GASCOYNE RESOURCES LIMITED

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Australian Securities Exchange Limited
Via Electronic Lodgement

OPERATIONAL AND CORPORATE UPDATE

- **The Dalgaranga Gold Project remains Lost Time Incident (LTI) free since the start of construction.**
- **Gold production of approximately 43,000 ounces since commissioning in mid-2018.**

March Quarter to Date Performance:

- **January and February performance impacted by poor reconciliation to geological models and drill and blast and ore mining constraints with a significant reduction in the proportion of free-dig material.**
- **The mining constraints impacted the availability of broken stocks leading to below plan material movements and delayed access to ore requiring a significant proportion of mill feed in January (~30%) and February (~45%) to be sourced from low grade stockpiled materials.**
- **Reconciled gold production for the full month of January of 4,032 ounces (previously reported in December Quarterly Report as 3,725 ounces recovered to 28 January unreconciled).**
- **February production also impacted by decision to build up ROM stocks of Gilbeys high grade ore to allow a batch treatment campaign to further reconciliation understanding. In early March 33,698 t @ 1.23 g/t Au from Gilbeys only was processed over 5 days with ounces recovered at 92% of undiluted Resource.**
- **February production 2,954 ounces was derived from 164 kt at 0.61 g/t Au at 91.8% recovery (includes 45% low grade stockpiled laterite).**
- **Drilling, blasting and ore mining capacity increased through additional equipment and personnel which were mobilised to site through late February and March.**
- **Mining rates are improving through March as blasted stocks are addressed.**
- **Mined grades have increased to average 1.09 g/t Au in March to date (20 March) and are expected to further increase into the second half of 2019 as larger, higher grade ore lodes from the Gilbeys cut back and Gilbeys South are released and mining of the lower grade depletion zone of the Gilbeys cutback is completed.**
- **Production for the month to 20 March (unreconciled) at 3,268 ounces derived from 129 kt at 0.90 g/t Au at 87.9% recovery.**
- **Daily ore processing rate for March Quarter to date of 6,800 tonnes is equivalent to mill nameplate, even though throughput was somewhat reduced by the harder stockpiled laterite low grade ore processed.**
- **Gold production to date in the March Quarter of 10,254 ounces (to 20 March, unreconciled).**
- **Significant internal and external resources are being allocated to improve reconciliation to geological models which has seen 117% of ore tonnes, 56% of grade for 66% of ounces recovered relative to the Ore Reserve across all pits over the last three months. The batch milling trial on Gilbeys only ore in early March recorded an improvement (92% of ounces recovered relative to undiluted Resource model and 97% relative to the Ore Reserve) although still through more tonnes at lower grade than model. Only 5% of Gilbeys Reserves have been mined to date. The Gilbeys deposit, which was successfully mined in the late 1990's, comprises the bulk of LOM ore supply.**

CY2019 Production and Cost Guidance:

- **As a result of performance for the quarter to date, production and cost guidance for the first half of calendar year 2019 revised to 29,000 – 34,000 ounces, including guidance for the June quarter at 17,000 – 22,000 ounces at an All in Sustaining Cost[1] (AISC) of A$1,550 - $1,875 per ounce (from previous first half of calendar year 2019 guidance of 40,000 – 45,000 ounces at an AISC of A$1,320 - $1,420 per ounce; refer ASX announcement dated 13 February 2019).**

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- **Production and cost guidance for the second half of calendar year 2019 remains unchanged. The Company has no new information to inform a change at this stage, other than past reconciliation results which are derived from ore lodes that are not representative of the main Gilbeys ore lode scheduled to provide the majority of future ore supply. Modelling with the dilution and ore loss factors from the recent Gilbeys ore trial still sees forecast production and costs materially in line with second half 2019 guidance.**
- **A review is planned for the end of the June quarter incorporating the latest geological models and reconciliation trends with input from the geological reviews underway.**

Resource Development:

- **Drill program underway in Gilbeys in advance of annual Resource and Reserve update to target the main lodes immediately below the historic open pit to confirm dip and grade continuity as defined in existing deeper diamond and RC drilling.**
- **Drill testing of the deeper portions of the Plymouth discovery returned intersections including 12m @ 6.8 g/t and 14m @ 1.5g/t Au, and drilling targeting the base of Golden Wings design pit returned better intersections of 37m @ 1.4g/t, 3m @ 10.9g/t, 7m @ 5.7 g/t and 27m @1.9g/t Au.**

Corporate and Funding:

- **Amended terms agreed with Dalgaranga project financiers including reduction in principal repayments for calendar year 2019.**
- **Agreement with NRW to extend repayment terms, with repayments now commencing January 2020.**
- **Equity raise being progressed to provide additional working capital as Dalgaranga production ramps up to planned levels.**
- **Recruitment for new Board Chairperson and Managing Director significantly advanced.**

[1] All in Sustaining Costs includes mining and processing costs, site administration, refining, sustaining exploration and capital, site rehabilitation, state government royalties and a share of corporate overheads. Capitalised stripping costs and non-sustaining exploration and capital costs are not included.

Gilbeys East (Main Cut-back 5-Design 315), 15 March

Gascoyne Resources Limited ("**Gascoyne**" or "**Company**") (**ASX:GCY**) provides an operational update on the Dalgaranga Gold Project.

SAFETY

The project remains Lost Time Incident (LTI) free, since the commencement of construction activities in April 2017 (720 days LTI free to the 20 March 2019). Site personnel have been working hard to reduce the site's Total Recordable Injury Frequency Rate (TRIFR) with the rate falling from 17.9 to 9.4 over the last 12 months.

