



A1 Consolidated Gold

ASX Release – 4th August 2015

High-Grade Gold Results

up to 12,800 g/t

from 1460 Level Access Drive

A1 Consolidated Gold Ltd

ABN 50 149 308 921

ASX:AYC

Investment Highlights:

A1 Gold Mine :

Mineral Resources in accordance with the JORC Code (2012)

Indicated – 250,000 t @ 5.1 g/t for 41,200 oz Au

Inferred – 1,170,000t @ 6.4 g/t for 240,000 oz Au

Maldon Gold Operations :

Fully operational 150,000tpa gold processing facility

Union Hill Mine, including underground development and infrastructure

Board of Directors:

Chairman

Dale Rogers

Managing Director

Dennis Clark

Non-Executive Directors

Jamie Cullen

Anthony Gray

Company Secretary

Dennis Wilkins

Capital Structure:

446,356,265 Ordinary Shares

223,750,389 Listed Options

9,000,000 Unlisted Options

71,428,565 Convertible Notes

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A1 Consolidated Gold Limited (ASX: AYC) (**A1 Gold** or the Company) is pleased to report the first results from mineralised quartz reef in the 1460 Level Access Drive at the Company's A1 Mine in North-eastern Victoria.

Highlights:

❖ Highly Mineralised Narrow Quartz Vein

- Frequent visible gold and indicator minerals
- Face chips up to 12,800 g/t Au
- Grab samples up to 1,333 g/t Au
- Quartz vein defined over a 20 metre strike length

A1 Mine 1460 Level High Grade Zone

As announced, on 6 May 2015 and 31 July 2015 (June Quarterly Report), the 1460 Level area contains a series of gold-bearing quartz reefs defined by a cluster of narrow high grade drilling intersections including 0.2m @ 569.6 g/t Au. These intercepts occur within dyke and sediments.

The high-grade narrow vein recently intersected by mine development on the 1460 level is up to 40 millimetres wide and near vertical in orientation. A chip sample along the vein has returned 12,800 g/t Au and grab samples of the first mined ore have returned up to 1,333 g/t Au.

The Company is continuing to develop along this vein to assess the extent of mineralisation and stockpiling of the mined ore has commenced in preparation for processing.

The style of mineralisation is typical of the upper levels of the A1 Gold Mine, where stacked or narrow individual high-grade quartz veins were mined and averaged 25 g/t Au over the life of the mine.





A1 Mine 1460 Level High-Grade Zone

The 1460 Level Access Drive has been developed to intersect modelled reef structures from a series of high-grade diamond drilling intercepts. During the mining of the 1460 Level Access Drive, a narrow vein has been identified, approximately 1.5 metres into the western wall. The vein has not been previously identified by diamond drilling.

The vein is up to 40 millimetres in width and near vertical in orientation. The vein has frequent visible gold, and indicator minerals including galena and sphalerite.

