

ASX/Media Release

11 October 2018

ADDITIONAL STRONG RESULTS HIGHLIGHT POTENTIAL FOR RESOURCE INCREASE AT ROTHSAY GOLD PROJECT IN WA

Plus, encouraging results from regional drilling on the Clyde and Miners Shears at Rothsay

HIGHLIGHTS

- > Latest assays confirm extensions to high-grade mineralisation beyond the current Resource on the Woodley's and Woodley's East Shears
- > The results, which come from the recently-completed 16-hole diamond drilling programme, include:
 - o **1.02m @ 23.96g/t Au from 242.48m**
 - o **0.7m @ 18.74g/t Au from 149.8m**
- > These assays follow previously-reported results from the same programme, including
 - o **0.97m @ 129.2g/t Au from 73m**
 - o **2.58m @ 22.6g/t Au from 150.5m**
- > A 15-hole RC programme has also been completed to test the southern extensions to Woodley's and Woodley's East, and samples have been submitted for assay
- > Assays have been received from a separate, previously drilled Q2, 2018 RC programme which tested the Clyde and Miners Shears. Results include:
 - o **1.0m @ 11.07g/t Au from 46.0m – Miners Shear**

Egan Street Resources Limited (ASX: EGA) is pleased to announce additional strong assays from outside the current Resource at its Rothsay Gold Project in WA.

The results from the latest diamond drilling confirm that the high-grade mineralisation extends to the south on the Woodley's Shear, which host the 401,000oz JORC Resource at Rothsay.

EganStreet has also completed the Quarter 3, 2018 RC drilling programme on Woodley's and Woodley's East Shears and samples have been submitted for assay, these holes were designed to infill the diamond drill hole data, in order to enable a Resource estimation in this area.

Encouraging assays from the previous Quarter 2, 2018 regional RC drilling testing the Clyde and Miners Shears have now also been received, confirming the potential of the field to host further high-grade Resources.

RESOURCE EXTENSION DRILLING

The diamond drilling programme was designed to test the extension of the Woodley's Shear position to the south of an offset of the lode position that was interpreted from magnetics. This programme has been completed, with a total of 14 holes drilled for 3,840.7m.

Two further diamond holes have been completed, one infilling the Woodley's central Resource and a second testing the Clyde and Miners Shears to the north.

Results have been received for a further five holes, meaning seven of the 14 southern extension holes have now been returned, with the remaining samples submitted last week for assay.

Intersections within the Woodley's Shear include;

- **1.02m @ 23.96g/t Au** from 242.48m in RYDD072,
- **2.58m @ 22.6g/t Au** from 150.55m in RYDD067 (previously reported)
- **0.7m @ 18.74g/t Au** from 149.8m in RYDD068,
- **0.6m @ 2.87g/t Au** from 284.0m in RYDD070 and
- **0.55m @ 1.84g/t Au** from 167.1m in RYDD071.

The results confirm that the Woodley's Shear continues through the interpreted offset and is mineralised. This drilling has added approximately, a further 150 metres of strike to the south of the known extent of mineralisation based on assays received and visual observations of gold in quartz from logged holes.

The extent of the Woodley's East Shear was confirmed with intersections;

- **0.97m @ 129.2g/t Au** from 73.0m in RYDD067 (previously reported),
- **0.4m @ 14.8g/t Au** from 131.7m in RYDD066 (previously reported),
- **0.3m @ 9.9g/t Au** from 83.55m in the FW of Woodley's East of RYDD068 and
- **0.95m @ 1.29g/t Au** from 75.75m on Woodley's East of RYDD068.

The southern most holes did not intersect the Woodley's East stratigraphic position, as it appears a faulted ultramafic package has terminated the Woodley's East Shear south of RYDD068.

In order to test the Woodley's Shear position to the south of the offset, four of the diamond holes were drilled on an oblique orientation to the Rothsay grid (toward magnetic south) to test stratigraphy and structure in the area. RYDD069 was one of these holes testing the eastern ultramafic and intersected the stratigraphy units where expected, however the Woodley's and Woodley's East stratigraphic positions encountered no mineralisation.