MINING

Mining production rates since the December 2018 quarter and January 2019 operational update (ASX announcement dated 31 January 2019) have been constrained by both drill and blast capacity and ore mining capacity. 2.9M bank cubic metres (BCMs) were mined in January and February (1.5M BCMs and 1.4M BCMs respectively) compared to the life of mine plan (LOMP) targeted monthly production rates of ~1.8M BCMs per month. The December 2018 LOMP budgeted ~1.8 MBCM per month from January to May 2019 reducing to ~1.5M BCM per month for the remainder of CY2019.

To address the factors giving rise to the below plan mining productivity two additional blast hole rigs with personnel to operate at least eight drill rig shifts per day, a second explosives loading unit and associated personnel to load up to 30 tonnes of explosives per day are now on site and operational. This provides additional blasting capacity to accelerate the availability and build-up of broken ore stocks. This step change in drill and blast capacity has been required due to the rapid reduction in the proportion of free-dig material.

The Company continues to work closely with mining contractor NRW through the mine planning process to ensure that resourcing requirements are communicated well in advance to allow for deployment of the required resources to enable scheduled movements to be met.

Poor blasting outcomes from near surface hardcap material in the Gilbeys northern cutback has also impacted productivity, however improvements to blasting practices have more recently seen this issue largely resolved.

As previously foreshadowed, an additional 100 tonne excavator was mobilised to site in late February to provide additional ore mining capacity and to assist with reducing dilution on narrow ore lodes presenting in the Gilbeys eastern cutback and northern end of the pit over the remainder of the calendar year. Three additional Cat 777s are due on site early in the next quarter.

An increase of approximately 20% in mining material movements to those achieved in the quarter to date are required to meet the life of mine (LOM) scheduled movements over the next two quarters. The site management team and NRW are focused on rapidly improving material movements through a range of measures already underway. These include implementation of Deswik, a more sophisticated mine planning system, employment of additional planning and drill and blast engineers, a significant lift in reporting by and collaboration with mining contractor NRW, and as described, additional equipment and manpower.

As a result of lower than planned total material movements, ore releases in February were significantly impacted which resulted in ~45% of mill feed being sourced from low grade stockpiles. Mining ore on nightshift, with tight controls under ore spotter management, was introduced in March to improve ore mining productivity and ore supplies to the plant.

This change has delivered more reliable daily tonnages to the ROM pad and assisted with the building of modest ROM stocks in March as ore zones planned for mining in February are released. Further, the Gilbey's cutback has now passed through the upper level depletion zone, into a moderate supergene zone, presenting significantly more ore tonnes at a higher grade than the higher levels.

Ore mined for March month to date (20 March) is 136 kt at 1.09 g/t Au for 4,767 contained ounces (unreconciled).

Mined grades have materially improved through February and into March to date. Grades are forecast to increase through the second quarter and further into the second half of the calendar year as higher grade larger ore lodes from the Gilbey's eastern cut back and Gilbey's South are expected to be released. This is primarily as a result of having completed mining through the lower grade depletion zone of the Gilbey's eastern cutback. Mining is now predominately though the zone of depletion experienced in the upper portions of Gilbeys. Only approximately 5% of the Gilbeys orebody has been mined to date, all of which has been sourced from the narrower satellite ore zones with the main structure due to start providing ore supply in the second half of calendar year 2019.

The additional focus on planning systems coupled with the additional equipment and personnel is forecast to have April production levels back to 1.7M BCM and May back to maximum required levels of 1.8M BCM.

NRW and Gascoyne have forged a strong relationship since the commencement of mining 12 months ago with both parties aligned and firmly committed to making the necessary refinements to achieve the mining schedule. Gascoyne acknowledges and appreciates NRW's ability to ramp up resources quickly as required, particularly with the challenges presented by the tightening availability of resources across the industry.

PRODUCTION

In the December 2019 Quarterly Report (released to ASX on 31 January 2019) production to date for January (to 28 January) of 3,725 ounces was reported on an unreconciled basis. Final reconciled January production was 4,032 ounces from 245 kt milled at a grade of 0.58 g/t Au at 88.5% recovery. Ore mined in January was from lower grade sections of Gilbeys with dilution above model parameters experienced in some ore blocks, and from the base of the Sly Fox pit. Mill feed was supplemented with low grade ore from stockpiles providing approximately 30% of ore tonnes, reducing the average grade milled. Excluding low grade stockpiles, the tonnes and grade of mill feed for the month of January was 172 kt at 0.70 g/t Au.

February production was significantly below plan due to the previously mentioned mining constraints leading to approximately 45% of mill feed being sourced from low grade laterite stockpiles. Mill throughput was impacted by the significant proportion of low grade laterite ore. In addition, mill availability was lower than planned due to a shutdown to replace a conveyor belt and gear box. Production for the month of 2,954 ounces was derived from 164 kt at 0.61 g/t Au at 91.8% recovery. Excluding low grade stockpiles, the tonnes and grade of mill feed for the month of February was 90 kt at 0.86 g/t Au.

Mill feed grades for March (to 20 March) have lifted with access to higher grade ore zones that were scheduled to be mined in February. These ore releases are at levels that have reduced the need to supplement with low grade laterite stockpiles. On 14 March several mill grates failed prematurely on the discharge end releasing quantities of grinding media requiring an unscheduled shutdown to repair. Temporary repairs were made to allow for a restart with additional grates and lifters transported to site and installed on 18 March. As a result, March production is expected to be around 5,250 ounces. Production to 20 March (unreconciled) at 3,268 ounces derived from 129 kt at 0.90 g/t Au at 87.9% recovery.

Ore grades delivered to the ROM progressively improved throughout the quarter, from 0.70 g/t Au in January, 0.86 g/t Au in February to 1.09 g/t Au in March (unreconciled) as the Gilbey's pit has progressed through the depletion zone and the top of the ore lodes.

