ASX Announcement **9th October 2018**

Bellevue GOLD LIMITED

Outstanding High-Grade Results at Viago Highlight a "Company Maker" Gold Discovery Bellevue Gold Project

Bellevue Gold Ltd is pleased to provide an update on recently completed diamond core drilling at the new Viago Lode discovery at the Company's Bellevue Gold Project in Western Australia.

- **Further exceptional results from recent broad spaced drilling include:**
  - **3.0 m @ 85.9 g/t gold** from 597 m (*incl **0.5 m @ 445.0 g/t***)
  - **6.4 m @ 27.9 g/t gold** from 587.6 m (*incl **2.8 m @ 62.8 g/t***)
  - **6.9 m @ 18.0 g/t gold** from 535.9 m (*incl **0.6 m @ 203.3 g/t***)
  - **2.4 m @ 36.3 g/t gold** from 606.8 m

- **Previously released Viago drill results have included:**[1]
  - **4.3 m @ 58.8 g/t gold** from 575.5 m (refer ASX 06/08/18)
  - **3.35 m @ 37.4 g/t gold** from 606.8 m (refer ASX 26/09/18)
  - **2.8 m @ 19.0 g/t gold** from 571.65 m (refer ASX 26/09/18)
  - **2.5 m @ 13.1 g/t gold** from 560.5 m (refer ASX 17/07/18)
  - **1.5 m @ 23.9 g/t gold** from 566.3 m (refer ASX 26/09/18)

- **Excellent continuity and consistency of high grades and widths across 800 metres of strike drilled so far at the Viago discovery.**

- **Results confirm a significant Western Australian Archean high-grade gold discovery, of which is open in all directions.**

- **Viago discovery is located less than 150 metres from the historic Bellevue underground development and workings.**

- **Multiple untested Electro-Magnetic conductors indicates the potential for multiple repeats of these high-grade zones within the overall Viago mineralised envelope to be drill tested over the coming months.**

- **Maiden resource estimate at Viago discovery anticipated this quarter & will add to the recently defined Bellevue Gold Project resource estimate of 1.9 Mt for 500,000oz @ 8.2g/t gold inferred category resources** (ASX 01/08/18).[2]

Bellevue Gold Mine
"A forgotten treasure"
Unlocking the potential of one of Australia's historic great high-grade gold mines

Maiden Inferred Resource 500,000oz @ 8.2g/t gold & historically produced 800,000oz @ 15g/t gold

Significant landholding of +4,000km² in a major gold producing district

Corporate Directory
Non-Executive Chairman
Mr Ray Shorrocks

Executive Director
Mr Steve Parsons

Non-Executive Director & Company Secretary
Mr Michael Naylor

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Executive Director Mr Steve Parsons commented:

"These latest drill results from the Viago discovery confirm the lode system as being of exceptional quality and grade.

The historic Bellevue Mine was one of the standout high-grade gold mines of the 1980s and 1990s in Australia and the Company is now increasingly confident that the Viago and Tribune Lodes will continue that legacy well into the future.

We look forward to keeping the market informed of progress at this exciting discovery as exploration progresses and we move towards an updated resource estimate this quarter."

Bonanza Gold in the Viago Lode

A total of 6 new holes are reported from the Viago Lode from recently completed diamond core drilling centred on 80 metre x 40 metre and 80 metre x 80 metre drill centres in the Viago mineralisaed shear zone.

A bonanza grade zone has now been defined in excess of 120 metres in the central portion of the new discovery zone with results of:

- **3 m @ 85.9 g/t gold** from 597 m *including* ***0.5 m @ 445.0 g/t* gold** from 598 m in DRDD069
- **6.4 m @ 27.9 g/t gold** from 587.6 m *including* ***2.8 m @ 62.8 g/t gold*** from 587.6 m in DRDD073
- **4.3 m @ 58.8 g/t gold** from 575.5 m in DRDD013 (refer asx 06/08/18)[1]

This bonanza zone is characterised by massive to semi-massive pyrrhotite mineralisation with visible disseminated gold over widths up to several metres.