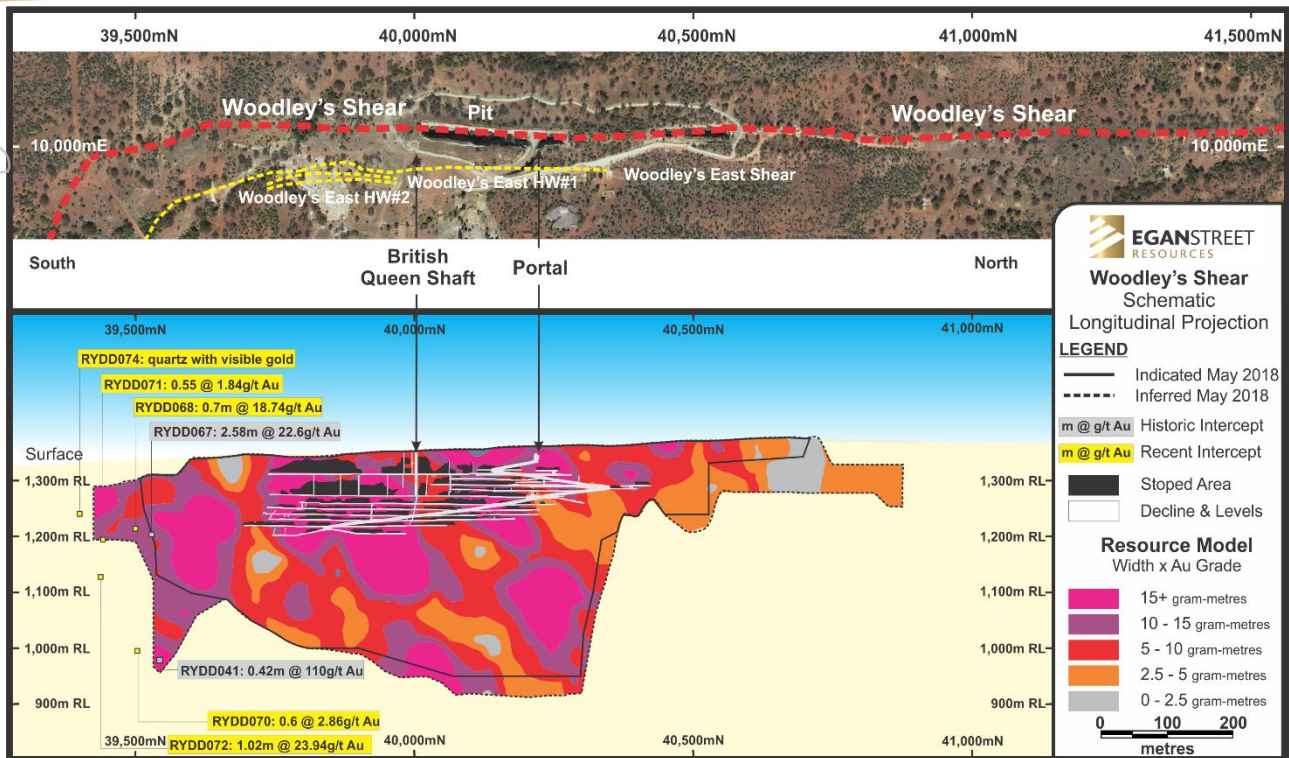


FIGURE 1 – WOODLEY'S SHEAR SHOWING SIGNIFICANT & RECENT INTERSECTIONS

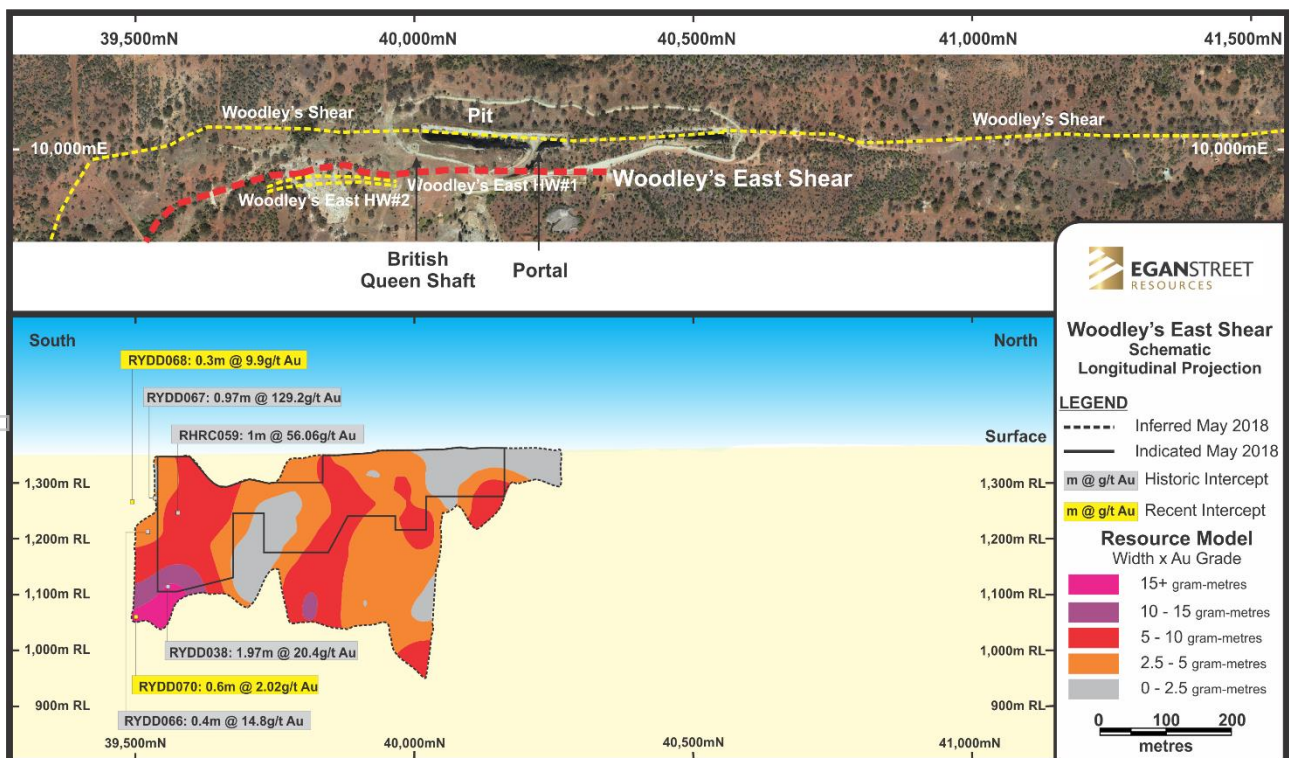


FIGURE 2 – WOODLEY'S EAST SHEAR SHOWING SIGNIFICANT & RECENT INTERSECTIONS

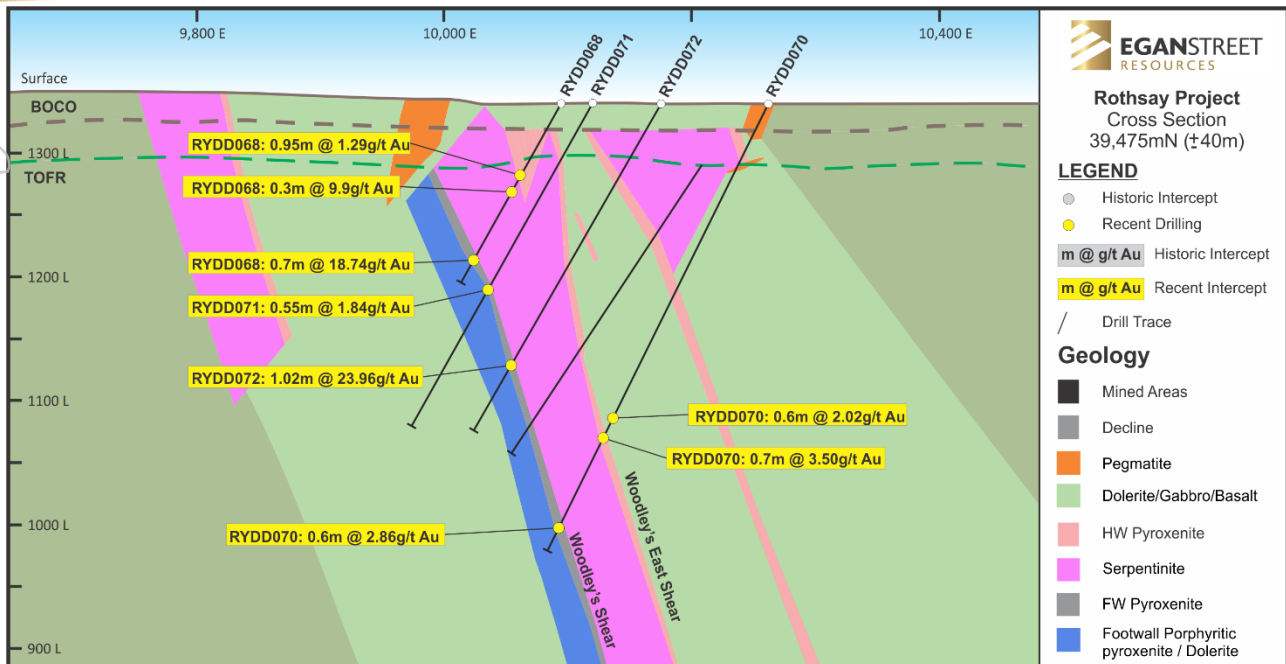


FIGURE 3 – GEOLOGICAL CROSS-SECTION SHOWING INTERSECTIONS

REGIONAL DRILLING

A total of 31 RC holes were completed for 3,294m during Quarter 2 with results only received recently. 22 holes for 2,579m tested the Clyde North Shear with a number of intersections of moderate gold grades indicating the system has potential to carry gold bearing fluids and strongly underpin the prospectivity of these shears.

