ASX ANNOUNCEMENT

EXPLORATION SUCCESS AT MT JOEL

HIGHLIGHTS

- **Shallow, consistent mineralisation highlights Mt Joel as potential additional oxide ore to be added to the optimised Bankable Feasibility Study (BFS) to be finalised at the end of January 2019**
- **Initial results received from 74 drill-holes in the Mt Joel district. Results include;**
  - **16m @ 5.5 g/t Au from 8 m, including 3m @ 13.8 g/t Au, and 11m @ 8.1 g/t Au from 58 m, including 1m @ 44.5 g/t Au (MJAC129)**
  - **17m @ 4.9 g/t Au from 24 m, including 2m @ 12.5 g/t Au (MJAC128)**
  - **5 m @ 4.1 g/t Au from 23 m, including 1m @ 10.4 g/t Au (MJAC057)**
  - **3m @ 6.2 g/t Au from 12 m (MJAC024)**
  - **4m @ 4.1 g/t Au from 8 m, including 1m @ 12.7 g/t Au (MJAC045)**
- **Drilling aims to increase Echo's resource and reserve base for inclusion in the optimised BFS due late January**
- **148 aircore (AC) drill-holes for 8,181m completed**
- **Results of remaining aircore samples expected to be received end of December**

Echo Resources Limited (ASX: EAR) ('Echo' or 'the Company') is pleased to announce initial results of aircore (AC) drilling at the Mt Joel (70% Echo) gold district within its Yandal Project. Drilling at Mt Joel is part of Echo's strategy to add incremental, near surface ounces to further enhance the already robust forecast financial returns from Stage 1 of the Yandal Project.

ASX ANNOUNCEMENT
30 November 2018

ASX CODE
EAR

KEY ASSETS
- Julius
- Orelia
- Bronzewing Hub

REGISTERED OFFICE
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Mt Joel Drilling Program

Echo is undertaking an aggressive drilling program in the Mt Joel district to delineate quality, near surface, oxide ounces. The AC program was designed to define and extend mineralisation observed in historical drill hole data and to delineate a JORC-2012 compliant resource for the project, early in 2019.

Initial results from drilling have provided greater confidence in the potential to define significant, open-pittable resources over several satellite pits in the Mt Joel district. Concurrently, hydrogeological studies and geotechnical drilling are being undertaken to bring Mt Joel into the life-of-mine plan early in 2019.

Echo's CEO, Victor Rajasooriar, commented: *"The Mt Joel gold district provides Echo with the opportunity to add incremental, quality oxide ounces to our resource base. Our objective is to add supplementary mill feed to Julius and Orelia and strengthen the mine plan as we look to move into production in 2019.*

The Mt Joel district extends over 8km of strike and Echo will continue to assess the potential and grow the resource base in the area. Additionally, the scale of the system and nature of the near-surface mineralisation, suggests that deeper exploration is warranted in the area and our geologists are working hard to better understand the controls on mineralisation in the district."