Down Hole Electro-Magnetic (DHEM) surveying indicates the potential for multiple repeats of these high-grade ore zones within the overall mineralised envelope. These high-grade ore zones are analogous to the high-grade ore zones at Bellevue mined historically which produced 800,000 ounces @ 15 g/t gold from 1986 to 1996.

The remainder of the high-grade drill intercepts at Viago Lode are derived from more quartz dominant intersections characteristic of the proximal ore zone locations at the historical Bellevue mine.

Recent intersections of predominatly quartz lode mineralisation from Viago have included:[1]

- **2.4m @ 36.3 g/t gold** from 606.8m in DRDD072
- **3.35m @ 37.4 g/t gold** from 562.45 in DRDD070 (refer ASX 26/09/18)
- **6.9m @ 18.0 g/t gold** from 535.9m *including* ***0.6m @ 203.3 g/t gold*** from 540.8m in DRCDW020
- **2.8 m @ 19.0 g/t gold** from 571.65 m DRDD065 (refer ASX 26/09/18)
- **2.5 m @ 13.1 g/t gold** from 560.5 m DRCD022 (refer ASX 17/07/18)
- **1.5 m @ 23.9 g/t gold** from 566.3 m DRDD066 (refer ASX 26/09/18)
- **4.3 m @ 8.8 g/t gold** from 575.3 m in DRDD059 (refer ASX 30/05/18)

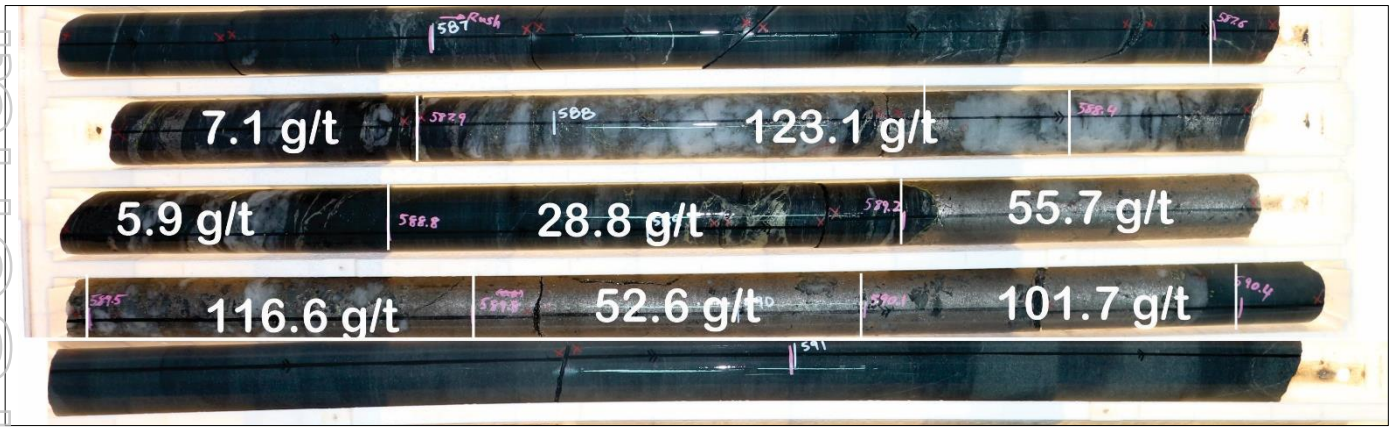
It is now apparent that the high-grade mineralisation at Viago has significant scale, having been defined over 800 metres of strike and around 200 metres across strike and remains completely open. The mineralised shear zone has been intersected for a further 100 metres of potential strike with narrow high-grade intervals intercepted in scout holes testing the northern and southern extremities. Step out drilling north, south, east and west will be carried out over the coming months to define the limits of the Viago Lode.

The current geological interpretation is that the high-grade mineralisation forms gently plunging ore shoots consistent with the high-grade plunges identified at the Tribune Lode and the Bellevue Mine.

The company believes recent drilling has now demonstrated that the Viago lode is a significant high-grade lode style gold discovery.

Drilling is ongoing at the Viago discovery and DHEM survey crews are expected at the project in the next few weeks to continue to define further direct drill targets. Numerous new significant conductors have been modelled within the mineralised envelope and the Company intends to update the market on the results of the down hole surveys and ongoing drilling as results become available.

