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27% INCREASE IN HIGH-GRADE INDICATED RESOURCE AT ROTHSAY GOLD PROJECT PAVES WAY FOR UPGRADED SCOPING STUDY

Increase in grade and thickness at southern end of deposit plus jump in Indicated Resources points to potential for larger mining inventory and increased value

HIGHLIGHTS

- **Updated JORC 2012 Mineral Resource estimate completed for the 100%-owned Rothsay Gold Project, located 300km north-east of Perth in WA's Midwest region. The upgrade includes:**
  - **A 16% increase** in the total Mineral Resource to **701kt[1] at 11.6g/t Au for 262koz**;
  - **A 27% increase in Indicated Resource** to **399kt at 11.9g/t Au for 152koz**; and
  - **An increased Inferred Resource of 303kt at 11.3g/t Au for 110koz**.
- **New resource follows recent highly successful 3,600m in-fill drilling program, where all 10 holes drilled to target depth intersected the "A" Shear, the structure which hosts the high-grade mineralisation, with best intercepts including:**
  - **5.1m at 14.8g/t Au** in hole RYDD020 from 211.4m
  - **1.7m at 60.7g/t Au** in hole RYDD012 from 401.0m
  - **1.15m at 37.6g/t Au** in hole RYDD014 from 317.2m
  - **1.0m at 11.5g/t Au** in hole RYDD019 from 242.9m
  - **1.0m at 11.7g/t Au** in hole RYDD015 from 214.8m
- **The "A" Shear remains open at depth and along strike, with the deepest intersection in the deposit to date (RYDD012) returning a high-grade assay result of 1.7m at 60.7g/t Au from 401m down-hole.**
- **Significant extensions of +10g/t block model interpretation evident to the south (Figure 2), which will be used in an updated Scoping Study that is expected to deliver a larger mining inventory and improved project value.**
- **Work currently underway on the revised Scoping Study, which is expected to be completed next quarter and will form part of a fast-tracked Feasibility Study on the Rothsay Project.**

Egan Street Resources Limited (ASX: EGA, **EganStreet** or the **Company**) is pleased to advise that its strategy to develop a high-grade gold operation at its 100%-owned Rothsay Gold Project in WA's Midwest region (Figure 1) has received a significant boost following the completion of an updated Mineral Resource estimate.

[1] Note totals may not match due to rounding

The updated Mineral Resource, which was estimated by Cube Consulting Pty Ltd, incorporates the results of a highly successful 3,600m in-fill drilling program completed at the Rothsay Project last quarter and demonstrates the significant upside to the deposit, which remains open both along strike and at depth.

The updated high-grade Mineral Resource will form the basis of an updated Scoping Study for the Rothsay Project which is due for completion next quarter. Based on the significant extensions of the high-grade block model delineated by the recent drilling and the increase in Indicated Resource ounces, the updated Scoping Study is expected to deliver an increased mining inventory and improved project value.

FIGURE 1 – ROTHSAY REGIONAL LOCATION

MARCH 2017 MINERAL RESOURCE UPGRADE

The total Rothsay Mineral Resource estimate has increased to **701kt @ 11.6g/t Au for 262koz** (an increase of 16% from the previous Mineral Resource estimate of 624kt @ 11.3g/t Au for 226koz).

Importantly, the Indicated portion of the Mineral Resource, which is available for conversion to Ore Reserves, has increased **by 27% to 399kt @ 11.9g/t Au for 152koz** (from 317kt @ 11.7g/t Au for 119koz).

The Inferred portion of the Mineral Resource has increased to **303kt @ 11.3g/t Au for 110koz** (from 306kt @ 10.8g/t Au for 106koz)

Overall, there was a 12% increase in tonnes, a 3% increase in grade and a 16% increase in ounces from the **in-fill** exploration drilling programme.

The revised March 2017 Mineral Resource estimate for the Rothsay Gold Project is set out in Table 1 below:

TABLE 1 – MARCH 2017 MINERAL RESOURCE ESTIMATE

Resource Category	kt	Grade (g/t Au)	Contained Metal (Au koz)
Indicated	399	11.9	152
Inferred	303	11.3	110
Total[1]	701	11.6	262

The revised Mineral Resource incorporates significant extensions of the high-grade +10g/t block model interpretation, particularly to the south of the previous Indicated resource boundary where the grade and width of the deposit appears to increase (see Figure 2 below).

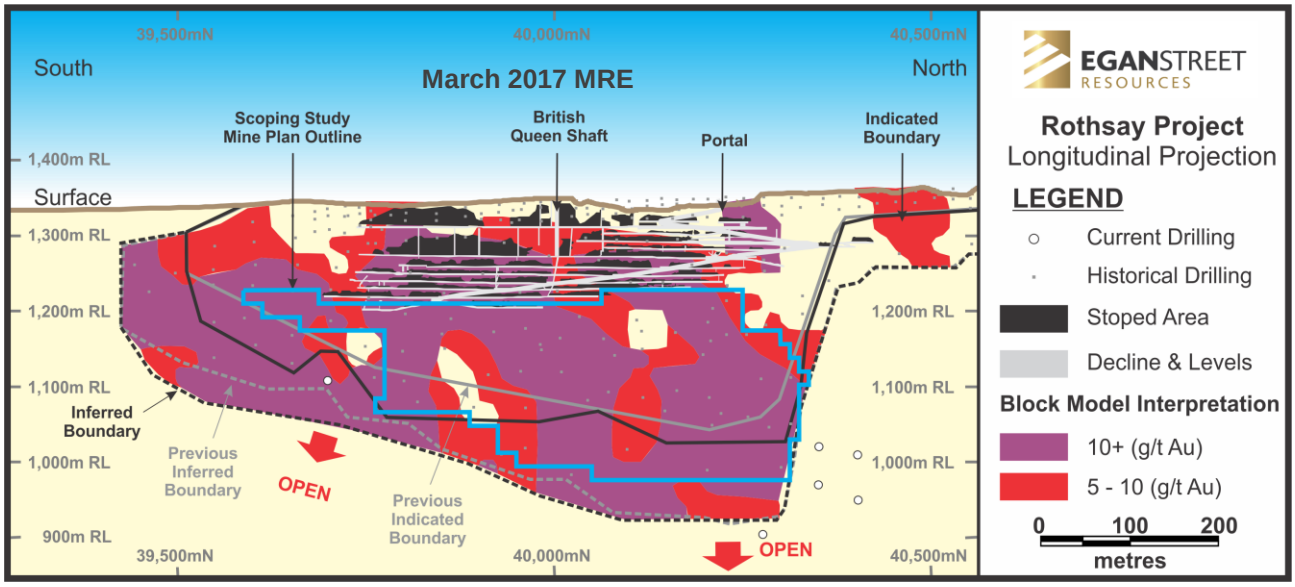

FIGURE 2 – "A" SHEAR LONG PROJECTION SHOWING PREVIOUS AND UPDATED MRE BOUNDARIES AND BLOCK MODEL INTERPRETATION.

