ECHO RESOURCES LIMITED

GROWTH THROUGH DISCOVERY

2 November 2015

High-grade gold intercepts, Julius Gold Discovery, Western Australia

- High-grade RC gold intercepts from the Julius Gold Discovery include:

  10m @ 9.4 g/t Au from 43m *including* **2m @ 31.9 g/t Au**

  8m @ 5.4 g/t Au from 90m *including* **1m @ 34.6 g/t Au**

  2m @ 18.0 g/t Au from 192m *including* **1m @ 22.6 g/t Au**

- Scout RAB drilling at Gnaeus Prospect has located anomalous gold-bearing zones in weathered bedrock with a best intercept of 8m @ 0.25 g/t Au from 20m to end-of-hole.

Echo Resources Limited (ASX : EAR) is pleased to report 1m split assay results from Reverse Circulation (RC) drill holes at the Julius Gold Discovery, Western Australia.

The Julius Discovery is the most exciting virgin gold find in the Yandal Gold Province since the late-1990's (Figure 1). The Yandal Province ranks among Australia's largest goldfields, hosting several multi-million ounce gold deposits, including those at Jundee (Northern Star Resources) and Darlot (Gold Fields).

The latest drill intercepts are summarised in Table 1, with a geological map and cross-sections shown in Figures 2 to 5.

The 1m split results include peak assays of:

ERC242: **2m @ 31.9 g/t Au** *within* **10m @ 9.4 g/t Au** from 43m
ERC251: **1m @ 34.6 g/t Au** *within* **8m @ 5.4 g/t Au** from 91m
ERC259: **1m @ 22.6 g/t Au** *within* **2m @ 18.0 g/t Au** from 192m

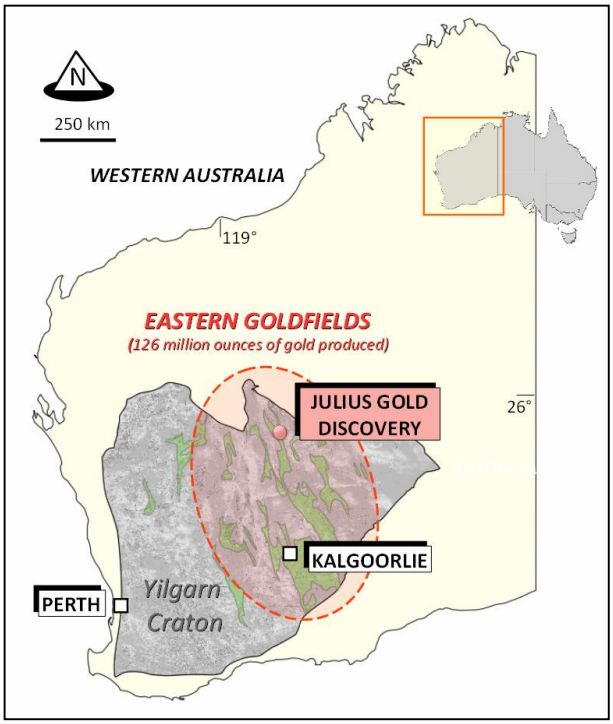
Other notable drill intercepts at Julius included:

ERC241: **4m @ 4.0 g/t Au** from 11m
5m @ 1.7 g/t Au from 23m
ERC243: **6m @ 2.4 g/t Au** from 44m *including* **1m @ 7.6 g/t Au**
2m @ 5.2 g/t Au from 78m *including* **1m @ 9.3 g/t Au**
ERC245: **4m @ 3.1 g/t Au** from 8m *including* **1m @ 6.8 g/t Au**
ERC250: **6m @ 2.7 g/t Au** from 56m *including* **1m @ 8.5 g/t Au**
ERC253: **3m @ 6.5 g/t Au** from 10m *including* **1m @ 10.9 g/t Au**
5m @ 2.9 g/t Au from 44m *including* **1m @ 5.4 g/t Au**
ERC257: **9m @ 1.8 g/t Au** from 66m
2m @ 4.8 g/t Au from 79m

A Rotary Air Blast (RAB) scout drilling program at Gnaeus Prospect, 900m east of Julius, has intersected anomalous gold-bearing zones in bedrock, with a best result of 8m @ 0.25 g/t Au from 20m to end-of-hole in weathered ultramafic rocks. The significance of these results is being assessed.

About Echo Resources

Echo Resources ("Echo") **(ASX code EAR**) is a mineral exploration company committed to the growth of shareholder value through discoveries and project acquisitions. Echo's key projects are located in Western Australia. Echo's corporate goal is the discovery and development of world-class gold, copper and nickel deposits in established, high-potential mineral provinces. Echo has a strong management team capable of rapidly transforming the Company from an explorer to producer.



