

ASX ANNOUNCEMENT

9 March 2021

Rapid growth at Diucon and Eagle

- **Diucon confirmed over 900m strike and to 200m depth – remains open**
- **Eagle confirmed over 300m strike and to 300m depth – remains open**
- Significant new results at Diucon include:
 - **121m @ 1.1g/t Au** from 80m in HERC452 (incl **17m @ 3.5g/t Au** from 141m)
 - Assays pending for sulphide mineralisation located 80m below HERC452 in HERC453
 - HERC452 is located 160m to the west of previously reported **99m @ 1.0g/t Au** from 114m in HERC382, which included **19m @ 2.0g/t Au** from 158m and **6m @ 4.5g/t Au** from 186m
 - **36m @ 2.0g/t Au** from 224m in HERC441 (incl **12m @ 4.6g/t Au** from 246m) which ended in mineralisation
 - **34m @ 1.8g/t Au** from 40m in HERC449
- Significant new results at Eagle include:
 - **123m @ 1.0g/t Au** from 229m in HERC454 (including **26m @ 1.8g/t Au** from 237m and **39m @ 1.6g/t Au** from 311m)
 - **35m @ 0.7g/t Au** from 51m in HERC445 (including **10m @ 1.1g/t Au** from 51m and **5m @ 1.5g/t Au** from 70m), 200m up dip of HERC454

De Grey Managing Director, Glenn Jardine, commented:

“The discovery and growth profiles of Diucon and Eagle are good examples, along with Falcon, of the potential for the Company to continue to rapidly increase gold endowment at Hemi. Falcon was discovered in September 2020 and has also grown substantially. The Diucon and Eagle discoveries were announced in January this year after positive results in initial wide spaced RC drilling. Additional RC drilling has now rapidly expanded the mineralised footprints at both zones which both remain open.

Extensional drilling is continuing at Diucon and Eagle. A fourth RC rig will be mobilised to site this month to allow for the commencement of RC drilling at the Scooby intrusion. This follows encouraging results in aircore drilling at Scooby announced in January. Two RC and three diamond rigs are conducting extensional and infill drilling at other zones at Hemi for resource definition. Two aircore rigs are drilling for new discoveries in the Greater Hemi area.”

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

The new Diucon and Eagle discoveries are located immediately to the west of Crow. The gold mineralisation shows similar alteration and sulphide development as seen at the adjacent Hemi deposits of Aquila, Brolga, Crow and Falcon.

The broad nature of mineralised zones at Diucon and Eagle has been demonstrated with widths up to 70m, strike lengths of 900m and 300m respectively and to a depth of 300m. Both zones remain open and provide substantial potential to rapidly and cost effectively increase Hemi’s gold endowment with continued drilling.

Significant new gold results in drilling are provided in Tables 1 and 2.

Diucon Zone

The recent drilling at Diucon has focused on extensions at depth and to the west of the previously reported mineralisation. Results have been highly encouraging with broad zones of mineralisation intersected. Drilling continues to target depth and strike extensions to the west on 160m spaced sections.

New significant results include:

Section 28,880E (Figure 2)

- **34m @ 1.8g/t Au** from 40m in HERC449 – **near surface mineralisation**
- **121m @ 1.1g/t Au** from 80m in HERC452 (incl. **17m @ 3.5g/t Au** from 141m) – 50m downdip
- Assays pending on zone of sulphide mineralisation 80m below in HERC453 (from 236m to EOH at 309m) with diamond extension planned.

Section 28,720E (Figure 3)

- **36m @ 2.0g/t Au** from 224m in HERC441 (incl. **12m @ 4.6g/t Au** from 246m) is 50m downdip of HERC382 with a diamond extension planned as the hole finished in mineralisation.
- Previously reported HERC382 returned **99m @ 1.0g/t Au** incl. **19m @ 2.0g/t Au** from 158m and **6m @ 4.5g/t Au** from 186m.

