



June 21th 2017

Australian Securities Exchange Limited

Via Electronic Lodgement

DALGARANGA GOLD PROJECT – DEVELOPMENT UPDATE

- Updated Mine design and Schedule completed with 623,000oz of Mineral Resources contained within the Gilbeys (now including Gilbeys South) and Golden Wings Open Pits¹
- New Production Target 244,000oz recovered in the first two years of Operations (up > 35,000oz)
- Updated Proved and Probable Ore Reserve 14.3Mt @ 1.27 g/t for 581,000oz contained
- The updated mine plan EXCLUDES the recently announced Sly Fox Mineral Resource (77,000 oz), which is expected to improve the production profile in years 3 and 4
- Golden Wings Infill RC drilling completed, tenor of intersections are in line with the existing resource model, which will improve resource classification. Intersections include:
 - 10m @ 3.3 g/t from 51m in DGRC288
 - 7m @ 1.4 g/t from 21m in DGRC289
 - 5m @ 2.8 g/t from 29m and 6m @ 3.3 g/t from 41m in DGRC292
 - 9m @ 1.9 g/t including 3m @ 4.0 g/t from 29m in DGRC308
- All Regulatory Approvals received including:
 - Mining Proposal, Mine Closure Plan
 - Works Approval
 - Water Extraction Licence
- Mobilisation to site has commenced for site earth works
- Detailed Process Plant Engineering Well Advanced
- Long Lead Items purchased including:
 - SAG Mill
 - Intensive Leach Reactor
 - Gravity Gold circuit
 - Elution Heater
 - Communication Equipment
- Village Installation Contract Awarded and Construction ~60% Complete
- Financing advanced with credit approved terms expected to be received in early July, and preferred bank(s) selected shortly thereafter

Notes:

1 The current mine plan includes 94.4% Ore Reserve and 5.6% Inferred Mineral Resources. Inferred Mineral Resources are by definition lower confidence Resources and there is no certainty that, with further evaluation, these Resources will convert into Indicated, and therefore allowing conversion to an Ore Reserve in the future.



Gascoyne Resources Limited ("**Gascoyne**" or "**Company**")(**ASX:GCY**) is pleased to provide an update on development activities on the Company's 100% owned Dalgaranga Gold Project, which contains a Measured, Indicated and Inferred Resource of **31.1Mt @ 1.3 g/t for 1,310,000 ounces of contained gold**, which is inclusive of an updated **Proved and Probable Ore Reserve of 14.3Mt @ 1.27 g/t for 581,000 ounces of gold** (see Figures 1 & 6 & Tables 1 & 6 below).

Mine Plan, Ore Reserve and Schedule Update

As a result of the updated Mineral Resource announced to ASX on 15th of March 2017, the mine plan, mine design and schedule have been updated to align the production with the increased throughput rate that modelling has shown to be achievable while processing soft oxide and transitional ore in the early years.

The new mine design for the Gilbeys deposit has resulted in the Dalgaranga Production Target being increased to 15.3Mt @ 1.3 g/t gold for 622,000 ounces within the Gilbeys (including Gilbeys South) and Golden Wings open pits. This production target is based on 94.4% Measured, Indicated Mineral Resources (and the resulting Proved and Probable Ore Reserve) and 5.6% Inferred Mineral Resources within the pit designs. This Inferred Resource is not considered material to the value of the Project.

As a result of the revised mine design and schedule, along with the increased throughput in the early years of the operation, a revised Production Target has been developed. The new production schedule sees the project produce 244,000oz in the first two years of operation, this represents an increase of over 35,000 ounces in the first two years of production when compared to the Feasibility Study mine schedule, and is expected to have a significant positive improvement to the project economics. See Table 1 and Figure 6 for the production profile.

This production profile and schedule **EXCLUDES** the recently discovered Sly Fox deposit, which adds a further 77,000oz to the Resources base, and is expected to improve the production profile in year 3 and 4 of the operation, however the exact impact is yet to be determined as exploration is ongoing in the region and the JORC modifying factors yet to be fully determined. Gootechnical drilling has recently been undertaken and, once analysis of this drilling has been completed, an Initial Ore Reserve will be estimated within the next few months.

The Ore Reserve has been updated for the recent updated Gilbeys Mineral Resource and currently stands at 14.3Mt @ 1.27 g/t for a total of 581,000 ounces.

A Further update to the Ore Reserve will be completed once the Golden Wings Mineral Resource is updated and the Sly Fox pit optimisation and mine design is completed. This is expected to be completed in Quarter 3, 2017.

The Ore Reserve has been completed using the modifying factors as defined by the November 2016 Feasibility Study. See Table 1 for the breakdown of the Reserve and Production Target, Figures 1-6 and Appendix 1 for JORC table 1, sections 1-4 and Information pursuant to listing rule 5.9.1 below.

The Golden Wings Resource will be updated shortly, however, given the infill drilling is inline with the previous resource model, no significant change in the global resource is expected other than an increase in classification of some material from Inferred to Indicated.

Dalgaranga Development Activities

Following the successful capital raising completed in March 2017, significant progress has been made on development of the Project. The initial focus has been the long lead time items for the processing plant including the engineering and procurement of these items as well as construction of the Dalgaranga accommodation village.

Regulatory Approvals:

The following regulatory approvals for the development of the project have now been received. The approvals outline the conditions which must be followed for the development and closure. All of these conditions are industry standard and no specific conditions have been imposed on the development. The approvals include:

- The Mining Proposal
- The Mine Closure Plan
- The Works Approval
- Water Extraction licences

Dalgaranga Village Construction:

As with all developments, a critical path activity is the accommodation village for construction. With the early purchase of the entire 240 person camp, the permanent village is being built early to accommodate all construction personnel.

Village construction is progressing well, with over 40 of the 60 four person accommodation units and the kitchen diner complex in place and kitchen commissioning about to commence.

A number of the ancillary items for the village have been commissioned, including the reverse osmosis water treatment plant, the waste water treatment plant and associated evaporation ponds and the temporary power station.

The village is approximately 60% complete, with completion scheduled for the middle of August, well ahead of the ramp up of construction personnel on site.

Process Plant Engineering and Procurement:

As previously announced, GR Engineering has been engaged to design and build the 2.5Mtpa processing plant. The construction is being undertaken on a guaranteed maximum price basis (GMP) and the scope of work covers approximately 60% of the total capital cost of the project, significantly reducing the risk of cost escalation for the whole project.

The overall design progress is 29% complete and is on schedule. See Figure 8 below for a 3D isometric of the process plant arrangement.

A number of long lead items have been identified as being key to project delivery. The following items have been ordered and are scheduled for delivery to site inline with the project schedule:

- 7.2m diameter by 7.4m EGL SAG Mill
- 6.5 MW Mill Motor and VVVF
- CIL Tank Agitators
- CIL Tank Steel Plate
- Wet Screens
- RO Plant
- Cyclone Cluster
- Intensive Leach Reactor
- Gravity Concentrator
- Elution Heater
- High Voltage Electrical Equipment
- Communication Equipment

Bulk Earthworks Contract Award

The Site earthworks does not fall within the GR Engineering scope of work. Gascoyne has tendered and awarded the bulk earthwork contract for the project and the contractor is currently mobilising to site. The bulk earthworks contract includes the clearing of the plantsite, construction of the process plant earthworks and the process and raw water ponds. Bulk earthworks are scheduled to commence next week.

Golden Wings RC Drilling

A total of 40 infill RC drill holes have been completed to better define the Mineral Resource at Golden Wings. This drilling was designed to test the shallow laterite resources (which were classified as Inferred), to confirm the continuity of the mineralisation to be mined early in the Golden Wings open pit and to confirm the continuity of the shallow hanging-wall mineralisation. The results from the drilling confirmed the grade and continuity of the resource. Results include:

- o 10m @ 3.3 g/t from 51m in DGRC288
- o 7m @ 1.4 g/t from 21m in DGRC289
- o 5m @ 2.8 g/t from 29m and 6m @ 3.3 g/t from 41m in DGRC292
- o 9m @ 1.9 g/t including 3m @ 4.0 g/t from 29m in DGRC308

Numerous shallow low grade laterite intersections (consistent with the current Golden Wings Resource model) were also intersected (Figure 7). See Table 4 for intersection details and Table 5 for drill collar information.

Debt Financing Update

While the debt financing is progressing well, it is taking longer than anticipated. This is largely as a result of the improved project parameters since the Feasibility Study was completed in late 2016. Further resource drilling has resulted in the resource growing by 17% since the Feasibility Study was completed, and modelling has shown that the process plant can treat over 3.0Mtpa while processing the soft oxide and transitional ore. As a result, the mine design, mining schedule and Ore Reserve (as outlined above) have all been revised.

The Project is now projected to produce 244,000 ounces in the first two years of operation (up from 210,000oz, a 16% increase) and the overall mine plan now includes 623,000 ounces over the 6 year mine life (up from 580,000) a 7% increase.

To ensure that the Company receives the best terms for the debt required for the development, these improvements have been incorporated into the Project Base Case and into the Independent Technical Experts' report.

All of the data required by the Independent Technical Expert for their report has been provided, and their report is expected to be delivered to the banks for their consideration before the end of the June.

It is expected that Gascoyne will receive the credit approved terms from the banks in early July, with the preferred bank (or banks) selected soon thereafter.

With the equity funding secured in March and \$53 million cash in the bank (at the end of the March 2017 quarter), the debt financing is not delaying the development of the Project with the camp being constructed, long lead items being ordered and site earthworks about to commence. Drawdown of debt funds is not required until November – December 2017.

