ASX ANNOUNCEMENT

LOWLANDS RESULTS POINT TO OPEN PIT POTENTIAL

HIGHLIGHTS

- **Results have been received from a 40-hole RC resource definition drilling program at the Lowlands gold prospect (70% Echo)**
- **This drilling was following up preliminary aircore drilling completed in October 2017**
- **Lowlands has delivered consistent grades over a strike length of 220 metres with intersections including:**
  - **8 metres @ 9.82 g/t Au from 20 metres (LLRC038)**
  - **4 metres @ 10.27 g/t Au from 50 metres (LLRC029)**
  - **2 metres @ 15.05 g/t Au from 55 metres (LLRC029)**
  - **9 metres @ 4.15 g/t Au from 54 metres (LLRC025)**
  - **2 metres @ 15.82 g/t Au from 59 metres (LLRC036)**
- **Interpretation of these results is ongoing and following this data will be provided to third parties for resource estimation and economic evaluation aimed at adding Lowlands into the life of mine plan**

Echo Resources Limited (ASX: EAR) ('Echo' or 'the Company') is pleased to announce the results of resource definition reverse circulation (RC) drilling at the Lowlands gold prospect. Drilling at Lowlands followed on from the success of AC drilling completed by Echo in October 2017 (refer to ASX release dated 11 November 2017).

Resource Definition Drilling

Echo has an active exploration program with a dual purpose of making new discoveries as well as seeking to define new open-pittable oxide, gold resources that can be added to the Company's resource base and assessed for inclusion within proposed mine plans.

Drilling at Lowlands in 2017 validated the historical database and encountered significant, near surface mineralisation potentially conducive to an open-pittable resource. This RC drilling will enable Echo to conduct the appropriate resource definition studies to bring Lowlands into the life of mine plan as soon as possible. Echo is also assessing resource opportunities at a number of other prospects.

ASX ANNOUNCEMENT
24 April 2018

ASX CODE
EAR

KEY ASSETS
- Julius
- Orelia
- Bronzewing Hub

REGISTERED OFFICE
Level 1, 7 Rheola Street
West Perth WA 6005

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

Echo's CEO, Simon Coxhell, commented: *"The Lowlands gold prospect is an advanced deposit that has the potential to add quality oxide ounces to our life of mine plan and as such continues to strengthen the case for restart of operations at the Bronzewing Processing Hub.*

"Lowlands is open along strike and we will continue to interpret recent results to assess the potential for it to continue to grow. Deposits such as this, while modest in size, have the potential to be profitable when coupled with ore from Orelia. There remain a number of other prospects where opportunity exists to further add to Echo's resource inventory and we are working to ensure that the required drilling at these projects is completed in order to assess in more detail their economic potential."

