Navigator Acquires the Violet Gold Project

- **Navigator acquires a gold project in the Kookynie Goldfield, Western Australia**
- **Two significantly underexplored parallel lines of shear-hosted gold mineralisation identified**
- **Rock chip results of up to 12.6 g/t confirm presence of high-grade gold mineralisation**
- **Gold targets have the potential of hosting mineralisation across a substantial strike length**
- **Field studies show steeply-plunging zones of dilation below the historic drill coverage implying the depth potential of the many historic workings remains largely untested**

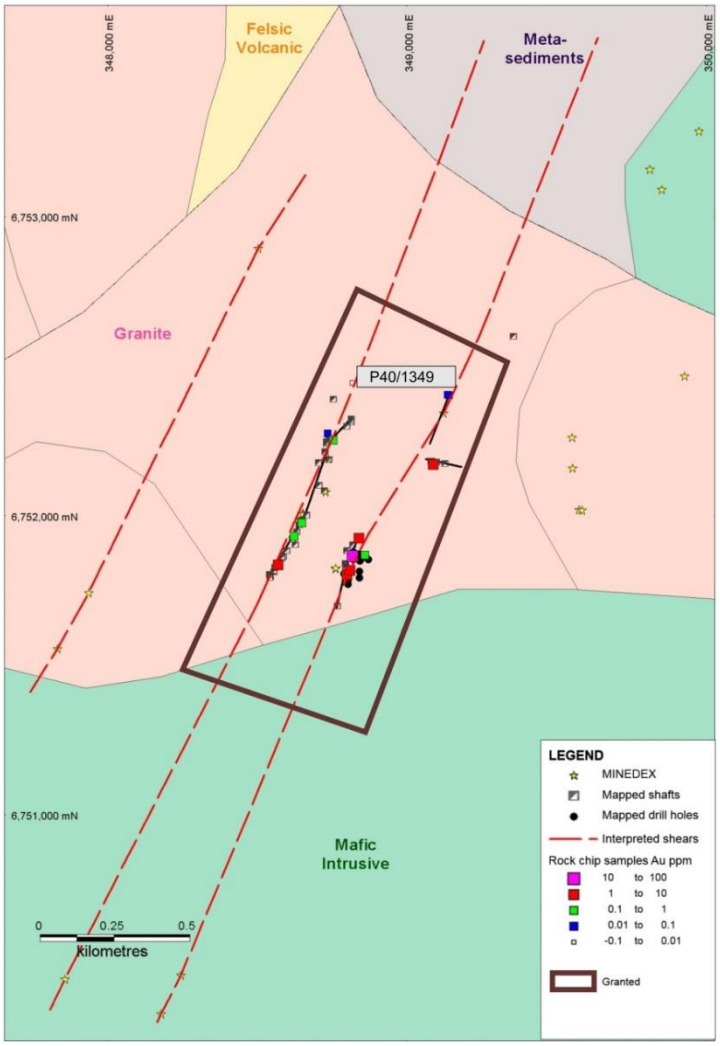
Navigator Resources Limited (**ASX: NAV**, "the Company") is pleased to announce that it has acquired a significant gold exploration opportunity in the Kookynie Goldfield, in Western Australia. The Violet Gold Project ("Violet" or "the Project") is located 5km west of Kookynie, and 52km south of Leonora. The Project comprises a single Prospecting License, 40/1349, within the North Coolgardie Mineral field covering the Keith-Kilkenny Tectonic Zone (KKTZ). Historical production from the region, ranging from the 1890s through to the mid-late 1990s, exceeds 600,000 ounces of gold.

Violet was the site of small scale historical gold production which resulted in 1,566oz being produced from particularly high grade ore. The Project comprises at least two persistent, parallel mineralised gold trends that extends through the length of the tenement. Field studies support the potential for stacked vein arrays within steeply-plunging zones of dilation below historic drill coverage. Along strike, these same structures host the Champion workings (producing 33,800 oz gold), the second largest historical producer in the camp.

