



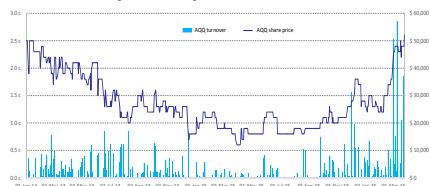
540koz over 6.5 years at \$A 870/oz; upfront capex \$A 60m

Recommendation	Speculative; Strong BUY	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> AQQ announced the results of a scoping study on its oxide / transitional resources, requiring capital of \$15m, plus a plant to process the material.
Price	2.0c	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Beer & Co has modelled AQQ as a 4 stage project, starting with the oxide / transitional material, then adding a circuit to treat open cut refractory material with the third stage being the high grade under-ground resources. The 4th stage is extensions to the mine life.
Valuation	8.5c	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Beer & Co has estimated capital and operating costs based on a range of sources and have found significant potential value in AQQ.
Commodity	Gold	

Snapshot

Market Cap	\$10m
Net Cash	\$0.1m
Shares on Issue	458.9m
52 Week High	2.6c
52 Week Low	0.8c
1 month / 6 month VWAP	2.3c / 1.7c

AQQ : daily share price v. value traded



AQQ has 100% of the Aphrodite gold project, which is 65km north of Kalgoorlie. The deposit is under about 50m of cover and was first discovered in 1996.

AQQ acquired the project in 2009 as the basis for its IPO. At that time, it had a JORC Resource of 983koz in 16.9Mt.

In February 2012, AQQ announced the results of a scoping study, which required capital of \$A 244m to process 5.1Mt of material, at an average grade of 3.8g/t, for a C1 cash cost of \$A 756/oz.

AQQ has since revised the project to significantly reduce the upfront capital by staging the project.

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AQQ's scoping study on oxide / transitional resources nets \$28m

On 29 February, 2016, AQQ announced the results of a scoping study based on 475koz in 15Mt of oxide and transitional JORC Resources. Entech's review identified a higher grade Resource of 1.1Mt grading 1.6g/t.

Entech estimated a cost of \$15m for pre-strip over 6 months, and then production of 54koz over 11 months, generating \$43m in cash after the initial capital investment, based on a gold price of \$A 1600/oz.

To this needs to be added the cost of a mill. Beer & Co has assumed a cost of \$35m for a 1.0Mt/yr CIL plant.

Stage 2 : Open Cut refractory material : 1.7Mt at 2.75g/t

AQQ's 2012 scoping study identified an open cut mining inventory of 2.8Mt grading 2.3g/t, leaving a mining inventory of 1.7Mt grading 2.75g/t for the primary material, after subtracting 1.1Mt of oxide / transitional material.

Beer & Co assumes a capital cost of \$15m to add facilities to treat refractory ore (we assume using the Albion process, with purchased oxygen).

Beer & Co estimate that Stages 1 & 2, combined produce 180koz over 3 years, at an All In Cost of about \$A 965/oz.

Stage 3 : Higher grade under-ground

AQQ's 2012 scoping study showed an inventory of 2.3Mt grading 5.5g/t. Beer & Co assume a cost of \$18m to develop the under-ground from the high wall of the open pit, with ore 12 months after the start of mining the open pit primary ore. We assume a mining rate of 600kt/yr.

This 3 stage project produces 540koz at an all in cost of about \$A 870/oz over 6.5 years, from initial capital of \$60m, including feasibility studies.

Stage 4 : Extensions, or treating lower grade material

In Beer & Co's analysis, lower grade material adds further value.

Beer & Co's estimates give significant value : Speculative, Strong BUY

Beer & Co has estimated some capital and operating costs based on a range of sources. Our derived, risked, valuation is a multiple of the share price.

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Aphrodite Gold

Introduction

As shown in Figure 1, the Aphrodite gold project is about 65km north of Kalgoorlie in WA.

While the project is in Australia's premier gold mining region, and surrounded on all sides by historical and current gold operations, the deposit was first discovered only in 1996, as it is below about 50m of cover.

The project was acquired by Aphrodite Gold in 2009 as the basis for AQQ's Initial Public Offering, which led to AQQ being listed in July 2010.

