DGO Gold Limited
ABN 96 124 562 849

Level 9, 63 Exhibition Street
Melbourne VIC 3000
Australia

Telephone: + 61 3 9133 6251
Facsimile: + 61 3 9691 6899
Email: admin@dgogold.com.au
Website: www.dgogold.com.au

26 April 2021

Exploration Update

Pernatty drilling successfully intersects Zambian-style copper mineralisation

Key Points

- **Drilling at Pernatty in South Australia intersected copper, cobalt, and silver mineralisation up to 0.95% Cu, 0.1% Co, and 26.7g/t Ag in maiden wide spaced drilling of the transition zone.**
- **A proof of concept reverse circulation drilling program of 44 RC holes for 3,733m was completed at Pernatty, 55km southwest of Oz Minerals' Carrapateena copper-gold mine in SA.**
- **Follow up drilling to commence as soon as approvals are granted.**
- **DGO have met the Stage 1 Commitment under the Heads of Agreement with Investigator Resources and will continue to the next earn in stage.**
- **Exploration progress at Bryah, Yerrida, and Black Flag**

DGO Gold Limited (ASX:DGO) is pleased to announce very promising results from the maiden, wide spaced, reverse circulation (RC) drilling program at Pernatty, 55km southwest of Oz Minerals' (ASX:OZL) Carrapateena copper-gold mine and 100km northwest of Port Augusta. The program tested Zambian Copper Belt (ZCB) style sediment hosted copper targets under cover on the Stuart Shelf.

Drilling at each of the three target areas 30km to 40km apart intersected copper-cobalt-silver mineralisation including:

- **1m @ 2% CuEq[1] (0.82% Cu, 0.1% Co, & 19.7g/t Ag) from 75m**
  within 4m @ 0.8% CuEq (0.41% Cu, 0.04% Co, & 10.6g/t Ag) from 73m
- **1m @ 1% CuEq[1] (0.95% Cu, 0.01% Co, & 4.5g/t Ag) from 76m**
  within 6m @ 0.5% CuEq (0.36% Cu, 0.01% Co, & 3.3g/t Ag) from 73m

DGO Executive Chairman Eduard Eshuys said "*This drilling has confirmed the potential for Zambian style model of copper mineralisation in this area of the Stuart Shelf. DGO's strategic landholding of greater than 100km strike of the target zone puts us in a strong position to identify significant copper mineralisation in follow up drilling.*"

[1] CuEq = Cu% + Co_ppm*0.0012. See JORC table for derivation.

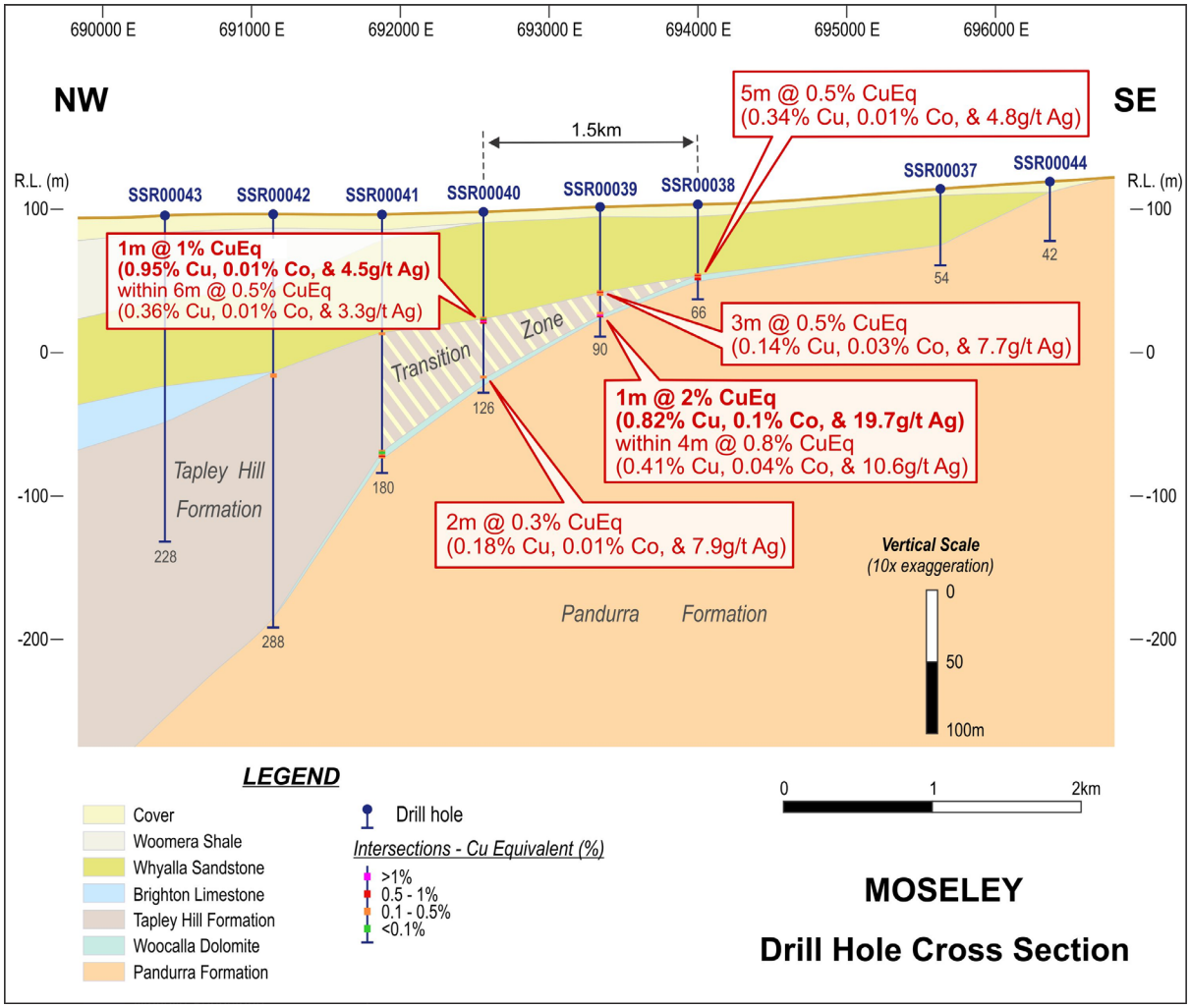

Figure 1: Moseley drill section with copper, cobalt, and silver results

DGO recently drilled 44 RC holes for 3,733m at Pernatty. Copper grades greater than 0.1% were intersected at all three areas drilled in the target transition zone. The best intersections were at Moseley where three holes over 1.5km across the targeted Adelaidean basin margin all had 1m assays greater than 0.5% Cu with associated elevated Co and Ag at depths of 50 to 80m as shown in Figure 1.

Approximately 10 km of strike of the target transition zone centred around the drilled Moseley section had no previous exploration and this drilling shows the target depth is less than 100m. This area is a priority for follow up drilling.

At Maslins, three holes had 1m assays greater than 0.7% Cu at depths of between 70 and 150m, with a best intersection of 0.7% Cu and 15g/t Ag at a depth of 146m. Importantly, in one of the mineralised intersections, the elevated copper values extended more than 5m above the base of the Tapley Hill Formation (Including 1m @ 0.65% Cu and 10.1g/t Ag from 75m) indicating the potential for the development of relatively thick ore zones in this area. The drilling also indicates that better

mineralisation is more likely at a shallower basin position (i.e. west) of the Maslins holes. A native title agreement is being progressed to access this area.

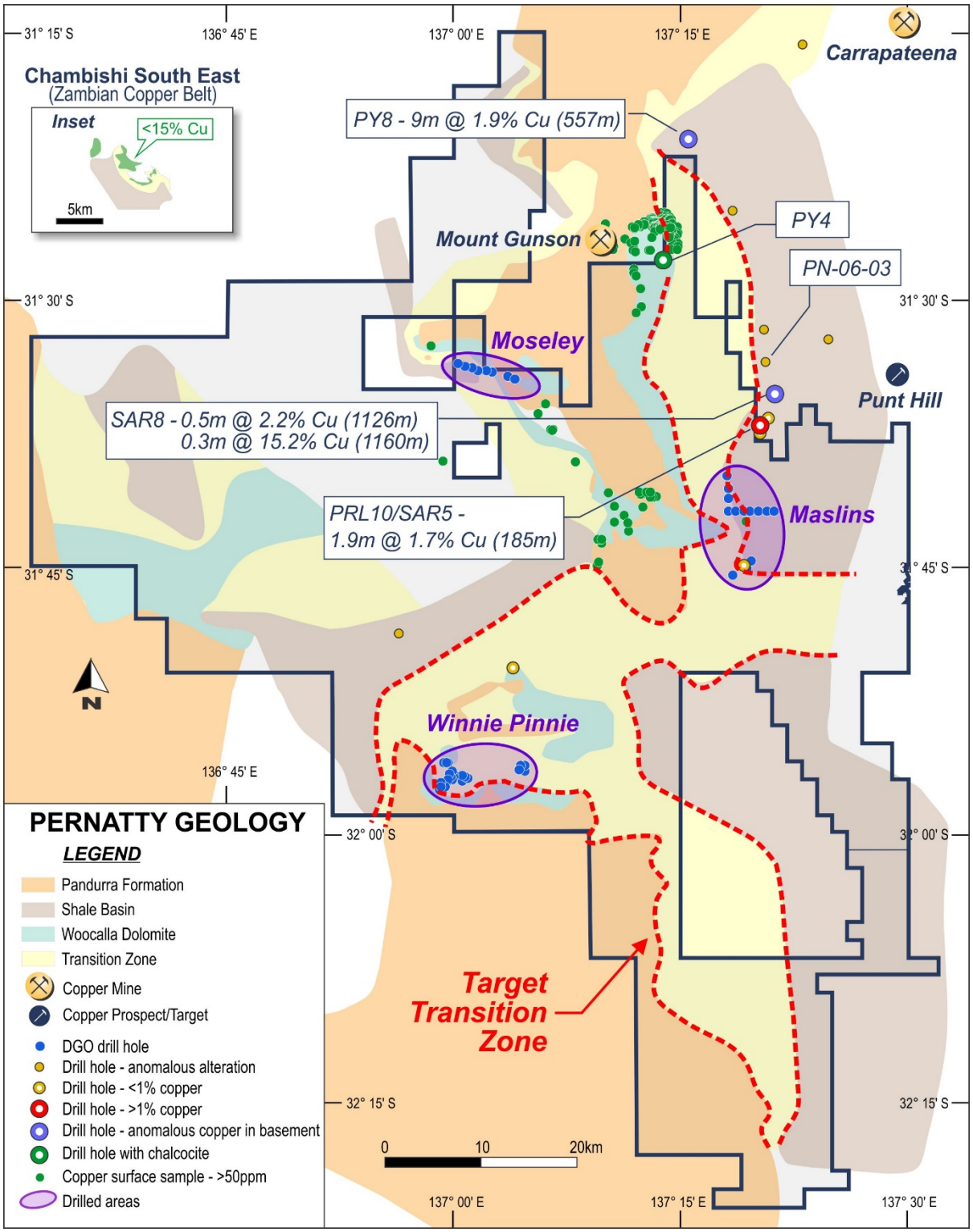

Figure 2: Regional geological interpretation & location of DGO drilling

At Winnie Pinnie, four holes had 1m assays of greater than 0.2% Cu at depths between 30m and 50m, one of which intersected 1m @ 0.25% Cu, 0.04% Co and 7g/t Ag from 26m at the western edge of a 2.5 x 5km area where the prospective base of the Tapley Hill Formation is approximately 100m deep and is untested by previous drilling. This target is a priority area for follow up drilling.

