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ASX ANNOUNCEMENT
By e-lodgement
18th June 2021

Strong gold hits at Cleo and Rebecca



Highlights:

- Further **widespread gold mineralisation** in new Reverse Circulation (RC) drilling at the **Cleo discovery**, located only 1.5km west of the main Rebecca deposit.
- All nine RC holes at Cleo intersected significant shallow gold mineralisation including:
  - **10m @ 3.66g/t Au***, **5m @ 1.25g/t Au*** and **10m @ 0.88g/t Au*** in RCLR0806
  - **5m @ 6.75g/t Au*** and **5m @ 1.59g/t Au*** in RCLR0807
  - **10m @ 1.50g/t Au EOH***, **5m @ 1.84g/t Au*** and **5m @ 1.56g/t Au*** in RCLR0811
  - **10m @ 1.10g/t Au*** in RCLR0808, **10m @ 1.09g/t Au*** in RCLR0802, and **5m @ 3.76g/t Au** and **5m @ 1.34g/t Au*** in RCLR0803
- Intercepts evidence multiple mineralised zones within a **150m wide halo of gold anomalism** that remains open to strike (currently ~300m) and depth. 'Anomalous zones' (calculated at nominal >0.1g/t, and 2g/t Au top cut) include **56m @ 0.88g/t Au EOH** in RCLR0811 and **85m @ 0.44g/t Au** in RCLR0804.
- Immediate follow-up drilling at Cleo to continue to build geological interpretation and expand known mineralised zones into untested areas.
- Ongoing resource definition drilling at the **840,000oz**[1] **Rebecca** deposit continues to find **new shallow gold mineralisation** in under-drilled areas of the optimised pit shell used to constrain the April 2021 Mineral Resource Estimate (MRE) update.[1]
- Latest assay results include **27m @ 2.78g/t Au*** from 55m downhole in RCLR0801; expected to add more near-surface material at a higher grade than the pit constrained Rebecca MRE of **29.1 million tonnes at 1.2g/t Au for 1.105 million ounces**[1] of gold.

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

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

- **Diamond drilling continues**, with the second of six drillholes in progress. Current drilling is designed to deliver important resource definition data within the key mineralised structures at all deposits and provide material for ongoing metallurgical technical work. The diamond rig is then set to test a series of exciting structural targets below the Rebecca MRE.

Cleo Discovery Infill RC

A further nine exploration RC holes were drilled at the **Cleo** discovery which is part of Apollo's 100%-owned Lake Rebecca Gold Project approximately 145km east of Kalgoorlie in Western Australia. The prospect sits 1.5km to the west of the Rebecca deposit (Figure 1) and has strong potential to deliver material to Mineral Resource status.

