ASX ANNOUNCEMENT
By e-lodgement
7th July 2021

Drilling success on multiple fronts at Rebecca



Highlights:

- **Significant new gold hits** in new Reverse Circulation (RC) drilling at Apollo's flagship **840,000oz**[1] **Rebecca** gold deposit.

- Step-down drilling opens **new zone of high grade down-plunge exploration potential** in lightly drilled southern part of deposit. Significant results in areas extending beyond the April 2021 Mineral Resource Estimate (MRE) include:
  - **8m @ 7.81g/t Au*** and **7m @ 3.71g/t Au*** in RCLR0820
  - **10m @ 2.54g/t Au*** in RCLR0817
  - **2m @ 13.69g/t Au** in RCLR0827

- Additional drilling into emerging 'footwall' structure **confirms high grades remain open to depth**:
  - **3m @ 10.77g/t Au** and **8m @ 3.15g/t Au** in RCLR0821

- Strong resource definition intercepts **add value** to Rebecca model:
  - **6m @ 9.73g/t Au** and **10m @ 1.13g/t Au*** in RCLR0819
  - **13m @ 1.68g/t Au** in RCLR0818
  - **30m @ 0.96g/t Au*** at shallow depths in RCLR0825
  - **12m @ 1.15g/t Au** at shallow depths in RCLR0823

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

- Ongoing resource definition drilling continues to find **new shallow gold mineralisation** in under-drilled parts of the optimised pit shell used to constrain the MRE of **29.1 million tonnes at 1.2g/t Au for 1.105 million ounces**[1] of gold. Results are expected to add more near-surface material at a higher average grade than the MRE.

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- **RC Drilling continues**, working through a selection of exciting exploration, resource-definition, and step-down targets, including immediate follow-up of open intercepts reported here.

- **Diamond drilling continues**, with the fourth of six metallurgical 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 open structural targets below the Rebecca MRE.

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. Exploration and resource definition work is finding new gold mineralisation in the lightly drilled southern part of the deposit, delivering strong hits along the eastern margin of the mineralised system, and upgrading areas *within* the optimised Rebecca pit shell where gold mineralisation was not yet drilled to a density that allowed resource classification (Figure 1).

