

Strong drill results extend gold mineralisation at Lucky Strike

LEFROY EXPLORATION LIMITED

Western Australian Focused
Gold Explorer

ASX Code: LEX

Shares on Issue:
64.8m

Current Share Price:
15.5c

Market Capitalisation:
\$10m

Board of Directors
Chairman
Gordon Galt

Non-Executive Directors
Michael Davies
James Beecher
Geoffrey Pigott

Managing Director
Wade Johnson

Flagship Exploration Project
Lefroy Gold Project

Growth Exploration Projects
Lake Johnston Project
Murchison Project

Australian Registered Office
Level 2, 11 Ventnor Avenue
West Perth, 6005

E: info@lestroyex.com

T: +61 8 9321 0984

ARBN: 052 123 930

www.lestroyex.com

Highlights

- Further RC drilling at Lucky Strike strengthens support for the discovery of a new gold system.
- Results from the nine angled RC holes more than doubles the strike length of gold mineralisation at Lucky Strike.
- Significant shallow gold intersections were returned from the drilling program including:-
 - 12m at 1.51g/t Au from 52m in LEFR050
 - 7m at 1.18g/t Au from 35m in LEFR051
 - 15m at 2.18g/t Au from 42m in LEFR056
 - 6m at 5.37g/t Au from 79m in LEFR056
 - Including 3m at 10.3g/t from 80m
- BIF hosted gold mineralisation has now been demonstrated to extend over a 160m strike length that is open along strike and at depth.
- The high grade intersection in LEFR056 is significant as it occurs in association with sulphides in fresh rock.
- Follow up RC and diamond drilling being planned and scheduled for commencement in March 2018.

Managing Director, Wade Johnson commented

“These significant results from Lucky Strike further support our belief we have found a new BIF hosted gold system along a 3km trend, undercover, inside 12 months. The high grade intersection in LEFR056 is a great result and supports our view of this being a BIF hosted style of gold mineralisation. Lucky Strike, when complimented with the nearby Capstan surface anomaly, indicates that we may be dealing with multiple bedrock gold systems. An aggressive program of RC and diamond drilling is planned for March”

The Board of Lefroy Exploration Limited (ASX: LEX) (“Lefroy” or “the Company”) is pleased to announce the results from a second phase of its reverse circulation (RC) drilling program at Lucky Strike within its flagship Lefroy Gold Project (Lefroy Project or LGP). The project is approximately 50km south east of Kalgoorlie in the Eastern Goldfields of Western Australia (Figure 1).

Lucky Strike is located approximately 3km to the northwest of the high grade Lucky Bay open pit, mined by Silver Lake Resources (ASX:SLR) during 2015, and 4km to the south west of the Randalls Processing Plant operated by SLR (Figure 2). The Company has interpreted that the trend hosting Lucky Strike shares similar geological and structural settings to the Lucky Bay deposit (Figure 2).

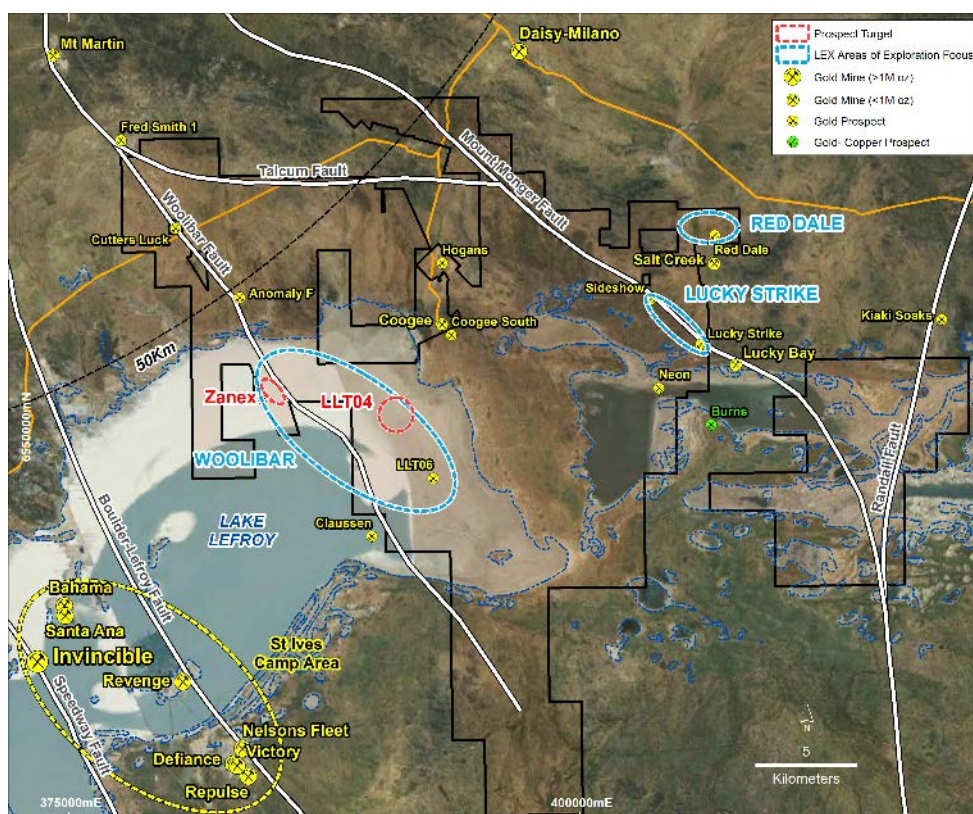


Figure 1 Lefroy Gold Project and the location of Lucky Strike and two other key areas of active exploration focus by the company.

