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ASX ANNOUNCEMENT
By e-lodgement
12th May 2021

Additional high-grade mineralisation to add value to Rebecca deposit



Highlights:

- **Latest drilling** at the **840,000oz**[1] **Rebecca** deposit identifies **new high-grade gold mineralisation** at shallow depths along the eastern edge of the optimised pit shell used to constrain the recent Mineral Resource Estimate (MRE) update[1]

- Strong hits include:

  7m @ 12.15g/t Au* and **15m @ 2.20g/t Au*** in RCLR0795

  23m @ 2.36g/t Au and **10m @ 3.42g/t Au*** in RCLR0791

  20m @ 2.44g/t Au* and **5m @ 2.31g/t Au** in RCLR0790

  10m @ 4.07g/t Au and **7m @ 1.98g/t Au** in RCLR0796

- New hits link and extend mineralisation associated with previous drill intercepts[2] including **6m @ 6.70g/t Au** (RCLR0226) and **7.4m @ 4.70g/t Au** (RCDLR0707). These intercepts were treated as 'unclassified' and not included in the recent MRE

- The continued discovery of new mineralisation within or close to the current MRE will **add valuable near-surface high-grade material** to the current pit constrained **29.1 Million tonnes at 1.2g/t Au for 1.105 Million ounces**[1] of gold

- Drilling continues, with step-out testing around these excellent results and working through a range of exciting exploration targets, including infill drilling at the **Cleo** discovery and initial testing of structural targets that sit under soil cover and along strike from known mineralisation

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

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Rebecca RC Drilling

Ongoing drilling at the **840,000oz**[1] **Rebecca deposit**, part of Apollo's 100%-owned Lake Rebecca Gold Project approximately 145km east of Kalgoorlie in Western Australia, continues to make significant progress, with exploration and resource definition work **finding new gold mineralisation at shallow depths** along the eastern margin of the mineralised system (Figure 1) and upgrading areas where gold mineralisation *within* the optimised Rebecca pit shell was not yet drilled to a density that allowed resource classification.

