

ASX Announcement
16 July 2018

COARSE VEIN-GOLD LOCATED AT THE NEW APEX PROSPECT AT PLUTONIC DOME PROJECT

HIGHLIGHTS

- Exploration at Apex prospect has discovered coarse vein-hosted gold in a surface float sample
- Vein gold sample may in-part explain proliferation of surface nuggets detected in the Apex area
- Geochemical drilling will now test the Apex area to define priority zones for deeper drilling

Gold exploration and development company Vango Mining Limited (“Vango” or “the Company”) has generated another high-grade gold target through the discovery of widespread coarse “nugget” gold at surface and vein-hosted gold in float samples (Figures 1 and 2a) at the Apex prospect on the Company’s 100%-owned Plutonic Dome Gold Project (“Plutonic Dome” or “the Project”) in the Mid-West region of Western Australia.

The Apex prospect is located in the north east of the Project (Figure 3 Plutonic Dome location and geology). The Company recently conducted a first-pass reconnaissance exploration program around Apex and other tenements in the area, led by leading minerals prospector Bob Creasy.

This field program returned multiple coarse gold “nuggets” and located the coarse vein-gold in weathered float in an area of shallow cover. The float is interpreted as being in close proximity to a contact zone between a Syenite intrusive and inter-bedded mafics and ultramafic meta-volcanics.

The Company is of the view that the location of coarse vein-gold in granitic/syenitic float rocks may indicate a bedrock source for the wide-spread coarse nuggets in this area. The area previously received limited drilling by Resolute Mining in 1994. This drilling focused predominantly on copper in soil anomalies and consisted mainly of RAB drilling, with only limited reverse circulation (RC) drill testing, which returned minor copper and gold mineralisation.

The bedrock below the coarse-vein gold discovery has yet to be examined in detail or been subjected to systematic gold-focused exploration programs. The Company now plans to conduct a surface mapping/prospecting programme of the Apex area to identify priority zones, and then commence geochemical drilling to test for primary, high-grade, gold mineralisation.

Vango’s drilling programme is currently focused on testing key targets within the Plutonic Dome Project area, commencing with its flagship Trident gold deposit. This drilling has continued to deliver intersections of very high-grade gold mineralisation and drilling is now stepping-out to target repeats of the very-high grade core of the Trident deposit at depth. Drilling is also planned to test the Cinnamon, conglomerate hosted, gold deposit (see ASX release 11th July 2018).

In parallel with the drilling focussed on the key targets at Plutonic Dome, the Company has now commenced a regional exploration program across the wider Plutonic Dome Project, which is designed to define and assess other target areas across the Project.