This is an encouraging result which clearly demonstrates the significant upside to the deposit and supports the Company's strategy to target the area below the historical workings as the focus for its redevelopment strategy, as shown in Figure 2.

The Rothsay Project has a rich mining history dating back to the discovery of gold in 1894 and including several phases of mining, most recently by Metana Minerals in the late 1980s.

In December 2016, EganStreet published a Scoping Study based on a redevelopment proposal targeting unmined fresh material which can be accessed via an existing decline which requires rehabilitation. The key findings of this Scoping Study included production of 101koz over an initial 3.75-year mine life, with a pre-

[1] Note totals may not match due to rounding

production CAPEX estimate of A$20.4 million, cash costs of A$907/oz and all-in sustaining costs (AISC) of A$1,056/oz. (refer ASX Announcement – 23 December 2016, "Rothsay Scoping Study Revised")

Following a detailed review of the upgraded Mineral Resource estimate and the results of the recent drilling campaign, the Company is confident that, based on the conversion to Indicated Resources and the improvement in grade and thickness at the southern end of the deposit, a revised Scoping Study will deliver a larger mining inventory and consequently improved project value.

MANAGEMENT COMMENT

Egan Street's Managing Director, Marc Ducler, said the updated Mineral Resource was the first step in demonstrating the significant upside and growth potential at the Rothsay Gold Project, underpinning an expanded Scoping Study which will in turn feed into the current Feasibility Study.

> *"This is an impressive result considering that we drilled just 10 in-fill holes through the deposit last quarter with a strike rate of over 90 per cent and an average intersection of 1.5m grading more than 20g/t," he said.*
>
> *"The improvement in grade and thickness of the deposit at the southern end is a very pleasing development, with the additional drilling effectively bringing into play a further 200m of strike to the south that currently sits outside of the mine plan. This has the potential to significantly increase the life of mine and free cash-flow generated by the project.*
>
> *"The upgraded resource clearly demonstrates not just the remarkably high-grade nature of the Rothsay deposit but also the significant growth potential once we have established a mining operation.*
>
> *"Our strategy is to utilise the cash-flow generated to target strike and depth extensions of the "A" Shear, while at the same time beginning to unlock the significant exploration potential of our surrounding tenements, where we have 10km of untested strike potential including numerous historical workings dating back over the past century and five parallel shear zones.*
>
> *"We firmly believe that we have a tiger by the tail at Rothsay, and we are looking forward to taking this project into production as quickly as possible and then realising its full potential for the benefit of our shareholders."*

ASX LISTING RULE 5.8.1

Geology and Geological Interpretation

The Rothsay Gold Mine is located within the Warriedar Greenstone gold belt, an Archaean sequence of mafic, ultra-mafic, meta-volcanic and sedimentary rocks folded in an anticlinal structure which plunges and strikes to the north-northwest with steeply dipping limbs. The western limb contains smaller scale anticlinal and synclinal folds and hosts the Rothsay and Mt Mulgine mineralization. Fields Find occurs on the eastern limb of the structure, which is truncated by a major post-tectonic granitoid intrusion to the south. The truncated southern portion of the sequence forms the Ningham-Retaliation fold belt in the extreme south.

The main gold mineralization is associated with shear-hosted quartz veins which are parallel to bedding of the mafic and ultramafic sequence. The orebody is within veins of blue and white quartz of approximately 2.0m thickness and controlled by the basal contact of porphyritic metadolerites(poMD) and serpentinised peridotite(SERP) that was subjected to intense tremolite alteration. The footwall poMD is relatively unaltered, while the hangingwall is strongly foliated SERP. Aeromagnetic surveys and geological mapping suggest that the ultramafic host rocks are truncated by granite that is mostly covered by lateritic duricrust.

Drilling Techniques

Diamond drilling was used to test the Rothsay deposit. DDH holes were cored from surface using either rock roll methods, PQ or HQ. This was changed to NQ2 when ground conditions were competent. The rock roll and PQ portions of the drill hole were not collected or sampled.

Sampling Techniques, Sub-Sampling Techniques and Sample Preparation

All core was orientated, logged geologically and marked up for assay at a maximum sample interval of 1.2 metres constrained by geological boundaries. Drill core is cut in half by a diamond saw and half NQ core samples submitted for assay analysis. Samples taken in the HQ core were halved and the halved again so a quarter core sample was taken where the sample length was over 0.5m. All diamond core is stored in industry standard core trays labelled with the drill hole ID and core interval.

The project has been sampled using industry standard diamond drilling techniques. Diamond (DDH) drilling at Rothsay used HQ and NQ2 sizes. Down hole surveying has been undertaken using single shot cameras whilst drilling and gyroscopic instrumentation once hole completed.

Samples were prepared at the MinAnalytical Laboratory in Perth. Samples were dried, and the whole sample pulverised to 80% passing 75um, and a sub-sample of approx. 200 g retained. A nominal 50 g was used for the gold analysis. The procedure is industry standard for this type of sample.

During drilling and sampling operations, EganStreet had on site, technically competent supervision and procedures in place to ensure sample preparation integrity and quality.

Sample Analysis Method

Samples were analysed at the MinAnalytical Laboratory in Perth. The analytical method used was a 50 g Fire Assay for gold only and a Four Acid Digest Multi Element (34 element) assay on all H and A shear samples. This is considered appropriate for the material and mineralization.