DGO has notified Investigator Resources Limited (Investigator) that the Stage 1 Commitment has been met and elects to earn 51% under the binding Heads of Agreement between DGO and Investigator. DGO can earn an 80% interest in the tenements held by Investigator at Pernatty over 5 years (ASX:DGO September 2020).

Follow up drilling to test the targets generated by this drilling is being planned and will commence as soon as government and heritage approvals are granted.

Exploration Update – Bryah, Yerrida and Black Flag

At **Bryah**, 95km from Sandfire Resources' (ASX:SFR) DeGrussa copper-gold mine and 70km north of Meekatharra, Western Australia, DGO commenced diamond drilling in late February 2021. To date, two holes have been successfully completed in Target A and one hole is currently in progress in Target B (ASX:23 February 2021). The drilling has intersected zones of intense quartz/carbonate veining with pyrite, minor chalcopyrite, and intense magnetite zoning including traces of galena and sphalerite, in a highly altered sequence of sediments, acid and mafic volcanics and dolerites. Drill core from the first 2 holes is currently being processed for assay while drilling continues.

The Bryah diamond drilling has highlighted potential for VHMS mineralisation within the Juderina formation close to the Archean basement contact. The Juderina-granite contact along the margin of the Yerrida Basin has had little past exploration. Nine new exploration licence applications covering 1,540km^2 were lodged in March to cover open ground along this basin margin contact (refer Figure 3). Total area of DGO's tenement holding in the Murchison area (Bryah and Yerrida) is now 4,332km^2.

At **Yerrida**, 75km south of Sandfire Resources' (ASX: SFR) DeGrussa copper-gold mine, a program of 1,913m of air core drilling in 37 holes was completed in December 2020 to test geochemical targets defined in the previous round of drilling (ASX:DGO 3 September 2020).

The broad (240m) spaced drilling intersected low levels of base metal anomalism in the vicinity of the Killara contacts due to limited drill penetration into the Killara mafic units which proved to be more extensive than mapped. Drilling in the vicinity of the previous DGO RC hole 20YERC0013 (2m @ 9.2g/t gold from 71m) intersected strong alteration and base metal geochemistry. Kaolinite alteration in drill holes in this area

may represent the hanging wall to high sulphidation VHMS or gold mineralisation adjacent to a north-west trending fault which may have acted as a feeder to mineralisation.

Diamond drilling is planned to test both the sediment mafic contact to the south of 20YERC0004 (132m @ 1.3g/t Ag from 56m) and the gold bearing VHMS mineralisation on the upper contact of the mafics adjacent to a fault.

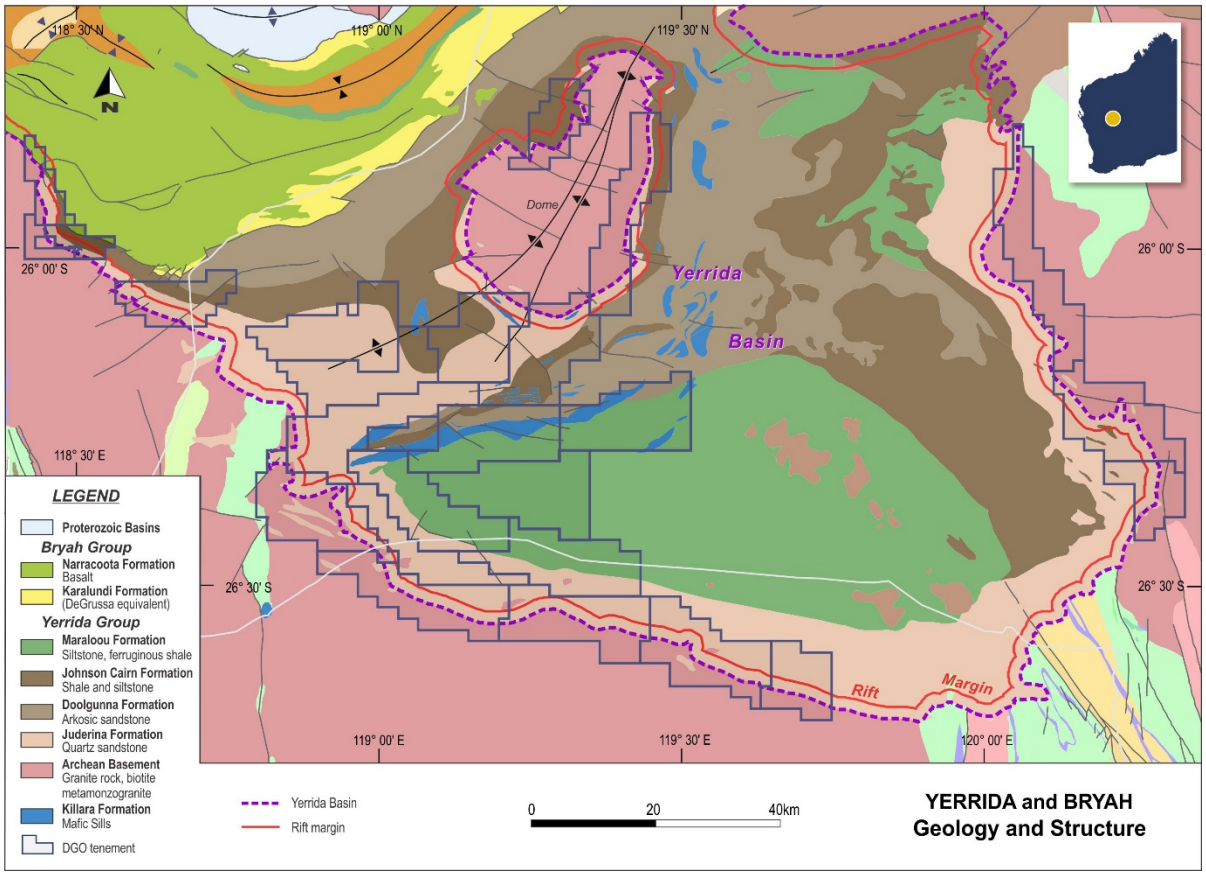

Figure 3: Yerrida and Bryah tenements

At **Black Flag**, 30km north of Kalgoorlie, fifteen RC drill holes were completed for 2,098 metres of drilling in December 2020 and January 2021.

Drilling tested strike extensions of the anomalous drilling intersected in previous DGO drilling programmes around BFRC0005 (12m @ 3.29g/t Au from 116m) (DGO ASX announcement 30 January 2020) and intersections of interpreted cross cutting structures along the margins of a north-north-west trending anticlinal structure delineated by porphyry intrusives within the volcanoclastic sequence.

The wide spaced drilling continued to encounter strong silica-sulphide±sericite±chlorite alteration within the intermediate volcanics and zones of gold anomalism (>0.1g/t Au). Elevated gold mineralisation was intersected in 11 of the 15 drill holes with a best result of 1m @ 6.5g/t Au from 130m. Further follow-up drilling is being planned.

Pernatty Background

DGO's Pernatty tenements are located in the Eastern Gawler Craton, South Australia within the Stuart Shelf Copper-Gold Province. Sixteen licences covering 4,730km^2 form DGO's Pernatty position 120km northwest of Port Augusta (Figure 4). Eleven are 100% held by DGO and five are under a binding Heads of Agreement with Investigator Resources Limited, where DGO can earn an 80% interest over 5 years.

DGO's consultant, Dr Stuart Bull, an expert in ZCB deposits, has identified a +100km long transition zone between shallow water carbonates (Woocalla Dolomite) and reduced basin shales (Tapley Hill shale) overlying a basement high of oxidised sandstone (Pandurra Formation). Further, based on historic drill hole intersections, the depth to the prospective transition zone may be less than 100m. The basin setting at Pernatty has many similarities with the edges of the Katangan Basin in the Central African Copperbelt which hosts deposits such as Chambishi (40Mt @ 2.6% Cu).

Significantly, copper has been identified in historic drillholes immediately east of DGO's tenements at the Tapley Hill-Pandurra contact close to the interpreted transition zone. Selection Trust Ltd intersected 1.9m @ 1.7% Cu from 185m when exploring for sedimentary copper immediately east of Pernatty in 1976 (hole PRL10/SAR5 - Open file report ENV02703). This result was not adequately followed up before the tenement was relinquished in 1978. Past exploration results highlight the potential for significant mineralisation within the interpreted transition zone.

The Stuart Shelf Copper-Gold Province is a major copper province that includes examples of both Iron Oxide-Copper-Gold (IOCG) and stratiform sediment-hosted copper mineralisation in a NNW trending corridor 40km wide and at least 300km long. Deposits on the Stuart Shelf include, the stratiform copper-cobalt deposits at Myall Creek, Mt Gunson and Emmie Bluff, BHP's world class Olympic Dam copper-gold-uranium mine, and a number of other copper-gold deposits including Oz Minerals' Prominent Hill and Carrapateena deposits.

