

Drilling Extends Two Trends of Gold Mineralisation Under Lake Lefroy

- Validated results have been received from JV partner Gold Fields for the initial 132 aircore drill holes drilled on Lake Lefroy within the Western Lefroy Project.
- The wide spaced drilling is part of an extensive foundation aircore drilling program that is still in progress. Current drilling aims to obtain geological and geochemical information beneath the lake surface for integration with geophysical data.
- The initial results are from 132 vertical air core holes totaling 6613m. Results from a further 73 holes totaling 4086m are pending.
- Results have reinforced and extended the strike of the two gold trends identified under the sediments of Lake Lefroy which were discovered by LEX in its 2017 lake drilling campaign. Significant items are
 - A significant intersection of 34m @0.44g/t Au from 32m was recorded in hole KD81294 which is located 2000m along strike to the north of the Zanex Prospect,
 - The Zanex trend is now 3km in length and along the interpreted Woolibar Fault. The results further reinforce the idea that this is a new, gold mineralised, structural corridor
 - The Eastern Shoreline, where the gold in regolith footprint at the LLT04 and LLT06 prospects have also been extended and are open

Commenting on the results, Lefroy Exploration Limited Managing Director, Wade Johnson said *“this is a very pleasing start to the Lake drilling campaign by Gold Fields on Western Lefroy that is delivering encouraging results from a wide spaced and relatively shallow geochemical focused drilling program. The tenor and footprint of the gold anomalism when considered against the discovery history of the growing Invincible gold deposit where the average end of hole air core grade was less than 100ppb gold from the early holes cannot be ignored. We are delighted to have Gold Fields as our JV partner. We are looking forward to the next round of drill results”*

Lefroy Exploration Limited (ASX: LEX) ("Lefroy" or "the Company") is pleased to advise that Gold Fields Limited (NYSE: GFI) ("Gold Fields") has provided the first validated drill results from a major aircore (AC) drilling program on the Company's tenements over Lake Lefroy (Figure 1). The program commenced in late January 2019 and is part of the \$25million Farm-In and Joint Venture (JV) agreement between Lefroy and Gold Fields.

The tenements form part of the Western Lefroy tenement JV package that cover 372km² adjoining the St Ives gold camp (Figure 1). Western Lefroy is part of the wholly owned greater Lefroy Gold Project (LGP) located 50km south east of Kalgoorlie.

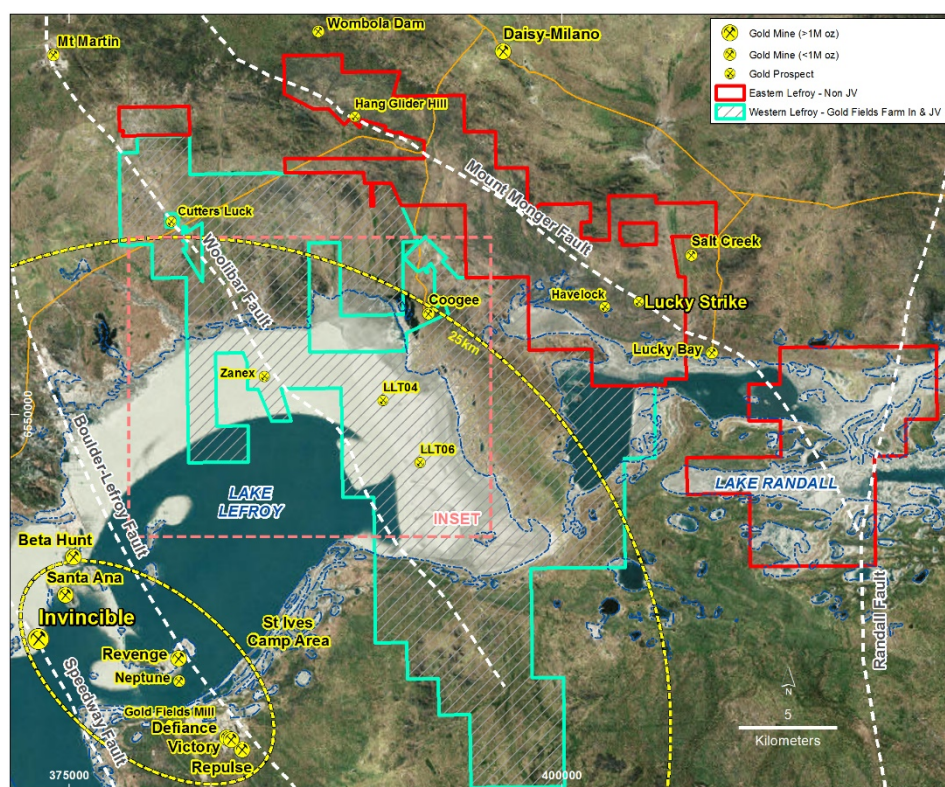


Figure 1 Lefroy Gold Project tenement package highlighting the Gold Fields Farm in & JV Western Lefroy package, proximity to Gold Fields St Ives and the non-JV eastern Lefroy Project. Refer to inset for drill program

