GASCOYNE RESOURCES LIMITED

57 139 522 900

September 7th , 2016
Australian Securities Exchange Limited
Via Electronic Lodgement

40% INCREASE IN GILBEYS MEASURED AND INDICATED MINERAL RESOURCE AT DALGARANGA

- **Dalgaranga Measured and Indicated Mineral Resource increased to 708,000 ounces of gold (16.4Mt @ 1.34 g/t gold)**
  - **15Mt @ 1.32 g/t gold for 638,000 ounces of gold in the Gilbeys Deposit (up 40%)**
  - **1.4Mt @ 1.64 g/t gold for 70,000 ounces of gold in the Golden Wings Deposit (unchanged)**
- **Total Dalgaranga Mineral Resource has grown to over 1.1 million ounces (25.7Mt @ 1.4 g/t gold for 1,116,000 ounces)**
- **Over 63% of the Mineral Resource is now classified as Measured and Indicated**
- **Over 94% of the Mineral Resource within the PFS open pit designs (currently being updated) is now classified as Measured or Indicated**
- **The updated Mineral Resources will be used in the Feasibility Study (FS) and an updated Ore Reserve will be estimated as part of the FS**
- **The Resource update EXCLUDES the recently discovered extensions to the Gilbeys deposit to the south**
  - **Exploration drilling is ongoing at the Dalgaranga Gold Project with two drill rigs currently testing additional resource extensions and regional exploration targets**
  - **Further resource updates to be completed by end of 2016, incorporating ongoing drilling**
- **The Feasibility Study remains on track for completion in Q4 2016**

Gascoyne Resources Limited ("Gascoyne" "the Company") **(ASX:GCY)** is pleased to announce the updated Mineral Resource estimate for the Company's 80% owned Dalgaranga Gold project in the Murchison region of Western Australia (see Figure 1 & 2). Importantly the new resource excludes the recent extensions to the Gilbeys deposit to the south. Drilling is ongoing at Gilbeys South with a further resource update expected to be completed by the end of 2016, incorporating this drilling.

Mineral Resource updates for the Gilbeys and Golden Wings deposits have been completed to include recent infill drilling as part of the ongoing Feasibility Study. The drilling was a combination of diamond core and RC drilling and was aimed at increasing the confidence in the Mineral Resource to allow conversion to Ore Reserve as part of the Feasibility Study (FS). As previously announced the drilling was successful in identifying extensions to the mineralisation and confirming the width and grade of the mineralisation at the project. The drilling confirmed the continuity and grade of the ore body, allowing a significant amount of the Gilbeys deposit to be converted to Measured and Indicated Mineral Resource status.

The Measured, Indicated and Inferred Mineral Resource now stands at **25.7Mt @ 1.4 g/t gold for 1,116,000 ounces of gold**. The Measured and Indicated portion has increased to **16.4Mt @ 1.34 g/t gold for 708,000 ounces**. This is comprised of an increase of 40% from the previous resource estimate at the Gilbeys deposit to 638,000 ounces and 70,000 ounces at the Golden Wings deposit (unchanged from the previous resource estimate).

P.O. Box 1449, West Perth, Western Australia 6872
Rust House, Level 2, 33 Ord Street, West Perth, Western Australia 6005
Telephone +61 8 9481 3434, Facsimile +61 8 9481 0411
Email: admin@gascoyneresources.com.au, Web: www.gascoyneresources.com.au

This increase in resource confidence is a critical step for the project and for the FS, as higher confidence Mineral Resources are required to allow estimation of an Ore Reserve. The current Ore Reserve for the project is 442,000 ounces and will be updated as part of the FS.

The new resource will form the basis for the FS which is nearing completion. As part of the FS (and from the updated resource) an update to the Ore Reserve will be completed. Importantly, 95% of the Mineral Resource inside the Gilbeys Pre-Feasibility study ("PFS") pit design, and 91% of the Mineral Resource inside the Golden Wings PFS pit design is now classified as Measured and Indicated and could be (subject to the outcomes of the FS) converted into an Ore Reserve.

Modelling and estimation has been completed by RungePincockMinarco Limited, an external and leading independent global mining consultancy (see Table 1, 2 & 3 for Mineral Resource classification).

Highlights from the updated resource include:

- A 40% increase in total Measured and Indicated Mineral Resource at Gilbeys
- Total Mineral Resource at Dalgaranga has increased to 25.7Mt @ 1.4 g/t gold for 1,116,000 ounces of contained gold
- Good grade and geological continuity of the mineralisation at both Gilbeys and Golden Wings deposits
- The robustness of the resource is highlighted in the grade tonnage curves (see Figure 12 & 20)

Feasibility Study Update

The Dalgaranga Feasibility Study (FS) remains on schedule for completion in Q4 2016.

Progress on key aspects of the Feasibility Study are summarised below:

- Metallurgical testwork **completed**
- Geotechnical assessment **completed**
- Hyrdogeological assessment **completed**
- Tailings Storage designs **completed**
- Environmental studies **completed**
- Regulatory permitting advanced
- Resource update **completed**
- Mining studies advanced
- Mining cost estimates received
- Operating cost model nearing completion
- Capital cost estimate nearing completion
- Study report documentation advanced

In general, to date the FS is confirming the results of the PFS. The mining costs are slightly lower than anticipated in the PFS, while the capital cost estimate is likely to increase slightly and the metallurgical recovery will fall slightly as a result of a study of trade offs between capital cost/ operating cost and recovery, which concluded the additional costs associated with a finer grind were not justified by the minor increase in metallurgical recovery.

Gascoyne's Managing Director Mr Mike Dunbar commented;
"*The updated JORC 2012 Resource estimates for Gilbeys and Golden Wings represent a significant step forward for the Dalgaranga Project. The increase in the Resource confidence is a critical step for development of the project as it is expected to lead to an increase to the 442,000 Ore Reserve as part of the FS. Additionally and just as importantly, the resource update excludes the recently discovered extensions of the Gilbeys deposit to the south, which has the potential to extend the mine life well beyond what was anticipated in the PFS.*

The Feasibility study is nearing completion and is expected to be released in Q4 of 2016. In general the key aspects of the FS are confirming the outcomes of the PFS which was completed in March with no real surprises from the studies completed to date."

Table 1 – Dalgaranga September 2016 Mineral Resource Estimate (0.5 g/t Cut-off Above 120 mRL, 1.0 g/t Cut-off Below 120 mRL)

Type	Measured		Indicated		Inferred		Total		
	Tonnes Mt	Au g/t	Tonnes Mt	Au g/t	Tonnes Mt	Au g/t	Tonnes Mt	Au g/t	Au Ounces
Laterite			0.5	1.11	0.1	0.8	0.6	1.1	21,000
Oxide	0.4	1.69	1.0	1.65	0.6	1.7	2.0	1.7	108,000
Transitional	0.3	1.83	0.8	1.69	0.3	1.5	1.4	1.7	74,000
Fresh	2.2	1.31	11.2	1.28	8.3	1.3	21.7	1.3	913,000
Total	**2.9**	**1.41**	**13.4**	**1.33**	**9.3**	**1.4**	**25.7**	**1.4**	**1,116,000**

Note:

1. *Totals may differ due to rounding, Mineral Resources reported on a dry in-situ basis.*
2. *The Statement of Estimates of Mineral Resources has been compiled by Mr. Shaun Searle who is a full-time employee of RPM and a Member of the AIG. Mr. Searle has sufficient experience that is relevant to the style of mineralisation and type of deposit under consideration and to the activity that he has undertaken to qualify as a Competent Person as defined in the JORC Code (2012).*
3. *All Mineral Resources figures reported in the table above represent estimates at 7th September, 2016. Mineral Resource estimates are not precise calculations, being dependent on the interpretation of limited information on the location, shape and continuity of the occurrence and on the available sampling results. The totals contained in the above table have been rounded to reflect the relative uncertainty of the estimate. Rounding may cause some computational discrepancies.*
4. *Mineral Resources are reported in accordance with the Australasian Code for Reporting of Exploration Results, Mineral Resources and Ore Reserves (The Joint Ore Reserves Committee Code – JORC 2012 Edition).*
5. *Reporting cut-off grades selected based on an upside case Whittle shell generated during the Dalgaranga Gold Project Pre-Feasibility Study announced to the ASX on 31st March 2016. The Pre-Feasibility Study indicated that break-even cut-off grades for the combined Dalgaranga Gold Project Mineral Resource are 0.34 g/t, 0.39 g/t and 0.43 g/t Au for oxide, transitional and fresh material respectively; assuming a gold price of AUD$1,470, a metallurgical recovery of 95 % and an open pit mining method. The cutoff of 1.0g/t for the deeper material (below 120mRL) has been estimated by GCY using an internal cutoff calculator, current spot gold price of AUD$1,750 and recent open pit mining costs.*

Table 2 – Gilbey's September 2016 Mineral Resource Estimate (0.5 g/t Cut-off Above 120 mRL, 1.0 g/t Cut-off Below 120 mRL)

Type	Measured			Indicated			Inferred			Total		
	Tonnes Mt	Au g/t	Au Ounces	Tonnes Mt	Au g/t	Au Ounces	Tonnes Mt	Au g/t	Au Ounces	Tonnes Mt	Au g/t	Au Ounces
Laterite												
Oxide	0.4	1.69	22,000	0.4	1.48	20,000	0.4	1.7	21,000	**1.2**	**1.6**	**63,000**
Transitional	0.3	1.83	17,000	0.6	1.58	30,000	0.2	1.3	7,000	**1.1**	**1.6**	**55,000**
Fresh	2.2	1.31	94,000	11.1	1.28	454,000	8.1	1.3	350,000	**21.4**	**1.3**	**898,000**
Total	**2.9**	**1.41**	**133,000**	**12.1**	**1.30**	**505,000**	**8.6**	**1.4**	**377,000**	**23.7**	**1.3**	**1,016,000**

Foot notes for Table 1 also apply to Table 2

Table 3 – Golden Wings September 2016 Mineral Resource Estimate (0.5 g/t Cut-off)

Type	Measured			Indicated			Inferred			Total		
	Tonnes Mt	Au g/t	Au Ounces	Tonnes Mt	Au g/t	Au Ounces	Tonnes Mt	Au g/t	Au Ounces	Tonnes Mt	Au g/t	Au Ounces
Laterite	-	-	-	0.5	1.14	17,000	0.1	0.8	3,000	**0.6**	**1.1**	**21,000**
Oxide	-	-	-	0.6	1.77	35,000	0.2	1.7	10,000	**0.8**	**1.8**	**45,000**
Transitional	-	-	-	0.2	2.25	12,000	0.1	1.6	7,000	**0.3**	**2.0**	**19,000**
Fresh	-	-	-	0.1	2.41	6,000	0.2	1.5	10,000	**0.3**	**1.7**	**15,000**
Total	**-**	**-**	**-**	**1.3**	**1.64**	**70,000**	**0.6**	**1.4**	**30,000**	**2.0**	**1.6**	**100,000**

Foot notes for Table 1 also apply to Table 3

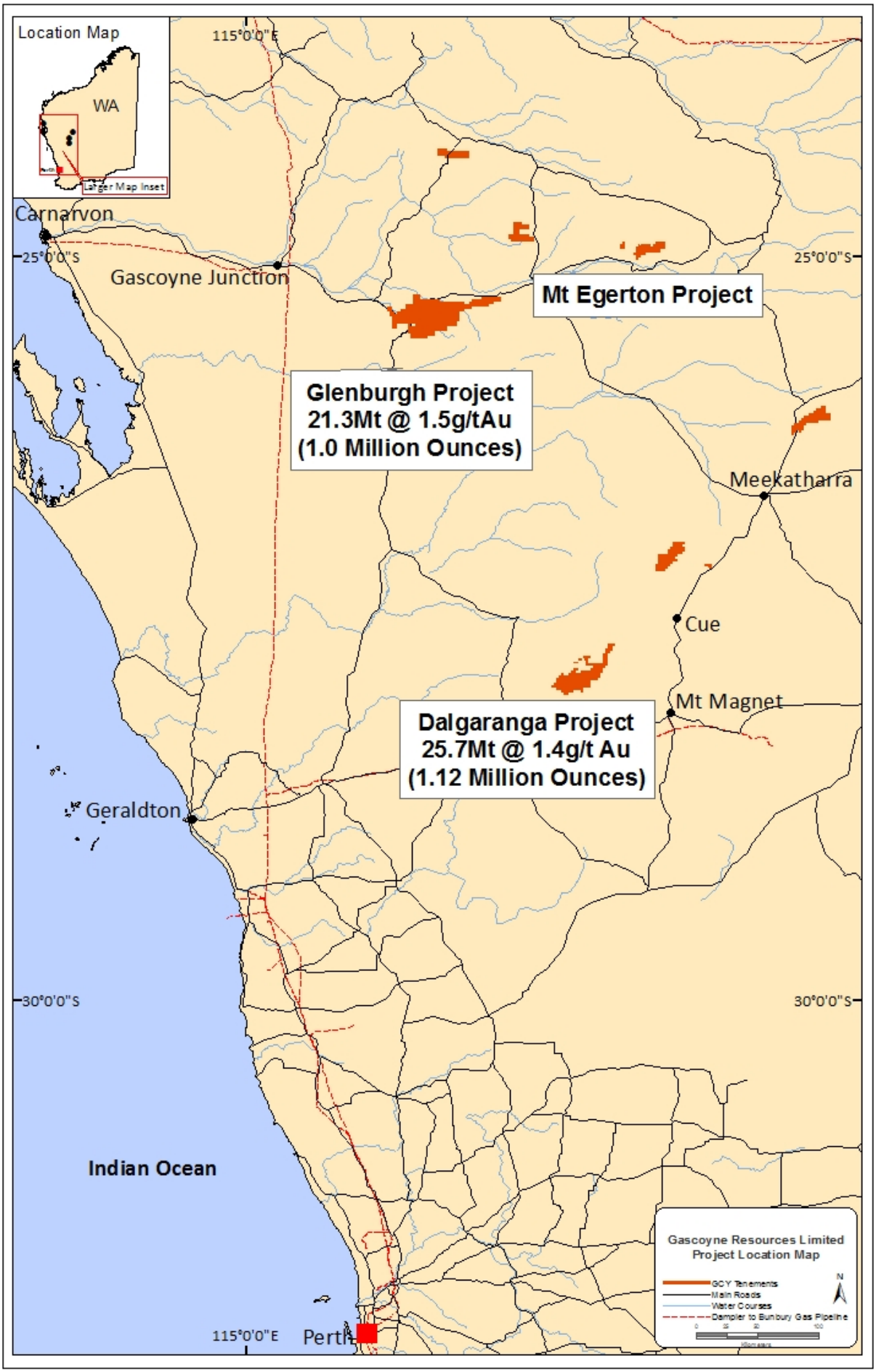

Figure 1: Gascoyne Resources Project Locations in the Gascoyne and Murchison Regions

