Echo Resources Limited

ACN 108 513 113

30 March 2017
ASX Announcement
ASX Code: EAR

EARLY SUCCESS FROM YANDAL EXPLORATION PROGRAM

HIGHLIGHTS

- Drilling at the Orpheus gold prospect located 8km south of Julius has provided an early indication of the existence of another deeply weathered gold deposit
- Gold mineralisation remains open to the north and south with significant intersections to date including:
  - 19 metres @ 1.32 g/t Au from 52 metres (EWAC004, incl. 8m @ 2.38)
  - 4 metres @ 9.37 g/t Au from 56 metres (EWAC015)
  - 8 metres @ 3.00 g/t Au from 48 metres (EWAC016)
  - 32 metres @ 0.80 g/t Au from 32 metres (EWAC027)
  - 8 metres @ 5.23 g/t Au from 48 metres (EWAC051)
  - 16 metres @ 1.81 g/t Au from 68 metres (EWAC054)
- Air-core drilling in the remainder of the Empire District is continuing with further results due in the coming weeks
- RC drilling at the Orelia gold deposit in the Bronzewing District is well advanced and samples for the first six holes have been submitted to the laboratory for analysis.

Echo Resources Limited (ASX:EAR) ('Echo' or the 'Company') is pleased to advise it has received early success in its 2017 Yandal exploration program aimed at building its global gold Resource and Reserve base to underpin re-start of the Company's Bronzewing Processing Hub.

Drilling in the Empire District initially targeted the Orpheus gold prospect located 8 kilometres south of the Julius gold deposit ('Julius'). Air core drilling intersected basalt and ultramafic rocks with minor sediments and felsic intrusive porphyries located on the contacts. All of these lithologies are deeply weathered to in excess of 70 metres vertical depth.

Echo's CEO, Simon Coxhell, commented: "First results from this large exploration program are highly encouraging and have demonstrated that gold mineralisation at Orpheus extends over more than 800 metres of strike. The system remains open to the north-west and south-east and further drilling to expand the known gold mineralisation is planned in the coming weeks.

"These results support Echo's ability to expand its Resource and Reserve base with an active exploration program ongoing. Over the past 12 months we have collated and compiled all available geological and geophysical data to interpret and understand regional controls on gold mineralisation. This work has defined a number of targets considered highly prospective for new million-ounce gold deposit. I look forward to updating shareholders as we continue to make progress."