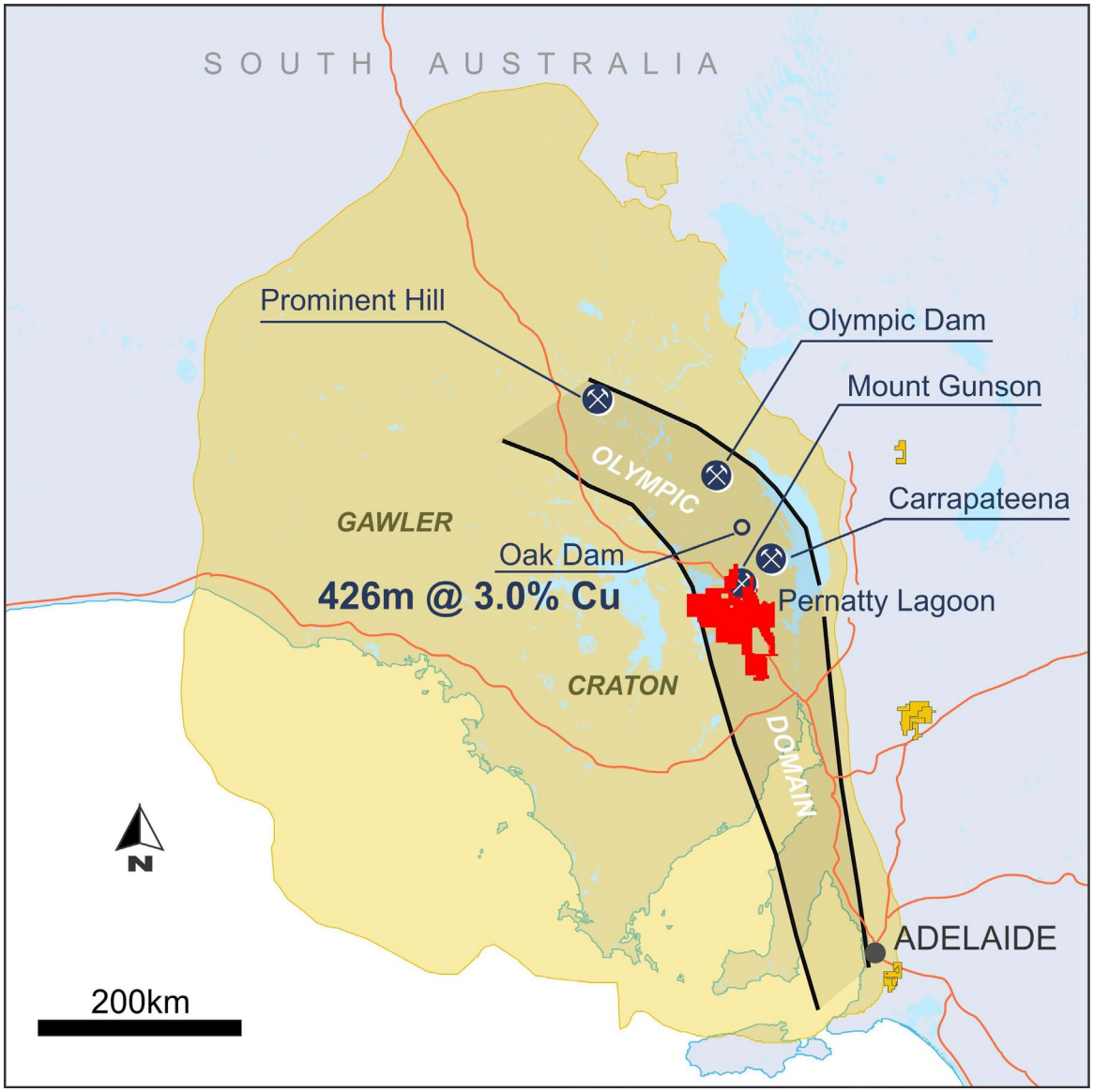

Figure 4: Location of DGO tenements in South Australia

- ENDS –

This announcement is authorised for release by Mr Eduard Eshuys, Executive Chairman.

For further information contact:
Investors
Eduard Eshuys
Executive Chairman
DGO Gold Limited
+61 3 9133 6251
admin@dgogold.com.au

Media:
Paul Armstrong
Read Corporate
+61 8 9388 1474

Competent person statement

Exploration or technical information in this release has been prepared by David Hamlyn, who is the General Manager - Exploration of DGO Gold Limited and a Member of the Australasian Institute of Mining and Metallurgy. Mr Hamlyn has sufficient experience which is relevant to the style of mineralisation under consideration and to the activity which he is undertaking to qualify as a Competent Person as defined in the 2012 Edition of the "Australasian Code for Reporting of Exploration Results, Mineral Resources and Ore Reserves" (the JORC Code). Mr Hamlyn consents to the report being issued in the form and context in which it appears.

DGO GOLD

DGO's strategy is to build a portfolio of brownfield and greenfield gold and copper discovery opportunities through both strategic equity investment and tenement acquisition and joint ventures with a primary focus in Western Australia and South Australia. DGO seeks to identify and invest in discovery opportunities that meet several key criteria:

Prospectivity – Geological analogue to Tier 1 deposits

Low-finding cost – Brownfield gold discovery opportunities where finding costs are assessed to be comparable to the brownfield average of $20 per ounce.

Potential for scale – Initial resource potential of greater than 3 million ounces, required to support successful development.

Upside Optionality – Potential for long term resource growth well beyond 3 million ounces and potential for upside surprise via either a world class discovery (+5 million ounces) or substantial high grade mineralization.

In addition to its strategic brownfield gold discovery equity investments, DGO holds strategic greenfield gold and copper/gold exploration land positions in Western Australia and South Australia. The Company's exploration strategy is led by veteran gold geologist, Executive Chairman, Eduard Eshuys, supported by a specialist consultant team comprising, Professor Ross Large AO, former head of the Centre for Ore Deposits and Earth Sciences (CODES), Professor Neil Phillips, former head of Minerals at CSIRO and a specialist in Witwatersrand basin gold mineralization, Dr Stuart Bull, a sedimentary basin and Zambian Copper Belt specialist, and Barry Bourne of Terra Resources, a highly experienced mineral exploration geophysicist.