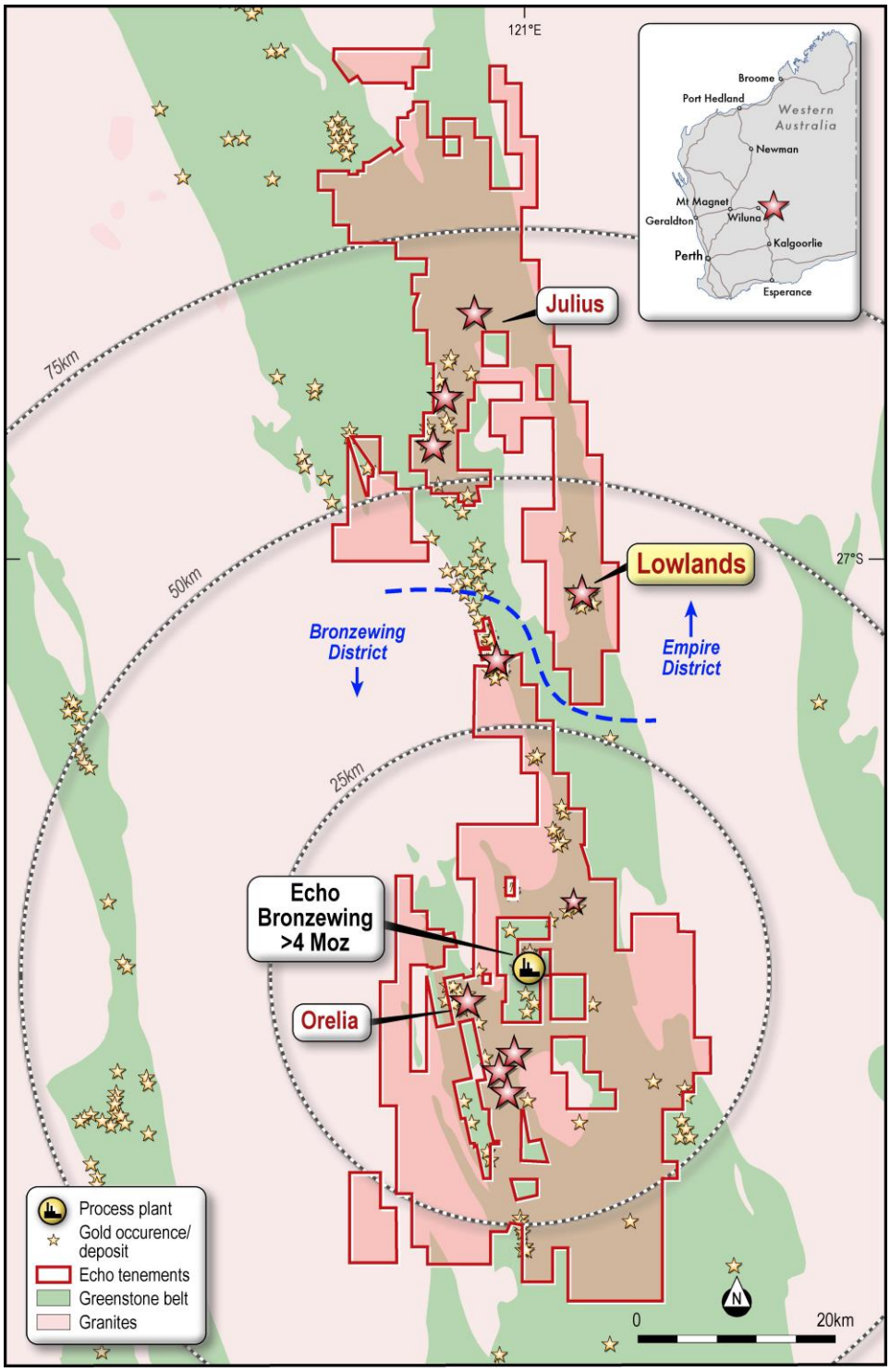

Figure 1: Location of the Lowlands gold prospect

Geology and Geological Interpretation

The Lowlands gold prospect sits 35 kilometres NNE of Bronzewing and was acquired by Echo in August 2016 after being identified as an area that could potentially add quality ounces to Echo's resource base. This recent program at Lowlands comprised 40 RC holes for 2,934 metres to improve the data density for resource calculation and pit optimisation studies.

Lowlands comprises shallowly south-west dipping mineralised quartz veins, within a package of sheared and carbonated mafic rocks, which outcrop in historical workings at surface (Figure 2). Mineralisation extends over 220m of strike and remains open along strike and at depth (Figure 3).

The results from this round of drilling with intercepts such as 8 metres @ 9.82 g/t Au from 20 metres (LLRC038) show that Lowlands will likely add quality, near surface resource ounces within trucking distance of the Bronzewing processing facility. Resource modelling and pit optimisation studies will commence shortly with the aim of adding Lowlands into life of mine plans.

