ASX: DEG

ASX ANNOUNCEMENT

8 April 2021

Depth and strike extensions at Falcon

Strong 90m mineralised intersection at ~500 vm

- **HERC580D has intersected 90m of sulphide mineralisation from 492m to 582m downhole. Assays pending.**
  - 180m vertically below 26.3m @ 2.3g/t Au from 309m in HERC298D *(previously reported)*
  - 300m below and 20m south of 72m @ 1.6g/t Au from 108m in HERC654 *(below)*
  - Strong historical correlation between logged sulphides and gold mineralisation
  - Additional step out holes to 500vm are underway along the current 1km strike

Shallow mineralisation extended to the north of Falcon toward Aquila

- **32m @ 1.8g/t Au from 63m in HERC653**
- **72m @ 1.6g/t Au from 108m in HERC654 -** 80m below HERC653

Infill drilling at Falcon confirms continuity of mineralisation:

- **45m @ 1.5g/t Au from 175m in HERC420D**
- **41m @ 2.2g/t Au from 61m in HERC558**
- **25m @ 1.2g/t Au from 148m in HERC560**

De Grey Manager Director, Glenn Jardine, commented:

"The latest extensional drilling at Falcon confirms the increasing scale and continuity of the zone. Wide sulphide mineralisation has now been intersected to approximately 500m and remains open at depth. Step out diamond drilling will continue at depth along the current 1000m long strike at Falcon.

Strong gold mineralisation has also been extended near surface in the north of Falcon proximal to the Aquila zone.

The Falcon intrusion has been intersected in shallow aircore drilling for approximately 2km to the south of the known mineralisation. Deeper RC drilling to more effectively test this large target area in more detail is planned for the current quarter.

Results of extensional drilling completed this year at Falcon, Brolga, Aquila, Crow and Diucon/Eagle demonstrate that Hemi has more potential and remains open along strike and at depth. Results of infill drilling announced this year increasingly confirm continuity of mineralisation at each deposit and in the case of Crow, has identified multiple new sub-vertical lodes."

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De Grey Mining Limited (ASX: DEG, “De Grey”, “Company”) is pleased to provide the following drilling update at the Hemi Gold Discovery, located approximately 60km south of Port Hedland in Western Australia.

The Falcon intrusion is located approximately 600m west of the Brolga zone and immediately south of the Aquila zone. Strong mineralisation has been defined over a strike length of approximately 1km north-south (Figure 1). The Falcon intrusion extends for a further 2km south as confirmed in shallow wide-spaced aircore drilling. Further RC drilling is planned to test this target area. The bedrock mineralisation is covered by approximately 40m of transported material similar to the Aquila, Brolga and Crow zones.

The mineralisation at Falcon is intimately associated with highly brecciated and extensively sulphide altered portions of the north-south orientated subvertical intrusion. The style and intensity of alteration and brecciation is similar to the nearby Aquila deposit.

Significant new gold results in drilling are provided in Table 1 and Figures 1 – 4.

RC and Diamond Drilling

Step-out drilling to a vertical depth of approximately 500m is testing the potential for extensions to known mineralisation. A program of six initial wide spaced (160m) step out holes have been planned to test the mineralisation to approximately 500m depth along the current 1km strike of mineralisation at Falcon. The first of the step out holes, HERC580D located at the northern end of Falcon, has intersected well mineralised intrusive over 90 metres from 492 to 582 metres downhole (Table 2). There is historically a strong correlation between logged sulphides and gold mineralisation in the zones at Hemi. HERC580D is located 20m south and 300m below the intersection of 72m @ 1.6g/t Au in HERC654. Hole HERC581D, located 320m further south of HERC580D, is currently in progress.

The deeper drilling demonstrates a thick zone (~45m true thickness) of sulphide mineralisation exists within the intrusion with assays pending. Mineralisation dips steeply to the east, extends to at least 500m depth and remains open at depth and along the current 1km of strike.

Near surface shallow RC drilling testing the Falcon zone to the north, has successfully extended mineralisation towards the Aquila zone. Mineralisation remains open at depth. New significant results on this northern most section 76912000N include:

- **32m @ 1.8g/t Au** from 63m in HERC653
- **72m @ 1.6g/t Au** from 108m in HERC654

Falcon is also being tested with RC and diamond infill drilling to 80m x 40m spacing to establish continuity for resource estimation purposes. This drilling has been conducted to a vertical depth of approximately 350m along the current 1,000m strike. New significant intervals include:

- **45m @ 1.5g/t Au** from 175m in HERC420D
- **41m @ 2.2g/t Au** from 61m in HERC558
- **25m @ 1.2g/t Au** from 148m in HERC560

The Falcon intrusion extends for at least another 2km to the south of the known mineralisation. Drilling across the southern area to date has not defined significant mineralisation. However, the bulk of this work is wide-spaced, shallow aircore drilling. Deeper RC drilling to effectively test this large target area in more detail is planned for the current quarter.

