

**ASX ANNOUNCEMENT****22 July 2020**

## **Hemi scale grows with Aquila new extensions**

### *Depth and strike extensions confirmed*

**Highlights:**

- Aquila extensional drilling continues to grow high grade mineralisation at depth
  - **39m @ 3.2g/t Au** from 180m in HERC097D including **17.6m @ 4.6g/t** from 195.7
  - **31.8m @ 2.0g/t Au** from 180m in HERC094D including **10.3m @ 3.2g/t** from 180.4m
  - **23m @ 2.0g/t Au** from 246m in HERC100D including **0.7m @ 41.4g/t** from 246.9m
  - **33m @ 1.1g/t Au** from 151m in HERC082D
- Mineralisation intersected (assays pending) in HERC104D, currently the deepest hole into Aquila, at 350 vertical metres below surface.
- Gold mineralisation **5m @ 2.4g/t Au** from 189m in the precollar of HERC111D, indicates potential for new gold zones between Aquila and Brolga.
- Aquila intrusion and alteration intersected in HERC118 confirms south-westerly extension previously identified in aircore drilling.
- Aquila strike potential is now 1.6km long and remains open. RC and diamond drilling completed over 800m of the potential strike length. Drilling is ongoing and testing the strike and depth extensions.

De Grey Technical Director, Andy Beckwith, commented:

*“Aquila continues to grow as we extend drilling laterally and at depth. Mineralisation remains open in all directions with limits yet to be defined.*

*The new aircore drilling to the west of Aquila has now extended the overall strike potential to 1.6km. Follow up RC drilling will commence shortly on completion of drilling at Crow.*

*Recent diamond drilling results have extended high grade mineralisation at depth and over significant downhole widths. Deeper step out diamond drilling is currently underway with the core showing further zones of alteration and sulphide mineralisation.*

*The scale of Hemi continues to increase with overall dimensions growing to approximately 2.5km north to south and approximately 2km west to east. Completed RC drilling to 200m depth has to date tested about 50% of the mineralized footprint outlined by the aircore drilling at Hemi.*

*Stepout RC drilling is underway to test the further targets at Crow, Brolga (South) and the new Aquila extensions, to 200m below surface. Deeper diamond drilling between 200m to 500m depth is underway at Aquila.*

*Aircore drilling continues testing Scooby and other potential intrusion targets near Hemi.”*