RECONCILIATION

The Company has previously announced (refer to ASX announcement dated 28 November 2018) that reconciliation to Ore Reserve for the project to the end of October 2018 was below expectations. The 28 November ASX announcement noted that zones of depletion in the upper levels of each pit coupled with the laterite cover in Golden Wings has seen global reconciliation to date at 67% of reserve tonnes (1,049kt vs 1,573kt) and 67% of reserve grade (0.81 g/t Au vs 1.20 g/t Au), with Golden Wings accounting for 59% of the reduced ore tonnes and 64% of the ounce losses. The Golden Wings laterite ore accounted for more than half of the reduction in ounces over this period.

Reconciliation to geological models has continued to be below expectations impacting mined grade and recovered ounces. Mine claim over the three months to February 2019 for all pits has seen 117% of ore tonnes, 56% of grade for 66% of ounces recovered relative to the Ore Reserve. Significant resources are being applied to ensure that reconciliation trends improve to allow production targets to be met.

At the end of February 2019 there has been 1.8 Mt of ore mined for the project to date for approximately 46,000 ounces. The 0.6 Mt mined from Gilbeys represents less than 5% of the reserve tonnes for this pit, the main ore source for the project.

In late February the Company elected to build a stockpile of Gilbey's ore to allow approximately four days of batch treatment from a single source to enable detailed reconciliation against mine claim. Reconciliation on a purely pit by pit basis had not been possible previously due to low ROM stocks requiring blending of ore feed from several different open pits. The results of the trial confirmed previous reconciliation trends whereby more tonnes (139%) at a lower grade (66%) were mined versus the undiluted Mineral Resource model for 92% of the ounces contained. The results also confirmed that mining is incurring 20-25% dilution relative to the grade control model on the narrow lodes of the

Gilbeys eastern cutback. A significant proportion of forecast ore supply in the second half of 2019 will be sourced from the main ore lode extension south from the historical pit, which is up to 20-30m wide.

A review of the Gilbeys and Gilbeys South deposits LOM lode characteristics has confirmed the previously recommended LOM dilution assumption of 8% to be reasonable. However, a detailed assessment of the lodes to be mined through calendar year 2019 for Gilbey's and Gilbey's South has shown a need to increase modelled dilution for this period from 8% to 20% to account for the narrow nature of many of the ore lodes being mined through this period. This additional dilution has been factored into the revised production guidance for CY2019.

After CY2019 a higher proportion of ore is sourced from wider, more continuous ore zones and mining dilution is expected to be lower than the LOM average of 8%.

A structural Geology review was recently completed on the Golden Wings and Gilbey's deposits. This information is now being incorporated into ongoing modelling aimed at improving reconciliation results. Further independent reviews of the existing Gilbey's Resource model by external mineral resource estimation specialists, whilst confirming that multiple lode wire-framing and Ordinary Kriging (OK) estimation technique is common industry practice, have recommended that Gascoyne consider developing an alternative model using a non-linear estimation method, Localised Uniform Conditioning (LUC) and/or Localised Indicator Kriging (LIK). Gascoyne has now engaged Cube Consulting to prepare the alternative model.

To further assist with the understanding and improvement required for orebody reconciliations Gascoyne has retained the services of a highly experienced Principal Consulting Geologist from Cube Consulting.

Significant internal and external resources are being allocated to the issue of reconciliation. The site team has been bolstered with the addition of five geologists, in both production geology and grade control roles, including an internal resource modelling specialist.

A full review of geological, mining and reconciliation processes and practices to date has revealed several opportunities that it is believed will improve reconciliation of grade control model to mined results in the future.

These actions along with the addition of Richard Hay to our Executive team (refer ASX announcement dated 31 January 2019) provides the resources and relevant experience to focus on the understanding of the orebody and improving our reconciliations moving forward.