Figure 1: DRDD073 Viago Lode drill intercept 2.8m @ 62.8 g/t gold at 587.6 m of the high grade core .



All drill results to date from the Viago discovery are summarised below in table 1, intersection widths are approximate to true widths:

Table 1: All reported drill intersections from the Viago Discovery (and holes collared in the Tribune Lode) to date

Northing	Hole Id	Tribune Lode drill intercept	Viago Lode drill intercept
6939420mN	DRDD064	1.5 m @ 1.9 g/t gold from 190.5 m	**0.2 m @ 45.6 g/t gold** from 357.8 m
6939320mN	DRDD068	**2.1 m @ 9.4 g/t gold** from 299.7 m	Viago Shear Intercepted no visible mineralisation
6939240mN	DRDD065		**2.8 m @ 19.0 g/t gold** from 571.65 m
6939240mN	DRDD066		**1.5 m @ 23.9 g/t gold** from 566.3 m
6939220mN	DRDD024	4.6 m @ 1.0 g/t gold from 205 m	**1 m @ 11.3 g/t gold** from 551 m and **0.6 m @ 28.8 g/t gold** from 557.4 m
6939140mN	DRCD022	NSR	**2.5 m @ 13.1 g/t gold** from 560.5 m *including* **1 m @ 28.5 g/t gold** from 560.5 m
	DRCDW020	2.7m @ 22.6 g/t gold from 146.4 m	**6.9 m @ 18.0 g/t gold** from 535.9 m *including* **0.6 m @ 203.3 g/t gold** from 540.8 m
6939100mN	DRDD059	2 m @ 1.7 g/t gold from 301 m	**4.3 m @ 8.8 g/t gold** from 575.3 m *and* **0.3 m @ 44.4 g/t gold** from 584.3 m *including* **3.4 m @ 10.4 g/t gold** from 576.2 m
6939100mN	DRDD051	1.05 m @ 6.9 g/t gold from 172.2 m	**0.5 m @ 16.2 g/t gold** from 565.5 m
6939020mN	DRCD030*	1.0 m @ 7.6 g/t gold from 284 m	2.75m @ 1.2 g/t gold from 586.25 m
6939020mN	DRDD071*	0.85m @ 8.5 g/t gold from 188.15m and 0.85 m @ 10.8 g/t gold from 191.75 m	0.4m @ 15.8 g/t gold from 585 m
6938980mN	DRDD013	**2.4 m @ 21.3 g/t gold** from 162.8 m Including **1.3 m @ 36.1 g/t gold**	**4.3 m @ 58.8 g/t gold** from 575.5 m
6938980mN	DRDD057*	**4.5 m @ 13.3 g/t gold** from 305.5 m	0.5 m @ 3.2 g/t gold from 613.5 m
6938900mN	DRDD073*+	Assays Pending	**6.4m @ 27.9 g/t gold** from 587.6 m *including* ***2.8m @ 62.8 g/t gold*** from 587.6 m
6938900mN	DRDD045	1.5m @ 6.6 g/t gold from 293.3m	Assays Pending
	DRDD069*	**10.1 m @ 29.0 g/t gold** from 188.5 m	**3m @ 85.9 g/t gold from 597 m** *including* ***0.5m @ 445 g/t*** **gold** from 598 m
6938820mN	DRDD060	0.5 m @ 6.3 g/t gold from 248 m	**1.4 m @ 9.7 g/t gold** from 597.8 m *including* **0.5 m @ 20.7 g/t gold** from 598.6 m
6938740mN	DRDD070	Collared in footwall	**3.35 m @ 37.4 g/t gold** from 562.45 m including **0.5 m @ 159 g/t gold** from 565.15 m
6938740mN	DRDD067	Collared in footwall	1.1 m @ 7.3 g/t gold from 575.4 m including 0.5m @ 14.0 g/t gold from 576 m
6938660mN	DRDD072*	Collared in footwall	**2.4m @ 36.3 g/t gold** from 606.8 m
6938560mN	DRDD055	Collared in footwall	**0.3 m @ 35.8 g/t gold** from 627.2 m

** Denotes drill hole from this current announcement*
+ Denotes assayed completed by photon assay. All other assays by fire assay, refer JORC table 1 in appendix

Figure 2: Plan View of Viago Lode 800 metres x 200 metres strike so far and open. Viago discovery is OUTSIDE of the current resource estimate.

