ASX ANNOUNCEMENT
By e-lodgement
13th May 2020

RC Drilling Finds New Gold Mineralisation At Lake Rebecca

Apollo Consolidated Limited (ASX: AOP) ("Apollo", "the Company") is pleased to report new Reverse Circulation (RC) drilling results from its 100% owned +1Moz[1] **Lake Rebecca Gold Project** located 150km east of Kalgoorlie in the West Australian goldfields.

Highlights:

- Ongoing shallow exploration and infill drilling across the Project area has delivered **significant new gold intercepts** in several locations, each requiring follow-up work:
- **25m @ 1.23g/t Au*** followed by **15m @ 1.40g/t Au*** in RCLR0560 in a **new prospect** located 1.2km north east of the **Duchess** deposit. Strike extensions from this position are open for >1km northward and 200m south. Immediate follow-up drilling planned
- **10m @ 7.68g/t Au** (including **3m @ 21.57g/t Au**) in shallow infill drill hole RCLR0553 at the northern part of the **Rebecca** deposit. Intercept supported by **5m @ 5.59g/t Au*** in adjoining hole RCLR0554 and flags potential for high-grade structures in this part of the deposit
- **25m @ 1.09g/t Au*** in RCLR0539, a step-down test at the eastern part of **Duke** deposit
- RC exploration and pre-collar **drilling continues, with over 100 sites prepared for drilling**. Two additional step-out diamond 'tails' completed at Rebecca, now being prepared for analysis
- Ongoing drilling aims to build on February 2020 maiden combined *in-situ pit-constrained* Mineral Resources[1] of **27.1 million tonnes at 1.2g/t Au for 1.035 million ounces** of gold (at a 0.5g/t Au cut-off), comprising:
  - **Rebecca**: 19.1 million tonnes at 1.3g/t Au for **775,000 ounces** (53% Indicated)
  - **Duchess**: 5.7 million tonnes at 1.0g/t Au for **180,000 ounces**
  - **Duke**: 2.3 million tonnes at 1.1g/t Au for **80,000 ounces**

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DRILLING PROGRESS UPDATE

This release provides a progress update on gold assay results from the ongoing 2020 RC and diamond drilling program at the **Lake Rebecca Gold Project**, which is located 150km ENE of the Goldfields mining hub of Kalgoorlie (Figure 1), Western Australia. Drilling at Lake Rebecca is aiming to build on the maiden +1Moz Mineral Resources unveiled earlier this year[1].

A further 25 shallow RC exploration drill holes for 3,480m are reported here, with this set of holes utilising pre-prepared drill sites at several target locations between the three deposits, as well as shallow infill drilling at the northern end of the 1.7km long **Rebecca** deposit and step-out exploration holes around the **Duchess** and **Duke** deposits (Figure 1). More than 100 additional drill sites have now been prepared and RC drilling continues.

All hole details are presented in Table 1.

Exploration Drilling – New Target Emerges NE of Duchess

Shallow RC exploration drilling has commenced at various structural targets in the 4km-long soil-covered area extending between the Duchess and Rebecca deposits (Figure 1), including reconnaissance traverses and 'scissor' holes in places to build geological understanding.