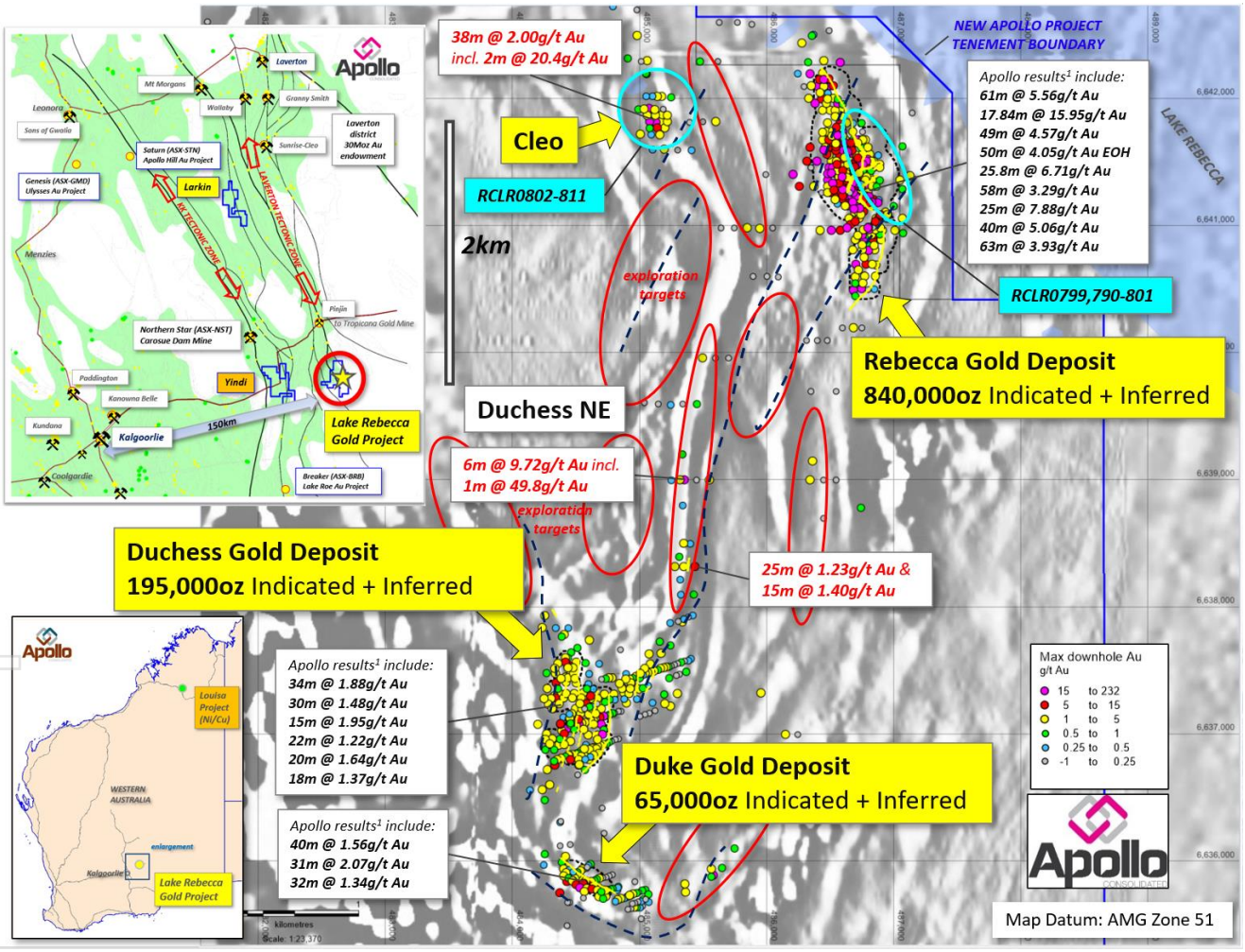


*Figure 1. Regional Location of **Lake Rebecca Gold Project** (LHS) and location of **Rebecca**, **Cleo**, **Duchess** and **Duke** gold deposits on aeromagnetic imagery (RHS), showing areas of drilling outlined in this announcement, and all RC and/or diamond drill collars[1,2] colour-coded for peak 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.*

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Assay results at Cleo continue to locate **multiple mineralised zones surrounded by a significant 'halo' of gold anomalism** (Figures 2 and 3). The drilling shows excellent evidence of a strong mineralised cell that remains lightly explored to strike and depth, and clearly warrants further drilling.

All nine drillholes intersected significant shallow gold mineralisation including:

- **10m @ 3.66g/t Au*** from 95m, **5m @ 1.25g/t Au*** from 75m and **10m @ 0.88g/t Au*** from 45m in RCLR0806
- **5m @ 6.75g/t Au*** from 65m and **5m @ 1.59g/t Au*** from 110m in RCLR0807
- **10m @ 1.50g/t Au EOH*** from 85m, **5m @ 1.84g/t Au*** from 75m and **5m @ 1.56g/t Au*** from 40m in RCLR0811
- **10m @ 1.10g/t Au*** from 50m in RCLR0808, **10m @ 1.09g/t Au*** from 35m in RCLR0802, and **5m @ 3.76g/t Au** from 120m and **5m @ 1.34g/t Au*** from 70m in RCLR0803