The Company completed a focused nine (9) hole RC drilling program (“program”) at Lucky Strike in January 2018 to evaluate the strike extension to the gold mineralisation defined by the initial RC drill campaign in November 2017 (Figures 2 & 3). The results from this program have more than doubled the strike length to 160m (limit of drilling), with the high grade intersection in LEFR056 also open down dip and along strike.

The recent program comprised 720m of angled RC drilling on three sections (Figure 3 & 4). Three holes on two 20m step out sections (Lines 4 & 5) were completed to evaluate the immediate strike extension to the defined gold system. An additional three holes were drilled on a 60m step out section to the southeast (Line 6) to test the trend in a favourable geological setting identified from detailed ground magnetics.

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The key aim of the program was to explore for strike extensions to the multiple mineralised BIF units within 80m depth from surface. The results from diamond holes LSRD001 and 006 had provided the breakthrough that aided the reorientation of the drill direction (Figure 4-Lines 1, 2 and 3) in the initial RC program. The approach in this second phase of RC drilling was to build upon those foundation programs, recognising the discrete nature of the individual host units and the mineralisation.

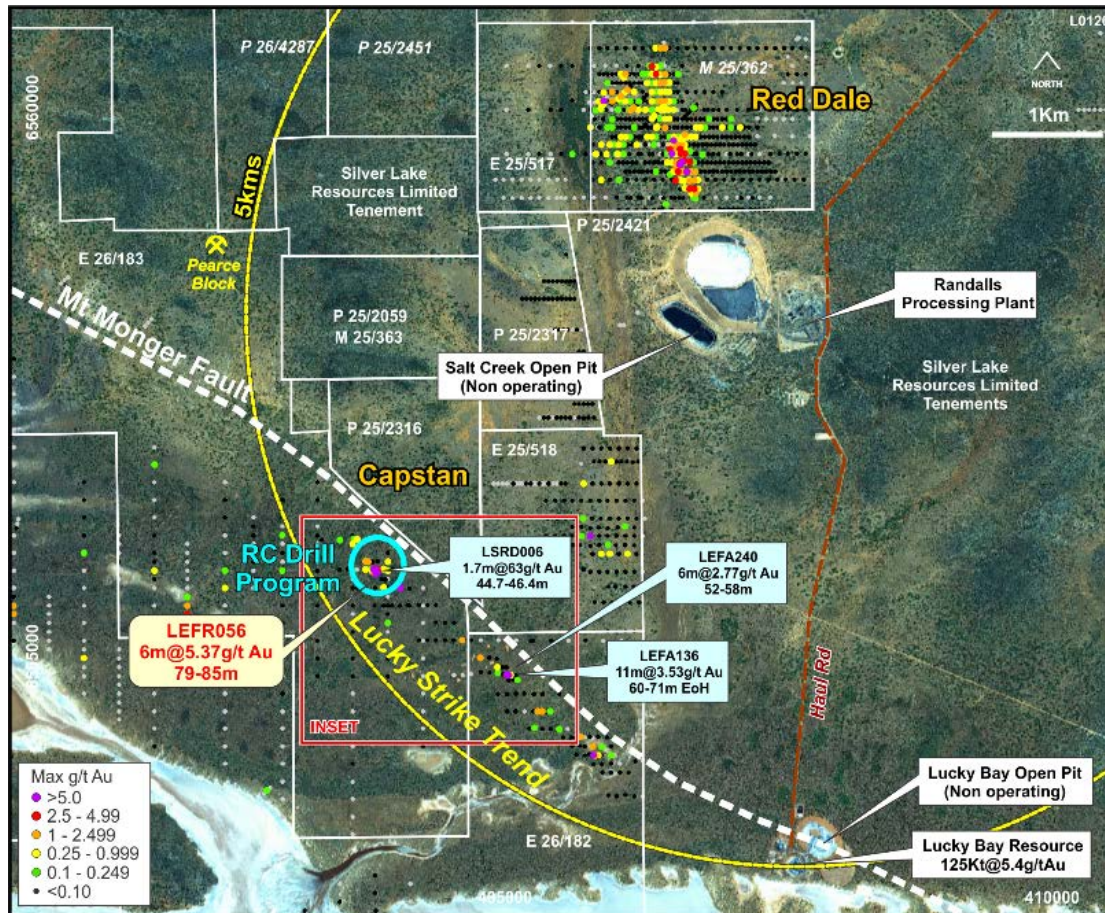


Figure 2 Location of the Lucky Strike Trend relative to the Red Dale and Capstan Prospects and proximity to the Randalls Processing Facility (SLR) and infrastructure. The key Lucky Strike Trend gold intersections are also highlighted (refer to Figure 3 for detailed inset map and recent drilling)

The results from the nine hole program have delivered strong, broad gold intersections (Table 1) from the three sections drilled, and further demonstrate strike continuity to the system (Figure 4). The drilling intersected multiple, mineralised banded iron formation (“BIF”) units within a package of metamorphosed siltstone, shale and black shale (Figures 5 and 6). The identification of multiple BIF units improves the potential for a broader zone of mineralisation. Drill depths ranged from 60m to 105m down hole.