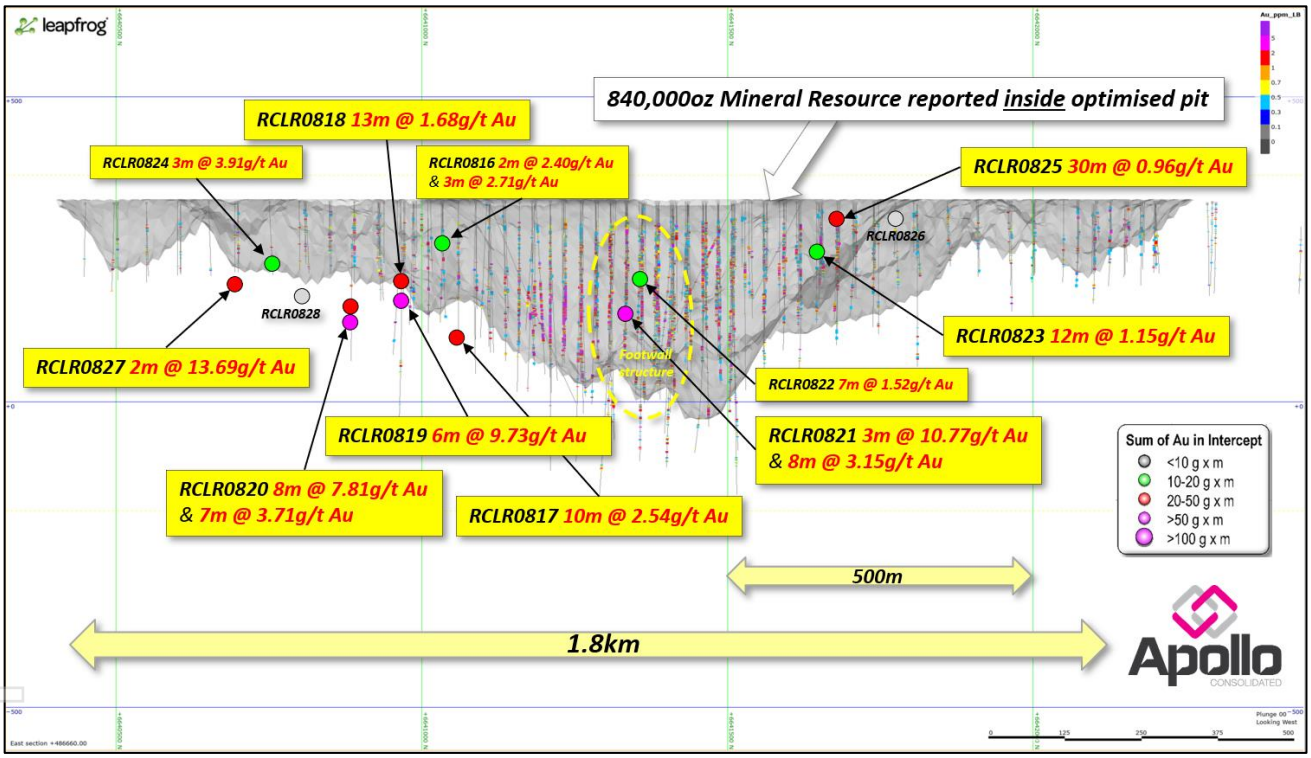


Figure 1. Long-section view of 840,000oz Rebecca deposit ***looking west****, showing* ***all intercepts in this release****, boundary of the April 2021 optimised pit shell & all RC and/or diamond drill holes with downhole Au. Significant new intercepts are labelled in yellow. Yellow dashed zones outline new 'footwall' structures on the eastern edge of the pit shell. Refer to Notes 1 and 2 for details of previous reporting of all RC and diamond drilling activities.*

Step-down drilling along the lightly explored southern part of the deposit has provided several higher-grade intercepts below shallow drilling, suggesting potential for new mineralised structures.

The area immediately south of the steeply dipping high-grade **Jennifer** structure offers exploration opportunity at depth, as evidenced by new intercepts of **7m** @ **3.71g/t Au*** from 185m and **8m** @ **7.81g/t Au*** from 210m in RCLR0820, including 1m @ 32.3g/t Au (~120m down-dip from nearest

intercept) (Figure 2), and **10m @ 2.54g/t Au*** from 260m in RCLR0817 (~140m down dip of nearest intercept) (Figure 3).