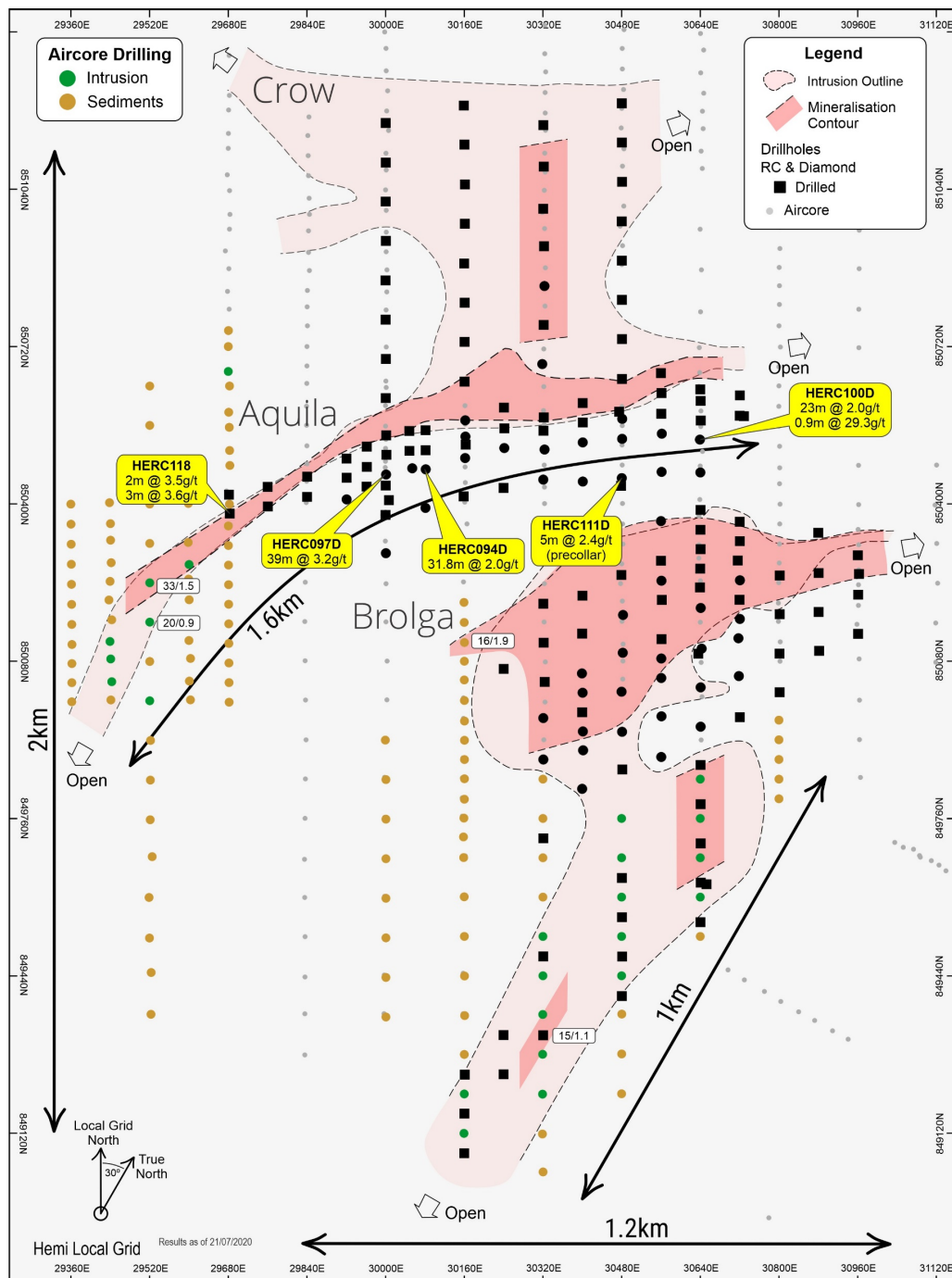
De Grey Mining Limited (ASX: DEG, “De Grey”, “Company”) is pleased to provide the following drilling update for the Aquila Zone at the Hemi Gold Discovery, located approximately 60km south of Port Hedland in Western Australia.

The overall scale of Hemi continues to increase with overall dimensions growing to approximately 2.5km north to south and 2km west to east.

Results reported in this release cover recent RC and diamond drilling along the strike and at depth. Recent aircore drilling has also demonstrated altered intrusion with a further 400m of strike potential to the southwest.

Significant gold results in drilling are provide in Table 1 and Figures 1-5.

**Figure 1: Hemi - drilling location plan showing the new strike extension to the south west of Aquila and significant new RC and diamond drilling results at Aquila.**



## Aquila

Recent RC and diamond drilling have targeted the down dip and strike extensions to the deposit with new intercepts confirming consistent mineralisation and extensive thick plunging shoots of high grade mineralisation (>50gm x m) occur over large portions of the strike length. The gold mineralisation remains open at depth and along strike (Figure 2). Representative sections are provided in Figures 3,4 and 5.

Significant new drilling results (> 10gm\*m) include;

- **39m @ 3.2g/t Au** from 180m in HERC097D including **17.6m @ 4.6g/t** from 195.7
- **31.8m @ 2.0g/t Au** from 180m in HERC094D
- **23m @ 2.0g/t Au** from 246m in HERC100D
- **33m @ 1.1g/t Au** from 151m in HERC082D

Figure 2 shows a longitudinal projection of Aquila and demonstrates continuous gold mineralisation within the intrusion along 800m of strike. Further diamond drilling is underway to extend this mineralisation at depth. Notable high grade gold mineralisation also continues to be defined in the west and east.

