AIRCORE RESULTS POINT TO ORELIA NORTHERN EXTENSION

HIGHLIGHTS

- **Aircore drilling has been completed up to 150 metres north of the existing Orelia open pit**
- **The aircore campaign followed up previous RC drilling which delivered significant gold intersections including 9m @ 17.34 g/t Au from 54m (ORC033, refer to ASX Announcement on 24 January 2018)**
- **4m composite results from this campaign have continued to impress, including:**
  - **17m @ 5.68 g/t Au from 84m (incl. 4m @ 17.94, OAC010)**
  - **8m @ 8.42 g/t Au from 40m (incl. 4m @ 15.48, OAC011)**
  - **28m @ 1.13 g/t Au from 64m (OAC004)**
- **These latest results provide a platform to potentially provide additional near-surface oxide ore at Orelia and will be interpreted in conjunction with all available datasets**
- **The Cumberland shear (1 of 2 Orelia shears – see Figure 2) remains open to the north and continues to hold great potential to host additional open-pittable mineralisation**

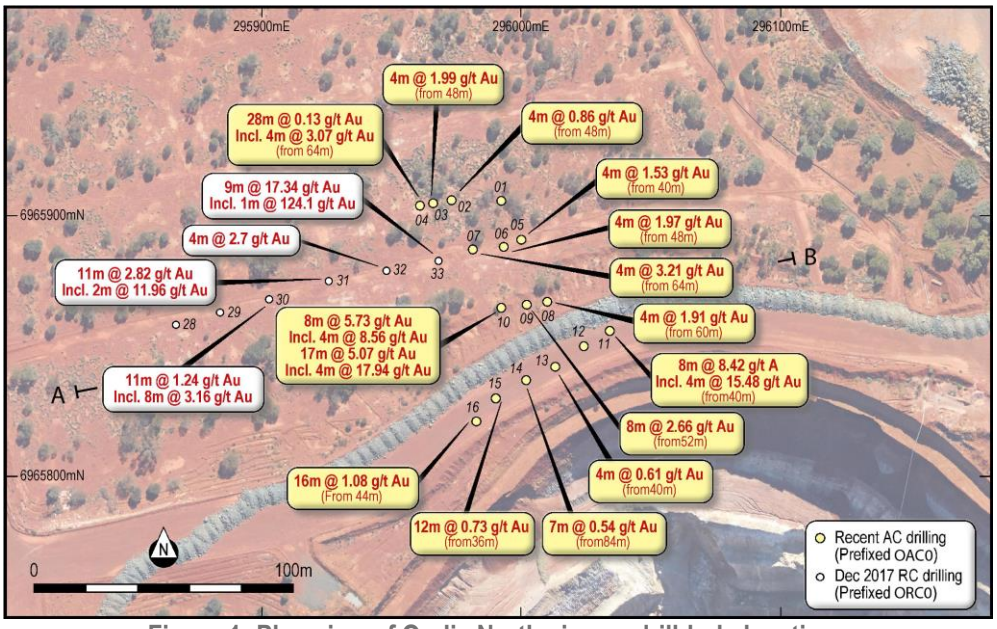

Figure 1: Plan view of Orelia North aircore drill-hole locations

ASX ANNOUNCEMENT
2 May 2018

ASX CODE
EAR

KEY ASSETS
- Julius
- Orelia
- Bronzewing Hub

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Echo Resources Limited (ASX: EAR) ('Echo' or 'the Company') is pleased to announce the results of a recently completed aircore drilling program north of the Orelia open pit. Drilling was focused on following up the success of an RC drilling program completed by Echo in December 2017 (refer to ASX release dated 24 January 2018) and these latest results received point to a northern extension at Orelia.

Echo's CEO, Simon Coxhell, commented that these aircore results now provide a platform for Echo to further explore this area and potentially provide additional near-surface oxide ore at Orelia, which will be interpreted in conjunction with all other datasets.

"The results encountered high-grade intersections down to 80 metres vertical depth and will require further exploration, as well as being located in an ideal position to potentially be incorporated into future mine schedules.

"There continues to be significant potential along strike from these intersections. We know this shear is live to the north at the previously mined Lotus Gold Mine (387,000 ounces produced at 5.5g/t Au[1]) and these intersections tell us that there is potential for the discovery of more quality ounces within this system."

