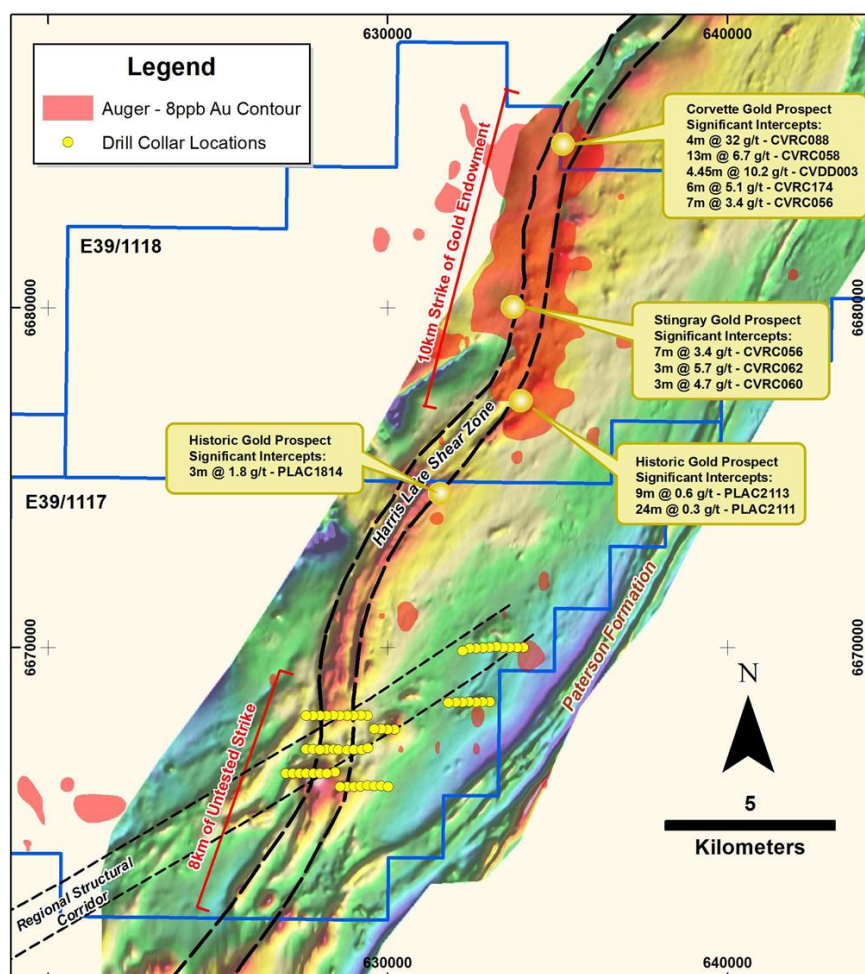


7 September 2016

Market Announcements Platform
ASX Limited
Exchange Centre,
20 Bridge Street
Sydney NSW 2000

GOLD ANOMALIES DISCOVERED AT PLUMRIDGE GOLD PROJECT

Segue Resources Limited (**Segue** or the **Company**) is pleased to announce it has intersected several zones of anomalous gold from the recent aircore drilling at the southern portion of the Plumridge Gold Project. The aircore drill programme (57 holes for 3,147m) tested an area of structural complexity along the southern extent of the Harris Lake Shear Zone which is overlain by the post-mineralisation Paterson Formation (**Figure 1**).



Ten drill holes returned anomalous gold assays (+10ppb Au) across adjacent holes and traverses with the best result, from hole PLSAC008, intersecting 116ppb Au, which is in the 99th percentile of all gold intersected in over 90,000m of historical aircore drilling at the Plumridge Gold Project. Two discrete priority targets have been identified with anomalous gold in adjacent holes, coincident with the Corvette and Stingray Trends and magnetic anomalies (**Figure 2**).