Aphrodite gold deposit is about 65km north of Kalgoorlie

Figure 1 : Aphrodite gold project



Source : AQQ Presentation, February 2015

Resources

The Aphrodite gold project contains 1.4Moz in JORC (2012) Resources, as shown in Figure 2.

Figure 2 : Aphrodite : 1.4Moz in Resources

	Indicated Resources			Inferred Resources			TOTAL		
	Less than 150m below surface, 0.5g/t cut-off								
Oxide	1,670 kt	1.17 g/t	63koz	2,060 kt	1.04 g/t	69koz	3,730 kt	1.10 g/t	132koz
Transition	4,950 kt	0.96 g/t	153koz	6,720 kt	0.88 g/t	190koz	11,670 kt	0.91 g/t	343koz
Primary	7,290 kt	1.39 g/t	326koz	2,740 kt	1.25 g/t	110koz	10,030 kt	1.35 g/t	436koz
Total	13,910 kt	1.07 g/t	479koz	11,520 kt	1.00 g/t	369koz	25,430 kt	1.11 g/t	911koz
	From more than 150m to less than 440m below surface								
Primary	2,480 kt	4.47 g/t	356koz	830 kt	4.79 g/t	128koz	3,310 kt	4.55 g/t	484koz
TOTAL	16,390 kt	1.58 g/t	835koz	12,350 kt	1.25 g/t	497koz	28,740 kt	1.51 g/t	1,395koz

Source : AQQ ASX announcement, 16 May 2012, Beer & Co

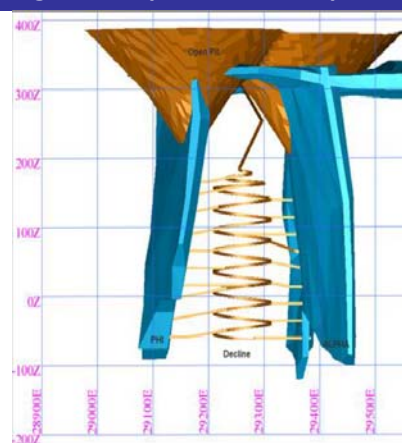
AQQ has about 1.4Moz in JORC (2012) Resources

Figure 2 also clearly shows that these Resources comprise :

- About 475koz of Oxide and transitional resources, accessible by an open pit;
- About 436koz in Primary material, accessible by an open pit, underlying the oxide / transitional ore; and
- About 484koz of Primary material more than 150m below surface, that is intended to be accessed by under-ground mining, as it is contained in 2 lodes, as shown in Figure 3.

Comprising oxide / transitional material, open pitable primary and under-ground material

Figure 3 : Aphrodite mine plan



Source : AQQ Presentation, February 2012

Development Plan

In their ASX presentation of March 2016, AQQ showed a 3 stage development to the Aphrodite project, as shown in Figure 4.

AQQ have proposed a 3 stage development plan

Stage 1 is 1.1Mt of oxide / transitional material, grading 1.6g/t to a depth of about 100m

Stage 2 is to deepen the open pit and extract primary / refractory material.

Beer & Co estimate 1.7Mt grading 2.7g/t

Stage 3 is to develop an under-ground mine off the high wall of the open cut

AQQ's February 2012 scoping study estimated 2.3Mt at 5.5g/t

Stage 1

Stage 1 is a relatively small open cut mine to extract about 1.1Mt of oxide and transitional material grading about 1.6g/t.

AQQ outlined the results of this first stage in its announcement of 29 February 2016.

In brief, the scoping study :

- Mined 1.124kt of material grading 1.63g/t, for 58.8koz contained gold, to produce 54.1koz, a recovery of 91.9%;
- Moved 7.4m bcm of waste material, of which 4.2m bcm is the pre-strip;
- Had total mining costs of \$28.3m or \$1.63/t; and
- Without capitalising the pre-strip, estimated cash costs were \$A 1,080/oz.

Assuming a gold price of \$A 1,600/oz, the project would have a margin of \$A 440/oz, after allowing for royalties. Over 54.1koz, this generates a net cash surplus of \$A 24m.

The Entech study did not allow for the capital cost of a plant to treat oxide / transitional ore.

Stage 2

As shown in Figure 4, stage 2 is to deepen the open pit to extract some of the primary material that is less than 150m – 170m below surface. To facilitate this, a circuit needs to be added to the mill to process the refractory, primary ore.