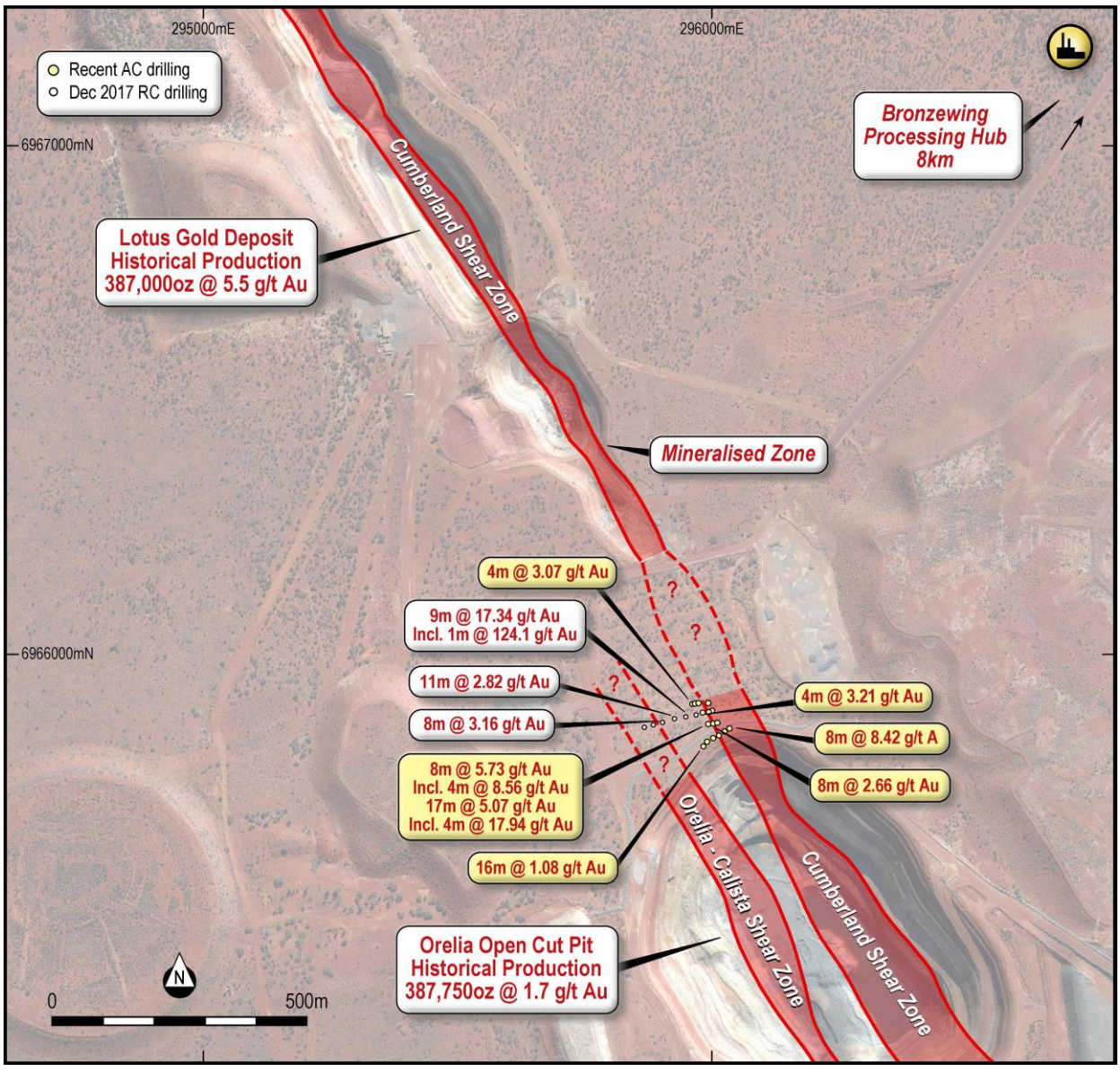

Figure 2: Plan view of Orelia-Lotus with interpreted shear zones

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.

The aircore drilling related to this release was conducted with the purpose to follow-up intersections from reverse-circulation drilling completed by Echo in December 2017. Mineralisation sits in ferruginous saprolite at shallower crustal levels with supergene style mineralisation on the saprolite-saprock transition. A better intersection from hole OAC010 of 8 metres @ 5.73 g/t (incl. 4 metres @ 8.56 g/t) correlates spatially well with 9m @ 17.34 g/t from ORC033 and is further open to the east and the north. Further expansionary drilling is required.

