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ASX ANNOUNCEMENT
By e-lodgement
4th May 2021

Hits of 23m @ 1.33g/t Au & 18m @ 1.39g/t Au extend Duchess gold deposit



Highlights:

- Assay results in **step-out RC drilling** at the **Duchess** gold deposit, part of the Lake Rebecca Gold Project approximately 145km east of Kalgoorlie in Western Australia, define **open southward extension** with **18m @ 1.39g/t Au** in **RCLR0747** and **23m @ 1.33g/t Au** in **RCLR0748**
- **Follow-up drilling completed and results awaited**
- **Exploration drillhole 1.3km NW of Duchess** confirms new bedrock gold mineralisation under auger anomalism, with **4m @ 1.60g/t Au** in **RCLR0743**. Target is undrilled and open to strike
- **Infill drilling** at north part of the **Rebecca** deposit outlines mineralised structures with **7m @ 4.29g/t Au** in **RCLR0756**, **5m @ 6.33g/t Au** in **RCLR0755** and **7m @ 2.55g/t Au** and **12m @ 1.04g/t Au*** in **RCLR0750**. Hits confirm potential to add Mineral Resources in this area
- **Exploration drilling** along east side of **Rebecca** deposit hits **5m @ 3.10g/t Au*** in **RCLR0765** and **9m @ 2.13g/t Au** in **RCLR0775**, drilling in this area is ongoing
- Results demonstrate clear potential to build on recently reported combined in-pit Mineral Resource estimate (MRE) of **29.1 Million tonnes at 1.2g/t Au for 1.105 Million ounces**[1] of gold, **74%** of which is at **Indicated** status
- Assay results pending for a further 27 RC drill-holes completed and delivered to the lab.
- Drilling continues, working through various exploration and resource definition targets.

*intercept contains one or more composite sample that will now be resampled at 1m intervals.

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Duchess RC Drilling

The **195,000oz Duchess** deposit[1] sits 4km south of the Company's main Rebecca discovery (Figure 1) and presents excellent potential for supplemental feed to any future mining operation. The deposit comprises several west-dipping mineralised structures with Mineral Resources reported within an optimised pit shell some 900m long and up to 800m wide (Figure 2).