The potential mining inventory, shown in Figure 5 is taken from that given in AQQ's May 2012 scoping study.

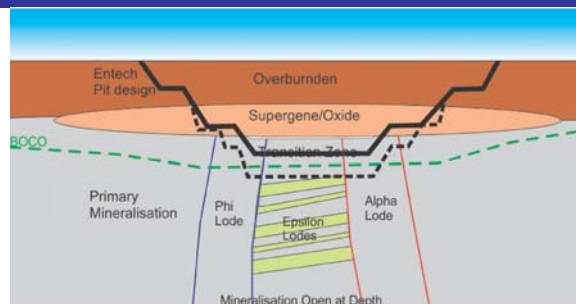
Stage 3

Stage 3 would use the process plant developed in Stages 1 and 2, and develop an under-ground mine off the walls of the open cut mine, as indicated in Figure 4.

Stage 4

For this analysis, Beer & Co used the low grade material shown in Figure 5.

Figure 4 : Aphrodite : 3 stage development



Source : AQQ Presentation, March 2016

Figure 5 : Mining Inventory

High Grade			
Oxide / Transitional	1,124 kt	1.63 g/t	59koz
Open Cut, Primary	1,676 kt	2.75 g/t	148koz
Total, Open Cut	2,800 kt	2.3 g/t	207koz
Underground	2,300 kt	5.5 g/t	407koz
TOTAL, HIGH GRADE	5,100 kt	3.7 g/t	614koz
Low Grade			
Oxide / Transitional	8,000 kt	1.00 g/t	257koz
Open Cut, Primary	6,000 kt	1.15 g/t	222koz
TOTAL, LOW GRADE	14,000 kt	1.1 g/t	479koz
Other			
Oxide / Transitional	6,276 kt	0.79 g/t	159koz
Open Cut, Primary	2,354 kt	0.87 g/t	66koz
Under-ground	1,010 kt	2.39 g/t	78koz
TOTAL RESOURCES	28,740 kt	1.51 g/t	1,395koz

Sources: AQQ ASX announcements, 9 February 2012, 12 June 2013, 29 February 2016, Beer & Co

Capital Costs

Figure 6 shows Beer & Co's timetable for development, from feasibility through to stage 3, together with our expected capital costs.

It shows most of the capital is related to stage 1, with relatively minor additional capital for the later, higher grade, stages.

Beer & Co estimate \$5.5m in feasibility studies over 16 months

With first ore in mid 2018

Beer & Co assume a mining rate of 1.0M/yr from the open cut

And 600kt/yr from the under-ground

Figure 6 : Beer & Co's timetable and costs

	Date	Time taken	Cost
Now	April 2016		
Pre-Feasibility	February 2017	10 months	\$ 2.0m
Definitive Feasibility	August 2017	6 months	\$ 3.5m
Finance	September 2017	1 months	
Construction	June 2018	9 months	\$ 55m
Commissioning	August 2018	2 months	
Refractory Circuit	April 2019	8 months	\$ 15m
Under-ground Developm	December 2019	8 months	\$ 18m

Source : Beer & Co estimates

Production

In our analysis, Beer & Co has projected :

- A mining rate of 1.0Mt/yr of ore grade material from the open cut;
- A mining rate of 600kt/yr from the under-ground; and
- A processing rate of 1.0Mt/yr.

Figure 7 shows in detail Beer & Co's projection of Aphrodite's production of ore, from the differing sources, by the applicable grade, showing annual production of 1.0Mt/yr of ore grade material.