Significant results from the RC drill program include:-

- **5m at 1.70g/t Au from 56m in hole LEFR049;**
 - **3m at 5.50g/t Au from 25m in hole LEFR 050;**
 - **12m at 1.51g/t Au from 52m in hole LEFR050;**
 - **7m at 1.18g/t Au from 35m in hole LEFR051;**
 - **15m at 2.18g/t Au from 42m in hole LEFR056;**
 - **6m at 5.37g/t Au from 79m in hole LEFR056;**
- Includes 3m at 10.3g/t Au from 80m**

The two gold intersections in hole LEFR056 (Figures 4 & 6) are an important breakthrough for Lucky Strike. This hole (Line 6), the last drilled in the program, intersected high grade mineralisation that is open down dip and along strike. The gold mineralisation (3m at 10.3g/t from 80m) is from an interval of semi massive to massive pyrite within BIF in the primary zone (fresh rock). This is the first time this style of mineralisation has been found at Lucky Strike. It is the first intersection of high grade primary mineralisation, within BIF, that is open down dip and along strike. This supports the Company's view of an improving tenor (grade x thickness) of the system to the south east.

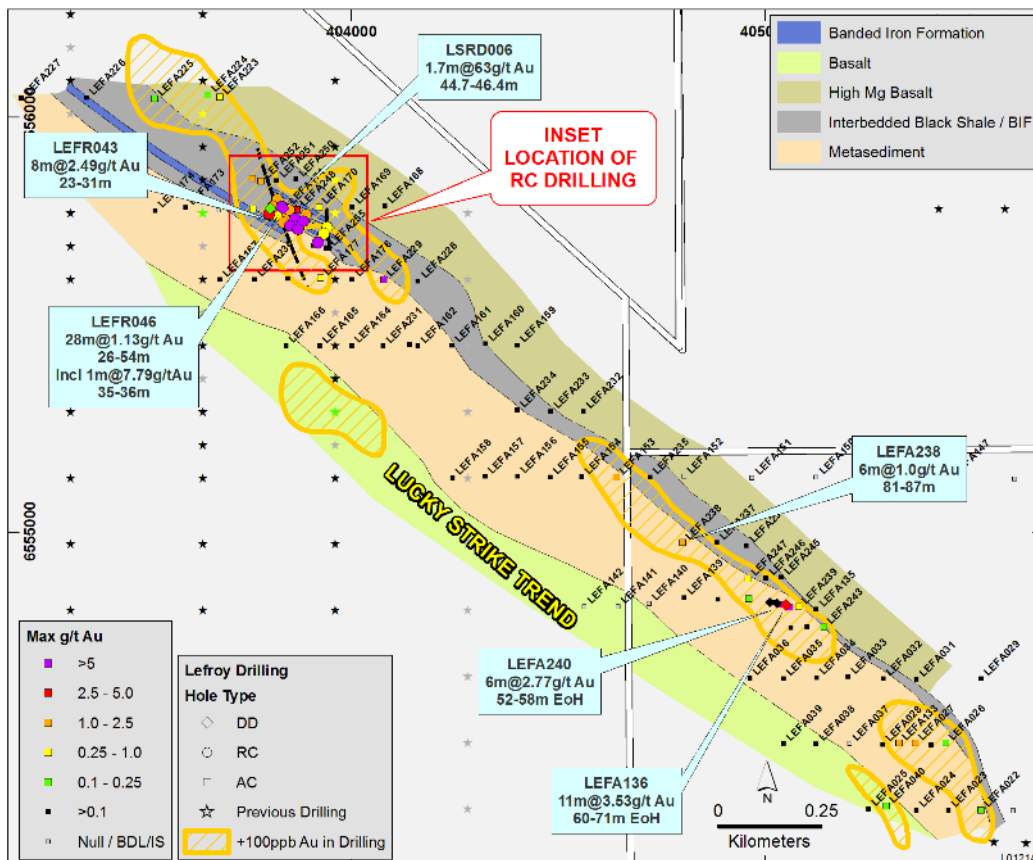


Figure 3 Lucky Strike Trend drill hole location over interpreted geology plan showing area of recent RC drilling (inset) relative to other gold anomalies defined. Refer to Figure 4 for a more detailed plan depiction of the drill program

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A notable characteristic of the gold mineralisation within the oxide zone is that it is confined only to the oxidised iron rich units (BIF), with no lateral dispersion into the black shale. Furthermore, Lucky Strike has no discernable surface gold (soils, auger) anomaly and only closer spaced aircore drilling with early stage diamond drilling has provided the breakthrough for discovery.