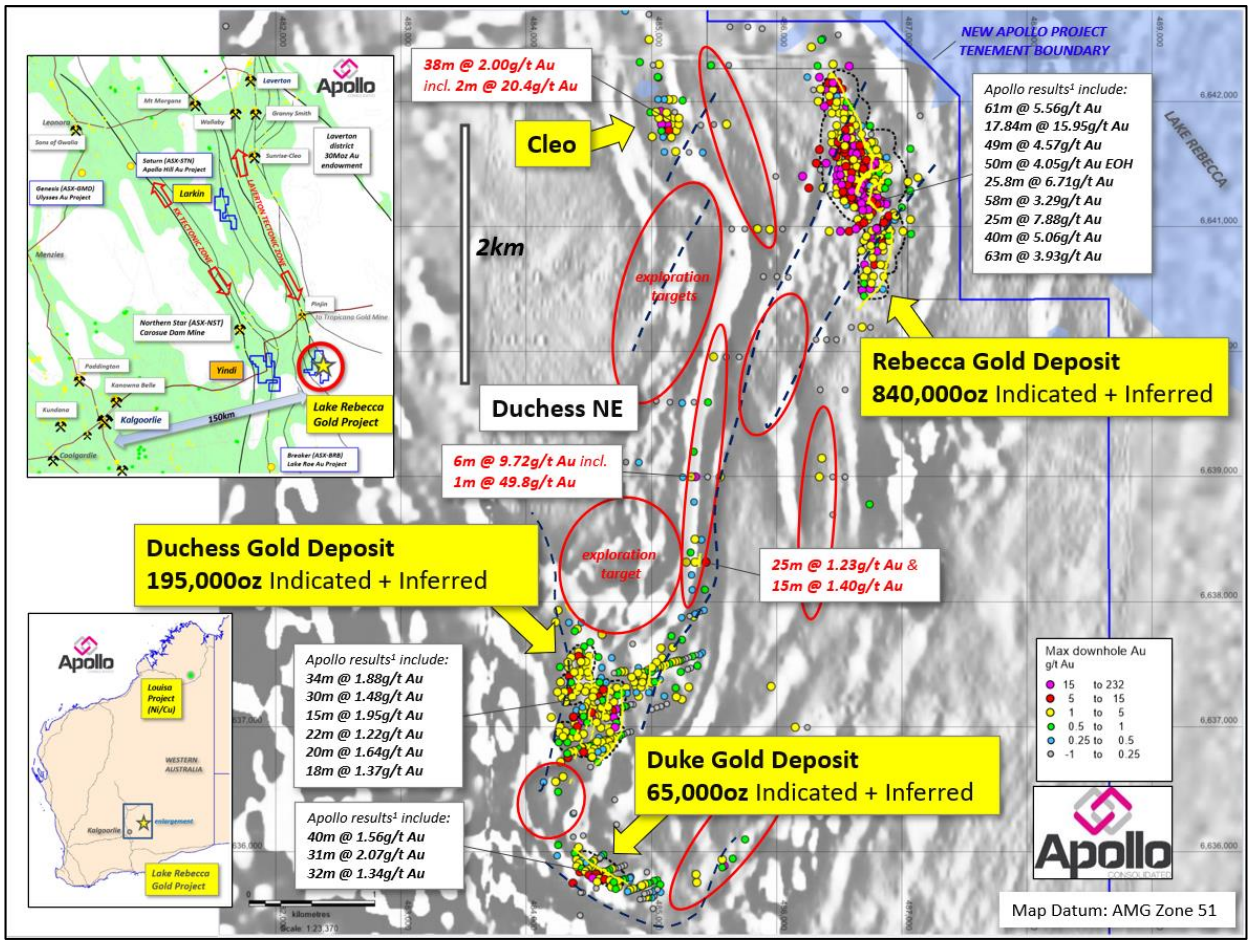


*Figure 1. Regional Location of **Lake Rebecca Gold Project** (LHS) and location of **Rebecca**, **Duchess** and **Duke** gold deposits on aeromagnetic imagery (RHS), showing all RC and/or diamond drill collars[1,2], colour-coded for peak downhole gold values and outline of optimised pit shells. Refer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

RC drilling on a step-out traverse south of the pit shell boundary (Figure 2) has shown that a strongly mineralised structure remains open southward, with RCLR0747 hitting **18m @ 1.39g/t Au** and RCLR0748 intersecting **23m @ 1.33g/t Au** approximately 80m down-dip. The intercepts correspond to increased disseminated sulphides and define a **west-dipping structure of 15-20m true width** (Figure 3).

The results demonstrate the potential for resource growth around the margins of the Duchess deposit, and it is pleasing to locate mineralisation in the first follow-up work conducted since updating the MRE.

Several follow-up drillholes have been drilled on sections south of this point, with assay results yet to be returned from the laboratory.

