

High grade gold mineralisation confirmed by diamond drilling at Lucky Strike

LEFROY EXPLORATION LIMITED

A Western Australian
Focused Gold Explorer

ASX Code: LEX

Shares on Issue:
64.8m

Current Share Price:
15c

Market Capitalisation:
\$9.7m

Board of Directors
Chairman
Gordon Galt

Non-Executive Directors
Michael Davies
James Beecher
Geoffrey Pigott

Managing Director
Wade Johnson

Flagship Exploration Project
Lefroy Gold Project

Growth Exploration Projects
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Highlights

- Significant gold intersections have been returned from a recent 3-hole diamond drilling program, including: -
 - 4.7m @ 2.44g/t Au from 56.7m in LSRD007
 - Incl. 0.9m @ 7.15g/t Au from 59.8m
 - 0.9m @ 2.25g/t from 87.85m in LSRD007
 - 0.93m @ 2.48g/t Au from 96.07m in LSRD007
 - 0.2m @ 40.2g/t Au from 64.4m in LSRD009
 - 1.1m @ 10.48g/t Au from 64.8m in LSRD009
 - 2m @ 2.73g/t Au from 69m in LSRD009
 - 3.22m @ 1.95g/t Au from 87.05m in LSRD009
 - Incl. 1m @ 5.95g/t Au from 88.7m
- The multiple high-grade intersections were supported by several occurrences of visible gold in core
- Accurate structural measurements of quartz veins associated with gold mineralisation were obtained, further enhancing the geological understanding
- The drilling confirms gold mineralisation associated with strongly sulphide altered Banded Iron Formation (BIF)
- Lucky Strike remains open down plunge to the south-east and at depth

Managing director, Wade Johnson commented;

The drilling dramatically improves our understanding of the fundamental structural controls at Lucky Strike. This will enable us to strategically plan future drilling. The high-grade gold mineralisation found demonstrates the potential for further significant discovery along the Mt Monger Fault trend, which is currently vastly underexplored.



Figure 1. 2x specks of visible gold on margins of quartz vein within strongly sulphide replaced BIF in hole **LSRD009 – 64.4m**



Figure 2. Visible gold on margins of quartz vein within strongly sulphide replaced BIF in hole **LSRD009 – 89.7m**

The Board of Lefroy Exploration Limited (ASX: LEX) (“Lefroy” or “the Company”) is pleased to announce strong drilling results from the recent phase of diamond drilling (“DD”) at Lucky Strike. The results confirm the growing potential of the Mt Monger Fault trend within the non-joint venture Eastern Lefroy tenement package, located 50km south-east of Kalgoorlie, Western Australia (Figure3).

The results are from a 3-hole diamond drill program (totalling 197.4m) which was designed to twin key high-grade intersections from recent RC drilling, including **5m @ 13.16g/t Au** from 84m in hole LEFR070 and **6m @ 5.37g/t Au** from LEFR056 (incl. **3m @ 10.3g/t Au** from 80m) (refer to LEX “High grade gold intersected at Lucky Strike” 16th May 2018 ASX announcement). The new drilling has successfully intercepted visible gold associated with quartz veining (Figures1 & 2), interpreted to be related to the mineralising event, hosted in fresh rock.

The drilling specifically targeted the high-grade structures within the magnetite rich lower BIF units previously found. All 3 holes comprised a pre-collar (to varying depths) followed by diamond drilling principally targeting mineralisation hosted within fresh rock (i.e. not regolith). The drilling has confirmed that the highest-grade gold intersections are associated with strong to intense sulphide alteration of primary magnetite and associated de-magnetisation of the BIF host rock. This alteration principally occurs proximal to cross cutting quartz veins similar to other well-documented BIF hosted deposits such as the nearby >400 koz Maxwell’s gold deposit currently being mined by Silver Lake Resources Ltd (ASX:SLR).

Based on the recent drilling results the Company is highly encouraged that the Lucky Strike mineralisation has the potential to grow significantly with more drilling and provide a sound exploration model for targeting in a region well known for hosting large gold deposits. The further advancement of the understanding of the BIF hosted gold mineralisation can be applied to exploration along the 3000m Lucky strike trend (Figure 3), and to the additional parallel BIF trends.

Introduction

The Lucky Strike prospect is located approximately 3km to the northwest of the high-grade Lucky Bay open pit, mined by Silver Lake Resources (ASX: SLR) during 2015, and is 5km to the south west of the Randalls Processing Plant currently being operated by SLR (Figure 3). The prospect is located within the tenement package known as Eastern Lefroy that is wholly owned by the Company and not part of the Farm in and JV with Gold Fields that was announced on 7 June 2018.

