

Drilling at Lucky Strike Enhances Oxide Gold Zone

LEFROY EXPLORATION LIMITED

A Western Australian

Focused Gold Explorer

ASX Code: LEX

Shares on Issue:

81.0m

Current Share Price:

18.5c

Market Capitalisation:

\$14.9m

Board of Directors

Chairman

Gordon Galt

Non-Executive Directors

Michael Davies

Geoffrey Pigott

Managing Director

Wade Johnson

Flagship Exploration Project

Lefroy Gold Project

Growth Exploration Projects

Lake Johnston Project

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Highlights

- Multiple intersections confirm a shallow oxide gold zone in an upper BIF unit which is open along strike and down dip
- Ten angled holes completed totalling 996m
- Four mineralised sub-parallel BIF units have now been identified within a 140m wide package that has a 300m strike length
- Significant shallow oxide zone gold intersections returned include: -
 - 8m at 3.15g/t Au from 48m in LEFR087
 - 4m at 5.33g/t Au from 32m in LEFR088
 - 8m at 1.14g/t Au from 20m in LEFR093
- Two holes extended to evaluate the lower BIF unit intersected gold mineralisation in a new position that is open at depth and along strike
- Significant primary zone gold intersections returned from the lower BIF include: -
 - 12m at 1.91g/t Au from 96m in LEFR098
 - 4m at 1.01g/t Au from 104m in LEFR088
- Further RC and or diamond drilling will be scheduled in the March Quarter 2019

Managing Director, Wade Johnson, commented

"These are exciting results achieved from a focused five-day drilling program. To date each drill program at Lucky Strike has located new mineralised BIF, advanced our geological model and expanded the gold mineralized system. We will press on with Lucky Strike early next year and believe we are not far from being able to delineate an inferred resource, especially in the oxide zone."

The Board of Lefroy Exploration Limited (ASX: LEX) (“Lefroy” or “the Company”) is pleased to announce the results from a recent focused reverse circulation (RC) drilling program at Lucky Strike, within the Eastern Lefroy tenement package (Figure 1), that is part of the greater Lefroy Gold Project (LGP) located 50km to the south east of Kalgoorlie

Lucky Strike is approximately 5km to the northwest of the high-grade Lucky Bay open pit, mined by Silver Lake Resources (ASX: SLR) during 2015, and is 5km south west of the Randalls Processing Plant operated by SLR (Figure 2). The recently announced (ASX: LEX 26 November 2018) Havelock Trend, also BIF hosted mineralisation, is 1.2km to the south.

The Lucky Strike Trend was identified as a prospective structural corridor adjacent to the regional Mt Monger Fault after integration of previous exploration with a detailed ground gravity data. Gold mineralisation at Lucky Strike is hosted within a Banded Iron Formation (BIF).