This has important implications for further exploration along the remainder of the 3000m Lucky Strike Trend, where the near vertical mineralised BIF units, which have a very small geochemical footprint, can easily be missed by wide spaced (80m) air core drilling (Figures 3 & 4). The opportunity to discover further BIF hosted gold along the trend will require focused drilling on specific targets designed from detailed ground magnetic data integrated with subtle geochemical gold anomalies.

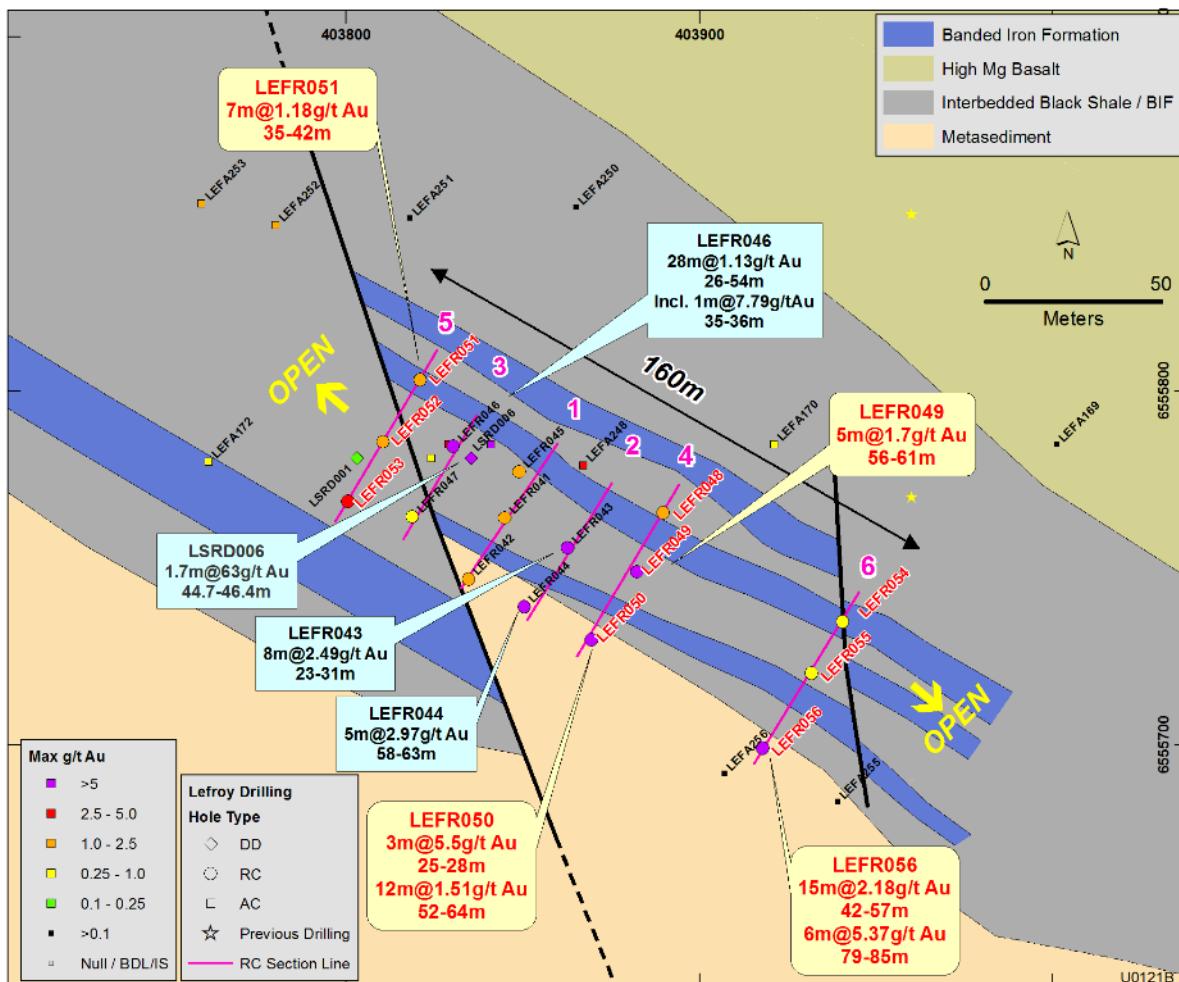


Figure 4 Lucky Strike drill hole plan with location of the RC drill sections over interpreted geology (January 2018 program Lines 4, 5 & 6) and key gold intersections from both the RC and diamond drilling.