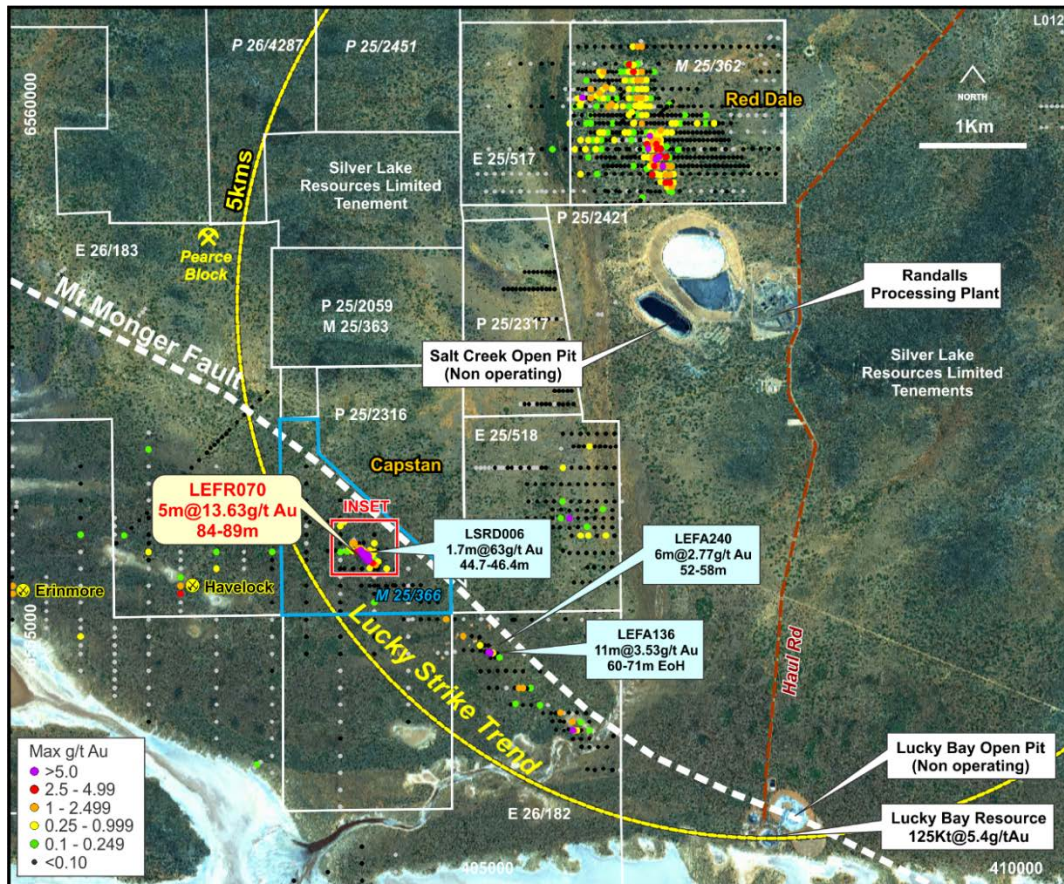


Figure 3. Location of the Lucky Strike Trend relative to the Red Dale and Capstan Prospects and proximity to the Randalls Processing Facility (SLR). The key Lucky Strike Trend gold intersections are also highlighted (refer to Figure 2 for detailed inset map and recent drilling). The Mining Lease application at Lucky Strike is highlighted in blue.

A key aim of the recent diamond drill program was to identify the main structural controls and orientation of the high-grade mineralisation in the BIF host rock, to enable more targeted future deeper drilling. The program was successful in identifying strong gold mineralisation with multiple occurrences of visible gold in core that were almost always associated with quartz veining in a strongly sulphide altered (Figures 7 & 8) iron rich sediment (or “BIF”). Work is on-going to finesse the geological model, with more drilling planned to confirm the initial model that the broad high-grade zone plunges to the south-east within the plane of the north-west to south-east striking BIF units (Figure 4).