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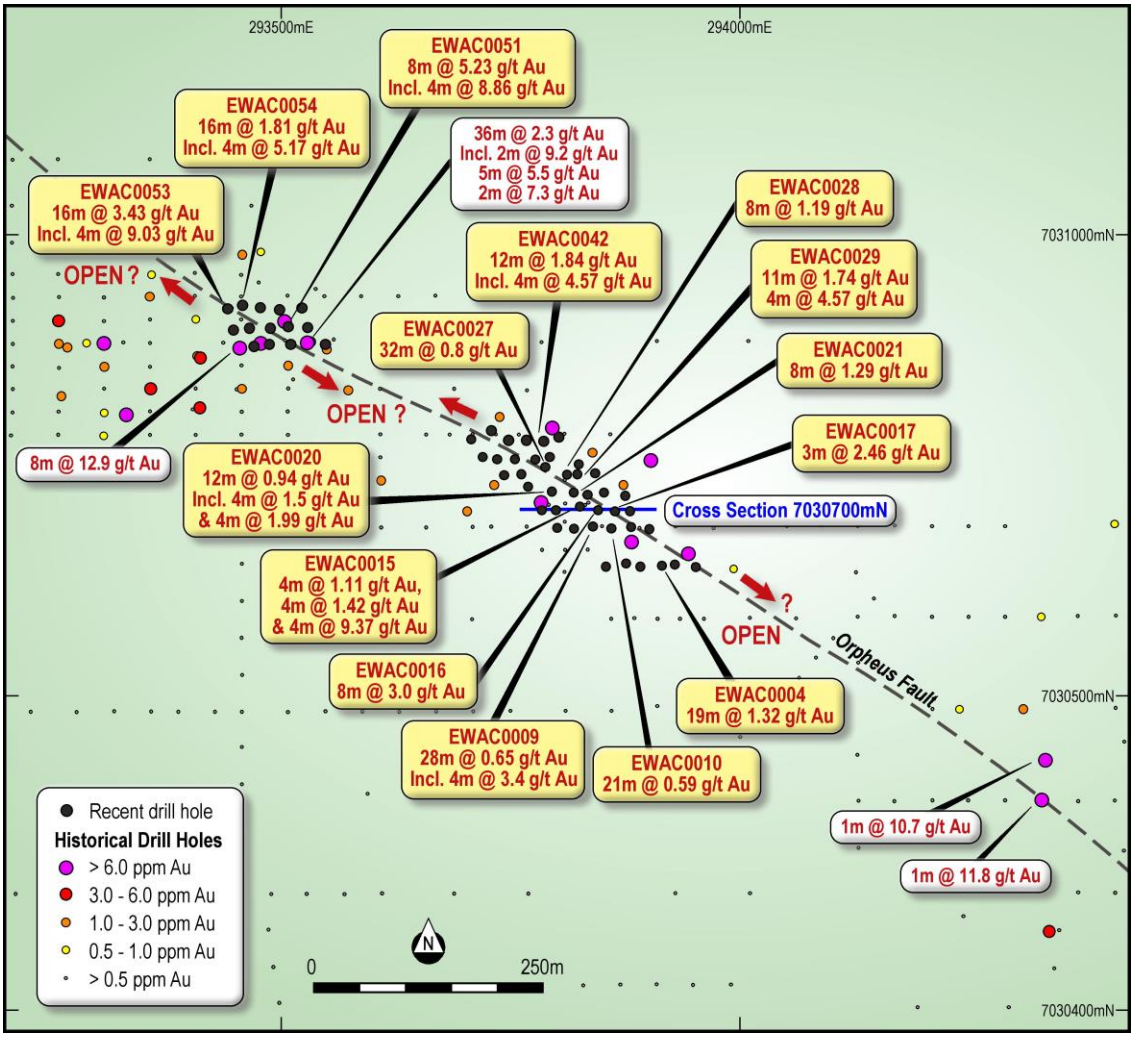
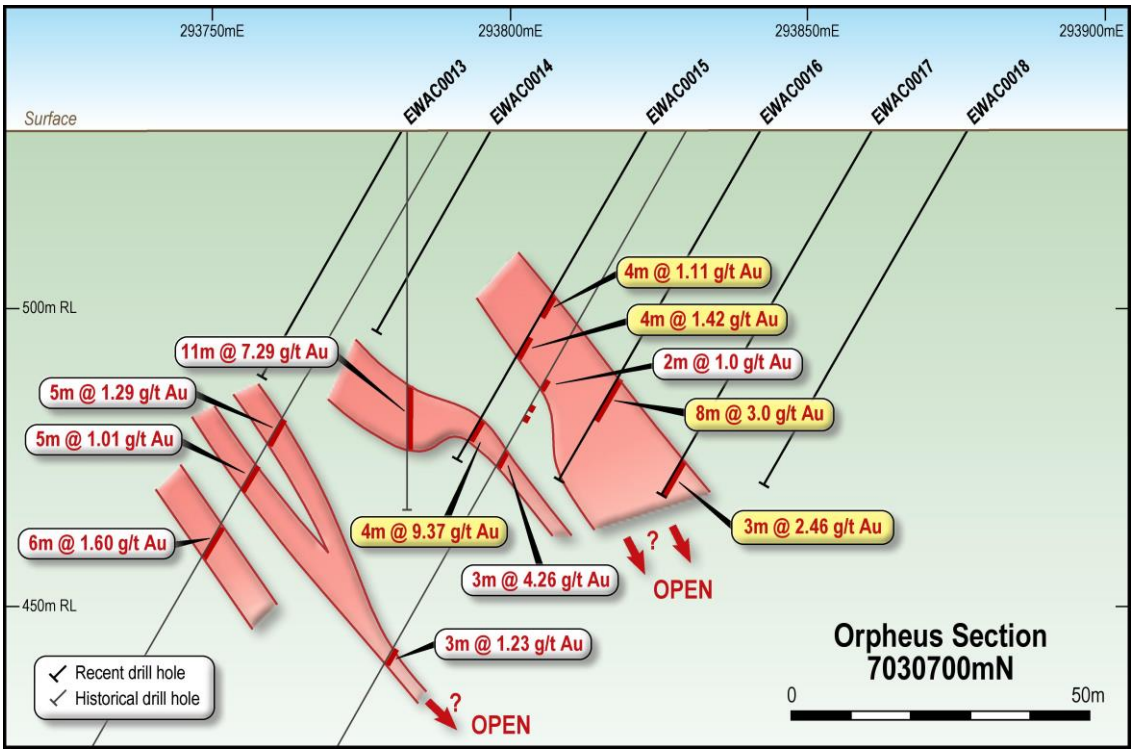