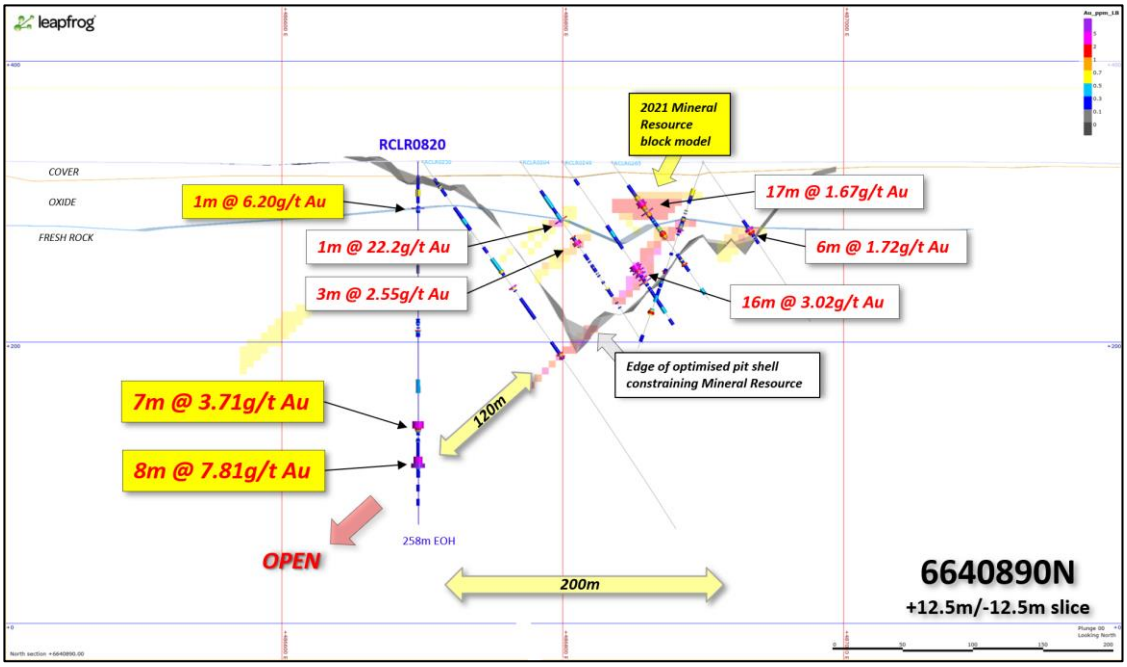


Figure 2. ***Rebecca*** *6640890N cross section* ***looking north*** *showing RC and/or diamond drill strings colour coded for downhole gold values, Mineral Resource blocks and optimised $A2,250 pit shell. Significant gold intercepts labelled, with those announced in this release labelled in yellow boxes. Refer to legend for downhole and block grades and Note 2 for prior ASX: AOP reporting.*

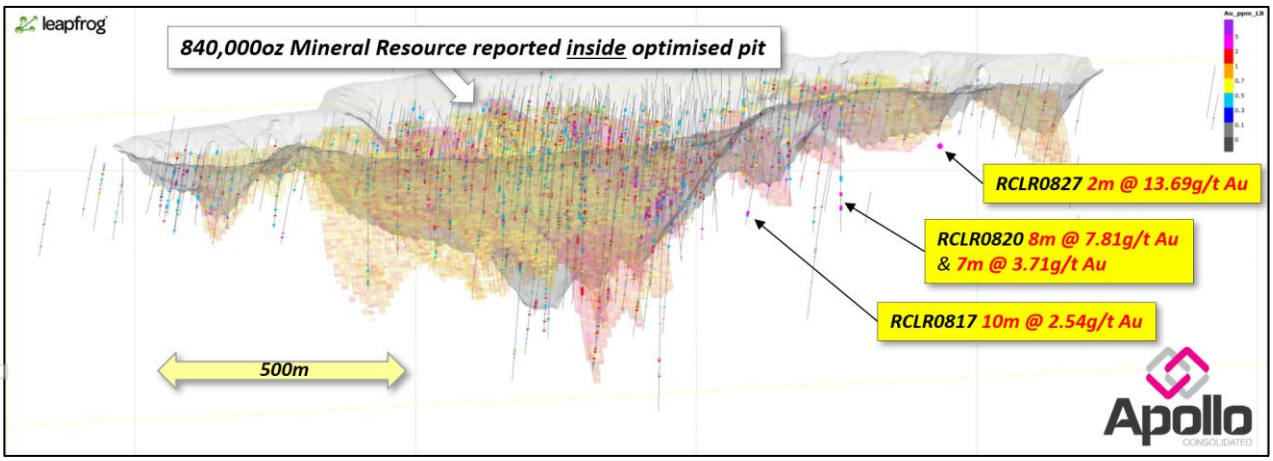


Figure 3. ***Rebecca deposit*** *oblique view* ***looking ESE*** *showing RC and/or diamond drill strings colour coded for downhole gold values, Mineral Resource blocks and optimised $A2,250 pit shell. Significant new step-down gold intercepts labelled, with those announced in this release labelled in yellow boxes. Refer to legend for downhole and block grades and Note 2 for prior ASX: AOP reporting.*

Drillhole RCLR0827 further to the south hit **2m @ 13.69g/t Au** from 167m (Figure 3) (including 1m @ 24.6g/t Au), indicating high-grade structures extend into this area. Follow-up exploration drilling is now underway in these areas.

Additional drilling into new 'footwall' structures located on the eastern side of the Rebecca deposit has demonstrated that high grades remain open at depth on several sections, with a latest intercept of **3m @ 10.77g/t Au** from 181m (including 1m @ 19.3g/t Au) and **8m @ 3.15g/t Au** from 187m in

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RCLR0821 (Figure 4). Exploration drilling will continue to probe the dimensions of this structure, which is expected to add new, higher-grade mineralisation into the next MRE.