Program Background

Gold Fields commenced the major full field aircore (AC) drilling program in late January 2019 (refer: LEX ASX release 31 January 2019). The program involves completing approximately 250 vertical holes spaced 200m apart on traverses 1km apart to cover most of the tenure in Lake Lefroy using a specialised lake drilling rig (Figure 3)

This program is designed to yield foundation geological and geochemical information that will be interrogated in conjunction with the geophysical data, to deliver specific drill targets for deeper drill testing and hence termed foundation drilling.

The initial validated drill data has been provided by Gold Fields as at 31 March 2019. The data contains the assay results for 132 vertical AC holes totaling 6613m, but also collar and geological information for an additional 73 holes totaling 4086m. Assay results are pending.

The AC drilling is a reconnaissance technique, searching for both geochemical anomalies and geology from the bedrock or top of fresh rock (TOFR) beneath the lake surface clays and oxidised rock that comprise the regolith. The depth of the regolith and TOFR is highly variable, ranging from 15m to 138m vertical and averaging 50m.

The variability in the depth to TOFR is also controlled by the distribution and thickness of palaeochannels (ancient river channels) that mask the underlying older bedrock. The interface between the palaeochannel material and bedrock can have a variable thickness of pebble gravels and or sand that can be mineralized. The gold bearing gravels and sands can be used as a vector to locate the primary source in the bedrock.

The recent results (Table 1) from composite samples have further extended the footprint and strike of the gold prospects (e.g. Zanex, LLT04, LLT06) identified by the Company during its 2017 lake drilling campaign. The best result from the recent program is **34m at 0.44g/t Au from 32m in KD81294** located 2000m along strike to the north of Zanex (Figure 2). The strike length of the Zanex trend has been extended to 3000m and is open.

The Zanex Prospect is adjacent to the interpreted regional scale Woolibar Fault. This fault is to the east of and parallel to the Boulder Lefroy and Speedway Faults which have a primary influence on gold deposits at the St Ives gold camp. The Woolibar Fault extends for approximately 15km within Lake Lefroy (Figure 2).

Wide spaced drilling near the LLT04 and LLT06 prospects has also extended the footprint of the gold in regolith signature at both localities with each having an approximate 500m lateral extent. New regolith gold anomalies have also been identified to the west of LLT04 along a linear trend that has a strike of 3000m to the north east of LLT06. This is referred to as the Eastern Shoreline (Figure 2).

The results are considered significant given the early stage wide spaced nature of the program and when placed in the context of stripped regolith profile (i.e. masked by transported cover), where the magnitude of an anomaly can be subdued, and the discovery history of the Invincible Gold Deposit 13km to the south west in Lake Lefroy.

The Invincible and Invincible South gold discoveries at St Ives were generated from subtle gold anomalies from aircore drilling that lay dormant in the database for many years, because of the low tenor gold results and small geochemical footprint, and when considered with respect to a classical supergene model (Woodcock, et al, 2015).

