



Echo Resources Limited

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ASX Announcement
ASX Code: EAR

HIGH GRADE RESULTS AT ZAPHOD GOLD DISCOVERY

HIGHLIGHTS

- High grade RC drilling results received from the Zaphod gold discovery, located 10km from the Bronzewing plant
- Results extend gold mineralisation below Echo's 2016 aircore drilling, including:
 - **2 metres @ 15.55 g/t Au** from 105 metres (ZRC003)
 - **2 metres @ 14.84 g/t Au** from 89 metres (ZRC004)
 - **4 metres @ 6.20 g/t Au** from 116 metres (ZRC003, incl. 1m @ 17.35g/t)
 - **1 metre @ 16.76 g/t Au** from 61 metres (ZRC002)
- Mineralisation remains open along strike and at depth
- Zaphod is the first of many structural targets identified by Echo to be RC drilled, having been methodically advanced since identification (surface sampling, aircore and now RC)
- These results show the potential to find new, high grade mineralisation in what is perceived to be a mature exploration district by using a methodical approach to exploration
- Similarly, several new targets were geochemically sampled during the first half of 2017 and will now be subject to first-pass aircore and RC drilling in the upcoming exploration program
- Echo has a large prospective pipeline of targets and will continue to test these in conjunction with resource and reserve definition drilling during the remainder of 2017.

Echo Resources Limited (ASX: EAR) ('Echo' or the 'Company') is pleased to release high grade results from drilling at the Zaphod gold discovery ('Zaphod'). Zaphod was identified by Echo following a detailed structural study as part of Echo's mineral systems approach to exploration targeting. Following this, outcrop mapping/sampling, surface geochemistry and first-pass aircore ('AC') drilling was completed in 2016.

These six reverse circulation ('RC') holes follow up 13 AC holes drilled by Echo in 2016 and have defined high grade mineralisation over 100 metres of strike. Mineralisation remains open along strike and at depth. Zaphod comprises mineralised quartz veins within a package of sheared and carbonated intermediate-mafic rocks, which outcrop through a window of the surrounding ferruginous laterite.

Echo's Chief Executive Officer, Simon Coxhell, noted that Zaphod is a prime example of Echo's ability to generate and efficiently explore for new, quality gold systems. *"Despite this outcrop and its location only 10 kilometres of the Bronzewing Processing Hub, Zaphod had never previously been drilled. This is the most advanced example of Echo's ability to identify new and prospective targets to potentially delineate new large gold resources."*

"Following on from consolidating the large geophysical and exploration datasets during 2016 and early 2017, we have been actively identifying the key controls on mineralisation in the region. Zaphod is located in the pressure



shadow of the Hamster Granite, an ideal structural position, and is analogous to the dilatationary setting of Kanowna Bell. These systems have the potential to extend to great vertical depths and testing to date has been limited. We have a range of high quality targets which we are now in the process of moving along our methodical exploration and resource development pathway.

“To this end, we are drilling two geochemical anomalies (ASX Announcement 20 July 2017) this week, with more to be tested in the near future”, he commented.