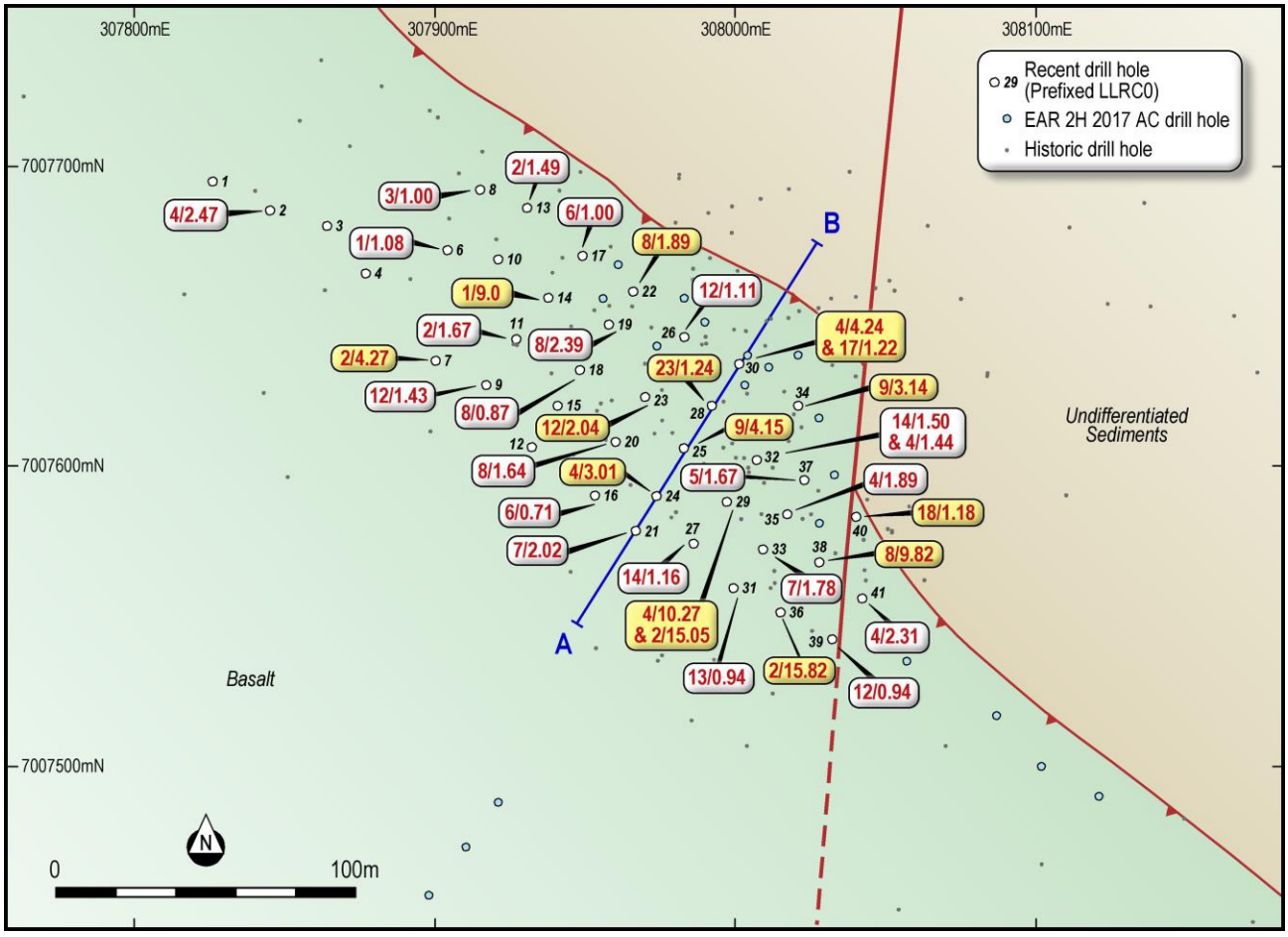

Figure 2: Location of drill hole collars at the Lowlands gold prospect

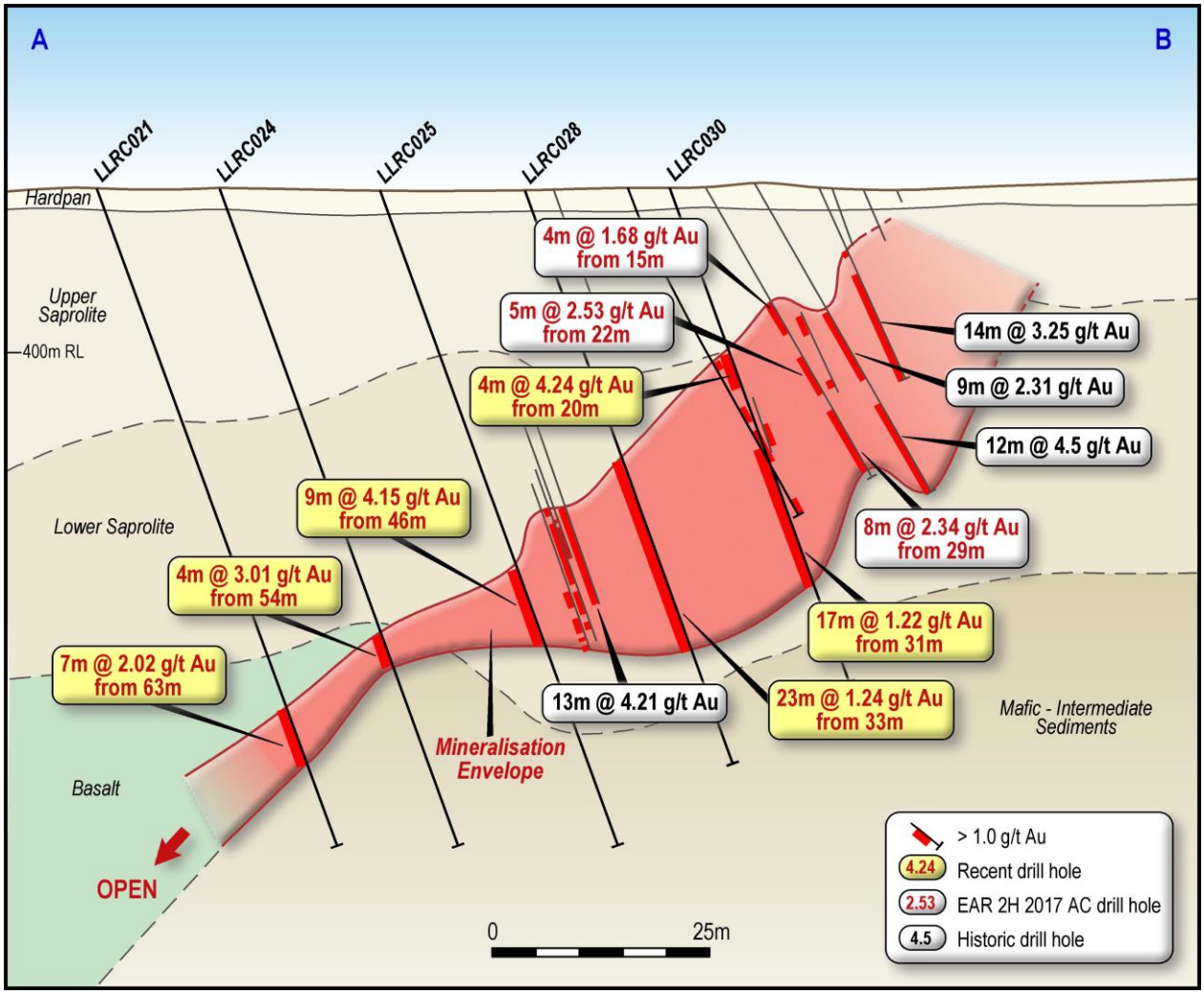

Figure 3: Cross-section through the Lowlands gold prospect

For further information please contact:

Simon Coxhell, CEO and Managing Director
simon@echoresources.com.au
Office Phone +61 8 9389 8726

ABOUT ECHO

The Yandal Strategy

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

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

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

The 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 Au[1].

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 (BFS[1]) 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.