Figure 1: Falcon – Northern drilling location plan showing RC drilling results.

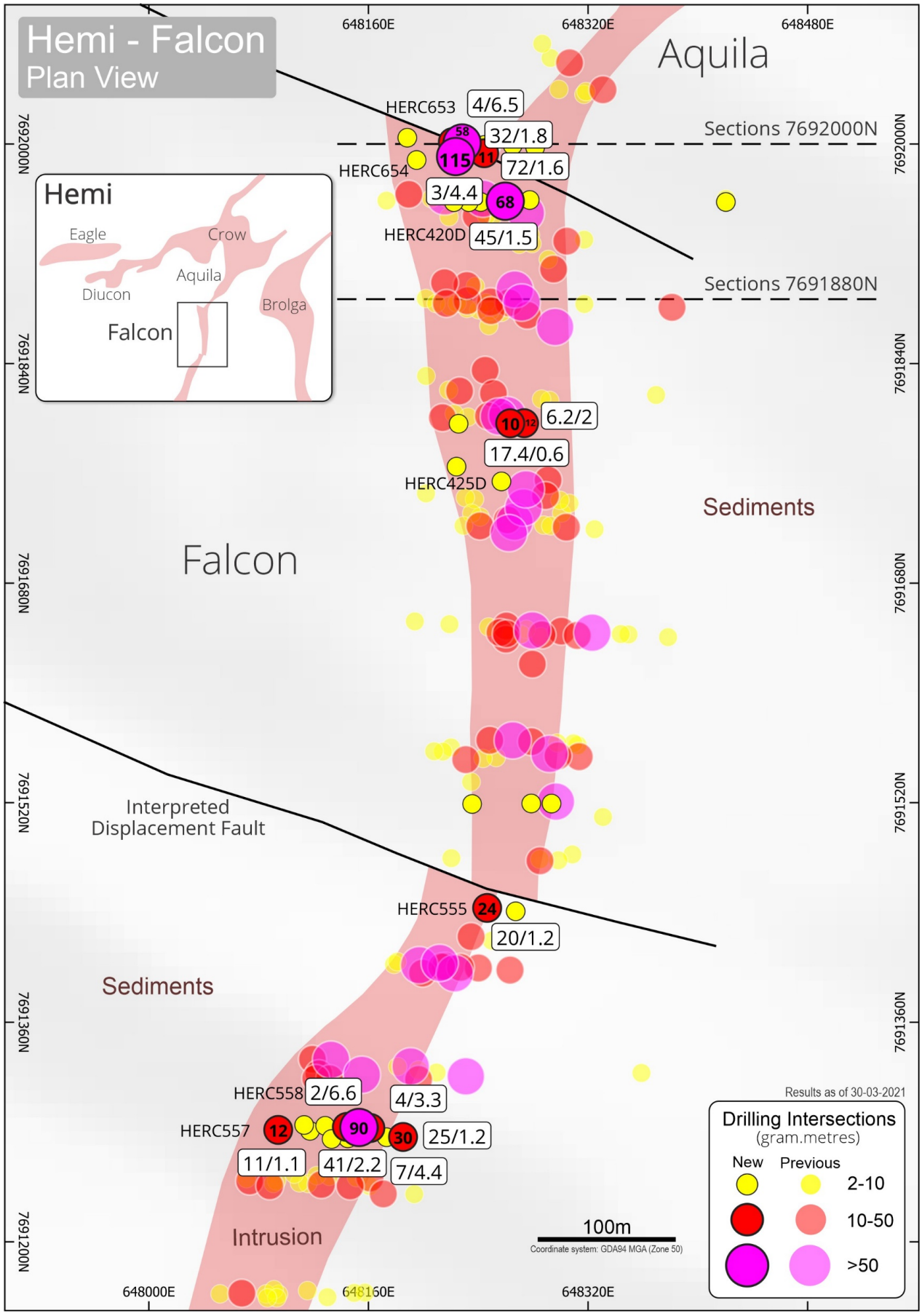


Figure 2 – Falcon - Long Projection showing gold endowment (gram metres). Mineralisation now extended to at least 500m depth below surface with HERC580D intersecting 90m of sulphide mineralisation downhole with assays pending. (Pierce points are located at the mid-point of drill hole intervals)

