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ASX : ENR

Company Announcements Office
Australian Securities Exchange
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Sydney NSW 2000

East Thomson's Gold System Taking Shape

- **Near surface gold reefs at the Fold Closure extended down dip and remain open with intersections including:**
 - **2.9m @ 7.7g/t Au from 127.1m incl. 0.45m @ 25.4g/t Au from 129.55m to EOH in ETG0053**
 - **2.5m @ 7.3g/t Au from 11.4m, part of 26.6m @ 1.0g/t Au from 4.2m in ETG0055**
 - **Broad spaced RC drilling intersected new gold trend over 500m of strike including:**
 - **2m @ 26g/t Au from 178m, part of 6m @ 9g/t Au from 178m to EOH in ETG0045 (see ASX announcement 16 August 2017)**
 - **6m @ 1.2g/t Au from 204m, part of 16m @ 0.55g/t Au from 204m to EOH in ETG0051**
 - **RC drill program to commence in October 2017 to complete:**
 - **Detailed drilling of the near surface high grade reefs at the Fold Closure**
 - **Extending RC drilling north-west where gold system is open and strengthening**
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The directors of Encounter Resources Ltd ("Encounter / Company") are pleased to announce high grade assay results from the recent drill program at East Thomson's Dome ("ETD").

Commenting on the high grade results, Encounter Managing Director Will Robinson said:

"This initial program was designed to test part of a 2km long coincident gold-copper soil anomaly located on a large dome structure just 5km from the Telfer gold-copper mine. The first drilling by Encounter at East Thomson's has extended the known near surface gold reefs and discovered additional reefs at depth. This drilling highlights the potential for a series of stacked gold lodes within the gold-copper system at East Thomson's Dome. Follow up drilling will commence in the coming weeks."

The Company's maiden drill program at ETD included six RC drill sections spaced between 200m and 800m apart and four diamond drill holes at the Fold Closure. The 18 RC hole program was designed to provide an initial drill test of the eastern half of a large (+2km long) gold soil geochemical anomaly identified at ETD. The diamond drilling program was designed to extend the area of shallow high grade reefs identified by previous explorers at the Fold Closure prospect.

Discussion and interpretation of results

Fold Closure – High grade reef system

Four diamond drill holes were completed by Encounter at the Fold Closure prospect for a total of 736 metres. Three of the four holes were drilled immediately south-east of a series of outcropping high grade gold reefs, drilled in the 1990s, that defined high grade near surface reef mineralisation including (refer ASX release 14 February 2017):

- 4m @ 29 g/t Au from 31m in NTR 5
- 2m @ 33 g/t Au from 22m in NTR 12
- 10m @ 9.8 g/t Au from 16m in NTR 17 incl. 2m @ 45.8 g/t Au from 20m
- 2m @ 76.2 g/t Au from 35m in NTR 57
- 7m @ 17.1 g/t Au from 16m in NTR 61 incl. 3m @ 37.6 g/t Au from 19m

This historical drilling was limited to approximately 50m below surface and focused on a small area, approximately 80m by 40m. The three latest holes drilled by Encounter were targeting the interpreted down dip and along strike extensions of this high grade mineralisation.

Diamond holes ETG0053, ETG0054 and ETG0055 all intersected oxidised, reef-style gold mineralisation and returned high grade gold intersections including:

- 2.9m @ 7.7g/t Au from 127.1m incl. 0.45m @ 25.4g/t Au from 129.55m to EOH in ETG0053
- 1m @ 3.2g/t Au from 80m in ETG0054
- 2.5m @ 7.3g/t Au from 11.4m, part of 26.6m @ 1.0g/t Au from 4.2m in ETG0055

It appears the reef mineralisation at ETD is stacked, with more than one mineralised horizon intersected in the diamond drill holes. Importantly, the drilling has significantly increased the area of the known reef mineralisation to an area of 150m by 120m. These high grade reefs at the Fold Closure remain open down dip and along strike and will be subject to a second round of drilling in October 2017.

