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Exploration Update

Key Points

- **Extensively altered volcanic and sedimentary stratigraphy with high potential for hosting Volcanogenic Hosted Massive Sulphides (VHMS) has been intersected in drilling at Mistletoe Well and Judge's Find in the Yerrida-Bryah Basin, approximately 75km south of Sandfire Resources' DeGrussa copper-gold mine in Western Australia.**
    - **A +600m long VHMS-style alteration zone near the basin margin was intersected in air core drilling of the complexly folded and faulted VHMS target horizon at Mistletoe Well.**
    - **An intersection of 2m @ 0.5% Cu and 6g/t Ag in RC drilling at Judge's Find confirms the potential of previously identified VHMS target horizons.**
- **IOCG targets have been identified at Pernatty, South Australia by detailed gravity surveys at predicted depths to target of less than 400m.**
- **Drilling of Hemi-style targets at Mallina is anticipated to commence this quarter subject to finalising arrangements with native title parties.**
- **Drilling is ongoing at Yerrida and drilling at Pernatty is to commence in May.**

DGO Gold Limited (ASX:DGO) is pleased to provide shareholders with an update on exploration conducted to date and plans for 2022 at Yerrida, Judge's Find, Pernatty, and Mallina.

Yerrida-Bryah Basin

DGO's combined landholding of 4,574km^2 at Yerrida and Judge's Find 75km south of Sandfire Resources' DeGrussa copper-gold mine (0.65Mt Cu and 0.74Moz Au, ASX:SFR 4/03/2011) and 60km northeast of Meekatharra, Western Australia is a substantial position second only to Sandfire Resources in the Yerrida-Bryah Basin.

Air core, reverse circulation (RC) and diamond drilling within the under-explored Yerrida Basin tested for VHMS style copper-gold mineralisation in stratigraphy

analogous to significant deposits such as DeGrussa. The drilling has identified multiple stratigraphic horizons at both Judge's Find and Mistletoe Well with multi-element geochemistry and alteration signatures consistent with VHMS style mineralisation.

Yerrida

In 2021 DGO completed 27 RC holes for 6,488m and 9 diamond holes for 4,022m of core at Yerrida to test the equivalent stratigraphic position to the DeGrussa deposit.

An intensely altered strata-bound unit, the HS horizon, was identified at the contact between the Killara mafic and Johnston Cairn sedimentary formation. The alteration included chlorite-carbonate-barite-sphalerite-galena-quartz mineralogy and trace pyrite, pyrrhotite and chalcopyrite. The HS horizon has the signature geochemistry showing potential to host VHMS mineralisation. Present within this sequence are zones of Pb-Zn-Ag(-Ba) mineralisation up to 1.25% Zn, 1.5% Pb, 8.5 g/t Ag and 31% Ba, interpreted by DGO's specialist consultant, Dr Ross Large, as indicative of exhalative "white smoker" bodies distal to a larger VHMS system (Figure 1).

Figure 1: Intergrown barite-sphalerite-galena associated with brecciated and chlorite-carbonate-silica altered mafic volcanics and shales (21YERD0016, 372m)

Subsequent to drilling, DGO completed a detailed drone magnetic survey over the HS horizon in 2021. The survey shows HS extends for +25km and is complexly folded and faulted beneath transported cover as it approaches the basin margin at Mistletoe Well (Figure 2). Air core drilling commenced at Mistletoe Well in March. Thick zones of alteration over +600m of strike comprising intense silicification, sericite and/or chlorite, with disseminated euhedral pyrite have been observed in initial logging (Figure 3). This style of alteration is consistent with the footwall of many VHMS systems.

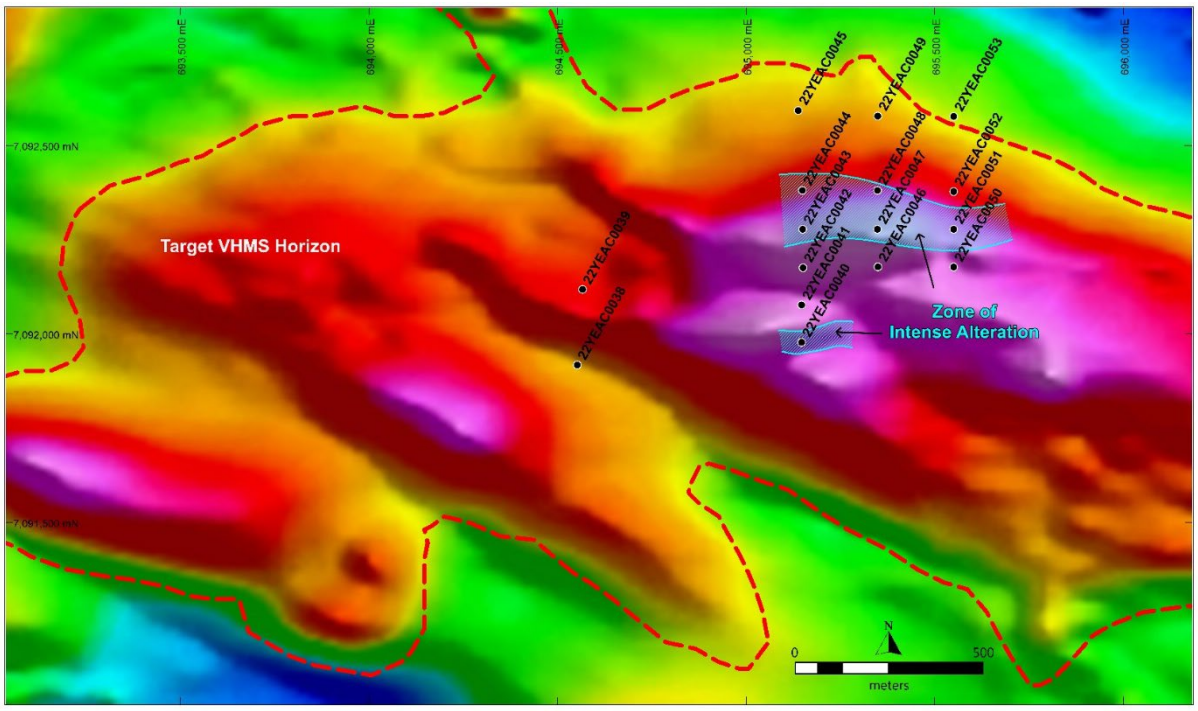

Figure 2: Mistletoe Well drill holes, target horizon, and drone magnetics

Figure 3: Air core chips from Mistletoe showing intense alteration and pyrite

Hand held pXRF analysis of Mistletoe Well drill samples has shown highly anomalous base metals associated with gossanous material within the saprolite (Figure 4). This further illustrates the potential for primary mineralisation at depth. 15 air core holes have been completed at Mistletoe for 1,433m of drilling. Drilling is ongoing and no assays have been received to date.

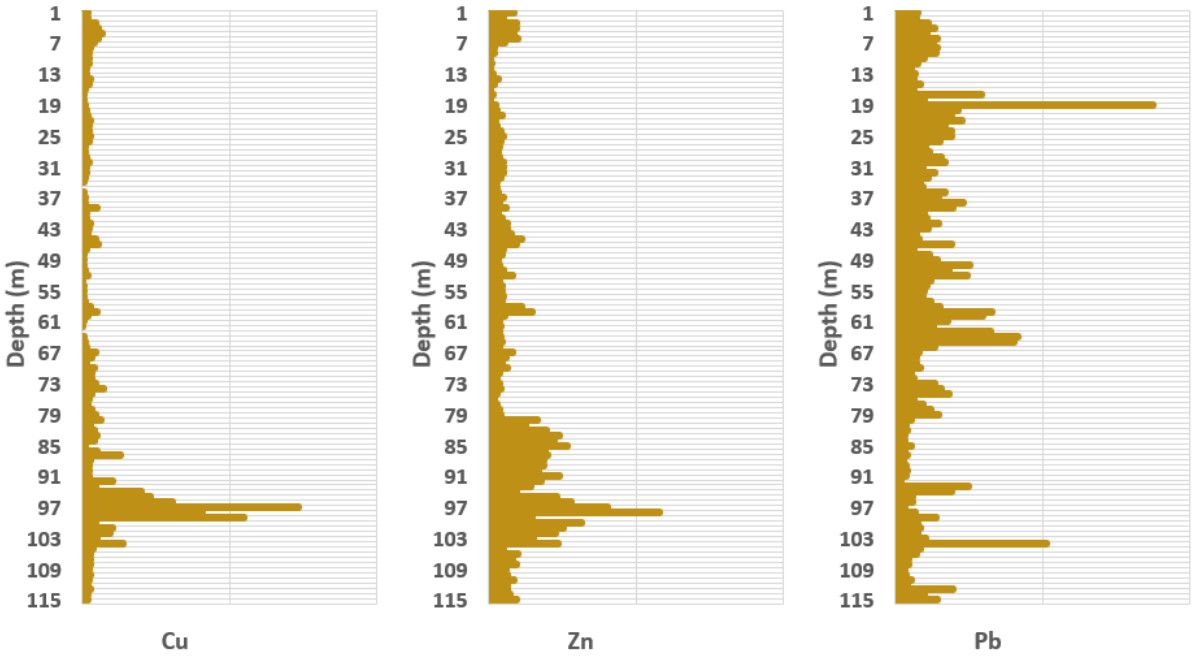

Figure 4: pXRF downhole geochemistry (5m intervals) from 22YEAC0051 at Mistletoe

Judge's Find

DGO completed a program of 7 diamond holes for 3,408m at Judge's Find over the western margin of the Yerrida-Bryah Basin in 2021. Drilling encountered extensive hydrothermal alteration and defined a previously unrecognised mafic volcanic unit within the basal Juderina Formation adjacent to the Archaean basement. Multi-element assays identified three distinct horizons (M1, M2, and M3) with high potential for hosting VHMS mineralisation, immediately northwest of Judge's Find gold nugget field. In addition, laser ICPMS analyses of pyrite from the M3 horizon identified the same Pb isotope ratio (207Pb/206Pb) observed in pyrite from the DeGrussa VHMS deposit.