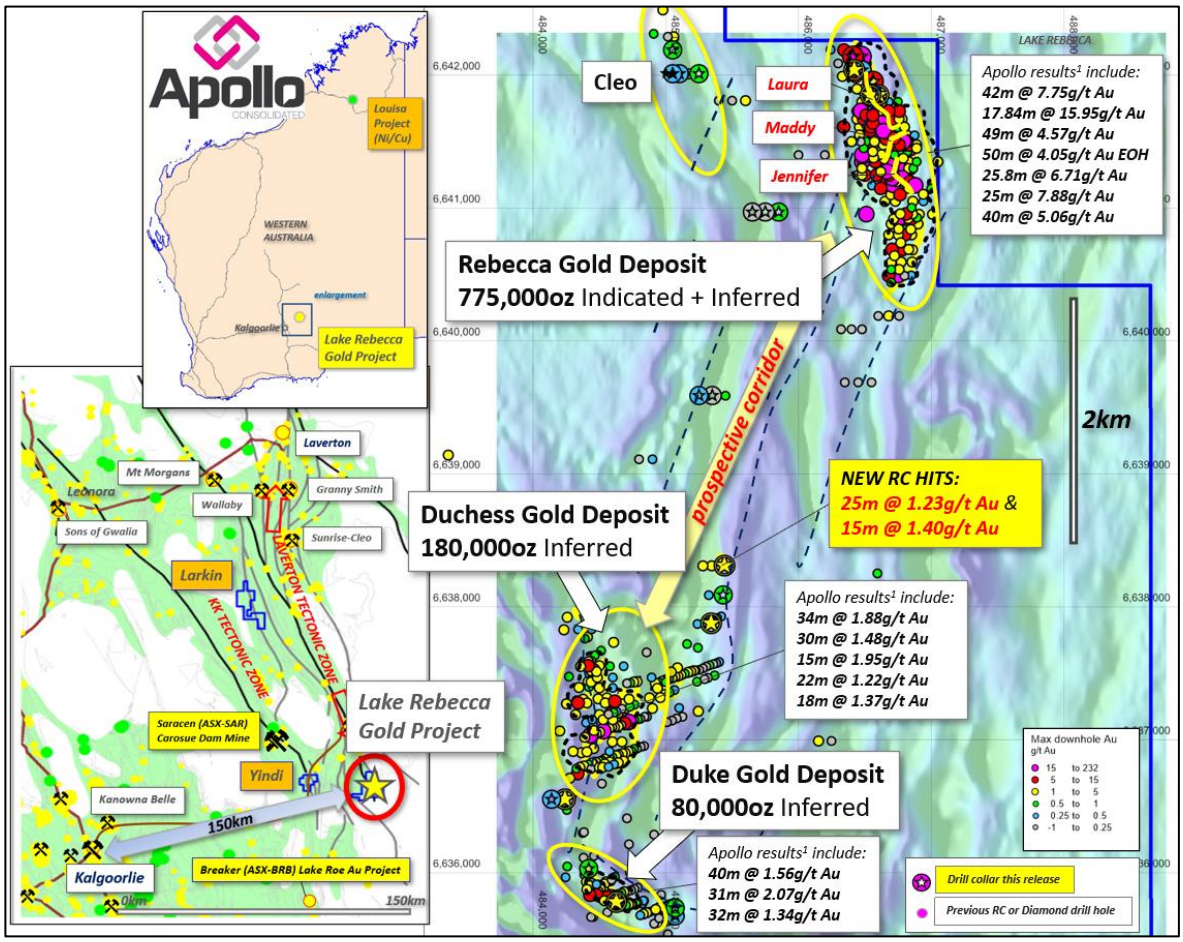

*Figure 1. Regional location of **Lake Rebecca Gold Project** (LHS) and location of **Rebecca**, **Duchess** and **Duke** gold deposits on aeromagnetic imagery (RHS), showing outline of $A2,250 optimised pit shells, and all RC and/or diamond drill collars[1,2], colour-coded for peak downhole gold values. Drill collars this release shown as stars, and collar locations shown in more detail in subsequent Figures. Refer to Notes 1-3 for details of Mineral Resource reporting and previous RC and diamond drilling activities.*

This work has led to success in an area 1.2km NE of Duchess, where drill hole RCLR0560 returned **25m @ 1.23g/t Au*** from 100m, followed by a further **15m @ 1.40g/t Au*** from 130m. These intercepts upgrade the importance of two prior drill holes on this section and suggest a steeply dipping **zone of widespread anomalism and mineralisation approximately 30m wide** (Figure 2). This prospect is open for over 1km northward, and 200m to the south (Figure 3). Follow-up drill sites have been prepared and drilling will continue in this area.