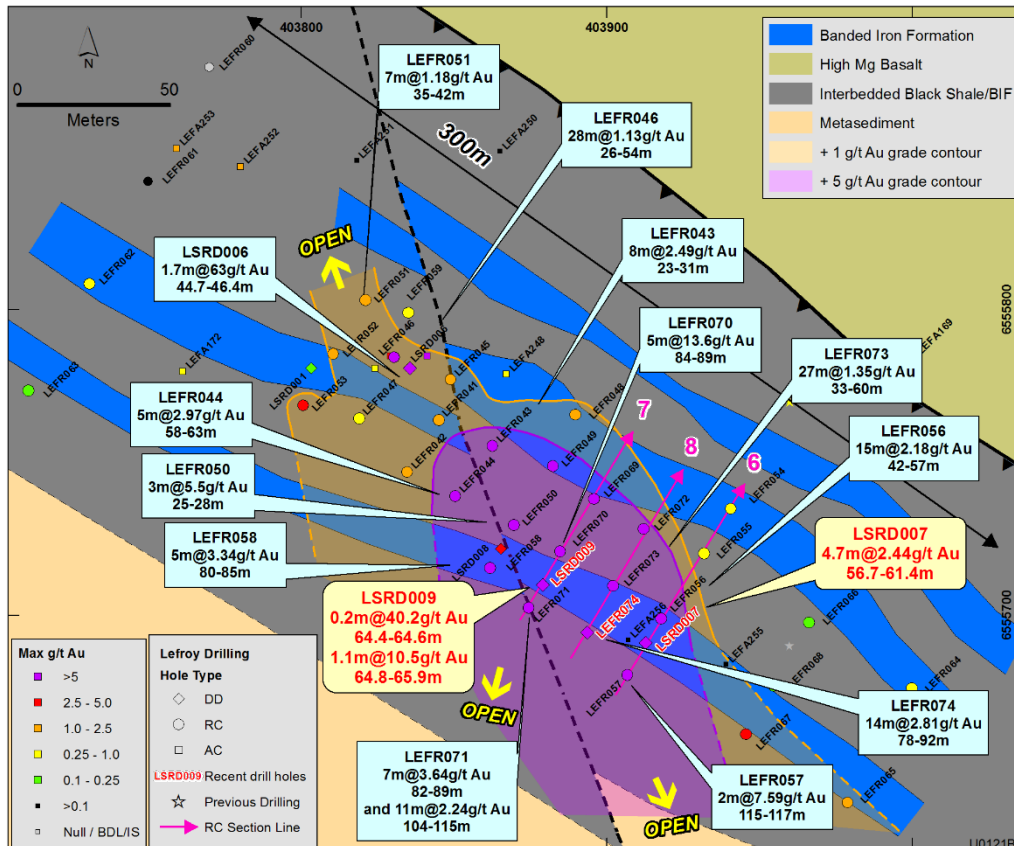


Figure 4. Lucky Strike geology and drill hole plan highlighting location of recent diamond drill holes with key drill intersections and earlier drill intersections. (Refer Figures 5 & 6 for drill sections for Lines 6 and 7)

The results of this program (Table 1) and previous RC programs at Lucky Strike are encouraging and support the interpretation that the mineralised system at Lucky Strike is improving at depth, supported by the >10g/t Au intercepts. This recent work provides useful information for guiding targeted deeper drilling which coincides well with the fact Lefroy was successfully awarded up to \$100,000 for co-funded drilling under the WA State Government’s Exploration Incentive Scheme (EIS) for 2 deep diamond drill holes at Lucky Strike (refer LEX ASX announcement 1 June 2018)

Significant results from the DD drill program include: -

- **4.7m @ 2.44g/t Au from 56.7m in LSRD007**
 - **Incl. 0.9m @ 7.15g/t Au from 59.8m**
- **0.9m @ 2.25g/t from 87.85m in LSRD007**
- **0.93m @ 2.48g/t Au from 96.07m in LSRD007**
- **0.2m @ 40.2g/t Au from 64.4m in LSRD009**
- **1.1m @ 10.48g/t Au from 64.8m in LSRD009**
- **2m @ 2.73g/t Au from 69m in LSRD009**
- **3.22m @ 1.95g/t Au from 87.05m in LSRD009**
 - **Incl. 1m @ 5.95g/t Au from 88.7m**