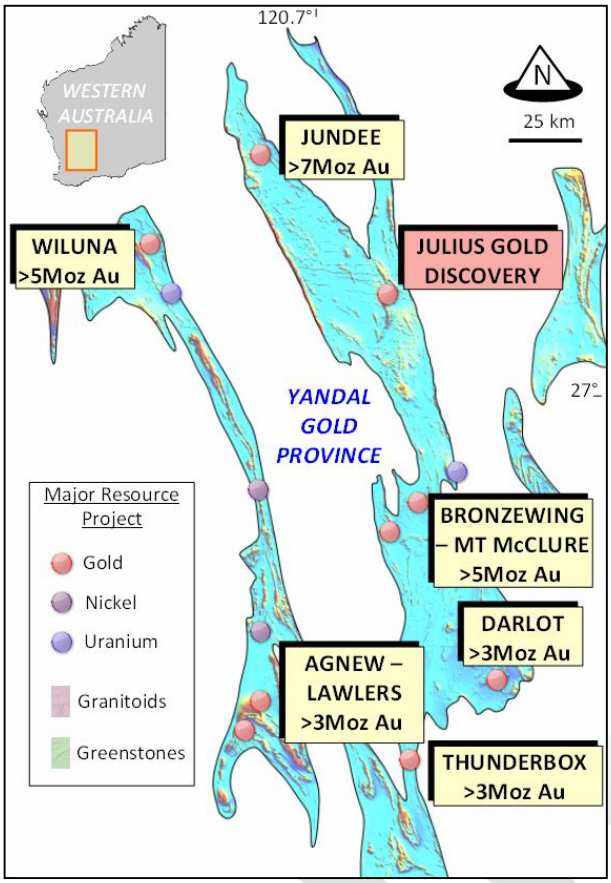


Fig. 1: Location of the Julius Gold Discovery.

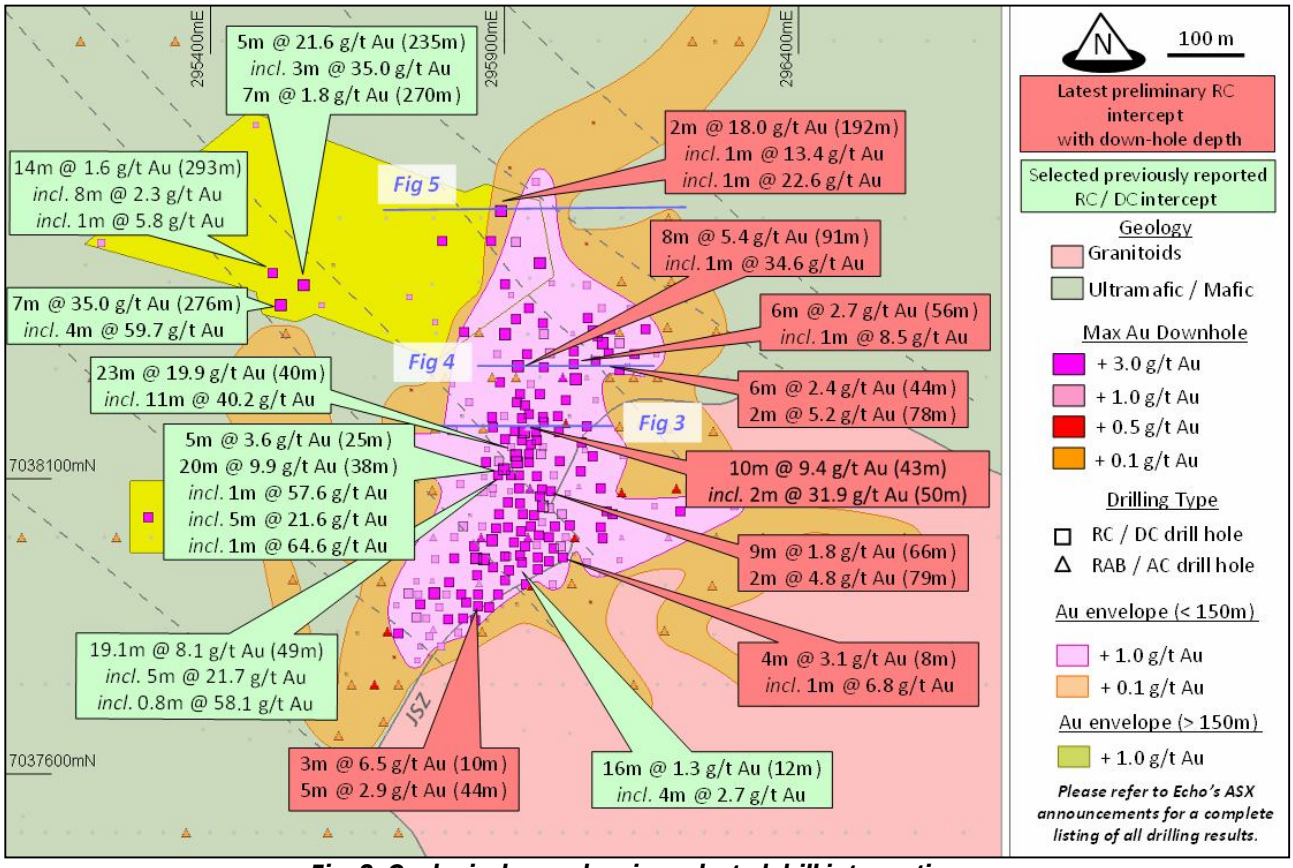


Fig. 2: Geological map showing selected drill intersections.