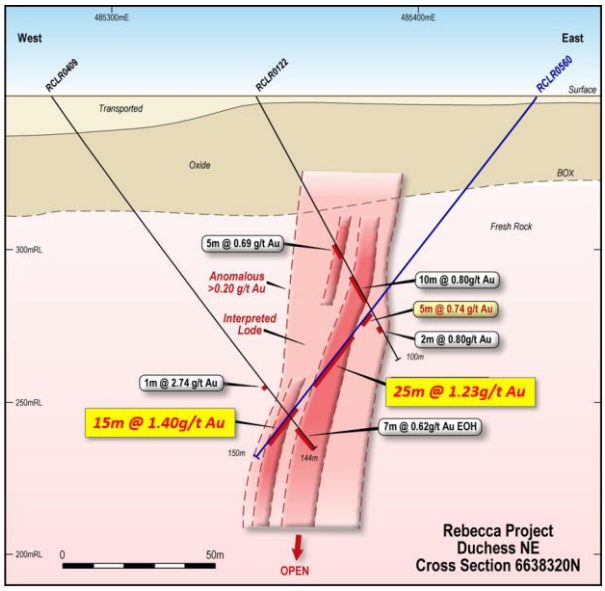

Figure 2. Cross-section view Duchess NE (looking north) showing intercepts this release in yellow. This section is open and undrilled for over 1km to the north.

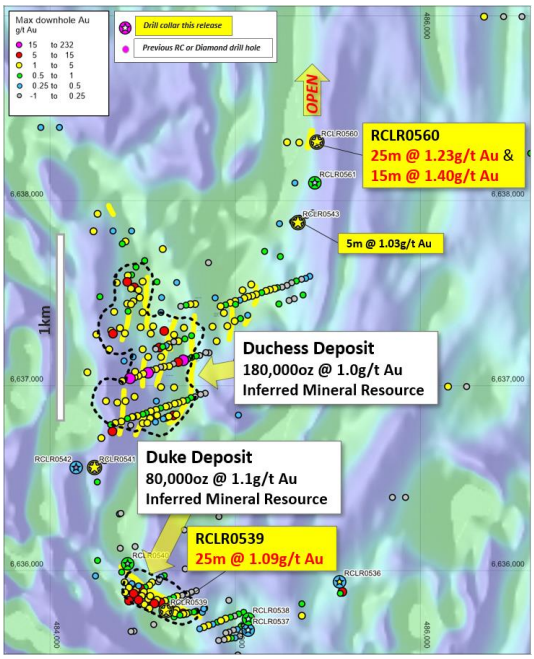

*Figure 3. Plan view **Duchess & Duke** gold deposits on aeromagnetic imagery, showing outline of optimised pit shells[1] as dashed linework, and all RC and/or diamond drill collars[2], colour-coded for peak downhole gold values. Drill collars this release shown as stars and labelled. Refer to Notes 1 & 2 for details of Mineral Resource reporting and previous RC and diamond drilling activities.*

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

Rebecca Deposit – High Grades on Northern Infill Sections

Seven shallow holes were completed over four infill sections at the northern part of the **775,000-ounce**[1] Rebecca deposit, where drilling was previously at 100m line spacing (Figures 4 and 5).

RCLR0553 on Section 6642150N returned **10m @ 7.68g/t Au** from 70m (including **3m @ 21.57g/t Au** from 76m) in strong silica-sulphide alteration, below an upper intercept of **5m @ 2.38g/t Au*** from 35m. A second hole, RCLR0554 hit **5m @ 5.59g/t Au*** from 80m. These intercepts are supported by previous hits on adjoining sections including 6m @ 4.89g/t Au in RCLR0421 and 4m @ 5.08g/t Au in RCRL0422.

