



Echo Resources Limited

ACN 108 513 113

17 July 2017

ASX Announcement

ASX Code: EAR

RESULTS FROM ORELIA DRILLING CONTINUE TO IMPRESS

HIGHLIGHTS

- Reverse circulation drilling at the Orelia gold deposit has concluded with assays from the last 14 holes returning excellent results including:
 - **48 metres @ 2.46 g/t Au** from 49 metres (ORC021, incl. 5m @ 10.78)
 - **38 metres @ 2.43 g/t Au** from 55 metres (ORC022)
 - **6 metres @ 14.28 g/t Au** from 30 metres (ORC025)
 - **6 metres @ 14.19 g/t Au** from surface (ORC023)
- High grade results from this program now extend over 240 metres of strike and increase confidence that with further work, Orelia will lend itself to a robust high grade open pit resource and reserve
- One metre re-splits have been returned from four metre composites and confirm earlier high grades:
 - **31 metres @ 13.26 g/t Au** from 49 metres (ORC007)
 - **34 metres @ 10.21 g/t Au** from 86 metres (ORC010)
 - **10 metres @ 22.86 g/t Au** from 69 metres (ORC006)
 - **24 metres @ 6.03 g/t Au** from 70 metres (ORC008)
- Results confirm Echo's geological model and provide increased confidence in the potential economics of the deposit and have outlined up to three high grade south plunging mineralised zones
- **Six orientated diamond holes have recently been completed at Orelia to test mineralisation down to 200m below the existing pit floor** and to further increase our understanding of the geology of the deposit. Results are due in the coming weeks with visible gold observed in three holes.

Echo Resources Limited (ASX: EAR) ('Echo' or the 'Company') is pleased to announce the completion of 14 reverse circulation ('RC') drill holes at the Orelia gold deposit and receipt of associated assay results demonstrating further significant gold intersections.

Echo's CEO, Simon Coxhell, commented that the RC drilling results have defined and confirmed the continuity of extensive gold mineralisation over more than 240 metres of strike at the base of the Orelia open pit.

"Typically, two to three stacked sigmoidal shaped gold zones have been defined localised on the dolerite contact with a shallow plunge to the south. High grade results over adjacent sections coupled to the diamond drilling will define a high quality resources and reserve located only 8 kilometres away from the Bronzewing Processing Hub.

"Based on the results from RC and diamond drilling and increased understanding of the geometry of the high grade zones, the potential to build a substantial gold resource and reserve is apparent. The Orelia, Calista and Cumberland gold zones are developing into a large mineralised gold system." he said.

The new drilling relates to an additional 14 holes for 1,538m, drilled on a nominal 40m by 10m grid and were focussed on testing mineralisation along strike and down dip of earlier announced RC holes ORC01-12.

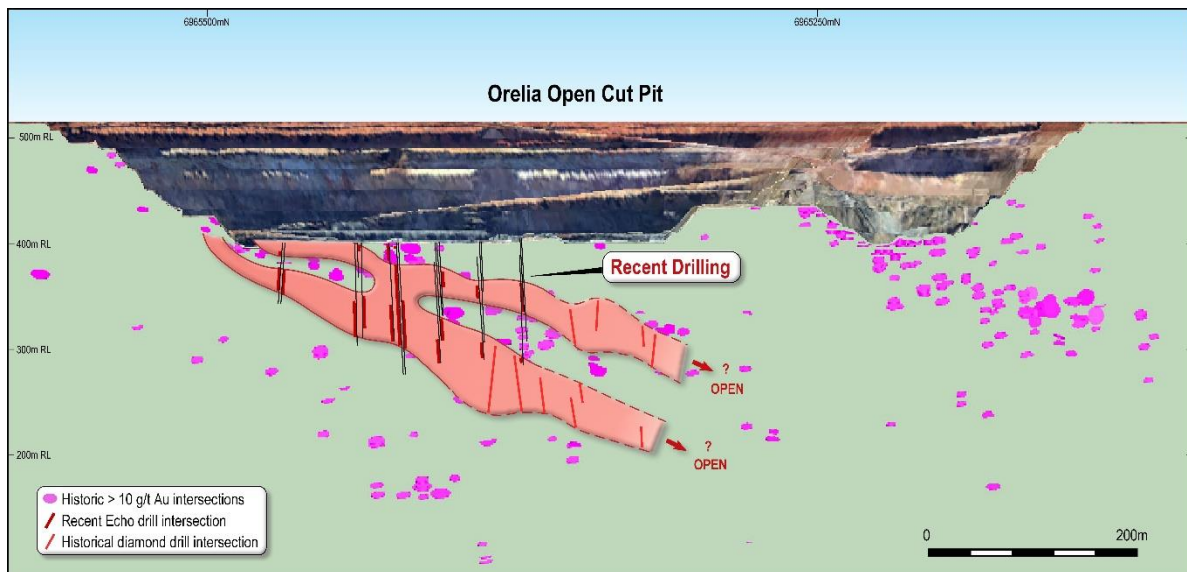


Figure 1: Orelia Long Section and Historical +10g/t Au Intervals by Other Parties