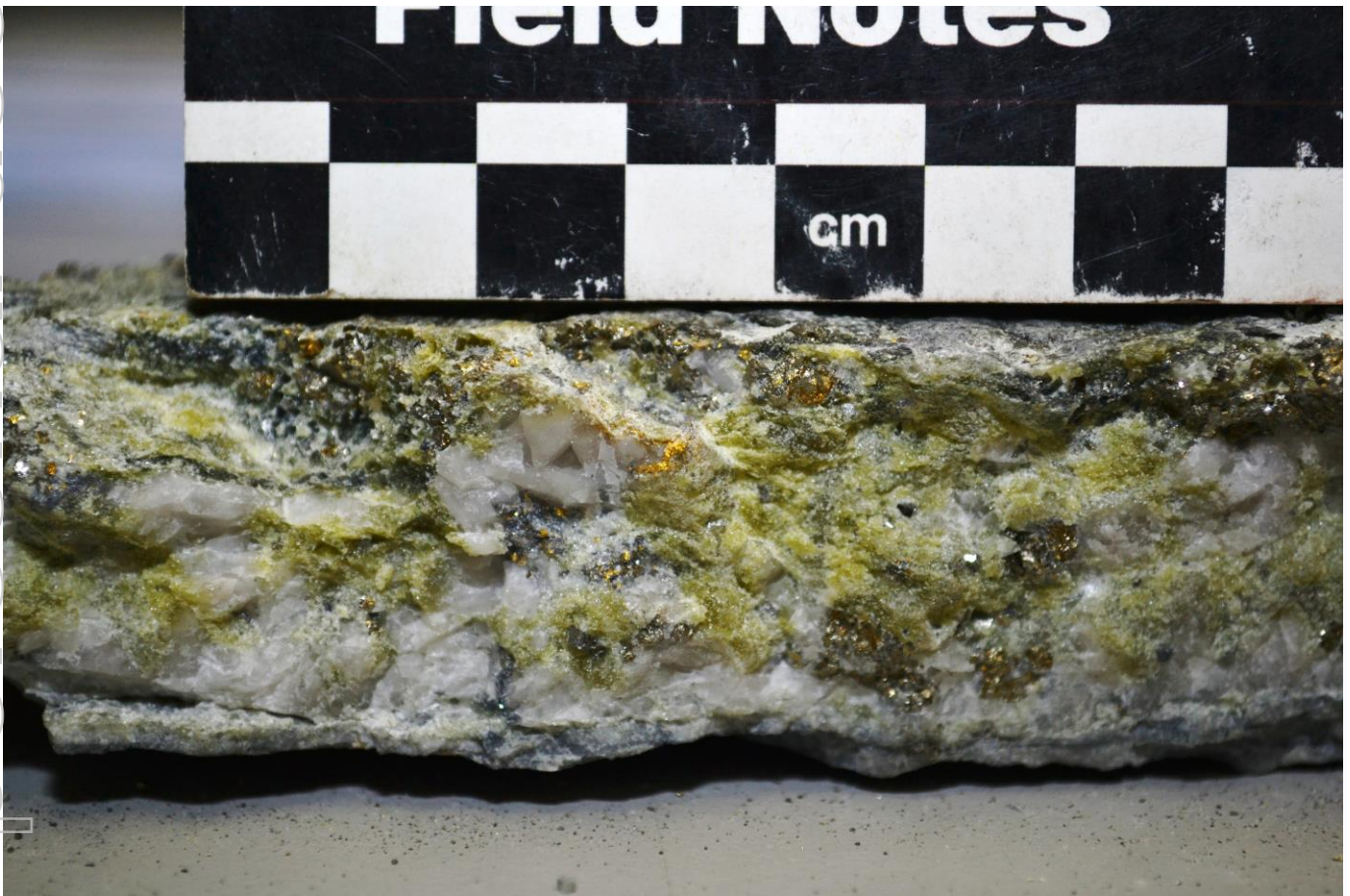


Figure 1. Section of 1460 Level quartz vein with visible gold





Two structures have been intersected in the 1460 Level Access Drive. One is a northeast striking, east-southeast dipping structure that stems from a bedding parallel vein that was intersected in the decline, whereas the other dips 60° to the north, parallel with reefs that have been historically mined from the 1400 Level.

On the western wall, the northeast striking structure consists of one reef (0.5m wide) displaying frequent visible gold and galena rich areas. Two samples collected across this reef assayed 56.4g/t Au and 28.6g/t Au. Mining to the west has revealed that this structure is the continuation of the high grade bedding parallel vein interested in the decline and that this structure is now defined over 20 metres strike length and open to the north.

A1 Gold intend to strip the western wall of the 1460 Access to expose this mineralised quartz reef and will report further assay results as they become available.

The 60° dipping structure is a distinct laminated quartz reef, with some gold and galena observed on the eastern wall and backs. A sample taken along the reef, including some minor spur veins, assayed 12.4g/t Au over 20 centimetres on the east wall. The reef on the western wall is less mineralised at floor level and assayed 1.7g/t Au.

This second reef will intersect dyke if followed to the west. If driven east, the reef will continue through a suite of altered sediments with the chance of enrichment on favourable beds.