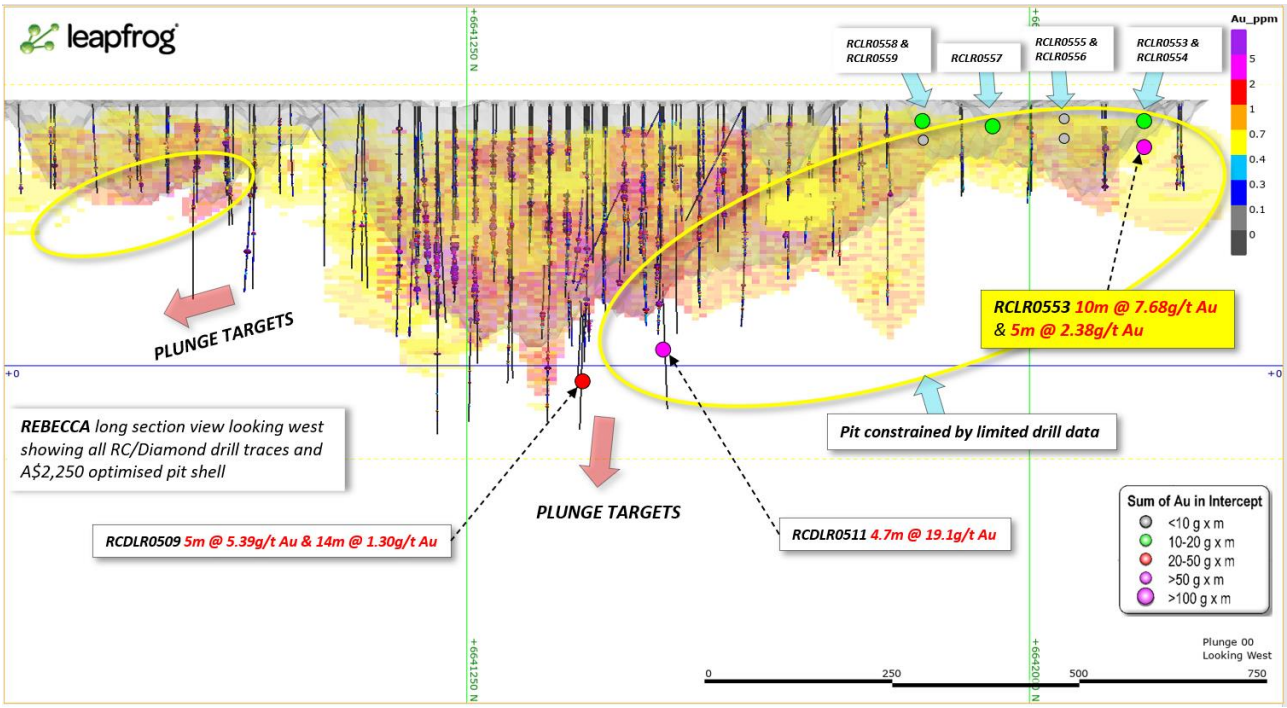

*Figure 4. Long-section view of **Rebecca deposit** (looking west), showing the distribution of gold mineralisation with drill results this release in yellow and drill hole pierce points colour coded for sum of contained gold in the drill intercept. Note: only the material within the grey shaded pit 'shell' was reported in maiden 775,000oz Mineral Resource estimation, please refer to Notes 1-2 for details of Mineral Resource reporting and previous RC and diamond drilling activities.*

While step-down and infill drilling will be undertaken to build geological confidence in the orientation of the high-grade structures, the addition of shallow, higher-grade material in this part of the deposit will play an important role in future mining studies.

Other intercepts in the current batch of Rebecca drilling include **6m @ 2.54g/t Au*** from 79m in RCLR0557, **5m @ 2.00g/t Au*** from 75m in RCRL0558 and **4m @ 1.75g/t Au** from 96m in RCLR0556.

Continuing RC drilling at the deposit is focussing on step-out exploration targets below the current Rebecca Mineral Resource[1], infill & delineation drilling of key mineralised positions, and additional pre-collars in preparation for diamond 'tails' to follow-up high-grade hits of **4.7m @ 19.10g/t Au** and **5m @ 5.39g/t Au** in recently reported diamond holes[2] (Figure 4).