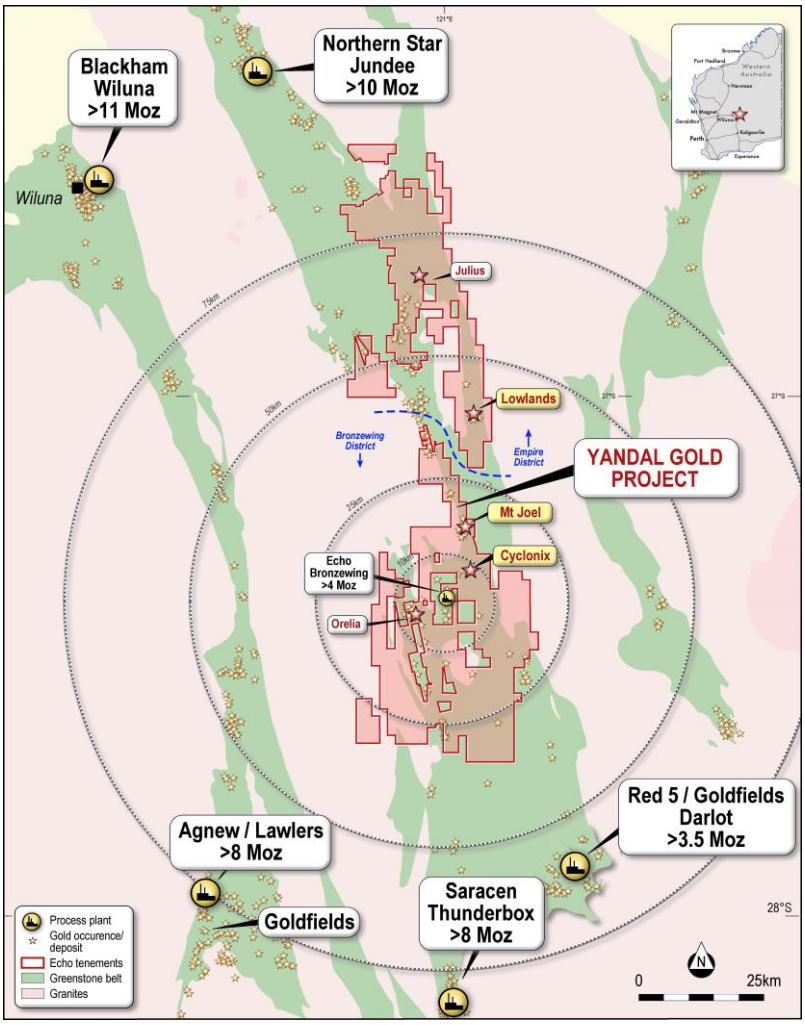

Figure 1: Location Map

Mt Joel Geology and Mineralisation

Mt Joel is located approximately 12km northeast of Bronzewing (Figure 1) with discontinuous gold mineralisation extending over 8km with near surface mineralisation spread over numerous prospects (Figure 2). Gold occurs in quartz veins and vein selvedges associated with pyrite +/- chalcopyrite. Drilling to date has indicated that mineralisation occurs predominantly in the oxide-transition zone extending from the base of transported material to the base of weathering, a zone more than 100m deep in places.