Large Au/Cu Soil Anomaly – strengthening to the west

Previous drilling over the +2km long, gold-copper surface geochemical anomaly at ETD is shallow with average drill depth of ~30m and the drilling is not systematic. Encounter completed a program of 18 RC holes for 3,816m over six, 200m to 800m spaced traverses across the eastern half of the geochemical anomaly. Holes were planned to a nominal depth of 200m which was thought to be sufficient to test the important geochemical horizon at the base of oxidation. Anomalously deep oxidation at ETD resulted in many of the RC holes finishing above the target horizon.

Although many holes did not test the base of oxidation, the results received are highly encouraging with a well mineralised (+1g/t Au) trend defined over a strike length of +500m. Highly anomalous copper was also encountered with all gold intersections, often ranging from 500ppm to 1,000ppm Cu (see Table 2). Results along this trend are:

- ETG0048 4m @ 1.2g/t Au from 158m
- ETG0051 6m @ 1.2g/t Au from 202m
- ETG0045 6m @ 9.0g/t Au from 178m to EOH incl. 2m @ 26g/t Au from 178m (reported previously)

This main trend is well supported by a wide zone of supergene mineralisation including:

- ETG0047 ended in 10m @ 0.2g/t Au from 150m
- ETG0052 with 34m @ 0.2g/t Au from 36m
- ETG0044 intersected 16m @ 0.6g/t Au from 154m (reported previously)
- ETG0046 ended in 8m @ 0.3g/t Au from 140m including 2m at 0.5g/t Au at EOH (reported previously)

The initial broad spaced drilling over the eastern half of the 2km long geochemical anomaly has defined a core, high grade gold-copper trend within a wider supergene anomalous zone that is strengthening to the west. Importantly, many of the broad spaced RC holes did not reach the base of oxidation, meaning that horizon has not been effectively tested and the western half of the 2km long geochemical anomaly also remains untested.

The second phase of drilling at ETD has already commenced with diamond tail extension on the bottom of ETG0045. The RC pre-collar of ETG0045 finished in 6m @ 9g/t Au at 184m. This diamond tail extended the hole to 396m with assays from the diamond drilling expected in October 2017. The next phase of RC drilling at ETD will close up drill spacing along the high grade trend defined as well as extending drilling west over the remaining untested portion of the surface geochemical anomaly. This RC drill program will commence in early October 2017.

