

ASX ANNOUNCEMENT

DRILLING EXTENDS THE DEPTH OF MINERALISATION AT ORELIA

HIGHLIGHTS

- **First results have been received from drilling completed at Lotus-Orelia**
- **Diamond drilling in the floor of Orelia pit confirms high-grade ore zones with numerous high-grade results including;**
 - **22 metres @ 40.1 g/t Au from 67 metres (ODDH0026)**
- **Results to date from deeper drilling at Orelia has highlighted the existence of a parallel gold lode which has not been previously identified at depth. Results include:**
 - **1 metre @ 19.9 g/t Au from 699 metres (ODDH0017)**
 - **14 metres @ 1.5 g/t Au from 646 metres (ODDH0017)**
 - **7 metres @ 1.7 g/t Au from 678 metres (ODDH0017)**
- **Deep holes at Lotus indicate that the continuation of the Lotus ore body has been structurally offset and further structural interpretation is required**
- **Structural interpretation is ongoing.**

Echo Resources Limited (ASX: EAR) ('Echo' or 'the Company') is pleased to announce first results received from deep drilling at Orelia has returned assays suggesting the continuation of mineralisation at depth. Early interpretations suggest the intersection may form part of a third lode underlying existing mineralisation which is host to the existing 1.1 million-ounce Orelia gold Resource.

"Results in hole ODDH0017 confirm deeper seated mineralisation exists but more work will be required to understand the potential of the system at depth. What we have seen, during our resource definition drilling at Orelia, is very high-grade zones situated within southerly plunging lodes and results from ODDH0026, with 22m @ 40.1 g/t (incl. 1m @ 499 g/t) are testament to this. Intersecting a new lode at depth gives us great confidence that follow up work will enable us to understand and delineate high-grade parts of the system.

ASX ANNOUNCEMENT

13 April 2018

ASX CODE

EAR

KEY ASSETS

- Julius
- Orelia
- Bronzewing Hub

DIRECTORS

Barry Bolitho
Non-Executive Chairman

Simon Coxhell
Managing Director &
Chief Executive Officer

Gary Lethridge
Finance Director

Anthony McIntosh
Non-Executive Director

Mark Hanlon
Non-Executive Director

Robin Dean
Non-Executive Director

Kate Stoney
Company Secretary

REGISTERED OFFICE

Level 1, 7 Rheola Street
West Perth WA 6005

T +61 (8) 9389 8726
F +61 (8) 9467 2896

“Work completed as part of this program gives us the confidence that in time, Orelia will deliver significant resource extensions and we will continue to wait for outstanding assays and interpret the structural information for follow-up drilling.”

“Our attention now turns to our regional exploration efforts, in particular at Lowlands and Julius North, with results due shortly.”

