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## Positive Results at Mount Magnet AI Target

**DGO Gold Limited (ASX: DGO)** is pleased to share the attached announcement from SensOre Ltd regarding early exploration results at Yilgarn Exploration Ventures' Mt Magnet North JV (YEV earning an 85% interest).

DGO holds a 40% interest in Yilgarn Exploration Ventures with SensOre holding a 60% interest.

Follow up drilling of a 2.5km long mineralised system defined by shallow gold and multi-element geochemistry results intersected **14m @ 1.55g/t from 122m** in the location predicted by SensOre's proprietary machine learning/AI technology. Follow up diamond drilling is being planned to commence early next quarter.

DGO Executive Chairman Eduard Eshuys said *"We are encouraged by the results of testing a gold target identified by SensOre's AI technology. DGO looks forward to seeing follow up drilling of these promising results."*

Authorised for release by Eduard Eshuys, Executive Chairman.

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## POSITIVE RESULTS AT MOUNT MAGNET HIGHLIGHT HIGHER GRADE POTENTIAL OF NEW GOLD SYSTEM

### KEY POINTS

- Predicted mineral system confirmed by follow-up RC drilling. Results include:
  - RC 14m@1.55g/t Au including 4m@3.41g/t Au and 6m@1.32g/t Au
- First artificial intelligence (AI) led discovery using SensOre's DPT® technology
- Gold mineralised corridor over 2.5km of strike with +0.5g/t Au over 1.2km
- Multielement geochemistry in mineralisation confirms an intrusion-related gold system, an emerging deposit style in the Mount Magnet mining camp
- These results are very encouraging: Follow-up diamond drilling program is planned to test mineralisation at depth

SensOre Ltd is pleased to report encouraging follow-up drilling results on its subsidiary Yilgarn Exploration Ventures Pty Ltd (YEV) (SensOre 60%; DGO Gold 40%) project at Mount Magnet North<sup>1</sup>. YEV is earning an 85% interest in Mount Magnet North through expenditure of \$2.5 million over three years.

"We are pleased by these follow-up results demonstrating our DPT technology's ability to identify previously overlooked prospective areas of known gold domains. We have discovered previously unrecognised near surface mineralisation in a gold camp that has been well explored for more than 100 years. We're looking forward to receiving the remaining assay results and commencing the diamond drilling program which will target the high-grade sections at depth," said Richard Taylor, CEO.