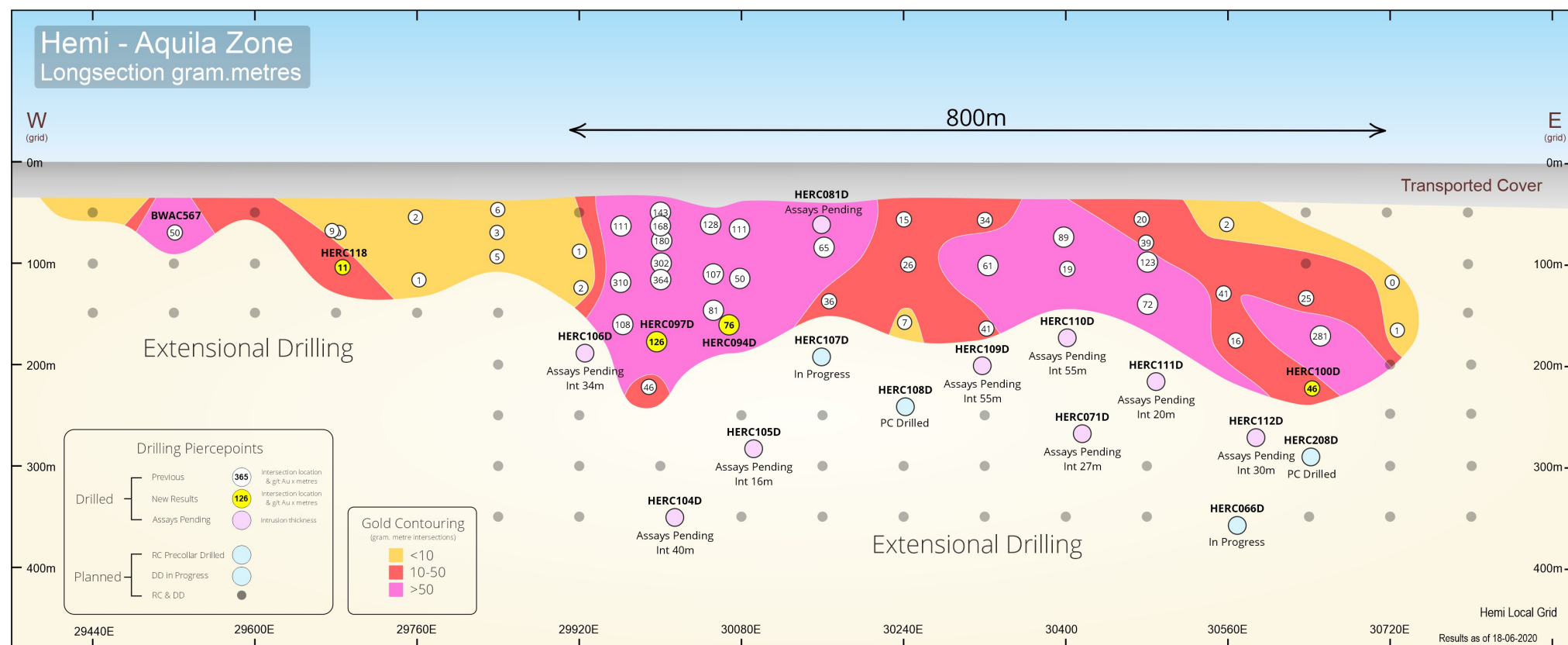
Shallow RC drilling will continue to test mineralisation along strike to the west and east to approximately 200m below surface. Deeper diamond drilling is currently ongoing targeting mineralisation between 200m to 500m depth along the strike of Aquila.

Encouragingly a new intercept of **5m @ 2.4g/t Au** from 189m in the precollar of HERC111D show intrusion and gold mineralisation higher in the hole than expected, suggesting potential for additional gold zones between Aquila and Broga.

