ASX/Media Release 9 January 2018

OUTSTANDING RESULTS FROM ORE SORTING TESTWORK HIGHLIGHT OPPORTUNITY TO OPTIMISE AND ENHANCE ROTHSAY GOLD PROJECT

Initial testwork using ore sorting technology demonstrates high rejection of ultramafic waste from crushed ore – providing opportunities to minimise dilution, cut processing costs and potentially expand mine production

HIGHLIGHTS

- **Highly encouraging results received from initial ore sorting testwork using a Steinert Multi-Sensor Ore Sorter on low-grade ore sourced from the historical Rothsay underground mine.**
- **Key outcomes include:**
  - **33% of the mass was rejected at 0.2g/t Au;**
  - **An overall gold recovery of 97.2% was achieved; and**
  - **An increase to the mill feed grade of 1.5 times the stockpiled grade was achieved.**
- **The Ore Sorter results are significant as visual inspection showed it to be extremely effective at rejecting the hanging wall dilution that will be incurred during mining of Woodley's Shear, the main ore-hosting structure at Rothsay.**
- **Planned dilution from the May 2017 Pre-Feasibility Study (PFS) averages 43% of total mill feed tonnage, 59% of this dilution coming from the ultramafic hanging wall.**
- **The Ore Sorter has the potential to virtually eliminate this dilution from the ultramafic hanging wall of Woodley's Shear and the ultramafic footwall of Woodley's East Shear.**
- **Initial modelling demonstrates that the use of this Multi-Sensor Ore Sorter could potentially increase underground mine production rates by up to 34% without the need to increase plant size, resulting in a corresponding reduction in processing costs and improvement on previously announced PFS financial metrics.**
- **Additional sampling of this low-grade stockpile has been completed and further testing is planned for Q1, 2018 in preparation for the Definitive Feasibility Study (DFS) due for completion in Q2, 2018.**

EganStreet Resources (ASX: EGA) is pleased to announce that it has identified an opportunity to optimise and significantly enhance the financial outcomes of its 100%-owned **Rothsay Gold Project**, located 300km north-east of Perth in Western Australia, through the application of state-of-the-art ore sorting technology.

The Company has received highly favourable initial results from ore sorting testwork completed on a low-grade stockpile from the historical underground mine at Rothsay, with the key outcome that the use of a Steinert Multi-Sensor Ore Sorter provides an opportunity to increase underground mine production (being fed to a

similar-sized process plant), reduce the impact of dilution from the main ore-hosting structure at Rothsay, reduce life-of-mine processing costs and substantially enhance project economics.

Ore sorting technology is increasingly being adopted across the gold mining industry in Western Australia, with highly encouraging results.

Representative samples collected from the low-grade stockpile located adjacent to the portal of the historical Rothsay Gold Mine returned an average stockpile grade of 2.5g/t Au. This compares favourably with previous sampling of this stockpile in 2013, which returned results ranging from 2.7 - 4.1g/t Au.

More importantly, the results demonstrated that the Steinert Multi-Sensor Ore Sorter was able to successfully reject the barren ultramafic material located in the hanging wall of Woodley's Shear. The PFS production target of 936kt grading 7.0g/t Au consisted of 43% planned mine dilution (or 400kt of the total 936kt production target).

The ultramafic component of this planned mine dilution represents 59% of the total dilution (or 236kt of the total 936kt production target).

The ability to substantially reduce, or potentially virtually eliminate, this hanging wall dilution may allow an increase in mine production, which will have a corresponding positive impact on underground mine productivity, operating costs and economics.

Further test work will be conducted in the 1st Quarter of 2018 to confirm these encouraging initial results. The potential of the multi-sensor ore sorter is that underground mine production rates can be increased by 34% without any increase in process plant size.

EganStreet Managing Director Marc Ducler said the application of ore-sorting technology represented a potential game-changer for the Rothsay Gold Project.