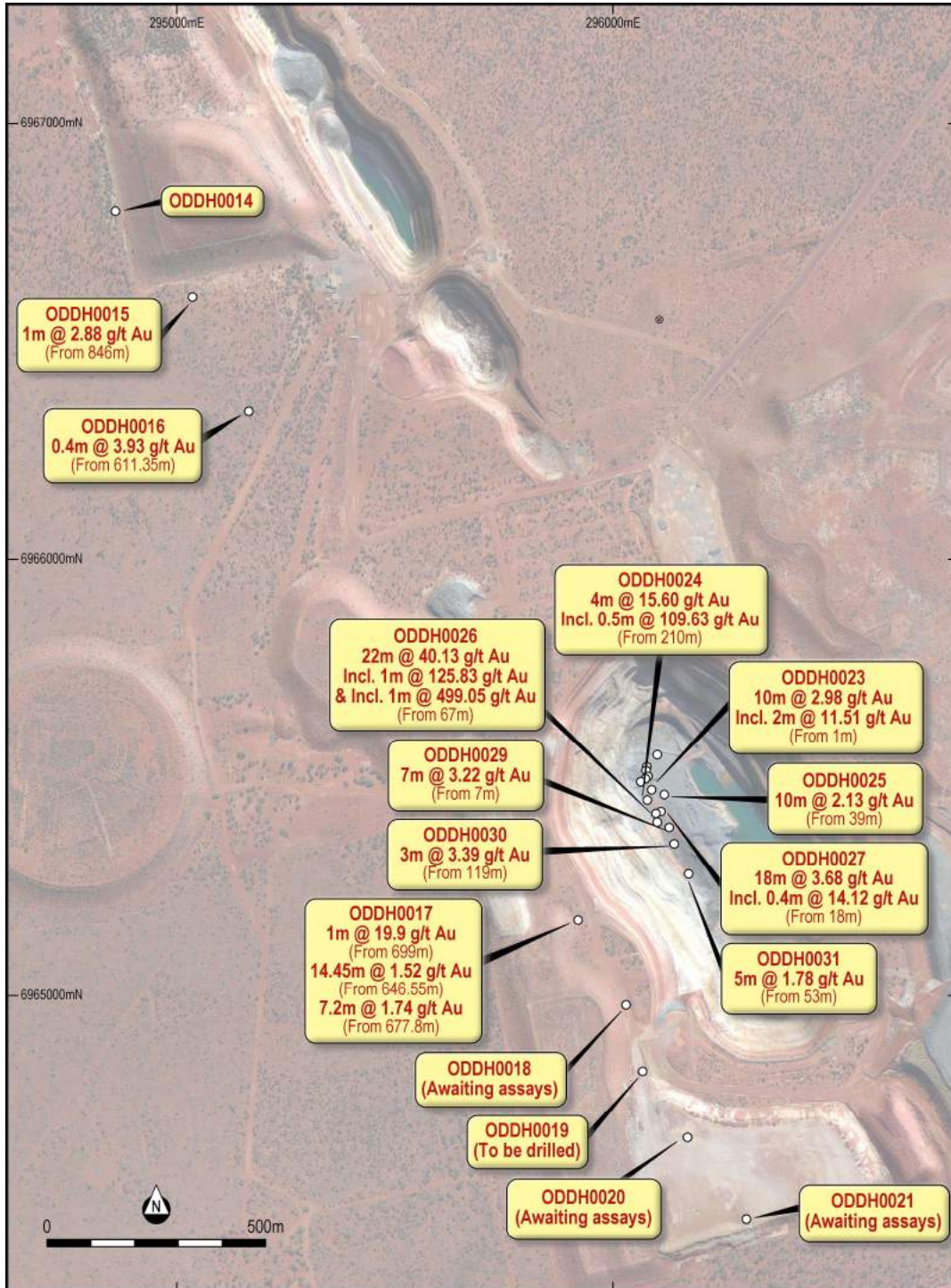


Figure 1: Plan view of Orelia diamond drill-hole locations

Geology and Geological Interpretation

The main host rocks of mineralisation at Orelia-Cockburn are deformed and altered tholeiitic basalts, concordant dolerite units and felsic to intermediate sedimentary rocks. Cross-cutting felsic to intermediate porphyry dykes intrude the stratigraphy along pre-existing structures. Gold mineralisation typically occurs;

- At intersections of the transgressive faults with favourable host rock units in areas where significant competency and/or chemistry contrast with enclosing strata exists. Typical example is the oreshoots at Orelia.
- Along the hinge of folds involving a competent host rock unit enclosed by incompetent country rocks. A classical example is the main zone at Calista.