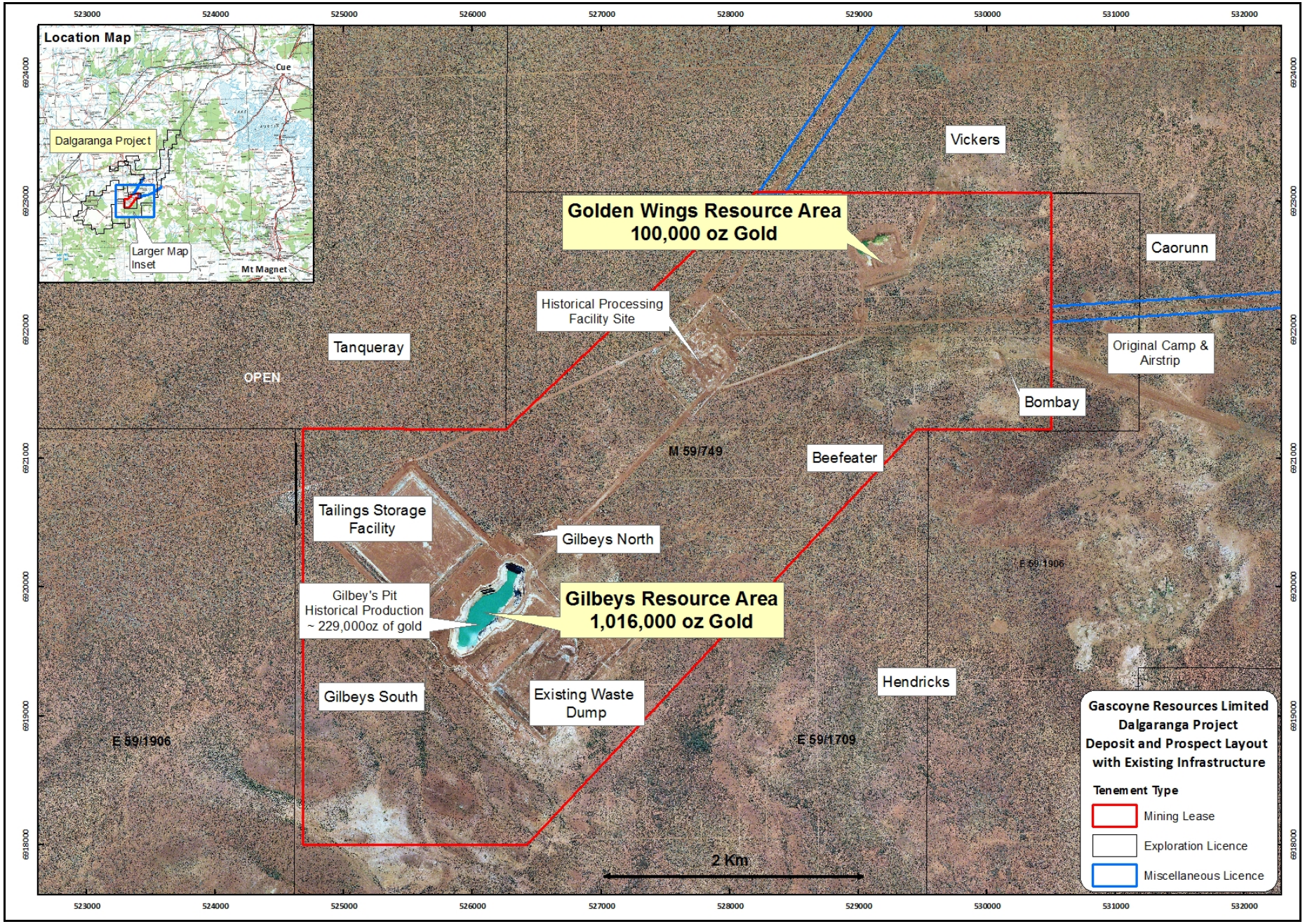

Figure 2: Plan of Dalgaranga Deposits and Prospect Location

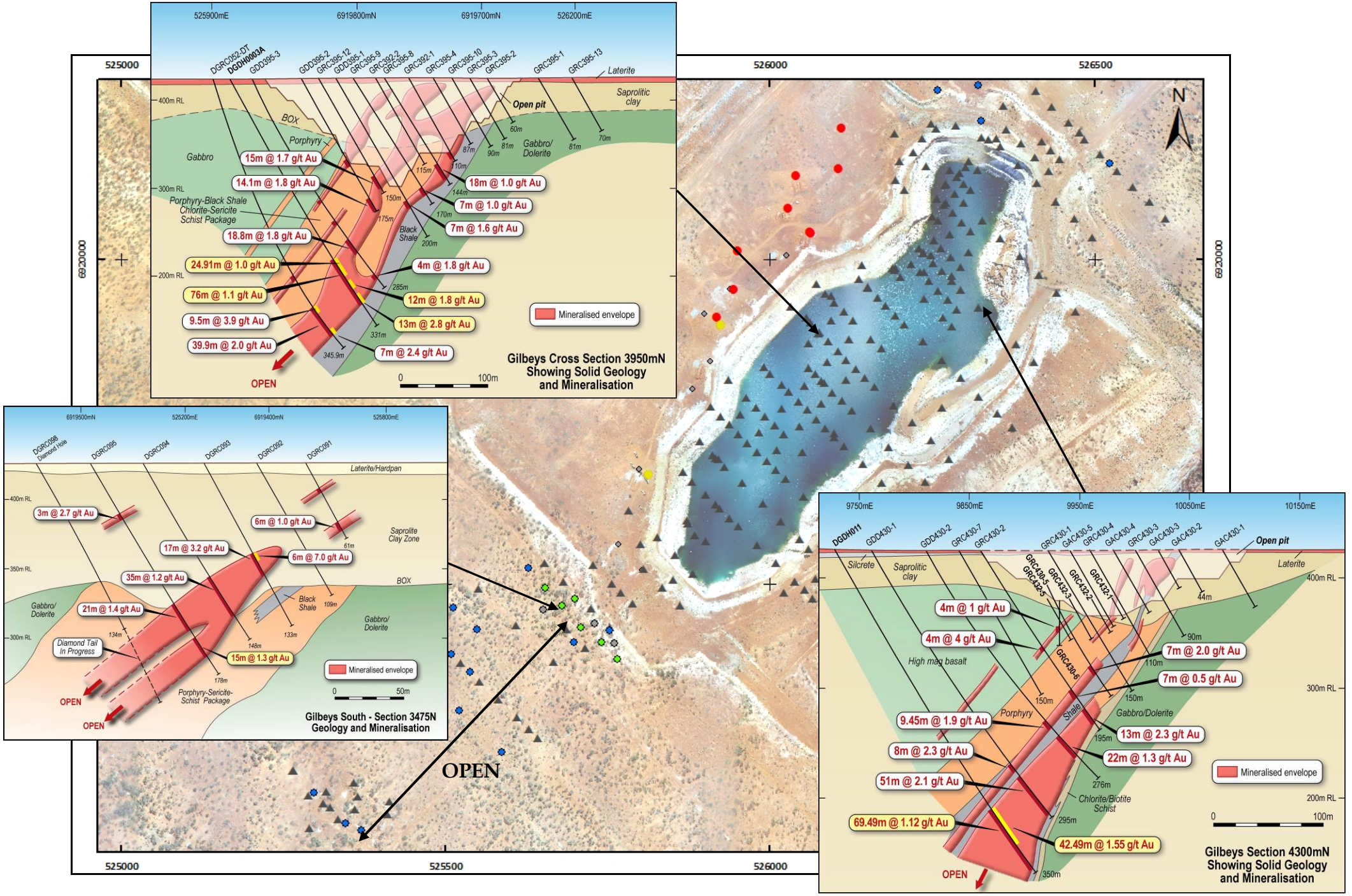

Figure 3: Gilbeys Deposit Plan and Cross Sections

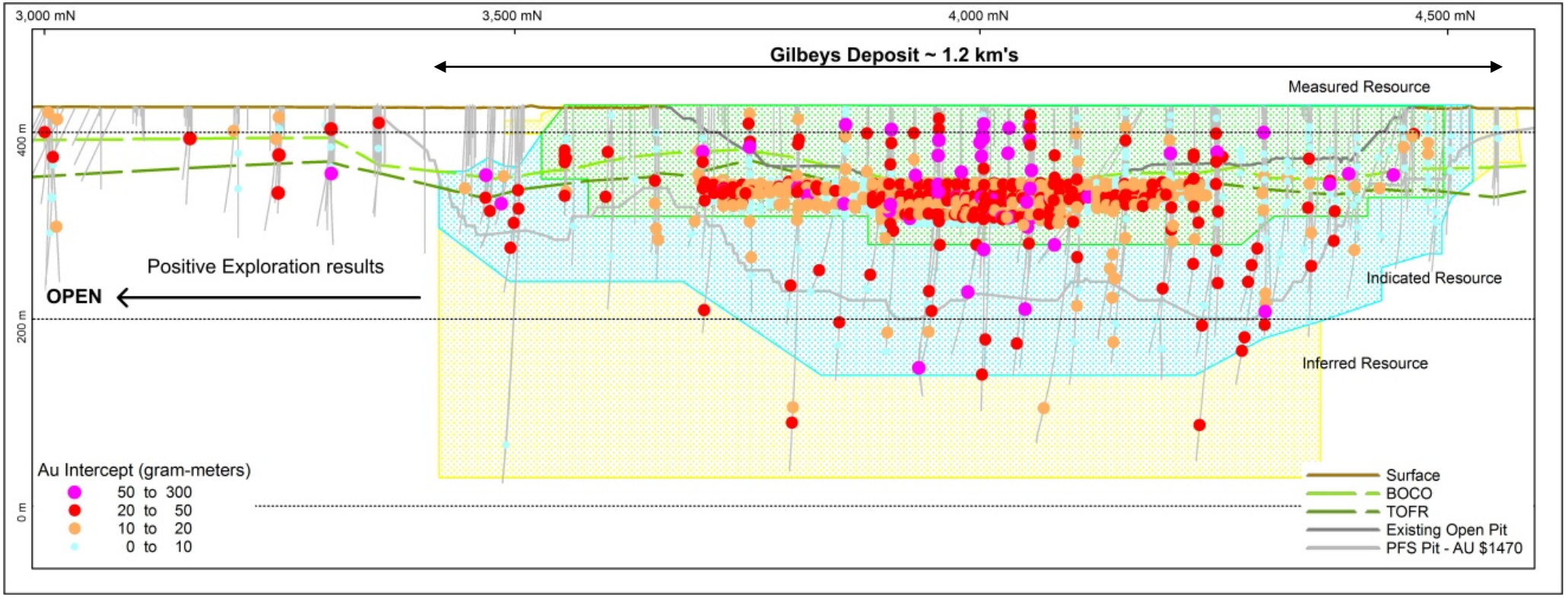

Figure 4: Gilbeys Deposit Long Section

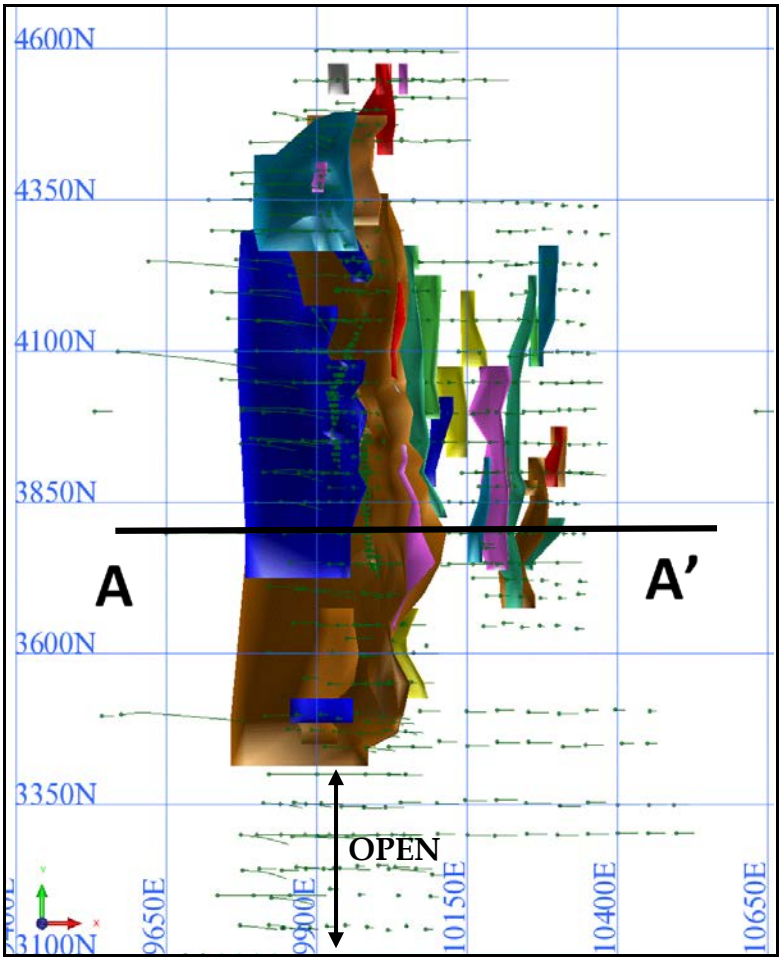

Figure 5: Plan View of Gilbeys Deposit and Wireframes

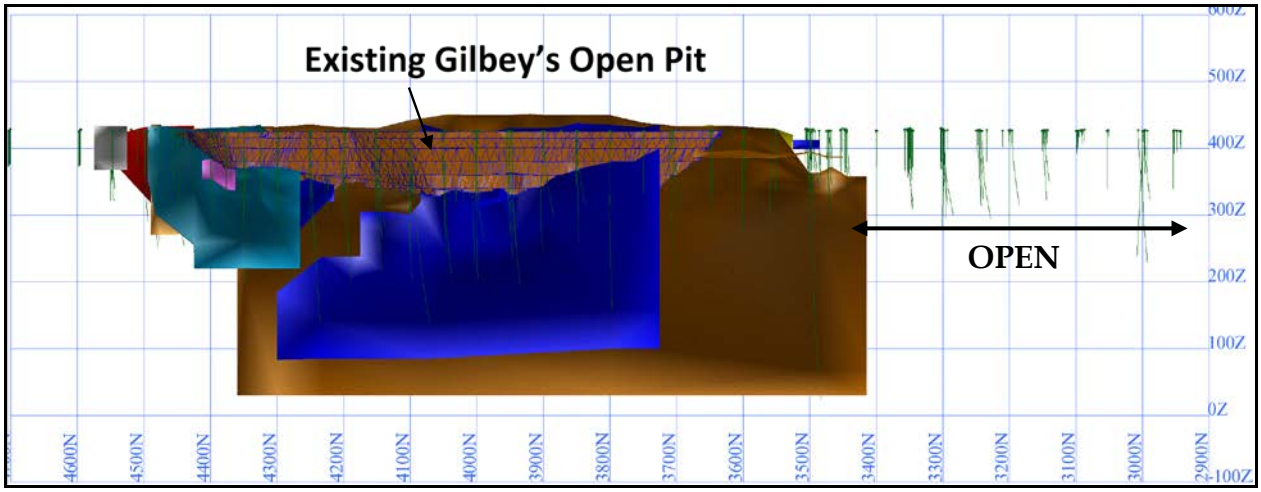

Figure 6: Long Section of Gilbeys Deposit and Wireframes

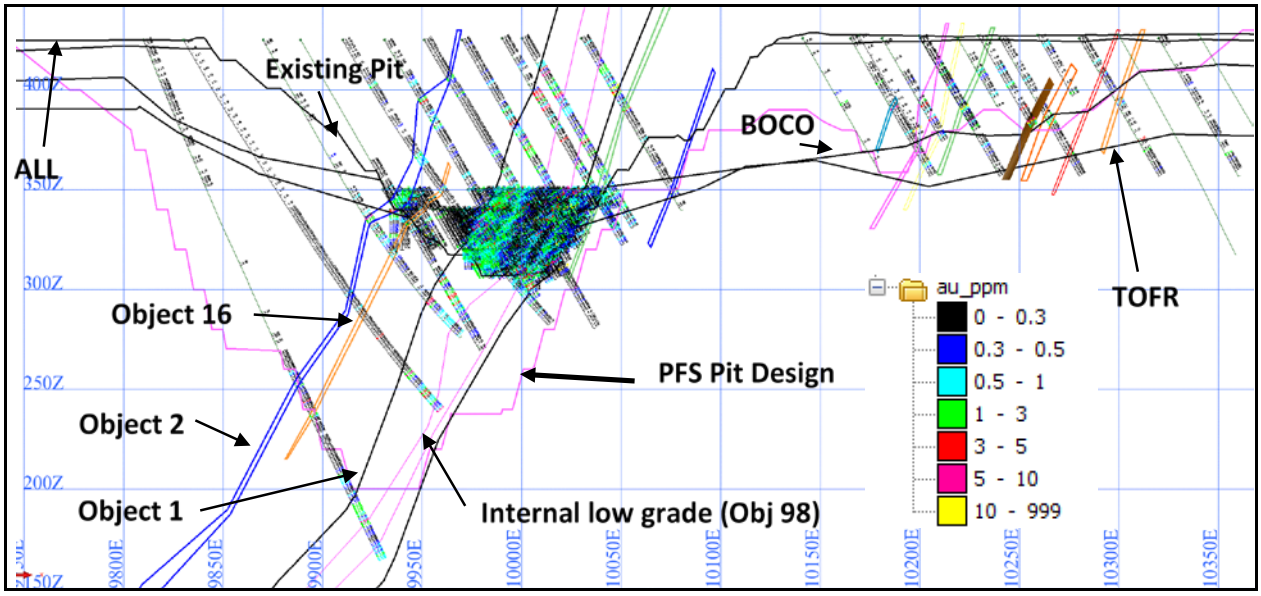

Figure 7: Cross Section through the Gilbeys Deposit (section A – A′)

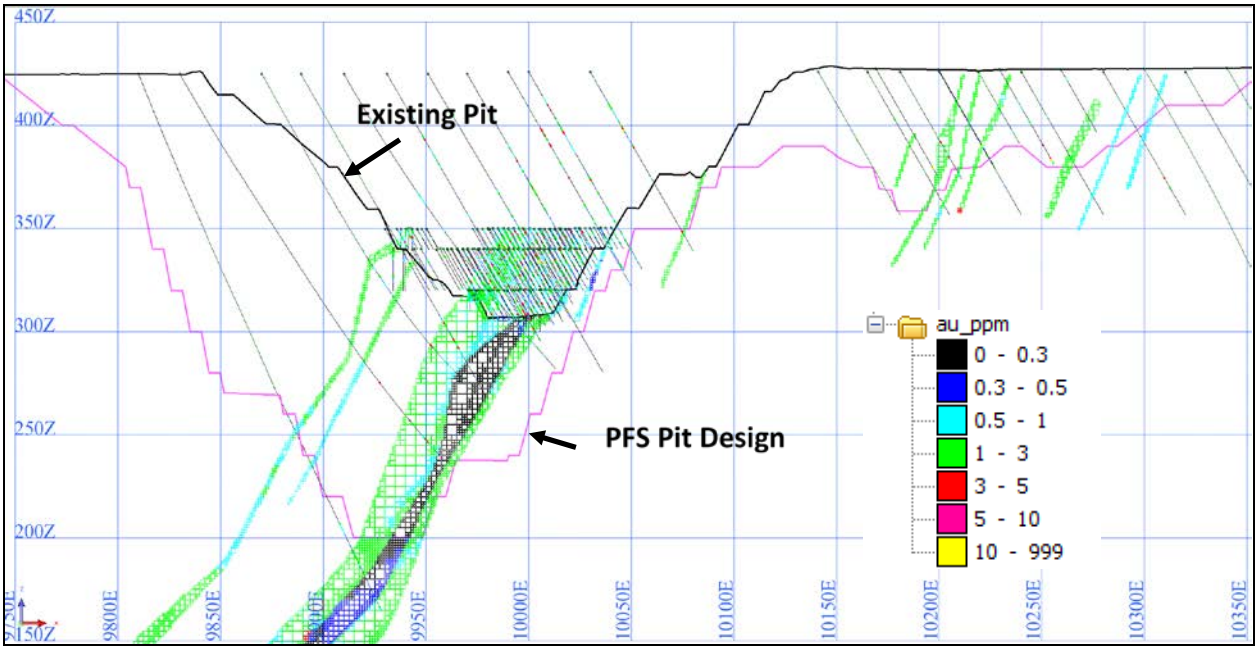

Figure 8: Cross Section through the Gilbeys Deposit Block Model (section A – A′)

