

ASX ANNOUNCEMENT

08/10/2020

New high-grade shoot confirmed at Bellevue with hits of up to 58g/t gold

**New shoot, called Armand, defined over a 450m strike length and remains open;
Plus, first EIS hole in new area hits gold, highlighting the potential for repeat structures to the east of the Deacon lode**

Key Points

- New high-grade Armand lode discovered at the Bellevue gold project in Western Australia, with drilling returning a host of high-grade results over a 450m strike that remains open to the north, down dip and down plunge
- The results include:
 - 4.6m @ 13.8 g/t gold from 364.8m in DRDD517
 - 1.9m @ 58.0 g/t gold from 380.5m in DRDD513
 - 2.3m @ 27.0 g/t gold from 416.3m in DRDD508
 - 1.9m @ 29.7 g/t gold from 378.8m in DRDD524
 - 2.1m @ 9.8 g/t gold from 369.1m in DRDD516
 - 1.5m @ 14.6 g/t gold from 352.2m in DRDD506
 - 6.1m @ 14.5 g/t gold from 457.5m in DRDD505 (refer ASX 01/10/20)
 - 3.7m @ 26.2 g/t gold from 372.3m in DRDD496 (refer ASX 01/10/20)
- Armand remains open along strike and down dip and has been defined as a previously undiscovered extension of the historic Bellevue lode. Drilling is ongoing to incorporate the new high-grade shoot into the next Resource update planned for the current quarter
- The first two holes of a three-hole Western Australia government co-funded EIS program drilled into an area east of the Deacon Shear intersects gold, revealing the potential for another lode. Gold mineralisation is associated with quartz-pyrrhotite veining and free gold which is analogous to the Bellevue, Deacon and Viago lodes
- The results include:
 - 1.2m @ 9.0g/t gold from 1057m and 1.6m at 9.3g/t gold from 1096m downhole in DRDD327 extension and a 400 metre step out drill hole to north with
 - 0.4m @ 42.3g/t gold from 646.7m downhole in DRDD309 extension

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- Project development is proceeding well. The new portal has been completed and connects with the existing underground development. Ground conditions and advancement rates are in line with expectations with over 200m of development completed to date
- Bellevue is set to invest \$35 million into exploration and resource definition over the next 15 months in its dual-track strategy of aggressive exploration in parallel with project development
- Exploration will include ongoing infill drilling, step-out drilling, resource grade control drilling, and regional exploration at Bellevue including the high priority Yandal and Kathleen Valley Gold Projects
- Underground drilling to commence this quarter, capitalising on the lower costs and increased productivity compared with surface drilling
- Step-out drilling will target multiple Down Hole Electromagnetic (DHEM) conductors at Bellevue [click here](#) to view 3D Inventum model of the Bellevue deposit
- Exploration drilling will also begin at the highly promising Yandal and Kathleen Valley gold projects, which sit within trucking distance of the Bellevue project

Bellevue Gold (ASX: BGL) is pleased to announce that it has discovered a new shallow high-grade shoot at its Bellevue Gold Project in Western Australia.

The Company has also hit gold in the first Western Australian government-funded Exploration Incentive Scheme (EIS) hole drilled to the east of the high-grade Deacon lode, highlighting the potential for repeat structures.

Bellevue Managing Director Steve Parsons said: "The drilling results on the new Armand lode are outstanding, with high-grade mineralisation intersected near existing development hosted within the Bellevue Shear.

"With the mineralisation already outlined over 450m and remaining open along strike and down dip, we are pressing ahead with drilling with a view to including Armand in our next resource upgrade.

"At the same time, we have hit high-grade gold in another new position with our recently granted EIS co-funded drilling in close proximity to the east of the Deacon lode. It is still early days in this area, but clearly, there is potential for a new lode to emerge here too."

Mr Parsons said the latest exploration results vindicated Bellevue's strategy to maintain an aggressive drilling campaign in parallel with the project development activity.

"We have earmarked \$35 million for exploration spending on a full program of drilling and project development work over the next 15 months.

"This substantial investment is central to our dual-track strategy of driving growth in our inventory through aggressive exploration and resource drilling while also advancing the project towards development and cashflow.

"These parallel work streams will maximise our ability to continue creating value for shareholders in both the short and long term."

Exceptional Results from the Bellevue Lode system - New Armand Shoot

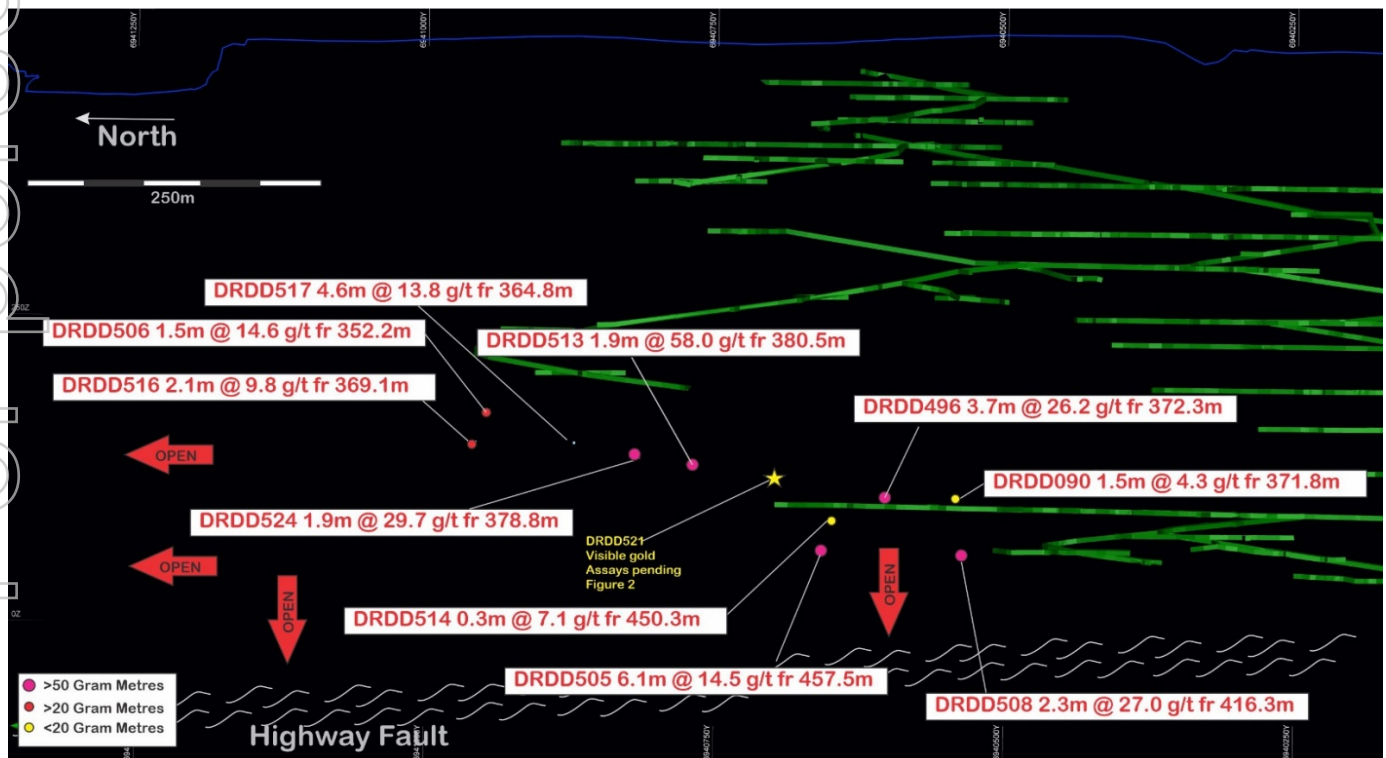
Further drilling at the largely untested northern extent of the Bellevue project has continued to intersect high-grade mineralisation across a total of 450m of strike in a newly defined high-grade shoot position analogous to the previously mined high-grade mineralisation at the historic Bellevue Gold Mine. The new shoot has the same interpreted gentle southerly plunge and remains open down dip. The Company has named the new shoot position the Armand shoot and is currently working to infill drill the shoot to 40m centres from the broader spaced 80m-140m current centres.