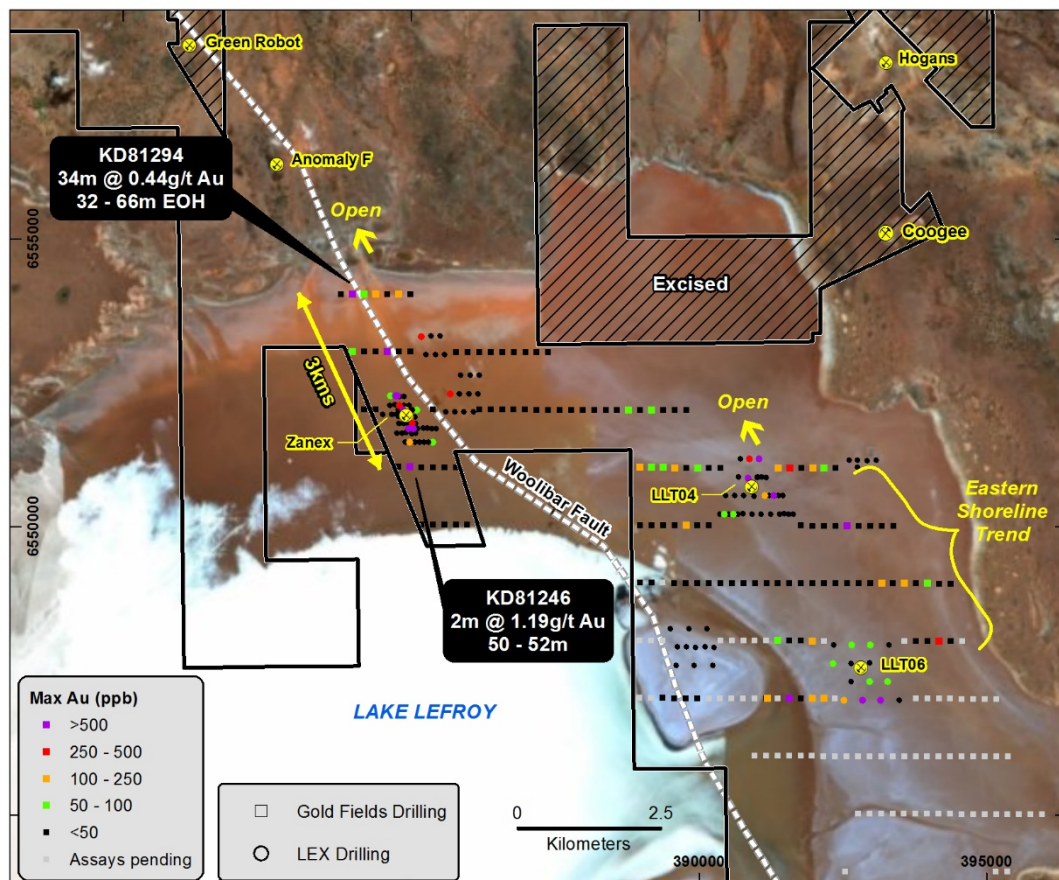


Figure 2 Inset Map highlighting drill holes completed in Lake Lefroy coloured by maximum gold value and the location of the Zanex and Eastern Shoreline trends

Ongoing Work Program

The lake aircore drilling remains in progress and is expected to continue into Q2'19. Monthly validated drill data exports will be provided by Gold Fields with the next information expected at the end of April 2019. Detailed compilation and assessment of all results will be placed in context upon completion of the program. The Company will report monthly summary updates as validated data is provided by Gold Fields.

Compilation and interrogation of recently acquired geophysical data (gravity, magnetics) with the foundation drill data is ongoing and will provide base for advancing the geological interpretation and target generation for deeper drilling.

Background to the Western Lefroy JV

The Western Lefroy tenement package is a Joint Venture with Gold Fields that commenced on 7 June 2018 (ASX: LEX 7 June 2018). Gold Fields can earn up to a 70% interest in the Western Lefroy tenements by spending up to a total of \$25million on exploration activities within 6 years of the commencement date. This includes a minimum expenditure requirement of \$4 million within 2 years before Gold Fields can elect to withdraw.

Gold Fields is a South African based gold producer with seven operating mines in Australia, Ghana, Peru and South Africa with a total attributable annual gold-equivalent production of 2.2million ounces. Mining assets in Australia include a 100% interest in St Ives, Agnew and Granny Smith in the Eastern Goldfields of Western Australia with a combined annual production of 935koz. Gold Fields also has a 50% interest in the Gruyere Project with Gold Road Resources (ASX: GOR) also in the Eastern Goldfields.

Gold Fields commenced exploration on Western Lefroy in July 2018 involving multi-disciplinary ground and airborne geophysical surveys (gravity and magnetics) primarily located on or near Lake Lefroy. This extensive detailed magnetic survey program is still in progress. These surveys will build upon the data collected by the Company in 2017 and deliver a foundation detailed geophysical dataset to be used for target identification and focused drilling.

To complement this foundation geophysical data, Gold fields commenced a large full field aircore drill program on Lake Lefroy within the Western Lefroy JV tenements in January 2019.



