ASX Release

AVANCO COPPER

21 March 2018

CentroGold – Updated Contact Deposit Resource Grade Now Exceeds 3 g/t Gold

ASX: AVB ('AVANCO' OR 'THE COMPANY') is pleased to report **a 37% increase in contained gold ounces**, and a **34% increase in gold grade** at the Contact deposit within the CentroGold project.

- The Indicated and Inferred Mineral Resource Estimate (MRE) for Contact [1] has increased to:

8.2 million tonnes at 3.1 g/t gold, containing 811,000 ounces of gold

- Infill drilling has resulted in a **34% increase in gold grade** and a 2% increase in tonnes, for a **37% increase in contained ounces** of gold
- The Inferred and Indicated MRE for the global CentroGold project now increases to:

32.8 million tonnes at 2.1 g/t gold, hosting 2.217 million ounces of gold

- Within the Contact MRE, Indicated Mineral Resources have **increased by 203%** to 509,000 ounces **at a grade of 3.6 g/t gold**
- Additional high-grade and visible gold was discovered on sections not previous drilled fully and on new infill sections. This accounts for the substantial upgrade to the MRE at Contact [2]
- These results at Contact and the recently completed upgrade to the Blanket MRE, both have the potential to significantly improve the economics of the pending Scoping Study, which is now set for completion
- Drilling to define Ore Reserves at the neighbouring Blanket has commenced

CentroGold Mineral Resources [3,4]

DEPOSIT	Category	Million Tonnes	Au (g/t)	Gold Metal (Oz)
	Indicated	4.4	3.6	510,000
Contact [5]	Inferred	3.8	2.5	301,000
	Total	**8.2**	**3.1**	**811,000**
	Indicated	11.4	1.9	711,000
Blanket [5]	Inferred	1.9	2.0	118,000
	Total	**13.3**	**1.9**	**829,000**
	Indicated	8.2	1.6	432,000
Chega Tudo [5]	Inferred	3.1	1.5	145,000
	Total	**11.3**	**1.6**	**577,000**
TOTAL		**32.8**	**2.1**	**2,217,000**

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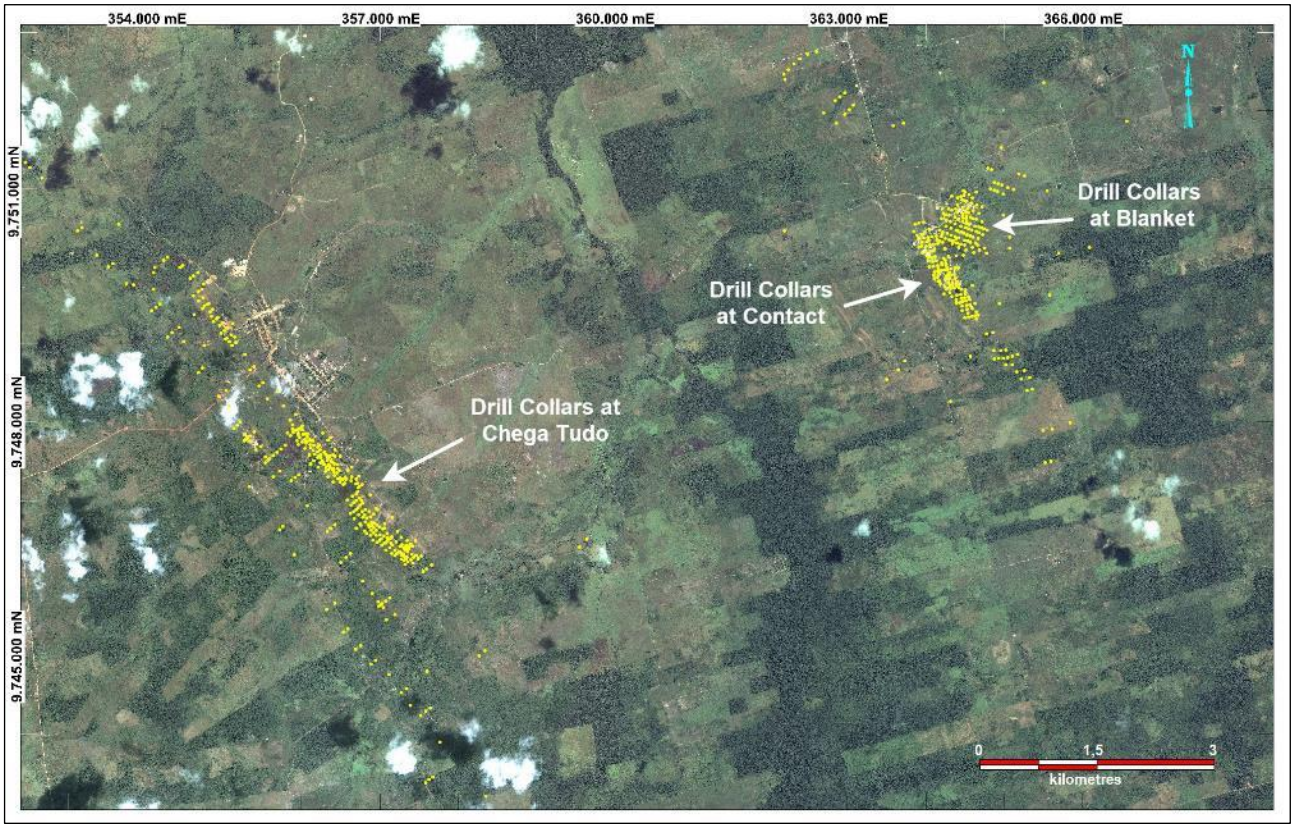
CENTROGOLD - 100% AVANCO

The project is located in Maranhão State, northern Brazil. It comprises a contiguous ~140,000ha of tenements situated along a highly prospective and under-explored 75km greenstone trend. The Project hosts three proximal deposits: Blanket, Contact and Chega Tudo, see below:



Drill Collars Over CentroGold Deposits

Contact

Infill drilling[2] has very successfully resulted in the upgrading of resources from Inferred to the Indicated category. The higher proportion of Inferred resources was primarily associated with a lack of drilling in some areas of the deposit, largely areas below artisanal mining.