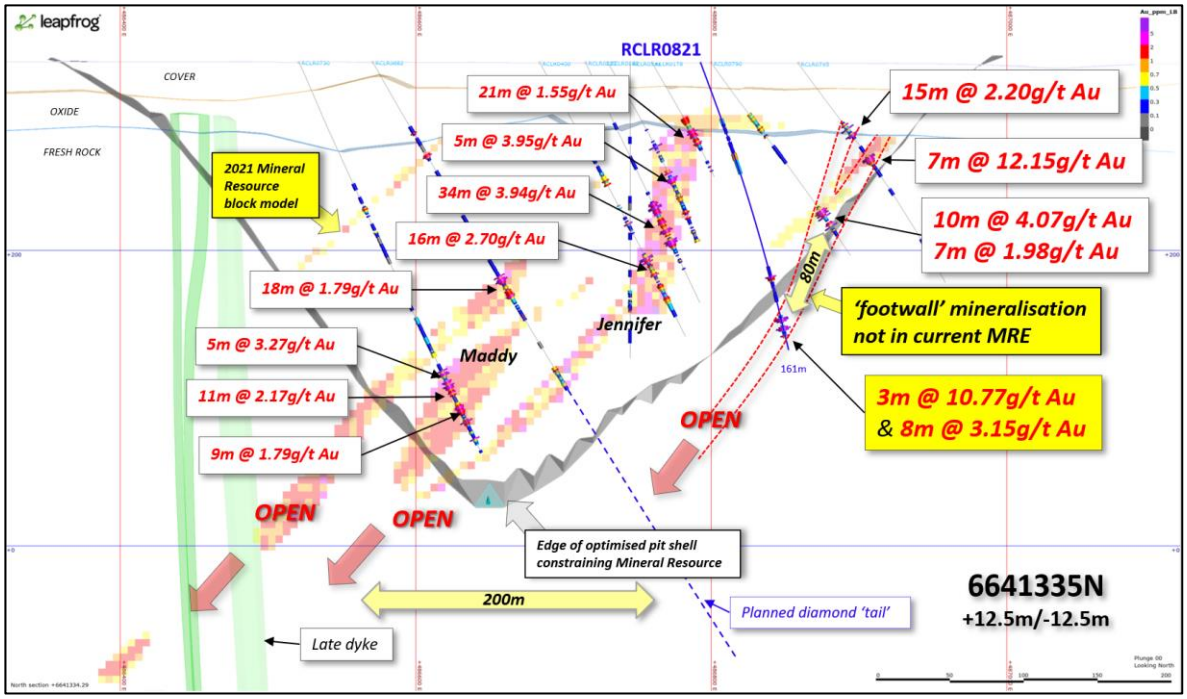


*Figure 4. **Rebecca** 6641335N cross section **looking north** showing RC and/or diamond drill strings colour coded for downhole gold values, Mineral Resource blocks and& optimised $A2,250 pit shell. Significant gold intercepts labelled, RCLR0821 in yellow box. Refer to legend for downhole and block grades and Note 2 for prior ASX: AOP reporting.*

Ongoing resource definition drilling in southern and northern parts of the Rebecca deposit has continued to find strong mineralisation, with standout hits of **6m** @ **9.73g/t Au** from 138m in RCLR0819 (including **4m** @ **13.3g/t Au**), as well as a shallower zone of **10m** @ **1.13g/t Au*** from 110m. RCLR0818 on the same section hit **13m** @ **1.68g/t Au** from 113m. Combined these intercepts are likely to upgrade the resource classification in this area.

In the northern parts of the deposit, shallow drilling hit **30m** @ **0.96g/t Au*** from 25m in RCLR0825, and **12m** @ **1.15g/t Au** from 75m in RCLR0823 (Figure 1), confirming geological interpretations.

These drilling results continue to reinforce the value of the Rebecca gold system and the clear existing opportunities to grow the MRE as exploration progresses. The intercepts inside the optimised pit shell are considered likely to add valuable near-surface material to any subsequent Rebecca MRE and be important contributors to ongoing project technical evaluation.

The Rebecca gold deposit as delineated to date has:

- ✓ Over 40 intercepts containing greater than 50-gram x metres Au.
- ✓ Excellent continuity in high grade positions (as displayed in long-section in Figure 5).
- ✓ A consistent >1,000 ounce per vertical metre (oz/vm) endowment, ranging to >4,000oz/vm in places (as shown in Figure 6).

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

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Apollo sees a strong probability of metal endowment being maintained as exploration pushes beyond the limits of existing drilling.