Mineralisation is interpreted to join the previously reported broad zone of HERC382 on Section 28,720E, 160m apart. The testing of depth extensions is planned as well as further strike extensions to the west.

Eagle Zone

At Eagle, the recent RC drilling has intersected further encouraging sulphide rich alteration in an intrusion similar to Diucon and the other zones at Hemi. Mineralisation remains open along strike and at depth.

Significant new results at Eagle on Section 28560E (Figure 4) include:

- **123m @ 1.0g/t Au** from 229m in HERC454 (incl. **26m @ 1.8g/t Au** from 237m and **39m @ 1.6g/t Au** from 311m)
- **35m @ 0.7g/t Au** from 51m in HERC445 (incl. **10m @ 1.1g/t Au** from 51m and **5m @ 1.5g/t Au** from 70m), 200m up dip of HERC454
- **5m @ 1.3g/t Au** from 55m in HERC444

New results are located 160m along strike of the previously reported interval of **68m @ 0.7g/t Au** from 50m including **6m @ 2.0g/t Au** and **18m @ 1.3g/t Au** in HERC377.

Drilling is continuing on 160m spaced sections and at depth to expand gold endowment.

Figure 1: Hemi - Drill location plan at the new Diucon and Eagle zones

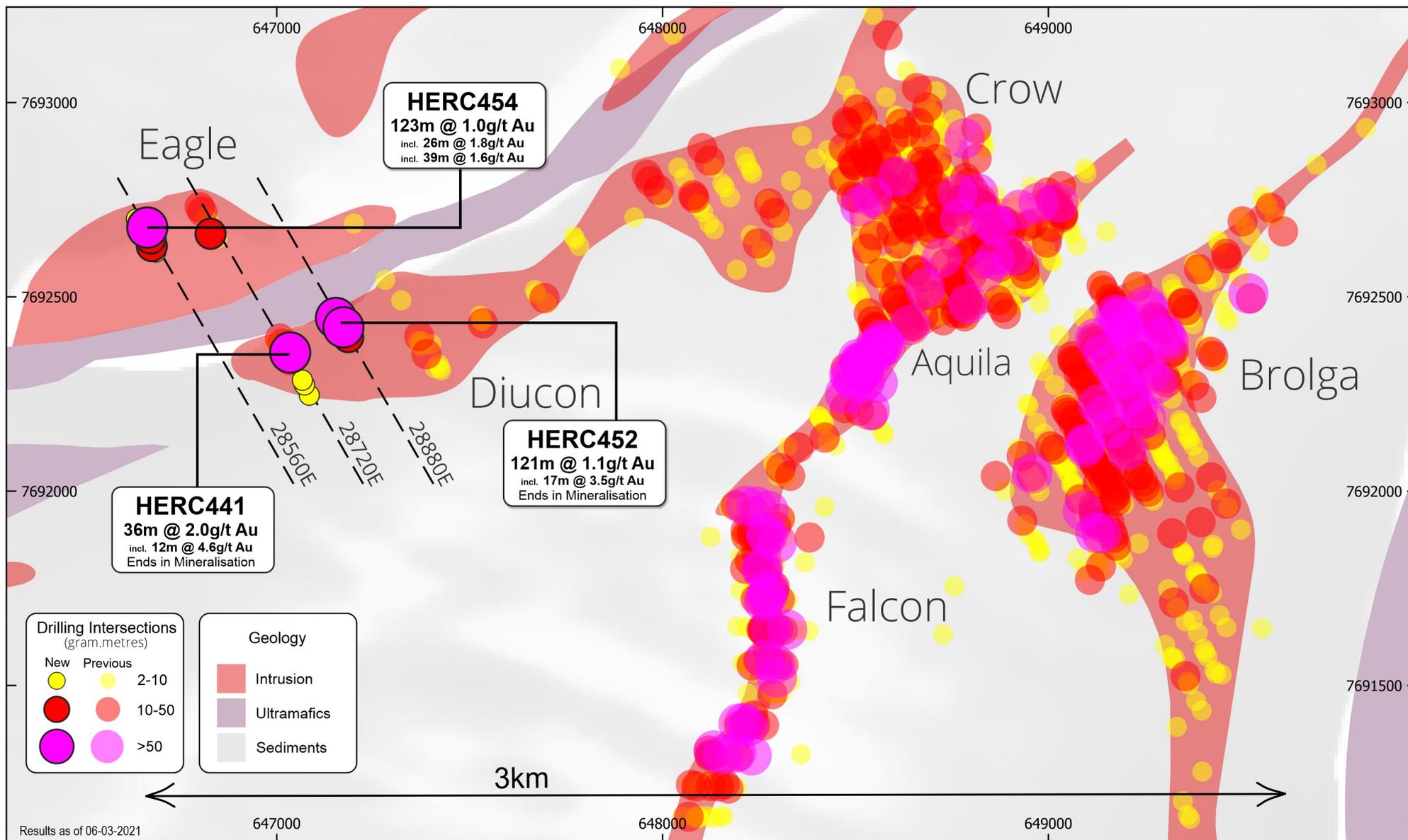


Figure 2: Diucon – Section 28880E

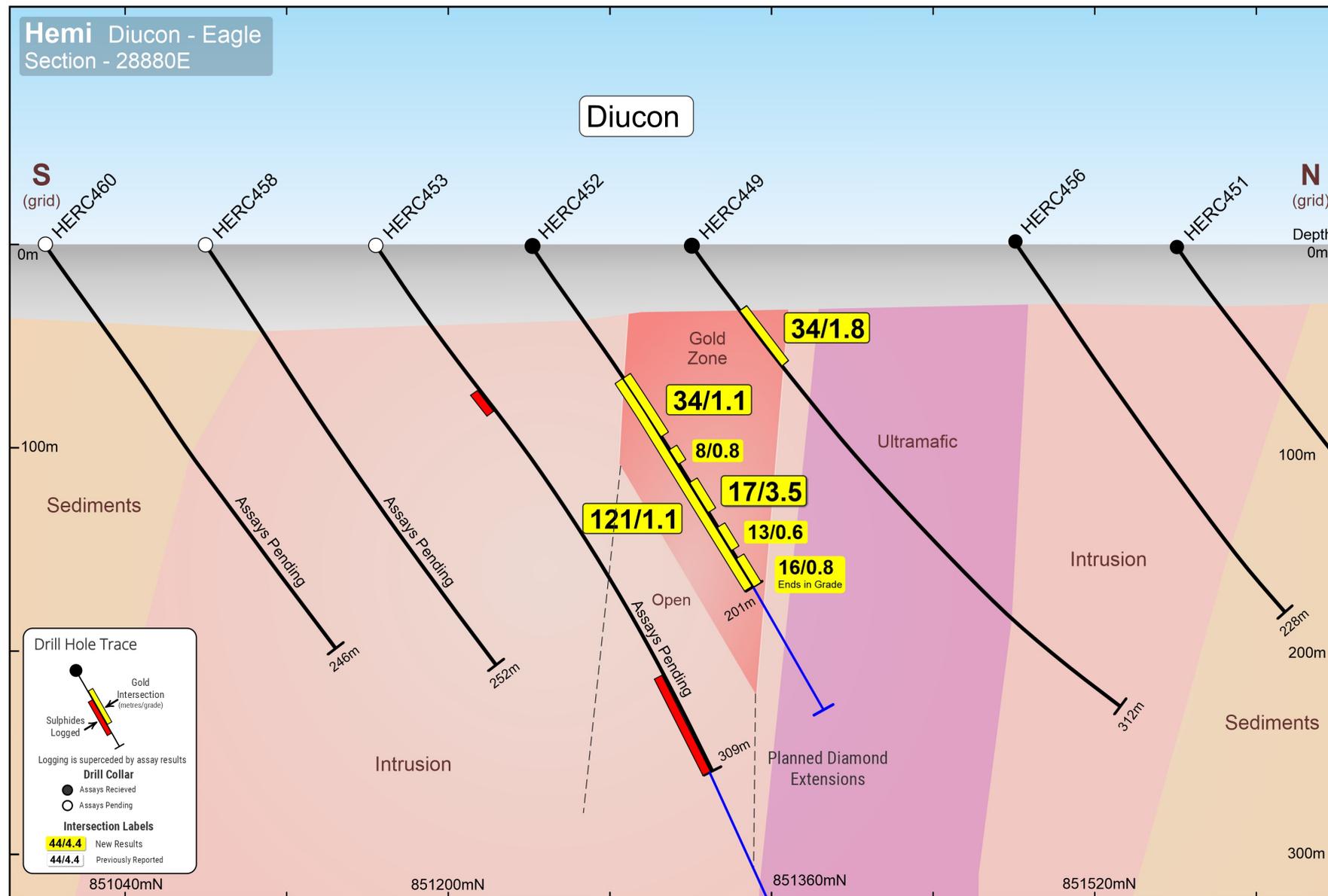


Figure 3 Diucon - Eagle – Section 28720E

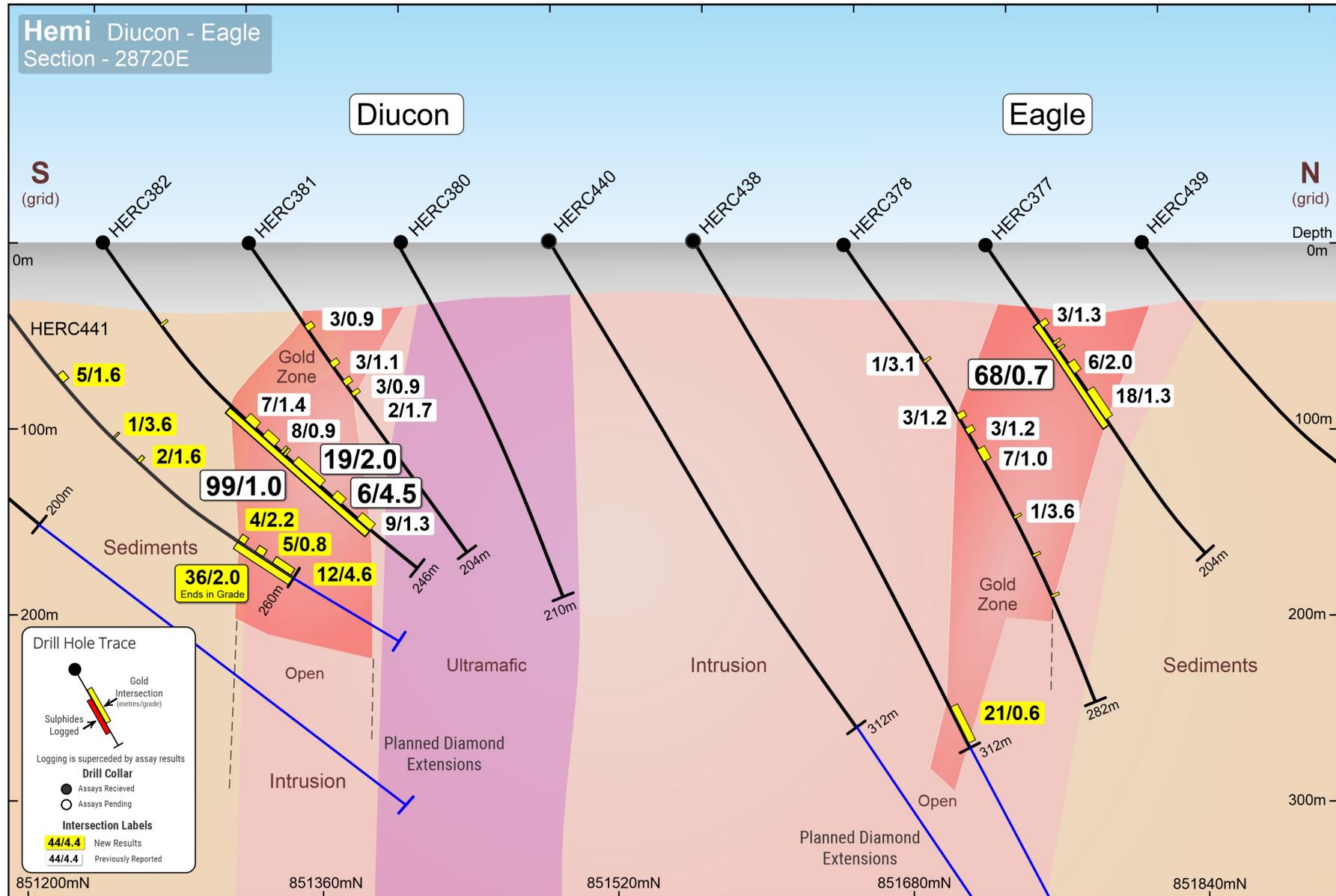
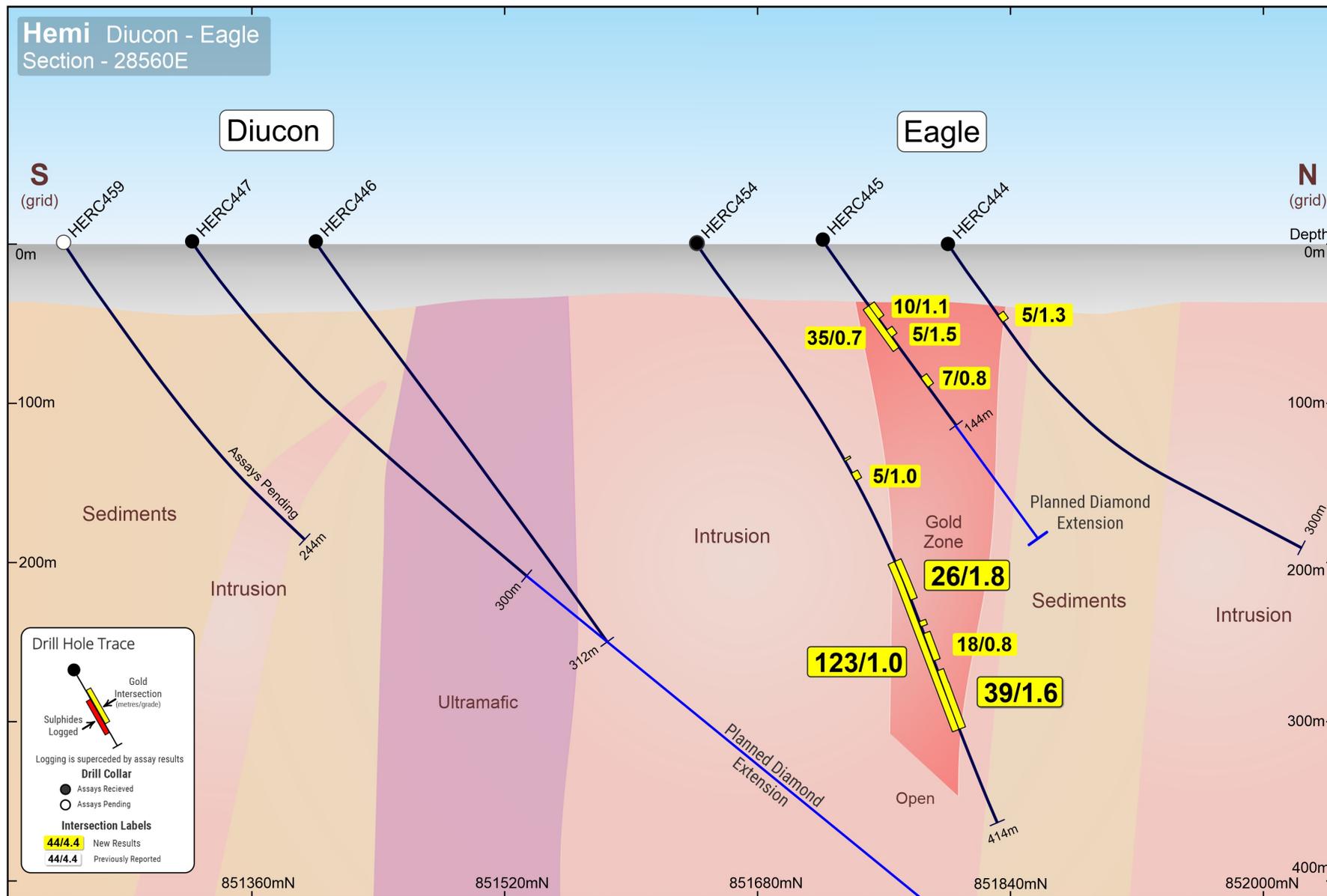