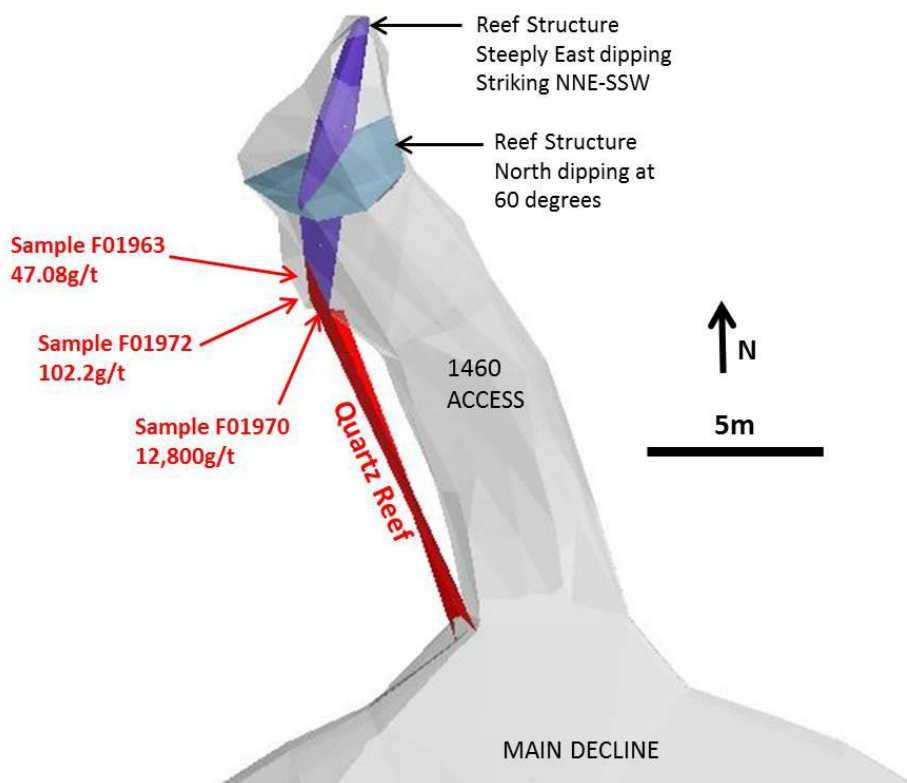


Figure 2. Screen Capture Plan View 1460 Level Access Drive





Table 1. Sample Data from Western Side of 1460 Level Access Drive ⁽¹⁾

Sample N ^o	Location	Length (m)	Grade (g/t Au)	Sample Type	Mine Level
F-01946	1460 ACC Face 7	0.5	56.4	CHIPS	1460
F-01947	1460 ACC Face 7	0.7	28.6	CHIPS	1460
F-01959	1460 ACC Face 8	0.45	1.7	CHIPS	1460
F-01960	1460 ACC Face 8	0.2	12.4	CHIPS	1460
F-01961	ROM Stockpile		99.7	GRAB	1460
F-01963	1460 WOD East	0.5	47.1	CHIPS	1460
F-01969	ROM Stockpile		1333.0	GRAB	1460
F-01970	1460 WOD South	1.3 ⁽²⁾	12800.0	CHIPS	1460
F-01971	1460 WOD		32.1	GRAB	1460
F-01972	1460 WOD West	2.0	102.2	CHIPS	1460

WOD: Western Ore Drive

Table 2. Previously released Drill Intercepts 1460 Level Area ⁽³⁾

Hole ID	Azimuth	Dip	From (m)	To (m)	Interval (m)	Grade (g/t Au)
L7-0006	183.3	- 87.9	241.00	242.00	1.00	103.2
L7-0012	244.9	- 85.0	218.00	218.50	0.50	148.9
DDH-128	351.0	+ 60.0	57.66	57.86	0.20	85.5
DDH-128	351.0	+ 60.0	58.93	59.13	0.20	569.6
DDH-128	351.0	+ 60.0	79.83	80.14	0.31	71.6
A1UDH-017	290.6	- 63.9	215.00	216.00	1.00	6.6
A1UDH-053	306.3	-69.7	79.00	80.00	1.00	26.1
A1UDH-053	306.3	-69.7	80.00	81.00	1.00	6.0
A1UDH-054	290.4	-75.8				NSA

NSA: No Significant Assay Results

Notes:

- (1) All samples are located at the northern end of the 1460 Level Access illustrated in Figure 2.
- (2) The channel sample length of 1.3 metres has been sampled along a 40 millimeter thick vein to obtain sufficient sample for representative analysis. The true width of this sample is 0.04 metres.
- (3) Refer to AYC ASX Announcement dated 6 May 2015.





About the Company

A1 Consolidated Gold Ltd is an emerging junior Victorian gold producer that is developing the A1 Gold Mine near Woods Point and the Union Hill Mine at Maldon to mine ore for processing at the Company's fully permitted 150,000 tpa Maldon gold processing facility.

As announced on 29 August 2014, the Company has entered into an option agreement with Orion Gold NL (ASX:ORN) to acquire Orion Gold's Walhalla tenements.