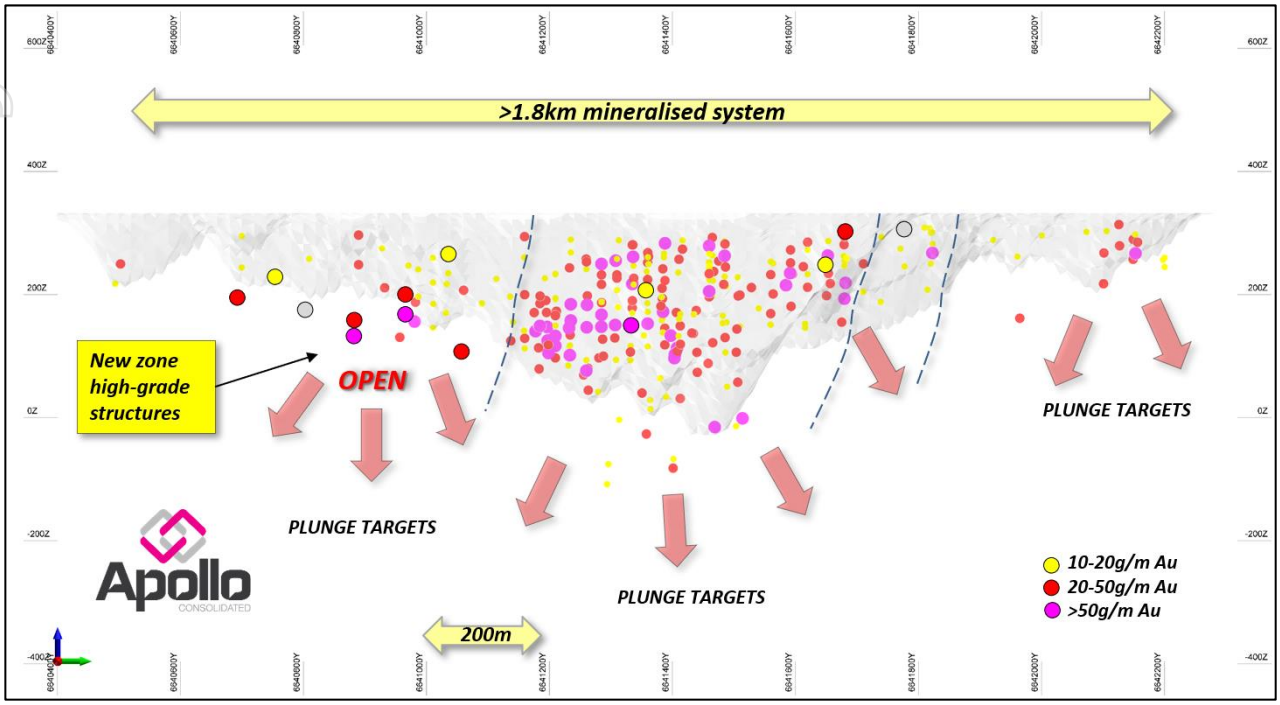


*Figure 5. Long-section view Rebecca deposit **looking west**, showing boundary of the April 2021 optimised pit shell and location of all sum-of-contained gold intercepts >10g/m Au. Intercepts announced in this release have black outlines. Note continuity of zones containing >20g/m Au in central part of the deposit. Refer to Notes 1 and 2 for details of previous reporting of all RC and diamond drilling activities.*