Data quality for EganStreet diamond drill holes are good and conform to normal industry practices. Results of the Field and Lab QAQC are checked on assay receipt. All assays passed QAQC protocols, showing no levels of contamination or sample bias. No assay data was adjusted. The lab's primary Au field was the one used for plotting and resource purposes. No averaging was employed.

Estimation Methodology

A 2D estimation modelling approach using Ordinary Kriging was used to estimate block gold grades. The 2D parent estimation block dimensions used in the model were 25 m NS, 1m EW, and 25m vertical. The parent block size was selected on the basis of being approximately 50% of the average drill hole spacing in the deposit, future mining considerations and width of mineralized A-shear vein. Block descretisation points were set to 5(Y) x 5(X) x 1(Z) points. The final 3D block dimensions used for volume definition were 1.25 m NS, 1.25m EW, and 1.25m vertical

The key assumption of the Mineral Resource Estimate (MRE) is that the economic gold content is contained within narrow quartz lodes within variably mineralised shear zones. The primary estimation domain is the geological wireframe of quartz veins within the A Shear zone. Secondary domains are six geological quartz vein wireframes of A2, B, B2, B3 C, and D within shear envelopes.

Maximum extrapolation distance of 300m was applied to data points within a two pass search strategy. Pass one used a maximum of 150m. Samples data have been composited across each vein interval based on logged geology in the first instance and stratigraphic down dip position of elevated grade in the absence of geological logging. Various top cuts were applied to intercept composite data to limit the influence of outlier accumulation values.

Check estimates using Inverse Distance methods are comparable. Comparisons are made to historic production figures; and comparisons are made to previous MRE's completed in 2012 and 2016.

Classification

This resource model has been classified as Indicated and Inferred Mineral Resources; The Rothsay Gold Project has been subject to mining since 1898 and historical workings demonstrate grade and geological continuity. While data quality control is lacking for the majority of historic drilling used, a small amount of well

controlled and industry standard recent drilling and re-sampling provides some validation of the information to support the estimation and classification of a Mineral Resource.

Indicated Mineral Resources are restricted only to the A Shear domain and include blocks with an average distance 55m from estimating data and 12 informing data points. Inferred Mineral Resources were classified as blocks within an average distance 75m from estimating data and less than 12 informing data points. The remnant stopes and pillars contained within the mined area have been classified as Inferred.

Cut-off Parameters

The Mineral Resource has been reported at plus 5g/t Au cut-off and has been based on assumptions of suitable economic cut-off grades for underground mining.

Mining and Metallurgical Factors or Assumptions

The most recent metallurgical test work relating to the Rothsay Gold Project was completed from July to September 2002 by B G Harris Consulting Geologist for Thundelarra and its joint venture partners Menzies Gold Ltd. This included drilled 9 RC holes, 5 of which had HQ diamond tails and intersected mineralized zones at approximately 130m vertical depth over a 400 strike. Two representative bulk samples totally approximately 23kg and representing 25m mineralized intersection were submitted for metallurgical studies.

These limited drilling intersections suggested that high gold content was general associated with the presence of visible chalcopyrite. Results from the two metallurgical samples resulted in total recovery greater than 96% and suggested that the Rothsay mineralisation responds well to conventional cyanidation and gravity treatment.

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ABOUT EGANSTREET RESOURCES

EganStreet is an emerging West Australian gold company which is focused on the exploration and development of the 100%-owned Rothsay Gold Project, located 300km north-east of Perth in WA's Midwest region.

The Rothsay Project currently hosts high-grade Mineral Resources of 262koz at an average grade of 11.6 g/t Au (Indicated 399kt @ 11.9g/t Au and Inferred 303kt @ 11.3g/t Au) and a production target (Scoping Study published 23 December 2016) of 493kt @ 6.7g/t for 101koz of gold produced.

The Company is focused on increasing the geological confidence of the Mineral Resource, expanding the known mineralisation and carrying out the necessary evaluation, modelling and feasibility studies to progress a potential near-term, low capital intensity opportunity to commence mine development and gold production operations.

A revised Scoping Study is targeted for completion in the second quarter of 2017 and will feed into the current Feasibility Study which is due for completion in the third quarter.

EganStreet has a strong Board and Management team which has the necessary range of technical and commercial skills to progress the Rothsay Gold Project to production.

The Company is funded to progress the Rothsay Gold Project to a decision to mine (technical and commercial studies completed, funding secured and key construction, mining and processing contracts in place).

EganStreet's longer term growth aspirations are based on a strategy of utilising the cash-flow generated by an initial mining operation at Rothsay to target extensions of the main deposit and explore the surrounding tenements, which include a 10km strike length of highly prospective and virtually unexplored stratigraphy.

APPENDIX 1

COMPETENT PERSON'S STATEMENT / FORWARD LOOKING STATEMENTS & DISCLAIMERS

The information in this report that relates to Exploration Results is based on and fairly represents information and supporting documentation compiled by Ms Julie Reid, a Competent Person who is a Member of The Australasian Institute of Mining and Metallurgy. Ms Reid is a full-time employee of the Company. Ms Reid has sufficient experience relevant to the style of mineralisation and type of deposit under consideration and to the activity that she is undertaking to qualify as a Competent Person as defined in the 2012 Edition of the 'Australasian Code for Reporting of Exploration Results, Mineral Resources and Ore Reserves'. Ms Reid consents to the inclusion in the report of the matters based on this information in the form and context in which it appears.

The information in this report that relates to the Rothsay Mineral Resource is based on and fairly represents information and supporting documentation prepared by Mr Mark Zammit who is a Member of the Australasian Institute of Mining and Metallurgy, CP (Geo) and Australian Institute of Geoscientists. Mr Zammit is a full-time employee of Cube Consulting Pty Ltd. Mr Zammit has sufficient experience which is relevant to the style of mineralisation and type of deposit under consideration and to the activity that he is undertaking to qualify as a Competent Person as defined in the 2012 Edition of the 'Australasian Code for Reporting of Exploration Results, Minerals Resources and Ore Reserves'. Mr Zammit consents to the inclusion in this report of the matters based on this information in the form and context in which it appears.