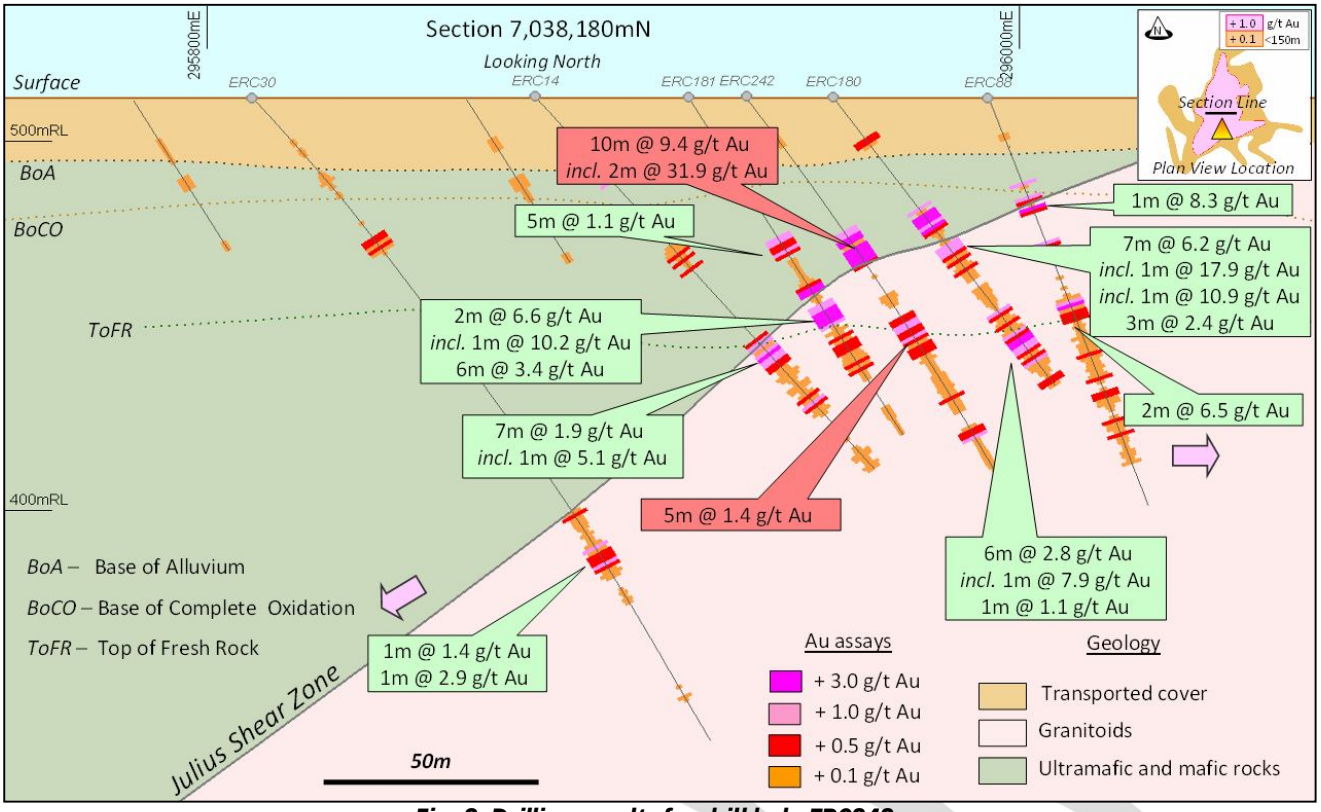


Fig. 3: Drilling results for drill hole ERC242.