Recent significant results¹ from the Armand shoot in the Bellevue Lode include:

- 4.6m @ 13.8 g/t gold from 364.8m in DRDD517
- 1.9m @ 58.0 g/t gold from 380.5m in DRDD513
- 2.3m @ 27.0 g/t gold from 416.3m in DRDD508
- 1.9m @ 29.7 g/t gold from 378.8m in DRDD524
- 2.1m @ 9.8 g/t gold from 369.1m in DRDD516
- 1.5m @ 14.6 g/t gold from 352.2m in DRDD506
- 6.1m @ 14.5 g/t gold from 457.5m in DRDD505 (refer ASX 01/10/20)²
- 3.7m @ 26.2 g/t gold from 372.3m in DRDD496 (refer ASX 01/10/20)²

Additionally, a further infill hole DRDD521 has been completed which has also returned significant visible gold mineralisation associated with the shoot with assays pending (Figure 2).

Figure 1: Long section looking east through the newly defined Armand shoot, located within the Bellevue Lode at the northern extent of historic development. The high-grade shoot has been defined for 450m of plunge extent and remains open down plunge and down dip.



¹ All results above 0.2 m at 1.0 g/t lower cut have been reported and are set out in Table 1.

² The Company confirms that it is not aware of any information that materially affects the announcement of 1 October 2020.

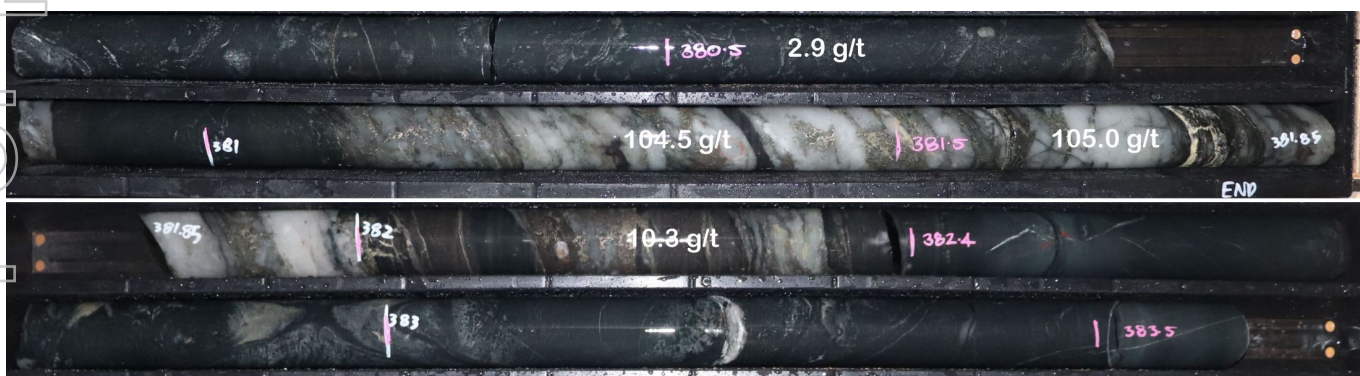
Figure 2: DRDD521 444.6m-445.5m. Smokey grey quartz vein with moderate pyrrhotite and chalcopyrite fracture fill in addition to trace arsenopyrite. Vein has 20+ flecks of visible gold, largely associated with a hairline fracture through the full thickness of the vein. Assays pending.



Figure 3: DRDD524 Milky quartz veining with narrow zones of smoky grey quartz. There are roughly equal amounts of pyrrhotite and chalcopyrite fracture fill. 10+ flecks of visible gold within the grey intervals as fracture fill. Interval assayed 1.9m @ 29.7 g/t gold.



Figure 4: DRDD513 Milky quartz veining with narrow zones of smoky grey quartz. Equal amounts of pyrrhotite and chalcopyrite fracture fill. 20+ flecks of visible gold. Interval assayed 1.9m @ 58.0 g/t gold.



Exploration Incentive Scheme (EIS) co-funded drilling returns significant mineralisation to the East of Deacon

Three holes have been drilled recently as extensions of existing drill holes, testing the potential for conjugate faulting repeats of the Bellevue Lode system to the east of Deacon lode. The holes were co-funded as part of the West Australian Government, EIS and are located 300m apart and drilled to a depth of approximately 850m below surface and 1,000m downhole.