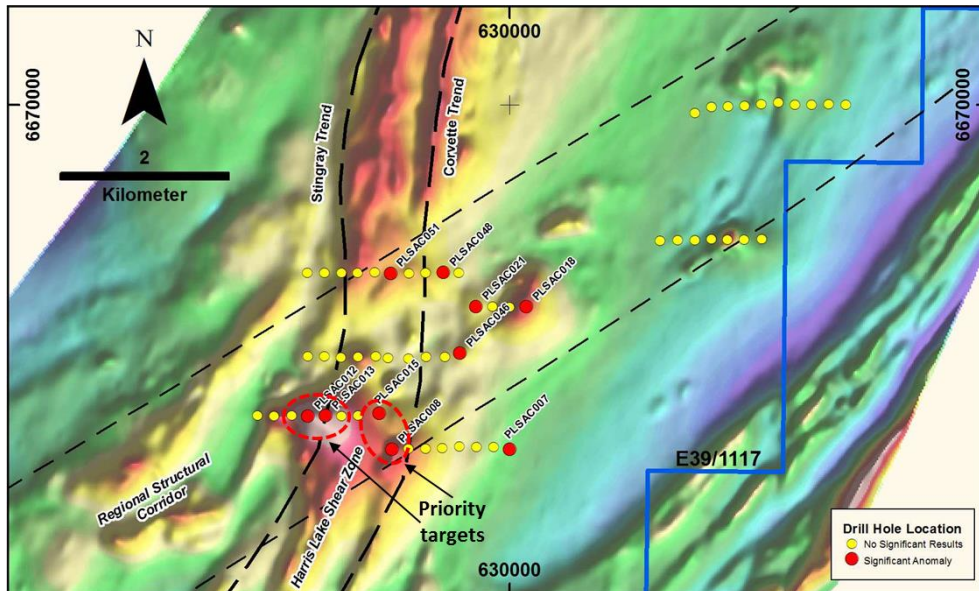


Figure 2: Aircore drill collar locations

Drilling intersected 14 - 71m of cover which consisted of Quaternary sands, Tertiary sediments and the Permian-aged Paterson Formation. The thick cover sequence, which contains iron cemented sands and black shales (shown in **Figures 4 - 6**), has limited the supergene dispersion of gold. As a result, historic auger sampling was ineffective in adequately testing this area. Segue's aircore drilling results have confirmed the extensions of both the Stingray and Corvette trends within the Harris Lake Shear zone.

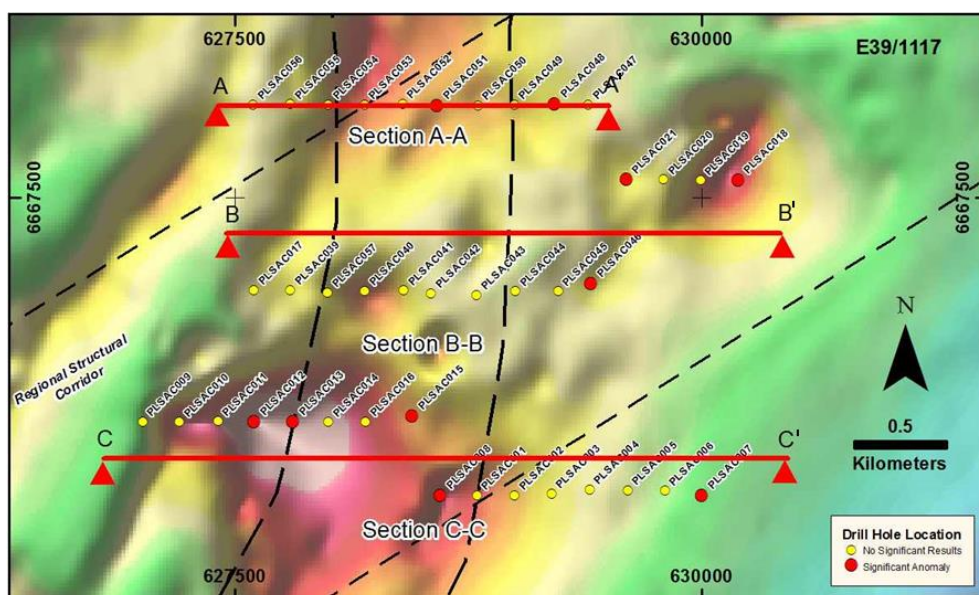


Figure 3: Aircore drill collar locations and section lines (Figures 4-6)

