

## Encouraging drilling results advance Lamil Project, Paterson Province, WA

- Assays received from a four hole diamond drill program completed at the 100% owned Lamil Copper-Gold Project (“Lamil”) located in the Paterson Province of Western Australia (“WA”).
- Near surface zone of limonite-goethite altered quartz veining intersected in ETG0201 returned:
  - **36m @ 0.5g/t Au from 28m**
- ETG0201 extends supergene gold mineralisation on a single section of drilling at the Gap prospect to over 180 metres wide including:
  - 30m @ 1.1g/t Au from 96m in ETG0068 (refer ASX release 5 September 2017)
  - 36m @ 0.4g/t Au from 124m in ETG0067 (refer ASX release 31 July 2017)
  - Mineralisation is open in all directions with no other bedrock drilling within 400m
- Zones of strongly altered brecciated sediments containing sulphides intersected in ETG0203 and ETG0204 at Target 2 contain anomalous gold, copper and multi-element pathfinders which are interpreted to be defining a major structure and fluid pathway at Lamil.
- Follow up drill program scheduled to commence in August 2020 to include:
  - Extensional drilling at the Gap, including reorientating the drill rig to test whether recent drilling has intersected a lower grade plume zone parallel to primary mineralisation
  - Testing targets adjacent to the altered breccia intersected in ETG0203 and ETG0204 for potential Havieron-style mineralisation
- This program was co-funded under the WA Government Exploration Incentive Scheme (“EIS”)

The directors of Encounter Resources Ltd (“Encounter”) are pleased to provide an update on the EIS co-funded, four hole diamond drill program at the 100% owned Lamil Copper-Gold Project in the Paterson Province of Western Australia.

### Commenting on the drilling, Encounter Managing Director Will Robinson said:

“The Gap prospect at Lamil has been expanded by the intersection of a thick zone of near surface gold mineralisation in ETG0201. We interpret that we are in the dispersion plume of a mineral system and potentially drilling parallel to the primary mineralisation. We plan to turn the rig 90 degrees for follow up drilling scheduled to commence in August 2020.

“The recent drilling has also identified a significant zone of brecciation and alteration that is interpreted to be defining a major structure and potential feeder for a Havieron style system. A number of targets have been identified in favourable stratigraphy adjacent to and along strike of the breccia. These targets will be prioritised for follow up drill testing.”

## Background

Lamil covers an area of ~61km<sup>2</sup> and is located 25km northwest of the major gold-copper mine at Telfer, owned by Newcrest Mining Ltd (ASX:NCM). Lamil is adjacent to a major regional gravity lineament which marks the location of a significant structure and deformation zone that would have acted as a major pathway for ore forming fluids during the formation of the Proterozoic aged deposits. This is a regionally similar structural context to the setting of Rio Tinto Ltd's (ASX:RIO) Winu copper-gold deposit (Figure 3).