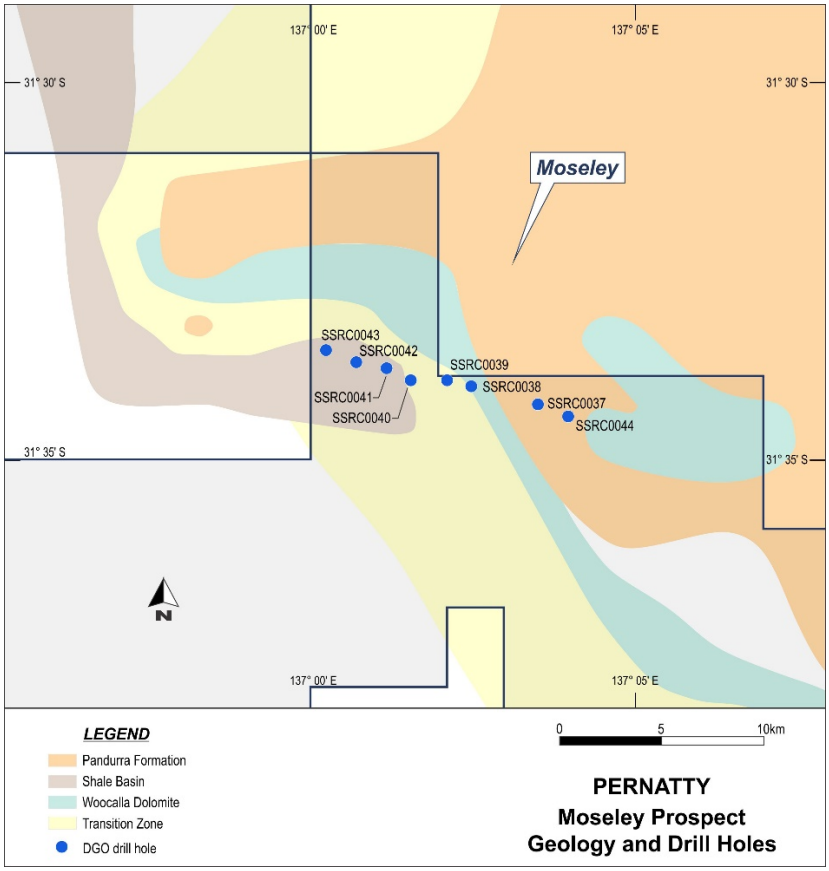

Figure 5: Location drill holes at Moseley

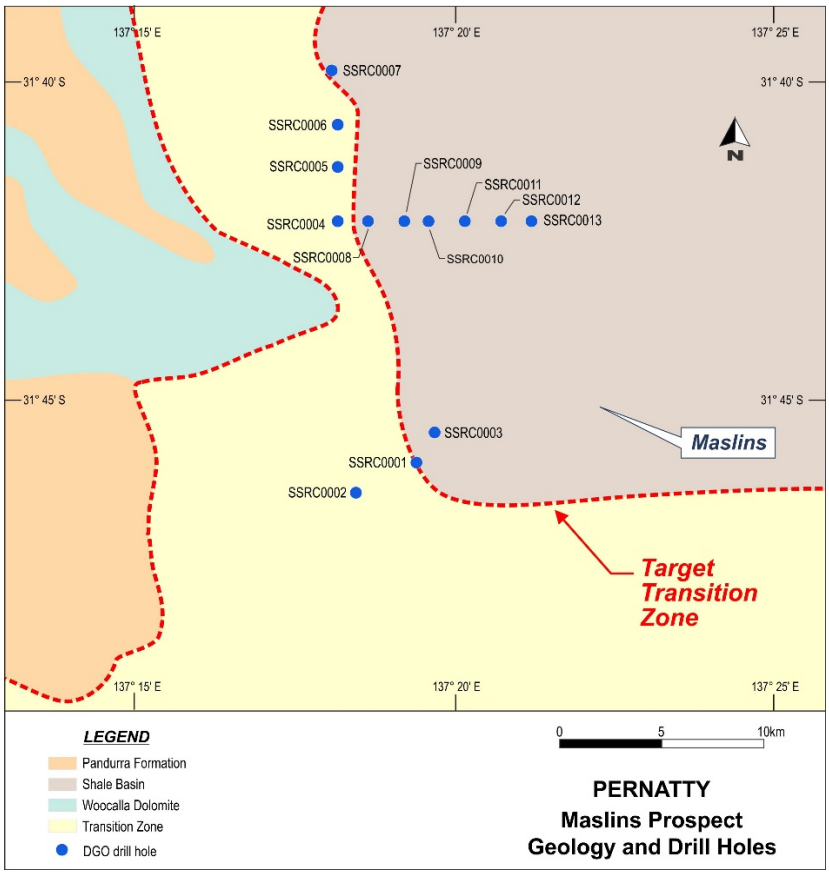

Figure 6: Location of drill holes at Maslins

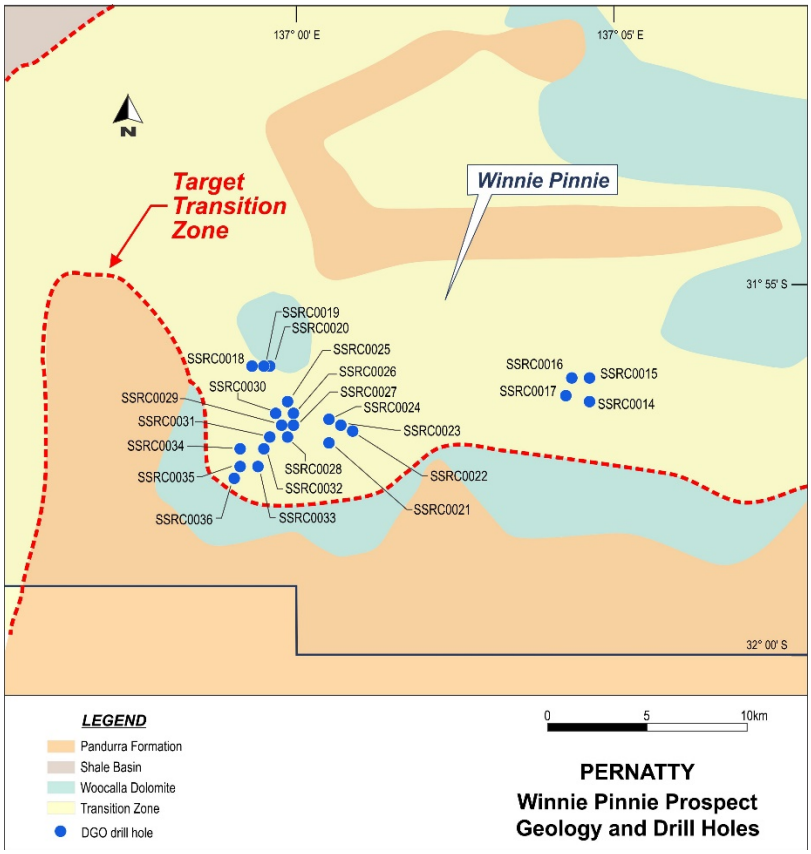

Figure 7: Location of drillholes at Winnie Pinnie

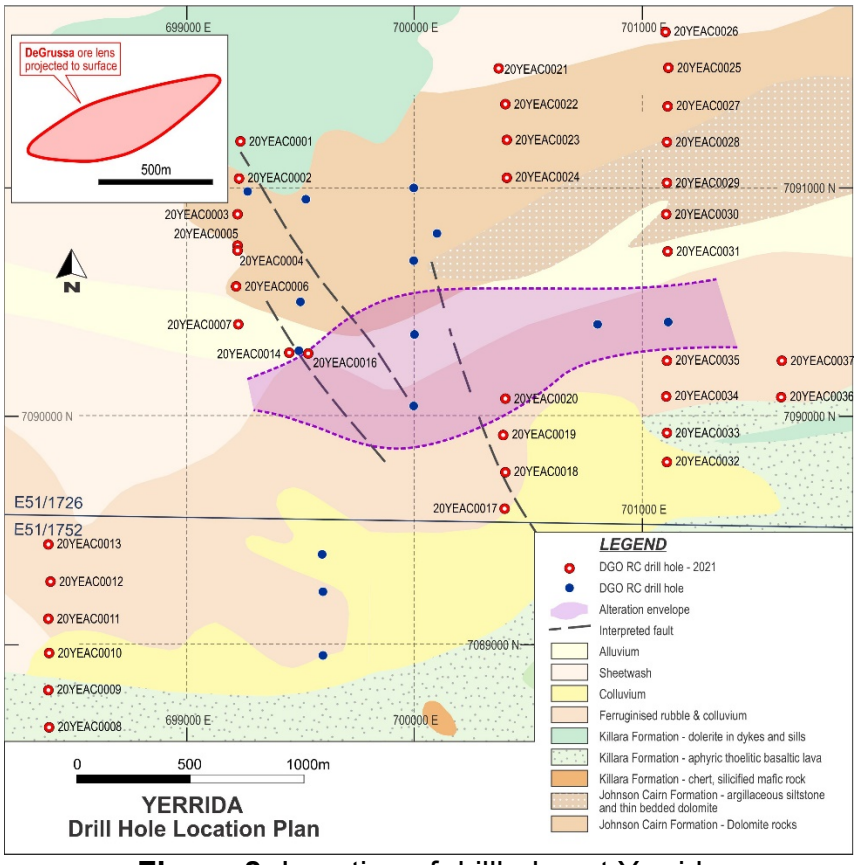

Figure 8: Location of drillholes at Yerrida

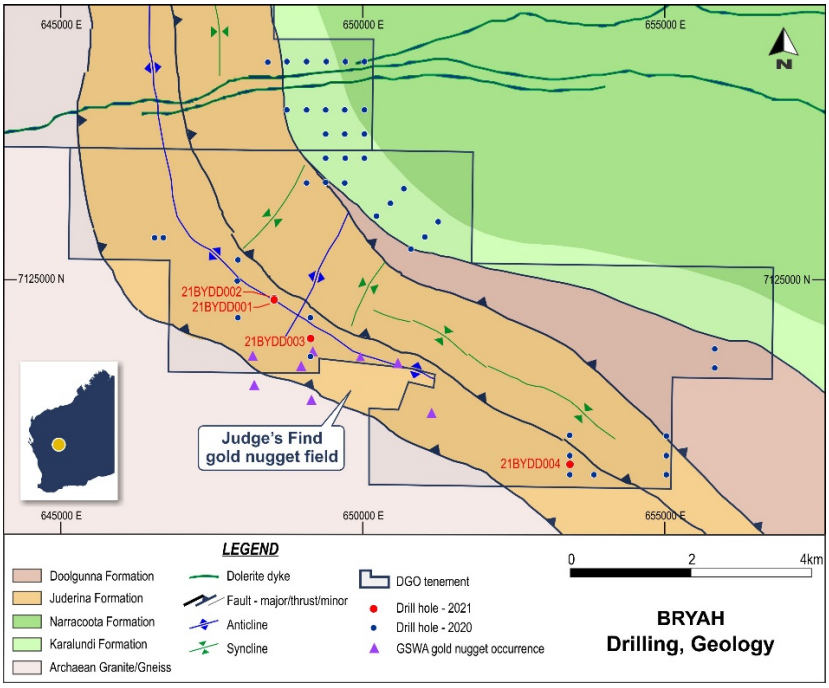

Figure 9: Location of drillholes at Bryah

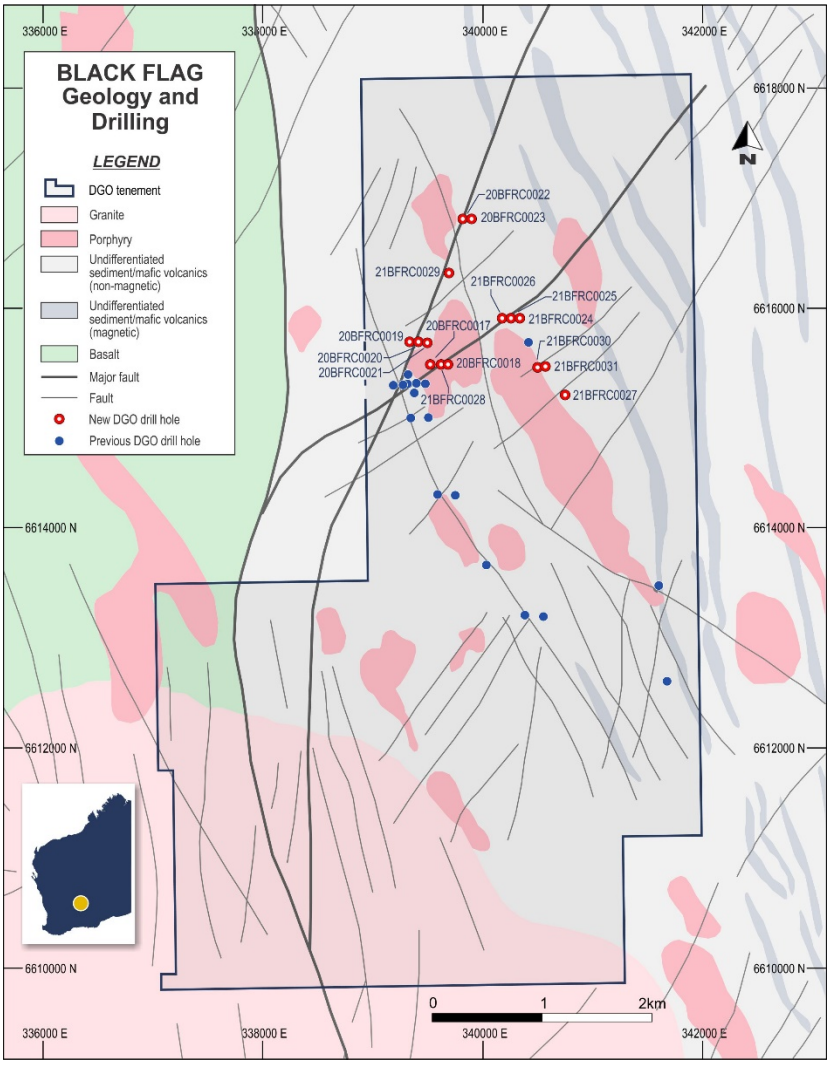

Figure 10: Location of drillholes at Black Flag

HOLEID	EASTING MGA94, Z53	NORTHING MGA94, Z53	RL	DIP	AZIMUTH	DEPTH
SSRC0001	720068	6484805	99	-90	0	114
SSRC0002	718641	6484165	99	-90	0	84
SSRC0003	720631	6485595	102	-90	0	156
SSRC0004	718291	6490700	102	-90	0	96
SSRC0005	718293	6492077	87	-90	0	90
SSRC0006	718353	6493172	85	-90	0	90
SSRC0007	718318	6494488	90	-90	0	150
SSRC0008	719057	6490675	89	-90	0	132
SSRC0009	720011	6490660	97	-90	0	216
SSRC0010	720581	6490643	121	-90	0	138
SSRC0011	721360	6490618	90	-90	0	143
SSRC0012	722257	6490588	102	-90	0	150
SSRC0013	723039	6490567	105	-90	0	150
SSRC0014	696553	6464230	104	-90	0	72
SSRC0015	696583	6464817	108	-90	0	60
SSRC0016	696187	6464795	110	-90	0	36
SSRC0017	696052	6464412	103	-90	0	60
SSRC0018	688111	6465231	115	-90	0	48
SSRC0019	688419	6465218	102	-90	0	54
SSRC0020	688650	6465218	100	-90	0	54
SSRC0021	690058	6463318	125	-90	0	36
SSRC0022	690638	6463556	122	-90	0	54
SSRC0023	690375	6463697	112	-90	0	36
SSRC0024	690147	6463863	106	-90	0	30
SSRC0025	689018	6464273	93	-90	0	48
SSRC0026	689171	6463975	105	-90	0	42
SSRC0027	689191	6463708	125	-90	0	30
SSRC0028	689105	6463479	120	-90	0	30
SSRC0029	688921	6463805	104	-90	0	18
SSRC0030	688740	6464059	86	-90	0	12
SSRC0031	688567	6463450	114	-90	0	60
SSRC0032	688383	6463189	119	-90	0	52
SSRC0033	688336	6462742	137	-90	0	34
SSRC0034	687813	6463209	129	-90	0	18
SSRC0035	687883	6462730	119	-90	0	24
SSRC0036	687654	6462427	111	-90	0	42
SSRC0037	695629	6505177	110	-90	0	54
SSRC0038	694029	6505740	113	-90	0	66
SSRC0039	693336	6505783	109	-90	0	90
SSRC0040	692532	6505925	104	-90	0	126
SSRC0041	691863	6506167	98	-90	0	180
SSRC0042	691124	6506350	96	-90	0	288
SSRC0043	690418	6506620	96	-90	0	228
SSRC0044	696348	6504916	120	-90	0	42

Table 1: Pernatty drill hole locations

HoleID	Depth From	Depth To	Interval (m)	Ag (g/t)	Au (g/t)	Co (ppm)	Cu (ppm)	CuEq (%)	Sample lengths
SSRC0001	103	105	2	12.5		156	889	0.28	1m
SSRC0002	64	68	4	2.7		8	1,096	0.12	4m
SSRC0003	133	134	1	9.0		48	7,497	0.81	1m
SSRC0005	68	76	8	2.1		14	1,889	0.21	4m
SSRC0006	45	46	1	2.8		61	1,215	0.19	1m
SSRC0006	74	80	6	3.9		26	3,319	0.36	1m
inc.	75	76	1	10.1		79	6,536	0.75	1m
and.	79	80	1	4.5		8	7,058	0.72	1m
SSRC0007	144	145	1	5.8		81	1,153	0.21	1m
SSRC0008	123	124	1	4.6		89	2,034	0.31	1m
SSRC0009	144	146	2	7.5		60	3,614	0.43	1m
inc.	144	145	1	13.6		70	5,737	0.66	1m
SSRC0010	129	132	3	6.2		41	3,656	0.41	1m
inc.	131	132	1	14.9		34	7,672	0.81	1m
SSRC0014	24	29	5	6.1		194	1,490	0.38	1m
inc.	24	25	1	5.6		420	868	0.59	1m
SSRC0017	36	37	1	5.0		29	1,220	0.16	1m
SSRC0019	48	51	3	1.2		171	875	0.29	1m
inc.	48	49	1	2.8		89	2,061	0.31	1m
and.	50	51	1	0.6		144	152	0.19	1m
SSRC0020	49	51	2	3.7		77	875	0.18	1m
inc.	49	50	1	5.5		54	1,124	0.18	1m
and.	50	51	1	1.9		100	625	0.18	1m
SSRC0021	19	21	2	7.8		83	986	0.20	1m
SSRC0024	11	12	1	8.9		104	660	0.19	1m
SSRC0025	37	38	1	4.8		83	2,116	0.31	1m
SSRC0026	26	32	6	8.5		141	1,928	0.36	1m
inc.	29	30	1	12.8		215	4,466	0.70	1m
SSRC0027	16	22	6	8.9		60	569	0.13	1m
inc.	21	22	1	7.3		92	1,297	0.24	1m
SSRC0032	22	23	1	26.7		38	1,344	0.18	1m
SSRC0038	48	53	5	4.8		141	3,379	0.51	1m
inc.	52	53	1	8.4		63	5,925	0.67	1m
SSRC0039	59	62	3	7.7		257	1,394	0.45	1m
inc.	59	60	1	8.4		527	1,197	0.75	1m
SSRC0039	73	77	4	10.6		352	4,112	0.83	1m
inc.	75	76	1	19.7		1,019	8,209	2.04	1m
SSRC0040	73	79	6	3.3		111	3,569	0.49	1m
inc.	75	76	1	4.9		107	3,999	0.53	1m
and.	76	77	1	4.5		72	9,525	1.04	1m
SSRC0040	114	116	2	7.9		108	1,794	0.31	1m
SSRC0041	164	170	6	11.0		147	707	0.25	1m
inc.	168	169	1	20.5	0.1	336	1,313	0.53	1m
SSRC0042	111	114	3	5.9		124	1,064	0.25	1m