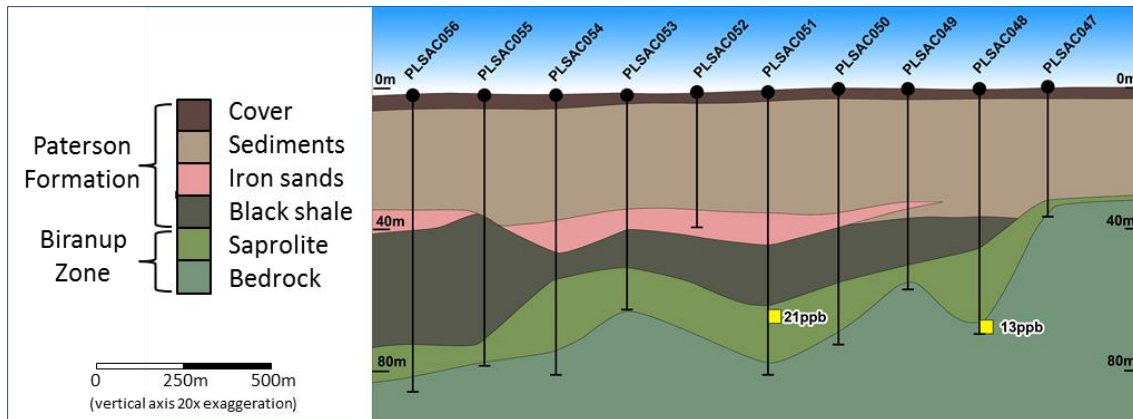


Figure 4: Plumridge Gold cross section A-A'

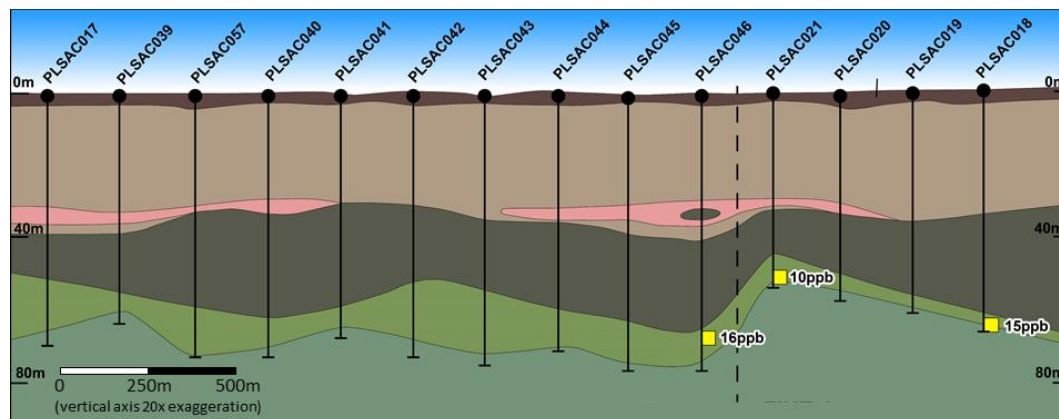


Figure 5: Plumridge Gold cross section B-B'