PROJECTS

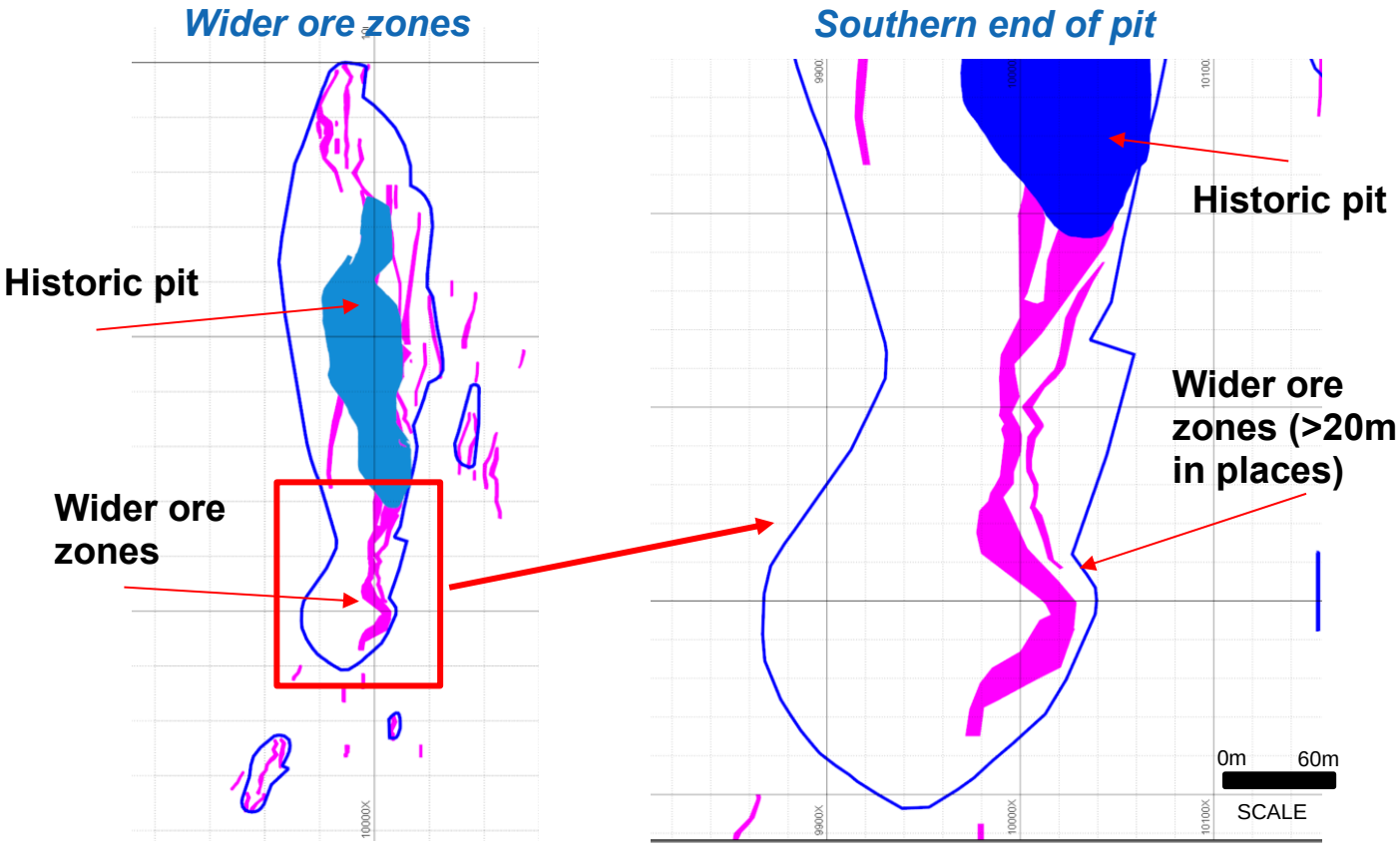
The planned lift to the tailings storage facility continued in line with schedule and is now effectively complete. Additional pumping capacity is being brought on line to accelerate dewatering of the Gilbeys pit to enable access to the thicker ore zones extending immediately south of the historic open pit which produced 250k ounces of gold in the late 1990's. The additional pumping will be in place early in April 2019 and will see the dewatering of the Gilbeys pit essentially complete by the end of CY 2019. Close to half of the 4.2ML of water originally contained in the pit has now been removed.

A scheduled mill reline, the first significant reline since the commencement of production in May 2018, will be performed in April/May.

PRODUCTION AND COST GUIDANCE

As a result of the performance for the quarter to date, production and cost forecasts for the first half of calendar year 2019 have been revised. The revised guidance incorporates the higher mining dilution factor for 2019 (refer comments in Reconciliation section). Production guidance for the first half of calendar year 2019 has been reduced to 29,000 – 34,000 ounces from 40,000 – 45,000 ounces (ASX announcement dated 13 February 2019). Guidance for the June quarter is set at 17,000 – 22,000 ounces at an All in Sustaining Cost of A$1,550 - $1,875 per ounce. The increase in costs per ounce is predominately driven by the reduction in forecast production and by the increase in forecast material movements originally scheduled to be mined in the March quarter.

Production and cost guidance for the second half of the year remains unchanged (refer ASX announcement dated 13 February 2019). Estimates will be reviewed towards the end of the June quarter and incorporate the latest geological models and reconciliation trends with input from the reviews underway. Production forecasts for the second half of calendar year 2019 are based on Resource Models with the majority of ore supply being from the Gilbeys pit. A significant proportion of forecast ore supply in the second half presents from the main ore lode extension from the historical pit (refer figures below). The additional dilution applied to Gilbeys and Gilbeys South is not expected to materially impact forecast second half production as a result of forecast mill capacity which is expected to allow for the additional tonnes to be processed. Improvements to historical geological reconciliation is critical to the Company achieving second half guidance. Modelling with the higher dilution and ore loss factors from the recent Gilbeys ore trial still sees forecast production and cost not materially different to second half 2019 guidance.



Gilbeys Pit 350MRL – to be mined through the second half of calendar year 2019

As a result of the reduced material movements, total mining and processing costs for January and February have been lower than forecast. Unit mining costs are in line with planned rates. However, unit costs (on a per ounce basis or per tonne milled basis) have been adversely impacted by the below plan production.

Mining unit costs for the first two months of the quarter are marginally under forecast at $5.01 per BCM. Processing costs for the same period are approximately 10% over budget at $11.19 per tonne milled. Processing of lower grade laterite which reduced mill throughput has been the main driver of the higher mill unit costs for the first two months of the quarter. This trend is expected to reverse in the coming quarter as reliance on harder stockpiled material decreases. General and Administration costs for the same period were impacted by the lower mill throughput at $4.11 per tonne milled. Detailed costs for the quarter will be reported in the March Quarterly Activities Report.

RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT

Gilbeys Deeper Drilling

A programme of deep resource definition RC drilling has commenced at Gilbeys in advance of the annual resource and reserve update planned for release with the Annual Report. The drilling will primarily target the main lodes immediately below the historic open pit to confirm dip and grade continuity as defined in existing deeper diamond and RC drilling. Mining has started to cut back the north-western side of the Gilbeys open pit which has allowed better drill rig access from platforms 20 metres below the ground surface enabling angled RC drill holes to intersect the Gilbeys lodes 25-40 metres below the historic open pit.

To date 12 holes of a 31 RC drillhole programme totalling around 6,800 metres of drilling is complete. The program as a whole is scheduled to complete with assays expected through the June quarter.