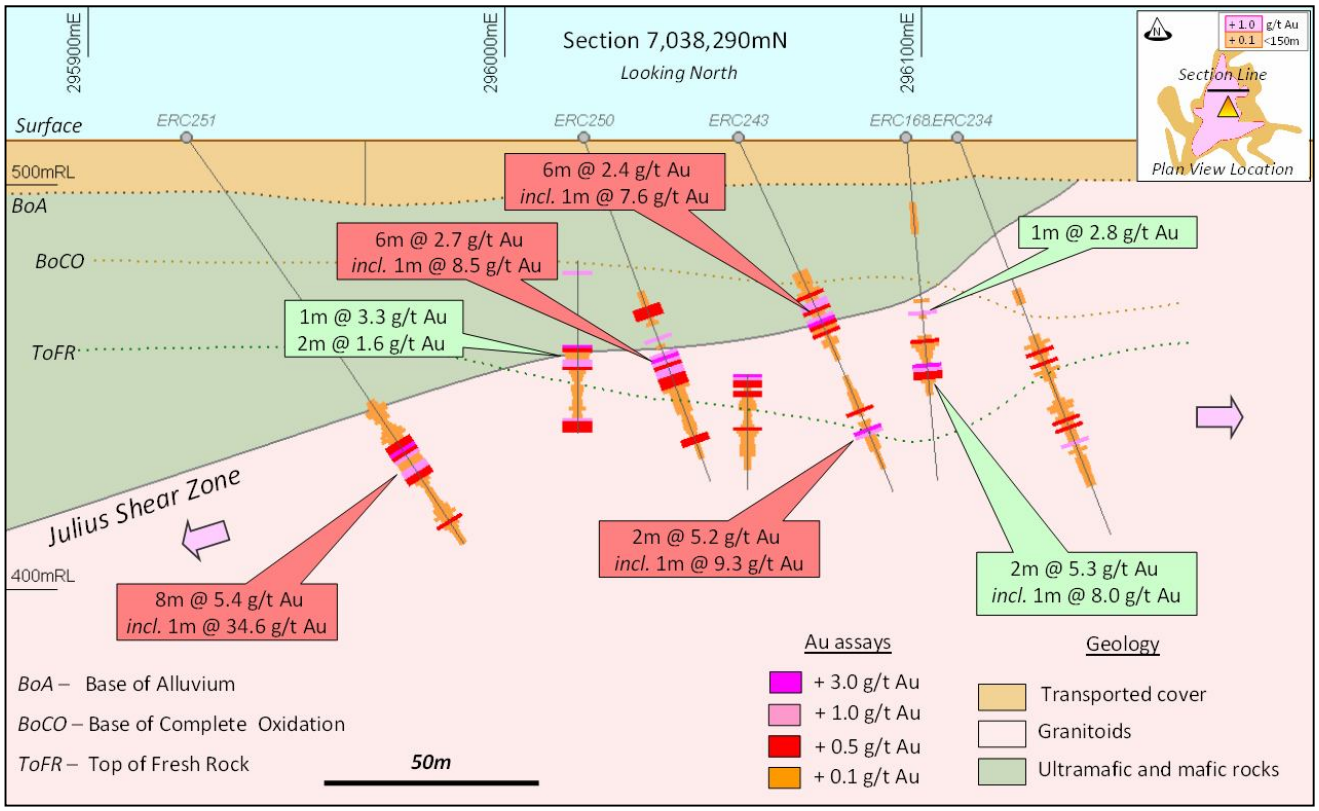


Fig. 4: Drilling results for drill holes ERC243, ERC250 and ERC251.

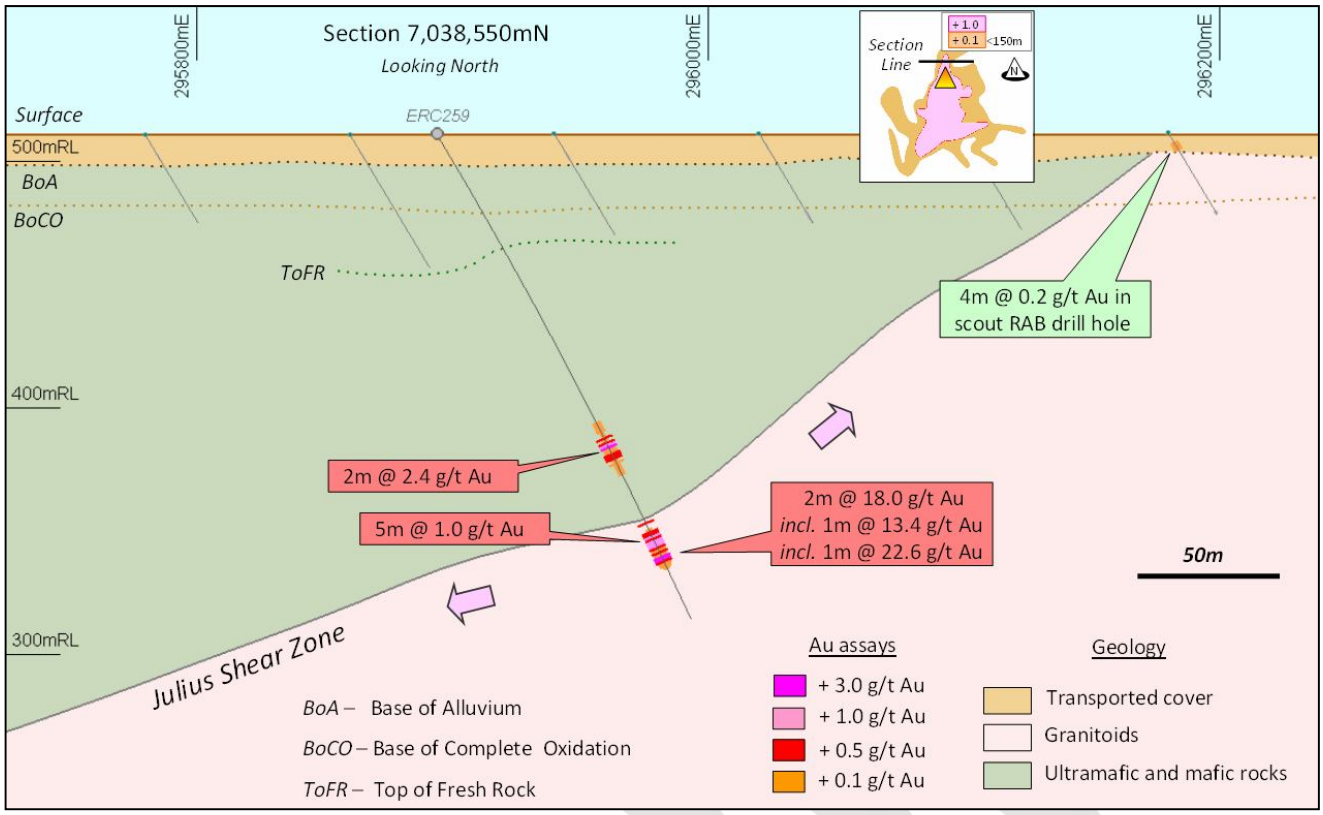


Fig. 5: Drilling results for drill hole ERC259.