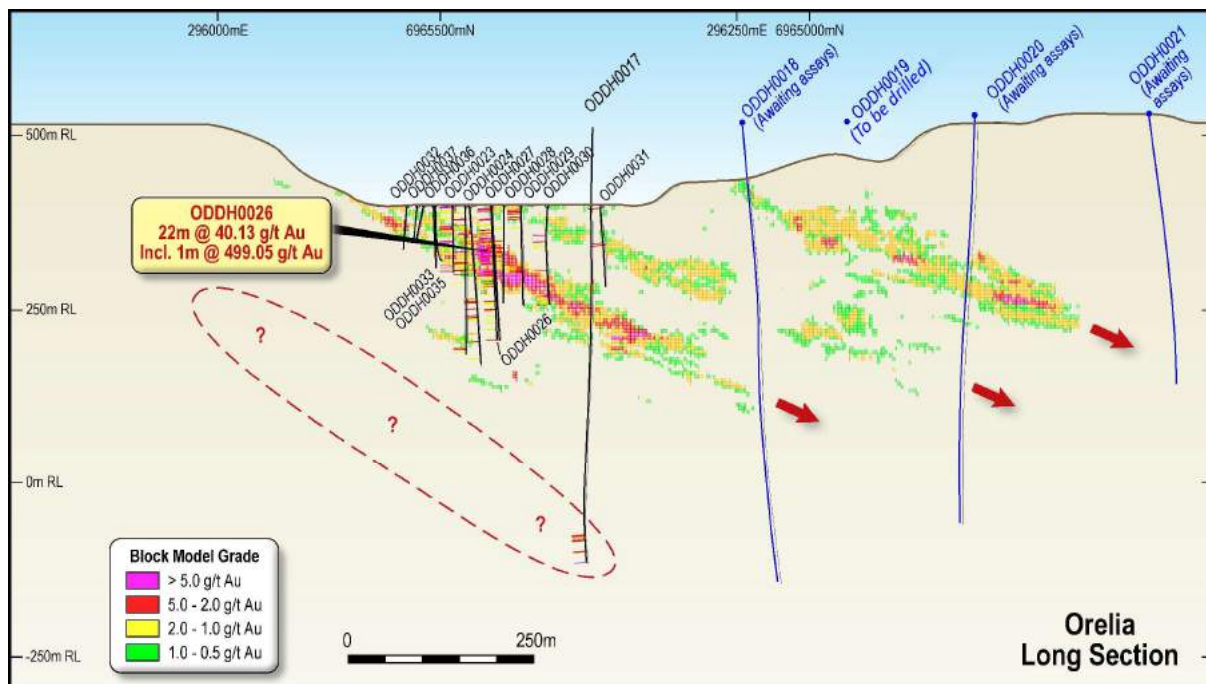


Figure 2: Long-section highlighting diamond drilling results to date.

At Orelia-Cockburn 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 is also found in conjunction with Bi-telluride assemblages. Gold occurs mostly as individual grains but can also occur as a composite with one or more of the bismuth rich minerals. Gold related alteration is dominantly quartz, albite, carbonate, chlorite, biotite, epidote and minor actinolite.

The diamond drilling related to this release was conducted with dual purpose; firstly to further assess and upgrade the Orelia resource, and secondly to test for continuation of gold bearing structures at depth. The resource drilling intersected spectacular zones of mineralisation with visible gold observed in a number of holes and the highest assay Echo has ever recorded of 1m @ 499.05 g/t Au. This drilling has been a great success and provides confidence that the Orelia resource will be robust as we plan for the restart of mining at the deposit.

Early results for the deep drilling under Orelia are very encouraging with a ~30m wide zone of alteration and deformation intersected in a possible new lode position (ODDH0017, Figure 3). The zone was anomalous in pathfinder elements, of particular interest Bi and Cu. The best intersection of 1m @ 19.9 g/t Au highlights the structure is still live at depth and interpretation is currently ongoing to target the high-grade parts of the lode similar to what is observed at Orelia.



Figure 3: Alteration zone ODDH0017

For further information please contact:



Simon Coxhell, CEO and Managing Director

simon@echoresources.com.au

Office Phone +61 8 9389 8726

ABOUT ORELIA

Orelia Overview

The Orelia gold deposit is located 10 kilometres south west of the Bronzewing processing plant, approximately 450 kilometres north of Kalgoorlie. The Project is accessed via Leinster, located 45 kilometres to the west. Orelia is located on granted mining licence M36/146 and is 100% owned by Echo.

Orelia is currently host to a Mineral Resource Estimate of 15.9Mt @ 2.1 g/t Au for 1.1 million ounces, as well as an Ore Reserve of 14.1Mt @ 1.7 g/t Au for 753,000 ounces.