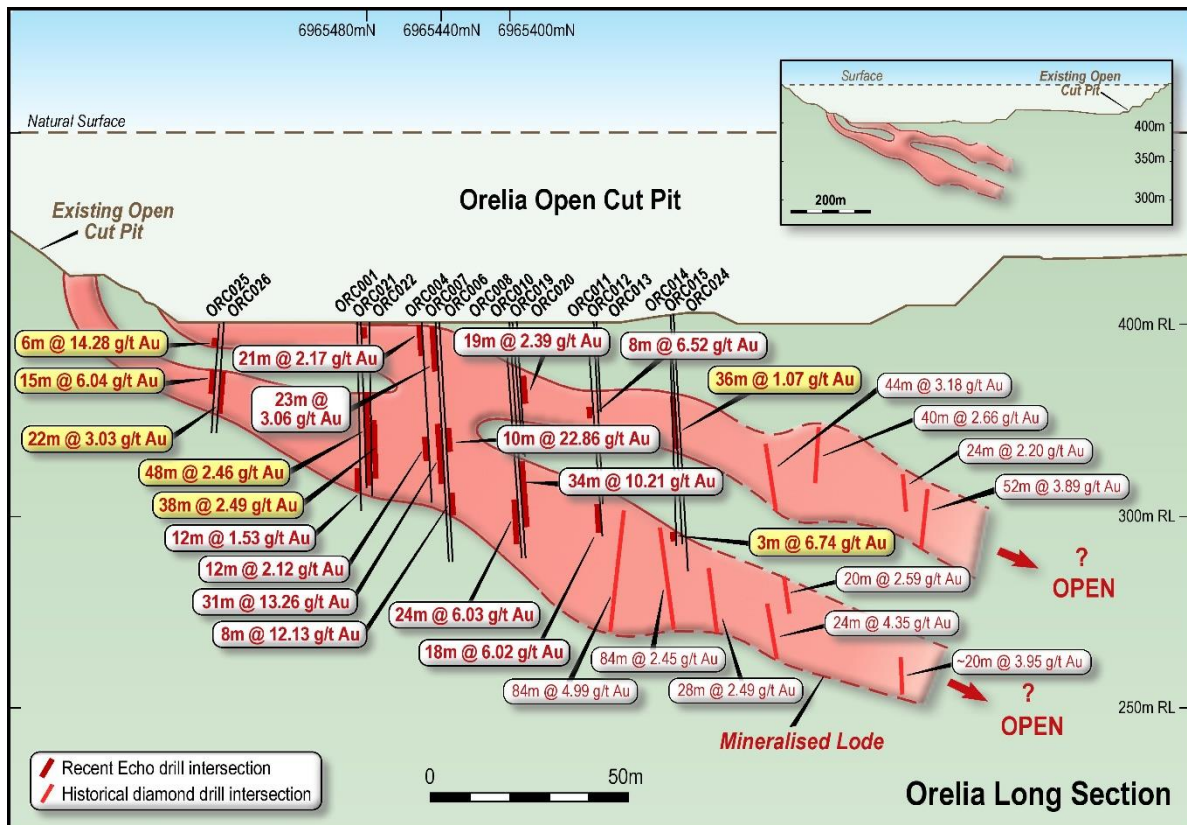


Figure 2: Orelia Long Section with Recent Results

In addition, the Company recently completed six diamond holes to provide valuable data regarding the geology and geometry of the mineralisation tested by RC drilling. The diamond holes were drilled to an average depth of over 200m below the pit surface (RC holes averaged 100m) to test for deeper mineralisation within the Orelia system, with visible gold observed in three of the holes (assays are pending).

The Orelia open pit has accessed the Orelia-Calista and Cumberland mineralised zones to a maximum vertical depth of approximately 100m. In contrast the nearby Lotus gold deposit is the northern continuation of the Cumberland shear and was historically mined to a depth of 500 vertical meters and produced 387,000 ounces from 2.2Mt at 5.5 g/t Au¹. The Orelia system has the same potential to extend to great depths.

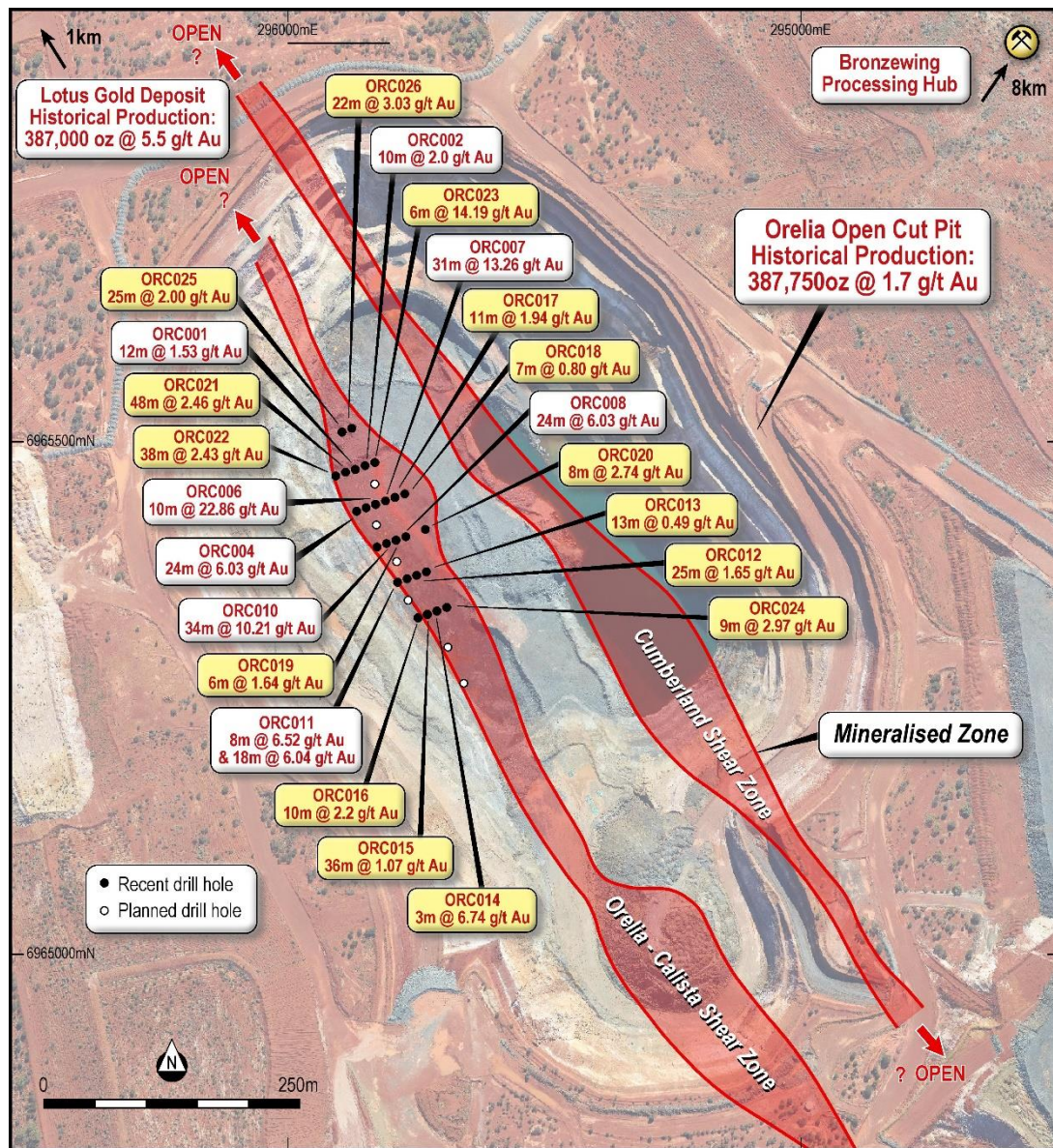


Figure 3: Orelia Plan View with Holes and Key Intersections¹

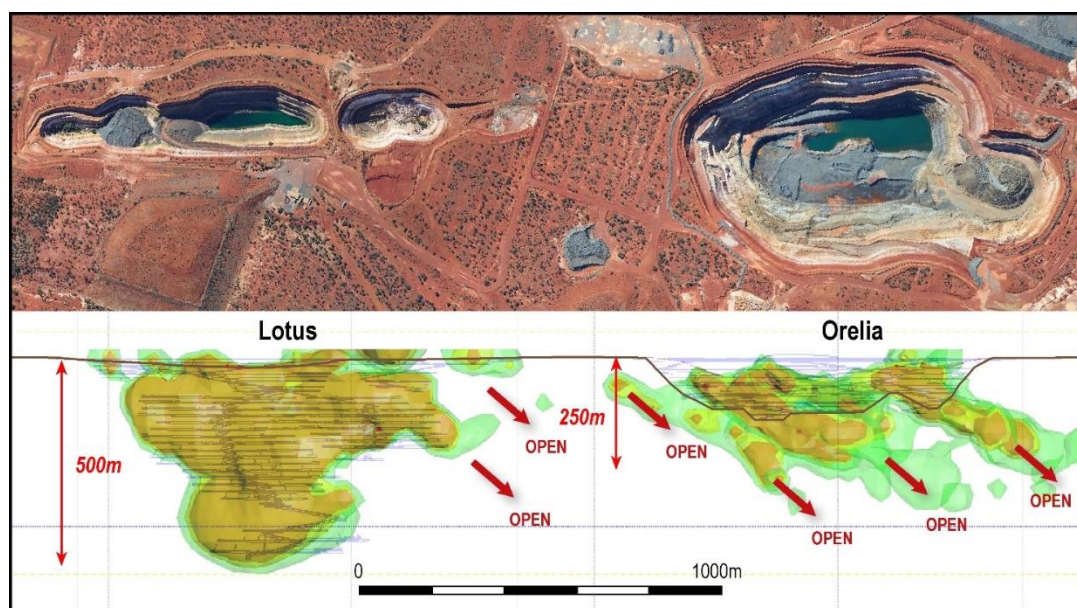


Figure 4: Lotus-Orelia Long-section with historical workings & Leapfrog geological modelling