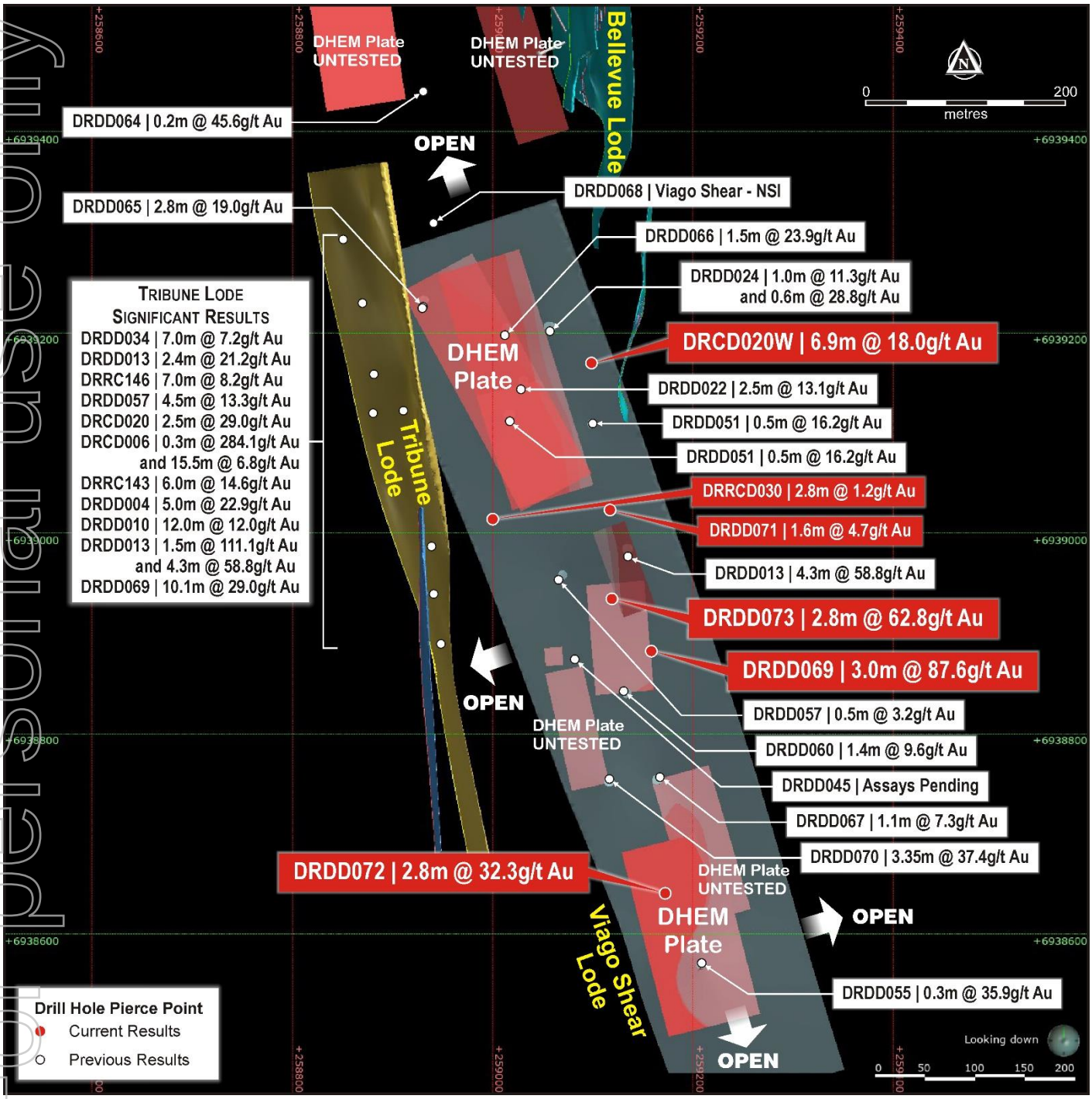


Figure 3: Long Section of Bellevue Gold Project Resource Wireframes View Loooking East