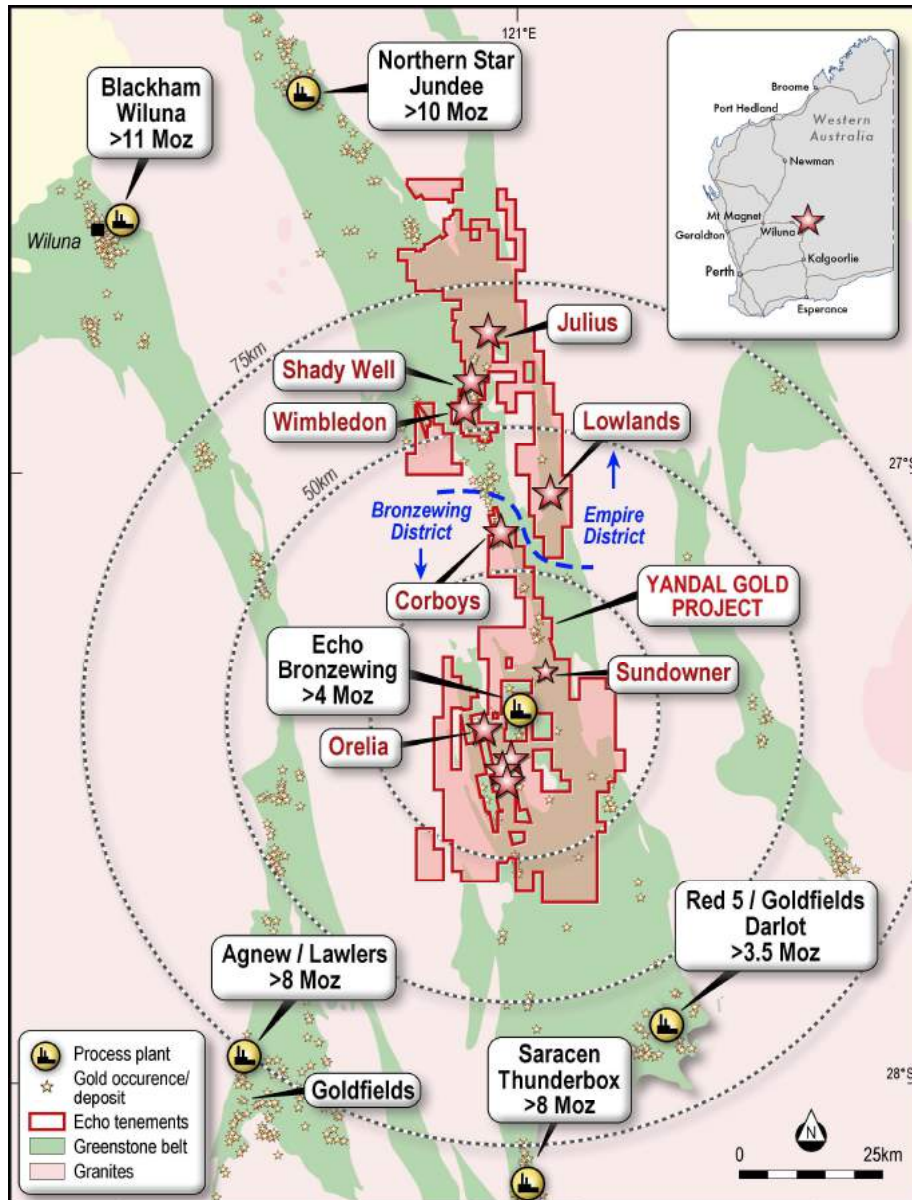


Figure 4: Echo Tenement Plan and Key Projects

The deposit (Orelia, Calista, Cumberland shear zones) has been previously mined during a number of campaigns since 1989. A total of approximately 400,000 ounces has been produced from the existing open pit to a vertical depth of approximately 100 metres below natural surface.

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 company is currently completing a Bankable Feasibility Study (BFS) relating to the refurbishment of the Bronzewing mill and the treatment of ore from the Julius and Orelia gold deposits.

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.

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.

¹ Refer Appendix 1

² As announced to ASX 24 January 2018 (Appendix 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.