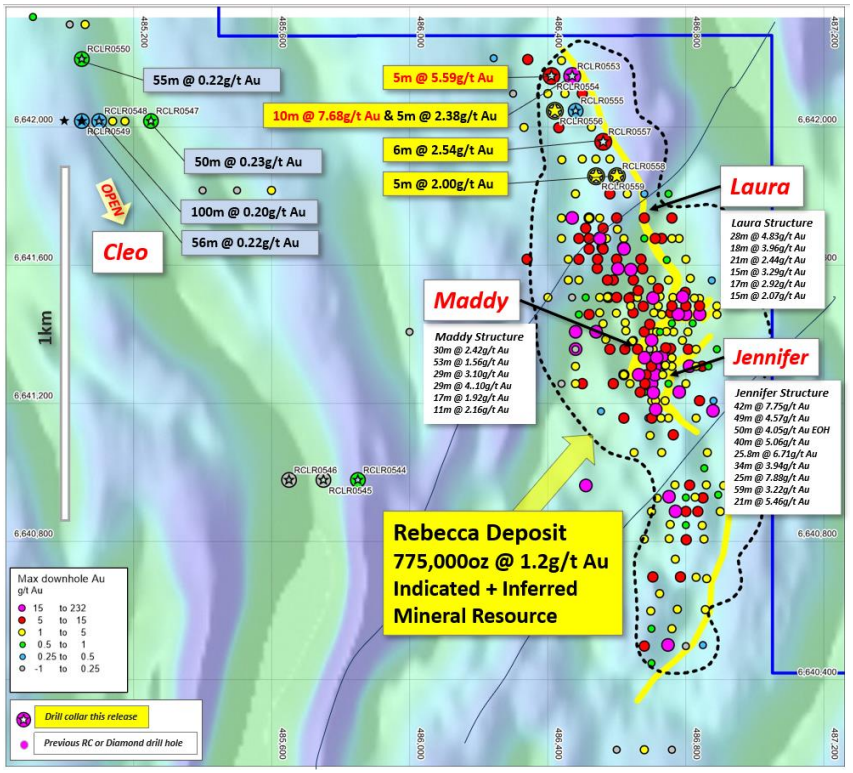

*Figure 5. Plan view **Rebecca** gold deposit and **Cleo** prospect on aeromagnetic imagery, showing outline of optimised pit shell[1] as dashed linework, and all RC and/or diamond drill collars[2], colour-coded for peak downhole gold values. Drill collars this release shown as stars. Refer to Notes 1 & 2 for details of Mineral Resource reporting and previous RC and diamond drilling activities.*

Duke Deposit – First Step-out Drilling Confirms Open Structure

The Duke deposit is a robust zone of gold mineralisation with a true width of 10-20m that extends over at least 300m of strike and is open to depth.

Step-out drill hole RCLR0539 was drilled to test a position toward the eastern end of the deposit (Figure 3), intersecting **25m @ 1.09g/t Au*** from 95m. This hole is the first of a number of drill holes planned for the structure, and the result confirms mineralisation remains open into this location (Figure 6). Further step-out drilling is planned to expand the dimensions of the existing **80,000oz** Duke Mineral Resource[1].

Four shallow RC holes were also drilled into reconnaissance targets in the general Duke area (Figure 3 and Table 1)**.**

Cleo Prospect – Wide Anomalous Results Guide Next Drilling

At Cleo, additional drill holes on the 66402020N traverse (Figure 5) have defined a ~100m wide steeply dipping anomalous gold system with drilled zones including 50m @ 0.23g/t Au in RCLR0548 and 100m @ 0.20g/t in RCLR0549, and supported by 56m @ 0.22g/t Au in RCLR0550 located 180m to the north. This style of broad gold 'halo' is often a good guide toward stronger mineralisation and additional drilling is planned into the unexplored area south of this section.