Table 2: Pernatty Significant Assays (Cu >0.1%, Co >100ppm)

HOLEID	EASTING MGA94, Z50	NORTHING MGA94, Z50	RL	DIP	AZIMUTH	DEPTH	STATUS
21BYDD001	648,510	7,124,667	500	-60	225°	94	Abandoned
21BYDD002	648,517	7,124,674	500	-60	225°	488	Complete
21BYDD003	649,100	7,124,026	505	-60	225°	473	Complete
21BYDD004	653,400	7,121,935	500	-60	225°	140	In progress

Table 3: Bryah drill hole locations

HOLEID	EASTING MGA94, Z50	NORTHING MGA94, Z50	RL	DIP	AZIMUTH	DEPTH
20YEAC0001	699240	7091201	592	-60	360	592
20YEAC0002	699233	7091039	598	-60	360	598
20YEAC0003	699228	7090881	598	-60	360	598
20YEAC0004	699227	7090724	599	-60	360	599
20YEAC0005	699227	7090745	597	-60	360	597
20YEAC0006	699222	7090565	590	-60	360	590
20YEAC0007	699229	7090401	590	-60	360	590
20YEAC0008	698399	7088635	561	-60	180	561
20YEAC0009	698398	7088798	565	-60	180	565
20YEAC0010	698400	7088960	565	-60	180	565
20YEAC0011	698397	7089110	567	-60	180	567
20YEAC0012	698408	7089273	575	-60	180	575
20YEAC0013	698397	7089436	585	-60	180	585
20YEAC0014	699455	7090274	588	-60	360	588
20YEAC0015	669496	7090234	583	-60	360	583
20YEAC0016	699535	7090272	531	-60	360	531
20YEAC0017	700398	7089593	598	-60	180	598
20YEAC0018	700403	7089753	599	-60	180	599
20YEAC0019	700393	7089916	600	-60	180	600
20YEAC0020	700403	7090074	602	-60	180	602
20YEAC0021	700370	7091517	539	-60	360	539
20YEAC0022	700402	7091363	543	-60	360	543
20YEAC0023	700408	7091207	545	-60	360	545
20YEAC0024	700407	7091043	555	-60	360	555
20YEAC0025	701117	7091522	577	-60	360	577
20YEAC0026	701103	7091681	572	-60	360	572
20YEAC0027	701113	7091355	543	-60	360	543
20YEAC0028	701109	7091197	553	-60	360	553
20YEAC0029	701109	7091019	539	-60	360	539
20YEAC0030	701108	7090881	569	-60	013	569
20YEAC0031	701114	7090718	582	-60	360	582
20YEAC0032	701109	7089798	550	-60	180	550
20YEAC0033	701110	7089924	552	-60	180	552
20YEAC0034	701107	7090084	551	-60	180	551
20YEAC0035	701109	7090241	552	-60	180	552
20YEAC0036	701612	7090082	561	-60	360	561
20YEAC0037	701614	7090240	559	-60	360	559

Table 4: Yerrida drill hole locations

HoleID	Au (g/t)	Ag (g/t)	As (ppm)	Cu (ppm)	Pb (ppm)	Zn (ppm)
20YEAC0002					2m @ 318 from 76m	4m @ 1,267 from 14m 10m @ 1,511 from 70m
20YEAC0007		2m @ 1.4 from 72m		2m @ 503 from 28m	24m @ 500 from 58m	10m @ 1,042 from 20m; 15m @ 1,796 from 76m
20YEAC0008		2m @ 14.8 from 8m				
20YEAC0014		2m @ 1.8 from 60m	4m @ 60 from 12m 4m @ 55 from 22m	2m @ 454 from 14m; 10m @ 1,014 from 60m		30m @ 1,834 from 60m
20YEAC0015						4m @ 1,131 from 78m
20YEAC0016	2m @ 0.10 from 16m; 2m @0. 12 from 32m		4m @ 80 from 12m	14m @ 796 from 12m		6m @ 1,414 from 62m; 4m @ 1,216 from 72m
20YEAC0020				2m @ 461 from 10m		
20YEAC0022				2m @ 853 from 6m		8m @ 1,424 from 4m
20YEAC0024	2m @ 0.11 from 26m	8m @ 1.4 from 18m	8m @ 59 from 16m; 10m @ 69 from 60m; 2m @ 57 from 82m; 6m @ 93 from 90m			
20YEAC0026		2m @ 1.5 from 18m; 2m @ 2.2 from 40m		4m @ 549 from 18m		
20YEAC0027				2m @ 481 from 10m		4m @ 1,304 from 8m
20YEAC0028			2m @ 63 from 22m; 8m @ 101 from 28m 2m @ 59 from 40m; 8m @ 64 from 50m; 26m @ 63 from 90m	2m @ 551 from 22m	2m @ 446 from 84m	
20YEAC0029				2m @ 648 from 10m		
20YEAC0030		12m @ 2.4 from 32m	10m @ 65 from 12m; 6m @ 99 from 26m; 14m @ 102 from 42m	2m @ 958 from 28m; 7m @ 485 from 52m		
20YEAC0031			2m @ 80 from 24m; 6m @ 78 from 36m; 2m @ 72 from 54m			4m @ 1,268 from 10m
20YEAC0035				2m @ 547 from 26m; 2m @ 453 from 36m	10m @ 403 from 16m; 2m @ 215 from 32m	
20YEAC0037					12m @ 512 from 14m	

Table 5: Yerrida Significant Results
(Au >0.1g/t, Ag >1.4g/t, Cu >440ppm, Pb > 207ppm, Zn >1000 ppm)

HOLEID	EASTING MGA94, Z51	NORTHING MGA94, Z51	RL	DIP	AZIMUTH	DEPTH	SIGNIFICANT ASSAYS
20BFRC0017	339531	6615480	350	-60	270	100	5m @ 0.43 Au (54m) ***Incl. 1m @ 1.17g/t Au (54m)*** 1m @ 0.11g/t Au (74m) 1m @ 0.24g/t Au (90m)
20BFRC0018	339690	6615481	350	-60	270	166	5m @ 0.91g/t Au (25m) ***Incl. 1m @ 3.41g/t Au (54m)*** 3m @ 0.27g/t Au (65m) 1m @ 0.56 g/tAu (92m) 3m @ 0.77 g/t Au (148m) ***Incl. 1m @ 2.06 g/tAu (148m)***
20BFRC0019	339342	6615681	350	-60	270	166	1m @ 0.93 g/tAu (16m) 1m @ 0.30 g/tAu (25m) 2m @ 0.48 g/tAu (32m) 4m @ 0.21 g/tAu (112m) 5m @0. 29 g/t Au (154m) ***Incl. 1m @ 1.23 g/tAu (158m)***
20BFRC0020	339420	6615681	350	-60	270	148	4m @ 0.21g/tAu (28m) 5m @ 0.18 g/tAu (56m) ***1m @ 3.72 g/tAu (113m)*** 2m @ 0.28 g/tAu (122m)
20BFRC0021	339500	6615680	350	-60	270	148	
20BFRC0022	339820	6616800	350	-60	270	88	
20BFRC0023	339900	6616800	350	-60	270	160	
21BFRC0024	340340	6615900	350	-60	270	166	7m @ 0.14g/tAu (24m) 1m @ 0.14 g/tAu (35m)
21BFRC0025	340260	6615900	350	-60	270	154	1m @ 0.12 g/tAu (50m) 4m @ 0.45 g/tAu (54m) 9m @ 0.32 g/tAu (64m)
21BFRC0026	340180	6615900	350	-60	270	160	4m @ 0.40 g/tAu (40m) 7m @ 0.68 g/tAu (50m) ***Incl. 1m @ 1.13 g/tAu (50m)*** ***1m @ 3.03 g/tAu (53m)*** 3m @ 0.27 g/t Au (65m) 2m @ 0.20 g/tAu (72m) 1m @ 0.16 g/t Au (95m) 6m @ 0.16 g/t Au (101m) 5m @ 0.24 g/t Au (111m) 1m @ 0.50 g/t Au (121m) 1m @ 0.20 g/t Au (127m)
21BFRC0027	340750	6615203	350	-60	270	118	5m @ 0.14 g/t Au (46m) 3m @ 0.12 g/t Au (55m) 2m @ 0.18 g/t Au (86m) 6m @ 0.13 g/t Au (92m)
21BFRC0028	339628	6615477	350	-60	270	154	12m @ 0.53 g/tAu (24m) ***Incl. 1m @ 3.38 g/tAu (54m)*** 2m @ 3.66 g/tAu (130m) ***Incl. 1m@ 6.50 g/tAu (130m)*** 2m @ 0.42 g/tAu (142m) 4m @ 0.28 g/t Au (149m)
21BFRC0029	339699	6616311	350	-60	270	141	1m @ 0.11 g/t Au (30m) 1m @ 0.23 g/t Au (34m) 5m @ 0.14 g/t Au (43m) 13m @ 0.20 g/t Au (75m)
21BFRC0030	340500	6615456	350	-60	270	124	2m @ 0.21 g/t Au (44m)
21BFRC0031	340575	6615461	350	-60	270	105	

Table 6: Black Flag drill holes and significant assays (Au >0.1g/t)

JORC Code, 2012 Edition – Table 1

Section 1 Sampling Techniques and Data

The following Table 1 relates to reversed circulation drilling conducted DGO Gold Limited on the tenements EL 5704, EL 5705, EL 5706 and EL 5738 held by Gawler Resources Pty Ltd (a subsidiary of Investigator Resources Limited (IVR)) in February/March 2021. DGO and IVR entered into a binding Heads of Agreement in September 2020 by which DGO can earn up to 80% interest in IVR tenements EL 5704, EL 5705, EL 5706 EL 5738 and EL 6402.

(Criteria in this section apply to all succeeding sections.)