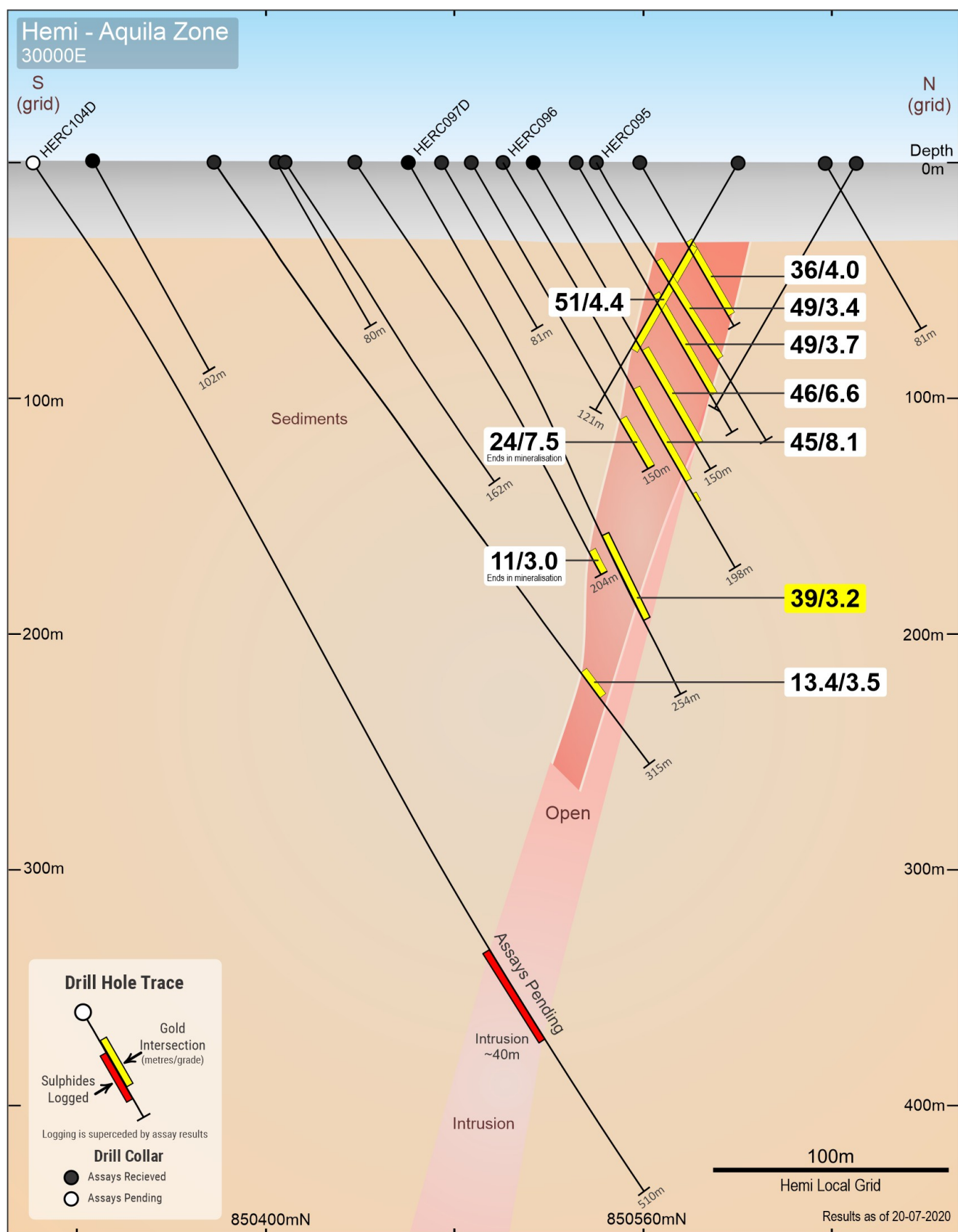
Drilling remains ongoing and the following diamond holes HERC104D, 105D, 106D 109D, 110D, 111D, and 112D have intersected altered intrusion varying from 16m to 55m intersections downhole. Core is currently being logged and sampled. Additionally, diamond core drilling is in progress on holes HERC107D and 066D with RC precollars completed for holes HERC108D and 208D. All results remain pending for these holes. Refer to Figure 2 for hole locations and intrusion thicknesses.

Further aircore drilling has been completed to the south west of Aquila to better define the extents of the intrusion along strike. This drilling has successfully intersected and extended the altered intrusion a further 400m, providing an overall strike potential of 1.6km (Figure 1). Interestingly the strike orientation of the south west portion of the Aquila intrusion appears to have swung to a more north south orientation. Intersections of **33m @ 1.5g/t Au** (BWAC567) and **20m @ 0.9g/t Au** (BWAC568) were previously reported from this area, and all other aircore results remain pending. .

