# Echo Resources Limited

ACN 108 513 113

**16 May 2016**
**ASX Announcement**

## NEAR SURFACE HIGH GRADE GOLD RESULTS AT JULIUS
## SCOPING STUDY COMMENCED

## HIGHLIGHTS

- **Results received from the first 48 of 74 holes**
- **Significant intercepts include:**
  - 6 metres @ 5.49 g/t Au from 9 metres (JAC007)
  - 10 metres @ 3.15 g/t Au from 40 metres (JAC007)
  - 6 metres @ 3.04 g/t Au from 9 metres (JAC015)
  - 5 metres @ 4.16 g/t Au from 8 metres (JAC016)
  - 7 metres @ 5.73 g/t Au from 8 metres (JAC017)
  - 6 metres @ 2.39 g/t Au from 8 metres (JAC019)
  - 7 metres @ 2.04 g/t Au from 9 metres (JAC023)
  - 11 metres @ 2.77 g/t Au from 36 metres (JAC023)
  - 5 metres @ 3.22 g/t Au from 8 metres (JAC029)
  - 12 metres @ 2.56 g/t Au from 48 metres (JAC034)
  - 6 metres @ 4.27 g/t Au from 36 metres (JAC037)
  - 11 metres @ 3.20 g/t Au from 32 metres (JAC045)
- **The Company has commenced a Scoping Study to assess the likely economics of a Stage One open pit at Julius**

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Echo Resources Limited ("**Echo**" or "**the Company**") is pleased to announce the first assay results from infill drilling completed at the Julius Gold Project in April 2016. The program totalled 74 holes for 3,397 metres of vertical aircore drilling and was completed in the near surface zone of known gold mineralisation at Julius.

**The initial results returned are from the first 48 holes (JAC001->JAC048, see Figure 1) located in the southern sector of the near surface gold resource.**

Aircore drilling was completed over approximately 600 metres of strike with hole depths ranging from 16 to 78 metres, with an average depth of 50 metres. Drill spacing averaged 20 metre sections with holes spaced at 15-30 metre intervals along each section.

Drilling was aimed at quantifying tonnes and grade of mineralisation lying within a proposed Stage One open pit and specifically focused on the near surface laterite and supergene mineralisation within the oxide zone of the deposit.

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**The most significant aspect of the first results returned was the consistency and grade of shallow flat lying gold rich laterite which covers an area approximately 500 metres long by 240 metres wide and averaging 4-6 metres in thickness.**

The mineralised pisolitic laterite gold mineralisation is visually distinct and lies immediately below approximately 8 metres of transported overburden and above the weathered bedrock (refer to Figures 2-9). A number of very encouraging high grades were returned from the shallow laterite and highlight the potential for a low risk mining operation with low capital outlay and potentially strong economic returns.