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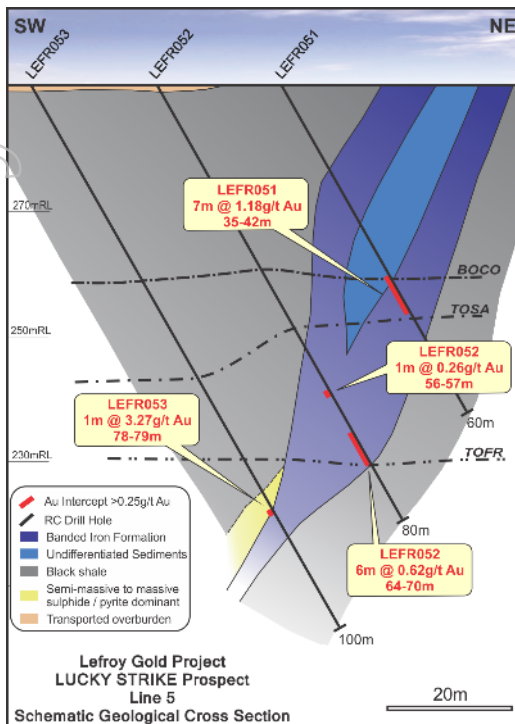


Figure 5 Lucky Strike drill section Line 5

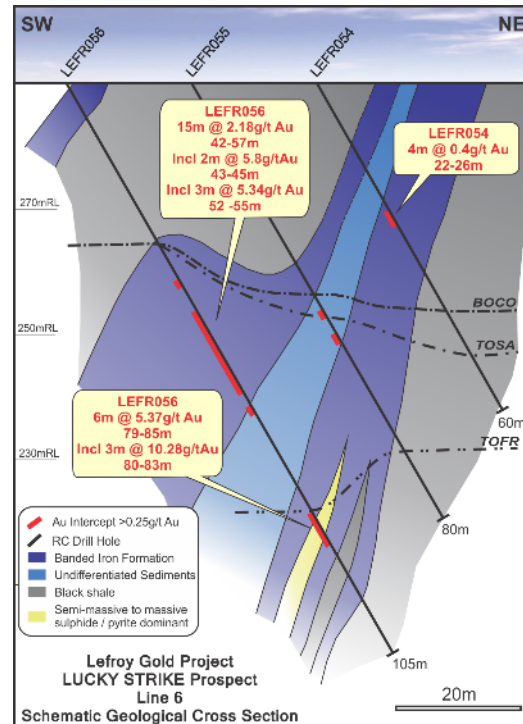


Figure 6 Lucky Strike drill section Line 6

Lucky Strike Background

Reconnaissance early stage air core drilling by the Company since November 2016 defined a new and emerging gold mineralised trend hosted within sedimentary rocks over a 3,000m strike length. The geological sequence at Lucky Strike and the mineralisation intersected is considered similar to the Lucky Bay gold deposit. This supports the Company's view of the emergence of a combined 4.5km long gold mineralised structural trend from the Lucky Bay deposit, along the Lucky Strike Trend, and coincident with the interpreted position of the Mt Monger Fault (Figure 2)

The results from the two earlier aircore drill campaigns returned encouraging near surface oxide gold intersections from the nominal 160m spaced drill sections including 11m at 3.53g/t Au from 60m to End of Hole (EoH) in LEFA136 and 10m at 4.60g/t from 24m to EoH in LEFA171.

In August 2017 a pre-collared diamond drilling program, consisting of 6 holes for a total of 362.5m of core drilling, was completed to determine the geometry of the host rock and gold mineralisation. The drilling evaluated three key sections spaced approximately 1,000m apart along the 3,000m gold mineralised trend defined from the earlier air core drilling campaigns.

Drill hole LSRD006 returned significant multiple narrow high grade oxide gold intersections (Figure 4). The mineralised intervals correspond to a wide zone of highly oxidised Banded Iron Formation (BIF) and siltstone. Significant intersections from LSRD006 include 1.7m at 63g/t Au from 44.7m (Inc. 0.9m at 107g/t Au) and 0.3m at 10.3g/t Au from 46.6m.

Lucky Strike is part of a group of gold targets identified by LEX within 5km's of the Randalls Processing Plant (Figure 2). These include the Red Dale prospect and the recently announced Capstan anomaly. These targets are a continued key focus for exploration and drilling by the Company.

Lucky Strike Next Steps

The results from the second phase of RC drilling at Lucky Strike are significant and could lead to the discovery of a larger system of gold mineralisation. Planning and preparation for additional RC drilling will scope a larger area to both extend the strike extent and down dip of the system. A program of diamond drilling is planned to compliment this activity to further understand the geometry of mineralisation in the fresh rock. Both are scheduled to commence in March 2018.

Table 1: 2017 RC Drilling-Lefroy Gold Project-Lucky Strike Trend

RC drill hole intersections tabulated below are calculated with a 0.25g/t Au lower cut for the entire drill program. These represent the intersections from individual 1m sample results and include 2m of internal dilution. Samples are routinely collected as 1m sample intervals from the cyclone.