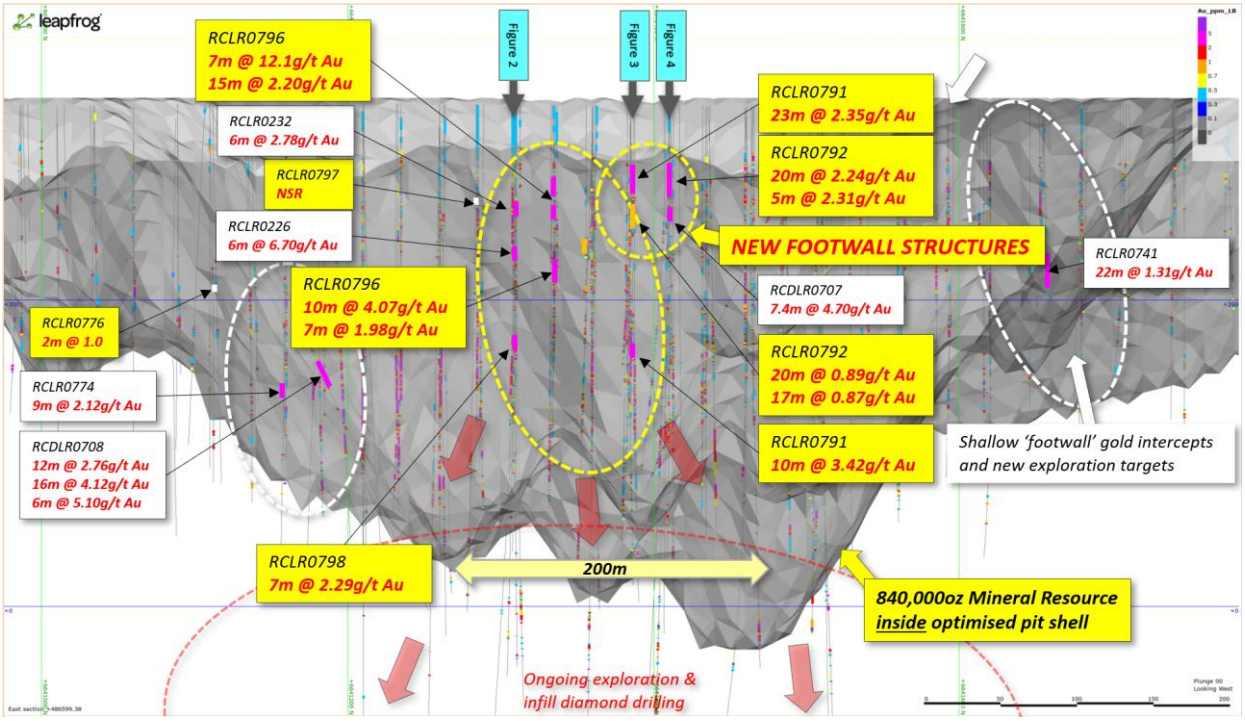


*Figure 1. Long-section view of central Rebecca deposit looking west, showing **new footwall gold structures**, boundary of the April 2021 optimised pit shell & all RC and/or diamond drill holes with downhole Au. Significant new intercepts that pierced the structures are labelled in yellow, previous intercepts in white. * Refer to Notes 1 and 2 for details of previous reporting of all RC and diamond drilling activities.*

Five sections of drilling (nine RC holes) have returned multiple strong intercepts including:

- **7m @ 12.15g/t Au*** from 78m (including **1m @ 24.1g/t Au** from 79m) and **15m @ 2.20g/t Au*** from 50m in RCLR0795
- **23m @ 2.36g/t Au** from 42m and **10m @ 3.42g/t Au*** from 120m in RCLR0791
- **20m @ 2.44g/t Au*** from 55m (including **1m @ 17.5g/t Au** from 61m) and **5m @ 2.31g/t Au** from 45m in RCLR0790
- **10m @ 4.07g/t Au** from 120m and **7m @ 1.98g/t** Au from 134m in RCLR0796.

The new mineralised structures sit in 'footwall' geology, sub-parallel to structures that host the existing Rebecca Mineral Resource[1] and the results link and build geological confidence around existing 'unclassified' 'in-pit' mineralisation that includes previous drill results to **6m @ 6.70g/t Au** (RCLR0226) and **7.4m @ 4.70g/t Au** (RCDLR0707).

*intercept contains one or more composite sample that will now be resampled at 1m intervals.
The geometry of the new structures is shown in cross-section Figures 2, 3 and 4.

Apollo is excited by the opportunities that this set of drilling results bring, with follow-up work now in progress. The intercepts are considered likely to **add valuable near-surface high-grade material** to any subsequent Rebecca MRE and be important contributors to ongoing project technical evaluation.