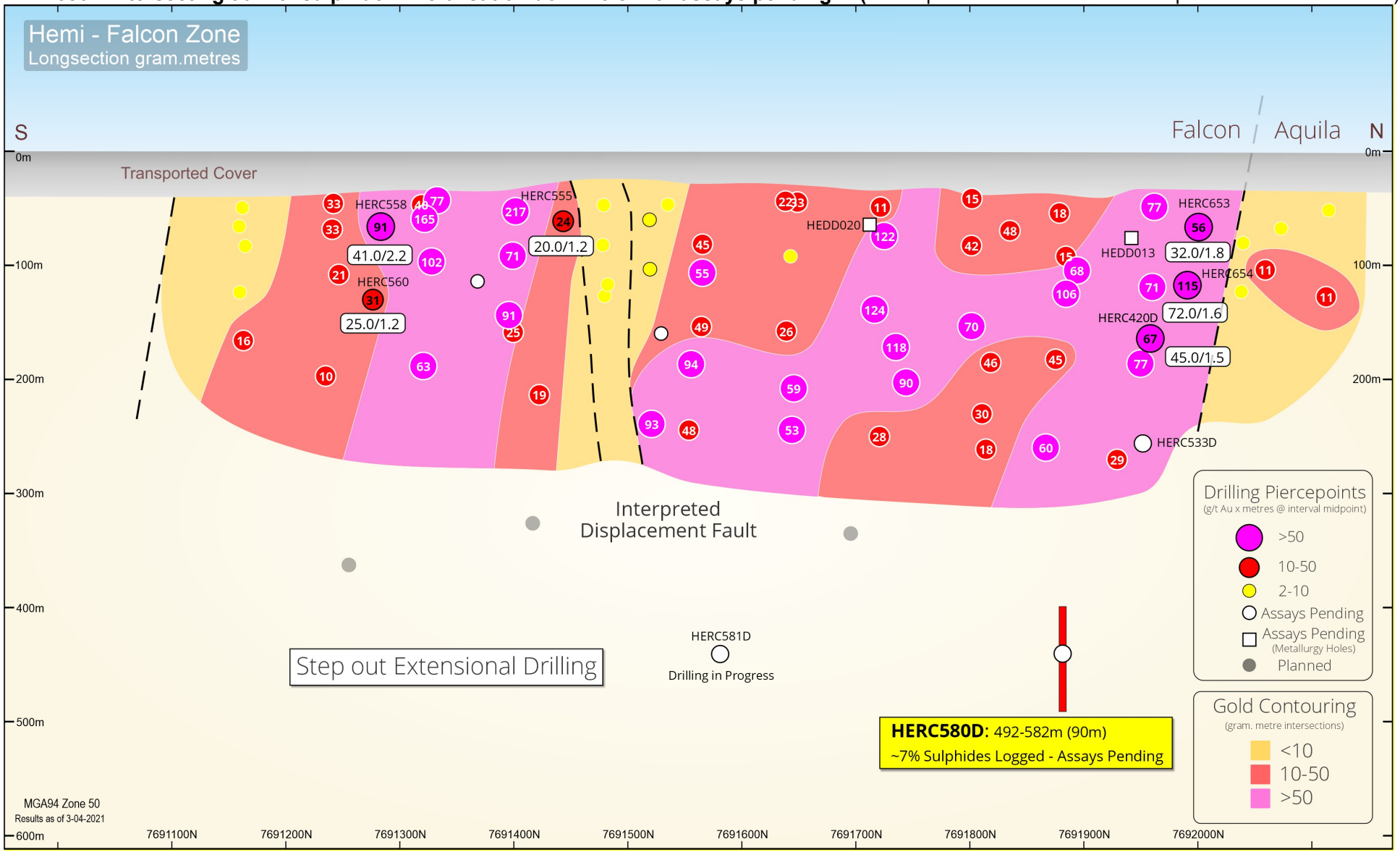


Figure 3: Falcon – Section 7691880N – Sulphide mineralisation intersected over 90m down hole approximately 180m below previously reported 26.3m @ 2.3g/t in HERC298D