The gaps in drilling have since been filled, with the results culminating in a 203% increase in Indicated resource ounces. At the same time, the discovery of new zones of high-grade mineralisation has significantly improved the average grade of the Contact deposit, translating to an impressive 34% increase to 3.1g/t gold.

Management aim to complete the Scoping Study as soon as possible, incorporating both the recently updated Contact and Blankets MRE's.

Drilling for Reserve definition is currently underway at Blanket with four drilling rigs in operation, with Reserve drilling at Contact to commence thereafter.

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MANAGING DIRECTOR

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An example of drill access created inside historic artisanal workings at Contact

Centro Novo's 23rd Anniversary supported by Avanco's management

CARAJAS COPPER – Mineral Resources [7,8,9,10,11]

DEPOSIT	Category	Million Tonnes	Cu (%)	Au (ppm)	Copper Metal (T)	Gold Metal (Oz)
Pantera [12]	Inferred	20.80	1.7	0.2	350,000	140,000
Total Pantera		**20.80**	**1.7**	**0.2**	**350,000**	**140,000**
PB East [13]	Measured	1.98	2.7	0.7	53,000	43,000
	Indicated	5.72	2.8	0.7	161,000	123,000
	Inferred	2.78	2.7	0.6	75,000	55,000
	Total	**10.48**	**2.8**	**0.7**	**289,000**	**221,000**
PB West [13]	Indicated	4.46	2.04	0.61	91,000	87,000
	Inferred	2.74	1.72	0.56	47,000	49,000
	Total	**7.19**	**1.92**	**0.59**	**138,000**	**136,000**
Total Pedra Branca		**17.67**	**2.44**	**0.65**	**427,000**	**357,000**
Antas North [14]	Measured	2.84	2.2	0.5	62,200	48,400
	Indicated	2.93	1.5	0.3	44,000	31,500
	Inferred	3.99	1.1	0.2	43,200	24,200
	Total	**9.76**	**1.5**	**0.3**	**149,400**	**104,100**
Antas South [15]	Measured	0.59	1.34	0.18	8,000	3,000
	Indicated	7.50	0.7	0.2	53,000	49,000
	Inferred	1.99	1.18	0.2	24,000	13,000
	Total	**10.08**	**0.83**	**0.2**	**85,000**	**65,000**
Total Antas		**19.84**	**1.1**	**0.2**	**234,400**	**169,100**
TOTAL		**58.31**	**1.7**	**0.3**	**1,011,400**	**666,100**

ANTAS COPPER MINE – Ore Reserves [16,17]

LOCATION	JORC Category	Economic Cut-Off Cu%	Million Tonnes	Copper (%)	Gold (g/t)	Copper Metal (T)	Gold Metal (Oz)
Antas Mine	Proved	0.5	0.90	3.58	0.73	32,300	21,200
	Probable	0.5	1.83	1.83	0.43	33,600	25,600
Mine Stockpiles	Proved	0.5	0.04	0.93	0.28	400	400
TOTAL PROVEN + PROBABLE			**2.78**	**2.38**	**0.53**	**66,300**	**47,200**

CENTROGOLD – Mineral Resources [3,4]

DEPOSIT	Category	Million Tonnes	Au (g/t)	Gold Metal (Oz)
Contact Zone [5]	Indicated	4.4	3.6	509,000
	Inferred	3.8	2.5	301,000
	Total	**8.2**	**3.1**	**811,000**
Blanket Zone [5]	Indicated	11.4	1.9	711,000
	Inferred	1.9	2.0	118,000
	Total	**13.3**	**1.9**	**829,000**
Chega Tudo [17]	Indicated	8.2	1.6	432,000
	Inferred	3.1	1.5	145,000
	Total	**11.3**	**1.6**	**577,000**
COMBINED TOTAL		**32.8**	**2.1**	**2,217,000**

Competent Persons Statement

The information in this report that relates to Mineral Resources has been compiled or reviewed by Mr Aaron Green, who is a full-time employee of CSA Global Pty Ltd. Mr. Green is a Member of the Australian Institute of Geoscientists and has sufficient experience relevant to the style of mineralisation and type of deposit under consideration and to the activity which he is undertaking to qualify as a Competent Person as defined in the JORC Code (2012). Mr. Green consents to the disclosure of this information in this report in the form and context in which it appears.

The information in this report that relates to Exploration Results or listing rule 5.8.1 is an accurate representation of the available data and is based on information compiled by Mr. Simon Mottram who is a Fellow of the Australasian Institute of Mining and Metallurgy. Mr Mottram is an Executive Director of Avanco Resources Limited; in which he is also a shareholder. Mr. Mottram has sufficient experience which is relevant to the style of mineralisation and type of deposit under consideration and to the activity which he is undertaking to qualify as a Competent Person (CP) as defined in the 2012 Edition of the Joint Ore Reserves Committee (JORC) "Australasian Code for Reporting of Exploration Results, Mineral Resources and Ore Reserves". Mr. Mottram consents to the inclusion in the report of the matters based on his information in the form and context in which it appears.