- CLRC037 returned **1.0m @ 3.80g/t Au** from 113m on the Clyde position,
- CLRC038 **3.0m @ 2.04g/t Au** from 34m in the Clyde East position.

Up to 450m further south of these intersections, weak mineralisation was encountered within the footwall of the Clyde ultramafic.

A further six holes for 459m were completed on the Miners Shear to follow up on a diamond intersection on hole RYDD061 of **0.95m at 7.6g/t Au** from 237.3m (ASX announcement dated 27 March 2018 "Infill Drilling Delivers More High-Grade Results") and to test down dip of previous historical shallow drilling.

- 1.0m @ 11.07g/t Au** from 46m in quartz on the Miners Shear from MWRC007.
- Further south, **1.0m @ 2.2g/t Au** from 84m, MWRC002
- 1.0m @ 3.7g/t Au** from 45m from and MWRC005.

This area will be reviewed with follow up drilling planned for first quarter next year. Three holes for 256m, testing the Great Northern Shear south-east of the tailings dam, returned quartz veining with only weak mineralisation.

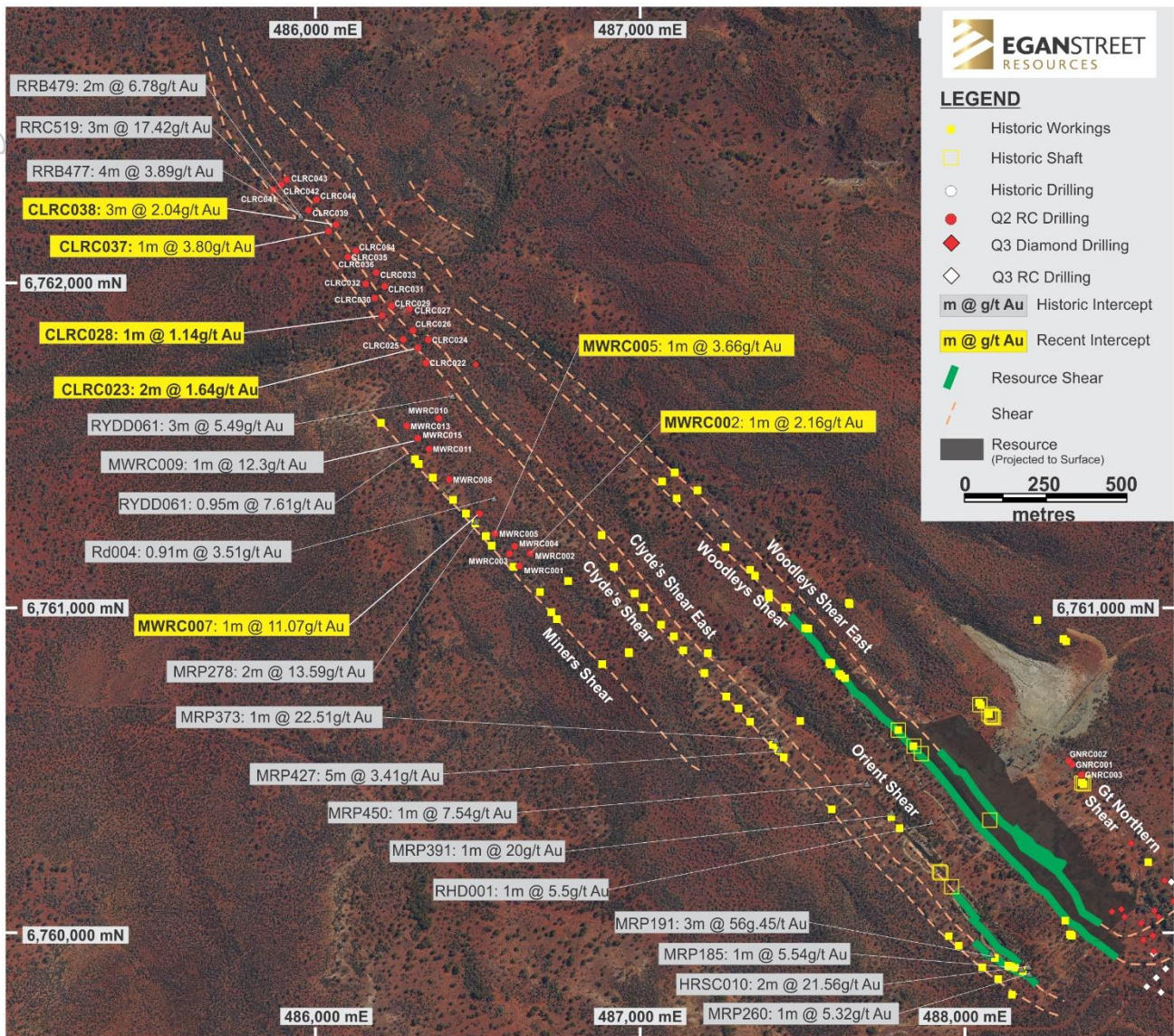


FIGURE 4– CLYDE, MINERS & GREAT NORTHERN SHEARS DRILL COLLAR POSITIONS

TABLE 1 – RECENT INTERSECTIONS & RESULTS

Hole ID	Location	From (m)	To (m)	Length (m)	Grade g/t Au
RYDD072	Woodley's Shear	242.48	243.5	1.02	23.96
RYDD068	Woodley's East FW	83.55	83.85	0.3	9.9
RYDD068	Woodley's Shear	149.8	150.5	0.7	18.74
MWRC007	Miners Shear	46	47	1.0	11.07

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ABOUT EGANSTREET RESOURCES

EganStreet is an emerging Western Australian gold company which is focused on the exploration and development of the 100%-owned Rothsay Gold Project, located 300 km north-east of Perth in WA's Midwest region.

The Rothsay Gold Project currently hosts high-grade Mineral Resources of 401koz at an average grade of 8.8g/t Au (Indicated 820kt @ 9.3g/t Au and Inferred 600kt @ 8.0g/t Au) and a production target (Definitive Feasibility Study published 19 July 2018) of 2.1Mt mined and 1.4Mt processed at 6.9g/t Au for 250koz of gold produced.