[1] Refer Appendix 1
[2] As announced to ASX 24 January 2018 (Appendix 2)

Appendix 1: Detailed Results

Hole	From	To	Width	Grade (g/t Au)	Easting	Northing	RL	Total Depth	Dip	Azimuth
LLRC001	32	33	1	1.08	307826	7007695	485	60	-67	31.1
LLRC002	34	38	4	2.47	307845	7007685	485	60	-70	40.7
LLRC003	33	34	1	1.71	307864	7007680	485	70	-68	32.6
LLRC004	53	55	2	0.76	307877	7007664	485	70	-70	26.8
LLRC006	38	39	1	0.77	307904	7007672	485	72	-71	32.6
LLRC007	12	14	2	4.27	307900	7007635	485	72	-69	34.7
including	12	13	1	7.96	307900	7007635	485	72	-69	34.7
LLRC008	21	24	3	1.00	307915	7007692	485	60	-68	36.6
LLRC008	33	35	2	1.46	307915	7007692	485	60	-68	36.6
LLRC009	72	84	12	1.43	307917	7007627	485	84	-71	40.3
LLRC010	32	33	1	1.08	307921	7007669	485	60	-69	32.7
LLRC011	43	45	2	1.67	307927	7007642	485	72	-70	31.1
LLRC012	NSR				307932	7007606	485	84	-70	43
LLRC013	17	18	1	1.64	307931	7007686	485	60	-69	30.4
LLRC013	23	25	2	1.49	307931	7007686	485	60	-69	30.4
LLRC014	35	36	1	9.00	307938	7007656	485	60	-69	30.7
LLRC015	NSR				307941	7007620	485	84	-70	35.9
LLRC016	62	68	6	0.71	307953	7007590	485	80	-65.8	35.7
LLRC017	26	32	6	1.00	307949	7007670	485	60	-68	45.1
LLRC018	40	48	8	0.87	307948	7007632	485	72	-70	38.4
LLRC019	32	40	8	2.39	307958	7007647	485	60	-69	31.4
including	32	36	4	3.86	307958	7007647	485	60	-69	31.4
LLRC020	48	56	8	1.64	307960	7007608	485	84	-69	38.4
LLRC021	63	70	7	2.02	307967	7007578	485	80	-70	35
LLRC022	24	32	8	1.89	307966	7007658	485	60	-71	31.5
LLRC023	40	52	12	2.04	307970	7007623	485	60	-70	30
LLRC024	54	58	4	3.01	307974	7007590	485	80	-70	35
including	56	57	1	9.67	307974	7007590	485	80	-70	35
LLRC025	**46**	**55**	**9**	**4.15**	**307983**	**7007606**	**484**	**80**	**-70**	**35**
including	**46**	**47**	**1**	**8.18**	**307983**	**7007606**	**484**	**80**	**-70**	**35**
including	**48**	**49**	**1**	**14.13**	**307983**	**7007606**	**484**	**80**	**-70**	**35**
LLRC026	24	36	12	1.11	307983	7007643	485	60	-69	31.4
LLRC027	66	80	14	1.16	307986	7007574	485	80	-70	35
including	66	67	1	7.78	307986	7007574	485	80	-70	35
LLRC028	33	56	23	1.24	307992	7007620	484	70	-70	35
including	34	35	1	5.85	307992	7007620	484	70	-70	35
LLRC029	**47**	**51**	**4**	**10.27**	**307997**	**7007588**	**484**	**80**	**-70**	**35**
including	**47**	**48**	**1**	**30.84**	**307997**	**7007588**	**484**	**80**	**-70**	**35**
LLRC029	**55**	**57**	**2**	**15.05**	**307997**	**7007588**	**484**	**80**	**-70**	**35**
including	**55**	**56**	**1**	**28.50**	**307997**	**7007588**	**484**	**80**	**-70**	**35**
LLRC030	20	24	4	4.24	308001	7007634	484	60	-70	35
including	20	22	2	8.04	308001	7007634	484	60	-70	35
LLRC030	31	48	17	1.22	308001	7007634	484	60	-70	35
LLRC031	60	73	13	0.94	307999	7007559	484	90	-70	35
LLRC032	37	51	14	1.50	308007	7007602	484	80	-70	35
LLRC032	54	58	4	1.44	308007	7007602	484	80	-70	35
LLRC033	50	52	2	1.83	308009	7007572	484	80	-70	35
LLRC033	59	66	7	1.78	308009	7007572	484	80	-70	35
LLRC034	**28**	**37**	**9**	**3.14**	**308021**	**7007620**	**484**	**70**	**-70**	**35**
including	30	31	1	8.89	308021	7007620	484	70	-70	35
LLRC034	43	51	8	0.85	308021	7007620	484	70	-70	35
LLRC035	53	58	5	1.89	308017	7007584	484	80	-70	35
LLRC036	**58**	**60**	**2**	**15.82**	**308015**	**7007551**	**484**	**90**	**-70**	**35**
LLRC036	69	76	7	1.23	308015	7007551	484	90	-70	35
LLRC037	40	45	5	1.67	308023	7007595	484	80	-70	35
LLRC038	**16**	**20**	**8**	**9.82**	**308028**	**7007568**	**484**	**80**	**-70**	**35**
LLRC038	52	68	16	1.30	308028	7007568	484	80	-70	35
LLRC039	64	76	12	0.94	308032	7007542	484	90	-70	35
LLRC040	28	46	18	1.18	308040	7007583	484	80	-70	35
LLRC041	40	44	4	2.31	308042	7007556	484	80	-70	35
LLRC041	64	70	6	1.10	308042	7007556	484	80	-70	35