Table 1: Historical Production Records (Department of Minerals & Petroleum WA, Mindex Database)

Mine	Tonnage	Grade	Ounces Produced
Sisters	11	27.09	9.58
Sunrise	196	21.21	133.67
North Liverpool	442	8.35	118.67
Never Can Tell	76	27.87	68.11
Dun Isle	91	20.37	59.6
Connecting Rod	26	19.62	16.4
O'Shea	9	29.88	8.65
Eureka	696	25.955	580.86
Liverpool	186	24.54	146.77
Last Venture	72	19.58	45.33
Gem	491	23.98	378.59
		Total	1,566.22 oz Au

Geology



The Violet Gold Project is situated within the North Coolgardie Mineral field covering the Keith-Kilkenny Tectonic Zone (KKTZ). In the Kookynie district, this zone presents as a wedge-shaped area of predominantly interleaved and/or interfingered bimodal rhyolitic and basaltic volcanic rocks (Melita Group), intruded by doleritic to gabbroic sills and dykes (Niagra Group). Sedimentary units are interbedded within the sequence (Witt, 1994). These rocks further along strike host many significant gold deposits, the largest of which is the Sons of Gwalia goldmine.

The Mt George Shear Zone bisects the area, separating predominantly granitoids on the western side from the Malcolm Greenstone belt to the east.

Metamorphic grade within the greenstones is generally greenschist, however relatively narrow zones of high grade mafic gneiss to migmatite can be seen adjacent to, or within, areas underlain by foliated granitic rock.

Mineralisation

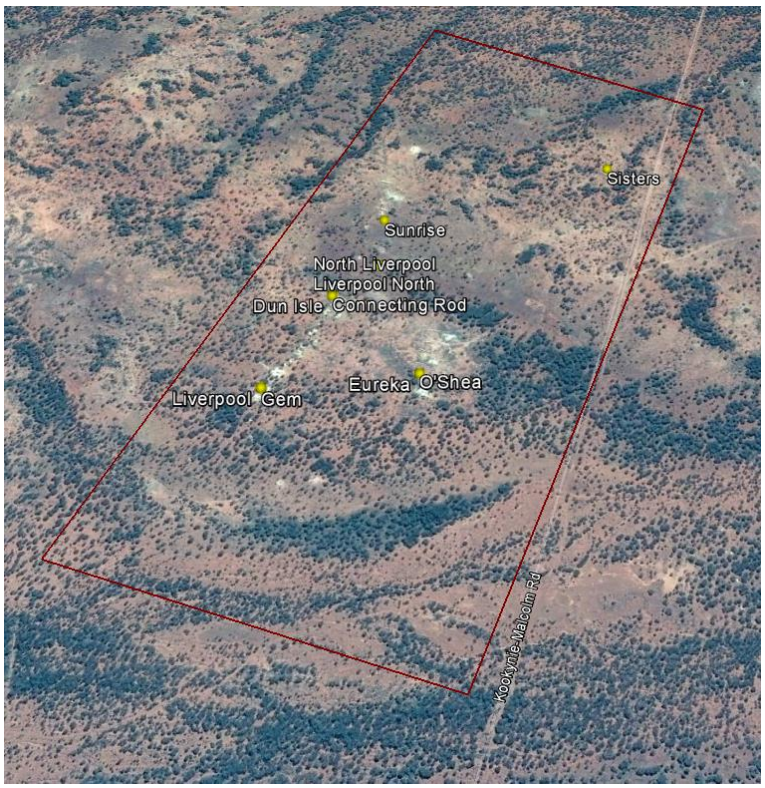
Gold mineralisation within the Kookynie area is structurally controlled, mainly associated with epigenetic vein and lode-style deposits, and can be divided into three styles:

1. Moderate to high grade gold deposit as associated with brittle structures cross-cutting differentiated mafic intrusive sequences, most notably magnetic dolerite units (e.g.: Butterfly and Admiral).
2. High grade quartz vein hosted deposit as associated with dominantly north-south trending fault-related structures within granite (e.g.: Cosmopolitan, Champion and Altona).