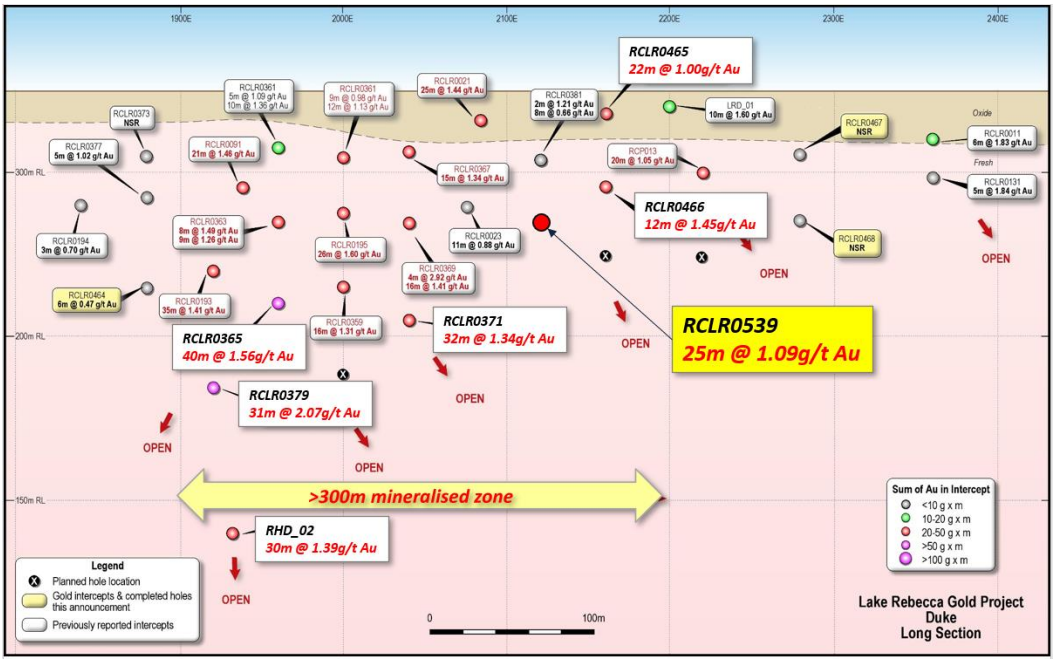

*Figure 6. Long section view of **Duke** gold deposit looking NE, showing pierce points of all RC and/or diamond drill holes and intercepts[2], colour-coded for sum-of-gold values. Location of new hole RCLR0539 in yellow. Refer to Notes 1 & 2 for details of Mineral Resource reporting and previous RC and diamond drilling activities.*

Discussion and Next Steps

Apollo continues the process of drilling in and around the periphery of the pit-constrained *in-situ* +1Moz Mineral Resources, and in target areas between the three deposits, at Lake Rebecca. The ongoing 2020 RC and diamond drilling program comprises:

1. Drilling to expand gold mineralisation in and around the constraining pit-shells, particularly in places where the February 2020 resource model extends beyond pit boundaries, where the pit shell extends to the limit of drilling information, and where potential for higher-grade material is seen within pit shells that may increase the overall resource grade,

2. Shallow RC exploration drilling into under-explored and untested structural, IP and geochemical targets in the areas between the three deposits; and

3. Diamond drilling below the 775,000oz Rebecca deposit to track open structures into unexplored target areas, with the aim of delineating potential high-grade positions suitable for future underground mining.

Pleasingly, the Company is seeing success in all three areas, with this set of assay results taking Apollo into a new prospect to the NE of Duchess, as well as identifying higher grade mineralisation in the northern part of the Rebecca deposit. Diamond drilling reported this year[2] has also identified strong extensions and higher-grade positions to the Laura structure 100-200m below the Rebecca Mineral Resource.

Apollo has continued its field operations without disruption, and subject to any COVID-19 restrictions that might be imposed, will continue the search for new, shallow mineralised material over coming months. A significant number of drill sites have been put in place and two additional step-out diamond 'tails' at Rebecca are currently being logged and prepared for analysis.

