Echo Resources Limited

ACN 108 513 113

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ASX Announcement
ASX Code: EAR

SPECTACULAR DRILL RESULTS EXTEND ORELIA BEYOND 200M DEPTH

HIGHLIGHTS

- Diamond drilling intersected a spectacular gold zone below earlier RC drilling:
  - **16 metres @ 19.52 g/t Au from 102 metres (ODH002)**
  - **21 metres @ 8.32 g/t Au from 49m (ODH004)**
  - **23 metres @ 7.59 g/t Au from 116 metres (ODH001)**
  - **17 metres @ 7.28 g/t Au from 187 metres (ODH006)**
- The results build on the previous RC drill program, extending the system to over 200m below the historic pit and over at least 400m strike.
- Significantly, this drilling almost doubles the depth tested by the earlier RC campaign, while the system remains strongly mineralised and open at depth and along strike.
- Orelia expected to deliver a substantial gold resource and reserve
- Upcoming drilling will test high potential strike extensions to Orelia at depth and down dip.

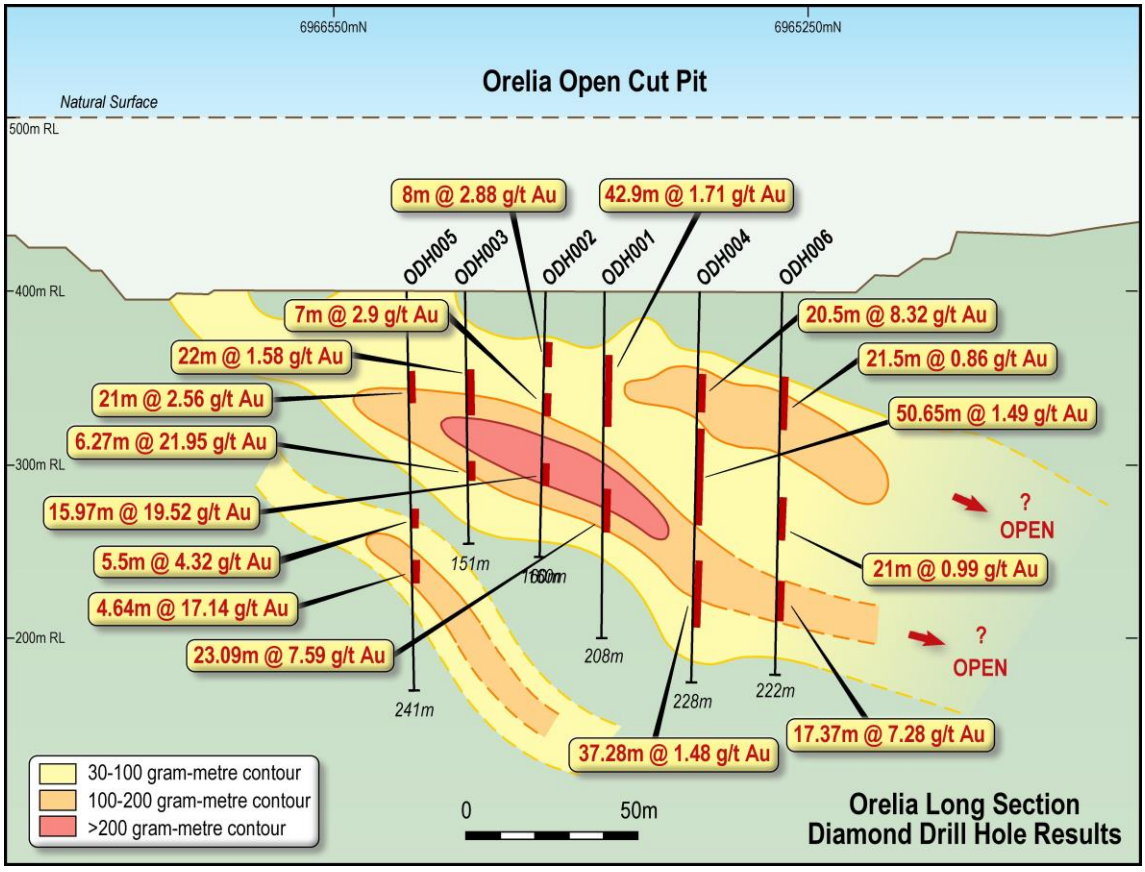

Figure 1: Orelia Long Section with Diamond Drilling Results

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Echo Resources Limited (ASX: EAR) ('Echo' or the 'Company') is pleased to release results from the 6 recent diamond holes drilled to test mineralisation down to over 200m below the existing pit floor at the Orelia Gold Project. The results confirm and extend recent intersections from Echo's RC drilling and provide high confidence that Orelia will deliver a substantial addition to resources and reserves.