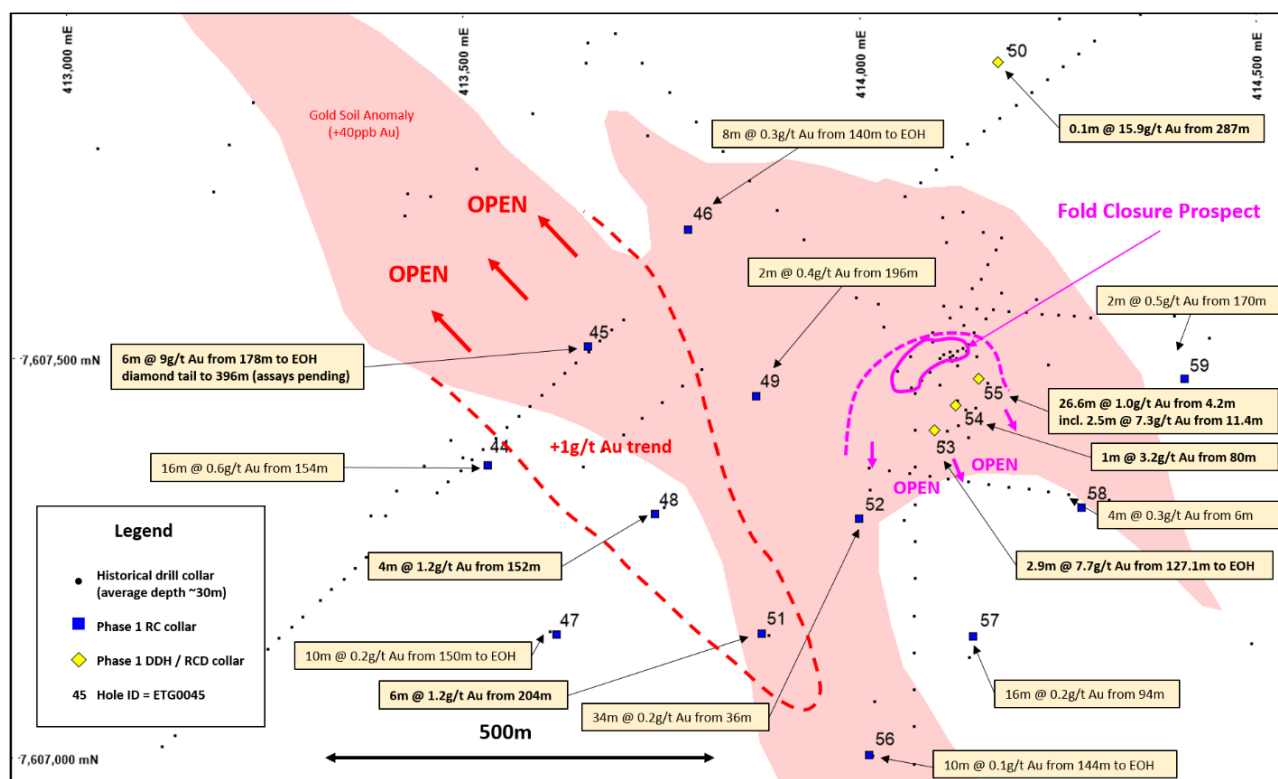


Figure 1: East Thomson's Dome Phase 1 drilling summary.

Hole_ID	Hole Type	Northing (m)	Easting (m)	RL (m)	EOH(m)	Dip	Azi
ETG0044	RC	7607379	413503	290	208	-60	40.0
ETG0045	RCD	7607520	413660	293	396	-61	40.0
ETG0046	RC	7607669	413784	293	148	-60	40.0
ETG0047	RC	7607161	413614	298	160	-61	40.0
ETG0048	RC	7607318	413757	291	202	-60	40.0

ETG0049	RC	7607459	413871	292	202	-60	40.0
ETG0050	RCD	7607876	414176	305	375.6	-60	220.0
ETG0051	RC	7607158	413890	294	220	-61	40.0
ETG0052	RC	7607302	414004	296	214	-60	40.0
ETG0053	DDH	7607404	414110	305	130	-60	310.0
ETG0054	DDH	7607445	414131	305	130	-60	310.0
ETG0055	DDH	7607475	414160	305	100	-60	310.0
ETG0056	RC	7607008	414021	294	154	-60	40.0
ETG0057	RC	7607132	414142	300	214	-61	40.0
ETG0058	RC	7607322	414279	313	208	-60	220.0
ETG0059	RC	7607534	414443	339	196	-60	220.0
ETG0060	RC	7606741	414318	340	214	-60	40.0
ETG0061	RC	7606896	414444	299	184	60	40.0
ETG0062	RC	7607370	414834	331	196	-60	220.0
ETG0063	RC	7606302	414979	305	150	-60	40.0
ETG0064	RC	7606451	415108	302	208	-61	40.0
ETG0065	RC	7606619	415249	305	150	-60	220.0
ETG0066	RC	7606780	415390	302	196	-60	220.0
ETG0069	RC	7606170	414865	300	208	-61	40

Table 1: Phase 1 RC and diamond drill hole collar locations – East Thomson's Dome

Estimated drill hole coordinates GDA94 zone 51 datum. Collars positioned via handheld GPS (+/-5m),

EOH = End of hole depth; m=metre; azi=azimuth. Drill Type; RC = Reverse Circulation, DDH = Diamond Drill Hole, RCD = RC precollared DDH