Orpheus Plan View with New/Historical Holes and Key Intersections

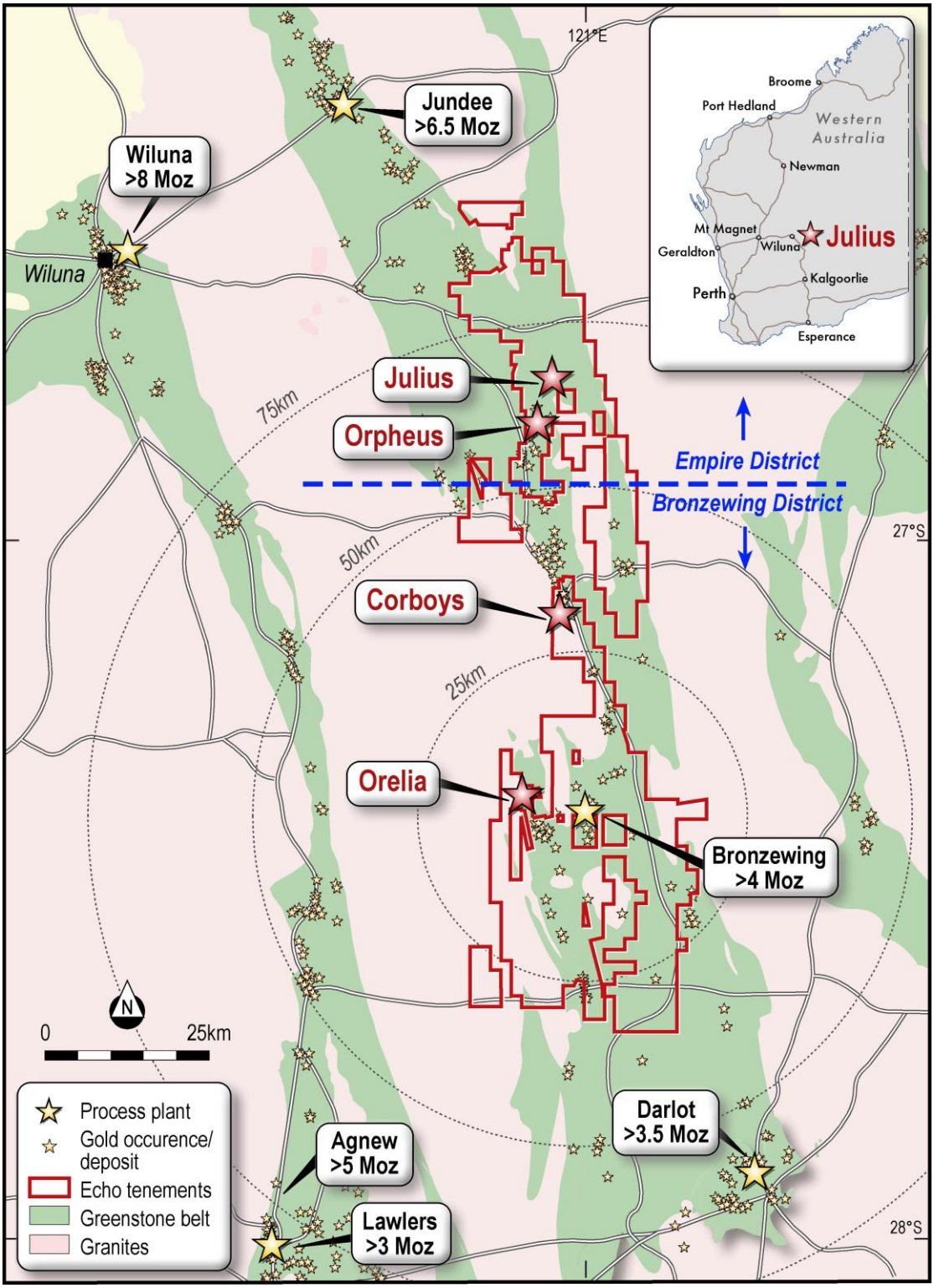


Orpheus Cross-Section with New Intersects

Ongoing Drilling Program & Exploration Strategy

Echo's exploration program is focussed on building Reserves across the Company's strategic Yandal landholding to provide sufficient mine life to support a decision to mine. Echo can quickly move to production utilising its key infrastructure asset, the 2Mtpa Bronzewing Processing Hub, which a bankable feasibility study has confirmed can be refurbished and operational in less than six months from a decision to mine for a capital outlay of just A$12.5 million (refer to ASX announcement 18 January 2017).

Echo controls 1,600km^2 of the highly prospective Yandal greenstone belt in Western Australia with brownfields and greenfields targets in two distinct districts, both within trucking distance of the Bronzewing Processing Hub.