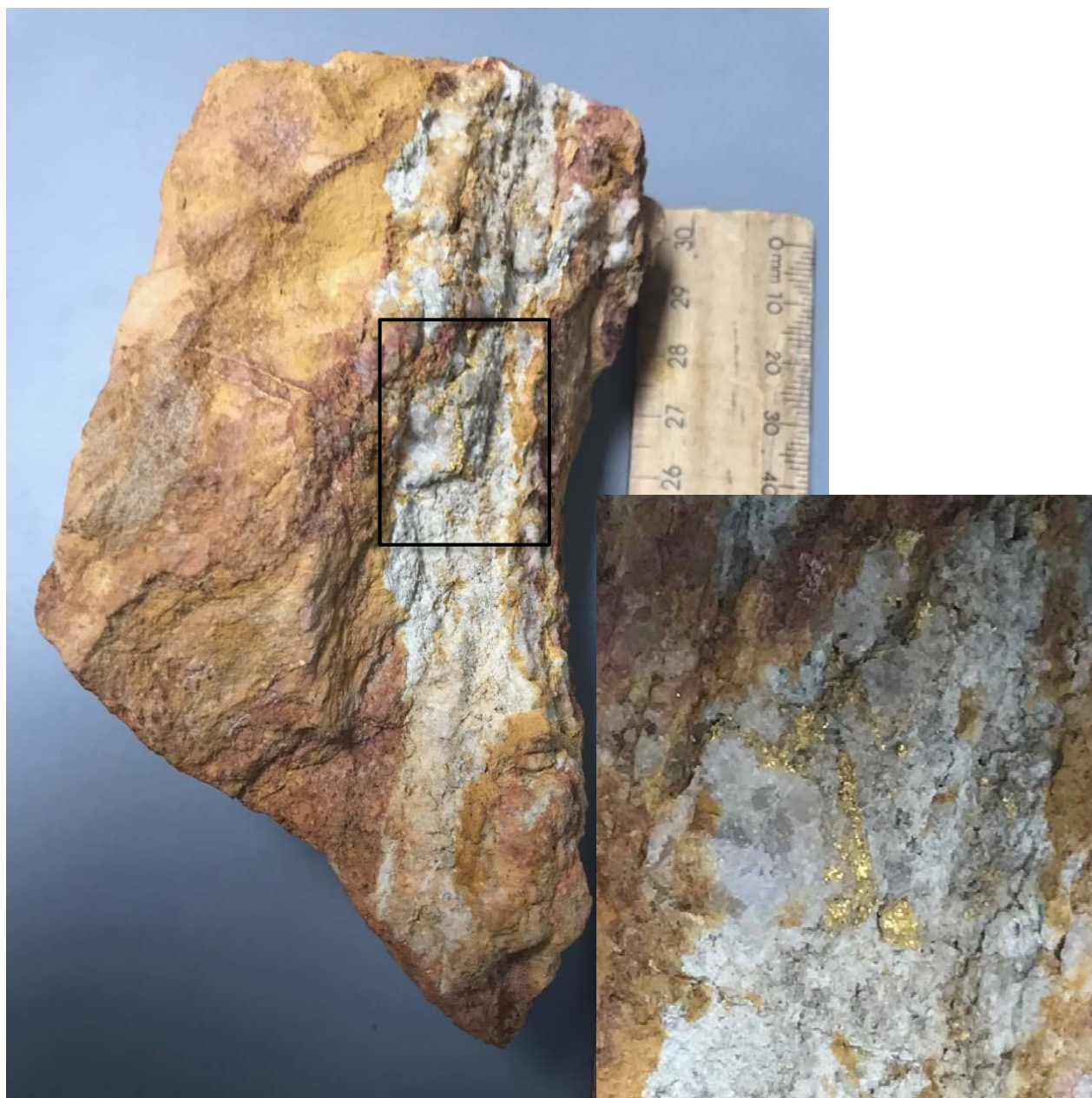


Figure 1: Coarse vein-gold in float - Apex prospect



Figure 2a: Location of gold bearing float, and Figure 2b: gold nuggets, at the Apex prospect

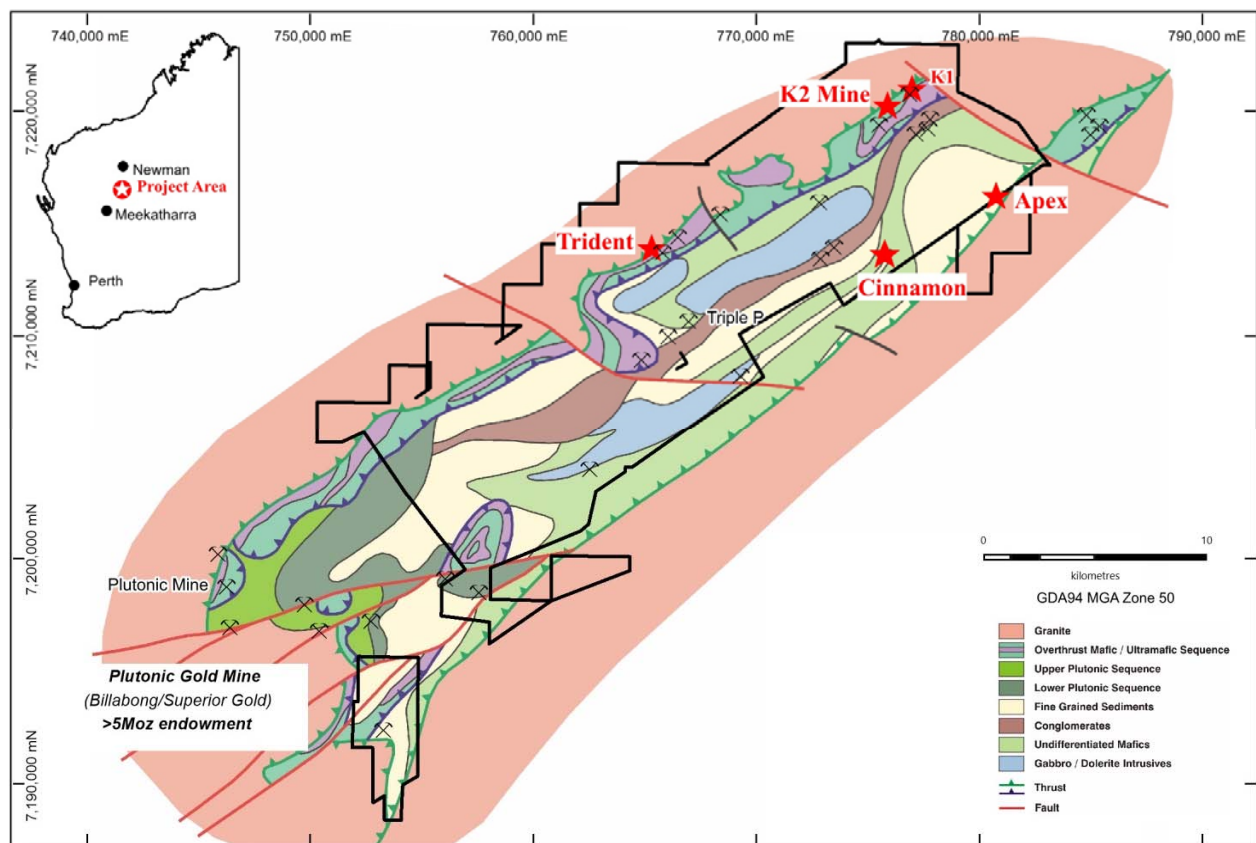


Figure 3 Plutonic Dome Gold Project location and geology map

ENDS

For further information, please contact:

Bruce McInnes
Executive Chairman
Vango Mining Limited
E: bamcinnnes@vangominig.com
T: +61 2 9251 6012
W: www.vangominig.com

Media and Investor Inquiries
James Moses
Mandate Corporate
E: james@mandatecorporate.com.au
T: +61 420 991 574

Competent Persons Statement

The information in this report that relates to exploration results has been compiled by Mr David Jenkins, a full time employee of Terra Search Pty Ltd, geological consultants employed by Vango Mining Ltd. Mr Jenkins is a Member of the Australian Institute of Geoscientists and has sufficient experience in the style of mineralisation and type of deposit under consideration and the activity which they are undertaking to qualify as Competent Persons as defined in the 2012 Edition of the Australasian Code for Reporting of Exploration Results ("JORC Code"). Mr Jenkins consents to the inclusion in the report of the matters based on the information in the form and context in which it appears.

Forward Looking Statements

Certain statements contained in this announcement, including information as to the future financial or operating performance of the Company and its projects, may be forward-looking statements that:

■ may include, among other things, statements regarding targets, estimates and assumptions in respect of mineral reserves and mineral resources and anticipated grades and recovery rates, production and prices, recovery costs and results, capital expenditures, and are or may be based on assumptions and estimates related to future technical, economic, market, political, social and other conditions;

■ are necessarily based upon a number of estimates and assumptions that, while considered reasonable by the Company, are inherently subject to significant technical, business, economic, competitive, political and social uncertainties and contingencies; and,

■ involve known and unknown risks and uncertainties that could cause actual events or results to differ materially from estimated or anticipated events or results reflected in such forward-looking statements.

JORC Table 1:

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
Sampling techniques	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Nature and quality of sampling (eg cut channels, random chips, or specific specialised industry standard measurement tools appropriate to the minerals under investigation, such as down hole gamma sondes, or handheld XRF instruments, etc). These examples should not be taken as limiting the broad meaning of sampling. Include reference to measures taken to ensure sample representivity and the appropriate calibration of any measurement tools or systems used. Aspects of the determination of mineralisation that are Material to the Public Report. In cases where 'industry standard' work has been done this would be relatively simple (eg 'reverse circulation drilling was used to obtain 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. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Grab samples of surficial float following prospecting activities
Sub-sampling techniques and sample preparation	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> If core, whether cut or sawn and whether quarter, half or all core taken. If non-core, whether riffled, tube sampled, rotary split, etc and whether sampled wet or dry. For all sample types, the nature, quality and appropriateness of the sample preparation technique. Quality control procedures adopted for all sub-sampling stages to maximise samples representivity 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. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Not applicable.
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"> Coarse gold visible, sample has not been assayed.
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 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Not Applicable

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
	<p><i>procedures, data verification, data storage (physical and electronic) protocols.</i></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • <i>Discuss any adjustment to assay data.</i> 	
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"> • Handheld GPS
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"> • Grab Sample
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"> • Surficial float near geological boundary
Sample security	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • <i>The measures taken to ensure sample security.</i> 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Samples held by Prospector

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	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • <i>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.</i> • <i>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.</i> 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 30km northeast of Plutonic gold mine in the Plutonic Dome Gold Project in the Mid West region of Western Australia • M52/217 - granted tenement in good standing. (Trident) • M52/183 - granted tenement in good standing. (K2)
Exploration done by other parties.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • <i>Acknowledgment and appraisal of exploration by other parties.</i> 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Previous work in area by Dampier Gold
Geology	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • <i>Deposit type, geological setting and style of mineralisation.</i> 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Gold mineralisation within veining – possibly supergene enrichment, host granodiorite/mafic/ultramafic package
Drill hole Information	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • <i>A summary of all information material to the understanding of the exploration results including a tabulation of the following</i> 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Not Applicable

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
	<p><i>information for all Material drill holes:</i></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ <i>easting and northing of the drill hole collar</i> ▪ <i>elevation or RL (Reduced Level - elevation above sea level in metres) of the drill hole collar • dip and azimuth of the hole</i> ▪ <i>down hole length and interception depth</i> ▪ <i>hole length.</i> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • <i>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.</i> 	
<i>Data aggregation methods</i>	<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. The assumptions used for any reporting of metal equivalent values should be clearly stated.</i> 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Not Applicable
<i>Relationship between mineralisation widths and intercept lengths</i>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • <i>These relationships are particularly important in the reporting of Exploration Results.</i> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • <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"> • Grab Sample