Judge's Find is an area of significant historical and contemporary gold nugget occurrences. Field investigations carried out by DGO in 2021 identified silcrete float as the primary source of nuggets in the area (Figure 5). Auriferous-silcrete horizons are well-documented as being developed above major VHMS systems, such as the Scuddles orebody at the Golden Grove Mine, Western Australia.

Figure 5: Gold bearing silcrete float discovered at Judge's Find

In February, DGO completed a program of 18 RC holes for 4,131m targeting the intersection of the M1, M2 and M3 horizons with previously untested airborne electromagnetic (AEM) anomalies and interpreted volcanic vent centres. Significant alteration including Ag, Pb, Zn and Cu anomalism was intersected in all three horizons. The best intersections from the program include 2m @ 0.5% Cu and 6g/t Ag from 119m (22BYRC0017) within the M3 horizon occurring as visible disseminated fine-grained chalcopyrite in strongly silicified shale, at the contact with a highly calc-silicate altered meta-dolomite.

The intersection occurs 450m northeast of the "Bull Well" gossan. This gossan was sampled by DGO with multielement assays showing highly anomalous base and precious metals up to 18g/t Ag, 0.6g/t Au, 0.1% Cu, 0.8% Pb and 0.3% Zn. Historic drilling of the gossan by Austamax (1984, open file report A14576) targeting the downdip expression of the Bull Well gossan intersected anomalous base metals in a highly oxidised, but comparable stratigraphy to that intersected by DGO (Figure 6).

These intersections demonstrate the potential for a major base and precious metal mineral system to be present at Judge's Find.

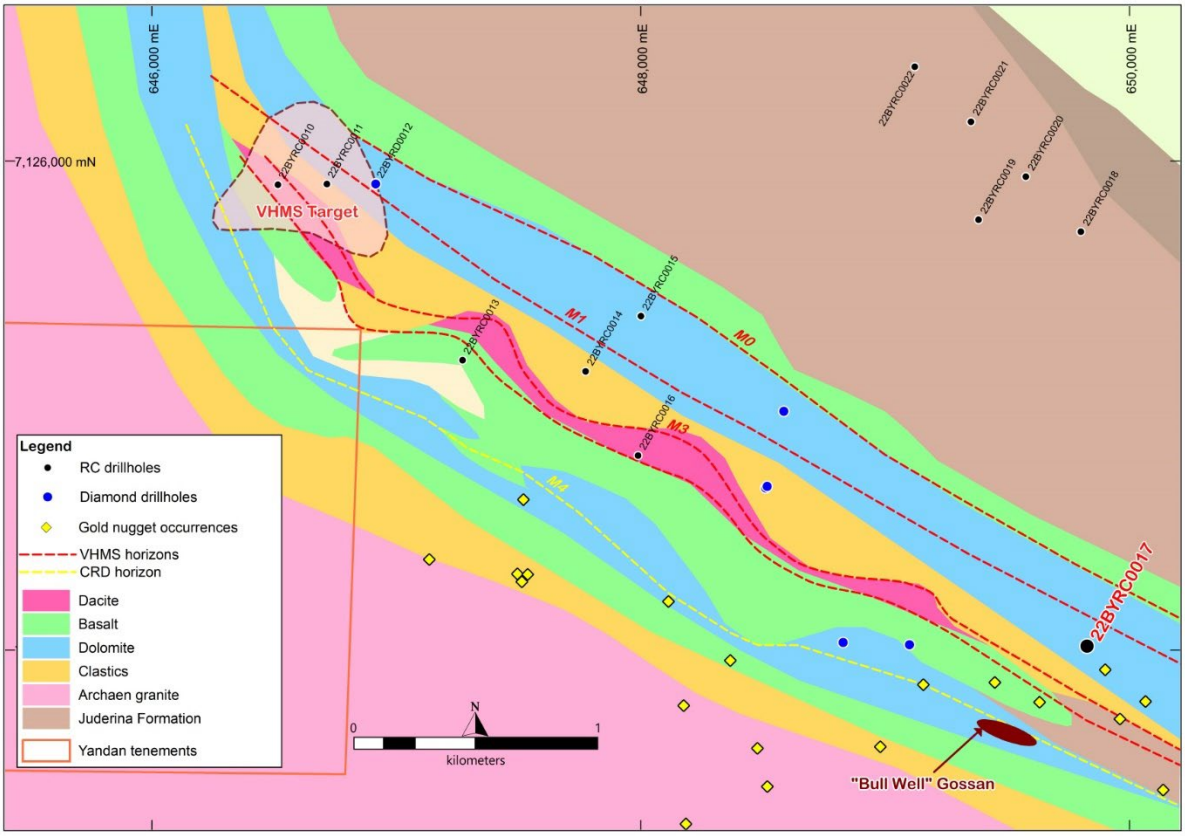

Figure 6: Drilling, prospective horizons and VHMS target at Judge's Find

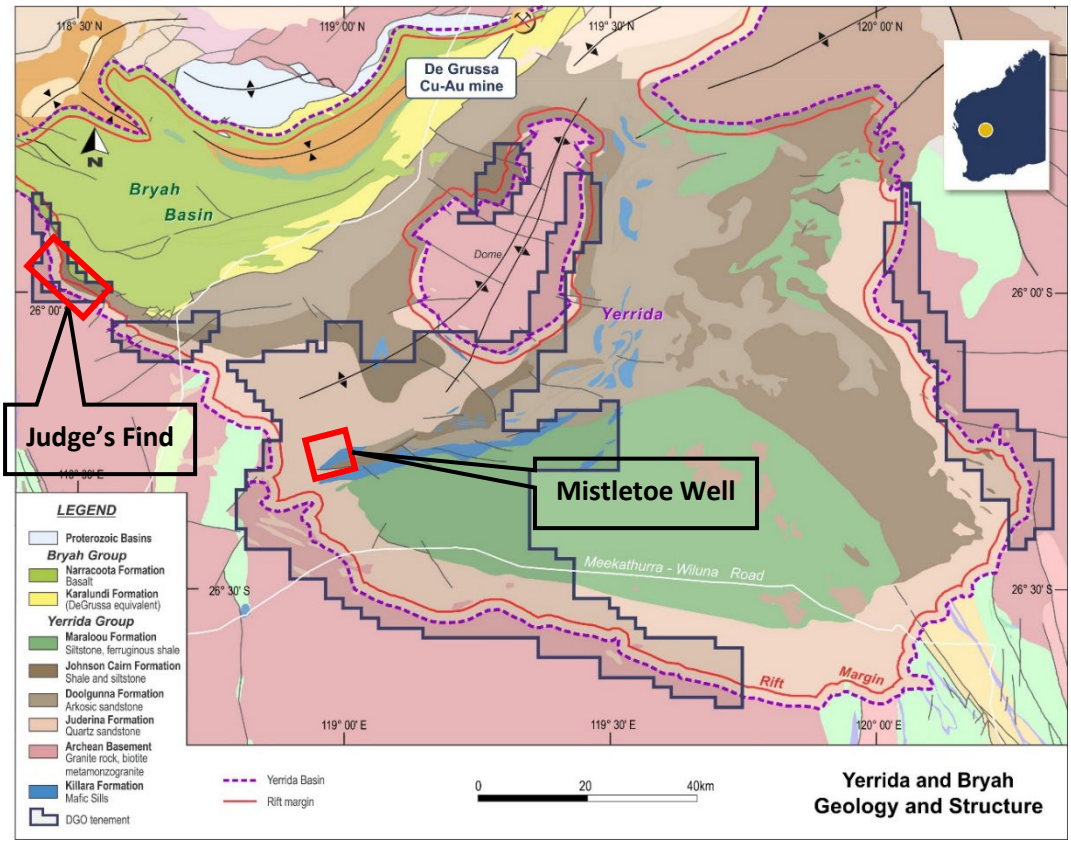

Figure 7: Yerrida-Bryah Basin regional geology and tenements

Pernatty

DGO's 5,571km^2 Pernatty landholding on the Stuart Shelf is a substantial position adjacent to BHP, FMG, and OZ Minerals, 55km southwest of OZ Minerals' (ASX:OZL) Carrapateena copper-gold mine and 100km northwest of Port Augusta.