Significant mineralisation that is analogous to the Bellevue, Deacon and Viago lodes was intersected in two of the three holes with new biotite, sulphide shear zones with associated quartz veins and visible gold logged. Results include:

- **1.2m @ 9.0 g/t gold from 1057m and 1.6m at 9.3g/t gold from 1096m downhole in DRDD327 extension**
- **0.4m @ 42.3 g/t gold from 646.7m downhole in DRDD309 extension**

As a first pass drill program into this area, the results from the first two holes are highly encouraging and indicate significant potential for further discovery in this direction and at depth.

Figure 5: Cross-section through the Bellevue Lode system showing the location of the recent EIS co-funded drill holes and new results.

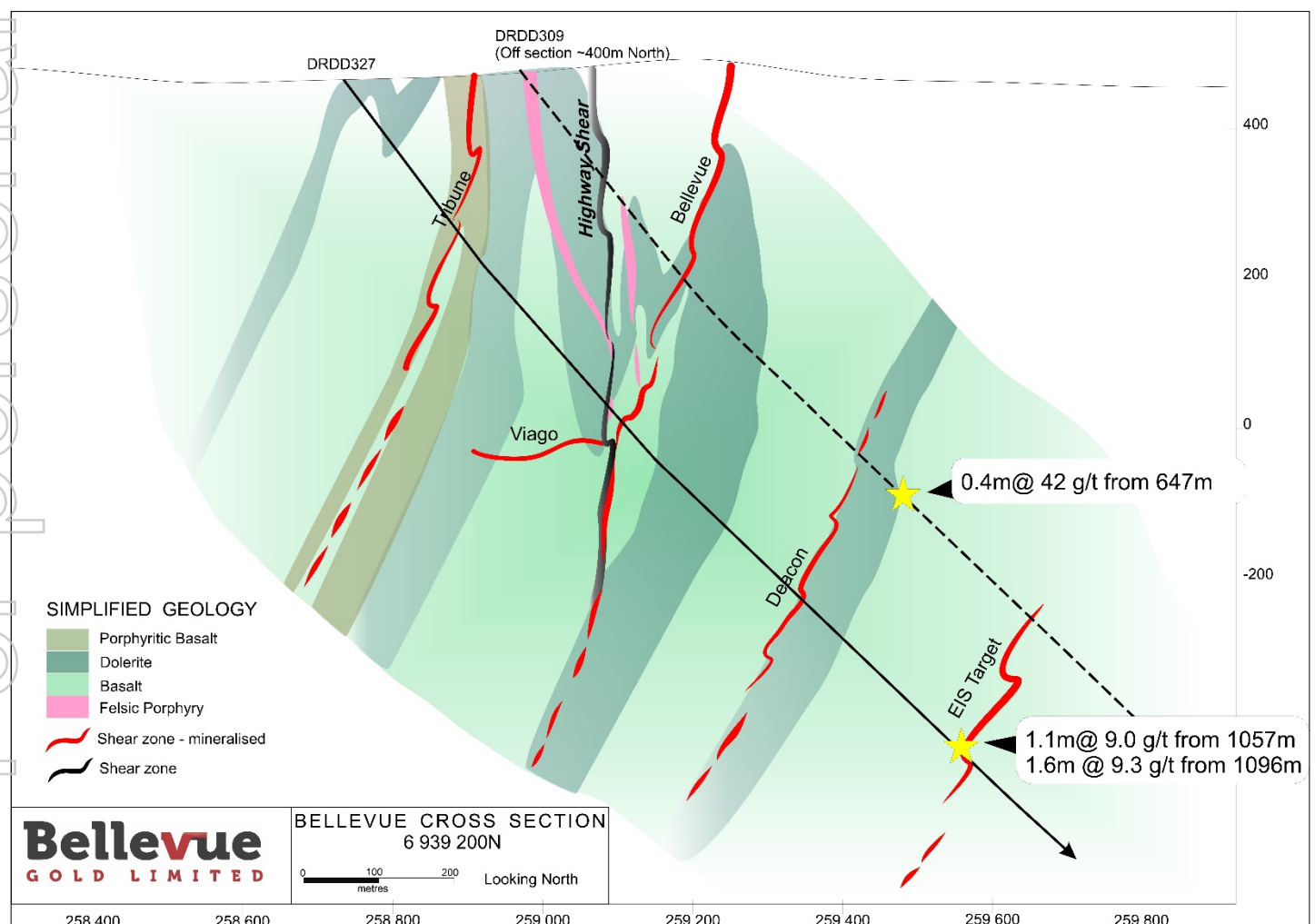
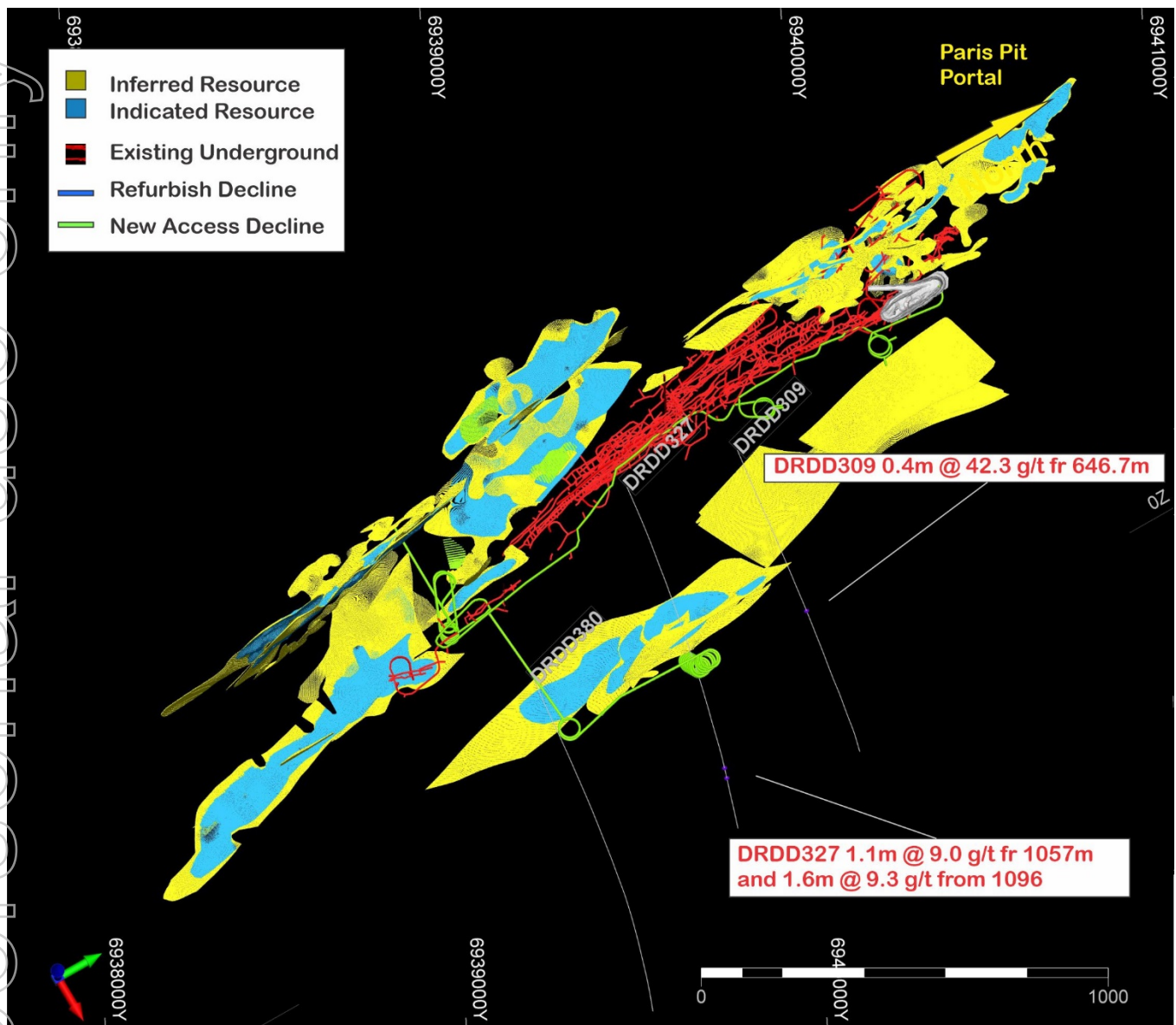