Figure 7 : Beer & Co Potential production from Aphrodite

LoM	2016-17	2017-18	2018-19	2019-20	2020-21	2021-22	2022-23	2023-24	2024-25	2025-26	2026-27	2029-30	2030-31
<u>Oxide / transitional</u>													
Ore mined	0 kt	0 kt	850 kt	274 kt	0 kt	0 kt	0 kt	0 kt	0 kt	0 kt	0 kt	0 kt	0 kt
Ore processed	1,124 kt	0 kt	0 kt	725 kt	399 kt	0 kt	0 kt	0 kt	0 kt	0 kt	0 kt	0 kt	0 kt
Gold grade	1.63 g/t	1.63 g/t	1.63 g/t	1.63 g/t	0.0 g/t	0.0 g/t	0.0 g/t	0.0 g/t	0.0 g/t	0.0 g/t	0.0 g/t	0.0 g/t	0.0 g/t
Gold produced	53koz	0 oz	0 oz	33,820 oz	18,999 oz	0 oz	0 oz	0 oz	0 oz	0 oz	0 oz	0 oz	0 oz
<u>Open Cut Primary</u>													
Ore mined	0 kt	0 kt	0 kt	726 kt	625 kt	325 kt	0 kt	0 kt	0 kt	0 kt	0 kt	0 kt	0 kt
Ore processed	1,676 kt	0 kt	0 kt	601 kt	625 kt	450 kt	0 kt	0 kt	0 kt	0 kt	0 kt	0 kt	0 kt
Gold grade	2.75 g/t	2.75 g/t	2.75 g/t	2.75 g/t	2.75 g/t	2.75 g/t	2.75 g/t	0.00 g/t	0.00 g/t	0.00 g/t	0.00 g/t	0.00 g/t	0.00 g/t
Gold produced	143koz	0 oz	0 oz	44,982 oz	45,992 oz	51,693 oz	0 oz	0 oz	0 oz	0 oz	0 oz	0 oz	0 oz
<u>Under-ground</u>													
Ore mined	0 kt	0 kt	0 kt	0 kt	375 kt	600 kt	600 kt	600 kt	125 kt	0 kt	0 kt	0 kt	0 kt
Ore processed	2,300 kt	0 kt	0 kt	0 kt	375 kt	600 kt	600 kt	600 kt	125 kt	0 kt	0 kt	0 kt	0 kt
Gold grade	5.50 g/t	5.50 g/t	5.50 g/t	5.50 g/t	5.50 g/t	5.50 g/t	5.50 g/t	5.50 g/t	5.50 g/t	0.00 g/t	0.00 g/t	0.00 g/t	0.00 g/t
Gold produced	342koz	0 oz	0 oz	0 oz	55,178 oz	68,924 oz	93,376 oz	93,376 oz	31,125 oz	0 oz	0 oz	0 oz	0 oz
<u>Open cut - Low Grade</u>													
Ore mined	0 kt	0 kt	0 kt	0 kt	0 kt	75 kt	400 kt	400 kt	875 kt	1,000 kt	1,000 kt	1,000 kt	1,000 kt
Ore processed	7,675 kt	0 kt	0 kt	0 kt	0 kt	0 kt	400 kt	400 kt	875 kt	1,000 kt	1,000 kt	1,000 kt	1,000 kt
Gold grade	1.00 g/t	0.00 g/t	0.00 g/t	0.00 g/t	0.00 g/t	0.00 g/t	1.00 g/t	1.00 g/t	1.00 g/t	1.00 g/t	1.00 g/t	1.00 g/t	1.00 g/t
Gold produced	224koz	0 oz	0 oz	0 oz	0 oz	1,463 oz	11,704 oz	11,704 oz	23,408 oz	29,260 oz	29,260 oz	29,260 oz	29,260 oz
<u>TOTAL</u>													
Ore mined	0 kt	0 kt	850 kt	1,000 kt	1,000 kt	1,000 kt	1,000 kt	1,000 kt	1,000 kt	1,000 kt	1,000 kt	1,000 kt	1,000 kt
Ore processed	12,725 kt	0 kt	0 kt	725 kt	1,000 kt	1,000 kt	1,000 kt	1,000 kt	1,000 kt	1,000 kt	1,000 kt	1,000 kt	1,000 kt
Gold grade	1.63 g/t	1.63 g/t	1.63 g/t	2.30 g/t	3.78 g/t	4.32 g/t	3.70 g/t	3.70 g/t	1.56 g/t	1.00 g/t	1.00 g/t	1.00 g/t	1.00 g/t
Gold produced	761koz	0 oz	0 oz	33,820 oz	63,980 oz	101,170 oz	122,080 oz	105,080 oz	105,080 oz	54,534 oz	29,260 oz	29,260 oz	29,260 oz
C1 Costs	\$A 981/oz	\$A 0/oz	\$A 0/oz	\$A 782/oz	\$A 725/oz	\$A 737/oz	\$A 662/oz	\$A 700/oz	\$A 703/oz	\$A 854/oz	\$A 1,288/oz	\$A 1,318/oz	\$A 1,407/oz
A I S C	\$A 1,182/oz	\$A 0/oz	\$A 0/oz	\$A 946/oz	\$A 860/oz	\$A 854/oz	\$A 773/oz	\$A 814/oz	\$A 817/oz	\$A 994/oz	\$A 1,473/oz	\$A 1,503/oz	\$A 1,592/oz