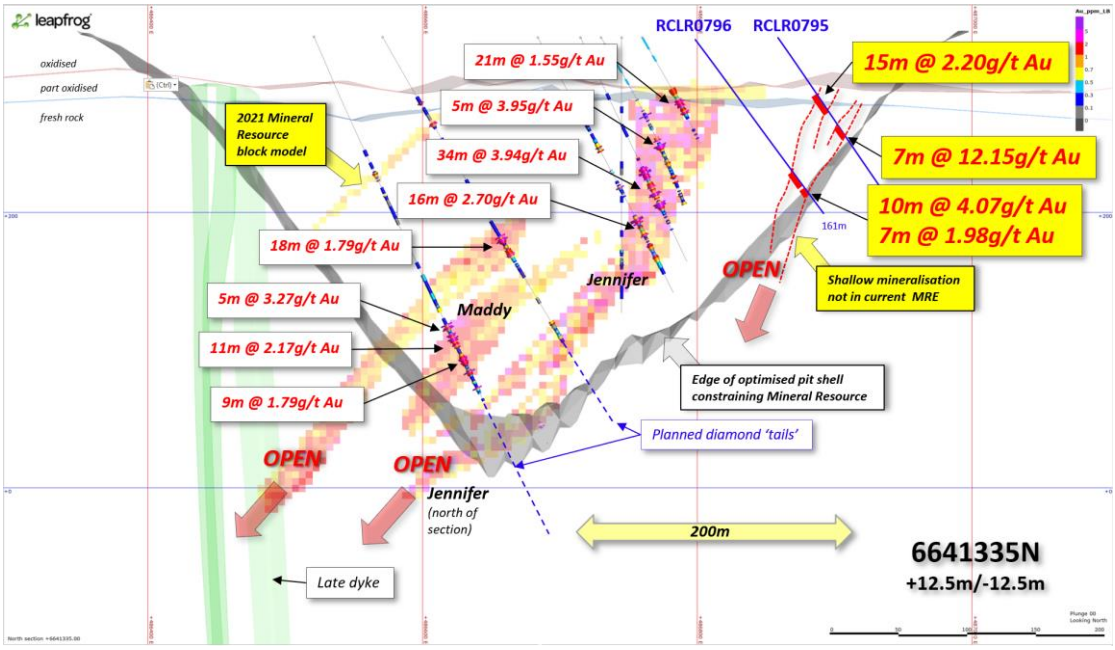


Figure 2. ***Rebecca*** *6641335N cross section looking north showing RC and/or diamond drill strings colour coded for downhole gold values, Mineral Resource blocks & optimised $A2,250 pit shell. Significant gold intercepts labelled, this release in yellow boxes. *Refer to legend for downhole and block grades and Note 2 for prior ASX: AOP reporting.*

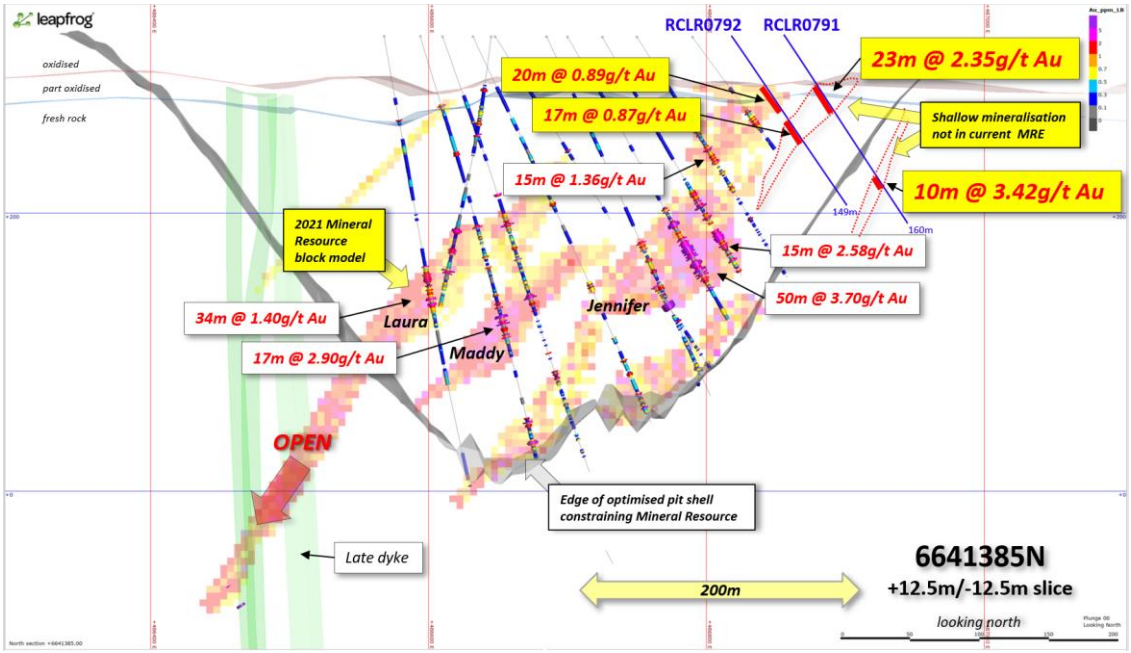


Figure 3. ***Rebecca*** *6641385N cross section looking north showing RC and/or diamond drill strings colour coded for downhole gold values, Mineral Resource blocks & optimised $A2,250 pit shell. Significant gold intercepts labelled, this release in yellow boxes. *Refer to legend for downhole and block grades and Note 2 for prior ASX: AOP reporting.*