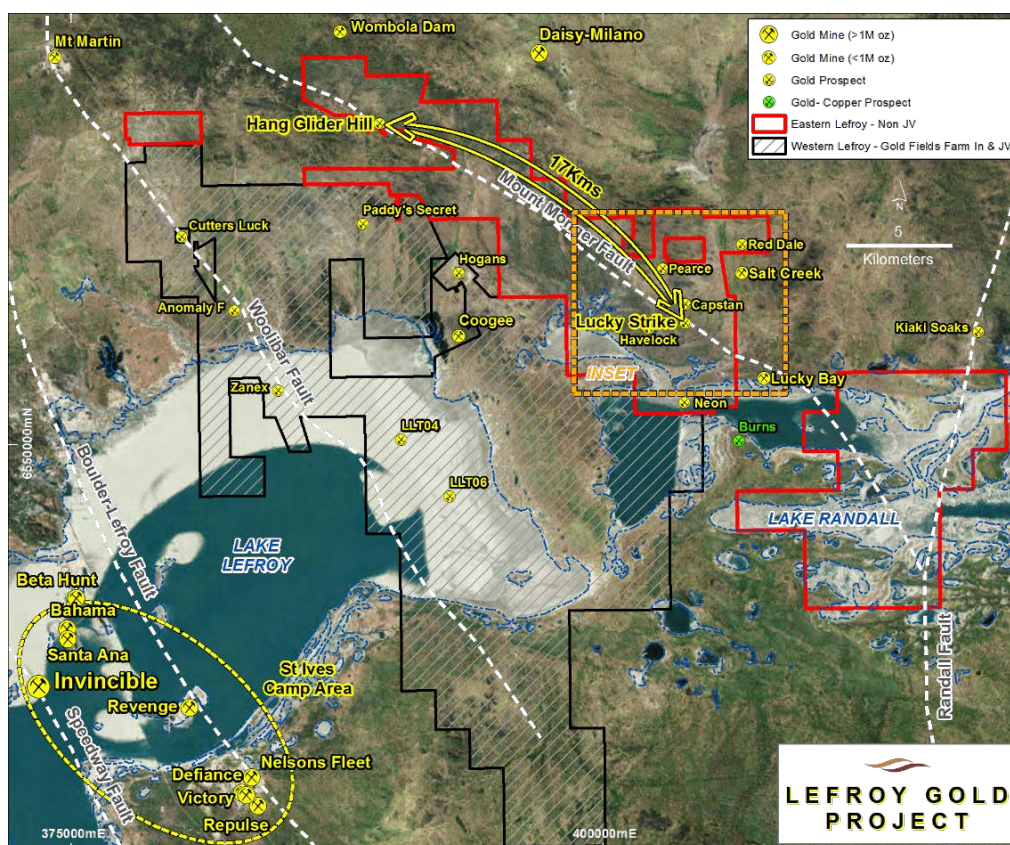


Figure 1 Lefroy Gold Project showing the Eastern and Western Lefroy and the location of Lucky Strike relative to the recently generated Hang Glider Hill gold prospect. Refer to Figure 2 for inset map of the Lucky Strike Hub.

The Company recently completed a ten (10) hole step out RC drilling program (“program”) at Lucky Strike to primarily evaluate the along strike and down dip extension of a new upper BIF unit. This mineralised shallow oxide upper BIF position was discovered in October 2018 (ASX: LEX 29 October 2018) during a drilling campaign testing the depth extension of the lower BIF unit. Significant shallow oxide results from the upper BIF unit from that program include **8m at 4.96g/t Au from 27m in LEFR079** and **3m at 3.48g/t Au from 39m in LEFR075**.

The results from composite samples from this recent 10-hole program have been received (Table1). These initial results support and reinforce the oxide upper BIF gold mineralisation that is open along strike and at depth. This upper BIF combined with those intersected in prior drilling programs is interpreted by the Company to be a series of sub-parallel south dipping units of variable thickness separated by beds of black shale (refer Figures 4 & 5). This rock package is cross cut by the Pipe Fault. The results of the recent drilling now highlight a previously unexplored 150m of strike in the north western sector of Lucky Strike, west of the Pipe Fault, where the multiple stacked BIF units have the potential to enhance the system (Figure 3).

Significant shallow results from the upper BIF unit from this program include

- **8m @3.15g/t Au from 48m in LEFR087**
- **4m @5.33g/t Au from 32m in LEFR088**
- **4m @4.00g/t Au from 20m in LEFR090**
- **8m @1.14g/t Au from 20m in LEFR093**
- **8m @0.87g/t Au from 36m in LEFR093**

Shallow oxide gold mineralisation at Lucky Strike is hosted within four key BIF units separated by shale. The BIF's currently form a broad 140m wide package that extends to approximately 250m of strike. The limits of the package are yet to be determined. The package is oxidised to a depth from surface of approximately 60m, but this depth is variable between the alternating BIF-Shale units.