Source : Beer & Co estimates

Figure 8 shows that Beer & Co projects gold production at the annual rate of about 35koz, increasing to over 100koz when the higher grade under-ground material dominates feed.

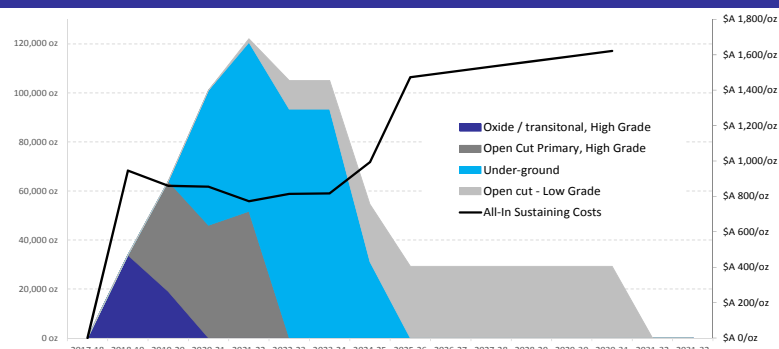
Production starts at 35koz/yr and ramps up to over 100koz/yr

It also shows that all-in costs are projected to be about \$A 950/oz in year 1 (apparently lower than Entech as Beer & Co has made the pre-strip part of the initial capital cost), then around \$A 800/oz while the under-ground is being exploited.

Figure 8 : Chart of Beer & Co production v. all-in costs

Beer & Co estimates all in costs of about \$A 870/oz across stages 1,2 & 3

Beer & Co estimate that processing residual low grade ore will generate a positive value



Source : Beer & Co estimates

Figure 8 also shows that processing the residual material makes a small but positive contribution at current gold prices.

Costs

Figure 7 showed the detail of Beer & Co's estimates of capital costs and the timing of this expenditure.

Figure 8 shows the pattern of all in costs, in AUD/oz terms, over time.

Figure 9 shows the results of Beer & Co's estimates of operating costs. The costs for mining the oxide / transitional ore were taken from the Entech study.

Beer & Co estimated other costs based on comparatives from modelling other, similar operations. Note :

- Some mining costs may appear low as mining overhead has been included as a separate item;
- Our estimates of under-ground mining costs include development; and
- We project that primary ore costs \$16/t more than oxide ore to process.

Valuation

Figure 10 shows the resulting project cashflows from Beer & Co's projections.

Figure 10 : Beer & Co's projected cashflows, Aphrodite gold project

AUD m	2016-17	2017-18	2018-19	2019-20	2020-21	2021-22	2022-23	2023-24	2024-25	2025-26	2026-27	2027-28	2028-29	2029-30	2030-31	2031-32
AUD-USD	0.750	0.750	0.750	0.750	0.750	0.750	0.750	0.750	0.750	0.750	0.750	0.750	0.750	0.750	0.750	0.750
Gold price	\$ 1,250/oz	\$ 1,250/oz	\$ 1,250/oz	\$ 1,250/oz	\$ 1,250/oz	\$ 1,250/oz	\$ 1,250/oz	\$ 1,250/oz	\$ 1,250/oz	\$ 1,250/oz	\$ 1,250/oz	\$ 1,250/oz	\$ 1,250/oz	\$ 1,250/oz	\$ 1,250/oz	\$ 1,250/oz
Gold produced	0 oz	0 oz	0 oz	33,820 oz	63,980 oz	101,170 oz	122,080 oz	105,080 oz	105,080 oz	54,534 oz	29,260 oz	29,260 oz	29,260 oz	29,260 oz	29,260 oz	29,260 oz
Revenue	0	0	0	56	107	169	203	175	175	91	49	49	49	49	49	49
Cash costs	0	0	0	(26)	(46)	(75)	(81)	(74)	(74)	(47)	(38)	(39)	(39)	(40)	(41)	(42)
Royalties	0	0	0	(3)	(5)	(8)	(10)	(9)	(9)	(5)	(2)	(2)	(2)	(2)	(2)	(2)
Dep'n & Amort'sn	0	0	0	(17)	(23)	(25)	(25)	(21)	(15)	(3)	(1)	(1)	(1)	(1)	(1)	(1)
E B I T	0	0	0	10	32	61	87	72	78	37	8	7	6	5	4	3
Feasibility	(1)	(5)	(0)	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Initial Project Cap.ex	0	0	(55)	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Subsequent Project Cap.ex	0	0	0	(11)	(23)	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Sustaining Capital	0	0	0	(1)	(1)	(2)	(1)	(1)	(1)	(1)	(1)	(1)	(1)	(1)	(1)	(1)
Project net cashflow	(1)	(5)	(55)	16	31	84	111	92	91	39	8	7	6	5	4	3