For further information please refer to the Company's website or contact the Company directly.

On behalf of the board of
Gascoyne Resources Limited

Michael Dunbar
Managing Director

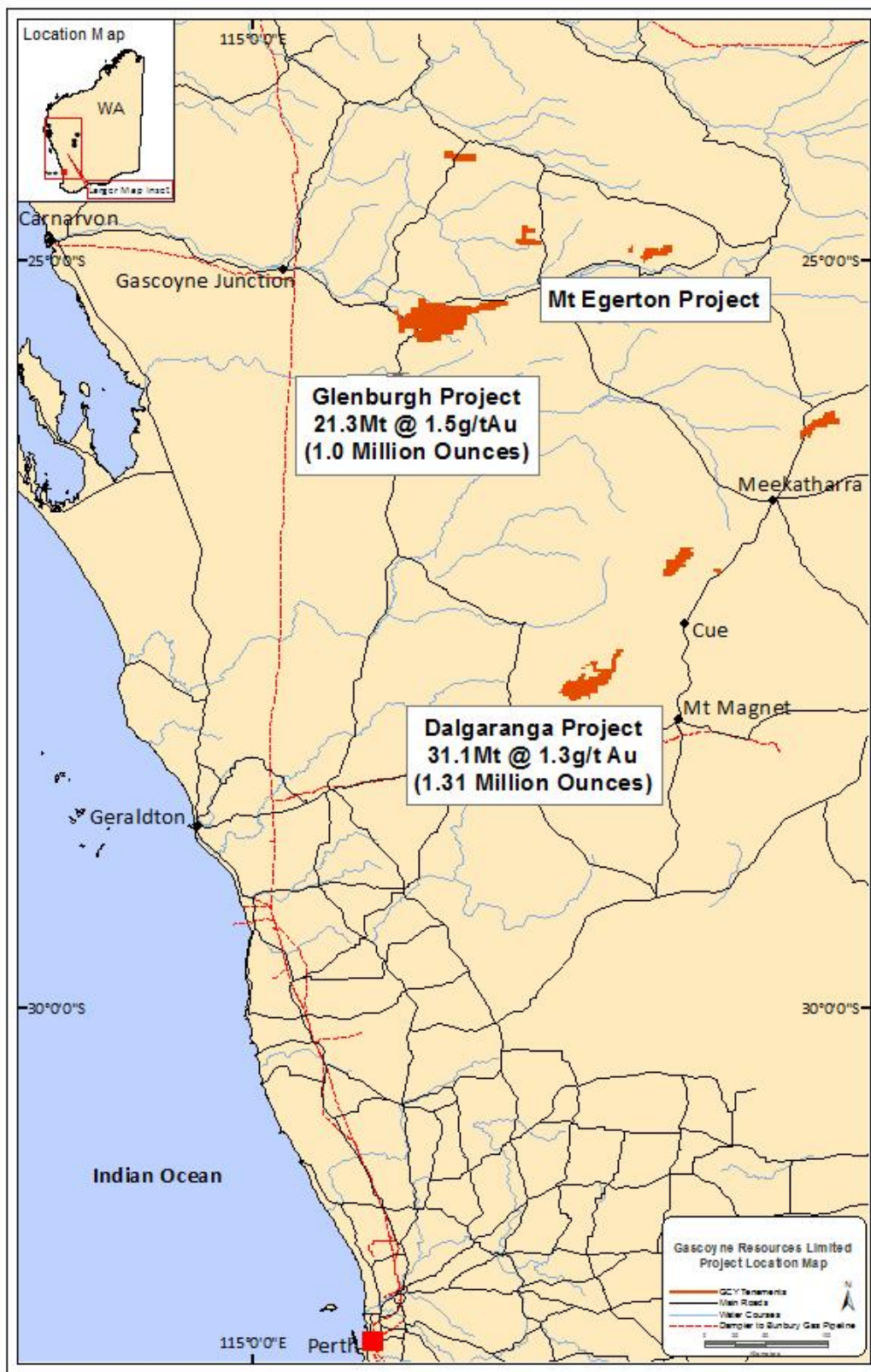


Figure One: Gascoyne Resources Project Locations in the Gascoyne and Murchison Regions

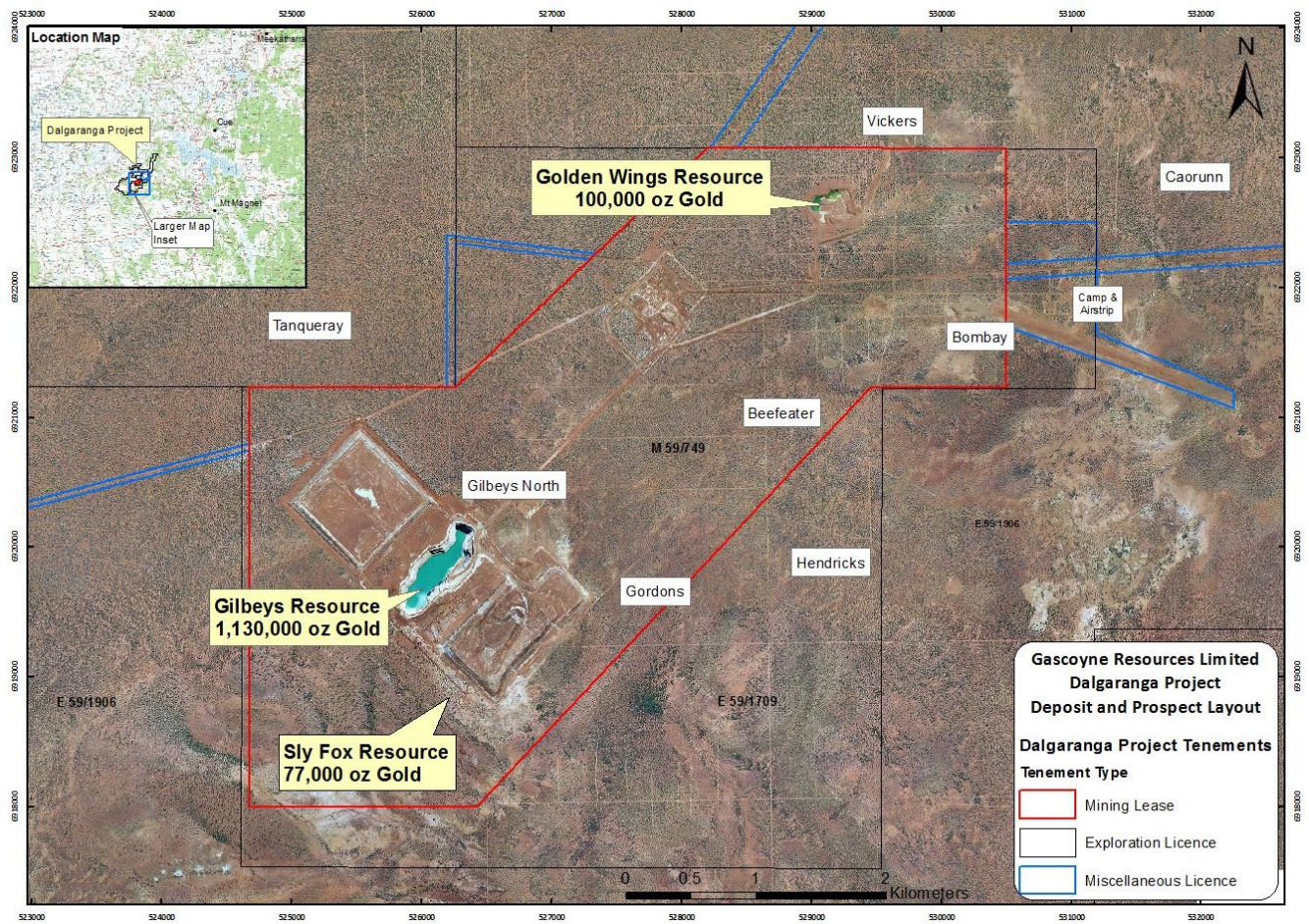


Figure Two: Dalgara Gold Project Deposit and Prospect Layout

Table 1 – Breakdown of Material within the Gilbeys and Golden Wings Mine Designs

Deposit	Proved Reserve		Probable Reserve		Inferred Resources		Total		
	Tonnes (Mt)	Au (g/t)	Tonnes (Mt)	Au (g/t)	Tonnes (Mt)	Au (g/t)	Tonnes (Mt)	Au (g/t)	Ounces
Gilbeys	2.9	1.36	10.1	1.21	0.7	1.4	13.0	1.24	553,000
Golden Wings			1.3	1.52	0.2	1.6	1.5	1.5	70,000
Total	2.9	1.36	11.4	1.24	0.9	1.5	15.1	1.28	623,000