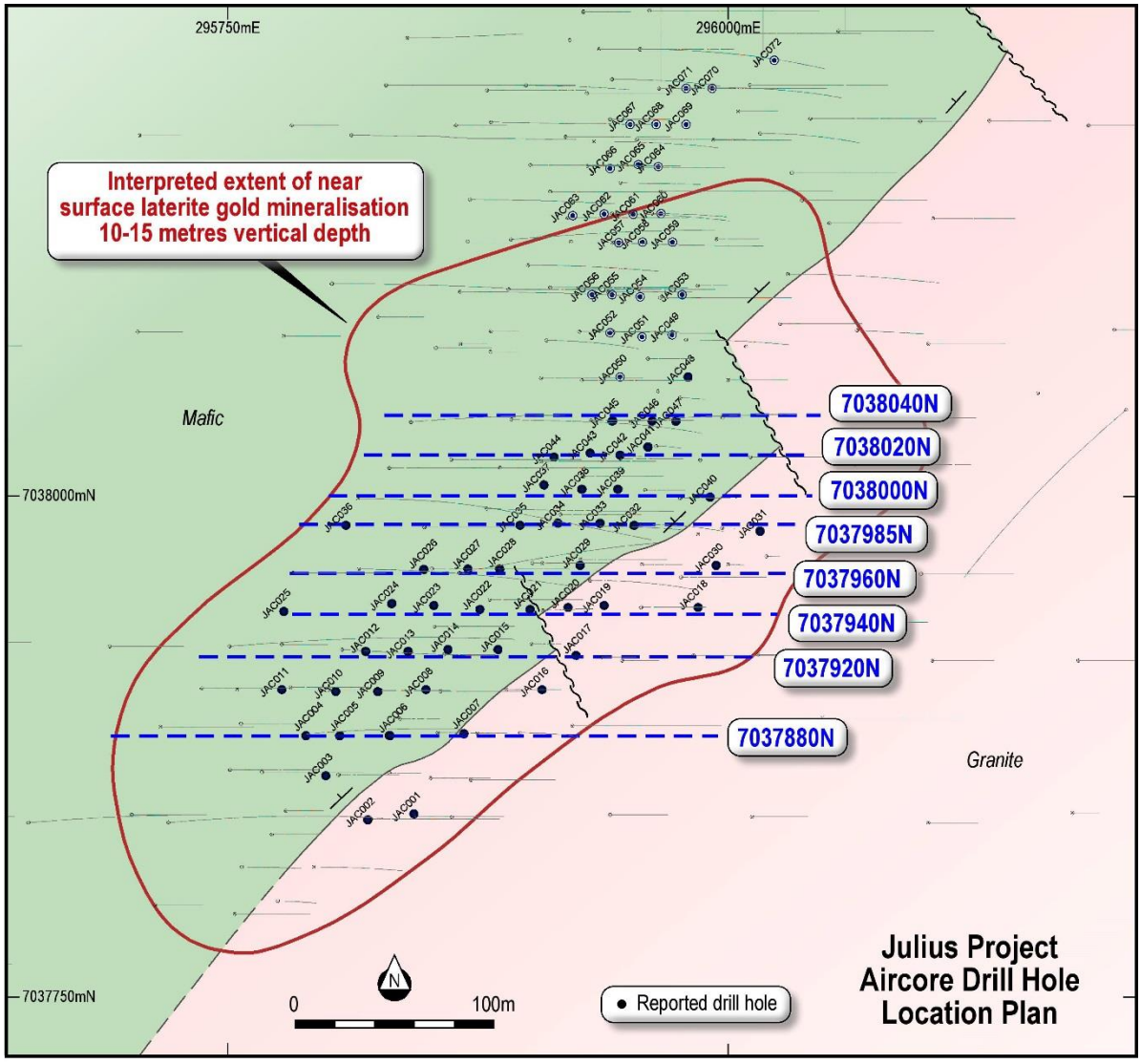


Figure 1: Drill Hole Location Plan

Higher grades within the laterite are interpreted to be localised at the zone where the mineralised ultramafic/granite contact is present. Numerous zones of lower grade mineralisation (0.5-1.0 g/t Au) are present below the pisolitic laterite and extend down to the weathered clays. A number of intersections were returned from below the laterite in the oxidised clay zone and represent additional potential ore positions principally focused on the granite greenstone contact. An increase in silicification, quartz veining and haematite dusted granite was observed in these areas.

A large number of additional results are due in the coming weeks and will be released as the data becomes available and is compiled.

**Commencement of Scoping Study**

Based on the positive results received from the drill results to date the Company has commenced a Scoping Study to address the likely economics of a Stage One open pit at Julius.

Minecomp in Kalgoorlie have been commissioned to complete initial pit optimisation and design work based on the current resource model. A number of options for toll treatment of the ore are being considered with preliminary metallurgical test-work suggesting excellent gold recoveries via conventional CIP/CIL processing.

Figures 2 to 9 illustrate cross sections of the drilling. Tables 1 and 2 compile all significant intersections at a nominal 1.0 g/t Au cut off. Collar coordinates are also provided.

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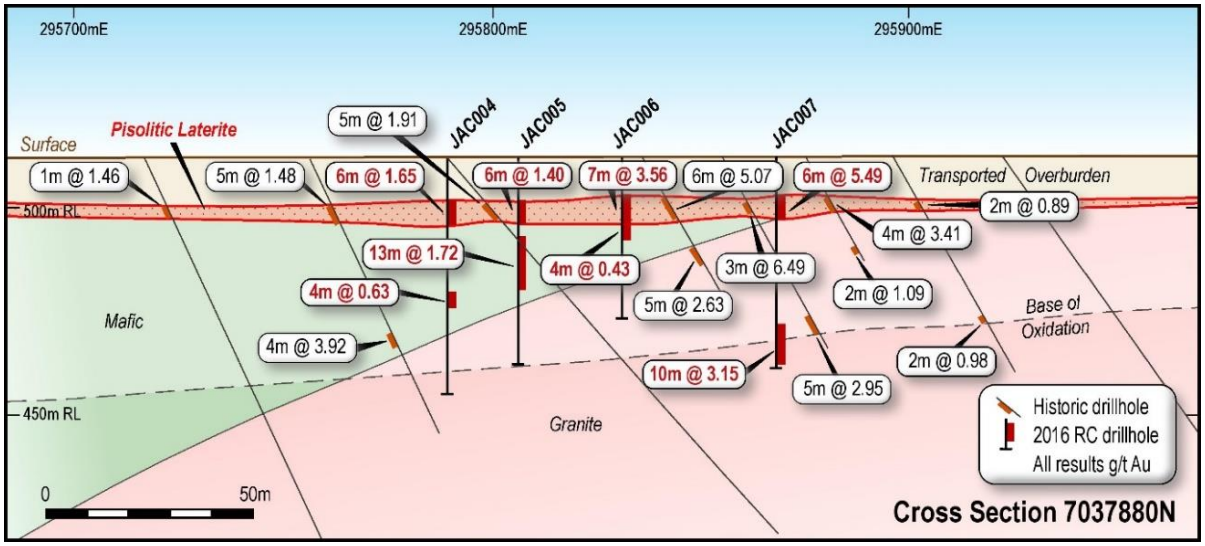