¹ Refer to ASX: MKO announcement dated 1 September 2016

The Orelia Drill Program & Recent Results

The key focus of current drilling within the Bronzewing District is the Orelia gold system which includes three mineralised systems; Orelia, Calista and Cumberland. The latest results demonstrate the excellent continuity of the high-grade core of the Orelia system which extends to considerable depth. Additional depth potential is also apparent for both the Calista and Cumberland lodes with further drilling required.

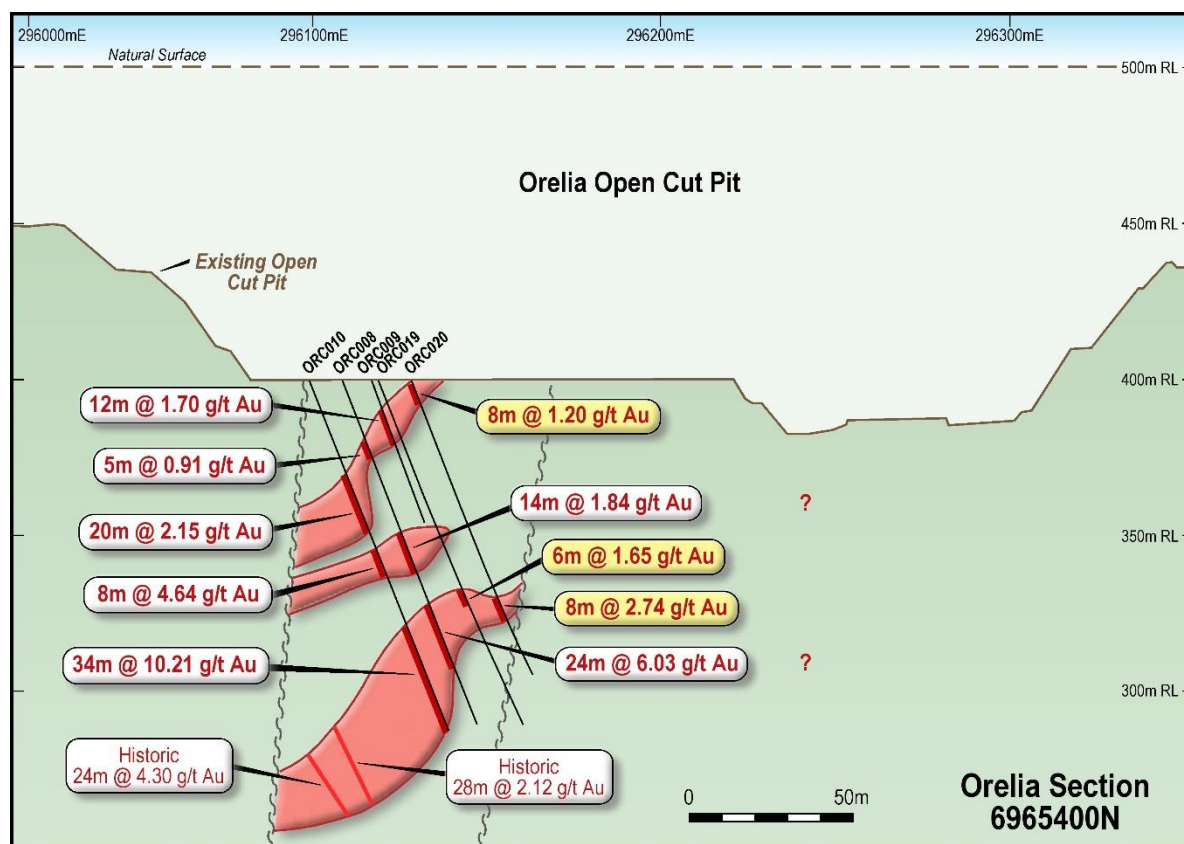


Figure 5: Orelia Cross-section (6965400 N)