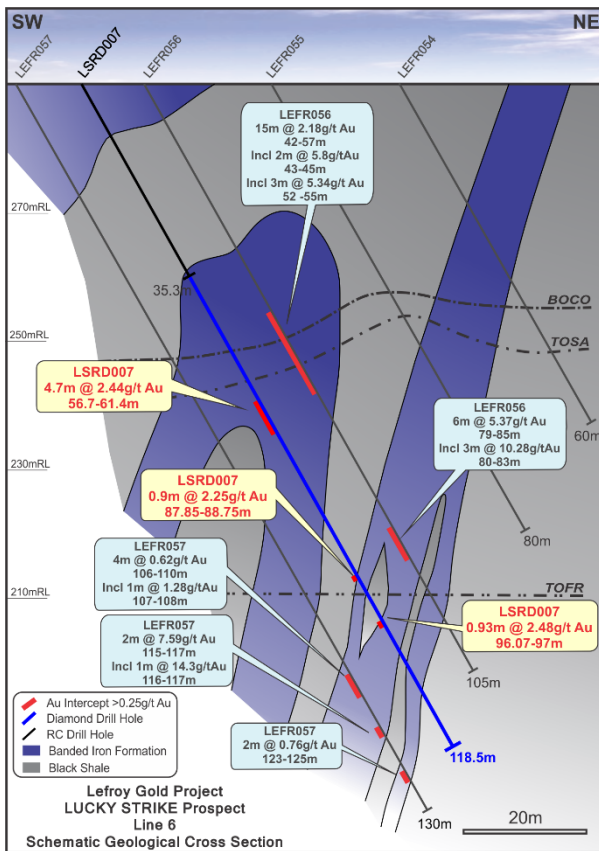


Figure 5. Drill section for diamond hole LSRD007

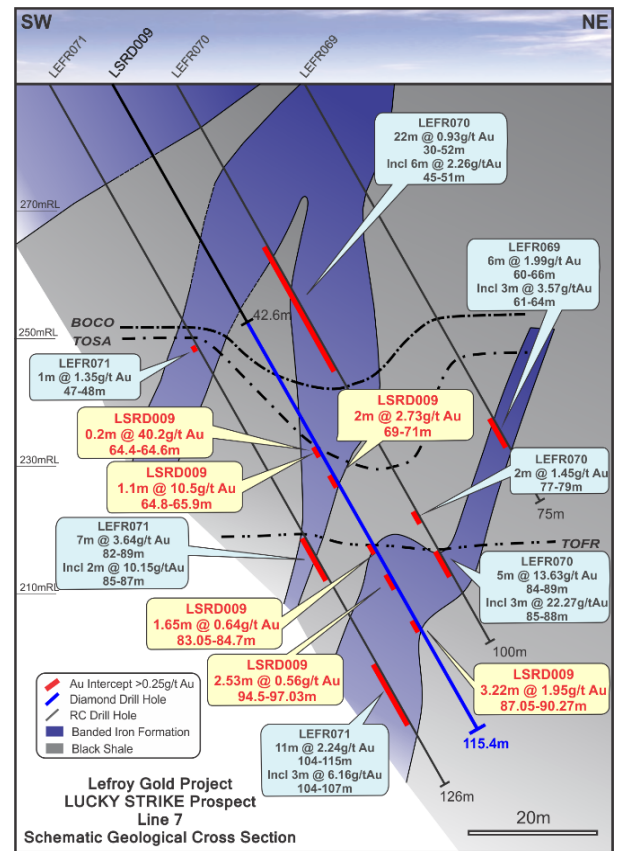


Figure 6. Drill section for diamond hole LSRD009

Overall, the results not only substantiate the high-grade (+5g/t Au) intersections recorded in previously drilled RC holes, but also provide critical information on the style of mineralisation and its structural controls.



Figure 7. Sulphide replaced BIF from core hole LSRD009-64.6m-64.8m



Figure 8. Strongly sulphide replaced BIF from core hole LSRD009-83.8m-83.98m

Table 1: 2018 Diamond Drilling- -Lucky Strike Prospect

Diamond drill hole intersections tabulated below are calculated with a 0.25g/t Au lower cut for the entire drill program. Core samples are collected on geological intervals (maximum length 1m) and for holes LSRD007 and LSRD009 narrow (<1m) intervals can be due to intervening core loss.

Hole ID	Collar E (MGA)	Collar N (MGA)	Collar RL	Dip	Azimuth	Depth From (m)	Depth To (m)	Downhole Intersection (m)	Au Value (g/t)
LEFR074	403893	6555694	292	-60	30	100.3	101	0.7	0.84
						110.03	111	0.97	1.29
LSRD007	403913	6555691	292	-60	30	37.6	38.5	0.9	0.27
						43.6	43.9	0.3	0.33
						56.7	61.4	4.7	2.44
Includes						59.8	60.7	1.6	5.08
						87.85	88.75	0.9	2.25
						94.9	95.2	0.3	0.35
						96.07	97	0.93	2.48
						99.6	101.12	1.52	0.3
						106.25	106.78	0.53	0.34
LSRD009	403879	6555710	291	-60	30	64.4	64.6	0.2	40.2
						64.8	65.9	1.1	10.5
Includes						64.8	65.4	0.6	27.0
						69.0	71.0	2	2.73
						83.05	84.7	1.65	0.64
						87.05	90.27	3.22	1.95
Includes						88.7	89.7	1	5.95
						94.5	97.03	2.53	0.56

Table.1. Assay results >0.25g/t Au with a minimum sample size of 0.2m and a maximum internal dilution of 2m

Lucky Strike Background

Reconnaissance early stage aircore (AC) drilling by the Company since November 2016 defined a new and emerging gold mineralised trend hosted within sedimentary rocks over a 3,000m strike length (refer Figure 3). The geological sequence at Lucky Strike and the mineralisation intersected is considered similar to the Lucky Bay gold deposit. This supports the Company's view of the emergence of a combined 4.5km long gold mineralised structural trend from the Lucky Bay deposit, along the Lucky Strike Trend, and coincident with the interpreted position of the Mt Monger Fault (Figure 3)

The results from the two earlier aircore drill campaigns returned encouraging near surface oxide gold intersections from the nominal 160m spaced drill sections including 11m at 3.53g/t Au from 60m to End of Hole (EOH) in LEFA136 and 10m at 4.60g/t from 24m to EOH in LEFA171.

In August 2017 a pre-collared diamond drilling program, consisting of 6 holes for a total of 362.5m of core drilling, was completed to determine the geometry of the host rock and gold mineralisation. The drilling evaluated three key sections spaced approximately 1,000m apart along the 3,000m gold mineralised trend defined from the earlier aircore drilling campaigns.