Appendix 1: Detailed Results

Hole	From	To	Width	Grade (g/t Au)	Easting	Northing	RL	Total Depth	Dip	Azimuth
ODDH0014	NSR				294859	6966799	519	920	-60	70
ODDH0015	846	847	1	2.88	295033	6966602	518	877	-60	70
ODDH0016	611.35	611.75	0.40	3.93	295164	6966340	517	910	-60	70
ODDH0017	646.55	661	14.45	1.52	295920	6965174	518	706	-60	70
ODDH0017	677.8	685	7.2	1.74	295920	6965174	518	706	-60	70
ODDH0017	699	700	1	19.91	295920	6965174	518	706	-60	70
ODDH0018	Awaiting Results				296027	6964977	518	-	-60	70
ODDH0019	Awaiting Results				296065	6964825	520	-	-60	70
ODDH0020	Awaiting Results				296171	6964673	529	708	-60	70
ODDH0021	Awaiting Results				296303	6964489	529	510	-50	78
ODDH0023	1	11	10	2.98	296088	6965474	400	102	-72	72
including	1	3	2	11.51	296088	6965474	400	102	-72	72
ODDH0023	29	38	9	3.01	296088	6965474	400	102	-72	72
ODDH0024	19	21	2	3.79	296078	6965448	400	222	-72	72
ODDH0024	27.6	34	6.4	1.07	296078	6965448	400	222	-72	72
ODDH0024	68	69	1	16.01	296078	6965448	400	222	-72	72
ODDH0024	82.3	86	3.7	2.11	296078	6965448	400	222	-72	72
ODDH0024	95	96.75	1.75	2.41	296078	6965448	400	222	-72	72
ODDH0024	210	214	4	15.60	296078	6965448	400	222	-72	72
including	211.7	212.2	0.5	109.63	296078	6965448	400	222	-72	72
ODDH0025	39	49	10	2.13	296117	6965462	400	240	-72	72
ODDH0025	52	58	6	1.83	296117	6965462	400	240	-72	72
ODDH0025	137.5	144	6.5	1.65	296117	6965462	400	240	-72	72
ODDH0025	159	171	12	1.12	296117	6965462	400	240	-72	72
ODDH0026	2	11	9	5.15	296100	6965418	400	201	-72	72
including	4	5	1	25.25	296100	6965418	400	201	-72	72
ODDH0026	43	56	13	3.78	296100	6965418	400	201	-72	72
including	44.5	44.8	0.3	33.10	296100	6965418	400	201	-72	72
ODDH0026	67	89	22	40.13	296100	6965418	400	201	-72	72
including	68	69	1	125.83	296100	6965418	400	201	-72	72
including	72.3	73.3	1	499.05	296100	6965418	400	201	-72	72
ODDH0027	18	21	3	3.68	296108	6965422	400	201	-72	72
including	19.7	20.1	0.4	14.12	296108	6965422	400	201	-72	72
ODDH0027	61	73	12	3.97	296108	6965422	400	201	-72	72
including	63	64	1	22.73	296108	6965422	400	201	-72	72
ODDH0027	151	156	5	3.25	296108	6965422	400	201	-72	72
ODDH0028	48	61	13	0.80	296100	6965398	401	142	-90	72
ODDH0029	5	12	7	3.22	296128	6965386	400	150	-72	72
ODDH0029	87	101	14	1.99	296128	6965386	400	150	-72	72
ODDH0030	44	45	1	8.82	296139	6965349	400	150	-72	72
ODDH0030	119	122	3	3.39	296174	6965280	400	120	-72	72
including	120	121	1	8.09	296174	6965280	400	120	-72	72
ODDH0030	134	135	1	44.41	296139	6965349	400	150	-72	72
ODDH0031	53	58	5	1.78	296174	6965280	400	120	-72	72

Appendix 2: Mineral Resource & Ore Reserve Estimates

Echo Mineral Resource Estimates⁷

(Ownership, Cut-off)	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)
Julius ⁴ (100%, 0.8)	1.8	2.1	124,227	1.6	1.3	67,789	1.8	2.5	142,991	5.2	2.0	335,007
Regional ⁵ (100%, 0.5)							2.8	1.5	134,925	2.8	1.5	134,925
Corboys ³ (100%, 1.0)				1.7	1.8	96,992	0.5	1.8	28,739	2.2	1.8	125,731
Orelia ⁴ (100%, 1.0)				14.1	2.2	980,000	1.8	1.7	100,000	15.9	2.1	1,080,000
Woorana North ² (100%, 0.5)				0.3	1.4	13,811				0.3	1.4	13,811
Woorana South ² (100%, 0.5)				0.1	1.0	3,129				0.1	1.0	3,129
Fat Lady ^{1,2} (70%, 0.5)				0.7	0.9	19,669				0.7	0.9	19,669
Mt Joel 4800N ^{1,2} (70%, 0.5)				0.2	1.7	10,643				0.2	1.7	10,643
Total Mineral Resources	1.8	2.1	124,227	18.7	2.0	1,192,033	6.9	1.8	406,655	27.4	2.0	1,722,915