Criteria	*JORC Code explanation*	*Commentary*
Sampling techniques	• *Nature and quality of sampling (e.g. 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.*	• The Reverse Circulation (RC) was designed to test for sediment hosted copper and cobalt mineralisation within the transition zone between the Woocalla Dolomite and the Tapley Hill shales above the Pandurra Sandstone based on a Zambian Copper Belt exploration model.
	• *Include reference to measures taken to ensure sample representivity and the appropriate calibration of any measurement tools or systems used.*	• All RC recovered samples were collected and passed through a cone splitter. Prior to drilling the drill whole locations were pegged using hand held GPS units. After drilling, all drill whole locations are picked up using a hand held GPS. Drill holes were not down hole surveyed.
	• *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 (e.g. '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 (e.g. submarine nodules) may warrant disclosure of detailed information.*	• All RC drilling was sampled on one metre down hole intervals Samples were passed through a cone splitter and a nominal 2.5kg – 3.5kg sample. Initial assays were performed on 4m composite samples collected by spear sampling of individual 1m sample piles and composited into 4m samples of proximately 3.5kg weight. Composite samples were submitted to Intertek Genalysis contract laboratory. Samples were oven dried, reduced by riffle splitting to 3kg as required and pulverized in a single stage process to 85% passing 75 µm. The sample were analysed for gold by fire assay using method FA25/OE04 and multi-element analysis by 4 acid digest and ICP-OES (4A/OE33) for 33 element - Ag, Al, As, Ba, Bi, Ca, Cd, Ce, Co, Cr, Cu, Fe, K, La, Li, Mg, Mn, Mo, Na, Ni, P, Pb, S, Sb, Sc, Sn, Sr, Te, Ti, Tl, V, W, and Zn.
Drilling techniques	• *Drill type (e.g. core, reverse circulation, open-hole hammer, rotary air blast, auger, Bangka, sonic, etc) and details (e.g. 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).*	• All drilling is reverse circulation (RC) drilling employed the use of a face sampling hammer and a nominal 146mm diameter drill bit.
Drill sample recovery	• *Method of recording and assessing core and chip sample recoveries and results assessed*	• All RC 1m samples are logged for drilling recovery by a visual estimate and this information is recorded and stored in the drilling database. Sample loss or gain is reviewed on an ongoing basis in the field and addressed in consultation with the drillers to ensure the best representative sample is collected.
	• *Measures taken to maximise sample recovery and ensure representative nature of the samples*	• RC samples are visually logged for moisture content, sample recovery and contamination. The RC drill system utilizes a face sampling hammer which is industry best practice and the contractor aims to maximise recovery at all times. RC holes are drilled dry whenever practicable to maximise sample recovery.
	• *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.*	• No study of sample recovery vs grade has been conducted as this is a maiden drilling program. The drilling contractor uses standard industry drilling techniques to ensure minimal loss of any size fraction.
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.*	• All RC samples are geologically logged to record weathering, regolith, rock type, alteration, mineralization, shearing/foliation and any other features that are present.
	• *Whether logging is qualitative or quantitative in nature. Core (or costean, channel, etc) photography.*	• Where required the logging records the abundance of specific minerals or the amount of alteration (including weathering) using defined ranges.
	• *The total length and percentage of the relevant intersections logged.*	• The entire length (100%) of each RC hole is logged in 1m interval. Where no sample is returned due to voids or loss of sample it is recorded in the log and the sampling sheet.

Sub-sampling techniques and sample preparation	• *If core, whether cut or sawn and whether quarter, half or all core taken.*	• No core was collected.
	• *If non-core, whether riffled, tube sampled, rotary split, etc and whether sampled wet or dry.*	• All RC samples are put through a cone splitter and the sample is collected in a unique pre-numbered calico sample bag. The moisture content of each sample is recorded in the database. The drilling method is designed to maximize sample recovery and representative splitting of samples. The drilling method utilises high pressure air and boosters where required to keep water out of the hole when possible, to maintain a dry sample.
	• *For all sample types, the nature, quality and appropriateness of the sample preparation technique.*	• The sample preparation technique for all samples follows industry best practice, by an accredited laboratory. The techniques and practices are appropriate for the type and style of mineralization. The RC samples are sorted, oven dried, the entire sample is pulverized in a one stage process to 85% passing 75 µm. The bulk pulverized sample is then bagged and approximately 200g extracted by spatula to a numbered paper bag that is used for the 25g four acid digestion (multi-element analysis) and 25g fire assay (gold analysis).
	• *Quality control procedures adopted for all sub-sampling stages to maximise representivity of samples.*	• RC samples submitted to the laboratory are sorted and reconciled against the submission documents. In initial drilling programs such as this, DGO does not insert blanks and standards into the sample stream but one in twenty field duplicate samples were collected and submitted for check analysis. The laboratory uses their own internal standards of 2 duplicates, 2 replicates, 2 standards, and 1 blank per 50 assays. The laboratory also uses barren flushes on the pulveriser.
	• *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.*	• Field duplicate samples were collected every 20th sample during this initial drilling campaign.
	• *Whether sample sizes are appropriate to the grain size of the material being sampled.*	• The sample sizes are standard industry practice sample size collected under standard industry conditions and by standard methods and are considered to be appropriate for the type, style, thickness of mineralisation which might be encountered at this project.
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.*	• The assay method is designed to measure total gold and multi-elemental concentrations in the sample. The laboratory procedures are standard industry practice and are appropriate for the testing of the style of gold and base metal mineralisation being explored. The technique for multi-element analysis involves using a 25g sample charge, digested by four acids and analysed by optical emission spectrometer. Gold analysis was by fire assay using a 25g charge.
	• *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.*	• Geophysical tools were not used in this program.
	• *Nature of quality control procedures adopted (e.g. standards, blanks, duplicates, external laboratory checks) and whether acceptable levels of accuracy (i.e. lack of bias) and precision have been established.*	• The laboratory is accredited and uses its own certified reference material. The laboratory has 2 duplicates, 2 replicates, 1 standard and 1 blank per 50 assays. DGO submitted field duplicate samples every 20th sample but did not submit additional blanks and standards for this program
Verification of sampling and assaying	• *The verification of significant intersections by either independent or alternative company personnel.*	• The holes are logged by an independent geological contractor and the sampling, logging, drilling conditions and RC chips are reviewed DGO's General Manager to verify the field sampling and logging regime and the correlation of mineralised zones with assay results and lithology.
	• *The use of twinned holes.*	• No twinned drill holes were drilled in this campaign.
	• *Documentation of primary data, data entry procedures, data verification, data storage (physical and electronic) protocols.*	• Primary data is sent from the field to DGO's Administration Geologist who imports the data into the industry accepted DataShed database software. Assay results are merged when received electronically from the laboratory.
	• *Discuss any adjustment to assay data.*	• No adjustments or calibrations were made to any assay data used in this report.
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*	• All drill holes have their collar location recorded from a hand-held GPS unit. No down hole surveys were conducted.
	• *Specification of the grid system used*	• All drill hole collars are MGA94, Zone 53 grid system.
	• *Quality and adequacy of topographic control.*	• The topographic data used (drill collar RL) was obtained from hand held GPS and is adequate for the reporting of initial exploration results.
Data spacing	• *Data spacing for reporting of Exploration Results.*	• The nominal drill spacing was 1000m x 800m at Moseley and

and distribution	• *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.*	Maslins. The nominal drill spacing at Winnie Pinnie was 300m x 300m. • This report is for the reporting of exploration results derived from a first pass drilling program. The drill spacing, spatial distribution and quality of assay results is sufficient to support quotation of exploration results and indications of mineralisation. The data is not intended to be used to define mineral resources at this stage. • Compositing has been utilised in all drill holes where 4m composite samples were collected.by spear sampling of individual 1m sample piles.
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.*	• Drill holes were inclined -90° (vertical) to test for mineralisation on the shallow dipping contacts of the Tapley Hill Shale. • No drilling orientation and sampling bias has been recognised at this time.
Sample security	• *The measures taken to ensure sample security.*	• RC samples are transported from the field by DGO personnel to commercial transport contractors in Meekatharra who transport the samples directly to the Perth laboratory. The laboratory then checks the physically received samples against an DGO generated sample submission list and reports back any discrepancies
Audits or reviews	*The results of any audits or reviews of sampling techniques and data.*	• No external or third-party audits or reviews have been 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.*	• The results reported in this Announcement are on a granted Exploration Licences held by Gawler Resources Pty Ltd (a subsidiary of Investigator Resources Limited) under a binding Heads of Agreement signed between DGO and IVR in September 2020. Under the terms of the agreement DGO can earn up to 80% interest in EL 5704, EL 5705, EL 5706 EL 5738 and EL 6402 • The tenement is believed to be in good standing. There are no known impediments to obtaining a license to operate, other than those set out by statutory requirements which have not yet been applied for.
Exploration done by other parties	• *Acknowledgment and appraisal of exploration by other parties.*	• Exploration by other parties has been reviewed and is used as a guide to DGO's exploration activities. Previous parties have completed limited RC drilling and geophysical data collection and interpretation. This report makes no reference to historical drilling.
Geology	• *Deposit type, geological setting and style of mineralisation.*	• The tenements are prospective for sediment-hosted copper and cobalt based on a Zambian Copper Belt model. There are no historical workings within the area of this drilling campaign.
Drill hole Information	• *A summary of all information material to the understanding of the exploration results including a tabulation of the following information for all Material drill holes:* ○ *easting and northing of the drill hole collar* ○ *elevation or RL (Reduced Level – elevation above sea level in metres) of the drill hole collar* ○ *dip and azimuth of the hole* ○ *down hole length and interception depth* ○ *hole length.*	• The drill holes reported in this Announcement have the following parameters applied. All drill holes completed, including holes with no significant gold intersections are reported in this announcement. • Easting and northing are in MGA94 Zone 53 • RL is AHD • Dip is the inclination of the hole from the horizontal (i.e. a vertically down drilled hole from the surface is -90°). Azimuth is reported in magnetic degrees as the direction toward which the hole is drilled (not applicable in vertical holes). • Down hole length of the hole is the distance from the surface to the end of the hole, as measured along the drill trace. Interception depth is the distance down the hole as measured along the drill trace. Intersection width is the downhole distance of an intersection as measured along the drill trace • Hole length is the distance from the surface to the end of the hole, as measured along the drill trace.

	• *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.*	• No results have been excluded from this report.
Data aggregation methods	• *In reporting Exploration Results, weighting averaging techniques, maximum and/or minimum grade truncations (e.g. 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 high-grade cuts have been applied to assay results. RC assay results are distance weighted using 1m for each assay. • Intersections (Table 2) are reported as anomalous if the interval is at least 4m wide at a grade greater than the Mean plus twice the Standard Deviation for a selection of elements. • Metal equivalent reporting is applied in accordance with the following parameters: - Copper equivalent determined from Mine gate break even Cu and Co prices. Cu US$6,600, Co US$55,000, Exchange rate 0.73 US$/Au$, Cu recovery 60%, Co recovery 85%, Mining recovery 90%, dilution 5%, payable Cu 70%, Payable Co 75%, Operating cost Au $26.
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 (e.g. 'down hole length, true width not known').*	• The intersection width is measured down the hole trace, it may not represent the true width. • The geometry of any mineralisation is not known at this stage. • All drill results within this announcement are downhole intervals only.
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.*	• A drill hole location plan is contained within this Announcement. Selected drill hole cross sections are included in this Announcement.
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 drill holes completed are included in the results Table 1 and Table 2 in the Announcement.
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.*	• Reference to other relevant exploration data is contained in the Announcement.
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.*	• Future exploration is dependent on review of the current drilling results. • Future drilling is warranted but programs have not been designed or scheduled at this stage.