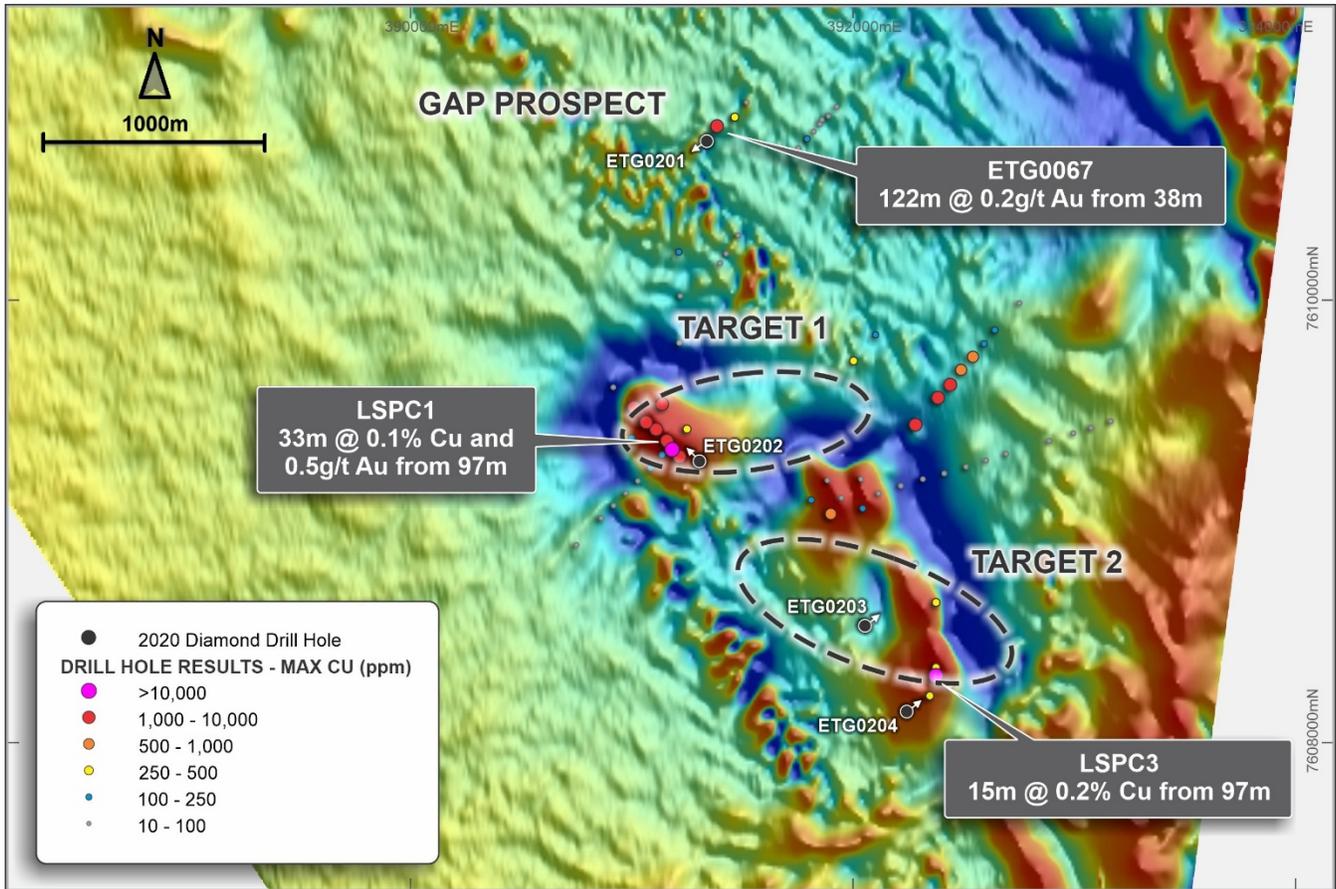


Figure 1 – Drill hole locations on TMI magnetic background (refer ASX release 27 May 2019)

### Gap Prospect – Open broad zone of gold-copper mineralisation

A section of three 80m spaced RC/diamond drill holes was completed at the Gap prospect in 2017 (Figures 1 and 2). The most north-eastern hole (ETG0070) on this section contained only narrow bands of gold anomalism. ETG0068 drilled 80m south-west of ETG0070 contained a thick zone of oxidised gold mineralisation of 30m @ 1.1g/t Au from 96m at the interpreted base of oxidation. ETG0067, drilled a further 80m south-west of ETG0068, intersected a broad zone of near surface gold-copper mineralisation:

- 122m @ 0.2g/t Au from 38m including 36m @ 0.4g/t gold and 45m @ 566ppm Cu from 124m (see ASX release 31 July 2017)

The gold-copper mineralisation in ETG0067 is coincident with strengthening bismuth, cobalt, tungsten and tellurium anomalism. This multi-element suite provided a strong geochemical vector to the south-west that was drill tested with a 100m step out hole, ETG0201.

A near surface zone of limonite-goethite altered quartz veining intersected in ETG0201 returned:

- o **36m @ 0.5g/t Au from 28m**

This intersection extends the zone of supergene gold mineralisation on the single section of drilling at the Gap to over 180 metres.

It is interpreted that the single line of drilling at the Gap prospect may be parallel to the strike of the primary mineralisation. Accordingly the next drill program will be drilled in a south-east orientation.

The gold-copper mineralisation intersected the Gap is open in all directions with no other bedrock drilling within 400m.