1. Gold mineralisation within the CentroGold project is considered to be typical of mesothermal vein-style, or orogenic-style gold mineralisation
2. See ASX Announcement "Contact Reveals New High-Grade Zones at CentroGold", 12 March 2018, for further details
3. See ASX Announcement "CentroGold Approaches 2 Million Ounces", 7 February 2018, for Competent Person's Consent, material assumptions, and technical parameters underpinning the Blanket MRE
4. See ASX Announcement "CentroGold Resources Increase 45% and Exceeds 1.8 Million Ounces", 13 November 2017, for Competent Person's Consent, material assumptions, and technical parameters underpinning the Chega Tudo MRE
5. Grade Tonnage Reported above a Cut-off Grade of 1.0 g/t Gold
6. See ASX Announcement "Maiden Resource Estimate at the CentroGold Project", 20 December 2016, for technical parameters underpinning for historical drilling at Contact
7. See ASX Announcement "Pedra Branca Resource Upgrade Delivers Substantial Increase in Both Contained Copper and Confidence", 13 July 2015, for Competent Person's Consent, material assumptions, and technical parameters underpinning the Pedra Branca West resource estimate
8. Refer ASX Announcement "Pedra Branca Resource Upgrade, Advances Development Strategy", 26 May 2016, for Competent Person's Consent, material assumptions, and technical parameters underpinning the Pedra Branca East resource estimates
9. See ASX Announcement "Stage 1 set to excel on new high-grade Copper Resource", 7 May 2014, for Competent Person's Consent, material assumptions, and technical parameters underpinning the Antas North resource estimate
10. See ASX announcement "Major Resource Upgrade for Rio Verde", 8 February 2012, for Competent Person's Consent, material assumptions, and technical parameters underpinning the Antas South resource estimate
11. The Antas South JORC compliant resource was prepared and first disclosed under the JORC Code 2004. It has not been updated since to comply with the JORC Code 2012, on the basis that the information has not materially changed since it was last reported
12. Grade Tonnage Reported above a Cut-off Grade of 0.6% Copper for Sulphide Resources
13. Grade Tonnage Reported above a Cut-off Grade of 0.9% Copper for Sulphide Resources
14. Grade Tonnage Reported above a Cut-off Grade of 0.4% Copper for Sulphide Resources
15. Grade Tonnage Reported above a Cut-off Grade of 0.3% Copper for Oxide Resources
16. See ASX Announcement "Maiden Reserves Exceed Expectations for Antas Copper", 17 September 2014, for Competent Person's Consent, material assumptions, and technical parameters underpinning the Antas North JORC (2012) Reported Reserve estimate
17. Measured and Indicated Resources are inclusive of those Mineral Resources modified to produce the Ore Reserves

ASX LISTING RULE 5.8.1 COMPLIANCE

Geology and Geological Interpretation

Gold mineralisation within the CentroGold project is considered to be typical of mesothermal vein-style, or orogenic-style gold mineralisation.

Two main litho-types are recognised; a tonalite and arkosic, fine-grained arenite. The host of the primary mineralisation at the Contact deposit is a coarse, equigranular intrusive of tonalitic composition. Rocks have been significantly affected by hydrothermal alteration. Gold mineralisation is closely associated with sulphide content within zones of quartz-sericite-pyrite alteration.

Mineralisation at the Contact deposit is typically sub-vertical, with flatter lying high-grade zones hosted in rafts of sediment within the tonalite intrusion host rock. The Mineral Resource has been completed using 2 individual grade domains using a nominal 0.4 g/t Au cut-off grade for wireframing.

Drilling Techniques

The updated Contact MRE is based on assay data from 124 recent and historic DD holes [6] and 12 historic RC holes. All drilling within the resource area was included in the MRE.

Drilling at the Contact deposit has been angled to the to achieve the most representative intersections through mineralisation. Mineralisation at the Contact deposit generally strike along an azimuth of 350 with a moderate to steep easterly dip. Drillholes have been oriented to intercept mineralisation roughly orthogonally, with dips of between -50 and -60 degrees towards an azimuth of 260.

Sampling Techniques [6]

DD core is typically continuously sampled at one metre intervals from the collar to the end of hole. Where required by changes in lithology, mineralisation or alteration, core samples may be shorter than the typical one metre. Samples in the database have a minimum core length of 20 centimetres and a maximum core length of two metres. Core was cut into half with one half sent for analysis and the other half stored in the core library at the project site.

RC cuttings were continuously sampled at 1m intervals from the collar to the end of each drill hole. The sample material was transported to the field sample preparation facility where it was dried and then split by cone-and-quartering methods.

Sample Analysis Method [6]

Drill samples were crushed to minus 10 mesh; then a 2 kg split was pulverized to a nominal 85% passing 100 mesh using a ring pulveriser. An assay split of 250 g was collected from the pulp for a 50 g fire assay digestion, and atomic absorption (AA) determination for gold. Screen fire assay test work is used to examine the distribution of course gold in high grade samples.

Estimation Methodology

Quantitative Kriging Neighbourhood Analysis was undertaken using Supervisor™ software, to assess the effect of changing key Kriging neighbourhood parameters on block grade estimates on estimation quality statistics of the grouped domain. Kriging Efficiency and Slope of Regression were analysed for a range of block sizes, minimum and maximum samples, search dimensions and discretisation grids.

A Surpac ‘proportional’ block model with parent cells of 10 mE by 10 mN by 10 mRL was constructed without sub-celling. Instead of using sub-celling, a proportion figure was calculated for each block representing the proportion of mineralisation below the topographic surface wireframe. Gold grades for the main mineralised zones were interpolated using ordinary kriging, while

'colluvium' mineralisation was interpolated using inverse distance cubed (ID3). Samples were composited to 1 m intervals based on assessment of the raw drill hole sample intervals.