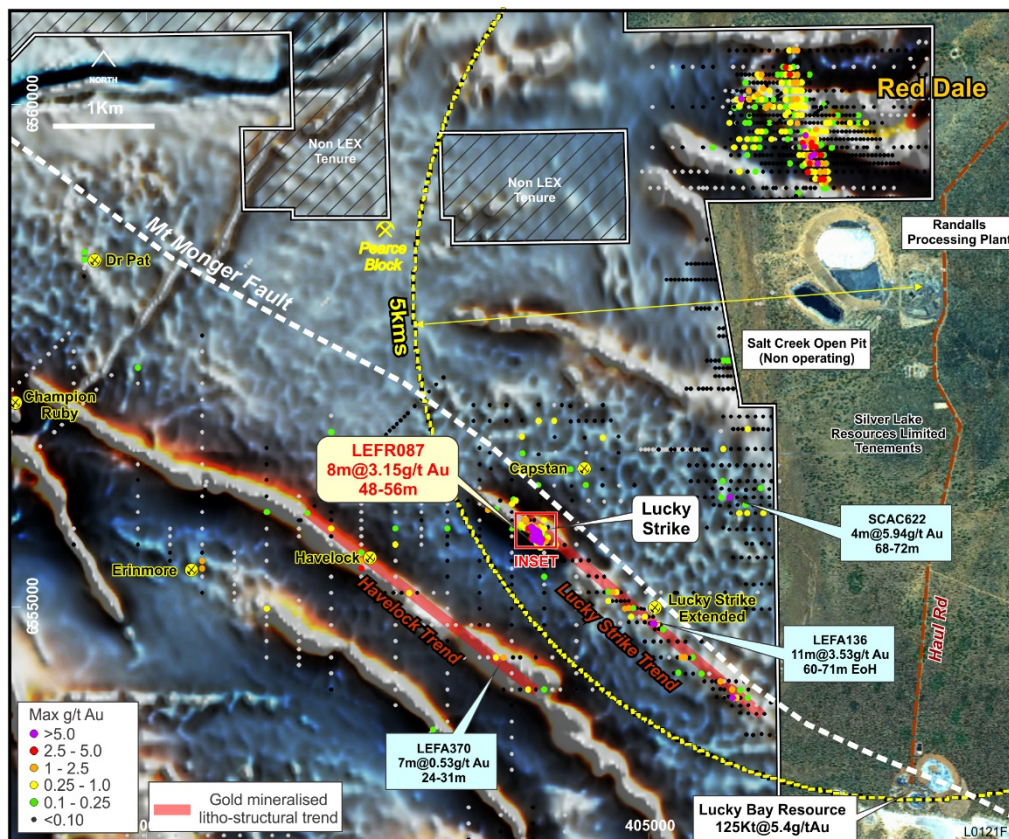


Figure 2 Location of Lucky Strike along the Lucky Strike Trend relative to the new Havelock Trend superimposed on a grey scale geophysical image and proximity to the Randalls Processing Facility (SLR) infrastructure. The key Lucky Strike trend gold intersections are also highlighted (refer to Figure 3 for detailed inset map and recent drilling).

In addition to the focus on the shallow oxide BIF position, two holes were extended to evaluate the entire BIF package and ultimately test the lower BIF. Both holes successfully confirmed a new zone of gold mineralisation at depth in the lower BIF Unit that is open along strike and down dip. The significant result from this program recorded **12m @1.91g/t Au from 96m in LEFR098** (Figure 5) hosted by sulphide altered BIF that is open.

A detailed analysis of this new lower BIF mineralisation will be placed in context after receipt of the individual 1m sample results. These results are expected in late December.

Program Background

The program comprised 996m of angled RC drilling on seven drill sections (Figure 3) evaluating approximately 40m of strike to a nominal 20m drill centre spacing. This focused drilling campaign was considered a high priority subsequent to a reinterpretation of the geometry of the shallow mineralised upper BIF unit discovered by the August 2018 drilling program.

The aim of the recent program was primarily to further extend the shallow oxide mineralised upper BIF. Secondary to this was test conceptual positions in the primary zone (fresh rock) in lower BIF on two sections (LEFR097 & 098) previously interpreted to be barren. The approach was guided by an understanding of other BIF hosted gold systems elsewhere in the goldfields (e.g. Hill 50, Lancefield, Mt Morgans, Maxwells-Randalls) with their high-grade constrained nature controlled by sulphidation (replacement of magnetite) of the iron rich unit.