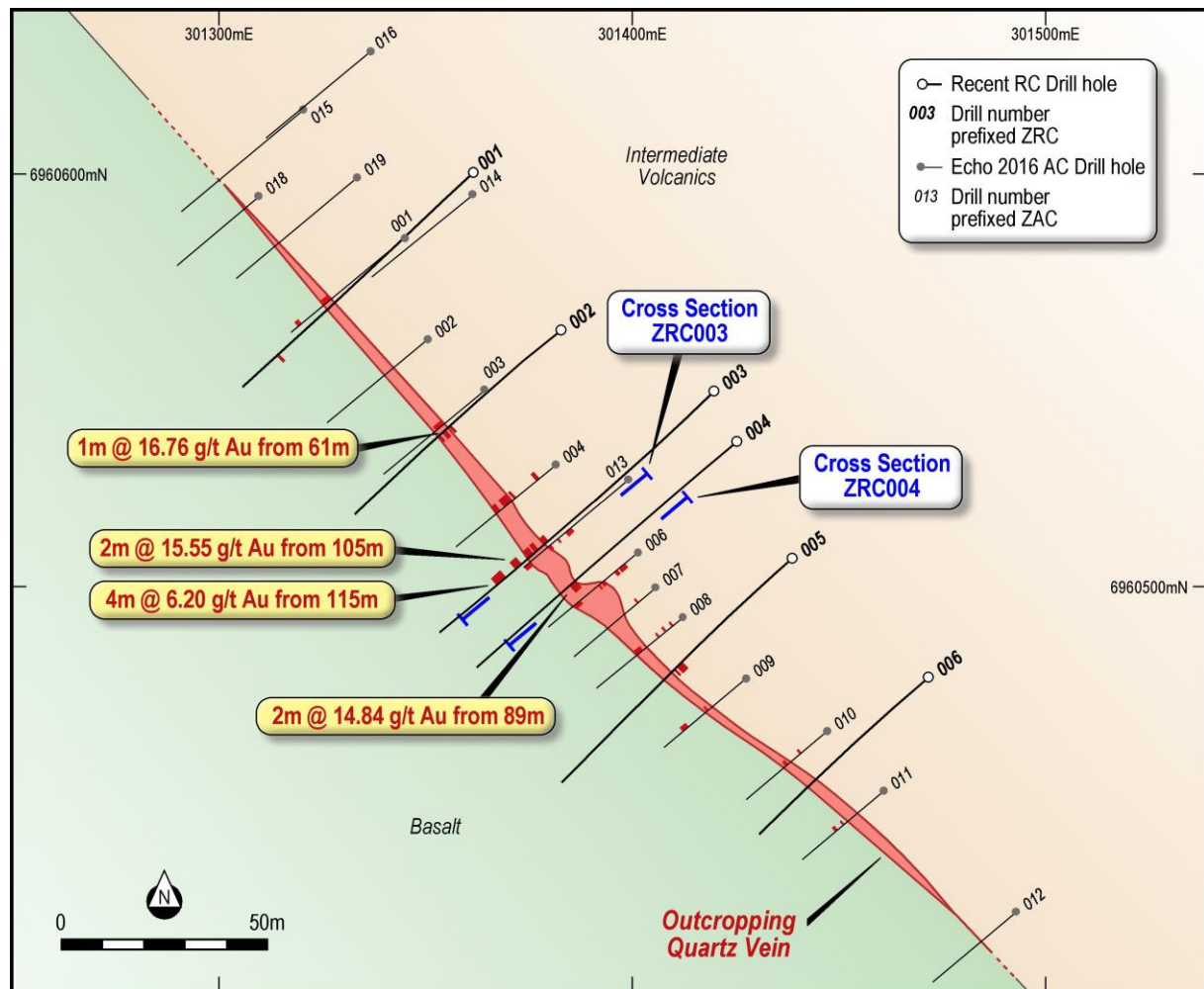


Figure 1: Zaphod Plan View

“Further RC drilling is currently being planned to test the depth and strike potential of the Zaphod gold discovery.”

“The fact that Zaphod had not been drill tested at all prior to Echo, shows that new deposits are out there waiting to be found. Echo’s core objective is to discover new gold systems in an under-explored district. Using smart geology and a minerals system approach to exploration, Echo will be continue to test prospective targets in upcoming drill programs.”

For further information please contact:

Simon Coxhell, Director

simon@echoresources.com.au

Office Phone +61 8 9389 8726

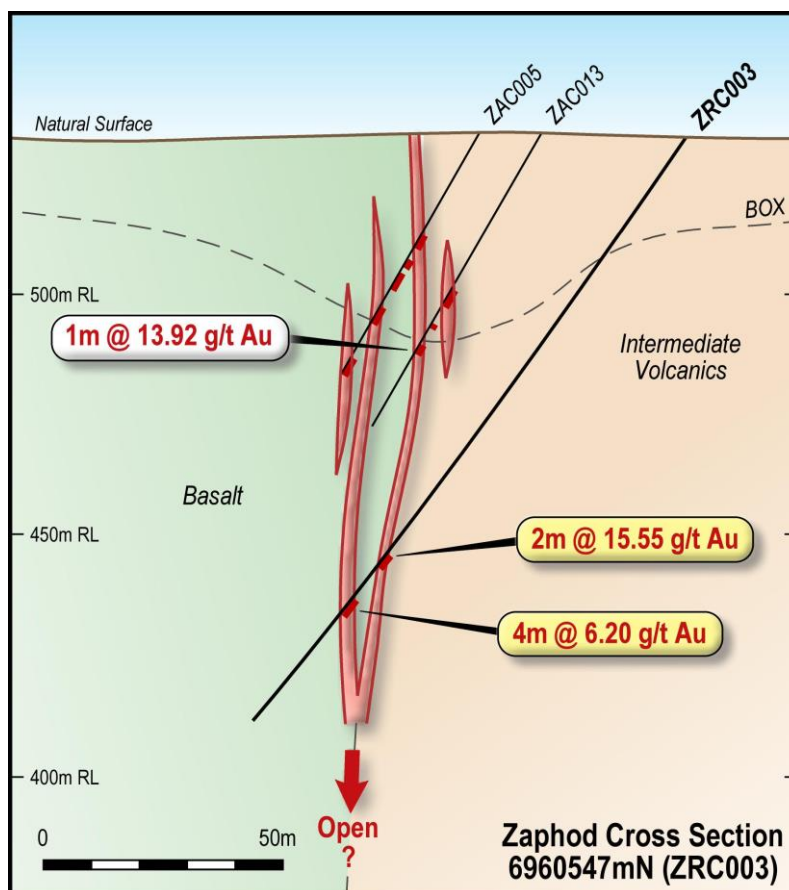


Figure 2: Zaphod Cross-section

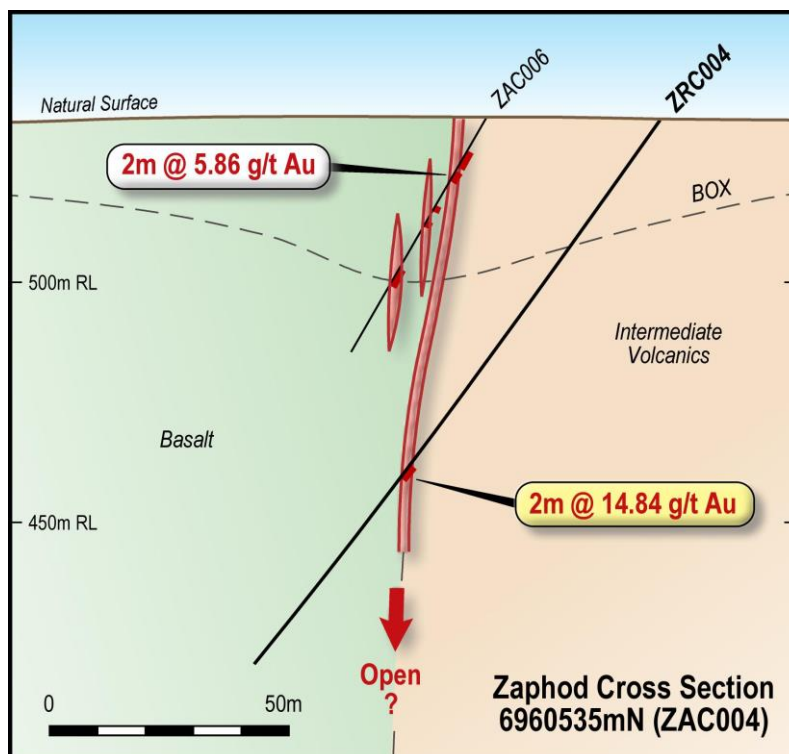


Figure 3: Zaphod Cross-section



ABOUT ECHO

The Yandal Strategy

Echo controls the central Yandal greenstone belt through 100% ownership of 1,600km² 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 Au¹.

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.

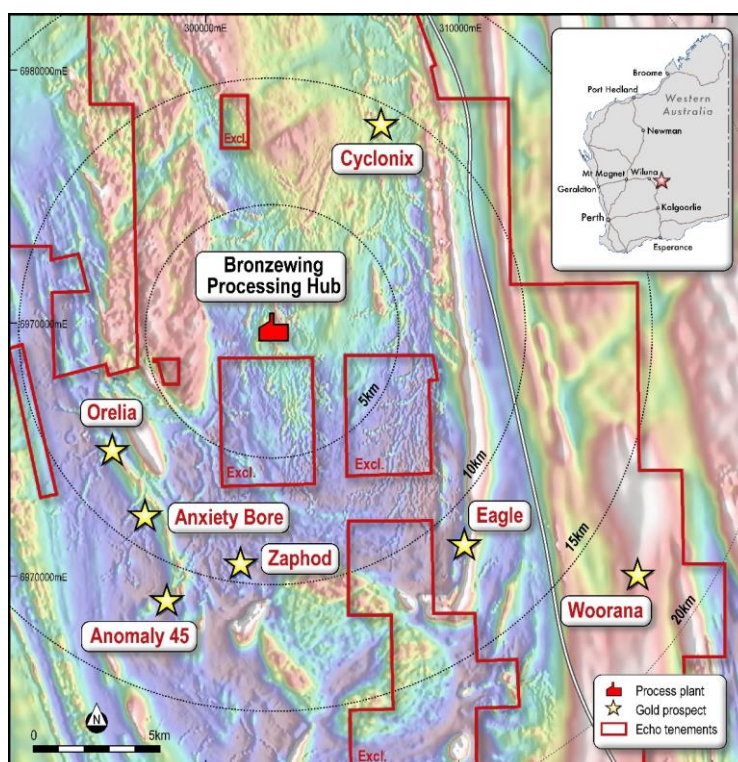


Figure 4: Bronzewing Region with Existing Deposits & Zaphod

¹ As announced to ASX on 23 November 2016



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)².