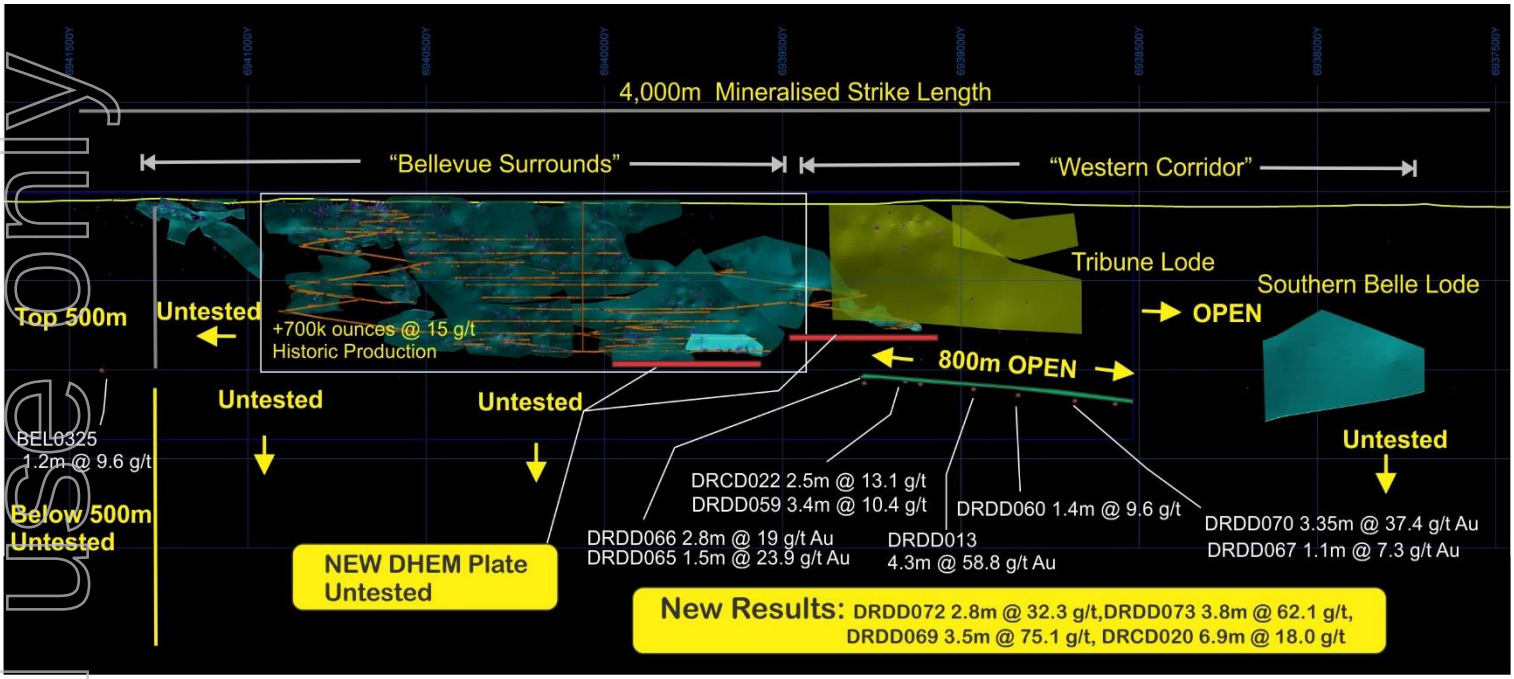


Figure 4: Cross section showing Tribune resource envelope and new Viago discovery and proximity to the historic Bellevue Underground workings. Section 6939200 mN looking North