Totals may not add due to rounding

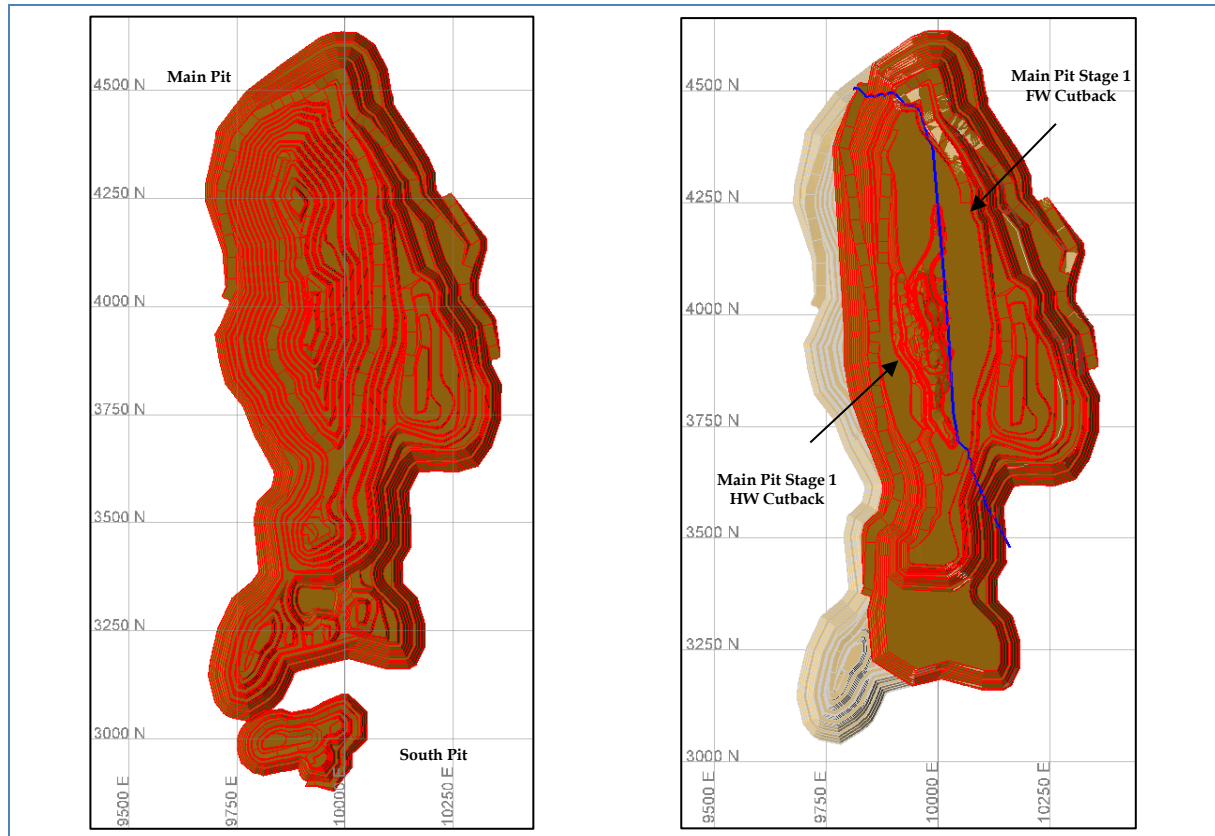


Figure Three: Dalgaranga Gold Project, Gilbeys Pit Designs

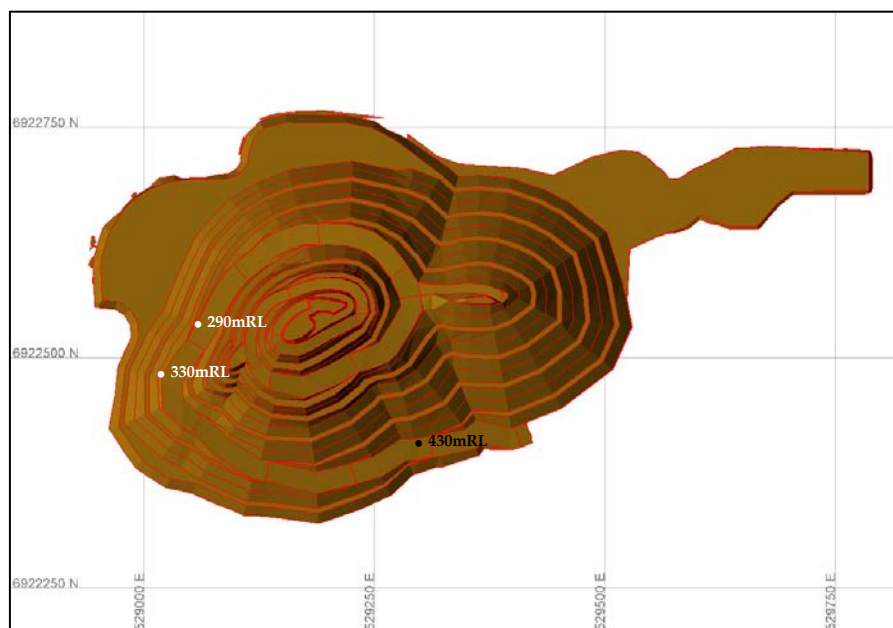


Figure Four: Dalgaranga Gold Project, Golden Wings Pit Design

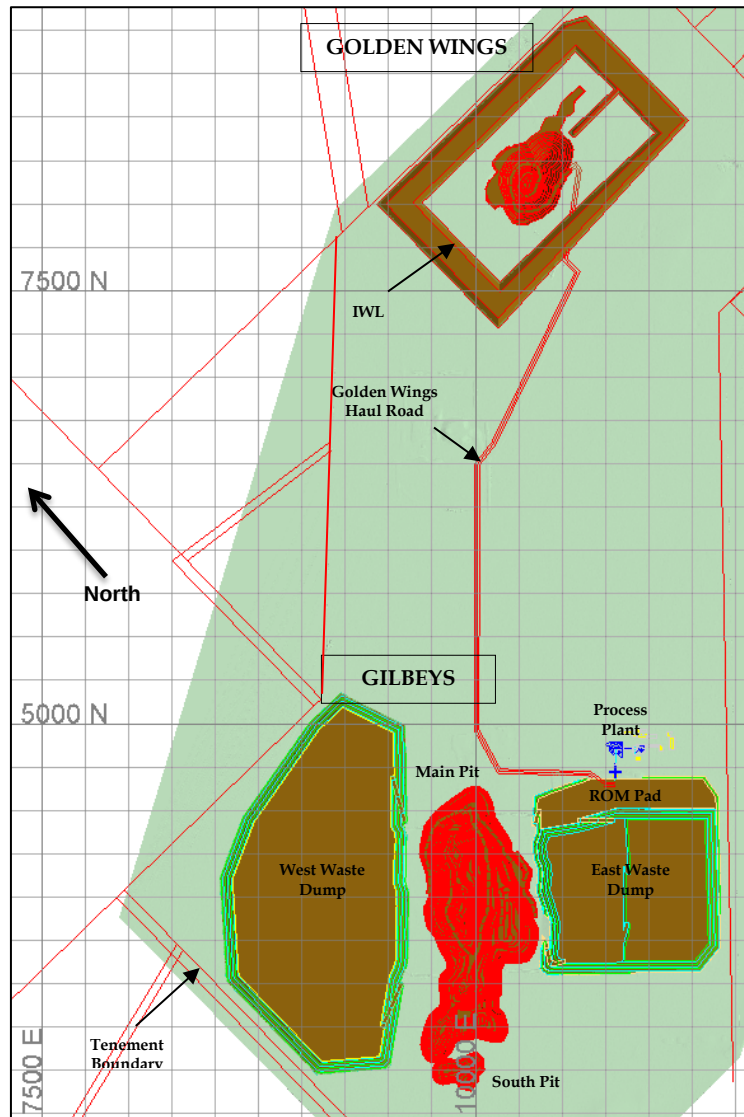


Figure Five: Dalgaranga Gold Project, Site Layout

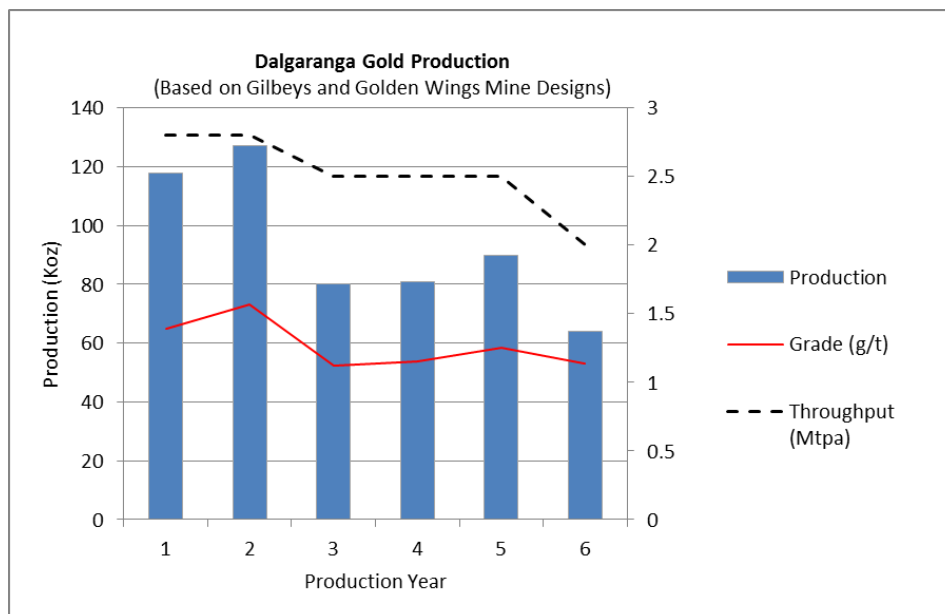


Figure Six: Dalgaranga Gold Project Production
(excludes Sly Fox that is expected to improve year 3&4)