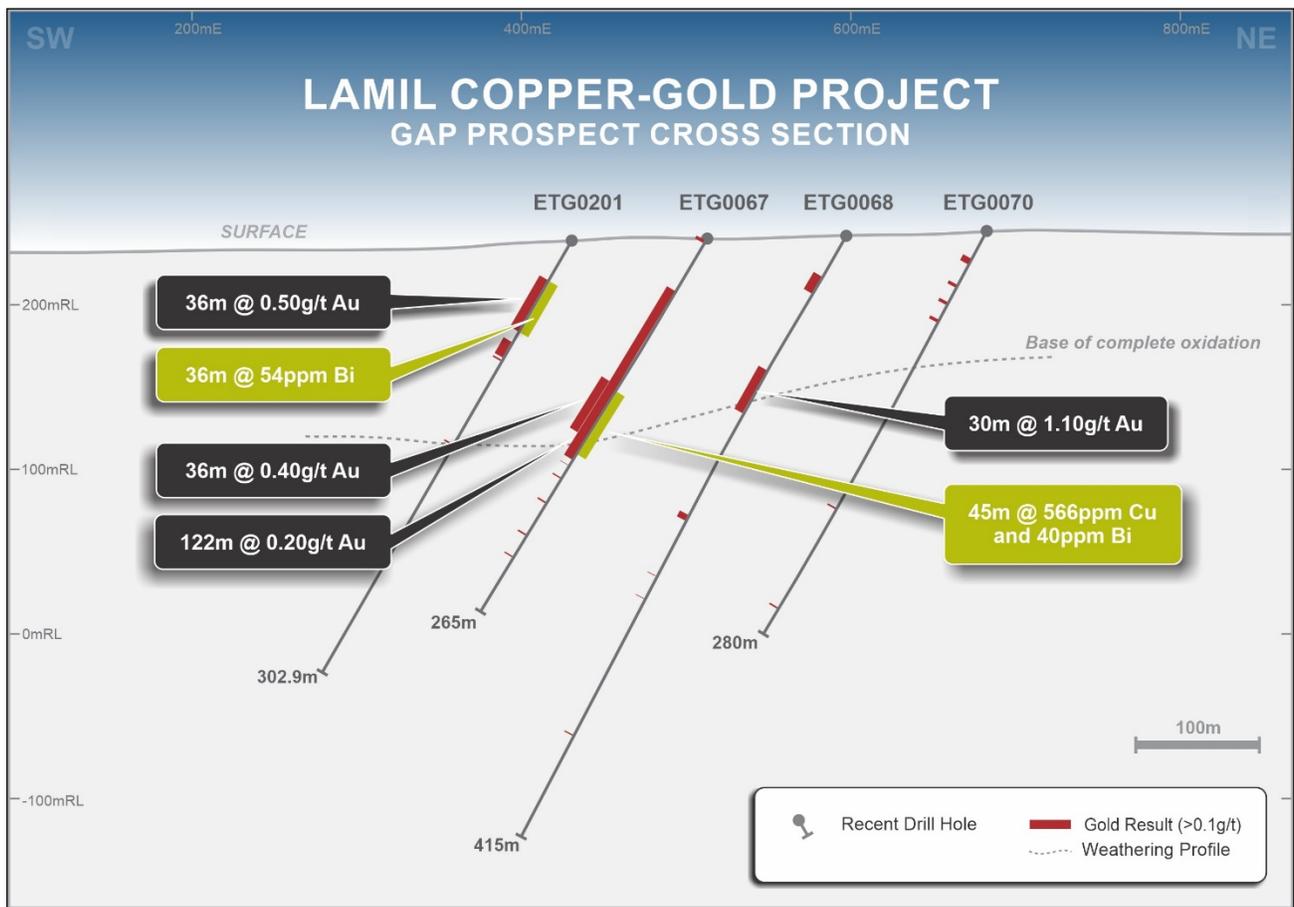


Figure 2 – Gap Prospect Section

### Target 1 – IP chargeability anomaly below thick zones of copper-gold anomalism

A single diamond drill hole (ETG0202) was completed at Target 1 to a depth of 637m to test a semi-coincident magnetic and chargeability anomaly below zones of copper-gold anomalism intersected in shallow historical drilling. ETG0202 intersected a broad interval of weakly fractured interbedded siltstones and wackes with associated fine disseminated sulphides at around the depth of the modelled IP target containing no significant metal anomalism.

## Target 2 – IP chargeability anomaly coincident with magnetic low

Two diamond drill holes (ETG0203 and ETG0204) were completed at Target 2 (Figure 1) to test chargeability anomalies along an 800m trend. Both holes intersected wide zones of brecciated, fractured and veined intercalated metasediments with associated intense alteration that is interpreted to have defined a major structural fluid pathway (see Photos 1 & 2).

Multi element assay results from ETG0203 and ETG0204, have confirmed extensive gold anomalism, typically in the range of 10-50ppb gold, associated with higher levels of copper, arsenic and bismuth. This element association is known within the Paterson Province to be the typical signature of gold-copper bearing magmatic-hydrothermal systems. Ratios between these elements can be used to vector towards the better-mineralised cores of such systems.

The breccia intersected in ETG0203 and ETG0204 is interpreted to be a major structure and fluid pathway and is a potential feeder for a Haveron style system. A number of targets have been identified in favourable stratigraphy adjacent to and along strike of the breccia. These targets will be prioritised for follow up drill testing.

### Upcoming Activity

The assay results and the physical properties of the four drill holes will be utilised to refine the magnetic, EM and IP geophysical models at Lamil.