The information in this report that relates to Exploration Results and Mineral Resources is based on information compiled by Dr Ernst Kohler who is a Member of The Australasian Institute of Mining and Metallurgy. Dr Kohler is Managing Director and a shareholder of Echo Resources Limited. Dr Kohler has sufficient experience which is relevant to the style of mineralization and type of deposit under consideration and to the activity which he is 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 Kohler consents to the inclusion in the report of the matters based on his information in the form and context in which it appears.

It is common practice for a company to comment on and discuss its exploration in terms of target size and type. The information in this announcement relating to exploration targets should not be misunderstood or misconstrued as an estimate of Mineral Resources or Ore Reserves. Hence the terms Resource(s) or Reserve(s) have not been used in this context. Any potential quantity and grade is conceptual in nature, since there has been insufficient work completed to define them beyond exploration targets and that it is uncertain if further exploration will result in the determination of a Mineral Resource.

This report may contain forward-looking statements concerning the potential of Echo's exploration projects and proposed exploration programs. No assurance can be given that Echo's proposed plans for the exploration of its project areas will proceed as planned, or that they will result in the discovery or delineation of additional or new mineral deposits, or that any mineralisation discovered will be amenable to economic extraction, or that the tenement applications will proceed to grant. Exploration programs may not proceed as planned due to delays beyond the control of the Company, including adverse weather and ground conditions, and contractor and government approval delays. Nothing in this announcement should be construed as either an offer to sell or a solicitation of an offer to buy or sell securities.

Table 1: Summary drill intersections, Julius Gold Discovery.

(Results greater than 10m x g/t Au shown in bold)

Hole No.	Northing (mN)	Easting (mE)	Hole Dip & Azi	EOH Depth (m)	From (m)	To (m)	Interval (m)	Grade (g/t Au)	Intercept width x grade (m x g/t Au)
ERC240	7,037,986	295,956	-60º	90	72	75	3	1.6	4.8
			090º		80	81	1	1.9	1.9
ERC241	7,037,958	295,931	-55º	100	11	15	**4**	**4.0**	**16.2**
			090º		23	28	5	1.7	8.5
ERC242	7,038,177	295,933	-55º	120	43	53	**10**	**9.4**	**94.3**
including			090º		50	52	**2**	**31.9**	**63.9**
					72	77	5	1.4	6.8
					107	108	1	1.2	1.2
ERC243	7,038,297	296,056	-65º	95	44	50	**6**	**2.4**	**14.5**
including			090º		49	50	1	7.6	7.6
					78	80	**2**	**5.2**	**10.3**
including					78	79	1	9.3	9.3
ERC244	7,037,970	296,019	-70º	20	No assays >1 g/t Au				
			090º						
ERC245	7,037,966	296,000	-70º	25	8	12	**4**	**3.1**	**12.3**
including			090º		9	10	1	6.8	6.8
ERC246	7,038,000	296,004	-90º	25	9	10	1	2.2	2.2
ERC247	7,038,018	295,986	-90º	30	9	11	2	1.9	3.8
					16	18	2	2.6	5.1*
ERC248	7,038,049	295,976	-65º	30	10	12	2	2.3	4.7
			090º		21	22	1	1.7	1.7
ERC249	7,037,798	295,775	-55º	35	No assays >1 g/t Au				
			090º						
ERC250	7,038,293	296,019	-70º	90	52	53	1	1.7	1.7
			090º		56	62	**6**	**2.7**	**16.2**
including					57	58	1	8.5	8.5
ERC251	7,038,290	295,924	-55º	120	91	99	**8**	**5.4**	**43.6**
including			090º		92	93	**1**	**34.6**	**34.6**
ERC252	7,037,882	295,896	-60º	60	11	12	1	1.0	1.0
			090º		45	46	1	1.1	1.1
ERC253	7,037,882	295,855	-60º	54	10	13	**3**	**6.5**	**19.5**
including			090º		11	12	**1**	**10.9**	**10.9**
					38	39	1	1.4	1.4
					44	49	**5**	**2.9**	**14.7**
including					46	47	1	5.4	5.4
ERC254	7,037,815	295,793	-55º	80	12	15	3	1.5	4.4
			090º		25	26	1	1.4	1.4
					27	28	1	1.0	1.0
					44	45	1	1.0	1.0
ERC255	7,037,815	295,757	-60º	60	14	15	1	1.3	1.3
			090º		24	25	1	1.0	1.0

Table 1: Summary drill intersections, Julius Gold Discovery (continued).