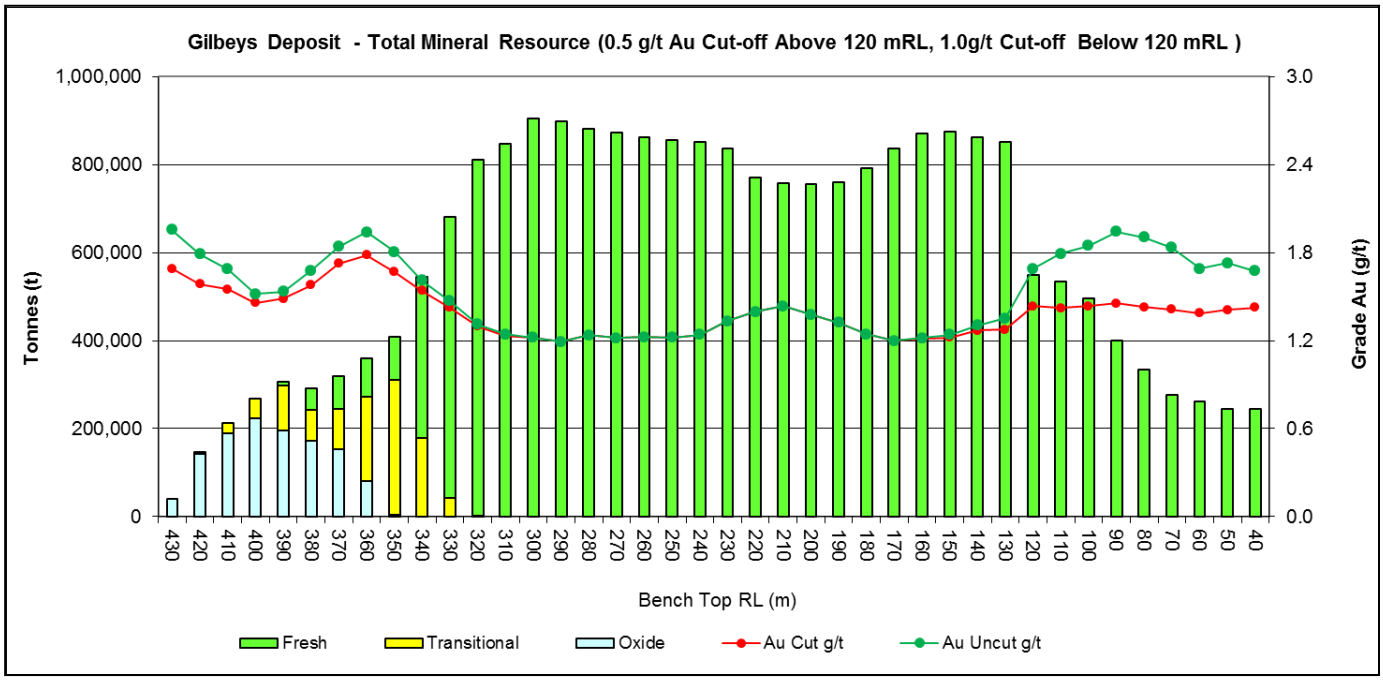

Figure 9: Gilbeys Mineral Resource per 10m bench, showing grade and Material Type

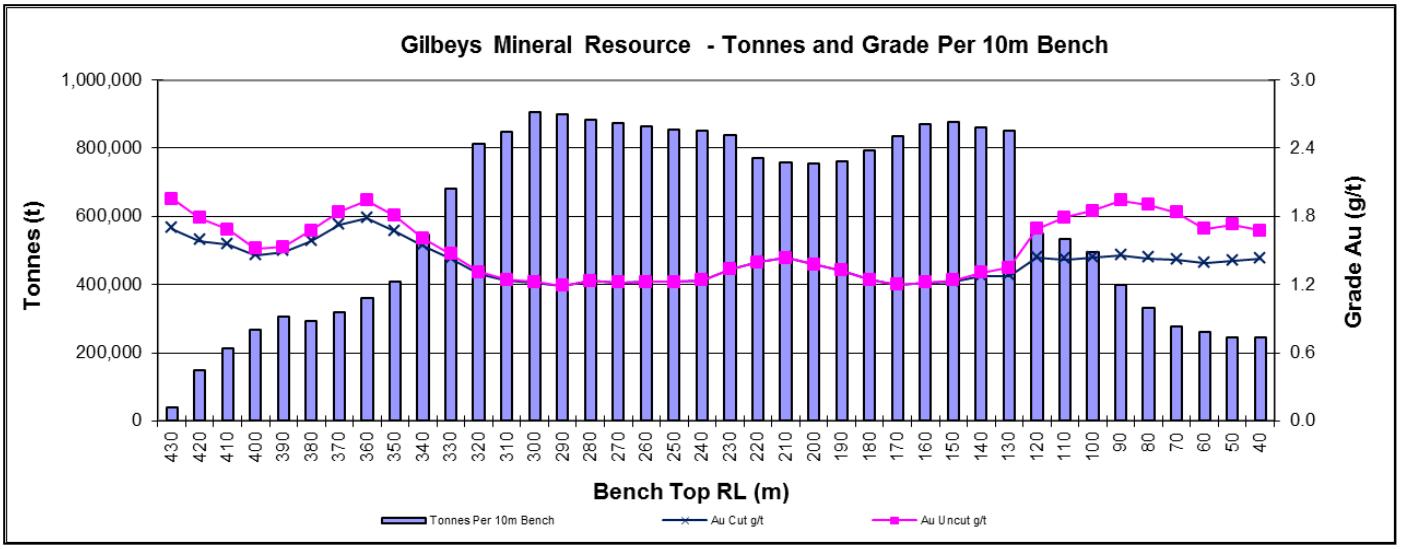

Figure 10: Gilbeys Mineral Resource Tonnes and Grade per vertical metre

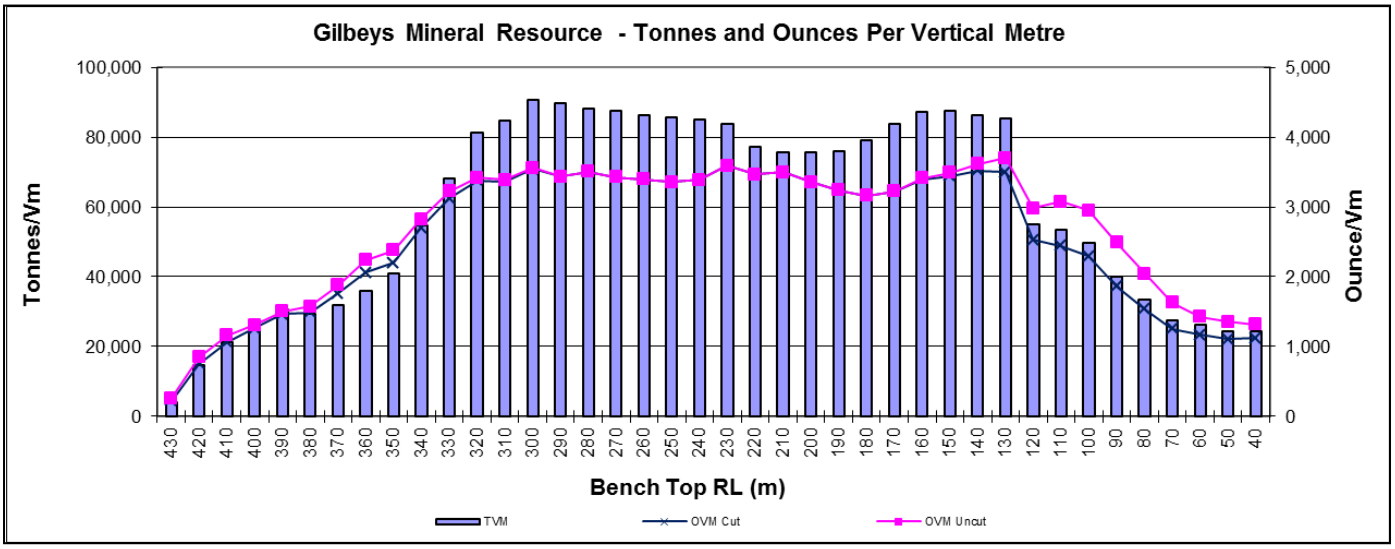

Figure 11: Gilbeys Mineral Resource Tonnes and Ounces per vertical metre

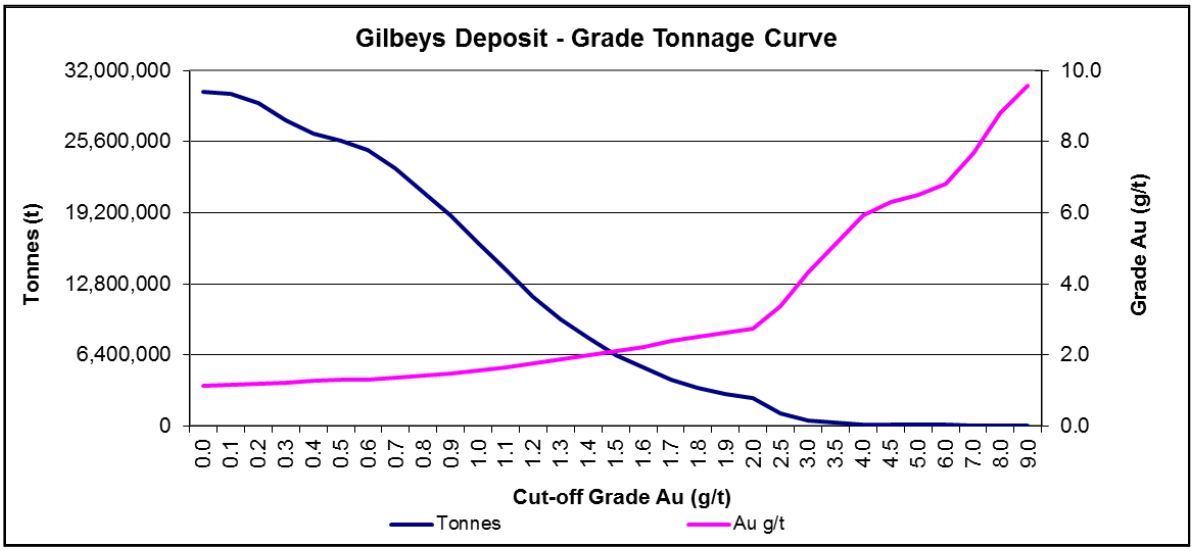

Figure 12: Tonnage Grade Curve – Gilbeys Mineral Resource

The Mineral Resource estimate for the Gilbey's deposit was completed using the following parameters:

- The Gilbey's Mineral Resource area extends over a strike length of 1,175 m (from 3,425 mN – 4,600 mN) and includes the 395 m vertical interval from 425 mRL to 30 mRL.
- The Gilbey's deposit is located within Mining Lease 59/749. This tenement is currently held under a JV arrangement with GCY holding an 80% interest.
- A site visit by the Competent Person for Mineral Resources was conducted by Shaun Searle (RPM) in November 2015. General site and modelling procedures for Gilbey's were all reviewed.
- Drill holes used in the Mineral Resource estimate included 24 AC holes, 1,535 RC grade control holes, 247 RC holes, 28 diamond holes and 21 RC holes with diamond tails for a total of 27,195 m within the wireframes. The modified database contained records for 2,280 drill holes for 84,216 m of drilling.
- All drill hole collars were surveyed in the MGA94 Zone 50 grid. Historical collars were surveyed to within +/- 1 m. GCY drill collars have been surveyed by hand held GPS to an accuracy of about 1 m. The RC and diamond drill holes will be picked up by DGPS in the near future. The hole collars were transformed to Gilbey's local grid. Mineral Resource estimation was carried out on the local grid.
- Down hole dip and azimuth deviations of historical holes were recorded at 10 or 30 m intervals. Details of the survey process, equipment used, who performed the surveys or the level of accuracy of the survey was not documented. For GCY holes, a down hole survey was taken at least every 30 m in RC holes by electronic multi-shot tool by the drilling contractors. Gyro surveys have been undertaken on selected holes to validate the multi-shot surveys.
- Drilling has been completed on a nominal grid spacing of 10 m by 5 m for in-pit grade control (in the transitional zone), 25 m by 25 m or 50 m by 50 m for the near surface material and increases to 100 m by 100 m and greater for the depth extensions.
- Detailed logging exists for most historical holes in the database. For GCY drilling, RC chips and diamond core are geologically logged at 1 m intervals and to geological boundaries respectively. RC chip trays have been stored for future reference. Diamond drill holes have all been geologically, structurally and geotechnically logged, recording lithology, oxidation state, colour, alteration and veining. The diamond core was photographed tray by tray, wet and dry.
- Sample procedures followed by historic operators are assumed to be in line with industry standards at the time, although these were not documented. However it is evident in the database that historical RC drilling was sampled at 1m intervals and historical diamond drilling was sampled at 1m intervals or to geological contacts.
- For GCY drilling, RC drilling used a nominal 5 ½ inch diameter face sampling hammer. RC samples were visually checked for recovery, moisture and contamination. A cyclone and splitter were used to provide a uniform sample and these were routinely cleaned. RC drilling was used to obtain 1 m samples which were split by either cone or riffle splitter at the rig to produce a 3 to 5 kg sample. In some cases a 4 m composite sample of approximately 3 to 5 kg was collected from the top portion of the holes considered unlikely to host significant mineralisation.
- The GCY diamond drilling was undertaken as diamond tails to some of the GCY RC holes. One of the holes was HQ core size (to allow metallurgical samples to be collected) the others were NQ core size. The NQ holes were sampled by ½ core

sampling while the HQ hole was ¼ core sampled. The diamond core was consistently sampled. The left hand side of the NQ hole was sampled, while for the HQ, the left hand side of the left hand half was sampled.

- Sample preparation procedures followed by historic operators are assumed to be in line with industry standards at the time, although these were not documented.
- For GCY drilling, RC samples were delivered daily to the Toll depot in Mt Magnet by GCY personnel. Toll delivers the samples directly to Minanalytical Laboratory in Perth. Diamond drill core is transported directly to Perth for cutting and dispatch to the assay laboratory for analysis. Upon receipt by the laboratory, the samples are oven dried and crushed to less than 4 mm. A sub-sample of the crushed material was then pulverised to better than 85% passing 75 µm using a LM5 pulveriser.
- Historically the samples were analysed by both aqua regia digest and a leachwell process. GCY samples were submitted to Minanalytical Laboratory in Perth for analysis. Once dried and pulverised; RC and diamond samples were analysed using a 25 g charge Fire Assay with AAS finish.
- QAQC procedures followed by historic operators are assumed to be in line with industry standards at the time, although these were not documented. GCY has carried out a comprehensive program of QAQC for its drilling programs conducted since 2013. Industry certified standards were inserted at of approximately 1 in 25 and results have, in the main, accurately reflected the original assays and expected values. Field duplicate samples were collected by GCY at a rate of approximately 1 in 50 for RC drilling and show reasonably repeatable results. Laboratory duplicates are routinely conducted by Minanalytical and show repeatable results. A recognised laboratory has been used for analysis of samples.
- Samples were composited to 1 m based on an analysis of sample lengths inside the wireframes. High grade cuts were applied to the data based on statistical analysis of individual lodes and ranged between 5 g/t to 40 g/t Au, resulting in a total of 42 assays being cut.
- A Surpac block model was used for the estimate with a block size of 12.5 m NS by 5 m EW by 5 m vertical with sub-blocks of 3.125 m by 1.25 m by 1.25 m. This was selected as the optimal block size as a result of kriging neighbourhood analysis (KNA).
- Ordinary kriging (OK) grade interpolation was used for the estimate, constrained by Mineral Resource outlines based on mineralisation envelopes prepared using a nominal 0.5 g/t Au cut-off grade with a minimum down-hole length of 2 m. Three passes were used to estimate the blocks in the model and more than 88% of blocks were filled in the first two passes.
- A total of 339 bulk density measurements were taken on core samples collected from diamond holes drilled at the Gilbey's deposit using the water immersion technique. Bulk densities ranging between 1.8 t/m^3 and 2.8 t/m^3 were assigned in the block model dependent on mineralisation and weathering.
- The Mineral Resource was classified as Measured, Indicated and Inferred Mineral Resource based on data quality, sample spacing, and lode continuity. The Measured Mineral Resource was defined within areas of grade control drilling and close spaced diamond and RC drilling of less than 25 m by 25 m, and where mineralisation and grade continuity was robust. The Indicated Mineral Resource was defined within areas of close spaced diamond and RC drilling of less than 50 m by 50 m, and where the continuity and predictability of the lode positions was good. The Inferred Mineral Resource was assigned to areas where drill hole spacing was greater than 50 m by 50 m, where small isolated pods of mineralisation occur outside the main mineralised zones, and to geologically complex zones.
- The Mineral Resource is reported at depth dependant cut-offs. For material within approximately 300 m of the topographic surface (425 mRL to 120 mRL), a reporting cut-off of 0.5 g/t Au was applied. For deeper material (120 mRL to 30 mRL), a reporting cut-off of 1.0 g/t Au was applied. Cut-off parameters were selected based on an upside case Whittle shell generated during the Pre-Feasibility Study announced to the ASX on 31st March 2016. The Pre-Feasibility Study indicated that break-even cut-off grades for the combined Dalgaranga Gold Project Mineral Resource are 0.34 g/t, 0.39 g/t and 0.43 g/t Au for oxide, transitional and fresh material respectively; assuming a gold price of $1,500, a metallurgical recovery of 95 % and an open pit mining method. The cutoff of 1.0g/t for the deeper material (below 120mRL) has been estimated by GCY using an internal cutoff calculator, current spot gold price of AUD$1,750 and recent open pit mining costs.
- A Pre-Feasibility Study was reported by GCY in March 2016 for the Dalgaranga Gold Project. The Study assessed the economics of gold production from the Gilbey's deposit; and the nearby Golden Wings deposit. Gilbey's would be mined using open pit techniques to an approximate depth of 270 m below the surface. The mined material would be processed using a new, stand-alone 2.5 Mtpa CIL processing plant, with total site infrastructure capital costs of $75 M. For Gilbey's, preliminary designs based on optimisation studies using a $1,470 gold price and 95 % metallurgical recovery estimated a mineable quantity of 12.1 Mt at 1.4 g/t Au for 547,000 oz.