A follow up drill program scheduled to commence in August 2020 to include:

- Extensional drilling of the Gap prospect, including reorientating the drill rig to test whether recent drilling has intersected a lower grade plume zone parallel to primary mineralisation
- Testing targets adjacent to the altered breccia intersected in ETG0203 & ETG0204 for potential Haveron-style mineralisation

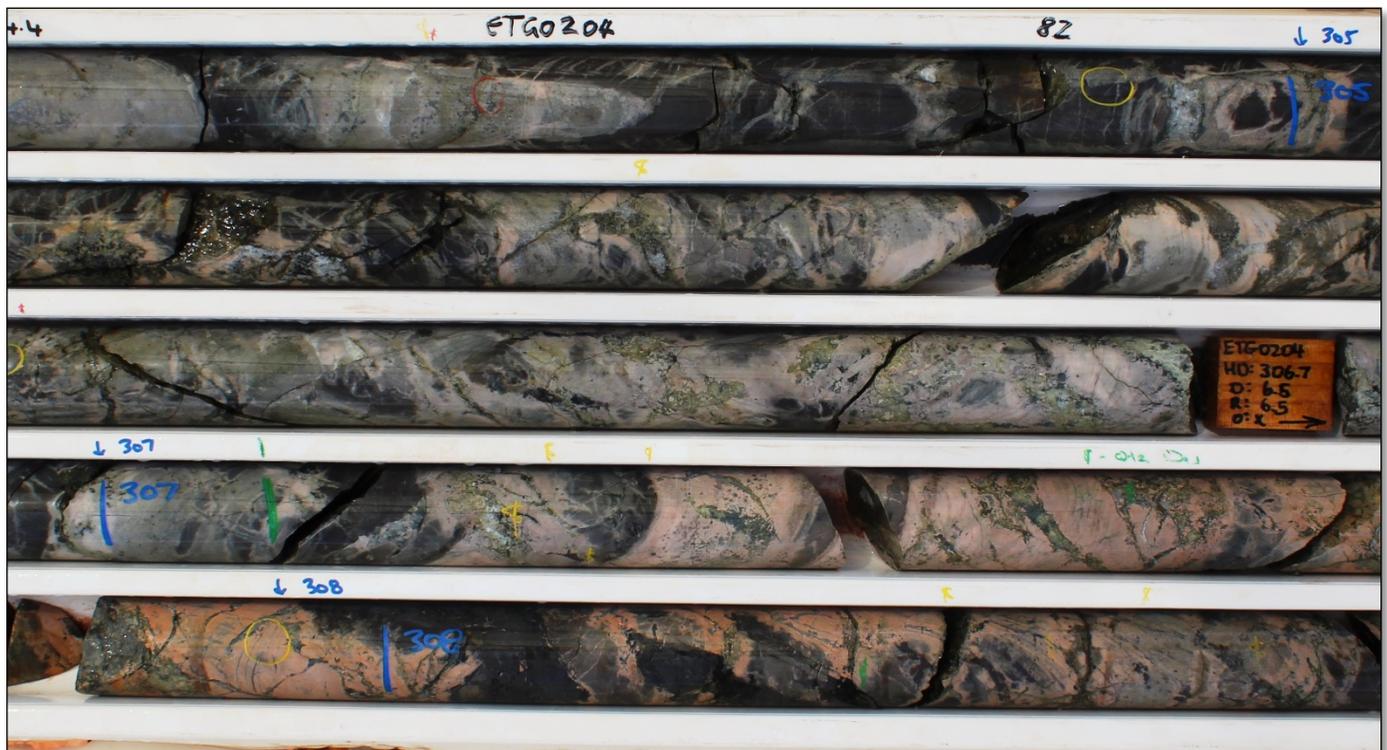


Photo 1 ETG0204. (~305-309m) Brecciated and altered sediments containing disseminated and blebby sulphides.



Photo 2 ETG0204. (~315m) Coarse sulphides within brecciated and altered sediments – the silver coloured sulphide mineral is arsenopyrite