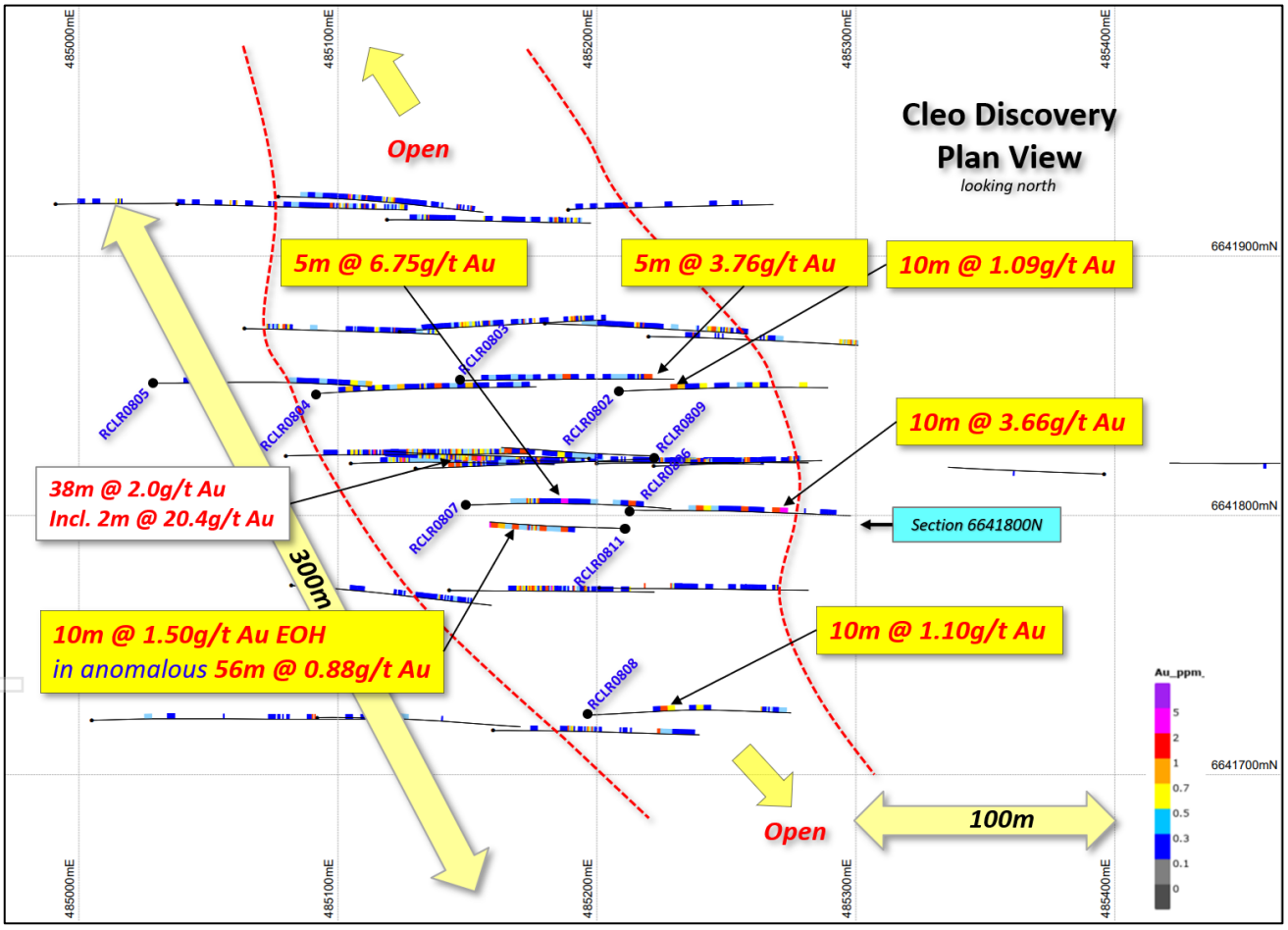


*Figure 2. Plan view of all **Cleo** RC drill traces colour coded for downhole gold grades. Drill collars this release are labelled with selected intercepts in yellow text boxes. Previous intercepts[2] in white boxes. Refer to Notes 1 and 2 for details of previous reporting of all RC and diamond drilling activities.*

Apollo's previous drilling at the discovery has established a mineralised footprint some 150m wide and extending over more than 300m strike including 'anomalous zones' (calculated at nominal >0.1g/t, and 2g/t Au top cut) of **80m @ 0.63g/t Au**, **55m @ 0.65g/t Au**, **115m @ 0.51g/t Au** and **29m @**

0.61g/t Au. Anomalous zones in this set of drilling include **56m @ 0.88g/t Au EOH** from 40m in RCLR0811 and **85m @ 0.44g/t Au** from 20m in RCLR0804.

Mineralisation in fresh rock is hosted by mafic amphibolite, which is different to the granodiorite gneiss host at the Rebecca, Duchess and Duke deposits. This has opened new exploration fronts in mafic rocks elsewhere in under-explored parts of the Project (Figure 1).