Detailed gravity surveys were recently completed over Carrapateena-style iron-oxide-copper-gold (IOCG) targets at Pernatty. The survey identified two targets with IOCG-type geophysical signatures where the depth to basement is predicted to be less than 400m. A passive seismic survey will be conducted in the coming weeks to refine depth to basement and further define the gravity anomalies. Due to the relatively shallow interpreted depth compared to other IOCG systems (e.g. Emmie Bluff Deeps is ~800m below surface; ASX:COD 6/04/2022), DGO will utilise reverse circulation (RC) drilling to test the targets. Drilling is scheduled to commence on completion of the passive seismic survey.

These targets are on tenements held by Investigator Resources Limited (ASX:IVR) in which DGO is earning an 80% interest (ASX:DGO 21/09/2020).

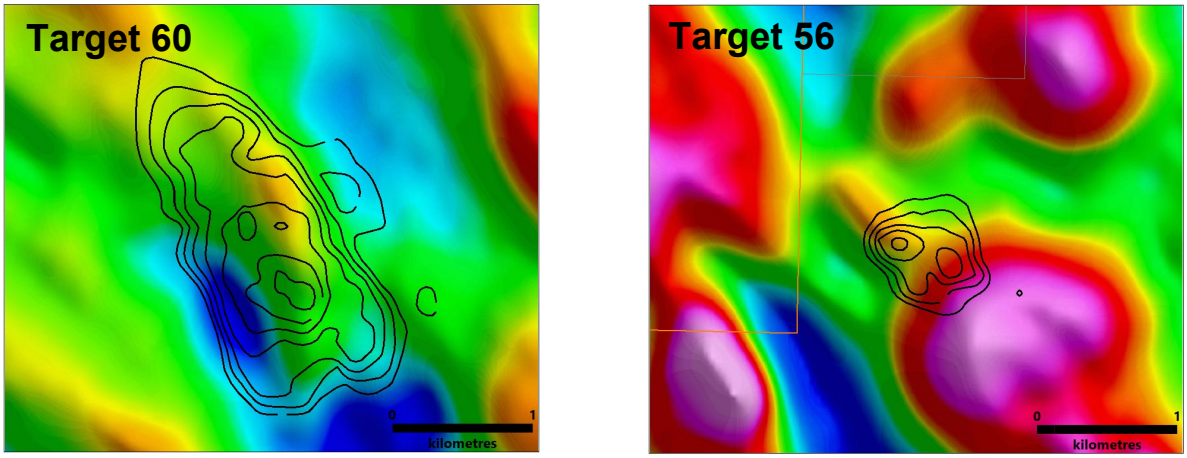

Figure 8: Residual gravity (0.1mGal contours) and magnetics (colours) of DGO's IOCG targets

DGO continues to progress land access approvals for a drilling program on its 100% owned tenements. The negotiated Native Title Mining Agreement with Kokatha Aboriginal Corporation was approved by the common law holders on 10 April 2022. Drilling of the IOCG and Zambian-style copper targets is planned to commence following the signing and registration of this agreement.

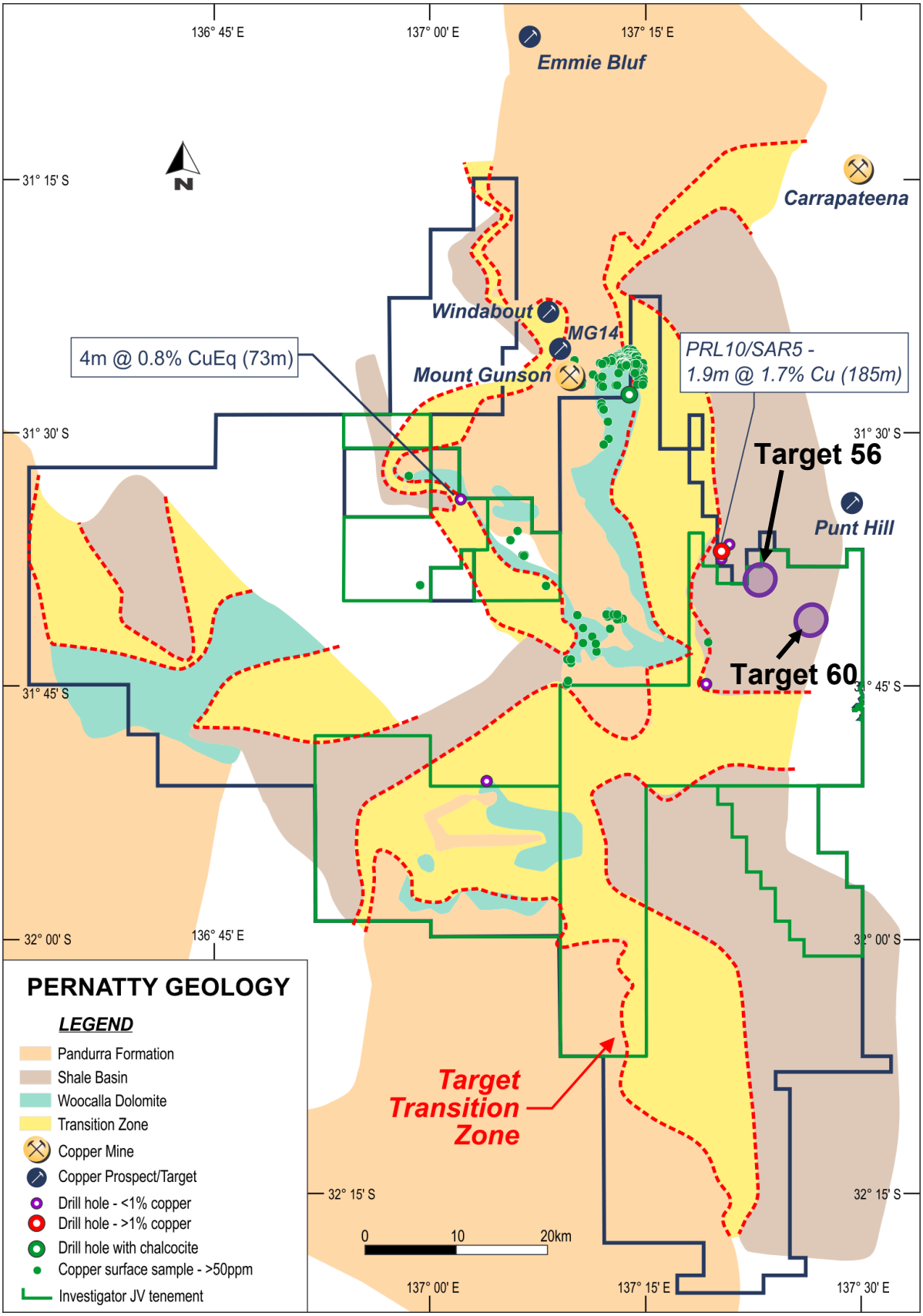

Figure 9: Regional sedimentary copper geological interpretation with DGO tenements and basement defined IOCG targets

Mallina

DGO has been working with the native title holders and claimants to progress drilling activities at Mallina, 50km west-southwest of De Grey Mining's (DEG) Hemi discovery (ASX:DEG 2 April 2020). Detailed analysis by DGO of geology, magnetics, and soil geochemistry has identified that Mallina has a similar geological setting to that of Hemi. Drilling is anticipated to commence this quarter, subject to finalising arrangements with native title parties, including completing heritage surveys, and availability of drilling contractors. DGO Gold continues to engage positively with the Elders of its Native Title partners.