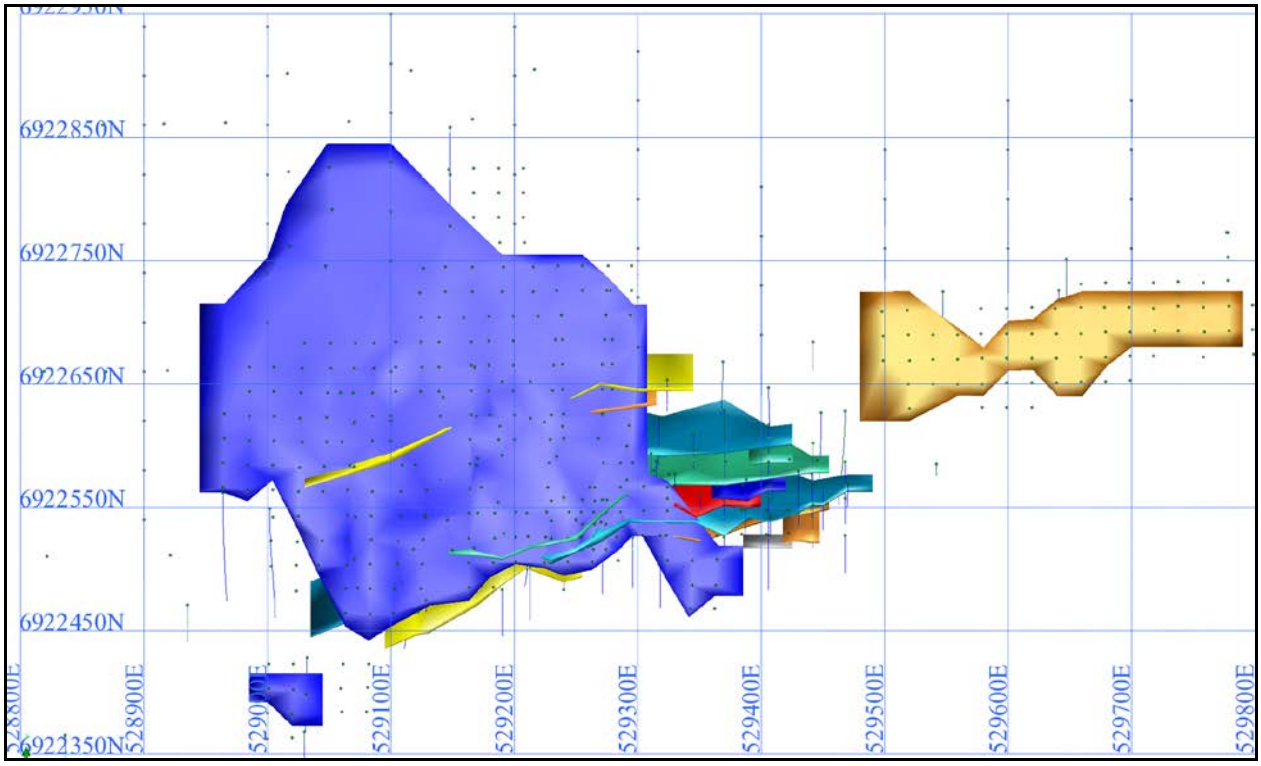

Figure 13: Plan View of the Golden Wings Deposit and Wireframes

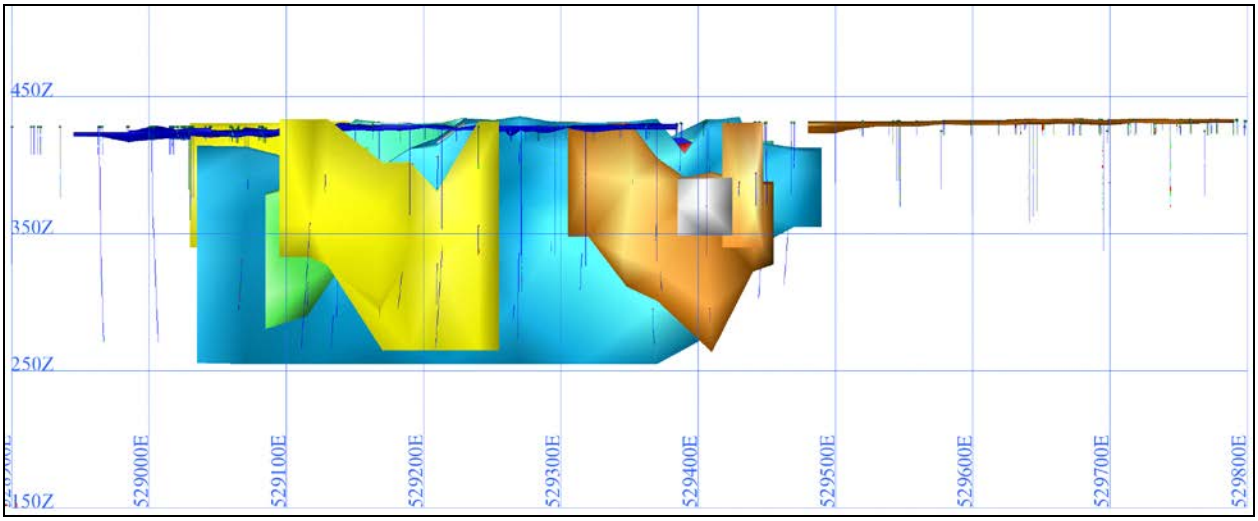

Figure 14: Long Section of the Golden Wings and Wireframes

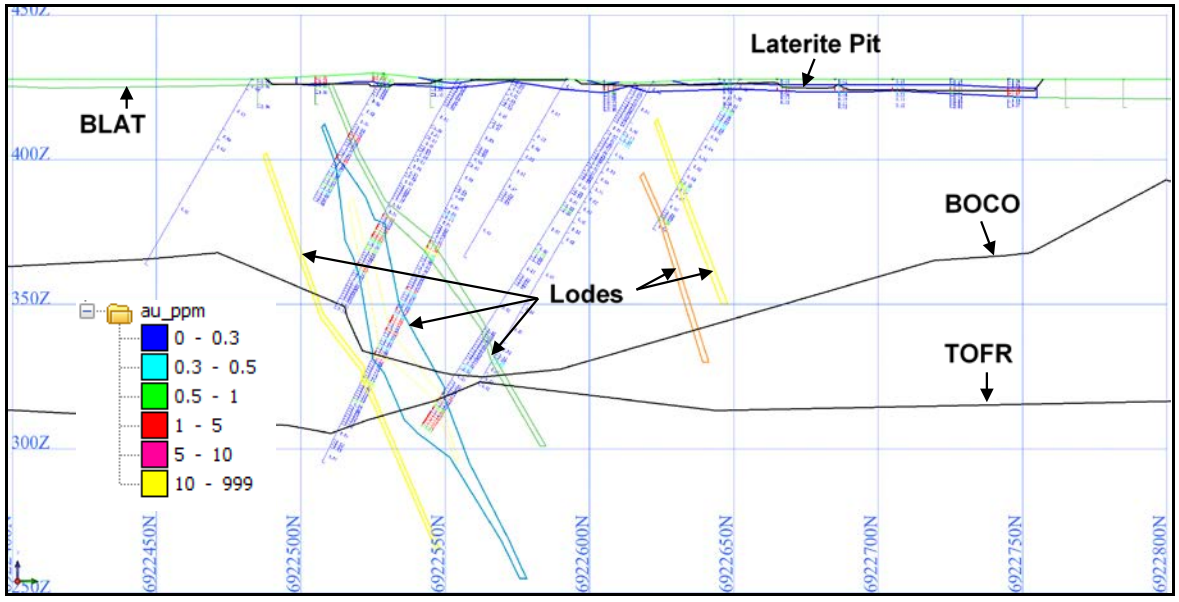

Figure 15: Cross Section through the Golden Wings Deposit

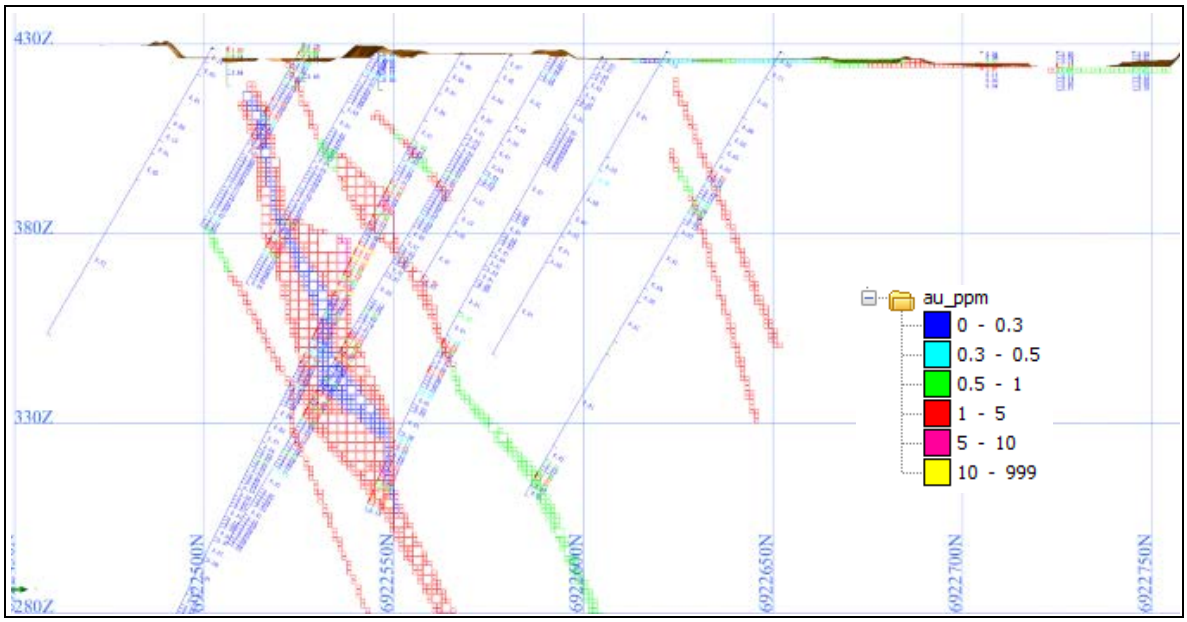

Figure 16: Cross Section through the Golden Wings Deposit Block Model

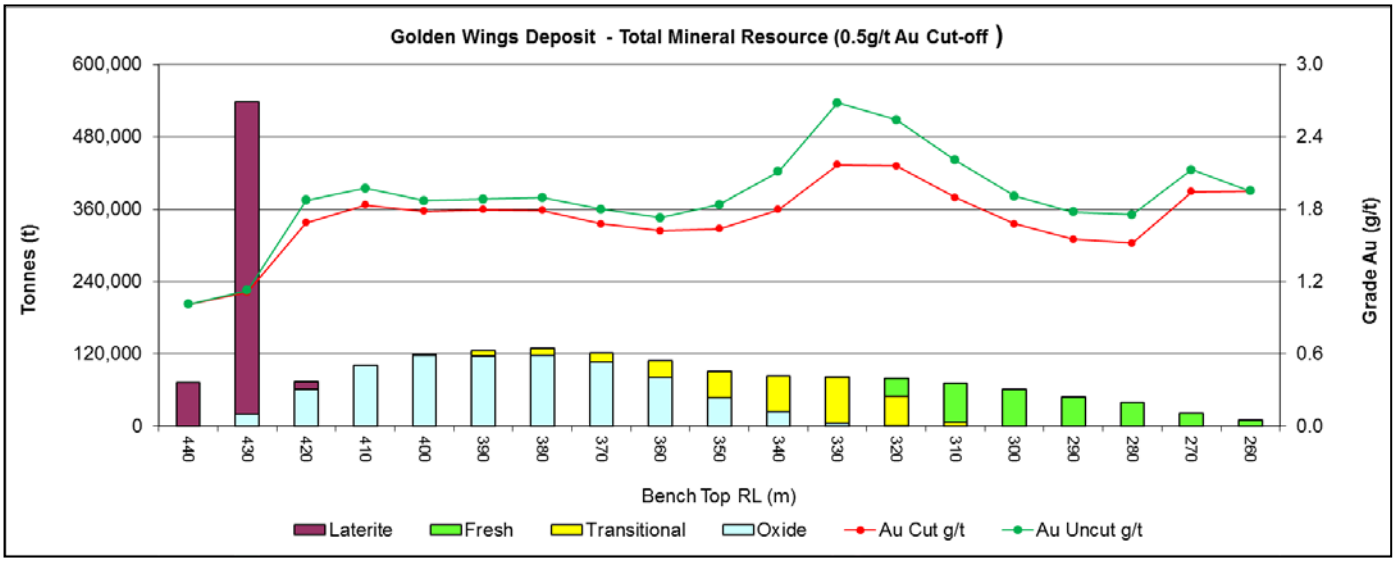

Figure 17: Golden Wings Mineral Resource per 10m bench, showing grade and Material Type

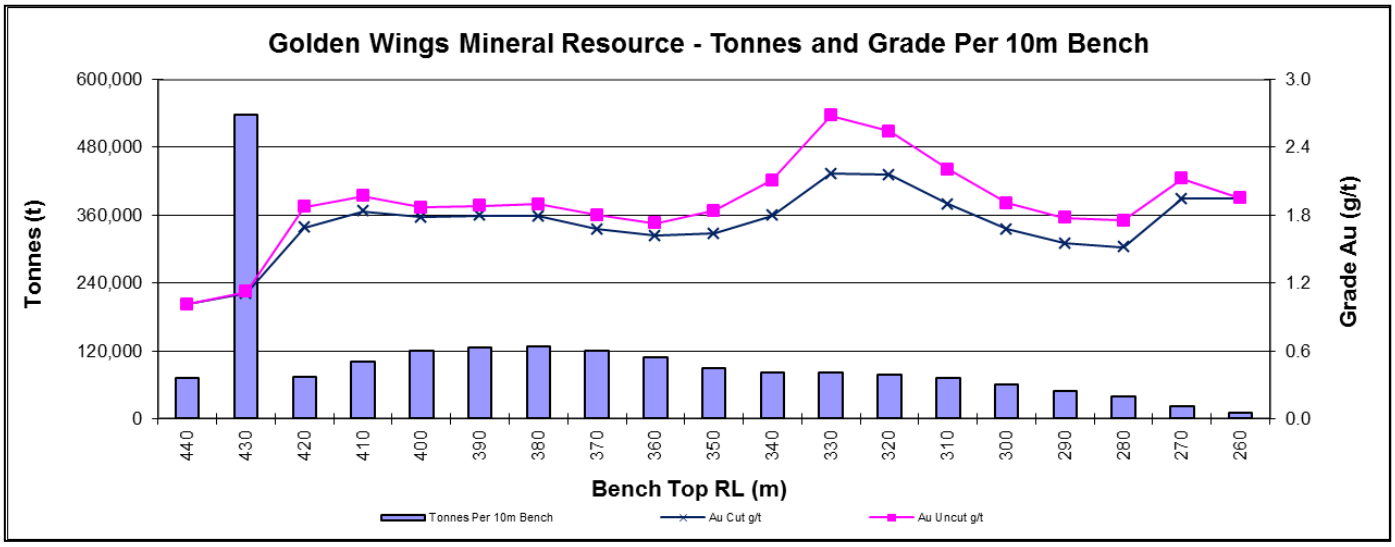

Figure 18: Golden Wings Mineral Resource Tonnes and Grade per vertical metre

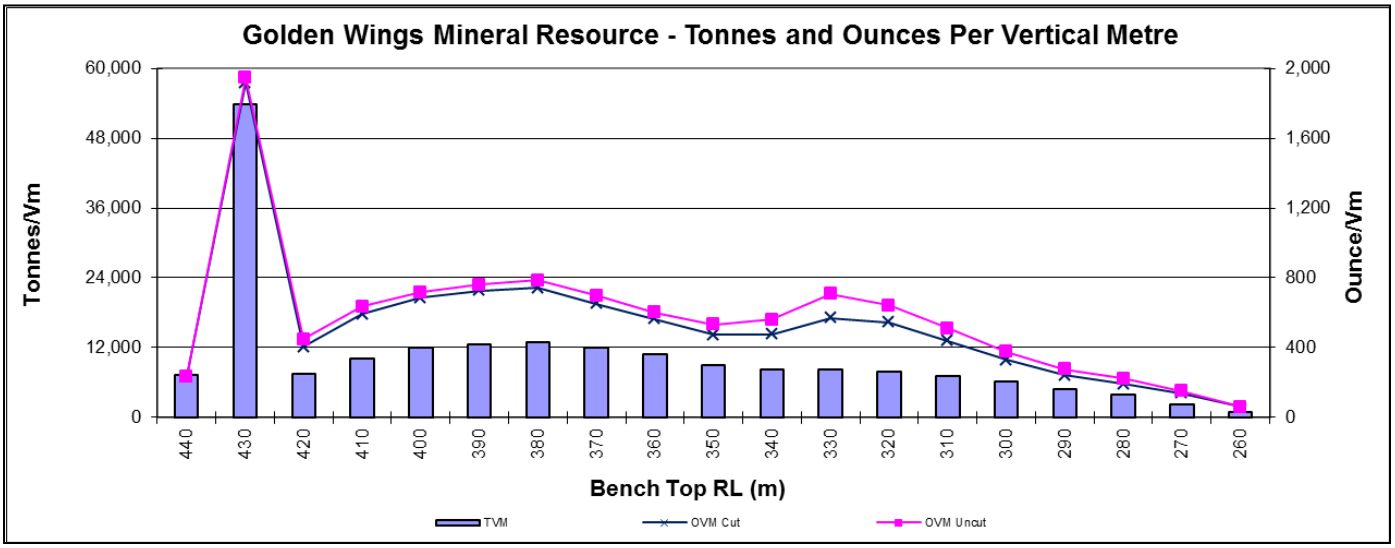

Figure 19: Golden Wings Mineral Resource per 10m bench, showing Tonnes and Ounces per vertical metre