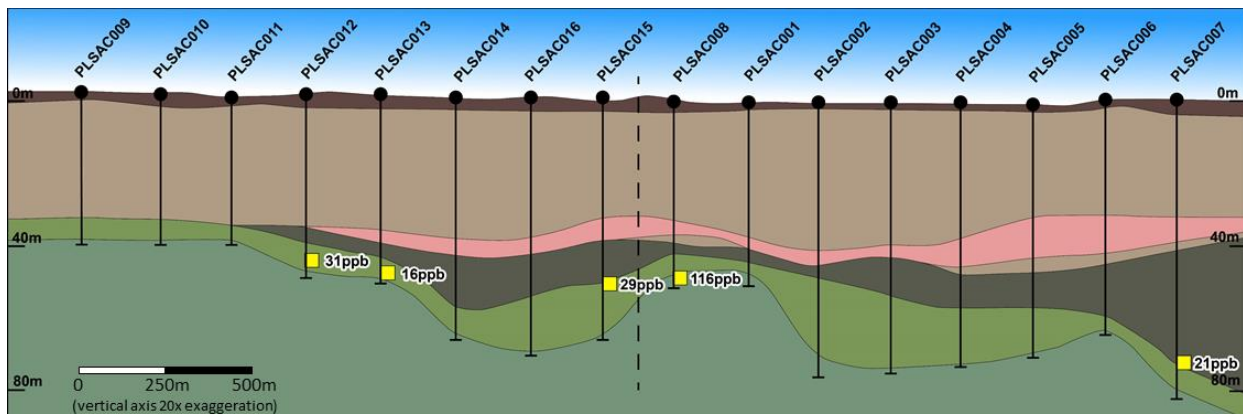


Figure 6: Plumridge Gold cross section C-C'

In addition to the aircore drilling programme, Segue has reviewed all historical exploration along the northern portion of the Harris Lake Shear Zone in order to identify and rank priority targets on exploration licences E39/1117 and E39/1118. Multiple exploration targets still exist within the Corvette-Mustang-Stingray area, with previous aircore drilling defining significant gold anomalism within the regolith. These targets, along with the two priority targets identified in this drilling programme, will be tested by a 3,000 - 4,000m reverse circulation (RC) drill programme in 4Q 2016. This drilling programme will consist of a series of fence lines across the interpreted mineralised structures to confirm gold mineralisation.

Commenting on the aircore drilling programme, Segue's Managing Director, Mr Steven Michael, said:

Segue has confirmed the southern extent of the Harris Lake Shear Zone contains anomalous gold (+10ppb Au), specifically along the Corvette and Stingray Trends. The aircore drilling programme was extremely effective in sampling the prospective horizon (Biranup Zone) beneath the cover sequence (Paterson Formation). Segue will now explore the extent of primary gold mineralisation through an RC drill programme in 4Q 2016.

In addition, the RC drilling programme will test historic gold targets around the Stingray and Corvette prospects where anomalous aircore results (+100ppb Au) have not been followed up with deeper bedrock drilling.

About Plumridge Gold

Gold mineralisation was discovered at the Plumridge project by Mineral Sands Limited in August 2007 through regional auger calcrete sampling. The "Northern Anomaly" covered an area of approximately 10km x 3km and subsequent aircore and RC drilling identified several anomalies, including Corvette, Mustang, Camaro and Stingray.

Segue acquired the Plumridge Gold Project in late 2013 as part of the its broader Fraser Range tenement package acquisition.

For further information visit www.segueresources.com or contact:

Segue Resources Limited

Mr Steven Michael

Managing Director

E: info@segueresources.com

Competent Persons Statement

The information in this report that relates to Exploration Results is based on information compiled by Mr Peter Langworthy who is a Member of the Australian Institute of Geoscientists. Mr Langworthy has more than five years' experience which is relevant to the style of mineralisation 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, Minerals Resources and Ore Reserves". Mr Langworthy consents to the inclusion in the report of the matters based on his information in the form and context in which it appears.

Table 1 – Aircore drilling results showing maximum gold in basement lithology (significant results +10ppb Au)