Figure 6: Oblique view showing the location of the EIS extensions to the existing drill holes MGA94.



Development update

Underground access has successfully been established with the creation of the new Paris Decline portal to establish the decline to connect with the historic workings which have now been complete. The project has advanced over 180m in the first month to achieve this result. The decline has been advanced at a size suitable for modern production equipment (5.5mW x 5.8mH). The historical decline will be stripped and supported to support the same dimensions.

Electrical infrastructure has successfully been installed to support the start-up operations and the ongoing requirements of the high voltage network ready to be installed underground. Workshop facilities have also been established to support the early stage-one works of the project along with communication requirements being installed.

Activities remain on track to establish the underground drilling platforms to allow exploration activities to begin later this quarter.

Figure 7: Development Jumbo installing ground support in the new Paris Decline.



Figure 8: Development Jumbo at the breakthrough cut into the historical decline.



Exploration Budget set at \$35 Million through to Q4 2021

An aggressive exploration budget has been set to take the Company through to Q4 2021 and has been approved by the Board to deliver on the Company's growth and development objectives. A total of \$35 million has been budgeted to fund the geology and Resource related programs during the period. Exploration funding will be subdivided between the following elements:

1. Global Resource growth at Bellevue, testing of advance targets to bring new areas of mineralisation into the JORC Resource categories.
2. Further conversion drilling targeting conversion to Indicated category from the Global Resource to support further Reserve growth (subsequent to the delivery of the maiden ore Reserve at the project).
3. Grade control drilling from underground of ounces identified in the early years of the mine schedule.
4. Exploration drilling targeting discovery within the regional Bellevue and Kathleen Valley Property.
5. Exploration drilling targeting discovery at the Yandal Gold Project.

Figure 9: Oblique View looking southeast through the project's recent Resource update. Indicated Resource blocks are shown as blue covering the areas of infill drilling. Inferred blocks are coloured yellow and are targets for Stage 2 infill drilling. Annotated drill holes are outside the Indicated category ready for follow up.