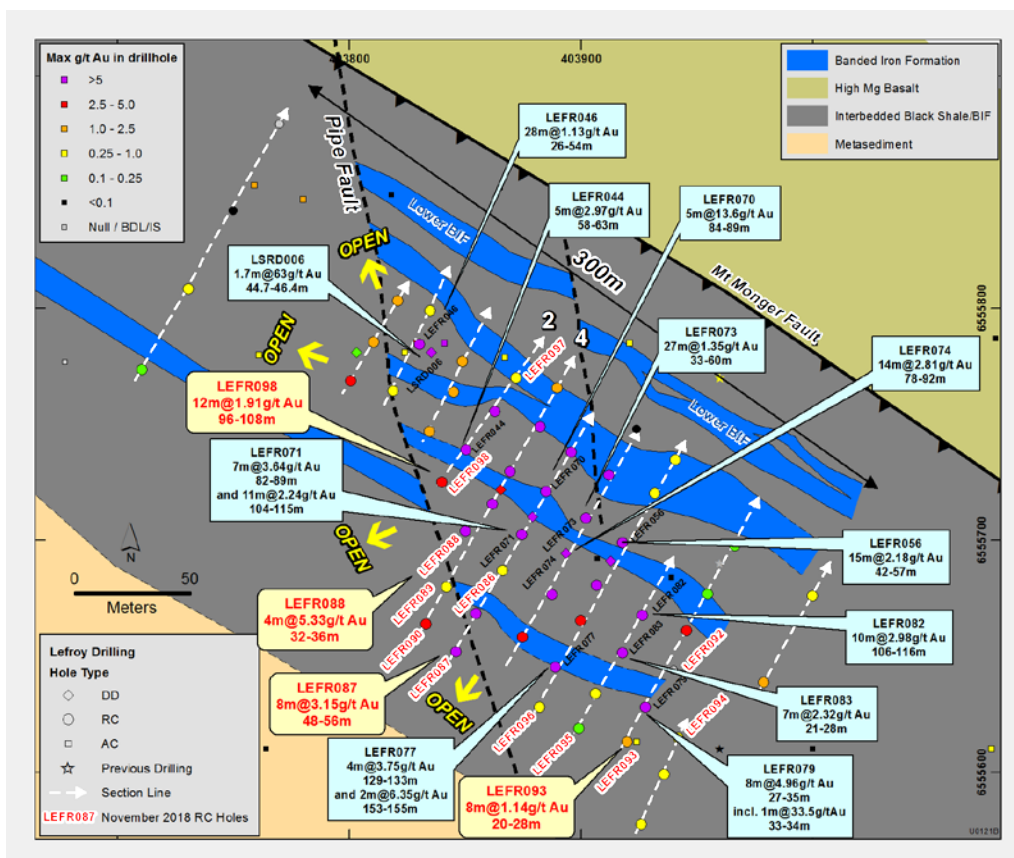


Figure 3 Lucky Strike geology and drill hole plan view highlighting key recent (oxide and primary) and earlier drill intersections. The opportunity to extend the system is shown by the yellow open symbols (refer to Figures 4 & 5 for drill sections 2 and 4).

The current results from the recent ten (10) hole program are based upon 4m composited samples, ie four 1m drill intervals are composited to form one 4m sample. These results are considered an initial indication of the mineralised interval. Collection of the individual 1m samples from the mineralised zones is to commence shortly.

The initial results continue to deliver robust, broad gold intersections from the sections drilled (Table 1), and further support the developing geological model of a semi-coherent plunging high-grade component to the multiple BIF units that forms a broad 140m thick package. Importantly, the recent drilling has identified oxide gold mineralisation in another new hanging wall BIF (refer LEFR090) unit that is open along strike and at depth.

This new upper BIF zone (Figure 4 & 5) further demonstrates the growing potential of the system and the evolving geological model. The systematic, focused and staged step out drilling approach has delivered new zones of gold mineralisation within BIF in each drill program completed since February 2018. The full extent of the host BIF package is yet to be realized and will be a priority drill target in the next stages of drilling.