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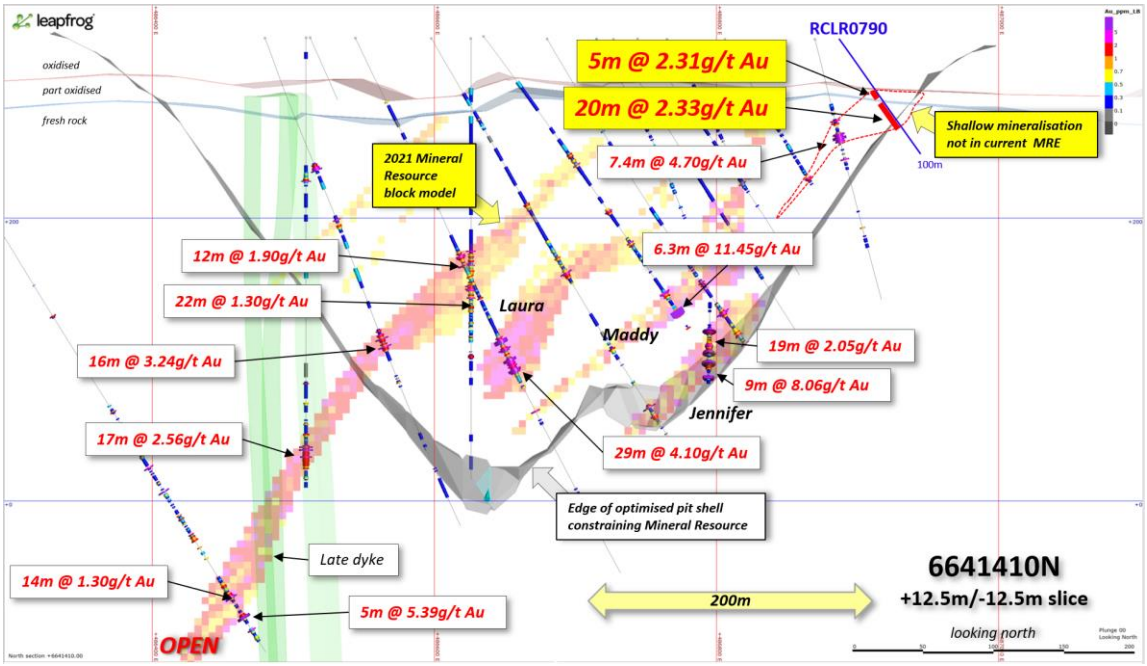


*Figure 4. **Rebecca** 6641410N cross section looking north showing RC and/or diamond drill strings colour coded for downhole gold values, Mineral Resource blocks & optimised $A2,250 pit shell. Significant gold intercepts labelled, this release in yellow boxes. *Refer to legend for downhole and block grades and Note 2 for prior ASX: AOP reporting.*

Other Targets

Ongoing RC exploration drilling in the south Duchess area (6 holes) returned locally mineralised results from zones of disseminated sulphides, while a traverse of exploration holes north of Duchess (5 holes) identified zones of anomalism in mafic rocks, but no significant (>1gram/metre) results.

Areas tested in this drilling update are shown in Figure 5, and all hole details in Table 1.

Ongoing Exploration Drilling

Exploration drilling is continuing, with the current focus on targets that may provide additional near surface high-value mineralisation, including extension of the new footwall structures at the Rebecca deposit.

Infill drilling is also underway at **Cleo** to bring this discovery toward Resource status, and additional resource definition drilling of 'unclassified' and inferred 'in-pit' Rebecca and Duchess mineralisation is set to continue.

A series of compelling regional structural targets (Figure 5) will also continue be tested with initial exploratory drilling.