Appendix 2: Mineral Resource & Ore Reserve Estimates

Echo Mineral Resource Estimates[7]

(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**

1. *Resources are adjusted for Echo's 70% ownership interest*
2. *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.*
3. *Resources estimated by HGS (refer to Competent Persons Statements) in accordance with JORC Code 2012, for full details of the Mineral Resource estimate refer to the Metaliko Resources Limited announcement to ASX on 23 August 2016. 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.*
4. *Resources estimated by Mr Lynn Widenbar (refer to Competent Persons Statements) in accordance with JORC Code 2012, for full details of the Mineral Resource estimate refer to the Echo Resources Limited announcement to ASX on 23 November 2016 & 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.*
5. *Resource estimates include Bills Find, Shady Well, Orpheus, Empire & Tipperary Well and were estimated by Golders (refer to Competent Persons Statements) in accordance with JORC Code 2004, for full details of the Mineral Resource estimates refer to the Echo Resources Limited prospectus released to ASX on 10 April 2006.*
6. *Reserve estimated by Mr 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.*
7. *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	• *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.*	• Recent exploration at the Lowlands prospect consisted of 40 reverse circulation drill holes for 2,934 metres. • 1 metre samples were collected of the ore zone, based on geological observation, and 4 metre composite samples were taken fro the rest of the drill hole. Any anomalism detected in the 4 metre composite results will be followed up with further 1 metre sampling. • 4 metre composite samples consist of ~2 kilogram samples, collected via spear from the drill spoils. • For the 1m samples, approximately 2kg of material collected from each metre by riffle splitting of the sample interval collected via the rig cyclone. • Drill hole collar locations were recorded by handheld RTK GPS with an accuracy of +/- 1 metre • Analysis was conducted by submitting the 2kg sample whole for preparation by crushing, drying and pulverising at Intertek/Genalysis Laboratories for gold analysis via aqua regia/ICP-MS
Drilling techniques	• *Drill type (e.g. core, reverse circulation, open-hole hammer, rotary air blast, auger, Bangka, sonic, etc.) and details (e.g. core diameter, triple or standard tube, depth of diamond tails, face-sampling bit or other type, whether core is oriented and if so, by what method, etc.).*	• Reverse circulation drilling (5 ¼ inch face sampling hammer) from surface.
Drill sample recovery	• *Method of recording and assessing core and chip sample recoveries and results assessed.* • *Measures taken to maximise sample recovery and ensure representative nature of the samples.* • *Whether a relationship exists between sample recovery and grade and whether sample bias may have occurred due to preferential loss/gain of fine/coarse material.*	• Drill sample returns as recorded were considered excellent. • There is insufficient data available at the present stage to evaluate potential sampling bias.
Logging	• *Whether core and chip samples have been geologically and geotechnically logged to a level of detail to support appropriate Mineral Resource estimation, mining studies and metallurgical studies.* • *Whether logging is qualitative or quantitative in nature. Core (or costean, channel, etc.) photography.* • *The total length and percentage of the relevant intersections logged.*	• Drill 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.
Sub-sampling techniques and sample preparation	• *If core, whether cut or sawn and whether quarter, half or all core taken.* • *If non-core, whether riffled, tube sampled, rotary split, etc. and whether sampled wet or dry.* • *For all sample types, the nature, quality and appropriateness of the sample preparation technique.* • *Quality control procedures adopted for all sub-sampling stages to maximise representivity of samples.* • *Measures taken to ensure that the sampling is representative of the in situ material collected, including for instance results for field duplicate/second-half sampling.* • *Whether sample sizes are appropriate to the grain size of the material being sampled.*	• No core was sampled, reverse circulation drilling only. • Sample preparation for all samples follows industry best practice and was undertaken by Genalysis/Intertek Laboratories in Perth 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 procedures. • Field duplicates were taken at a rate of 1:30. • Blanks were inserted at a rate of 1:30 • Standards were inserted at a rate of 1:30. • Sample sizes are considered appropriate to the grain size of the material being sampled.
Quality of assay data and laboratory tests	• *The nature, quality and appropriateness of the assaying and laboratory procedures used and whether the technique is considered partial or total.* • *For geophysical tools, spectrometers, handheld XRF instruments, etc., the parameters used in determining the analysis including instrument make and model, reading times, calibrations factors*	• 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