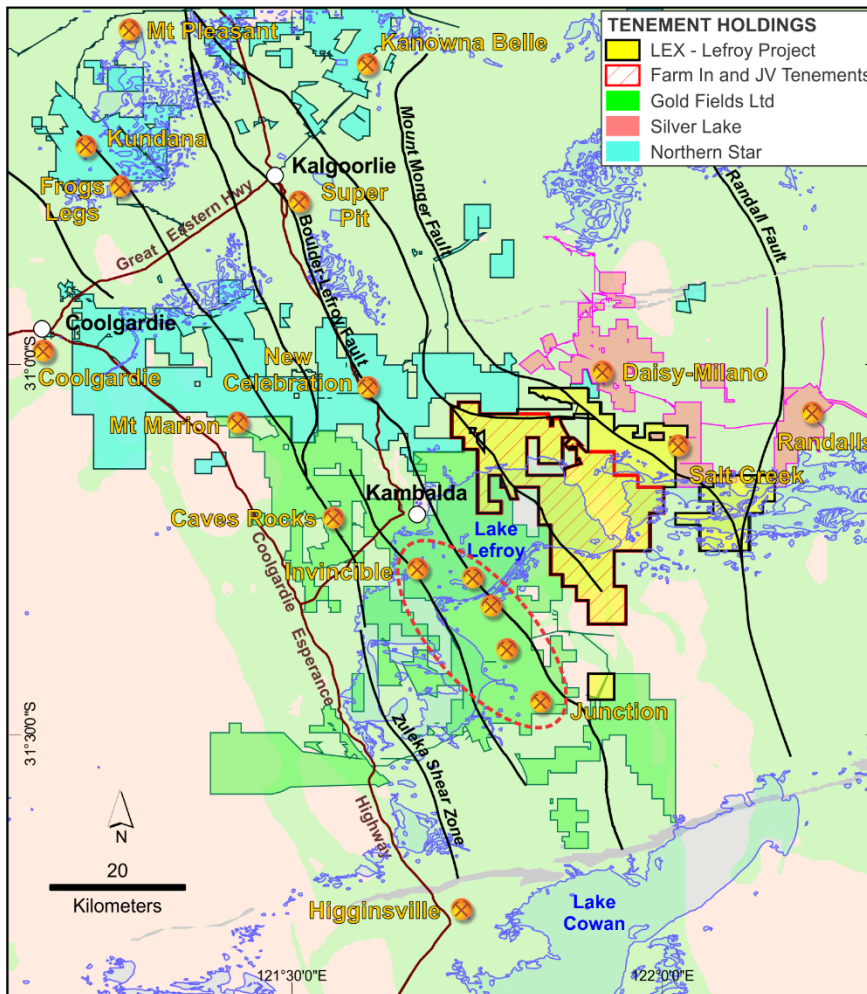
Drill hole LSRD006 returned significant multiple narrow high grade oxide gold intersections. The mineralised intervals correspond to a wide zone of highly oxidised Banded Iron Formation (BIF) and siltstone. Significant intersections from LSRD006 include 1.7m at 63g/t Au from 44.7m (Inc. 0.9m at 107g/t Au) and 0.3m at 10.3g/t Au from 46.6m.

Lucky Strike is part of a group of gold targets identified by LEX within 5km's of the Randalls Processing Plant (Figure 3). These include the Red Dale prospect and the recently announced (refer LEX ASX Announcement 7 February 2018) Capstan anomaly. These targets are a continued key focus for exploration and drilling by the Company.

About Lefroy Exploration Limited and the Lefroy Gold Project

Lefroy Exploration Limited is a WA based and focused explorer taking a disciplined methodical and conceptual approach in the search for high value gold deposits in the Yilgarn Block of Western Australia. Key projects include the Lefroy Gold Project to the south east of Kalgoorlie and the Lake Johnston Project 120km to the west of Norseman.

The 100% owned Lefroy Gold Project contains granted tenure covering 577km², located in the heart of the world class gold production area between Kalgoorlie and Norseman. The western Lefroy tenement package is a Farm in and JV Gold Fields. The Project is in close proximity to Gold Fields’ St Ives gold camp, which contains the Invincible gold mine located in Lake Lefroy, and is also immediately south of Silver Lake Resources’ (ASX: SLR) Daisy Milano gold mining operation.



Location of the Lefroy Gold Project relative to Kalgoorlie, major gold deposits in the district and land holdings of Gold Fields, Northern Star Resources Ltd and Silver Lake Resources Limited.

For Further Information please contact:

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Notes Specific-ASX Announcements

The following announcements were lodged with the ASX and further details (including supporting JORC Reporting Tables) for each of the sections noted in this Announcement can be found in the following releases. Note that these announcements are not the only announcements released to the ASX but specific to exploration reporting on the Lucky Strike Trend at the Lefroy Gold Project.