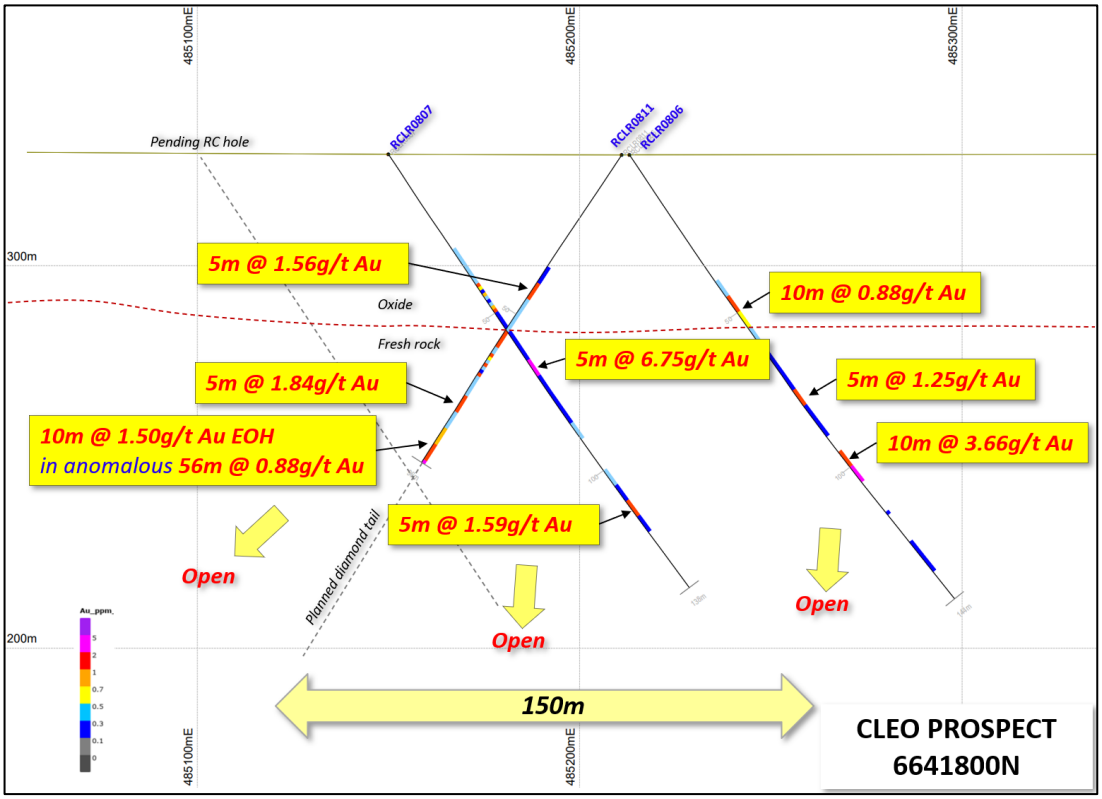


Figure 3. Cross-section view 6641800N Cleo Prospect (looking north) showing intercepts in this release in yellow text boxes. Note widespread mineralisation in anomalous zone more than 150m wide.

Immediate follow-up RC drilling will continue to scope this discovery and expand open mineralised zones into untested areas. Drillholes RCLR0809 and RCLR0811 were drilled as 'pre-collar' holes and will be continued with diamond drill tails. Diamond drilling will confirm the orientation of mineralised structures and is scheduled to start in coming weeks.

Rebecca RC Drilling

Ongoing drilling at the flagship **Rebecca deposit** (Figure 1), continues to make excellent progress, with exploration and resource definition work **finding new gold mineralisation at shallow depths** along the mineralised system, and upgrading areas where gold mineralisation *within* the optimised Rebecca pit shell was not yet drilled to a density that allowed resource classification.

Shallow drilling on section 6641710N to test up-dip and east of the Laura mineralised structure has delivered an excellent **27m @ 2.78g/t Au*** from 55m downhole in RCLR0801. This mineralisation sits outside the Rebecca MRE and is associated with zones of disseminated sulphide and alteration.

