

Multiple Large Gold Anomalies Confirmed at the Western Lefroy JV

- Validated results have been received from JV partner Gold Fields for an additional 66 aircore drill holes drilled within the Western Lefroy JV Project. The results are as at 3 June 2020 and cover the multi-target program completed in April
- The early stage drilling complements the extensive 2019 foundation aircore program to obtain geological and geochemical information beneath the surfaces of Lake Lefroy and the adjacent Lake Randall. The additional results extend and enhance existing targets and include:
 - 5m @ 1.85g/t Au from 84m in SAL1741
 - 2m @ 1.86g/t Au from 58m in SAL1726
 - 2m @ 1.45g/t Au from 16m In KD81785
 - 4m @ 0.56g/t Au from 82m in KD81790
 - 7m @ 0.35g/t Au from 84m in SAL1739
- The significant results from holes SAL1741 and SAL1726 further support the large Eastern Shoreline Trend that now has an extensive 7km strike length.
- The program has also enhanced an existing anomaly now known as LLT08 that has a 1500m strike length located adjacent the interpreted regional Woolibar Fault
- The results from the recent program have provided further encouragement and information to guide a phase of RC drilling to evaluate multiple targets. This drilling is scheduled to commence in July
- The tenor and extent of gold results have provided support for EIS co-funding for four deep diamond drill holes totaling 1600m along the new Eastern Shoreline Trend. These holes are expected to be completed by December 2020
- Gold Fields has completed the AUD\$4million minimum exploration spend and is required to fund an additional AUD\$6million for AFY2021 to earn a 51% WLJV interest

Lefroy Exploration Managing Director, Wade Johnson said *"we are highly encouraged by the recent air core drilling results from holes that are 200m apart that have reinforced and extended multiple large regolith gold anomalies in Lake Lefroy. We keenly await the commencement of the next drilling campaigns by Gold Fields that will provide a deeper evaluation of the anomalies"*

Lefroy Exploration Limited (ASX: LEX) ("Lefroy" or "the Company") is pleased to provide and update to activities on the Western Lefroy JV tenement package. Importantly, Gold Fields Limited (NYSE: GFI) ("Gold Fields") has provided an export of validated drill results from the aircore (AC) drilling program completed in April 2020 on the Company's tenements over Lake Lefroy and the adjacent Lake Randall (Figure 1).

The recent drilling program complements the major phase of foundation aircore drilling that commenced in late January 2019 and is part of the \$25million Farm-In and Joint Venture (JV) agreement between Lefroy and Gold Fields that commenced in June 2018.

The tenements form part of the Western Lefroy tenement JV package that cover 372km² adjoining the St Ives gold camp (Figure 1). Western Lefroy is part of the wholly owned greater Lefroy Gold Project (LGP) located 50km south east of Kalgoorlie. The Company maintains exploration at the non-JV Eastern Lefroy which covers priority prospects at Lucky Strike, Red Dale and Hang Glider Hill (Figure 1).