	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) and precision have been established.*	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.
Verification of sampling and assaying	• *The verification of significant intersections by either independent or alternative company personnel.* • *The use of twinned holes.* • *Documentation of primary data, data entry procedures, data verification, data storage (physical and electronic) protocols.* • *Discuss any adjustment to assay data.*	• The Company's geologists have visually reviewed the samples collected. • No twin holes drilled • Data and related information is stored in a validated Access or Micromine database. Data has been visually checked for import errors. • No adjustments to assay data have been made.
Location of data points	• *Accuracy and quality of surveys used to locate drill holes (collar and down-hole surveys), trenches, mine workings and other locations used in Mineral Resource estimation.* • *Specification of the grid system used.* • *Quality and adequacy of topographic control.*	• All drillholes have been located by handheld 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. • Topographic data was assigned based on a DTM of the Yandal district.
Data spacing and distribution	• *Data spacing for reporting of Exploration Results.* • *Whether the data spacing and distribution is sufficient to establish the degree of geological and grade continuity appropriate for the Mineral Resource and Ore Reserve estimation procedure(s) and classifications applied.* • *Whether sample compositing has been applied.*	• The holes have been variably spaced. A nominal hole spacing between 10 metres (E-W spacing) and a line spacing of 20 metres between each section line have been used. • Sample compositing has occurred on some samples in this release (4 metre composite samples).
Orientation of data in relation to geological structure	• *Whether the orientation of sampling achieves unbiased sampling of possible structures and the extent to which this is known, considering the deposit type.* • *If the relationship between the drilling orientation and the orientation of key mineralised structures is considered to have introduced a sampling bias, this should be assessed and reported if material.*	• The orientation of sampling is considered adequate and there is not enough data to determine bias if any. • Interpreted lithologies generally strike north-west. Drilling was approximately orthogonal to this apparent strike and comprised angled drill holes.
Sample security	• *The measures taken to ensure sample security.*	• Chain of custody is managed by the Company and samples are transported to the laboratory via Company staff with samples safely consigned to Intertek for preparation and analysis. Whilst in storage, they are kept in a locked yard. Tracking sheets are used track the progress of batches of samples.
Audits or reviews	• *The results of any audits or reviews of sampling techniques and data.*	• No review or audit of sampling techniques or data compilation has been undertaken at this stage.