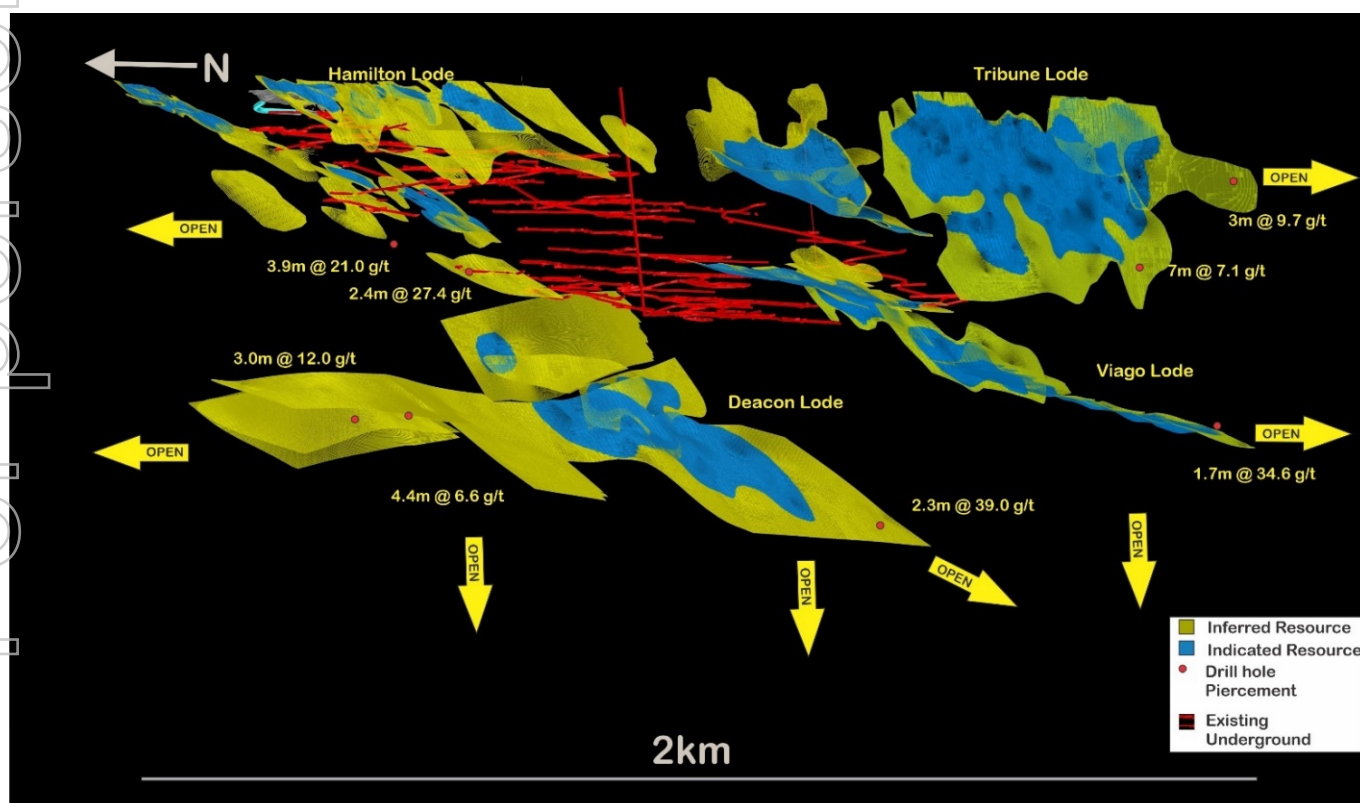
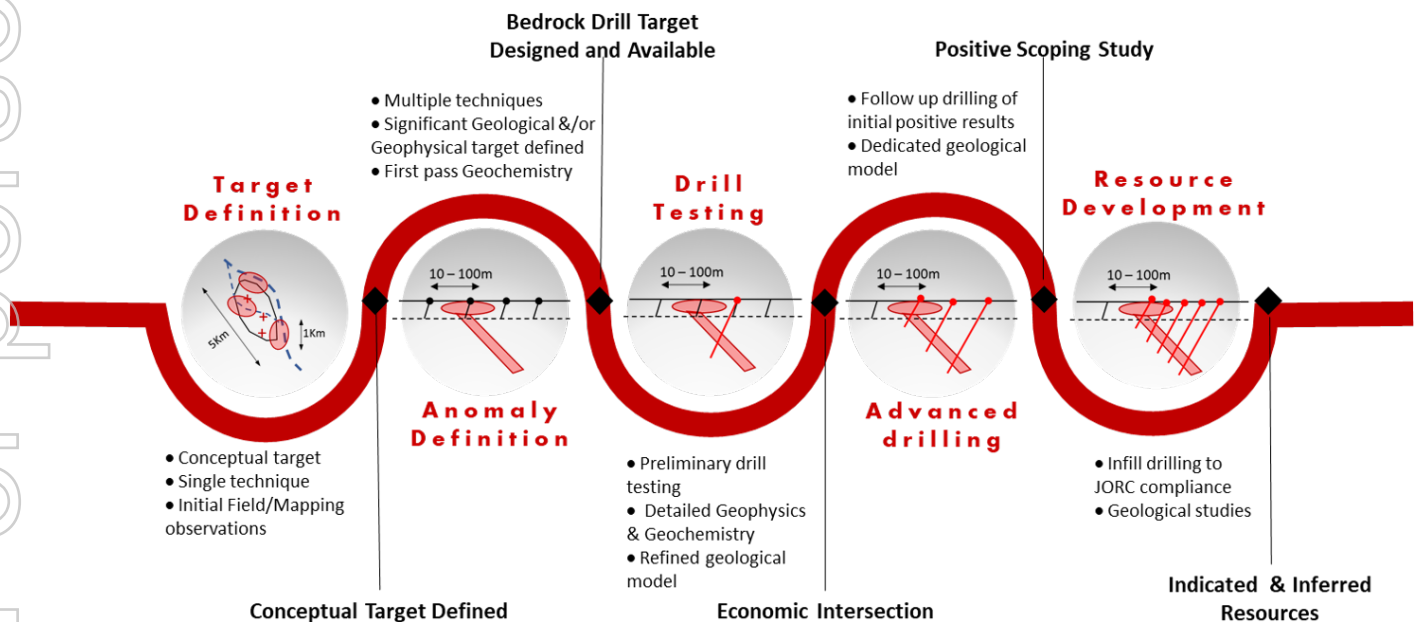
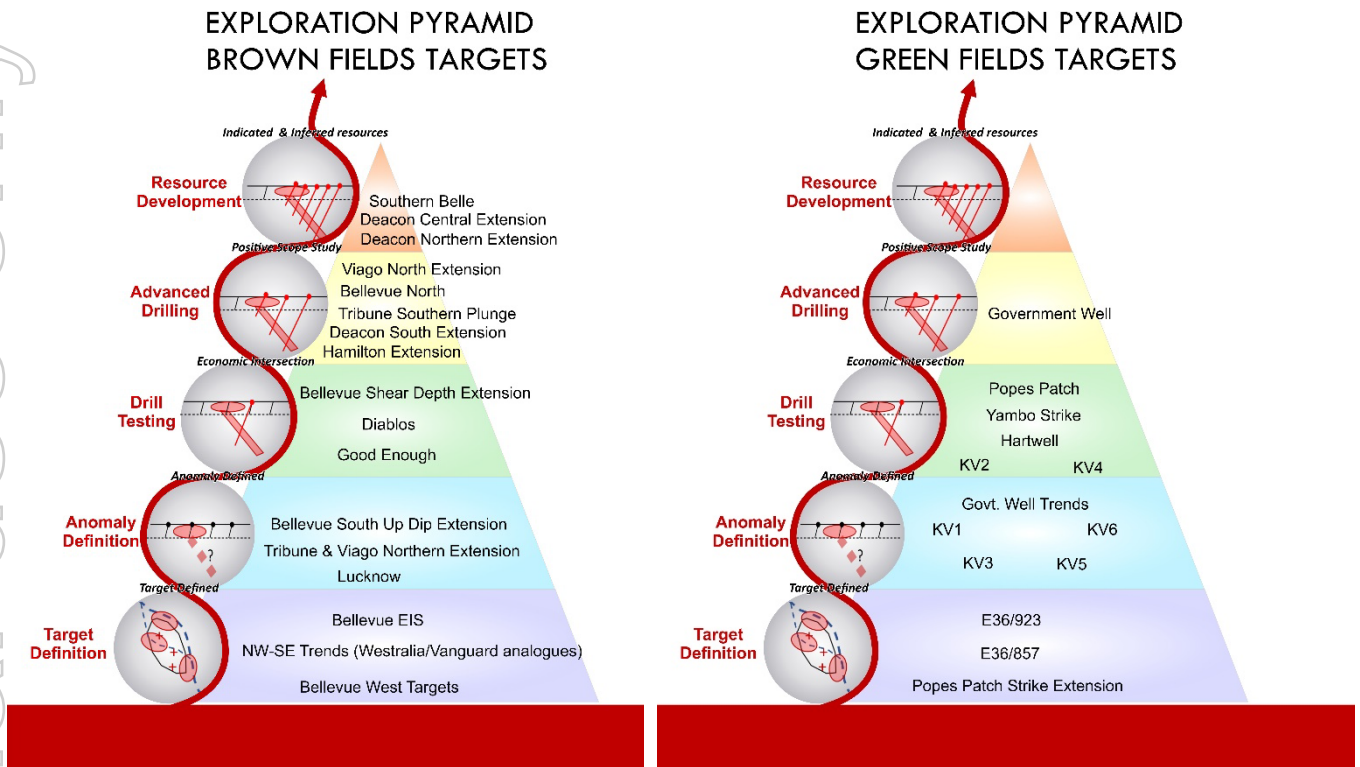