Echo Tenement Holdings & Key Deposits

The Bronzewing District is an area within a 40km radius of the Bronzewing Processing Hub and contains the Orelia gold deposit, where current drilling is targeting known high grade mineralisation at the base of the existing open pit and is located only 8km from the processing hub.

The Empire District covers an area 40-80km north of the Bronzewing Processing Hub and contains the Julius gold deposit, which will provide a key plank in any production re-start following a positive Bankable Feasibility Study result in January 2017.

The current exploration program will take approximately four months to complete and will see around 22,000 meters of drilling conducted across targets in the Empire and Bronzewing Districts.

Empire District Priorities:

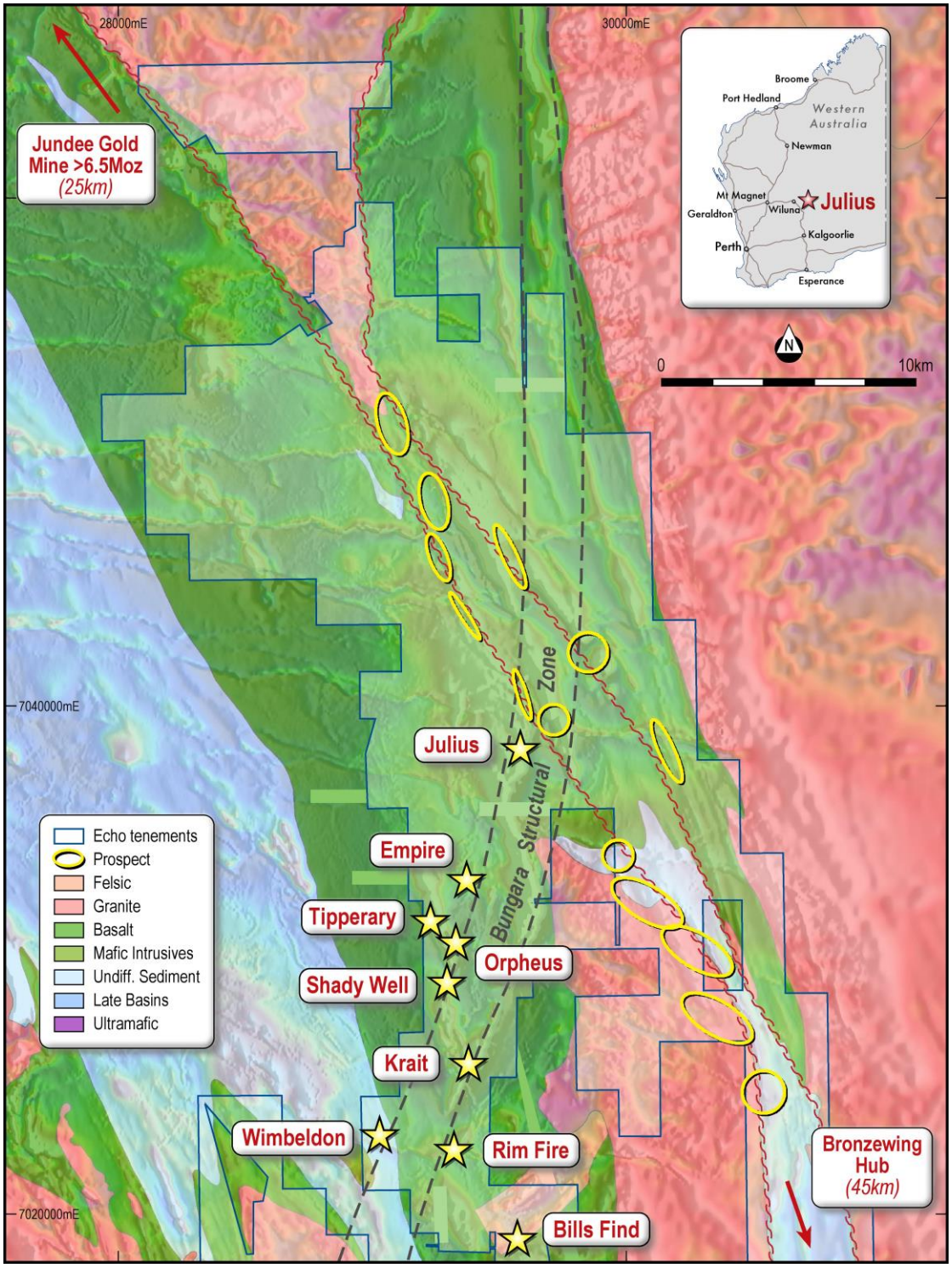
i. Existing Deposits & Prospects Requiring Follow-up

Located 30 kilometres south of Julius are a number of existing gold deposits and prospects (defined by Newmont before 2004) hosting high grade gold intersections that require follow up drilling to better assess likely economics and the extent of the deposits as well as understand the prospect for expansion. These known deposits have had very little or no work completed over the past 15 years and represent excellent potential to expand the Company's Resource and Reserve base.