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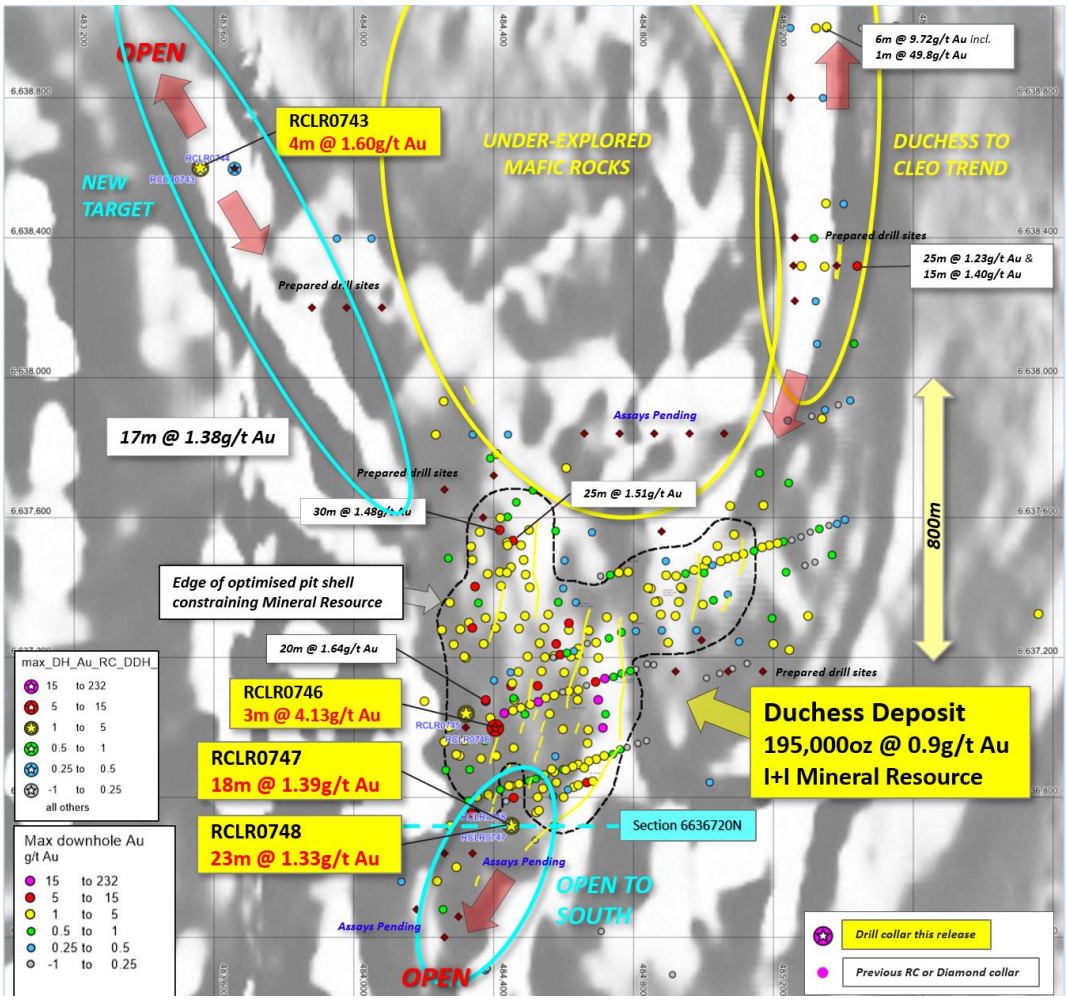


*Figure 2. Area around **Duchess** deposit showing airborne magnetic imagery, boundary of the April 2021 optimised pit shell and all RC and/or diamond drill collars colour coded for peak downhole Au. New drillholes are marked as stars and significant intercepts labelled in yellow. Planned and/or completed drill sites with assays pending are shown as diamonds. *Refer to legend for peak downhole grades and Note 1 for prior ASX: AOP reporting.*