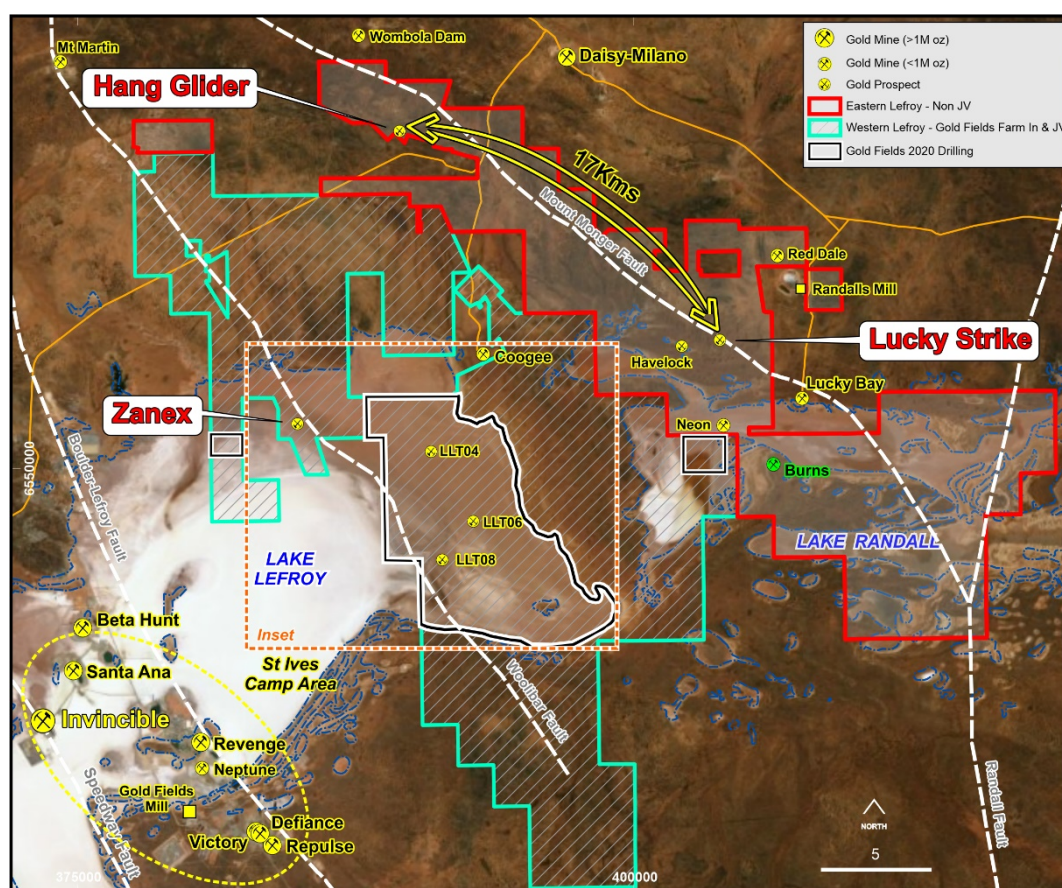


Figure 1 Lefroy Gold Project tenement package highlighting the Gold Fields Farm in & JV Western Lefroy package, proximity to Gold Fields St Ives and the non-JV Eastern Lefroy Project. Refer to Figure 2 inset for drill program detail.

Drill Program

Gold Fields commenced the major full field aircore (AC) drilling program in late January 2019 (refer: LEX ASX release 31 January 2019). That initial program involved completing approximately 350 vertical holes spaced 200m apart on broad traverses up to 1km apart to cover most of the JV tenure in Lake Lefroy, and the adjacent Lake Randall using a specialised lake drilling rig.

In August 2019 Gold Fields completed the aircore (AC) drilling program on tenements within Lakes Lefroy and Randall with 776 vertical air core holes totaling 40,421m being completed. The program yielded foundation geological and geochemical information that has been interrogated in conjunction with the geophysical data to deliver specific drill targets for deeper drill testing and hence termed foundation drilling.

The results of that foundation drilling program yielded multiple new gold anomalies in Lake Lefroy and expanded the footprint of the anomalies identified by the Company during its 2017 lake drilling campaign. These include the Zanex, LLT04, and the LLT06 prospects (Figure 2).

New areas of regolith hosted gold mineralisation were outlined in Lake Lefroy but also from wide spaced initial drilling in the adjacent Lake Randall. The key new anomaly in Lake Lefroy is known as Eastern Shoreline (Figure 2) where a linear gold trend has now been defined over a 7000m strike. Better results from this trend include 7m at 0.70g/t Au from 74m in SAL1467 and 6m at 1.53g/t Au from 88m in SAL1533.

In April 2020 Gold Fields initiated and completed an aircore drill program designed to improve and extend the Eastern Shoreline, and a number of other anomalies with both infill and extensional drilling in both Lake Lefroy and Lake Randall (refer LEX ASX release 30 March 2020). That program resulted in the drilling of 66 vertical for 4300m evaluating seven target areas.

The drill density is still considered wide spaced with infill drill traverses at 200m or 400m spacings and holes centres at a nominal 200m apart. The wide spacing of the drill holes is designed to conduct effective first pass reconnaissance to screen large areas. All holes were drilled to blade refusal and penetrate a variable thickness of transported cover and oxidised bedrock.

The results (Table 1) from the 66 holes are considered very encouraging given the wide spaced early stage design of the program and include:

- **5m @ 1.85g/t Au from 84m to End of Hole (EOH) in SAL1741**
- **2m @ 1.86g/t Au from 58m in SAL1726**
- **2m @ 1.45g/t Au from 16m In KD81785**
- **4m @ 0.56g/t Au from 82m in KD81790**
- **7m @ 0.35g/t Au from 84m in SAL1739**
- **8m @ 0.25g/t Au from 78m in SAL1763**