- Significant Intersections at Lucky Strike Prospect: 18 April 2017
- Aircore Drill results enhance the Lucky Strike Trend: 7 July 2017
- Exploration Update: Diamond Drilling Commences at the Lucky Strike Trend: 31 August 2017
- High Grade Gold Mineralisation Intersected at Lucky Strike: 21 September 2017
- September 2017 Quarterly Activities Report: 25 October 2017
- RC Drilling Commenced at Lucky Strike: 23 November 2017
- RC Drill Results Enhance Lucky Strike Gold Discovery: 12 December 2017
- Exploration Update: RC Drilling Underway at Lucky Strike: 25 January 2018
- Drill Results Extend Gold Mineralisation at Lucky Strike: 14 February 2018
- March 2018 Quarterly Activities Report: 27 April 2018
- High grade gold intersected at Lucky Strike: 16 May 2018
- Lucky Strike drilling completed: 28 May 2018
- Lucky Strike update successful EIS grant: 1 June 2018

The information in this announcement that relates to exploration targets and exploration results is based on information compiled by Wade Johnson a competent person who is a member of the Australian Institute of Geoscientists (AIG). Wade Johnson is employed by Lefroy Exploration Limited. Wade has sufficient experience that is relevant to the style of mineralisation and type of deposits under consideration and to the activity being undertaken to qualify as a Competent Person as defined in the 2012 edition of the JORC Code. Wade Johnson consents to the inclusion in this announcement of the matters based on his work in the form and context in which it appears.

JORC CODE, 2012 Edition-Table 1 Report –Lucky Strike -as at 15th June 2018

SECTION 1: SAMPLING TECHNIQUES AND DATA

Criteria	JORC Code Explanation	Commentary
Sampling techniques	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • <i>Nature and quality of sampling (eg 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.</i> • <i>Include reference to measures taken to ensure sample representivity and the appropriate calibration of any measurement tools or systems used.</i> • <i>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 (eg ‘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 (eg submarine nodules) may warrant disclosure of detailed information.</i> 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The sampling noted in this release has been carried out using Diamond (DD) drilling at the Lucky Strike Prospect. Three holes were drilled for 197.4m of diamond core. Two of the three DD holes have RC pre-collars (reported in previous ASX releases) to a depth of 35.3m and 100.3m with one comprising diamond drilling from surface however utilising a rock roller bit down to a depth of 42.6m through the regolith. All holes were drilled at -60° (dip) toward 030° (azimuth). Drill hole spacing was on 20m spaced lines. • Sampling and QAQC protocols as per industry best practice with further details below. • Triple tube HQ (3) diamond core was used to achieve the best core recovery. In poor ground conditions, it was appropriate to use triple tube HQ diamond coring techniques to ensure core integrity. Once competent rock was intercepted, NQ sized rods were used. A reflex ACT tool was used to orientate to core by marking the bottom of hole at the end of each drill run. • Diamond drill core sampling was completed by cutting the core in half adjacent to the bottom of hole orientation line if used. The sample intervals were pre-defined by the geologist and obeyed standard sampling rules which ensured a consistent 2-4kg sample. The sample was sent to the same laboratory in Kalgoorlie using the same technique as the RC samples. In this case the laboratory used was Bureau Veritas. • Samples were sorted, dried, crushed and pulverised and split to produce a 40g charge for analysis by fire assay with Au determination by Atomic Absorption Spectrometry (AAS).
Drilling techniques	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • <i>Drill type (eg core, reverse circulation, open-hole hammer, rotary air blast, auger, Bangka, sonic, etc) and details (eg 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).</i> 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The diamond drilling (DD) was completed by Raglan Drilling (Kalgoorlie). HQ triple tube was predominantly used to preserve core integrity and obtain accurate bottom of hole orientation marks. • A rock roller drill bit was used to penetrate the regolith where it was deemed not critical to gain sample information from. The main purpose of this drill program was to obtain orientated core from below the top of fresh rock within the mineralised zone.

Criteria	JORC Code Explanation	Commentary
Drill sample recovery	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • <i>Method of recording and assessing core and chip sample recoveries and results assessed.</i> • <i>Measures taken to maximise sample recovery and ensure representative nature of the samples.</i> • <i>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.</i> 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Diamond core was measured and compared to drilled interval indicated by the drillers. From this a percentage of recovery can be calculated. Recovery in oxide material varied, however where core loss occurred this has been diligently noted by the drill crew and geologist. Recovery in fresh rock was often excellent. • The use of professional and competent core drilling contractors minimised the issues with sample recoveries. An honest and open line of communication between the drill crew and the geologist allowed for a comprehensive understanding of where core loss may have occurred. • Core recovery in the oxide material was often better in the mineralised zone due to the fact that the interpreted host rock is more resistant to weathering. The most significant grades in this release occur with good core recovery. Therefore, no significant bias is expected.
Logging	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • <i>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.</i> 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Detailed logging of, regolith, lithology, structure, mineralisation and recoveries recorded in each hole by qualified geologist. • Every hole was logged for the entire length. • Diamond core underwent detailed logging through the entire hole with data being transferred to the Lefroy drilling database after capture. • Analysis of rock type, colour, structure, alteration, veining and geotechnical data were all routinely collected • Geological logging is qualitative in nature and relies on the geologist logging the hole to make assumptions of the core character based on their experience and knowledge. • Recovery, RQD (rock quality designation) and magnetic susceptibility measurements were recorded and are considered to be quantitative in nature. • Core within the core trays for each hole was photographed using a purpose made camera stand and a quality digital SLR camera and stored in the database. • All drill holes were logged in their entirety