The project database contained results for 230 bulk density measurements from the CentroGold Project (Blanket and Contact). Measurements were taken on drill core using the water immersion method. Fixed density values were assigned into the block model for each regolith and lithological unit, setting colluvium and oxide to 1.53t/m^3, transitional material to 2.3t/m^3, fresh arkose waste to 2.7t/m^3, fresh tonalite waste to 2.8t/m^3 and fresh sulphide mineralisation to 2.72t/m^3.

The resource model was validated prior to final reporting.

Cut-off Grades

Wireframes were generated using a nominal 0.5 g/t cut-off grade and a minimum down hole width of two metres. High grade cuts of 15 g/t Au (colluvial overburden) and 40 g/t Au (main lode) were applied to the mineralisation domains following statistical analysis.

The Mineral Resource Estimate is reported using a 1g/t cut-off which approximates a conservative cut-off grade used for potential open pit mining.

Mineral Resource Classification

The level of geological understanding of the deposit, quality of samples, density data, drill hole spacing, drill hole surveying, nature and quality of historical drilling and assaying, sampling and assaying processes, and estimation quality were all considered for determining the resource classification.

Drill spacing within the Indicated category ranges between 40 – 50 metre spaced sections with holes collared at 20 – 40 metre spacings on section, with holes angled at -50° to -60° towards the WSW (260° azimuth). The drill spacing is sufficient to allow the geology and mineralisation zones to be modelled into coherent wireframes. Consistency is evident in the orientations, thickness and grades of the mineralised zones.

For areas with more limited data density and limited along-strike or down-dip continuity, there is sufficient evidence to imply but not verify geological and grade continuity, these areas are classified as Inferred.

The MRE has been appropriately validated and classified prior to final reporting, considering all relevant factors as described above.

Eventual Economic Extraction

Previous mining studies have shown that Contact (in conjunction with the other deposits contained in the project – Blanket and Chega Tudo) can be economically exploited by open cut mining methods at the reported average model grades. Open pit mining is considered as the appropriate method for future studies, and the CP believes that there is a likely prospect of economic extraction.

Detailed mining assumptions such as dilution and minimum mining widths will be included in any optimisation, detailed mine planning and Life of Mine plan completed by Avanco in the future.

Metallurgical amenability was based on comprehensive metallurgical test work, completed on the CentroGold Project as part of the 2011 TechnoMine Feasibility Study. Extensive metallurgical testwork was also completed in older studies. Testwork included preliminary, detailed and final metallurgical testwork, and covers several alternative approaches, including bulk cyanidation, froth flotation and heap leaching.

The following Table and Sections are provided to ensure compliance with the JORC Code (2012 Edition)

TABLE 1 – Section 1: Sampling Techniques and Data

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 downhole gamma sondes, or handheld XRF instruments, etc). These examples should not be taken as limiting the broad meaning of sampling.*	• Drilling by Avanco consists of 34 diamond drill holes, for a total of approximately 4,840m of drilling in the Contact orebody. (Historical drilling consisted of 124 diamond drill holes, and 12 RC drill holes [5].) Diamond drill core is typically continuously sampled at 1m intervals from the collar to the end of hole. Where required by changes in lithology, mineralization, or alteration, core samples may be shorter or longer than the typical 1 m; but not beyond a minimum core length of 20 cm, and a maximum core length of 2 m. It is the view of the Competent Person (CP) that this work and the subsequent results are of adequate quality to assure the reliability of historical work.
	• *Include reference to measures taken to ensure sample representivity and the appropriate calibration of any measurement tools or systems used.*	• Drill collars surveys were performed using digital GPS and Total Station instruments. Drill samples were logged for lithology, weathering, structure, mineralogy, mineralisation, colour and other features. Half diamond core was collected and placed in marked plastic sacks, and shipped to the assay laboratory.

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
	• *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.*	• Drill samples were crushed to minus 10 mesh; then a 2 kg split was pulverized to a nominal 85% passing 100 mesh using a ring pulveriser. An assay split of 250 g was collected from the pulp for a 50 g fire assay digestion, and atomic absorption (AA) determination for gold. Screen fire assay testwork is used to examine the distribution of course gold in high grade samples.
Drilling techniques	• *Drill type (eg 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).*	• Diamond core diameters were consistently HQ (63.5 mm) from surface to the end of hole.
Drill sample recovery	• *Method of recording and assessing core and chip sample recoveries and results assessed.*	• Fresh rock recoveries generally exceeded 95%. In near-surface, saprolitic material, recovery is more variable, although the overall recovery consistently exceeds 80% to 90%.
	• *Measures taken to maximise sample recovery and ensure representative nature of the samples.*	• Detailed measurements of core recovery have been routinely recorded on geological logs for diamond drilling.
	• *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.*	• There is no documented sample bias or potential for sample 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.*	• Drill samples were logged for lithology, weathering, structure, mineralogy, mineralisation, colour and other features. Logging and sampling has been carried out to "industry norms" to a level sufficient to support any future JORC compliant studies.