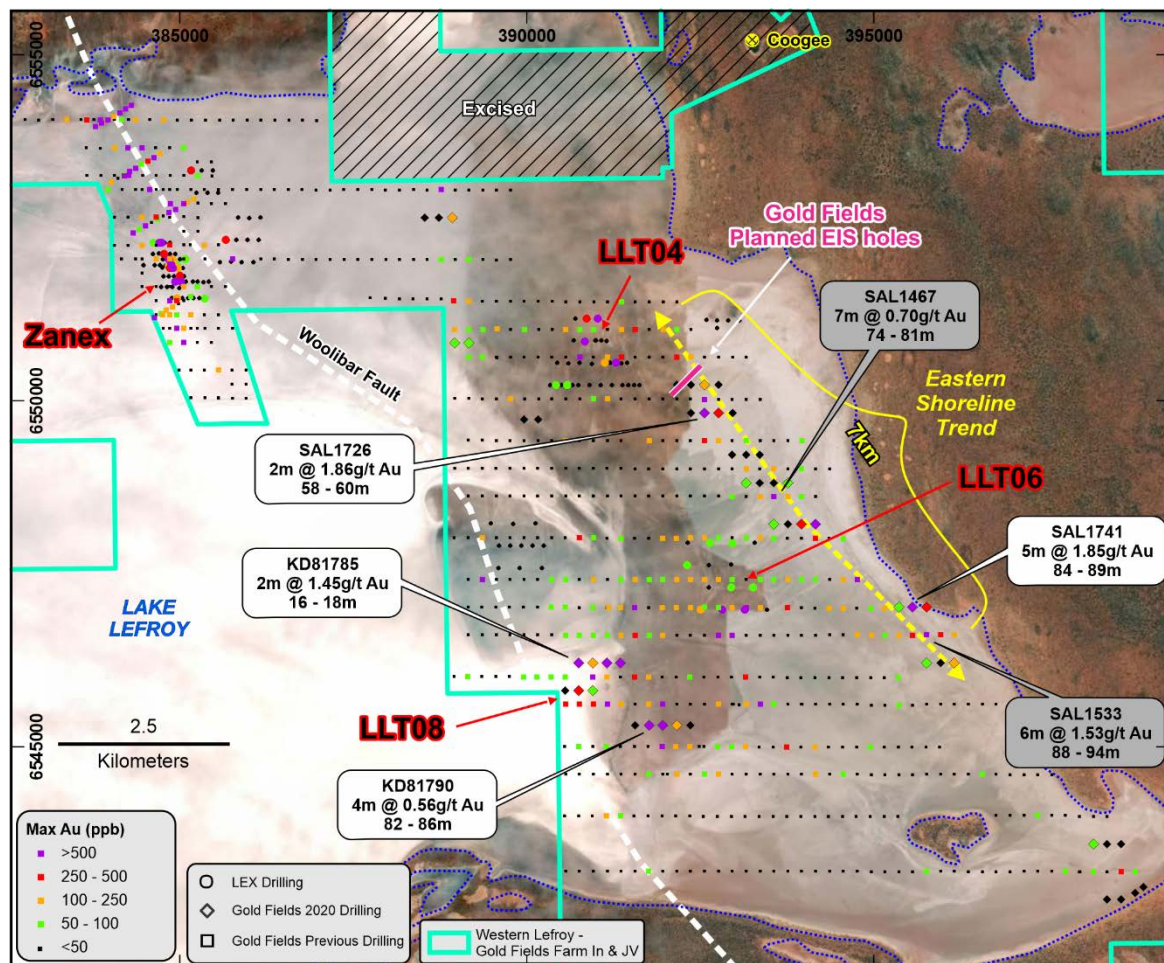


Figure 2 Drilling plan highlighting recent and prior drill holes completed in Lake Lefroy key gold prospects identified

The key results from the drilling have extended and enhanced the Eastern Shoreline trend, but also further developed and existing irregular anomaly now known as prospect LLT08 that is located adjacent to the interpreted Woolibar Fault (Figure 2).

The Eastern Shoreline gold trend now has an extensive strike length of 7km based on maximum gold in aircore holes (Figure 2). The recent gold intersection in SAL1741 comes from the southern end of the trend and is supported by an earlier intersection of 6m @ 1.53g/t Au in SAL1533, located 400m to the south. The drill density in this area has east west drill lines spaced 400m apart and hole centres 200m apart. The dominant rock type along the trend is recorded as either sandstone or siltstone, that is in contact with a mafic unit (basalt) to the West.

Twelve holes drilled to follow up prior aircore gold anomalies from the 2019 drill campaign have enhanced and extended the prospect now known as LLT08 (Figure 2). The gold anomaly has a strike length of approximately 1500m and a width of 1000m. Encouraging results from the wide spaced drilling include the intercepts in holes KD81785, KD81790 and SAL1763. The geology at LLT08 is characterised by a sequence of altered metasedimentary rocks, that are covered by up to 90m of transported cover.

Next Steps

Planning and preparations for a reverse circulation (RC) drill program are well underway. The program is due to commence in early July and will evaluate multiple targets generated by integration of the foundation aircore drilling and high-resolution geophysical programs completed in 2019. The gold anomalies and trends defined by the wide spaced air core drilling broadly outline the extent of the gold anomalism in the regolith (oxidised rock). RC drilling is now required to undertake a deeper test beneath these regolith gold systems by penetrating well into the fresh rock to search for the primary source.

To assist in advancing the geological model beneath the eastern shoreline of Lake Lefroy Gold Fields were successful in a proposal for a co-funded diamond drilling program, under Round 21 of the Government of Western Australia's, Exploration Incentive Scheme (EIS). The drilling will involve the drilling of four 400m diamond drill holes totaling 1600m on a single traverse over the Eastern Shoreline Trend (Figure 2). Program commencement is to be scheduled but will be completed by the end of the December 2020 quarter.