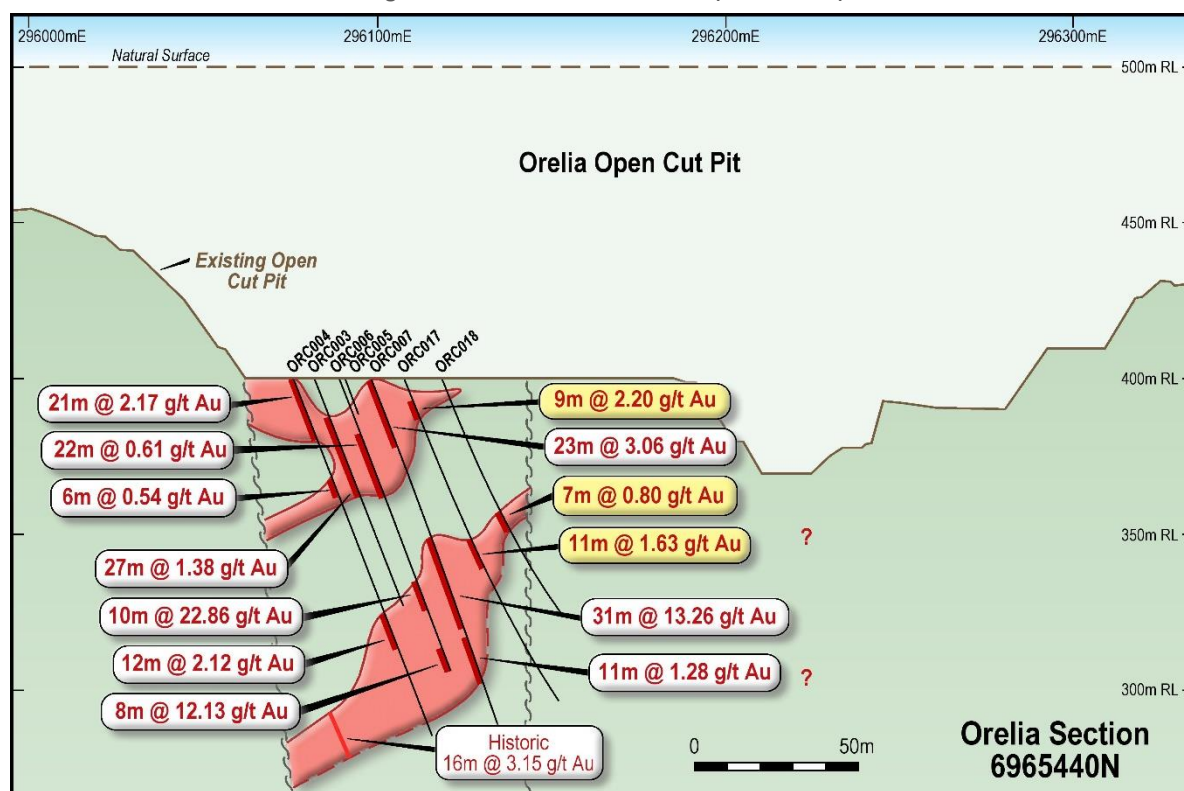
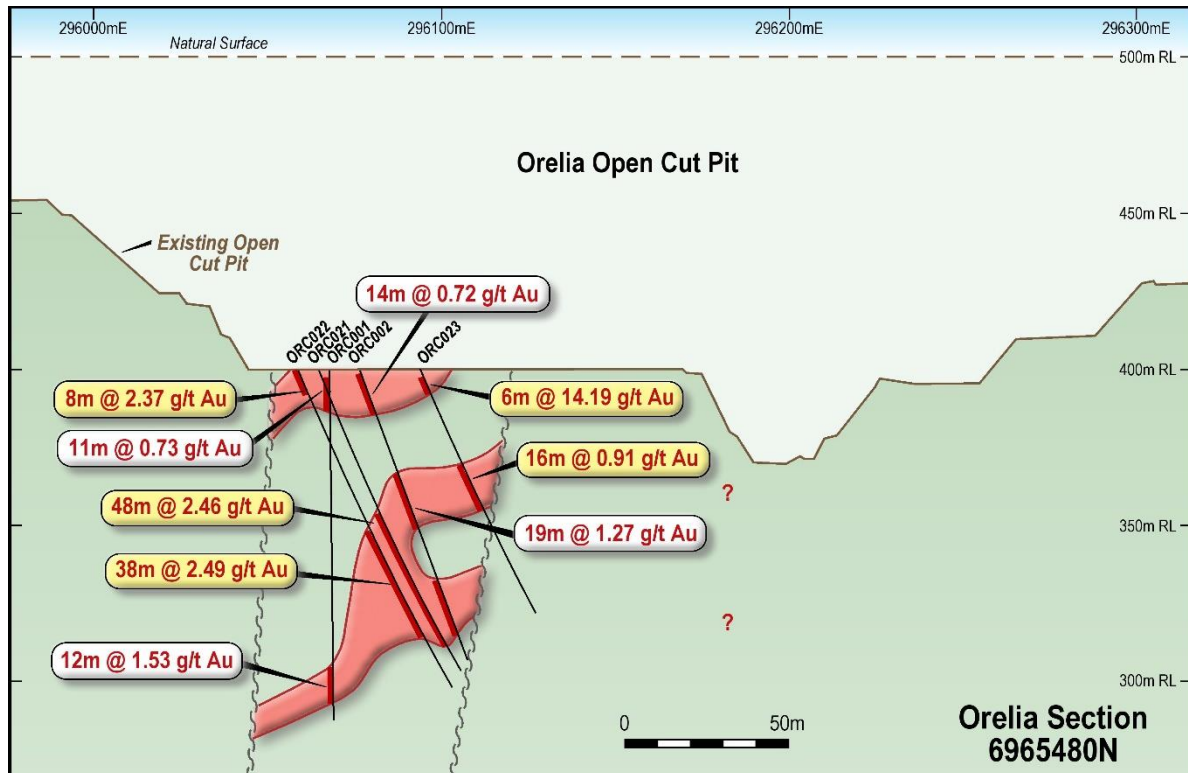


Figure 6: Orelia Cross-section (6965440 N)



Diamond drilling at Orelia was recently completed with results due in the coming weeks which will enhance the geological understanding and facilitate further interpretation of the Orelia system.

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ABOUT ECHO

Exploration & Development Strategy

Echo controls 1,600km² of the highly prospective Yandal greenstone belt ('YGB') in Western Australia with brownfields and greenfields targets in two distinct districts. Echo's current exploration program is focussed on substantially building resources and understanding the structural controls across the Company's strategic YGB landholding.

The 2Mtpa Bronzewing Processing Hub ('BPH') is one of Echo's key assets. The Julius BFS (refer to ASX announcement 18 January 2017) indicated that the BPH can be refurbished for approximately A\$12.5 million in less than six months.