Figure 3: Location of Projects



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Competent Person Statements

The information in this report that relates to Exploration Results and Mineral Resources is based on information compiled by Mr David Sharp who is a member of The Australian Institute of Geoscientists. Mr Sharp is a full time employee of A1 Consolidated Gold Limited, and has sufficient experience, which is relevant to the style of mineralisation and type of deposit under consideration, and to qualify as a Competent Person as defined in the 2012 Edition of the JORC Code. Mr Sharp has given his consent to the inclusion in the report of the matters based on this information in the form and context in which it appears. Information that relates to exploration and production targets refers to targets that are conceptual in nature, where there has been insufficient exploration to define a Mineral Resource and it is uncertain if further exploration will result in the determination of a Mineral Resource.

The information in this announcement that relates to Mineral Resources is extracted from the summary report entitled 'A1 Consolidated Gold, Mineral Resource Estimate' prepared by CSA Global Pty Ltd included in the Company's ASX announcement dated 12 May 2014 (**May Announcement**) and is available to view on the Company's website. The Company confirms that it is not aware of any new information or data that materially affects the information included in the May Announcement and that all material assumptions and technical parameters underpinning the estimates in May Announcement continue to apply and have not materially changed. The Company confirms that the form and context in which the Competent Person's findings are presented have not been materially modified from the original May Announcement.



JORC Code, 2012 Edition – Table 1 report template

Section 1 Sampling Techniques and Data

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

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
Sampling techniques	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Nature and quality of sampling (eg cut channels, random chips, or specific specialised industry standard measurement tools appropriate to the minerals under investigation, such as down hole gamma sondes, or handheld XRF instruments, etc). These examples should not be taken as limiting the broad meaning of sampling. Include reference to measures taken to ensure sample representivity and the appropriate calibration of any measurement tools or systems used. Aspects of the determination of mineralisation that are Material to the Public Report. In cases where 'industry standard' work has been done this would be relatively simple (eg 'reverse circulation drilling was used to obtain 1 m samples from which 3 kg was pulverised to produce a 30 g charge for fire assay'). In other cases more explanation may be required, such as where there is coarse gold that has inherent sampling problems. Unusual commodities or mineralisation types (eg submarine nodules) may warrant disclosure of detailed information. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> The face chip samples were collected from an in-situ, underground rock face by hand using a sample ring and rock hammer. The grab samples were collected randomly, by hand from broken rock after firing. Typical sample weights are in the range of 1 to 3 kilograms. The face chip and grab samples do not have 3D co-ordinates assigned and are referenced according to which Mine Level, Ore Drive, Face Number and Cut they were collected from. The location of all mine development is regularly surveyed by a licensed surveyor using a series of accurately located laser reference points throughout the A1 Mine. Given the coarse gold component in most areas of the A1 Gold Mine, face chip and grab samples are inherently variable and may not represent the average grade of the surrounding rock. Face chip samples are used as a guide for assessing the amount of gold in selected rock units. Grab samples are used as a preliminary assessment of what the Gold grade of broken rock might be before it is processed at a mill. The face chip and grab samples were analysed for gold using the 50 gram Fire Assay Digest technique with an AAS finish.
Drilling techniques	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Drill type (eg core, reverse circulation, open-hole hammer, rotary air blast, auger, Bangka, sonic, etc) and details (eg core diameter, triple or standard tube, depth of diamond tails, face-sampling bit or other type, whether core is oriented and if so, by what method, etc). 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Not applicable – drilling results not reported.
Drill sample recovery	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Method of recording and assessing core and chip sample recoveries and results assessed. Measures taken to maximise sample recovery and ensure representative nature of the samples. Whether a relationship exists between sample recovery and grade and whether sample bias may have occurred due to preferential 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Not applicable – drilling results not reported.