Hole ID	Collar N (MGA)	Collar E (MGA)	Collar RL	Dip	Azimuth	Hole Depth (m)	Depth From (m)	Depth To (m)	Downhole Intersection (m)	Au Value (g/t)
LEFR048	403890	6555766	291	-60	30	60	37	40	3	1.54
LEFR049	403882	6555749	291	-60	30	75	56	61	5	1.7
LEFR050	403869	6555730	291	-62	30	100	25	28	3	5.5
							52	64	12	1.51
Including							52	53	1	8.91
LEFR050	403869	6555730	291	-62	30	100	90	91	1	0.78
LEFR051	403821	6555803	291	-60	30	60	35	42	7	1.18
LEFR052	403810	6555786	291	-60	30	80	25	27	2	0.88
							56	57	1	0.26
							64	70	6	0.62
LEFR053	403801	6555769	291	-60	30	100	78	79	1	3.27
							83	84	1	0.38
LEFR054	403941	6555735	291	-60	30	60	22	26	4	0.4
LEFR055	403932	6555720	291	-60	30	80	43	44	1	0.54
							47	48	1	0.55
LEFR056	403918	6555699	291	-60	30	105	36	37	1	0.27
							42	57	15	2.18
Including							43	45	2	5.8
Including							52	55	3	5.34
LEFR056	403918	6555699	291	-60	30	105	60	61	1	0.32
							79	85	6	5.37
Including							80	83	3	10.28

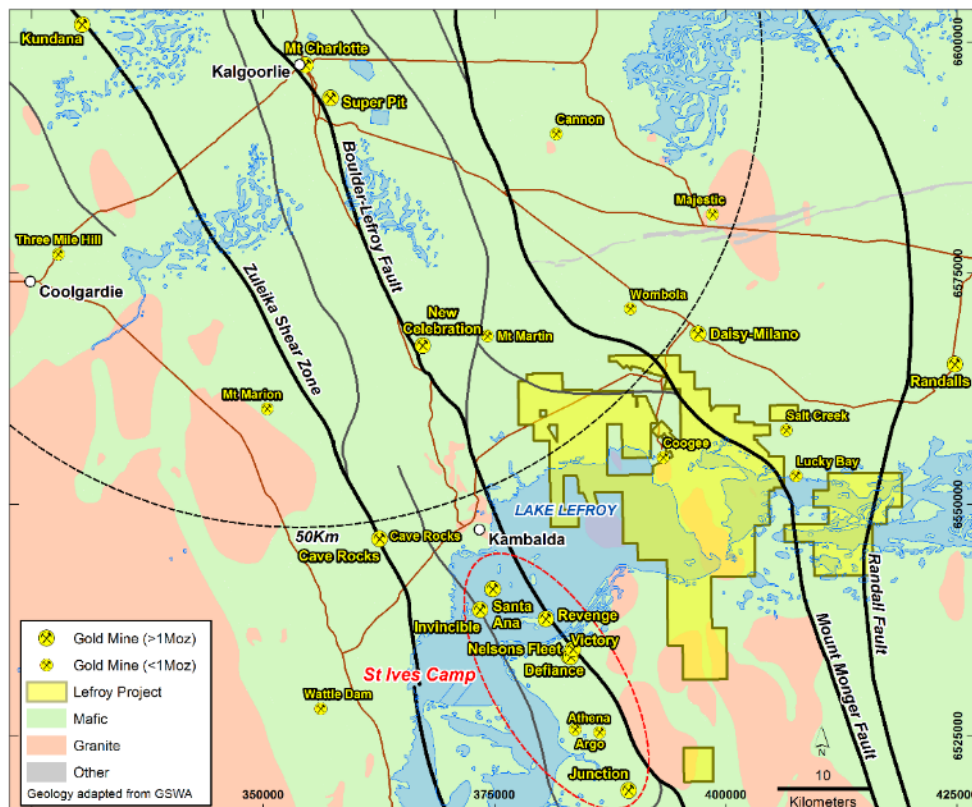
About Lefroy Exploration Limited and the Lefroy Gold Project

ASX Announcement

14 February, 2018

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 covering 547km², located 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.



Location of the Lefroy Gold Project relative to Kalgoorlie, Gold Fields St Ives Gold Camp near Lake Lefroy, and major gold deposits.

For Further Information please contact:

Wade Johnson

Managing Director

Telephone: +61 8 93210984

Email: wjohnson@lestroy.com

Notes Specific-ASX Announcements

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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 the Lucky Strike Trend at the Lefroy Gold Project.

- Lefroy Commences Exploration: 24 October 2016
- Lefroy Commences Drilling at Lucky Strike: 17 November 2016
- Managing Directors AGM Presentation: 5 December 2016
- Drilling at Lucky Strike Supports and Extends Gold Trend: 23 December 2016
- Exploration Update: Aircore Drilling to Recommence at Lucky Strike: 29 March 2016
- Significant Intersections at Lucky Strike Prospect: 18 April 2017
- Aircore Drill results enhance the Lucky Strike Trend: 7 July 2017
- Exploration Update: Diamond Drilling Commences at the Lucky Strike Trend: 31 August 2017
- High Grade Gold Mineralisation Intersected at Lucky Strike: 21 September 2017
- September 2017 Quarterly Activities Report: 25 October 2017
- RC Drilling Commenced at Lucky Strike: 23 November 2017
- RC Drill Results Enhance Lucky Strike Gold Discovery: 12 December 2017
- Exploration Update: RC Drilling Underway at Lucky Strike: 25 January 2018

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.