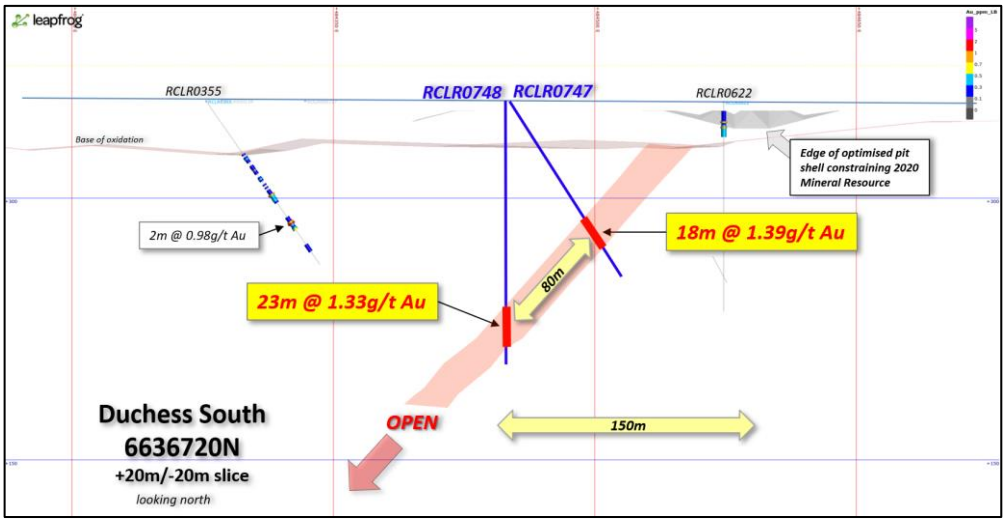


*Figure 3. **Duchess** 6636720N cross section looking north showing RC and/or diamond drill strings colour coded for downhole gold values, Mineral Resource blocks & optimised $A2,250 pit shell. Significant gold intercepts labelled. *Refer to legend for downhole and block grades and Note 1 for prior ASX: AOP reporting.*

First exploration drilling in an area 1.3km NW of Duchess has also returned a promising intercept, with **4m @ 1.60g/t Au** from 46m in RCLR0743. Mineralisation reports to a zone of sulphides and alteration and has confirmed that gold anomalism in historical auger sampling has a local bedrock source.

The Target is coincident with a linear magnetic anomaly that is undrilled and open to strike. Follow-up exploration drilling will be carried out along this >1km long structural target.

Rebecca RC Drilling

Ongoing drilling at the **840,000oz Rebecca** deposit[1] has initially focussed on resource definition work in the northern part of the mineralised system (Figure 4), where gold mineralisation *within* the optimised Rebecca pit shell was not yet drilled to a density that allowed resource classification.

Four sections of infill drilling (14 RC holes) have added confidence to geological interpretation and further defined mineralised structures, with intercepts such as **7m @ 4.29g/t Au** from 55m in RCLR0756, **5m @ 6.33g/t Au** from 15m in RCLR0755, and **7m @ 2.55g/t Au** from 93m and **12m @ 1.04g/t Au*** from 73m in RCLR0750.