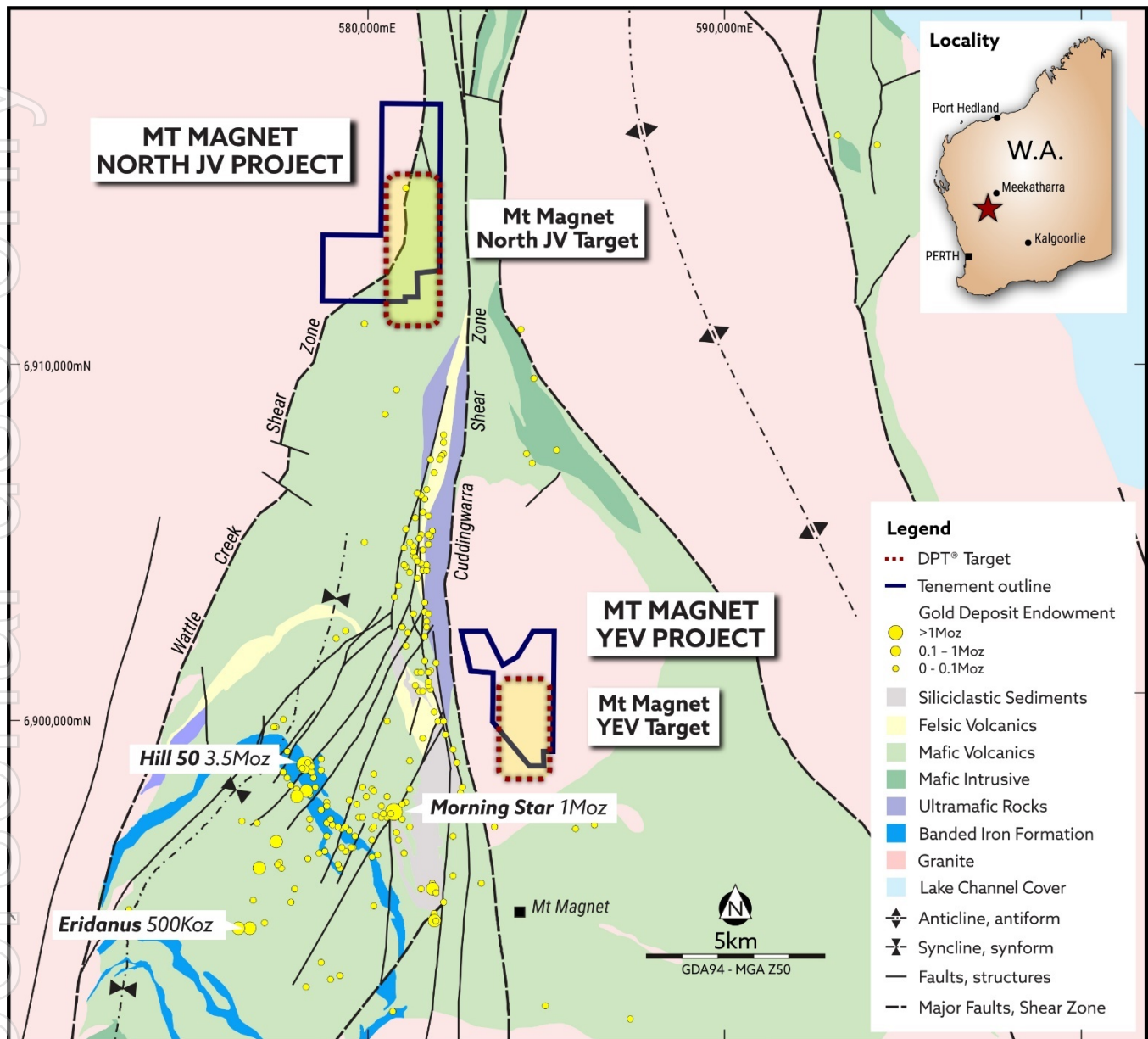
Follow-up deeper RC drilling in May 2021, testing shallow weathered mineralisation previously encountered in air core and RC drilling, has returned higher grade, steeply dipping primary mineralisation 100 metres below previous mineralised intercepts. Assay results have been received from five of the eight RC holes drilled. Gold mineralisation from the assays returned the best intercept of 14m@1.55g/t Au from 122m in 21MNRC020 including 4m@3.41g/t Au from 122m and 6m@1.33g/t Au from 130m (Table 1a). Mineralised zones are associated with quartz veining within a broader biotite, chlorite and sericite alteration zone with sulphides, pyrrhotite and pyrite. Mineralisation is interpreted to be concordant and hosted within a steeply east dipping sequence of mafic volcanic, metasedimentary and intermediate intrusive rocks.

Multielement geochemical results returned to date have elevated bismuth, tellurium and molybdenum, confirming the intrusive-related style of the mineralising system. Multielement samples for the higher-grade mineralisation are awaited.

Results from drilling completed in late 2020 and reported in February 2021 outlined a mineralised system over 2.5km with gold mineralisation +0.5g/t over a strike of 1.2km. This mineral system remains untested by drilling to the north.