(Results greater than 10m x g/t Au shown in bold)

Hole No.	Northing (mN)	Easting (mE)	Hole Dip & Azi	EOH Depth (m)	From (m)	To (m)	Interval (m)	Grade (g/t Au)	Intercept width x grade (m x g/t Au)
ERC256	7,038,039	296,085	-65º	96	9	11	2	2.8	5.5
			090º		72	75	3	1.3	3.9
ERC257	7,038,078	295,979	-60º	110	10	12	2	2.1	4.2
			090º		21	22	1	1.4	1.4
					66	75	**9**	**1.8**	**16.1**
					79	81	2	4.8	9.6
including					79	80	1	6.4	6.4
					85	86	1	1.2	1.2
ERC258	7,038,106	295,802	-55º	160	133	134	1	1.3	1.3
			090º						
ERC259	7,038,552	295,894	-60º	220	142	144	2	2.4	4.7
			090º		183	188	5	1.0	5.1
					192	194	**2**	**18.0**	**35.9**
including					192	193	**1**	**13.4**	**13.4**
including					193	194	**1**	**22.6**	**22.6**

One metre cone-split sample assays. The intervals and depths are down-hole lengths. The samples were analysed by fire assay. The intercepts were calculated using a minimum edge cut-off of 1.0g/t Au and up to 2m wide intervals of internal dilution. No assay top-cut was applied. The RC drilling locally encountered high water flows and further work is needed to confirm that these results are representative (* denotes intercept containing damp samples). The intercept lengths may not reflect true mineralization widths. Assays rounded to nearest 0.1 g/t Au. Minor discrepancies in the calculated m x g/t Au values are due to rounding of the interval assays. Drill hole collar elevations are between 510mRL–513mRL. See ASX announcements dated 25 May 2015 and 6 February 2015 for preliminary composite assay results for these drill holes.

Table 2: Summary of anomalous scout drill intersections, Gnaeus Prospect.

Hole No.	Northing (mN)	Easting (mE)	Hole Dip	EOH Depth (m)	From (m)	To (m)	Interval (m)	Grade (g/t Au)
ERB316	7,037,738	297,226	-90º	28	20	28	8	0.25 EOH
ERB318	7,037,743	297,326	-90º	33	0	4	4	0.15
ERB327	7,037,780	297,332	-90º	48	12	16	4	0.12
					32	36	4	0.10
ERB328	7,037,790	297,267	-90º	43	0	4	4	0.10

Four metre composite sample assay results for Rotary Air Blast drill holes. The intervals and depths are down-hole lengths. The samples were analysed by Aqua Regia with AAS finish. Only results greater than or equal to 0.10 g/t Au are shown. EOH denotes intercept at end-of-hole. The intercept lengths may not reflect true mineralization widths. A nominal elevation of 520m RL has been allocated to the drill hole collars.

APPENDIX: JORC Code, 2012 Edition

Section 1 Sampling Techniques and Data *(Criteria in this section apply to all succeeding sections.)*		
Criteria	**Explanation**	**Comment**
Sampling techniques	• 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. • 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 (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.	The Julius sampling was carried out with a Reverse Circulation (RC) drill rig which was used to collect 1m, cone-split samples of pulverized rock material (typically 1kg–4kg in weight) for geochemical analysis. At the laboratory, the samples were dried in kilns and then pulverized. A 25-30g charge of the pulverized material was prepared for gold fire assay analysis with AAS finish (0.01ppm Au detection limit). Given the nature of the mineralization being drilled, coarse gold may be present in some samples which may result in assay variability. The Gnaeus sampling was carried out with a Rotary Air Blast (RAB) drill rig which was used to collect 1m samples of pulverized rock material. As a first stage in the assaying process, composite samples, ranging from 3m - 6m in down-hole length and typically 1kg – 4kg in weight, were collected from individual 1m sample intervals using a PVC pipe 'spear' for initial geochemical analysis by Aqua Regia digest with AAS finish (0.01ppm Au detection limit). The composite spear samples have not been split and may not be representative, however, composite sampling with Aqua Regia digest is considered to be an appropriate early-stage analytical technique.
Drilling techniques	• 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).	At Julius, an RC drill rig with a face-sampling bit was used to collect 1m pulverized rock samples which were passed through a cone splitter to obtain 1kg – 4kg sub-samples suitable for analysis. At Gnaeus, a Rotary Air Blast (RAB) drill rig using a blade bit was used to collect 1m samples of pulverized rock material. As a first stage in the assaying process, composite samples, ranging from 3m - 6m in down-hole length and typically 1kg – 4kg in weight, were collected from individual 1m RAB sample intervals using a PVC pipe 'spear'.
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.	No formal recovery studies have been undertaken on the RC samples. Overall sample recovery is considered reasonable to good, and in line with normal expectations for this type of drilling. Most of the drill samples were dry, however, the drilling locally encountered high water flows, which resulted in wet or damp samples, and further work is needed to confirm that results from wet or damp intervals are representative. Some sample contamination may have occurred in wet or damp intervals. Insufficient drilling and geochemical data is available to evaluate any sample 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.	Chip samples from the RC drilling were sieved, washed and placed into plastic chip trays for future reference. All of the RC samples have been geologically logged using standardized qualitative and quantitative logging codes. The logging recorded sample quality, rock age and variant, hardness, grain size, colour, weathering, texture and fabric, alteration type and intensity, and vein and mineralization styles.
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.	The RC drilling produced samples of pulverized rock (chips and dust) in 1m down-hole sample intervals. The samples were passed through a cone-splitter installed below the rig cyclone to collect a 1kg-4kg sub-sample which was placed into a numbered calico bag. Most of the samples were dry, but high water flows locally resulted in wet or damp samples which may not be representative. The sample sizes are considered appropriate to the material being sampled. The RAB also produced samples of pulverized rock (chips and dust) in 1m down-hole sample intervals. As a first stage in the assaying process, composite samples, ranging from 3m - 6m in down-hole length and typically 1kg – 4kg in weight, were collected from individual 1m sample intervals using a PVC pipe 'spear' for initial geochemical analysis by Aqua Regia digest. The composite spear samples have not been split and may not be representative.
Quality of assay data and	• The nature, quality and appropriateness of the assaying and laboratory procedures used and whether the technique	The RC samples were prepared and assayed using fire assay techniques with AAS finish. Fire assay is considered to be a