This intercept, along with those reported in recent announcements *(ASX: AOP 12th May 2021 'Additional high-grade mineralisation to add value to Rebecca deposit')* is expected to add valuable

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near-surface material at a higher grade than the current pit constrained MRE of **29.1 million tonnes at 1.2g/t Au for 1.105 million ounces**[1] of gold.

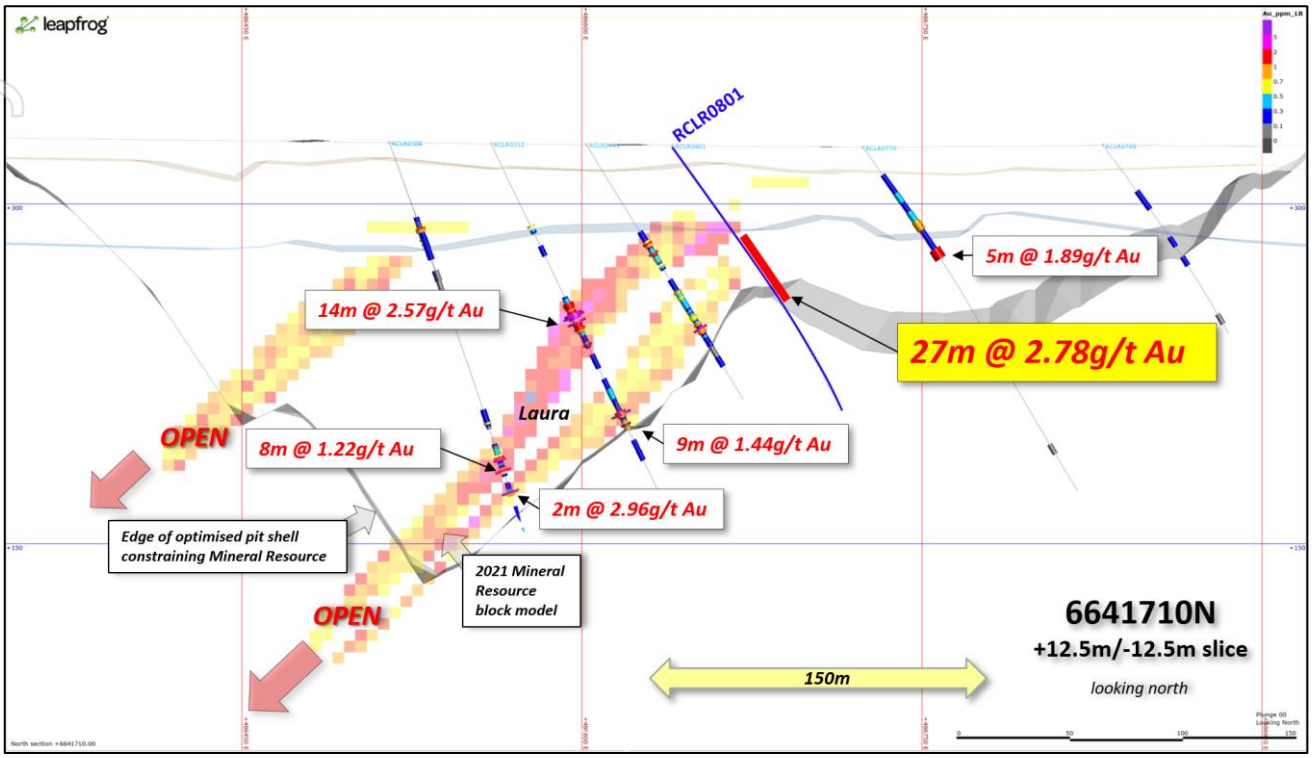


*Figure 4. **Rebecca** 6641710N cross section looking north showing RC and/or diamond drill strings colour coded for downhole gold values, Mineral Resource blocks & optimised $A2,250 pit shell. Significant gold intercepts labelled, this release in yellow boxes. *Refer to legend for downhole and block grades and Note 2 for prior ASX: AOP reporting.*

Ongoing Exploration Drilling

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

Infill and step-out RC drilling will continue at **Cleo** to bring this discovery toward Resource status, as well as resource definition drilling of 'unclassified' and Inferred 'in-pit' Rebecca and Duchess mineralisation. A series of compelling regional structural targets (Figure 1) will also continue be tested with initial exploratory drilling.

Diamond Drilling Progress

Diamond drilling is advancing well, with the second of six drillholes in progress.