Criteria	JORC Code Explanation	Commentary
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • <i>Whether logging is qualitative or quantitative in nature. Core (or costean, channel, etc) photography.</i> • <i>The total length and percentage of the relevant intersections logged.</i> 	<p>(100%) with the exception of LSRD009 which utilised a rock roller drill bit for 42.6m down hole depth at the top of the hole. These samples were not logged.</p>
<p>Sub-sampling techniques and sample preparation</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • <i>If core, whether cut or sawn and whether quarter, half or all core taken.</i> • <i>If non-core, whether riffled, tube sampled, rotary split, etc and whether sampled wet or dry.</i> • <i>For all sample types, the nature, quality and appropriateness of the sample preparation technique.</i> • <i>Quality control procedures adopted for all sub-sampling stages to maximise representivity of samples.</i> • <i>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.</i> • <i>Whether sample sizes are appropriate to the grain size of the material being sampled.</i> 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Core was cut in half with a diamond core saw or with a knife where samples were too soft to be put through the core saw. • The same (right) half of the core was always sampled for each hole to avoid bias • Certified reference material (CRM) standards and blanks were inserted at the geologist’s discretion on a roughly 1 in 20 sample basis. • Duplicate samples were collected through anticipated high gold grade zones and were sampled using a quarter core technique. The remaining half of the core from the interval allocated for duplication was cut in half again to produce a quarter core sample. The same quarter was always taken where this was the case.
<p>Quality of assay data and laboratory tests</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • <i>The nature, quality and appropriateness of the assaying and laboratory procedures used and whether the technique is considered partial or total.</i> • <i>For geophysical tools, spectrometers, handheld XRF instruments, etc, the parameters used in determining the analysis including instrument make and model, reading</i> 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Samples routinely analysed for gold using the 40gram Fire Assay digest method with an AAS finish at Bureau Veritas’s Kalgoorlie Laboratory. • No geophysical tools, spectrometers or hand held XRF instruments used. • Quality control process and internal

Criteria	JORC Code Explanation	Commentary
	<p><i>times, calibrations factors applied and their derivation, etc.</i></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <i>Nature of quality control procedures adopted (eg standards, blanks, duplicates, external laboratory checks) and whether acceptable levels of accuracy (ie lack of bias) and precision have been established.</i> 	<p>laboratory checks demonstrate acceptable levels of accuracy. At the laboratory regular assay repeats, lab standards, checks and blanks are analysed. Laboratory runs and reposts a quartz flush at the commencement of the sample batch.</p>
Verification of sampling and assaying	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <i>The verification of significant intersections by either independent or alternative company personnel.</i> <i>The use of twinned holes.</i> <i>Documentation of primary data, data entry procedures, data verification, data storage (physical and electronic) protocols.</i> <i>Discuss any adjustment to assay data.</i> 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> The results have been visually verified by the geologist in the field and another person has verified the grade by overlying the grade on core photos to ensure that the grade matches geology. No holes were twinned. Capture of field logging is electronic using Toughbook hardware and Logchief software. Logged data is then exported as an excel spreadsheet to the Company's external database managers which will be loaded to the Company's DATASHED database and validation checks completed to ensure data accuracy. Assay files are received electronically from the laboratory by the Managing Director and filed to the company's server. There has been no adjustment to the assay data. The primary Au field reported by the laboratory is the value used for plotting, interrogating and reporting.
Location of data points	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <i>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.</i> <i>Specification of the grid system used.</i> <i>Quality and adequacy of topographic control.</i> 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Drill hole positions were surveyed using a handheld GPS with an accuracy of 1-2m and a DGPS with an accuracy of <0.1m. Drill azimuth is set up by the supervising geologist. Down hole surveys were completed by the drill contractor using a GYRO and collected on 10m intervals for the entire length of the drill hole. Grid System – MGA94 Zone 51. Topographic elevation captured by using a hand-held GPS with an accuracy of 1-3m and a DGPS with accuracy <0.5m.
Data spacing and distribution	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <i>Data spacing for reporting of Exploration Results.</i> <i>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.</i> <i>Whether sample compositing has been applied.</i> 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Hole spacing has been determined from previous drilling where high-grade gold intercepts were identified in RC holes. Three diamond holes have been planned on three 20m spaced lines through the best high-grade gold zones. Drill data spacing has been selected as an early stage follow up on previous good gold grades intercepted during earlier AC drill programs and is not intended to form a mineral resource and ore reserve estimation as yet. No compositing occurred in the diamond drilling. No assay compositing has been applied.
Orientation of data	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <i>Whether the orientation of sampling achieves unbiased</i> 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> The North-East South-West orientated drill