In addition, Southern Geoscience Australia were commissioned in 2016 to complete a comprehensive review of all available geological datasets in the region. Review of Echo's 1,600km^2 tenure was then completed to highlight key areas prospective for discovery of the next million-ounce gold deposit with a total of 53 targets identified as sharing similar geological and geophysical characteristics to multi-million-ounce gold deposits in the district. Further review by Echo prioritised 14 targets with first-pass exploration now underway.

ii. Julius Resources & Reserve Extension

The Stage 1 Julius open pit, as documented within the BFS, has been based on the highest grade, lowest risk and most cost-effective start-up mining opportunity. Close review of the drill data and block model has shown that additional infill and resource development drilling, targeting along strike and in the high-grade areas of the resource down dip, may lead to an expansion of the contemplated mining operation at Julius. In addition, other areas to the north and on the margins of the Julius granite have potential for new gold discoveries and resource development opportunities.



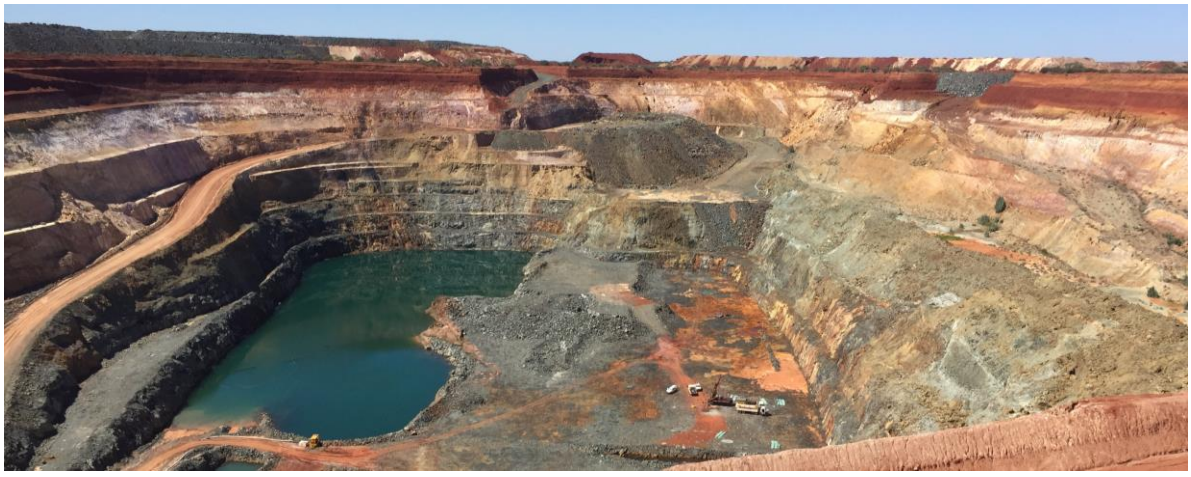
Empire Historical Deposits & Prospects with Magnetics Underlay

Bronzewing District Priorities

RC Drill Rig In Progress within the existing Orelia Open-pit

The key focus of drilling within the Bronzewing District is the Orelia gold deposit which includes three mineralised systems; Orelia, Calista and Cumberland and is located eight kilometres southwest of the Bronzewing Processing Hub.

Reverse circulation (RC) drilling has commenced in the Orelia pit however recent unseasonal wet weather has caused some delays. Visual review of the drill chips has revealed strongly sheared silica-rich dolerites and basalts with appreciable quantities of sulphides and minor quartz veining. Drill samples from the first six holes at Orelia have been submitted for laboratory analysis with results due shortly.



Orpheus Open Pit with Ongoing Drilling

Ongoing results from the exploration program will flow over coming weeks as analytical results are returned.