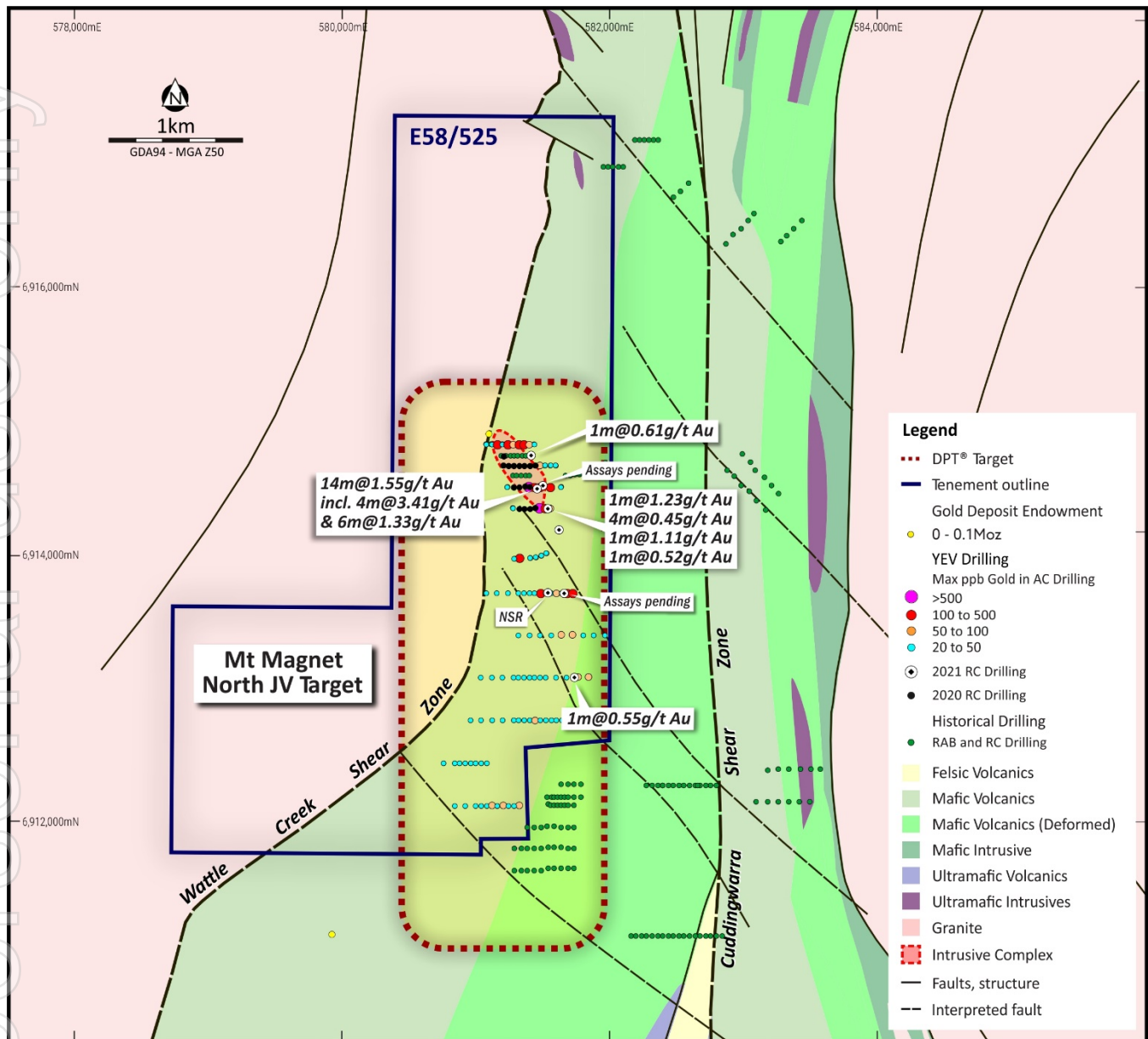
<sup>1</sup> For first pass drilling results see SensOre news release dated 15 February 2021 titled *Encouraging first pass exploration results validate Mount Magnet AI target: New extensive gold system identified*.