Figure 2: Cross Section 7037880N

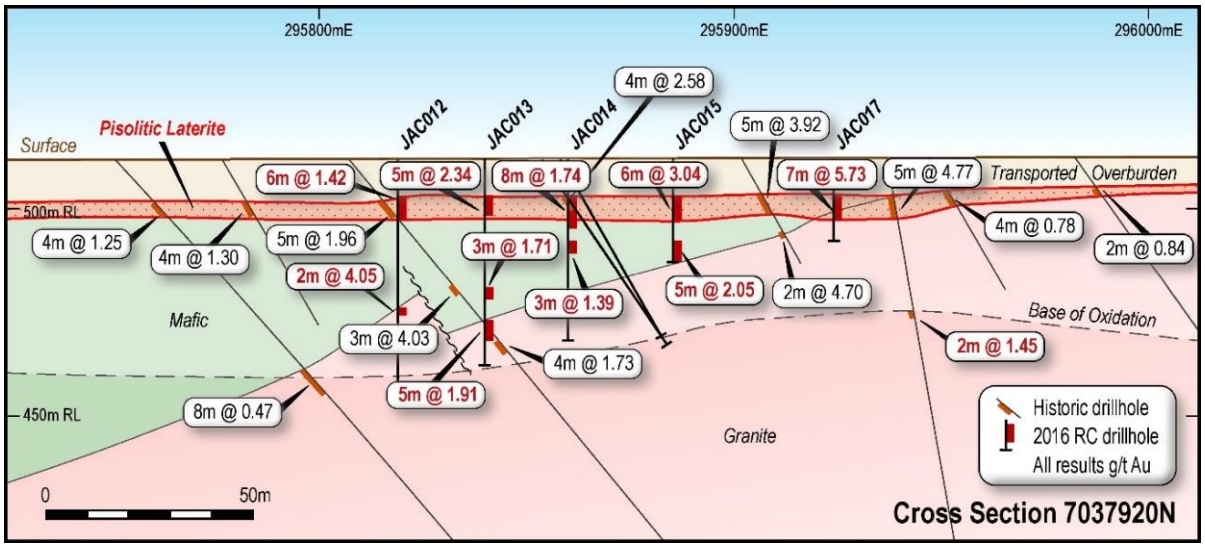

Figure 3: Cross Section 7037920N

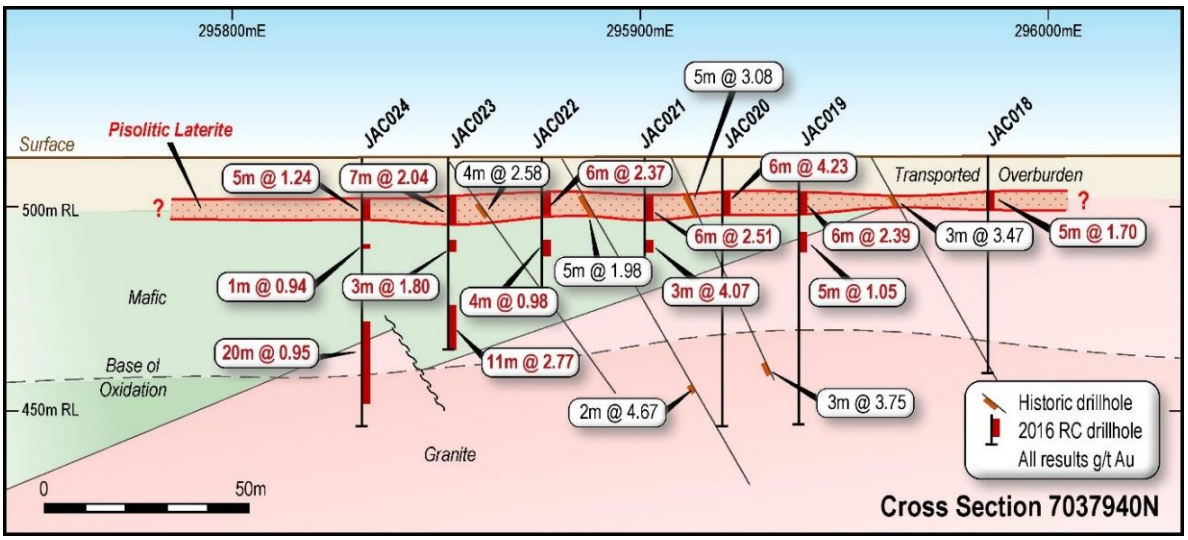


Figure 4: Cross Section 7037940N

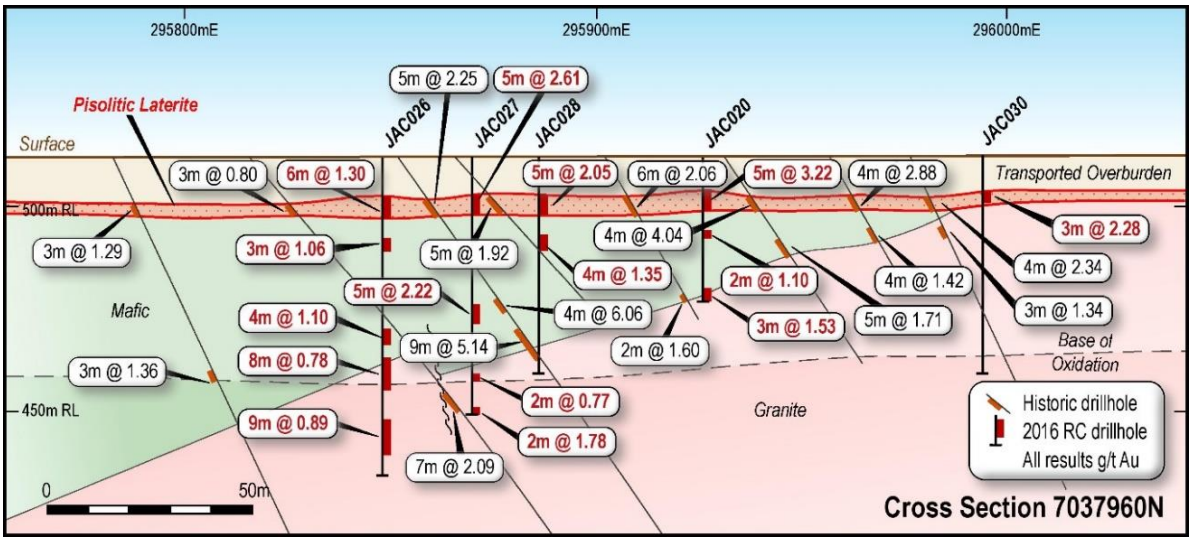


Figure 5: Cross Section 7037960N

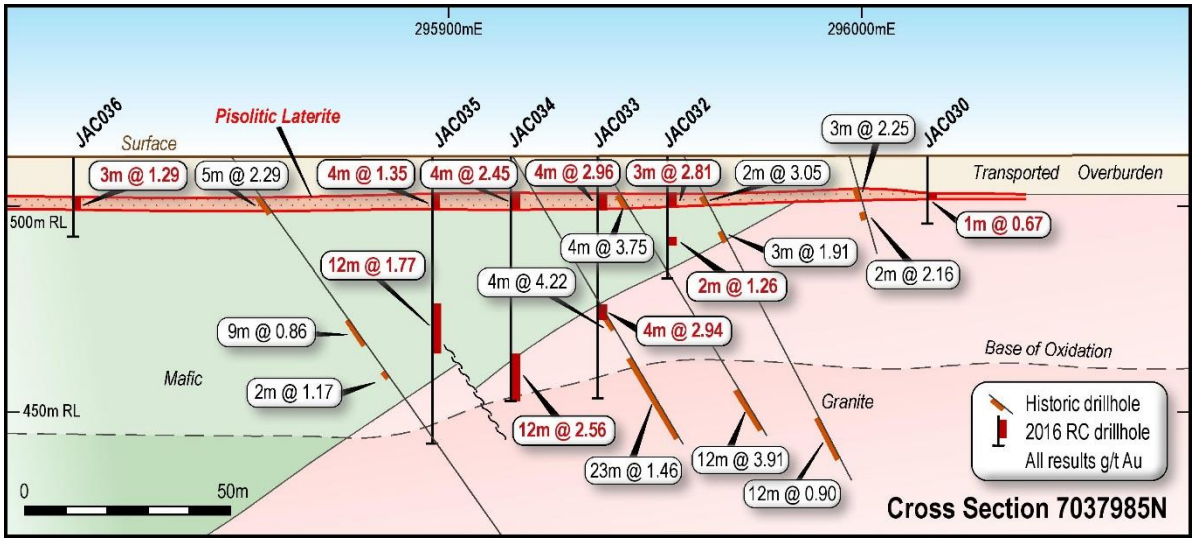


Figure 6: Cross Section 7037985N

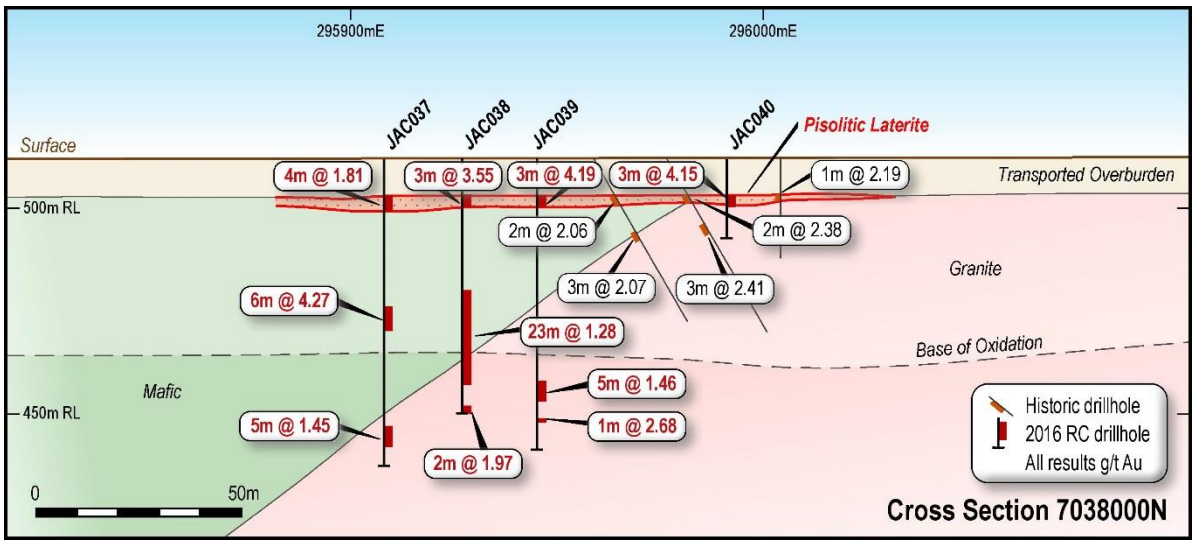


Figure 7: Cross Section 7038000N

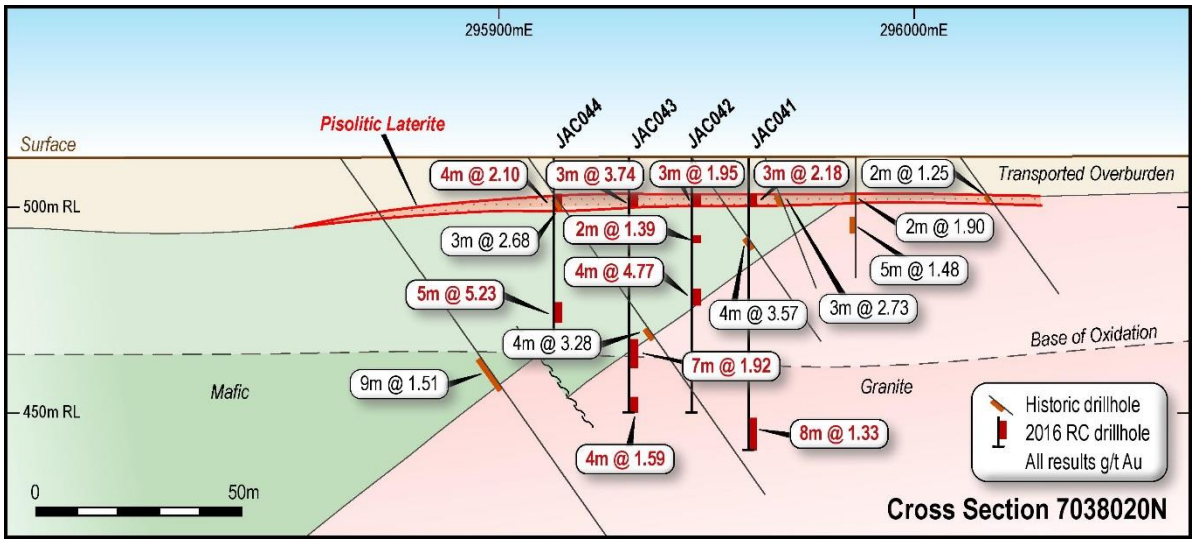


Figure 8: Cross Section 7038020N

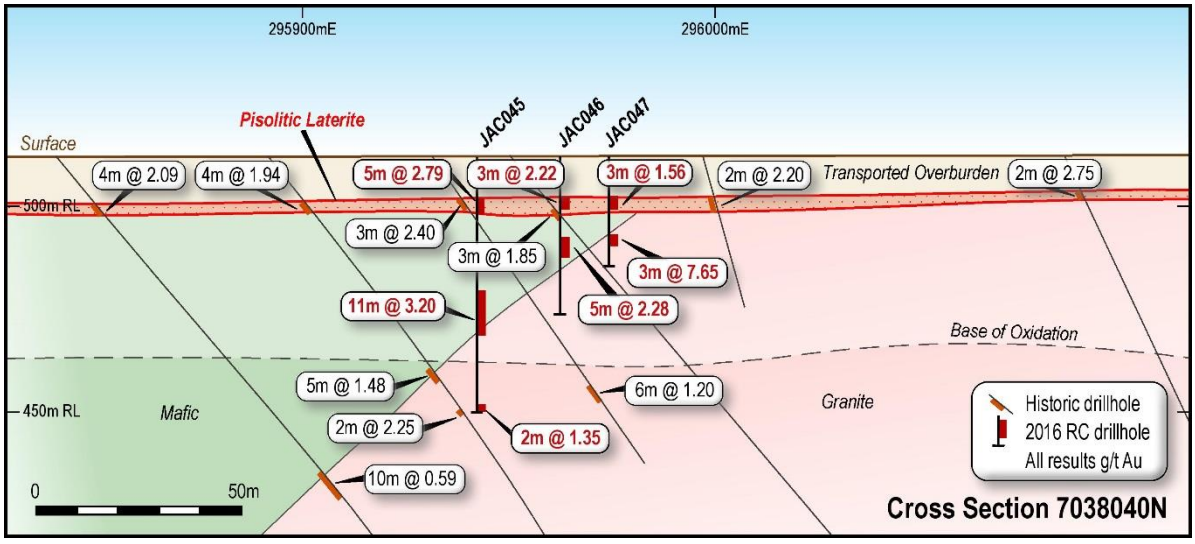


Figure 9: Cross Section 7038040N

| | | | | | | AGD 84 Z 51 | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| HoleNo | From | To | Thickness (m) | Grade (g/t Au) | Ore Type | Easting | Northing | Total Depth |
| JAC001 | 10 | 13 | 3 | 0.88 | Flat Lying Pisolitic Laterite | 295843 | 7037841 | 48 |
| JAC002 | 10 | 14 | 4 | 1.37 | Flat Lying Pisolitic Laterite | 295820 | 7037838 | 29 |
| JAC003 | 10 | 15 | 5 | 2.43 | Flat Lying Pisolitic Laterite | 295799 | 7037860 | 29 |
| JAC003 | 19 | 25 | 6 | 1.30 | Mafic Saprolite | | | |
| JAC004 | 10 | 16 | 6 | 1.65 | Flat Lying Pisolitic Laterite | 295789 | 7037880 | 50 |
| JAC005 | 10 | 16 | 6 | 1.40 | Flat Lying Pisolitic Laterite | 295806 | 7037880 | 45 |
| JAC005 | 19 | 32 | 13 | 1.72 | Mafic Saprolite | | | |
| JAC006 | 9 | 16 | 7 | 3.56 | Flat Lying Pisolitic Laterite | 295831 | 7037880 | 39 |
| JAC006 | 16 | 20 | 4 | 0.43 | Mafic Saprolite | | | |