Figure 3 Specialised lake aircore drill rig on Lake Lefroy (Photo courtesy of Gold Fields)

Table 1 February-March 2019 Aircore Drilling-Lefroy Gold Project-Western Lefroy

Drill hole intersections tabulated below are calculated with a 0.10g/t Au lower cut for the entire drill program. Samples are routinely collected as 2m composite intervals. The last sample of each hole is dedicated 1m interval, and the prior sample can vary from 1-2m depending on final depth. **Only significant (>0.10g/t Au) intersections are shown.**

| Hole ID | Collar N (MGA) | Collar E (MGA) | Collar RL | Hole Depth | Dip | Depth From (m) | Depth To (m) | Downhole Intersection (m) | Au Value (g/t) | Lithology |
|------------------|----------------|----------------|-----------|------------|-----|----------------|--------------|---------------------------|----------------|------------|
| SAL1317A | 6547034 | 391192 | 321 | 52 | 90 | 20 | 22 | 2 | 0.16 | trans-clay |
| SAL1319 | 6547033 | 391567 | 321 | 55 | 90 | 0 | 2 | 2 | 1.98 | trans-clay |
| SAL1321 | 6547033 | 391967 | 321 | 91 | 90 | 20 | 22 | 2 | 0.14 | trans-clay |
| SAL1322 | 6547032 | 392167 | 321 | 94 | 90 | 22 | 24 | 2 | 0.11 | trans-clay |
| SAL1340 | 6548032 | 391970 | 321 | 37 | 90 | 22 | 24 | 2 | 0.13 | trans-clay |
| SAL1345 | 6548027 | 394170 | 321 | 97 | 90 | 84 | 86 | 2 | 0.28 | gravel |
| KD81243 | 6550038 | 389775 | 321 | 70 | 90 | 64 | 66 | 2 | 0.15 | saprolite |
| KD81246 | 6551050 | 384977 | 321 | 57 | 90 | 50 | 52 | 2 | 1.19 | gravel |
| KD81246 | 6551050 | 384977 | 321 | 57 | 90 | 54 | 56 | 2 | 0.93 | saprolite |
| KD81251 | 6551040 | 388977 | 321 | 26 | 90 | 25 | 26 | 1 | 0.25 | saprolite |
| KD81254 | 6551038 | 389577 | 321 | 80 | 90 | 52 | 54 | 2 | 0.13 | saprolite |
| KD81281 | 6553051 | 384582 | 321 | 30 | 90 | 0 | 2 | 2 | 1.54 | trans-clay |
| KD81294 | 6554052 | 383984 | 321 | 66 | 90 | 32 | 66 | 34 | 0.44 | saprolite |
| <i>including</i> | | | | | | 32 | 34 | 2 | 3.43 | |
| KD81296 | 6554051 | 384384 | 321 | 19 | 90 | 16 | 18 | 2 | 0.19 | saprolite |
| SAL1366 | 6549029 | 393572 | 321 | 52 | 90 | 51 | 52 | 1 | 0.18 | saprolite |
| SAL1376 | 6550031 | 392574 | 321 | 76 | 90 | 62 | 66 | 4 | 0.33 | saprolite |
| SAL1384 | 6551034 | 391377 | 321 | 61 | 90 | 30 | 32 | 2 | 0.21 | saprolite |
| SAL1385 | 6551033 | 391577 | 321 | 52 | 90 | 46 | 48 | 2 | 0.26 | trans-clay |
| SAL1387 | 6551032 | 391977 | 321 | 84 | 90 | 52 | 56 | 4 | 0.13 | trans-clay |
| SAL1388 | 6551032 | 392177 | 321 | 73 | 90 | 52 | 54 | 2 | 0.1 | gravel |
| KD81298 | 6554050 | 384784 | 321 | 21 | 90 | 18 | 20 | 2 | 0.11 | saprolite |