Hole ID	From (m)	To (m)	Length (m)	Gold g/t	Cu (ppm)
ETG0047	74	76	2	0.13	504
and	88	90	2	0.11	464
and	104	112	8	0.11	207
and	130	138	8	0.16	214
and	150	160*	10	0.18	988
ETG0048	6	8	2	0.17	194
and	32	34	2	0.11	250
and	46	48	2	0.10	186
and	62	64	2	0.10	310
and	66	68	2	0.10	802
and	148	164	16	0.46	530
incl.	158	162	4	1.22	515
and	172	176	4	0.14	677
and	198	204*	4	0.18	522
ETG0049	12	18	6	0.21	371
and	26	30	4	0.11	386
and	96	98	2	0.22	382
and	100	102	2	0.18	470
and	130	132	2	0.12	336
and	196	198	2	0.41	690
ETG0050	173	174	1	0.14	740
and	192.7	194	1.3	0.18	432

and	202	203	1	0.28	730
and	204.9	205.4	0.5	0.16	164
and	210	211	1	0.11	1230
and	214.38	215.3	0.92	0.28	288
and	217	218	1	0.15	124
and	257	258	1	0.11	1370
and	276	277	1	0.27	262
and	287.04	287.14	0.1	15.9	1110
and	301.69	302.14	0.45	0.19	3040
ETG0051	6	16	10	0.35	946
and	20	22	2	0.10	218
and	30	34	4	0.12	330
and	48	50	2	0.15	460
and	54	60	6	0.16	429
and	126	128	2	0.21	776
and	204	220*	16	0.55	1023
incl.	204	210	6	1.2	1159
ETG0052	36	70	34	0.20	423
incl.	54	56	2	1.05	362
and	82	84	2	0.15	386
and	88	90	2	0.69	498
and	92	94	2	0.38	434
and	102	104	2	0.19	468
and	162	164	2	0.11	342
and	166	168	2	0.11	232
and	176	198	22	0.18	258
and	204	208	4	0.28	323
ETG0053	5.75	6.5	0.75	1.12	253
and	8.3	14.6	6.3	0.11	318
and	18.9	20	1.1	0.20	350
and	21.7	22.1	0.4	0.41	862
and	39	40.9	1.9	0.15	371
and	61	64	3	0.82	761
and	87	88.6	1.6	0.21	981
and	93	96	3	0.1	453
and	106	114	8	0.16	538
and	127.1	130*	2.9	7.65	671
incl.	129.55	130*	0.45	25.4	734
ETG0054	45	46	1	0.27	294
and	78.1	81	2.9	1.17	425
incl.	80	81	1	3.2	462
and	84.6	86	1.4	0.2	683
ETG0055	4.2	30.75	26.55	1.02	503
incl.	4.2	4.9	0.7	2.69	516
and	11.4	13.9	2.5	7.29	723
and	35	36.1	1.1	0.37	915

and	42	43	1	0.17	566
and	66	67.2	1.2	0.19	485
and	87.5	130*	pending		
ETG0056	20	22	2	0.11	124
and	50	56	6	0.16	228
and	60	64	4	0.18	188
and	110	114	4	0.38	326
and	130	134	4	0.21	182
and	144	154*	10	0.11	645
ETG0057	10	24	14	0.11	501
and	40	42	2	0.1	202
and	72	74	2	0.21	470
and	94	110	16	0.18	588
and	134	136	2	0.24	520
and	162	164	2	0.2	1040
ETG0058	4	10	6	0.25	255
and	40	42	2	0.17	214
and	44	46	2	0.21	178
and	54	56	2	0.63	292
and	102	104	2	0.18	226
and	146	148	2	0.2	1520
ETG0059	58	60	2	0.16	108
and	170	172	2	0.53	4550
ETG0060	32	34	2	0.1	20
and	50	52	2	0.1	20
and	84	94	10	0.12	78
and	134	136	2	0.13	114
and	142	144	2	0.12	304
and	148	150	2	0.22	236
and	160	162	2	0.11	410
ETG0061	36	42	6	0.16	150
and	54	64	10	0.1	186
and	70	72	2	0.12	566
and	76	78	2	0.12	628
ETG0062	14	18	4	0.36	79
and	86	88	2	0.1	74
and	174	176	2	0.2	78
ETG0064	98	102	4	0.18	90
and	128	130	2	0.14	80
ETG0066	2	10	8	0.27	146
and	176	180	4	0.18	65
ETG0069	140	142	2	0.11	52