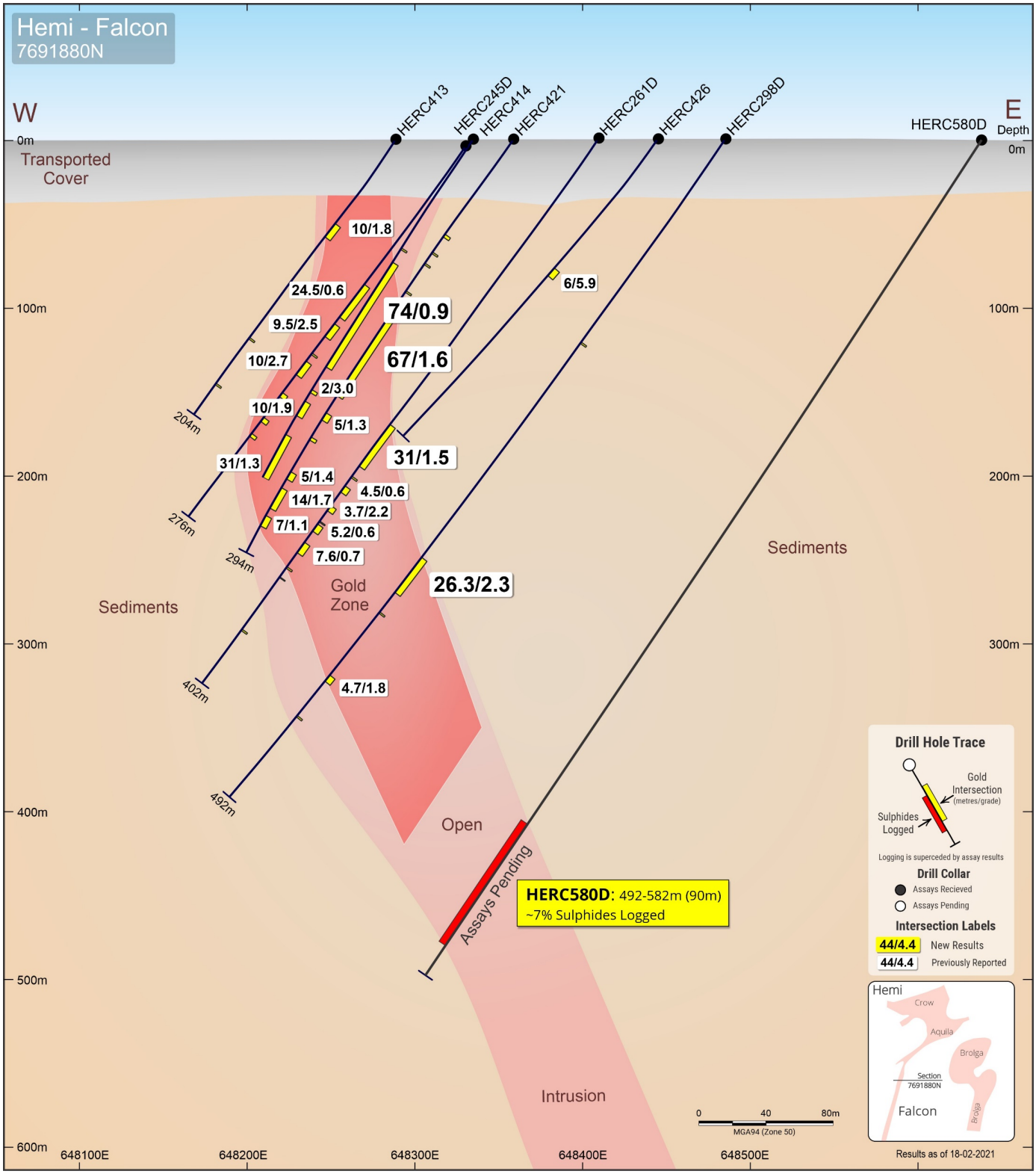
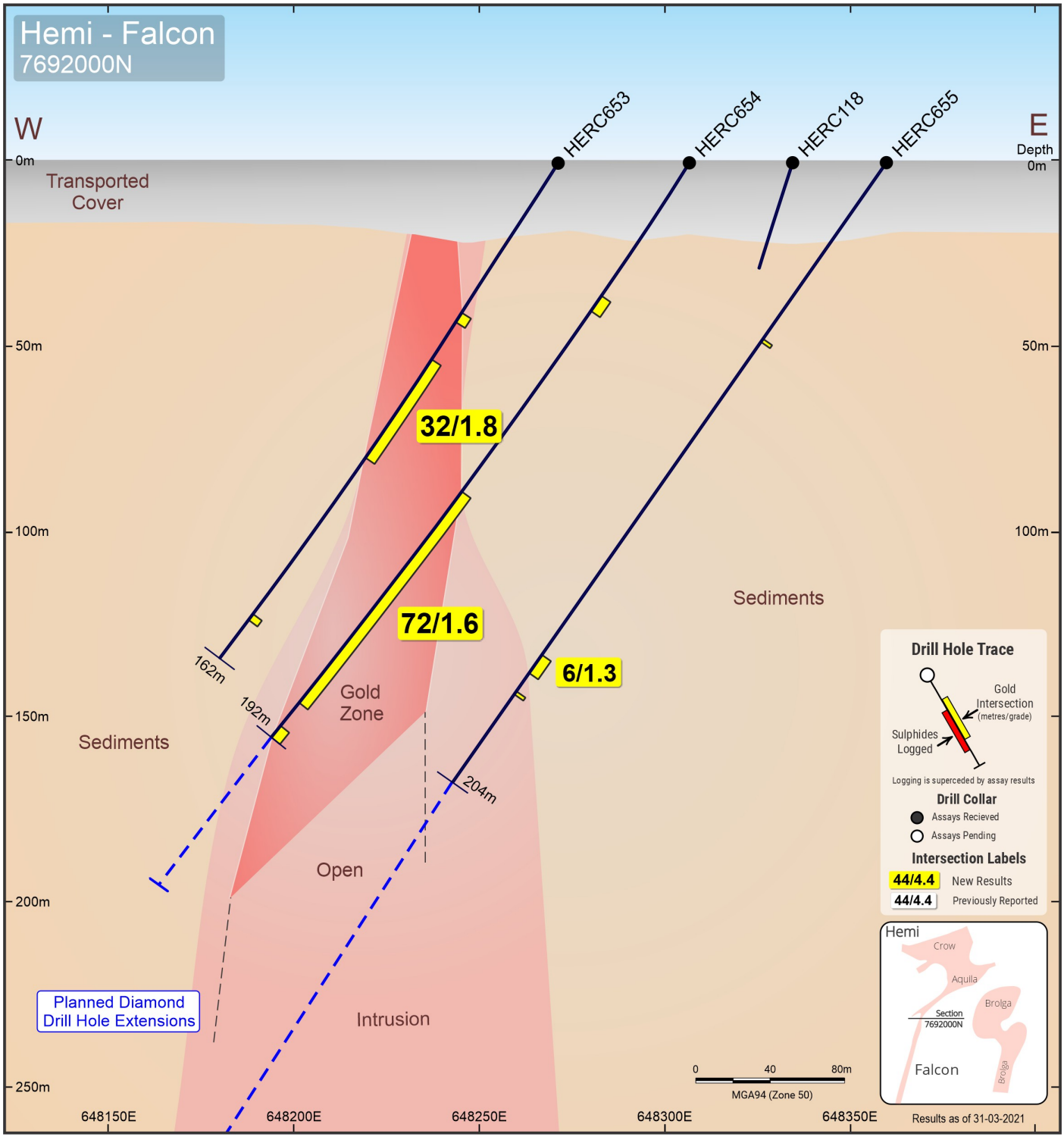