Golden Wings and Plymouth Drilling

Drill testing of the deeper portions of the Plymouth discovery returned strong intersections including 12m @ 6.8 g/t Au and 14m @ 1.5g/t Au ahead of resource modelling. RC drilling targeting the base of Golden Wings design pit returned significant intersections of 37m @ 1.4g/t Au, 3m @ 10.9g/t Au, 7m @ 5.7 g/t Au and 27m @1.9g/t Au, confirming the tenor of the central plunging shoot.

Table One: Significant Recent RC drilling Intersections from Golden Wings and Plymouth

Hole Id	Downhole From (m)	To (m)	Interval (m)	Au g/t	Deposit
GWGG_390_208	53	79	26	1.8	Golden Wings*
GWGC_390_209	65	92	27	1.3	Golden Wings*
GWGC_390_210	72	109	37	1.4	Golden Wings*
GWGC_390_211	69	72	3	10.9	Golden Wings*
GWGC_390_212	61	88	27	1.9	Golden Wings*
GWGC_390_214	61	71	10	1.6	Golden Wings*
and	78	94	16	1.7	
GWGC_390_215	93	99	6	4.3	Golden Wings*
and	110	124(EOH)	14	1.1	
GWGC_390_217	69	84	16	2.2	Golden Wings*
GWGC_390_218	88	89	7	5.7	Golden Wings*
DGRC0528	83	92	9	2.4	Plymouth
DGRC0529	111	125	14	1.5	Plymouth
DGRC0530	79	91	12	6.8	Plymouth
DGRC0533	43	45	2	5.3	Plymouth
DGRC0534	36	38	2	6.7	Plymouth

**note drilling from within pit at Golden Wings so depths are not from surface*

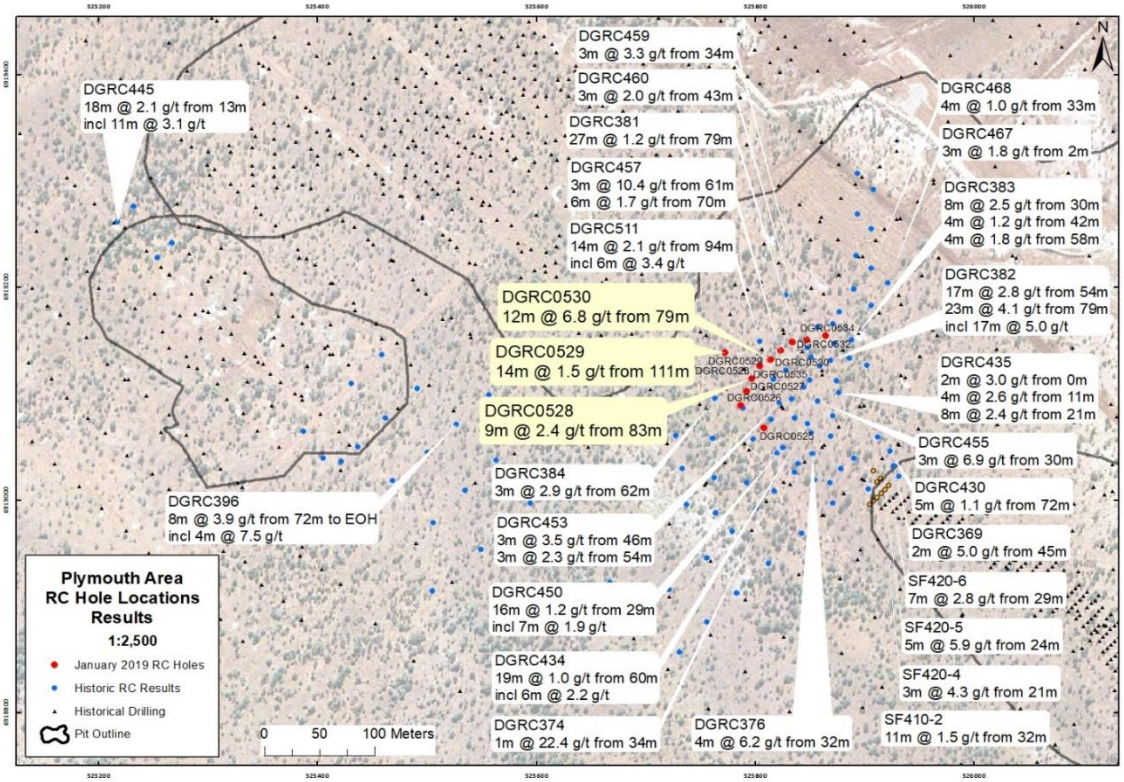


Figure 1: Plymouth Deposit Recent RC Results (highlighted in yellow)

Table Two: Golden Wings and Plymouth RC Drilling Drill Hole Collar Locations

Deposit	Hole ID	Depth	GDA East	GDA North	RL	Dip	Azimuth
Plymouth	DGRC0525	75	525808	6919067	428.4	-60	135
Plymouth	DGRC0526	100	525786	6919088	428.3	-60	135
Plymouth	DGRC0527	100	525791	6919101	428.3	-60	135
Plymouth	DGRC0528	112	525796	6919114	428.2	-60	135
Plymouth	DGRC0529	135	525771	6919138	428.0	-60	135
Plymouth	DGRC0530	105	525814	6919132	428.4	-60	135
Plymouth	DGRC0531	100	525822	6919140	428.2	-60	135
Plymouth	DGRC0532	80	525833	6919148	428.2	-60	135
Plymouth	DGRC0533	75	525846	6919150	428.3	-60	135
Plymouth	DGRC0534	60	525863	6919154	428.4	-60	135
Plymouth	DGRC0535	110	525803	6919125	428.3	-60	135
Golden Wings	GWGC_390_205	100	529220	6922582	387.5 in pit	-60	180
Golden Wings	GWGC_390_206	100	529209	6922573	387.5 in pit	-60	180
Golden Wings	GWGC_390_207	106	529210	6922590	387.5 in pit	-65	180
Golden Wings	GWGC_390_208	92	529199	6922569	387.5 in pit	-60	180
Golden Wings	GWGC_390_209	100	529200	6922579	387.5 in pit	-60	180
Golden Wings	GWGC_390_210	110	529200	6922580	387.5 in pit	-65	180
Golden Wings	GWGC_390_211	100	529190	6922570	387.5 in pit	-60	180
Golden Wings	GWGC_390_212	100	529190	6922571	387.5 in pit	-65	180
Golden Wings	GWGC_390_213	4	529190	6922572	387.5 in pit	-70	180
Golden Wings	GWGC_390_214	100	529180	6922565	387.5 in pit	-70	180
Golden Wings	GWGC_390_215	124	529170	6922566	387.5 in pit	-85	180
Golden Wings	GWGC_390_216	90	529160	6922555	387.5 in pit	-58.5	180
Golden Wings	GWGC_390_217	100	529160	6922556	387.5 in pit	-68	180
Golden Wings	GWGC_390_218	105	529160	6922557	387.5 in pit	-75	180