3. Large tonnage, low gold grade deposit associated with quartz vein stockworks (e.g.: Puzzle and Orient Well).

At Violet, high grade gold mineralisation is hosted in east-dipping quartz veins which occupy north-northeast trending, sericite altered fault-related structures developed within granite.

Previous Exploration



Sporadic mining and exploration activity within the project area was mostly focussed on areas of outcrop or shallow cover. Variability in depth of alluvial cover and frequently changing regolith profiles in the north and, in particular, south of the project, have meant some of the historic soil sampling has been ineffective.

Furthermore, limited drilling, undertaken in the last 20 years, has concentrated on the historic gold workings to evaluate the potential for shallow gold mineralisation suitable for open pit mining. Thus, the depth potential of the many historic workings remains largely untested.

Rock chip sampling (Table 2) conducted across the prospective shear zone returned results of up to 12.6g/t Au. The rock chip results outline two structural corridors that warrant further investigation. The generated targets have the potential of hosting high grade gold mineralisation across a substantial strike length.

Table 2: Rock Chip Sampling Results

Sample	Easting	Northing	Au g/t	Description
E24692	349141	6752403	0.022	Mine Spoil
E24693	349141	6752403	0.002	Vein
E24694	349141	6752403	0.002	Mine Spoil
E24695	349136	6752405	0.086	Vein
E24696	349184	6752255	0.002	Outcrop
E24697	349088	6752171	4.13	Vein
E24698	348735	6752275	0.022	Mine Spoil
E24699	348753	6752253	0.88	Shaft
E24700	348818	6752444	0.005	Outcrop
MB05701	348649	6751976	0.155	Mine Spoil
MB05702	348622	6751932	0.615	Mine Spoil
MB05703	348569	6751836	1.35	Mine Spoil
MB05704	348839	6751924	1.18	Shaft
MB05705	348818	6751865	12.6	Shaft
MB05706	348799	6751802	1.6	Shaft

Note: Coordinates reported as MGA94- Zone 51. All results including those with no significant results have been reported.

A total of four RAB drill holes for 160m of drilling were completed in 2003 by Kookynie Resources Ltd. The drilling target the O'Shea historical workings and reported 2m @ 1.46g/t Au from 13m in BOS001. Geochemically anomalous results were additionally reported in BOS002, BOS003 and BOS004.

Table 3: RAB Drill Collars

Hole	East	North	RL	Total Depth	Dip	Azimuth	From	To	Au g/t
BOS001	348,825	6,751,894	440	30	-60	285	13	15	1.46
BOS002	348,844	6,751,888	440	51	-60	285	29	30	0.68
BOS003	348,816	6,751,837	440	29	-60	285	No Significant Results		
BOS004	348,834	6,751,832	439	50	-60	285	36	42	0.72

Note: Coordinates are reported as MGA94-Zone 51. All results including those with no significant results have been reported

In addition to the acquisition of the Violet Gold Project, Navigator is currently evaluating a number of other opportunities which have the potential of delivering significant shareholder value.

Material transaction terms of the acquisition of the Violet Gold Project are as follows:

- Cash Consideration of $22,500 for 100% of the legal and beneficial ownership of P40/1349; and
- Usual warranties of a transaction of this size and scope.

Contact Details:

For further information, please contact:

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Competent Persons Statement:

The information in this announcement that relates to the Violet Project Exploration Results is based on information compiled and fairly represented by Mr Jonathan King, who is a Member of the Australian Institute of Geoscientists and a consultant to Navigator Resources Limited. Mr King has sufficient experience relevant to the style of mineralisation and type of deposit under consideration, and to the activity which he has undertaken, to qualify as a Competent Person as defined in the 2012 Edition of the Joint Ore Reserves Committee (JORC) Australasian Code for Reporting of Exploration Results, Mineral Resources and Ore Reserves. Mr King consents to the inclusion in this report of the matters based on this information in the form and context in which it appears.