Table 2: RC and Diamond assay results – East Thomson's Dome

*Intervals are calculated with a lower cut-off of 0.1g/t with some narrow internal zones less than 0.1g/t included. Internal higher grade intervals calculated at a 1g/t Au lower cut-off. * Denotes End of Hole intersection*

Background

Encounter holds exploration tenure over 2,000km² of the Paterson Province in Western Australia (WA), that hosts the Telfer gold-copper mine and the Nifty copper mine. Encounter is actively exploring for gold-copper deposits in the Telfer region as well as copper-cobalt and zinc-lead deposits at Yeneena.

The Company's gold portfolio includes Telfer West, a recent shallow, high grade gold discovery and East Thomson's Dome that includes a large scale gold soil anomaly identified adjacent to high grade outcropping gold reefs.

The copper-cobalt and zinc-lead prospects identified at Yeneena are located adjacent to major regional faults and have been identified through electromagnetics, geochemistry and structural targeting.

Separate to the projects in the Paterson Province, Encounter has an project generation alliance covering northern WA with Australia's largest gold mining company, Newcrest Mining Limited (ASX:NCM).

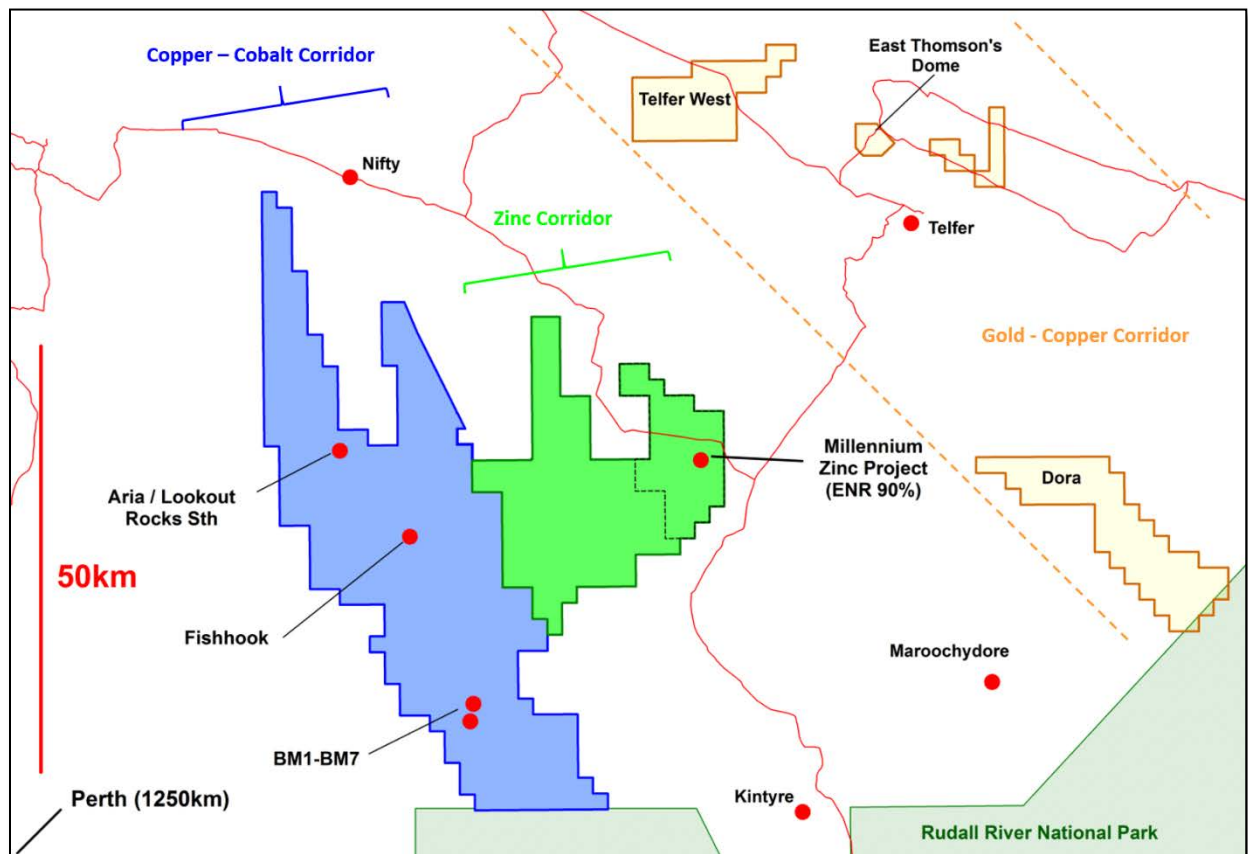


Figure 2: Yeneena region leasing and targets areas

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.

SECTION 1 SAMPLING TECHNIQUES AND DATA

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
Sampling techniques	<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>	East Thomson's Dome was sampled by Encounter using RC and diamond drilling. A 22 hole program has been completed for a total of 3,816m of RC drilling and 735.6m of diamond drilling. The exploration RC holes were on six separate 200m to 800m spaced sections. Three of the four diamond holes were drilled 40m apart at the Fold Closure prospect whilst the fourth hole was a single hole drilled 450m north of the Fold Closure.
	<i>Include reference to measures taken to ensure sample representivity and the appropriate calibration of any measurement tools or systems used</i>	Drill hole collar locations were recorded by handheld GPS, which has an estimated accuracy of +/- 5m.
	<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>	Reverse circulation drilling was used to obtain 3-4 kg samples every 1m downhole and composited into 2m samples. 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.