Information in relation to the Rothsay Project Scoping Study, including production targets and financial information, included in this report is extracted from an ASX Announcement dated 23 December 2016 (see ASX Announcement – 23 December 2016, "Rothsay Scoping Study Revised", www.eganstreetresources.com.au and www.asx.com.au). The Company confirms that all material assumptions underpinning the production target and financial information set out in the announcement released on 23 December 2016 continue to apply and have not materially changed.

This announcement includes forward-looking statements that are only predictions and are subject to risks, uncertainties and assumptions, which are outside the control of EganStreet.

Actual values, results, interpretations or events may be materially different to those expressed or implied in this announcement. Given these uncertainties, recipients are cautioned not to place reliance on forward-looking statements in the announcement as they speak only at the date of issue of this announcement. Subject to any continuing obligations under applicable law and ASX Listing Rules, EganStreet does not undertake any obligation to update or revise any information or any of the forward-looking statements in this announcement or any changes in events, conditions or circumstances on which any such forward-looking statement is based.

This announcement has been prepared by EganStreet. The document contains background information about EganStreet current at the date of this announcement. The announcement is in summary form and does not purport to be all-inclusive or complete.

Recipients should conduct their own investigations and perform their own analysis in order to satisfy themselves as to the accuracy and completeness of the information, statements and opinions contained in this announcement.

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APPENDIX 2 JORC TABLE 1 – ROTHSAY GOLD PROJECT

Section 1: Sampling Techniques and Data		
Criteria	Explanation	Commentary
Sampling techniques.	• Nature and quality of sampling (e.g. cut channels, random chips, or specific specialised industry standard measurement tools appropriate to the minerals under investigation, such as down hole gamma sondes, or handheld XRF instruments, etc.). These examples should not be taken as limiting the broad meaning of sampling. • Include reference to measures taken to ensure sample representivity and the appropriate calibration of any measurement tools or systems used. • Aspects of the determination of mineralisation that are Material to the Public Report. In cases where 'industry standard' work has been done this would be relatively simple (e.g. 'reverse circulation drilling was used to obtain 1 m samples from which 3 kg was pulverised to produce a 30 g charge for fire assay'). In other cases more explanation may be required, such as where there is coarse gold that has inherent sampling problems. Unusual commodities or mineralisation types (eg submarine nodules) may warrant disclosure of detailed information.	*All core was orientated, logged geologically and marked up for assay at a maximum sample interval of 1.2 metres constrained by geological boundaries. Drill core is cut in half by a diamond saw and half NQ core samples submitted for assay analysis. Samples taken in the HQ core were halved and the halved again so a quarter core sample was taken where the sample length was over 0.5m. All diamond core is stored in industry standard core trays labelled with the drill hole ID and core interval.* *Sampling was carried out under EganStreet's protocols and QAQC procedures as per industry best practice. See further details below. There is a lack of detailed information available pertaining to QAQC practices prior to 2012.* *The project has been sampled using industry standard diamond drilling techniques. Diamond (DDH) drilling at Rothsay used HQ and NQ2 sizes. Down hole surveying has been undertaken using single shot cameras whilst drilling and gyroscopic instrumentation once hole completed.* *<u>Historical Drilling:</u>* *Several generations of drilling have been undertaken and historic data gathered by a few owners since the 1980s. There is a lack of detailed information available pertaining to the equipment used, sample techniques, sample sizes, sample preparation and assaying methods used to generate these data sets. Down hole surveying of the drilling where documented has been undertaken using Eastman single shot cameras (in some of the historic drilling) and magnetic multi-shot tools and gyroscopic instrumentation (ARL). RC samples were predominantly collected as 1m samples. The Rothsay data set contains diamond core samples that are collected accordingly to geological boundaries and sample lengths vary between 0.1-1.2m.*

Drilling techniques.	• Drill type (e.g. core, reverse circulation, open-hole hammer, rotary air blast, auger, Bangka etc.) and details (e.g. core diameter, triple or standard tube, depth of diamond tails, face-sampling bit or other type, whether core is oriented and if so, by what method, etc.).	*Diamond drilling was used to test the Rothsay deposit. DDH holes were cored from surface using either rock roll methods, PQ or HQ. This was changed to NQ2 when ground conditions were competent. The rock roll and PQ portions of the drill hole were not collected or sampled.* *<u>Historical Drilling:</u>* *Majority of this drilling is DD (194 holes) and RC (189 holes). A number of the historical DD holes have been used to produce multiple mineralised intersections using diamond wedge techniques. Diamond core is not orientated. The age of the RC drilling late 1980s to 2009 suggests that it would be face sampling hammer technique, however this is not documented in the database. Additionally, the database contains 314 percussion holes PER (MRP prefixed) presumed to be open hole hammer type drilled by Metana in the early 1990s and 181 rotary air blast RAB holes (RR, RRAB and RRB prefixed) drilled by Hunter Exploration in the late 1990s.*
Drill sample recovery.	• Method of recording and assessing core and chip sample recoveries and results assessed. • Measures taken to maximise sample recovery and ensure representative nature of the samples. • Whether a relationship exists between sample recovery and grade and whether sample bias may have occurred due to preferential loss/gain of fine/coarse material.	*Diamond core recoveries were recorded as a percentage of the measured core vs the drilling interval. Core loss locations were recorded on core blocks by the drilling crew. Diamond core was reconstructed into continuous runs where possible and metres checked against the depth as recorded on core blocks by the drilling crew.* *DDH drilling collects uncontaminated fresh core samples which are cleaned at the drill site to remove drilling fluids and cuttings to present clean core for logging and sampling. RC: RC face-sample bits and dust suppression were used to minimise sample loss. Drilling airlifted the water column above the bottom of the hole to ensure dry sampling. RC samples are collected through a cyclone and cone splitter, the rejects deposited in a plastic bag, and the samples for the lab collected to a total mass optimised to ensure full sample pulverisation (2.5 to 4 kg).* *There is no significant loss of material reported in any of the DDH core*
Logging.	• Whether core and chip samples have been 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.	*Diamond drill core was geologically logged for the total length of the hole using a graphic logging method. All core was photographed and images are stored in the company database. Logging routinely recorded, RQD, weathering, lithology, mineralogy, mineralisation, structure, alteration and veining. Logs were coded using the company geological coding legend and entered to company database.* *All core was photographed in the cores trays, with individual photographs taken of each tray both dry, and wet, and photos uploaded to the EganStreet Server.* *All DDH holes were logged in full.*