WITT W.K., 1994. Geology of the Melita 1:100,000 sheet, Western Australia, Explanatory Notes. Geological Survey of Western Australia, Perth, 63 PP.

Appendix 1: JORC Code, 2012 Edition- Section 1

Section 1 Sampling Techniques and Data

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

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Comments
Sampling techniques	*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.*	The mineralisation is sampled by four RAB drill holes on 100m line spacing with lines orientated perpendicular to the structure at 285°, 50m spaced holes angled at 60° towards 285°.
	Include reference to measures taken to ensure sample representivity and the appropriate calibration of any measurement tools or systems used.	No quality control measures have been documented.
	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.	Drilling was used to obtain one metre samples which were geologically logged to determine mineralised intervals. Samples of RAB holes were initially collected as 4m composites, followed up by 1m splits over anomalous Au zones. The samples were sent to Analabs Laboratory in Perth for analysis. Samples were crushed, dried, and pulverised to produce a representative sub-sample for analysis by aqua regia for Au
Drilling techniques	*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).*	No specifics in regards to the RAB drilling details or drill companies was provided within the Wamex reports.
Drill sample recovery	*Method of recording and assessing core and chip sample recoveries and results assessed.*	Drill samples recovery was assessed visually and recorded onto a logging sheet.
	Measures taken to maximise sample recovery and ensure representative nature of the samples.	No information in regards to the representivity of the samples was provided
	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 relationship between sample recovery and grade has been established.
Logging	*Whether core and chip samples have been geologically and geotechnically logged to a level of detail to support appropriate Mineral Resource estimation, mining studies and metallurgical studies.*	All drill chip samples were geologically logged
	Whether logging is qualitative or quantitative in nature. Core (or costean, channel, etc) photography.	The logging conducted in qualitative.

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Comments
	The total length and percentage of the relevant intersections logged.	All drill holes have been logged in full.
Sub-sampling techniques and sample preparation	*If core, whether cut or sawn and whether quarter, half or all core taken.*	No diamond drilling was conducted.
	If non-core, whether riffled, tube sampled, rotary split, etc and whether sampled wet or dry.	No information in regards to the sampling method was provided
	For all sample types, the nature, quality and appropriateness of the sample preparation technique.	The sample preparation of drill chip samples follows industry best practice in sample preparation involving oven drying, crush to 2mm, splitting off 3kg sample and pulverising to 85% passing 75 microns. .
	Quality control procedures adopted for all sub-sampling stages to maximise representivity of samples.	No quality control measures have been documented. Furthermore no QAQC information has been provided
	Measures taken to ensure that the sampling is representative of the in situ material collected, including for instance results for field duplicate/second-half sampling.	No duplicates were reported within the data provided.
	Whether sample sizes are appropriate to the grain size of the material being sampled.	The sample sizes are considered to be appropriate to correctly represent the sought after mineralisation style.
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 analytical technique for the drill samples were aqua regia digest is considered appropriate for the mineralisation style.
	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 tools of this nature were utilised.
	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.	Quality control procedures are unknown
Verification of sampling and assaying	*The verification of significant intersections by either independent or alternative company personnel.*	No verification of significant intercepts has been conducted.
	The use of twinned holes.	No twinning of drill holes have been conducted.
	Documentation of primary data, data entry procedures, data verification, data storage (physical and electronic) protocols.	It is unknown how the primary data was initially captured. Historical reports with detailed geological logging and sampling have been captured
	Discuss any adjustment to assay data.	No adjustments were made to assay data presented in this report.