Source : Beer & Co estimates

Figure 9 : Operating costs

Mining : Oxide / transitional

AUD /t material	\$ 1.3/t
AUD /t ore	\$ 9.1/t

Mining : Open Cut Primary

AUD /t material	\$ 1.9/t
AUD /t ore	\$ 16.4/t

Under-ground mining including development

\$ 59.2/t

Mining overhead

\$ 2.8/t

Processing : Oxide

\$ 15.2/t

Processing : Sulphide

\$ 31.2/t

Site general & Admin

\$ 4.4/t

Source : Beer & Co estimates

Figure 14 shows Beer & Co's valuation of AQQ, detailing the projected value for each stage of the project. It shows that the first stage, to develop and process 1.1Mt of oxide / transitional material has a negative value.

This should be expected as :

- the expected free cashflow generated is about enough to pay for a mill, but this stage also bears the full cost of all the feasibility work;
- the project is just over 1 year while a plant can expect to have a life of more than a decade;
- it creates the basis for the later stages which have a higher apparent value, partly because of the costs lumped onto stage 1

Figure 11 : Beer & Co's valuation of AQQ

	discount rate = 12.0 %	30 June 2015		23-Apr-16	
		risk :	100%	Product	per share
Oxide / transitional	65%	(\$ 9m)	(\$ 6m)	(0.4c)	(0.5c)
Open Cut Primary	50%	\$ 33m	\$ 17m	1.2 c	1.5 c
franking credits	30%	\$ 5m	\$ 1m	0.1 c	0.1 c
Under-ground	50%	\$ 106m	\$ 53m	3.9 c	4.7 c
franking credits	30%	\$ 21m	\$ 6m	0.5 c	0.6 c
Open cut - Low Grade	50%	\$ 18m	\$ 9m	0.7 c	0.8 c
franking credits	30%	\$ 7m	\$ 2m	0.1 c	0.2 c
Exploration	125%	(\$ 9m)	\$ 2m	0.2 c	0.2 c
Corporate	100%	(\$ 11m)	(\$ 11m)	(0.8c)	(0.9c)
Cash / Debt	100%	\$ 0m	\$ 0m	0.0 c	0.2 c
Equity raisings	100%	\$ 23m	\$ 23m	1.7 c	1.6 c
TOTAL		\$ 183m	\$ 96m	7.1 c	8.5 c
		451.4m	F P O shares	35.0m	Options
		229.3m	Issued FY16	35.0m	Ops. Ex'd
		638.9m	Issued later		

Source : Beer & Co estimates

Beer & Co's risked base case valuation is 8.5c/share

After allowing for significant further equity raisings

Sensitivity Analyses

Capital and Operating Costs, and Risking

There are risks in Beer & Co's analysis, on commodity price and cost estimates.

Figure 11 shows that Beer & Co risks the NPV of our projected cashflows for each asset. The un-risked value is that which would result if the project is delivered as we expect it will be; ie the value of certainty and competence in delivery.

This analysis has required Beer & Co to make estimates of some capital and operating costs.

Figure 12 shows that our valuation for AQQ is sensitive to changes in both capital and operating costs. The impact of differing capital costs is magnified by the need to raise more equity, diluting the value in per share terms.