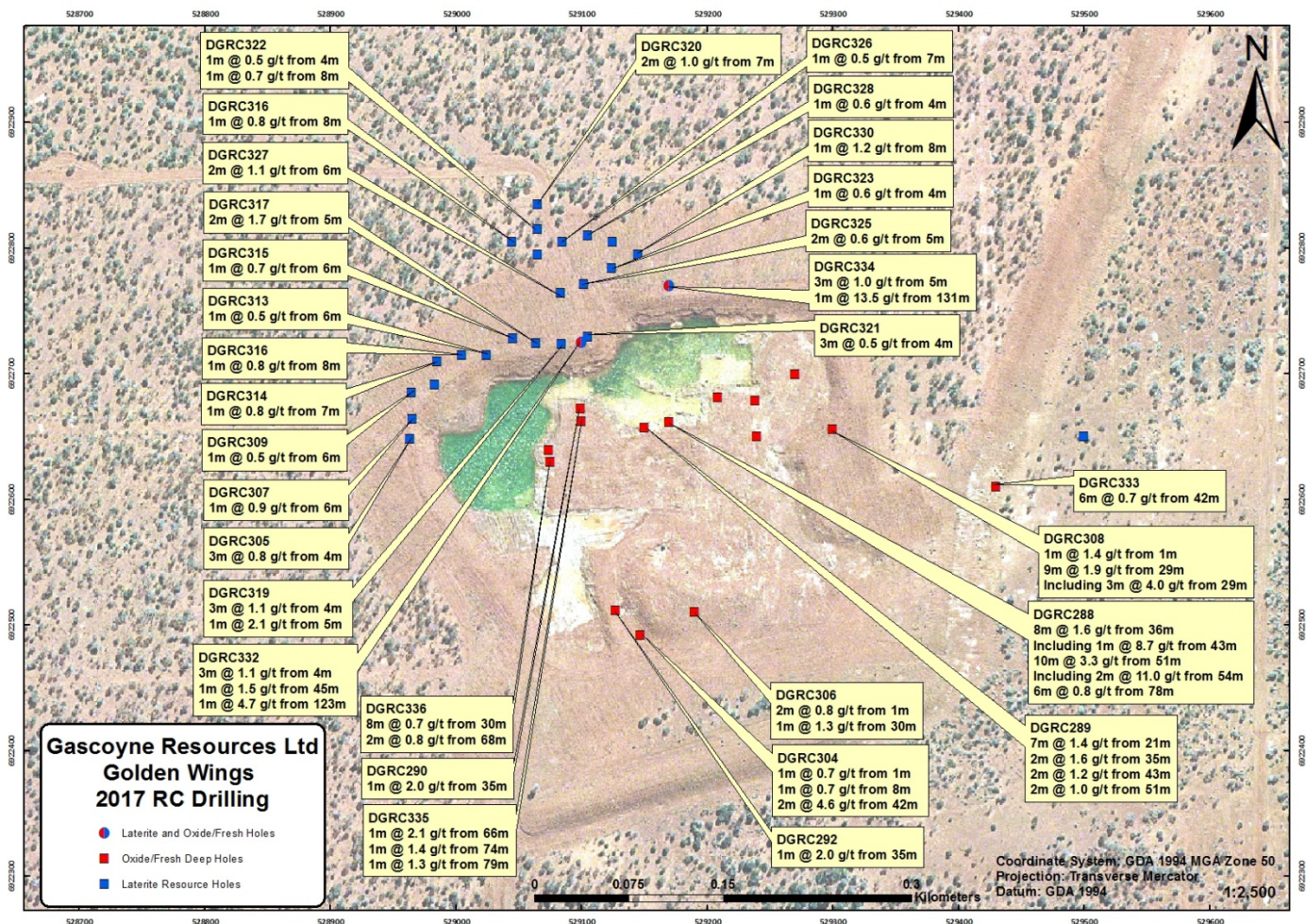


Figure Seven: Golden Wings RC Drilling Results

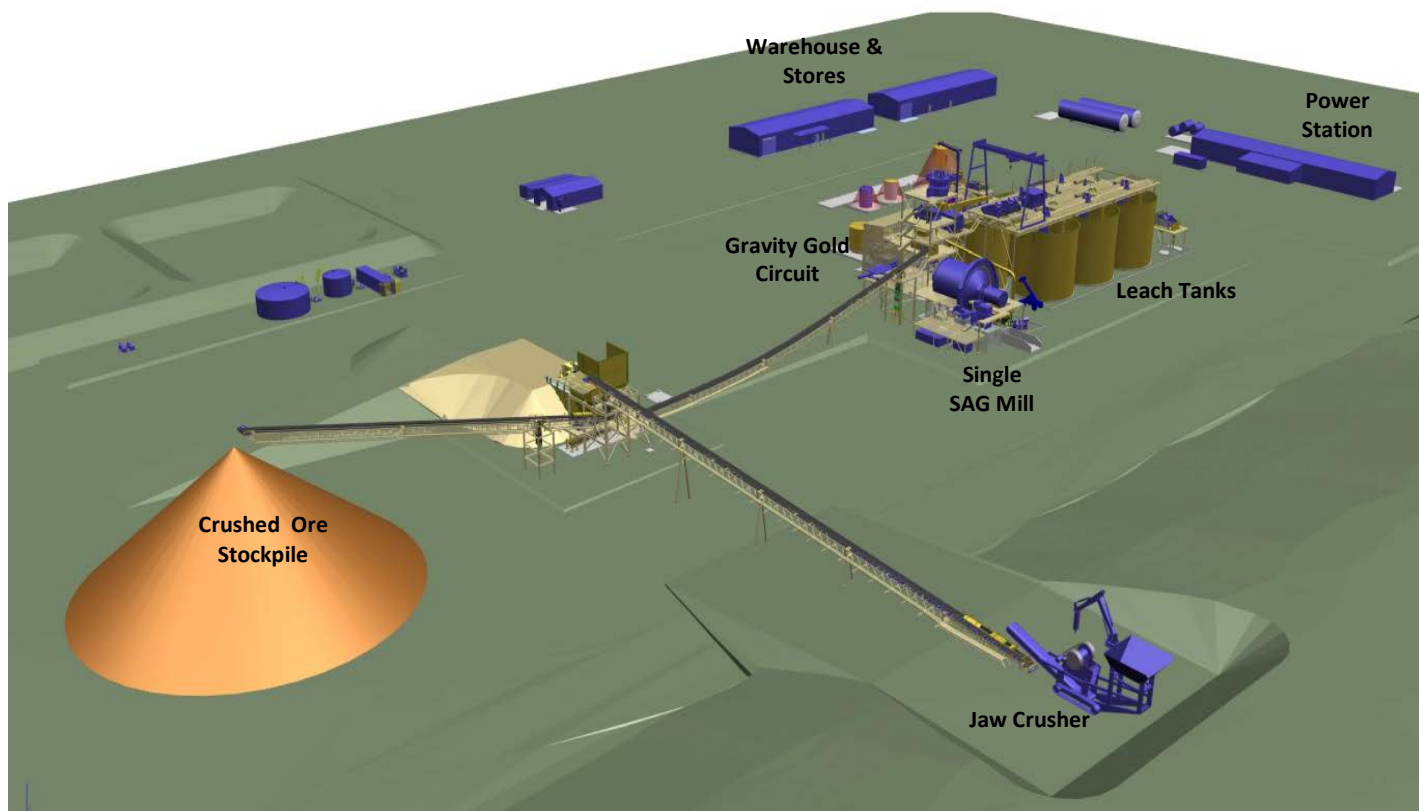


Figure Eight: 3D overview of the Process Plant

Table 2: Source Modifying Factors used for Ore Reserve determination

Item	Source
Commodity price	Gascoyne Resources
Mining operating and capital cost	Contract mining quotes
Mine planning	Mining Focus
Mineralogy	Ashburton Hall
Metallurgical testwork	ALS Ammtec
Metallurgy and processing	Mintrex Pty Ltd
Processing operating and capital costs	Mintrex Pty Ltd
General site operating costs	Mintrex Pty Ltd
General site infrastructure	Mintrex Pty Ltd
Geotechnical investigation	Absolute Geotechnics Pty Ltd
Hydro(geo)logy	Rockwater
Tailings storage facility	Coffey Mining
Mining dilution and recovery	CSA Global
Social and Environmental	Clark Lindbeck & Associates
Legal tenure	Gascoyne Resources
Government	Gascoyne Resources

Table 3: Summary Modifying Factors used for Ore Reserve determination

Item	Unit	Value	
Mill throughput	Mtpa	2.5 (fresh), 3.0 (all other material types)	
Au Price	A\$/oz	1,600	
Royalty	%	2.5	
Processing Cost Oxide	\$/t milled	9.50	
Transition		11.71	
Fresh		13.67	
General and Administration	\$/t milled	2.39	
Mine supervision, grade control	\$/t mined	0.12	
Rehabilitation	\$/t mined	0.03	
Average Mining Cost (Contract mining)	\$/t mined	2.28	
Processing recovery	%	Gilbeys	Golden Wings
Oxide		93.0	96.0
Transition		92.0	95.0
Fresh		91.0	95.0
Shale		77.0	n/a
Refining cost	\$/oz	3.00	
Mining recovery	%	98	
Mining dilution	%	8	
Overall Pit Wall Slope Angle (inclusive of a ramp system)	degrees	Ranging from 25° (FW) to 56° (HW)	

Table 4: Golden Wings RC Significant Results (+0.5 g/t gold)