| JAC007 | 9 | 15 | 6 | 5.49 | Flat Lying Pisolitic Laterite | 295868 | 7037881 | 51 |
| JAC007 | 40 | 50 | 10 | 3.15 | Bedrock | | | |
| JAC008 | 9 | 16 | 7 | 2.64 | Flat Lying Pisolitic Laterite | 295849 | 7037903 | 29 |
| JAC008 | 19 | 23 | 4 | 1.35 | Mafic Saprolite | | | |
| JAC009 | 9 | 16 | 7 | 2.07 | Flat Lying Pisolitic Laterite | 295825 | 7037902 | 32 |
| JAC009 | 19 | 27 | 8 | 0.71 | Mafic Saprolite | | | |
| JAC010 | 9 | 16 | 7 | 2.39 | Flat Lying Pisolitic Laterite | 295804 | 7037902 | 44 |
| JAC010 | 36 | 39 | 3 | 4.03 | Bedrock | | | |
| JAC011 | 8 | 16 | 8 | 1.14 | Flat Lying Pisolitic Laterite | 295777 | 7037903 | 54 |
| JAC011 | 52 | 54 | 2 | 1.30 | Bedrock | | | |
| JAC012 | 9 | 15 | 6 | 1.42 | Flat Lying Pisolitic Laterite | 295819 | 7037922 | 57 |
| JAC012 | 36 | 38 | 2 | 4.05 | Bedrock | | | |
| JAC013 | 9 | 14 | 5 | 2.34 | Flat Lying Pisolitic Laterite | 295840 | 7037922 | 50 |
| JAC013 | 31 | 34 | 3 | 1.71 | Bedrock | | | |
| JAC013 | 39 | 44 | 5 | 1.91 | Bedrock | | | |
| JAC014 | 9 | 17 | 8 | 1.74 | Flat Lying Pisolitic Laterite | 295860 | 7037923 | 44 |
| JAC014 | 20 | 23 | 3 | 1.39 | Mafic Saprolite | | | |
| JAC015 | 9 | 15 | 6 | 3.04 | Flat Lying Pisolitic Laterite | 295885 | 7037923 | 25 |
| JAC015 | 20 | 25 | 5 | 2.05 | Mafic Saprolite | | | |
| JAC016 | 8 | 13 | 5 | 4.16 | Flat Lying Pisolitic Laterite | 295907 | 7037903 | 17 |