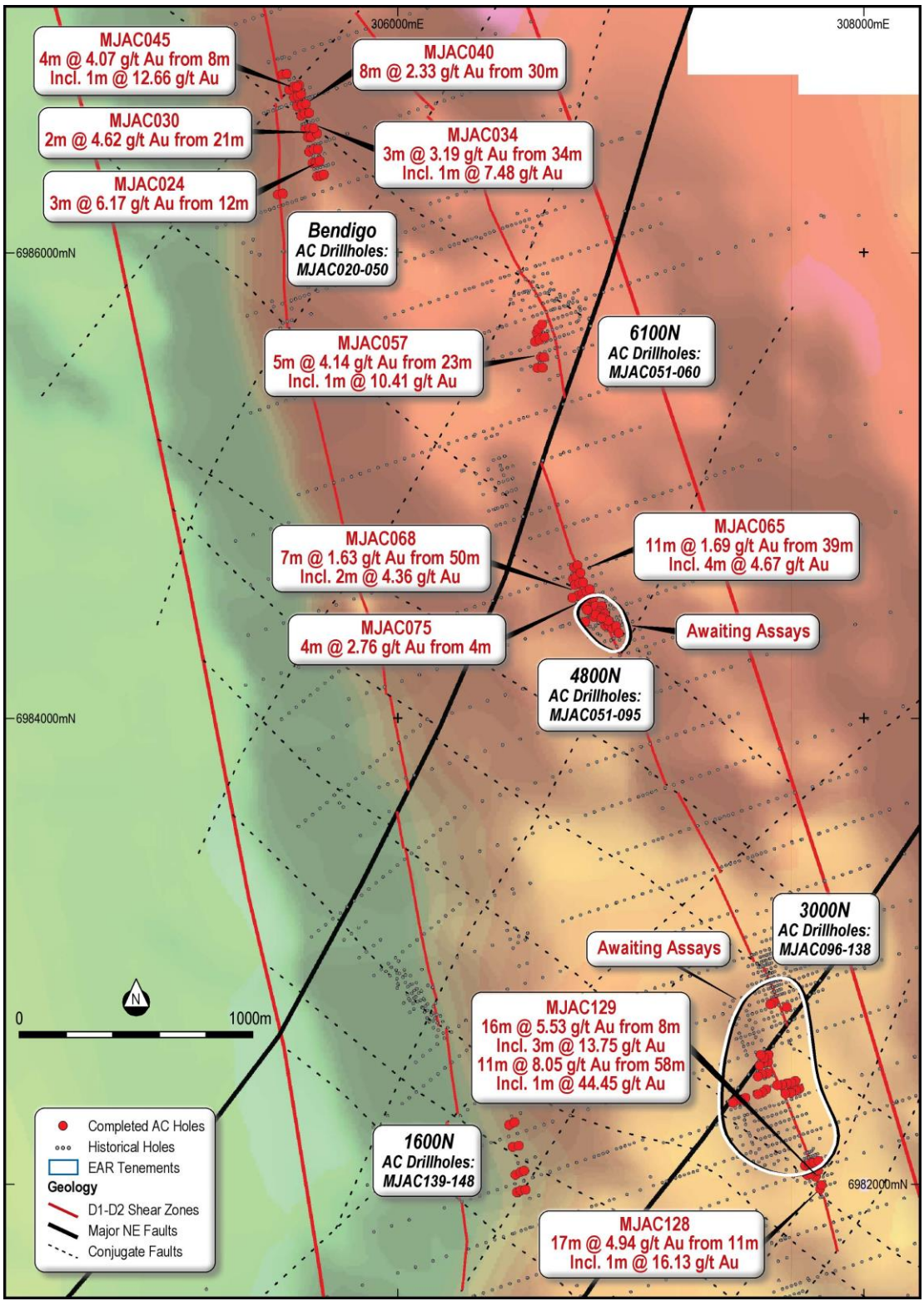

Figure 2: Mt Joel Prospect Map

Following on from preliminary investigations, 5 areas were delineated where near surface mineralisation exists and have the potential to add open pit (i.e. top 50m), ounces to the resource inventory (Figure 2).

Initial results highlight continuous zones of mineralisation with high grade results, such as 16 metres @ 5.5 g/t Au from 8 metres, including 3 metres @ 13.8 g/t Au, and 11 metres @ 8.1 g/t gold from 58 metres, including 1 metre @ 44.5 g/t Au (MJAC129), correlating well with historical intercepts along strike (Figure 3). The 3000N (Figure 3) and 4800N (Figure 4) areas are currently considered the best prospects, however a significant rain event delayed drilling in these areas and half of the assays are still outstanding. Results from the remaining holes will be announced in the near term.