JORC CODE, 2012 Edition-Table 1 Report –Lefroy Project –Lucky Strike Prospect January 2018 RC Drilling
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 using Reverse Circulation (RC) drilling at the Lucky Strike Prospect. The RC program comprised 9 angled holes for 720m, holes varying in depth from 60-105m with an average depth of 80m. 8 of the 9 holes were drilled -60° (dip) and one at -62° toward 030° (Azimuth) spaced along 20m centres. Sampling and QAQC protocols as per industry best practice with further details below. RC samples were collected from the cyclone at 1m intervals in plastic buckets and arranged in rows of 10 or 20 samples. 1m split samples were collected from 0m to end of hole (EOH). 1m split samples directly off the drill rig splitter were collected to produce a 2-3kg sample which was sent to the Laboratory in Kalgoorlie for analysis. Samples were dried, pulverised, split to produce a 40g charge for analysis by fire assay with Au determination by Atomic Absorption Spectrometry (AAS).
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 Reverse Circulation (RC) drilling was completed by a KWL350 RC rig from Raglan Drilling (Kalgoorlie). Low air face sampling hammer drilling proved satisfactory to penetrate the regolith and reduce contamination risk.
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 samples remained dry with good recovery obtained. Where samples were wet or experienced less than desired recovery this was instantly evident in size of the bulk sample laid on the ground and was carefully recorded by a Lefroy representative on hard copy sample sheets. 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, the cyclone was cleaned out again at the end of each drill rod. 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 and geotechnically logged to a level of detail to support appropriate Mineral Resource estimation, mining studies and metallurgical studies.</i> <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> 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Detailed logging of, regolith, lithology, structure, veining, alteration, mineralisation and recoveries recorded in each hole by qualified geologist. Logging carried out by sieving individual 1m 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> 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> No core drilling completed Sampling of 1m intervals directly off rig-mounted rotary splitter into pre-numbered calico bags. Sample weight 2 -

Criteria	JORC Code Explanation	Commentary
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> For all sample types, the nature, quality and appropriateness of the sample preparation technique. Quality control procedures adopted for all sub-sampling stages to maximise representivity of samples. Measures taken to ensure that the sampling is representative of the in situ material collected, including for instance results for field duplicate/second-half sampling. Whether sample sizes are appropriate to the grain size of the material being sampled. 	<p>3 kg. Collected sample bags placed in labelled and numbered plastic and/or polyweave bags for despatch to assay laboratory.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> The sample preparation of the RC samples follows industry best practice, involving oven drying, pulverising, to produce a homogenous sub sample for analysis. Along with submitted samples, standards and blanks were randomly inserted (approximately every 20 samples) and were included in the laboratory analysis. Standards were certified reference material prepared by Geostats Pty Ltd. Duplicate samples were collected at zones of interest and at irregular intervals of about 1 in every 1-2 holes.
Quality of assay data and laboratory tests	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> The nature, quality and appropriateness of the assaying and laboratory procedures used and whether the technique is considered partial or total. For geophysical tools, spectrometers, handheld XRF instruments, etc, the parameters used in determining the analysis including instrument make and model, reading times, calibrations factors applied and their derivation, etc. Nature of quality control procedures adopted (eg standards, blanks, duplicates, external laboratory checks) and whether acceptable levels of accuracy (ie lack of bias) and precision have been established. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Samples routinely analysed for gold using the 40gram Fire Assay digest method with an AAS finish at Bureau Veritas's Kalgoorlie Laboratory. Quality control process and internal laboratory checks demonstrate acceptable levels of accuracy. At the laboratory regular assay repeats, lab standards, checks and blanks were analysed.
Verification of sampling and assaying	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> The verification of significant intersections by either independent or alternative company personnel. The use of twinned holes. Documentation of primary data, data entry procedures, data verification, data storage (physical and electronic) protocols. Discuss any adjustment to assay data. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> The results have been reviewed and verified by alternative company personnel. No holes were twinned. Capture of field logging is electronic using Toughbook hardware and Logchief software. Logged data is then exported as an excel spreadsheet to the Company's external database managers which is then loaded to the Company's DATASHED database and validation checks completed to ensure data accuracy. Assay files are received electronically from the laboratory and filed to the Company's server, and provided to the external database manager. There has been no adjustment to the assay data. The primary gold (Au) field reported by the laboratory is the priority value used for plotting, interrogating and reporting.
Location of data points	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Accuracy and quality of surveys used to locate drill holes (collar and down-hole surveys), trenches, mine workings and other locations used in Mineral Resource estimation. Specification of the grid system used. Quality and adequacy of topographic control. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Drill hole positions were surveyed using a DGPS operated by a third-party contractor. Drill location is set up by the supervising geologist. Down holes surveys were completed by Raglan drill crew using a gyro and recording a survey every 10m down the hole. Grid System – MGA94 Zone 51. Topographic elevation captured by using the differential GPS.
Data spacing and distribution	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Data spacing for reporting of Exploration Results. Whether the data spacing and distribution is sufficient to establish the degree of geological and grade continuity appropriate for the Mineral Resource and Ore Reserve estimation procedure(s) and classifications applied. Whether sample compositing has been applied. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Hole spacing at nominal 20m centres on 030° orientated drill lines with line spacing 20m to the NW and SE of previous Lefroy drilling and one extra line stepped out a further 60m to the SE. Mineralisation at Lucky Strike is constrained to a particular iron rich geological unit logged as a SIF