| JAC017 | 8 | 15 | 7 | 5.73 | Flat Lying Pisolitic Laterite | 295924 | 7037920 | 20 |
| JAC018 | 8 | 13 | 5 | 1.74 | Flat Lying Pisolitic Laterite | 295985 | 7037944 | 14 |
| JAC019 | 8 | 14 | 6 | 2.39 | Flat Lying Pisolitic Laterite | 295938 | 7037945 | 23 |
| JAC019 | 18 | 23 | 5 | 1.05 | Mafic Saprolite | | | |
| JAC020 | 8 | 14 | 6 | 4.23 | Flat Lying Pisolitic Laterite | 295920 | 7037944 | 23 |
| JAC021 | 9 | 15 | 6 | 2.51 | Flat Lying Pisolitic Laterite | 295901 | 7037943 | 26 |
| JAC021 | 20 | 23 | 3 | 4.07 | Mafic Saprolite | | | |
| JAC022 | 8 | 14 | 6 | 2.37 | Flat Lying Pisolitic Laterite | 295876 | 7037943 | 35 |
| JAC022 | 20 | 24 | 4 | 0.98 | Mafic Saprolite | | | |
| JAC023 | 9 | 16 | 7 | 2.04 | Flat Lying Pisolitic Laterite | 295853 | 7037945 | 47 |
| JAC023 | 20 | 23 | 3 | 1.80 | Mafic Saprolite | | | |
| JAC023 | 36 | 47 | 11 | 2.77 | Bedrock | | | |
| JAC024 | 10 | 15 | 5 | 1.24 | Flat Lying Pisolitic Laterite | 295832 | 7037946 | 66 |
| JAC024 | 21 | 22 | 1 | 0.94 | Mafic Saprolite | | | |
| JAC024 | 40 | 60 | 20 | 0.95 | Bedrock | | | |
| JAC025 | 10 | 13 | 3 | 1.53 | Flat Lying Pisolitic Laterite | 295778 | 7037942 | 20 |
| JAC026 | 9 | 15 | 6 | 1.30 | Flat Lying Pisolitic Laterite | 295848 | 7037963 | 78 |
| JAC026 | 20 | 23 | 3 | 1.06 | Mafic Saprolite | | | |
| JAC026 | 42 | 46 | 4 | 1.10 | Bedrock | | | |
| JAC026 | 49 | 57 | 8 | 0.78 | Bedrock | | | |
| JAC026 | 64 | 73 | 9 | 0.89 | Bedrock | | | |