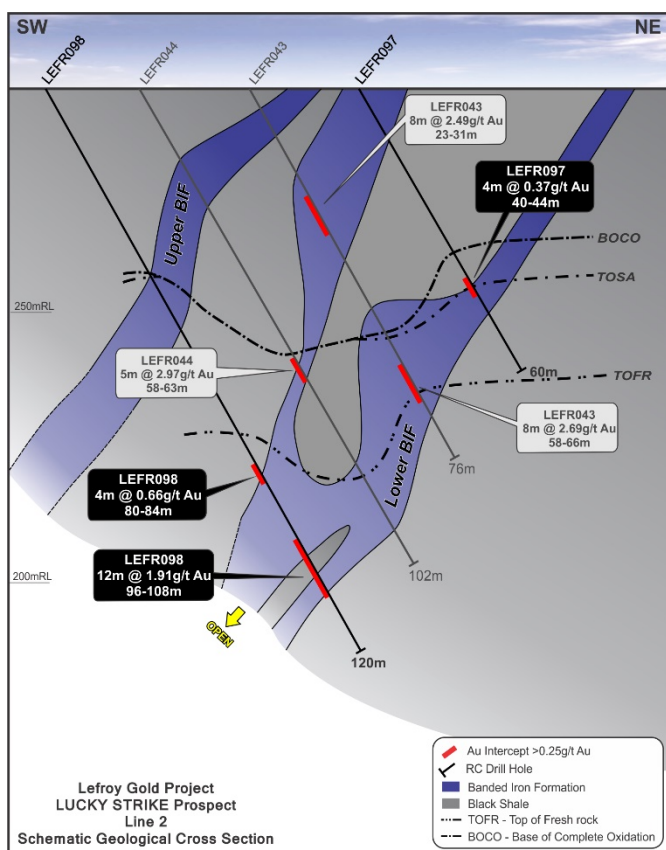


Figure 4 Lucky Strike drill section 2 with recent holes LEFR097 and LEFR098

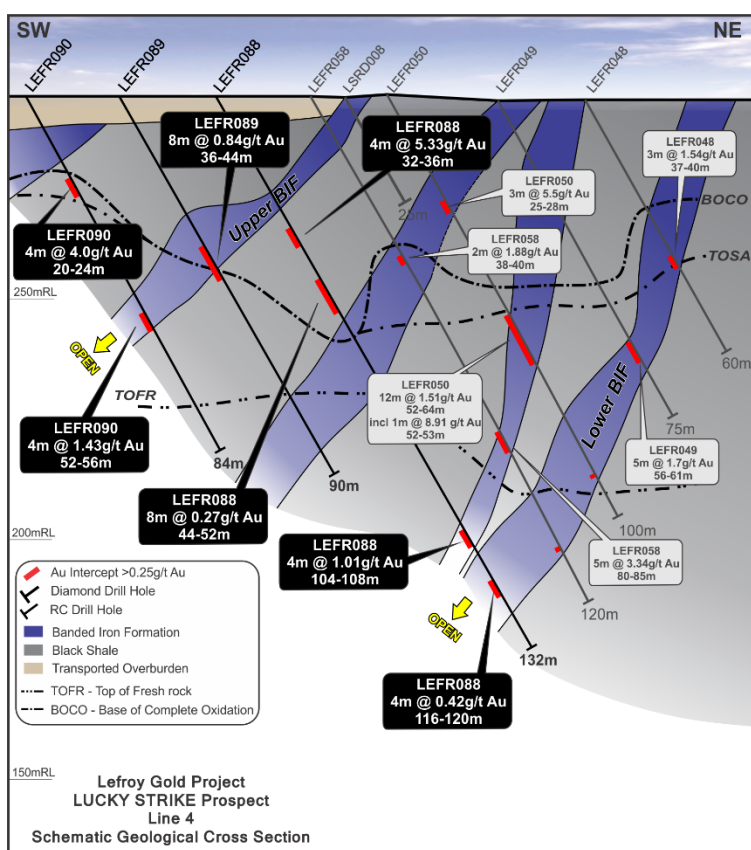


Figure 5 Lucky Strike drill section 4 with recent holes LEFR088, LEFR089 and LEFR090

Next Steps

Collection and analysis of the individual 1m samples from the anomalous composited intervals is a priority. These results are expected in late December 2018 at which time a detailed assessment of the context of the results will be presented.

The Company continues to develop and refine the geological model to provide further drill targets. Delivery of a robust 3D model of the multiple BIF units and gold mineralisation that can be integrated with inversion models of the detailed ground gravity and magnetic data is underway. The results and interpretation of this model will form the basis for planning further RC drilling targeting extensions to the new oxide position and to the primary zone. This program is scheduled to commence early in the March 2019 quarter.

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. The geological sequence at Lucky Strike and the mineralisation intersected is considered similar to the Lucky Bay gold deposit. This supported 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 2)

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.

Diamond 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.**

The results from the diamond holes LSRD001 and 006 that recognised the BIF host, had provided the geological breakthrough at Lucky Strike, and aided the reorientation of the drill direction in the initial and subsequent RC drilling programs. The approach in the April 2018 RC drill program built upon that foundation program, recognising the discrete nature of the individual host units, and the high grade mineralisation associated with sulphide altered BIF.

Lucky Strike is part of a group of gold targets identified by LEX within 5km's of the Randalls Processing Plant (Figure 2). These include the Red Dale prospect and the recently announced (ASX- LEX Announcement 26 November 2018) Havelock Trend anomaly. These targets are a continued key focus for exploration and drilling by the Company in this area.