Figure 10: Exploration pipeline for the Bellevue Gold Project and Regional Exploration. During the next 18 months, the Company has an aggressive exploration budget to target further discovery and exploration success.



Government Well and Kathleen Valley Exploration

The Government Well Prospect is located approximately 7.4km north of the Bellevue Mine in a position where the mine trend bends slightly to the northwest along the granite contact. Mineralisation at the prospect is associated with pyrite and quartz veins which outcrop from the surface in some locations and others are covered in shallow alluvial cover. Rock chipping and field mapping have defined multiple parallel trends over **1,200m**.

Resource definition drilling is scheduled to commence in early November at the Government Well target. First pass drilling will infill the central area to 40m centres to allow a preliminary resource estimate to be completed at the target. Previously reported results from Government Well have included **3m @ 9.7 g/t gold from 19m and 3m @ 11.6 g/t gold from 33m** within an overall interval of **17m @ 4.2 g/t gold**. (refer ASX 10/06/2020)³

South Yandal Exploration

The Yandal Project (867km²) is a major advanced exploration project, located in an extremely well-endowed gold province. The project is located 40km to the east of the Bellevue Gold Project and is the dominant land position between the major projects Jundee (Northern Star Resources Ltd) and Thunderbox (Saracen Mineral Holdings).

The project covers significant untested anomalous gold in soils and surface sampling. Bellevue geologists have identified several highly prospective targets that await follow up. No drilling has been undertaken at the project for a similar time period to the gap in exploration at the Bellevue Gold Project.

Detailed mapping has been completed for a number of high priority targets and a 10,000m RC program is scheduled to commence in mid-October. Further Air Core drilling is also scheduled in early 2021.

³ The Company confirms that it is not aware of any information that materially affects the announcement of 10 June 2020.

Figure 11: Bellevue Gold exploration projects, Leinster region of Western Australia. MGA 94-51