Figure 4 Diucon - Eagle – Section 28560E



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*

Table 1: Significant new results (>2 gram x m Au) using 0.5g/t cut off
(Intercepts - 0.5g/t Au lower cut, 4m maximum internal waste, >2gm)

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
HERC380	Diucon				NSA	646999	7692409	67	-61	329	210	RC
HERC438	Eagle	290.0	311.0	21.0	0.6	646909	7692542	69	-60	322	312	RC
HERC439	Eagle				NSA	646792	7692754	70	-55	331	312	RC
HERC440	Eagle				NSA	646948	7692473	70	-60	327	312	RC
HERC441	Diucon	91.0	92.0	1.0	4.4	647110	7692196	68	-56	327	260	RC
HERC441	Diucon	91.0	96.0	5.0	1.6	647110	7692196	68	-56	327	260	RC
HERC441	Diucon	136.0	137.0	1.0	3.6	647110	7692196	68	-56	327	260	RC
HERC441	Diucon	136.0	137.0	1.0	3.6	647110	7692196	68	-56	327	260	RC
HERC441	Diucon	154.0	156.0	2.0	1.6	647110	7692196	68	-56	327	260	RC
HERC441	Diucon	224.0	228.0	4.0	2.2	647110	7692196	68	-56	327	260	RC
HERC441	Diucon	235.0	240.0	5.0	0.8	647110	7692196	68	-56	327	260	RC
HERC441	Diucon	246.0	258.0	12.0	4.6	647110	7692196	68	-56	327	260	RC
HERC442	Diucon				NSA	647151	7692127	70	-56	328	200	RC
HERC444	Eagle	55.0	60.0	5.0	1.3	646652	7692671	66	-56	330	300	RC
HERC445	Eagle	51.0	61.0	10.0	1.1	646692	7692603	69	-55	331	144	RC
HERC445	Eagle	70.0	75.0	5.0	1.5	646692	7692603	69	-55	331	144	RC
HERC445	Eagle	107.0	114.0	7.0	0.8	646692	7692603	69	-55	331	144	RC
HERC446	Diucon				NSA	646853	7692325	68	-56	331	312	RC
HERC447	Diucon				NSA	646892	7692257	68	-55	332	300	RC
HERC448	Eagle				NSA	647010	7692693	67	-55	330	300	RC
HERC449	Diucon	40.0	74.0	34.0	1.8	647169	7692415	67	-55	332	312	RC
HERC450	Eagle				NSA	646969	7692762	66	-56	331	300	RC
HERC451	Eagle				NSA	647049	7692624	67	-56	331	192	RC
HERC452	Diucon	80.0	114.0	34.0	1.1	647209	7692347	68	-56	333	201	RC
HERC452	Diucon	122.0	130.0	8.0	0.8	647209	7692347	68	-56	333	201	RC
HERC452	Diucon	141.0	158.0	17.0	3.5	647209	7692347	68	-56	333	201	RC
HERC452	Diucon	167.0	180.0	13.0	0.6	647209	7692347	68	-56	333	201	RC
HERC452	Diucon	185.0	201.0	16.0	0.8	647209	7692347	68	-56	333	201	RC
HERC454	Eagle	165.0	166.0	1.0	2.0	646732	7692533	67	-56	328	414	RC
HERC454	Eagle	175.0	180.0	5.0	1.0	646732	7692533	67	-56	328	414	RC
HERC454	Eagle	237.0	263.0	26.0	1.8	646732	7692533	67	-56	328	414	RC
HERC454	Eagle	278.0	281.0	3.0	0.8	646732	7692533	67	-56	328	414	RC
HERC454	Eagle	286.0	304.0	18.0	0.8	646732	7692533	67	-56	328	414	RC
HERC454	Eagle	311.0	350.0	39.0	1.6	646732	7692533	67	-56	328	414	RC
HERC456	Eagle				NSA	647090	7692554	70	-55	332	228	RC