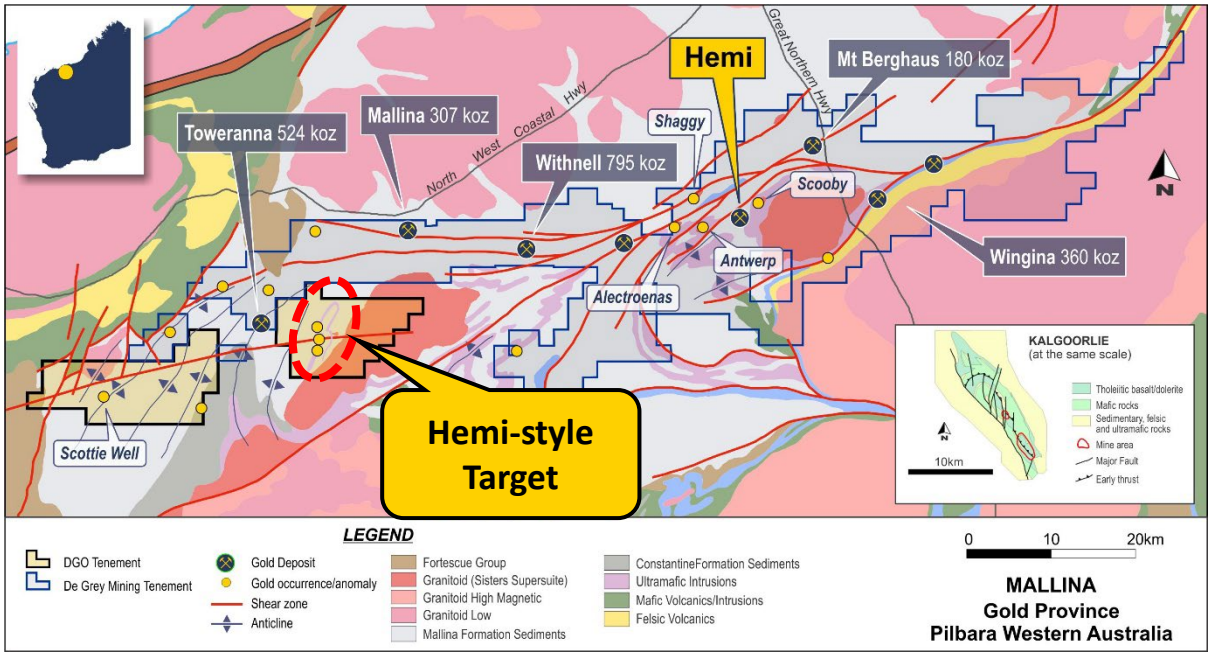

Figure 10: Regional geology and location of DGO's Mallina target

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

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Competent person statement

Exploration or technical information in this release has been prepared by David Hamlyn, who is a consultant to 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.

Judge's Find

Hole ID	East MGA94	North MGA94	Dip	Azimuth	Depth (m)
21BYDD0001	648511	7124667	-60	225	93.3
21BYDD0002	648517	7124673	-60	225	486.6
21BYDD0003	649099	7124026	-60	225	473.3
21BYDD0004	653403	7121935	-60	225	617.6
21BYDD0005	648828	7124034	-60	225	562
21BYDD0006	655001	7122173	-60	225	365.5
21BYDD0007	648585	7124980	-60	225	810
21BYRC0010	646505	7125933	-60	270	256
21BYRC0011	646729	7125913	-60	270	90
21BYRC0012	646913	7125913	-60	270	192
21BYRC0013	647272	7125188	-60	270	264
21BYRC0014	647775	7125145	-60	225	258
21BYRC0015	647981	7125353	-60	225	252
21BYRC0016	647995	7124804	-60	225	150
21BYRC0017	649824	7124017	-60	225	252
22BYRC0018	649803	7125710	-60	225	252
22BYRC0019	649382	7125765	-60	225	252
22BYRC0020	649573	7125939	-60	225	276
22BYRC0021	649350	7126165	-60	225	252
22BYRC0022	649116	7126390	-60	225	270
22BYRC0023	651786	7124199	-60	225	252
22BYRC0024	652013	7124421	-60	225	180
22BYRC0025	652236	7124652	-60	225	210
22BYRC0026	651562	7124428	-60	264	264
22BYRC0027	651785	7124653	-60	264	210
25 holes					**7540.3**

Glengarry and Mistletoe Well

Hole Number	East MGA94	North MGA94	Dip	Azimuth	RC Depth (m)	DD Depth (m)	Final Depth (m)
21YEDD0001	701107	7090820	-90	0	0	634.3	634.3
21YEDD0002	700700	7090640	-60	360	0	543.6	543.6
21YEDD0003	700000	7091139	-60	360	0	493.6	493.6
21YEDD0004	700000	7090849	-60	360	0	550	550
21YEDD0005	701106	7090790	-60	360	0	523.3	523.3
21YEDD0006	699513	7090199	-60	360	0	369.8	369.8
21YERC0015	699794	7090228	-60	360	180	0	180
21YERD0016	703851	7090700	-60	360	240	263.4	503.4
21YERD0017	704992	7090549	-60	180	126	382.7	508.7
21YERC0018	702849	7091681	-60	360	240	0	240
21YERC0019	702852	7091536	-60	360	199	0	199
21YERC0020	702853	7091383	-60	360	192	0	192
21YERC0021	702850	7091234	-60	360	222	0	222
21YERC0022	702850	7091085	-60	360	162	0	162
21YERC0023	705403	7092187	-60	360	175	0	175
21YERD0024	706693	7091547	-60	360	246	260.9	506.9
21YERC0025	708677	7089555	-60	225	262	0	262
21YERC0026	706789	7089672	-60	225	198	0	198
21YERC0027	708899	7089784	-60	225	234	0	234
21YERC0028	708921	7090199	-60	360	258	0	258
21YERC0029	708922	7090101	-60	360	258	0	258
21YERC0030	708539	7089688	-60	360	240	0	240

21YERC0031	707952	7092181	-60	360	252	0	252
21YERC0032	707952	7091879	-60	360	249	0	249
21YERC0033	707950	7092031	-60	360	294	0	294
21YERC0034	709701	7092926	-60	360	300	0	300
21YERC0035	709700	7092776	-60	360	258	0	258
21YERC0036	709701	7092926	-60	180	300	0	300
21YERC0037	704656	7090866	-60	180	300	0	300
21YERC0038	704997	7090240	-60	180	300	0	300
21YERC0039	705001	7090404	-60	180	251	0	251
21YERC0040	704916	7090502	-60	180	252	0	252
21YERC0041	703831	7090575	-60	180	300	0	300
22YEAC0038	694552	7091920	-65	180	56	0	56
22YEAC0039	694566	7092120	-60	180	107	0	107
22YEAC0040	695147	7091980	-60	180	100	0	100
22YEAC0041	695147	7092079	-60	180	100	0	100
22YEAC0042	695151	7092178	-60	180	115	0	115
22YEAC0043	695165	7092274	-60	180	120	0	120
22YEAC0044	695150	7092379	-60	180	100	0	100
22YEAC0045	695146	7092580	-60	180	115	0	115
22YEAC0046	695346	7092181	-60	180	95	0	95
22YEAC0047	695346	7092282	-60	180	125	0	125
22YEAC0048	695353	7092381	-60	180	95	0	95
22YEAC0049	695348	7092580	-60	180	80	0	80
22YEAC0050	695552	7092182	-60	180	105	0	105
22YEAC0051	695553	7092284	-60	180	115	0	115
22YEAC0052	695547	7092381	-60	180	100	0	100
22YEAC0053	695546	7092580	-60	180	100	0	100
49 holes							**12137.6**

Table 1: Drill hole location summary

Judge's Find						
Hole ID	**Gold >=200ppb**	**Silver >=1g/t**	**Copper >=1000ppm**	**Nickel >=1000ppm**	**Lead >=1000ppm**	**Zinc >=1000ppm**
21BYDD0001		3.0m@5.0g/t (42.3m) 1m@2.9g/t (63.3m)				
21BYDD0002		2.3m@2.3g/t (157m) 1m@2.6g/t (330m)				1m@1362ppm (281m)
21BYDD0003		26.7m@3.7g/t (39.7m) 0.5m@2.2g/t (72m) 2.5m@2.2g/t (75.5m) 1m@2.1 g/t (330m) 0.5m@3.6g/t (343.75m) 5m@18.7g/t (378m) incl 2m@43.5g/t (380m) 7m@5.6g/t (386m)	0.5m@949.8ppm (31m)			0.5m@1248ppm (31m) 18.1m@1483ppm (69.9m) 1m@1138ppm (144m) 1m@2634ppm (151m) 2m@6185ppm (380m) 2m@2548ppm (386m)
21BYDD0004	0.75m@286ppb (107.25m)	2m@5.2g/t (10m) 1m@2.2g/t (24m) 6m@7.6g/t (127m)	2m@1198ppm (44m)			