***Note: All holes vertical (-90)***

Table 1: Significant Intersections (nominal 1.0 g/t cut off) and drill hole collar coordinates

| | | | | | | AGD 84 Z 51 | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| HoleNo | From | To | Thickness (m) | Grade (g/t Au) | Ore Type | Easting | Northing | Total Depth |
| JAC027 | 9 | 14 | 5 | 2.61 | Flat Lying Pisolitic Laterite | 295870 | 7037963 | 63 |
| JAC027 | 36 | 41 | 5 | 2.22 | Bedrock | | | |
| JAC027 | 53 | 55 | 2 | 0.77 | Bedrock | | | |
| JAC027 | 61 | 63 | 2 | 1.78 | Bedrock | | | |
| JAC028 | 9 | 14 | 5 | 2.05 | Flat Lying Pisolitic Laterite | 295886 | 7037963 | 53 |
| JAC028 | 19 | 23 | 4 | 1.35 | Mafic Saprolite | | | |
| JAC029 | 8 | 13 | 5 | 3.22 | Flat Lying Pisolitic Laterite | 295926 | 7037965 | 35 |
| JAC029 | 18 | 20 | 2 | 1.10 | Mafic Saprolite | | | |
| JAC029 | 32 | 35 | 3 | 1.53 | Bedrock | | | |
| JAC030 | 8 | 11 | 3 | 2.28 | Flat Lying Pisolitic Laterite | 295994 | 7037965 | 20 |
| JAC032 | 9 | 12 | 3 | 2.81 | Flat Lying Pisolitic Laterite | 295953 | 7037985 | 30 |
| JAC032 | 20 | 22 | 2 | 1.26 | Mafic Saprolite | | | |
| JAC033 | 9 | 13 | 4 | 2.96 | Flat Lying Pisolitic Laterite | 295936 | 7037986 | 59 |
| JAC033 | 36 | 40 | 4 | 2.94 | Bedrock | | | |
| JAC034 | 9 | 13 | 4 | 2.45 | Flat Lying Pisolitic Laterite | 295915 | 7037986 | 60 |
| JAC034 | 48 | 60 | 12 | 2.56 | Bedrock | | | |
| JAC035 | 9 | 13 | 4 | 1.35 | Flat Lying Pisolitic Laterite | 295896 | 7037985 | 70 |
| JAC035 | 36 | 48 | 12 | 1.77 | Bedrock | | | |
| JAC036 | 10 | 13 | 3 | 1.29 | Flat Lying Pisolitic Laterite | 295809 | 7037985 | 20 |
| JAC037 | 9 | 13 | 4 | 1.81 | Flat Lying Pisolitic Laterite | 295908 | 7038005 | 75 |
| JAC037 | 36 | 42 | 6 | 4.27 | Bedrock | | | |
| JAC038 | 9 | 12 | 3 | 3.55 | Flat Lying Pisolitic Laterite | 295927 | 7038003 | 62 |
| JAC038 | 32 | 55 | 23 | 1.28 | Mafic Saprolite | | | |
| JAC039 | 8 | 12 | 4 | 3.36 | Flat Lying Pisolitic Laterite | 295945 | 7038003 | 71 |
| JAC039 | 54 | 59 | 5 | 1.46 | Bedrock | | | |
| JAC040 | 9 | 12 | 3 | 4.15 | Flat Lying Pisolitic Laterite | 295991 | 7037999 | 20 |
| JAC041 | 9 | 12 | 3 | 2.18 | Flat Lying Pisolitic Laterite | 295960 | 7038024 | 71 |
| JAC041 | 63 | 71 | 8 | 1.33 | Bedrock | | | |
| JAC042 | 9 | 12 | 3 | 1.95 | Flat Lying Pisolitic Laterite | 295946 | 7038020 | 62 |
| JAC042 | 19 | 21 | 2 | 1.39 | Mafic Saprolite | | | |
| JAC042 | 32 | 36 | 4 | 4.77 | Mafic Saprolite | | | |
| JAC043 | 9 | 12 | 3 | 3.74 | Flat Lying Pisolitic Laterite | 295931 | 7038021 | 62 |
| JAC043 | 44 | 51 | 7 | 1.92 | Bedrock | | | |
| JAC043 | 58 | 62 | 4 | 1.59 | Bedrock | | | |
| JAC044 | 9 | 13 | 4 | 2.10 | Flat Lying Pisolitic Laterite | 295913 | 7038019 | 46 |
| JAC044 | 35 | 40 | 5 | 5.23 | Mafic Saprolite | | | |
| JAC045 | 9 | 14 | 5 | 2.79 | Flat Lying Pisolitic Laterite | 295942 | 7038037 | 62 |
| JAC045 | 32 | 43 | 11 | 3.20 | Mafic Saprolite | | | |
| JAC045 | 60 | 62 | 2 | 1.35 | Bedrock | | | |
| JAC046 | 9 | 12 | 3 | 2.22 | Flat Lying Pisolitic Laterite | 295962 | 7038037 | 38 |
| JAC046 | 19 | 24 | 5 | 2.28 | Mafic Saprolite | | | |
| JAC047 | 9 | 12 | 3 | 1.56 | Flat Lying Pisolitic Laterite | 295974 | 7038037 | 26 |
| JAC047 | 18 | 21 | 3 | 7.65 | Mafic Saprolite | | | |
| JAC048 | 9 | 13 | 4 | 1.85 | Flat Lying Pisolitic Laterite | 295980 | 7038059 | 24 |