# NEWS RELEASE

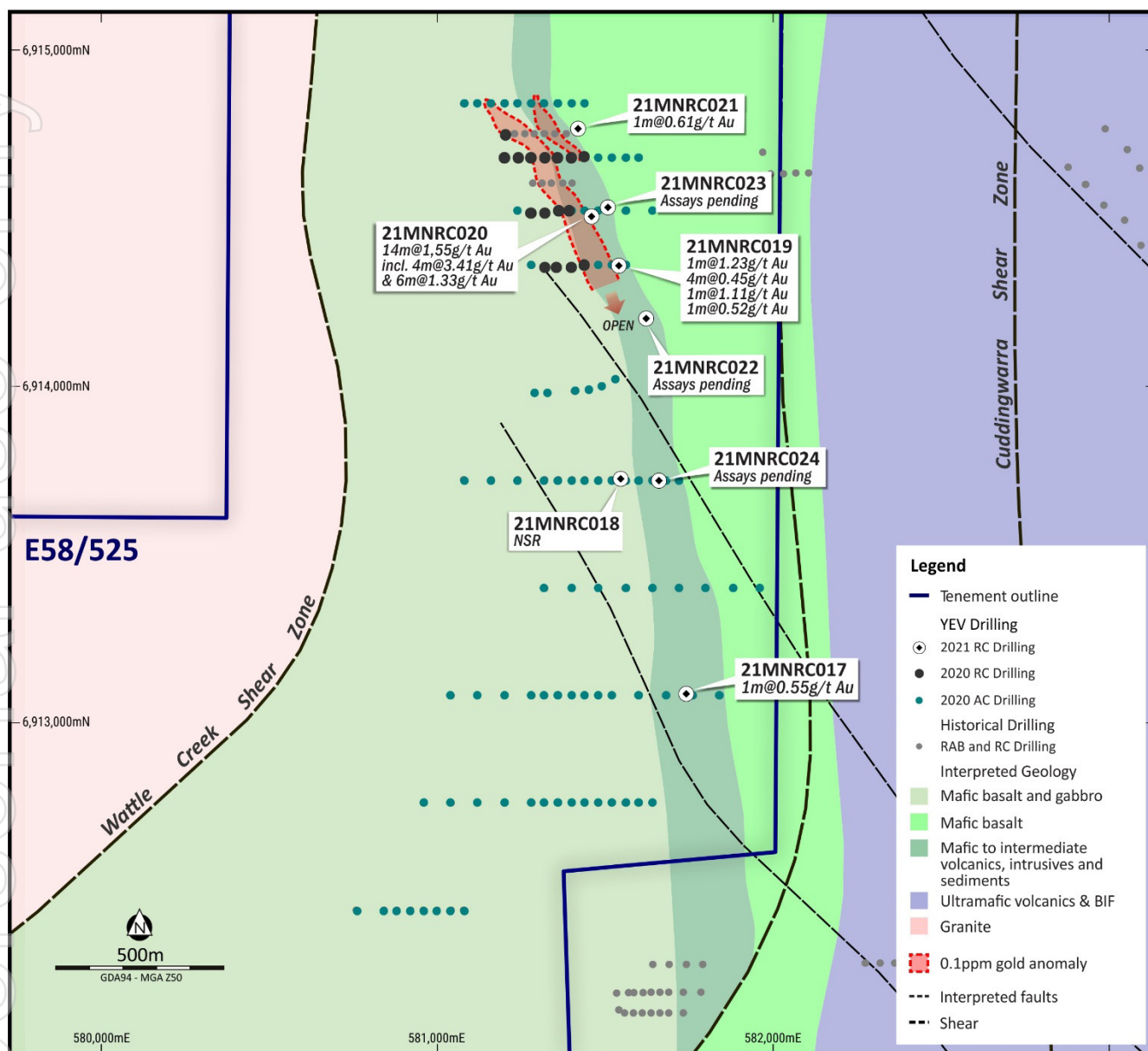


**Figure 1:** Mount Magnet project locations, geology, and endowment

# NEWS RELEASE

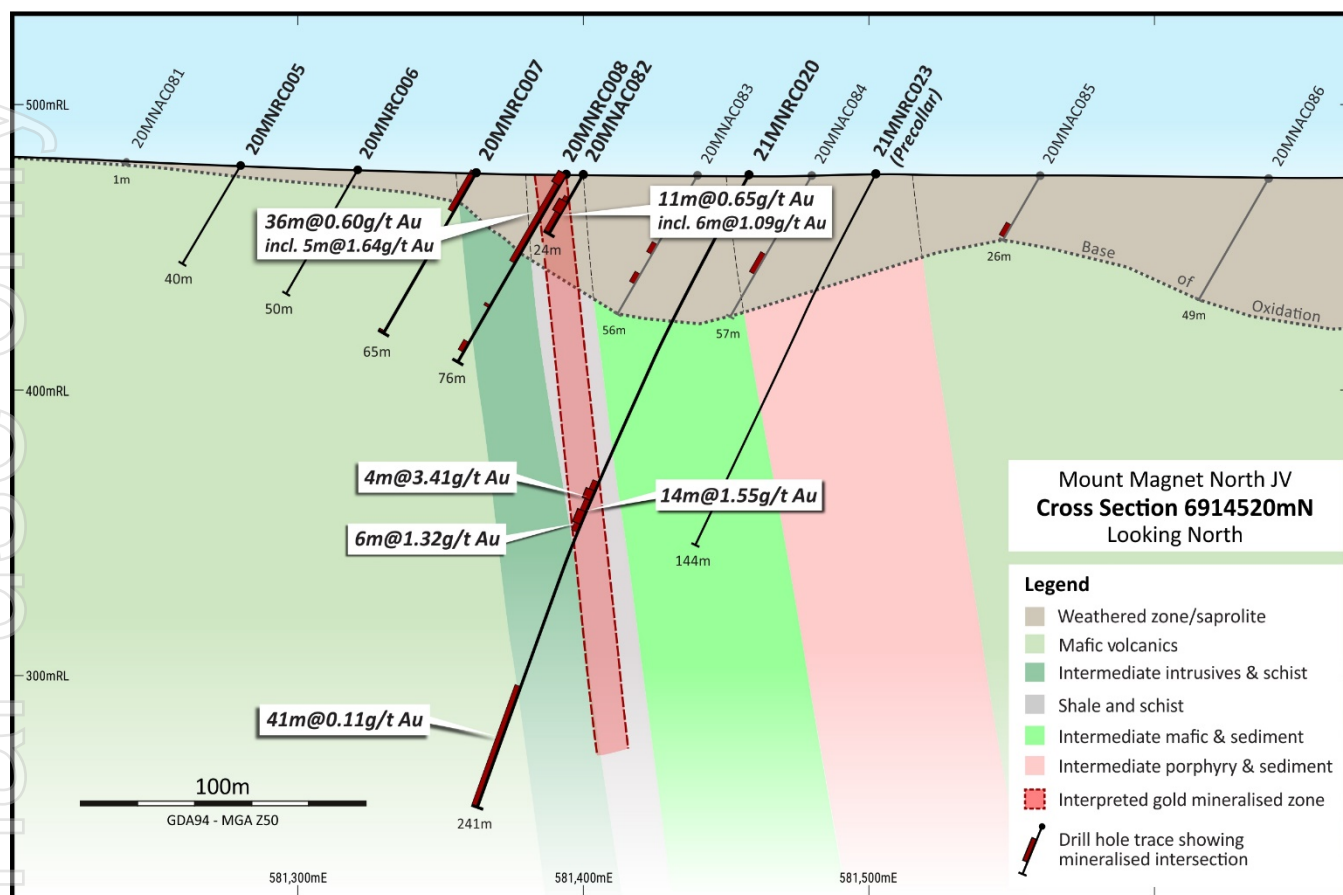


**Figure 2: Mount Magnet North JV project geology, drilling and results from May 2021**



**Figure 3:** Mount Magnet North JV central area, project geology and drilling May 2021





**Figure 4:** Mount Magnet North JV cross section 6914520mN (looking north)

## MEDIA ENQUIRIES

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**Table 1a:** Significant intercepts for the drilling completed at Mount Magnet North JV

Hole ID	Hole Type	From (m)	To (m)	Width (m)	Grade (Au ppm)	Cut Off (ppm)
21MNRC017	RC	144	145	1	0.55	0.5
21MNRC019	RC	70	71	1	1.23	0.5
21MNRC019	RC	78	82	4	0.45	0.5
21MNRC019	RC	173	174	1	1.11	0.5
21MNRC019	RC	211	212	1	0.52	0.5
21MNRC020	RC	122	126	4	3.41	0.5
21MNRC020	RC	130	136	6	1.33	0.5
21MNRC021	RC	128	129	1	0.61	0.5