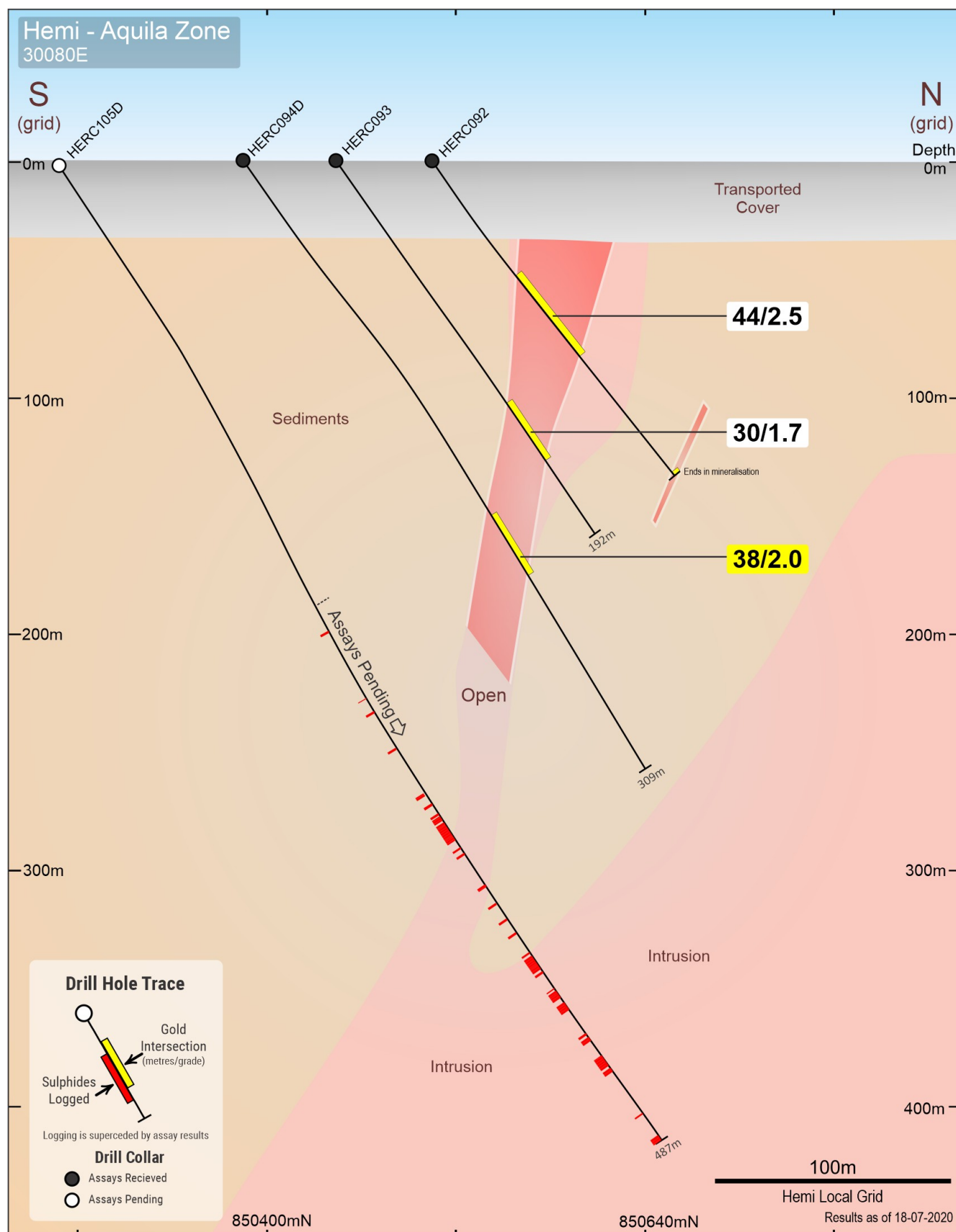
**Figure 2: Aquila – Longitudinal Projection showing recent drill results**



**Figure 3: Aquila – Section 30,000E showing recent drill results of HERC097D. Results of HERC104D, remain pending with altered intrusion intersected at approximately 350m below surface.**