Table 2: Significant new results (>20 gram x m Au)
(Intercepts - 0.3g/t Au lower cut, 10m maximum internal waste, >20gm)

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
HERC441	Diucon	224.0	260.0	36.0	2.0	647110	7692196	68	-56	327	260	RC
HERC445	Eagle	51.0	86.0	35.0	0.7	646692	7692603	69	-55	331	144	RC
HERC449	Diucon	40.0	74.0	34.0	1.8	647169	7692415	67	-55	332	312	RC
HERC452	Diucon	80.0	201.0	121.0	1.1	647209	7692347	68	-56	333	201	RC
HERC454	Eagle	229.0	352.0	123.0	1.0	646732	7692533	67	-56	328	414	RC

Table 3: Significant sulphide intervals

HoleID	Collar East (GDA94)	Collar North (GDA94)	Collar RL (GDA94)	Dip (degrees)	Azimuth (GDA94)	Hole Depth (m)	Sulphide Interval (m)
HERC453	647248	7692280	67.6	-55.14	333.274	309	236-309 (EoH)

JORC Code, 2012 Edition – Table 1

Section 1 Sampling Techniques and Data

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

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
Sampling techniques	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> 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. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> 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	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> 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.). 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> 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.
Drill sample recovery	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> 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 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> 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

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
	<i>fine/coarse material.</i>	generally good recovery. Deeper RC and aircore holes encountered water, with some intervals having less than optimal recovery and possible contamination. <ul style="list-style-type: none"> No sample bias is observed.
Logging	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> 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. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> 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	<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 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. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> 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	<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 (e.g. standards, blanks, duplicates, external laboratory checks) and whether acceptable levels of accuracy (i.e. lack of bias) and precision have been established. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> 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	<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"> 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	<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"> 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	<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"> 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 geological structure	<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 drilling is believed to be approximately perpendicular to the strike of mineralisation where known and therefore the sampling is considered representative 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

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
		widths. This is allowed for when geological interpretations are completed.
Sample security	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> The measures taken to ensure sample security. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Samples were collected by company personnel and delivered direct to the laboratory via a transport contractor.
Audits or reviews	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> The results of any audits or reviews of sampling techniques and data. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> 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	<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 license to operate in the area. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> 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	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Acknowledgment and appraisal of exploration by other parties. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> 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 aeromagnetism/radiometrics has been flown previously.
Geology	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Deposit type, geological setting and style of mineralisation. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> 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	<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"> Drill hole location and directional information provide in the report.
Data aggregation methods	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> 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. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Results are reported to a minimum cutoff grade of 0.5g/t gold with an internal dilution of 4m maximum. Wider intervals are aggregated using a

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> 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. 	<p>0.3g/t Au lower cut with an internal dilution of 10m maximum. Results over 20 gram x metres are reported using this method.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Intercepts are length weighted averaged. No maximum cuts have been made.
Relationship between mineralisation widths and intercept lengths	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> 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'). 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> 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	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> 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. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Plans and sections are provided in the report.
Balanced reporting	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> 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. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> 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	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> 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. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Drilling is currently widely spaced and further details will be reported in future releases when data is available.
Further work	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> 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. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> 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.