Hole ID	From (m)	To (m)	Interval (m)	Au Grade g/t	Grade * Width	Comment
DGRC288	36	44	8	1.6	12.8	Golden Wings
	51	61	10	3.3	33	
	78	84	6	0.8	4.8	
DGRC289	21	28	7	1.4	9.8	Golden Wings
	35	37	2	1.6	3.2	
	43	45	2	1.3	2.4	
	51	53	2	1	2	
DGRC290	35	36	1	2	2	Golden Wings
DGRC292	29	34	5	2.8	14	Golden Wings
	41	47	6	3.3	19.8	
	57	58	1	0.7	0.7	
DGRC304	1	2	1	0.7	0.7	Golden Wings
	8	9	1	0.7	0.7	
	40	42	2	4.6	9.2	
DGRC305	4	7	3	0.8	2.4	Golden Wings - laterite
DGRC306	1	3	2	0.8	1.6	Golden Wings
	30	31	1	1.3	1.3	
DGRC307	6	7	1	0.9	0.9	Golden Wings - laterite
DGRC308	1	2	1	1.4	1.4	Golden Wings
	29	38	9	1.9	17.1	
Includes	29	32	3	4	12	Golden Wings
DGRC309	6	7	1	0.5	0.5	Golden Wings - laterite
DGRC313	6	7	1	0.5	0.5	Golden Wings - laterite
DGRC315	6	7	1	0.7	0.7	Golden Wings - laterite
DGRC317	5	7	2	1.7	3.4	Golden Wings - laterite
DGRC319	4	7	3	1.1	3.3	Golden Wings - laterite
including	5	6	1	2.1	2.1	
DGRC321	4	7	3	0.5	1.5	Golden Wings - laterite
DGRC323	4	5	1	0.6	0.6	Golden Wings - laterite
DGRC325	5	7	2	0.6	1.2	Golden Wings - laterite
DGRC327	6	8	2	1.1	2.2	Golden Wings - laterite
DGRC314	7	8	1	0.8	0.8	Golden Wings - laterite
DGRC316	8	9	1	0.8	0.8	Golden Wings – laterite
DGRC320	7	9	2	1	2	Golden Wings - laterite
DGRC322	4	5	1	0.5	0.5	Golden Wings - laterite
	8	9	1	0.7	0.7	
DGRC326	7	8	1	0.5	0.5	Golden Wings – laterite
DGRC328	4	5	1	0.6	0.6	Golden Wings – laterite
DGRC330	8	9	1	1.2	1.2	Golden Wings - laterite
DGRC332	4	7	3	1.1	3.3	Golden Wings
	45	46	1	1.5	1.5	
	123	124	1	4.7	4.7	
DGRC333	42	48	6	0.7	4.2	Golden Wings
DGRC334	5	8	3	1	3	Golden Wings
	131	132	1	13.5	13.5	
DGRC335	66	67	1	2.1	2.1	Golden Wings
	74	75	1	1.4	1.4	
	79	80	1	1.3	1.3	
DGRC336	30	38	8	0.7	5.6	Golden Wings
	68	70	2	0.8	1.6	

Table 5: Golden Wings RC Hole Locations

Hole ID	Depth	Easting	Northing	RL	Dip	Azimuth	Comments
DGRC284	99	529270	6922700	427	-60	180	
DGRC285	51	529240	6922650	426	-60	180	
DGRC286	87	529238	6922678	426	-60	180	
DGRC287	99	529208	6922681	426	-60	180	
DGRC288	120	529170	6922661	426	-75	180	
DGRC289	81	529150	6922657	426	-75	180	
DGRC290	45	529099	6922672	426	-60	180	
DGRC291	15	529074	6922639	426	-60	180	
DGRC292	81	529128	6922512	428	-60	180	
DGRC304	50	529147	6922492	428	-60	180	
DGRC306	50	529190	6922511	430	-60	180	
DGRC308	40	529300	6922655	430	-60	180	
DGRC305	10	528964	6922648	429	-90	0	Laterite
DGRC307	10	528965	6922664	429	-90	0	Laterite
DGRC309	10	528965	6922685	429	-90	0	Laterite
DGRC311	10	528983	6922691	429	-90	0	Laterite
DGRC313	10	529024	6922715	429	-90	0	Laterite
DGRC315	10	529045	6922728	429	-90	0	Laterite
DGRC317	10	529064	6922725	429	-90	0	Laterite
DGRC319	10	529084	6922724	429	-90	0	Laterite
DGRC321	12	529105	6922730	429	-90	0	Laterite
DGRC323	12	529124	6922784	430	-90	0	Laterite
DGRC325	12	529102	6922771	429	-90	0	Laterite
DGRC327	10	529083	6922764	429	-90	0	Laterite
DGRC314	10	528985	6922710	427	-90	0	Laterite
DGRC316	10	529005	6922715	427	-90	0	Laterite
DGRC318	12	529045	6922805	427	-90	0	Laterite
DGRC320	15	529065	6922835	427	-90	0	Laterite
DGRC322	15	529065	6922815	427	-90	0	Laterite
DGRC324	15	529065	6922795	427	-90	0	Laterite
DGRC326	15	529085	6922805	427	-90	0	Laterite
DGRC328	12	529105	6922810	427	-90	0	Laterite
DGRC329	12	529125	6922805	427	-90	0	Laterite
DGRC330	10	529145	6922795	427	-90	0	Laterite
DGRC331	10	529500	6922650	427	-90	0	Laterite
DGRC332	159	529100	6922725	430	-55	160	
DGRC333	60	529430	6922610	430	-60	180	
DGRC334	215	529170	6922770	430	-50	178	
DGRC335	100	529100	6922662	430	-70	180	
DGRC336	120	529075	6922630	430	-70	180	

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 100% owned gold projects combined have over **2.3 million ounces of contained gold on granted Mining Leases**:

DALGARANGA:

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 **31.1 Mt @ 1.3 g/t Au for 1,310,000 ounces** of contained gold (Table 6). The Dalgaranga project has a **Proved and Probable Ore Reserve of 581,000 ounces of gold** (Table 1). The Ore Reserves are included in the Mineral Resource.

The FS study that has been completed has highlighted a robust development case for the project.

The FS investigated the development of two open pits feeding a 2.5 Mtpa processing facility resulting in production of around 100,000 ozpa for 6 years and concluded 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 6: Dalgaranga June 2017 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				0.6	1.1	19,500	0.02	0.7	500	0.6	1.1	20,000
Oxide	0.2	1.6	8,000	1.8	1.6	91,000	0.9	1.4	39,000	2.8	1.5	139,000
Transitional	0.5	2.1	30,000	1.1	1.5	52,000	0.5	1.5	23,000	2.0	1.6	105,000
Fresh	2.2	1.4	94,000	12.5	1.3	503,000	11.0	1.3	446,000	25.7	1.3	1,043,000
Total	2.8	1.5	133,000	15.9	1.3	670,000	12.4	1.3	510,000	31.1	1.3	1,310,000

Note: Discrepancies in totals are a result of rounding

GLENBURGH:

The Glenburgh Project in the Gascoyne region of Western Australia, has a Measured, Indicated and Inferred resource of: **21.3Mt @ 1.5 g/t Au for 1.0 million oz gold** from several prospects within a 20km long shear zone (see Table 7)

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 4.9 Mt @ 2.0 g/t for 316,000 oz (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 7: Glenburgh Deposits - Area Summary

2014 Mineral Resource Estimate (0.5 g/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:

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 8). 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 8: Egerton Project: Hibernian Deposit Mineral Resource (2.0 g/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 developing the 100% owned low capex, high margin Dalgaranga Gold Project which is on schedule to be in production late in the second quarter of 2018, while continuing to evaluate the near term 100% owned Glenburgh Gold deposits to delineate meaningful increases in the resource base and progress project permitting. Exploration is also continuing at the 100% owned 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

Information in this announcement relating to the Dalgaranga project is based on data compiled by Gascoyne's Chief Geologist Mr Julian Goldsworthy who is a member of The Australasian Institute of Mining and Metallurgy and the Australian Institute of Geoscientists. Mr Goldsworthy has sufficient experience which is relevant to the style of mineralisation and type of deposit under consideration and to the activity which they are undertaking to qualify as Competent Persons under the 2012 Edition of the Australasian Code for reporting of Exploration Results, Mineral Resources and Ore Reserves. Mr Goldsworthy consents to the inclusion of the data in the form and context in which it appears.

The Dalgaranga and 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 15th March 2017 titled "Dalgaranga Gold Resource Increased to over 1.2Moz" and 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 Dalgaranga Ore Reserve has been estimated by Mr Harry Warries, an employee of Mining Focus Consultants Pty Ltd, an external consultancy, and are reported under the 2012 Edition of the Australasian Code for reporting of Exploration Results, Mineral Resources and Ore Reserves. Mr Warries is a Fellow of the Australasian Institute of Mining and Metallurgy. He has sufficient experience, relevant to the style of mineralisation and type of deposit under consideration and to the activity he is undertaking, to qualify as a Competent Person as defined in the 'Australasian Code for Reporting of Mineral Resources and Ore Reserves' of December 2012 ("JORC Code") as prepared by the Joint Ore Reserves Committee of the Australasian Institute of Mining and Metallurgy, the Australian Institute of Geoscientists and the Minerals Council of Australia. Mr Warries gives Gascoyne Resources Limited consent to use this reserve estimate in reports.

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 to the JORC 2012 guidelines. This new JORC 2012 resource, reported above, will form the basis for any future studies.

The information in this Report that relates to Mineral Resources for the Hibernian Deposit is based on information compiled by Mike Dunbar who is a Member of the Australasian Institute of Mining and Metallurgy. Mr Dunbar is a full time employee of Gascoyne Resources Limited. Mr Dunbar 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 2004 Edition of the 'Australasian Code for the Reporting of Exploration Results, Mineral Resources and Ore Reserves'. Mr Dunbar consents to the inclusion in the report of the matters based on this information in the form and context in which it appears.