The Company is focused on successfully bringing the Rothsay Gold Project into production. EganStreet has a strong Board and Management team which has the necessary range of technical and commercial skills to progress the Rothsay Gold Project.

EganStreet's longer term growth aspirations are based on a strategy of utilising the cash-flow generated by an initial mining operation at Rothsay to target extensions of the main deposit and explore the surrounding tenements, which include a 14 km strike length of highly prospective and virtually unexplored stratigraphy.

APPENDIX 1 - COMPETENT PERSON'S STATEMENT

The information in this report that relates to Exploration Results is based on and fairly represents information and supporting documentation compiled by Ms. Julie Reid, a Competent Person who is a Member of The Australasian Institute of Mining and Metallurgy. Ms. Reid is a full-time employee of the Company. Ms. Reid has sufficient experience relevant to the style of mineralisation and type of deposit under consideration and to the activity being undertaking to qualify as a Competent Person as defined in the 2012 Edition of the 'Australasian Code for Reporting of Exploration Results, Mineral Resources and Ore Reserves'. Ms. Reid consents to the inclusion in the report of the matters based on this information in the form and context in which it appears.

Various information in this announcement that relates to exploration results, other than the new exploration results released in this announcement is extracted from the following announcements:

- ***"Hits of up to 110g/t Au to Underpin a Resource Update Revised"*** dated 15 December 2017, and
- ***"Infill Drilling Delivers More High-Grade Results"*** dated 27 March 2018, and
- ***"Hits of up to 56g/t Gold Boost Imminent Resource Update"*** dated 15 February 2018, and
- ***"Hits of up to 129g/t Au Point to Southern Extensions at Rothsay"*** dated 15 February 2018, and
- the ***Prospectus*** lodged on 28 July 2016.

All of above listed ASX announcements are available to view at www.eganstreetresources.com.au and www.asx.com.au

The Company confirms that it is not aware of any new information or data that materially affects the information included in the announcements referred to above or the Prospectus. The Company confirms that the form and context in which the Competent Person's findings are presented have not been materially modified from the announcements referred to above or the Prospectus.

The information in this announcement that relates to the Rothsay Mineral Resource is extracted from the announcement titled "Rothsay Resources Jumps 31% to 401,000 Ounces" lodged on 14 May 2018 which is available to view at www.eganstreetresources.com.au and www.asx.com.au. The Company confirms that it is not aware of any new information or data that materially affects the information included in the original market announcement and that all material assumptions and technical parameters underpinning the Mineral Resource estimate 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 been materially modified from the original market announcement.

Information in relation to the Rothsay Project Definitive Feasibility Study, including production targets and financial information, included in this report is extracted from an ASX Announcement dated 16 May 2017 (see ASX Announcement – 19 July 2018, "Rothsay DFS Confirms Low Capex High Margin Operation", www.eganstreetresources.com.au and www.asx.com.au). The Company confirms that all material assumptions underpinning the production target and financial information set out in the announcement released on 19 July 2018 continue to apply and have not materially changed.

APPENDIX 2 - DRILLHOLE DATA

TABLE 2 – COLLAR CO-ORDINATE DETAILS

Hole ID	Type	End of Hole Depth (m)	GDA (North)	GDA (East)	GDA RL	Dip	MGA Azmith
RYDD043	DD		6,760,076	488,470	1,339	-77	227
RYDD068	DD	165.4	6,760,051	488,485	1,339	-60	227
RYDD069	DD	264.6	6,760,159	488,789	1,338	-61	179
RYDD070	DD	402.9	6,760,164	488,608	1,339	-64	228
RYDD071	DD	297.7	6,760,033	488,536	1,338	-60	226
RYDD072	DD	303.1	6,760,071	488,576	1,338	-60	227
CLRC022	RC	114	6,761,754	486,339	1,346	-61	168
CLRC023	RC	80	6,761,800	486,316	1,345	-60	229
CLRC024	RC	132	6,761,818	486,339	1,344	-61	229
CLRC025	RC	80	6,761,826	486,270	1,344	-60	227
CLRC026	RC	125	6,761,854	486,300	1,344	-61	226
CLRC027	RC	175	6,761,922	486,286	1,344	-72	220
CLRC028	RC	80	6,761,900	486,205	1,343	-61	229
CLRC029	RC	125	6,761,930	486,232	1,344	-61	226
CLRC030	RC	78	6,761,957	486,177	1,343	-63	211
CLRC031	RC	149	6,761,990	486,212	1,343	-59	215
CLRC032	RC	120	6,761,996	486,154	1,345	-65	219
CLRC033	RC	156	6,762,032	486,185	1,347	-60	218
CLRC034	RC	162	6,762,098	486,124	1,346	-61	228
CLRC035	RC	99	6,762,079	486,099	1,346	-60	224
CLRC036	RC	126	6,762,081	486,101	1,346	-59	222
CLRC037	RC	132	6,762,158	486,039	1,350	-61	224
CLRC038	RC	160	6,762,180	486,063	1,348	-60	226
CLRC039	RC	120	6,762,224	485,979	1,348	-61	240
CLRC040	RC	126	6,762,252	486,005	1,349	-60	230
CLRC041	RC	48	6,762,284	485,870	1,345	-61	222
CLRC042	RC	66	6,762,300	485,893	1,346	-61	223
CLRC043	RC	126	6,762,315	485,908	1,346	-61	226
GNRC001	RC	80	6,760,519	488,330	1,351	-59	228
GNRC002	RC	80	6,760,529	488,320	1,352	-59	229
GNRC003	RC	96	6,760,486	488,358	1,349	-59	226
MWRC001	RC	84	6,761,127	486,625	1,356	-61	225
MWRC002	RC	140	6,761,167	486,658	1,360	-60	219
MWRC003	RC	49	6,761,166	486,595	1,355	-59	234
MWRC004	RC	78	6,761,189	486,612	1,355	-71	222
MWRC005	RC	60	6,761,227	486,550	1,354	-68	230
MWRC007	RC	60	6,761,289	486,504	1,356	-70	224
MWRC008	RC	72	6,761,394	486,411	1,352	-79	225
MWRC009	RC	92	6,761,522	486,311	1,350	-61	228
MWRC010	RC	186	6,761,583	486,380	1,352	-60	225
MWRC011	RC	70	6,761,488	486,347	1,351	-61	230