Table 1: 2018 RC Drilling-Lefroy Gold Project-Lucky Strike Trend

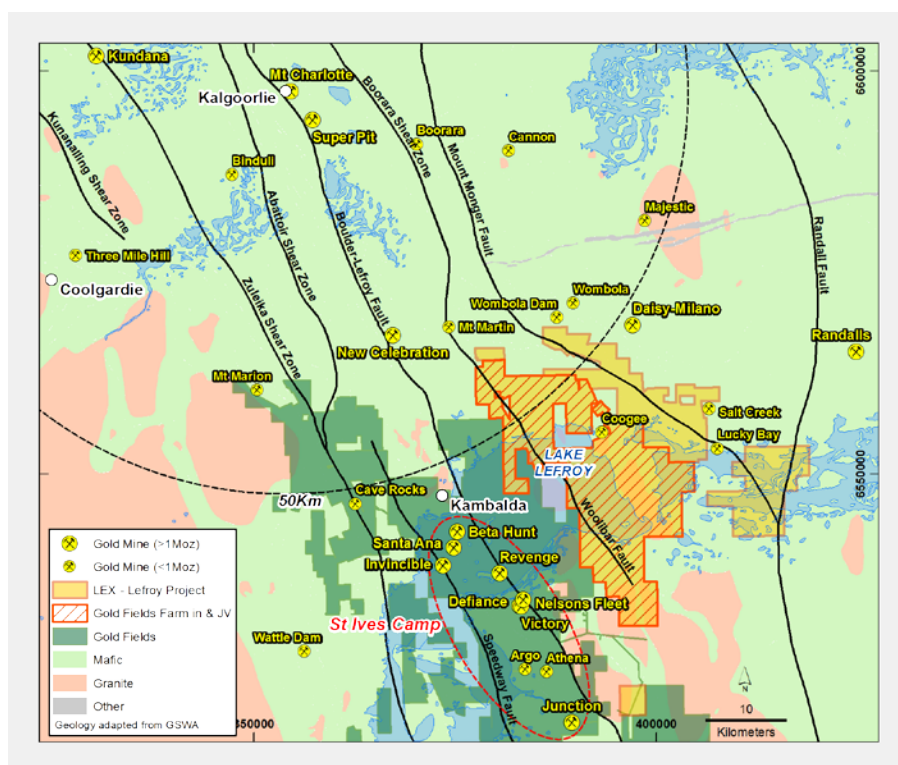
RC drill hole intersections tabulated below are calculated with a 0.25g/t Au lower cut for the entire drill program. These represent the intersections from individual 4m composite sample results and include 2m of internal dilution. Samples are routinely collected as 1m sample intervals from the cyclone and composited to a 4m sample for laboratory analysis.

Hole ID	Collar N (MGA)	Collar E (MGA)	Collar RL	Hole Depth (m)	Dip	Azimuth	Depth From (m)	Depth To (m)	Downhole Intersection (m)	Au Value (g/t)
LEFR086	6555687	403866	290	84	-60	30	24	32	8	0.38
LEFR087	6555652	403846	290	78	-60	30	20	24	4	0.57
LEFR087	6555652	403846	290	78	-60	30	48	56	8	3.15
LEFR088	6555704	403850	286	132	-60	30	32	36	4	5.33
LEFR088	6555704	403850	286	132	-60	30	44	52	8	0.27
LEFR088	6555704	403850	286	132	-60	30	104	108	4	1.01
LEFR088	6555704	403850	286	132	-60	30	116	120	4	0.42
LEFR089	6555680	403842	296	90	-60	30	36	44	8	0.84
LEFR090	6555664	403833	296	84	-60	30	20	24	4	4
LEFR090	6555664	403833	294	84	-60	30	52	56	4	1.43
LEFR092	6555644	403940	294	40	-60	30	Assays Pending			
LEFR093	6555613	403920	289	60	-60	30	20	28	8	1.14
LEFR093	6555613	403920	289	60	-60	30	36	44	8	0.87
LEFR094	6555615	403942	289	60	-60	30	32	36	4	0.38
LEFR096	6555628	403882	289	60	-60	30	16	24	8	0.46
LEFR097	6555770	403872	287	60	-60	30	40	44	4	0.37
LEFR098	6555725	403840	287	120	-60	30	80	84	4	0.66
LEFR098	6555725	403840	292	120	-60	30	96	108	12	1.91

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 searching 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 mainly granted tenure and covers 598km² in the heart of the world class gold production area between Kalgoorlie and Norseman. 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. The Project is divided into the Western Lefroy package, subject to a Farm-In Agreement with Gold Fields and the Eastern Lefroy package (100% Lefroy owned). The Farm-In Agreement with Gold Fields over the Western Lefroy tenement package commenced on 7 June 2018. Gold Fields can earn up to a 70% interest in the package by spending up to a total of \$25million on exploration activities within 6 years of the commencement date.



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 Lucky Strike and the Lucky Strike Trend at the Lefroy Gold Project.

- Lefroy Commences Exploration: 24 October 2016
- Lefroy Commences Drilling at Lucky Strike: 17 November 2016
- Managing Directors AGM Presentation: 5 December 2016
- Drilling at Lucky Strike Supports and Extends Gold Trend: 23 December 2016
- Exploration Update: Aircore Drilling to Recommence at Lucky Strike: 29 March 2016
- 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
- High Grade Gold Mineralisation at Lucky Strike: 15 June 2018
- Lucky Strike Drilling Update: 3 October 2018
- Exploration Update: RC drilling commenced at Lucky Strike: 19 November 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 –Lefroy Project –Lucky Strike Prospect 3 December 2018 RC Drilling