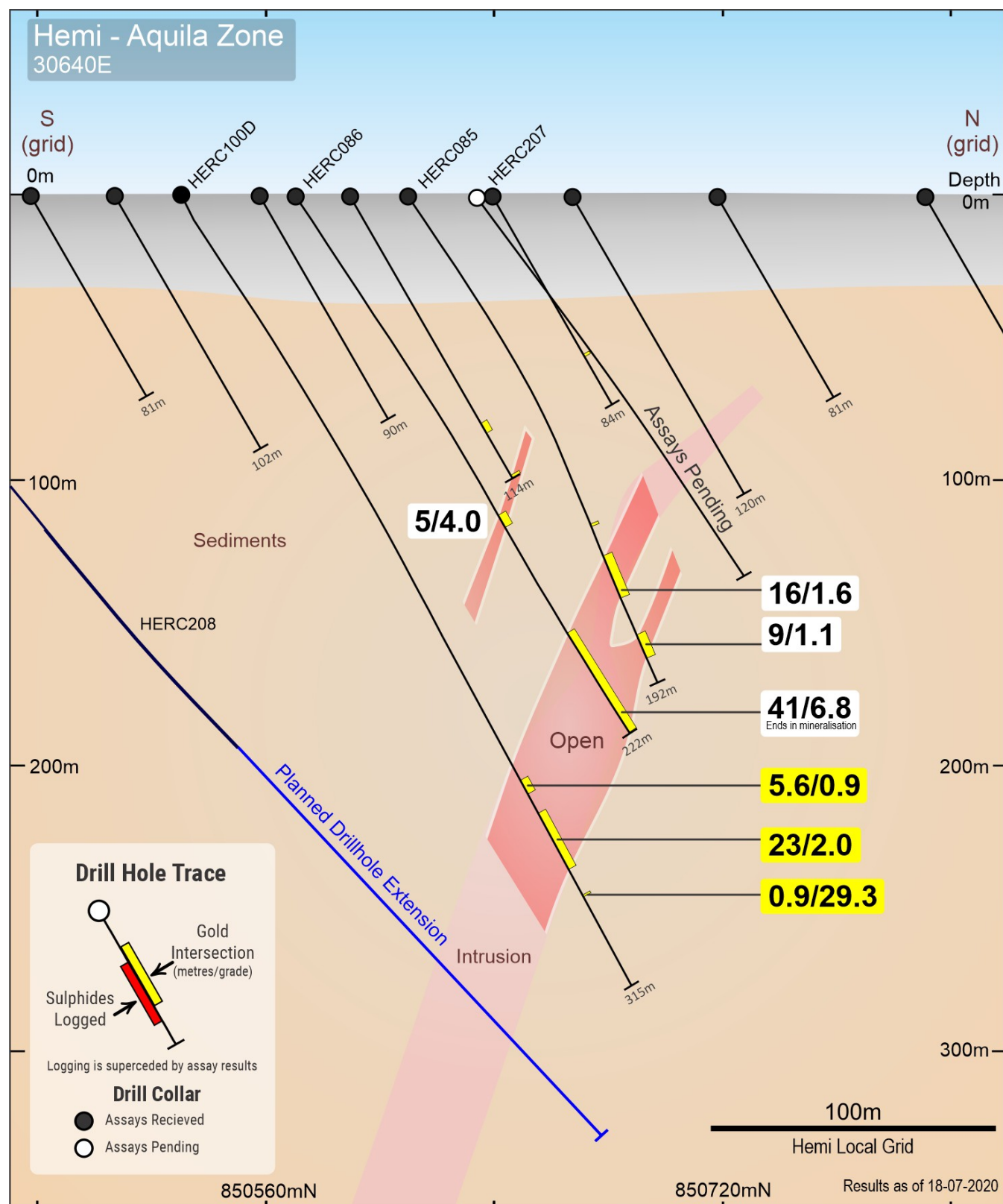


**Figure 4: Aquila – Section 30,080E showing recent drill results of HERC094D. Results of HERC105D, a 100m depth extension and tests portions of Crow at depth, remain pending.**





**Figure 5: Aquila – Section 30,640E showing recent drill results of HERC100D. A planned hole will aim to test mineralisation to ~300m 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. Andrew Beckwith, a Competent Person who is a member of The Australasian Institute of Mining and Metallurgy. Mr. Beckwith is an employee of De Grey Mining Limited. Mr. Beckwith 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. Beckwith 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 that relates to Hemi Prospect includes;**

**Resources:**

- 2020 Mallina Gold Project Resource update, 2 April 2020.