Echo Ore Reserves

(Ownership, Cut-off)	Proved			Probable			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)
Orelia ⁶ (100%, 0.6)				14.1	1.7	753,000	14.1	1.7	753,000
Julius ⁶ (100%, 0.8)	1.4	2.2	95,000	0.1	1.8	8,000	1.5	2.1	103,000
Total Ore Reserves	1.4	2.2	95,000	14.2	1.7	761,000	15.6	1.7	856,000

Notes:

- Resources are adjusted for Echo's 70% ownership interest
- Resources estimated by CoxsRocks (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. Echo 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.
- 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. Echo 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.
- 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 & 7 September 2017. 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.
- Resource estimates include Bills Find, Shady Well, Orpheus, Empire & Tipperary Well and were estimated by Golders (refer to Competent Persons Statements) in accordance with JORC Code 2004, for full details of the Mineral Resource estimates refer to the Echo Resources Limited prospectus released to ASX on 10 April 2006.
- Reserve estimated by Mr Stuart Cruickshanks (refer to Competent Persons Statements) in accordance with JORC Code 2012, for full details of the Ore Reserve estimate refer to the Echo Resources Limited announcement to ASX on 27 November 2017. 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 Ore Reserve estimate in the previous announcement continue to apply and have not materially changed.
- Mineral Resources are inclusive of Ore Reserves.

Forward Looking Statements

This announcement includes certain 'forward looking statements'. All statements, other than statements of historical fact, are forward looking statements that involve various risks and uncertainties. There can be no assurances that such statements will prove accurate, and actual results and future events could differ materially from those anticipated in such statements. Such information contained herein represents management's best judgement as of the date hereof based on information currently available. The Company does not assume any obligation to update any forward-looking statement.

Competent Persons' Declarations

The information in this announcement that relates to Exploration Results is based on information compiled by Simon Coxhell, a Director of Echo Resources and a member of the Australasian Institute of Mining and Metallurgy. He has sufficient experience that is relevant to the style of mineralisation and type of deposit under consideration and to the activity that they are undertaking to qualify as a Competent Person as defined in the 2012 Edition of the "Australasian Code for Reporting of Exploration Results, Mineral Resources and Ore Reserves". Mr Coxhell consents to the inclusion in the report of the matters based on the information in the form and context in which it appears.

JORC Code, 2012 Edition

Section 1 Sampling Techniques and Data

(Criteria in this section apply to all succeeding sections)

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
Sampling techniques	<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. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Drilling at Orelia has comprised a total of 24 NQ diamond holes for 7372.7 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 +/- 1 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.
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"> NQ diamond drilling (60mm) from surface.
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.
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 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 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	<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"> 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	<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. 	<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

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
	<i>standards, blanks, duplicates, external laboratory checks) and whether acceptable levels of accuracy (i.e. lack of bias) and precision have been established.</i>	within acceptable limits.
<i>Verification of sampling and assaying</i>	<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"> The Company's geologists have 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.
<i>Location of data points</i>	<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"> All drillholes have been located by RTK GPS with precision of sample locations considered +/-1m. Location grid of plans and cross sections and coordinates in this release use MGA94, Z51 datum.
<i>Data spacing and distribution</i>	<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 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.
<i>Orientation of data in relation to geological structure</i>	<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 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.
<i>Sample security</i>	<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 track the progress of batches of samples.
<i>Audits or reviews</i>	<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
<i>Mineral tenement and land tenure status</i>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Type, reference name/number, location and ownership including agreements or material issues with third parties such as joint ventures, partnerships, overriding royalties, native title interests, historical sites, wilderness or national park and environmental settings. The security of the tenure held at the time of reporting along with any known impediments to obtaining a licence to operate in the area. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> The Orelia Gold Deposit is 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.
<i>Exploration done by other parties</i>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Acknowledgment and appraisal of exploration by other parties. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Gold production began at Orelia in 1991 by Arimco Mining Pty Ltd, who had previously operated under the name of Australian Resources Limited and were subsequently purchased by Great Central Mines. Normandy Mining acquired Great Central Mines in 1998 who acquired the Orelia mine at the same time, although it had closed only a short time previously. The Orelia-Cockburn operations were continued under the ownership of Normandy Mining until 2002 when Newmont Mining acquired the whole package. View Resources acquired the operation in 2004 and began developing an open pit and underground mine that took in a number of ore bodies including Orelia-Cockburn, but the low price of gold and the shortage of capital forced the closure of the project in early 2008. Navigator (Bronzewing) Pty Ltd, completed the purchase from the administrators in September 2009 and they re-commissioned the processing plant in April 2010, with production continuing until 2013.