MWRC013	RC	65	6,761,560	486,280	1,349	-60	231
MWRC015	RC	100	6,761,523	486,312	1,350	-89	210

TABLE 3 – ROTHSAI RECENT DRILLING INTERSECTIONS

Hole ID	Location	From (m)	To (m)	Length (m)	Grade g/t Au
RYDD068	Woodley's East Shear	75.75	76.7	0.95	1.29
	Woodley's East FW	83.55	83.85	0.3	9.9
	Woodley's Shear	149.8	150.5	0.7	18.74
RYDD069	Woodley's East Shear	91.3	93.5	2.2	0.07
	Woodley's Shear	239.2	240	0.8	NSI
RYDD043	Woodley's East Shear				NSI
RYDD070	Woodley's East HW	277.4	278	0.6	2.02
	Qtz vein	294.85	295.55	0.7	3.50
	Woodley's Shear	384.0	384.6	0.6	2.86
RYDD071	Woodley's Shear	167.1	167.65	0.55	1.84
RYDD072	Woodley's Shear	242.48	243.5	1.02	23.96
CLRC022	Qtz vein in MD	16	17		NSI
CLRC022	Qtz vein in MD	38	39		NSI
CLRC022	S/Mb contact	85	86		NSI
CLRC023	Clyde east contact	29	30	1	0.172
CLRC023	Clyde upper um shear	46	48	2	1.640
CLRC023	Clyde strat contact	53	56		NSI
CLRC024	below Clyde Shear position	56	57		NSI
CLRC024	qtz in UM	105	106		NSI
CLRC025	Clyde strat contact	35	38		NSI
CLRC026	Qtz vein in MB	10	11		NSI
CLRC026	Clyde contact	109	111	2	0.665
CLRC027	MB at top of Saprock boundary	20	22	2	0.327
CLRC027	3m above Clyde East pos in MB (Clyde East HW)	53	54		NSI

CLRC028	UM shear	31	32	1	0.115
CLRC028	Clyde upper um shear	36	37	1	1.136
CLRC028	Clyde strat contact	50	53	3	0.132
CLRC029	minor sulphides in UA	81	82	1	0.110
CLRC029	Clyde shear	97	99	2	0.104
CLRC030	Clyde shear with qb vein and sulphides	56	57		NSI
CLRC031	saprock boundary	19	20	1	0.125
CLRC031	Clyde HW vein in Basalt	22	23	1	0.149
CLRC031	Qtz vein 4m above Clyde East shear position Miners HW	32	33	1	0.100
CLRC031	Clyde Shear position with qtz veining	128	132	4	0.357
CLRC032	possible fault/shear in Ua	67	69		NSI
CLRC033	Qtz vein in basalt	26	27	1	0.113
CLRC033	Qtz stringers in UA, 6m above lith contact of Clyde shear	137	140		NSI
CLRC034	Clyde shear weakly altered. 6m above lith contact	141	142	1	0.661
CLRC036	Weak Clyde shear expression.	111	112	1	0.116
CLRC037	Clyde Shear position \$ and 5% qtz	113	114	1	3.793
CLRC038	Qtz Stringers in Basalt	12	14	2	0.180
CLRC038	Clyde East position-sheared but no qtz logged	34	37	3	2.043
CLRC038	Coarse bladed tremolite/actinolite on Clyde shear position 5% vein quartz	146	147	1	0.102
CLRC039	Clyde shear position	112	113	1	0.144
CLRC040	above fault contact in UA, some veining and \$	53	54		NSI
CLRC041	laterite	0	1	1	0.097
CLRC041	basalt/ porph basalt contact	42	44		NSI
CLRC042	Weak clyde shear expression. 10cm carb-rich vein	49	51		NSI
CLRC043	U/m increased carb with some veining	79	80	1	0.120
MWRC002	Miners East Shear Position, tr qtzand \$	14	15		NSI
MWRC002	Miners Shear Position, tr qtz	84	85	1	2.163

MWRC003	Miners Shear Position, tr qtz	25	26		NSI
MWRC004	Miners Shear Position, tr qtzand \$	64	65		NSI
MWRC005	Miners Shear Position, tr qtz	45	46	1	3.659
MWRC007	BOCO in UA	5	6	1	0.143
MWRC007	TOFR in UA/Saprock boundary	31	32	1	0.111
MWRC007	QV in Miners Shear	46	47	1	11.074
MWRC008	sheared UA/Gabbro contact	64	65		NSI
GNRC001	50cm white quartz vein. Gt Northern	7	8		NSI
GNRC002	oxidised qtz veins in saprock Gt Northern line	12	16	4	0.131
GNRC003	qtz in shear in saprockGt Northern	11	14	3	0.156
GNRC003	BIF in Gt Northern sequence	77	90	13	0.327

APPENDIX 3 - JORC CODE, 2012 EDITION –TABLE 1 REPORT

SECTION 1 SAMPLING TECHNIQUES AND DATA

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

CRITERIA	JORC CODE EXPLANATION	COMMENTARY
Sampling techniques	Nature and quality of sampling (e.g. 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	<p>The sampling described in this release has been carried out on Diamond (DDH) drilling. DDH holes were drilled and sampled. The DDH core is orientated, logged geologically and marked up for assay at a maximum sample interval of 1.2 metres constrained by geological boundaries. Drill core is cut in half by a diamond saw and half NQ core samples submitted for assay analysis. HQ or roller bits were used for the pre-collars and where roller bits were used the hole was not sampled. Samples taken in the HQ core were halved and the halved again, so a quarter core sample was taken where the sample length was over 0.5m.</p> <p>RC samples are collected through a cyclone and cone splitter, the rejects deposited in a plastic bag, and the 1m samples for the lab collected in pre-numbered calico bags (2.5 to 4 kg). The RC chips wet sieved and are logged geologically.</p>
	Include reference to measures taken to ensure sample representation and the appropriate calibration of any measurement tools or systems used.	Sampling was carried out under EganStreet's protocols and QAQC procedures as per industry best practice. See further details below.
	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 (e.g. '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 (e.g. submarine nodules) may warrant disclosure of detailed information.	<p>The project has been sampled using industry standard drilling techniques including diamond drilling (DD) and RC drilling. Diamond drilling undertaken by ARL and EganStreet has been collared using HQ and completed using with NQ2 diameter drilling rods. Rock rolling and PQ have been utilized in some case to aid in hole stability.</p> <p>The historic data has been gathered by a number of owners since the 1980s. There is a lack of detailed information available pertaining to the equipment used, sample techniques, sample sizes, sample preparation and assaying methods used to generate these data sets. Down hole surveying of the drilling where documented has been undertaken using Eastman single shot cameras (in some of the historic drilling) and magnetic multi-shot tools and gyroscopic instrumentation (ARL and EganStreet drilling).</p> <p>RC samples were predominantly collected as 1m samples.</p> <p>The ARL and EganStreet data set contains diamond core samples that are selectively collected according to geological boundaries and sample lengths vary between 0.3-1.2m.</p>
Drilling techniques	Drill type (e.g. core, reverse circulation, open-hole hammer, rotary air blast, auger, Bangka, sonic, etc.) and details (e.g. core diameter, triple or standard tube, depth of diamond tails, face-sampling bit or other type, whether core is orientated and if so, by what method, etc.).	Majority of drilling is DD and RC. A number of historical DD holes have been used to produce multiple mineralised intersections using diamond wedge techniques. Diamond core is not orientated. The age of the RC drilling late 1980s to 2009 suggests that it would be face sampling hammer technique, however this is not documented in the database. Additionally, the database contains 314 percussion holes PER (MRP prefixed) presumed to be open hole hammer type drilled by Metana in the early 1990s and 181 rotary air blast RAB holes (RR, RRAB and RRB prefixed) drilled by Hunter Exploration in the late 1990s.