Figure 4: Falcon – Section 7692000N – northern extension of shallow mineralisation – open at depth



This announcement has been authorised for release by the De Grey Board.
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Competent Person's Statement

The information in this report that relates to exploration results is based on, and fairly represents information and supporting documentation prepared by Mr. Phil Tornatora, a Competent Person who is a member of The Australasian Institute of Mining and Metallurgy. Mr. Tornatora is an employee of De Grey Mining Limited. Mr. Tornatora has sufficient experience that is relevant to the style of mineralisation and type of deposit under consideration and to the activity being undertaken to qualify as a Competent Person as defined in the 2012 Edition of the "Australasian Code for Reporting of Exploration Results, Mineral Resource and Ore Reserves". Mr. Tornatora consents to the inclusion in this report of the matters based on his information in the form and context in which it appears.

Previously released ASX Material References in the financial year 2020/21 *that relates to Hemi Prospect include;*

- *HEMI – Major extension, 5 June 2020*
- *HEMI – Broad, high grade extensions at Aquila, 9 June 2020*
- *Further high grade and expanded footprint at Hemi, 22 June 2020*
- *High gold recoveries achieved at Hemi, 9 July 2020*
- *Further extensions confirmed at Brolga, 10 July 2020*
- *Hemi scale grows with Aquila new extensions, 22 July 2020*
- *Strong results boost Aquila westerly extension, 5 August 2020*
- *Aquila mineralisation extends to 400 vertical metres, New lode identified at Crow*
- *Brolga mineralisation extends north towards Aquila, northeast towards Scooby, 21 August*
- *Exceptional high grade gold intercept at Crow, 27 August 2020*
- *Falcon -Major new gold discovery at Hemi, 2 September 2020*
- *Falcon – Drilling Update, 15 September 2020*
- *Strong Brolga infill and extensions, 25 September 2020.*
- *Encouraging Extensional and Infill Drilling Results at Aquila and Crow, 7 October 2020*
- *Thick High Grade near surface hits continue at Falcon, 12 October 2020*
- *Further positive results extend Aquila and Crow, 29 October 2020*
- *High-grade extensions at Crow and Aquila, 30 November 2020*
- *Exploration Update, 4 December 2020*
- *Strong infill and extensional results at Brolga, 21 December 2020*
- *Consistent extensive gold endowment at Falcon, 13 January 2021*
- *Diucon and Eagle: Two new intrusion hosted gold discoveries at Hemi, 29 January 2021*
- *Further metallurgical testwork confirms high gold recoveries, 16 February 2021*
- *Major depth extensions and new footwall lodes emerge at Falcon, 23 February 2021*
- *Crow – Aquila gold system continue to expand, 4 March 2021*
- *Rapid growth at Diucon and Eagle, 9 March 2021*
- *Extensional results show Brolga plunge potential, 16 March 2021*