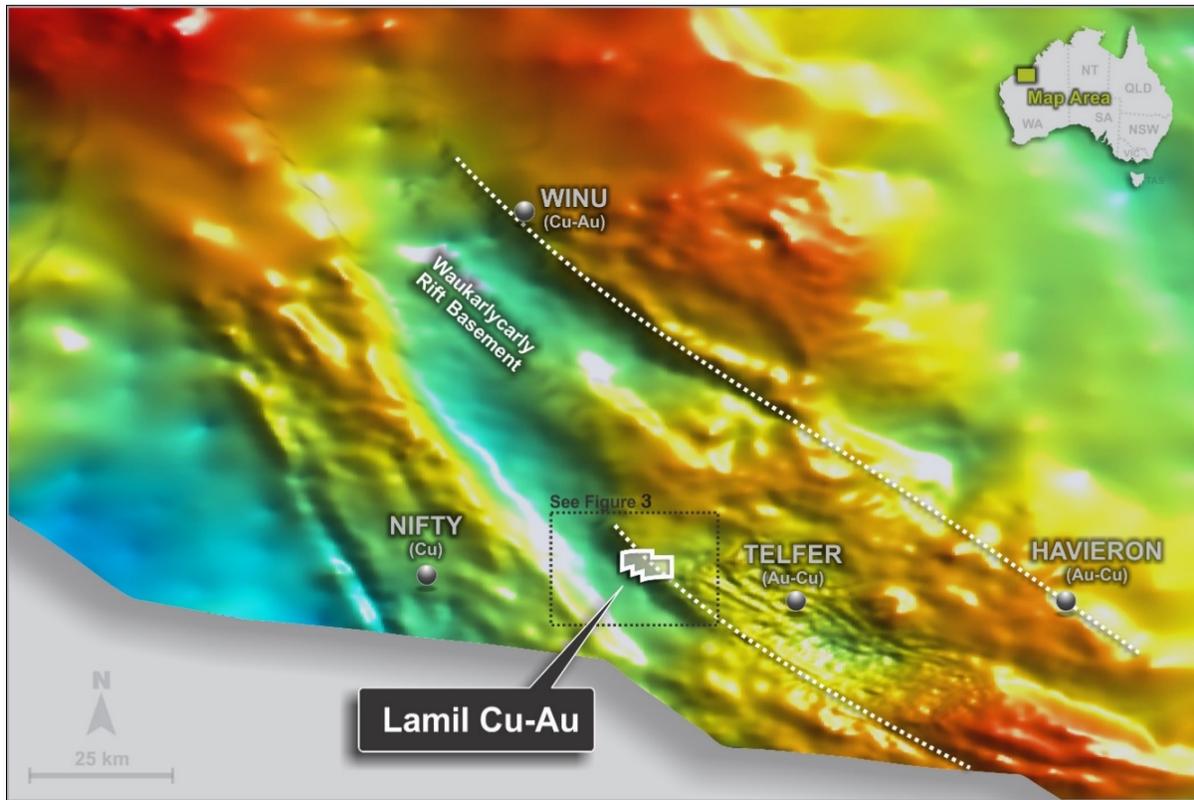


Figure 3 – Regional gravity over Seebase depth to Proterozoic basement image (red = shallow, blue = deep)

Hole_ID	Hole_Type	MGA_Grid_ID	MGA_North	MGA_East	MGA_RL	Azimuth	Dip	EOH Depth
ETG0201	DIAMOND	MGA94_51	7610735	391328	285	220	-60	302.9
ETG0202	DIAMOND	MGA94_51	7609272	391303	281	310	-65	636.7
ETG0203	DIAMOND	MGA94_51	7608529	392046	287	040	-60	393.9
ETG0204	DIAMOND	MGA94_51	7608139	392237	287	040	-60	475.2

**Table 1: Diamond drill hole collar locations and drill hole information**

Hole ID	From (m)	To (m)	Length (m)	Gold (g/t)	Bi (ppm)
<b>ETG0201</b>	28.33	64.6	36.27	0.47	54
incl.	28.33	30	1.67	3.84	301
incl.	39.3	39.8	0.5	2.37	91
incl.	41.64	44	2.36	1.36	404
incl.	62.94	64.6	1.66	1.78	18
	71	82	11	0.1	7
	84	84.39	0.39	0.15	22
	143	143.2	0.2	0.47	16
<b>ETG0203</b>	46.3	46.5	0.2	1.18	8
	148.89	149.21	0.32	0.1	425
	186.55	187.85	1.3	0.25	45
	219	220	1	0.62	42
	224	224.44	0.44	0.11	277
<b>ETG0204</b>	315.25	315.73	0.48	0.39	23
	319.53	319.75	0.22	0.18	183
	330.73	335.38	4.65	0.16	15

**Table 2: Gold assays (+0.1g/t Au) from diamond drill holes ETG0201-204.**

*The information in this report that relates to Exploration Results is based on information compiled by Mr. Peter Bewick who is a Member of the Australasian Institute of Mining and Metallurgy. Mr. Bewick holds shares and options in and is a full time employee of Encounter Resources Ltd and has sufficient experience which is relevant to the style of mineralisation under consideration to qualify as a Competent Person as defined in the 2012 Edition of the 'Australian Code for Reporting of Exploration Results, Mineral Resources and Ore Reserves'. Mr Bewick consents to the inclusion in the report of the matters based on the information compiled by him, in the form and context in which it appears.*

*The Company confirms that it is not aware of any new information or data that materially affects the information in the relevant ASX releases and the form and context of the announcement has not materially changed. The Company confirms that the form and context in which the Competent Persons findings are presented have not been materially modified from the original market announcements.*

*This announcement has been authorised for release by the Board of Encounter Resources Limited.*



## About Encounter

Encounter Resources Limited is one of the most productive project generation and active mineral exploration companies listed on the Australian Securities Exchange. Encounter's primary focus is on discovering major gold deposits in Western Australia's most prospective gold districts: the Tanami, the Paterson Province and the Yilgarn.

The Company is advancing a highly prospective suite of projects in the Tanami and West Arunta regions via joint ventures with Australia's largest gold miner, Newcrest Mining Limited (ASX:NCM).