JORC Code, 2012 Edition – Table 1

Section 1 Sampling Techniques and Data

The following Table 1 relates to reversed circulation drilling conducted over DGO Gold Limited's Yerrida tenements, E51/1726 and E51/1752, in December 2020.

(Criteria in this section apply to all succeeding sections.)

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
Sampling techniques	• *Nature and quality of sampling (e.g. 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.*	• The Air Core (AC) was designed to test geochemical targets and interpreted VHMS pathfinder elemental concentrations encountered in previous reverse circulation drilling (July 2020). Thirty-seven broad spaced AC drill holes were completed. Holes were drilled angled at -60° towards grid North (000° mag.), and grid South (180° mag) to test the contacts of the Killara Formation mafic units and the Johnson Cairn sediments for VHMS-style indicator mineralisation.
	• *Include reference to measures taken to ensure sample representivity and the appropriate calibration of any measurement tools or systems used.*	• All AC recovered samples were collected at 1m intervals through a cyclone into a bucket which was tipped on to the ground. The 1m drill piles are sampled using a scoop and composited into 2m samples Prior to drilling the drill hole locations were pegged using hand held GPS units. After drilling, all drill hole locations are picked up using a Garmin hand held GPS. Drill holes were not down hole surveyed.
	• *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 (e.g. '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 (e.g. submarine nodules) may warrant disclosure of detailed information.*	• All AC drilling was samples were collected as one metre down hole intervals and scoop sampled in two metre composites of a nominal 2.5kg – 3.5kg sample. Composite samples were submitted to Intertek Genalysis contract laboratory. Samples were oven dried, reduced by riffle splitting to 3kg as required and pulverized in a single stage process to 85% passing 75 µm. The sample is then analysed for gold by aqua regia digestion using method AR25/aMS and multi-element analysis by 4 acid digest and ICP-MS (4A/MS48) for 48 element - Ag, Al, As, Ba, Be, Bi, Ca, Cd, Ce, Co, Cr, Cs, Cu, Fe, Ga, Ge, Hf, In, K, La, Li, Mg, Mn, Mo, Na, Nb, Ni, P, Pb, Rb, Re, S, Sb, Sc, Se, Sn, Sr, Ta, Te, Th, Ti, Tl, U, V, W, Y, Zn and Zr.
Drilling techniques	• *Drill type (e.g. core, reverse circulation, open-hole hammer, rotary air blast, auger, Bangka, sonic, etc) and details (e.g. 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).*	• All drilling is air core (AC) drilling employed the use of a face sampling air core bit or AC hammer and a nominal 100mm diameter drill bit.
Drill sample recovery	• *Method of recording and assessing core and chip sample recoveries and results assessed*	• All AC 1m samples are logged for drilling recovery by a visual estimate and this information is recorded and stored in the drilling database. Sample loss or gain is reviewed in the field and addressed in consultation with the drillers to ensure the best representative sample is collected.
	• *Measures taken to maximise sample recovery and ensure representative nature of the samples*	• AC samples are visually logged for moisture content, sample recovery and contamination. The AC drill system utilises a face sampling air core bit or small diameter, face sampling hammer which is industry best practice and the contractor aims to maximise recovery at all times. AC holes are drilled dry whenever practicable to maximise sample recovery.
	• *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.*	• No study of sample recovery versus elemental grade has been conducted. The drilling contractor uses standard industry drilling techniques to ensure minimal loss of any size fraction.
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.*	• All AC samples are geologically logged to record weathering, regolith, rock type, alteration, mineralisation, shearing/foliation and any other features that are present and recognisable.
	• *Whether logging is qualitative or quantitative in nature. Core (or costean, channel, etc) photography.*	• Where required the logging records the abundance of specific minerals or the amount of alteration (including weathering) using defined ranges.
	• *The total length and percentage of the relevant intersections logged.*	• The entire length (100%) of each AC hole is logged in 1m intervals. Where no sample is returned due to voids or loss of sample it is recorded in the log and the sampling sheet.
Sub-	• *If core, whether cut or sawn and whether quarter,*	• No core was collected.

sampling techniques and sample preparation	*half or all core taken.*	
	• *If non-core, whether riffled, tube sampled, rotary split, etc and whether sampled wet or dry.*	• All AC samples are collected in a bucket through a cyclone and placed in sequential 1 metre piles on the ground from where they are sampled in 2 metre intervals using a scoop sampler into unique pre-numbered calico sample bags. The moisture content of each sample is recorded in the database. The drilling method is designed to maximize sample recovery. The drilling method utilises high pressure air to keep water out of the hole to maintain a dry sample.
	• *For all sample types, the nature, quality and appropriateness of the sample preparation technique.*	• The sample preparation technique for all samples follows standard industry practice, by an accredited laboratory. The techniques and practices are appropriate for the type and style of mineralisation. The AC samples are sorted, oven dried, the entire sample is pulverized in a one stage process to 85% passing 75 µm. The bulk pulverized sample is then bagged and approximately 200g extracted by spatula to a numbered paper bag that is used for the 25g aqua regia digestion and for the 4 acid digest.
	• *Quality control procedures adopted for all sub-sampling stages to maximise representivity of samples.*	• AC samples submitted to the laboratory are sorted and reconciled against the submission documents. In initial drilling programs, DGO does not insert blanks and standards into the sample stream. The laboratory uses their own internal standards of 2 duplicates, 2 replicates, 2 standards, and 1 blank per 50 assays. The laboratory also uses barren flushes on the pulveriser.
	• *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.*	No field duplicate samples were collected.
	• *Whether sample sizes are appropriate to the grain size of the material being sampled.*	• The sample sizes are standard industry practice sample size collected under standard industry conditions and by standard methods and are considered to be appropriate for the type, style, thickness of mineralisation which might be encountered at this project.
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.*	• The laboratory procedures are standard industry practice and are appropriate for the testing of the style of gold and multi-element mineralisation being explored. The technique involves using a 25g sample charge digested by aqua regia and four acid digest and analysis by mass spectrometer.
	• *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.*	• Geophysical tools were not used in this program.
	• *Nature of quality control procedures adopted (e.g. standards, blanks, duplicates, external laboratory checks) and whether acceptable levels of accuracy (i.e. lack of bias) and precision have been established.*	• The laboratory is accredited and uses its own certified reference material. The laboratory has 2 duplicates, 2 replicates, 1 standard and 1 blank per 50 assays.
Verification of sampling and assaying	• *The verification of significant intersections by either independent or alternative company personnel.*	• The holes are logged by staff geologists or an independent geological contractor and the sampling, logging, drilling conditions and AC chips are reviewed DGO's General Manager to verify the field sampling and logging regime and the correlation of mineralised zones with assay results and lithology.
	• *The use of twinned holes.*	• No twinned drill holes were drilled in this campaign.
	• *Documentation of primary data, data entry procedures, data verification, data storage (physical and electronic) protocols.*	• Primary data is sent from the field to DGO's Administration Geologist who imports the data into the industry accepted Access database software. Assay results are merged when received electronically from the laboratory.
	• *Discuss any adjustment to assay data.*	• No adjustments or calibrations were made to the assay data used in this report.
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*	• All drill holes have their collar location recorded with a hand held GPS unit. No downhole surveys are completed.
	• *Specification of the grid system used*	• All drill hole collars are MGA94, Zone 50 grid system.
	• *Quality and adequacy of topographic control.*	• The topographic data used (drill collar RL) was obtained from hand held GPS and is adequate for the reporting of initial exploration results.
Data	• *Data spacing for reporting of Exploration Results.*	• The drilling was very widely spaced with holes spaced 160m

spacing and distribution	• *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.*	apart on drill traverses 300m to 800m apart. • This report is for the reporting of exploration results derived from an early-stage drilling program. The drill spacing, spatial distribution and quality of assay results is sufficient to support quotation of exploration results and indications of gold or multi-element anomalism or mineralisation. The data is not intended to be used to define mineral resources. • Compositing has been utilised in all drill holes where 2m composite samples were collected by scoop sampling of individual 1m sample piles.
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.*	• All drill holes were inclined -60°. Angled holes were drilled grid West, South or to the South-West depending on strike of the stratigraphy and geophysical interpretation of magnetic contact dips. Geological information and geophysical interpretations support the drilling direction and sampling method. • No drilling orientation and sampling bias has been recognised at this time.
Sample security	• *The measures taken to ensure sample security.*	• AC samples are transported from the field by DGO personnel to commercial transport contractors in Meekatharra who transport the samples directly to the Perth laboratory. The laboratory then checks the physically received samples against a DGO generated sample submission list and reports back any discrepancies
Audits or reviews	*The results of any audits or reviews of sampling techniques and data.*	• No external or third-party audits or reviews have been 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.*	• The results reported in this Announcement are on a granted Exploration Licences (E51/1726 and 1752) held 100% by DGO Gold and Yandan Gold Mines Pty Ltd a wholly owned subsidiary of DGO Gold Limited. • The tenements are believed to be in good standing. There are no known impediments to obtaining a license to operate, other than those set out by statutory requirements which have not yet been applied for.
Exploration done by other parties	• *Acknowledgment and appraisal of exploration by other parties.*	• Exploration by other parties has been reviewed and is used as a guide to DGO's exploration activities. Previous parties have completed geochemical surveys and geophysical data collection and interpretation. This report makes no reference to historical exploration data.
Geology	• *Deposit type, geological setting and style of mineralisation.*	• Yerrida is prospective for sediment-hosted gold and base metal mineralisation and volcanic hosted massive sulphide (VHMS) mineralisation. There are no historical workings within the tenement areas.

Drill hole Information	• *A summary of all information material to the understanding of the exploration results including a tabulation of the following information for all Material drill holes:*
	  ○ *easting and northing of the drill hole collar*
	  ○ *elevation or RL (Reduced Level – elevation above sea level in metres) of the drill hole collar*
	  ○ *dip and azimuth of the hole*
		• The AC drill holes reported in this Announcement have the following parameters applied. All drill holes completed, including holes with no significant gold intersections are reported in this announcement.
		• Easting and northing are in MGA94 Zone 50
		• RL is AHD
		• Dip is the inclination of the hole from the horizontal (i.e. a vertically down drilled hole from the surface is -90°). Azimuth is reported in magnetic degrees as the direction toward which the hole is drilled. MGA94 and magnetic degrees vary by approximately 1° in this project area
		• Down hole length of the hole is the distance from the surface

	○ *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.*	to the end of the hole, as measured along the drill trace. Interception depth is the distance down the hole as measured along the drill trace. Intersection width is the downhole distance of an intersection as measured along the drill trace • Hole length is the distance from the surface to the end of the hole, as measured along the drill trace. • No results have been excluded from this report.
Data aggregation methods	• *In reporting Exploration Results, weighting averaging techniques, maximum and/or minimum grade truncations (e.g. 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 high-grade cuts have been applied to assay results. AC assay results are distance weighted using 2m for each assay. • Intersections are reported for various indicator elements if the interval is at least 2m wide and defined as anomalous being greater than the mean plus 2 x standard deviation (mean + 1 SD for Tl) for this drilling program. • No metal equivalent reporting is used or 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 (e.g. 'down hole length, true width not known').*	• The intersection width is measured down the hole trace, it may not represent the true width. • The geometry of any mineralisation is not known at this stage. • All drill results within this announcement are downhole intervals only.
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.*	• A drill hole location plan is contained within this Announcement and locations are summaries in Table 1.
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 drill holes completed are included in the results Table 2 in the Announcement.
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.*	• Reference to other relevant exploration data is not contained in the Announcement.
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.*	• The results of the program warrant further deeper drilling. Future exploration is planned including deeper diamond drilling to test for sulphide mineralisation at depth related to anomalous RC holes. • Diamond drilling is in the process of being designed to assess two areas referred to in the Announcement, were RC and AC drilling has recorded anomalous geochemistry potentially indicative of deeper sulphide mineralisation.