Sub-sampling techniques and sample preparation.	• If core, whether cut or sawn and whether quarter, half or all core taken. • If non-core, whether riffled, tube sampled, rotary split etc. and whether sampled wet or dry. • For all sample types, the nature, quality and appropriateness of the sample preparation technique. • Quality control procedures adopted for all sub-sampling stages to maximise representivity of samples. • Measures taken to ensure that the sampling is representative of the in situ material collected. • Whether sample sizes are appropriate to the grainsize of the material being sampled.	*Core samples were cut in half using an Almonte diamond saw. Half core samples were collected for assay, and the remaining half core samples stored in the core trays. Some HQ samples were quarter cored.* *Diamond holes only were drilled, however where the rock roll or PQ was used for pre-collars these were discarded and not sampled.* *Samples were prepared at the MinAnalytical Laboratory in Perth. Samples were dried, and the whole sample pulverised to 80% passing 75um, and a sub-sample of approx. 200 g retained. A nominal 50 g was used for the gold analysis. The procedure is industry standard for this type of sample.* *Diamond core was sawn with a diamond saw and half core samples taken for assay. At the laboratory, regular Repeats and Lab Check samples are assayed.* *The sampling techniques for collection of the sample to be submitted to the assay facility for diamond drilling are of consistent quality and appropriate. During drilling and sampling operations, EganStreet had on site, technically competent supervision and procedures in place to ensure sample preparation integrity and quality. No field duplicates were taken for diamond drilled samples.*
Quality of assay data and laboratory tests.	• The nature, quality and appropriateness of the assaying and laboratory procedures used and whether the technique is considered partial or total. • For geophysical tools, spectrometers, handheld XRF instruments, etc., the parameters used in determining the analysis including instrument make and model, reading times, calibrations factors applied and their derivation, etc. • Nature of quality control procedures adopted (e.g. standards, blanks, duplicates, external laboratory checks) and whether acceptable levels of accuracy (ie. lack of bias) and precision have been established.	*The sample sizes are considered appropriate for the diamond core sampling.* *Samples were analysed at the MinAnalytical Laboratory in Perth. The analytical method used was a 50 g Fire Assay for gold only and a Four Acid Digest Multi Element (34 element) assay on all H and A shear samples. This is considered appropriate for the material and mineralization.* *Data quality for EganStreet diamond drill holes are good and conform to normal industry practices. Protocol for DDH programmes is for Field Standards (Certified Reference Materials) and Blanks inserted at a rate of 5 Standards and 5 Blanks per 100 samples.* *Results of the Field and Lab QAQC are checked on assay receipt using QAQCR software. All assays passed QAQC protocols, showing no levels of contamination or sample bias.* *No assay data was adjusted. The lab's primary Au field is the one used for plotting and resource purposes. No averaging is employed.*

Verification of sampling and assaying.	• The verification of significant intersections by either independent or alternative company personnel. • The use of twinned holes. • Documentation of primary data, data entry procedures, data verification, data storage (physical and electronic) protocols. • Discuss any adjustment to assay data.	*Significant results were checked by the EganStreet Geology Manager and Executive Directors.* *Twin holes were not employed during this part of the programme.* *All field logging is carried out on Toughbooks using excel templates. Logging data is submitted electronically to a Database Geologist in the Perth office. Assay files are received electronically from the Laboratory. All data is now stored in a Datashed database system, and maintained by Maxwell Geoscience.*
Location of data points.	• Specification of the grid system used • Quality and adequacy of topographic control.	*Grid projection is GDA94, Zone 50. Detailed surface control has been established by photogrammetry.* *For set-up the rig is aligned by surveyed marker pegs and compass check, and the drill rig mast is set up using a clinometer. Drillers use an electronic single-shot camera to take dip and azimuth readings inside the stainless-steel rods, at 30m intervals and a 5- 10m interval Gyro survey is conducted once the hole is drilled to depth. Drill hole collar locations were picked up by a qualified surveyor using DGPS (differential).*
Data spacing and distribution.	• Data spacing for reporting of Exploration Results. • Whether the data spacing and distribution is sufficient to establish the degree of geological and grade continuity appropriate for the Mineral Resource and Ore Reserve estimation procedure(s) and classifications applied. • Whether sample compositing has been applied.	*Primary: approximately 25m - 50 m on section by 25m - 50 m along strike. Drill spacing is approximately 25m (along strike) by 20m (on section) at shallow depths and from 50m by 50m to 100m x 100m at depth. This is considered adequate to establish both geological and grade continuity.* *Existing mine extents provide increased confidence in the geological continuity of the main mineralised structures. The orientation of the drill holes is approximately perpendicular to the strike and dip of the targeted mineralisation and observed shearing.*
Orientation of data in relation to geological structure.	• Whether the orientation of sampling achieves unbiased sampling of possible structures and the extent to which this is known, considering the deposit type. • If the relationship between the drilling orientation and the orientation of key mineralised structures is considered to have introduced a sampling bias, this should be assessed and reported if material.	*The orientation of the drill holes is approximately perpendicular to the strike and dip of the targeted mineralisation and contacts. No significant sampling bias has been introduced.*

Audits or reviews.	• The results of any audits or reviews of sampling techniques and data.	*Sampling and assaying techniques are industry-standard. No specific audits or reviews have been undertaken at this stage in the programme.*

Section 2: Reporting of Exploration results

Mineral tenement and land tenure status	• Type, reference name/number, location and ownership including agreements or material issues with third parties such as joint ventures, partnerships, overriding royalties, native title interests, historical sites, wilderness or national park and environmental settings. • The security of the tenure held at the time of reporting along with any known impediments to obtaining a licence to operate in the area.	*The drilling occurred within tenements M55/39 and M50/40, which are fully owned by Auricup (Rothsay) Pty Ltd which is a 100% owned subsidiary of Egan Street Resources Ltd. The Rothsay Townsite is located within the Mining tenements.*

Tenement ID	*Area km²*	*Status*	*Holder*	*Grant Date*	*Expiry Date*
M59/39	*7.097666*	*Live*	*Auricup (Rothsay) Pty Ltd*	*4/12/1986*	*3/12/2028*
M59/40	*3.805055*	*Live*	*Auricup (Rothsay) Pty Ltd*	*4/12/1986*	*3/12/2028*
E59/2183	*50.818482*	*Pending*	*Auricup (Rothsay) Pty Ltd*	*Pending*	*Pending*
L59/24	*0.067596*	*Live*	*Auricup (Rothsay) Pty Ltd*	*22/08/1989*	*21/08/2019*
E59/1234	*1.637013*	*Live*	*Auricup (Rothsay) Pty Ltd*	*29/01/2007*	*9/08/2017*
E59/1262	*2.990164*	*Live*	*Auricup (Rothsay) Pty Ltd*	*10/08/2007*	*9/08/2017*
E59/1263	*2.990645*	*Live*	*Auricup (Rothsay) Pty Ltd*	*10/08/2007*	*9/08/2017*

The tenements are in good standing with the Western Australian Department of Mines and Petroleum.