Drilling techniques	<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>	Results reported in this announcement refer to samples from RC and diamond drilling. The RC holes were drilled using 5 1/4" face sampling hammer and the diamond drilling was either HQ or NQ in size. Diamond drill core is orientated using a Reflex ACT3 tool.
Drill sample recovery	<i>Method of recording and assessing core and chip sample recoveries and results assessed</i>	RC Sample recoveries were estimated as a percentage and recorded by Encounter field staff and sections of lost core were noted by the diamond drillers.
	<i>Measures taken to maximise sample recovery and ensure representative nature of the samples</i>	Driller's used appropriate measures to minimise down-hole and/or cross – hole contamination in RC drilling.
	<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>	To date, no detailed analysis to determine the relationship between sample recovery and/or and grade has been undertaken for this drill program.

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
Logging	<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 will be logged in full by Encounter geologists.
Sub-sampling techniques and sample preparation	<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>	RC samples were collected on the rig using a cone splitter. Samples were recorded as being dry, moist or wet by Encounter field staff.
	<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 and a 4 acid digest with an ICP – OES and ICP – MS finish.
	<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>	Field duplicates were taken during RC drilling and were collected on the rig via a cone splitter at a rate of 1:50. The results from these duplicates are assessed on a periodical basis.
	<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 East Thomson's Dome.
Quality of assay data and laboratory tests	<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>	N/A – no geophysical or handheld XRF instruments were used to determine information reported in this announcement
	<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. Encounter also submitted an independent suite of CRMs, blanks and field duplicates (see above). A formal review of this data is completed on an annual basis.