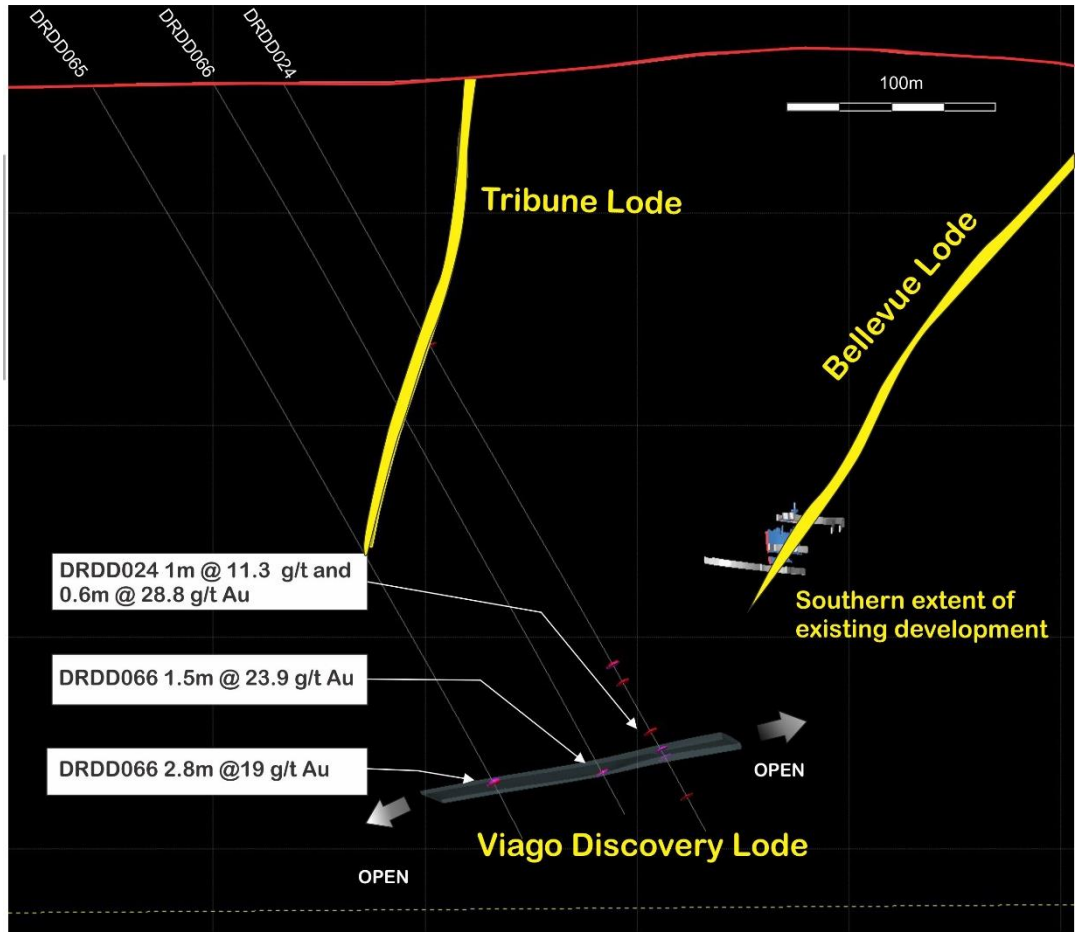


Table 2: Collar Details

Hole_ID	MGA51_mEast	MGA51_mNorth	RL	Azi	Dip	Max_Depth	Comment
DRCD020	258843.921	6939158.85	465	90	-60	636	This release
DRDD045	258813.071	6938898.89	462	90	-60	609.6	results pending
DRDD069	258850.39	6938899.25	463	90	-60	650	This release
DRDD071	258834.019	6939018.85	463	90	-60	650	This release
DRDD072	259019.689	6938781.04	463	90	-60	650	This release
DRDD073	258842.19	6938937.32	463	90	63	650	This release

For further information regarding Bellevue Gold Ltd please visit the ASX platform (ASX:BGL) or the Company's website www.bellevuegold.com.au

Yours faithfully,

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Competent Person Statements

Information in this announcement that relates to Exploration Results is based on and fairly represents information and supporting documentation prepared by Mr Shane Hibbird. Mr Hibbird is a full time employee of Bellevue Gold and is a member of the AusIMM, Australian Institute of Geoscientists (AIG) and the Society of Economic Geologists (SEG). Mr Hibbird has sufficient experience relevant to the styles 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 Reserves". Mr Hibbird has provided his prior written consent as to the form and context in which the Exploration Results and the supporting information are presented in this announcement.