Table 1: Significant new results (>2 gram x m Au)

HoleID	Zone	Depth From (m)	Depth To (m)	Downhole Width (m)	Au (g/t)	Collar East (GDA94)	Collar North (GDA94)	Collar RL (GDA94)	Dip (degrees)	Azimuth (GDA94)	Hole Depth (m)	Hole Type
HERC420D	Falcon	159.9	170.0	10.1	0.7	648369	7691961	69	-56	270	319	DD
HERC420D	Falcon	175.0	220.0	45.0	1.5	648369	7691961	69	-56	270	319	DD
incl	Falcon	189.0	190.8	1.8	4.8	648369	7691961	69	-56	270	319	DD
HERC420D	Falcon	227.0	232.3	5.3	0.9	648369	7691961	69	-56	270	319	DD
HERC420D	Falcon	244.0	246.0	2.0	3.3	648369	7691961	69	-56	270	319	DD
HERC420D	Falcon	261.0	267.8	6.8	0.9	648369	7691961	69	-56	270	319	DD
HERC423DW1	Falcon	275.9	282.0	6.2	2.0	648439	7691799	69	-55	271	426	DD
HERC423DW1	Falcon	287.0	304.4	17.4	0.6	648439	7691799	69	-55	271	426	DD
HERC423DW1	Falcon	358.0	359.0	1.0	4.6	648439	7691799	69	-55	271	426	DD
HERC425D	Falcon	313.6	317.8	4.3	0.9	648439	7691719	69	-55	275	433	DD
HERC425D	Falcon	379.0	381.6	2.6	1.0	648439	7691719	69	-55	275	433	DD
HERC507D	Falcon	244.0	247.0	3.0	1.4	648507	7692015	69	-55	332	391	DD
HERC507D	Falcon	251.5	252.2	0.8	3.1	648507	7692015	69	-55	332	391	DD
HERC507D	Falcon	272.0	272.7	0.7	3.0	648507	7692015	69	-55	332	391	DD
HERC524	Falcon	182.0	183.0	1.0	2.9	648052	7691000	70	-55	270	198	RC
HERC533D	Falcon	48.0	51.0	3.0	1.3	648449	7691959	69	-55	268	379	RC
HERC550	Falcon	74.0	75.0	1.0	2.3	648279	7691520	69	-56	268	150	RC
HERC552	Falcon	105.0	111.0	6.0	0.5	648359	7691518	69	-56	270	192	RC
HERC552	Falcon	130.0	133.0	3.0	0.9	648359	7691518	69	-56	270	192	RC
HERC555	Falcon	64.0	84.0	20.0	1.2	648287	7691440	70	-56	273	198	RC
HERC556	Falcon	87.0	90.0	3.0	0.8	648320	7691441	70	-56	271	252	RC
HERC557	Falcon	68.0	74.0	6.0	1.1	648159	7691280	70	-55	270	158	RC
HERC557	Falcon	104.0	115.0	11.0	1.1	648159	7691280	70	-55	270	158	RC
HERC558	Falcon	61.0	102.0	41.0	2.2	648199	7691280	70	-56	274	157	RC
incl	Falcon	63.0	70.0	7.0	4.4	648199	7691280	70	-56	274	157	RC
incl	Falcon	73.0	77.0	4.0	3.3	648199	7691280	70	-56	274	157	RC
incl	Falcon	96.0	98.0	2.0	6.6	648199	7691280	70	-56	274	157	RC
HERC558	Falcon	122.0	127.0	5.0	0.7	648199	7691280	70	-56	274	157	RC
HERC558	Falcon	147.0	154.0	7.0	0.5	648199	7691280	70	-56	274	157	RC
HERC560	Falcon	148.0	173.0	25.0	1.2	648278	7691278	70	-55	269	270	RC
HERC560	Falcon	180.0	183.0	3.0	1.0	648278	7691278	70	-55	269	270	RC
HERC560	Falcon	229.0	236.0	7.0	1.3	648278	7691278	70	-55	269	270	RC
HERC560	Falcon	252.0	258.0	6.0	0.7	648278	7691278	70	-55	269	270	RC
HERC653	Falcon	48.0	51.0	3.0	0.9	648271	7691999	68	-58	270	162	RC
HERC653	Falcon	63.0	95.0	32.0	1.8	648271	7691999	68	-58	270	162	RC
incl	Falcon	89.0	93.0	4.0	6.5	648271	7691999	68	-58	270	162	RC
HERC653	Falcon	147.0	149.0	2.0	1.3	648271	7691999	68	-58	270	162	RC
HERC654	Falcon	43.0	48.0	5.0	0.6	648307	7691999	69	-58	268	192	RC
HERC654	Falcon	108.0	180.0	72.0	1.6	648307	7691999	69	-58	268	192	RC
incl	Falcon	108.0	111.0	3.0	3.6	648307	7691999	69	-58	268	192	RC
incl	Falcon	148.0	151.0	3.0	4.4	648307	7691999	69	-58	268	192	RC
HERC654	Falcon	188.0	192.0	4.0	0.7	648307	7691999	69	-58	268	192	RC
HERC655	Falcon	162.0	168.0	6.0	1.3	648360	7692000	69	-55	269	204	RC