Lithology notes

Trans -Clay means transported clays

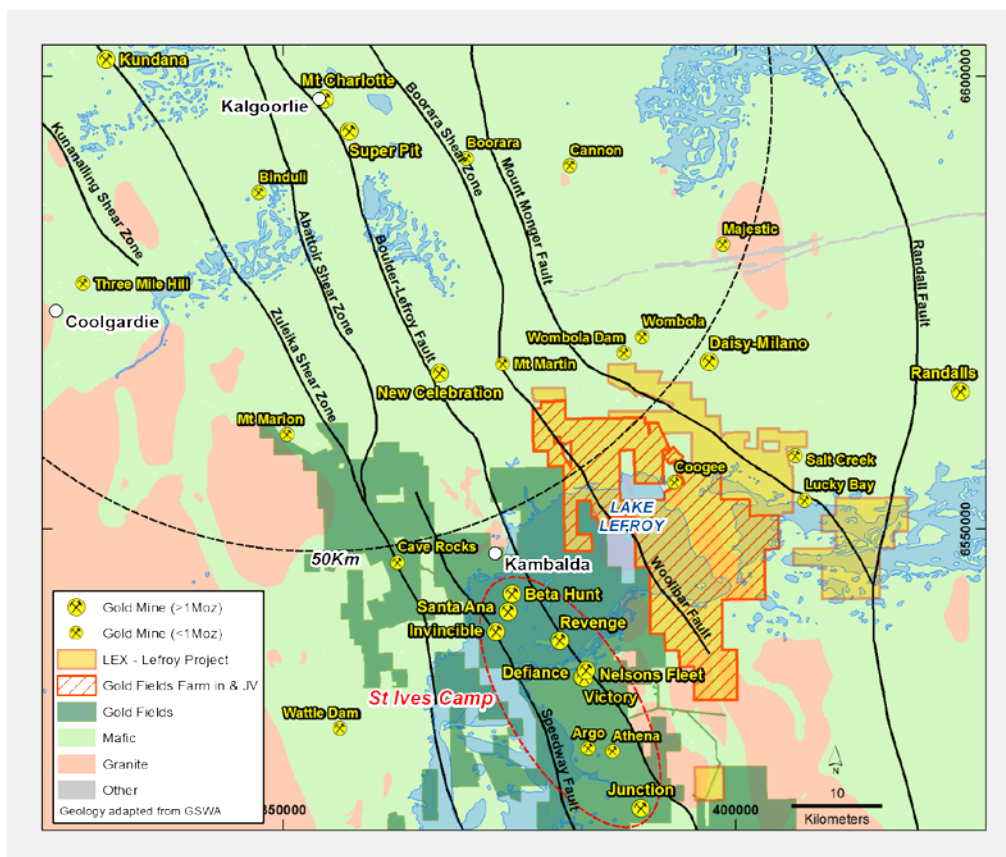
Gravel means transported gravels at the base of palaeochannel

Saprolite means weathered bedrock

About Lefroy Exploration Limited and the Lefroy Gold Project

Lefroy Exploration Limited is a WA based and focused explorer taking a disciplined methodical and conceptual approach in the search for high value gold deposits in the Yilgarn Block of Western Australia. Key projects include the Lefroy Gold Project to the south east of Kalgoorlie and the Lake Johnston Project 120km to the west of Norseman.

The 100% owned Lefroy Gold Project contains mainly granted tenure and covers 598km² in the heart of the world class gold production area between Kalgoorlie and Norseman. The Project is in close proximity to Gold Fields' St Ives gold camp, which contains the Invincible gold mine located in Lake Lefroy and is also immediately south of Silver Lake Resources' (ASX:SLR) Daisy Milano gold mining operation. The Project is divided into the Western Lefroy package, subject to a Farm-In Agreement with Gold Fields and the Eastern Lefroy package (100% Lefroy owned).



Location of the Lefroy Gold Project relative to Kalgoorlie and the Western Lefroy tenement package subject to the Gold Fields joint venture.

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Notes Specific-ASX Announcements

The following announcements were lodged with the ASX and further details (including supporting JORC Reporting Tables) for each of the sections noted in this Announcement can be found in the following releases. Note that these announcements are not the only announcements released to the ASX but specific to exploration reporting on exploration by the Company on the Zanex, LLT04 and LLT06 Prospects in Lake Lefroy at the Lefroy Gold Project.

- Lefroy Exploration Limited-Prospectus: 8 September 2016
- Managing Directors AGM Presentation: 5 December 2016
- Initial Drilling at Lake Lefroy completed: 9 March 2017
- New Anomalies on Lake Lefroy: 3 April 2017
- March 2017 Quarterly Activities Report: 28 April 2017
- June 2017 Quarterly Activities Report: 27 July 2017
- Drilling Extends gold anomalies along the Woolibar trend: 20 June 2017
- September 2017 Quarterly Activities Report: 25 October 2017
- December 2017 Quarterly Activities Report: 25 January 2018

The information in this announcement that relates to exploration targets and exploration results is based on information compiled by Wade Johnson a competent person who is a member of the Australian Institute of Geoscientists (AIG). Wade Johnson is employed by Lefroy Exploration Limited. Wade has sufficient experience that is relevant to the style of mineralisation and type of deposits under consideration and to the activity being undertaken to qualify as a Competent Person as defined in the 2012 edition of the JORC Code. Wade Johnson consents to the inclusion in this announcement of the matters based on his work in the form and context in which it appears.

Reference

Woodcock, J., Edmonds, P., Moore, S., Douth, D., Foley, A., 2015. St Ives gold mine; Invincible: From Discovery to development. In NewGenGold 2015 Conference Proceedings.