Notes

1. For full details of these Exploration results, refer to the said Announcement or Release on the said date. Bellevue Gold is not aware of any new information or data that materially affects the information included in the said announcement.
2. All material assumptions and technical parameters underpinning the Mineral Resource estimate in the ASX announcement dated 1 August 2018 continue to apply and have not materially changed since last reported.

Table 1 - JORC Code, 2012 Edition.

Section 1 Sampling Techniques and Data (Criteria in this section apply to all succeeding sections.)

Section 2 Reporting of Exploration Results (Criteria listed in the preceding section also apply to this section.)

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
Sampling techniques	• Nature and quality of sampling (eg cut channels, random chips, or specific specialized 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.	• The holes were sampled by NQ Diamond Core drilling. • Sampling was nominally at 1 m intervals however over narrow zones of mineralisation it was a short as 0.2 m. • QAQC samples were inserted in the sample runs, comprising gold standards (CRM's or Certified Reference Materials) and commercially sourced blank material (barren basalt). • Sampling practice is appropriate to the geology and mineralisation of the deposit and complies with industry best practice.
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).	• Diamond coring was undertaken with a modern truck mounted rig and industry recognized quality contractor. Core (standard tube), was drilled at HQ3 size (61.1mm) from surface until competent ground was reached. The hole was then continued with NQ size (45.1mm) to total depth. The core was orientated using a Reflex Ez-Ori tool.
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.	• Diamond core recovery was measured for each run and calculated as a percentage of the drilled interval, in weathered material, core recoveries were generally 80 to 90%, in fresh rock, the core recovery was excellent at 100%. • There has been no assessment of core sample recovery and grade.
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.	• All core was geologically logged. Lithology, veining, alteration, mineralisation and weathering are recorded in the geology table of the drill hole database. Final and detailed geological logs were forwarded from the field following cutting and sampling. • Geological logging of core is qualitative and descriptive in nature.
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 maximize 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.	• Core was cut in half, one half retained as a reference and the other sent for assay. • Sample size assessment was not conducted but used sampling size typical for WA gold deposits.
Quality of assay data and	• The nature, quality and appropriateness of the assaying and laboratory procedures used and whether the technique is considered partial or total.	• Assaying and laboratory procedures used are standard for the industry. Samples were prepared and

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
laboratory tests	• 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.	assayed at NATA accredited Minanalytical Laboratory Services in Perth. • All samples are initially sent to Minanalytical sample Preparation facility in Kalgoorlie. Samples submitted for fire assay are weighed, dried, coarse crushed and pulverized in total to a nominal 85% passing 75 microns (method code SP3010) and a 50 gm subsample is assayed for gold by fire assay with an AAS finish (method code FA50/AAS). Lower Detection limit 0.005 ppm and upper detection limit 100 ppm gold. Samples reporting above 100 ppm gold are re-assayed by 50 gram fire assay method FA50HAAS which has a lower detection of 50 ppm and an upper detection limit of 800 ppm. This method is used for very high grade samples. Both fire assay methods are considered to be total analytical techniques. • Sample submitted for Photon Assay were dried, crushed to nominal 85% passing 2mm, linear split and a nominal 500g sub sample taken (method code PAP3512R) • The 500g sample is assayed for gold by PhotonAssay (method code PAAU2) along with quality control samples including certified reference materials , blanks and sample duplicates. • About the MinAnalytical PhotonAssay Analysis Technique; • Developed by CSIRO and the Chrysos Corporation, the PhotonAssay technique is a fast and chemical free alternative to the traditional fire assay process. The process is non-destructive on and utilises a significantly larger sample than the conventional 50g fire assay. • MinAnalytical has thoroughly tested and validated the PhotonAssay process with results benchmarked against conventional fire assay. • The National Association of Testing Authorities (NATA), Australia's national accreditation body for laboratories, has issued MinAnalytical with accreditation for the technique in compliance with ISO/IEC 17025:2018-Testing. • In addition to the Company QAQC samples (described earlier) included within the batch the laboratory included its own CRM's, blanks and duplicates.
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.	• Intersection assays were documented by Bellevue's professional exploration geologists and verified by Bellevue's Exploration Manager. • No drill holes were twinned. • All assay data were received in electronic format from Minanalytical, checked, verified and merged into Bellevue's database. • Original laboratory data files in CSV and locked PDF formats are stored together with the merged data. • There were no adjustments to the assay data.
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.	• All drill collars are located with hand held GPS. These positions are considered to be within 5 metres accuracy in the horizontal plane and less so in the vertical. The positions will be accurately survey with a differential GPS system to achieve x – y accuracy of 2 cm and height (z) to +/- 10 cm. • All collar location data is in UTM grid (MGA94 Zone 51). • Down hole surveys were by a north seeking gyroscope.