CORPORATE AND FUNDING

Funding

An amendment and waiver letter has been executed with the Dalgaranga Project Financiers, Commonwealth Bank of Australia and National Australia Bank (Financiers), which restructures repayments for the next four quarterly repayments (March, June, September and December 2019) to $1 million per quarter plus interest and fees, grants the necessary waivers of covenants until March 2020 and revises the minimum liquidity requirement which is now $4 million until September, thereafter rising to $8 million. If quarterly gold production starting from the June 2019 quarter falls below a minimum agreed threshold the Financiers and Gascoyne will consult to understand the causes of the variance and the planned actions to address. If the project outperforms and appropriate working capital has been accumulated, a percentage of excess cash flow generated by the project will be used to make a repayment. In December, the Financiers will be provided with a revised Life of Mine Plan (LOMP) in accordance with the Company's normal business planning cycle and, subject to approval of the LOMP by all Financiers, the Financiers and Gascoyne have agreed to re-sculpt debt repayments from 2020 onwards based on LOMP cash flows.

Separately, NRW has agreed to extend repayments for the working capital facility it has provided by six months, with repayments now due to commence in January 2020.

As a result of the below plan performance for the quarter to date, the Company is currently progressing an equity raise. The half year financial report was not lodged by the 15 March deadline due to the Company's need to secure additional funding, resulting in the Company being placed into suspension from trading. The half year financial report has now been lodged. The Company remains in trading suspension pending an equity raising. The Company is currently finalising the terms, structure and potential cornerstones for a capital raising, which will include an entitlement offer to enable shareholder participation. It is expected that the Company will be in a position to provide more details in respect of the proposed equity raising in the coming days.

The Company received a number of unsolicited approaches towards the end of 2018 which led to a targeted process to investigate strategic equity pathways for the Company. This process was managed by the Company's defence advisors, Macquarie (refer ASX announcement dated 14 January 2019). Whilst some discussions remain open no proposals have been received that the Company considers would be attractive to, or in the best interests of, shareholders. At this stage, the Board considers that the proposed equity raise provides stakeholders with the most certainty and potential value upside. The Company remains open to further discussions and will review any proposals that come forward as it strives to generate shareholder value.

Board and Management

As foreshadowed late in 2018, the Company has been running a formal process to recruit a new Managing Director and Chairperson. The recruitment process is in its final phase with the Company seeking to be in a position to make an announcement on these positions, as well as general strengthening of the board, in the coming weeks.

EXPLORATION

Exploration expenditures are being minimised whilst ensuring that tenement commitments are maintained.

Post stabilisation of production, exploration at Dalgaranga will focus on near mine, low strip ratio, oxide ore sources which have the potential to both improve production in the next 24 months and extend the mine life.

On behalf of the board of
Gascoyne Resources Limited

Eva O'Malley
Company Secretary

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BACKGROUND ON GASCOYNE RESOURCES

Gascoyne Resources Limited was listed on the ASX in December 2009 and is focused on exploration, development and production of a number of gold projects in Western Australia. The Company's 100% owned gold projects combined have over **2 million ounces of contained gold on granted Mining Leases**:

DALGARANGA:

The Dalgaranga Gold Project (DGP) 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 Feasibility Study (FS) completed on the DGP in November 2016 highlighted a robust development case for the Project based on the development of two open pits feeding a 2.5 Mtpa processing facility resulting in production of around 100,000 ozpa for 6 years. As a result of the FS, the Company has progressed through the funding, development and construction phases for the Project. Construction was completed ahead of schedule and under budget, with first gold poured in late May 2018.

The Project contained a pre-mining JORC Measured, Indicated and Inferred Resource of **31.1 Mt @ 1.3 g/t Au for 1,320,000 ounces** of contained gold (Table 1), and a **Proved and Probable Ore Reserve of 612,000 ounces of gold** (refer to ASX announcement 16th November 2017 titled "Dalgaranga Gold Project – Mine Plan Increased to Over 650,000 Oz"- available on the Company's website www.gascoyneresources.com.au). The Ore Reserves were included in the Mineral Resource.

