240	6914840	-60	270	472	Reported above
20MNAC096	AC	44	MGA94_51	581280	6914840	-60	270	477	NSR >0.1ppm
20MNAC097	AC	59	MGA94_51	581320	6914840	-60	270	478	Reported above
20MNAC098	AC	44	MGA94_51	581360	6914840	-60	270	479	Reported above
20MNAC099	AC	10	MGA94_51	581400	6914840	-60	270	475	NSR >0.1ppm
20MNAC100	AC	9	MGA94_51	581440	6914840	-60	270	476	NSR >0.1ppm
20MNRC001	RC	60	MGA94_51	581321	6914355	-60	270	469	NSR >0.1ppm
20MNRC002	RC	60	MGA94_51	581357	6914355	-60	270	471	NSR >0.1ppm
20MNRC003	RC	58	MGA94_51	581400	6914355	-60	270	470	Reported above
20MNRC004	RC	60	MGA94_51	581439	6914361	-60	270	470	Reported above
20MNRC005	RC	40	MGA94_51	581280	6914516	-60	270	497	NSR >0.1ppm
20MNRC006	RC	50	MGA94_51	581321	6914517	-60	270	497	NSR >0.1ppm
20MNRC007	RC	65	MGA94_51	581362	6914523	-60	270	469	Reported above
20MNRC008	RC	76	MGA94_51	581394	6914521	-60	270	470	Reported above
20MNRC009	RC	40	MGA94_51	581201	6914682	-60	270	486	NSR >0.1ppm
20MNRC010	RC	54	MGA94_51	581241	6914680	-60	270	478	NSR >0.1ppm
20MNRC011	RC	61	MGA94_51	581280	6914680	-60	270	478	Reported above
20MNRC012	RC	80	MGA94_51	581320	6914680	-60	270	478	Reported above
20MNRC013	RC	80	MGA94_51	581358	6914681	-60	270	473	Reported above
20MNRC014	RC	104	MGA94_51	581400	6914680	-60	270	477	Reported above
20MNRC015	RC	100	MGA94_51	581440	6914684	-60	270	477	Reported above
20MNRC016	RC	24	MGA94_51	581205	6914752	-60	270	477	NSR >0.1ppm

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JORC CODE[1] 2012 EDITION – TABLE 1

SECTION 1: SAMPLING TECHNIQUES AND DATA

(Criteria in this section apply to all succeeding sections)

The following Table 1 relates to air core and RC drilling conducted over Yilgarn Exploration Ventures Pty Ltd (YEV) Mount Magnet North Joint Venture tenement E58/525 in November and December 2020.

Criteria	Commentary
Sampling techniques	• The combined air core and reverse circulation (RC) program was designed to test YEV-generated gold targets in the Yilgarn through application of SensOre Ltd proprietary Discriminant Predictive Targeting® (DPT®). The DPT targets are generated by application of machine learning to SensOre's proprietary data cube, a compilation of available regional public data sets, including geological maps with enhanced geophysical data and existing geochemical sampling and gold deposit information. The DPT targets were enhanced with the collection of infill surface geochemistry. Holes were drilled at specific locations to test predicted endowed cells in the data cube. 100 air core holes and 16 RC holes were drilled angled (-60°) towards grid direction (270° mag). • All air core recovered samples were collected in 1m intervals and placed on the ground as per industry standard practice. Prior to drilling, the drill hole locations were pegged using handheld GPS units. After drilling, all drill hole locations are picked up using a Garmin GPSMAP 64SX handheld GPS. Drill holes were not down-hole surveyed. • Air core drilling is sampled on 4 metre down-hole intervals using a scoop. Initial assays were performed on nominal 4m composites with varied lengths at the end of the hole between 5m and 1m. Composite samples were submitted to Bureau Veritas laboratory. Samples were oven dried, reduced by riffle splitting to 3kg as required and pulverised in a single stage process to 85% passing 75 µm. • Prior to RC drilling, the drill hole locations were pegged using handheld GPS units. After drilling, all drill hole locations are picked up using a Garmin GPSMAP 64SX handheld GPS. RC drill holes were down hole surveyed. • All RC drilling was sampled on one metre down hole intervals. Samples were passed through a three-tier riffle splitter and a nominal 2.5kg – 3.5kg sample. Initial assays were performed on nominal 4m composite samples collected by scoop sampling of individual 1m sample piles and composited into 4m samples of proximately 3.5kg weight. End of hole sample composite lengths vary between 5m and 1m; however, the majority of composites were 4m in length. Composite samples were submitted to Bureau Veritas laboratory. Samples were oven dried, reduced by riffle splitting to 3kg as required and pulverised in a single stage process to 85% passing 75 µm. • All samples were analysed for gold with selected samples analysed for multielements. • Gold platinum palladium by Fire Assay FA003. Lead Collection Fire Assay – ICP-MS Nominal 40g charge analysed. Silver used as secondary collector, Au, Pt, Pd determined with ICP quantification. Nature of the sample and/or lower sample weights may compromise detection limits. Detection limits in ppb. By ICP-MS Au (1) Pt (1) Pd (1). • Silicates and major elements by XRF and Laser Ablation ICMS. • XF100. XRF Analysis. Samples are fused with 12:22 Lithium Borate flux. LOI determined by RTGA. Detection limits in ppm. Fe (100), SiO_2 (100), Al_2O_3 (100), MnO (10), TiO_2 (10), CaO (100), MgO (100), K_2O (10), P (10), S (10), Na_2O (100), Cu (10), Ni (10), Co (10), Cr (10), Pb (10), Zn (10), As (10), Sn (10), Sr (10) , Zr (10), Ba (10), V (10)Cl (10).