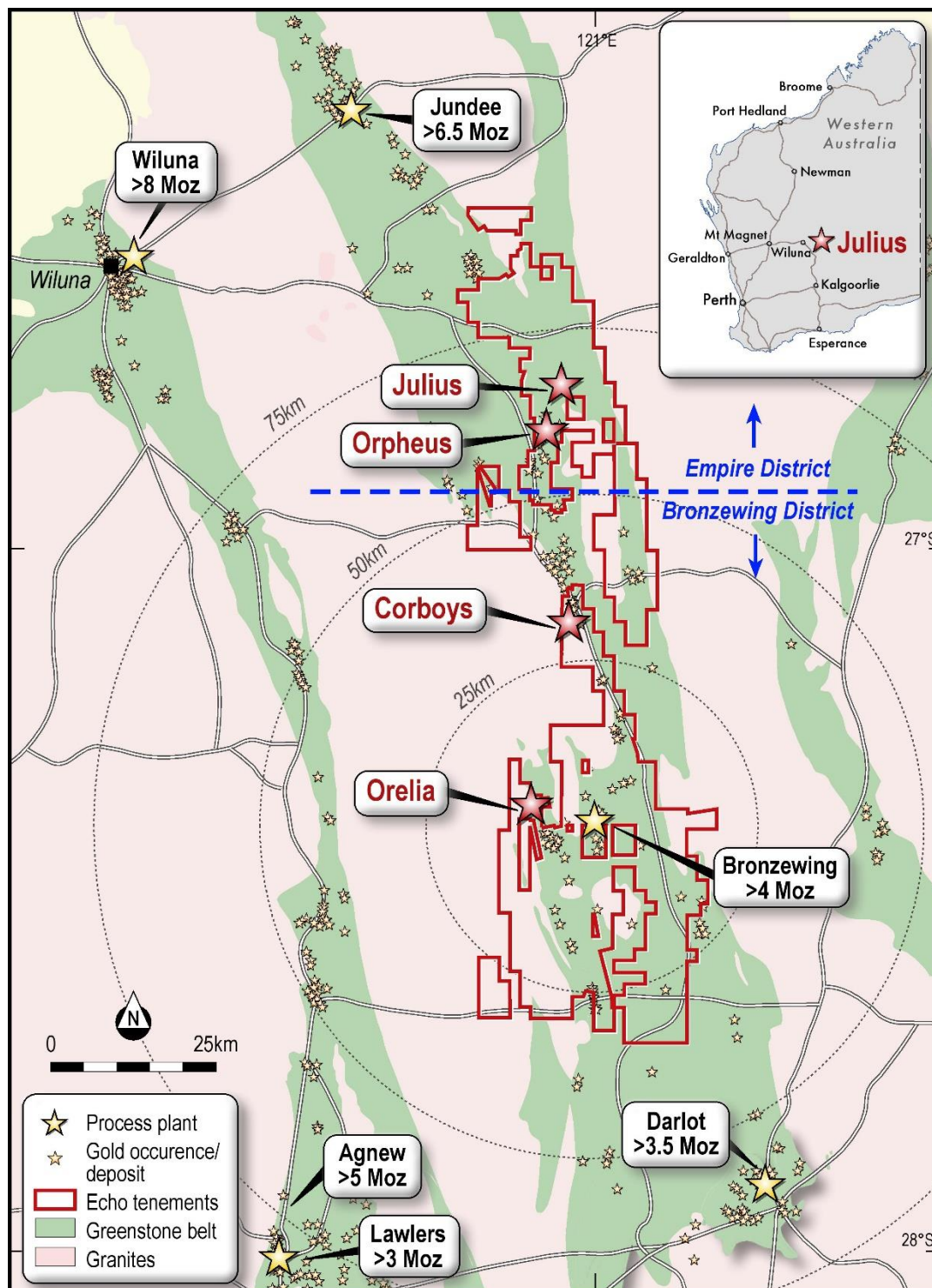


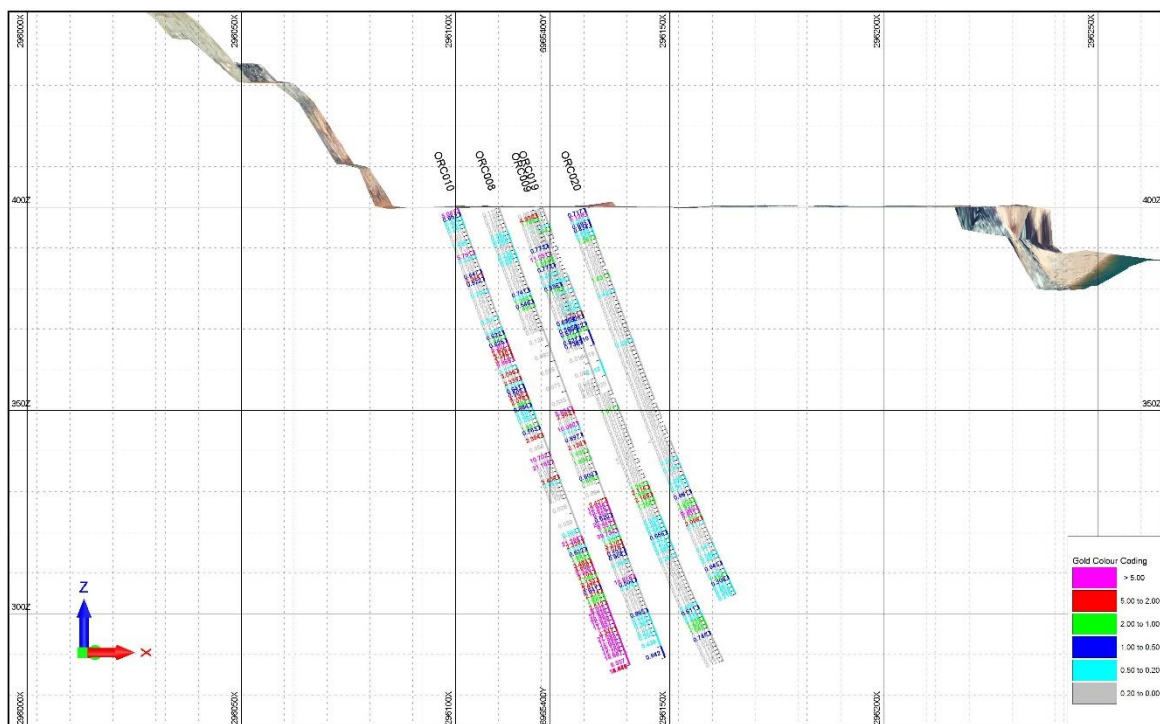
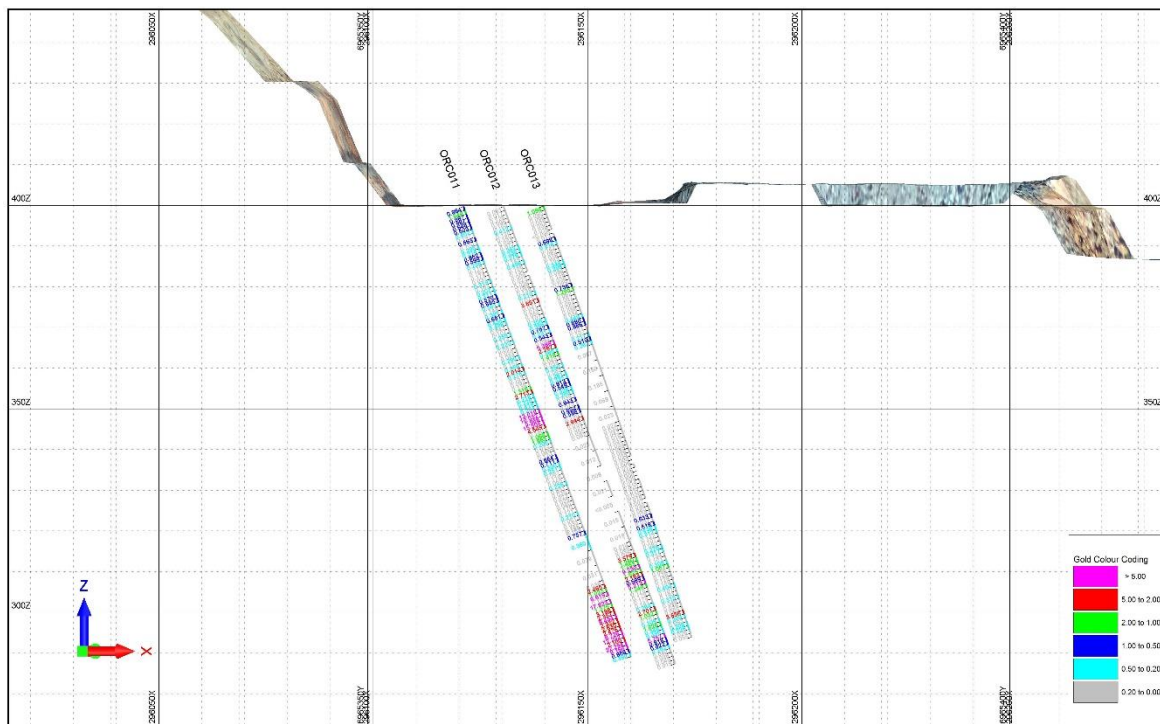
Figure 6: Echo Tenement Holdings & Key Deposits