Echo's Chief Executive Officer, Simon Coxhell, commented, "*These results are very significant as they clearly demonstrate excellent exploration potential at Orelia and provide additional predictability to the geometry of the high grade mineralised zones. We know from other explorers and producers in the Yandal gold belt that these large mineralised systems extend to great depths with excellent grades, and past mining and exploration in the Orelia area has only scratched the surface.*

"We expect to be able to significantly expand the known gold mineralisation with further exploration. We have had some spectacular intersections at depth from these latest diamond holes with potentially economic grades intersected in every drill hole. The development and exploration of this mineralised system has a long way to go.

"As demonstrated in Figure 2, the Lotus-Orelia–Calista mineralisation extends over 2km of strike and to at least 500m vertical depth. Lotus produced 387,000 ounces from 2.2Mt at 5.5 g/t Au[1] *and demonstrates the excellent exploration potential for both open cut and underground gold mineralisation at Orelia."*

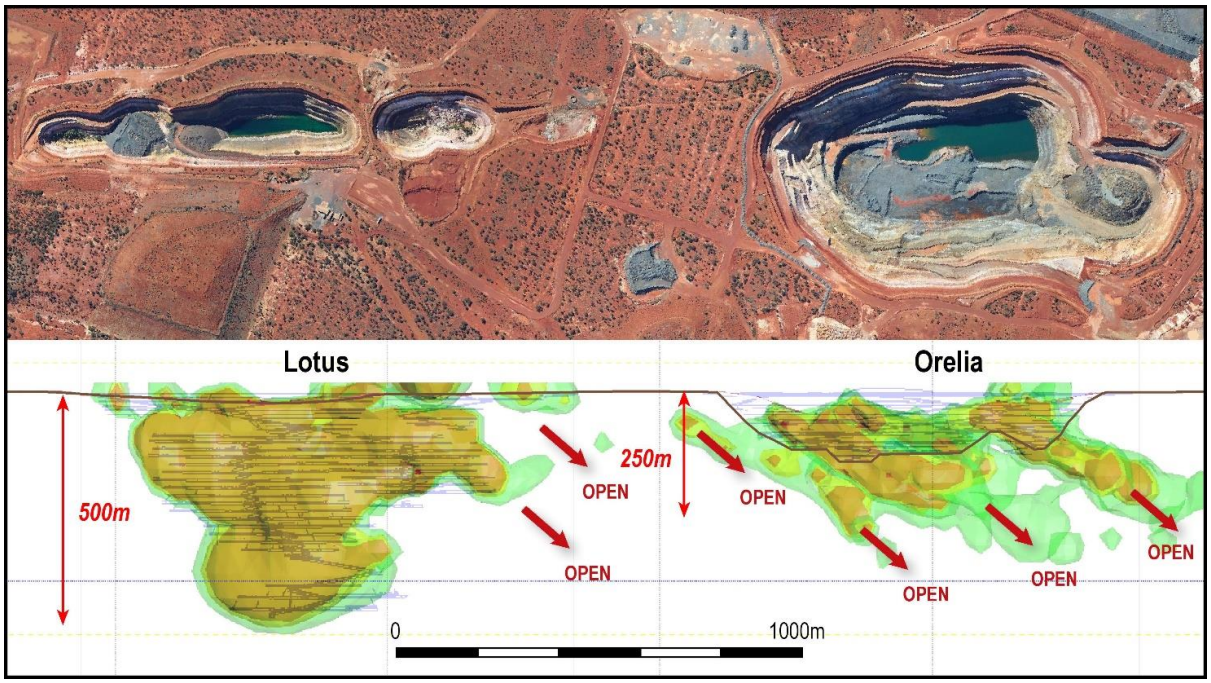

Figure 2: Lotus-Orelia Long-section with Historical Workings & Geological Modelling

The new drilling relates to 6 diamond holes for a total of 1,210m, drilled nominally 40m apart and was focussed on testing mineralisation underneath and down dip of recent RC drilling. Combined with the results from recent RC drilling, the strike extent of the Orelia system now extends well over 400m while remaining open along strike and at depth.

This drilling has validated the geological model of stacked sigmoidal shaped gold zones with a shallow southerly plunge and gives Echo increased confidence in the predictability of confirming these ore shoots at depth.