Section 2 Reporting of Exploration Results

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
Mineral tenement and land tenure status	• *Type, reference name/number, location and ownership including agreements or material issues with third parties such as joint ventures, partnerships, overriding royalties, native title interests, historical sites, wilderness or national park and environmental settings.* • *The security of the tenure held at the time of reporting along with any known impediments to obtaining a licence to operate in the area.*	• The Lowlands prospect is located within the central Yandal Greenstone Belt. Lowlands sits within exploration license E53/1890 which is 70% owned by Echo. Newmont Yandal Operations has the right to buy back a %60 interest in any gold discovery containing aggregate Inferred Mineral Resources of at least 2 million ounces of gold. A third-party net smelter royalty of 1.5% applies in respect of all minerals produced from the tenement • The tenements are in good standing • No impediments to operating on the permit are known to exist.
Exploration done by other parties	• *Acknowledgment and appraisal of exploration by other parties.*	• Exploration in the Yandal district has been completed by Great Central Mines, Normandy, Newmont and others. Anomalous RAB, aircore and RC drilling in the area by previous operators have been returned.
Geology	• *Deposit type, geological setting and style of mineralisation.*	• Highly oxidized/weathered greenstones, sediments and intrusive felsic rocks, with quartz veining with minor sulphides.

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary

Drill hole Information	• *A summary of all information material to the understanding of the exploration results including a tabulation of the following information for all Material drill holes:*
	  ○ *easting and northing of the drill hole collar*
	  ○ *elevation or RL (Reduced Level – elevation above sea level in metres) of the drill hole collar*
	  ○ *dip and azimuth of the hole*
	  ○ *down hole length and interception depth*
	  ○ *hole length.*
	• *If the exclusion of this information is justified on the basis that the information is not Material and this exclusion does not detract from the understanding of the report, the Competent Person should clearly explain why this is the case.*
		• A total of 40 reverse circulation drillholes for 2,934 metres were drilled at Lowlands which focused primarily on the oxide zone.
		• Full Drillhole details for the results from 40 holes are provided in this announcement.
		• Appropriate maps and plans also accompany this announcement.

Data aggregation methods	• *In reporting Exploration Results, weighting averaging techniques, maximum and/or minimum grade truncations (e.g. cutting of high grades) and cut-off grades are usually Material and should be stated.* • *Where aggregate intercepts incorporate short lengths of high grade results and longer lengths of low grade results, the procedure used for such aggregation should be stated and some typical examples of such aggregations should be shown in detail.* • *The assumptions used for any reporting of metal equivalent values should be clearly stated.*	• No averaging or aggregation techniques have been applied. • No top cuts have been applied to exploration results. • No metal equivalent values are used in this report.
Relationship between mineralisation widths and intercept lengths	• *These relationships are particularly important in the reporting of Exploration Results.* • *If the geometry of the mineralisation with respect to the drill hole angle is known, its nature should be reported.* • *If it is not known and only the down hole lengths are reported, there should be a clear statement to this effect (e.g. 'down hole length, true width not known').*	• The orientation or geometry of the mineralised zones; strikes NW and dips 45 degrees SW • True width is variable and further work to clarify is required.
Diagrams	• *Appropriate maps and sections (with scales) and tabulations of intercepts should be included for any significant discovery being reported These should include, but not be limited to a plan view of drill hole collar locations and appropriate sectional views.*	• Appropriate maps are included in main body of report with gold results and full details are in the tables reported.
Balanced reporting	• *Where comprehensive reporting of all Exploration Results is not practicable, representative reporting of both low and high grades and/or widths should be practiced to avoid misleading reporting of Exploration Results.*	• All results for the target economic mineral being gold have been reported.
Other substantive exploration data	• *Other exploration data, if meaningful and material, should be reported including (but not limited to): geological observations; geophysical survey results; geochemical survey results; bulk samples – size and method of treatment; metallurgical test results; bulk density, groundwater, geotechnical and rock characteristics; potential deleterious or contaminating substances.*	• Previous work in the district by others has estimated total gold resources within the Empire District to total ~100,00 ounces.
Further work	• *The nature and scale of planned further work (e.g. tests for lateral extensions or depth extensions or large-scale step-out drilling).* • *Diagrams clearly highlighting the areas of possible extensions, including the main geological interpretations and future drilling areas, provided this information is not commercially sensitive.*	• Future RC, diamond and aircore drilling is being considered to further evaluate the significant results returned. • Refer to maps in main body of report for potential target areas.