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.

² Refer to appendix 2



Appendix 1: Detailed Results

Hole	From	To	Width	Grade (g/t Au)	Easting	Northing	Total Depth	Dip	Azimuth
ZRC001	115	116	1	0.57	301361	6960600	137	-55	230
ZRC002	61	62	1	16.76	301382	6960562	116	-55	230
ZRC003	105	107	2	15.55	301419	6960547	149	-55	230
ZRC003	116	120	4	6.20	301419	6960547	149	-55	230
Including	117	118	1	17.35	301419	6960547	149	-55	230
ZRC004	89	91	2	14.84	301425	6960535	140	-55	230
ZRC005	64	67	3	0.434	301438	6960507	128	-55	230
ZRC006	No significant intersection				301505	6960352	98	-55	230

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			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)	Tonnes (Mt)	Grade (g/t Au)	Ounces (Au)		
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:

- Resources are adjusted for Echo's 70% ownership interest
- 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 in 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.
- 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 in 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.
- 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 in 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.
- 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.
- Reserve estimated by Mr Gary McRae (refer to Competent Persons Statements) in accordance with JORC Code 2012.
- 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 at the Zaphod gold prospect comprised reverse circulation (RC) drilling of 6 holes for 768 metres.</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 Zaphod gold prospect is located within tenement E36/667 and is 100% owned by Echo Resources Ltd. Zaphod is located in the southern Yandal Greenstone Belt, approximately 10km south of the Bronzewing processing hub. 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"> The area has been intermittently explored for gold over the last 20 years, on a regional basis and by prospectors and metal detectors. To the north a line of RAB holes have been located, but no results are known from these drill holes.
Geology	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Deposit type, geological setting and style of mineralisation. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> The Zaphod prospect is largely covered by laterite with narrow windows of sub outcrop occasionally occurring. Milky and ferruginous quartz veins are observed within a sheared sequence of interpreted mafic rocks with carbonate alteration accompanying the gold mineralisation, and minor silicified sub crop of basement rocks. Mineralisation at Zaphod is hosted within a laminated shear zone on the contact between intermediate volcanics and basalt. There is abundant quartz veining within the shear zone with quartz outcropping at surface.
Drill hole Information	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> A summary of all information material to the understanding of the exploration results including a 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> A total of 6 reverse circulation drillholes for 768 metres have been drilled to date on variably spaced lines between 15-



Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
	<p><i>tabulation of the following information for all Material drill holes:</i></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> o <i>easting and northing of the drill hole collar</i> o <i>elevation or RL (Reduced Level – elevation above sea level in metres) of the drill hole collar</i> o <i>dip and azimuth of the hole</i> o <i>down hole length and interception depth</i> o <i>hole length.</i> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • <i>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.</i> 	<p>40m.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Drilling focused on sub-vertically dipping, mineralised shear zones and followed up results from previous AC drilling. 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	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • <i>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.</i> • <i>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.</i> • <i>The assumptions used for any reporting of metal equivalent values should be clearly stated.</i> 	<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.
Relationship between mineralisation widths and intercept lengths	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • <i>These relationships are particularly important in the reporting of Exploration Results.</i> • <i>If the geometry of the mineralisation with respect to the drill hole angle is known, its nature should be reported.</i> • <i>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').</i> 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The orientation or geometry of the mineralised zones strikes in a northwesterly direction and dips in a subvertical manner. Drilling is orthogonal to strike.
Diagrams	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • <i>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.</i> 	<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.
Balanced reporting	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • <i>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.</i> 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • All results for the target economic mineral being gold have been reported.
Other substantive exploration data	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • <i>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.</i> 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Previous work by Echo has highlighted a low level gold in soil anomaly and high grade rock chips covering the area of the recent aircore drilling.
Further work	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • <i>The nature and scale of planned further work (e.g. tests for lateral extensions or depth extensions or large-scale step-out drilling).</i> • <i>Diagrams clearly highlighting the areas of possible extensions, including the main geological interpretations and future drilling areas, provided this information is not commercially sensitive.</i> 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Future RC and diamond drilling is being considered to further evaluate the Zaphod gold prospect. • Refer to maps in main body of report for potential target areas.