Additionally, valuable information on the structural and lithological controls on mineralisation was gleaned from the drilling. Further multi-element geochemistry and petrographic work is being undertaken to understand the hydrothermal footprint of the system.

[1] As announced to ASX on 23 November 2016

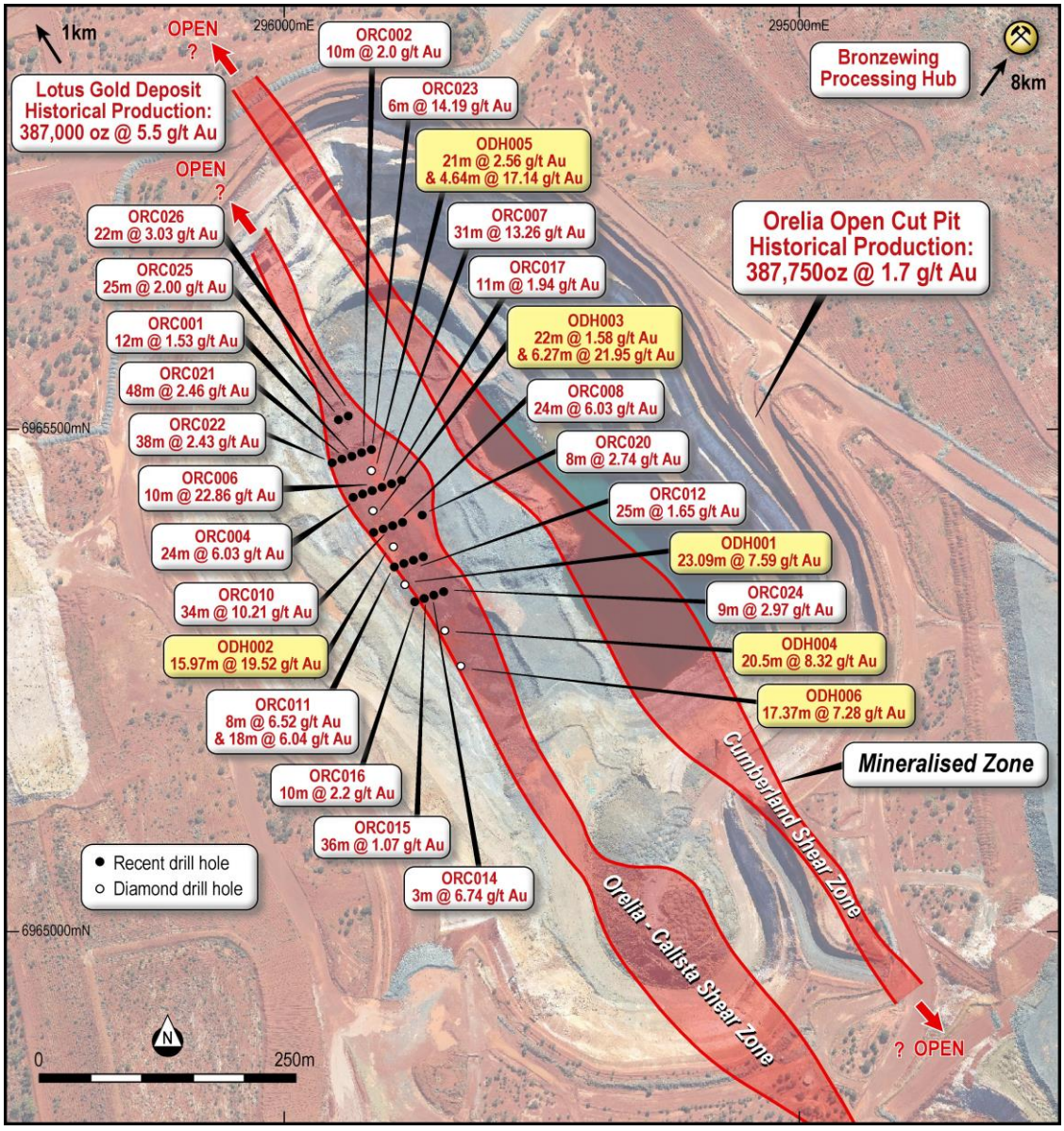

Figure 3: Orelia Plan View with Holes and Key intersections[2]

Further diamond and RC drilling is currently being planned to step out from the core of the system to test the depth and strike potential of the Orelia, Cumberland and Calista lodes, and to also target additional shoots which likely exist underneath the extent of current drilling. In this way, Echo hopes to extend the Orelia deposit towards 500m vertical depth, as is observed at the nearby Lotus deposit.