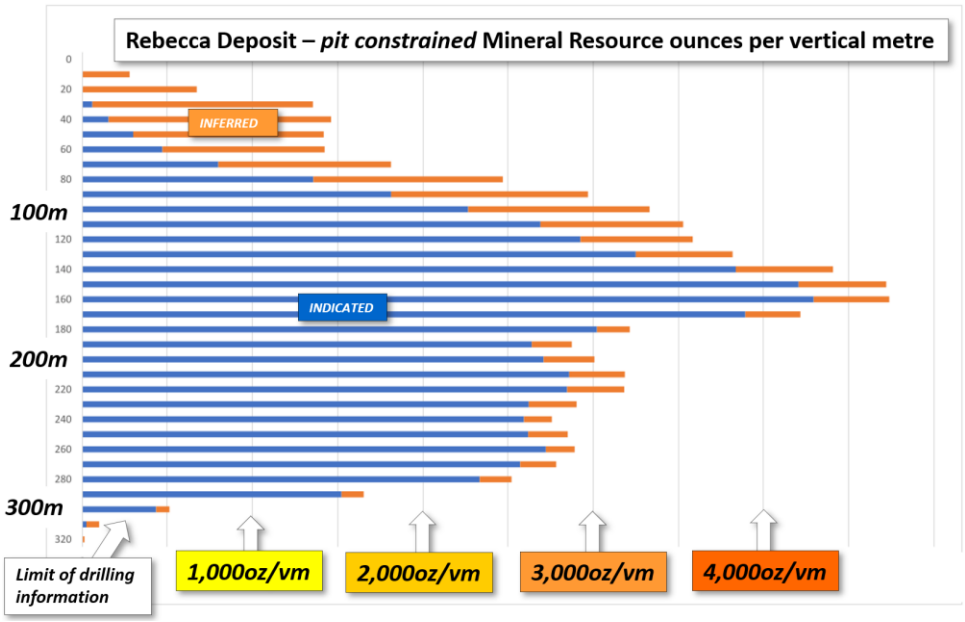


Figure 6. Average endowment of gold per vertical metre (in 20m increments of vertical depth) within the boundary of the April 2021 Rebecca optimised pit shell. Note ounces per vertical metre decline toward the limit of drill information at depth. The Company sees no geological reason for a similar endowment not to be contained in the next 300m of depth drilling.

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Ongoing Exploration Drilling

Exploration drilling is continuing, working through a selection of exciting exploration, resource-definition, and step-down targets, including immediate follow-up of open intercepts reported here. A key focus remains on targets that may provide additional near-surface high-value mineralisation, including extension of the new footwall structures at the Rebecca deposit.

Infill drilling will shortly be underway at **Cleo** to bring this discovery toward Resource status. Compelling regional structural targets (Figure 7) will also continue to be tested with initial exploratory drilling.