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
Verification of sampling and assaying	<i>The verification of significant intersections by either independent or alternative company personnel.</i>	The intersections included in this report have been verified by Will Robinson (Managing Director)
	<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 East Thomson's Dome 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>	na.
Location of data points	<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 the best available DTM.
Data spacing and distribution	<i>Data spacing for reporting of Exploration Results.</i>	The RC program was drilled on six separate 200m to 800m spaced sections with holes spacing ranging from 200m to 400m on section. Three of the four diamond holes were drilled 40m apart at the Fold Closure prospect whilst the fourth hole was a single hole drilled 450m north of the Fold Closure.
	<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>	RC Drill samples from this program were composited from 1m sample piles into 2m composite samples.
Orientation of data in relation to geological structure	<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.
Sample security	<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 McMahon's Haulage. Tracking protocols have been emplaced to monitor the progress of all samples batches.
Audits or reviews	<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 East Thomson's Dome data.

SECTION 2 REPORTING OF EXPLORATION RESULTS

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
Mineral tenement and land tenure status	<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>The East Thomson's Dome project is located within the tenements E45/3446, P45/2750-2 and P45/3032 which are 100% held by Hamelin Resources Pty Ltd, a 100% owned subsidiary of Encounter.</p> <p>These 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>
Exploration done by other parties	<i>Acknowledgment and appraisal of exploration by other parties.</i>	<p>The East Thomson's Dome Area has been exposed to more than 30 years of gold and base metal exploration since the early 1970's. Companies that have previously held the ground or been involved in joint ventures include Newmont Australia Ltd, Newcrest Mining Ltd, Duval Mining Australia Ltd, Geopeko Ltd, Marathon Petroleum Pty Ltd, Western Mining Corporation, MIM Exploration Pty Ltd, Mount Burgess Mining NL, BHP Minerals Pty Ltd, Cove Mining NL and various other smaller companies and individuals.</p> <p>Previous exploration activities have included, geochemical lag and soil sampling, geological mapping, photo-lithological interpretations, rock chip sampling, RAB drilling, RC drilling, diamond core drilling, PIMA studies, and geophysical surveys (IP surveys, EM surveys and aeromagnetic surveys).</p>
Geology	<i>Deposit type, geological setting and style of mineralisation</i>	<p>The East Thomson's Dome project is situated in the Proterozoic Paterson Province of Western Australia. A simplified geological interpretation shows a domal feature with Malu Formation in the core of the fold being overlain by the Telfer Formation forming the uppermost unit. East Thomson's Dome project is considered prospective for sediment – hosted 'Telfer style' gold-copper mineralisation.</p>
Drill hole information	<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"> • <i>Easting and northing of the drill hole collar</i> • <i>Elevation or RL (Reduced Level – elevation above sea level in meters) of the drill hole collar</i> • <i>Dip and azimuth of the hole</i> • <i>Down hole length and interception depth</i> • <i>Hole length</i> 	<p>Refer to tabulations in the body of this announcement.</p>
Data aggregation methods	<p><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></p> <hr/> <p><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></p> <hr/> <p><i>The assumptions used for any reporting of metal equivalent values should be clearly stated.</i></p>	<p>All reported assays have been length weighted, with a nominal 0.1g/t Au lower cut-off over a minimum of 1m. No upper cuts-offs have been applied.</p> <hr/> <p>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.</p> <hr/> <p>No metal equivalents have been reported in this announcement.</p>

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
Relationship between mineralisation widths and intercept lengths	<i>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').</i>	The geometry of the mineralisation is not yet known due to insufficient drilling in the targeted area.
Diagrams	<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>	Refer to body of this announcement.
Balanced Reporting	<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>	All significant intervals are reported with a 0.1g/t Au lower cut-off with no minimum width (with internal higher grade intervals quoted using a lower cut-offs of 1g/t Au)
Other substantive exploration data	<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>	All meaningful and material information has been included in the body of the text. No metallurgical or mineralogical assessments have been completed.
Further Work	<i>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.</i>	Once final assay results have been received from the diamond tail of ETG0045 and results of a heritage survey have been received a follow up RC drill program will be designed. This program is expected to commence in early October 2017