Figure 12 : AQQ value is sensitive to costs

		Operating Costs			
		- 20%	Base Case	+ 20%	+ 40%
Capital Costs	- 25%	11.7 c	10.0 c	8.5 c	6.9 c
	Base Case	9.8 c	8.5 c	6.9 c	5.5 c
	+ 25%	8.2 c	6.8 c	5.5 c	4.4 c
	+ 50%	6.6 c	5.5 c	4.5 c	3.7 c

Source : Beer & Co estimates

Figure 13 : Un-risked Sensitivity to costs

		Operating Costs			
		- 20%	Base Case	+ 20%	+ 40%
Capital Costs	- 25%	8.5 c	18.5 c	15.8 c	13.0 c
	Base Case	17.8 c	15.6 c	12.8 c	10.1 c
	+ 25%	14.9 c	12.2 c	9.8 c	7.6 c
	+ 50%	11.5 c	9.5 c	7.5 c	5.9 c

Source : Beer & Co estimates

Commodity Prices

Beer & Co’s valuation of AQQ is sensitive to different assumptions as to commodity prices, as shown in Figure 14.

Figure 14 : AQQ value is sensitive to prices

	\$ 1,200/oz	\$ 1,250/oz	\$ 1,300/oz	\$ 1,400/oz
0.700	8.9 c	9.8 c	10.7 c	12.4 c
0.750	7.5 c	8.5 c	9.2 c	10.8 c

Source : Beer & Co estimates

Figure 15 : Un-risked Sensitivity to prices

	\$ 1,200/oz	\$ 1,250/oz	\$ 1,300/oz	\$ 1,400/oz
0.700	16.3 c	17.9 c	19.4 c	22.4 c
0.750	13.8 c	15.6 c	15.3 c	19.6 c

Source : Beer & Co estimates

As well as commodity prices and capital and operating costs, AQQ also has financing and management risks.

Further Risk Factors

In addition to quantifiable risks, analysed above, there are also less quantifiable risks

- Financing; and
- Management.

AQQ needs to raise \$60m in capital to get into operation, compared with its current market capitalisation of \$10m.

Also, AQQ slimmed down its management when the gold price was low, and costs were high, and will need to re-build to deliver a project.

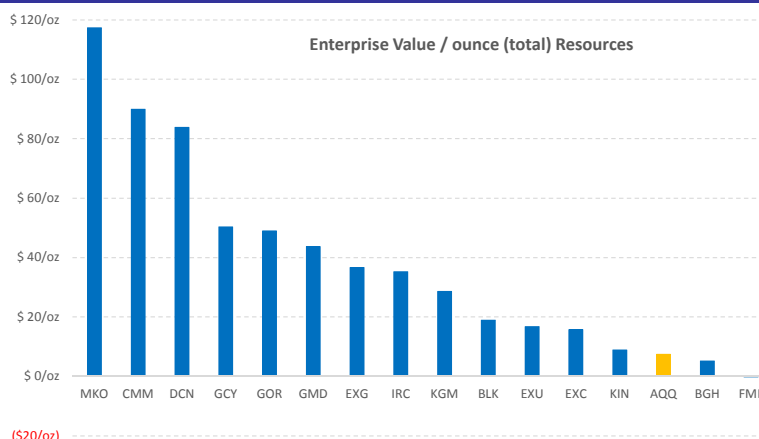
Conclusions

Comparisons : EV / Resource ounce

Figure 16 compares the Australian ASX listed gold companies that have JORC Resources, but are not yet in production, which Beer & Co believes is a suitable peer group for AQQ.