	Method of recording and assessing core and chip sample recoveries and results assessed	Harris, 2002 reports that excellent drilling conditions were encountered throughout the Thundelarra programme of 5 DD holes with 100% core recovery in hanging and foot wall rocks. RQD was calculated from the total length of all core pieces greater than 10cm per core run and expressed as a percentage of the core run length. Hanging wall ultramafic rocks demonstrated an RQD in the range 90-97%, footwall dolerite rocks in the range 60-86%. Drillers measure core recoveries for every drill run completed using three and six metre core barrels. The core recovered is physically measured by tape measure and the length recovered is recorded for every three metre "run". Core recovery can be calculated as a percentage recovery. Almost 100% recoveries were achieved.
Drill sample recovery	Measures taken to maximise sample recovery and ensure representative nature of the samples.	DDH: DDH drilling collects uncontaminated fresh core samples which are cleaned at the drill site to remove drilling fluids and cuttings to present clean core for logging and sampling. RC: RC face-sample bits and dust suppression were used to minimise sample loss. Drilling airlifted the water column above the bottom of the hole to ensure dry sampling. RC samples are collected through a cyclone and cone splitter, the rejects deposited in a plastic bag, and the samples for the lab collected to a total mass optimised to ensure full sample pulverisation (2.5 to 4 kg).
	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.	No assessment has been made of the relationship between recovery and grade. DDH: Except for the top of the hole, while drilling through weathered material (35m maximum), there is no evidence of excessive loss of material and at this stage no information is available regarding possible bias due to sample loss. DDH: There is no significant loss of material reported in any of the DDH core.
Logging	Whether core and chip samples have been geologically and geotechnically logged to a level of detail to support appropriate Mineral Resource estimation, mining studies and metallurgical studies.	All chips and drill core were geologically logged by company or contracted geologists, using their current company logging scheme. The majority of holes (80%+) within the mineralised intervals have lithology information which has provided sufficient detail to enable reliable interpretation of wireframe. The logging is qualitative in nature, describing oxidation state, grain size, an assignment of lithology code and stratigraphy code by geological interval.
	Whether logging is qualitative or quantitative in nature. Core (or costean, channel, etc.) photography.	RC: Logging of RC chips records lithology, mineralogy, mineralisation, weathering, colour and other features of the samples. All samples are wet-sieved and stored in a chip tray. DDH: Logging of DDH core records lithology, mineralogy, mineralisation, weathering, colour and other features of the samples, and structural information from oriented drill core. All recent core was photographed in the core trays, with individual photographs taken of each tray both dry, and wet, and photos uploaded to the Egan Street Server. Older pre-2012 core has been variously photographed and are copied onto the EganStreet server for reference.
	The total length and percentage of the relevant intersections logged	All DDH and RC holes were logged in full.
Sub-sampling techniques and sample preparation	If core, whether cut or sawn and whether quarter, half or all core taken.	Very little, readily available documentation of the sampling procedures for historic drilling are available. Where reports have been reviewed (Turley, 2001 and Harris, 2002) it appears that NQ quarter core has been sawn for sampling. Recent core samples were cut in half using an Almonte diamond saw. Half core samples were collected for assay, and the remaining half core samples stored in the core trays. Some HQ samples were quarter cored.

If non-core, whether riffled, tube sampled, rotary split, etc. and whether sampled wet or dry.

No documentation of the sampling of RC chips is available for the Metana or Hunter Exploration drilling. Recent RC drilling collects 1 metre RC drill samples that are channeled through a rotary cone-splitter, installed directly below a rig mounted cyclone, and an average 2-3 kg sample is collected in pre-numbered calico bags, and positioned on top of the plastic bag. All samples were dry.

For all sample types, the nature, quality and appropriateness of the sample preparation technique.

Unable to comment with any certainty on the quality control procedures for sub-sampling for the pre-2012 drilling. Post 2012 samples were prepared at the Genalysis or MinAnalytical Laboratories in Perth. Samples were dried, and the whole sample pulverised to 80% passing 75um, and a sub-sample of approx. 200 g retained. A nominal 50 g was used for the gold analysis. The procedure is industry standard for this type of sample.

Quality control procedures adopted for all sub-sampling stages to maximise representation of samples.

Unable to comment with any certainty on the quality control procedures for sub-sampling for the pre-2012 drilling. No sub-sampling. At the laboratory, regular Repeats and Lab Check samples are assayed.

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.

RC: 1 metre RC samples are split on the rig using a cone-splitter, mounted directly under the cyclone. Samples are collected to weigh 3kg or less to ensure total preparation at the pulverisation stage. DDH: Core samples are collected at nominal 1 metre intervals to create 2-3 kg samples for submission. DDH core is also measured for SG. This is measured using an industry standard wet/dry method with scales calibrated at start and end of shift using certified weights.

Whether sample sizes are appropriate to the grain size of the material being sampled.

Are unable to comment on the appropriateness of sample sizes to grain size on pre-2012 data as no petrographic studies have been undertaken. Sample sizes are considered appropriate to give an indication of mineralisation given the particle size and the preference to keep the sample weight below a targeted 3kg mass which is the optimal weight to ensure requisite grind size in the LM5 sample mills used by the relevant Laboratories in sample preparation.

The nature, quality and appropriateness of the assaying and laboratory procedures used and whether the technique is considered partial or total.

A review of the QAQC data from the most recent ARL drilling programmes for the 2013 mineral resource update was conducted by Mining Plus Pty Ltd as documented in Sulaiman 2013. This involved assessment of internal standards and of external standards, blanks, laboratory replicates and check samples. Cube Consulting have reviewed data in 2016 and 2017.

Post 2012 samples were analysed at the Genalysis and MinAnalytical Laboratories in Perth. The analytical method used was a 50 g Fire Assay for gold only and a Four Acid Digest Multi Element (34 element) assay on all Woodley. Woodley East and hanging-wall shear samples. This is considered to be appropriate for the material and mineralisation.

Quality of assay data and laboratory tests

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.