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.

Pursuant to listing rule 5.9.1, following is a summary of material assumptions used to update the Dalgara Ore Reserve

Mining

The Project will be exploited by means of conventional open pit mining methods, comprising drill and blast, followed by load and haul, using contract mining. However, a large proportion of the upper 50 m to 70 m comprises oxide material, which is considered free-dig, based on historic mining at the Project.

An 8% mining dilution and a 98% mining recovery was applied.

A total of 132.5Mt of material will be mined, comprising 117.4Mt of waste and 15.1Mt of mill feed. The majority of the material is mined from Gilbeys with 85% of the waste and 89% of the mill feed being mined at Gilbeys.

Both pit areas have been mined in the past with Golden Wings mined to an approximate depth of 5m, mining lateritic material and Gilbeys mined to a depth of approximately 130m. The current Gilbeys pit contains water with a standing water level at about 37m below ground surface.

The mill will be located at Gilbeys with the existing Tailings Storage Facility (TSF) at Gilbeys being expanded to contain approximately 21 months of tailings, after which the Golden Wings pit will be utilised as a TSF. As such, Golden Wings will be mined from day one as part of the pre-production period and will be completed early in the mine life during Year 2 of operation.

The basis of design for the process plant is predicated on milling 2.5Mtpa of crusher feed for fresh material and 3.0Mtpa for all other material types, primarily oxide.

The proposed mine production schedule is characterised by two main mining activities, namely:

- Completing Golden Wings early (as it is scheduled to be utilised as a TSF)
- Commence a major cutback around the existing Gilbeys pit in order to expose ore that is located underneath the existing Gilbeys pit, which will allow the scheduled mill throughput to be achieved on a sustainable basis.

The abovementioned mining activities will result in high total material movements for the first two years of operation (plus 40Mtpa), after which the total material movement reduces to less than 15Mtpa.

A stockpile strategy will be implemented with higher grade material being preferentially treated during mine operations and low grade material ($0.3\text{g/t} \leq \text{Au} < 1.2\text{g/t}$) being stockpiled, to be treated as and when required to maintain maximum design mill throughput.

Processing

The plant will have a name plate capacity of 2.5 Mtpa for fresh material and up to 3.0 Mtpa for oxide and transitional material.

The proposed metallurgical process incorporates well-tested technology and utilises the carbon in leach (CIL) processing method and includes single stage crushing, milling, gravity recovery and cyanide leaching; carbon adsorption and gold recovery to produce gold doré bars. Processing will be conducted in a newly constructed plant adjacent to the mining operations

Based on metallurgical testwork, the Golden Wings testwork indicates processing recoveries of 96% for oxide and 95% for both transition and fresh material. For Gilbeys the testwork indicates processing recoveries of 93%, 92% and 91% for oxide, transition and fresh material respectively. At Gilbeys there is some material (<10%) identified as black shale, the recovery of which was estimated at 77%.

Regulatory

Gascoyne is currently compliant with all legal and regulatory requirements. All government permits, licenses and statutory approvals have been granted.

Financial Modelling

The mine plan that formed the basis of the financial modelling, and upon which the Ore Reserve was predicated, includes approximately 5.6% of Inferred Resources that is mined during the process of accessing the Measured and Indicated Resources. This Inferred Resource is not considered material to the value of the Project and is not included as part of the Ore Reserve.

A Gold price of \$1,600/oz was adopted for the base case for determining the Ore Reserve.

JORC Code 2012 Table 1

The following extract from the JORC Code 2012 Table 1 is provided for compliance with the Code requirements for the reporting of Ore Reserves:

‘JORC Code 2012 Table 1’ Section 1 Sampling Techniques and Data

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

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 1m samples from which 3kg was pulverised to produce a 30g charge for fire assay’). In other cases more explanation may be required, such as where there is coarse gold that has inherent sampling problems. Unusual commodities or mineralisation types (eg submarine nodules) may warrant disclosure of detailed information.	- The deposit has been drilled using Air Core (AC) and Reverse Circulation (RC) drilling conducted by GCY since October 2016. The majority of holes are on a 50m grid. The majority of drill holes have a dip of -60° towards the local grid south. - RC drilling used a nominal 5½ 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 1m samples which were split by either cone or riffle splitter at the rig to produce a 2.5to 4kg sample. In some cases a 4m composite sample of approximately 3to 5kg was collected from the top portion of the holes considered unlikely to host significant mineralisation. In addition, GCY notes that there were some difficulties in obtaining equally split sample weights from the splitter in the oxide zone due to the ‘sticky clay’ material. Efforts were made to ensure all sample weights were between 2.5 to 4kg.
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 5½ inch diameter face sampling hammer. AC drilling used a conventional 3½ inch face sampling blade to refusal or a 4½ 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 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. - 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. - 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.	- GCY 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. - 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.	- 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. - 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 2.5 and 4 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	The nature, quality and appropriateness of the assaying and laboratory procedures used and whether the	Samples were submitted to Minanalytical Laboratory in Perth for analysis. Once dried and pulverised,

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
laboratory tests	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.	RC and diamond samples were analysed using a 50g charge lead collection Fire Assay with AAS finish. This is an industry standard for gold analysis. AC samples were analysed with an aqua regia digest and ICP-MS finish. - No geophysical tools have been used at Sly Fox. - 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. Q-Q analysis was completed by RPM comparing AC assays with RC assays within Domain 71. The results indicate that there is some moderate bias present between the AC drilling when compared with the RC drilling, whereby the RC samples have generally higher grade than the AC samples. This is a conservative result and supports the inclusion of the AC data for the Sly Fox estimate. - 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.	- All drill hole collars were surveyed in the MGA94 Zone 50 grid. RC drill collars have been surveyed by DGPS equipment. The hole collars were transformed to Gilbeys local grid. 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, then the collars were converted to the Gilbeys local grid. - An aerial topographic survey was flown in 2016. A 5m resolution was used for Mineral Resource estimation and is considered appropriate.
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.	- Drilling conducted by GCY is generally on a 50m by 40m drill spacing for mineralisation above the 300mRL. Spacing increases down-dip to approximately 50m by 100m. GCY will assess which portions of the deposit are economic and infill to 50m by 40m in those areas. - 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 Sly Fox, 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. For GCY drilling up until 2016, samples were delivered daily to the Toll depot in Mt Magnet by GCY personnel. Toll delivered the samples directly to Minanalytical Laboratory in Perth. In some cases company personnel delivered the samples directly to the laboratory. For the 2017 program, GCY delivered samples twice per week to Mt Magnet where they were then transported by McMahon-Burnett Transport to Minanalytical Laboratory in Perth.
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.

'JORC Code 2012 Table 1' Section 2 Reporting of Exploration Results

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

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 Dalgara Project is situated on tenement number M59/749. GCY has a whole 100% 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 Dalgara Project lies within the Archean Dalgara Greenstone Belt in the Murchison Province of Western Australia. Gilbeys gold mineralisation is associated with quartz-pyrite-carbonate veins within a sheared porphyry-shale package. At Golden Wings gold mineralisation is associated with sericite-chlorite- quartz schist after mafic rocks or sediments and quartz-pyrite-arsenopyrite plunging lodes within biotite-sericite-carbonate-pyrite schist. The Sly Fox deposit is located approximately 500m southeast of the Gilbeys Extension mineralisation, on the eastern limb of a southerly plunging anticline, within a dextral ductile shear zone. Gold mineralisation is associated with silica-sericite-pyrite altered biotite-carbonate schists and minor black shale zones. Strong weathering/oxidation occurs up to 100m below the surface.
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 2016 and 2017. - 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.	- All reported assays have been length weighted if appropriate. No top cuts have been applied. A nominal 0.3ppm Au lower cut off has been applied. - High grade Au intervals lying within broader zones of Au mineralisation are reported as included intervals. In calculating the zones of mineralisation a maximum of 4 metres of internal dilution is allowed unless otherwise noted. Metal equivalent values have not been used.
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 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 RC hole collars were surveyed in MGA94 Zone 50 grid using differential GPS. GCY holes were down-hole surveyed with multi-shot tools. - Results from all holes where assays have been received are included in this announcement.
Other substantive exploration data	Other exploration data, if meaningful and material, should be reported including (but not limited to): geological observations; geophysical survey results; geochemical survey results; bulk samples - size and method of treatment; metallurgical test results; bulk density, groundwater, geotechnical and rock characteristics; potential deleterious or contaminating substances.	All interpretations for Golden Wings mineralisation are consistent with observations made and information gained during infill drilling.
Further work	The nature and scale of planned further work (e.g. tests for lateral extensions or depth extensions or	Golden Wings is at the project development stage. Further infill drilling will be completed for grade

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
	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.	control purposes Refer to diagrams in the body of text within the Mineral Resource report.

‘JORC Code 2012 Table 1’ Section 3 Estimation and Reporting of Mineral Resources

Note: The JORC table 1 Section 3 below does not incorporate the details on the recently announced Sly Fox Resource, as this was excluded from the Ore Reserve estimate. An update to the Ore Reserve will be undertaken once all the modifying factors for Sly Fox are determined. (Criteria listed in section 1, and where relevant in section 2, also apply to this section).