The Company remains in a strong financial position to continue the ongoing exploration work at the Lake Rebecca Project, with $16.66M in consolidated cash as at 31st March 2020 and US$4.5M to be received on completion of a recent asset sale in Cote d'Ivoire. Apollo continues to retain a valuable royalty interest over the +1Moz Seguela gold project[3] (Roxgold Inc. TSX: ROXG) in central Cote d'Ivoire.

For more information on Apollo and its Projects please refer to *ASX: AOP "Updated Presentation Materials" 10th Feb 2020*, latest ASX: AOP announcements, and www.apolloconsolidated.com.au

Authorised for release by Nick Castleden, Managing Director.

-ENDS-

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Notes:

Note 1. The information on the Lake Rebecca Gold Project JORC (2012) Compliant Mineral Resource is extracted from ASX: AOP 10th February 2020 "+1.0Moz Maiden Mineral Resources Lake Rebecca". 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 below.

Indicated				Inferred			Indicated & Inferred		
Deposit	*Tonnes*	*Grade g/t*	*Ounces*	*Tonnes*	*Grade g/t*	*Ounces*	*Tonnes*	*Grade g/t*	*Ounces*
Rebecca	**11,700,000**	**1.5**	**550,000**	**7,400,000**	**0.9**	**225,000**	**19,100,000**	**1.3**	**775,000**
Duchess				**5,700,000**	**1.0**	**180,000**	**5,700,000**	**1.0**	**180,000**
Duke				**2,300,000**	**1.1**	**80,000**	**2,300,000**	**1.1**	**80,000**
Total Indicated & inferred Mineral Resource							**27,100,000**	**1.2**	**1,035,000**

Table 2. Lake Rebecca Gold Project Mineral Resource

Note 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.*

Note 3. Refer to TSX: ROXG 14th April 2020 and prior releases.

*Table 1. Drilling details this release. All intercepts calculated at a 0.50g/t lower cut off and allowing for a maximum of 2m internal dilution. * indicates a composite sample of 2 or more metres is included in the intercept, and these will be re-sampled at 1m intervals in due course.*

Hole	Prospect	AMG E	AMG N	Dip	Azimuth	EOH Depth	Intercept	From
RCLR0536	Duke east	485564	6635943	-55	90	144	NSR	
RCLR0537	Duke east	485070	6635682	-55	180	120	NSR	
RCLR0538	Duke east	485071	6635742	-55	180	120	5m @ 0.57g/t Au*	80
RCLR0539	Duke	484626	6635787	-68	35	198	**25m @ 1.09g/t Au***	95
							5m @ 0.71g/t Au*	155
RCLR0540	Duke	484419	6636040	-55	215	120	5m @ 0.64g/t Au*	90
							5m @ 0.75g/t Au* EOH	115
RCLR0541	Duchess Sth	484240	6636560	-55	90	120	5m @ 0.72g/t Au	71
RCLR0542	Duchess Sth	484140	6636560	-55	90	120	NSR	
RCLR0543	Duchess NE	485339	6637885	-55	90	120	5m @ 1.03g/t Au*	85
RCLR0544	Recce Duchess Nth	485850	6640980	-55	90	138	5m @ 0.75g/t Au*	125
RCLR0545	Recce Duchess Nth	485750	6640980	-55	90	138	NSR	
RCLR0546	Recce Duchess Nth	485650	6640980	-55	90	138	NSR	
RCLR0547	Cleo	485250	6642020	-55	270	168	5m @ 0.51g/t Au*	155
RCLR0548	Cleo	485100	6642020	-55	90	138	*anom. 50m @ 0.23g/t Au*	15
RCLR0549	Cleo	485050	6642020	-55	90	138	*anom. 100m @ 0.20g/t Au*	35
RCLR0550	Cleo	485050	6642200	-55	270	150	*anom. 56m @ 0.22g/t Au*	24
RCLR0551	Recce Duchess Nth	485350	6639600	-55	90	120	NSR	
RCLR0552	Recce Duchess Nth	485250	6639600	-55	90	120	NSR	
RCLR0553	Rebecca Nth	486470	6642150	-55	90	120	5m @ 2.38g/t Au*	35
							10m @ 7.68g/t Au	70
						incl.	**3m @ 21.57g/t Au**	76
RCLR0554	Rebecca Nth	486410	6642150	-55	90	150	2m @ 0.64g/t Au	60
							5m @ 5.59g/t Au*	80
RCLR0555	Rebecca Nth	486480	6642050	-55	90	120	NSR	
RCLR0556	Rebecca Nth	486420	6642050	-55	90	160	4m @ 1.75g/t Au	96
							3m @ 0.67g/t Au	116
RCLR0557	Rebecca Nth	486560	6641960	-55	90	120	5m @ 0.52g/t Au*	20
							2m @ 3.93g/t Au	41
							1m @ 1.15g/t Au	54
							6m @ 2.54g/t Au*	79
RCLR0558	Rebecca Nth	486600	6641860	-55	90	80	2m @ 0.81g/t Au	24
							5m @ 0.70g/t Au	30
							2m @ 1.02g/t Au	42
							5m @ 2.00g/t Au*	75
RCLR0559	Rebecca Nth	486540	6641860	-55	90	130	3m @ 0.66g/t Au	66
							2m @ 1.01g/t Au	117
RCLR0560	Duchess NE	485440	6638320	-55	270	150	5m @ 0.74g/t Au*	90
							25m @ 1.23g/t Au*	100
							15m @ 1.40g/t Au*	130
RCLR0561	Duchess NE	485430	6638100	-55	90	138	NSR	