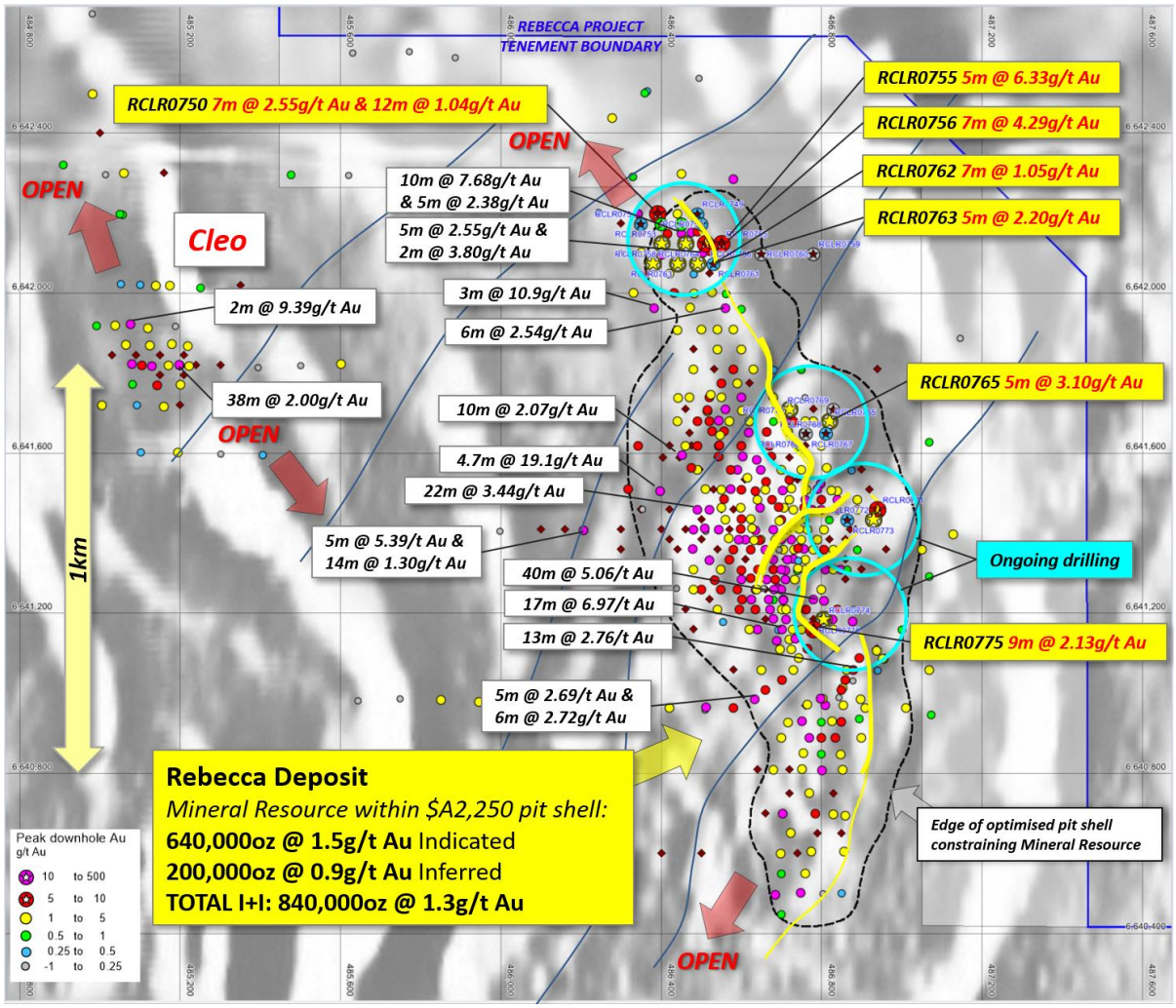


*Figure 4. Rebecca deposit and Cleo discovery showing airborne magnetic imagery, boundary of the April 2021 optimised pit shell and all RC and/or diamond drill collars colour coded for peak downhole Au. New drillholes are marked as stars and significant intercepts labelled in yellow. Planned and/or completed drill sites with assays pending are shown as diamonds. *Refer to Note 1 for prior ASX: AOP reporting.*

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The intercepts are likely to add to subsequent Rebecca resource estimations and provide important near-surface mineralisation for any future mine planning purposes.

Exploration drilling is also underway along the 'footwall' (east side) of the Rebecca deposit, where only limited exploration had previously been carried out (Figure 4). Apollo's drilling has identified several locations where mineralised structures are interpreted to splay into 'footwall' geology, and the current work is testing those areas.

Initial drilling has returned hits such as **5m @ 3.10g/t Au*** from 80m in RCLR0765, **9m @ 2.13g/t Au** from 193m in RCLR0775, and 10m @ 0.86g/t Au* and 10m @ 0.76g/t Au* in an anomalous zone of **35m @ 0.62g/t Au** from 160m in RCLR0774.

Ongoing Exploration Drilling

Exploration drilling is continuing, focussing on targets that may provide high-value shallow mineralisation including footwall targets at the Rebecca deposit, additional resource definition drilling of 'unclassified' in-pit Rebecca mineralisation, as well as infill drilling at Cleo to bring this discovery toward Resource status. A series of regional structural targets will also be tested with exploratory drilling.

An initial approved drilling program of more than 25,000m will be extended as required as drilling progresses.

All drillhole details and significant intercepts in this release are presented in Table 1.

Assay results are pending for a further 27 RC holes and results will be reported as they come to hand.

Ongoing Technical Activity

Apollo has stepped-up technical evaluation work following the recent MRE update. Technical works will run separately and simultaneously to the exploration drilling activities and are being commissioned to allow an engineering review of a range of options for the project and then inform an appropriate mining study.

Environmental, geotechnical, hydrological and metallurgical activities are planned in the coming months.

The Company remains in an excellent financial position to continue the ongoing exploration and technical work at Lake Rebecca, with $37.2M in consolidated cash as of 20th April 2020.

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.