**Table 1b:** Collar details for the drilling completed at Mount Magnet North JV

Hole ID	Hole Type	Max Depth	Grid	East	North	Dip	Azi	RL (m)	Assays
21MNRC017	RC	252	MGA94_50	581736	6913082	-60	270	470	Reported above
21MNRC018	RC	95	MGA94_50	581541	6913722	-60	270	474	NSR >0.5ppm
21MNRC019	RC	252	MGA94_50	581539	6914357	-60	270	472	Reported above
21MNRC020	RC	241	MGA94_50	581458	6914508	-60	270	475	Reported above
21MNRC021	RC	228	MGA94_50	581417	6914763	-60	270	474	Reported above
21MNRC022	RC	186	MGA94_50	581621	6914200	-60	270	485	Results pending
21MNRC023	RC	144	MGA94_50	581502	6914533	-60	270	458	Results pending
21MNRC024	RC	150	MGA94_50	581660	6913720	-60	270	486	Results pending

## JORC CODE<sup>2</sup> 2012 EDITION – TABLE 1

### SECTION 1: SAMPLING TECHNIQUES AND DATA

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

The following Table 1 relates to RC drilling conducted over Yilgarn Exploration Ventures Pty Ltd (YEV) Mount Magnet North Joint Venture tenement E58/525 in March 2021.