21BYDD0005	1m@360ppb (16m) 1m@341ppb (173m) 1.1m@1679ppb (183.9m)	1m@9.6g/t (71m) 1m@5.7g/t (274m) 2.8m@10.3g/t (288m) 0.7m@2.4g/t (301.5m) 3m@6.8g/t (306m) 1m@3.0g/t (312m) 1m@20.8g/t (324m) 3.4m@29.3 (338m) incl. 0.35m@116g/t (348.65m) 1m@4.6g/t (401m)	1m@1040ppm (206m) 1m@3071ppm (263m)	1m@4200ppm (263m)	1m@1816ppm (307m) 0.35m@12984ppm (348.65m)	
21BYDD0006	1m@362.5ppb (115m) 1m@254.5ppb (158m) 1.4m@246ppb (202.2m)	1m@3.4 g/t (35m) 2.1m@2.2g/t (50m) 1m@2.3 g/t (68m) 1.5m@2.3g/t (73.7m) 1.2m@2.0g/t (91.8m) 1m@4.2g/t (329m)				
21BYDD0007		1m@3.6g/t (56m)				1m@2036ppm (503m)
21BYRC0010	NSA					
21BYRC0011	NSA					
21BYRC0012	NSA					
21BYRC0013	NSA					
21BYRC0014	NSA					
21BYRC0015						2m@1448ppm (22m)
21BYRC0016		1m@2.17g/t (136m)			5m@1134ppm (76m) 2m@1119ppm (88m) 1m@1184ppm (138m) 1m@1013ppm (149m)	2m@1761ppm(123m) 6m@1985ppm(128m)
21BYRC0017		2m@ 6.4 g/t (119m)	2m@4763ppm (119)			
22BYRC0018	NSA					
22BYRC0019	NSA					
22BYRC0020	NSA					
22BYRC0021	NSA					
22BYRC0022	NSA					
22BYRC0023	NSA					
22BYRC0024	NSA					
22BYRC0025	NSA					
22BYRC0026	NSA					
22BYRC0027	NSA					

Glengarry and Mistletoe Well						
Hole_ID	Gold >=200ppb	Silver >=1g/t	Copper >=1000ppm	Nickel >=1000ppm	Lead >=1000ppm	Zinc >=1000ppm
21YEDD0001	0.5m@249ppb (549.5m)	1m@3.1g/t (287m) 3.1m@2.4g/t (301.3m) 1m@3.8g/t (439m) 3m@2.2g/t (459m)	4m@1081ppm (75m) 2m@1931ppm (301.3m) 1m@1092ppm (309.4)		2m@2664ppm (461m) 4m@2073ppm (467m) 1m@1184ppm (531m) 1m@1428ppm (545m) 0.8m@2090ppm (612.2m)	1m@4025ppm (81m) 4m@1945ppm (100m) 4.7m@942ppm (110.3m) 4m@2669ppm (136m) 1m@11001ppm (489m) 1m@4619ppm (491m) 1m@3258ppm (507m) 1m@1364ppm (531m) 0.3m@41436ppm (613.6m)
21YEDD0002		1m@3.6g/t (29m) 1m@2.0g/t (33m) 1m@2.0g/t (65m)	0.4m@2165ppm (41.6m) 1.15m@1088ppm (88.85m) 0.3m@1781ppm (251.1m) 0.4m@1034ppm (347.9m)			0.5m@2156ppm (100.5m) 1m@1370ppm (111m)
21YEDD0003		3.3m@7.3g/t (34.7m) 0.7m@6.5g/t (305.65m)	0.7m@3026ppm (305.65m)		0.7m@1400ppm (305.65m) 1m@1022ppm (488m)	0.7m@67435ppm (305.65m)
21YEDD0004		3m@2.9g/t (26m) 0.9m@2.5g/t (235m)				1m@1762ppm (157m) 0.9m@2101ppm (236.55m) 0.6m@2983ppm (239.4m) 1m@1473ppm (292m) 1m@2472ppm (295m) 0.75m@1208ppm (324m) 1.1m@ 3904ppm (382.55m)
21YEDD0005			0.5m@1236ppm (131m) 1m@2045ppm (137m) 0.35@1082ppm (340m)		1m@3554ppm (137m) 0.4m@4528ppm (139.6m)	
21YEDD0006		0.6m@5.4g/t (0m) 1m@2.9 g/t (13m) 3m@2.3g/t (60m) 1m@31 g/t (89m)				
21YERC0015	NSA					
21YERD0016		4.8m@5.04g/t (320m)	0.8m@1306ppm (327m)		5.75m@4029ppm (320m)	6.35m@4843ppm (260.6m)

					0.8m@15090ppm (327m)	
21YERD0017		1.8m@2.9g/t (285m)				
21YERC0018						4m@1065ppm (32m) 4m@1341ppm (104m)
21YERC0019						4m@1113ppm (0m)
21YERC0020						4m@1163ppm (16m)
21YERC0021	NSA					
21YERC0022	NSA					
21YERC0023	NSA					
21YERD0024						8m@2066ppm (20m)
21YERC0025	NSA					
21YERC0026	NSA					
21YERC0027	NSA					
21YERC0028	NSA					
21YERC0029	NSA					
21YERC0030	NSA					
21YERC0031	NSA					
21YERC0032	NSA					
21YERC0033	NSA					
21YERC0034	NSA					
21YERC0035						4m@1695ppm Pb (80m)
21YERC0036	NSA					
21YERC0037	NSA					
21YERC0038	NSA					
21YERC0039	NSA					
21YERC0040	NSA					
21YERC0041		16m@2.1g/t (36m) 12m@4.6g/t (152m)				12m@1784ppm (152m)

Table 2: Yerrida Assays

Judge's Find								
Sample ID	**East MGA94**	**North MGA94**	**Ag ppm**	**Au ppb**	**Cu ppm**	**Ni ppm**	**Pb ppm**	**Zn ppm**
21DGO00001	649136	7124721	BD	BD	13.3	11.1	1.8	7
21DGO00002	648714	7124069	BD	BD	4.4	20.8	40.5	30
21DGO00003	648714	7124069	0.99	10	22	4.7	330.1	17
21DGO00004	648724	7124061	1.3	5	33.5	3.1	87.2	10
21DGO00005	648736	7124049	BD	BD	6.2	13.9	14.2	23
21DGO00006	Not sampled							
21DGO00007	649466	7123661	1.68	2	31.8	8.9	1130	271
21DGO00008	649481	7123657	0.48	1	67.5	14.8	1429	465
21DGO00009	649491	7123656	1.22	BD	118.1	14.2	1375	386
21DGO00010	649492	7123655	0.6	BD	112.6	14.5	1345	383

21DGO00011	649454	7123666	1.02	6	93.5	14.9	1245	450
21DGO00012	649481	7123672	1.16	BD	94.6	13.7	1652	404
21DGO00013	649472	7123675	1.07	1	82	18.5	1982	566
21DGO00014	649467	7123668	0.46	BD	53.8	14.3	1375	353
21DGO00015	649464	7123681	2.2	10	138.1	13.7	1354	417
21DGO00016	649453	7123719	3.14	17	882.9	16.3	1392	290
21DGO00017	649480	7123676	0.48	1.1	65	12.8	1108	317
21DGO00018	649476	7123676	0.64	0.7	84.2	11.1	956.2	399
21DGO00019	649461	7123681	2.03	1.6	102.3	8.9	705	362
21DGO00020	649440	7123694	5.44	5.7	1033	70.9	7603	3226
21DGO00021	649508	7123657	18.76	595.5	293.2	65.1	2004	1698
21DGO00022	649617	7123621	1.14	2.1	41.9	9	387.5	55
21DGO00023	649514	7123653	2.34	29.4	321.4	74.9	2692	1518
21DGO00024	648793	7124000	2.49	17.9	20.1	8.1	175.1	21
21DGO00025	648787	7124006	1.93	12.3	22	12.4	113.2	18
21DGO00026	648798	7123996	1.39	5.9	33.7	6	116.9	14
21DGO00027	648745	7124047	BD	109.9	288.2	14.9	52	38
21DGO00028	648682	7124069	BD	1.2	3.7	25.9	21.1	28
21DGO00029	648725	7124044	BD	0.8	3.6	25.5	35.9	26
21DGO00030	648708	7124057	BD	0.8	17.8	25.5	17.3	30
21DGO00031	648717	7124053	BD	0.3	5.8	27.7	34.4	55
21DGO00032	648738	7124053	0.64	8.1	48.8	5.8	595.2	24
21DGO00033	648691	7124080	0.13	0.4	15.3	12.2	149.8	31
21DGO00034	648695	7124065	BD	0.2	3.4	47.6	23.8	27
21DGO00035	648720	7124070	BD	94.8	146.2	8.7	290.9	17
21DGO00036	648733	7124059	0.97	18.1	85.6	6	356.2	23
21DGO00037	648400	7124355	BD	0.8	17.1	21.2	15.7	49
21DGO00038	648386	7124343	BD	4.4	47.8	15.4	9.9	24
21DGO00039	648386	7124348	BD	4.1	17.6	12.7	15.5	16
21DGO00040	648390	7124340	BD	2.1	42.7	11.2	8.3	27
21DGO00041	648371	7124346	BD	3.9	57.8	14.1	6.7	22
21DGO00042	648546	7124051	BD	5.4	3.7	4.5	1.5	3
21DGO00043	648548	7124050	BD	20.3	16.3	2.6	1.2	3
21DGO00044	648544	7124050	BD	11.4	3	6.3	1.6	5
21DGO00045	648567	7124036	0.13	0.3	11.6	6.9	2.9	12
21DGO00046	648279	7124447	0.23	0.5	35.3	1.4	24	17
BD = Below detection								