Current drilling is designed to deliver important resource definition data within the key mineralised structures at all deposits and provide material for ongoing metallurgical technical work. The rig is currently at Rebecca, and will progress to Cleo, Duchess and Duke as part of the technical work program. It will then begin testing a series of exciting open high-grade structural targets below the Rebecca deposit.

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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.

Hydrological, metallurgical, and permitting activities are underway, and environmental works will continue in the coming weeks.

The Company remains in an **excellent financial position** to continue the ongoing exploration and technical work at Lake Rebecca, with **A$37.2M in consolidated cash** as of 31 March 2021.

For more information on Apollo and its Projects please refer to latest ASX: AOP announcements, and www.apolloconsolidated.com.au

Authorised for release by Nick Castleden, Managing Director.

-ENDS-

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Hole	Prospect	AMG E	AMG N	Dip	Azimuth	EOH Depth	Intercept	From
RCLR0799	Rebecca footwall	486830	6641230	-85	270	240	NSR	
RCLR0800	Rebecca footwall	486856	6641285	-90	0	192	6m @ 0.66g/t Au	174
RCLR0801	Laura	486640	6641710	-55	90	137	5m @ 0.57g/t Au*	25
							27m @ 2.78g/t Au*	55
							7m @ 0.79g/t Au*	88
RCLR0802	Cleo	485210	6641845	-55	90	138	**10m @ 1.09g/t Au***	35
							5m @ 0.56g/t Au*	55
							5m @ 0.54g/t Au*	90
							5m @ 0.64g/t Au*	120
RCLR0803	Cleo	485150	6641845	-55	90	138	5m @ 1.34g/t Au*	70
							5m @ 3.76g/t Au*	120
RCLR0804	Cleo	485090	6641845	-55	90	144	5m @ 0.97g/t Au*	20
							5m @ 0.57g/t Au*	40
							4m @ 0.96g/t Au*	55
							4m @ 0.52g/t Au	70
							5m @ 1.26g/t Au*	80
							5m @ 0.75g/t Au*	100
							in anom. 85m @ 0.44g/t Au	20
RCLR0805	Cleo	485030	6641845	-55	90	144	5m @ 0.69g/t Au*	130
							4m @ 0.72g/t Au* EOH	140
RCLR0806	Cleo	485210	6641800	-55	90	144	10m @ 0.88g/t Au*	45
							5m @ 1.25g/t Au*	75
							10m @ 3.66g/t Au*	95
RCLR0807	Cleo	485150	6641800	-55	90	138	4m @ 0.64g/t Au	41
							2m @ 1.20g/t Au	48
							5m @ 6.75g/t Au*	65
							5m @ 1.59g/t Au*	110
RCLR0808	Cleo	485200	6641720	-55	90	138	**10m @ 1.10g/t Au***	50
							5m @ 0.62g/t Au*	75
RCLR0809	Cleo	485230	6641820	-55	270	102	5m @ 0.53g/t Au*	60
							5m @ 1.35g/t Au*	85
							5m @ 2.34g/t Au*	95
RCLR0810	Exploration	485600	6641820	-55	90	138	NSR	
RCLR0811	Cleo	485207	6641800	-55	270	96	5m @ 1.56g/t Au*	40
							5m @ 1.02g/t Au*	55
							7m @ 0.90g/t Au	62
							5m @ 1.84g/t Au*	75
							10m @ 1.50g/t Au* EOH	85
							in anom. 56m @ 0.88g/t Au EOH	40

*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:

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*

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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, 15th February 2021, 4th May 2021, and 12th May 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 standard tube, depth of diamond tails, face-sampling bit or other type, whether core is oriented*	• RC and diamond rig supplied by Blue Spec drilling of Kalgoorlie • Reverse Circulation drilling, 6m long, 4.5-inch rods & face-sampling hammer

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
	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 technique.* • *Quality control procedures adopted for all sub-sampling stages to*	• 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.

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Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
	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.*	• 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 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.

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Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
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 techniques and data.*	• No external audit or review completed

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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*
	  ○ *down hole length and interception depth*
	  ○ *hole length.*
		• Refer to Table in body of announcement

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Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
	• *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 both low and high grades and/or widths should be practiced to avoid misleading*	• Refer to Table showing all down-hole mineralised intercepts >0.50g/t Au in the current drill program

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
	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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