The Orelia deposit represents an exceptional exploration opportunity to add high quality ounces to Echo's increasing resource and reserve base. By taking the time to develop a clear understanding of the mineralised system at Orelia, Echo believes it is in a position to fully exploit the potential of the deposit by conducting, deep, targeted drill testing going forward.

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[2] Refer to ASX: MKO announcement dated 1 September 2016

ABOUT ECHO

The Yandal Strategy

Echo controls the central Yandal greenstone belt through 100% ownership of 1,600km^2 of highly prospective tenement holdings as well as the 2 Mtpa Bronzewing Processing Hub.

Echo has embarked on exploration in two distinct districts, both within trucking distance of Bronzewing. The Company has adopted a three-pronged approach by expanding existing high-grade resources, following up recent and historical success and using modern tools and smart geology to uncover new significant gold discoveries. Echo is in an enviable position whereby it has a strong project pipeline ranging from prospective greenfields projects, numerous untested geochemical gold targets to advanced resources which are currently being converted to quality reserves.

Echo's vision is to build a sufficient resource and reserve base to support a transition into production via the Bronzewing Processing Hub whilst also using cutting edge geophysical and geochemical datasets to identify and test genuine greenfields targets.

The Bronzewing District

The Bronzewing district is an area within a 40km radius of Bronzewing and contains the Orelia Gold Deposit as well as a number of other highly prospective targets. Recent work has delivered positive results from depth extension work beneath the existing Orelia open pit as well as the potential that Orelia and the nearby Calista and Cumberland gold zones are developing into a large mineralised gold system, which points to the opportunity of a "Superpit' concept.

The Orelia system has the potential to extend to great depths in the same way the nearby Lotus gold deposit was historically mined to a depth of 500 vertical metres and produced 387,000 ounces from 2.2Mt at 5.5g/t Au[3].

Recent auger geochemical sampling at key areas in the Bronzewing district have also revealed two strong gold-in-soil anomalies that require follow-up testing.

The Empire District

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 (BFS1) result in January 2017. Results from recent aircore drilling at Julius have delivered outstanding results that are likely to enable an expansion of the Julius open pit, which currently hosts a Resource of 335,000 ounces (5.2Mt @2.0g/t Au)[4].

In addition, results from work at the nearby Wimbledon Prospect have highlighted the potential for another open pit mine, with mineralisation now confirmed over more than 400 metres of strike and to a vertical depth of at least 60 metres.

At the Tipperary Gold Prospect, located between Wimbledon and Julius, drilling has highlighted a large low grade gold system and coupled to historical drilling have outlined gold mineralisation over 300 metres of strike length.

[3] As announced to ASX on 23 November 2016
[4] Refer to appendix 2

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Appendix 1: Detailed Results

Hole	From	To	Width	Grade (g/t Au)	Easting	Northing	Total Depth	Dip	Azimuth
ODH001	36.00	78.90	42.90	1.71	296128	696344	207.61	-75	60
ODH001	116.24	139.33	23.09	7.59	296128	696344	207.61	-75	60
Including	133.82	134.50	0.68	99.27	296128	696344	207.61	-75	60
ODH002	33.00	41.00	8.00	2.88	296113	6965374	159.52	-75	60
ODH002	62.00	69.00	7.00	2.90	296113	6965374	159.52	-75	60
ODH002	102.00	117.97	15.97	19.52	296113	6965374	159.52	-75	60
Including	105.00	105.66	0.66	169.62	296113	6965374	159.52	-75	60
Including	116.00	117.00	1.00	105.50	296113	6965374	159.52	-75	60
ODH003	44.00	66.00	22.00	1.58	296090	6965415	150.52	-75	70
ODH003	119.83	126.10	6.27	21.95	296090	6965415	150.52	-75	70
Including	120.26	121.00	0.74	152.86	296090	6965415	150.52	-75	70
ODH004	49.50	70.00	20.50	8.32	296157	6965297	228.25	-80	60
Including	63.76	65.00	1.24	74.50	296157	6965297	228.25	-80	60
ODH004	81.01	131.66	50.65	1.49	296157	6965297	228.25	-80	60
ODH004	164.19	201.47	37.28	1.48	296157	6965297	228.25	-80	60
ODH005	49.00	70.00	21.00	2.56	296098	6965455	240.61	-75	70
ODH005	130.50	136.00	5.50	4.32	296098	6965455	240.61	-75	70
ODH005	197.66	202.30	4.64	17.14	296098	6965455	240.61	-75	70
Including	198.20	198.54	0.34	172.43	296098	6965455	240.61	-75	70
ODH006	68.50	90.00	21.50	2.56	296194	6965260	222.10	-85	60
ODH006	154.00	175.00	21.00	0.99	296194	6965260	222.10	-85	60
ODH006	187.11	204.48	17.37	7.28	296194	6965260	222.10	-85	60
Including	188.00	188.86	0.86	73.87	296194	6965260	222.10	-85	60

Competent Persons' Declarations

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

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.