JORC Code, 2012 Edition – Table 1

Section 1 Sampling Techniques and Data

The following Table 1 relates to reversed circulation drilling conducted over DGO Gold Limited's Black Flag tenements in December 2020 and January 2021.

(Criteria in this section apply to all succeeding sections.)

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
Sampling techniques	• *Nature and quality of sampling (e.g. 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 (e.g. '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 (e.g. submarine nodules) may warrant disclosure of detailed information.*	• The Reverse Circulation (RC) was designed to test interpreted NNW and NE trending shear structures and lithological contacts which potentially control gold mineralisation in the area. Holes were drilled on specific traverses over intersections of structures and contacts. Holes were angled at 60° towards grid West (270° mag.). • All RC recovered samples were collected and passed through a cone splitter. Prior to drilling the drill whole locations were pegged using hand held GPS units. After drilling, all drill hole locations are picked up using a Garmin hand held GPS. Down-hole surveys were conducted at approximate 50m intervals down hole depth using a Reflex North seeking gyro survey tool. • All RC drilling was sampled on one metre down hole intervals Samples were passed through a cone splitter and a nominal 2.5kg – 3.5kg sample. Initial assays were performed on 4m composite samples collected by spear sampling of individual 1m sample piles and composited into 4m samples of proximately 3.5kg weight. Composite samples were submitted to Intertek Genalysis contract laboratory. Samples were oven dried, reduced by riffle splitting to 3kg as required and pulverized in a single stage process to 85% passing 75 µm. The sample is then analysed by aqua regia digestion using method AR25/eMS01 for gold and AR25/MS for arsenic.
Drilling techniques	• *Drill type (e.g. core, reverse circulation, open-hole hammer, rotary air blast, auger, Bangka, sonic, etc) and details (e.g. 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).*	• All drilling is reverse circulation (RC) drilling employed the use of a face sampling hammer and a nominal 146mm diameter drill bit.
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.*	• All RC 1m samples are logged for drilling recovery by a visual estimate and this information is recorded and stored in the drilling database. Sample loss or gain is reviewed on an ongoing basis in the field and addressed in consultation with the drillers to ensure the best representative sample is collected. • RC samples are visually logged for moisture content, sample recovery and contamination. The RC drill system utilizes a face sampling hammer which is industry best practice and the contractor aims to maximise recovery at all times. RC holes are drilled dry whenever practicable to maximise sample recovery. • No study of sample recovery vs gold grade has been conducted. The drilling contractor uses standard industry drilling techniques to ensure minimal loss of any size fraction.
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.*	• All RC samples are geologically logged to record weathering, regolith, rock type, alteration, mineralization, shearing/foliation and any other features that are present. • Where required the logging records the abundance of specific minerals or the amount of alteration (including weathering) using defined ranges.

	• *The total length and percentage of the relevant intersections logged.*	• The entire length (100%) of each RC hole is logged in 1m interval. Where no sample is returned due to voids or loss of sample it is recorded in the log and the sampling sheet.
Sub-sampling techniques and sample preparation	• *If core, whether cut or sawn and whether quarter, half or all core taken.*	• not applicable
	• *If non-core, whether riffled, tube sampled, rotary split, etc and whether sampled wet or dry.*	• All RC samples are put through a cone splitter and the sample is collected in a unique pre-numbered calico sample bag. The moisture content of each sample is recorded in the database. The drilling method is designed to maximize sample recovery and representative splitting of samples. The drilling method utilises high pressure air and boosters where required to keep water out of the hole when possible to maintain a dry sample.
	• *For all sample types, the nature, quality and appropriateness of the sample preparation technique.*	• The sample preparation technique for all samples follows industry best practice, by an accredited laboratory. The techniques and practices are appropriate for the type and style of mineralization. The RC samples are sorted, oven dried, the entire sample is pulverized in a one stage process to 85% passing 75 µm. The bulk pulverized sample is then bagged and approximately 200g extracted by spatula to a numbered paper bag that is used for the 25g aqua regia digestion.
	• *Quality control procedures adopted for all sub-sampling stages to maximise representivity of samples.*	• RC samples submitted to the laboratory are sorted and reconciled against the submission documents. No blanks or standards were inserted into the sample stream. The laboratory uses their own internal standards of 2 duplicates, 2 replicates, 2 standards, and 1 blank per 50 assays. The laboratory also uses barren flushes on the pulveriser. DGO inserts duplicate samples every 20th sample
	• *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.*	• Field duplicate samples were collected every 20th sample during this initial drilling campaign.
	• *Whether sample sizes are appropriate to the grain size of the material being sampled.*	• The sample sizes are standard industry practice sample size collected under standard industry conditions and by standard methods and are considered to be appropriate for the type, style, thickness of mineralisation which might be encountered at this project.
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.*	• The assay method is designed to measure total gold in the sample. The laboratory procedures are standard industry practice and are appropriate for the testing of the style of gold mineralisation being explored. The technique involves using a 25g sample charge, digested by aqua regia and analyse by mass spectrometer.
	• *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.*	• Geophysical tools were not used in this program.
	• *Nature of quality control procedures adopted (e.g. standards, blanks, duplicates, external laboratory checks) and whether acceptable levels of accuracy (i.e. lack of bias) and precision have been established.*	• The laboratory is accredited and uses its own certified reference material. The laboratory has 2 duplicates, 2 replicates, 1 standard and 1 blank per 50 assays. DGO submitted field duplicate samples every 20th sample but did not submit additional blanks and standards for this program
Verification of sampling and assaying	• *The verification of significant intersections by either independent or alternative company personnel.*	• The holes are logged by an independent geological contractor and the sampling, logging, drilling conditions and RC chips are reviewed DGO's General Manager to verify the field sampling and logging regime and the correlation of mineralised zones with assay results and lithology.
	• *The use of twinned holes.*	• No twinned drill holes were drilled in this campaign.
	• *Documentation of primary data, data entry procedures, data verification, data storage (physical and electronic) protocols.*	• Primary data is sent from the field to DGO's Administration Geologist who imports the data into the industry accepted Access database software. Assay results are merged when received electronically from the laboratory.
	• *Discuss any adjustment to assay data.*	• No adjustments or calibrations were made to any assay data used in this report.
Location of	• *Accuracy and quality of surveys used to locate drill*	• All drill holes have their collar location recorded from a hand

data points	*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.*	held GPS unit. Down-hole surveys were conducted at approximate 50m intervals down hole depth using a Reflex North seeking gyro survey tool.. • All drill hole collars are MGA94, Zone 51 grid system. • The topographic data used (drill collar RL) was obtained from hand held GPS and is adequate for the reporting of initial exploration results.
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 nominal drill spacing is 300m x 160m. • This report is for the reporting of exploration results derived from a first pass drilling program. The drill spacing, spatial distribution and quality of assay results is sufficient to support quotation of exploration results and indications of gold mineralisation. The data is not intended to be used to define mineral resources at this stage. • Compositing has been utilised in all drill holes where 4m composite samples were collected.by spear sampling of individual 1m sample piles.
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.*	• The drilling is to grid west to examine a potential NNW trending mineralising structures, perpendicular to the drilling direction. Geophysical interpretations support the drilling direction and sampling method. • No drilling orientation and sampling bias has been recognised at this time.
Sample security	• *The measures taken to ensure sample security.*	• RC samples are delivered directly from the field to the Kalgoorlie laboratory by DGO personnel on a daily basis with no detours, the laboratory then checks the physically received samples against an DGO generated sample submission list and reports back any discrepancies
Audits or reviews	*The results of any audits or reviews of sampling techniques and data.*	• No external or third-party audits or reviews have been 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.*	• The results reported in this Announcement are on granted Prospecting Licences held by Yandan Gold Mines Pty Ltd, a wholly owned subsidiary of DGO Gold Limited. • At this time the tenements are believed to be in good standing. There are no known impediments to obtaining a license to operate, other than those set out by statutory requirements which have not yet been applied for.
Exploration done by other parties	• *Acknowledgment and appraisal of exploration by other parties.*	• Exploration by other parties has been reviewed and is used as a guide to DGO's exploration activities. Previous parties have completed RAB and aircore drilling, auger geochemical surveys and geophysical data collection and interpretation. This report makes reference to historical drilling and comments on exploration results collected by DGO.
Geology	• *Deposit type, geological setting and style of mineralisation.*	• Economic gold mineralisation in the Black Flag area is predominately associated shear structures within mafic units. There are no historical workings within the area of this drilling campaign.

Drill hole Information	• *A summary of all information material to the understanding of the exploration results including a tabulation of the following information for all Material drill holes:* ○ *easting and northing of the drill hole collar* ○ *elevation or RL (Reduced Level – elevation above sea level in metres) of the drill hole collar* ○ *dip and azimuth of the hole* ○ *down hole length and interception depth* ○ *hole length.* • *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.*	• The drill holes reported in this Announcement have the following parameters applied. All drill holes completed, including holes with no significant gold intersections are reported in this announcement. • Easting and northing are in MGA94 Zone 51 • RL is AHD • Dip is the inclination of the hole from the horizontal (i.e. a vertically down drilled hole from the surface is -90°). Azimuth is reported in magnetic degrees as the direction toward which the hole is drilled. MGA94 and magnetic degrees vary by approximately 1° in this project area • Down hole length of the hole is the distance from the surface to the end of the hole, as measured along the drill trace. Interception depth is the distance down the hole as measured along the drill trace. Intersection width is the downhole distance of an intersection as measured along the drill trace • Hole length is the distance from the surface to the end of the hole, as measured along the drill trace. • No results have been excluded from this report.
Data aggregation methods	• *In reporting Exploration Results, weighting averaging techniques, maximum and/or minimum grade truncations (e.g. 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 high-grade cuts have been applied to assay results. RC assay results are distance weighted using 1m for each assay. • Intersections are reported if the interval is at least 4m wide at 0.1g/t Au grade for this first pass drilling program. • No metal equivalent reporting is used or 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 (e.g. 'down hole length, true width not known').*	• The intersection width is measured down the hole trace, it may not represent the true width. • The geometry of any mineralisation is not known at this stage. • All drill results within this announcement are downhole intervals only.
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.*	• A drill hole location plan is contained within this Announcement.
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 drill holes completed are included in the results Table 1 in the Announcement.
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*	• Reference to other relevant exploration data is contained in the Announcement.

	contaminating substances.	
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.*	• Future exploration is dependent on review of the current drilling results. • Future drilling has not been proposed at this stage.