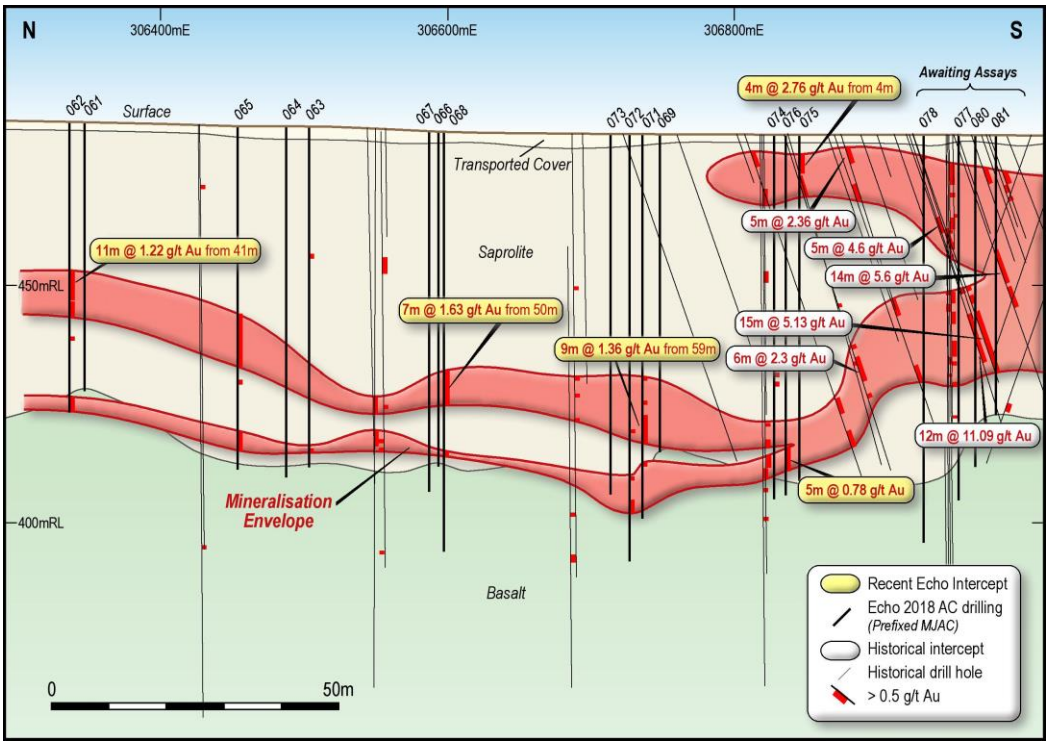

Figure 3: 3000N Long-Section

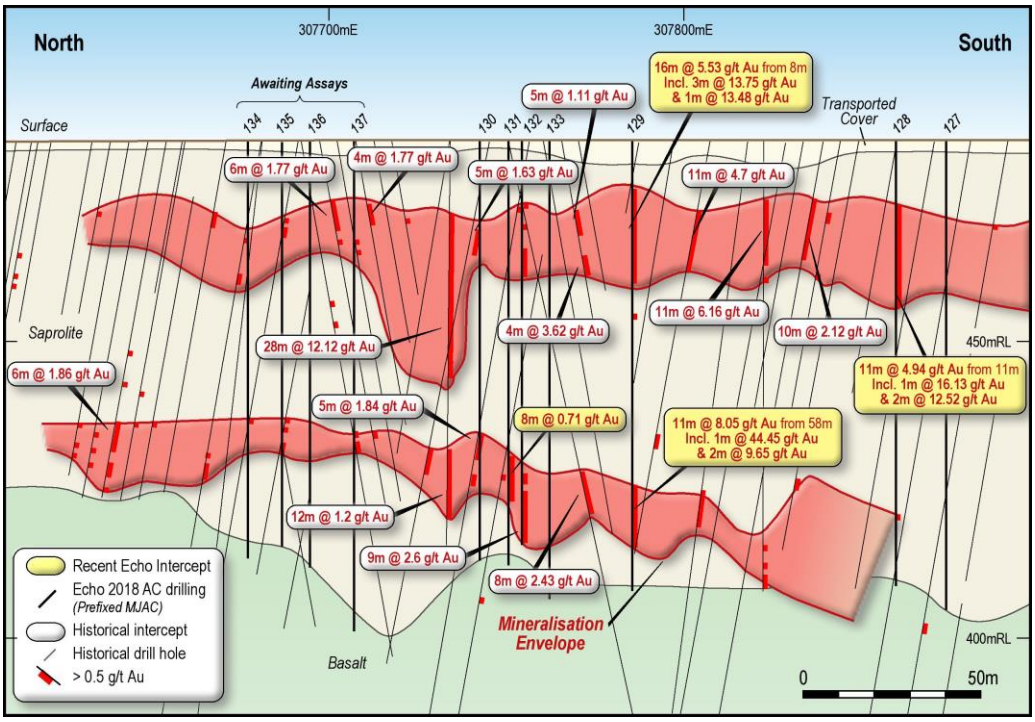

Figure 4: 4800N Long-Section

ABOUT ECHO

The Yandal Strategy

Echo controls the central Yandal greenstone belt through predominantly 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 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 in 2019. Using a production funded exploration budget, Echo will continue to use cutting edge geophysical and geochemical datasets to identify and test genuine greenfields targets.

The company is currently completing an optimised BFS relating to the refurbishment of the Bronzewing mill and the treatment of ore from the Julius, Orelia and Mt Joel gold deposits.

For further information:
Victor Rajasooriar
Chief Executive Officer
Echo Resources Ltd