Hole ID	Easting (m)	Northing (m)	RL (m)	EOH (m)	Dip (deg)	Azimuth (deg)	From (m)	To (m)	Width (m)	Max Au (ppb)
PLSAC001	628798	6665904	276	51	-90	0	45	48	3m	4 ppb
PLSAC002	629000	6665904	275	79	-90	0	75	78	3m	4 ppb
PLSAC003	629198	6665914	282	78	-90	0	72	75	3m	3 ppb
PLSAC004	629402	6665934	281	76	-90	0	57	60	3m	4 ppb
PLSAC005	629605	6665929	281	71	-90	0	60	63	3m	3 ppb
PLSAC006	629806	6665928	280	67	-90	0	60	63	3m	2 ppb
PLSAC007	630003	6665902	280	83	-90	0	72	75	3m	21 ppb
PLSAC008	628600	6665902	282	52	-90	0	45	51	3m	116 ppb
PLSAC009	627003	6666300	286	42	-90	0	41	42	1m	9 ppb
PLSAC010	627200	6666297	355	41	-90	0	39	41	1m	2 ppb
PLSAC011	627408	6666301	347	42	-90	0	36	39	3m	2 ppb
PLSAC012	627601	6666298	289	48	-90	0	42	45	3m	31 ppb
PLSAC013	627810	6666300	284	50	-90	0	49	50	1m	16 ppb
PLSAC015	628449	6666330	263	64	-90	0	48	51	3m	29 ppb
PLSAC016	628200	6666299	290	69	-90	0	63	66	3m	4 ppb
PLSAC017	627600	6667004	283	69	-90	0	57	60	3m	8 ppb
PLSAC018	630196	6667596	277	67	-90	0	63	66	3m	15 ppb
PLSAC019	629997	6667593	268	61	-90	0	60	61	1m	5 ppb
PLSAC020	629798	6667598	272	58	-90	0	48	51	3m	3 ppb
PLSAC021	629597	6667598	271	54	-90	0	51	53	2m	10 ppb
PLSAC022	633999	6669998	287	25	-90	0	24	25	1m	1 ppb
PLSAC023	633798	6670006	287	21	-90	0	20	21	1m	1 ppb
PLSAC024	633593	6669999	280	23	-90	0	22	23	1m	6 ppb
PLSAC025	633395	6669997	280	45	-90	0	15	18	3m	9 ppb
PLSAC026	633197	6670027	274	35	-90	0	15	18	3m	3 ppb
PLSAC027	632994	6670005	275	39	-90	0	24	27	3m	4 ppb
PLSAC028	632795	6669989	272	37	-90	0	33	36	3m	1 ppb
PLSAC029	632599	6669978	272	53	-90	0	33	36	3m	2 ppb
PLSAC030	632402	6669972	274	42	-90	0	36	39	3m	2 ppb
PLSAC031	632202	6669897	279	51	-90	0	42	45	3m	2 ppb
PLSAC032	633001	6668398	273	23	-90	0	18	21	3m	5 ppb
PLSAC033	632788	6668396	273	19	-90	0	18	19	1m	2 ppb

Hole ID	Easting (m)	Northing (m)	RL (m)	EOH (m)	Dip (deg)	Azimuth (deg)	From (m)	To (m)	Width (m)	Max Au (ppb)
PLSAC034	632594	6668394	277	22	-90	0	15	18	3m	1 ppb
PLSAC035	632400	6668400	274	28	-90	0	21	24	3m	1 ppb
PLSAC036	632201	6668386	273	29	-90	0	21	24	3m	2 ppb
PLSAC037	631998	6668384	274	36	-90	0	30	33	3m	1 ppb
PLSAC038	631790	6668381	274	33	-90	0	32	33	1m	1 ppb
PLSAC039	627797	6667004	277	63	-90	0	62	63	1m	2 ppb
PLSAC040	628195	6667000	277	72	-90	0	71	72	1m	3 ppb
PLSAC041	628405	6667003	282	68	-90	0	66	67	1m	3 ppb
PLSAC042	628551	6666987	272	73	-90	0	60	63	3m	5 ppb
PLSAC043	628796	6666979	287	75	-90	0	54	57	3m	4 ppb
PLSAC044	629004	6666999	284	72	-90	0	60	63	3m	4 ppb
PLSAC045	629233	6666999	289	77	-90	0	72	75	3m	3 ppb
PLSAC046	629407	6667042	204	78	-90	0	63	66	3m	16 ppb
PLSAC047	629395	6667999	271	36	-90	0	33	35	2m	1 ppb
PLSAC048	629211	6668004	282	68	-90	0	67	68	1m	13 ppb
PLSAC049	628997	6668000	238	56	-90	0	54	55	1m	3 ppb
PLSAC050	628802	6667995	297	71	-90	0	69	70	1m	8 ppb
PLSAC051	628583	6667995	274	79	-90	0	63	66	3m	21 ppb
PLSAC052	628398	6668003	279	38	-90	0	Basement not intersected			
PLSAC053	628194	6668000	290	62	-90	0	48	51	3m	7 ppb
PLSAC054	628001	6668001	297	78	-90	0	63	66	3m	8 ppb
PLSAC055	627795	6668002	285	76	-90	0	69	72	3m	4 ppb
PLSAC056	627595	6667999	280	82	-90	0	66	69	3m	6 ppb
PLSAC057	627996	6666991	283	75	-90	0	66	69	3m	4 ppb

Section 1 Sampling Techniques and Data

(Criteria in this section apply to all succeeding sections.)