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
	• *Whether logging is qualitative or quantitative in nature. Core (or costean, channel, etc) photography.*	• Drill samples are logged for lithology, weathering, structure, mineralogy, mineralisation, colour and other features. Diamond core was photographed wet for fresh rock, and dry for oxidised core.
	• *The total length and percentage of the relevant intersections logged.*	• All drill holes are logged in full, from start to finish of the hole.
Sub-sampling techniques and sample preparation	• *If core, whether cut or sawn and whether quarter, half or all core taken.*	• Where sampled, core is cut in half onsite using an industry standard core saw, to produce two identical halves.
	• *If non-core, whether riffled, tube sampled, rotary split, etc and whether sampled wet or dry.*	• Drilling by Avanco used for the MRE update contained in this report was by diamond core.
	• *For all sample types, the nature, quality and appropriateness of the sample preparation technique.*	• Sample preparation is according to industry standard, including oven drying, coarse crush, and pulverisation to 85% passing 100µm or better.
	• *Quality control procedures adopted for all sub-sampling stages to maximise representivity of samples.*	• Avanco uses an industry standard QAQC program involving Certified Reference Materials "standards" for Au (with Au grades ranging from low to very high), and blank samples, which are introduced in the assay batches at an approximate rate of 1 control sample per 20 normal samples. These QAQC results are reported along with the sample values in the preliminary and final analysis reports. Umpire checking of the Primary laboratory is then carried out by a Secondary laboratory. Both are internationally accredited independent assay laboratories.
	• *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.*	• Duplicates are inserted at an approximate rate of 1 duplicate per 40 normal samples. Umpire checking of the Primary laboratory is then carried out at by a Secondary laboratory, at an approximate rate of 1 control sample per 20 normal samples, or a minimum of 3 umpire samples per hole.
	• *Whether sample sizes are appropriate to the grain size of the material being sampled.*	• Sample sizes are considered to be appropriate and correctly represent the style and type of mineralisation.

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
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.*	• Drill samples were crushed to minus 10 mesh; then a 2 kg split was pulverized to a nominal 85% passing 100 mesh using a ring pulveriser. An assay split of 250 g was collected from the pulp for a 50 g fire assay digestion, and atomic absorption (AA) determination for gold. Screen fire assay testwork is used to examine the distribution of course gold in high grade samples. The analysis is considered total and appropriate.
	• *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.*	• None were used.
	• *Nature of quality control procedures adopted (eg standards, blanks, duplicates, external laboratory checks) and whether acceptable levels of accuracy (ie lack of bias) and precision have been established.*	• Avanco uses an industry standard QAQC programme involving Certified Reference Au Materials "standards" (with Au grades ranging from low to very high), blank samples, duplicates and Umpire Laboratory check sampling. Data is analysed and reported internally on a monthly basis for accuracy, precision, repeatability and various biases.
Verification of sampling and assaying	• *The verification of significant intersections by either independent or alternative company personnel.*	• Avanco's Exploration Manager and senior geologists visually verify significant intersections and results.
	• *The use of twinned holes.*	• Twin holes have been used in all phases of historical resource work and ensuing foreign studies. Further twin hole drilling has also been used in several phases of independent reviews (2004 and 2009, unpublished) on historic work carried out when the property has changed hands over the years. Avanco also uses twin holes routinely in the more advanced stages of resource definition drilling, and for metallurgical drilling.
	• *Documentation of primary data, data entry procedures, data verification, data storage (physical and electronic) protocols.*	• Primary data is collected on Excel templates with detailed geological and structural logging recorded on paper. Information is transferred, validated,

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
		complied, and managed by the Company's in-house database manager in a relational database. All Company Intellectual Property is stored on a central server, kept in a secure and environmentally controlled room. Automated tape back-up occurs on a nightly basis and duplicate back-ups are regularly rotated "off-site" as a secondary precaution in case of loss of the Server site.
	• *Discuss any adjustment to assay data.*	• No adjustments or calibrations are made to assay data.
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.*	• Collar locations are surveyed by Total Station (sub-centimetre precision) on the State Survey Datum using true Mean Sea Level Reduced Level (RL), after completion Downhole surveys are completed using a Maxibor digital down-hole tool with readings taken every 3 m.
	• *Specification of the grid system used.*	• SIRGAS2000 Zone 23 South.
	• *Quality and adequacy of topographic control.*	• Regional Topographic control (1 m contours) and Digital Terrain Models are used. The whole Blanket orebody and surrounding has been accurately surveyed on the ground, and drill collars are accurately surveyed after completion.
Data spacing and distribution	• *Data spacing for reporting of Exploration Results.*	• Drilling at Contact is currently based on sections which vary between 40 m and 80 m apart, with drill holes on a typically 40 – 50 m spacing. Drilling by Avanco and used for the MRE update contained in this report has been of an infill nature on existing sections.
	• *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.*	• In the opinion of the CP sufficient continuity in both geology and mineralisation has been established to support the existing classification under JORC (2012).
	• *Whether sample compositing has been applied.*	• Sample compositing has not been applied.

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
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.*	• Drilling has been angled to achieve the most representative intersections through the ore zones. Mineralisation at the Contact deposit generally strike along an azimuth of 350 with a moderate to steep easterly dip. Drillholes have been oriented to intercept mineralisation roughly orthogonally, with dips of between -50 and -60 degrees towards an azimuth of 260.
	• *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 company does not believe that any sample bias has been introduced.
Sample security	• *The measures taken to ensure sample security.*	• Chain of custody is managed by Avanco. All core samples are received intact and in their entirety in their core trays at the Company's secure Core Yard in Chega Tudo, Maranhão, Brazil. All sampling and work on the samples is carried out within the confines of this secure facility. Samples are delivered securely directly to the Intertek laboratory in Parauapebas. Avanco has protocols and procedures for tracking the progress of the samples through the laboratory, ensuring accurate validation and authentication of results issued by the laboratory in relation to the samples that were submitted.
Audits or reviews	• *The results of any audits or reviews of sampling techniques and data.*	• All historic reports have been made available to Avanco, including unpublished independent reviews as noted above in previous. The Company's independent Resource consultants (CSA Global Pty Ltd of Perth, WA) and their CP completed a satisfactory site visit in 2017, as part of ongoing MREs produced by them.