***Note: All holes vertical (-90)***

Table 2: Significant Intersections (nominal 1.0 g/t cut off) and drill hole collar coordinates

**Competent Persons Statement**

The information in this report relating to exploration activities and exploration potential is based on information compiled by Mr Simon Coxhell, a Director of Echo Resources Limited, who is a member of the Australasian Institute of Mining and Metallurgy. He has sufficient experience that is relevant to the style of mineralisation and type of deposit under consideration and to the activity that 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". Mr Coxhell consents to the inclusion in the report of the matters based on the information in the form and context in which it appears.

# JORC Code, 2012 Edition

## Section 1 Sampling Techniques and Data

(Criteria in this section apply to all succeeding sections)

| Criteria | JORC Code explanation | Commentary |
|---|---|---|
| *Sampling techniques* | • *Nature and quality of sampling (e.g. cut channels, random chips, or specific specialised industry standard measurement tools appropriate to the minerals under investigation, such as down hole gamma sondes, or handheld XRF instruments, etc.). These examples should not be taken as limiting the broad meaning of sampling.*<br>• *Include reference to measures taken to ensure sample representivity and the appropriate calibration of any measurement tools or systems used.*<br>• *Aspects of the determination of mineralisation that are Material to the Public Report.*<br>• *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 the Julius Gold Deposit comprised aircore drilling of 74 holes for 3397 metres. Approximately 2kg of sample was collected from each metre for analysis by riffle splitting of the sample interval collected via the rig cyclone.<br>• Samples were 2 kilogram samples from the drill spoils collected. Drill hole collar locations were recorded by handheld GPS survey with accuracy +/-2 metres.<br>• Analysis was conducted by submitting the 2kg sample whole for preparation by crushing, drying and pulverising at Nagrom Laboratories for gold analysis via Fire Assay/ICP.<br>• A number of 4 metre composites were also collected in areas outside of the interpreted mineralised intervals. |
| *Drilling techniques* | • *Drill type (e.g. core, reverse circulation, open-hole hammer, rotary air blast, auger, Bangka, sonic, etc.) and details (e.g. core diameter, triple or standard tube, depth of diamond tails, face-sampling bit or other type, whether core is oriented and if so, by what method, etc.).* | • Aircore drilling (4 inch), predominantly blade bit with hammer at the bottom of a number of holes, as required below the base of oxidation (>50 metres vertical depth). |
| *Drill sample recovery* | • *Method of recording and assessing core and chip sample recoveries and results assessed.*<br>• *Measures taken to maximise sample recovery and ensure representative nature of the samples.*<br>• *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.<br>• 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.*<br>• *Whether logging is qualitative or quantitative in nature. Core (or costean, channel, etc.) photography.*<br>• *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.<br>• 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.*<br>• *If non-core, whether riffled, tube sampled, rotary split, etc. and whether sampled wet or dry.*<br>• *For all sample types, the nature, quality and appropriateness of the sample preparation technique.*<br>• *Quality control procedures adopted for all sub-sampling stages to maximise representivity of samples.*<br>• *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.*<br>• *Whether sample sizes are appropriate to the grain size of the material being sampled.* | • No core was sampled-Aircore drilling only.<br>• Sample preparation for all samples follows industry best practice and was undertaken by Nagrom Laboratories in Perth where they were crushed, dried and pulverised to produce a sub sample for analysis.<br>• Sample preparation involving oven drying, fine crushing to 95% passing 4mm, followed by rotary splitting and pulverisation to 85% passing 75 microns.<br>• QC for sub sampling follows Nagrom procedures.<br>• Field duplicates were taken at a rate of 1:30.<br>• Blanks were inserted at a rate of 1:30<br>• Standards were inserted at a rate of 1:30.<br>• 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.*<br>• *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.*<br>• *Nature of quality control procedures adopted (e.g. standards, blanks, duplicates, external laboratory checks)* | • The methods are considered appropriate to the style of mineralisation. Extractions are considered near total.<br>• No geophysical tools were used to determine any element concentrations at this stage.<br>• Laboratory QA/QC involves the use of internal lab standards using certified reference material, blanks, splits and duplicates as part of the in house procedures. Repeat and duplicate analysis for samples shows that the precision of |