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
	<i>loss/gain of fine/coarse material.</i>	
Logging	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Whether core and chip samples have been geologically and geotechnically logged to a level of detail to support appropriate Mineral Resource estimation, 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. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> All face chip and grab samples have been logged to include a description of lithology, veining, mineralisation, alteration and sampling data.
Sub-sampling techniques and sample preparation	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> If core, whether cut or sawn and whether quarter, half or all core taken. If non-core, whether riffled, tube sampled, rotary split, etc and whether sampled wet or dry. For all sample types, the nature, quality and appropriateness of the sample preparation technique. Quality control procedures adopted for all sub-sampling stages to maximise representivity of samples. Measures taken to ensure that the sampling is representative of the in situ material collected, including for instance results for field duplicate/second-half sampling. Whether sample sizes are appropriate to the grain size of the material being sampled. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> All samples were submitted to the independent Gekko Industries Laboratory at Ballarat. Samples were crushed, pulverised and analysed using the 50 gram Fire Assay Digest technique with an AAS finish. This method is acceptable for this style of deposit. Internal QAQC insertion of blanks and standards is routinely carried out. Random and select insertion is applied, ie blanks are inserted directly after samples containing visible gold. The laboratory has its own QAQC program which is reported with results and a monthly QAQC review. Although coarse gold dictates a larger sample size, the sample sizes are considered appropriate for exploration and mine development purposes and for this style of deposit.
Quality of assay data and laboratory tests	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> The nature, quality and appropriateness of the assaying and laboratory procedures used and whether the technique is considered partial or total. For geophysical tools, spectrometers, handheld XRF instruments, etc, the parameters used in determining the analysis including instrument make and model, reading times, calibrations factors applied and their derivation, etc. Nature of quality control procedures adopted (eg standards, blanks, duplicates, external laboratory checks) and whether acceptable levels of accuracy (ie lack of bias) and precision have been established. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> The method of 50 gram Fire Assay Digest technique with an AAS finish is acceptable for this style of deposit and can be considered a near total digest. Industry standards are followed for all sample batches, including the insertion of commercially available CRM's and blanks. The insertion rate is approximately 1 every 10 to 15 samples. QAQC results (Both A1 and internal laboratory QAQC) are reviewed by A1 geological staff upon receipt of the assay results. No issues were raised with the data being reported.
Verification of sampling and assaying	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> The verification of significant intersections by either independent or alternative company personnel. The use of twinned holes. Documentation of primary data, data entry procedures, data verification, data storage (physical and electronic) protocols. Discuss any adjustment to assay data. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> The results have not been checked by an independent laboratory or institution. All field data is recorded on an excel spreadsheet then uploaded into an Access Database with industry standard security and protocols in place. Front end validation is built into the spreadsheet to prevent spurious data entry. There were no adjustments made to the Certified Assay Data

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
		provided by the laboratory.
<i>Location of data points</i>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • <i>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.</i> • <i>Specification of the grid system used.</i> • <i>Quality and adequacy of topographic control.</i> 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The location of the face chip samples was measured off several known laser reference points within the mine, which have been surveyed by licensed surveyors and are checked regularly as mine development progresses. • The grid system used for northings and eastings at the A1 Mine is MGA_GDA94 (Zone 55). • The Mine RL, used to assign elevation and Mine Levels at the A1 Mine is the Australian Height Datum (AHD) +1000m. • All the samples were collected from underground in the A1 Mine, so no surface topographic control was used to locate the samples.
<i>Data spacing and distribution</i>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • <i>Data spacing for reporting of Exploration Results.</i> • <i>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.</i> • <i>Whether sample compositing has been applied.</i> 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Given the high grade variability and coarse gold nature of the A1 Mine, the face chip and grab samples are sufficient for the reporting of exploration results only. • As discrete samples, the face chips and grab samples are insufficient to establish any degree of geological and grade continuity. • Sample compositing was not applied.
<i>Orientation of data in relation to geological structure</i>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • <i>Whether the orientation of sampling achieves unbiased sampling of possible structures and the extent to which this is known, considering the deposit type.</i> • <i>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.</i> 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The face chip samples were collected wholly within the quartz reef, which occupies a narrow, vertical fault zone parallel to the bedding in this area of the A1 Mine. The rocks immediately either side of the in-situ quartz vein were not included in the face chip samples. • The reported LENGTH of the face chip samples is the length sampled down the vertical quartz reef and in NO WAY represents the true width of the quartz reef. • The face chip samples are highly biased towards the quartz reef material as their purpose is to establish an indication of the gold contained in the quartz reef for exploration purposes.
<i>Sample security</i>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • <i>The measures taken to ensure sample security.</i> 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Chain of custody is managed by A1 Consolidated Gold. Samples are transported to the laboratory by A1 Consolidated staff with the sample submission checked by laboratory staff upon delivery
<i>Audits or reviews</i>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • <i>The results of any audits or reviews of sampling techniques and data.</i> 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • No audits or reviews have been conducted on the data contained in this release.