[1] Australasian Code for Reporting of Exploration Results, Mineral Resources and Ore Reserves, 2012 Edition, sets out minimum standards, recommendations and guidelines for public reporting in Australasia of Exploration Results, Mineral Resources and Ore Reserves, authored by the Joint Ore Reserves Committee of The Australian Institute of Mining and Metallurgy, Australian Institute of Geoscientists and the Minerals Council of Australia.

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Criteria	Commentary
	• LA101- Elements determined by LA-ICP-MS. Fused Bead Laser Ablation ICP-MS utilises high productivity robotic fusion technology with state-of-the-art laser ablation and ICP-MS instruments to provide a fully extracted quantitative analysis for all elements. Detection limits are comparable with traditional multi acid digestion methods. The technique offers safety and environmental advantages as there are no acids used in digestion, and it is fast and repeatable. Detection limits in ppm. Ag (0.1), As (0.2), Ba (0.5), Be (0.2), Bi (0.02), Cd (0.1), Ce (0.02), Co (0.1), Cr (1), Cs (0.01), Cu (2), Dy (0.01), Er (0.01), Eu (0.01), Ga (0.1), Gd (0.01), Ge (0.05), Hf (0.01), Ho (0.01), In (0.05), La (0.01), Lu (0.01), Mn (1), Mo (0.2), Nb (0.01), Nd (0.01), Ni (2), Pb (1), Pr (0.01), Rb (0.05), Re (0.01), Sb (0.1), Sc (0.1), Se* (5), Sm (0.01), Sn (0.2), Sr (0.1), Ta (0.01), Tb (0.01), Te (0.2), Tl (0.2), Th (0.01), Ti (1), Tm (0.01), U (0.01), V (0.1), W (0.5), Y (0.02), Yb (0.01), Zn (5), Zr (0.5).
Drilling techniques	• Air core drilling was used in this program. Kennedy Drilling utilised a KDA 250 RC rig with Sullair Rotary Screw 1150cfm x 350psi on-board compressor with an Air Research 1400cfm x 900psi booster. All air core drilling employed the use of a blade bit nominal 85mm diameter drill bit. • RC drilling was used in this program. Kennedy Drilling utilised a KDA 250 RC rig with Sullair Rotary Screw 1150cfm x 350psi on-board compressor with an Air Research 1400cfm x 900psi booster. All RC drilling employed the use of a face sampling hammer and a nominal 135mm diameter drill bit.
Drill sample recovery	• All air core and RC 1m samples are logged for drilling recovery by a visual estimate and this information is recorded and stored in the drilling database. Sample loss or gain is reviewed on an ongoing basis in the field and addressed in consultation with the drillers to ensure the best representative sample is collected. • Air core and RC samples are visually logged for moisture content, sample recovery and contamination. The RC drill system utilises a face sampling hammer which is industry best practice, and the contractor aims to maximise recovery at all times. RC holes are drilled dry whenever practicable to maximise sample recovery. • No study of sample recovery vs grade has been conducted as this is a maiden drilling program. The drilling contractor uses standard industry drilling techniques to ensure minimal loss of any size fraction.
Logging	• All air core samples are geologically logged to record weathering, regolith, rock type, alteration, mineralisation, shearing/foliation, and any other features that are present. • All RC samples are geologically logged to record weathering, regolith, rock type, alteration, mineralisation, shearing/foliation, and any other features that are present. • Where required, the logging records the abundance of specific minerals or the amount of alteration (including weathering) using defined ranges. • The entire length (100%) of each RC hole is logged in 1m intervals. Where no sample is returned due to voids or loss of sample it is recorded in the log and the sampling sheet.
Sub-sampling techniques and sample preparation	• All RC samples are put through a riffle splitter and the sample is collected in a unique pre-numbered calico sample bag. The moisture content of each sample is recorded in the database. The drilling method is designed to maximise sample recovery and representative splitting of samples. The drilling method utilises high pressure air and boosters where required to keep water out of the hole when possible to maintain a dry sample. • The sample preparation technique for all samples follows industry best practice, by an accredited laboratory. The techniques and practices are appropriate for the type and style of mineralisation. The RC samples are sorted, oven dried and the entire sample pulverised in a one stage process to 85% passing 75µm. The bulk pulverised sample is then bagged and approximately 200g extracted by spatula to a numbered paper bag that is used for the analysis. • RC samples submitted to the laboratory are sorted and reconciled against the submission documents. In initial drilling programs, YEV does not insert blanks; however, standards are