JORC CODE, 2012 Edition-Table 1 Report –Lefroy Project – Gold Fields Western Lefroy JV – 15 April 2019
SECTION 1: SAMPLING TECHNIQUES AND DATA

| Criteria | JORC Code Explanation | Commentary |
|------------------------------|--|--|
| Sampling techniques | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <i>Nature and quality of sampling (eg cut channels, random chips, or specific specialised industry standard measurement tools appropriate to the minerals under investigation, such as down hole gamma sondes, or handheld XRF instruments, etc). These examples should not be taken as limiting the broad meaning of sampling.</i> <i>Include reference to measures taken to ensure sample representivity and the appropriate calibration of any measurement tools or systems used.</i> <i>Aspects of the determination of mineralisation that are Material to the Public Report. In cases where 'industry standard' work has been done this would be relatively simple (eg 'reverse circulation drilling was used to obtain 1 m samples from which 3 kg was pulverised to produce a 30 g charge for fire assay'). In other cases, more explanation may be required, such as where there is coarse gold that has inherent sampling problems. Unusual commodities or mineralisation types (eg submarine nodules) may warrant disclosure of detailed information.</i> | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> The sampling noted in this release has been carried out by Joint Venture partner Gold Fields Limited utilising AirCore (AC) drilling on Lake Lefroy, targeting potential structural corridors prospective for gold mineralisation. The hole spacing was nominally 200m apart on traverses located 1,000m apart. Sampling and QAQC protocols as per industry best practice with further details below. AC samples were collected from the cyclone at 1m intervals. Library samples were collected in calico sample bags for future detailed sampling if required. Composite 2m samples were then collected by scoop/spear to produce a bulk 2-3kg sample which was sent to the ALS Laboratory in Kalgoorlie for analysis. Samples were dried and pulverised to produce a 50g sample for analysis by fire assay with Au determination by Atomic Absorption Spectrometry. |
| Drilling techniques | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <i>Drill type (eg core, reverse circulation, open-hole hammer, rotary air blast, auger, Bangka, sonic, etc) and details (eg core diameter, triple or standard tube, depth of diamond tails, face-sampling bit or other type, whether core is oriented and if so, by what method, etc).</i> | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> The AirCore (AC) drilling was completed by Ausdrill. The AC drill bit has a diameter of 100mm and collects samples through an inner tube to reduce contamination, but also allows better penetration through any palaeochannel puggy clays and fine sands. Aircore drilling is to blade refusal and hence terminates in fresh rock or hard material such as quartz. |
| Drill sample recovery | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <i>Method of recording and assessing core and chip sample recoveries and results assessed.</i> <i>Measures taken to maximise sample recovery and ensure representative nature of the samples.</i> <i>Whether a relationship exists between sample recovery and grade and whether sample bias may have occurred due to preferential loss/gain of fine/coarse material.</i> | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> The majority of the samples collected from the AC drill program were dry to moist. Drilling took place on Lake Lefroy and the initial transported material (i.e. lake sediments) were wet with some muddy samples, which can result in poor recovery. Samples below the transported material were moist/dry with minor AC samples being wet at the base of the holes. Sample recovery below the base of alluvium (BOA) was considered appropriate with some samples dry with good sample recovery. Sample recovery size and sample condition (dry, wet, moist) recorded. Recovery of samples estimated to be 20-100%, with limited recovery particularly drilling through the surficial lake clays and puggy moist transported clays. Drilling with care (eg. clearing hole at start of rod, regular cyclone cleaning) if water encountered to reduce incidence of wet –sticky sample and cross contamination. Insufficient sample population to determine whether relationship exists between sample recovery and grade. The quality of the sample (wet, dry, low recovery) was recorded during logging. |