Background to the Western Lefroy JV (WLJV)

The Western Lefroy tenement package is a Joint Venture with Gold Fields which commenced on 7 June 2018 (ASX: LEX 7 June 2018). Gold Fields can earn up to a 70% interest in the Western Lefroy tenements by spending up to a total of AUD\$25million on exploration activities within 6 years of the commencement date. This includes a minimum expenditure requirement of \$4 million within 2 years before Gold Fields can elect to withdraw.

Gold Fields has met the minimum exploration commitment of \$4million before withdrawal. This was a requirement of the Stage 1 earn in commitment to sole fund \$10million to earn a 51% interest in the joint venture. Gold Fields are required to fund an additional \$6million for AFY2021 to earn that 51% WLJV interest.

Gold Fields is globally diversified gold producer with nine operating mines in Australia, Peru, South Africa and West Africa (including the Asanko JV), as well as one project in Chile. It has a total attributable annual gold-equivalent production of 2.2million ounces, attributable gold-equivalent Mineral Reserves of 51.3Moz and Mineral Resources of 115.7Moz. Mining assets in Australia include a 100% interest in the St Ives, Agnew and Granny Smith mines in the Eastern Goldfields of Western Australia, with a combined annual production of approximately 935koz. Gold Fields also has a 50% interest in the Gruyere mine with Gold Road Resources (ASX: GOR) also in the Eastern Goldfields.

Gold Fields commenced exploration on Western Lefroy in July 2018 involving multi-disciplinary ground and airborne geophysical surveys (gravity and magnetics) primarily located on or near Lake Lefroy. Those surveys built upon the data collected by the Company in 2017 to deliver a foundation detailed geophysical dataset used for target identification.

To complement this foundation geophysical data, Gold fields commenced a large full field aircore drill program on Lake Lefroy within the Western Lefroy JV tenements between January and August 2019.

Table 1 April 2020 Aircore Drilling Export-Lefroy Gold Project-Western Lefroy

Drill hole intersections tabulated below are calculated with a 0.10g/t Au lower cut for the entire drill program. Samples are routinely collected as 2m composite intervals. The last sample of each hole is dedicated 1m interval, and the prior sample can vary from 1-2m depending on final depth. **Only significant (>0.10g/t Au & >2m interval) intersections are shown. All drill holes are vertical.**

Hole ID	Collar N (MGA)	Collar E (MGA)	Collar RL	Hole Depth (m)	Depth From (m)	Depth To (m)	Downhole Intersection (m)	Au Value (g/t)	Lithology
KD81621	6552866	385127	289	200	143	144	1	0.11	Bedrock
KD81625	6551311	384825	288	192	24	25	1	0.14	Transported
KD81665	6551000	381200	289	57	54	56	2	0.11	Transported
KD81668	6551000	381800	289	66	58	60	2	0.12	Bedrock
KD81779	6552645	388944	289	52	22	28	6	0.11	Bedrock
KD81781	6550839	389177	289	56	44	46	2	0.10	Bedrock
KD81784	6546235	390965	289	115	108	110	2	0.17	Bedrock
KD81785	6546235	390765	289	107	16	18	2	1.45	Transported
KD81785	6546235	390765	289	107	22	24	2	0.12	Transported
KD81787	6545835	390765	289	104	82	86	4	0.23	Bedrock
KD81790	6545337	391774	289	91	82	86	4	0.56	Transported
KD81790	6545337	391774	289	91	90	91	1	0.63	Bedrock
KD81791	6545337	391974	289	86	82	86	4	0.49	Transported
KD81792	6545337	392174	289	86	80	82	2	0.13	Bedrock
SAL1723	6550236	392576	289	76	22	24	2	0.11	Transported
SAL1723	6550236	392576	289	76	60	62	2	0.10	Bedrock
SAL1723	6550236	392576	289	76	68	70	2	0.20	Bedrock
SAL1726	6549836	392576	289	84	58	60	2	1.86	Transported
SAL1727	6549836	392776	289	73	58	60	2	0.38	Transported
SAL1738	6548235	393973	289	98	0	2	2	0.42	Transported
SAL1739	6548235	394173	289	91	84	91	7	0.35	Transported
SAL1740	6547040	395373	289	90	24	26	2	0.10	Bedrock
SAL1741	6547040	395573	289	89	84	89	5	1.85	Bedrock
SAL1742	6547040	395773	289	80	0	4	4	0.25	Transported
SAL1742	6547040	395773	289	80	24	26	2	0.10	Transported
SAL1745	6546240	396173	289	82	24	26	2	0.16	Transported
SAL1756	6550240	403377	289	72	24	26	2	0.10	Transported
SAL1757	6550240	403577	289	40	16	22	6	0.12	Transported
SAL1757	6550240	403577	289	40	30	32	2	0.15	Bedrock
SAL1758	6551040	403377	289	21	0	2	2	0.11	Transported
SAL1760	6551040	402977	289	31	16	20	4	0.24	Transported
SAL1760	6551040	402977	289	31	24	30	6	0.23	Transported
SAL1762	6546235	391365	289	94	82	86	4	0.43	Transported
SAL1762	6546235	391365	289	94	93	94	1	0.25	Bedrock
SAL1763	6546235	391165	289	116	20	24	4	0.25	Transported
SAL1763	6546235	391165	289	116	78	86	8	0.25	Transported
SAL1763	6546235	391165	289	116	88	90	2	0.42	Bedrock