> *"These results, albeit early stage, have shown the ease with which the mine production grade can be selectively upgraded prior to processing. This provides us with significantly greater flexibility in how we develop the mine as well as the ability to optimise our mining and production rates.*
>
> *"Given that Rothsay is relatively narrow but high-grade mine, the ability to significantly reduce the substantial amount of planned mine dilution already built into our mine design and financial model through the use of a Steinert Multi-Sensor Ore Sorter is an exciting and very positive development.*
>
> *"We are confident that follow-up testing to be undertaken this quarter will confirm a pathway to significantly enhance and optimise our development plan, adding considerable value to the project and representing an important new input to the Definitive Feasibility Study to be finalised next quarter.*
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> *"Technological advances such as this are increasingly being adopted across the gold mining industry in Western Australia and are a great example of how innovation can contribute to improved productivity and enhanced financial outcomes for new mine developments such as Rothsay.*
>
> *"With exploration drilling resuming on site this week, further assay results expected in the near future from some of the holes completed prior to Christmas and Feasibility activities in full swing, shareholders can look forward to strong and consistent news-flow over the coming weeks.*
>
> *"We are confident that 2018 will be a breakthrough year for EganStreet, with the Company set to make the transition from explorer to developer in the second half of the year and become a new high-grade Australian gold miner in 2019."*

TABLE 1 – STEINERT MULTI-SENSOR ORE SORTER RESULTS

	Mass (%)	Grade (g/t Au)	Au Distribution (%)	Upgrade (%)
Feed	100.0	2.51	100.0	
Reject	33.2	0.21	2.8	
Product	66.8	3.65	97.2	45.5

FIGURE 1 – STEINERT MULTI-SENSOR ORE SORTER AT NAGROM IN WESTERN AUSTRALIA

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ABOUT EGANSTREET RESOURCES

EganStreet is an emerging West Australian gold company which is focused on the exploration and development of the 100%-owned Rothsay Gold Project, located 300km north-east of Perth in WA's Midwest region.

The Rothsay Project currently hosts high-grade Mineral Resources of 307koz at an average grade of 10.9g/t Au (Indicated 460kt @ 11.5g/t Au and Inferred 420kt @ 10.2g/t Au) and a production target (Pre-Feasibility Study published 16 May 2017) of 936kt @ 7.0 g/t for 200koz of gold produced.

The Company is focused on increasing the geological confidence of the Mineral Resource, expanding the known mineralisation and carrying out the necessary evaluation, modelling and feasibility studies to progress a potential near-term, low capital intensity opportunity to commence mine development and gold production operations.

A Definitive Feasibility Study is now targeted for completion in the 2nd quarter of 2018.

EganStreet has a strong Board and Management team which has the necessary range of technical and commercial skills to progress the Rothsay Gold Project to production.

The Company is funded to progress the Rothsay Gold Project to a decision to mine (technical and commercial studies completed, funding secured and key construction, mining and processing contracts in place).

EganStreet's longer term growth aspirations are based on a strategy of utilising the cash-flow generated by an initial mining operation at Rothsay to target extensions of the main deposit and explore the surrounding tenements, which include a 14km strike length of highly prospective and virtually unexplored stratigraphy

COMPETENT PERSON'S STATEMENT

The information in this report that relates to ore sorting test work is based on and fairly represents information and supporting documentation compiled by Mr Marc Ducler, a Competent Person who is a Member of the Australian Institute of Mining and Metallurgy. Mr Ducler is a Director and full time employee of the Company. Mr Ducler has sufficient experience that is relevant to the style of mineralisation and type of deposit under consideration and to the activity being undertaken 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 Ducler consents to the inclusion in the report of the matters based on his information in the form and context in which it appears.

The information in this announcement that relates to the Rothsay Mineral Resource is extracted from the announcement titled "Rothsay Resources Grow to More Than 300,000ozs" lodged on 4 December 2017 which is available to view at www.eganstreetresources.com.au and www.asx.com.au. The Company confirms that it is not aware of any new information or data that materially affects the information included in the original market announcement and that all material assumptions and technical parameters underpinning the Mineral Resource estimate continue to apply and have not materially changed. The Company confirms that the form and context in which the Competent Person's findings are presented have not been materially modified from the original market announcement.