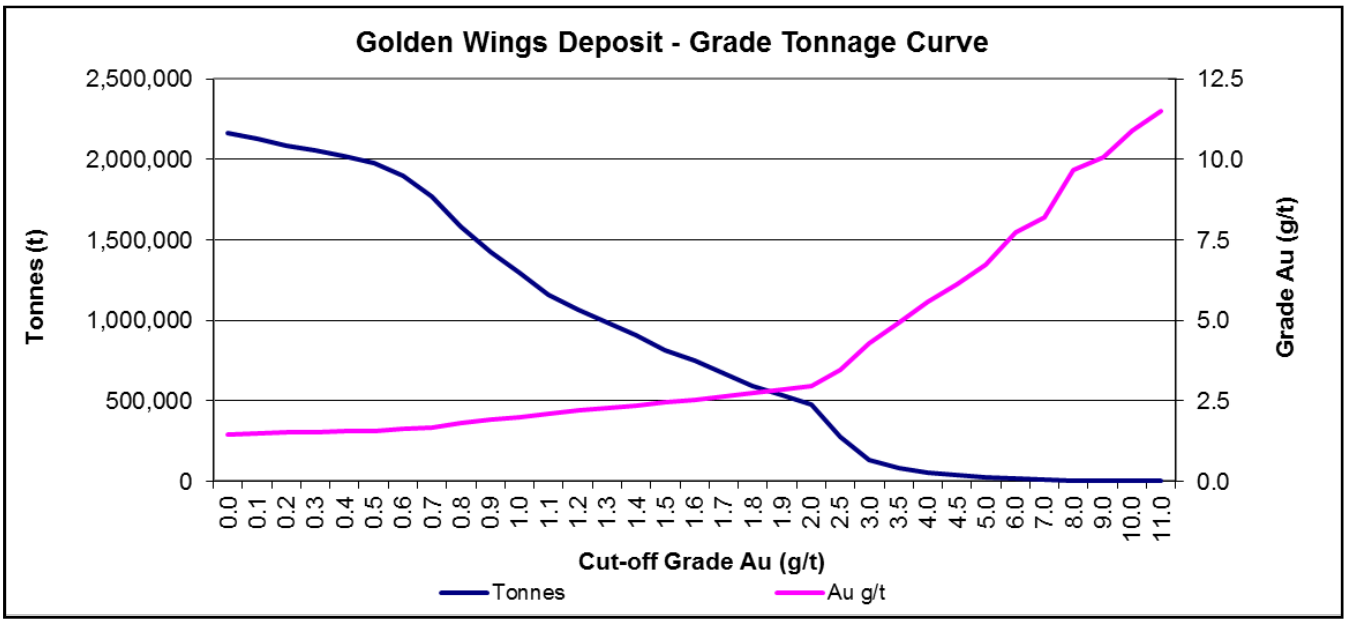

Figure 20: Tonnage Grade Curve – Golden Wings Mineral Resource

The Mineral Resource estimate for the Golden Wings deposit was completed using the following parameters:

- The Golden Wings Mineral Resource area extends over a strike length of 840 m (from 528,950 mE – 529,790 mN) and includes the 175 m vertical interval from 430 mRL to 255 mRL.
- The Golden Wings deposit is located within Mining Lease 59/749. This tenement is currently held under a JV arrangement with GCY holding an 80 % interest.
- A site visit by the Competent Person for Mineral Resources was conducted by Shaun Searle (RPM) in November 2015. General site and modelling procedures for Golden Wings were all reviewed.
- Drill holes used in the Mineral Resource estimate included 237 laterite grade control holes (LAT), 32 AC holes, 71 RC holes and one diamond hole for a total of 1,770 m within the wireframes. The modified database contained records for 767 drill holes for 34,193 m of drilling.
- All drill hole collars were surveyed in the MGA94 Zone 50 grid. Historical collars were surveyed to within +/- 1m. The majority of GCY drill collars have been surveyed by DGPS. Mineral Resource estimation was carried out on the MGA94 Zone 50 grid.
- Down hole dip and azimuth deviations of historical holes were recorded at 10 or 30 m intervals. Details of the survey process, equipment used, who performed the surveys or the level of accuracy of the survey was not documented. For GCY holes, a down hole survey was taken at least every 30 m in RC holes by electronic multi-shot tool by the drilling contractors. Gyro surveys have been undertaken on selected holes to validate the multi-shot surveys.
- Drilling has been completed on a nominal grid spacing of 10 m by 10 m to 20 m by 20 m for laterite zone drilling and 20 m by 20 m for the in-situ zones.
- Detailed logging exists for most historical holes in the database. For GCY drilling, AC and RC chips are geologically logged to geological boundaries or at 1 m intervals respectively. RC chip trays have been stored for future reference.
- Sample procedures followed by historic operators are assumed to be in line with industry standards at the time, although these were not documented. However it is evident in the database that historical RC drilling was sampled at 1 m intervals and historical diamond drilling was sampled at 1 m intervals or to geological contacts.
- For GCY drilling, RC drilling used a nominal 5 ½ inch diameter face sampling hammer. AC and RC samples were visually checked for recovery, moisture and contamination. A cyclone and splitter were used to provide a uniform sample and these were routinely cleaned. RC drilling was used to obtain 1 m samples which were split by either cone or riffle splitter at the rig to produce a 3 to 5 kg sample. In some cases a 4 m composite sample of approximately 3 to 5 kg was collected from the top portion of the holes considered unlikely to host significant mineralisation. For AC drilling, 4 m composite samples were collected and where anomalous results were detected, single metre riffle split or speared samples were collected for subsequent analyses.
- Sample preparation procedures followed by historic operators are assumed to be in line with industry standards at the time, although these were not documented.
- For GCY drilling, AC and RC samples were delivered daily to the Toll depot in Mt Magnet by GCY personnel. Toll delivers the samples directly to Minanalytical Laboratory in Perth. Diamond drill core is transported directly to Perth for cutting and dispatch to the assay laboratory for analysis. Upon receipt by the laboratory, the samples are oven dried and crushed to less than 4mm. A sub-sample of the crushed material was then pulverised to better than 85 % passing 75 µm using a LM5 pulveriser.
- Historically the samples were analysed by both aqua regia digest and a leachwell process. GCY samples were submitted to Minanalytical Laboratory in Perth for analysis. Once dried and pulverised; RC samples were analysed using a 25 g charge Fire Assay with AAS finish whilst the AC samples were analysed using a 25 g Aqua Regia digest with MS finish.
- QAQC procedures followed by historic operators are assumed to be in line with industry standards at the time, although these were not documented. GCY has carried out a comprehensive program of QAQC for its drilling programs conducted since 2013. Industry certified standards were inserted at of approximately 1 in 25 and results have, in the main, accurately reflected the original assays and expected values. Field duplicate samples were collected by GCY at a rate of approximately 1 in 50 for AC and RC drilling and show reasonably repeatable results. Laboratory duplicates are routinely conducted by Minanalytical and show repeatable results. A recognised laboratory has been used for analysis of samples.
- Samples were composited to 1 m based on an analysis of sample lengths inside the wireframes. High grade cuts were applied to the data based on statistical analysis of individual lodes and ranged between 10 g/t to 30 g/t Au, resulting in a total of 16 assays being cut.
- A Surpac block model was used for the estimate with a block size of 10 m EW by 5 m NS by 5 m vertical with sub-blocks of 2.5 m by 1.25 m by 1.25 m. This was selected as the optimal block size as a result of kriging neighbourhood analysis (KNA).

- Ordinary kriging (OK) grade interpolation was used for the estimate, constrained by Mineral Resource outlines based on mineralisation envelopes prepared using a nominal 0.5 g/t Au cut-off grade with a minimum down-hole length of 2 m. Three passes were used to estimate the blocks in the model and more than 88 % of blocks were filled in the first two passes.
- A total of 339 bulk density measurements were taken on core samples collected from diamond holes drilled at the nearby Gilbey's deposit using the water immersion technique. Bulk densities ranging between 2.0 t/m^3 and 2.8 t/m^3 were assigned in the block model dependent on mineralisation and weathering. RPM considers the density results obtained from Gilbey's to be applicable to the Golden Wings deposit.
- The Mineral Resource was classified as Indicated and Inferred Mineral Resource based on data quality, sample spacing, and lode continuity. The Indicated Mineral Resource was defined within areas of close spaced RC and AC drilling of less than 30 m by 30 m, and where the continuity and predictability of the lode positions was good. The Inferred Mineral Resource was assigned to areas where drill hole spacing was greater than 30 m by 30 m, where small isolated pods of mineralisation occur outside the main mineralised zones, and to geologically complex zones.
- The Mineral Resource is reported at a cut-off of 0.5 g/t Au. Reporting cut-off parameters were selected based on the results of the Dalgaranga Gold Project Pre-Feasibility Study announced to the ASX on 31st March 2016. The Pre-Feasibility Study indicated that break-even cut-off grades for the combined Dalgaranga Gold Project Mineral Resource are 0.34 g/t, 0.39 g/t and 0.43 g/t Au for oxide, transitional and fresh material respectively; assuming a gold price of $1,470, a metallurgical recovery of 95 % and an open pit mining method.
- A Pre-Feasibility Study was reported by GCY in March 2016 for the Dalgaranga Gold Project. The Study assessed the economics of gold production from the Gilbey's deposit; and the nearby Golden Wings deposit. Gilbey's would be mined using open pit techniques to an approximate depth of 270 m below the surface. The mined material would be processed using a new, stand-alone 2.5 Mtpa CIL processing plant, with total site infrastructure capital costs of $75 M. For Gilbey's, preliminary designs based on optimisation studies using a $1,470 gold price and 95 % metallurgical recovery estimated a mineable quantity of 12.1 Mt at 1.4 g/t Au for 547,000 oz.

Additional information will be provided as it becomes available.

On behalf of the Board of
Gascoyne Resources Ltd

Michael Dunbar
Managing Director

BACKGROUND ON GASCOYNE RESOURCES

Gascoyne Resources Limited was listed on the ASX in December 2009 and is focused on exploration and development of a number of gold projects in Western Australia.
The Company's two main gold projects combined have **2.12 million ounces of contained gold on granted Mining Leases**:

DALGARANGA (80% GCY):

The Dalgaranga project is located approximately 65km by road NW of Mt Magnet in the Murchison gold mining region of Western Australia and covers the majority of the Dalgaranga greenstone belt. After discovery in the early 1990's, the project was developed and from 1996 to 2000 produced 229,000 oz's of gold with reported cash costs of less than $350/oz.

The project contains a JORC Measured, Indicated and Inferred Resources of **25.7 Mt @ 1.4g/t Au for 1,116,000 ounces** of contained gold (Table 1). A further resource update is planned for end of 2016, to incorporate drilling exploration drilling that is ongoing. The Dalgaranga project has an Initial **Proved and Probable Ore Reserve of 442,000 ounces of gold** (Table 4). An updated reserve is expected during 2016 as part of the FS that is nearing completion.

A PFS study has been completed and full FS has commenced The PFS, has highlighted a robust development case for the project.

The FS is on track to be completed by the end of 2016, with final development decision to follow soon thereafter. The PFS investigated the development of two open pits feeding a 2.5Mtpa processing facility resulting in production of around 104,000ozpa for 6 years. Optimisation studies have suggested that the operation would be a low cost, high margin and long life operation with high operating margins.

Significant exploration potential also remains outside the known resources with numerous historical geochemical prospects only partly tested.

Table 4: Dalgaranga Ore Reserve

Ore Reserve Category	Tonnes (Mt)	Gold Grade (g/t)	Contained Gold Ounces
Proved	2.27	1.34	97,000
Probable	7.81	1.4	345,000
Total Ore Reserve	**10.1**	**1.4**	**442,000**

GLENBURGH (100% GCY):

The Glenburgh Project in the Gascoyne region of Western Australia, has a Measured, Indicated and Inferred resource of: **21.3 Mt @ 1.5g/t Au for 1.0 million oz gold** from several prospects within a 20km long shear zone (see Table 5)

A preliminary feasibility study on the project has been completed (see announcement 5th of August 2013) that showed a viable project exists, with a production target of 4.9mt @ 2.0g/t for 316,000oz (70% Indicated and 30% Inferred resources) within 12 open pits and one underground operation. There is a low level of geological confidence associated with inferred mineral resources and there is no certainty that further exploration work will result in the determination of indicated mineral resources or that the production target itself will be realised. The study showed attractive all in operating costs of under A$1,000/oz and indicated a strong return with an operating surplus of ~ A$160M over the 4+ year operation. The study included approximately 40,000m of resource drilling, metallurgical drilling and testwork, geotechnical, hydro geological and environmental assessments. Importantly the study has not included the drilling completed during 2013, which intersected significant shallow high grade zones at a number of the known deposits.

Table 5: Glenburgh Deposits - Area Summary

2014 Mineral Resource Estimate (0.5g/t Au Cut-off)

Area	Measured			Indicated			Inferred			Total		
	Tonnes Mt	Au g/t	Au Ounces	Tonnes Mt	Au g/t	Au Ounces	Tonnes Mt	Au g/t	Au Ounces	Tonnes Mt	Au g/t	Au Ounces
North East	0.2	4.0	31,000	1.4	2.1	94,000	3.3	1.7	178,000	**4.9**	**1.9**	**303,000**
Central	2.6	1.8	150,000	3.2	1.3	137,000	8.4	1.2	329,000	**14.2**	**1.3**	**616,000**
South West							2.2	1.2	84,000	**2.2**	**1.2**	**84,000**
Total	**2.9**	**2.0**	**181,000**	**4.6**	**1.6**	**231,000**	**13.9**	**1.3**	**591,000**	**21.3**	**1.5**	**1,003,000**

Note: Discrepancies in totals are a result of rounding

EGERTON (100% GCY)

The project includes the high grade Hibernian deposit which contains a resource of **116,400 tonnes @ 6.4 g/t gold for 24,000 ounces** in the Measured, Indicated and Inferred JORC categories (Table 6). The deposit lies on a granted mining lease and previous drilling includes high grade intercepts, **2m @ 147.0 g/t gold**, **5m @ 96.7 g/t gold** and **5m @ 96.7 g/t gold** associated with quartz veining in shallow south-west plunging shoots. The Hibernian deposit has only been drill tested to 70m below surface and there is strong potential to expand the current JORC Resource with drilling testing deeper extensions to known shoots and targeting new shoot positions.

Table 6: Egerton Project: Hibernian Deposit Mineral Resource (2.0g/t Au Cut-off)

Classification	Tonnes	Au g/t	Au Ounces
Measured Resource	32,100	9.5	9,801
Indicated Resource	46,400	5.3	7,841
Inferred Resource	37,800	5.1	6,169
Total	**116,400**	**6.4**	**23,811**

Gascoyne is continuing to evaluate the Glenburgh gold deposits to delineate meaningful increases in the resource base and progress project permitting, while also continuing to explore the Dalgaranga project with the view to moving towards a low capital cost development as rapidly as possible. The Company also has 100% ownership of the high grade Egerton project; where the focus has been to assess the economic viability of trucking high grade ore to either Glenburgh or to another processing facility for treatment and exploration of the high grade mineralisation within the region.

Further information is available at www.gascoyneresources.com.au

Competent Persons Statement

The information in this Report that relates to Mineral Resources for the Golden Wings and Gilbeys Deposits is based on information compiled by Shaun Searle who is a Member of the Australasian Institute of Geoscientists. Mr Searle is a full time employee of RPM. Mr Searle is the Competent Person for this Mineral Resource estimate and has sufficient experience which is relevant to the style of mineralisation and type of deposit under consideration and to the activity which he has undertaken to qualify as a Competent Person as defined in the 2012 Edition of the 'Australasian Code for the Reporting of Exploration Results, Mineral Resources and Ore Reserves'. Mr Searle consents to the inclusion in the report of the matters based on this information in the form and context in which it appears.

The Glenburgh Mineral Resources have been estimated by RungePincockMinarco Limited, an external consultancy, and are reported under the 2012 Edition of the Australasian Code for reporting of Exploration Results, Mineral Resources and Ore Reserves (see GCY -ASX announcement 24th July 2014 titled: High Grade Domains Identified Within Updated Glenburgh Gold Mineral Resource). The company confirms that it is not aware of any new information or data that materially affects the information included in the original market announcements and, in the case of estimates of Mineral Resources that all material assumptions and technical parameters underpinning the estimate in the relevant market announcement continue to apply and have not materially changed. The company confirms that the form and context in which the Competent Person's findings are presented have not materially modified from the original market announcements.

The Glenburgh 2004 JORC resource (released to the ASX on April 29th 2013) which formed the basis for the preliminary Feasibility Study was classified as Indicated and Inferred and as a result, is not sufficiently defined to allow conversion to an ore reserve; the financial analysis in the preliminary Feasibility Study is conceptual in nature and should not be used as a guide for investment. It is uncertain if additional exploration will allow conversion of the Inferred resource to a higher confidence resource (Indicated or Measured) and hence if a reserve could be determined for the project in the future. Production targets referred to in the preliminary Feasibility Study and in this report are conceptual in nature and include areas where there has been insufficient exploration to define an Indicated mineral resource. There is a low level of geological confidence associated with inferred mineral resources and there is no certainty that further exploration work will result in the determination of indicated mineral resources or that the production target itself will be realised. This information was prepared and first disclosed under the JORC Code 2004, the resource has now been updated to conform with the JORC 2012 guidelines. This new JORC 2012 resource, reported above, will form the basis for any future studies.

The Egerton Resource estimate and Gaffney's Find prospect historical exploration results have been sourced from Exterra Resources annual reports and other publicly available reports which have undergone a number of peer reviews by qualified consultants, who conclude that the resources comply with the JORC code and are suitable for public reporting. This information was prepared and first disclosed under the JORC Code 2004. It has not been updated since to comply with the JORC Code 2012 on the basis that the information has not materially changed since it was last reported.

Appendix 1

Dalgaranga Project
Gilbeys Deposit
JORC Code (2012) Table 1
Section 1, 2 & 3

Exploration results at Gilbey's were reported by GCY and released to the ASX between 2013 and 2016. Mr Michael Dunbar, Managing Director of GCY compiled the information in Section 1 and Section 2 of JORC Table 1 in this Mineral Resource report and is the Competent Person for those sections. Mr Shaun Searle, an employee of RungePincockMinarco Limited (RPM) compiled the information in Section 3 of the following JORC Table 1 and is the Competent Person for that section.