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Hole	Prospect	AMG E	AMG N	Dip	Azimuth	EOH Depth	Intercept	From
RCLR0743	Duchess NW	483560	6638600	-55	90	119	4m @ 1.60g/t Au	46
RCLR0744	Duchess NW	483660	6638600	-55	90	119	NSA	
RCLR0745	Duchess	484320	6637040	-65	90	179	1m @ 1.22g/t Au	29
							2m @ 0.79g/t Au	71
RCLR0746	Duchess	484404	6637000	-80	90	198	**3m @ 4.13g/t Au**	25
							3m @ 0.59g/t Au	55
							1m @ 1.46g/t Au	132
							1m @ 2.76g/t Au	139
							3m @ 0.77g/t Au	147
							1m @ 2.41g/t Au	160
RCLR0747	Duchess South	484450	6636720	-55	90	119	**18m @ 1.39g/t Au**	79
RCLR0748	Duchess South	484450	6636720	-90	0	150	2m @ 0.67g/t Au	85
							2m @ 0.86g/t Au	110
							23m @ 1.33g/t Au	114
RCLR0749	Rebecca North	486490	6642200	-55	90	80	NSA	
RCLR0750	Rebecca North	486390	6642200	-55	90	120	5m @ 0.54g/t Au*	60
							12m @ 1.04g/t Au*	73
							7m @ 2.55g/t Au	93
RCLR0751	Rebecca North	486500	6642175	-55	90	80	NSA	
RCLR0752	Rebecca North	486450	6642175	-55	90	100	NSA	
RCLR0753	Rebecca North	486400	6642175	-55	90	131	5m @ 0.60g/t Au*	60
RCLR0754	Rebecca North	486350	6642175	-55	90	159	NSA	
RCLR0755	Rebecca North	486550	6642125	-55	90	59	**5m @ 6.33g/t Au***	15
RCLR0756	Rebecca North	486510	6642125	-55	90	77	**7m @ 4.29g/t Au**	55
RCLR0757	Rebecca North	486460	6642125	-55	90	119	5m @ 1.10g/t Au*	75
RCLR0758	Rebecca North	486400	6642125	-55	90	167	2m @ 1.52g/t Au	113
							5m @ 0.84g/t Au	119
RCLR0759	Rebecca footwall	486780	6642100	-55	90	137	NSA	
RCLR0760	Rebecca footwall	486650	6642100	-55	90	137	NSA	
RCLR0761	Rebecca North	486530	6642075	-55	90	70	NSA	
RCLR0762	Rebecca North	486490	6642075	-55	90	100	7m @ 1.05g/t Au	58
RCLR0763	Rebecca North	486440	6642075	-55	90	130	**5m @ 2.20g/t Au***	30
							7m @ 1.08g/t Au	90
RCLR0764	Rebecca North	486380	6642075	-55	90	167	2m @ 1.06g/t Au	119
							3m @ 1.28g/t Au	139
							5m @ 0.50g/t Au*	160
RCLR0765	Rebecca footwall	486820	6641680	-55	90	102	**5m @ 3.10g/t Au***	80
RCLR0766	Rebecca footwall	486760	6641650	90	0	168	NSA	
RCLR0767	Rebecca footwall	486762	6641650	-55	90	11	Abandoned 11m	
RCLR0768	Rebecca footwall	486812	6641650	-55	90	96	NSA	
RCLR0769	Rebecca footwall	486830	6641710	-55	90	100	NSA	
RCLR0770	Rebecca footwall	486720	6641710	-55	90	179	5m @ 0.89g/t Au*	40
							5m @ 1.89g/t Au*	55
RCLR0771	Rebecca footwall	486940	6641460	-55	90	90	1m @ 7.75g/t Au	58
							4m @ 0.64g/t Au	78
RCLR0772	Rebecca footwall	486930	6641435	-55	90	137	5m @ 0.99g/t Au	70
RCLR0773	Rebecca footwall	486865	6641435	-55	90	197	NSA	
RCLR0774	Rebecca footwall	486805	6641185	-65	100	239	10m @ 0.86g/t Au*	160
							1m @ 1.44g/t Au	173
							2m @ 1.34g/t Au	177
							10m @ 0.76g/t Au*	185