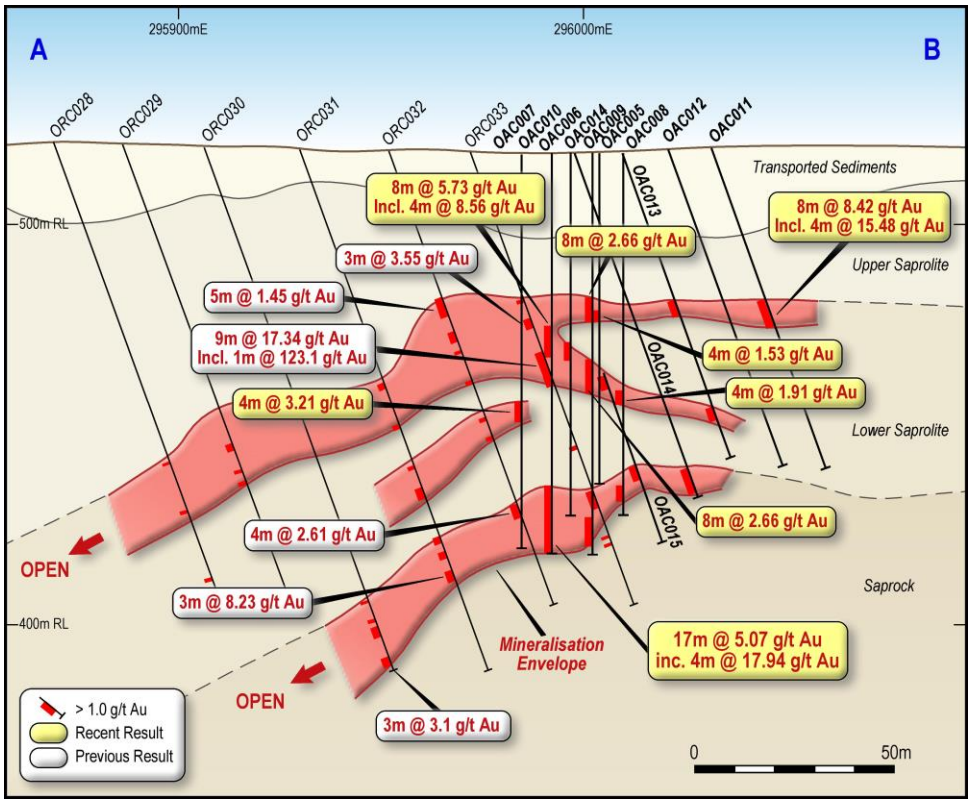

Figure 3: Cross-section with latest aircore results and previous reverse-circulation results.

Camp-Scale Geological Setting

The Lotus and Orelia gold deposits (which includes the Orelia, Calista and Cumberland shear zones) has been previously mined during a number of campaigns since 1988. Approximately 775,000 ounces at 3.6 g/t Au[11] has been produced from open pits to a vertical depth of approximately 100 metres and underground at Lotus to 500 metres below natural surface. Orelia was last mined in April 2013 and treated through the Bronzewing processing plant which is now 100% owned by Echo.

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[1] Refer to MKO Announcement dated 1/9/16 & EAR 1/5/17

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[1].