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

Tables 1 to 3; Dalgaranga Mineral Resource Estimates (0.5 g/t Cut-off)

Table 1 - Gilbeys November 2018 Mineral Resource Estimate (0.5g/t Au Cut-off, Depleted for mining EOM Oct 18)

	Measured			Indicated			Inferred			Total		
Type	Tonnes	Au	Au	Tonnes	Au	Au	Tonnes	Au	Au	Tonnes	Au	Au
	Mt	g/t	Ounces	Mt	g/t	Ounces	Mt	g/t	Ounces	Mt	g/t	Ounces
Oxide	0.4	1.4	17,000	0.8	1.3	32,000	0.3	1.2	12,000	1.4	1.3	61,000
Transitional	0.5	1.9	30,000	0.8	1.3	33,000	0.2	1.6	12,000	1.6	1.5	75,000
Fresh	2.2	1.4	95,000	11.8	1.2	463,000	10.2	1.2	403,000	24.1	1.2	960,000
Total	3.0	1.5	142,000	13.3	1.2	528,000	10.8	1.2	426,000	27.1	1.3	1,096,000

reference ASX release 28 November 2018 -Dalgaranga gold mine operations and Gilbeys resource update

Table 2 – Golden Wings September 2016 Mineral Resource Estimate (0.5 g/t Cut-off)-pre-mining

	Measured			Indicated			Inferred			Total		
Type	Tonnes	Au	Au	Tonnes	Au	Au	Tonnes	Au	Au	Tonnes	Au	Au
	Mt	g/t	Ounces	Mt	g/t	Ounces	Mt	g/t	Ounces	Mt	g/t	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

reference ASX release 7 September 2016 40% Increase in Gilbeys Measured and Indicated Mineral Resource at Dalgaranga

Table 3– Sly Fox August 2017 Mineral Resource Estimate (0.5 g/t Au Cut-off) - pre-mining

	Measured			Indicated			Inferred			Total		
Type	Tonnes	Au	Au	Tonnage	Au	Au	Tonnage	Au	Au	Tonnage	Au	Au
	Mt	g/t	Ounces	Mt	g/t	Ounces	Mt	g/t	Ounces	Mt	g/t	Ounces
Oxide	-	-	-	0.2	2	12,000	0.01	1.7	1,000	0.2	2	12,000
Transitional	-	-	-	0.2	1.1	9,000	0.01	0.8	200	0.3	1.1	9,000
Fresh	-	-	-	0.7	1.4	30,000	0.6	1.7	32,000	1.3	1.5	62,000
Total	-	-	-	1.1	1.4	50,000	0.6	1.7	33,000	1.7	1.5	83,000

reference ASX release 7 August 2017 -Dalgaranga Gold Project-Sly Fox Resource and Exploration Update

Note: Discrepancies in totals are a result of rounding

Table 4: Ore Reserve Statement - Dalgaranga Project November 2017 (pre-mining)

Ore Reserves	Tonnes (M tonnes)	Gold Grade (g/t)	Contained ounces (oz)
Proven	2.8	1.4	122,500
Probable	12.4	1.2	490,000
Ore Reserves Total	**15.3**	**1.3**	**612,000**

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 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 4.9 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 5: Glenburgh Deposits - Area Summary

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 and the high grade Gaffney's Find prospect, which lie on granted mining leases. Previous drilling includes high grade intercepts, **14m @ 71.7 g/t gold, 34m @ 14.8 g/t gold, 8m @ 11.4 g/t gold, 2m @ 147.0 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 deposit with drilling testing deeper extensions to known shoots and targeting new shoot positions. Extensions to mineralised trends and new regional targets will be tested with Aircore during drilling campaigns.

Gascoyne is continuing to ramp up production of the 100% owned Dalgaranga Gold Project, 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. 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 November 2018 Mineral Resources for the Gilbeys deposit at Dalgaranga have been estimated by Mr Shaun Searle who is a Member of the Australasian Institute of Geoscientists and an employee of Ashmore Advisory 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 (see GCY -ASX announcement 28th November 2018 titled "Dalgaranga Gold Mine Operations and Gilbeys Resource Update". The pre-mining Mineral Resources for the Sly Fox and Golden Wings deposits at Dalgaranga 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 7th August 2017 titled "Dalgaranga Gold Project – Sly Fox Resource and Exploration Update" and GCY-ASX announcement 7th September 2016 titled "40% Increase in Gilbeys Measured and Indicated Mineral Resource at Dalgaranga"). The Company confirms that other than depletion by mining to date, 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 2017 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. (See GCY -ASX announcement 16th November 2017 titled "Dalgaranga Gold Project – Mine Plan Increased to Over 650,000 Oz"). 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 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 to the JORC 2012 guidelines. This new JORC 2012 resource, reported above, will form the basis for any future studies.

The Mt Egerton drill intersections referred to in this announcement were prepared and first disclosed under the JORC Code 2004. They have 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.

Information in this announcement relating to the Mt Egerton Gold 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. Mr Goldsworthy has sufficient experience which is relevant to the style of mineralisation and type of deposit under consideration and to the activity which he is undertaking to qualify as Competent Persons under the 2004 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.

JORC Code, 2012 Edition – Table 1
Section 1 Sampling Techniques and Data
Dalgaranga project

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

Criteria	Commentary
Sampling techniques	• The deposits and prospects has been drilled using Rotary Air Blast (RAB), Air Core (AC), Reverse Circulation (RC) and Diamond drilling over numerous campaigns by several companies and currently by Gascoyne Resources Ltd. The majority of holes are on a 25m grid either infilling or extending known prospects. The exploration areas have wider spaced drilling. The majority of drill holes have a dip of -60°but the azimuth varies.
	• 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 and blank samples. 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 also collected from the top portion of the holes considered unlikely to host significant mineralisation. The samples were shipped to the laboratory for analysis via 50g Fire Assay. Where anomalous results were detected, the single metre samples were collected for subsequent analysis, also via 50g 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 completed RC holes. One of the holes was HQ (to allow metallurgical samples to be collected) the last two are NQ. The NQ holes will be sampled by ½ core sampling while the HQ hole will be ¼ core sampled. The samples are assayed using 50g charge fire assay with an AAS finish. In relation to this announcement all RC samples were sent to MinAnalytical Laboratory Pty Ltd for analysis, by Photon Assay.
Drilling techniques	• 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 recently completed RC holes. One of the holes was HQ (to allow metallurgical samples to be collected) the last three are NQ.
Drill sample recovery	• RC and AC sample recovery is visually assessed and recorded where significantly reduced. Very little sample loss has been noted. • The diamond drilling recovery has been excellent with very little 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 has been 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 has been noted. • 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.
Logging	• Detailed logging exists for most historic holes in the data base. Current RC and AC chips are geologically logged at 1 metre 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.