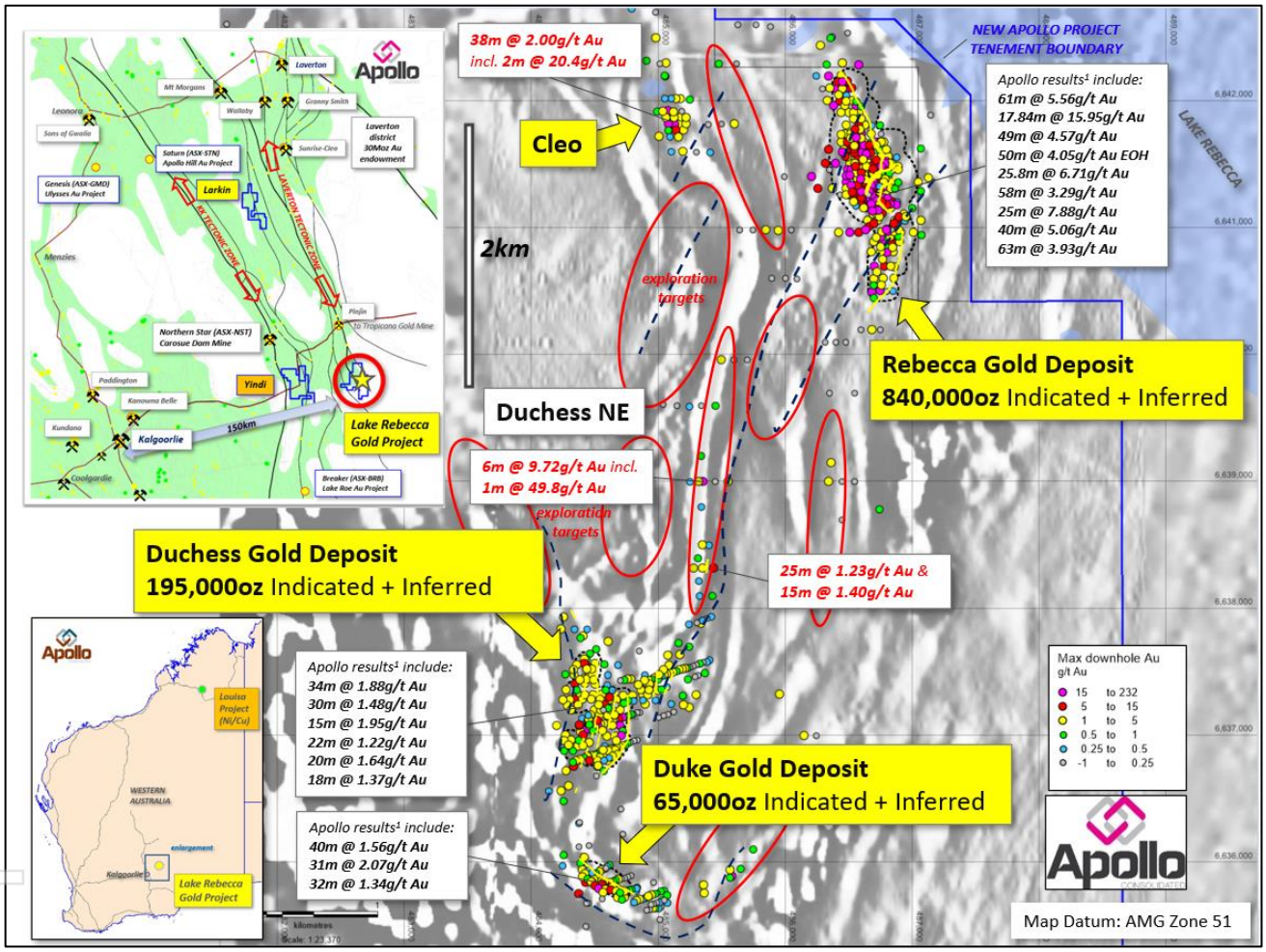


*Figure 7. Regional Location of **Lake Rebecca Gold Project** (LHS) and location of **Rebecca**, **Duchess** and **Duke** gold deposits on aeromagnetic imagery (RHS), showing all RC and/or diamond drill collars[1,2], colour-coded for peak downhole gold values and outline of optimised pit shells. Refer 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.

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

Diamond drilling is progressing well, with the fourth of six metallurgical 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 open structural targets below the Rebecca MRE.

The Company remains in an **excellent financial position** to continue the ongoing exploration and technical work at Lake Rebecca, with **A$36.6M in consolidated cash** as of 30 June 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
RCLR0812	Exploration	486500	6640600	-55	90	138	NSA	
RCLR0813	Exploration	486400	6640600	-55	90	144	NSA	
RCLR0814	Exploration	486300	6640600	-55	90	138	NSA	
RCLR0815	Exploration	486200	6640600	-55	90	150	NSA	
RCLR0816	Rebecca Sth	486858	6641035	-65	270	132	2m @ 2.40g/t Au	87
							3m @ 2.71g/t Au	96
RCLR0817	Rebecca Sth	486580	6641060	-60	90	300	2m @ 1.43g/t Au	127
							5m @ 0.51g/t Au*	135
							10m @ 2.54g/t Au*	260
RCLR0818	Rebecca Sth	486760	6640970	-90	0	222	**13m @ 1.68g/t Au**	113
RCLR0819	Rebecca Sth	486808	6640970	-90	0	180	3m @ 1.49g/t Au	73
							8m @ 0.58g/t Au*	90
							10m @ 1.13g/t Au*	110
							1m @ 1.13g/t Au	125
							1m @ 1.44g/t Au	129
							6m @ 9.73g/t Au	138
						incl.	**4m @ 13.3g/t Au**	139
RCLR0820	Rebecca Sth	486697	6640890	-90	0	258	5m @ 0.61g/t Au*	20
							1m @ 6.20g/t Au	33
							1m @ 1.03g/t Au	120
							7m @ 3.71g/t Au*	185
							8m @ 7.81g/t Au*	210
						incl.	**1m @ 32.3g/t Au**	216
RCLR0821	Rebecca footwall	486797	6641335	-70	90	204	4m @ 1.96g/t Au	152
							3m @ 10.77g/t Au	181
						incl.	**1m @ 19.3g/t Au**	181
							8m @ 3.15g/t Au	187
RCLR0822	Rebecca footwall	486826	6641360	-67	90	210	5m @ 0.70g/t Au*	40
							4m @ 1.25g/t Au	64
							5m @ 0.51g/t Au*	70
							7m @ 0.87g/t Au	146
							7m @ 1.52g/t Au	156
RCLR0823	Laura footwall	486810	6641650	-90	0		**12m @ 1.15g/t Au**	79
RCLR0824	Rebecca Sth	486720	6640750	-55	90	168	5m @ 0.54g/t Au*	30
							5m @ 0.52g/t Au*	55
							2m @ 0.96g/t Au	136
							3m @ 3.91g/t Au	147
RCLR0825	Laura footwall	486660	6641680	-60	90	132	**30m @ 0.96g/t Au***	25
							1m @ 1.24g/t Au	73
							5m @ 3.11g/t Au*	100
RCLR0826	Laura footwall	486620	6641775	-55	90	138	1m @ 2.06g/t Au	20
							5m @ 0.86g/t Au	25
							2m @ 2.55g/t Au	60
RCLR0827	Rebecca Sth	486660	6640700	-60	90	244	2m @ 0.96g/t Au	131
							2m @ 13.69g/t Au	167
						incl.	**1m @ 24.64g/t Au**	167
RCLR0828	Rebecca Sth	486640	6640810	-60	90	258	2m @ 2.18g/t Au	78
							5m @ 1.40g/t Au*	110
							8m @ 0.82g/t Au*	192