Table 2: Significant sulphide intervals zones

HoleID	Collar East (GDA94)	Collar North (GDA94)	Collar RL (GDA94)	Dip (degrees)	Azimuth (GDA94)	Hole Depth (m)	Sulphide Interval (m)
HERC580D	648640	7691880	68.8	-56.37	269.589	600.4	492-582(EoH)

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.* • *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 (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.*	• All drilling and sampling was undertaken in an industry standard manner • Core samples were collected with a diamond rig drilling mainly NQ2 diameter core. • After logging and photographing, NQ2 drill core was cut in half, with one half sent to the laboratory for assay and the other half retained. HQ and PQ core was quartered, with one quarter sent for assay. Holes were sampled over mineralised intervals to geological boundaries on a nominal 1m basis. • Sample weights ranged from 2-4kg • RC holes were sampled on a 1m basis with samples collected from a cone splitter mounted on the drill rig cyclone. 1m sample ranges from a typical 2.5-3.5kg • Aircore samples were collected by spear from 1m sample piles and composited over 4m intervals. Samples for selected holes were collected on a 1m basis by spear from 1m sample piles. Sample weights ranges from around 1-3kg. • The independent laboratory pulverises the entire sample for analysis as described below. • Industry prepared independent standards are inserted approximately 1 in 20 samples. • The independent laboratory then takes the samples which are dried, split, crushed and pulverized prior to analysis as described below. • Sample sizes are considered appropriate for the material sampled. • The samples are considered representative and appropriate for this type of drilling. Diamond core and RC samples are appropriate for use in a resource estimate.
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 oriented and if so, by what method, etc.).*	• Diamond core diameters are - NQ2 (51mm), HQ3 (61mm), PQ (85mm). • Reverse Circulation (RC) holes were drilled with a 5 1/2-inch bit and face sampling hammer. • Aircore holes were drilled with an 83mm diameter blade bit.

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
Drill sample recovery	• *Method of recording and assessing core and chip sample recoveries and results assessed.* • *Measures taken to maximise sample recovery and ensure representative nature of the samples.* • *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.*	• Core recovery is measured for each drilling run by the driller and then checked by the Company geological team during the mark up and logging process. • RC and aircore samples were visually assessed for recovery. • Samples are considered representative with generally good recovery. Deeper RC and aircore holes encountered water, with some intervals having less than optimal recovery and possible contamination. • No sample bias is observed.
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.* • *Whether logging is qualitative or quantitative in nature. Core (or costean, channel, etc.) photography.* • *The total length and percentage of the relevant intersections logged.*	• The entire hole has been geologically logged and core was photographed by Company geologists, with systematic sampling undertaken based on rock type and alteration observed • RC and diamond sample results are appropriate for use in a resource estimation, except where sample recovery is poor. • The aircore results provide a good indication of mineralisation but are not used in resource estimation.
Sub-sampling techniques and sample preparation	• *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 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.*	• Core samples were collected with a diamond drill rig drilling NQ2, HQ3 or PQ diameter core. After logging and photographing, NQ2 drill core was cut in half, with one half sent to the laboratory for assay and the other half retained. HQ and PQ core was quartered, with one quarter sent for assay. Holes were sampled over mineralised intervals to geological boundaries on a nominal 1m basis. • RC sampling was carried out by a cone splitter on the rig cyclone and drill cuttings were sampled on a 1m basis in bedrock and 4m composite basis in cover. • Aircore samples were collected by spear from 1m sample piles and composited over 4m intervals. Samples for selected holes were collected on a 1m basis by spear from 1m sample piles. • Industry prepared independent standards are inserted approximately 1 in 20 samples. • Each sample was dried, split, crushed and pulverised. • Sample sizes are considered appropriate for the material sampled. • The samples are considered representative and appropriate for this type of drilling • Core and RC samples are appropriate for use in a resource estimate. • Aircore samples are generally of good quality and appropriate for delineation of geochemical trends but are not generally used in resource estimates.