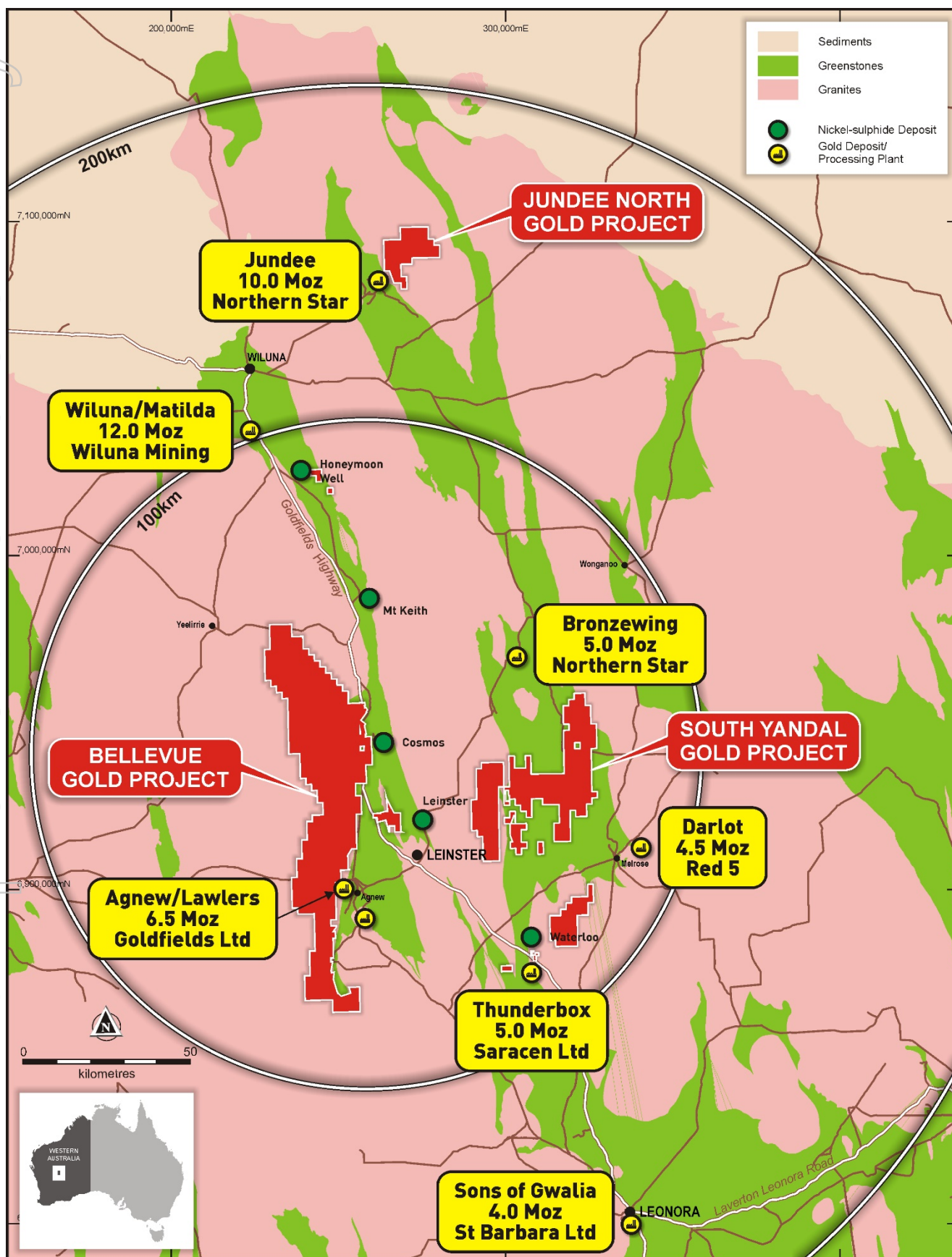
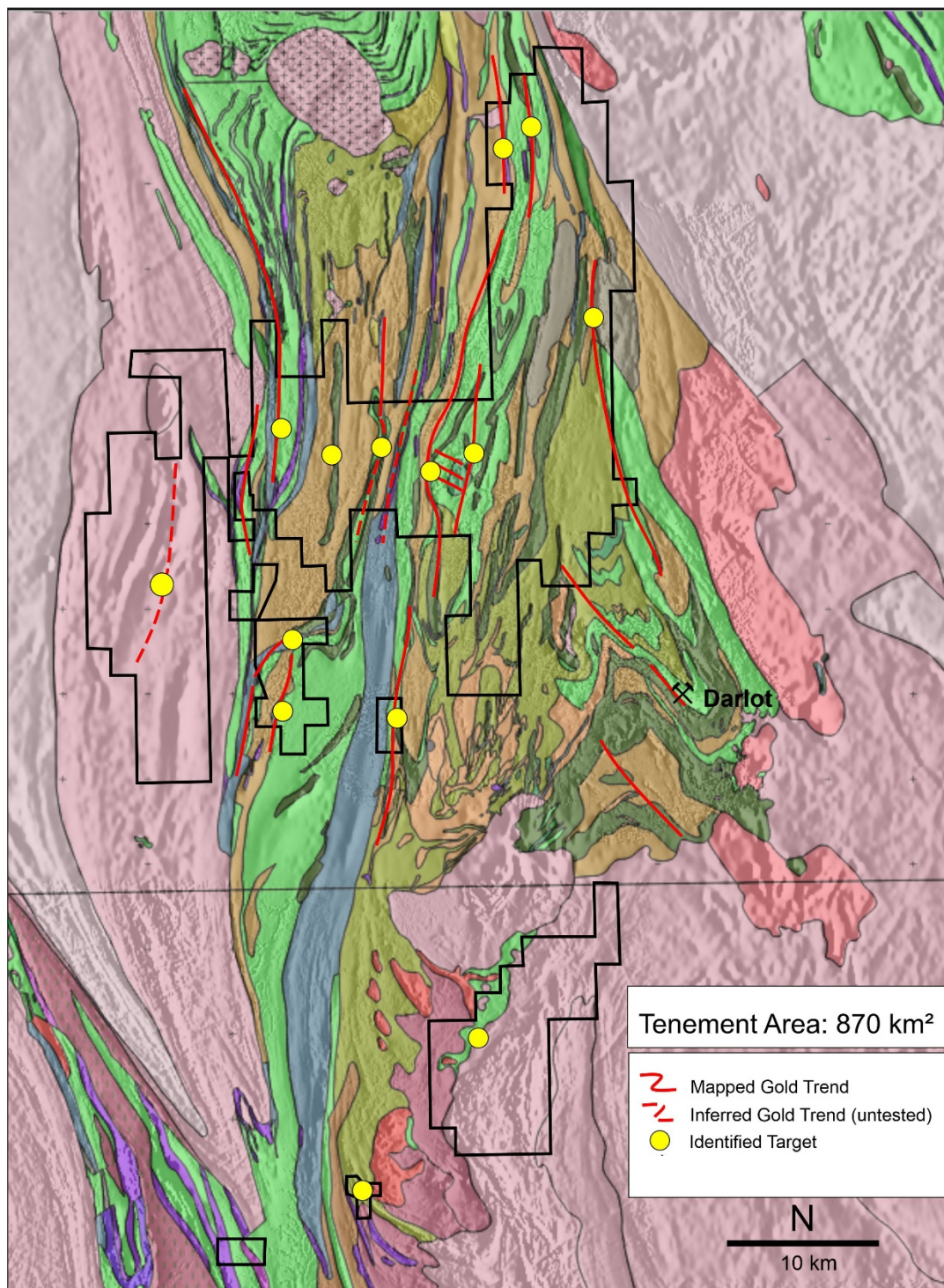


Figure 12: Overview map of the South Yandal Gold project showing advanced gold targets for drill testing.



BELLEVUE GOLD PROJECT TOTAL GLOBAL INDEPENDENT RESOURCE ESTIMATE

	Tonnes (Mt)	Gold Grade (g/t)	Gold Content (Moz)
Measured	-	-	-
Indicated	2.31	11.6	0.86
Inferred	4.72	9.2	1.40
Total*	7.03	10.0	2.26

**Figures may not add up due to rounding.*

**Mineral Resources are reported at a block cut-off grade of 3.5 g/t Au.*

The Company confirms that it is not aware of any material information that affects the ASX announcement of 7 July 2020 and that all material assumptions and technical parameters underpinning the announcement continue to apply and have not materially changed.

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

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Competent Person Statement

Information in this announcement that relates to exploration results is based on, and fairly represents, information and supporting documentation prepared by Mr Sam Brooks, an employee of Bellevue Gold. Mr Brooks is a Member of the Australian Institute of Geoscientists. Mr Brooks 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 (or "CP") as defined in the 2012 Edition of the Australasian Code for Reporting of Information in this announcement that relates to mineral Resources. Mr Brooks is an employee and holds securities in Bellevue Gold Limited and consents to the inclusion in this announcement of all technical statements based on his information in the form and context in which they appear.