Appendix 2: Mineral Resource & Ore Reserve Estimates

Echo Mineral Resource Estimates

Echo Mineral Resources[7]	Measured			Indicated			Inferred			Total				
	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)	Ownership	Cut-off
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]							2.8	1.5	134,925	2.832	1.5	134,925	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[2]				2.3	2.4	175,306	3.3	1.6	173,493	5.6	1.9	348,799	100%	0.9
Woorana North[2]				0.3	1.4	13,811				0.3	1.4	13,811	100%	0.5
Woorana South[2]				0.1	1.0	3,129				0.1	1.0	3,129	100%	0.5
Fat Lady[1,2]				0.7	0.9	19,669				0.7	0.9	19,669	70%	0.5
Mt Joel 4800N[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**	**8.432**	**1.8**	**480,148**	**17.132**	**1.8**	**991,714**		

Echo Ore Reserve Estimates

Echo Ore Reserves	Proved			Probable			Total			Ownership	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, Anomaly 45, 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	• *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.*	• Drilling at Orelia has comprised a total of 6 NQ diamond holes for 1208.61 metres. • Samples consisted of halved NQ diamond core with approximately 0.5-2kg of sample collected. Sampling was conducted to geology to ensure samples did not overlap important geological breaks. Sampling was conducted with a minimum sample length of 0.3m and a maximum sample length of 1.2m. • Drill hole collar locations were recorded by RTK GPS with an accuracy of +/- 0.25 metres • Analysis was conducted by submitting the 0.5-2kg sample whole for preparation by crushing, drying and pulverising at Intertek-Genalysis Laboratories. A 50g pulp was analysed at Intertek-Genalysis laboratories, Kalgoorlie, for gold analysis via Fire Assay/ICP-OES. Multi element geochemistry was also conducted.
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.).*	• NQ diamond drilling (60mm) from surface.
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 core logging is a qualitative activity with pertinent relevant features recorded: lithology, mineralogy, mineralisation, structural, weathering, alteration, colour and other features of the samples. • NQ core was was orientated where possible then logged in detail and photographed wet and dry. Additionally, RQDs and structural measurements were taken on all completed diamond drill holes. • All drilling was 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.*	• NQ diamond core was processed at the on-site core shed and cut in half along orientation lines or cut lines marked by the geologist in the field. • Sample preparation for all recent samples follows industry best practice and was undertaken by Intertek-Genalysis Laboratories 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 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.*	• 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

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
	• *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.*	duplicate analysis for samples shows that the precision of analytical methods is within acceptable limits.
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. • Data and related information is stored in a validated Access 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 RTK GPS with precision of sample locations considered +/-0.25m. • Location grid of plans and cross sections and coordinates in this release use MGA94, Z51 datum. •
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 40 metre (N-S spacing). • Data spacing and distribution is sufficient to establish the degree of geological and grade continuity appropriate for Mineral Resource estimation procedures. •
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. • Mineralised shear zones within the Cockburn open pit strike NW and dip 20-80° SW. Drilling was orthogonal to this strike and comprised angled drill holes, drilled to the NE.
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-Genalysis 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 Orelia Gold Deposit is located within M36/146 located in the Yandal Greenstone Belt and is 100% owned by MKO Mines Pty Ltd who is a fully owned subsidiary of Echo Resources Ltd. 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.*	• 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.

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
Geology	• *Deposit type, geological setting and style of mineralisation.*	• Main host rocks of mineralisation at Orelia are deformed and altered tholeiitic basalts, and intermediate to felsic volcaniclastic rocks. Gold mineralisation typically occurs as; 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.
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.*	• Drilling at Oreliahas comprised a total of 6 NQ diamond holes for 1208.61 metres. • Recently, 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.
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 northwest direction and dips steeply to the southwest.
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.*	• 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

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
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 Orelia Gold Deposit. • Refer to maps in main body of report for potential target areas.