Criteria	Commentary
Sampling techniques	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>The reverse circulation (RC) program was designed to test YEV-generated gold targets in the Yilgarn through application of SensOre Ltd proprietary Discriminant Predictive Targeting® (DPT®). The DPT targets are generated by application of machine learning to SensOre's proprietary data cube, a compilation of available regional public data sets, including geological maps with enhanced geophysical data and existing geochemical sampling and gold deposit information. The DPT targets were enhanced with the collection of infill surface geochemistry. Holes were drilled at specific locations to test predicted endowed cells in the data cube. In 2020 100 air core holes and 16 RC holes were drilled angled (-60°) towards grid direction (270° mag). In 2021, a further eight RC holes were drilled also angled (-60°) towards the west (270°).</li> <li>All RC drilling was sampled on one metre down hole intervals. Samples were passed through a three-tier riffle splitter and a nominal 2.5kg – 3.5kg sample. Initial assays were performed on nominal 4m composite samples collected by scoop sampling of individual 1m sample piles and composited into 4m samples of approximately 3.5kg weight. End of hole sample composite lengths vary between 5m and 1m; however, the majority of composites were 4m in length. Composite samples were submitted to Bureau Veritas laboratory. Samples were oven dried, reduced by riffle splitting to 3kg as required and pulverised in a single stage process to 85% passing 75 µm.</li> <li>All samples were analysed for gold with selected samples analysed for multielements.</li> <li>Gold platinum palladium by Fire Assay FA003. Lead Collection Fire Assay – ICP-MS Nominal 40g charge analysed. Silver used as secondary collector, Au, Pt, Pd determined with ICP quantification. Nature of the sample and/or lower sample weights may compromise detection limits. Detection limits in ppb. By ICP-MS Au (1) Pt (1) Pd (1).</li> <li>Silicates and major elements by XRF and Laser Ablation ICMS.</li> <li>XF100. XRF Analysis. Samples are fused with 12:22 Lithium Borate flux. LOI determined by RTGA. Detection limits in ppm. Fe (100), SiO<sub>2</sub> (100), Al<sub>2</sub>O<sub>3</sub> (100), MnO (10), TiO<sub>2</sub> (10), CaO (100), MgO (100), K<sub>2</sub>O (10), P (10), S (10), Na<sub>2</sub>O (100), Cu (10), Ni (10), Co (10), Cr (10), Pb (10), Zn (10), As (10), Sn (10), Sr (10), Zr (10), Ba (10), V (10), Cl (10).</li> <li>LA101- Elements determined by LA-ICP-MS. Fused Bead Laser Ablation ICP-MS utilises high productivity robotic fusion technology with state-of-the-art laser ablation and ICP-MS instruments to provide a fully extracted quantitative analysis for all elements. Detection limits are comparable with traditional multi acid digestion methods. The technique offers safety and environmental advantages as there are no acids used in digestion, and it is fast and repeatable. Detection limits in ppm. Ag (0.1), As (0.2), Ba (0.5), Be (0.2), Bi (0.02), Cd (0.1), Ce (0.02), Co (0.1), Cr (1), Cs (0.01), Cu (2), Dy (0.01), Er (0.01), Eu (0.01), Ga (0.1), Gd (0.01), Ge (0.05), Hf (0.01), Ho (0.01), In (0.05), La (0.01), Lu (0.01), Mn (1), Mo (0.2), Nb (0.01), Nd (0.01), Ni (2), Pb (1), Pr (0.01), Rb (0.05), Re (0.01), Sb (0.1), Sc (0.1), Se* (5), Sm (0.01), Sn (0.2), Sr (0.1), Ta (0.01), Tb (0.01), Te (0.2), Tl (0.2), Th (0.01), Ti (1), Tm (0.01), U (0.01), V (0.1), W (0.5), Y (0.02), Yb (0.01), Zn (5), Zr (0.5).</li> </ul>

<sup>2</sup> Australasian Code for Reporting of Exploration Results, Mineral Resources and Ore Reserves, 2012 Edition, sets out minimum standards, recommendations and guidelines for public reporting in Australasia of Exploration Results, Mineral Resources and Ore Reserves, authored by the Joint Ore Reserves Committee of The Australian Institute of Mining and Metallurgy, Australian Institute of Geoscientists and the Minerals Council of Australia.



Criteria	Commentary
<b>Drilling techniques</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>RC drilling was used in this program. Stark Drilling utilised a 450 SCHRAMM RC rig with onboard 350/900 on-board compressor with an Air Research 1400cfm x 900psi booster. All RC drilling employed the use of a face sampling hammer and a nominal 135mm diameter drill bit.</li> </ul>
<b>Drill sample recovery</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>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.</li> <li>RC samples are visually logged for moisture content, sample recovery and contamination. The RC drill system utilises 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.</li> <li>No study of sample recovery vs grade has been conducted as this is a first pass, primary zone drilling program. The drilling contractor uses standard industry drilling techniques to ensure minimal loss of any size fraction.</li> </ul>
<b>Logging</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>All RC samples are geologically logged to record weathering, regolith, rock type, alteration, mineralisation, shearing/foliation, and any other features that are present.</li> <li>Where required, the logging records the abundance of specific minerals or the amount of alteration (including weathering) using defined ranges.</li> <li>The entire length (100%) of each RC 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.</li> </ul>
<b>Sub-sampling techniques and sample preparation</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>All RC samples are put through a static 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 maximise 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.</li> <li>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 mineralisation. The RC samples are sorted, oven dried and the entire sample pulverised in a one stage process to 85% passing 75µm. The bulk pulverised sample is then bagged and approximately 200g extracted by spatula to a numbered paper bag that is used for the analysis.</li> <li>RC samples submitted to the laboratory are sorted and reconciled against the submission documents. In initial drilling programs, YEV does not insert blanks; however, standards are inserted into the sample stream at a frequency of 1 standard in every 25 samples. The laboratory uses its own internal standards of two duplicates, two replicates, two standards and one blank per 50 assays. The laboratory also uses barren flushes on the pulveriser.</li> <li>Field duplicate samples were not collected during this initial drilling campaign.</li> <li>The sample sizes are standard industry practice sample size collected under standard industry conditions and by standard methods and are appropriate for the type, style and thickness of mineralisation which might be encountered at this project.</li> </ul>
<b>Quality of assay data and laboratory tests</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>The assay method is designed to measure total gold and multielement concentrations in the sample. The laboratory procedures are best industry practice and are appropriate for the testing of the style of gold and base metal mineralisation being explored. The technique involves using a 40g sample charge for gold, platinum and palladium by fire assay. Silver is used as secondary collector, Au, Pt, Pd determined with ICP quantification. Nature of the sample and/or lower sample weights may compromise detection limits. Detection limits in</li> </ul>