Section 1 Sampling Techniques and Data *(Criteria in this section apply to all succeeding sections.)*		
laboratory tests	is considered partial or total. • For geophysical tools, spectrometers, handheld XRF instruments, etc, the parameters used in determining the analysis including instrument make and model, reading times, calibrations factors applied and their derivation, etc. • Nature of quality control procedures adopted (eg standards, blanks, duplicates, external laboratory checks) and whether acceptable levels of accuracy (ie lack of bias) and precision have been established.	near-total gold analysis technique. The RAB samples were assayed for gold using Aqua Regia digest with AAS finish. The Aqua Regia solution may not dissolve all of the gold present in a sample, and the analyses may under-report the true gold content. The gold concentration is expressed in parts per million (ppm) or grams per tonne (g/t): 1ppm Au is equivalent to 1g/t Au. The analytical scheme includes the inclusion of laboratory standards, blanks, and duplicate and replicate analyses, as well as blind standards. The standards and repeat assays were checked by laboratory personnel and the Competent Person, and found to have acceptable levels of accuracy. No geophysical tools were employed during the drilling.
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.	No twinned holes have been drilled. Significant gold assays were visually checked by the Competent Person against the chip trays, geological logs and multi-element datasets. Primary data for the sample and geological logs was collected using a standardised set of paper-based templates and then entered into Excel spreadsheets and validated prior to being loaded into MicroMine computer databases for further validation. Assay results are received from the laboratory in Excel and PDF computer files which are checked by a geologist prior to being loaded into the MicroMine databases. For samples with repeat assays by the same laboratory, the un-weighted average of all assays has been used for reporting purposes. No adjustments have been made to assay data.
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.	The grid system used is AMG84 Zone 51. For RC drill holes, the collar azimuth was laid out by the rig geologist with a hand-held sighting compass. A clinometer placed directly on to the rig mast was used by the drilling contractor to establish the correct hole dip. After completion, the drill collar locations were determined with a hand-held GPS with horizontal accuracy expected to be better than 5m. In-rod dip and azimuth surveys were undertaken by the RC drilling contractor on selected deep holes using a Camteq Proshot electronic single-shot tool lowered into a stainless steel rod. All of the RAB drill holes were drilled vertically, with no down-hole surveys. The area drilled is flat to very gently sloping. Drill hole collar elevations have been allocated using a digital terrane model (DTM) generated from differential GPS ground height measurements. The drill hole collar RL's are between 510m – 513mRL. A nominal 520mRL has been allocated to the Gnaeus RAB drill hole collars
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 spacing of drill collars at Julius varies from approximately 15m to more than 100m. One sample was collected for every metre of drilling undertaken. The intercepts in this report are based on 1m cone-split samples; they are not based on composite sample assays. The Gnaeus RAB drilling was conducted on a nominal drill hole spacing of 50m – 60m.
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.	Gold deposits of the Julius type are commonly characterized by marked variations in the orientation, width and grade of mineralized zones. The detailed orientation of the gold mineralization is not known at this stage. The RC drill holes were drilled at a collar azimuth of 090° which is approximately perpendicular to the interpreted regional 010° - 030° strike of the host rocks and master shear zones. Aeromagnetic images also show a series of 140°-striking features (linears and demagnetized rock zones) of uncertain dip orientation which may represent mineralised or barren cross-cutting faults. There is insufficient drilling and geological data to determine if there is a sampling bias. The intercept lengths may not reflect true mineralization widths.
Sample security	• The measures taken to ensure sample security.	The drill samples were collected in pre-numbered calico bags. The samples were transported to Perth under the supervision of a geologist, where they were kept in a locked yard prior to submission to the laboratory.
Audits or reviews	• The results of any audits or reviews of sampling techniques and data.	The drilling, sampling and assaying techniques are industry-standard. Check assays on selected high- and low-grade samples have been conducted by laboratory staff, with acceptable results.