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| Criteria | JORC Code explanation | Commentary |
|---|---|---|
| | *and whether acceptable levels of accuracy (i.e. lack of bias) and precision have been established.* | analytical methods is within acceptable limits. |
| *Verification of sampling and assaying* | • *The verification of significant intersections by either independent or alternative company personnel.*<br>• *The use of twinned holes.*<br>• *Documentation of primary data, data entry procedures, data verification, data storage (physical and electronic) protocols.*<br>• *Discuss any adjustment to assay data.* | • The Company's Geologist has visually reviewed the samples collected.<br>• No twin holes drilled<br>• Data and related information is stored in a validated Mapinfo or Micromine database. Data has been visually checked for import errors.<br>• 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.*<br>• *Specification of the grid system used.*<br>• *Quality and adequacy of topographic control.* | • All drillholes have been located by handheld GPS with precision of sample locations considered +/-5m.<br>• Location grid of plans and cross sections and coordinates in this release 2016 samples use AMG 84, Z51 datum.<br>• Topographic data was assigned based on a DTM of the Julius opening surface.. |
| *Data spacing and distribution* | • *Data spacing for reporting of Exploration Results.*<br>• *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.*<br>• *Whether sample compositing has been applied.* | • The holes are nominally spaced on a 20 metre (E-W spacing) with hole spacing along each section ranging from 15-30 metres spacing along each section line.<br>• Data spacing and distribution is sufficient to establish the degree of geological and grade continuity appropriate for Mineral Resource estimation procedures.<br>• Sample compositing has occurred on a small number of samples (4 metre composite samples) outside of the interpreted main mineralized zone. . |
| *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.*<br>• *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.<br>• Mineralised outcrop strikes north-north-east. Drilling was orthogonal to this apparent strike and comprised vertical drill holes. . The flat lying laterite also trends in this orientation and the vertical drilling completed is considered entirely appropriate for this style of mineralization.<br>• |
| *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 Nagrom for preparation and analysis. Whilst in storage, they are kept in a locked yard. Tracking sheets are used track the progress of batches of samples. |
| *Audits or reviews* | • *The results of any audits or reviews of sampling techniques and data.* | • No review or audit of sampling techniques or data compilation has been undertaken at this stage. |

## Section 2 Reporting of Exploration Results

| Criteria | JORC Code explanation | Commentary |
|---|---|---|
| *Mineral tenement and land tenure status* | • *Type, reference name/number, location and ownership including agreements or material issues with third parties such as joint ventures, partnerships, overriding royalties, native title interests, historical sites, wilderness or national park and environmental settings.*<br>• *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 Julius Gold Deposit is located within E53/1042 located in the northern Yandal Greenstone Belt and is 100% owned by Echo Resources Ltd. The tenement is located in the Wiluna Native Title Claim Group (WC99/24). Newmont Yandal Operations has the right to buy back a 60% interest in any gold discovery containing aggregate Inferred Mineral Resources of at least 2 million ounces of gold. A third party net smelter royalty of 1.5% applies in respect of all minerals produced from the tenement.<br>• The tenement is in good standing<br>• No impediments to operating on the permit are known to exist. |
| *Exploration done by other parties* | • *Acknowledgment and appraisal of exploration by other parties.* | • The Julius deposit area was initially located by Newmont based on shallow results. Echo Resources subsequently completed RC drilling which defined the extent of the resource as understood today. |

| Criteria | JORC Code explanation | Commentary |
|---|---|---|
| *Geology* | • *Deposit type, geological setting and style of mineralisation.* | • The Julius Gold Deposit consists of a flat lying gold rich laterite zone which is located between 10-15 metres vertical depth and overlain by indurated barren transported sands and silts. . This is underlain by clay rich supergene gold mineralisation and at depth primary gold mineralization associated with silica, quartz veining and sulphide development. The mineralisation is largely focused on a shallow west-northwest dipping granite/greenstone contact (principally ultramafic lithologies). |
| *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:*<br>  ○ *easting and northing of the drill hole collar*<br>  ○ *elevation or RL (Reduced Level – elevation above sea level in metres) of the drill hole collar*<br>  ○ *dip and azimuth of the hole*<br>  ○ *down hole length and interception depth*<br>  ○ *hole length.*<br>• *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 74 drillholes for 3397 metres were drilled on nominal 20 metre centres, focused on the oxidized zone and laterite gold mineralized zone in the vicinity of the granite-greenstone contact. Full drillhole details for the results received to date are provided in this announcement. collected. 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.*<br>• *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.*<br>• *The assumptions used for any reporting of metal equivalent values should be clearly stated.* | • No averaging or aggregation techniques have been applied.<br>• No top cuts have been applied to exploration results.<br>• 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.*<br>• *If the geometry of the mineralisation with respect to the drill hole angle is known, its nature should be reported.*<br>• *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 in a north-northeastly direction and dips in a shallow manner to the west-northwest. The laterite is flat lying and overlies this contact zone, with the drilling largely interpreted to be orthogonal to strike. |
| *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 by Echo has highlighted a gold resource of 4Mt @ 1.69 g/t Au at Julius. Metallurgical work suggests excellent gold recoveries are likely through a conventional CIP/CIL gold plant. There are at least two of these in the district within trucking distance of Julius. |
| *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).*<br>• *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 Julius Gold Deposit.<br>• Refer to maps in main body of report for potential target areas. |