Table 3: Judge's Find rock chip assays

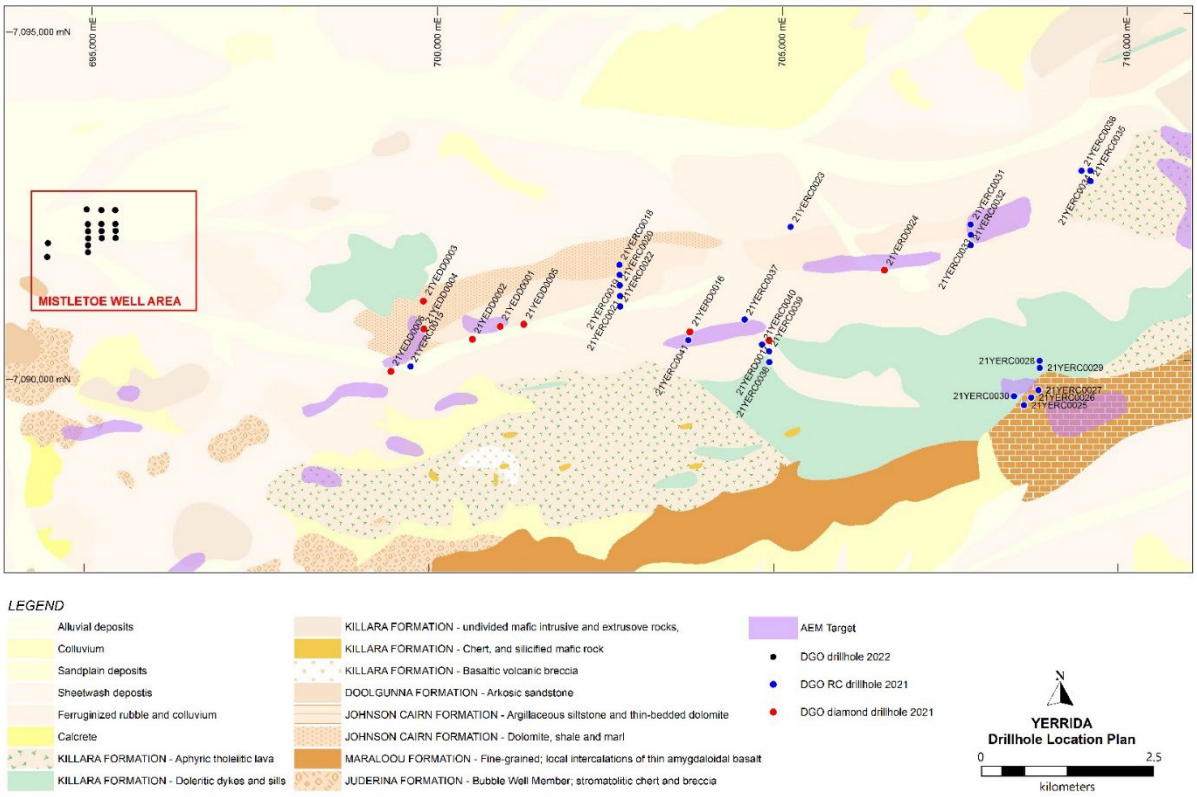

Figure 11: Yerrida drillhole location plan

JORC Code, 2012 Edition – Table 1

Section 1 Sampling Techniques and Data

The following Table 1 relates to Reverse Circulation (RC) and Diamond (DD) drilling conducted over DGO Gold Limited's tenements at Bryah and Yerrida project tenements in the Murchison District of Western Australia during the period from June 2021 to April 2022.

(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.*	• **RC** samples were collected in 1m down hole intervals through a cyclone. Samples were passed through a cone splitter and a nominal 2.5kg – 3.5kg sample collected and bagged. 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. **DD** core samples included PQ3, HQ3 and NQ core sizes. Drill core was orientated and cut (halved) using a Almonte core saw. Core cutting boundaries were defined on the basis of a combination of lithological change, core loss boundaries and on one-metre intervals. Except when duplicate samples (see later) were collected all samples comprised ½ core and sample weight varied due to differing core diameters and lengths.
	• *Include reference to measures taken to ensure sample representivity and the appropriate calibration of any measurement tools or systems used.*	• Prior to drilling the drill hole locations were pegged out using hand held GPS units. After drilling, all drill hole locations are picked up using a Garmin hand held GPS. Shallow(<150m) RC drill holes were not down hole surveyed. Deep RC and DD holes were down-hole surveyed for dip and azimuth at between approximately 10m and 50m down hole intervals using a Reflex gyro tool.
	• *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 samples were submitted to Intertek Genalysis contract laboratory in Adelaide. Samples were oven dried, reduced by riffle splitting to approximately 3kg as required and pulverized in a single stage process to 85% passing 75 µm. The sample is then analysed for gold (Au) by aqua regia digestion using method AR25/aMS and multi-element analysis by 4 acid digest and ICP-OES (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).*	• **RC** drilling utilised a face sampling hammer bit with a nominal 146mm diameter. **DD** from the surface utilised PQ3 in oxidised material, reducing to HQ3 as lithologies became more competent and finally NQ diameter in fresh competent rock to end of hole. On some DD holes a roller bit was used to get through unconsolidated ground in the top part of the hole and these zones could not be sampled due to no core being produced leading to contamination.
Drill sample recovery	• *Method of recording and assessing core and chip sample recoveries and results assessed*	• **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 in the field and addressed in consultation with the drillers to ensure the best representative sample is collected. **DD** core recoveries were estimated every drill run. The length of core recovered per run is divided by the length drilled for that core. The core recovery is recorded as a percentage, which is then entered onto the drill hole data base. Core 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 drill bits which are industry best practice and the contractor aims to maximise recovery at all times. RC holes are drilled dry whenever practicable to maximise sample recovery and quality. **DD** drill system utilises industry best practises. Core recovery is constantly monitored and the contractor aims to maximise recovery at all times.