Criteria	Commentary
	<p>ppb. Multielement analysis is completed by either XRF or by laser ablation ICPMS on a fused bead for a total of 60 elements.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Downhole geophysical tools were not used in this program.</li> <li>The laboratory is accredited and uses its own certified reference material. The laboratory has two duplicates, two replicates, one standard and one blank per 50 assays. YEV submitted standard samples every 25th sample but did not submit additional blanks and duplicates for this program.</li> </ul>
<b>Verification of sampling and assaying</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>The holes were logged by independent geological contractors and YEV staff and the sampling, logging, drilling conditions and RC chips are reviewed. YEV Exploration Manager verifies the field sampling and logging regime and the correlation of mineralised zones with assay results and lithology.</li> <li>No twinned drill holes were drilled in this campaign.</li> <li>Primary data is sent from the field to YEV Principal Geoscientist – Data &amp; Information Management who imports the data into the industry accepted DataShed database software. Assay results are merged when received electronically from the laboratory.</li> <li>No adjustments or calibrations were made to any assay data used in this report.</li> </ul>
<b>Location of data points</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>All drill holes have their collar location recorded from a handheld GPS unit.</li> <li>Downhole surveys were undertaken in the RC drilling at 30m intervals and at the end of the hole.</li> <li>All drill hole collars are MGA94, Zone 50 grid system.</li> <li>The topographic data used (drill collar RL) was obtained from handheld GPS and is adequate for the reporting of initial exploration results.</li> </ul>
<b>Data spacing and distribution</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>The drill spacing was variable to test target rationale (i.e. predicted mineralised cells from DPT combined with geochemical surface sampling and interpretations).</li> <li>This report is for the reporting of exploration results derived from a first pass, primary zone drilling program. The drill spacing, spatial distribution and quality of assay results are sufficient to support quotation of exploration results and detect any indication of mineralisation. The data is not intended to be used to define mineral resources.</li> <li>Compositing has been utilised in all drill holes where 4m composite samples were collected by spear sampling of individual 1m sample piles.</li> </ul>
<b>Orientation of data in relation to geological structure</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Eight RC drill holes were drilled -60° to 270° azimuth to test the weathered and primary (unweathered) portions of interpreted geological sequence interpreted to dip steeply to east and strike north west. Geophysical interpretations support the drilling direction and sampling method.</li> <li>No drilling orientation and sampling bias has been recognised at this time.</li> </ul>
<b>Sample security</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>RC samples are transported from the field by YEV personnel directly to the Bureau Veritas laboratory in Perth. The laboratory then checks the physically received samples against a YEV generated sample submission list and reports back any discrepancies.</li> </ul>
<b>Audits or reviews</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>No external or third-party audits or reviews have been completed.</li> </ul>

## SECTION 2: REPORTING OF EXPLORATION RESULTS

(Criteria listed in the preceding section also apply to this section)