| Criteria | JORC Code Explanation | Commentary |
|---|--|--|
| 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"> Detailed logging of drill chips to record, regolith, lithology, structure, mineralisation and recoveries in each hole by an experienced geologist. Logging carried out by sieving 1m composite sample cuttings, washing in water and the entire hole collected in plastic chip trays for future reference. Every hole was logged for the entire length. |
| 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"> No core drilling completed Composite samples of 2m were collected by scoop/spear or grab (sticky clays) sampling 2m intervals into pre-numbered calico bags. Sample weight 2 - 3 kg. The last interval of each hole was a specific 1m. Samples placed in polyweave bulka-bags for despatch to assay laboratory. The sample preparation of the AC follows industry best practice, involving oven drying, pulverising, to produce a homogenous sub sample for analysis. Along with composite samples, standards and blanks were randomly inserted (approximately every 40 samples) and were included in the laboratory analysis. Standards were certified reference material. |
| 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. 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. | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Samples routinely analysed for gold using the 50gram Fire Assay digest method with an AAS finish at ALS (Kalgoorlie) Laboratory. A Bottom of Hole (BOH) sample was also collected and sent to ALS (Perth) Laboratory for multi-element analysis by 4 acid digest with ICP-MS/OES finish. No geophysical tools, spectrometers or hand held XRF instruments used. Quality control process and internal laboratory checks demonstrate acceptable levels of accuracy. At the laboratory, regular assay repeats, lab standards, checks and blanks are analysed. |
| Verification of sampling and assaying | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> 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. | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> The results have been reviewed and checked by alternative Gold Fields personnel. No holes were twinned Capture of field logging is electronic using Toughbook hardware and Logchief software. Logged data is then exported to Gold Fields DATASHED database and validation checks completed to ensure data accuracy. Assay files are received electronically from the laboratory by the database administrators and filed to the Gold Fields server. There has been no adjustment to the assay data. The primary Au field reported by the laboratory is the value used for plotting, interrogating and reporting. |
| 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. | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Drill hole positions were surveyed using a hand-held Garmin GPS with a horizontal (Easting Northing) accuracy of +-5m. No downhole surveys completed. |

| Criteria | JORC Code Explanation | Commentary |
|--|--|---|
| | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <i>Specification of the grid system used.</i> <i>Quality and adequacy of topographic control.</i> | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Grid System – MGA94 Zone 51. Topographic elevation captured by DGPS and comparison with survey controlled DTM generated from photogrammetry. |
| Data spacing and distribution | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <i>Data spacing for reporting of Exploration Results.</i> <i>Whether the data spacing and distribution is sufficient to establish the degree of geological and grade continuity appropriate for the Mineral Resource and Ore Reserve estimation procedure(s) and classifications applied.</i> <i>Whether sample compositing has been applied.</i> | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Hole spacing at nominal 200m centres on new east west orientated drill lines with nominal line spacing of 1,000m. AC samples composite nominally 2m |
| Orientation of data in relation to geological structure | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <i>Whether the orientation of sampling achieves unbiased sampling of possible structures and the extent to which this is known, considering the deposit type.</i> <i>If the relationship between the drilling orientation and the orientation of key mineralised structures is considered to have introduced a sampling bias, this should be assessed and reported if material.</i> | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> The East West orientated drill traverses considered effective to evaluate the northerly-north westerly trending geology and interpreted regional Woolibar Fault which has been interpreted from aeromagnetic and gravity data. Drill holes are reconnaissance and are orientated appropriately to ensure unbiased sampling of the geological trends The AC drilling is reconnaissance in nature, being wide spaced and the orientation of the deformed rocks intersected is yet to be confirmed. |
| Sample security | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <i>The measures taken to ensure sample security.</i> | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Individual composite samples were bagged in polyweave bulka-bags, collected and delivered to the ALS Laboratory in Kalgoorlie. Samples were sorted and checked for inconsistencies against submission sheet by ALS staff at the Kalgoorlie laboratory. ALS check the samples received against the sample submission form to notify of any missing or extra samples. Following analysis, the sample pulps and residues are retained by the laboratory in a secure storage yard. |
| Audits or reviews | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <i>The results of any audits or reviews of sampling techniques and data.</i> | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> All results of this drill program were reviewed and validated by Gold Fields Personal. No specific site audits or reviews have been conducted. A validated data export was provided to the Company on 2 April 2019. The data was reviewed by the Company Managing Director. |

Section 2: REPORTING OF EXPLORATION RESULTS – LEFROY PROJECT- Gold Fields Western Lefroy JV as at 15 April 2019