Exploration done by other parties	• Acknowledgment and appraisal of exploration by other parties.	*Numerous companies have previously explored the area. Gold was discovered by George Woodley in 1894 and a number of parties have explored and mined the area since then. In more recent times, Metana Minerals NL in joint venture with GENMIN mined and conducted drilling activities in the area from January 1989 until 1991. Hunter Exploration entered into a joint venture with Central West Gold in 1997 and completed a detailed geological mapping program, rock chip sampling, lag sampling, RC and RAB drilling. The drilling successfully extended the strike length of the mineralisation along the A Shear by 250m to the south of the previously identified significant gold mineralisation (Tanner, 1997).* *In March 2000, Thundelarra entered into a joint venture agreement with the tenement holders, Central West Gold. In 2001-2002, Thundelarra and its joint venture partners Menzies Gold Ltd drilled 9 RC and 4 Diamond tails. In 2002-2003 United Gold (which subsequently became Royal Resources) acquired Thundelarra's 70% equity in the Project and completed further exploration activities and a mineral resource on the tenements. In November 2007 Silver Lake Resources listed on the Australian Stock Exchange and became the 100% owner of the Rothsay Gold Project. Silver Lake conducted an airborne EM program targeting base metal sulphides. During 2008-2009 Silver Lake Resources completed site reconnaissance which included the re-establishment of the local grid, 4 Diamond holes and completion of an aerial topographical survey over the Project area.* *Auricup Resources Limited purchased the temements and drilled nine diamond core holes (RYDD001 to RYDD009) during March 2012 targeting the A Shear approximately 50 to 100m down dip and along strike from the existing mine workings. The most recent exploration undertaken by Auricup has included limited rock chip samples from the lowgrade stockpiles and from the upper levels of the underground mine and a review of more recent Airborne survey data collected by the Geological Survey of Western Australia ("GSWA"). In addition, work was completed compiling and digitising historical mine and exploration records.*

Geology	• Deposit type, geological setting and style of mineralisation.	*The Rothsay Gold Project is located 300 km N-NE of Perth and 70 km East of the wheat belt town of Perenjori. Gold was discovered at the Rothsay Gold Project in 1894 and has been partially exploited by shallow open-pits and underground mining techniques returning consistently high grade ore (+10g/t Au). Historic gold production totals an estimated 50,000oz and the project was last mined by Metana Minerals NL who ceased production in May 1991 after the gold price fell below US$360/oz. Extensive underground development infrastructure from historical workings is in reasonable condition.* *The Rothsay Gold Mine is located within the Warriedar Greenstone gold belt, an Archaean sequence of mafic, ultra-mafic, meta-volcanic and sedimentary rocks folded in an anticlinal structure which plunges and strikes to the north-northwest with steeply dipping limbs. The western limb contains smaller scale anticlinal and synclinal folds and hosts the Rothsay and Mt Mulgine mineralization. Fields Find occurs on the eastern limb of the structure, which is truncated by a major post-tectonic granitoid intrusion to the south. The truncated southern portion of the sequence forms the Ningham-Retaliation fold belt in the extreme south.* *The deposit is hosted in three discrete areas and within five individual shear zones. A Shear and H Shear occur in one area, Shear B and Shear C occur in a second area and Shear D occurs as an isolated shear. The A-Shear is located at the contact between serpentinised peridotite and a porphyritic pyroxenite intrusive. The serpentinite forms the hanging wall unit. A sequence of mafic volcanic and sub-volcanic sills forms the hanging wall to the serpentinite. The A- Shear is characterised by several generations of quartz veining with adjacent random tremolite alteration. The early quartz phase is typically blue-black due to the partial replacement of alumina by chromium oxide. The shear zone is typically two to five metres thick and mineralisation does not typically occur outside the shear zone.* *The main gold mineralization is associated with shear-hosted quartz veins which are parallel to bedding of the mafic and ultramafic sequence. The orebody is within veins of blue and white quartz of approximately 2.0m thickness and controlled by the basal contact of porphyritic metadolerites(poMD) and serpentinised peridotite(SERP) that was subjected to intense tremolite alteration. The footwall poMD is relatively unaltered, while the hangingwall is strongly foliated SERP. Aeromagnetic surveys and geological mapping suggest that the ultramafic host rocks are truncated by granite that is mostly covered by lateritic duricrust.*

Drill hole Information	• A summary of all information material to the understanding of the exploration results including a tabulation of the following information for all Material drill holes:
	  ○ easting and northing of the drill hole collar
	  ○ elevation or RL (Reduced Level – elevation above sea level in metres) of the drill hole collar
	  ○ dip and azimuth of the hole
	  ○ down hole length and interception depth
	  ○ hole length.
	• If the exclusion of this information is justified on the basis that the information is not Material and this exclusion does not detract from the understanding of the report, the Competent Person should clearly explain why this is the case.
		Refer to Figures in previous release for relevant tables..