Lithology notes

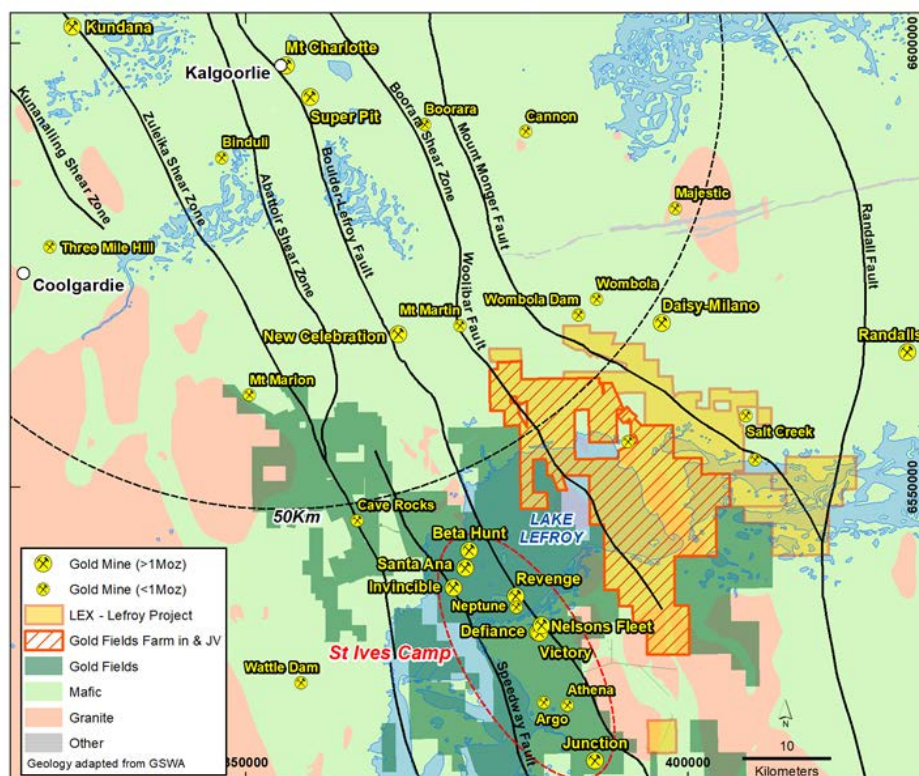
Transported--means transported cover clays, sands and gravels

Bedrock--- means weathered, part weathered or fresh Archaean rock

About Lefroy Exploration Limited and the Lefroy Gold Project

Lefroy Exploration Limited is a WA based and focused explorer taking a disciplined methodical and conceptual approach in the search for high value gold deposits in the Yilgarn Block of Western Australia. Key projects include the Lefroy Gold Project to the south east of Kalgoorlie and the Lake Johnston Project 120km to the west of Norseman.

The 100% owned Lefroy Gold Project contains mainly granted tenure and covers 621km² in the heart of the world class gold production area between Kalgoorlie and Norseman. The Project is in close proximity to Gold Fields' St Ives gold camp, which contains the Invincible gold mine located in Lake Lefroy and is also immediately south of Silver Lake Resources' (ASX:SLR) Daisy Milano gold mining operation. The Project is divided into the Western Lefroy package, subject to a Farm-In Agreement with Gold Fields and the Eastern Lefroy package (100% Lefroy owned).



Location of the Lefroy Gold Project relative to Kalgoorlie and the position of the Western Lefroy tenement package subject to the joint venture with Gold Fields.

For Further Information please contact:

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Notes Specific-ASX Announcements

The following announcements were lodged with the ASX and further details (including supporting JORC Reporting Tables) for each of the sections noted in this Announcement can be found in the following releases. Note that these announcements are not the only announcements released to the ASX but specific to exploration reporting on exploration by the Company on the Zanex, LLT04 and LLT06 Prospects in Lake Lefroy and the Neon gold prospect in Lake Randall at the Lefroy Gold Project.