TABLE 1 – Section 2: 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.*	• Avanco has the rights to acquire 100% of the Brazilian company MCT Mineraçao Ltda through its wholly owned Brazilian subsidiary Estrela do Brazil Mineracao. MCT has title to 100% of the CentroGold tenement package. Exiting royalties over the tenements consist of: a 0.7% NSR royalty (Rio Tinto) over 6 licenses, of which one covers Blanket and a 1% NSR royalty to Franco Nevada. There is also a 1%<2% NSR royalty to Jaguar Mining Inc. Additionally, a 1.5% and 0.5% gross Royalty to the government and landowner respectively (where the latter 0.5% can be negotiated by the Company). • There are a small number of illegal artisanal miners working localised pockets of oxide material. They will be relocated at the appropriate time and are not considered a significant impediment.
	• *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 CentroGold project currently contains ~30 licenses covering an area of ~137,000Ha. Of this area, approximately 80,000Ha (or 58%) is covered by granted tenure. • MCT Mineraçao Ltda is wholly owned Brazilian subsidiary, who own the rights to 100% of the CentroGold project. The Blanket, Contact and Chega Tudo deposit are on Mining Lease Applications. The applications are currently pending the prerequisite issue of an Environmental License. An Environmental License has been issued previously, and subsequently suspended by another regulatory body due to an oversight in the legal provisions of surface ownership. Avanco aims to correct the regulatory/legal exceptions and the Company supports this claim by reference to its proven track record of resolving permitting issues in northern Brazil.

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
Exploration done by other parties	• *Acknowledgment and appraisal of exploration by other parties.*	• The Company's CP has determined that the quality and integrity of historical work is adequate for inclusion, consideration and interpretation with any new work completed by Avanco.
Geology	• *Deposit type, geological setting and style of mineralisation.*	• Gold mineralisation within the CentroGold project is considered to be typical of mesothermal vein-style, or orogenic-style gold mineralisation.
Drill hole Information	• *A summary of all information material to the understanding of the exploration results including a tabulation of the following information for all Material drill holes:* *a. easting and northing of the drill hole collar* *b. elevation or RL (Reduced Level – elevation above sea level in metres) of the drill hole collar* *c. dip and azimuth of the hole* *d. down hole length and interception depth* *e. hole length.*	• No exploration results are reported in this document. The scope of this document covers the reporting a MRE.
	• *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.*	• The scope of this document covers the reporting a MRE.
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.*	• No exploration results are reported in this document.
	• *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.*	• No exploration results are reported in this document.
	• *The assumptions used for any reporting of metal equivalent values should be clearly stated.*	• No exploration results are reported in this document.

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
Relationship between mineralisation widths and intercept lengths	• *If the geometry of the mineralisation with respect to the drill-hole angle is known, its nature should be reported.*	Mineralisation at Blanket is comprised of a single tabular orebody, with a low dip angle of approximately 20-30 degrees.
	• *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').*	• No exploration results are reported in this document.
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.*	• No exploration results are reported in this document.
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 material relevant to the reporting of a MRE has been included in this report.
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.*	• All material and meaningful data, relevant to the scope of work in this report, has been included in this report. There is no other information, which is available and/or in the opinion of the Company's CP is lacking in this report.
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).*	• A Scoping Study at CentroGold, based on the Chega Tudo, Contact and Blanket MRE's is currently underway. Positive results will lead to infill drilling, to improve the resource confidence, as a prelude to a Pre-Feasibility Study.
	• *Diagrams clearly highlighting the areas of possible extensions, including the main geological interpretations and future drilling areas, provided this information is not commercially sensitive.*	• Any potential for extension exists only at depth, down dip following the interpretation at depth on the sections included in this report. This document covers the reporting of a MRE. A plan showing the extent of existing drilling over the CentroGold project is included in the text

TABLE 1 – Section 3: Estimation and Reporting of Mineral Resources

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
Database integrity	• *Measures taken to ensure that data has not been corrupted by, for example, transcription or keying errors, between its initial collection and its use for Mineral Resource estimation purposes.*	• The drillhole database was prepared and validated by CSA Global based on historical information provided by Avanco. The data was loaded into an Access database and imported into Surpac™ software for modelling purposes.
	• *Data validation procedures used.*	• CSA Global undertook validation of the data using original assay, logging and survey files.
Site visits	• *Comment on any site visits undertaken by the Competent Person and the outcome of those visits.*	• The CP, Aaron Green of CSA Global, visited the project on 25th March, 2017. The CP inspected the existing site layout, garimpeiro workings and core storage facilities. Resident staff were engaged in conversations regarding the project history and current activities. No material issues were identified. • Avanco's Director – Exploration and Development, and CP (Simon Mottram) has performed a site visit to the project over a number of days. The field facilities, core yard and core storage facilities were inspected as well as the sampling and data recording procedures on site.
	• *If no site visits have been undertaken indicate why this is the case*	• Not applicable.
Geological interpretation	• *Confidence in (or conversely, the uncertainty of) the geological interpretation of the mineral deposit.*	• Geological interpretation was completed by Avanco and CSA Global geologists. The CP is satisfied that the geological model is robust and appropriate for this style of mineralisation, and correlates with the observations in the field visit, and in historical core viewed on site.
	• *Nature of the data used and of any assumptions made.*	• Detailed geological/alteration/structural logging in conjunction with chemical assays have been used during the interpretation process. No