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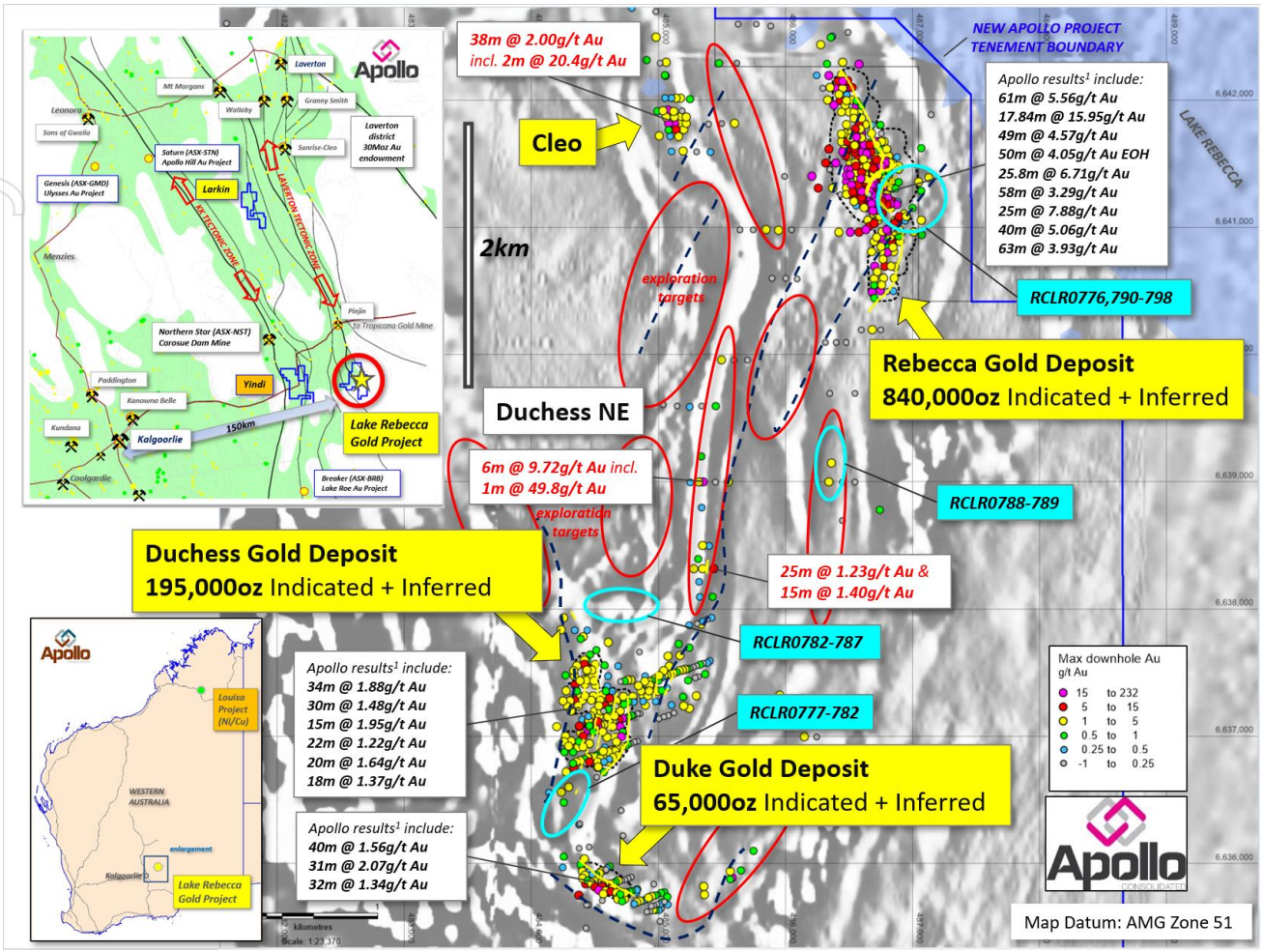


*Figure 5. Regional Location of **Lake Rebecca Gold Project** (LHS) and location of **Rebecca**, **Duchess** and **Duke** gold deposits on aeromagnetic imagery (RHS), showing all RC and/or diamond drill collars[1,2], colour-coded for peak downhole gold values and outline of optimised pit shells. Refer to Notes 1 and 2 for details of previous reporting of all RC and diamond drilling activities.*

Ongoing Technical Activity

As advised in the recent MRE update Apollo has stepped-up technical evaluation work that is running separately and simultaneously to the exploration drilling activities. The works have been 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

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Authorised for release by Nick Castleden, Managing Director.