N/A

Verification of sampling and assaying	Nature of quality control procedures adopted (e.g. standards, blanks, duplicates, external laboratory checks) and whether acceptable levels of accuracy (i.e. lack of bias) and precision have been established.	Data quality for the ARL and EganStreet drillholes are good and conform to normal industry practices. The recent ARL and EganStreet data integrity is accepted with a high level of confidence, however the historical drilling data could not be validated as there is insufficient or non-existent QAQC data.
		Protocol for RC programmes is for Field Standards (Certified Reference Materials) and Blanks inserted at a rate of 4 Standards or Blanks per 100 samples. Duplicates are collected each hole via cyclone during drilling at selected intervals using continuing sequential numbers. (Average around 3 duplicates per hole)
		Protocol for Diamond programmes is for Field Standards (Certified Reference Materials) and Blanks inserted selectively at a rate of 5 Standards or Blanks per 100 samples.
		Results of the Field and Lab QAQC are checked on assay receipt using QAQCR software. All assays passed QAQC protocols, showing no levels of contamination or sample bias.
Verification of sampling and assaying	The verification of significant intersections by either independent or alternative company personnel.	Significant results were checked by the Egan Street Geology Manager and Executive Director
	The use of twinned holes.	Twin holes were not employed during this part of the programme.
	Documentation of primary data, data entry procedures, data verification, data storage (physical and electronic) protocols.	Pre-2012 Data management and verification protocols are undocumented. All post-2012 field logging is carried out on Toughbooks using excel templates. Logging data is submitted electronically to a Database Geologist in the Perth office. Assay files are received electronically from the Laboratory. All data is now stored in a Datashed database system and maintained by Maxwell Geoscience.
Location of data points	Discuss any adjustment to assay data.	No assay data was adjusted. The lab's primary Au field is the one used for plotting and resource purposes. No averaging is employed.
	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.	A total of 50 historical and SLR drill hole collars were resurveyed and locations have been verified by ARL for the 2013 MRE by Sulaiman. The post 2010 drill hole collar locations were picked up by a qualified surveyor using DGPS (differential). For setup the rig is aligned by surveyed marker pegs and compass check, and the drill rig mast is set up using a clinometer. Drillers use an electronic single-shot camera to take dip and azimuth readings inside the stainless-steel rods, at 30m intervals and a Gyro survey is conducted once the hole is drilled to depth.
	Specification of the grid system used.	Grid projection is GDA94, Zone 50.
	Quality and adequacy of topographic control.	Detailed surface control has been established by photogrammetry
Data spacing and distribution	Data spacing for reporting of Exploration Results.	Primary: approximately 50 m on section by 50 m along strike.
	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.	Drill spacing is approximately 25m (along strike) by 20m (on section) at shallow depths and from 50m by 50m to 100m x 100m at depth. This is considered adequate to establish both geological and grade continuity. Existing mine extents provide increased confidence in the geological continuity of the main mineralised structures.

Orientation of data in relation to geological structure	Whether the orientation of sampling achieves unbiased sampling of possible structures and the extent to which this is known, considering the deposit type.	The orientation of the drill holes is approximately perpendicular to the strike and dip of the targeted mineralisation and observed shearing.
	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.	The orientation of the drill holes is approximately perpendicular to the strike and dip of the targeted mineralisation and contacts. No significant sampling bias has been introduced.
Sample security	The measures taken to ensure sample security.	RC and DDH drilling pre-numbered calico sample bags were collected in plastic bags (four calico bags per single plastic bag), sealed, and transported by company transport or Mining Services Transport to the MinAnalytical Laboratory in Perth.
Audits or reviews	The results of any audits or reviews of sampling techniques and data.	Sampling and assaying techniques are industry-standard. No specific audits or reviews have been undertaken at this stage in the programme.

SECTION 2 REPORTING OF EXPLORATION RESULTS

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

CRITERIA	JORC CODE EXPLANATION	COMMENTARY																																										
Mineral tenement and land tenure status	Type, reference name/number, location and ownership including agreements or material issues with third parties such as joint ventures, partnerships, overriding royalties, native title interests, historical sites, wilderness or national park and environmental settings.	<p>The drilling occurred within tenements M59/39 and M59/40, which are fully owned by Auricup (Rothsay) Pty Ltd which is a 100% owned subsidiary of Egan Street Resources Ltd. The Rothsay Townsite is located within the Mining tenements.</p> <table><tr><th>Tenement ID</th><th>Area km²</th><th>Status</th><th>Holder</th><th>Grant Date</th><th>Expiry Date</th></tr><tr><td>M59/39</td><td>7.10</td><td>Live</td><td>Auricup (Rothsay) Pty Ltd</td><td>4/12/1986</td><td>3/12/2028</td></tr><tr><td>M59/40</td><td>3.81</td><td>Live</td><td>Auricup (Rothsay) Pty Ltd</td><td>4/12/1986</td><td>3/12/2028</td></tr><tr><td>E59/2183</td><td>40.75</td><td>Live</td><td>Auricup (Rothsay) Pty Ltd</td><td>24/02/2017</td><td>23/02/2022</td></tr><tr><td>L59/24</td><td>0.068</td><td>Live</td><td>Auricup (Rothsay) Pty Ltd</td><td>22/08/1989</td><td>21/08/2019</td></tr><tr><td>E59/1234</td><td>1.64</td><td>Live</td><td>Auricup (Rothsay) Pty Ltd</td><td>29/01/2007</td><td>28/01/2019</td></tr><tr><td>E59/2254</td><td>2.99</td><td>Live</td><td>Auricup (Rothsay) Pty Ltd</td><td>27/12/2017</td><td>26/12/2022</td></tr></table>	Tenement ID	Area km ²	Status	Holder	Grant Date	Expiry Date	M59/39	7.10	Live	Auricup (Rothsay) Pty Ltd	4/12/1986	3/12/2028	M59/40	3.81	Live	Auricup (Rothsay) Pty Ltd	4/12/1986	3/12/2028	E59/2183	40.75	Live	Auricup (Rothsay) Pty Ltd	24/02/2017	23/02/2022	L59/24	0.068	Live	Auricup (Rothsay) Pty Ltd	22/08/1989	21/08/2019	E59/1234	1.64	Live	Auricup (Rothsay) Pty Ltd	29/01/2007	28/01/2019	E59/2254	2.99	Live	Auricup (Rothsay) Pty Ltd	27/12/2017	26/12/2022
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	The security of the tenure held at the time of reporting along with any known impediments to obtaining a license to operate in the area.	The tenements are in good standing with the Western Australian Department of Mines and Petroleum.																																										
Exploration done by other parties	Acknowledgment and appraisal of exploration by other parties.	<p>Numerous companies have previously explored the area. Gold was discovered by George Woodley in 1894 and a number of parties have explored and mined the area since then. In more recent times, Metana Minerals NL in joint venture with GENMIN mined and conducted drilling activities the area from January 1989 until 1991. Hunter Exploration entered into a joint venture with Central West Gold in 1997 and completed a detailed geological mapping programme, rock chip sampling, lag sampling, RC and RAB drilling. The drilling successfully extended the strike length of the mineralisation along the A Shear (renamed Woodley's Shear 2017) by 250m to the south of the previously identified significant gold mineralisation (Tanner, 1997).</p> <p>In March 2000, Thundelarra entered into a joint venture agreement with the tenement holders, Central West Gold. In 2001-2002, Thundelarra and its joint venture partners Menzies Gold Ltd drilled 9 RC and 4 Diamond tails. In 2002-2003 United Gold (which subsequently became Royal Resources) acquired Thundelarra's 70% equity in the Project and completed further exploration activities and a mineral resource on the tenements.</p> <p>In November 2007 Silver Lake Resources listed on the Australian Stock Exchange and became the 100% owner of the Rothsay Gold Project. Silver Lake conducted an airborne EM programme targeting base metal sulphides. During 2008-2009 Silver Lake Resources completed site reconnaissance which included the re-establishment of the local grid, 4 Diamond holes and completion of an aerial topographical survey over the Project area. Auricup Resources Limited drilled nine diamond core holes (RYDD001 to RYDD009) during March 2012 targeting the A Shear (renamed Woodley's Shear) approximately 50 to 100m down dip and along strike from the existing mine workings. The most recent exploration undertaken by Auricup has included limited rock chip samples from the low-grade stockpiles and from the upper levels of the underground mine and a review of more recent Airborne survey data collected by the Geological Survey of Western Australia ("GSWA"). In addition, work was completed compiling and digitising historical mine and exploration records.</p>																																										