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. • 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.	*Grades are reported as down-hole length-weighted averages of grades selected using geological and grade continuity criteria. Considerations included continuity of thickness, dip and strike, association with lithology and geological logging (weathering, lithology, structure, alteration, sulphides, veining), internal dilution (~1 to 2 m) and an approximated 0.5 to 1.0 g/t Au cut-off. No top cuts have been applied to the reporting of the assay results.*

Relationship between mineralisation widths and intercept lengths	• These relationships are particularly important in the reporting of Exploration Results. • If the geometry of the mineralisation with respect to the drill hole angle is known, its nature should be reported. • If it is not known and only the down hole lengths are reported, there should be a clear statement to this effect (e.g. 'down hole length, true width not known').	*Higher grade intervals are included in the reported grade intervals, individual assays > 5.0 g/t have been reported for each intersection.* *Mineralised shear zones are north-northwest striking and steep to moderate east dipping. The general drill direction of -60^0 to 270 (local Grid) is approximately perpendicular to the shear zones and a suitable drilling direction to avoid directional biases. As a result, the reported intersections are approximate, but are not, true width.*
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.	*Refer to Figures in previous release for relevant plans.*
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 intersections reporting to the geological interpretation of the A Shear have been reported.*
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.	

Further work	• The nature and scale of planned further work (eg tests for lateral extensions or depth extensions or large-scale step-out drilling). • Diagrams clearly highlighting the areas of possible extensions, including the main geological interpretations and future drilling areas, provided this information is not commercially sensitive.	*Further RC and diamond drilling is planned in the shallow weathered mineralisation to infill and test strike extents to the north and south of the prospect.* *Geological interpretation and modelling is ongoing.*

Section 3: Estimating and Reporting of Mineral Resources		
Database integrity.	• Measures taken to ensure that data has not been corrupted by, for example, transcription or keying errors, between its initial collection and its use for Mineral Resource estimation purposes. • Data validation procedures used	*The author has not undertaken an independent data verification of the data supplied in the databases pertaining to this project.* *The data compilation has been undertaken by independent consultants to the company and company employees and Cube accepts that the work was diligently undertaken and does not represent a material risk to the project.* *Validation checks by Cube included the following work:* • *Sample data exceeding the recorded depth of hole;* • *Checking for sample overlaps;* • *Reporting missing assay intervals;* • *Visual validation of co-ordinates of collar drill holes;* • *Visual validation of downhole survey data.* *No material issues were identified by Cube.* *Database is found to be good and with no significant errors due to data corruption and transcription have been found.*
Site Visits	• Comment on any site visits undertaken by the Competent Person and the outcome of those visits. • If no site visits have been undertaken indicate why this is the case.	*Mr Mark Zammit Principal Geologist at Cube Consulting Pty Ltd undertook a site visit to the Rothsay Project for one day on the 24th May 2016.*

Geological interpretation	• Confidence in (or conversely, the uncertainty of) the geological interpretation of the mineral deposit. • Nature of the data used and of any assumptions made. • The effect, if any, of alternative interpretations on Mineral Resource estimation. The use of geology in guiding and controlling Mineral Resource estimation. • The use of geology in guiding and controlling Mineral Resource estimation. • The factors affecting continuity both of grade and geology.	*The "A" Shear of Rothsay deposit has been mined through open pit and underground methods. Interpreted extensions of mineralised lodes have been substantially established through production history and available mapping information.* *While the current knowledge is enough to guide and control estimation factors, further review and understanding of lithological, geochemical and structural controls are required to confirm the degree of precision and accuracy of geological interpretation.* *Cube has assumed the mineralisation is contained within quartz lodes within shear zones. Alternative interpretations have been made on the mineralisation at Rothsay, for example the MRE of Sulaiman 2013 which modelled a broader zone including much of the variably mineralised and lower grade shear zones in the hanging and foot walls. The result of this different interpretation is significantly more tonnes at a lower grade above cut offs. A detailed discussion of comparison is available in the current MRE Report.* *The mineralised volume is primarily based on the logged geological description identifying quartz veining.*
Dimensions	• The extent and variability of the Mineral Resource expressed as length (along strike or otherwise), plan width, and depth below surface to the upper and lower limits of the Mineral Resource.	*The Rothsay resource area extends over a strike length of 2.0km (from39,250mN – 41,250mN), a width of 750m (9500mE-10250mE) and 450m vertically from surface (1350mRL to 900mRL).*

Estimation and modelling techniques.	• The nature and appropriateness of the estimation technique(s) applied and key assumptions, including treatment of extreme grade values, domaining, interpolation parameters, maximum distance of extrapolation from data points. If a computer assisted estimation method was chosen include a description of computer software and parameters used. • The availability of check estimates, previous estimates and/or mine production records and whether the Mineral Resource estimate takes appropriate account of such data. • The assumptions made regarding recovery of by-products. • Estimation of deleterious elements or other non-grade variables of economic significance (e.g. sulphur for acid mine drainage characterisation). • In the case of block model interpolation, the block size in relation to the average sample spacing and the search employed. Any assumptions behind modelling of selective mining units. • Any assumptions about correlation between variables. • The process of validation, the checking process used, the comparison of model data to drillhole data, and use of reconciliation data if available.	*A 2D estimation modelling approach using Ordinary Kriging was used to estimate block gold grades. The 2D parent estimation block dimensions used in the model were 25 m NS, 1m EW, and 25m vertical. The parent block size was selected on the basis of being approximately 50% of the average drill hole spacing in the deposit, future mining considerations and width of mineralized A-shear vein. Block descretisation points were set to 5(Y) x 5(X) x 1(Z) points. The final 3D block dimensions used for volume definition were 1.25 m NS, 1.25m EW, and 1.25m vertical* *The key assumption of the Mineral Resource Estimate (MRE) is that the economic gold content is contained within narrow quartz lodes within variably mineralised shear zones. The primary estimation domain is the geological wireframe of quartz veins within the A Shear zone. Secondary domains are six geological quartz vein wireframes of A2, B, B2, B3 C, and D within shear envelopes.* *Maximum extrapolation distance of 300m was applied to data points within a two pass search strategy. Pass one used a maximum of 150m.* *Samples data have been composited across each vein interval based on logged geology in the first instance and stratigraphic down dip position of elevated grade in the absence of geological logging.* *Various top cuts were applied to intercept composite data to limit the influence of outlier accumulation values.* *Check estimates using Inverse Distance methods are comparable. Comparisons are made to historic production figures; and comparisons are made to previous MRE's completed in 2012 and 2016.* *No assumptions have been made regarding gold recovery.* *No other estimation of other elements was undertaken.* *Validation of the model included detailed statistical and visual comparison of composite grades and block grades by northing and elevation with informing data.*
Moisture.	• Whether the tonnages are estimated on a dry basis or with natural moisture, and the method of determination of the moisture content.	*Tonnages and grades were estimated on a dry in situ basis. No moisture values were reviewed*.