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							in anom. 35m @ 0.62g/t Au	160
RCLR0775	Rebecca footwall	486780	6641160	-70	90	245	4m @ 1.27g/t Au	115
							2m @ 0.96g/t Au	153
							2m @ 0.77g/t Au	169
							2m @ 0.78g/t Au	181
							3m @ 1.34g/t Au	185
							9m @ 2.13g/t Au	193

*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.*

Notes:

1. *For details of the Rebecca project Mineral Resource estimation please refer to ASX: AOP 20th April 2021 'Significant increase in Indicated Resources takes Rebecca Gold Project to technical studies & spurs accelerated drilling'. 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:*

1. Indicated				**Inferred**			**Indicated & Inferred**		
Deposit	*Tonnes*	*Grade g/t*	*Ounces*	*Tonnes*	*Grade g/t*	*Ounces*	*Tonnes*	*Grade g/t*	*Ounces*
Rebecca	**13,600,000**	**1.5**	**640,000**	**6,800,000**	**0.9**	**200,000**	**20,400,000**	**1.3**	**840,000**
Duchess	**4,150,000**	**0.9**	**125,000**	**2,700,000**	**0.8**	**75,000**	**6,850,000**	**0.9**	**195,000**
Duke	**1,450,000**	**1.1**	**55,000**	**400,000**	**1.1**	**15,000**	**1,900,000**	**1.1**	**65,000**
Total	**19,200,000**	**1.3**	**815,000**	**9,900,000**	**0.9**	**290,000**			
Total Indicated & Inferred Mineral Resource							**29,100,000**	**1.2**	**1,105,000**

*Table 2. **Lake Rebecca Gold Project** Mineral Resources as of April 2021. Notes: The Mineral Resources are reported at a lower cut-off grade of 0.5 g/t Au and are constrained within A$2,250/oz optimised pit shells based on mining parameters and operating costs typical for Australian open pit extraction of deposits of similar scale and geology. All numbers are rounded to reflect appropriate levels of confidence. Apparent differences in totals may occur due to rounding.*

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, 3rd November 2020, 7th December 2020, 12th January 2021, 2nd February 2021 and 15th February 2021.*

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

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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.

The information contained in this announcement that relates to Mineral Resource estimates for the Rebecca, Duchess and Duke gold deposits is based on information compiled by Mr. Brian Wolfe, an independent consultant to Apollo Consolidated Limited, and a Member of the AIG. Mr. Wolfe has sufficient experience which is relevant to the style of mineralisation and type of deposit under consideration and to the activity which he is 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 Reserves'. Mr. Wolfe consents to the inclusion in this announcement 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*	• 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

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
	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.	• Certified Reference Standards inserted every ~40samples, duplicate sample of a split 1m interval, collected at 1 x per RC drill hole • All samples were analysed by 50g Fire Assay technique which is an appropriate technique for this style of mineralisation and reported at a 0.01ppm threshold
Drilling techniques	• *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 Hagstrom Drilling of Perth • 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.*	• 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*	• 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

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Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
	costean, channel, etc) photography. • *The total length and percentage of the relevant intersections logged.*	• All core trays and RC chip trays are photographed for future geological reference
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*	• RC chip samples are 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. • 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 • 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

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Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
	been established.	• A good correlation was observed between visible gold logged and/or percentage of sulphide and gold grades
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.*	• Detailed RC drilling is completed at 25m, 40m & 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 100m 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 introduced a sampling*	• 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

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Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
	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 is 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 increased deformation and silicification. There is a positive relationship between sulphide and gold and

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Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
		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 reported, there should be a clear statement to this effect (eg 'down hole length, true*	• Lithologies and fabrics are interpreted to be close to right angles to the drill holes, dipping at 40-50 degrees west. • The arrangement of main sulphide structures is interpreted to change along strike, and down-dip such that reported mineralised intervals can vary from almost 100% true width to ~40% true width, depending on local changes in the orientation of mineralised lodes • Plunge of mineralisation is considered to be shallowly southwest; and/or steeper to the northwest, additional structural mapping is required to confirm this

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	width not known').	
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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