PRODUCTION TARGETS AND FINANCIAL INFORMATION

Information in relation to the Rothsay Project Pre-feasibility Study, including production targets and financial information, included in this report is extracted from an ASX Announcement dated 16 May 2017 (see ASX Announcement – 16 May 2017, "Rothsay PFS Confirms Potential New High-Grade Gold Project", www.eganstreetresources.com.au and www.asx.com.au). The Company confirms that all material assumptions underpinning the production target and financial information set out in the announcement released on 16 May 2017 continue to apply and have not materially changed.

JORC CODE, 2012 EDITION – TABLE 1 REPORT

SECTION 1 SAMPLING TECHNIQUES AND DATA

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

CRITERIA	JORC CODE EXPLAINATION	COMMENTARY
Sampling techniques	• Nature and quality of sampling (e.g. cut channels, random chips, or specific specialised industry standard measurement tools appropriate to the minerals under investigation, such as down hole gamma sondes, or handheld XRF instruments, etc.). These examples should not be taken as limiting the broad meaning of sampling • Include reference to measures taken to ensure sample representation and the appropriate calibration of any measurement tools or systems used. • Aspects of the determination of mineralisation that are Material to the Public Report. In cases where 'industry standard' work has been done this would be relatively simple (e.g. 'reverse circulation drilling was used to obtain 1 m samples from which 3 kg was pulverised to produce a 30g 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.	• This report relates only to ore sorting of a bulk sample from a low-grade historic stockpile of the Rothsay Underground Mine. • A number of samples from the footwall, the shear hosted quartz vein and the hanging wall were collected by hand via an excavated trench into a 3,575m^3 stockpile. • The sample was composited into a 207kg bulk sample. The sample was split and 52.5kg used for a size by assay analysis with a calculated head grade of 2.51g/t Au • The remainder was dry and wet screened to produce 2 size fractions for presentation to the Steinert Multi-Sensor Ore Sorter, (-60mm +31.5mm) and (-31.5mm +10mm)
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.).	Not Applicable to this announcement
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.	Not Applicable to this announcement
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	A bulk sample was sourced from a historic low-grade stockpile, the sample was selected by hand to ensure adequate collection of footwall, shear hosted quartz vein and hanging wall material types to provide a representation of the material types to be expected from underground mining of the Woodley's Shear.

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 representation 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 207kg sample was RSD blend and split • 52.5kg submitted for size by analysis • The remainder was dry screened at 31.5mm and 10mm • The +31.5mm and +10mm samples were then wet screened to wash of fines and the entirety was feed to the ore sorter • Wet screen fines were allowed to settle, decanted, dried and combined to the dry screened fines. • Samples were prepared at Nagrom Laboratory in Perth. The product and waste samples were RSD split to between 1kg – 3kg, the entire sub-sample was pulverised and assayed in duplicate via fire assay. • At the laboratory, regular Repeats and Lab Check samples are assayed. • The sample sizes are considered appropriate for the diamond core sampling.
Quality of assay data and laboratory tests	• The nature, quality and appropriateness of the assaying and laboratory procedures used and whether the technique is considered partial or total. • For geophysical tools, spectrometers, handheld XRF instruments, etc., the parameters used in determining the analysis including instrument make and model, reading times, calibrations factors applied and their derivation, etc • Nature of quality control procedures adopted (e.g. standards, blanks, duplicates, external laboratory checks) and whether acceptable levels of accuracy (i.e. lack of bias) and precision have been established	• Samples were analysed at Nagrom Laboratory in Perth. The analytical method used was a 50 g Fire Assay for gold and assayed in duplicate. This is considered to be appropriate for the material and mineralisation • The laboratory had its own internal QAQC comprising standards
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.	• Bulk samples were taken from a low-grade historic stockpile of the Rothsay Underground Mine • Sampling specifically targeted the footwall, shear hosted quartz vein and hanging wall material types to provide a representation of the material types to be expected from underground mining of the Woodley's Shear • A 52.5kg sub-sample was subject to a size by assay analysis to accurately determine the grade of the bulk sample
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 bulk sample was taken from the historic low-grade stockpile approximately 130m north of the access to the Woodley's Shear Portal. • The sample was selected by hand to ensure adequate collection of footwall, shear hosted quartz vein and hanging wall material types to provide a representation of the material types to be expected from underground mining of the Woodley's Shear.
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	Not Applicable to this announcement

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.	Not Applicable to this announcement
Sample security	The measures taken to ensure sample security.	• Samples were collected into a 200 litre drum and sent to the Nagrom Laboratories by Company Directors and Employees • Ore sorting was conducted under the supervision of Company Directors and Senior Employees to ensure correct sample identification prior to sorting
Audits or reviews	The results of any audits or reviews of sampling techniques and data.	Ore sorting was conducted under the supervision of Company Directors and Employees. All trials were directly supervised by EganStreet Resources; Company Director and Senior Employee.