Section 2 Reporting of Exploration Results,

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

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
<i>Mineral tenement and land tenure status</i>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Type, reference name/number, location and ownership including agreements or material issues with third parties such as joint ventures, partnerships, overriding royalties, native title interests, historical sites, wilderness or national park and environmental settings. The security of the tenure held at the time of reporting along with any known impediments to obtaining a licence to operate in the area. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> The A1 Gold Mine is located wholly within MIN5294. This license is 100% owned by A1 Consolidated Gold (AYC) and is in good standing. The A1 Mine is located approximately 75km southeast of Mansfield in northeast Victoria (approximately 15km northwest of Woods Point). In 2012 AYC acquired the rights to the asset from Heron Resources Ltd (HRR).
<i>Exploration done by other parties</i>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Acknowledgment and appraisal of exploration by other parties. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> The A1 Gold Mine has been an active mine since 1861 with an extensive list of previous owners and tenement consolidations. Most recently before A1 Consolidated, the tenement was held by Gaffney's Creek Gold Mine Pty Ltd which consolidated the 3 mining leases MIN5375, MIN5326, and MIN5294. Heron Resources conducted the 2009-2011 drilling program and commenced decline development.
<i>Geology</i>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Deposit type, geological setting and style of mineralisation. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> The project area lies within the Woods Point – Walhalla Synclorium structural domain of the Melbourne Zone, a northwest trending belt of tightly folded Early Devonian Walhalla Group sandy turbidites. The domain is bounded by the Enoch's Point and Howe's Creek Faults, both possible detachment-related splay structures that may have controlled the intrusion of the Woods Point Dyke Swarm and provided the conduits for gold bearing hydrothermal fluids. The local structural zone is referred to as the Ross Creek Fault Zone. Most gold mineralisation in the Woods Point to Gaffney's Creek corridor occurs as structurally controlled quartz ladder vein systems hosted by dioritic dyke bulges. The A1 mine is central to this corridor.
<i>Drill hole Information</i>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> A summary of all information material to the understanding of the exploration results including a tabulation of the following information for all Material drill holes: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> easting and northing of the drill hole collar elevation or RL (Reduced Level – elevation above sea level in 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> All previous drilling results referred to in this announcement were released to the ASX on the 29th April, 2015 in an announcement titled "High Grade Drill Results - 1460 Area"

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
	<p>metres) of the drill hole collar</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ dip and azimuth of the hole ○ down hole length and interception depth ○ hole length. <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • If the exclusion of this information is justified on the basis that the information is not Material and this exclusion does not detract from the understanding of the report, the Competent Person should clearly explain why this is the case. 	
Data aggregation methods	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • In reporting Exploration Results, weighting averaging techniques, maximum and/or minimum grade truncations (eg cutting of high grades) and cut-off grades are usually Material and should be stated. • Where aggregate intercepts incorporate short lengths of high grade results and longer lengths of low grade results, the procedure used for such aggregation should be stated and some typical examples of such aggregations should be shown in detail. • The assumptions used for any reporting of metal equivalent values should be clearly stated. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Reported assays have not been cut or aggregated in any way. • No metal equivalents have been reported.
Relationship between mineralisation widths and intercept lengths	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • These relationships are particularly important in the reporting of Exploration Results. • If the geometry of the mineralisation with respect to the drill hole angle is known, its nature should be reported. • If it is not known and only the down hole lengths are reported, there should be a clear statement to this effect (eg 'down hole length, true width not known'). 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Refer to Section 1: Orientation of data in relation to geological structure
Diagrams	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Appropriate maps and sections (with scales) and tabulations of intercepts should be included for any significant discovery being reported These should include, but not be limited to a plan view of drill hole collar locations and appropriate sectional views. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Refer to Figure 2 contained in the report.
Balanced reporting	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Where comprehensive reporting of all Exploration Results is not practicable, representative reporting of both low and high grades and/or widths should be practiced to avoid misleading reporting of Exploration Results. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • All results received for the relevant quartz reefs being reported are listed in Table 1 of the report.
Other substantive exploration data	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Other exploration data, if meaningful and material, should be reported including (but not limited to): geological observations; geophysical survey results; geochemical survey results; bulk samples – size and method of treatment; metallurgical test results; bulk density, groundwater, geotechnical and rock characteristics; potential deleterious or contaminating substances. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • No other substantive exploration data

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
<i>Further work</i>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"><i>The nature and scale of planned further work (eg tests for lateral extensions or depth extensions or large-scale step-out drilling).</i><i>Diagrams clearly highlighting the areas of possible extensions, including the main geological interpretations and future drilling areas, provided this information is not commercially sensitive.</i>	<ul style="list-style-type: none">The west wall of the 1460 Level will be stripped to determine the extent of the gold bearing quartz reef and expose the reef in the floor of the 1460 Level.Further face chip sampling of the quartz reef in the floor of the 1460 Level will then be undertaken in order to establish if the gold bearing quartz reef continues below the 1460 Level of the A1 Mine.