Section 2 Reporting of Exploration Results *(Criteria listed in the preceding section also apply to this section.)*		
Criteria	**Explanation**	**Comment**
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 drilling was undertaken on Exploration Licence E53/1042, wholly owned by Echo Resources Limited, located 750km northeast of Perth. The tenement is located in the Wiluna Native Title Claim Group (WC99/24). Newmont Yandal Operations Pty Ltd (Newmont) has the right to buy back a 60% interest in any gold discovery containing aggregate Inferred Mineral Resources of at least 2.0 million ounces of gold. If a buy back occurs, then Echo and Newmont will be in a joint venture under which the interests will be Newmont 60% / Echo 40%. Newmont may elect to increase its interest to 75% and free carry Echo's 25% through to completion of a feasibility study. A net smelter royalty of 1.5% (in addition to a Government Royalty) applies in respect of all minerals produced from the tenement.
Exploration done by other parties	• Acknowledgment and appraisal of exploration by other parties.	The gold anomalies at Julius were first identified during wide-spaced (drill traverses spaced 250m – 550m apart) rotary air blast (RAB) and air core (AC) scout drilling programs undertaken by Newmont.
Geology	• Deposit type, geological setting and style of mineralisation.	The gold mineralization is located in the Archaean Yandal Greenstone Belt, beneath 7m – 25m of Quaternary colluvium. Mafic, ultramafic and granodioritic rocks hosting the gold mineralization have been weathered to depths of 40m – 90m. In some areas, gold mineralization is present in lateritic units. The contact between the mafic and ultramafic rocks with granodiorite is marked by a shear zone dipping 20° - 45° west-northwest. In the primary zone, the gold mineralized rocks show evidence of shearing, veining and extensive hydrothermal alteration. The Archaean rock sequence is considered prospective for structurally controlled orogenic gold mineralization, as well as intrusion-related gold mineralization styles.
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.	Refer to Tables 1 and 2. All inclined RC holes were drilled with a collar azimuth of 090°. The surface of the drilling area is flat to very gently sloping, and the drill collars are located at elevations of 510mRL – 513mRL. The RAB holes were drilled vertically, and a nominal 520mRL has been allocated to these drill hole collars.
Data aggregation methods	• 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.	All interval lengths and depths are expressed as down-hole measurements. The RC drill intercepts were reported as length-weighted averages using a minimum reporting cut-off of 1.0g/t Au and up to 2m wide intervals of internal dilution. No assay top-cut was applied. The reported intercepts have been rounded to nearest 0.1g/t Au. For samples with repeat assays, the average of all assays was used in the calculation of the intercept grade. Where appropriate, the down-hole location of higher-grade intervals within broader lower-grade intercepts has also been reported; the high-grade intervals are highlighted by the word "*including*". An intercept width x grade value has been calculated by multiplying the down-hole width (in metres) by the average grade of that intercept (in g/t Au). For example an intercept of 12m @ 3 g/t Au has a calculated value of 36m x g/t Au. Minor discrepancies in the calculated m x g/t Au values are due to rounding of the interval assays. No metal equivalent values have been used. For the RAB drill holes, all composite sample intercepts greater or equal to 0.10 g/t Au have been reported.
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 (eg 'down hole length, true width not known').	The Julius gold system is interpreted to dip 20º - 50º west-northwest and plunges to the northwest. All reported intercepts are based on down-hole lengths. The detailed geometry of the mineralized zones is not known at this stage. Accordingly, the reported intercept lengths may not reflect true mineralization widths. The host rock sequences and the sheared granodiorite contact at Julius are interpreted to dip at 20° - 45° west-northwest.
Diagrams	• Appropriate maps and sections (with scales) and tabulations	Refer to Table 1 and Figures 2-5 in the main body of this

Section 2 Reporting of Exploration Results *(Criteria listed in the preceding section also apply to this section.)*		
	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.	announcement.
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 RC 1m split sample intercepts greater than or equal to 1.0g/t Au have been reported. Details for RC drill holes containing no assays greater than 1.0g/t Au are also shown. For the preliminary composite sample assay results for these drill holes, please refer to ASX announcements dated 25 May 2015 and 6 February 2015. For the RAB drill holes, only holes having composite sample assays greater or equal to 0.10 g/t Au 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 drilling has included programs of RAB, AC, RC and diamond core (DC) drilling to a maximum vertical depth of 540m. Some drill holes are characterized by significant down-hole lengths of hydrothermal altered rocks showing anomalous (plus 0.1g/t Au) gold values and variable enrichments of gold-related pathfinder elements, including Bi, Mo, Te and Ag. Pyrite is the dominant gold-associated sulphide. In plan view, gold mineralization at greater than 1 g/t Au has been defined over an area of 850m (north-south) by 950m (east-west). Please refer to Echo's ASX announcements for previous drilling results and other geological information.
Further work	• The nature and scale of planned further work (eg 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.	Further extensional and infill RC drilling will be undertaken to test for possible near-surface and down-dip/down-plunge extensions of the gold mineralization; to define the orientation of potential high-grade gold lodes; and to determine host rock distribution, structure and alteration styles. Please refer to Echo's previous ASX announcements for potential targets and future drilling areas.