SECTION 2 REPORTING OF EXPLORATION RESULTS

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

CRITERIA	JORC CODE EXPLAINATION	COMMENTARY
Mineral tenement and land tenure status	• Type, reference name/number, location and ownership including agreements or material issues with third parties such as joint ventures, partnerships, overriding royalties, native title interests, historical sites, wilderness or national park and environmental settings. • The security of the tenure held at the time of reporting along with any known impediments to obtaining a licence to operate in the area.	• The drilling occurred within tenements M59/39 and M59/40, which are fully owned by Auricup (Rothsay) Pty Ltd which is a 100% owned subsidiary of Egan Street Resources Ltd. The Rothsay Townsite is located within the Mining tenements.

Tenement ID	Area km²	Status	Holder	Grant Date	Expiry Date
M59/39	7.097666	Live	Auricup (Rothsay) Pty Ltd	4/12/1986	3/12/2028
M59/40	3.805055	Live	Auricup (Rothsay) Pty Ltd	4/12/1986	3/12/2028
E59/2183	40.751503	Live	Auricup (Rothsay) Pty Ltd	24/02/2017	23/02/2022
L59/24	0.067596	Live	Auricup (Rothsay) Pty Ltd	22/08/1989	21/08/2019
E59/1234	1.637013	Live	Auricup (Rothsay) Pty Ltd	29/01/2007	28/01/2018
E59/1262	2.990164	Live	Auricup (Rothsay) Pty Ltd	10/08/2007	9/08/2017
E59/1263	2.990645	Live	Auricup (Rothsay) Pty Ltd	10/08/2007	9/08/2017

• The tenements are in good standing with the Western Australian Department of Mines and Petroleum.