Deposit type, geological setting and style of mineralisation.

The Rothsay Gold Project is located 300 km N-NE of Perth and 70 km East of the wheat belt town of Perenjori. Gold was discovered at the Rothsay Gold Project in 1894 and has been partially exploited by shallow open-pits and underground mining techniques returning consistently high-grade ore (+10g/t Au). Historic gold production totals an estimated 50,000oz and the project was last mined by Metana Minerals NL who ceased production in May 1991 after the gold price fell below US\$360/oz. Extensive underground development infrastructure from historical workings is in reasonable condition. The Rothsay Gold Mine is located within the Warriedar Greenstone gold belt, an Archaean sequence of mafic, ultra-mafic, meta-volcanic and sedimentary rocks folded in an anticlinal structure which plunges and strikes to the north-northwest with steeply dipping limbs. The western limb contains smaller scale anticlinal and synclinal folds and hosts the Rothsay and Mt Mulgine mineralisation. Fields Find occurs on the eastern limb of the structure, which is truncated by a major post-tectonic granitoid intrusion to the south. The truncated southern portion of the sequence forms the Ningham-Retaliatio fold belt in the extreme south. The deposit is hosted in three discrete areas and within five individual shear zones. Woodley's Shear (formerly A Shear) and Woodley's HW Shear (formerly H Shear) occur in one area, Orient Shear (formerly B Shear) and Clyde and Clyde East Shears (formerly C Shears) occur in a second area and Miners Shear (formerly D Shear) occurs as an isolated shear. The Woodley Shear is located at the contact between serpentinitised peridotite and a porphyritic pyroxenite intrusive. The serpentinite forms the hanging wall unit. A sequence of mafic volcanic and sub-volcanic sills forms the hanging wall to the serpentinite. The Woodley's Shear is characterised by several generations of quartz veining with adjacent random tremolite alteration. The early quartz phase is typically blue-black due to the partial replacement of alumina by chromium oxide. The shear zone is typically two to five metres thick and mineralisation does not typically occur outside the shear zone. The main gold mineralisation is associated with shear-hosted quartz veins which are parallel to bedding of the mafic and ultramafic sequence. The orebody is within veins of blue and white quartz of approximately 2.0m thickness and controlled by the basal contact of porphyritic metadolerites (poMD) and serpentinitised peridotite (SERP) that was subjected to intense tremolite alteration. The footwall poMD is relatively unaltered, while the hangingwall is strongly foliated SERP. Aeromagnetic surveys and geological mapping suggest that the ultramafic host rocks are truncated by granite that is mostly covered by lateritic duricrust.

Geology

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:

- 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.

Refer to Tables in the body of text.

Drill hole Information

Data aggregation methods	<p>In reporting Exploration Results, weighting averaging techniques, maximum and/or minimum grade truncations (e.g. cutting of high grades) and cut-off grades are usually Material and should be stated.</p>	<p>Grades are reported as down-hole length-weighted averages of grades selected using geological and grade continuity criteria. Considerations included continuity of thickness, dip and strike, association with lithology and geological logging (weathering, lithology, structure, alteration, sulphides, veining), internal dilution (~1 to 2 m) and an approximated 0.5 to 1.0 g/t Au cut-off. No top cuts have been applied to the reporting of the assay results</p>
	<p>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.</p>	<p>Higher grade intervals are included in the reported grade intervals, individual assays > 5.0 g/t Au have been reported for each intersection.</p>
Relationship between mineralisation widths and intercept lengths	<p>These relationships are particularly important in the reporting of Exploration Results. If the geometry of the mineralisation with respect to the drill hole angle is known, its nature should be reported. If it is not known and only the down hole lengths are reported, there should be a clear statement to this effect (e.g. 'down hole length, true width not known').</p>	<p>Mineralised shear zones are north-northwest striking and steep to moderate east dipping. The general drill direction of -600 to 270 (local Grid) is approximately perpendicular to the shear zones and a suitable drilling direction to avoid directional biases. As a result, reported intersections approximate, but are not, true width.</p>
Diagrams	<p>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.</p>	<p>Refer to Figures in the body of text for relevant plans</p>
Balanced reporting	<p>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.</p>	<p>All intersections reporting to the geological interpretation have been reported. 2 DD holes from the programme reported no assay results above 1.0g/t Au from the Woodley's Shear (previously A Shear) or Woodley's East.</p>
Other substantive exploration data	<p>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.</p>	<p>Drill hole location data are plotted on the Figures in the body of text.</p>

Further work

The nature and scale of planned further work (e.g. tests for lateral extensions or depth extensions or large-scale step-out drilling). Diagrams clearly highlighting the areas of possible extensions, including the main geological interpretations and future drilling areas, provided this information is not commercially sensitive.

Further RC and diamond drilling is planned to infill and test strike extents to the north and south of the prospect. Geological interpretation and modelling is ongoing and work on an updated resource for the Rothsay prospect

APPENDIX 4 FORWARD LOOKING STATEMENTS & DISCLAIMERS

This announcement includes forward-looking statements that are only predictions and are subject to risks, uncertainties and assumptions, which are outside the control of EganStreet.

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