APPENDIX 1: Detailed Results

Hole	From	To	Width	Grade (g/t Gold)	Easting	Northing	RL	Total Depth	Dip	Azimuth
MJAC020	NSR				305654	6986327	484	14	-90	0
MJAC021	NSR				305669	6986330	484	36	-90	0
MJAC022	12	16	4	0.66	305682	6986335	484	46	-90	0
MJAC023	NSR				305634	6986384	485	26	-90	0
MJAC024	**12**	**15**	**3**	**6.17**	**305648**	**6986386**	**485**	**28**	**-90**	**0**
MJAC025	16	17	1	0.55	305664	6986394	485	42	-90	0
MJAC026	NSR				305619	6986433	486	24	-90	0
MJAC027	NSR				305639	6986444	486	33	-90	0
MJAC028	NSR				305656	6986444	486	48	-90	0
MJAC029	NSR				305614	6986496	487	21	-90	0
MJAC030	14	16	2	0.95	305627	6986497	487	44	-90	0
MJAC030	**21**	**23**	**2**	**4.62**					**-90**	**0**
MJAC031	23	24	1	0.61	305653	6986511	487	43	-90	0
MJAC032	0	4	4	0.63	305602	6986530	487	27	-90	0
MJAC033	0	20	20	0.96	305620	6986535	487	38	-90	0
MJAC034	**34**	**37**	**3**	**3.19**	**305639**	**6986534**	**487**	**53**	**-90**	**0**
including	**35**	**36**	**1**	**7.48**					**-90**	**0**
MJAC034	51	53	2	1.18					-90	0
MJAC035	NSR				305585	6986588	488	32	-90	0
MJAC036	12	13	1	0.54	305600	6986597	488	34	-90	0
MJAC037	13	19	6	0.61	305619	6986600	488	51	-90	0
MJAC037	30	33	3	0.98					-90	0
MJAC038	NSR				305568	6986628	489	23	-90	0
MJAC039	12	15	3	0.92	305587	6986634	489	35	-90	0
MJAC039	21	25	1	1.81					-90	0
MJAC040	30	38	8	2.33	305605	6986639	489	54	-90	0
MJAC041	NSR				305554	6986668	490	18	-90	0
MJAC042	7	15	8	0.68	305570	6986672	490	31	-90	0
MJAC043	31	33	2	1.68	305584	6986680	490	55	-90	0
MJAC044	NSR				305533	6986700	491	12	-90	0
MJAC045	8	12	4	4.07	305553	6986712	491	32	-90	0
including	9	10	1	12.66					-90	0
MJAC046	29	34	5	0.94	305576	6986719	491	9	-90	0
MJAC047	NSR				305505	6986765	492	21	-90	0
MJAC048	NSR				305523	6986768	492	19	-90	0
MJAC049	NSR				305485	6986249	488	12	-90	0
MJAC050	NSR				305506	6986253	487	5	-90	0
MJAC051	NSR				306596	6985656	480	42	-90	0
MJAC052	NSR				306603	6985673	480	18	-90	0
MJAC053	NSR				306619	6985692	480	21	-90	0
MJAC054	NSR				306589	6985617	481	44	-90	0

Hole	From	To	Width	Grade (g/t Gold)	Easting	Northing	RL	Total Depth	Dip	Azimuth
MJAC055	7	9	2	0.86	306608	6985626	481	46	-90	0
MJAC056	NSR				306631	6985637	480	49	-90	0
MJAC057	**23**	**28**	**5**	**4.14**	**306615**	**6985550**	**482**	**42**	**-90**	**0**
including	**23**	**24**	**1**	**10.41**					**-90**	**0**
MJAC058	36	39	3	1.56	306627	6985550	482	53	-90	0
MJAC059	NSR				306599	6985504	483	56	-90	0
MJAC060	39	42	3	1.58	306621	6985505	482	53	-90	0
MJAC061	NSR				306756	6984649	485	57	-90	0
MJAC062	31	42	11	1.22	306771	6984657	484	61	-90	0
MJAC062	58	61	3	2.58					-90	0
MJAC063	27	28	1	0.76	306752	6984598	484	72	-90	0
MJAC063	68	69	1	1.04					-90	0
MJAC064	NSR				306764	6984607	483	74	-90	0
MJAC065	39	50	11	1.69	306784	6984624	483	72	-90	0
including	39	43	4	4.67					-90	0
MJAC065	53	54	1	1.06					-90	0
MJAC066	NSR				306760	6984572	483	71	-90	0
MJAC067	NSR				306779	6984580	482	76	-90	0
MJAC068	50	57	7	1.63	306795	6984582	482	88	-90	0
including	51	53	2	4.26					-90	0
MJAC069	NSR				306773	6984527	482	67	-90	0
MJAC070	NSR				306749	6984517	482	68	-90	0
MJAC071	59	65	9	1.36	306792	6984537	482	81	-90	0
MJAC071	51	52	1	1.89					-90	0
MJAC071	69	70	1	1.36					-90	0
MJAC072	77	80	3	1.04	306809	6984545	482	90	-90	0
MJAC072	62	63	1	1.83					-90	0
MJAC073	NSR				306824	6984554	482	76	-90	0
MJAC074	50	53	1	0.93	306796	6984509	482	77	-90	0
MJAC075	4	8	4	2.76	306814	6984509	482	73	-90	0
MJAC076	66	71	5	0.78	306839	6984520	482	76	-90	0
MJAC127	NSR				307812	6981979	484	79	-90	0
MJAC128	**11**	**28**	**17**	**4.94**	**307819**	**6981995**	**484**	**75**	**-90**	**0**
including	**14**	**15**	**1**	**16.13**					**-90**	**0**
including	**17**	**19**	**2**	**12.52**					**-90**	**0**
MJAC129	**8**	**24**	**16**	**5.53**	**307793**	**6982031**	**484**	**76**	**-90**	**0**
including	**18**	**21**	**3**	**13.75**					**-90**	**0**
including	**15**	**16**	**1**	**13.48**					**-90**	**0**
MJAC129	**58**	**69**	**11**	**8.05**					**-90**	**0**
including	**59**	**60**	**1**	**44.45**					**-90**	**0**
including	**62**	**64**	**2**	**9.65**					**-90**	**0**
MJAC130	NSR				307759	6982038	484	71	-90	0
MJAC131	53	61	8	0.71	307774	6982043	484	72	-90	0