- Lefroy Exploration Limited-Prospectus: 8 September 2016
- Managing Directors AGM Presentation: 5 December 2016
- Initial Drilling at Lake Lefroy completed: 9 March 2017
- New Anomalies on Lake Lefroy: 3 April 2017
- March 2017 Quarterly Activities Report: 28 April 2017
- June 2017 Quarterly Activities Report: 27 July 2017
- Drilling Extends gold anomalies along the Woolibar trend: 20 June 2017
- September 2017 Quarterly Activities Report: 25 October 2017
- December 2017 Quarterly Activities Report: 25 January 2018
- Gold Fields Commences Drilling on Western Lefroy JV: 31 January 2019
- Drilling Extends Two Gold Trends Under Lake Lefroy: 15 April 2019
- Drilling Continues to Deliver Gold Mineralisation Under Lake Lefroy: 29 May 2019
- Drilling Extends the Zanex Gold Trend in Lake Lefroy: 11 June 2019
- Drilling by Gold Fields Enhances New Gold Prospect in Lake Lefroy: 8 July 2019
- Further Results Reinforce LLT06 Gold Prospect in Lake Lefroy: 6 August 2019
- Aircore Drilling Underway in Lake Lefroy: 26 March 2020

The information in this announcement that relates to exploration targets and exploration results is based on information compiled by Wade Johnson a competent person who is a member of the Australian Institute of Geoscientists (AIG). Wade Johnson is employed by Lefroy Exploration Limited. Wade has sufficient experience that is relevant to the style of mineralisation and type of deposits under consideration and to the activity being undertaken to qualify as a Competent Person as defined in the 2012 edition of the JORC Code. Wade Johnson consents to the inclusion in this announcement of the matters based on his work in the form and context in which it appears.

This announcement has been authorised for release by the Board



Wade Johnson

Managing Director

SECTION 1: SAMPLING TECHNIQUES AND DATA

Criteria	JORC Code Explanation	Commentary
Sampling techniques	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <i>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.</i> <i>Include reference to measures taken to ensure sample representivity and the appropriate calibration of any measurement tools or systems used.</i> <i>Aspects of the determination of mineralisation that are Material to the Public Report. In cases where 'industry standard' work has been done this would be relatively simple (eg 'reverse circulation drilling was used to obtain 1 m samples from which 3 kg was pulverised to produce a 30 g charge for fire assay'). In other cases, more explanation may be required, such as where there is coarse gold that has inherent sampling problems. Unusual commodities or mineralisation types (eg submarine nodules) may warrant disclosure of detailed information.</i> 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> The sampling noted in this release has been carried out by Joint Venture partner Gold Fields Limited utilising Air Core (AC) drilling on Lake Lefroy, targeting potential structural corridors prospective for gold mineralisation. The hole spacing was nominally 200m apart on traverses located 400m apart that has been infilled in places to 200m between lines. Sampling and QAQC protocols as per industry best practice with further details below. AC samples were collected from the cyclone at 1m intervals. Library samples were collected in calico sample bags for future detailed sampling if required. Composite 2m samples were then collected by scoop/spear to produce a bulk 2-3kg sample which was sent to the ALS Laboratory in Kalgoorlie for analysis. Samples were dried and pulverised to produce a 50g sample for analysis by fire assay with Au determination by Atomic Absorption Spectrometry.
Drilling techniques	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <i>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).</i> 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> The Aircore (AC) drilling was completed by contractor Ausdrill. The AC drill bit has a diameter of 100mm and collects samples through an inner tube to reduce contamination, but also allows better penetration through any palaeochannel puggy clays and fine sands. Aircore drilling is to blade refusal and hence terminates in fresh rock or hard material such as quartz.
Drill sample recovery	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <i>Method of recording and assessing core and chip sample recoveries and results assessed.</i> <i>Measures taken to maximise sample recovery and ensure representative nature of the samples.</i> <i>Whether a relationship exists between sample recovery and grade and whether sample bias may have occurred due to preferential loss/gain of fine/coarse material.</i> 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> The majority of the samples collected from the AC drill program were dry to moist. Drilling took place on Lake Lefroy and the initial transported material (i.e. lake sediments) were wet with some muddy samples, which can result in poor recovery. Samples below the transported material were moist/dry with minor AC samples being wet at the base of the holes. Sample recovery below the base of alluvium (BOA) was considered appropriate with some samples dry with good sample recovery. Sample recovery size and sample condition (dry, wet, moist) recorded. Recovery of samples estimated to be 20-100%, with limited recovery particularly drilling through the surficial lake clays and puggy moist transported clays. Drilling with care (eg. clearing hole at start of rod, regular cyclone cleaning) if water encountered to reduce incidence of wet – sticky sample and cross contamination. Insufficient sample population to determine whether relationship exists between sample recovery and grade. The quality of the sample (wet, dry, low recovery) was recorded during logging.
Logging	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <i>Whether core and chip samples have been geologically</i> 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Detailed logging of drill chips to record,