For further information please contact:

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Appendix 1: Detailed Results

Hole	From	To	Width	Grade (g/t Au)	Easting	Northing	Total Depth	Dip	Azimuth
EWAC0001	NSR				293851	7030640	43	-60	270
EWAC0002	NSR				293873	7030643	38	-60	270
EWAC0003	NSR				293889	7030640	44	-60	270
EWAC0004	52	71 (EOH)	19	1.32	293912	7030641	71	-60	270
including	56	64	8	2.38	293912	7030641	71	-60	270
EWAC0005	NSR				293926	7030642	84	-60	270
EWAC0006	NSR				293949	7030639	71	-60	270
EWAC0007	NSR				293798	7030682	32	-60	270
EWAC0008	NSR				293817	7030681	38	-60	270
EWAC0009	16	44	28	0.65	293837	7030683	47	-60	270
EWAC0010	40	61 (EOH)	21	0.59	293857	7030682	61	-60	270
including	52	60	8	1.11	293857	7030682	61	-60	270
EWAC0011	NSR				293878	7030683	50	-60	270
EWAC0012	NSR				293898	7030681	47	-60	270
EWAC0013	NSR				293782	7030701	48	-60	270
EWAC0014	NSR				293797	7030701	39	-60	270
EWAC0015	32	36	4	1.11	293823	7030705	64	-60	270
EWAC0015	40	44	4	1.42	293823	7030705	64	-60	270
EWAC0015	56	60	4	9.37	293823	7030705	64	-60	270
EWAC0016	48	56	8	3.00	293842	7030701	68	-60	270
EWAC0017	68	71 (EOH)	3	2.46	293861	7030700	71	-60	270
EWAC0018	NSR				293877	7030700	69	-60	270
EWAC0019	NSR				293767	7030727	49	-60	270
EWAC0020	4	16	12	0.94	293793	7030721	59	-60	270
EWAC0020	32	36	4	1.99	293793	7030721	59	-60	270
EWAC0021	32	40	8	1.29	293816	7030720	66	-60	270
EWAC0022	NSR				293831	7030718	68	-60	270
EWAC0023	NSR				293850	7030720	64	-60	270
EWAC0024	NSR				293872	7030717	59	-60	270
EWAC0025	NSR				293741	7030739	35	-60	270
EWAC0026	NSR				293760	7030740	57	-60	270
EWAC0027	32	64	32	0.80	293786	7030748	65	-60	270
EWAC0028	44	52	8	1.19	293809	7030739	64	-60	270
EWAC0029	44	48	4	1.08	293820	7030740	75	-60	270
EWAC0029	64	75 (EOH)	11	1.74	293820	7030740	75	-60	270
including	68	72	4	4.57	293820	7030740	75	-60	270
EWAC0030	NSR				293841	7030740	56	-60	270
EWAC0031	36	40	4	1.72	293718	7030759	101	-60	270
EWAC0032	NSR				293734	7030756	56	-60	270
EWAC0033	40	48	8	0.87	293753	7030756	59	-60	270
EWAC0034	32	40	8	0.99	293775	7030756	69	-60	270
EWAC0035	NSR				293791	7030759	69	-60	270
EWAC0036	40	44	4	0.79	293822	7030751	66	-60	270
EWAC0037	36	40	4	1.11	293706	7030778	94	-60	270
EWAC0038	36	40	4	1.64	293727	7030787	47	-60	270
EWAC0039	4	12	8	1.22	293746	7030777	53	-60	270
EWAC0040	44	48	4	3.22	293765	7030777	65	-60	270
EWAC0041	64	72	8	2.96	293784	7030776	78	-60	270
including	64	68	4	5.63	293784	7030776	78	-60	270
EWAC0042	76	88	12	1.84	293800	7030780	88	-60	270
including	84	88	4	4.57	293800	7030780	88	-60	270
EWAC0043	NSR				293470	7030879	58	-60	270
EWAC0044	NSR				293487	7030881	65	-60	270
EWAC0045	56	60	4	1.06	293510	7030881	68	-60	270
EWAC0046	32	36	4	0.70	293531	7030884	84	-60	270
EWAC0047	28	32	4	0.81	293547	7030881	59	-60	270
EWAC0048	92	96	4	2.80	293448	7030896	113	-60	270
EWAC0049	NSR				293465	7030898	95	-60	270
EWAC0050	60	64	4	2.81	293488	7030898	80	-60	270
EWAC0051	48	56	8	5.23	293507	7030900	92	-60	270
including	48	52	4	8.86	293507	7030900	92	-60	270
EWAC0052	52	64	12	1.94	293528	7030899	86	-60	270
EWAC0053	80	96	16	3.43	293442	7030919	110	-60	270
including	88	92	4	9.03	293442	7030919	110	-60	270
EWAC0054	68	84	16	1.81	293458	7030923	96	-60	270
including	76	80	4	5.17	293458	7030923	96	-60	270
EWAC0055	NSR				293477	7030921	88	-60	270
EWAC0056	NSR				293498	7030918	77	-60	270
EWAC0057	NSR				293522	7030920	60	-60	270

Appendix 2: Cautionary and Competent Persons Statements

Forward Looking Statements and Disclaimers

This announcement is for information purposes only and does not constitute a prospectus or prospectus equivalent document. It is not intended to and does not constitute, or form part of, an offer, invitation or the solicitation of an offer to purchase or otherwise acquire, subscribe for, sell or otherwise dispose of any securities, or the solicitation of any vote or approval in any jurisdiction, nor shall there be any offer, sale, issuance or transfer of securities in any jurisdiction in contravention of any applicable law.