Appendix 1: Detailed Results

	Hole	From	To	Width	Grade (g/t Au)	Easting	Northing	Total Depth	Dip	Azimuth
Refer to ASX announcement dated 4 April 2017	ORC001	99	110	12	1.53	296064	6965474	113	-90	70
	ORC002	0	14	14	0.72	296074	6965477	100	-70	70
	ORC002	36	55	19	1.27	296074	6965477	100	-70	70
	ORC002	81	91	10	2.00	296074	6965477	100	-70	70
	ORC003	13	40	27	1.38	296075	6965436	78	-70	70
	ORC004	0	21	21	2.17	296071	6965434	132	-70	70
	ORC004	34	40	6	0.54	296071	6965434	132	-70	70
	ORC005	2	6	4	0.54	296084	6965439	12	-70	70
	ORC006	69	79	10	22.86	296084	6965439	100	-70	70
	ORC006*	92	100	8	12.13	296084	6965439	100	-70	70
	ORC007	0	23	23	3.06	296094	6965442	120	-70	70
	ORC007	49	80	31	13.26	296094	6965442	120	-70	70
	ORC007	92	103	11	1.28	296094	6965442	120	-70	70
	ORC008	21	26	5	0.91	296104	6965404	118	-70	70
	ORC008	52	66	14	1.84	296104	6965404	118	-70	70
	ORC008	70	97	24	6.03	296104	6965404	118	-70	70
	ORC009	9	21	12	1.70	296114	6965408	48	-70	70
	ORC010	32	52	20	2.15	296095	6965400	120	-70	70
	ORC010	56	64	8	4.64	296095	6965400	120	-70	70
	ORC010*	86	120	34	10.21	296095	6965400	120	-70	70
	ORC011	53	61	8	6.52	296117	6965363	118	-70	70
	ORC011*	99	118	19	6.04	296117	6965363	118	-70	70
New Intersections	ORC012	91	116	25	1.65	296124	6965364	120	-70	70
	ORC013	93	106	13	0.49	296134	6965367	118	-70	70
	ORC014*	97	100	3	6.74	296146	6965330	100	-70	70
	ORC015	39	75	36	1.07	296136	6965329	123	-70	70
	ORC016	53	63	10	2.20	296134	6965329	66	-90	70
	ORC017	8	17	9	2.20	296103	6965445	114	-70	70
	ORC017	54	65	11	1.94	296103	6965445	114	-70	70
	ORC018	44	52	7	0.80	296113	6965448	88	-70	70
	ORC019	72	78	6	1.64	296115	6965409	120	-70	70
	ORC020	0	8	8	1.20	296124	6965412	102	-70	70
	ORC020	74	82	8	2.74	296124	6965412	102	-70	70
	ORC021	49	97	48	2.46	296064	6965474	107	-70	70
	including	76	81	5	10.78	296064	6965474	107	-70	70
	ORC022	0	8	8	2.37	296055	6965470	113	-70	70
	ORC022	55	93	38	2.43	296055	6965470	113	-70	70
	ORC023	0	6	6	14.19	296093	6965484	84	-70	70
	ORC023	31	47	16	0.91	296093	6965484	84	-70	70
	ORC024	45	54	9	2.97	296154	6965339	144	-70	70
	ORC025	30	36	6	14.28	296081	6965549	73	-60	250
	ORC025	30	45	15	6.04	296081	6965549	73	-60	250
	ORC026	44	66	22	3.03	296071	6965545	66	-60	250