Section 1 Sampling Techniques and Data

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
Sampling techniques	• *Nature and quality of sampling (eg cut channels, random chips, or specific specialised industry standard measurement tools appropriate to the minerals under investigation, such as down hole gamma sondes, or handheld XRF instruments, etc). These examples should not be taken as limiting the broad meaning of sampling.* • *Include reference to measures taken to ensure sample representivity and the appropriate calibration of any measurement tools or systems used.* • *Aspects of the determination of mineralisation that are Material to the Public Report. In cases where 'industry standard' work has been done this would be relatively simple (eg 'reverse circulation drilling was used to obtain 1 m samples from which 3 kg was pulverised to produce a 30 g charge for fire assay'). In other cases more explanation may be required, such as where there is coarse gold that has inherent sampling problems. Unusual commodities or mineralisation types (eg submarine nodules) may warrant disclosure of detailed information.*	• The deposit has been drilled using Rotary Air Blast (RAB), Air Core (AC), Reverse Circulation (RC) and Diamond (DD) drilling over numerous campaigns by several companies and currently by GCY. The majority of holes are on a 25m grid either infilling or extending known prospects. The majority of drill holes have a dip of -60°towards local grid east. • Sample procedures followed by historic operators are assumed to be in line with industry standards at the time. Current QAQC protocols include the analysis of field duplicates and the insertion of appropriate commercial standards. Based on statistical analysis of these results, there is no evidence to suggest the samples are not representative. • RC drilling was used to obtain 1m samples which were split by either cone or riffle splitter at the rig to produce a 3 - 5 kg sample. In some cases a 4m composite sample of approximately 3 – 5 kg was collected from the top portion of the holes considered unlikely to host significant mineralisation. The samples were shipped to the laboratory for analysis via 25g Fire Assay. Where anomalous results were detected, the single metre samples were collected for subsequent analysis, also via 25g Fire Assay. A 4m composite sample of approximately 3 – 5 kg was collected for all AC drilling. This was shipped to the laboratory for analysis via a 25g Aqua Regia digest with reading via a mass spectrometer. Where anomalous results were detected, single metre samples will be collected for subsequent analysis via a 25g Fire Assay. The diamond drilling was undertaken as diamond tails to the recently

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
		completed RC holes. One of the holes was HQ (to allow metallurgical samples to be collected) the last two are NQ. The NQ holes were sampled by ½ core sampling while the HQ hole was ¼ core sampled. The samples are assayed using 50g charge fire assay with an AAS finish.
Drilling techniques	• *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).*	• RC drilling used a nominal 5 ½ inch diameter face sampling hammer. AC drilling used a conventional 3 ½ inch face sampling blade to refusal or a 4 ½ inch face sampling hammer to a nominal depth. The diamond drilling was undertaken as diamond tails to the RC holes. One of the holes was HQ (to allow metallurgical samples to be collected) the last two were NQ.
Drill sample recovery	• *Method of recording and assessing core and chip sample recoveries and results assessed.* • *Measures taken to maximise sample recovery and ensure representative nature of the samples.* • *Whether a relationship exists between sample recovery and grade and whether sample bias may have occurred due to preferential loss/gain of fine/coarse material.*	• RC and AC sample recovery was visually assessed and recorded where significantly reduced. Very little sample loss was noted. The diamond drilling recovery was excellent with very little or no core loss identified. • RC samples were visually checked for recovery, moisture and contamination. A cyclone and splitter were used to provide a uniform sample and these were routinely cleaned. AC samples were visually checked for recovery moisture and contamination. A cyclone was used and routinely cleaned. 4m composites were speared to obtain the most representative sample possible. Diamond drilling was undertaken and the core measured and orientated to determine recovery, which was generally 100%. • Sample recoveries are generally high. No significant sample loss was recorded with a corresponding increase in Au present. Field duplicates produce consistent results. No sample bias is anticipated and no preferential loss/gain of grade material was noted. The diamond core has been consistently sampled with the left hand side

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
		of the NQ hole sampled, while for the HQ, the left hand side of the left hand half was sampled.
Logging	• *Whether core and chip samples have been geologically and geotechnically logged to a level of detail to support appropriate Mineral Resource estimation, mining studies and metallurgical studies.* • *Whether logging is qualitative or quantitative in nature. Core (or costean, channel, etc) photography.* • *The total length and percentage of the relevant intersections logged.*	• Detailed logging exists for most historic holes in the data base. Current RC and AC chips are geologically logged at 1m intervals and to geological boundaries respectively. RC chip trays and end of hole chips from AC drilling have been stored for future reference. Diamond drill holes have all been geologically, structurally and geotechnically logged. • RC and AC chip logging recorded the lithology, oxidation state, colour, alteration and veining. The Diamond core photographed tray by tray wet and dry. • All drill holes were logged in full.
Sub-sampling techniques and sample preparation	• *If core, whether cut or sawn and whether quarter, half or all core taken.* • *If non-core, whether riffled, tube sampled, rotary split, etc and whether sampled wet or dry.* • *For all sample types, the nature, quality and appropriateness of the sample preparation technique.* • *Quality control procedures adopted for all sub-sampling stages to maximise 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.*	• Diamond drilling completed by GCY was ½ core (for NQ) or ¼ core (for HQ) sampled. Previous companies have conducted diamond drilling, it is unclear whether ½ core or ¼ core was taken by previous operators. • RC chips were riffle or cone split at the rig. AC samples were collected as 4m composites (unless otherwise noted) using a spear of the drill spoil. Samples were generally dry. 1m AC resamples are riffle split or speared. • To RC and AC samples are dried. If the sample weight is greater than 3kg, the sample is riffle split. Samples are pulverised to a grind size where 85% of the sample passes 75µm. • Field QAQC procedures included the insertion of 4% certified reference 'standards' and 2% field duplicates for RC and AC drilling. Diamond drilling has 4% certified standards included. • Field duplicates were collected during RC and AC drilling. Further sampling (lab umpire assays) will be conducted if it is considered necessary. The diamond core has been consistently sampled with the left hand side of the NQ hole sampled, while for the HQ, the left hand side of the left hand half was sampled. • A sample size of between 3 and 5 kg was collected. This size is considered appropriate and representative of the material being sampled given the width and continuity of the intersections, and the grain size of the material being collected.
Quality of assay data and laboratory tests	• *The nature, quality and appropriateness of the assaying and laboratory procedures used and whether the technique is considered partial or total.* • *For geophysical tools, spectrometers, handheld XRF instruments, etc, the parameters used in determining the analysis including instrument*	• All RC samples were analysed using a 25g charge Fire Assay with an AAS finish which is an industry sample for gold analysis. A 25g aqua regia digest with an MS finish has been used for AC samples. Aqua regia can digest many different mineral types including most oxides,

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
	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.*	sulphides and carbonates but will not totally digest refractory or silicate minerals. Historically the samples have been analysed by both aqua regia digest and a leachwell process. Significant differences were recorded between these analytical techniques. The diamond sampling will be assayed using fire assay with a 50g charge and an AAS finish, additional quartz washes of the grinding mills is undertaken by the lab, before and after samples which contain visible gold. • No geophysical tools have been used at Gilbey's. • Field QAQC procedures include the insertion of both field duplicates and certified reference 'standards'. Assay results have been satisfactory and demonstrate an acceptable level of accuracy and precision. Laboratory QAQC involves the use of internal certified reference standards, blanks, splits and replicates. Analysis of these results also demonstrates an acceptable level of precision and accuracy.
Verification of sampling and assaying	• *The verification of significant intersections by either independent or alternative company personnel.* • *The use of twinned holes.* • *Documentation of primary data, data entry procedures, data verification, data storage (physical and electronic) protocols.* • *Discuss any adjustment to assay data.*	• Significant intersections were visually field verified by company geologists. • No twinned holes have been drilled to date by GCY, although infill drilling by has confirmed mineralisation thickness and tenor. • Field data is collected using Field Marshal software on tablet computers. The data is sent to Mitchell River Group for validation and compilation into an SQL database server. • Assay values that were below detection limit were adjusted to equal half of the detection limit value.
Location of data points	• *Accuracy and quality of surveys used to locate drill holes (collar and down-hole surveys), trenches, mine workings and other locations used in Mineral Resource estimation.* • *Specification of the grid system used.* • *Quality and adequacy of topographic control.*	• Historical collars were surveyed to within +/- 1m. GCY drill collars have been surveyed by hand held GPS to an accuracy of about 1m. The RC and diamond drill holes will be picked up by DGPS in the near future. A down hole survey was taken at least every 30m in RC holes by electronic multishot tool by the drilling contractors. Gyro surveys have been undertaken on selected holes to validate the multi shot surveys. • The grid system is MGA94 Zone 50. • The topographic surface has been sourced from historic data used during the operation of the mine. It is considered to be of sufficient quality to be valid for this stage of exploration.
Data spacing and distribution	• *Data spacing for reporting of Exploration Results.* • *Whether the data spacing and distribution is*	• Initial exploration by GCY is targeting discrete areas that may host mineralisation. Consequently current drilling is not grid

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
	sufficient to establish the degree of geological and grade continuity appropriate for the Mineral Resource and Ore Reserve estimation procedure(s) and classifications applied. • *Whether sample compositing has been applied.*	based, however when viewed with historic data, the drill holes generally lie on existing grid lines and within 25m – 100m of an existing hole. • The mineralised domains have sufficient continuity in both geology and grade to be considered appropriate for the Mineral Resource and Ore Reserve estimation procedures and classification applied under the 2012 JORC Code. • In some cases 4m composite samples were collected from the upper parts of RC drill holes where it was considered unlikely for significant gold mineralisation to occur. Where anomalous results were detected, the single metre riffle split samples were collected for subsequent analysis. 4m composite samples were collected during AC drilling and where anomalous results were detected single metre riffle split or speared samples were collected for subsequent analyses.
Orientation of data in relation to geological structure	• *Whether the orientation of sampling achieves unbiased sampling of possible structures and the extent to which this is known, considering the deposit type.* • *If the relationship between the drilling orientation and the orientation of key mineralised structures is considered to have introduced a sampling bias, this should be assessed and reported if material.*	• Drilling sections are orientated perpendicular to the strike of the mineralised host rocks at Gilbey's, which is towards local grid east. The drilling is angled at -60° which is approximately perpendicular to the dip of the stratigraphy. • No orientation based sampling bias has been identified in the data
Sample security	• *The measures taken to ensure sample security.*	• Chain of custody is managed by GCY. RC samples are delivered daily to the Toll depot in Mt Magnet by GCY personnel. Toll delivers the samples directly to the assay laboratory in Perth. In some cases company personnel have deliver the samples directly to the laboratory. Diamond drill core is transported directly to Perth for cutting and dispatch to the assay laboratory for analysis.
Audits or reviews	• *The results of any audits or reviews of sampling techniques and data.*	• Data is validated by Mitchell River Group whilst loading into database. Any errors within the data are returned to GCY for validation.

Section 2 Reporting of Exploration Results

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
Mineral tenement and land tenure status	• *Type, reference name/number, location and ownership including agreements or material issues with third parties such as joint ventures, partnerships, overriding royalties, native title interests, historical sites, wilderness or national park and environmental settings.* • *The security of the tenure held at the time of reporting along with any known impediments to obtaining a license to operate in the area.*	• The Dalgaranga Project is situated on tenement number M59/749. The tenement is currently held under a JV arrangement with Mr Jaime McDowell. GCY has an 80% interest in the tenement. • The tenement is in good standing and no known impediments exist.
Exploration done by other parties	• *Acknowledgment and appraisal of exploration by other parties.*	• The tenement area has been previously explored by numerous companies including BHP, Newcrest and Equigold. Mining was carried out by Equigold in a JV with Western Reefs NL from 1996 – 2000.
Geology	• *Deposit type, geological setting and style of mineralisation.*	• Regionally, the Dalgaranga Project lies within the Archean Dalgaranga Greenstone Belt in the Murchison Province of Western Australia. At Gilbey's, gold mineralisation is associated is associated with sericite chlorite quartz schists after mafic rocks or sediments and quartz pyrite arsenopyrite dipping lodes within biotite-sericite-carbonate pyrite schists within a sheared porphyry-shale–basalt package.

Drill hole information	• *A summary of all information material to the under-standing of the exploration results including a tabulation of the following information for all Material drill holes:*
	  • *easting and northing of the drill hole collar*
	  • *elevation or RL (Reduced Level – elevation above sea level in metres) of the drill hole collar*
	  • *dip and azimuth of the hole*
	  • *down hole length and interception depth*
	  • *hole length*
	• *If the exclusion of this information is justified on the basis that the information is not Material and this exclusion does not detract from the understanding of the report, the Competent Person should clearly explain why this is the case.*
		• All exploration results have previously been reported by GCY between 2013 and 2015.
		• All information has been included in the appendices. No drill hole information has been excluded.

Data aggregation methods	• *In reporting Exploration Results, weighting averaging techniques, maximum and/or minimum grade truncations (e.g. cutting of high grades) and cut-off grades are usually Material and should be stated.* • *Where aggregate intercepts incorporate short lengths of high grade results and longer lengths of low grade results, the procedure used for such aggregation should be stated and some typical examples of such aggregations should be shown in detail.* • *The assumptions used for any reporting of metal*	• Exploration results are not being reported. • Not applicable as a Mineral Resource is being reported. • Metal equivalent values have not been used.

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
	equivalent values should be clearly stated.	
Relationship between mineralisation widths and intercept lengths	• *These relationships are particularly important in the reporting of Exploration Results.* • *If the geometry of the mineralisation with respect to the drill hole angle is known, its nature should be reported.* • *If it is not known and only the down hole lengths are reported, there should be a clear statement to this effect (e.g. 'down hole length, true width not known').*	• Most drill holes are angled to local grid east so that intersections are orthogonal to the expected orientation of mineralisation. It is interpreted that true width is approximately 70-100% of down hole intersections.
Diagrams	• *Appropriate maps and sections (with scales) and tabulations of intercepts should be included for any significant discovery being reported. These should include, but not be limited to a plan view of drill hole collar locations and appropriate sectional views.*	• Relevant diagrams have been included within the Mineral Resource report main body of text.
Balanced Reporting	• *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.* • *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.*	• All GCY hole collars were surveyed in MGA94 Zone 50 grid using differential GPS. GCY holes were down-hole surveyed with multi-shot tools. • Exploration results are not being reported.
Other substantive exploration data	• *Other exploration data, if meaningful and material, should be reported including (but not limited to): geological observations; geophysical survey results; geochemical survey results; bulk samples - size and method of treatment; metallurgical test results; bulk density, groundwater, geotechnical and rock characteristics; potential deleterious or contaminating substances.*	• All interpretations for Gilbey's mineralisation are consistent with observations made and information gained during previous mining at the Gilbey's open pit.
Further work	• *The nature and scale of planned further work (e.g. tests for lateral extensions or depth extensions or large- scale step-out drilling).* • *Diagrams clearly highlighting the areas of possible extensions, including the main geological interpretations and future drilling areas, provided this information is not commercially sensitive.*	• Gilbey's will continue to be drilled to extend the current Mineral Resource and delineate further resources. • Refer to diagrams in the body of text within the Mineral Resource report.

Section 3 Estimation and Reporting of Mineral Resources

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
Database integrity	• *Measures taken to ensure that data has not been corrupted by, for example, transcription or keying errors, between its initial collection and its use for Mineral Resource estimation purposes.* • *Data validation procedures used.*	• For GCY drilling geological and field data is collected using Field Marshall software on tablet computers. Historical drilling data has been captured from historical drill logs. • The data is verified by company geologists before the data is sent to Mitchell River Group for further validation and compilation into a SQL database server. Historic data has been verified by checking historical reports on the project.
Site visits	• *Comment on any site visits undertaken by the Competent Person and the outcome of those visits.* • *If no site visits have been undertaken indicate why this is the case.*	• A site visit by the Competent Person for Mineral Resources was conducted in November 2015. The deposit area, drill chips, outcrop, drill collars and the Gilbey's open pit were all inspected. The site visit concluded no significant issues were identified with regards to current geological understanding and data information.
Geological interpretation	• *Confidence in (or conversely, the uncertainty of) the geological interpretation of the mineral deposit.* • *Nature of the data used and of any assumptions made.* • *The effect, if any, of alternative interpretations on Mineral Resource estimation.* • *The use of geology in guiding and controlling Mineral Resource estimation.* • *The factors affecting continuity both of grade and geology.*	• The confidence in the geological interpretation is considered to be good and is based on previous mining history and visual confirmation in outcrop and within the Gilbey's open pit. • Geochemistry and geological logging has been used to assist identification of lithology and mineralisation. • The deposit consists of local grid west dipping lodes. Infill drilling has supported and refined the model and the current interpretation is considered robust. • Outcrops of mineralisation and host rocks within the open pit confirm the geometry of the mineralisation. • Infill drilling has confirmed geological and grade continuity.
Dimensions	• *The extent and variability of the Mineral Resource expressed as length (along strike or otherwise), plan width, and depth below surface to the upper and lower limits of the Mineral Resource.*	• The Gilbey's Mineral Resource area extends over a strike length of 1,160 m (from 3,425 mN – 4,585 mN) and includes the 400 m vertical interval from 430 mRL to 30 mRL.
Estimation and modelling techniques	• *The nature and appropriateness of the estimation technique(s) applied and key assumptions, including treatment of extreme grade values, domaining, interpolation parameters and maximum distance of extrapolation from data points. If a computer assisted estimation method was chosen include a description of computer software and parameters used.* • *The availability of check estimates, previous estimates and/or mine production records and whether the Mineral Resource estimate takes appropriate account of such data.* • *The assumptions made regarding recovery of by-products.* • *Estimation of deleterious elements or other non-grade variables of economic significance (eg sulphur for acid mine drainage characterisation).* • *In the case of block model interpolation, the block size in relation to the average sample spacing and the search employed.* • *Any assumptions behind modelling of selective mining units.* • *Any assumptions about correlation between variables.* • *Description of how the geological interpretation was*	• Using parameters derived from modelled variograms, Ordinary Kriging (OK) was used to estimate average block grades in three passes using Surpac software. Linear grade estimation was deemed suitable for the Gilbey's Mineral Resource due to the geological control on mineralisation. Maximum extrapolation of wireframes from drilling was 100 m down-dip beyond the last drill holes on section. This was equivalent to approximately one drill hole spacing in the this portion of the deposit and classified as Inferred Mineral Resource. Extrapolation was generally half drill hole spacing between drill holes. • The 2016 Mineral Resource estimate reported 4.6 Mt at 1.6 g/t Au, for 243,000 in-situ ounces. After taking into account dilution and metallurgical recovery (~94%); this compares reasonably well with reported production of 4.4 Mt at 1.5 g/t Au for 217,000 ounces. • No recovery of by-products is anticipated. • Only Au was interpolated into the block model. There are no known deleterious elements within the deposits. • The parent block dimensions used were 12.5 m NS by 5 m EW by 5 m vertical with sub-cells of 3.125 m by 1.25 m by 1.25 m. The parent block size was selected on the results obtained from