Criteria	JORC Code Explanation	Commentary
	<p><i>and geotechnically logged to a level of detail to support appropriate Mineral Resource estimation, mining studies and metallurgical studies.</i></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <i>Whether logging is qualitative or quantitative in nature. Core (or costean, channel, etc) photography.</i> <i>The total length and percentage of the relevant intersections logged.</i> 	<p>regolith, lithology, structure, mineralisation and recoveries in each hole by an experienced geologist.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Logging carried out by sieving 1m composite sample cuttings, washing in water and the entire hole collected in plastic chip trays for future reference. Every hole was logged for the entire length.
Sub-sampling techniques and sample preparation	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <i>If core, whether cut or sawn and whether quarter, half or all core taken.</i> <i>If non-core, whether riffled, tube sampled, rotary split, etc and whether sampled wet or dry.</i> <i>For all sample types, the nature, quality and appropriateness of the sample preparation technique.</i> <i>Quality control procedures adopted for all sub-sampling stages to maximise representivity of samples.</i> <i>Measures taken to ensure that the sampling is representative of the in situ material collected, including for instance results for field duplicate/second-half sampling.</i> <i>Whether sample sizes are appropriate to the grain size of the material being sampled.</i> 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> No core drilling completed Composite samples of 2m were collected by scoop/spear or grab (sticky clays) sampling 2m intervals into pre-numbered calico bags. Sample weight 2 - 3 kg. The last interval of each hole was a specific 1m. Samples placed in polyweave bulka-bags for despatch to assay laboratory. The sample preparation of the AC follows industry best practice, involving oven drying, pulverising, to produce a homogenous sub sample for analysis. Along with composite samples, standards and blanks were randomly inserted (approximately every 40 samples) and were included in the laboratory analysis. Standards were certified reference material.
Quality of assay data and laboratory tests	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <i>The nature, quality and appropriateness of the assaying and laboratory procedures used and whether the technique is considered partial or total.</i> <i>For geophysical tools, spectrometers, handheld XRF instruments, etc, the parameters used in determining the analysis including instrument make and model, reading times, calibrations factors applied and their derivation, etc.</i> <i>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.</i> 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Samples routinely analysed for gold using the 50gram Fire Assay digest method with an AAS finish at ALS (Kalgoorlie) Laboratory. A Bottom of Hole (BOH) sample was also collected and sent to ALS (Perth) Laboratory for multi-element analysis by 4 acid digest with ICP-MS/OES finish. No geophysical tools, spectrometers or hand held XRF instruments used. Quality control process and internal laboratory checks demonstrate acceptable levels of accuracy. At the laboratory, regular assay repeats, lab standards, checks and blanks are analysed.
Verification of sampling and assaying	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <i>The verification of significant intersections by either independent or alternative company personnel.</i> <i>The use of twinned holes.</i> <i>Documentation of primary data, data entry procedures, data verification, data storage (physical and electronic) protocols.</i> <i>Discuss any adjustment to assay data.</i> 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> The results have been reviewed and checked by alternative Gold Fields personnel. No holes were twinned Capture of field logging is electronic using Toughbook hardware and Logchief software. Logged data is then exported to Gold Fields DATASHED database and validation checks completed to ensure data accuracy. Assay files are received electronically from the laboratory by the database administrators and filed to the Gold Fields server. There has been no adjustment to the assay data. The primary Au field reported by the laboratory is the value used for plotting, interrogating and reporting.
Location of data points	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <i>Accuracy and quality of surveys used to locate drill holes (collar and down-hole surveys), trenches, mine workings and other locations used in Mineral Resource estimation.</i> <i>Specification of the grid system used.</i> <i>Quality and adequacy of topographic control.</i> 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Drill hole positions were surveyed using a hand-held Garmin GPS with a horizontal (Easting Northing) accuracy of +/-5m. No downhole surveys completed. Grid System – MGA94 Zone 51. Topographic elevation captured by DGPS and comparison with survey controlled DTM generated from photogrammetry.

Criteria	JORC Code Explanation	Commentary
Data spacing and distribution	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • <i>Data spacing for reporting of Exploration Results.</i> • <i>Whether the data spacing and distribution is sufficient to establish the degree of geological and grade continuity appropriate for the Mineral Resource and Ore Reserve estimation procedure(s) and classifications applied.</i> • <i>Whether sample compositing has been applied.</i> 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Hole spacing at nominal 200m centres on new east west orientated drill lines with nominal line spacing of 400m. This has been infilled in places to 200m between lines. • AC samples composite nominally 2m
Orientation of data in relation to geological structure	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • <i>Whether the orientation of sampling achieves unbiased sampling of possible structures and the extent to which this is known, considering the deposit type.</i> • <i>If the relationship between the drilling orientation and the orientation of key mineralised structures is considered to have introduced a sampling bias, this should be assessed and reported if material.</i> 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The East West orientated drill traverses considered effective to evaluate the northerly-north westerly trending geology. Drill holes are reconnaissance and are orientated appropriately to ensure unbiased sampling of the geological trends. • The AC drilling is reconnaissance in nature, being wide spaced and the orientation of the deformed rocks intersected is yet to be confirmed.
Sample security	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • <i>The measures taken to ensure sample security.</i> 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Individual composite samples were bagged in polyweave bulka-bags, collected and delivered to the ALS Laboratory in Kalgoorlie. Samples were sorted and checked for inconsistencies against submission sheet by ALS staff at the Kalgoorlie laboratory. • ALS check the samples received against the sample submission form to notify of any missing or extra samples. Following analysis, the sample pulps and residues are retained by the laboratory in a secure storage yard.
Audits or reviews	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • <i>The results of any audits or reviews of sampling techniques and data.</i> 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • All results of this drill program were reviewed and validated by Gold Fields Personal. No specific site audits or reviews have been conducted. A validated data export was provided to the Company on 3rd June 2020. The data was reviewed by the Company Managing Director.