*Denotes Intersection ends at End of Hole

Appendix 2: Detailed Cross-sections



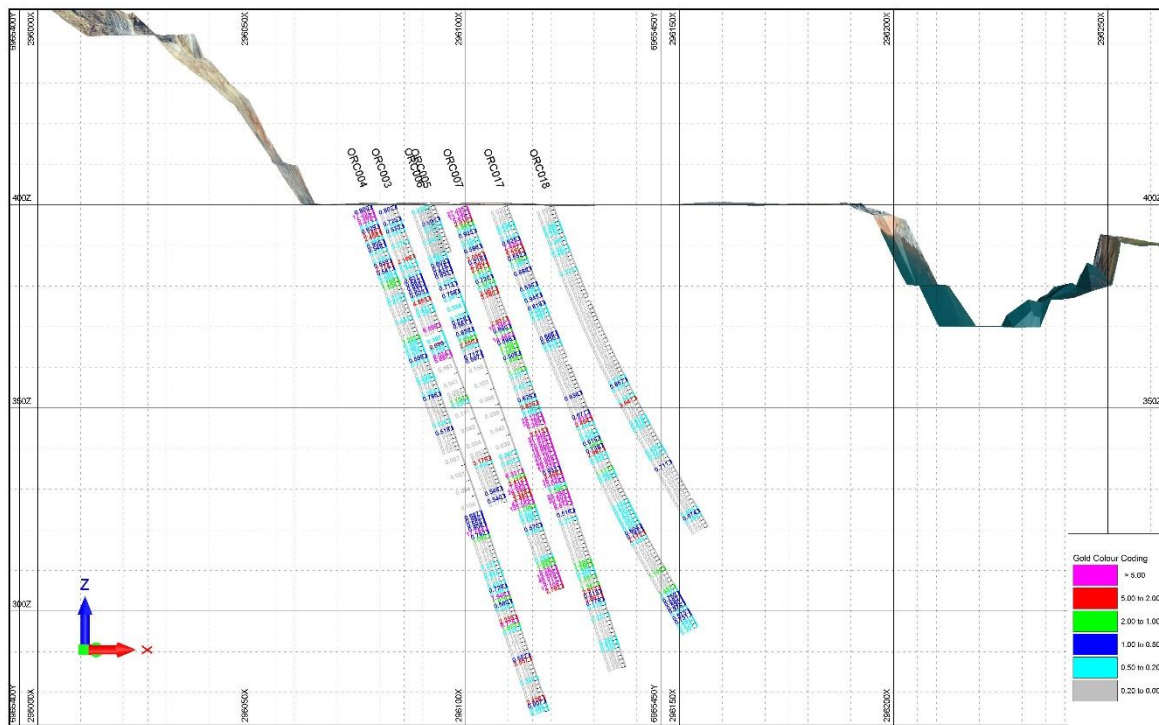


Figure 9: Orelia Cross-section 6965440 N

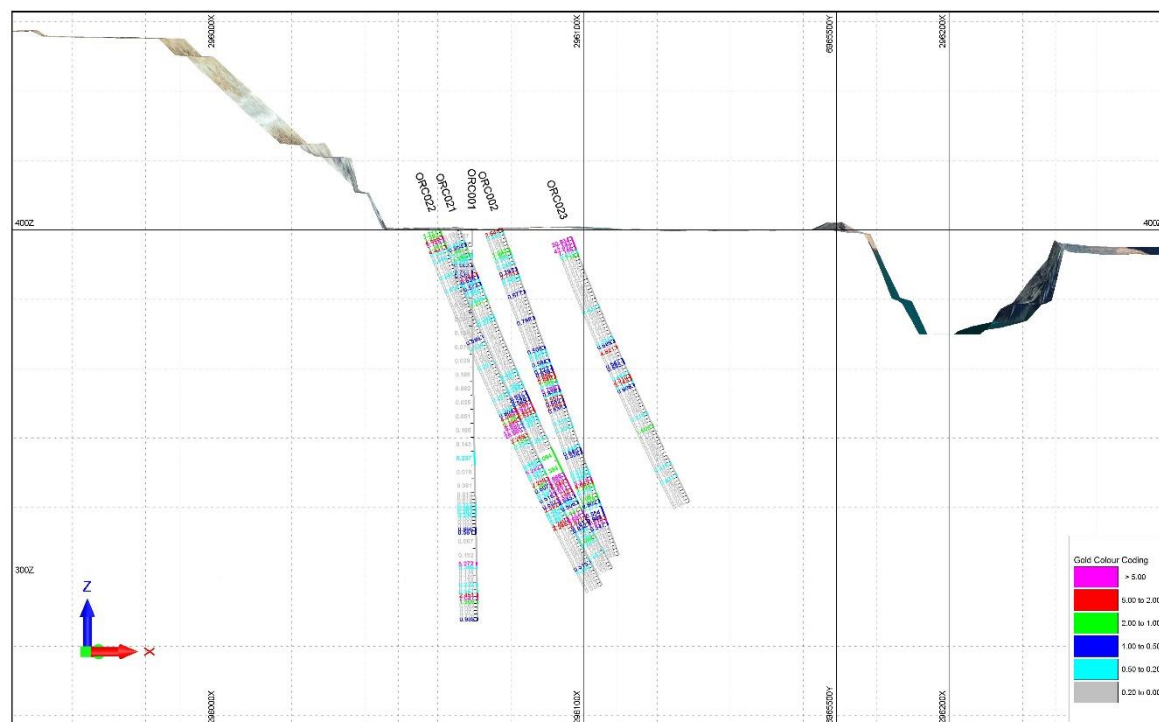


Figure 10: Orelia Cross-section 6965480 N

Appendix 3: Mineral Resource & Ore Reserve Estimates

Echo Mineral Resource Estimates

Echo Mineral Resources ⁷	Measured			Indicated			Inferred			Total			Cut-off	
	Tonnes (Mt)	Grade (g/t Au)	Ounces (Au)	Tonnes (Mt)	Grade (g/t Au)	Ounces (Au)	Tonnes (Mt)	Grade (g/t Au)	Ounces (Au)	Tonnes (Mt)	Grade (g/t Au)	Ounces (Au)	Owners hip	
Julius ⁴	1.8	2.1	124,227	1.6	1.3	67,789	1.8	2.5	142,991	5.2	2.0	335,007	100%	0.8
Regional ⁵							2.1	1.5	99,925	2.1	1.5	99,925	100%	0.5
Corboys ³				1.7	1.8	96,992	0.5	1.8	28,739	2.2	1.8	125,731	100%	1.0
Orelia (MKO) ²				2.3	2.4	175,306	3.3	1.6	173,493	5.6	1.9	348,799	100%	0.9
Woorana North (MKO) ²				0.3	1.4	13,811				0.3	1.4	13,811	100%	0.5
Woorana South (MKO) ²				0.1	1.0	3,129				0.1	1.0	3,129	100%	0.5
Fat Lady (MKO) ^{1,2}				0.7	0.9	19,669				0.7	0.9	19,669	70%	0.5
Mt Joel 4800N (MKO) ^{1,2}				0.2	1.7	10,643				0.2	1.7	10,643	70%	0.5
Total Mineral Resources	1.8	2.1	124,227	6.9	1.7	387,339	7.7	1.8	445,148	16.4	1.8	956,714		

Echo Ore Reserve Estimates

Echo Ore Reserves	Proved			Probable			Total			Ownershi	Cut-off
	Tonnes (Mt)	Grade (g/t Au)	Ounces (Au)	Tonnes (Mt)	Grade (g/t Au)	Ounces (Au)	Tonnes (Mt)	Grade (g/t Au)	Ounces (Au)		
Julius ⁶	0.78	2.5	62,500	0.08	2	5,600	0.87	2.4	68,100	100%	0.8
Total Ore Reserves	0.78	2.5	62,500	0.08	2	5,600	0.87	2.4	68,100		

Notes:

1. Resources are adjusted for Echo's 70% ownership interest

2. Resources estimated by Coxrocks (refer to Competent Persons Statements) in accordance with JORC Code 2012. For full Mineral Resource estimate details refer to the Metaliko Resources Limited announcement to ASX on 1 September 2016. Metaliko is not aware of any new information or data that materially affects the information included the previous announcement, and all material assumptions and technical parameters underpinning mineral resource estimates in the previous announcement continue to apply and have not materially changed.

3. Resources estimated by HGS (refer to Competent Persons Statements) in accordance with JORC Code 2012, for full details of the Mineral Resource estimate refer to the Metaliko Resources Limited announcement to ASX on 23 August 2016. Metaliko is not aware of any new information or data that materially affects the information included the previous announcement, and all material assumptions and technical parameters underpinning mineral resource estimates in the previous announcement continue to apply and have not materially changed.

4. Resources estimated by Mr Lynn Widenbar (refer to Competent Persons Statements) in accordance with JORC Code 2012, for full details of the Mineral Resource estimate refer to the Echo Resources Limited announcement to ASX on 23 November 2016. Echo Resources Limited is not aware of any new information or data that materially affects the information included the previous announcement, and all material assumptions and technical parameters underpinning mineral resource estimates in the previous announcement continue to apply and have not materially changed.

5. Resource estimates include Bills Find, Shady Well, Orpheus, Empire & Tipperary Well and were estimated by Golders (refer to Competent Persons Statements) in accordance with JORC Code 2004, for full details of the Mineral Resource estimates refer to the Echo Resources Limited prospectus released to ASX on 10 April 2006.

6. Reserve estimated by Mr Gary McRae (refer to Competent Persons Statements) in accordance with JORC Code 2012.

7. Mineral Resources are inclusive of Ore Reserves.

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	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> 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. 	<p>Exploration to date at the Orelia gold deposit comprised reverse circulation (RC) drilling of 26 holes for 2,597 metres. Of these 26 holes, 2 holes failed prior to reaching the target depth due to difficult drilling conditions.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Approximately 20kg of sample was collected from each metre, with approximately 2kg samples, collected via the onboard cone splitter, sampled for analysis. Drillhole collar locations were recorded by handheld GPS survey with accuracy +/-5 metres. Analysis conducted by submitting the 2kg sample whole for preparation by crushing, drying and pulverising at Intertek Genalysis laboratory for gold analysis via Fire Assay/ICP. A number of 4 metre composites were also collected in areas outside of the interpreted mineralised intervals. Historic sampling methods for the historic results were from diamond drillholes. DD core drilling was completed by previous holders (Newmont and Aurimco) to industry standards at that time. Historical DD analysis methods included fire assay and unspecified methods.
Drilling techniques	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> 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.). 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> RC drilling (5 ¼ inch face sampling hammer) from surface. Some historic surface diamond core appears to have been orientated by unknown methods.
Drill sample recovery	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Method of recording and assessing core and chip sample recoveries and results assessed. Measures taken to maximise sample recovery and ensure representative nature of the samples. Whether a relationship exists between sample recovery and grade and whether sample bias may have occurred due to preferential loss/gain of fine/coarse material. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Drill sample returns as recorded were considered excellent. There is insufficient data available at the present stage to evaluate potential sampling bias. No historic recoveries have been recorded. Historic DD was to industry standards at that time. Any historical relationship is not known.
Logging	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Whether core and chip samples have been geologically and geotechnically logged to a level of detail to support appropriate Mineral Resource estimation, mining studies and metallurgical studies. Whether logging is qualitative or quantitative in nature. Core (or costean, channel, etc.) photography. The total length and percentage of the relevant intersections logged. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> 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. All drilling was logged. Historical logging was checked against available information.
Sub-sampling techniques and sample preparation	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> If core, whether cut or sawn and whether quarter, half or all core taken. If non-core, whether riffled, tube sampled, rotary split, etc. and whether sampled wet or dry. For all sample types, the nature, quality and appropriateness of the sample preparation technique. Quality control procedures adopted for all sub-sampling stages to maximise representivity of samples. Measures taken to ensure that the sampling is representative of the in situ material collected, including for instance results for field duplicate/second-half sampling. Whether sample sizes are appropriate to the grain size of the material being sampled. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Sample preparation for all samples follows industry best practice and was undertaken by Intertek Genalysis in Kalgoorlie 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 Genalysis procedures. Field duplicates 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. Best practice is assumed at the time of historical sampling and to be at industry standards at that time.
Quality of assay data and laboratory tests	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> The nature, quality and appropriateness of the assaying and laboratory procedures used and whether the technique is considered partial or total. For geophysical tools, spectrometers, handheld XRF instruments, etc., the parameters used in determining the analysis including instrument make and model, reading times, calibrations factors applied and their derivation, etc. Nature of quality control procedures adopted (e.g. standards, blanks, duplicates, external laboratory checks) and whether acceptable levels of accuracy (i.e. lack of bias) 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> 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. Historic sampling includes fire assay and unknown methods.