Complementing its expansive gold portfolio, Encounter controls a major ground position in the emerging Proterozoic Paterson Province where it is exploring for copper-cobalt deposits with highly successful mining and exploration company IGO Limited (ASX:IGO), and intrusive related copper-gold deposits at its 100% owned Lamil Project.

In addition, project generation activities in the Northern Territory utilising new Geoscience Australia datasets has resulted in Encounter securing the first mover Elliott and Jessica copper projects.

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## SECTION 1 SAMPLING TECHNIQUES AND DATA

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
<b>Sampling techniques</b>	<p><i>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.</i></p>	<p>The Lamil project was sampled by Encounter using diamond drilling. A 4 hole program was completed for a total of 1,807m of diamond drilling. Three of the diamond holes were drilled to test IP chargeability anomalies and one hole was drilled at the Gap prospect to test a bedrock geochemical anomaly. Spacing between holes testing the IP targets was broad with ETG0202 and ETG0203 drilled 1.2km apart and the spacing between holes ETG0203 and ETG0204 being 400m. ETG0201 at the Gap prospect was a single hole drilled 1.2km north of ETG0202.</p>
	<p><i>Include reference to measures taken to ensure sample representivity and the appropriate calibration of any measurement tools or systems used</i></p>	<p>Drill hole collar locations were recorded by handheld GPS, which has an estimated accuracy of +/- 5m.</p>
	<p><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 (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</i></p>	<p>Diamond drill core samples were half core samples of HQ and NQ sized core. The samples from the drilling were sent to Bureau Veritas Minerals Pty Ltd Laboratories in Perth, where they were dried, crushed, pulverised and split to produce a sub – sample for Fire Assay, ICP – OES and ICP – MS analysis.</p>
<b>Drilling techniques</b>	<p><i>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).</i></p>	<p>Results reported in this announcement refer to samples from diamond drilling which was either HQ or NQ in size. Diamond drill core is orientated using a Reflex ACT3 tool.</p>
<b>Drill sample recovery</b>	<p><i>Method of recording and assessing core and chip sample recoveries and results assessed</i></p>	<p>Sections of lost core where minimal and were noted by the diamond drillers.</p>
	<p><i>Measures taken to maximise sample recovery and ensure representative nature of the samples</i></p>	<p>Drilling of the cover and clay saprolite was rough cored to provide some sample with recovery approximately 75% with the remainder of the holes being drilled conventional with core recovery +95%.</p>
	<p><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></p>	<p>To date, no detailed analysis to determine the relationship between sample recovery and/or and grade has been undertaken for this drill program.</p>

<b>Criteria</b>	<b>JORC Code explanation</b>	<b>Commentary</b>
<b>Logging</b>	<i>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.</i>	Geological logging is currently being completed on all drill holes, with lithology, alteration, mineralisation, structure and veining recorded.
	<i>Whether logging is qualitative or quantitative in nature. Core (or costean, channel, etc) photography.</i>	Geological logging is qualitative in nature and records interpreted lithology, alteration, mineralisation, structure, veining and other features of the samples and core.
	<i>The total length and percentage of the relevant intersections logged</i>	All drill holes logged in full by Encounter geologists.
<b>Sub-sampling techniques and sample preparation</b>	<i>If core, whether cut or sawn and whether quarter, half or all core taken.</i>	Samples submitted from the diamond drill holes were half core
	<i>If non-core, whether riffled, tube sampled, rotary split, etc and whether sampled wet or dry.</i>	Not applicable as all drilling was core drilling
	<i>For all sample types, the nature, quality and appropriateness of the sample preparation technique.</i>	Sample preparation was completed at Bureau Veritas Minerals Pty Ltd Laboratories in Perth. Samples were dried, crushed, pulverised (90% passing at a $\leq 75\mu\text{M}$ size fraction) and split into a sub – sample that was analysed using fire assay, ICP – OES and ICP – MS analysis.
	<i>Quality control procedures adopted for all sub-sampling stages to maximise representivity of samples.</i>	Field QC procedures involve the use of commercial certified reference materials (CRMs) and in house blanks. The insertion rate of these will be at an average of 1:33.
	<i>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.</i>	No sampling of the second half of the drill core has been completed.
	<i>Whether sample sizes are appropriate to the grain size of the material being sampled.</i>	The sample sizes are considered appropriate to give an accurate indication of the mineralisation at Lamil.
<b>Quality of assay data and laboratory tests</b>	<i>The nature, quality and appropriateness of the assaying and laboratory procedures used and whether the technique is considered partial or total.</i>	The sample(s) for ICP analysis have been digested and refluxed with a mixture of acids including Hydrofluoric, Nitric, Hydrochloric and Perchloric Acids. This extended digest approaches a Total digest for many elements however some refractory minerals are not completely attacked. Analytical methods used will be ICP – OES (Cu, Fe, K, Mg, Mn, Ni, P, S, Sc, Ti and Zn) and ICP – MS (Ag, As, Bi, Co, Mo, Pb, Sb, Sn, Te, W and Zr). Au, Pt and Pd were determined via Fire Assay.
	<i>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.</i>	Not applicable as no geophysical instruments were use in determining these results
	<i>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.</i>	Laboratory QAQC involves the use of internal lab standards using certified reference material, blanks, splits and replicates as part of in house procedures.