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
Sampling techniques	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> 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. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Aircore holes were drilled vertically to blade refusal to test for anomalous gold in the saprolite profile beneath cover. Bulk samples were discharged from the cyclone into buckets which were dumped on the ground at 1m intervals. 2kg – 3 kg 3m composite samples were scooped from 1m bulk samples. Field duplicates were collected at a ratio of 1:50. OREAS standards were inserted at a ratio of 1:50. Samples were submitted to a contract laboratory for crushing and pulverizing to obtain a 50g charge for fire assay.
Drilling techniques	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> 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). 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> All drilling was by air core with a Drillboss 200 with an on-board compressor (600cfm at 250psi) using a nominal 85mm diameter air core bit.
Drill sample recovery	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> 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. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Recovery and moisture were recorded for 1m samples. The majority of samples were of good quality with ground water having minimal effect on sample quality or recovery. The cyclone is routinely cleaned at the end of each rod (3m). No relationship has been determined between sample recoveries and grade. Insufficient data is available to

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
		determine if there is a sample bias.
Logging	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> 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. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Air Core chips were washed and stored in chip trays in 1m intervals for the entire length of each hole. Basic geological information is recorded including regolith, lithology, minerals, veining, weathering, colour, texture and grain size. Drill logging is qualitative in nature. Reference samples are collected and stored for each fresh sample at the end of the hole and at selected intervals throughout the hole.
Sub-sampling techniques and sample preparation	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> 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. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Bulk samples were collected in buckets directly from the cyclone and dumped on the ground. All aircore drill samples were collected using a scoop at 3metre composites. Other composites of 2 metre were collected where required to facilitate the collection of an end of hole sample for each hole. Both wet and dry samples were collected. The samples are dried and pulverized before analysis. QAQC reference samples and field duplicates were routinely submitted with each sample batch at a roughly 1:50 ratio respectively. The size of the sample is considered appropriate for mineralisation styles sought and for the analytical technique used.
Quality of assay data and laboratory tests	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> The nature, quality and appropriateness of the assaying and laboratory procedures used and whether the technique is considered partial or total. For geophysical tools, spectrometers, handheld XRF instruments, etc, the parameters used in determining the analysis including instrument make and model, reading times, calibrations factors applied and their derivation, etc. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Aircore drilling had duplicates collected and standards inserted on a 1:50 ratio. Standards included OREAS45d. This standard is considered to be representative of the style and grade of targeted mineralisation. Samples were assayed by Nagrom in Perth using 50g Fire Assay digest with an ICP-OES finish producing a 1ppb Au detection limit. Fire assay is considered a total digest

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <i>Nature of quality control procedures adopted (eg standards, blanks, duplicates, external laboratory checks) and whether acceptable levels of accuracy (ie lack of bias) and precision have been established.</i> 	technique for gold analysis.
Verification of sampling and assaying	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <i>The verification of significant intersections by either independent or alternative company personnel.</i> <i>The use of twinned holes.</i> <i>Documentation of primary data, data entry procedures, data verification, data storage (physical and electronic) protocols.</i> <i>Discuss any adjustment to assay data.</i> 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> The significant intersections reported have independently verified by Segue geological staff and consultants. Primary data is collected in the field using spreadsheet based templates on a portable computer. These are backed up each day and then incorporated into the Segue database. No adjustments are made to the reported assay data.
Location of data points	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> 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. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Aircore drill collars are surveyed using a handheld GPS unit with a considered accuracy of + or – 5 metres horizontally and + or – 10 metres vertically. All coordinates are expressed in GDA 94 datum, MGA Zone 51. No down hole surveys were completed.
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"> Drill holes were nominally spaced at 200m intervals with drill line spacing ranging from 400m to 1,500m. This drilling is not intended to be used for Mineral Resource of Ore Reserve estimation. Sample compositing has been applied to the aircore drilling. Standard 3m composites have been undertaken. Other composites of 2 metres were required to facilitate the collection of an individual 1 metre sample for each hole at the bottom of each hole.
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</i> 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> The Harris Lake Shear zone, which is interpreted to be the controlling structure, runs roughly N-S to NNE-SSW. Aircore drilling was orientated vertically with the objective of producing a geochemical anomaly within the saprolite near the fresh rock interface.