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
	<i>and precision have been established.</i>	
Verification of sampling and assaying	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> The verification of significant intersections by either independent or alternative company personnel. The use of twinned holes. Documentation of primary data, data entry procedures, data verification, data storage (physical and electronic) protocols. Discuss any adjustment to assay data. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Company Geologist visually reviewed samples collected. Data and related information is stored in a validated Micromine database and visually checked for import errors. No adjustments to assay data have been made. Data from historic owners was taken from a database compilation and validated as much as practicable before being entered into the Echo database.
Location of data points	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> 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. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Location grid of plans and cross sections and coordinates in this release 2017 samples use MGA94, Z51 datum. Topographic data was assigned based on a DTM of the Orelia-Cockburn open pit surface. Survey quality of historical results unknown with some uncertainty around down-hole survey methods, with historic data converted to the Orelia local grid upon importing.
Data spacing and distribution	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> 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. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> The holes are nominally spaced on a 10 metre NE-SW spacing. Line spacing is a nominal 40 metres. 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 a small number of samples (4 metre composite samples) outside of the interpreted main mineralized zone.
Orientation of data in relation to geological structure	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> 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. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> The orientation of sampling is considered adequate and there is not enough data to determine bias if any. Mineralised shear zones strike northwest, and dip steeply to the southwest. Drilling was orthogonal to this apparent strike and comprised angled drillholes, drilled -70° to the northeast.
Sample security	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> The measures taken to ensure sample security. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Chain of custody is managed by the Company and samples are transported to the laboratory via company staff with samples safely consigned to Intertek Genalysis for preparation and analysis. Whilst in storage, they are kept in a locked yard. Tracking sheets are used and track the progress of batches of samples.
Audits or reviews	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> The results of any audits or reviews of sampling techniques and data. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> 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	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Type, reference name/number, location and ownership including agreements or material issues with third parties such as joint ventures, partnerships, overriding royalties, native title interests, historical sites, wilderness or national park and environmental settings. The security of the tenure held at the time of reporting along with any known impediments to obtaining a licence to operate in the area. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> The Orelia gold deposit is situated within M36/146 and is 100% owned by MKO Mines Pty Ltd, a subsidiary of Echo Resources Ltd. The Orelia deposit is located in the southern Yandal greenstone belt, and contains 5.6 Mt at 1.9 g/t Au for 349koz Au, of indicated and inferred resource. The tenement is in good standing No impediments to operating on the permit are known to exist.
Exploration done by other parties	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Acknowledgment and appraisal of exploration by other parties. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Gold production began at Orelia in 1991 by Arimco Mining Pty Ltd, who had previously operated under the name of Australian Resources Limited and were subsequently purchased by Great Central Mines. Normandy Mining acquired Great Central Mines in 1998 who acquired the Orelia mine at the same time, although it had closed only a short time previously. The Orelia-Cockburn operations were continued under the ownership of Normandy Mining until 2002 when Newmont Mining acquired the whole package. View Resources acquired the operation in 2004 and began developing an open pit and underground mine that took in a number of ore bodies including Orelia-Cockburn, but the low price of gold and the shortage of capital forced the closure of the project in early 2008. Navigator (Bronzewing) Pty Ltd, completed the purchase from the administrators in September 2009 and they re-commissioned the processing plant in April 2010, with production continuing until 2013.
Geology	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Deposit type, geological setting and style of mineralisation. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Main host rocks of mineralisation at Orelia are deformed and altered tholeiitic basalts, and intermediate to felsic volcaniclastic rocks. Gold mineralisation typically occurs as;

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
		1) southerly plunging ore-shoots, either at the intersection between steeply-dipping transgressive faults and favourable lithological units, 2) along fold hinges, and 3) on lithological contacts. At Orelia gold values are not necessarily associated with total sulphide content. In sedimentary lithologies, much of the sulphide is considered primary and is unrelated to the gold. The gold is associated with the hydrothermal phase of sulphide formation, that consists of pyrite-pyrrhotite±chalcopyrite. Gold related alteration consists of biotite-sericite-carbonate altered deformation zones.
<i>Drill hole Information</i>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> A summary of all information material to the understanding of the exploration results including a tabulation of the following information for all Material drill holes: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> easting and northing of the drill hole collar elevation or RL (Reduced Level – elevation above sea level in 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. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> A total of 26 reverse circulation drillholes for 2,597 metres have been drilled to date on a nominal 10 metre hole spacing, with 40 metre spaced lines. Drilling focused on steeply southwest dipping, mineralised shear zones. Full drillhole details for the results received to date are provided in this announcement. Appropriate maps and plans also accompany this announcement.
<i>Data aggregation methods</i>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> 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. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> 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.
<i>Relationship between mineralisation widths and intercept lengths</i>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> These relationships are particularly important in the reporting of Exploration Results. If the geometry of the mineralisation with respect to the drill hole angle is known, its nature should be reported. If it is not known and only the down hole lengths are reported, there should be a clear statement to this effect (e.g. 'down hole length, true width not known'). 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> The orientation or geometry of the mineralised zones strikes in a northwest direction and dips steeply to the southwest.
<i>Diagrams</i>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Appropriate maps and sections (with scales) and tabulations of intercepts should be included for any significant discovery being reported. These should include, but not be limited to a plan view of drill hole collar locations and appropriate sectional views. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Appropriate maps are included in main body of report with gold results and full details are in the tables reported.
<i>Balanced reporting</i>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Where comprehensive reporting of all Exploration Results is not practicable, representative reporting of both low and high grades and/or widths should be practiced to avoid misleading reporting of Exploration Results. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> All results for the target economic mineral being gold have been reported.
<i>Other substantive exploration data</i>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Other exploration data, if meaningful and material, should be reported including (but not limited to): geological observations; geophysical survey results; geochemical survey results; bulk samples – size and method of treatment; metallurgical test results; bulk density, groundwater, geotechnical and rock characteristics; potential deleterious or contaminating substances. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> A thorough review of the Orelia historical data was conducted by Echo geologists. This included collating and reviewing historical reports compiled by View and Navigator resources, assessing all historical drilling, and familiarisation with the geological data such as pit maps cross-section interpretations. Reconnaissance pit mapping was conducted by Echo geologists and contract structural geologists in late-2016 to understand the structural controls and deformation history linked to mineralisation in the Orelia system.
<i>Further work</i>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> 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. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Future RC and diamond drilling is being considered to further evaluate the Orelia gold deposit. Refer to maps in main body of report for potential target areas.