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*Table 1. Drilling details this release. All reported intercepts are calculated at a 0.50g/t Au lower cut off and allowing for a maximum of 2m internal <0.50g/t Au dilution. Intercepts marked * include one or more 2-5m composite 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 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, 12th May 2021 and 18th June 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.

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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 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*	• Each drill hole location was collected with a hand-held GPS unit with ~3m tolerance. • Geological logging was completed on all core ahead of selection of intervals for cutting and analysis. Logging codes are consistent with past RC drilling • Reverse circulation drilling (RC), angled drill holes from surface • Mostly 1m samples of 2-3kg in weight • Industry-standard diameter reverse circulation drilling rods and conventional face-sampling RC hammer bit • One metre samples collected from the cyclone and passed through a cone-splitter to collect a 2-3kg split, bulk remainder collected in plastic RC sample bags and placed in 20m lines on site • Composite samples are compiled by obliquely spearing through 2-5 x 1m samples, to make a 2-3kg sample • Wet samples are spear-sampled obliquely through bulk 1m sample to collect a representative 2-3kg sample; lab sample is dried on site if any moisture in sample. • Wet samples are rare. • HQ or NQ2 sized diamond core collected from angled drill holes • Core was drilled starting from the final depth of earlier RC pre-collars • Certified Reference Standards inserted every ~40samples, duplicate sample of a split 1m interval, collected at 1 x per RC drill hole • All samples were analysed by 50g Fire Assay technique which is an appropriate technique for this style of mineralisation and reported at a 0.01ppm threshold

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
	submarine nodules) may warrant disclosure of detailed information.	
Drilling techniques	• *Drill type (eg core, reverse circulation, open-hole hammer, rotary air blast, auger, Bangka, sonic, etc) and details (eg core diameter, triple or standard tube, depth of diamond tails, face-sampling bit or other type, whether core is oriented and if so, by what method, etc).*	• RC and diamond rig supplied by Blue Spec drilling of Kalgoorlie • 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 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	• *If core, whether cut or sawn and whether quarter,*	• RC composite sampling was carried out where site geologist decided material was less likely to be

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Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
and sample preparation	*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.*	mineralised. In these intervals samples were spear-sampled directly from the split bulk sample, to make up a 2-3kg 2-5m composite sample • Where composite samples are taken, the sample spear is inserted diagonally through the bulk sample bag from top to bottom to ensure a full cross-section of the sample is collected. This technique is considered an industry standard and effective assay cost-control measure • Bulk bags for each metre are stored for future assay if required. • All samples were dry and representative of drilled material • Certified Reference Standards inserted every ~40 samples, 1 x duplicate sample submitted per drillhole • Sample sizes in the 2-3kg range are considered sufficient to accurately represent the gold content in the drilled metre at this project • Diamond core is cut in half lengthways and half-core lengths up to 1.5m in length were submitted for assay • Remaining half core is retained in core trays for future study
Quality of assay data and laboratory tests	• *The nature, quality and appropriateness of the assaying and laboratory procedures used and whether the technique is considered partial or total.* • *For geophysical tools, spectrometers, handheld XRF instruments, etc, the parameters used in determining the analysis including instrument make and model, reading times, calibrations factors applied and their derivation, etc.* • *Nature of quality control procedures adopted (eg standards, blanks, duplicates, external laboratory checks) and whether acceptable levels of accuracy (ie lack of bias) and precision have been established.*	• 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*	• The sample register is checked in the field while sampling is ongoing and double checked while entering the data on the computer.

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Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
	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 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 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

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		• 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 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*	• Refer to Table in body of announcement

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	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.*	
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*	• Appropriate diagrams are in body of this report

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	include, but not be limited to a plan view of drill hole collar locations and appropriate sectional views.	
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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