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Hole	Prospect	AMG E	AMG N	Dip	Azimuth	EOH Depth	Intercept	From
RCLR0776	Rebecca footwall	486940	6641110	-77	270	185	2m @ 1.01g/t Au	137
RCLR0777	Duchess South	484410	6636680	-55	90	119	6m @ 0.71g/t Au	78
							2m @ 0.63g/t Au	87
RCLR0778	Duchess South	484410	6636680	-90	0	149	3m @ 0.69g/t Au	118
							3m @ 0.55g/t Au	127
RCLR0779	Duchess South	484370	6636640	-55	90	134	NSR	
RCLR0780	Duchess South	484240	6636640	-55	90	149	2m @ 0.64g/t Au	66
							4m @ 0.89g/t Au	80
RCLR0781	Duchess South	484180	6636480	-55	90	140	2m @ 1.11g/t Au	73
RCLR0782	Duchess South	484260	6636400	-55	90	119	NSR	
RCLR0783	Exploration	485060	6637840	-55	90	167	NSR	
RCLR0784	Exploration	484960	6637840	-55	90	131	NSR	
RCLR0785	Exploration	484860	6637840	-55	90	135	NSR	
RCLR0786	Exploration	484760	6637840	-55	90	137	NSR	
RCLR0787	Exploration	484660	6637840	-55	90	137	NSR	
RCLR0788	Exploration	486320	6638780	-55	90	137	NSR	
RCLR0789	Exploration	486350	6639340	-55	90	119	NSR	
RCLR0790	Rebecca footwall	486885	6641410	-60	90	100	**5m @ 2.31g/t Au***	45
							20m @ 2.44g/t Au*	55
						incl.	**1m @ 17.5g/t Au**	61
RCLR0791	Rebecca footwall	486860	6641385	-55	90	160	**23m @ 2.36g/t Au**	42
							5m @ 0.65g/t Au*	95
							10m @ 3.42g/t Au*	120
							5m @ 0.69g/t Au*	140
							in anom. 125m @ 0.42g/t Au EOH	35
RCLR0792	Rebecca footwall	486820	6641385	-55	90	149	**20m @ 0.89g/t Au***	45
							17m @ 0.88g/t Au*	73
							4m @ 0.86g/t Au* EOH	145
RCLR0793	Rebecca footwall	486960	6641360	-55	90	150	NSR	
RCLR0794	Rebecca footwall	486890	6641360	-80	270	149	NSR	
RCLR0795	Rebecca footwall	486860	6641335	-55	90	179	**15m @ 2.20g/t Au***	50
							7m @ 12.15g/t Au*	78
						incl.	**1m @ 24.1g/t Au**	79
RCLR0796	Rebecca footwall	486800	6641335	-55	90	161	5m @ 0.60g/t Au*	35
							5m @ 0.62g/t Au*	45
							4m @ 0.88g/t Au	54
							10m @ 4.07g/t Au	120
							7m @ 1.98g/t Au	134
RCLR0797	Rebecca footwall	486860	6641285	-55	90	200	NSR	
RCLR0798	Rebecca footwall	486778	6641310	-55	90	179	15m @ 0.56g/t Au*	40
							7m @ 2.29g/t Au	168

*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 samples 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 1g/t Au top cut.*

Notes:

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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*

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.

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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 commodities or mineralisation types (eg submarine nodules) may warrant disclosure of detailed information.*	• 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
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*	• RC rig supplied by Hagstrom Drilling of Perth • Reverse Circulation drilling, 6m long, 4.5-inch rods & face-sampling hammer

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
	standard tube, depth of diamond tails, face-sampling bit or other type, whether core is oriented and if so, by what method, etc).	
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 costean, channel, etc) photography.* • *The total length and percentage of the relevant intersections logged.*	• Recording of rock type, oxidation, veining, alteration and sample quality carried out for all core collected • Logging is mostly qualitative • Each entire drill hole was logged • While drill core samples are being geologically logged, they will not be at a level of detail to support appropriate Mineral Resource estimation, mining studies and metallurgical studies. • RC samples representing the lithology of each 2m section of the drill hole were collected and stored into chip trays for future geological reference • All core trays and RC chip trays are photographed for future geological reference
Sub-sampling techniques and sample preparation	• *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*	• 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

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Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
	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.*	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.*	• 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 • 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*	• 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

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
	storage (physical and electronic) protocols. • *Discuss any adjustment to assay data.*	• 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 bias, this should be assessed and reported if material.*	• 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
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*	• No external audit or review completed

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Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
	techniques and data.	

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 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*
		• Refer to Table in body of announcement

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	○ *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.*	
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 width not known').*	• Lithologies and fabrics are interpreted to be close to right angles to the drill holes, dipping at 40-50 degrees west. • The arrangement of main sulphide structures is interpreted to change along strike, and down-dip such that reported mineralised intervals can vary from almost 100% true width to ~40% true width, depending on local changes in the orientation of mineralised lodes • Plunge of mineralisation is considered to be shallowly southwest; and/or steeper to the northwest, additional structural mapping is required to confirm this
Diagrams	• *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*	• Refer to Table showing all down-hole mineralised intercepts >0.50g/t Au in the current drill program

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	both low and high grades and/or widths should be practiced to avoid misleading reporting of Exploration Results.	
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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