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.

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 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. • 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)*	• Separate RC and diamond rigs supplied by Raglan Drilling • Standard tube NQ2 oriented core collected • Reverse Circulation drilling, 6m long, 4.5-inch rods & face-

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
	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).	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.*	• Core was measured, and any core loss recorded. Very high-quality core was obtained, with close to 100% recovery • 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 can not 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*	• 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

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
	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.*	• 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 was 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.*	• Core samples were collected from the Project area by staff, and delivered to Genalysis Kalgoorlie (WA) where they were 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 • RC chip samples were 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. • 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.*	• The sample register is checked in the field while sampling is ongoing and double checked while entering the data on the computer. • The sample register is used to process raw results from the lab and the processed results are then validated by software (.xls, MapInfo/Discover). • A hardcopy of each file is stored, and an electronic copy saved in two separate hard disk drives

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
	• *Documentation of primary data, data entry procedures, data verification, data storage (physical and electronic) protocols.* • *Discuss any adjustment to assay data.*	• The project is at exploration and resource stage, at Mining Study stage twinned holes will be drilled as appropriate.
Location of data points	• *Accuracy and quality of surveys used to locate drill holes (collar and down-hole surveys), trenches, mine workings and other locations used in Mineral Resource estimation.* • *Specification of the grid system used.* • *Quality and adequacy of topographic control.*	• Collar located using a Garmin GPS with an accuracy ~3m • Data are recorded in AMG 1984, Zone 51 projection. • Topographic control using the same GPS with an accuracy <10m • Drillhole details supplied in body of announcement
Data spacing and distribution	• *Data spacing for reporting of Exploration Results.* • *Whether the data spacing and distribution is sufficient to establish the degree of geological and grade continuity appropriate for the Mineral Resource and Ore Reserve estimation procedure(s) and classifications applied.* • *Whether sample compositing has been applied.*	• Diamond drillholes were completed on lines 25-50m apart to test below existing mineralised RC or diamond intercepts, with intercept spacing on structures >80m apart. • RC drilling was completed at 25m & 50m line spacing to infill and extend interpreted mineralisation • 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 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. • 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 are interpreted to 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 structures.
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 was 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.

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
		• 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. • A 1.5% NSR is owned by private company Maincoast Holdings Pty Ltd • 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:*	• Refer to Table in body of announcement

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
	○ *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 structures. • 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

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
	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