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
		assumptions have been made.
	• *The effect, if any, of alternative interpretations on Mineral Resource estimation.*	• The CP considers the mineralised boundaries to be robust, and that alternative interpretations do not have the potential to impact significantly on the MRE.
	• *The use of geology in guiding and controlling Mineral Resource estimation.*	• Geology, alteration and structure have been used to guide the model. Wireframes have been constructed for the main mineralised horizons as determined by the geological logging and chemical assays.
	• *The factors affecting continuity both of grade and geology.*	• Continuity along strike and at depth of grade (mineralisation) and geology is controlled by alteration and structure which can be traced between drill holes by visual and geochemical characteristics.
Dimensions	• *The extent and variability of the Mineral Resource expressed as length (along strike or otherwise), plan width, and depth below surface to the upper and lower limits of the Mineral Resource.*	• The Contact Mineral Resource is contained within an area defined by a strike length of 1,600 m and an across strike width of approximately 300m, within a bounding box define by the extents; 9,750,620 mN 363,710 mE and 9,749,325 mN 364,800 mE. The reported Mineral Resource lies within 275 m of surface (60m RL to –2150 mRL) and it is open at depth.
Estimation and modelling techniques	• *The nature and appropriateness of the estimation technique(s) applied and key assumptions, including treatment of extreme grade values, domaining, interpolation parameters and maximum distance of extrapolation from data points. If a computer assisted estimation method was chosen include a description of computer software and parameters used.*	• The Mineral Resource has been completed using 2 individual grade domains constructed using a nominal 0.4 g/t Au cut-off grade. Samples were composited to 1 m intervals based on assessment of the raw drill hole sample intervals. High grade cuts of 15 g/t Au (colluvial overburden) and 40 g/t Au (main deposit) were applied to the mineralisation domains following statistical analysis completed using Supervisor™ software. Quantitative Kriging Neighbourhood Analysis was undertaken using Supervisor™ software, to assess the effect of changing key kriging neighbourhood parameters on block grade estimates. Kriging Efficiency and Slope of Regression were determined for a range of block sizes, minimum and maximum samples, search dimensions and discretisation

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
		grids. A two-pass search ellipse strategy was adopted whereby the search ellipses were doubled for the second pass. If the blocks were not filled in the first two passes, the mean block grade for the domain was assigned. Ordinary kriging (OK) was adopted to interpolate grades into cells for the main mineralised zones, while 'colluvium' mineralisation was interpolated using inverse distance cubed (ID^3). The proportional inclusion of the wireframe domain in a block was flagged in the block model, which was used for controlling the estimation domains. A gold grade was estimated for each domain in a block. The final grade was achieved by a weighted average of each domain's gold grade in a block times the proportion of the domain in the block, and then divided by the sum of the domain proportions. All geological modelling and grade estimation was undertaken using SurpacTM V6.6 software.
	• *The availability of check estimates, previous estimates and/or mine production records and whether the Mineral Resource estimate takes appropriate account of such data.*	• Previous historical Foreign Resource estimates have been completed by various previous owners since discovery. These reports were made available to the CP. Previous Mineral Resource estimates for the Contact deposit was reported in January and April 2017. The current estimate is a revision of these, resulting from additional infill drilling, and takes full account of the previous interpretation; this being an incremental update.
	• *The assumptions made regarding recovery of by-products.*	• There are no by-products.

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	• *Estimation of deleterious elements or other non-grade variables of economic significance (eg sulphur for acid mine drainage characterisation).*	• No known deleterious elements exist.
	• *In the case of block model interpolation, the block size in relation to the average sample spacing and the search employed.*	• A 10 m E by 10 m N by 10 m RL parent cell size was used. No sub-celling was employed; instead a proportion figure was calculated for each block by its proportional inclusion of the volume of mineralised wireframes below the topographic surface wireframe. The drill hole spacing is variable but approximates 40–50 m pierce points on 50–80 m sections.
	• *Any assumptions behind modelling of selective mining units.*	• No assumptions were made regarding selective mining units.
	• *Any assumptions about correlation between variables.*	• No assumptions were made about the correlation between variables.
	• *Description of how the geological interpretation was used to control the resource estimates.*	• Logged geology, alteration and structural controls were used in the interpretation of lodes within the resource model. Hard boundaries for estimation were used between mineralised domains.
	• *Discussion of basis for using or not using grade cutting or capping.*	• High grade cuts were used to constrain outliers in the dataset as described above.
	• *The process of validation, the checking process used, the comparison of model data to drill hole data, and use of reconciliation data if available.*	• Standard model validation has been completed using numerical methods (histogram and swath plots) and validated visually against the input raw drill hole data, composites and blocks.
Moisture	• *Whether the tonnages are estimated on a dry basis or with natural moisture, and the method of determination of the moisture content.*	• Tonnages have been estimated on a dry, in situ basis. No moisture values were reviewed.
Cut-off parameters	• *The basis of the adopted cut-off grade(s) or quality parameters applied.*	• The Mineral Resource has been reported above a cut-off grade of 1.0g/t Au. The CP considers this reasonable when considering a medium to large scale open pit style operation. Top-cuts were defined following probability

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
		curves and the spatial locations of outliers.
Mining factors or assumptions	• *Assumptions made regarding possible mining methods, minimum mining dimensions and internal (or, if applicable, external) mining dilution. It is always necessary as part of the process of determining reasonable prospects for eventual economic extraction to consider potential mining methods, but the assumptions made regarding mining methods and parameters when estimating Mineral Resources may not always be rigorous. Where this is the case, this should be reported with an explanation of the basis of the mining assumptions made.*	• Previous mining studies have shown that Contact deposit could be economically exploited by open cut mining methods at the reported average model grades. Open pit mining is considered as the appropriate method for future studies, and the CP believes that there is a likely prospect of economic extraction. A minimum mining width of 2 m was applied (based on down-hole lengths). No other mining assumptions were made. Detailed mining assumptions such as dilution and minimum mining widths will be included in any optimisation, detailed mine planning and Life of Mine plan completed in any future Ore Reserve estimation by Avanco.
Metallurgical factors or assumptions	• *The basis for assumptions or predictions regarding metallurgical amenability. It is always necessary as part of the process of determining reasonable prospects for eventual economic extraction to consider potential metallurgical methods, but the assumptions regarding metallurgical treatment processes and parameters made when reporting Mineral Resources may not always be rigorous. Where this is the case, this should be reported with an explanation of the basis of the metallurgical assumptions made.*	• Metallurgical amenability was based on comprehensive metallurgical test work, completed on the CentroGold project as part of the 2011 TechnoMine Feasibility Study, which has been reviewed by the CP. Extensive metallurgical testwork has also been completed in older studies completed previously, which have also been made available to Avanco's CP. Historical test work included preliminary, detailed and final metallurgical test work, and covers several alternative approaches, including bulk cyanidation, froth flotation, and heap leaching. Results show that the Contact deposit is free milling and amenable to high percentage recoveries of Au from standard Au treatment plants (CIL / CIP).
Environmental factors or assumptions	• *Assumptions made regarding possible waste and process residue disposal options. It is always necessary as part of the process of determining reasonable prospects for eventual economic extraction to consider the potential environmental impacts of the mining and*	• No assumptions regarding possible waste and process residue disposal options have been made.