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 Reverse Circulation (RC) drilling at the Lucky Strike Prospect. The RC program comprised 13 angled holes for 996m, holes varying in depth from 40-132m with an average depth of 80m. All holes were drilled - 60° (dip) and toward 030° (Azimuth) spaced along 20m centres. Sampling and QAQC protocols as per industry best practice with further details below. RC samples were collected from the cyclone at 1m intervals in plastic buckets and arranged in rows of 10 or 20 samples. 1m split samples were collected from 0m to end of hole (EOH). 1m split samples directly off the drill rig cone splitter attached to the cyclone were collected to produce a 2-3kg sample. 4m composite samples were collected using a scoop to produce a 2-3kg sample from 0m to end of hole collected from the bulk samples. Depending on gold grade from the 4m composite samples, the 1m samples will be sent to the Laboratory in Kalgoorlie for analysis. Both 4m and 1m samples were dried, pulverised, 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 Reverse Circulation (RC) drilling was completed by a KWL350 RC rig from Challenge Drilling (Kalgoorlie). Low air face sampling hammer drilling proved satisfactory to penetrate the regolith and reduce contamination risk.
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"> The majority of samples remained dry with good recovery obtained. Where samples were wet or experienced less than desired recovery this was instantly evident in size of the bulk sample laid on the ground and was carefully recorded by a Lefroy representative on hard copy sample sheets. Drilling with care (eg. clearing hole at start of rod, regular cyclone cleaning) if water encountered, to reduce incidence of wet – sticky sample and cross contamination, the cyclone was cleaned out again at the end of each drill rod. Below 100m down-hole depth, water ingress into the hole could be problematic, this was anticipated and measures such as increasing the collar casing depth at the start of the hole greatly improved the sample quality and helped keep the samples dry. If the sample was wet this was recorded by Lefroy field personnel. Insufficient sample population to determine whether relationship exists between sample recovery and grade. The quality of the sample (wet, dry, low recovery) was recorded during logging.
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> <i>Whether logging is qualitative or quantitative in nature. Core (or costean, channel, etc) photography.</i> 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Detailed logging of, regolith, lithology, structure, veining, alteration, mineralisation and recoveries recorded in each hole by qualified geologist. Logging carried out by sieving individual 1m sample cuttings, washing in water and the

Criteria	JORC Code Explanation	Commentary
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <i>The total length and percentage of the relevant intersections logged.</i> 	<p>entire hole collected in plastic chip trays for future reference.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Every hole was logged for the entire length.
<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"> No core drilling completed Sampling of 1m intervals directly off a rig-mounted cone splitter into calico bags. Sample weight 2 - 3 kg. 1m samples or 4m composite samples were collected, determined by the geologist's interpretation of where the mineralisation was most likely to occur. 4m composite samples were collected by using a scoop to collect a representative "split" from each bulk sample that made up a 4m composite interval, this was placed into a pre-numbered calico bag. Pre-numbered calico bags containing the samples were despatched to the laboratory for assay. The sample preparation of the RC samples follows industry best practice, involving oven drying, pulverising, to produce a homogenous sub sample for analysis. Along with submitted samples, standards and blanks were inserted on a regular basis where the pre-numbered calico bag ended with the numbers 20, 40, 60, 80 and 100. Standards were certified reference material prepared by Geostats Pty Ltd. Duplicate samples were collected at zones of interest and at irregular intervals of about 2 per hole.
<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 times, calibrations factors applied and their derivation, etc.</i> <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> 	<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. Quality control process and internal laboratory checks demonstrate acceptable levels of accuracy. At the laboratory regular assay repeats, lab standards, checks and blanks were analysed.
<p>Verification of sampling and assaying</p>	<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 reviewed and verified by alternative company personnel. 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 is then loaded to the Company's DATASHED database and validation checks completed to ensure data accuracy. Assay files are received electronically from the laboratory and filed to the Company's server, and provided to the external database manager. There has been no adjustment to the assay data. The primary gold (Au) field reported by the laboratory is the priority value used for plotting, interrogating and reporting.
<p>Location of data points</p>	<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 GPS operated by a Lefroy representative. Down holes surveys were completed by Challenge drill crew using a gyro and recording a survey every <30m down the hole. Grid System – MGA94 Zone 51. Topographic elevation captured by using the differential GPS.