Disclaimer

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Forward Looking Information

This announcement contains forward-looking statements. Wherever possible, words such as "intends", "expects", "scheduled", "estimates", "anticipates", "believes", and similar expressions or statements that certain actions, events or results "may", "could", "would", "might" or "will" be taken, occur or be achieved, have been used to identify these forward-looking statements. Although the forward-looking statements contained in this release reflect management's current beliefs based upon information currently available to management and based upon what management believes to be reasonable assumptions, The Company cannot be certain that actual results will be consistent with these forward-looking statements. A number of factors could cause events and achievements to differ materially from the results expressed or implied in the forward-looking statements. These factors should be considered carefully and prospective investors should not place undue reliance on the forward-looking statements. Forward-looking statements necessarily involve significant known and unknown risks, assumptions and uncertainties that may cause the Company's actual results, events, prospects and opportunities to differ materially from those expressed or implied by such forward-looking statements. Although the Company has attempted to identify important risks and factors that could cause actual actions, events or results to differ materially from those described in forward-looking statements, there may be other factors and risks that cause actions, events or results not to be anticipated, estimated or intended, including those risk factors discussed in the Company's public filings. There can be no assurance that the forward-looking statements will prove to be accurate, as actual results and future events could differ materially from those anticipated in such statements. Accordingly, prospective investors should not place undue reliance on forward-looking statements. Any forward-looking statements are made as of the date of this presentation, and the Company assumes no obligation to update or revise them to reflect new events or circumstances unless otherwise required by law. This presentation may contain certain forward-looking statements and projections regarding:

- estimated, Resources and Reserves;
- planned production and operating costs profiles;
- planned capital requirements; and
- planned strategies and corporate objectives.

Such forward-looking statements/projections are estimates for discussion purposes only and should not be relied upon. They are not guarantees of future performance and involve known and unknown risks, uncertainties and other factors many of which are beyond the control of the Company. The forward-looking statements/projections are inherently uncertain and may therefore differ materially from results ultimately achieved. The Company does not make any representations and provides no warranties concerning the accuracy of the projections, and disclaims any obligation to update or revise any forward-looking statements/projects based on new information, future events or otherwise except to the extent required by applicable laws.

Exploration Results

For full details of Exploration results in this announcement, 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.

Table 1: Drill hole results and locations relating to this press release

Hole_ID	Depth	Easting	Northing	RI	Dip	Azi	From	To	Interval	Au	Lode
DRDD506	417	258481	6940880	468.2	-54	91.7	352.2	353.7	1.5	14.6	Armand
DRDD508	440	258630	6940376	473.8	-75	40.3	413.6	415.9	2.3	27	Armand
DRDD513	500	258511	6940700	471.9	-59.63	89.76	380.5	382.4	1.9	58.0	Armand
DRDD514	475	258460	6940577	476.1	-57.26	90.55	450.3	450.6	0.3	7.1	Armand
DRDD516	390	258481	6940880	468.2	-57.2	89.5	369.1	371.2	2.1	9.8	Armand
DRDD517	410	258488	6940796	469.8	-57.7	94	364.8	369.4	4.6	13.8	Armand
DRDD521	470	258460	6940577	476.1	-53.47	79.65	Results Pending				Armand
DRDD524	420	258488	6940796	469.8	-58.2	105.7	378.8	380.7	1.9	29.7	Armand
DRDD327ext	1200	259075.6	6939838	478.2	-60	90	1057	1058.2	1.2	9.0	New lode
DRDD327ext							1096	1097.6	1.6	9.3	New lode
DRDD309ext	1200	259131.7	6940120	474.9	-60	90	646.7	647.1	0.4	42.3	New lode
DRDD380ext	1200	259379.6	6939398	465.3			NSR				

Table 1 - JORC Code, 2012 Edition.

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

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
Sampling techniques	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> 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. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> The holes were sampled by NQ Diamond Core drilling. Sampling was nominally at 1 m intervals however over narrow zones of mineralisation it was as 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	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> 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). 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Diamond coring was undertaken with a modern truck mounted rig and industry recognised 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	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> 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. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> 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 gold grade relationship.
Logging	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Whether core and chip samples have been geologically and geotechnically logged to a level of detail to support appropriate Mineral Resource estimation, 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> 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.

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
	mining studies and metallurgical studies. <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Whether logging is qualitative or quantitative in nature. Core (or costean, channel, etc) photography. The total length and percentage of the relevant intersections logged. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Geological logging of core is qualitative and descriptive in nature. Sample boundaries were determined by the geologists with a minimum width of 30cm and maximum of 1m.
Sub-sampling techniques and sample preparation	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> 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 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. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> 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 laboratory tests	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> 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. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Assaying and laboratory procedures used are NATA certified techniques for gold. Samples were prepared and 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 pulverised in total to a nominal 85% passing 75 microns (method code SP3010) and a 50 g 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. Samples submitted for analysis via Photon assay technique 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:- <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Developed by CSIRO and the Chrysos Corporation, the PhotonAssay technique is a fast and chemical free alternative to the traditional fire assay process and utilises high energy x-rays. 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

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
		<p>accreditation for the technique in compliance with ISO/IEC 17025:2018-Testing.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> 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	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> 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. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> 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	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> 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. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> 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 were subsequently surveyed 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.
Data spacing and distribution	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> 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. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> The drill hole intersections are between 20 and 40 m apart which is adequate for a mineral Resource estimation in the Indicated category. No sample compositing has been applied.
Orientation of data in relation to geological structure	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> 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. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Drill lines are orientated approximately at right angles to the currently interpreted strike of the known mineralisation. No bias is considered to have been introduced by the existing sampling orientation.
Sample security	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> The measures taken to ensure sample security. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Samples were secured in closed polyweave sacks for delivery to the laboratory sample receival yard in Kalgoorlie by Bellevue personnel.
Audits or reviews	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> The results of any audits or reviews of sampling techniques and data. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> 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	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> 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. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> 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	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Acknowledgment and appraisal of exploration by other parties. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> 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	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Deposit type, geological setting and style of mineralisation. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> 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	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> 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: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> 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. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> All requisite drill hole information is tabulated elsewhere in this release.
Data aggregation methods	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> 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. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> 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. No metal equivalent reporting has been applied.

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> The assumptions used for any reporting of metal equivalent values should be clearly stated. 	
Relationship between mineralisation widths and intercept lengths	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> 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'). 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Drill intersections of the Bellevue, Viago and Deacon mineralisation is considered very close to true width. For Tribune drill intersections, true width is approximately 70% that of the quoted intersections.
Diagrams	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> 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. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Included elsewhere in this release.
Balanced reporting	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> 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. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> All results above 0.2 m at 1.0 g/t lower cut have been reported, noting no drill holes or assays have been excluded.
Other substantive exploration data	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> 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. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Down hole electromagnetic surveys support the in hole geological observations and will continue to be used to vector drill targeting.
Further work	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> 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. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Bellevue Gold Limited is continuing to drill test this new lode with step out and infill drilling, more information is presented in the body of this report. Diagrams in the main body of this document show the areas of possible extensions of the lodes. Other targets exist in the project and the Company continues to assess these.