Criteria	Commentary
	inserted into the sample stream at a frequency of 1 standard in every 25 samples. The laboratory uses its own internal standards of two duplicates, two replicates, two standards and one blank per 50 assays. The laboratory also uses barren flushes on the pulveriser. • Field duplicate samples were not collected during this initial drilling campaign. • The sample sizes are standard industry practice sample size collected under standard industry conditions and by standard methods and are appropriate for the type, style and thickness of mineralisation which might be encountered at this project.
Quality of assay data and laboratory tests	• The assay method is designed to measure total gold and multielement concentrations in the sample. The laboratory procedures are best industry practice and are appropriate for the testing of the style of gold and base metal mineralisation being explored. The technique involves using a 40g sample charge for gold, platinum and palladium by fire assay. Silver is used as secondary collector, Au, Pt, Pd determined with ICP quantification. Nature of the sample and/or lower sample weights may compromise detection limits. Detection limits in ppb. Multielement analysis is completed by either XRF or by laser ablation ICPMS on a fused bead for a total of 60 elements. • Downhole geophysical tools were not used in this program. • The laboratory is accredited and uses its own certified reference material. The laboratory has two duplicates, two replicates, one standard and one blank per 50 assays. YEV submitted standard samples every 25th sample but did not submit additional blanks and duplicates for this program.
Verification of sampling and assaying	• The holes were logged by an independent geological contractor and the sampling, logging, drilling conditions and RC chips are reviewed. YEV Exploration Manager verifies the field sampling and logging regime and the correlation of mineralised zones with assay results and lithology. • No twinned drill holes were drilled in this campaign. • Primary data is sent from the field to YEV Principal Geoscientist – Data & Information Management who imports the data into the industry accepted DataShed database software. Assay results are merged when received electronically from the laboratory. • No adjustments or calibrations were made to any assay data used in this report.
Location of data points	• All drill holes have their collar location recorded from a handheld GPS unit. • No downhole surveys were undertaken in air core or RC drilling. Dip and azimuths reported are as per set up on surface. • All drill hole collars are MGA94, Zone 50 grid system. • The topographic data used (drill collar RL) was obtained from handheld GPS and is adequate for the reporting of initial exploration results.
Data spacing and distribution	• The drill spacing was variable to test target rationale (i.e. predicted mineralised cells from DPT combined with geochemical surface sampling and interpretations). • This report is for the reporting of exploration results derived from a first pass drilling program. The drill spacing, spatial distribution and quality of assay results are sufficient to support quotation of exploration results and detect any indication of mineralisation. The data is not intended to be used to define mineral resources. • Compositing has been utilised in all drill holes where 4m composite samples were collected by spear sampling of individual 1m sample piles.
Orientation of data in relation to geological structure	• 100 air core drill holes were drilled -600 to 270 azimuth to test the weathered portion of an interpreted geological sequence interpreted to dip steeply to east and strike north south. Geophysical interpretations support the drilling direction and sampling method. • 16 RC drill holes were drilled -600 to 270 azimuth to test the weathered and primary (unweathered) portions of interpreted geological sequence interpreted to dip steeply to east and strike north south. Geophysical interpretations support the drilling direction and sampling method. • No drilling orientation and sampling bias has been recognised at this time.

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Criteria	Commentary
Sample security	• RC samples are transported from the field by YEV personnel directly to the Bureau Veritas laboratory in Perth. The laboratory then checks the physically received samples against a YEV generated sample submission list and reports back any discrepancies.
Audits or reviews	• No external or third-party audits or reviews have been completed.