Hole	From	To	Width	Grade (g/t Gold)	Easting	Northing	RL	Total Depth	Dip	Azimuth
MJAC132	NSR				307794	6982055	484	68	-90	0
MJAC133	NSR				307804	6982057	484	77	-90	0
MJAC139	NSR				306511	6981964	488	42	-90	0
MJAC140	NSR				306527	6981972	488	47	-90	0
MJAC141	34	35	1	0.72	306548	6981975	488	42	-90	0
MJAC142	53	54	1	1.59	306505	6982039	488	56	-90	0
MJAC143	NSR				306526	6982051	488	47	-90	0
MJAC144	23	26	3	0.62	306542	6982056	489	35	-90	0
MJAC145	49	54	5	2.84	306493	6982159	489	57	-90	0
MJAC146	NSR				306519	6982164	489	50	-90	0
MJAC147	NSR				306478	6982253	488	59	-90	0
MJAC148	NSR				306500	6982264	488	75	-90	0

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 in accordance with JORC Code 2012. The information is extracted from the Echo Resources Limited's announcement entitled "Yandal Gold Project – Bankable Feasibility Study" dated 6 August 2018. Echo Resources Limited is not aware of any new information or data that materially affects the information included in the previous announcements and all material assumptions and technical parameters underpinning the Ore Reserve estimate in the previous announcement continue to apply and have not materially changed. Echo Resources Limited confirms that the form and context in which Mr Stuart Cruickshanks' findings have not been materially altered in this document.

7. Resource estimated by Mr Lynn Widenbar in accordance with JORC Code 2012. The information is extracted from the Echo Resources Limited announcements to ASX entitled "Yandal Gold Project – Bankable Feasibility Study" on 14 June 2018 and entitled "Orelia Soars to 1.1 million ounces of Gold" on 7 September 2017. Echo Resources Limited is not aware of any new information or data that materially affects the information included in the previous announcements, and all material assumptions and technical parameters underpinning the Mineral Resources estimate in the previous announcements continue to apply and have not materially changed. Echo Resources Limited confirms that the form and context in which Mr Lynn Widenbar findings have not been materially altered in this document.

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 judgment 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 Dr. James Warren. 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". Dr Warren 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 Mt Joel has comprised aircore drilling of 148 holes for 8,181 metres. • One metre samples were collected within mineralised zones as determined by rig-based geologists. For the 1m samples approximately 2kg of material collected from each metre by riffle splitting of the sample interval collected via the rig cyclone. • 4 metre composite samples were collected from sample intervals outside of the interpreted mineralised areas. • 4 metre composite samples consist of ~2 kilogram samples, collected via spear from the drill spoils. • Follow-up 1m samples are collected if 4m composites return anomalous values greater than 0.2 ppm Gold and sent to the laboratory for analysis. • 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, Goldger, 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*	• 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 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 20-40 metres between each section line have been used. • Sample compositing has occurred on a portion 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 vertical drill holes as mineralisation is relatively flat lying.
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.
Golddits or reviews	• *The results of any Golddits or reviews of sampling techniques and data.*	• No review or Golddit 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 Mt Joel gold prospect is located within the central Yandal Greenstone Belt. Mt Joel sits within mining licenses M 53/294, M 53/295, M 53/295, M 53/297 and M 53/939. The Mt Joel mining leases are 70% owned by Echo. 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 148 aircore drill-holes for 8,181 metres were drilled at Mt Joel which focused primarily on the oxide zone.
		• Results have been received for 74 aircore drill-holes for 3,597 metres.
		• Full drill-hole details for the results from 74 of the aircore 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, NE and WNW. Dips vary but are predominantly 50-60 degrees E • 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 Mt Joel District to total ~200,00 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.