	• *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 completed due to consistently high sample recoveries.
Logging	• *Whether core and chip samples have been geologically and geotechnically logged to a level of detail to support appropriate Mineral Resource estimation, mining studies and metallurgical studies.* • *Whether logging is qualitative or quantitative in nature. Core (or costean, channel, etc) photography.* • *The total length and percentage of the relevant intersections logged.*	• All RC and DD drill samples are geologically logged to record weathering, regolith, rock type, alteration, mineralisation, shearing/foliation and any other features that are recognisable. • Where required the logging records the abundance of specific minerals or the amount of alteration (including weathering) using defined ranges. • The entire length (100%) of each RC and DD is lithologically logged. 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.*	• DD core was orientated and cut along the marked centreline (halved) using a Almonte core saw. Except when collecting duplicate samples (¼ core) all core sent for assay was ½ core.
	• *If non-core, whether riffled, tube sampled, rotary split, etc and whether sampled wet or dry.*	• RC samples are collected through a cone splitter attached to the cyclone on the drill rig and the sample is collected into a unique pre-numbered calico sample bag. 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. The 1m bagged samples from zones of interest of mineralisation are subsequently submitted for assay following receipt of 4m composite assay results. A moisture classification (Dry, Damp or Wet) is assigned to each RC sample and 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 (Intertek Genalysis). The techniques and practices are appropriate for the type and style of mineralisation. The RC and DD core 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 the 4-acid digestion.
	• *Quality control procedures adopted for all sub-sampling stages to maximise representivity of samples.*	• All samples submitted to the laboratory are sorted and reconciled against the submission documents. In initial drilling programs, DGO inserts blanks, standards and duplicates into the sample stream. DGO inserts duplicate samples every 20th sample, which comprises duplicate 4m composite or duplicate 1m bagged sample collected at the time of drill RC holes. DD duplicates consist of cutting every 20th sample to provide two ¼ core samples of the interval. Standards are inserted at the rate of 2 per 100 samples (at 25th and 75th sample) and one blank is inserted per 100 samples (at 50th sample) The laboratory inserts 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 RC and DD campaigns and duplicate assay results are routinely reviewed in comparison to original sample assays.
	• *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.
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.*	• Intertek is a leading Total Quality Assurance provider to industries worldwide with a network of more than 1,000 laboratories and offices in more than 100 countries. The laboratory procedures are standard industry practice designed to measure total gold and multi-elemental concentrations in the sample in accordance with detection limits defined by the analytical method. Assay methods and procedures are appropriate for the testing of the style of gold and multi-element mineralisation being explored for. 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.*	• Results of geophysical tools or hand held XRF are not reported. Hand held XRF is used in the field as a guide to mineralisation and rock type but results are recorded but considered only indicative.
	• *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 an internationally accredited facility and uses its own certified reference materials. The laboratory has 2 duplicates, 2 replicates, 1 standard and 1 blank per 50 assays. DGO inserts duplicate samples every 20th sample, which comprises duplicate 4m composite or duplicate 1m bagged sample collected at the time of drill RC holes. DD duplicates consist of cutting every 20th sample to provide two ¼ core samples of the interval. Standards are inserted at the rate of 2 per 100 samples (at 25th and 75th sample) and one blank is inserted per 100 samples (at 50th sample).
Verification of sampling and assaying	• *The verification of significant intersections by either independent or alternative company personnel.*	• All drill holes are logged by qualified geologists and sampling, logging, drilling conditions and analytical results are reviewed by DGO's geological team and the General Manager Exploration 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 have been drilled.
	• *Documentation of primary data, data entry procedures, data verification, data storage (physical and electronic) protocols.*	• Primary data was initially sent from the field to DGO's Administration Geologist who imports the data into the industry accepted Access database software and assay results are merged when received electronically from the laboratory. Micromine Geobank database software is being installed and data is being transferred to the new Geobank database with primary data logged on Geobank Mobile in the field.
	• *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 Garmin GPS unit. Downhole surveys were completed using a Reflex gyro tool.
	• *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 spacing and distribution	• *Data spacing for reporting of Exploration Results.*	• The drill spacing was variable and designed to test specific exploration targets.
	• *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.*	• The data spacing is sufficient 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 and base metal mineralisation. The data is not intended to be used to define mineral resources at this stage.
	• *Whether sample compositing has been applied.*	• Field composite sampling has been applied in first pass assaying for RC drilling.
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.*	• Drill hole Inclinations and azimuths vary depending on geological strike and dip orientations to provide optimal directions to test across the lithology and structure.
	• *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.*	• No drilling orientation and sampling bias has been recognised at this time.
Sample security	• *The measures taken to ensure sample security.*	• Samples are transported from the field by DGO personnel to commercial transport contractors in Meekatharra who transport the samples directly to the Perth and Adelaide laboratories. The laboratory then checks the physically received samples against the Company generated sample submission list and reports 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 results reported are from drilling campaigns on granted Exploration Licences held by DGO Gold or DGO's wholly owned subsidiary, Yandan Gold Mines Pty Ltd, or in the case of E51/1590, under a joint venture agreement between DGO (80%) and TasEx Geological Services Pty Ltd (20%).
	• *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 tenements are believed to be in good standing. There are no known impediments to obtaining licences 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 auger, RAB, AC and DD drilling, geochemical surveys and geophysical data collection and interpretation. This report makes no reference to historical drilling.
Geology	• *Deposit type, geological setting and style of mineralisation.*	• The Murchison region projects are prospective for volcanogenic-hosted massive sulphide (VHMS) deposits, e.g., the DeGrussa Au-Cu deposit and sediment-hosted gold, copper and lead/silver deposits; There are no historical workings within the 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:*	• The drill holes reported have the following parameters applied. All drill holes completed, including holes with no significant gold intersections are reported in DGO's ASX announcements.
	○ *easting and northing of the drill hole collar*	• Easting and northing are in MGA94 Zone 50
	○ *elevation or RL (Reduced Level – elevation above sea level in metres) of the drill hole collar*	• RL is AHD
	○ *dip and azimuth of the hole*	• Dip is the inclination of the hole from the horizontal. 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 and interception depth*	• 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.*	• 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 DGO's ASX announcements reporting results of drilling campaigns in the Bryah and Yerrida projects in the Murchison region.
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.*	• No high-grade cuts have been applied to assay results.
	• *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.*	• No metal equivalent reporting is used or applied.
	• *The assumptions used for any reporting of metal equivalent values should be clearly stated.*	• 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 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.*	• Relevant drill hole location plans are contained within this report and in DGO ASX announcements. Selected drill hole cross sections are included in ASX announcements 27 February 2020, 3 September 2020, 28 January 2021 and 1 July 2021
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 tables in the ASX announcement. Assay results are incomplete at this stage due to long laboratory turn-around times. Drill holes where assays are still are recorded in the results tables.
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 Report.
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, as well as assays that are still pending. • Future drilling has not been finalised at this stage.

JORC Code, 2012 Edition – Table 1

Section 1 Sampling Techniques and Data – Bryah Surface Rock Chip Sampling

(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.*	• Conventional reconnaissance surface rock chip sampling over the previously located Bull Well Gossan and environs was completed at DGO's Bryah. A total of 46 samples were collected along the strike of the gossan outcrop at variable distances apart.
	• *Include reference to measures taken to ensure sample representivity and the appropriate calibration of any measurement tools or systems used.*	• Approximately 1-2 kgs of rock chip samples were collected from surface using a standard G-pick and then bagged. The number of rock chips collected per designated sample varied between four and ten. Sample locations were generally dictated by gossan outcrop occurrence. All sample locations were recorded by handheld GPS.
	• *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.*	• Rock chip samples were sent to Intertek Genalysis Laboratories in Perth for analysis. Samples were dry pulverised and analysed for Au by fire assay (FA25/MS02) and multi-element analysis by 4 acid digest and ICP-OES (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).*	• No drilling was conducted.
Drill sample recovery	• *Method of recording and assessing core and chip sample recoveries and results assessed*	• No drilling was conducted.
	• *Measures taken to maximise sample recovery and ensure representative nature of the samples*	• A minimum of 1kg of sample was collected at each sample site.
	• *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 samples were collected on a random basis approximately along the strike of the gossan occurrence. Any sample bias incurred is a reflection of the available outcrop to sample.
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.*	• Geochemical results not for Mineral Resource estimation.
	• *Whether logging is qualitative or quantitative in nature. Core (or costean, channel, etc) photography.*	• No logging was conducted.
	• *The total length and percentage of the relevant intersections logged.*	• No drilling was conducted.
Sub-sampling techniques and sample preparation	• *If core, whether cut or sawn and whether quarter, half or all core taken.*	• No drilling was conducted.
	• *If non-core, whether riffled, tube sampled, rotary split, etc and whether sampled wet or dry.*	• Rock chip samples were dry when submitted for assaying.
	• *For all sample types, the nature, quality and appropriateness of the sample preparation*	• The sample preparation technique for all samples follows industry best practice, by an accredited laboratory. The

	technique.	techniques and practices are appropriate for the sample type and style of mineralisation. The rock chip sample is stored in numbered calico sample bag for transport. At the laboratory the rock chip samples are sorted, oven dried, pulverised 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 fire assay charge and a 10g 4 acid digest. In reconnaissance and orientation programs such as this, DGO does not insert blanks and standards into the sample stream. The laboratory uses their own internal standards and blanks with one standard or blank per 20 assays. The laboratory also uses barren flushes on the pulveriser.
	• *Quality control procedures adopted for all sub-sampling stages to maximise representivity of samples.*	• No field duplicate samples were collected during this initial reconnaissance sampling campaign.
	• *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.*	• 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 medium being sampled, the laboratory techniques employed and the type and style of mineralisation which might be encountered at this project.
	• *Whether sample sizes are appropriate to the grain size of the material being sampled.*	• Sample variation is not considered a factor as this is just reconnaissance style sampling.
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 Au fire assay technique involves using a 25g sample charge with a lead flux which is decomposed in a furnace with the prill being totally digested by 2 acids (HCl and HNO3) before measurement of the gold content by an atomic absorption spectrometer (AAS). The multi-element analysis uses a 10g charge with a 4 acid ($HCl+HNO_3+HF+HClO_4$) digest and low levels of elemental concentrations are measured using the ICP-EOS technique which is considered the most cost-effective method for low level multi-element analysis.
	• *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.*	• No geophysical tools were used to determine any reported elemental concentrations.
	• *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 ISO accredited and uses its own certified reference material. The laboratory use, and reports, one of its internal standards or blanks per every 20 assays. DGO 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 rock chip sampling programme were conducted by DGO company employees and the results were reviewed by the contractor and DGO's geological and database personnel. The Company utilises industry standard sampling techniques and accredited independent assay laboratories.
	• *The use of twinned holes.*	• No drilling was conducted.
	• *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 Micromine Geobank database software. The digital database is validated by experienced database personnel assisted by the contractors and geological staff. Assay results are merged with the primary data when received electronically from the laboratory using established database protocols.
	• *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*	• Sample location were recorded with a handheld GPS unit. Expected sample location accuracy is +/-5m for easting and northing coordinates and +/- 15m for RL coordinates. • All sample locations are MGA94, Zone 50 grid system.