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 GR 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 Gilbeys and Golden Wings 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 Gilbeys and Golden Wings 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 Gilbeys Mineral Resource area extends over a strike length of 1,670m (from 2,930mN to 4,600mN) and includes the 400m vertical interval from 430mRL to 30mRL. - The Golden Wings Mineral Resource area extends over a strike length of 840m (from 528,950mE to 529,790mE) and includes the 175m vertical interval from 430mRL to 255mRL.

Criteria	JORC Code Explanation	Commentary
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 (e.g. 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 drillhole 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 Gilbeys and Golden Wings Mineral Resource due to the geological control on mineralisation. Maximum extrapolation of wireframes from drilling was 100m down-dip beyond the last drill holes on section. This was equivalent to approximately one drill hole spacing in this portion of the deposit and was classified as Inferred Mineral Resource. Extrapolation was generally half drill hole spacing between drill holes. - The portion of the 2017 Mineral Resource estimate lying within the existing Gilbeys open pit reported 4.5Mt at 1.7g/t Au, for 241,000 in-situ ounces at a cut-off grade of 0.7g/t Au. After taking into account dilution and metallurgical recovery (~94%); this compares reasonably well with reported production of 4.4Mt at 1.5g/t Au for 217,000 ounces which was mined at a cut-off grade of 0.7 g/t Au. - 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 12.5m NS by 5m EW by 5m vertical with sub-cells of 3.125m by 1.25m 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 Gilbeys dataset. - 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 50m, with a minimum of 10 samples. For the second pass, the range was 100m, with a minimum of 6 samples. For the third pass, the range was extended to 250m, with a minimum of 2 samples. A maximum of 30 samples was used for all three passes. A maximum of 8 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. - Statistical analysis was carried out on data from 74 domains. 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 5g/t to 30g/t Au were applied, resulting in a total of 48 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.

Criteria	JORC Code Explanation	Commentary
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 Statement of Mineral Resources has been constrained by the mineralisation solids and reported above a cut-off grade of 0.5g/t Au. The cut-off grade was calculated based on the expected parameters from the November 2016 Feasibility Study. - An Ore Reserve and detailed schedule is in progress. An open pit mining method will be implemented at Gilbeys and Golden Wings. - RPM notes that the cut-off grade was calculated to report the Mineral Resource contained within to demonstrate reasonable prospects for eventual economic extraction and highlights that the calculations do not constitute a detailed mining study, which is required to confirm economic viability. It is further noted that in the development of the Project, that capital expenditure is required and is not included in the mining cost assumed. RPM has utilised estimated costs and recoveries along with the prices noted above in determining the appropriate cut-off grade. Given the above analysis, RPM considers the Mineral Resource demonstrates reasonable prospects for eventual economic extraction, however additional mining studies are required to confirm economic viability.
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 Gilbeys deposit. No assumptions have been made for mining dilution or mining 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 incorporated into the 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 Gilbeys deposit by Equigold prior to the construction of a processing plant. Equigold mined the deposit from 1996 to 2000. GR 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 Feasibility Study. This has confirmed the excellent +90% metallurgical recoveries via a standard CIL flowsheet. - Metallurgical testing for Gilbeys and Golden Wings has been conducted as part of the Dalgaranga Gold Project Feasibility Study.
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 Gilbeys deposit. Existing waste dumps and a tailings storage facility lie in close proximity to the Gilbeys deposit. A Level 1 flora and fauna survey has been undertaken at the nearby Golden Wings prospect. This confirmed that there are no environmental impediments to development. GR 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 Gilbeys. GR 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 Gilbeys deposit. Values applied in the Gilbeys and Golden Wings block model are similar to other known bulk densities from similar geological terrains.

Criteria	JORC Code Explanation	Commentary
Classification	- The basis for the classification of the Mineral Resources into varying confidence categories. - Whether appropriate account has been taken of all relevant factors (i.e. 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. At the main Gilbeys deposit, the Measured Mineral Resource was defined within areas of grade control drilling and close spaced diamond and RC drilling of less than 25m by 25m, 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 50m by 50m, and where the continuity and predictability of the lode positions was good. The 50m spacing is approximately half the observed major direction variogram range for the main lode. The Inferred Mineral Resource was assigned to areas where drill hole spacing was greater than 50m by 50m, where small isolated pods of mineralisation occur outside the main mineralised zones, and to geologically complex zones. - At the Gilbeys South deposit, the Indicated Mineral Resource was defined within areas of close spaced RC drilling of less than 25m by 25m, 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 25m by 25m, where small isolated pods of mineralisation occur outside the main mineralised zones, and to geologically complex zones. - At 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 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 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 portion of the 2017 Mineral Resource estimate lying within the existing Gilbeys open pit reported 4.5Mt at 1.7g/t Au, for 241,000 in-situ ounces at a cut-off grade of 0.7g/t Au. After taking into account dilution and metallurgical recovery (~94%); this compares reasonably well with reported production of 4.4Mt at 1.5g/t Au for 217,000 ounces which was mined at a cut-off grade of 0.7g/t Au.

‘JORC Code 2012 Table 1’ Section 4 Estimation and Reporting of Ore Reserves

(Criteria listed in section 1, and where relevant in sections 2 and 3, also apply to this section).

Criteria	JORC Code Explanation	Commentary
Mineral Resource estimate for conversion to Ore Reserves	- Description of the Mineral Resource estimate used as a basis for the conversion to an Ore Reserve. - Clear statement as to whether the Mineral Resources are reported additional to, or inclusive of, the Ore Reserves.	- Refer to Section 3. The Ore Reserve estimate is based on the Mineral Resource determined as of 7 September 2016 for Golden Wings and 15 March 2017 for Gilbeys. - The Mineral Resources are inclusive of the Ore Reserves.
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.	The Competent Person for the Ore Reserves, Mr Harry Warries, visited the site in May 2017.
Study status	- The type and level of study undertaken to enable Mineral Resources to be converted to Ore Reserves. - The Code requires that a study to at least Pre-Feasibility Study level has been undertaken to convert Mineral Resources to Ore Reserves. Such studies will have been carried out and will have determined a mine plan that is technically achievable and economically viable, and that material Modifying Factors have been considered.	- A feasibility study (FS) was completed by Mintrex Pty Limited in November 2016. This Ore Reserve Statement is a result of an update of the Gilbeys Resource. The FS and FS optimisation was undertaken by a team of industry professionals as listed below. - Resource Estimate RungePincockMinarco - Mine Engineering Mining Focus Consultants Pty Ltd - Metallurgy and Processing Mintrex Pty Ltd - Hydro(geo)logy Rockwater - General site infrastructure Mintrex Pty Ltd - Tailings storage facility Coffey Mining Pty Ltd - Legal tenure Gascoyne Resources Limited - Social and Environmental Clark Lindbeck and Associates - Market Research Gascoyne Resources Limited - Financial Modelling Gascoyne Resources Limited
Cut-off parameters	The basis of the cut-off grade(s) or quality parameters applied.	A cutoff of between 0.28g/t Au and 0.49g/t Au was adopted based on material type and the economic parameters determined for the Project.

Criteria	JORC Code Explanation	Commentary
Mining factors or assumptions	- The method and assumptions used as reported in the Pre-Feasibility or Feasibility Study to convert the Mineral Resource to an Ore Reserve (i.e. either by application of appropriate factors by optimisation or by preliminary or detailed design). - The choice, nature and appropriateness of the selected mining method(s) and other mining parameters including associated design issues such as pre-strip, access, etc. - The assumptions made regarding geotechnical parameters (eg pit slopes, stope sizes, etc), grade control and pre-production drilling. - The major assumptions made and Mineral Resource model used for pit and stope optimisation (if appropriate). - The mining dilution factors used. - The mining recovery factors used. - Any minimum mining widths used. - The manner in which Inferred Mineral Resources are utilised in mining studies and the sensitivity of the outcome to their inclusion. - The infrastructure requirements of the selected mining methods.	- It is proposed to mine the resource utilising conventional open pit mining methods. - Conversion of Mineral Resources to Ore Reserves has been by the application of appropriate mining factors and assumptions based on the feasibility study, including geotechnical investigations. - A 8% mining dilution and a 98% mining recovery was estimated. - Pit optimisations were completed for Gilbeys and the results of which were used to identify the final pit limits at Gilbeys. For Golden Wings the pit design as developed as part of the November 2016 Feasibility Study was utilised for this update of the overall mine plan. - The geotechnical parameters were developed by a specialist geotechnical consultant. - The mine plan was primarily based on Measured and Indicated Resources with 6% of Inferred Resources included. This Inferred Resource is not considered material to the value of the Project and is not included as part of the Ore Reserve. The mine plan incorporates a three month mining ramp-up, with steady state production of 2.5Mtpa for material categorised as Fresh and 3.0Mtpa for all other material types (primarily oxide). - A minimum cutback mining width of 40m was adopted. - The primary infrastructure required for the development of the Project are listed below: - General administration and services infrastructure. - General mining facilities. - Process plant - Power station - Accommodation village
Metallurgical factors or assumptions	- The metallurgical process proposed and the appropriateness of that process to the style of mineralisation. - Whether the metallurgical process is well-tested technology or novel in nature. - The nature, amount and representativeness of metallurgical test work undertaken, the nature of the metallurgical domain applied and the corresponding metallurgical recovery factors applied. - Any assumptions or allowances made for deleterious elements. - The existence of any bulk sample or pilot scale test work and the degree to which such samples are considered representative of the orebody as a whole. - For minerals that are defined by a specification, has the ore reserve estimation been based on the appropriate mineralogy to meet the specifications?	- The proposed metallurgical process incorporates well-tested technology and utilises the carbon in leach (CIL) processing method and includes single stage crushing, milling, gravity recovery and cyanide leaching; carbon adsorption and gold recovery to produce gold doré bars. Processing will be conducted in a newly constructed plant adjacent to the mining operations. - The metallurgical testwork to date includes numerous test as part of the Feasibility Study on the Dalgaranga Project (See ASX announcement dated 25th November 2016 titled: Feasibility Confirms Dalgaranga as a High Margin Project). - The metallurgical testwork indicated that, based on the processing flow chart adopted, the process plant will produce good processing recoveries. The Golden Wings testwork indicates processing recoveries of 96% for oxide and 95% for both transition and fresh material. For Gilbeys the testwork indicates processing recoveries of 93%, 92% and 91% for oxide, transition and fresh material respectively. At Gilbeys there is some material identified as black shale, the recovery of which was estimated at 77%. - Test work does not indicate any preg-robbing characteristics for the oxide, transitional or fresh zones.