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Comments
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.*	Drill hole collar locations were recorded using a handheld GPS. No Down hole surveys were conducted
	Specification of the grid system used.	MGA84 - Zone 51 coordinates are utilised.
	Quality and adequacy of topographic control.	Elevation information utilised for the drilling was assumed at 400m.
Data spacing and distribution	*Data spacing for reporting of Exploration Results.*	Initial RAB drilling was at a nominal spacing of 50m on lines 100m apart The completed drill holes have been drilled in a grid pattern and thus have regular drill spacing.
	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 and distribution of the combined historical and recent drilling programs are insufficient to establish a degree of geological and grade continuity appropriate for the estimation of a Mineral Resource.
	Whether sample compositing has been applied.	No sample compositing has been applied to drill samples.
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.*	The orientation of the drill holes to date is appropriate in regards to the orientation of the mineralisation. Further drilling is required to understand the geometry of mineralisation.
	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.	Further drilling is required to understand the geometry of mineralisation. It is probable that reported widths are generally thicker than the true width of mineralisation. There are no known biases caused by the orientation of the drill holes.
Sample security	*The measures taken to ensure sample security.*	Security measures are unknown.
Audits or reviews	*The results of any audits or reviews of sampling techniques and data.*	No audits or reviews have been conducted to date.

APPENDIX 3: JORC CODE, 2012 EDITION- SECTION 2

SECTION 2 REPORTING OF EXPLORATION RESULTS

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

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 Violet Gold Project is located 5Km west of Kookynie, 55Km north of Menzies and 52km south of Leonora. Violet Gold Project consists of a prospecting licence P40/1349 which was granted on 20/11/2014 and covers a land area of 82 Ha and is held by Peter Gianni. Navigator has acquired 100% interest in the tenement, and the tenement is unencumbered by vendor royalties and free carried interests.
	· *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 licence is granted and there is no known impediments to development of the Project.
Exploration done by other parties	· *Acknowledgment and appraisal of exploration by other parties.*	Numerous previous operators, including Kookynie Resources Ltd
Geology	· *Deposit type, geological setting and style of mineralisation.*	The Project is located within the central Norseman-Wiluna Greenstone Belt, in the North-Eastern Goldfields Region of Western Australia. This area is part of the Keith-Kilkenny Tectonic Zone. The two structural corridors defined by the historical rock chip sampling have the potential of hosting high grade gold mineralisation across a substantial strike length.
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 in this report have been reported using a 0.3 g/t Au minimum reporting grade.
	o *easting and northing of the drill hole collar*	Coordinates are reported in MGA94-Zone 51.
	o *elevation or RL (Reduced Level – elevation above sea level in metres) of the drill hole collar*	RL is assumed at 400m
	o *dip and azimuth of the hole*	Dip is the inclination of the hole from horizontal (i.e. a hole drilled vertically down from the surface is -90^0). Azimuth is reported in degrees as the direction towards which the hole is drilled.
	o *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.
	o *hole length.*	Hole length is the distance from the surface to the end of the hole, as measured along the drill trace.

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
	· *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.*	All results relating to the drill sections provided have been stated including "No significant intercepts".
Data aggregation methods	· *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.*	All reported assays have been length weighted.
	· *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.*	Sample lengths from RAB holes were 4m composites
	· *The assumptions used for any reporting of metal equivalent values should be clearly stated.*	No Metal equivalents are reported.
Relationship between mineralisation widths and intercept lengths	· *These relationships are particularly important in the reporting of Exploration Results.*	The mineralisation is interpreted to be steeply dipping and drill holes have been angled (either vertical or at 60 degrees) It is probable that mineralisation widths have been reported as thicker than the actual width of mineralisation given the modelled lode is steeply dipping, and the majority of the drill holes are vertical.
	· *If the geometry of the mineralisation with respect to the drill hole angle is known, its nature should be reported.*	The geometry of the mineralisation is inferred from historical workings, which suggests a NNE striking, steep SE dipping lode. The majority of the drill holes intersecting the modelled lode are angled towards grid west
	· *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').*	All drill results within this report are downhole intervals only. True width is not known and will be calculated from further drilling.
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 plan view and drill sections where relevant have been provided in this 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.*	All results of the RAB holes including those with no significant intersections have been reported.

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
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.*	The other material exploration data inclusive of geophysical survey information has not been documented in this report as they are considered not to be material.
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).*	A detailed exploration budget is included in this report which focuses towards the defined mineralised targets, further exploration 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.*	Exploration targeting based on the current drilling results has been conducted and a suitable phase 2 drilling program in in the process of being devised.