<b>Criteria</b>	<b>JORC Code explanation</b>	<b>Commentary</b>
<b>Verification of sampling and assaying</b>	<i>The verification of significant intersections by either independent or alternative company personnel.</i>	The intersections included in this report have been verified by Sarah James (Senior Exploration Geologist)
	<i>The use of twinned holes.</i>	No twinned holes have been drilled.
	<i>Documentation of primary data, data entry procedures, data verification, data storage (physical and electronic) protocols.</i>	Primary data is collected for Lamil on toughbook computers using Excel templates and Maxwell Geoservice's LogChief software. Data collected was sent offsite to Encounter's Database (Datashed software), which is backed up daily.
	<i>Discuss any adjustment to assay data.</i>	No adjustments have been made to the assay data
<b>Location of data points</b>	<i>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.</i>	Drill hole collar locations are determined using a handheld GPS.  Down hole surveys were collected during this drilling program at approx. 30m intervals downhole.
	<i>Specification of the grid system used.</i>	The grid system used is MGA_GDA94, zone 51.
	<i>Quality and adequacy of topographic control.</i>	Estimated RLs were assigned during drilling and are to be corrected at a later stage using a DTM created during the aeromagnetic survey.
<b>Data spacing and distribution</b>	<i>Data spacing for reporting of Exploration Results.</i>	4 diamond holes were drilled for a total of 1,807m testing three separate targets. 3 of the diamond holes were drilled to test 2 IP chargeability anomalies and one hole was drilled at the Gap prospect to test a bedrock geochemical anomaly. Spacing between holes testing the IP targets was broad with ETG0202 and ETG0203 drilled 1.2km apart and the spacing between holes ETG0203 and ETG0204 being 400m. ETG0201 at the Gap prospect was a single hole drilled 1.2km north of ETG0202.
	<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>	Mineralisation has not yet demonstrated to be sufficient in both geological and grade continuity appropriate for the Mineral Resource and Ore Reserve estimation procedure(s) and classifications to be applied.
	<i>Whether sample compositing has been applied.</i>	Intervals have been composited using a length weighted methodology
<b>Orientation of data in relation to geological structure</b>	<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>	N/A – this is early stage drilling and the orientation of sampling to the mineralisation is not known.
	<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>	This is early stage drilling and the orientation of sampling to the mineralisation is not known.
<b>Sample security</b>	<i>The measures taken to ensure sample security.</i>	The chain of custody is managed by Encounter. Samples were delivered by Encounter personnel to Newcrest's Telfer Mine site and transported to the assay laboratory via DDH-1 Drilling.
<b>Audits or reviews</b>	<i>The results of any audits or reviews of sampling techniques and data.</i>	Sampling techniques and procedures are regularly reviewed internally, as is data. To date, no external audits have been completed on Lamil data.

## SECTION 2 REPORTING OF EXPLORATION RESULTS

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
<b>Mineral tenement and land tenure status</b>	<p><i>Type, reference name/number, location and ownership including agreements or material issues with third parties including joint ventures, partnerships, overriding royalties, native title interests, historical sites, wilderness or national park and environmental settings.</i></p>	<p>The Lamil project is located within the tenement E45/4613 which is 100% held by Encounter. The prospect area is subject to a production royalty of A\$1 per dry metric tonne of ore mined.</p> <p>This tenements are contained completely within land where the Martu People have been determined to hold native title rights.</p> <p>No historical or environmentally sensitive sites have been identified in the area of work.</p>
<b>Exploration done by other parties</b>	<p><i>Acknowledgment and appraisal of exploration by other parties.</i></p>	<p>The majority of historical exploration activity at Lamil was completed during a Newmont / BHP / WMC joint venture in the mid-1980s with Newmont as operator. Newmont completed a regional aeromagnetic and radiometric survey in 1984 and colour photography survey. 144 rock chip samples and a bulk stream sediment sampling was also completed prior to a 15 hole RC drill program (total of 756m, LSR series) targeting the Upper Malu/ Puntapunta contact. RC Holes were drilled on four 400m spaced sections at ~40m spacing on the north-east side of the interpreted dome. No mineralized reef positions were identified in this program.</p> <p>In 1985, Newmont completed 4 diamond holes (LSPC 1-4) for a total of 391m in the south of the dome testing separate magnetic anomalies. Drilling returned encouraging results with Au-Cu-W 'skarn style' mineralization hosted in the Isdell Formation.</p> <p>In 1986, RAB drilling at the Egg prospect totaled 63 holes for 1175m over an area approx. 400m by 400m (ERG series). Sampling was limited to two samples per hole, one at the base of cover and one at the bottom of the hole. Four diamond holes (LHS86 series) for 677m were drilled across the project testing the Egg, Southern Magnetic anomaly and the northern Malu fold nose</p> <p>In 1987, the JV partners completed 13 (LSR 1-13) RAB holes for 379m along a single 1200m long east-west line in the south of the project. RC drilling (LSR 87 series) of 16 holes for 1383 were drilled in the vicinity of the southern magnetic anomalies. It is unclear at this stage if this drilling effectively tested the magnetic features.</p> <p>In 1988, Newmont completed 4 diamond holes (LHS 88-1, 4, 4a and 7) with drilling completed at the Egg, Stuttgart and Magnetic anomaly 1.</p> <p>In the following year, 1989, Newmont drilled a further 6 diamond holes (LHS 89 1-6) for a total of 563m targeting the Northern Magnetic anomaly, the Egg prospect and the Central Shear Zone.</p> <p>In 1990/91, 30 RAB holes (LHB series) were drilled on the Northern and Southern Magnetic anomalies and along the interpreted fold axis for a total of 1734m. Drilling was hampered by ground water resulting in the program being largely ineffective.</p> <p>No additional drilling was completed at the project and most recent on ground activities occurred in 1993. The</p>