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
	<i>sampling bias, this should be assessed and reported if material.</i>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> The orientation of drilling is considered suitable for this objective.
Sample security	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> The measures taken to ensure sample security. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Sample bags were tagged and logged, sealed in bulka bags by company personnel, dispatch by third party contractor, in-company reconciliation with laboratory assay returns.
Audits or reviews	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> The results of any audits or reviews of sampling techniques and data. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> No audits or reviews have been completed of sampling techniques.

Section 2 Reporting of Exploration Results

(Criteria listed in the preceding section also apply to this section.)

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 Plumridge Gold Project is located within granted Exploration Licences E39/1117 and E39/1118 which is wholly owned by Segue Resources Limited. The tenement is in good standing with no known encumbrances that might impede future granting of a Mining Lease.
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"> The Plumridge Gold Project, previously called the Corvette Gold Project, was discovered by Mineral Sands Limited in 2007 and exploration was undertaken by the same owner until 2011. Mineral Sands Limited was renamed Corvette Resources Limited and was later acquired by Tianshan Goldfield Limited, which was later renamed International Goldfields Limited. Segue acquired the Plumridge Gold Project from International Goldfields in 2013.
Geology	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Deposit type, geological setting and style of mineralisation. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> The Plumridge Gold Project is believed to be an orogenic gold

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
		deposit hosted within the Harris Lake Shear of the Biranup Zone in the Albany Fraser Mobile Belt.
<i>Drill hole Information</i>	<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"> A summary of all details relevant to the drilling presented in this announcement is presented in Table 1 and included in the body of the report.
<i>Data aggregation methods</i>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> In reporting Exploration Results, weighting averaging techniques, maximum and/or minimum grade truncations (eg cutting of high grades) and cut-off grades are usually Material and should be stated. Where aggregate intercepts incorporate short lengths of high grade results and longer lengths of low grade results, the procedure used for such aggregation should be stated and some typical examples of such aggregations should be shown in detail. The assumptions used for any reporting of metal equivalent values should be clearly stated. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> No data aggregation techniques have been used
<i>Relationship between mineralisation widths and intercept lengths</i>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> These relationships are particularly important in the reporting of Exploration Results. If the geometry of the mineralisation with respect to the drill hole angle is known, its nature should be reported. If it is not known and only the down hole lengths are reported, there should be a clear statement to this effect (eg 'down hole length, true width not known'). 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> All reported intercepts are down hole lengths, true widths are not known.

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
<i>Diagrams</i>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Appropriate maps and sections (with scales) and tabulations of intercepts should be included for any significant discovery being reported. These should include, but not be limited to a plan view of drill hole collar locations and appropriate sectional views. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Relevant figures, plans and sections are presented within the body of the announcement.
<i>Balanced reporting</i>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Where comprehensive reporting of all Exploration Results is not practicable, representative reporting of both low and high grades and/or widths should be practiced to avoid misleading reporting of Exploration Results. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> All drill holes have been reported in table and map format. All significant results within the Proterozoic basement lithologies above a 10 ppb Au lower cut-off have been reported.
<i>Other substantive exploration data</i>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Other exploration data, if meaningful and material, should be reported including (but not limited to): geological observations; geophysical survey results; geochemical survey results; bulk samples – size and method of treatment; metallurgical test results; bulk density, groundwater, geotechnical and rock characteristics; potential deleterious or contaminating substances. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> All meaningful data relevant to the announcement has been reported.
<i>Further work</i>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> 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. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> RC drilling is planned to test high priority anomalies. Further Aircore drilling is planned to test lower priority targets and continue to test strike extensions of the Harris Lake Shear Zone.