Criteria	JORC Code Explanation	Commentary
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 at nominal 20m centres on 030° orientated drill lines with line spacing 20m to the NW and SE of previous Lefroy drilling. • Mineralisation at Lucky Strike is constrained to a particular iron rich geological unit logged as a SIF (sedimentary iron formation). Holes were sampled using 4m composite samples for the entire length of the hole. Where SIF was logged by the geologist and/or >0.1g/t Au in collected 4m composite samples was intercepted, 1m samples were resplit and sent to the laboratory for analysis by fire assay.
Orientation of data in relation to geological structure	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • <i>Whether the orientation of sampling achieves unbiased sampling of possible structures and the extent to which this is known, considering the deposit type.</i> • <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> 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The North-East orientated drill traverses considered effective to evaluate the roughly North-West trending sedimentary iron formation (SIF) stratigraphic unit which is interpreted to be the prospective host rock. The RC drill holes were intended as follow-up work to assess previous Lefroy AC and DD drill holes which were orientated on East-West drill lines which intercepted high gold grades and favourable geology. • The new orientation is considered to be a more effective test of “true” width of the host rock due to the fact the host rock unit is striking roughly North-West/South-East.
Sample security	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • <i>The measures taken to ensure sample security.</i> 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Samples were bagged in labelled and numbered polyweave or plastic bags, collected and personally delivered to the Bureau Veritas Laboratory (Kalgoorlie) by Company field personnel. Samples were then sorted and checked for inconsistencies against lodged Submission sheet by Bureau Veritas staff. • Bureau Veritas checked the samples received against the Lefroy Exploration Limited (LEX) submission sheet 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.
Audits or reviews	<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 sampling and analytical results of the drill program were reviewed by the Senior Exploration Geologist and Managing Director. Anomalous gold intersections were checked against library chip trays to correlate with geology. No specific audits or reviews have been conducted.

Section 2: REPORTING OF EXPLORATION RESULTS – LEFROY PROJECT- Lucky Strike Prospect-3 December 2018 RC Drilling

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 completed on Exploration Licence E 26/183 held 100% by Lefroy Exploration Limited via acquisition in the December 2016 quarter of holder Hogans Resources Pty. Ltd. The tenement is 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"> Some previous exploration work was completed on the Lucky Strike trend by Integra Mining Limited, Western Mining and Octagonal Resources. The bulk of this work included phases of Aircore (AC). This work identified mineralisation along the trend, however no previous explorer had produced the gold grades Lefroy has identified.
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. Archean geology at the Red Dale prospect is concealed by overlying transported clay, laterite and sand/gravel. Drill information has revealed major lithology types including schistose in part ultramafic sequence, dolerite/gabbroic rocks and intermediate intrusives. Aeromagnetic data reveals (truncated in part) NNW trending features.
Drill hole Information	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> A summary of all information material to the understanding of the exploration results including a tabulation of the following information for all Material drill holes: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> easting and northing of the drill hole collar elevation or RL (Reduced Level – elevation above sea level in metres) of the drill hole collar dip and azimuth of the hole down hole length and interception depth hole length. If the exclusion of this information is justified on the basis that the information is not Material and this exclusion does not detract from the understanding of the report, the Competent Person should clearly explain why this is the case. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Table containing drill hole collar, survey and intersection data for material (gold intersections >0.25gpt Au with a max of 4m internal dilution) drill holes are included in the Table in the body of the announcement. No Information has been excluded.

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Data aggregation methods	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <i>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.</i> <i>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.</i> <i>The assumptions used for any reporting of metal equivalent values should be clearly stated.</i> 	<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 (intersections). Where present, higher grade values are included in the intercepts table and assay values equal to or > 1.0 g/t Au have been stated on a separate line below the intercept assigned with the text 'includes'. Reported RC results have been calculated using 4m split samples. No metal equivalent values or formulas used.
Relationship between mineralisation widths and intercept lengths	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <i>These relationships are particularly important in the reporting of Exploration Results.</i> <i>If the geometry of the mineralisation with respect to the drill hole angle is known, its nature should be reported.</i> <i>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').</i> 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> All results are based on down-hole metres. Previous drill coverage has provided guidance for the presence of steeply dipping stratigraphy comprising a sedimentary package of rocks containing sedimentary iron formations (SIF) which provide the best host rock for gold mineralisation. A recently completed ground magnetic survey over the area of interest confirms a NW strike of the magnetic sediments within the stratigraphy and hence has guided the orientation of drilling for this program. Structural measurements on orientated diamond drill core from a previous Lefroy Exploration drill program also assisted in decided which orientation to drill these follow up RC holes. Results from this drill program do not represent 'true widths' however holes are designed to intercept the host sequence perpendicular to its strike.
Diagrams	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <i>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.</i> 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Appropriate summary diagrams (section & plan) are included in the accompanying announcement.
Balanced reporting	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <i>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.</i> 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Significant assay results are provided in Table 1 for the recent LEX RC drill program. Drill holes with no significant results are not reported. Significant assay results from historical drilling are noted in the body of the report.
Other substantive exploration data	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <i>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.</i> 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> All relevant data has been included within this report.
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"> The appropriate next stage of exploration planning is currently underway and noted in the body of the report.