This announcement contains forward looking statements. Forward looking statements are often, but not always, identified by the use of words such as "seek", "target", "anticipate", "forecast", "believe", "plan", "estimate", "expect" and "intend" and statements that an event or result "may", "will", "should", "could" or "might" occur or be achieved and other similar expressions.

The forward looking statements in this announcement are based on current expectations, estimates, forecasts and projections about Echo and Metaliko and the industry in which they operate. They do, however, relate to future matters and are subject to various inherent risks and uncertainties. Actual events or results may differ materially from the events or results expressed or implied by any forward looking statements. The past performance of Echo or Metaliko is no guarantee of future performance.

None of Echo, Metaliko or any of their directors, officers, employees, agents or contractors makes any representation or warranty (either express or implied) as to the accuracy or likelihood of fulfilment of any forward looking statement, or any events or results expressed or implied in any forward looking statement, except to the extent required by law.

You are cautioned not to place undue reliance on any forward looking statement. The forward looking statements in this announcement reflect views held only as at the date of this announcement.

No New Information or Data

This report contains references to Mineral Resource estimates, which have been cross referenced to previous market announcements made by Echo and Metaliko. Echo and Metaliko confirm they are not aware of any new information or data that materially affects the information included in the relevant market announcements and, in the case of estimates of Mineral Resources that all material assumptions and technical parameters underpinning the estimates in the relevant market announcement continue to apply and have not materially changed.

Competent Persons Statements

The information in this announcement that relates to Exploration Results and previous historic drilling results is based on information compiled by Simon Coxhell, a Director of Echo Resources and a member of the Australasian Institute of Mining and Metallurgy. He has sufficient experience that is relevant to the style of mineralisation and type of deposit under consideration and to the activity that they are 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". Mr Coxhell consents to the inclusion in the report of the matters based on the information in the form and context in which it appears

JORC Code, 2012 Edition

Section 1 Sampling Techniques and Data

(Criteria in this section apply to all succeeding sections)

Criteria	JORC Code 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 (e.g. submarine nodules) may warrant disclosure of detailed information.*	• Recent exploration in the Empire District, located approximately 8 kilometres south of the Julius Gold Deposit has comprised aircore drilling of 57 holes for 3,397 metres. • Initially and relating to this ASX release 4 metre composite samples were collected from all drilling • One metre samples were collected with approximately 2kg of sample was collected from each metre for analysis by riffle splitting of the sample interval collected via the rig cyclone. • Samples were 2 kilogram samples from the drill spoils collected. Drill hole collar locations were recorded by handheld GPS survey with accuracy +/-2 metres. • Analysis was conducted by submitting the 2kg sample whole for preparation by crushing, drying and pulverising at Intertek/Genalysis Laboratories for gold analysis via Fire Assay/ICP. •
Drilling techniques	• *Drill type (e.g. core, reverse circulation, open-hole hammer, rotary air blast, auger, Bangka, sonic, 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.).*	• Aircore drilling (4 inch), predominantly blade bit with hammer at the bottom of a number of holes, as required below the base of oxidation (>70 metres vertical depth).
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.*	• Drill sample returns as recorded were considered excellent. • There is insufficient data available at the present stage to evaluate potential sampling bias.
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.* • *Whether logging is qualitative or quantitative in nature. Core (or costean, channel, etc.) photography.* • *The total length and percentage of the relevant intersections logged.*	• Drill chip logging is a qualitative activity with pertinent relevant features recorded: lithology, mineralogy, mineralisation, structural, weathering, alteration, colour and other features of the samples. • Rock chip boxes of all sample intervals were collected. All samples were logged.
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, including for instance results for field duplicate/second-half sampling.* • *Whether sample sizes are appropriate to the grain size of the material being sampled.*	• No core was sampled-Aircore drilling only. • Sample preparation for all samples follows industry best practice and was undertaken by Genalysis/Intertek Laboratories in Perth where they were crushed, dried and pulverised to produce a sub sample for analysis. • Sample preparation involving oven drying, fine crushing to 95% passing 4mm, followed by rotary splitting and pulverisation to 85% passing 75 microns. • QC for sub sampling follows Intertek procedures. • Field duplicates were taken at a rate of 1:30. • Blanks were inserted at a rate of 1:30 • Standards were inserted at a rate of 1:30. • Sample sizes are considered appropriate to the grain size of the material being sampled.
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 (i.e. lack of bias) and precision have been established.*	• The methods are considered appropriate to the style of mineralisation. Extractions are considered near total. • No geophysical tools were used to determine any element concentrations at this stage. • Laboratory QA/QC involves the use of internal lab standards using certified reference material, blanks, splits and duplicates as part of the in house procedures. Repeat and duplicate analysis for samples shows that the precision of analytical methods is within acceptable limits.