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
Quality of assay data and laboratory tests	• *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 (e.g. standards, blanks, duplicates, external laboratory checks) and whether acceptable levels of accuracy (i.e. lack of bias) and precision have been established.*	• The samples were submitted to a commercial independent laboratory in Perth, Australia. • For diamond core and RC samples Au was analysed by a 50g charge Fire assay fusion technique with an AAS finish and multi-elements by ICPAES and ICPMS • Aircore samples were analysed for Au using 25g aqua regia extraction with ICPMS finish and multi-elements by ICPAES and ICPMS using aqua regia digestion • The techniques are considered quantitative in nature. • As discussed previously certified reference standards were inserted by the Company and the laboratory also carries out internal standards in individual batches • The standards and duplicates were considered satisfactory
Verification of sampling and assaying	• *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.*	• Sample results have been merged by the company's database consultants. • Results have been uploaded into the company database, checked and verified. • No adjustments have been made to the assay data. • Results are reported on a length weighted basis.
Location of data points	• *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.*	• Diamond and RC drill hole collar locations are located by DGPS to an accuracy of +/-10cm. • Aircore hole collar locations are located by DGPS to an accuracy of +/-10cm., or by handheld GPS to an accuracy of 3m. • Locations are given in GDA94 zone 50 projection • Diagrams and location table are provided in the report • Topographic control is by detailed airphoto and Differential GPS data.
Data spacing and distribution	• *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.*	• Drill spacing varies from 80m x 40m to 320m x 80m. • All holes have been geologically logged and provide a strong basis for geological control and continuity of mineralisation. • It has not yet been determined if data spacing and distribution of RC and diamond drilling is sufficient to provide support for the results to be used in a resource estimate. • Sample compositing has not been applied except in reporting of drill intercepts, as described in this Table
Orientation of data in relation to	• *Whether the orientation of sampling achieves unbiased sampling of possible structures and the extent to which this is known, considering the deposit type.*	• The drilling is believed to be approximately perpendicular to the strike of mineralisation where known and therefore the sampling is considered representative

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
geological structure	• *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.*	of the mineralised zone. • In some cases, drilling is not at right angles to the dip of mineralised structures and as such true widths are less than downhole widths. This is allowed for when geological interpretations are completed.
Sample security	• *The measures taken to ensure sample security.*	• Samples were collected by company personnel and delivered direct to the laboratory via a transport contractor.
Audits or reviews	• *The results of any audits or reviews of sampling techniques and data.*	• No audits have been completed. Review of QAQC data has been carried out by database consultants and company geologists.

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.* • *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.*	• Drilling occurs on various tenements held by De Grey Mining Ltd or its 100% owned subsidiaries. • The Hemi Prospect is approximately 60km SSW of Port Hedland.
Exploration done by other parties	• *Acknowledgment and appraisal of exploration by other parties.*	• The tenements have had various levels of previous surface geochemical sampling and wide spaced aircore and RAB drilling by De Grey Mining. Limited previous RC drilling was carried out at the Scooby Prospect. Airborne aeromagnetics/radiometrics has been flown previously.
Geology	• *Deposit type, geological setting and style of mineralisation.*	• The mineralisation style is not well understood to date but is thought to be hydrothermally emplaced gold mineralisation within structures and intrusions. Host rocks comprise igneous rocks intruding Mallina Basin metasediments. Style is similar to some other Western Australian gold deposits.
Drill hole Information	• *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*	• Drill hole location and directional information provide in the report.

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
	of the report, the Competent Person should clearly explain why this is the case.	
Data aggregation methods	• *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.* • *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.*	• Results are reported to a minimum cutoff grade of 0.5g/t gold with an internal dilution of 4m maximum. • Higher grade intervals included in the above intercepts are reported at a 3g/t Au lower cut with an internal dilution of 2m maximum. • Intercepts are length weighted averaged. • No maximum cuts have been made.
Relationship between mineralisation widths and intercept lengths	• *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').*	• The drill holes are interpreted to be approximately perpendicular to the strike of mineralisation. • Drilling is not always perpendicular to the dip of mineralisation and true widths are less than downhole widths. Estimates of true widths will only be possible when all results are received, and final geological interpretations have been completed.
Diagrams	• *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.*	• Plans and sections are provided in the report.
Balanced reporting	• *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.*	• All drill collar locations are shown in figures and all significant results are provided in this report. • The report is considered balanced and provided in context.
Other substantive exploration data	• *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.*	• Drilling is currently widely spaced and further details will be reported in future releases when data is available.
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.*	• Follow up aircore drilling will be undertaken to test for strike extensions to mineralisation. • Programs of follow up RC and diamond drilling aimed at extending resources at depth and laterally are underway.