		final tenement surrenders occurred in 1997 and it is assumed the joint venture terminated at the same time. No exploration work has been conducted over the Lamil project since the termination of the WMC / Newmont / BHP joint venture.
<b>Geology</b>	<i>Deposit type, geological setting and style of mineralisation</i>	The Lamil project is situated in the Proterozoic Paterson Province of Western Australia. A simplified geological interpretation shows a domal feature with Isdell Formation in the core of the fold being overlain by Malu Formation and the Puntapunta Formation forming the uppermost unit. The Lamil project is considered prospective for sediment – hosted ‘Telfer style’ gold-copper mineralisation and skarn style mineralisation.
<b>Drill hole information</b>	<p><i>A summary of all information material to the understanding of the exploration results including tabulation of the following information for all Material drill holes:</i></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• <i>Easting and northing of the drill hole collar</i></li> <li>• <i>Elevation or RL (Reduced Level – elevation above sea level in meters) of the drill hole collar</i></li> <li>• <i>Dip and azimuth of the hole</i></li> <li>• <i>Down hole length and interception depth</i></li> <li>• <i>Hole length</i></li> </ul>	Refer to tabulations in the body of this announcement.
<b>Data aggregation methods</b>	<i>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.</i>	All reported assays have been length weighted, with a nominal 0.1g/t Au lower cut-off. No upper cuts-offs have been applied.
	<i>Where aggregated 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>	Higher grade intervals that are internal to broader zones of gold mineralisation are reported as included intervals, using lower cut-offs of 1g/t Au.
	<i>The assumptions used for any reporting of metal equivalent values should be clearly stated.</i>	No metal equivalents have been reported in this announcement.

<b>Criteria</b>	<b>JORC Code explanation</b>	<b>Commentary</b>
<b>Relationship between mineralisation widths and intercept lengths</b>	<p><i>These relationships are particularly important in the reporting of exploration results.</i></p> <p><i>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').</i></p>	The geometry of the mineralisation is not yet known due to insufficient drilling in the targeted area.
<b>Diagrams</b>	<p><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 plane view of drill hole collar locations and appropriate sectional views.</i></p>	Refer to body of this announcement.
<b>Balanced Reporting</b>	<p><i>Where comprehensive reporting of all Exploration Results is not practical, representative reporting of both low and high grades and/or widths should be practiced to avoid misleading reporting of Exploration Results.</i></p>	All significant intervals are reported with a 0.1g/t Au lower cut-off
<b>Other substantive exploration data</b>	<p><i>Other exploration data, if meaningful and material, should be reported including (but not limited to): geological observation; 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></p>	All meaningful and material information has been included in the body of the text. No metallurgical or mineralogical assessments have been completed.
<b>Further Work</b>	<p><i>The nature and scale of planned further work (e.g. tests for lateral extensions or depth extensions or large – scale step – out drilling).</i></p> <p><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></p>	<p>The assay results and the physical properties of the four drill holes will be utilised to refine the magnetic, EM and IP geophysical models at Lamil.</p> <p>A follow up drill program scheduled to commence in August 2020 to include:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Extensional drilling of the Gap prospect, including reorientation of the drill rig to test whether recent drilling has intersected a lower grade plume zone parallel to primary mineralisation</li> <li>- Testing targets adjacent to and along strike of the breccia intersected in ETG0203 &amp; ETG0204 for potential Havieron-style mineralisation</li> </ul>