	• Acknowledgment and appraisal of exploration by other parties. • Deposit type, geological setting and style of mineralisation.	• Numerous companies have previously explored the area. Gold was discovered by George Woodley in 1894 and a number of parties have explored and mined the area since then. In more recent times, Metana Minerals NL in joint venture with GENMIN mined and conducted drilling activities in the area from January 1989 until 1991. Hunter Exploration entered into a joint venture with Central West Gold in 1997 and completed a detailed geological mapping programme, rock chip sampling, lag sampling, RC and RAB drilling. The drilling successfully extended the strike length of the mineralisation along the "A" Shear by 250m to the south of the previously identified significant gold mineralisation (Tanner, 1997). In March 2000, Thundelarra entered into a joint venture agreement with the tenement holders, Central West Gold. In 2001-2002, Thundelarra and its joint venture partners Menzies Gold Ltd drilled 9 RC and 4 Diamond tails. In 2002-2003 United Gold (which subsequently became Royal Resources) acquired Thundelarra's 70% equity in the Project and completed further exploration activities and a mineral resource on the tenements. In November 2007 Silver Lake Resources listed on the Australian Stock Exchange and became the 100% owner of the Rothsay Gold Project. Silver Lake conducted an airborne EM programme targeting base metal sulphides. During 2008-2009 Silver Lake Resources completed site reconnaissance which included the re-establishment of the local grid, 4 Diamond holes and completion of an aerial topographical survey over the Project area. Auricup Resources Limited purchased the tenements and drilled nine diamond core holes (RYDD001 to RYDD009) during March 2012 targeting the Woodley ("A") Shear approximately 50 to 100m down dip and along strike from the existing mine workings. The most recent exploration undertaken by Auricup has included limited rock chip samples from the low-grade stockpiles and from the upper levels of the underground mine and a review of more recent Airbourne survey data collected by the Geological Survey of Western Australia ("GSWA"). In addition, work was completed compiling and digitising historical mine and exploration records.
Exploration done by other parties		• The Rothsay Gold Project is located 300 km N-NE of Perth and 70 km East of the wheat belt town of Perenjori. Gold was discovered at the Rothsay Gold Project in 1894 and has been partially exploited by shallow open-pits and underground mining techniques returning consistently high-grade ore (+10g/t Au). Historic gold production totals an estimated 50,000oz and the project was last mined by Metana Minerals NL who ceased production in May 1991 after the gold price fell below US$360/oz. Extensive underground development infrastructure from historical workings is in reasonable condition. The Rothsay Gold Mine is located within the Warriedar Greenstone gold belt, an Archaean sequence of mafic, ultra-mafic, meta-volcanic and sedimentary rocks folded in an anticlinal structure which plunges and strikes to the north-northwest with steeply dipping limbs. The western limb contains smaller scale anticlinal and synclinal folds and hosts the Rothsay and Mt Mulgine mineralisation. Fields Find occurs on the eastern limb of the structure, which is truncated by a major post-tectonic granitoid intrusion to the south. The truncated southern portion of the sequence forms the Ningham-Retaliation fold belt in the extreme south. The deposit is hosted in three discrete areas and within five individual shear zones. A Shear (renamed Woodley's Shear) and H Shear (renamed Woodley's HW Shear 2017) occur in one area, Shear B (renamed Orient Shear 2017) and Shear C (renamed Clyde and Clyde East 2017) occur in a second area and Shear D (renamed Miners Shear 2017) occurs as an isolated shear. The Woodley's Shear is located at the contact between serpentinised peridotite and a porphyritic pyroxenite intrusive. The serpentinite forms the hanging wall unit. A sequence of mafic volcanic and sub-volcanic sills forms the hanging wall to the serpentinite. The Woodley's Shear is characterised by several generations of quartz veining with adjacent random tremolite alteration. The early quartz phase is typically blue-black due to the partial replacement of alumina by chromium oxide. The shear zone is typically two to five metres thick and mineralisation does not typically occur outside the shear zone. The main gold mineralization is associated with shear-hosted quartz veins which are parallel to bedding of the mafic and ultramafic sequence. The orebody is within veins of

		blue and white quartz of approximately 2.0m thickness and controlled by the basal contact of porphyritic metadolerites(poMD) and serpentinised peridotite(SERP) that was subjected to intense tremolite alteration. The footwall poMD is relatively unaltered, while the hangingwall is strongly foliated SERP. Aeromagnetic surveys and geological mapping suggest that the ultramafic host rocks are truncated by granite that is mostly covered by lateritic duricrust.
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.	Not Applicable to 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.	No top cuts have been applied to the reporting of the assay results
	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.	Not Applicable to this announcement
Relationship between mineralisation widths and intercept lengths	These relationships are particularly important in the reporting of Exploration Results. If the geometry of the mineralisation with respect to the drill hole angle is known, its nature should be reported. If it is not known and only the down hole lengths are reported, there should be a clear statement to this effect (e.g. 'down hole length, true width not known').	Not Applicable to this announcement
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.	Not Applicable to this 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.	Not Applicable to this announcement
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.	• A bulk sample was sourced from a historic low-grade stockpile, the sample was selected by hand to ensure adequate collection of footwall, shear hosted quartz vein and hanging wall material types to provide a representation of the material types to be expected from underground mining of the Woodley's Shear. • Ore sorting was conducted under the supervision of Company Directors and Senior Employees to ensure correct sample identification prior to sorting • Ore sorting was conducted under the supervision of Company Directors and Employees. All trials were directly supervised by EganStreet Resources; Company Director and Senior Employee. • Results have been included in table 1
Further work	The nature and scale of planned further work (e.g. tests for lateral extensions or depth extensions or large-scale step-out drilling). Diagrams clearly highlighting the areas of possible extensions, including the main geological interpretations and future drilling areas, provided this information is not commercially sensitive.	Further samples have been collected using a 30t excavator with trenching in 3 locations on the low-grade stockpile, this material will be tested with a multi-sensor ore sorter to increase the confidence in these initially reported results.