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
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.	• The drill hole intersections are between 40 and 80 m apart which is adequate for a mineral resource estimation at the inferred category for the Tribune Lode and drilling is targeting the Viago Lode to complete intersections at a spacing of 80 m. When the current drilling program is complete, the drill hole spacing on the Viago Lode will be adequate for a resource estimation at the inferred level. • No sample compositing has been applied.
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 mineralized structures is considered to have introduced a sampling bias, this should be assessed and reported if material.	• Drill lines are orientated approximately at right angles to the currently interpreted strike of the known mineralization. • No bias is considered to have been introduced by the existing sampling orientation.
Sample security	• The measures taken to ensure sample security.	• Samples were secured in closed polyweave sacks for delivery to the laboratory sample receival yard in Kalgoorlie by Bellevue personnel.
Audits or reviews	• The results of any audits or reviews of sampling techniques and data.	No audits or reviews 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 license to operate in the area.	• The Bellevue Gold Project consists of three granted mining licenses M36/24, M36/25, M36/299 and one granted exploration license E36/535. Golden Spur Resources, a wholly owned subsidiary of Bellevue Gold Limited (Formerly Draig Resources Limited) owns the tenements 100%. • There are no known issues affecting the security of title or impediments to operating in the area.
Exploration done by other parties	• Acknowledgment and appraisal of exploration by other parties.	• Historical work reviewed was completed by a number of previous workers spanning a period of over 100 years. More recently and particularly in terms of the geophysical work reviewed the companies involved were Plutonic Operations Limited, Barrick Gold Corporation and Jubilee Mines NL
Geology	• Deposit type, geological setting and style of mineralisation.	• The Bellevue Project is located within the Agnew-Wiluna portion of the Norseman-Wiluna Greenstone belt, approximately 40 km NNW of Leinster. The project area comprises felsic to intermediate volcanic sequences, meta-sediments, ultramafic komatiite flows, Jones Creek Conglomerates and tholeiitic meta basalts (Mt Goode Basalt) which hosts the known gold deposits. • The major gold deposits in the area lie on or adjacent to north-northwest trending fault zones. • The Bellevue gold deposit is hosted by the partly tholeiitic meta-basalts of the Mount Goode Basalts in an area of faulting, shearing and dilation to form a shear hosted lode style quartz/basalt breccia.
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	• All requisite drill hole information is tabulated elsewhere in this release.

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
	○ 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.	• Drill hole intersections are reported above a lower cut-off grade of 1 g/t Au and no upper cut off grade has been applied. A minimum intercept length of 0.2 m applies to the sampling in the tabulated results presented in the main body of this release. Up to 2 m of internal dilution have been included. Au Best values were used to calculate the intersection grade. • No metal equivalent reporting has been applied.
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').	• Drill intersections of the Viago mineralisation is considered very close to true width. • For Tribune drill intersections, true width is approximately 70% that of the quoted intersections.
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.	• Included elsewhere in this release.
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.	All results above 0.2 m at 1.0 g/t lower cut have been reported.
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.	• Down hole electromagnetic surveys support the in hole geological observations and will continue to be used to vector drill targeting.
Further work	• The nature and scale of planned further work (e.g. 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.	• Bellevue Gold Limited is continuing to drill test this new lode with step out and infill drilling in conjunction with shallow infill work at the Tribune Lode, more information is presented in the body of this report. • Diagrams in the main body of this document show the areas possible extensions of the lodes. Other targets exist in the project and the company continues to assess these.