Criteria	Commentary
<b>Mineral tenement and land tenure status</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>The results reported in this announcement are on granted Exploration Licence E58/525 held by Mark Selga. YEV is earning 85% of the tenement through a Joint Venture earn-in agreement.</li> <li>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.</li> </ul>
<b>Exploration done by other parties</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Exploration by other parties has been reviewed and is used as a guide to YEV's exploration activities. Previous parties have completed soil geochemical surveys, limited RAB or air core drilling, RC drilling and geophysical data collection and interpretation. Historical RC drilling Anomalous mineralisation is reported to have been intersected in RC drilling completed in 2008 by Mount Magnet South NL. Intercepts, to be validated included 16m @ 1.65g/t Au from surface in 08ANZRC001, 4m @ 2.3g/t Au in 08ANZRC006 (33-37m), 4m @ 0.86g/t Au in 08ANZRC002 (12-16m) and 1m @ 0.52g/t Au in 08ANZRC004 (53-54m).</li> </ul>
<b>Geology</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Mount Magnet North is prospective for orogenic gold and Intrusion-related style Archaean gold mineralisation. There are no historical workings within the area of this drilling campaign.</li> </ul>
<b>Drill hole information</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>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. <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Easting and northing are in MGA94 Zone 50.</li> <li>RL is AHD.</li> <li>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.</li> <li>Down hole length of the hole is the distance from the surface to the end of the hole as measured along the drill trace. Intersection 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.</li> <li>Hole length is the distance from the surface to the end of the hole as measured along the drill trace.</li> </ul> </li> <li>No results have been excluded from this report.</li> </ul>
<b>Data aggregation methods</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>No high-grade cuts have been applied to assay results. RC assay results are distance weighted using 1m for each assay.</li> <li>Intersections 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.</li> <li>No metal equivalent reporting is used or applied.</li> </ul>
<b>Relationship between mineralisation widths and intercept lengths</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>The intersection width is measured down the hole trace; it may not represent the true width.</li> <li>The geometry of any mineralisation is interpreted to strike north west and dip steeply to north east.</li> <li>All drill results within this announcement are downhole intervals only.</li> </ul>

Criteria	Commentary
Diagrams	<ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>A drill hole location plan is contained within this announcement.</li></ul>
Balanced reporting	<ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>All drill holes completed are included in the results Table 1a and Table 1b in the announcement.</li></ul>
Other substantive exploration data	<ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>Reference to other relevant exploration data is contained in the announcement.</li></ul>
Further work	<ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>Future exploration is dependent on review of the current drilling results.</li><li>Future drilling is warranted but programs have not been designed or scheduled at this stage.</li></ul>

End of Table 1

## ABOUT SENSORE

SensOre aims to become the top performing minerals targeting company in the world through the deployment of AI and machine learning (ML) technologies, specifically its Discriminant Predictive Targeting® (DPT®) workflow. SensOre collects all available geological information in a terrane and places it in a multidimensional hypercube or data cube. SensOre's big data approach allows DPT predictive analytics to accurately predict known endowment and generate targets for further discovery.

SensOre owns SensOre Yilgarn Ventures (SYV) (100%), Pilbara Exploration Ventures (100%) and has a 60% interest in Yilgarn Exploration Ventures (YEV) (40% DGO Gold (ASX: DGO)) which holds more than 600km<sup>2</sup> in the Yilgarn Craton, Western Australia. SYV and YEV tenements have been identified using a data cube containing over 2,500 data layers and +24 billion discrete data points.

YEV and SYV are well funded, with drilling initiated in 2020 and continuing in 2021. YEV holdings include the North Darlot Joint Venture near Red Mining's (ASX: RED) Darlot exploration area and the Desdemona North Earn-in with Kin Mining NL (ASX: KIN). YEV may earn 75% in Desdemona North by funding \$3.5 million in expenditure.

SYV holds a number of prospects including Auckland Well, 8 Mile Well and Mogul Well.

SensOre's DPT technology has been developed over many years and involves the application of new computer assisted statistical approaches and ML techniques across the workflow of mineral exploration. The workflow includes data acquisition, data processing, ML training, ML prediction and analysis through DPT. SensOre has acquired numerous data sets and used these to generate mineral system targets. Targets have been analysed and vetted by SensOre's experienced exploration geoscientists. Publicly available data in the form of geophysics, surface geochemical, drilling and geological layers and derivatives have been compiled into a massive data cube covering much of Western Australia. SensOre believes that the combination of big data and ML techniques will provide the next generation of exploration discovery.

## COMPETENT PERSON'S STATEMENT

The information in this announcement that relates to Exploration Results and Mineral Resources is based on information compiled by Robert Rowe, a Competent Person who is a Member of The Australasian Institute of Mining and Metallurgy (AusIMM) and is a Registered Professional Geoscientist in the field of Mineral Exploration with the AIG. Mr Rowe is a fulltime employee and Chief Operating Officer of SensOre. Mr Rowe has sufficient experience that is relevant to the style of mineralisation and type of deposit under consideration and to the activity being undertaken to qualify as a Competent Person as defined in the 2012 Edition of the *Australasian Code for Reporting of Exploration Results, Mineral Resources and Ore Reserves*. Mr Rowe consents to the inclusion in the report of the matters based on his information in the form and context in which it appears.