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
	used to control the resource estimates. • *Discussion of basis for using or not using grade cutting or capping.* • *The process of validation, the checking process used, the comparison of model data to drill hole data, and use of reconciliation data if available.*	Kriging Neighbourhood Analysis that suggested this was the optimal block size for the Gilbey's datatset. • An orientated 'ellipsoid' search was used to select data and adjusted to account for the variations in lode orientations, however all other parameters were taken from the variography. Three passes were used. The first pass had a range of 50 m, with a minimum of 10 samples. For the second pass, the range was 100 m, with a minimum of 6 samples. For the third pass, the range was extended to 250 m, with a minimum of 2 samples. A maximum of 30 samples was used for all three passes. A maximum of 10 samples per hole was used in the Interpolation. • No assumptions were made on selective mining units. • Only Au assay data was available, therefore correlation analysis was not possible. • The deposit mineralisation was constrained by wireframes constructed using a 0.5 g/t Au cut-off grade. The wireframes were applied as hard boundaries in the estimate. • Statistical analysis was carried out on data from 35 lodes. The high coefficient of variation and the scattering of high grade values observed on the histogram for some of the domains suggested that high grade cuts were required if linear grade interpolation was to be carried out. As a result high grade cuts ranging between 5 to 40 g/t Au were applied, resulting in a total of 42 samples being cut. • Validation of the model included detailed comparison of composite grades and block grades by northing and elevation. Validation plots showed reasonable correlation between the composite grades and the block model grades.
Moisture	• *Whether the tonnages are estimated on a dry basis or with natural moisture, and the method of determination of the moisture content.*	• Tonnages and grades were estimated on a dry in situ basis.
Cut-off parameters	• *The basis of the adopted cut-off grade(s) or quality parameters applied.*	• The Mineral Resource is reported at depth dependant cut-offs. For material within approximately 300 m of the topographic surface (425 mRL to 120 mRL), a reporting cut-off of 0.5 g/t Au was applied. For deeper material (120 mRL to 30 mRL), a reporting cut-off of 1.0 g/t Au was applied. Reporting cut-off grades selected based on an upside case Whittle shell generated during the Dalgaranga Gold Project Pre-Feasibility Study announced to the ASX on 31st March 2016. The Pre-Feasibility Study indicated that break-even cut-off grades for the combined Dalgaranga Gold Project Mineral Resource are 0.34 g/t, 0.39 g/t and 0.43 g/t Au for oxide, transitional and fresh material respectively; assuming a gold price of $1,500, a metallurgical recovery of 95 % and an open pit mining method. The cutoff of 1.0g/t for the deeper material (below 120mRL) has been estimated by GCY using an internal cutoff calculator, current spot gold price of AUD$1,750 and recent open pit mining costs.
Mining factors or assumptions	• *Assumptions made regarding possible mining methods, minimum mining dimensions and internal (or, if applicable, external) mining dilution. It is always necessary as part of the process of determining reasonable prospects for eventual economic extraction*	• RPM has assumed that the deposit could potentially be mined using open pit mining techniques. Open pit mining has previously occurred at the Gilbey's deposit. No assumptions have been made for mining dilution or mining

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
	to consider potential mining methods, but the assumptions made regarding mining methods and parameters when estimating Mineral Resources may not always be rigorous. Where this is the case, this should be reported with an explanation of the basis of the mining assumptions made.	widths, however mineralisation is generally broad with mineralisation widths of greater than 50m on most benches. It is assumed that mining dilution and ore loss will be in incorporated into any Ore Reserve estimated from this Mineral Resource.
Metallurgical factors or assumptions	• *The basis for assumptions or predictions regarding metallurgical amenability. It is always necessary as part of the process of determining reasonable prospects for eventual economic extraction to consider potential metallurgical methods, but the assumptions regarding metallurgical treatment processes and parameters made when reporting Mineral Resources may not always be rigorous. Where this is the case, this should be reported with an explanation of the basis of the metallurgical assumptions made.*	• Metallurgical testwork was conducted on the Gilbey's deposit by Equigold prior to the construction of a Processing Plant. Equigold mined the deposit from 1996 to 2000. GCY has access to extensive reconciliation records from that period of operation. The remaining mineralisation has the same characteristics to the mined resource. The company has conducted a limited metallurgical testwork programme as part of the Scoping Study. This has confirmed the excellent metallurgical recoveries with over 98% recovery via a standard CIL flowsheet.
Environmental factors or assumptions	• *Assumptions made regarding possible waste and process residue disposal options. It is always necessary as part of the process of determining reasonable prospects for eventual economic extraction to consider the potential environmental impacts of the mining and processing operation. While at this stage the determination of potential environmental impacts, particularly for a greenfields project, may not always be well advanced, the status of early consideration of these potential environmental impacts should be reported. Where these aspects have not been considered this should be reported with an explanation of the environmental assumptions made.*	• Historical mining has occurred at the Gilbey's deposit. Existing waste dumps and a tailings storage facility lie in close proximity to the Gilbey's deposit. A level 1 flora and fauna survey has been undertaken at the nearby Golden Wings prospect. This confirmed that that there are no environmental impediments to development. GCY will work to mitigate environmental impacts as a result of any future mining or mineral processing.
Bulk density	• *Whether assumed or determined. If assumed, the basis for the assumptions. If determined, the method used, whether wet or dry, the frequency of the measurements, the nature, size and representativeness of the samples.* • *The bulk density for bulk material must have been measured by methods that adequately account for void spaces (vugs, porosity, etc), moisture and differences between rock and alteration zones within the deposit.* • *Discuss assumptions for bulk density estimates used in the evaluation process of the different materials.*	• There are 27 density measurements collected during historical drilling programs at Gilbey's. GCY have recorded an additional 312 measurements from the fresh zone. • Density is measured using the water immersion technique. Moisture is accounted for in the measuring process and measurements were separated for lithology, mineralisation and weathering. • It is assumed there are minimal void spaces in the rocks within the Gilbey's deposit. Values applied in the Gilbey's block model are similar to other known bulk densities from similar geological terrains.
Classification	• *The basis for the classification of the Mineral Resources into varying confidence categories.* • *Whether appropriate account has been taken of all relevant factors (ie relative confidence in tonnage/grade estimations, reliability of input data, confidence in continuity of geology and metal values, quality, quantity and distribution of the data).* • *Whether the result appropriately reflects the Competent Person's view of the deposit.*	• The Mineral Resource estimate is reported here in compliance with the 2012 Edition of the 'Australasian Code for Reporting of Exploration Results, Mineral Resources and Ore Reserves' by the Joint Ore Reserves Committee (JORC). The Mineral Resource was classified as Measured, Indicated and Inferred Mineral Resource based on data quality, sample spacing, and lode continuity. The Measured Mineral Resource was defined by extensive grade control and close spaced diamond and RC drilling of less than 25 m by 25 m and where the mineralisation interpretation is robust. The Indicated Mineral Resource was defined within areas of close spaced diamond and RC drilling of less than 50 m by 50 m, and where the continuity and predictability of the lode positions was good. The Inferred Mineral Resource was assigned to areas where drill hole spacing was greater than 50 m by 50 m, where small isolated pods of mineralisation occur outside the main mineralised zones, and to geologically complex

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
		zones. • The input data is comprehensive in its coverage of the mineralisation and does not favour or misrepresent in-situ mineralisation. The definition of mineralised zones is based on high level geological understanding producing a robust model of mineralised domains. This model has been confirmed by infill drilling which supported the interpretation. Validation of the block model shows good correlation of the input data to the estimated grades. • The Mineral Resource estimate appropriately reflects the view of the Competent Person.
Audits or reviews	• *The results of any audits or reviews of Mineral Resource estimates.*	• Internal audits have been completed by RPM which verified the technical inputs, methodology, parameters and results of the estimate.
Discussion of relative accuracy/ confidence	• *Where appropriate a statement of the relative accuracy and confidence level in the Mineral Resource estimate using an approach or procedure deemed appropriate by the Competent Person. For example, the application of statistical or geostatistical procedures to quantify the relative accuracy of the resource within stated confidence limits, or, if such an approach is not deemed appropriate, a qualitative discussion of the factors that could affect the relative accuracy and confidence of the estimate.* • *The statement should specify whether it relates to global or local estimates, and, if local, state the relevant tonnages, which should be relevant to technical and economic evaluation. Documentation should include assumptions made and the procedures used.* • *These statements of relative accuracy and confidence of the estimate should be compared with production data, where available.*	• The lode geometry and continuity has been adequately interpreted to reflect the applied level of Measured, Indicated and Inferred Mineral Resource. The data quality is good and the drill holes have detailed logs produced by qualified geologists. A recognised laboratory has been used for all analyses. • The Mineral Resource statement relates to global estimates of tonnes and grade. • The 2016 Mineral Resource estimate reported 4.6 Mt at 1.6 g/t Au, for 243,000 in-situ ounces. After taking into account dilution and metallurgical recovery (~94%); this compares reasonably well with reported production of 4.4 Mt at 1.5 g/t Au for 217,000 ounces.

Appendix 2

Dalgaranga Project
Golden Wings Deposit
JORC Code (2012) Table 1
Section 1, 2 & 3

Exploration results at Gilbey's were reported by GCY and released to the ASX between 2013 and 2016. Mr Michael Dunbar, Managing Director of GCY compiled the information in Section 1 and Section 2 of JORC Table 1 in this Mineral Resource report and is the Competent Person for those sections. Mr Shaun Searle, an employee of RungePincockMinarco Limited (RPM) compiled the information in Section 3 of the following JORC Table 1 and is the Competent Person for that section.

Section 1 Sampling Techniques and Data

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
Sampling techniques	• *Nature and quality of sampling (eg cut channels, random chips, or specific specialised industry standard measurement tools appropriate to the minerals under investigation, such as down hole gamma sondes, or handheld XRF instruments, etc). These examples should not be taken as limiting the broad meaning of sampling.* • *Include reference to measures taken to ensure sample representivity and the appropriate calibration of any measurement tools or systems used.* • *Aspects of the determination of mineralisation that are Material to the Public Report. In cases where 'industry standard' work has been done this would be relatively simple (eg 'reverse circulation drilling was used to obtain 1 m samples from which 3 kg was pulverised to produce a 30 g charge for fire assay'). In other cases more explanation may be required, such as where there is coarse gold that has inherent sampling problems. Unusual commodities or mineralisation types (eg submarine nodules) may warrant disclosure of detailed information.*	• The deposit has been drilled using Rotary Air Blast (RAB), Air Core (AC), Reverse Circulation (RC) and Diamond (DD) drilling over numerous campaigns by several companies and currently by GCY. The majority of holes are on a 25m grid either infilling or extending known prospects. The majority of drill holes have a dip of -60° towards the south. • Sample procedures followed by historic operators are assumed to be in line with industry standards at the time. Current QAQC protocols include the analysis of field duplicates and the insertion of appropriate commercial standards. Based on statistical analysis of these results, there is no evidence to suggest the samples are not representative. • RC drilling was used to obtain 1m samples which were split by either cone or riffle splitter at the rig to produce a 3 - 5 kg sample. In some cases a 4m composite sample of approximately 3 – 5 kg was collected from the top portion of the holes considered unlikely to host significant mineralisation. The samples were shipped to the laboratory for analysis via 25g Fire Assay. Where anomalous results were detected, the single metre samples were collected for subsequent analysis, also via 25g Fire Assay. A 4m composite sample of approximately 3 – 5 kg was collected for all AC drilling. This was shipped to the laboratory for analysis via a 25g Aqua Regia digest with reading via a mass spectrometer. Where anomalous results were detected, single metre samples will be collected for subsequent analysis via a 25g Fire Assay.
Drilling techniques	• *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).*	• RC drilling used a nominal 5 ½ inch diameter face sampling hammer. AC drilling used a conventional 3 ½ inch face sampling blade to refusal or a 4 ½ inch face sampling hammer to a nominal depth.
Drill sample recovery	• *Method of recording and assessing core and chip sample recoveries and results assessed.* • *Measures taken to maximise sample recovery and ensure representative nature of the samples.* • *Whether a relationship exists between sample recovery*	• RC and AC sample recovery was visually assessed and recorded where significantly reduced. Very little sample loss was noted. • RC samples were visually checked for recovery, moisture and contamination. A cyclone and splitter were used to provide a uniform sample

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
	and grade and whether sample bias may have occurred due to preferential loss/gain of fine/coarse material.	and these were routinely cleaned. AC samples were visually checked for recovery moisture and contamination. A cyclone was used and routinely cleaned. 4m composites were speared to obtain the most representative sample possible. • Sample recoveries are generally high. No significant sample loss was recorded with a corresponding increase in Au present. Field duplicates produce consistent results. No sample bias is anticipated and no preferential loss/gain of grade material was noted.
Logging	• *Whether core and chip samples have been geologically and geotechnically logged to a level of detail to support appropriate Mineral Resource estimation, mining studies and metallurgical studies.* • *Whether logging is qualitative or quantitative in nature. Core (or costean, channel, etc) photography.* • *The total length and percentage of the relevant intersections logged.*	• Detailed logging exists for most historic holes in the data base. Current RC and AC chips are geologically logged at 1m intervals and to geological boundaries respectively. RC chip trays and end of hole chips from AC drilling have been stored for future reference. • RC and AC chip logging recorded the lithology, oxidation state, colour, alteration and veining.
Sub-sampling techniques and sample preparation	• *If core, whether cut or sawn and whether quarter, half or all core taken.* • *If non-core, whether riffled, tube sampled, rotary split, etc and whether sampled wet or dry.* • *For all sample types, the nature, quality and appropriateness of the sample preparation technique.* • *Quality control procedures adopted for all sub-sampling stages to maximise 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.*	• RC chips were riffle or cone split at the rig. AC samples were collected as 4m composites (unless otherwise noted) using a spear of the drill spoil. Samples were generally dry. 1m AC resamples are riffle split or speared. • To RC and AC samples are dried. If the sample weight is greater than 3kg, the sample is riffle split. Samples are pulverised to a grind size where 85% of the sample passes 75µm. • Field QAQC procedures included the insertion of 4% certified reference 'standards' and 2% field duplicates for RC and AC drilling. Diamond drilling has 4% certified standards included. • Field duplicates were collected during RC and AC drilling. Further sampling (lab umpire assays) will be conducted if it is considered necessary. • A sample size of between 3 and 5 kg was collected. This size is considered appropriate and representative of the material being sampled given the width and continuity of the intersections, and the grain size of the material being collected.
Quality of assay data and laboratory tests	• *The nature, quality and appropriateness of the assaying and laboratory procedures used and whether the technique is considered partial or total.* • *For geophysical tools, spectrometers, handheld XRF instruments, etc, the parameters used in determining the analysis including instrument make and model, reading times, calibrations factors applied and their derivation, etc.* • *Nature of quality control procedures adopted (eg standards, blanks, duplicates, external laboratory checks) and whether acceptable levels of accuracy (ie lack of bias) and precision have been established.*	• All RC samples were analysed using a 25g charge Fire Assay with an AAS finish which is an industry sample for gold analysis. A 25g aqua regia digest with an MS finish has been used for AC samples. Aqua regia can digest many different mineral types including most oxides, sulphides and carbonates but will not totally digest refractory or silicate minerals. Historically the samples have been analysed by both aqua regia digest and a leachwell process. Significant differences were recorded between these analytical techniques. The diamond sampling will be assayed using fire assay with a 50g charge and an AAS finish, additional quartz washes of the grinding mills is undertaken by the lab, before and after samples which contain visible gold. • No geophysical tools have been used at Golden Wings. • Field QAQC procedures include the insertion of both field duplicates and certified reference 'standards'. Assay results have been satisfactory

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
		and demonstrate an acceptable level of accuracy and precision. Laboratory QAQC involves the use of internal certified reference standards, blanks, splits and replicates. Analysis of these results also demonstrates an acceptable level of precision and accuracy.
Verification of sampling and assaying	• *The verification of significant intersections by either independent or alternative company personnel.* • *The use of twinned holes.* • *Documentation of primary data, data entry procedures, data verification, data storage (physical and electronic) protocols.* • *Discuss any adjustment to assay data.*	• Significant intersections were visually field verified by company geologists. • No twinned holes have been drilled to date by GCY, although infill drilling by has confirmed mineralisation thickness and tenor. • Field data is collected using Field Marshal software on tablet computers. The data is sent to Mitchell River Group for validation and compilation into an SQL database server. • Assay values that were below detection limit were adjusted to equal half of the detection limit value.
Location of data points	• *Accuracy and quality of surveys used to locate drill holes (collar and down-hole surveys), trenches, mine workings and other locations used in Mineral Resource estimation.* • *Specification of the grid system used.* • *Quality and adequacy of topographic control.*	• Historical collars were surveyed to within +/- 1m. GCY drill collars have been surveyed by hand held GPS to an accuracy of about 1m. The majority of RC drill holes have been surveyed DGPS. A down hole survey was taken at least every 30m in RC holes by electronic multishot tool by the drilling contractors. Gyro surveys have been undertaken on selected holes to validate the multi shot surveys. • The grid system is MGA94 Zone 50. • The topographic surface has been sourced from historic data used during the operation of the mine. It is considered to be of sufficient quality to be valid for this stage of exploration.
Data spacing and distribution	• *Data spacing for reporting of Exploration Results.* • *Whether the data spacing and distribution is sufficient to establish the degree of geological and grade continuity appropriate for the Mineral Resource and Ore Reserve estimation procedure(s) and classifications applied.* • *Whether sample compositing has been applied.*	• Initial exploration by GCY is targeting discrete areas that may host mineralisation. Consequently current drilling is not grid based, however when viewed with historic data, the drill holes generally lie on existing grid lines and within 25m – 100m of an existing hole. • The mineralised domains have sufficient continuity in both geology and grade to be considered appropriate for the Mineral Resource and Ore Reserve estimation procedures and classification applied under the 2012 JORC Code. • In some cases 4m composite samples were collected from the upper parts of RC drill holes where it was considered unlikely for significant gold mineralisation to occur. Where anomalous results were detected, the single metre riffle split samples were collected for subsequent analysis. 4m composite samples were collected during AC drilling and where anomalous results were detected single metre riffle split or speared samples were collected for subsequent analyses.
Orientation of data in relation to geological structure	• *Whether the orientation of sampling achieves unbiased sampling of possible structures and the extent to which this is known, considering the deposit type.* • *If the relationship between the drilling orientation and the orientation of key mineralised structures is considered to have introduced a sampling bias, this should be assessed and reported if material.*	• Drilling sections are orientated perpendicular to the strike of the mineralised host rocks at Golden Wings, which is towards the south. The drilling is angled at -60° which is approximately perpendicular to the dip of the stratigraphy. • No orientation based sampling bias has been identified in the data
Sample security	• *The measures taken to ensure sample security.*	• Chain of custody is managed by GCY. RC samples are delivered daily to the Toll depot in Mt Magnet by GCY personnel. Toll delivers the samples directly to the assay laboratory in Perth. In some cases company personnel have deliver the samples directly to the laboratory.