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
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.*	• The Company's Geologist has visually reviewed the samples collected. • No twin holes drilled • Data and related information is stored in a validated Mapinfo or Micromine database. Data has been visually checked for import errors. • No adjustments to assay data have been made.
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.* • *Specification of the grid system used.* • *Quality and adequacy of topographic control.*	• All drillholes have been located by handheld GPS with precision of sample locations considered +/-5m. • Location grid of plans and cross sections and coordinates in this release 2016 samples use MGA94, Z51 datum. • Topographic data was assigned based on a DTM of the Julius opening surface..
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.*	• The holes are nominally spaced on a 20 metre (E-W spacing) with hole spacing along each section ranging from 20 metres spacing along each section line. • Data spacing and distribution is sufficient to establish the degree of geological and grade continuity appropriate for Mineral Resource estimation procedures. • Sample compositing has occurred on all samples in this release (4 metre composite 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.* • *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 sampling is considered adequate and there is not enough data to determine bias if any. • Interpreted lithologies strike north-north-west. Drilling was approximately orthogonal to this apparent strike and comprised angled l drill holes. •
Sample security	• *The measures taken to ensure sample security.*	• Chain of custody is managed by the Company and samples are transported to the laboratory via Company staff with samples safely consigned to Intertek for preparation and analysis. Whilst in storage, they are kept in a locked yard. Tracking sheets are used track the progress of batches of samples.
Audits or reviews	• *The results of any audits or reviews of sampling techniques and data.*	• No review or audit of sampling techniques or data compilation has been undertaken at this stage.

Section 2 Reporting of Exploration Results

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 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 Empire District is located within a number of 100% owned granted mining leases located in the central Yandal Greenstone Belt and is 100% owned by Echo Resources Ltd. Newmont Yandal Operations has the right to buy back a 60% interest in any gold discovery containing aggregate Inferred Mineral Resources of at least 2 million ounces of gold. A third party net smelter royalty of 1.5% applies in respect of all minerals produced from the tenement. • The tenement is in good standing • No impediments to operating on the permit are known to exist.
Exploration done by other parties	• *Acknowledgment and appraisal of exploration by other parties.*	• Exploration in the Empire district has been completed by Asarco, Chevron, Newmont and others. Anomalous RAB, aircore and RC drilling in the area by previous operators have been returned.
Geology	• *Deposit type, geological setting and style of mineralisation.*	• Highly oxidized/weathered greenstones, sediments and intrusive felsic rocks, with quartz veining with minor sulphides.
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:*	• A total of 57 drillholes for 3,397 metres were drilled on nominal 20 metre centres, focused on the oxidized zone. • Full drillhole details for the results received to date are provided in this announcement. collected. Appropriate

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
	○ *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.*	maps and plans also accompany this announcement.
Data aggregation methods	• *In reporting Exploration Results, weighting averaging techniques, maximum and/or minimum grade truncations (e.g. 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.*	• No averaging or aggregation techniques have been applied. • No top cuts have been applied to exploration results. • No metal equivalent values are used in this report.
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').*	• The orientation or geometry of the mineralised zones strikes in a north-northwest direction and dips are unclear. • True width is unknown and further work to clarify is required.
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.*	• Appropriate maps are included in main body of report with gold results and full details are in the tables reported.
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 for the target economic mineral being gold 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.*	• Previous work in the district by others has estimated total gold resources within the Empire District to total 100,00 ounces.
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).* • *Diagrams clearly highlighting the areas of possible extensions, including the main geological interpretations and future drilling areas, provided this information is not commercially sensitive.*	• Future RC, diamond and aircore drilling is being considered to further evaluate the Julius Gold Deposit. • Refer to maps in main body of report for potential target areas.