	• *Specification of the grid system used* • *Quality and adequacy of topographic control.*	• The topographic data was obtained from handheld GPS and is considered 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 sample spacing is 100m intervals on traverses 200m apart over geophysical targets and 200m intervals on traverses 1km apart over target lithological contacts. • Geochemical results not for Mineral Resource estimation. • The only compositing of samples has been where several rock chips were collected from the same general location, approximately within one metre radius from the given GPS coordinate.
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.*	• Sampling traverses are orientated parallel to interpreted geological contacts with sample density dictated by gossan outcrop occurrence. • There is no material sampling bias of the nature referred to here, as they are not drill samples
Sample security	• *The measures taken to ensure sample security.*	• The rock chip samples are systematically numbered and recorded when collected in calico sample bags in the field. The numbered sample bags are then stored in bulkabags (or similar) for transport to the laboratory in Perth by commercial courier. The laboratory confirms receipt of all samples on arrival, in accordance with the sample submission form electronically sent to the laboratory by the Company.
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 rock chip sampling results reported are from granted exploration licence E51/1590 operated by DGO in a joint venture with TasEx; and granted mining lease M51/555 held by 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.
Geology	• *Deposit type, geological setting and style of mineralisation.*	• Exploration is targeting volcanogenic hosted massive sulphide (VHMS) Cu/Au mineralisation associated with conductive geophysical anomalies in Bryah Basin sediments and volcanics which are time and lithological equivalents to the rocks which host the DeGrussa gold and base metal deposit. Zambian Copper Belt style sediment hosted Cu mineralisation is also targeted at redox boundaries on the Juderina-Johnson

		Cairn and the Juderina-Maraloou formation contacts.
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 summary of the results is included in the accompanying report. • Eastings and northings for rock chip samples are illustrated in MGA94 Zone 50 • AHD • No drilling completed • No drilling completed • No drilling completed • 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 weighting of averaging techniques has been utilised. • No aggregations are reported. • 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 rock chip sampling assay defines a geochemical surface expression and no information regarding possible geometry of anomalous mineralisation is registered. • The geometry of any mineralisation is not fully understood at this early stage of exploration however geological directional bias, parallel to the interpretation geological contact orientations, may be present due to the sampling pattern over the contact zones. • No drilling was conducted.
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 table of results is presented in the body of the report.
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.*	• Not applicable to this type of sampling
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.*	• No other substantive exploration data exists.
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).*	• Further exploration is currently being planned. Drill hole planning is in progress and will be assisted by plate modelling on the priority conductive targets to determine hole depths.

	• *Diagrams clearly highlighting the areas of possible extensions, including the main geological interpretations and future drilling areas, provided this information is not commercially sensitive.*	• As planning remains work in progress, no diagrams as referred to here are relevant.

JORC Code, 2012 Edition – Table 1

Section 1 Sampling Techniques and Data

The following JORC Table 1 relates to ground gravity surveys conducted by DGO Gold Limited on tenement EL 6642 held by Gawler Resources Pty Ltd (a subsidiary of Investigator Resources Limited (IVR)) in February 2022. 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 6402, EL 6640, EL 6641 EL 6642 and EL 6643.

(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.*	• Ground gravity survey with the following survey details: A total of 1,199 new gravity stations were surveyed over three areas: Grid 1 (235), Grid 2 (513) and Grid 3 (451). 25 additional infill stations were added to Grid 1 at the end of the survey to extend Grid 1. In total, 76 stations (6.3%) were revisited for survey quality control. Additionally, 7 existing stations were reacquired for data accuracy and merging purposes. • 125m spaced stations on 125m spaced lines over three separate Grid areas.
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).*	• No drilling at this stage of exploration.
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.*	• No drilling at this stage of exploration.
Logging	• *Whether core and chip samples have been geologically and geotechnically logged to a level of detail to support appropriate Mineral Resource estimation, mining studies and metallurgical studies.* • *Whether logging is qualitative or quantitative in nature. Core (or costean, channel, etc) photography.* • *The total length and percentage of the relevant intersections logged.*	• No drilling at this stage of exploration.
Sub-sampling techniques and sample preparation	• *If core, whether cut or sawn and whether quarter, half or all core taken.* • *If non-core, whether riffled, tube sampled, rotary split, etc and whether sampled wet or dry.* • *For all sample types, the nature, quality and appropriateness of the sample preparation technique.* • *Quality control procedures adopted for all sub-sampling stages to maximise representivity of samples.* • *Measures taken to ensure that the sampling is representative of the in-situ material collected,*	• No drilling at this stage of exploration.

	including for instance results for field duplicate/second-half sampling. • *Whether sample sizes are appropriate to the grain size of the material being sampled.*	
Quality of assay data and laboratory tests	• *The nature, quality and appropriateness of the assaying and laboratory procedures used and whether the technique is considered partial or total.* • *For geophysical tools, spectrometers, handheld XRF instruments, etc, the parameters used in determining the analysis including instrument make and model, reading times, calibrations factors applied and their derivation, etc.* • *Nature of quality control procedures adopted (e.g. standards, blanks, duplicates, external laboratory checks) and whether acceptable levels of accuracy (i.e. lack of bias) and precision have been established.*	• Surveying equipment utilised for the survey included: ➢ Scintrex CG-5 Gravity meters ➢ Leica GX1230 GNSS receivers ➢ Garmin vehicle-mounted GNSS receivers for navigation • Set out of the survey grid was done concurrently with gravity data acquisition using Leica GX1230 GNSS receivers operating in autonomous mode. Each individual crew had this 'roving' receiver mounted on a vehicle. • Raw kinematic GNSS data was logged by the roving receiver(s) at 5 second intervals during acquisition to determine the precise location of the GNSS antenna. Repeat stations were strategically placed throughout the survey to monitor and control positional accuracy (additionally for gravity meter performance). • Where possible, the readings were taken as close as possible to the nominated coordinates. Some stations were moved from their nominated coordinates for various reasons including inaccessible trees and scrub, topographical features that could introduce severe local gravity terrain effects and other topographical issues making access to the station difficult or unsafe. • Raw kinematic GNSS data was logged by a GX1230 GNSS receiver, set up on the GNSS base appropriate for the survey area. Raw static GNSS data was logged at 5 second intervals during acquisition at GNSS bases.
Verification of sampling and assaying	• *The verification of significant intersections by either independent or alternative company personnel.* • *The use of twinned holes.* • *Documentation of primary data, data entry procedures, data verification, data storage (physical and electronic) protocols.* • *Discuss any adjustment to assay data.*	• No drilling at this stage of exploration.
Location of data points	• *Accuracy and quality of surveys used to locate drill holes (collar and down-hole surveys), trenches, mine workings and other locations used in Mineral Resource estimation* • *Specification of the grid system used* • *Quality and adequacy of topographic control.*	• All survey information is in DATUM MGA94, Map Projection UTM Zone 53 grid system. • Coordinates for GNSS base stations have been calculated using three days' worth of static GNSS data connected to Australian based IGS (International GNSS Service, formerly the International GPS Service) stations using Geoscience Australia's online GNSS processing system, AUSPOS. These resulting base positions usually show final accuracy standard deviations (SD) of better than 5mm obtained for x, y and z, and can be considered first order. • Height observation accuracy for the survey was 0.034m.
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.*	• Data spacing for gravity stations is considered sufficient with previous gravity surveys in the region 250m spaced stations along 1km spaced lines
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.*	• No drilling at this stage of exploration.
Sample security	• *The measures taken to ensure sample security.*	• No drilling at this stage of exploration.
Audits or reviews	*The results of any audits or reviews of sampling techniques and data.*	• No audits or reviews have been undertaken at this stage of exploration.

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.*	• Exploration Licences EL 6642 is 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 6402, EL 6640, EL 6641, EL 6642 and EL 6643. • The tenements are 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. • The project is located on Oakden Hills and South Gap pastoral stations 100km north of Port Augusta and lies within the Kokatha Native Title lands.
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 drilling and geophysical data collection and interpretation in the region but not at these geophysical targets. This report makes no reference to historical drilling.
Geology	• *Deposit type, geological setting and style of mineralisation.*	• The tenements are prospective for iron-oxide copper-gold (IOCG) systems and sediment-hosted copper and cobalt mineralisation based on a Zambian Copper Belt exploration model. There are no historical workings within the area of this geophysical exploration program.

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.*
		• No drilling at this stage of exploration.

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 data aggregation methods have been applied at this stage of exploration.
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').*	• No drilling at this stage of exploration.
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 geophysical 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*	• No drilling at this stage of exploration, reporting of geophysical surveys make up this Exploration Result.

	Exploration Results.	
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 will involve potential other geophysical methods to aid drill targeting of these geophysical targets. • Continuous disclosure of Exploration Results are found in reports to the ASX.