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SECTION 2: REPORTING OF EXPLORATION RESULTS

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

Criteria	Commentary
Mineral tenement and land tenure status	1. The results reported in this announcement are on granted Exploration Licence E58/525 held by Mark Selga. YEV is earning 85% of the tenement through a Joint Venture earn-in agreement. • The tenement is believed to be in good standing. There are no known impediments to obtaining a license to operate, other than those set out by statutory requirements which have not yet been applied for.
Exploration done by other parties	2. Exploration by other parties has been reviewed and is used as a guide to YEV's exploration activities. Previous parties have completed soil geochemical surveys, limited RAB or air core drilling, RC drilling and geophysical data collection and interpretation. Historical RC drilling Anomalous mineralisation is reported to have been intersected in RC drilling completed in 2008 by Mount Magnet South NL. Intercepts, to be validated included 16m @ 1.65g/t Au from surface in 08ANZRC001, 4m @ 2.3g/t Au in 08ANZRC006 (33-37m), 4m @ 0.86g/t Au in 08ANZRC002 (12-16m) and 1m @ 0.52g/t Au in 08ANZRC004 (53-54m).
Geology	3. Mount Magnet North is prospective for orogenic gold and Intrusion-related style Archaean gold mineralisation. There are no historical workings within the area of this drilling campaign.
Drill hole information	4. The drill holes reported in this announcement have the following parameters applied. All drill holes completed, including holes with no significant gold intersections, are reported in this announcement. 5. Easting and northing are in MGA94 Zone 50. 6. RL is AHD. 7. Dip is the inclination of the hole from the horizontal (i.e. a vertically down drilled hole from the surface is -90°). Azimuth is reported in magnetic degrees as the direction toward which the hole is drilled. MGA94 and magnetic degrees vary by approximately 1° in this project area. 8. Down hole length of the hole is the distance from the surface to the end of the hole as measured along the drill trace. Interception depth is the distance down the hole as measured along the drill trace. Intersection width is the downhole distance of an intersection as measured along the drill trace. 9. Hole length is the distance from the surface to the end of the hole as measured along the drill trace. 10. No results have been excluded from this report.
Data aggregation methods	11. No high-grade cuts have been applied to assay results. RC assay results are distance weighted using 1m for each assay. • Intersections are reported as anomalous if the interval is at least 4m wide at a grade greater than the Mean plus twice the Standard Deviation for a selection of elements. • No metal equivalent reporting is used or applied.
Relationship between mineralisation widths and intercept lengths	12. The intersection width is measured down the hole trace; it may not represent the true width. • The geometry of any mineralisation is not known at this stage.

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Criteria	Commentary
	• All drill results within this announcement are downhole intervals only.
Diagrams	13. A drill hole location plan is contained within this announcement.
Balanced reporting	14. All drill holes completed are included in the results Table 1a and Table 1b in the announcement.
Other substantive exploration data	15. Reference to other relevant exploration data is contained in the announcement.
Further work	16. Future exploration is dependent on review of the current drilling results. • Future drilling is warranted but programs have not been designed or scheduled at this stage.

End of Table 1

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ABOUT SENSORE

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

SensOre owns SensOre Yilgarn Ventures (SYV) (100%), Pilbara Exploration Ventures (100%) and has a 60% interest in Yilgarn Exploration Ventures (YEV) (40% DGO Gold (ASX: DGO)) which holds more than 600km² in the Yilgarn Craton, Western Australia. SYV and YEV tenements have been identified using a data cube containing over 2,500 data layers and +24 billion discrete data points.

YEV and SYV are well funded, with drilling initiated in 2020 and continuing in 2021. YEV holdings include the North Darlot Joint Venture near Red Mining's (ASX: RED) Darlot exploration area and the Desdemona North Earn-in with Kin Mining NL (ASX: KIN). YEV may earn 75% in Desdemona North by funding $3.5 million in expenditure.

SYV holds a number of prospects including Auckland Well, 8 Mile Well and Mogul Well.

SensOre's DPT technology has been developed over many years and involves the application of new computer assisted statistical approaches and ML techniques across the workflow of mineral exploration. The workflow includes data acquisition, data processing, ML training, ML prediction and analysis through DPT. SensOre has acquired numerous data sets and used these to generate mineral system targets. Targets have been analysed and vetted by SensOre's experienced exploration geoscientists. Publicly available data in the form of geophysics, surface geochemical, drilling and geological layers and derivatives have been compiled into a massive data cube covering much of Western Australia. SensOre believes that the combination of big data and ML techniques will provide the next generation of exploration discovery.

COMPETENT PERSON'S STATEMENT

The information in this announcement that relates to Exploration Results and Mineral Resources is based on information compiled by Robbie Rowe, a Competent Person who is a Member of The Australasian Institute of Mining and Metallurgy (AusIMM) and is a Registered Professional Geoscientist in the field of Mineral Exploration with the AIG. Mr Rowe is a fulltime employee and Chief Operating Officer of SensOre. Mr Rowe has sufficient experience that is relevant to the style of mineralisation and type of deposit under consideration and to the activity being undertaken to qualify as a Competent Person as defined in the 2012 Edition of the 'Australasian Code for Reporting of Exploration Results, Mineral Resources and Ore Reserves'. Mr Rowe consents to the inclusion in the report of the matters based on his information in the form and context in which it appears.

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