Section 2: REPORTING OF EXPLORATION RESULTS – LEFROY PROJECT- Gold Fields Western Lefroy JV as at 29th June 2020

Criteria	JORC Code Explanation	Commentary
Mineral tenement and land tenure status	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> 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 licence to operate in the area. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> The Lefroy Project Goldfields Western Lefroy JV is located approximately 50 km in south east from Kalgoorlie, Western Australia and consists of a contiguous package of wholly owned tenements held under title by LEX or its wholly owned subsidiary's Hogans Resources Pty Ltd. The work described in this report was undertaken on Prospecting leases P26/3889, P26/3890 and Exploration Licences 15/1447 & E26/184 held 100% by Lefroy Exploration Limited but operated by Goldfields St Ives Pty as part of an earn-in joint venture agreement. The tenements are current and in good standing with the Department of Mines and Petroleum (DMP) of Western Australia.
Exploration done by other parties	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Acknowledgment and appraisal of exploration by other parties. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Within Lake Lefroy and along the interpreted Woolibar Trend the key exploration in the area now known as Zanex was completed by Cyprus Gold Australia Corporation in 1997 and this drill program is well documented in a report to the Department of Mines and Petroleum WAMEX report A52840.
Geology	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Deposit type, geological setting and style of mineralisation. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> The Lefroy Project is located in the southern part of the Norseman Wiluna Greenstone Belt and straddles the triple junction of three crustal units, the Parker, Boorara and Bulong Domain. The Lefroy project tenements are mostly covered by alluvial, colluvial and lacustrine material with very little outcrop. The project is underlain by a folded and fault bounded sequence of Archaean rocks, and in the Woolibar trend within Lake Lefroy area being predominantly metasediments, High Mg basalt and basalt. The key structural element is the interpreted North West trending Woolibar Fault.
Drill hole Information	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> A summary of all information material to the understanding of the exploration results including a tabulation of the following information for all Material drill holes: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> 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. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Table containing drill hole collar, survey, and intersection data for material (gold intersections >0.10g/t Au) drill holes are included in the Table in the body of the announcement. No Information has been excluded.

Criteria	JORC Code Explanation	Commentary
Data aggregation methods	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <i>In reporting Exploration Results, weighting averaging techniques, maximum and/or minimum grade truncations (eg cutting of high grades) and cut-off grades are usually Material and should be stated.</i> <i>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.</i> <i>The assumptions used for any reporting of metal equivalent values should be clearly stated.</i> 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> There is no weighting or averaging of the reported grades. High grades have not been cut. A lower cut off of 0.10g/t Au has been used to identify significant results in Table 1. These are considered significant given the first pass reconnaissance nature of the drilling. Where present, higher grade values are included in the intercepts table and assay values equal to or > 1.0 g/t Au with a max of 2m internal dilution No metal equivalent values or formulas used.
Relationship between mineralisation widths and intercept lengths	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <i>These relationships are particularly important in the reporting of Exploration Results.</i> <i>If the geometry of the mineralisation with respect to the drill hole angle is known, its nature should be reported.</i> <i>If it is not known and only the down hole lengths are reported, there should be a clear statement to this effect (eg 'down hole length, true width not known').</i> 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> All results are based on down-hole metres. Given the wide spaced reconnaissance nature of the drilling the geometry of the mineralisation reported is not sufficiently known and the true width is not known
Diagrams	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <i>Appropriate maps and sections (with scales) and tabulations of intercepts should be included for any significant discovery being reported. These should include, but not be limited to a plan view of drill hole collar locations and appropriate sectional views.</i> 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Appropriate summary diagrams (section & plan) are included in the accompanying announcement.
Balanced reporting	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <i>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.</i> 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Significant assay results are provided in Table 1 for the entire drill program. Drill holes with no significant results are not reported.
Other substantive exploration data	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <i>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.</i> 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> All relevant data has been included within this report.
Further work	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <i>The nature and scale of planned further work (eg tests for lateral extensions or depth extensions or large-scale step-out drilling).</i> <i>Diagrams clearly highlighting the areas of possible extensions, including the main geological interpretations and future drilling areas, provided this information is not commercially sensitive.</i> 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> The data will be reviewed on completion of the current program, if warranted further programs will be designed as follow-up.