Cut-off parameters.	• The basis of the adopted cut-off grade(s) or quality parameters applied.	*The Mineral Resource has been reported at plus 5g/t Au cut-off and has been based on assumptions of suitable economic cut-off grades for underground mining.*
Mining factors or assumptions.	• Assumptions made regarding possible mining methods, minimum mining dimensions and internal (or, if applicable, external) mining dilution. It is always necessary as part of the process of determining reasonable prospects for eventual economic extraction to consider potential mining methods, but the assumptions made regarding mining methods and parameters when estimating Mineral Resources may not always be rigorous. Where this is the case, this should be reported with an explanation of the basis of the mining assumptions made.	*Cube has assumed that the deposit could potentially be mined using medium to small scale underground techniques. No dilution factor has been applied to this resource model.* *The MRE extends to a depth of 400m below surface which is not considered un-reasonable for an underground mining method.*
Metallurgical factors or assumptions.	• The basis for assumptions or predictions regarding metallurgical amenability. It is always necessary as part of the process of determining reasonable prospects for eventual economic extraction to consider potential metallurgical methods, but the assumptions regarding metallurgical treatment processes and parameters made when reporting Mineral Resources may not always be rigorous. Where this is the case, this should be reported with an explanation of the basis of the metallurgical assumptions made.	*The most recent metallurgical test work relating to the Rothsay Gold Project was completed from July to September 2002 by B G Harris Consulting Geologist for Thundelarra and its joint venture partners Menzies Gold Ltd. This included drilled 9 RC holes, 5 of which had HQ diamond tails and intersected mineralized zones at approximately 130m vertical depth over a 400 strike. Two representative bulk samples totally approximately 23kg and representing 25m mineralized intersection were submitted for metallurgical studies.* *These limited drilling intersections suggested that high gold content was general associated with the presence of visible chalcopyrite. Results from the two metallurgical samples resulted in total recovery greater than 96% and suggested that the Rothsay mineralisation responds well to conventional cyanidation and gravity treatment.*

Environmental factors or assumptions	• Assumptions made regarding possible waste and process residue disposal options. It is always necessary as part of the process of determining reasonable prospects for eventual economic extraction to consider the potential environmental impacts of the mining and processing operation. While at this stage the determination of potential environmental impacts, particularly for a greenfields project, may not always be well advanced, the status of early consideration of these potential environmental impacts should be reported. Where these aspects have not been considered this should be reported with an explanation of the environmental assumptions made.	*No assumptions have been made in regard to possible waste and process residue disposal options or the potential environmental impacts of the mining and processing operation.* *However, the project is the site of historic mining activity, located within an existing mineral field.*
Bulk density.	• • Whether assumed or determined. If assumed, the basis for the assumptions. If determined, the method used, whether wet or dry, the frequency of the measurements, the nature, size and representativeness of the samples. • • The bulk density for bulk material must have been measured by methods that adequately account for void spaces (vugs, porosity, etc), moisture and differences between rock and alteration zones within the deposit. • • Discuss assumptions for bulk density estimates used in the evaluation process of the different materials.	*Bulk density measurements are assumed based on 97 SG measurements commissioned by Auricup Resources Limited from diamond drilling core completed during 2012.* *No voids within the mineralised zones have been observed.*

Classification.	• The basis for the classification of the Mineral Resources into varying confidence categories. • Whether appropriate account has been taken of all relevant factors. i.e. relative confidence in tonnage/grade computations, confidence in continuity of geology and metal values, quality, quantity and distribution of the data. • Whether the result appropriately reflects the Competent Person(s)' view of the deposit.	*This resource model has been classified as Indicated and Inferred Mineral Resources; The Rothsay Gold Project has been subject to mining since 1898 and historical workings demonstrate grade and geological continuity. While data quality control is lacking for the majority of historic drilling used, a small amount of well controlled and industry standard recent drilling and re-sampling provides some validation of the information to support the estimation and classification of a Mineral Resource. Indicated Mineral Resources are restricted only to the A Shear domain and include blocks with an average distance 55m from estimating data and 12 informing data points. Inferred Mineral Resources were classified as blocks within an average distance 75m from estimating data and less than 12 informing data points. The remnant stopes and pillars contained within the mined area have been classified as Inferred.* *The result of Cubes work appropriately reflects the Competent Persons view of the deposit.*
Audits or reviews.	• The results of any audits or reviews of Mineral Resource estimates.	*Internal audits and peer review have been completed by Cube which verified the technical inputs, methodology, parameters and results of the estimate.*

Discussion of relative accuracy/confidence	• Where appropriate a statement of the relative accuracy and/or confidence in the Mineral Resource estimate using an approach or procedure deemed appropriate by the Competent Person. For example, the application of statistical or geostatistical procedures to quantify the relative accuracy of the resource within stated confidence limits, or, if such an approach is not deemed appropriate, a qualitative discussion of the factors which could affect the relative accuracy and confidence of the estimate. • The statement should specify whether it relates to global or local estimates, and, if local, state the relevant tonnages or volumes, which should be relevant to technical and economic evaluation. Documentation should include assumptions made and the procedures used. • These statements of relative accuracy and confidence of the estimate should be compared with production data, where available.	*Cube's opinion is that reported Indicated resource should be treated with due care as the accuracy and precision of the assay determinations in the historic data used are unknown and only partially validated.* *Historical open cut and underground mining activities for 100 years and the continuous geological nature of A Shear is in the Cube's opinion sufficient to support the classification of Indicated Mineral Resources to be applied to portions of the Rothsay Resource Model.* *The risk implied by the classification of Inferred Mineral Resources appropriately reflects the uncertainty of volume, tonnes and grade for all other quartz vein lodes modelled.* *No statistical or geostatistical procedures have been used to quantify the relative accuracy of this MRE, however historic reporting suggests that a total of 50,000oz gold have been won from the existing underground workings. The MRE reports 47,000oz gold within the mined drives and stopes.*