Compared to its peers, AQQ is cheap on a EV per Resource ounce basis

Figure 16 : ASX listed gold stocks, EV / Resource ounce

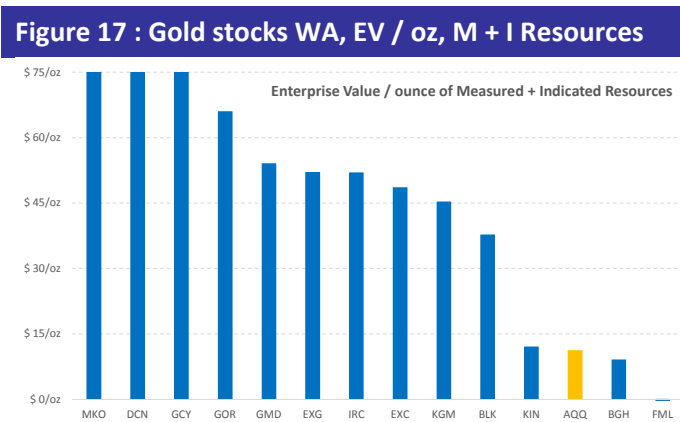


Source : IRESS, Beer & Co

It shows that AQQ is one of the cheapest gold stocks on the ASX, on an Enterprise Value (ie. market capitalisation less net cash) basis.

Figure 17 compares only those ASX listed gold stocks, with Australian operations, that have reported Measured or Indicated Resources and compares purely on the basis of Enterprise Value (EV) relative to M + I Resources.

When compared with its peers with at least Indicated Resources, AQQ appears to be a significant discount to most of its peers.



Source : IRESS, Beer & Co

Figure 17 has truncated the highest values, which are over \$200/oz for DCN and \$600/oz for MKO.

As with Figure 16, Figure 17 shows that AQQ is one of the cheapest ASX listed gold companies, and a significant discount to most of its peers.

Comparison : Other economics studies

While some of AQQ's capital and operating costs have been estimated by Beer & Co, when compared with recent, comparable announcements, AQQ costs are in line with or higher than would be expected.

A key thesis is that capital and operating costs have declined while the gold price has increased since 2013, so costs for AQQ now should be expected to be lower than in the 2012 scoping study or the work done in 2013.

On 30 September 2015, DCN announced the results of its scoping study on its Mt Morgans gold project.

On 31 March 2016, Gascoyne Resources announced the results of the Pre-Feasibility Study on their Dalgara project.

Both of these projects are open-cut operations.

Figure 18 is a snapshot summary of the results of these 2 studies with that of AQQ as estimated by Beer & Co.

Figure 18 : Other projects

Company	ASX Code	Processing rate	Initial Capital	per tonne	LoM AISC
Dacian Gold	DCN	2.5 Mt/yr	\$A 157m	\$A 63/t	\$A 929/oz
Gascoyne Resources	GCY	2.5 Mt/yr	\$A 75m	\$A 30/t	\$A 913/oz
Aphrodite Gold	AQQ	1.0 Mt/yr	\$A 60m	\$A 60/t	\$A 869/oz

Source : ASX announcements, Beer & Co

Especially given that AQQ will not have many people on fly-in – fly-out

In our analysis, Beer & Co has assumed that AQQ is able to be operated by people living in the Kalgoorlie district, while the DCN and GCY projects will both require fly-in – fly-out workforces, which increases operating costs by about \$40k/yr per person, and also increases capital costs.

Despite these significant cost penalties, Beer & Co's analysis of AQQ generates an estimated cost only about 5% - 6.5% lower than the remote operations, while capital costs, in cost per tonne of capacity, are only in line with the remote DCN project and much higher than GCY.

Comment

While there are risks, there is also significant upside potential from a range of sources, including project delivery and better financing

Our sensitivity analyses all generated values for AQQ that are significantly higher than the current share price.

Comparing Figure 12 with Figure 13 and comparing Figure 14 with Figure 15 showed a significant increase in valuation from successful project delivery.

Beer & Co has assumed a very vanilla financing process, and there is considerable room to generate higher per-share value from being a bit more clever than in this analysis.

Final Comment

Beer & Co's risked base case valuation of AQQ is 8.5c/share, a multiple of the current share price.

Beer & Co rates investment in AQQ as Speculative as we have estimated many of the costs.

Beer & Co rates AQQ as Speculative as our valuation has required Beer & Co to make estimates of many costs. Also, in Beer & Co's view, AQQ will now be challenged to ramp up to deliver the project.

However, sensitivity analysis shows that the investment conclusion is robust, with very significant upside from the current share price.

Beer & Co rates AQQ as a Strong BUY due to robustness of the investment conclusion

Beer & Co initiates research on AQQ with a Speculative, Strong BUY recommendation.

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The analyst responsible for this research report certifies that all of the views expressed reflect his personal views about the securities and the issuer.

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