Criteria	JORC Code Explanation	Commentary
		<p>(sedimentary iron formation). Where SIF was logged by the geologist, 1m samples were sent to the laboratory for analysis by fire assay. Where it has been inferred no gold mineralisation should occur, samples were collected using a scoop from the 1m bulk samples laid out on the ground at the time of drilling, into a 4m composite sample which was also sent to the laboratory for the same fire assay analysis. The geologist dictated to the field supervisor which samples should be collected as 1m samples and which ones should be a composite sample. The field supervisor then collected these samples in sequence using pre-numbered calico bags. Where 1m samples were collected, the original 1m spilt from the cyclone was simply placed into a numbered calico bag.</p>
<p>Orientation of data in relation to geological structure</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Whether the orientation of sampling achieves unbiased sampling of possible structures and the extent to which this is known, considering the deposit type. • If the relationship between the drilling orientation and the orientation of key mineralised structures is considered to have introduced a sampling bias, this should be assessed and reported if material. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The North-East orientated drill traverses considered effective to evaluate the roughly North-West trending sedimentary iron formation (SIF) stratigraphic unit which is interpreted to be the prospective host rock. The RC drill holes were intended as followup work to assess previous Lefroy AC and DD drill holes which were orientated on East-West drill lines which intercepted high gold grades and favourable geology. • The new orientation is considered to be a more effective test of “true” width of the host rock due to the fact the host rock unit is striking roughly North-West/South-East.
<p>Sample security</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The measures taken to ensure sample security. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Samples were bagged in labelled and numbered polyweave or plastic bags, collected and personally delivered to the Bureau Veritas Laboratory (Kalgoorlie) by Company field personnel. Samples were then sorted and checked for inconsistencies against lodged Submission sheet by Bureau Veritas staff. • Bureau Veritas checked the samples received against the Lefroy Exploration Limited (LEX) submission sheet 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.
<p>Audits or reviews</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The results of any audits or reviews of sampling techniques and data. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • All sampling and analytical results of the drill program were reviewed by the Senior Exploration Geologist and Managing Director. Anomalous gold intersections were checked against library chip trays to correlate with geology. No specific audits or reviews have been conducted.

Section 2: REPORTING OF EXPLORATION RESULTS – LEFROY PROJECT- Lucky Strike Prospect-Jan 2018 RC Drilling

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 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 completed on Exploration Licence E 26/183 held 100% by Lefroy Exploration Limited via acquisition in the December 2016 quarter of holder Hogans Resources Pty. Ltd. The tenement is 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"> Some previous exploration work was completed on the Lucky Strike trend by Integra Mining Limited, Western Mining and Octagonal Resources. The bulk of this work included phases of Aircore (AC). This work identified mineralisation along the trend, however no previous explorer had produced the gold grades Lefroy has identified.
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. Archean geology at the Red Dale prospect is concealed by overlying transported clay, laterite and sand/gravel. Drill information has revealed major lithology types including schistose in part ultramafic sequence, dolerite/gabbroic rocks and intermediate intrusives. Aeromagnetic data reveals (truncated in part) NNW trending features.
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 >0.25gpt Au with a max of 2m internal dilution) drill holes are included in the Table in the body of the announcement. No Information has been excluded.

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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"> All report grades have been length weighted. High grades have not been cut. A lower cut off of 0.25gpt Au has been used to identify significant results (intersections). Where present, higher grade values are included in the intercepts table and assay values equal to or > 1.0 g/t Au have been stated on a separate line below the intercept assigned with the text 'includes'. Reported RC results have been calculated using 1m split samples. 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. Previous drill coverage has provided guidance for the presence of steeply dipping stratigraphy comprising a sedimentary package of rocks containing sedimentary iron formations (SIF) which provide the best host rock for gold mineralisation. A recently completed ground magnetic survey over the area of interest confirms a NW strike of the magnetic sediments within the stratigraphy and hence has guided the orientation of drilling for this program. Structural measurements on orientated diamond drill core from a previous Lefroy Exploration drill program also assisted in decided which orientation to drill these follow up RC holes. Results from this drill program do not represent 'true widths' however holes are designed to intercept the host sequence perpendicular to its strike.
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 recent LEX RC drill program. Drill holes with no significant results are not reported. Significant assay results from historical drilling are noted in the body of the report.
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 appropriate next stage of exploration planning is currently underway and noted in the body of the report. The final program may be influenced by pending multielement data and ongoing petrology studies.