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
Geology	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Deposit type, geological setting and style of mineralisation. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Main host rocks of mineralisation at Orelia are deformed and altered tholeiitic basalts, and intermediate to felsic volcanoclastic 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	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> A summary of all information material to the understanding of the exploration results including a tabulation of the following information for all Material drill holes: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> easting and northing of the drill hole collar elevation or RL (Reduced Level – elevation above sea level in metres) of the drill hole collar dip and azimuth of the hole down hole length and interception depth hole length. If the exclusion of this information is justified on the basis that the information is not Material and this exclusion does not detract from the understanding of the report, the Competent Person should clearly explain why this is the case. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Drilling at Orelia has comprised a total of 24 NQ diamond holes for 7372.7 metres. Drill-holes drilled in the floor of the pit were drilled on a 20 (N-S) by 10 (E-W) metre spacing. Surface drill-hole were approximately 200 metres spaced in the N-S direction. Appropriate maps and plans also accompany this announcement.
Data aggregation methods	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> In reporting Exploration Results, weighting averaging techniques, maximum and/or minimum grade truncations (e.g. cutting of high grades) and cut-off grades are usually Material and should be stated. Where aggregate intercepts incorporate short lengths of high grade results and longer lengths of low grade results, the procedure used for such aggregation should be stated and some typical examples of such aggregations should be shown in detail. The assumptions used for any reporting of metal equivalent values should be clearly stated. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> No averaging or aggregation techniques have been applied. No top cuts have been applied to exploration results. No metal equivalent values are used in this report.
Relationship between mineralisation widths and intercept lengths	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> These relationships are particularly important in the reporting of Exploration Results. If the geometry of the mineralisation with respect to the drill hole angle is known, its nature should be reported. If it is not known and only the down hole lengths are reported, there should be a clear statement to this effect (e.g. 'down hole length, true width not known'). 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> The orientation or geometry of the mineralised zones strikes in a northwest direction and dips steeply to the southwest.
Diagrams	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Appropriate maps and sections (with scales) and tabulations of intercepts should be included for any significant discovery being reported. These should include, but not be limited to a plan view of drill hole collar locations and appropriate sectional views. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Appropriate maps are included in main body of report with gold results and full details are in the tables reported.
Balanced reporting	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Where comprehensive reporting of all Exploration Results is not practicable, representative reporting of both low and high grades and/or widths should be practiced to avoid misleading reporting of Exploration Results. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> All results for the target economic mineral being gold have been reported.
Other substantive exploration data	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Other exploration data, if meaningful and material, should be reported including (but not limited to): geological observations; geophysical survey results; geochemical survey results; bulk samples – size and method of treatment; metallurgical test results; bulk density, groundwater, geotechnical and rock characteristics; potential deleterious or contaminating substances. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> A thorough review of the Orelia historical data was conducted by Echo geologists. This included collating and reviewing historical reports compiled by View and Navigator resources, assessing all historical drilling, and familiarisation with the geological data such as pit maps cross-section interpretations. Reconnaissance pit mapping was conducted by Echo geologists and contract structural geologists in late-2016 to understand the structural controls and deformation history linked to mineralisation in the Orelia system
Further work	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> The nature and scale of planned further work (e.g. tests for lateral or depth extensions or large-scale step-out drilling). Diagrams clearly highlighting the areas of possible extensions, including the main geological interpretations and future drilling areas, provided this information is not commercially sensitive. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Future RC, 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.