| Criteria | JORC Code Explanation | Commentary |
|--|---|---|
| Mineral tenement and land tenure status | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Type, reference name/number, location and ownership including agreements or material issues with third parties such as joint ventures, partnerships, overriding royalties, native title interests, historical sites, wilderness or national park and environmental settings. The security of the tenure held at the time of reporting along with any known impediments to obtaining a licence to operate in the area. | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> The Lefroy Project Goldfields Western Lefroy JV is located approximately 50 km in south east from Kalgoorlie, Western Australia and consists of a contiguous package of wholly owned tenements held under title by LEX or its wholly owned subsidiary's Hogans Resources Pty Ltd. The work described in this report was undertaken on Prospecting leases P26/3889, P26/3890 and Exploration Licences 15/1447 & E26/184 held 100% by Lefroy Exploration Limited but operated by Goldfields St Ives Pty as part of an earn-in joint venture agreement. The tenements are current and in good standing with the Department of Mines and Petroleum (DMP) of Western Australia. |
| Exploration done by other parties | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Acknowledgment and appraisal of exploration by other parties. | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Within Lake Lefroy and along the interpreted Woolibar Trend the key exploration in the area now known as Zanex was completed by Cyprus Gold Australia Corporation in 1997 and this drill program is well documented in a report to the Department of Mines and Petroleum WAMEX report A52840. This report clearly documents the air core drill program that resulted in the intersection in hole LFA182 drilled by Cyprus Gold Australia Limited. At the LLT 04 target prior drilling was completed by North Limited in 1996 and is documented in WAMEX report a48593. |
| Geology | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Deposit type, geological setting and style of mineralisation. | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> The Lefroy Project is located in the southern part of the Norseman Wiluna Greenstone Belt and straddles the triple junction of three crustal units, the Parker, Boorara and Bulong Domain. The Lefroy project tenements are mostly covered by alluvial, colluvial and lacustrine material with very little outcrop. The project is underlain by a folded and fault bounded sequence of Archaean rocks, and in the Woolibar trend within Lake Lefroy area being predominantly metasediments, High Mg basalt and basalt. The key structural element is the interpreted North West trending Woolibar Fault. |
| Drill hole Information | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> A summary of all information material to the understanding of the exploration results including a tabulation of the following information for all Material drill holes: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> easting and northing of the drill hole collar elevation or RL (Reduced Level – elevation above sea level in metres) of the drill hole collar dip and azimuth of the hole down hole length and interception depth hole length. If the exclusion of this information is justified on the basis that the information is not Material and this exclusion does not detract from the understanding of the report, the Competent Person should clearly explain why this is the case. | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Table containing drill hole collar, survey, and intersection data for material (gold intersections >0.10g/t Au) drill holes are included in the Table in the body of the announcement. No Information has been excluded. |

| Criteria | JORC Code Explanation | Commentary |
|---|--|---|
| Data aggregation methods | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <i>In reporting Exploration Results, weighting averaging techniques, maximum and/or minimum grade truncations (eg cutting of high grades) and cut-off grades are usually Material and should be stated.</i> <i>Where aggregate intercepts incorporate short lengths of high grade results and longer lengths of low grade results, the procedure used for such aggregation should be stated and some typical examples of such aggregations should be shown in detail.</i> <i>The assumptions used for any reporting of metal equivalent values should be clearly stated.</i> | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> There is no weighting or averaging of the reported grades. High grades have not been cut. A lower cut off of 0.10g/t Au has been used to identify significant results in Table 1. These are considered significant given the first pass reconnaissance nature of the drilling. Where present, higher grade values are included in the intercepts table and assay values equal to or > 1.0 g/t Au. No metal equivalent values or formulas used. |
| Relationship between mineralisation widths and intercept lengths | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <i>These relationships are particularly important in the reporting of Exploration Results.</i> <i>If the geometry of the mineralisation with respect to the drill hole angle is known, its nature should be reported.</i> <i>If it is not known and only the down hole lengths are reported, there should be a clear statement to this effect (eg 'down hole length, true width not known').</i> | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> All results are based on down-hole metres. Given the wide spaced reconnaissance nature of the drilling the geometry of the mineralisation reported is not sufficiently known and the true width is not known |
| Diagrams | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <i>Appropriate maps and sections (with scales) and tabulations of intercepts should be included for any significant discovery being reported. These should include, but not be limited to a plan view of drill hole collar locations and appropriate sectional views.</i> | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Appropriate summary diagrams (section & plan) are included in the accompanying announcement. |
| Balanced reporting | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <i>Where comprehensive reporting of all Exploration Results is not practicable, representative reporting of both low and high grades and/or widths should be practiced to avoid misleading reporting of Exploration Results.</i> | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Significant assay results are provided in Table 1 for the entire drill program. Drill holes with no significant results are not reported. |
| Other substantive exploration data | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <i>Other exploration data, if meaningful and material, should be reported including (but not limited to): geological observations; geophysical survey results; geochemical survey results; bulk samples – size and method of treatment; metallurgical test results; bulk density, groundwater, geotechnical and rock characteristics; potential deleterious or contaminating substances.</i> | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> All relevant data has been included within this report. |
| Further work | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <i>The nature and scale of planned further work (eg tests for lateral extensions or depth extensions or large-scale step-out drilling).</i> <i>Diagrams clearly highlighting the areas of possible extensions, including the main geological interpretations and future drilling areas, provided this information is not commercially sensitive.</i> | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> The data will be reviewed on completion of the current program, if warranted further programs will be designed as follow-up. |