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
	processing operation. While at this stage the determination of potential environmental impacts, particularly for a greenfields project, may not always be well advanced, the status of early consideration of these potential environmental impacts should be reported. Where these aspects have not been considered this should be reported with an explanation of the environmental assumptions made.	The 2011 TechnoMine Feasibility Study for the CentroGold project noted the following: ○ Both the Chega Tudo and the Cipoeiro (Contact and Blanket) deposit areas have been extensively disturbed by garimpeiro (artisanal miners) activities, particularly since the early 1980's. There is an expectation of some environmental contamination associated with the garimpeiro pits, but this will be adequately managed within the any development plan. ○ Geochemical characterisation of the waste rock dumps and tailings produced from metallurgical testwork was carried out. Acid-base accounting indicated the overall potential for acid rock drainage (ARD) generation is very low.
Bulk density	• *Whether assumed or determined. If assumed, the basis for the assumptions. If determined, the method used, whether wet or dry, the frequency of the measurements, the nature, size and representativeness of the samples.*	• The project database contained results for 230 historic bulk density measurements from the Cipoeiro (Blanket and Contact) deposits. CSA Global used fixed density values assigned into the block model for each regolith and lithological unit, setting colluvium and oxide mineralisation to 1.53 t/m^3, transitional mineralisation to 2.3 t/m^3 and fresh sulphide mineralisation to 2.72 t/m^3. Arkose and tonalite waste of all oxidation states was set to 2.7 t/m^3 and 2.8 t/m^3 respectively.
	• *The bulk density for bulk material must have been measured by methods that adequately account for void spaces (vugs, porosity, etc), moisture and differences between rock and alteration zones within the deposit.*	• Density measurements were calculated using the water immersion method from drill core across the deposit and from the various rock types. The entire sample sent for geochemical analysis (i.e. half core) was measured for bulk density. Measurements were performed by Newmont and Santa Fe personnel, Zonge Engineering, and Lakefield Laboratory (Canada).

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
	• *Discuss assumptions for bulk density estimates used in the evaluation process of the different materials.*	• Water immersion density data was used to assign a single value for the mineralised material. Average densities were applied to overburden material as well as the various lithological domains based on measured densities. More detailed bulk density testwork across the deposit is recommended.
Classification	• *The basis for the classification of the Mineral Resources into varying confidence categories.*	• The Mineral Resource was classified as Indicated and Inferred considering the level of geological understanding of the deposit, quality of samples, density data, drill hole spacing, drill hole surveying, nature and quality of historical drilling and assaying, sampling and assaying processes, and estimation quality. Drill spacing within the Indicated category ranges between 40 – 50 metre spaced sections with holes collared at 20 – 40 metre spacings on section, with holes angled at -50° to -60° towards the WSW (260° azimuth). The drill spacing is sufficient to allow the geology and mineralisation zones to be modelled into coherent wireframes. Consistency is evident in the orientations, thickness and grades of the mineralised zones. For areas with more limited data density and limited along-strike or down-dip continuity, there is sufficient evidence to imply but not verify geological and grade continuity, these areas are classified as Inferred.
	• *Whether appropriate account has been taken of all relevant factors (ie relative confidence in tonnage/grade estimations, reliability of input data, confidence in continuity of geology and metal values, quality, quantity and distribution of the data).*	• The Mineral Resource has been appropriately classified considering all relevant factors as described above.

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
	• *Whether the result appropriately reflects the Competent Person's view of the deposit.*	• The Mineral Resource estimate appropriately reflects the view of the CP.
Audits or reviews	• *The results of any audits or reviews of Mineral Resource estimates.*	• Internal audits were completed by CSA Global which verified the technical inputs, methodology, parameters, and results of the estimate.
Discussion of relative accuracy / confidence	• *Where appropriate a statement of the relative accuracy and confidence level in the Mineral Resource estimate using an approach or procedure deemed appropriate by the Competent Person. For example, the application of statistical or geostatistical procedures to quantify the relative accuracy of the resource within stated confidence limits, or, if such an approach is not deemed appropriate, a qualitative discussion of the factors that could affect the relative accuracy and confidence of the estimate.*	• The Mineral Resource accuracy is communicated through the classification assigned to the deposit. The Mineral Resource estimate has been classified in accordance with the JORC Code using a qualitative approach. All factors that have been considered have been adequately communicated in Section 1 and Section 3 of this Table.
	• *The statement should specify whether it relates to global or local estimates, and, if local, state the relevant tonnages, which should be relevant to technical and economic evaluation. Documentation should include assumptions made and the procedures used.*	• The Mineral Resource statement relates to a global estimate of in-situ tonnes and grade.
	• *These statements of relative accuracy and confidence of the estimate should be compared with production data, where available.*	• Other than limited artisanal mining, the deposit defined by the MRE covered in this document, has not and is not currently being mined.