Criteria	Commentary
	• The Diamond core photographed tray by tray wet and dry.
	• All current drill holes are logged in full.
Sub-sampling techniques and sample preparation	• Diamond drilling completed by Gascoyne Resources on the tenement has been 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.
	• 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 75 micron.
	• 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	• In relation to this announcement all RC samples were sent to MinAnalytical Laboratory Pty Ltd for analysis, by Photon Assay. For Photon Assay, the sample is crushed to nominal 85% passing 2mm, linear split and a nominal 500g sub sample taken (method code PAP3502R). The 500g sample is assayed for gold by Photon Assay (method code PAAU2) along with quality control samples including certified reference materials, blanks and sample duplicates.
	• No downhole geophysical tools etc. have been used at Dalgaranga.
	• 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	• At least 3 company personnel verify all intersections.
	• No twinned holes have been drilled to date by Gascoyne Resources.
	• Field data is collected using Geobank Mobile MicroMine software on tablet computers. The data is sent to the GCY Database Manager for validation and compilation into a SQL database server.
	• No adjustments have been made to assay data apart from values below the detection limit which are assigned a value of negative the detection limit
Location of data points	• At this stage most drill collars have been surveyed by hand held GPS to an accuracy of about 3m. The RC and diamond drill holes will be picked up by DGPS in the 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 MGA_GDA94 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.
	• Initial exploration by Gascoyne Resources is targeting discrete areas that may host mineralisation. Consequently, current drilling is not grid based, however when

Criteria	Commentary
Data spacing and distribution	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	• Drilling sections are orientated perpendicular to the strike of the mineralised host rocks at Dalgaranga. This varies between prospects and consequently the azimuth of the drill holes also varies to reflect this. The drilling is angled at -60° which is close to perpendicular to the dip of the stratigraphy.
	• No orientation based sampling bias has been identified in the data at this point.
Sample security	• Chain of custody is managed by Gascoyne Resources. Drill Samples are dispatched weekly from the Dalgaranga Gold Project site. Coastal Midwest Transport delivers the samples directly to the assay laboratory in Perth. In some cases company personnel have delivered the samples directly to the lab. Diamond drill core is transported directly to Perth for cutting and dispatch to the assay lab for analysis.
Audits or reviews	• Data is validated by the GCY Database Manager whilst loading into database. Any errors within the data are returned to relevant GCY geologist for validation.

Section 2 Reporting of Exploration Results: Dalgaranga Project

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

Criteria	Commentary
Mineral tenement and land tenure status	• Dalgaranga project is situated on Mining Lease Number M59/749. The tenement is 100% owned by Gascoyne Resources. Other project Tenements include E59/1709, E59/1904, 1905, 1906 which Gascoyne Resources has an 80% interest. The Greencock prospect lies on E59/2053 and is 100% owned by Gascoyne Resources
	• The tenements are in good standing and no known impediments exist.
Exploration done by other parties	• The tenement areas have 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	• Regionally, the Dalgaranga project lies in the Archean aged Dalgaranga Greenstone Belt in the Murchison Province of Western Australia. Gold mineralisation at the Gilbeys deposit is associated with quartz-pyrite-carbonate veins within a sheared porphyry-shale package and also occurs in the overlying weathered profile. 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 lies on the easterly 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. At the Plymouth deposit gold mineralisation is occurs in quartz veined and silica**,** pyrite, biotite altered schists. • Regionally, tenement E59/2053 lies within the Archean Dalgaranga Greenstone Belt in the Murchison Province of Western Australia. The tenement lies immediately to the north west of the Gascoyne Resources Dalgaranga Gold Project tenements and encompasses the western side of the Dalgaranga Greenstone Belt which contains a large package of felsic volcanic rocks and sediments intruded by gabbro complexes which have been folded into ENE trending synforms. • A number of historic gold and base metal prospects occur on the tenement, in particular the Greencock gold prospect which contains a number of significant gold intersections over an open ended strike length of 300m associated with ENE/WSW structural trend observable in aeromagnetic data. Gold mineralisation at Greencock is associated with sheared gabbro and porphyry.

Criteria	Commentary
Drill hole Information	• The recent RC drill holes are being reported in this announcement. See body of the text for sample results, collar coordinates and survey (azimuth, RL and dip) information in tables
Data aggregation methods	• All reported assays have been length weighted if appropriate. No top cuts have been applied. A nominal 0.2ppm Au lower cut off has been applied.
	• High grade Au intervals lying within broader zones of Au mineralisation are reported as included intervals.
	• No metal equivalent values have been used.
Relationship between mineralisation widths and intercept lengths	• The mineralised zones at Dalgaranga vary in strike between prospects, but all are relatively steeply dipping. Drill hole orientation reflects the change in strike of the rocks and consequently the downhole intersections quoted are believed to approximate true width unless otherwise stated in the announcement.
Diagrams	• Refer to figures within body of text.
Balanced reporting	• Results from all holes where assays have been received are included in this announcement.
Other substantive exploration data	• No other significant exploration work had been completed by Gascoyne Resources.
Further work	• Exploration will continue at Dalgaranga with drilling conducted to extend the current resources, mine life and follow up of significant exploration results will continue including exploration drilling of new areas on the project.
	• Refer to figures in body of text.