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
Audits or reviews	• *The results of any audits or reviews of sampling techniques and data.*	• Data is validated by Mitchell River Group whilst loading into database. Any errors within the data are returned to GCY for validation.

Section 2 Reporting of Exploration Results

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
Mineral tenement and land tenure status	• *Type, reference name/number, location and ownership including agreements or material issues with third parties such as joint ventures, partnerships, overriding royalties, native title interests, historical sites, wilderness or national park and environmental settings.* • *The security of the tenure held at the time of reporting along with any known impediments to obtaining a license to operate in the area.*	• The Dalgaranga Project is situated on tenement number M59/749. The tenement is currently held under a JV arrangement with Mr Jaime McDowell. GCY has an 80% interest in the tenement. • The tenement is in good standing and no known impediments exist.
Exploration done by other parties	• *Acknowledgment and appraisal of exploration by other parties.*	• The tenement area has been previously explored by numerous companies including BHP, Newcrest and Equigold. Mining was carried out by Equigold in a JV with Western Reefs NL from 1996 – 2000.
Geology	• *Deposit type, geological setting and style of mineralisation.*	• Regionally, the Dalgaranga Project lies within the Archean Dalgaranga Greenstone Belt in the Murchison Province of Western Australia. At Golden Wings, two styles of in situ mineralisation are evident, with gold zones occurring as the following in fresh rock at depths around 100m: sericite-chlorite- quartz schists after mafic rocks or sediments; and quartz-pyrite-arsenopyrite plunging lodes within biotite-sericite-carbonate-pyrite schists related to quartz feldspar porphyry intrusions. In addition, zones of lateritic mineralisation overly the Golden Wings in situ mineralisation and varies between 2 to 5m in thickness.

Drill hole information	• *A summary of all information material to the under-standing of the exploration results including a tabulation of the following information for all Material drill holes:*
	  • *easting and northing of the drill hole collar*
	  • *elevation or RL (Reduced Level – elevation above sea level in metres) of the drill hole collar*
	  • *dip and azimuth of the hole*
	  • *down hole length and interception depth*
	  • *hole length*
	• *If the exclusion of this information is justified on the basis that the information is not Material and this exclusion does not detract from the understanding of the report, the Competent Person should clearly explain why this is the case.*
		• All exploration results have previously been reported by GCY between 2013 and 2016.
		• All information has been included in the appendices. No drill hole information has been excluded.

Data aggregation methods	• *In reporting Exploration Results, weighting averaging techniques, maximum and/or minimum grade truncations (e.g. cutting of high grades) and cut-off grades are usually Material and should be stated.* • *Where aggregate intercepts incorporate short lengths of high grade results and longer lengths of low grade results, the procedure used for such aggregation should be stated and some typical examples of such aggregations should be shown in detail.* • *The assumptions used for any reporting of metal equivalent values should be clearly stated.*	• Exploration results are not being reported. • Not applicable as a Mineral Resource is being reported. • Metal equivalent values have not been used.
Relationship between	• *These relationships are particularly important in the*	• Most drill holes are angled to the south so that intersections are orthogonal to the expected

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
mineralisation widths and intercept lengths	*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').*	orientation of mineralisation. It is interpreted that true width is approximately 70-100% of down hole intersections.
Diagrams	• *Appropriate maps and sections (with scales) and tabulations of intercepts should be included for any significant discovery being reported. These should include, but not be limited to a plan view of drill hole collar locations and appropriate sectional views.*	• Relevant diagrams have been included within the Mineral Resource report main body of text.
Balanced Reporting	• *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.* • *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.*	• All GCY hole collars were surveyed in MGA94 Zone 50 grid using differential GPS. GCY holes were down-hole surveyed with multi-shot tools. • Exploration results are not being reported.
Other substantive exploration data	• *Other exploration data, if meaningful and material, should be reported including (but not limited to): geological observations; geophysical survey results; geochemical survey results; bulk samples - size and method of treatment; metallurgical test results; bulk density, groundwater, geotechnical and rock characteristics; potential deleterious or contaminating substances.*	• All interpretations for Golden Wings mineralisation are consistent with observations made and information gained during previous mining at the Golden Wings laterite pit.
Further work	• *The nature and scale of planned further work (e.g. tests for lateral extensions or depth extensions or large- scale step-out drilling).* • *Diagrams clearly highlighting the areas of possible extensions, including the main geological interpretations and future drilling areas, provided this information is not commercially sensitive.*	• The Golden Wings block model will be included in the Dalgaranga PFS, where results will be assessed prior to conducting any further work at the deposit. • Refer to diagrams in the body of text within the Mineral Resource report.

Section 3 Estimation and Reporting of Mineral Resources

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
Database integrity	• *Measures taken to ensure that data has not been corrupted by, for example, transcription or keying errors, between its initial collection and its use for Mineral Resource estimation purposes.* • *Data validation procedures used.*	• For GCY drilling geological and field data is collected using Field Marshall software on tablet computers. Historical drilling data has been captured from historical drill logs. • The data is verified by company geologists before the data is sent to Mitchell River Group for further validation and compilation into a SQL database server. Historic data has been verified by checking historical reports on the project.
Site visits	• *Comment on any site visits undertaken by the Competent Person and the outcome of those visits.* • *If no site visits have been undertaken indicate why this is the case.*	• A site visit by the Competent Person for Mineral Resources was conducted in November 2015. The deposit area, drill chips, outcrop, drill collars and the Golden Wings laterite pit were all inspected. The site visit concluded no significant issues were identified with regards to current geological understanding and data information.
Geological interpretation	• *Confidence in (or conversely, the uncertainty of) the geological interpretation of the mineral deposit.* • *Nature of the data used and of any assumptions made.* • *The effect, if any, of alternative interpretations on Mineral Resource estimation.*	• The confidence in the geological interpretation is considered to be good and is based on previous mining history and visual confirmation in outcrop and within the Golden Wings laterite pit. • Geochemistry and geological logging has been used to assist identification of lithology and

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
	• *The use of geology in guiding and controlling Mineral Resource estimation.* • *The factors affecting continuity both of grade and geology.*	mineralisation. • The deposit consists of north dipping lodes. Infill drilling has supported and refined the model and the current interpretation is considered robust. • Outcrops of mineralisation and host rocks within the laterite pit confirm the geometry of the mineralisation. • Infill drilling has confirmed geological and grade continuity.
Dimensions	• *The extent and variability of the Mineral Resource expressed as length (along strike or otherwise), plan width, and depth below surface to the upper and lower limits of the Mineral Resource.*	• The Golden Wings Mineral Resource area extends over a strike length of 840m (from 528,950mE – 529,790mE) and includes the 175m vertical interval from 430mRL to 255mRL.
Estimation and modelling techniques	• *The nature and appropriateness of the estimation technique(s) applied and key assumptions, including treatment of extreme grade values, domaining, interpolation parameters and maximum distance of extrapolation from data points. If a computer assisted estimation method was chosen include a description of computer software and parameters used.* • *The availability of check estimates, previous estimates and/or mine production records and whether the Mineral Resource estimate takes appropriate account of such data.* • *The assumptions made regarding recovery of by-products.* • *Estimation of deleterious elements or other non-grade variables of economic significance (eg sulphur for acid mine drainage characterisation).* • *In the case of block model interpolation, the block size in relation to the average sample spacing and the search employed.* • *Any assumptions behind modelling of selective mining units.* • *Any assumptions about correlation between variables.* • *Description of how the geological interpretation was used to control the resource estimates.* • *Discussion of basis for using or not using grade cutting or capping.* • *The process of validation, the checking process used, the comparison of model data to drill hole data, and use of reconciliation data if available.*	• Using parameters derived from modelled variograms, Ordinary Kriging (OK) was used to estimate average block grades in three passes using Surpac software. Linear grade estimation was deemed suitable for the Golden Wings Mineral Resource due to the geological control on mineralisation. Maximum extrapolation of wireframes from drilling was 50m down-dip beyond the last drill holes on section. This was equivalent to approximately one drill hole spacing in the this portion of the deposit and classified as Inferred Mineral Resource. Extrapolation was generally half drill hole spacing between drill holes. • The 2016 Golden Wings Mineral Resource estimate reported 97,000t at 1.4g/t Au, for 4,000 in-situ ounces from the laterite pit. The production figures reported from the Dalgaranga Project of 4.5Mt at 1.5g/t Au for 229,000 ounces include the Gilbey's deposit, therefore reconciliation for Golden Wings cannot be conducted. • No recovery of by-products is anticipated. • Only Au was interpolated into the block model. There are no known deleterious elements within the deposits. • The parent block dimensions used were 5m NS by 10m EW by 5m vertical with sub-cells of 1.25m by 2.5m by 1.25m. The parent block size was selected on the results obtained from Kriging Neighbourhood Analysis that suggested this was the optimal block size for the Golden Wings datatset. • An orientated 'ellipsoid' search was used to select data and adjusted to account for the variations in lode orientations, however all other parameters were taken from the variography. Three passes were used. The first pass had a range of 40m, with a minimum of 10 samples. For the second pass, the range was 60m, with a minimum of 6 samples. For the third pass, the range was extended to 100m, with a minimum of 2 samples. A maximum of 30 samples was used for all three passes. A maximum of 6 samples per hole was used in the interpolation. • No assumptions were made on selective mining units. • Only Au assay data was available, therefore correlation analysis was not possible. • The deposit mineralisation was constrained by wireframes constructed using a 0.5g/t Au cut-off grade. The wireframes were applied as hard boundaries in the estimate.

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
		• Statistical analysis was carried out on data from 22 lodes. The high coefficient of variation and the scattering of high grade values observed on the histogram for some of the domains suggested that high grade cuts were required if linear grade interpolation was to be carried out. As a result high grade cuts ranging between 10 to 30g/t Au were applied, resulting in a total of 16 samples being cut. • Validation of the model included detailed comparison of composite grades and block grades by northing and elevation. Validation plots showed reasonable correlation between the composite grades and the block model grades.
Moisture	• *Whether the tonnages are estimated on a dry basis or with natural moisture, and the method of determination of the moisture content.*	• Tonnages and grades were estimated on a dry in situ basis.
Cut-off parameters	• *The basis of the adopted cut-off grade(s) or quality parameters applied.*	• The Mineral Resource is reported at a cut-off of 0.5g/t Au. Cut-off parameters were selected based on a Whittle shell generated during the Scoping Study, where a mining cut-off of approximately 0.42g/t Au was determined.
Mining factors or assumptions	• *Assumptions made regarding possible mining methods, minimum mining dimensions and internal (or, if applicable, external) mining dilution. It is always necessary as part of the process of determining reasonable prospects for eventual economic extraction to consider potential mining methods, but the assumptions made regarding mining methods and parameters when estimating Mineral Resources may not always be rigorous. Where this is the case, this should be reported with an explanation of the basis of the mining assumptions made.*	• RPM has assumed that the deposit could potentially be mined using open pit mining techniques. Open pit mining has previously occurred at the Golden Wings deposit. No assumptions have been made for mining dilution or mining widths. It is assumed that mining dilution and ore loss will be in incorporated into any Ore Reserve estimated from this Mineral Resource.
Metallurgical factors or assumptions	• *The basis for assumptions or predictions regarding metallurgical amenability. It is always necessary as part of the process of determining reasonable prospects for eventual economic extraction to consider potential metallurgical methods, but the assumptions regarding metallurgical treatment processes and parameters made when reporting Mineral Resources may not always be rigorous. Where this is the case, this should be reported with an explanation of the basis of the metallurgical assumptions made.*	• Metallurgical testwork was conducted on the nearby Gilbey's deposit by Equigold prior to the construction of a Processing Plant. Equigold mined the deposit from 1996 to 2000. GCY has access to extensive reconciliation records from that period of operation. The remaining mineralisation has the same characteristics to the mined resource. The company has conducted a limited metallurgical testwork programme as part of the Scoping Study. This has confirmed the excellent metallurgical recoveries with over 98% recovery via a standard CIL flowsheet.
Environmental factors or assumptions	• *Assumptions made regarding possible waste and process residue disposal options. It is always necessary as part of the process of determining reasonable prospects for eventual economic extraction to consider the potential environmental impacts of the mining and processing operation. While at this stage the determination of potential environmental impacts, particularly for a greenfields project, may not always be well advanced, the status of early consideration of these potential environmental impacts should be reported. Where these aspects have not been considered this should be reported with an explanation of the environmental assumptions made.*	• Historical mining has occurred at the Golden Wings deposit. Existing waste dumps and a tailings storage facility lie in close proximity to the Golden Wings deposit. A level 1 flora and fauna survey has been undertaken at Golden Wings. This confirmed that that there are no environmental impediments to development. GCY will work to mitigate environmental impacts as a result of any future mining or mineral processing.
Bulk density	• *Whether assumed or determined. If assumed, the basis for the assumptions. If determined, the method used, whether wet or dry, the frequency of the measurements, the nature, size and representativeness of the samples.* • *The bulk density for bulk material must have been measured by methods that adequately account for void spaces (vugs, porosity, etc), moisture and differences*	• There were 27 density measurements collected during historical drilling programs at the nearby Gilbey's deposit. GCY have recorded an additional 312 measurements from the fresh zone at Gilbey's. These results have been incorporated into the Golden Wings block model. • Density is measured using the water immersion

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
	between rock and alteration zones within the deposit. • *Discuss assumptions for bulk density estimates used in the evaluation process of the different materials.*	technique. Moisture is accounted for in the measuring process and measurements were separated for lithology, mineralisation and weathering. • It is assumed there are minimal void spaces in the rocks within the Golden Wings deposit. Values applied in the Golden Wings block model are similar to other known bulk densities from similar geological terrains.
Classification	• *The basis for the classification of the Mineral Resources into varying confidence categories.* • *Whether appropriate account has been taken of all relevant factors (ie relative confidence in tonnage/grade estimations, reliability of input data, confidence in continuity of geology and metal values, quality, quantity and distribution of the data).* • *Whether the result appropriately reflects the Competent Person's view of the deposit.*	• The Mineral Resource estimate is reported here in compliance with the 2012 Edition of the 'Australasian Code for Reporting of Exploration Results, Mineral Resources and Ore Reserves' by the Joint Ore Reserves Committee (JORC). The Mineral Resource was classified as Indicated and Inferred Mineral Resource based on data quality, sample spacing, and lode continuity. The Indicated Mineral Resource was defined within areas of close spaced diamond and RC drilling of less than 30m by 30m, and where the continuity and predictability of the lode positions was good. The Inferred Mineral Resource was assigned to areas where drill hole spacing was greater than 30m by 30m, where small isolated pods of mineralisation occur outside the main mineralised zones, and to geologically complex zones. • The input data is comprehensive in its coverage of the mineralisation and does not favour or misrepresent in-situ mineralisation. The definition of mineralised zones is based on high level geological understanding producing a robust model of mineralised domains. This model has been confirmed by infill drilling which supported the interpretation. Validation of the block model shows good correlation of the input data to the estimated grades. • The Mineral Resource estimate appropriately reflects the view of the Competent Person.
Audits or reviews	• *The results of any audits or reviews of Mineral Resource estimates.*	• Internal audits have been completed by RPM which verified the technical inputs, methodology, parameters and results of the estimate.
Discussion of relative accuracy/ confidence	• *Where appropriate a statement of the relative accuracy and confidence level in the Mineral Resource estimate using an approach or procedure deemed appropriate by the Competent Person. For example, the application of statistical or geostatistical procedures to quantify the relative accuracy of the resource within stated confidence limits, or, if such an approach is not deemed appropriate, a qualitative discussion of the factors that could affect the relative accuracy and confidence of the estimate.* • *The statement should specify whether it relates to global or local estimates, and, if local, state the relevant tonnages, which should be relevant to technical and economic evaluation. Documentation should include assumptions made and the procedures used.* • *These statements of relative accuracy and confidence of the estimate should be compared with production data, where available.*	• The lode geometry and continuity has been adequately interpreted to reflect the applied level of Indicated and Inferred Mineral Resource. The data quality is good and the drill holes have detailed logs produced by qualified geologists. A recognised laboratory has been used for all analyses. • The Mineral Resource statement relates to global estimates of tonnes and grade. • The 2016 Golden Wings Mineral Resource estimate reported 97,000t at 1.4g/t Au, for 4,000 in-situ ounces from the laterite pit. The production figures reported from the Dalgaranga Project of 4.5Mt at 1.5g/t Au for 229,000 ounces include the Gilbey's deposit, therefore reconciliation for Golden Wings cannot be conducted.