Criteria	JORC Code Explanation	Commentary
Environmental	The status of studies of potential environmental impacts of the mining and processing operation. Details of waste rock characterisation and the consideration of potential sites, status of design options considered and, where applicable, the status of approvals for process residue storage and waste dumps should be reported.	- The Environmental and Social studies were managed and / or undertaken by Clark Lindbeck and Associates - Acid rock drainage issues have been identified in isolated portions of the waste material mined at depth in the Gilbeys pit. Provisions have been made in the waste dump design to encapsulate any problematic potentially acid forming material according to industry accepted practices. - The existing tailings storage facility at Gilbeys is intended to be re-commissioned and will provide an additional storage capacity of approximately 20 months after which tailings will be stored in the Golden Wings pit, which is scheduled to cease mining at the end of Month 15 of production. An integrated waste landform will be constructed around the Golden Wings pit to facilitate in-pit storage of tailings. - Baseline environmental and heritage studies have been conducted on the Dalgaranga property and environmental licensing is not identified to pose any restriction to the planned activities.
Infrastructure	The existence of appropriate infrastructure: availability of land for plant development, power, water, transportation (particularly for bulk commodities), labour, accommodation; or the ease with which the infrastructure can be provided, or accessed.	- The Project is located approximately 70km northwest of Mt Magnet, Western Australia. - The process plant and the Project's supporting infrastructure has been developed through studies by engineering service providers as listed under the Study Status criterion. Works have included 'modelling' of plant availability, plant throughput, tailings storage facility and water consumption with subsequent production of sufficient drawings to enable development of detail estimates including forecasts of consumable consumptions such as grinding media, fuel, reagents and power. First principle estimates have derived labour levels for project construction and on-going operation. - Previous mining operations at the site were decommissioned, deconstructed and the site was closed. There is sufficient land within the operating area for the planned activities to be re-established. - Water supply for the process will be sourced, in the first two years, from dewatering of the Gilbeys pit lake. Perimeter extraction bores will provide a source of water during the mine life. An existing bore-field will provide supplementary process water for the remainder of the mine life. - A 240-person camp site will be established in proximity to the mine site. Workshops, offices, and warehouse is planned adjacent to the mining and processing operations as required. - Power supply to the operation will be from a set of diesel generators. - Potable water will be sourced from a potable water borehole with Reverse Osmosis (RO) processing for drinking water. - Labour is expected to be sourced from a fly-in-fly-out work force from Perth on a two week on, one week off roster. - Flights will be to a gravel airstrip located adjacent to the mine camp.

Criteria	JORC Code Explanation	Commentary
Costs	- The derivation of, or assumptions made, regarding projected capital costs in the study. - The methodology used to estimate operating costs. - Allowances made for the content of deleterious elements. - The derivation of assumptions made of metal or commodity price(s), for the principal minerals and co-products. - The source of exchange rates used in the study. - Derivation of transportation charges. - The basis for forecasting or source of treatment and refining charges, penalties for failure to meet specification, etc. - The allowances made for royalties payable, both Government and private.	- The capital and operating cost estimates are commensurate with a feasibility level study and were estimated by the study contributors as listed under the Study Status criteria discussed above. The capital cost estimate has been developed through the collation of a number of first principle estimates completed by the various Study contributors on completion of sufficient design works to provide bills of materials to the estimators, quotations from equipment providers and contracting companies and estimates carried out directly by the owner's team. The operational cost estimate was developed on a 'first principle basis', derived from base data provided by Gascoyne Resources and the Study contributors. - Contract mining was adopted as the basis of the Project. - The mining costs were estimated at \$2.30/t mined. - The estimated LOM process operating costs, general and administration costs, for the Project are \$14.46/t of mill feed. - The 2.5% Western Australian government royalty was applied, as well as industry standard transport and refining cost - No deleterious elements have been identified for the Project. - All costs have been estimated in Australian dollars.
Revenue factors	- The derivation of, or assumptions made regarding revenue factors including head grade, metal or commodity price(s) exchange rates, transportation and treatment charges, penalties, net smelter returns, etc. - The derivation of assumptions made of metal or commodity price(s), for the principal metals, minerals and co-products.	The project economics have been modelled on a gold price of AU\$1,600/oz. This estimate relates to a price of US\$1,200/oz at an exchange rate of US\$ 0.75: AU\$ 1.00
Market assessment	- The demand, supply and stock situation for the particular commodity, consumption trends and factors likely to affect supply and demand into the future. - A customer and competitor analysis along with the identification of likely market windows for the product. - Price and volume forecasts and the basis for these forecasts. - For industrial minerals the customer specification, testing and acceptance requirements prior to a supply contract.	- The market for gold is robust and a long term metals price was developed from published forecasts from multiple sources. - Supply and demand are not considered a material factor for the gold market and, as such not relevant to the Ore Reserve calculations.
Economic	- The inputs to the economic analysis to produce the net present value (NPV) in the study, the source and confidence of these economic inputs including estimated inflation, discount rate, etc. - NPV ranges and sensitivity to variations in the significant assumptions and inputs.	- The financial evaluation undertaken as part of the Study indicated a positive net present value (NPV) at an 8% discount rate. - Sensitivity analysis indicated that a negative 20% change in product price, foreign exchange rate, 20% increase in overall operating cost or 20% increase in capital cost still resulted in a positive NPV. - The All-In-Sustaining Cost (AISC) margin is estimated to be greater than 40% which indicates robust economic performance of the project.
Social	The status of agreements with key stakeholders and matters leading to social licence to operate.	- The project is located in the remote Murchison region of Western Australia. The site has previously been operated and the current project is a re-establishment of previous mining, with the processing plant proposed to be located closer to the main deposit than previously. - The project managers are in liaison with the state government and engagement with key stakeholders is in place. - Heritage surveys have been conducted for the property and no items of heritage significance have been identified on the affected property.

Criteria	JORC Code Explanation	Commentary
Other	- To the extent relevant, the impact of the following on the project and/or on the estimation and classification of the Ore Reserves: - Any identified material naturally occurring risks. - The status of material legal agreements and marketing arrangements. - The status of governmental agreements and approvals critical to the viability of the project, such as mineral tenement status, and government and statutory approvals. There must be reasonable grounds to expect that all necessary Government approvals will be received within the timeframes anticipated in the Pre-Feasibility or Feasibility study. Highlight and discuss the materiality of any unresolved matter that is dependent on a third party on which extraction of the reserve is contingent.	- No significant (high) naturally occurring risks were identified during a whole of project risk assessment. The environment is stable with a long history of productive mining operations that have not been affected by naturally occurring events - All Gascoyne Resources' tenure is in good standing with all legal obligations met. Regular meetings with state and federal Government agencies occur for the purposes of discussing required approvals and facilitating meetings with other stakeholders. - There are reasonable grounds to expect that future agreements and Government approvals will be granted and maintained within the necessary timeframes for successful implementation of the project.
Classification	- The basis for the classification of the Ore Reserves into varying confidence categories. - Whether the result appropriately reflects the Competent Person's view of the deposit. - The proportion of Probable Ore Reserves that have been derived from Measured Mineral Resources (if any).	- Proved Ore Reserves were declared based on the Measured Mineral Resource contained within the pits, and similarly Probable Ore Reserves were declared based on the Indicated Mineral Resources contained within the pit designs that was developed for the Project. The financial analysis showed that the Project is economically viable and the risk analysis did not identify any insurmountable risks. - There are no Probable Ore Reserves derived from Measured Mineral Resources.
Audits or reviews	The results of any audits or reviews of Ore Reserve estimates.	No third party audits or reviews of the Ore Reserve estimates have been undertaken.
Discussion of relative accuracy/ confidence	- Where appropriate a statement of the relative accuracy and confidence level in the Ore Reserve 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 reserve within stated confidence limits, or, if such an approach is not deemed appropriate, a qualitative discussion of the factors which 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. - Accuracy and confidence discussions should extend to specific discussions of any applied Modifying Factors that may have a material impact on Ore Reserve viability, or for which there are remaining areas of uncertainty at the current study stage. - It is recognised that this may not be possible or appropriate in all circumstances. These statements of relative accuracy and confidence of the estimate should be compared with production data, where available.	- The relative accuracy and confidence of the Ore Reserve estimate is inherent in the Ore Reserve Classification. - The statement relates to global estimates. - No mine production data is available at this stage for reconciliation and/or comparative purposes. - Factors that may affect the global tonnages and the associated grades include:- - Accuracy of the Mineral Resource estimate - Mining dilution - Mining recovery - Process plant performance