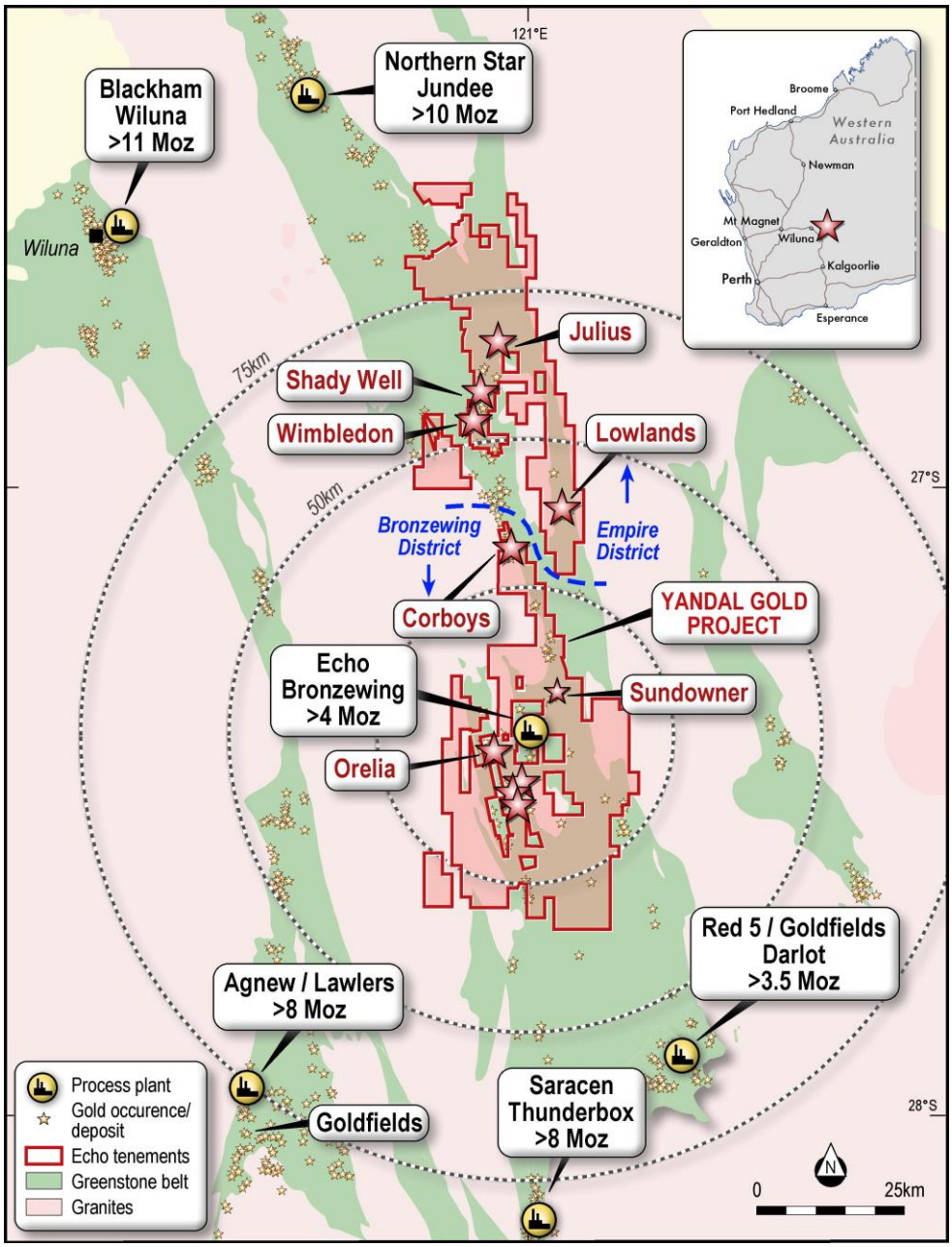

Figure 4: Echo Tenement Plan and Key Projects

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 1,600km^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[2].

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)[3].

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

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

[2] Refer Appendix 1
[3] 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
OAC001	NSR				295992	6965906	516	80	-90	70
OAC002	36	40	4	0.86	295973	6965906	516	89	-90	70
OAC003	48	52	4	1.99	295966	6965905	516	93	-90	70
OAC004	64	92	28	1.13	295961	6965904	516	95	-90	70
including	68	72	4	3.07	295961	6965904	516	95	-90	70
OAC005	40	44	4	1.53	296000	6965891	516	84	-90	70
OAC006	48	52	4	1.97	295993	6965888	516	92	-90	70
OAC007	64	68	4	3.21	295981	6965887	516	100	-90	70
OAC008	60	64	4	1.91	296010	6965867	516	90	-90	70
OAC008	84	88	4	0.61	296010	6965867	516	90	-90	70
OAC009	36	60	24	1.17	296002	6965866	516	101	-90	70
OAC009	92	100	8	0.95	296002	6965866	516	101	-90	70
OAC009	36	44	8	0.84	296002	6965866	516	101	-90	70
OAC010	44	52	8	5.73	295992	6965865	516	101	-90	70
including	44	48	4	8.56	295992	6965865	516	101	-90	70
OAC010	84	101	17	5.68	295992	6965865	516	101	-90	70
including	96	100	4	17.94	295992	6965865	516	101	-90	70
OAC011	40	48	8	8.42	296034	6965856	516	85	-70	70
including	44	48	4	15.48	295992	6965865	516	101	-90	70
OAC012	NSR				296024	6965850	516	85	-70	70
OAC013	40	44	4	0.61	296013	6965842	516	82	-70	70
OAC013	68	72	4	0.60	296013	6965842	516	82	-70	70
OAC014	84	91	7	0.54	296002	6965837	516	92	-70	70
OAC015	36	48	12	0.73	295990	6965830	516	104	-70	70
OAC016	44	60	16	1.08	295982	6965821	516	107	-70	70
OAC016	68	72	4	1.45	295982	6965821	516	107	-70	70
OAC016	92	96	4	1.50	295982	6965821	516	107	-70	70

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**

Notes:

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 Orelia North has comprised aircore drilling of 16 holes for 1,480 metres. • Initially, and relating to this ASX release, 4 metre composite samples were collected from all drilling • 4 metre composite samples consist of ~2 kilogram samples, collected via spear from the drill spoils. • One metre samples were collected for follow up analysis. 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 GPS survey with accuracy +/-2 metres. • Analysis was conducted by submitting the 2kg composite 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.).*	• Aircore drilling with a 4-inch blade bit. Drilling was conducted until blade refusal.
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-aircore 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 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*	• 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

	been established.	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 GPS with precision of sample locations considered +/- 2m. • 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 all 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 Orelia prospect is located within the central Yandal Greenstone Belt. The prospects sit on a number of 100% owned, granted mining lease M53/146 held by Echo Resources Ltd. 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.
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*	• A total of 16 aircore drillholes for 1,480 metres were drilled at Orelia North which focused primarily on the oxide zone. • Full Drillhole details for the results from 16 holes

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
	○ *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.*	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 60-80 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.*	• 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	• *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.