Criteria	JORC Code Explanation	Commentary
<i>in relation to geological structure</i>	<p><i>sampling of possible structures and the extent to which this is known, considering the deposit type.</i></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <i>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.</i> 	<p>traverses are considered effective to evaluate the roughly North-Westerly trending geology and regional Mt Monger Fault which has been interpreted from aeromagnetic and gravity data and is thought to be a major control on mineralisation. The Drill holes are reconnaissance and are orientated appropriately to ensure unbiased sampling of the geological trends</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> The diamond drilling is planned to intercept high-grade mineralised structures in the fresh rock portion of the sedimentary iron formation host rock. The key objective of this program is to measure the important structures which are interpreted to be responsible for high grade gold mineralisation to assist future drill hole planning.
<i>Sample security</i>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <i>The measures taken to ensure sample security.</i> 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Cut-core samples were collected and placed into numbered calico bags which were placed into larger green mining bags and personally delivered to the Bureau Veritas Laboratory in Kalgoorlie by the LEX Field Supervisor. Bureau Veritas check the samples received against the LEX submission form to notify of any missing or extra samples. Following analysis, the sample pulps and residues are retained by the laboratory in a secure storage yard.
<i>Audits or reviews</i>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <i>The results of any audits or reviews of sampling techniques and data.</i> 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> All results of this drill program were reviewed by the Senior Exploration Geologist and Managing Director, and anomalous gold intersections inspected in the field to correlate with geology. No specific site audits or reviews have been conducted.

Section 2: REPORTING OF EXPLORATION RESULTS –Lucky Strike as at 15th June 2018

Criteria	JORC Code Explanation	Commentary
Mineral tenement and land tenure status	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Type, reference name/number, location and ownership including agreements or material issues with third parties such as joint ventures, partnerships, overriding royalties, native title interests, historical sites, wilderness or national park and environmental settings. The security of the tenure held at the time of reporting along with any known impediments to obtaining a licence to operate in the area. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> The Lefroy Project is located approximately 50 km in south east from Kalgoorlie, Western Australia and consists of a contiguous package of wholly owned tenements held under title by LEX or its wholly owned subsidiary's Hogans Resources Pty Ltd. The work described in this report was undertaken on Exploration Licence E26/183 held 100% by Hogans Resources a wholly owned subsidiary of Lefroy Exploration Limited. The tenements are current and in good standing with the Department of Mines and Petroleum (DMP) of Western Australia.
Exploration done by other parties	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Acknowledgment and appraisal of exploration by other parties. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> At the Lucky Strike Prospect, the key exploration in the area was by Integra Mines limited in 2010 and this drill program is well reported in a report to the Department of Mines and Petroleum WAMEX report A104013. This report clearly documents the air core drill program that resulted in the intersection in hole SCA794.
Geology	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Deposit type, geological setting and style of mineralisation. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> The Lefroy Project is located in the southern part of the Norseman Wiluna Greenstone Belt and straddles the triple junction of three crustal units, the Parker, Boorara and Bulong Domain. The Lefroy project tenements are mostly covered by alluvial, colluvial and lacustrine material with very little outcrop. The project is underlain by a folded and fault bounded sequence of Archaean rocks, and in the Lucky Strike area being predominantly metasediments, and basalt. The key structural element at Lucky Strike is the north-west trending Mt Monger Fault separating the mafic lithologies to the north in the Bulong domain to the metasediments to the south.
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. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Table containing drill hole collar, survey, and intersection data for material (gold intersections >0.25gpt Au with max 2m internal dilution) drill holes are included in the Table 1 in the body of the announcement. No Information has been excluded. There are historical drill holes within the Lucky Strike Prospect and these are depicted on the drill hole plan in the announcement.

Criteria	JORC Code Explanation	Commentary
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> 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. 	
<p>Data aggregation methods</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> In reporting Exploration Results, weighting averaging techniques, maximum and/or minimum grade truncations (eg 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"> All report grades have been length weighted. High grades have not been cut. A lower cut off of 0.25gpt Au has been used to identify significant results depicted on Figures in the text. These are considered significant given the first pass reconnaissance nature of the drilling. No metal equivalent values or formulas used.
<p>Relationship between mineralisation widths and intercept lengths</p>	<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 (eg 'down hole length, true width not known'). 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> All results are based on down-hole metres. The drill orientation is considered to be roughly perpendicular to the prevailing strike of the mineralisation. The geology of the Lucky Strike prospect strikes north-west south-east, a roughly north-north west trending fault cross cuts the sediment host rocks. The intersection of the bedding of the sediments with the fault creates a roughly south-south east plunging mineralised system. Therefore, drill holes orientated to the north-east are interpreted to be appropriate for evaluating the width of the ore body.
<p>Diagrams</p>	<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 summary diagrams (section & plan) are included in the accompanying announcement.
<p>Balanced reporting</p>	<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"> Significant individual assay results are provided in Table 1 for the recent LEX drill program. Drill holes with no significant results are not reported. Significant assay results from historical drilling are noted in the text and figures in the report.
<p>Other substantive exploration data</p>	<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"> All relevant data has been included within this report.

ASX Announcement

15th June, 2018



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Further work	<ul style="list-style-type: none"><i>The nature and scale of planned further work (eg tests for lateral extensions or depth extensions or large-scale step-out drilling).</i><i>Diagrams clearly highlighting the areas of possible extensions, including the main geological interpretations and future drilling areas, provided this information is not commercially sensitive.</i>	<ul style="list-style-type: none">Follow up infill RC drilling is being considered for the Lucky Strike Prospect, pending the necessary government approvals.