**Exploration:**

- Multiple new targets increase exploration potential, 2 July 2019;
- New Gold Discoveries at Hemi and Antwerp, 17 December 2019;
- Hemi confirms potential for major discovery, 6 February 2020;
- Further impressive thick and high grade gold at Hemi, 11 February 2020;
- Major extension of sulphide mineralisation at Hemi, 26 February 2020;
- RC drilling confirms large scale gold system at Hemi, 5 March 2020;
- Continuing extensive sulphide mineralisation intersected at Hemi, 10 March 2020;
- Hemi continues to grow, 17 March 2020;
- Major Gold Extensions defined at BROLGA, 25 March 2020.
- Brolga Continues to grow, 9 April 2020
- Aircore Drilling defines third large gold zone at Hemi, 17 April 2020
- Brolga and Aquila drilling update, 22 April 2020
- Large gold system defined at Crow, 1 May 2020
- Exploration update, 20 May 2020
- Significant extension at Hemi- Aquila, 27 May 2020
- 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



**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 (°)	Azimuth (GDA94)	Hole Depth (m)	Hole Type
HERC082D	Aquila	151.0	184.0	33.0	1.1	648693	7692340	68	-55	333	273	DD
HERC094D	Aquila	180.0	211.8	31.8	2.0	648635	7692280	69	-56	326	309	DD
incl	Aquila	190.7	201.0	10.3	3.2	648635	7692280	69	-56	326	309	DD
HERC097D	Aquila	180.0	219.0	39.0	3.2	648570	7692231	69	-60	328	254	DD
incl	Aquila	180.4	183.8	3.4	3.5	648570	7692231	69	-60	328	254	DD
incl	Aquila	195.7	213.3	17.6	4.6	648570	7692231	69	-60	328	254	DD
HERC100D	Aquila	233.0	238.6	5.6	0.9	649087	7692611	68	-58	330	315	DD
incl	Aquila	233.0	233.6	0.6	3.6	649087	7692611	68	-58	330	315	DD
HERC100D	Aquila	246.0	269.0	23.0	2.0	649087	7692611	68	-58	330	315	DD
incl	Aquila	246.9	247.6	0.7	41.4	649087	7692611	68	-58	330	315	DD
HERC100D	Aquila	278.0	278.9	0.9	29.3	649087	7692611	68	-58	330	315	DD
HERC111D	Aquila	38.0	40.0	2.0	1.2	648989	7692464	68	-56	330	498	RC
HERC111D	Aquila	189.0	194.0	5.0	2.4	648989	7692464	68	-56	330	498	RC
HERC118	Aquila	68.0	70.0	2.0	3.5	648335	7692003	69	-56	331	126	RC
HERC118	Aquila	120.0	123.0	3.0	3.6	648335	7692003	69	-56	331	126	RC
HERC121	Aquila	87.0	90.0	3.0	1.1	648434	7692147	69	-52	328	150	RC

\* Results of the precollar for HERC082D have been previously reported. The reported intercept includes the new diamond core results.

# HERC111D – results reported in this report are only for the precollar with diamond core extension currently underway and results pending.

## 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
<b>Sampling techniques</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li><i>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.</i></li> <li><i>Include reference to measures taken to ensure sample representivity and the appropriate calibration of any measurement tools or systems used.</i></li> <li><i>Aspects of the determination of mineralisation that are Material to the Public Report.</i></li> <li><i>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.</i></li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>All drilling and sampling was undertaken in an industry standard manner</li> <li>Core samples were collected with a diamond rig drilling mainly NQ2 diameter core.</li> <li>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 core was quartered, with one quarter sent for assay. Holes were sampled over mineralised intervals to geological boundaries on a nominal 1m basis.</li> <li>Sample weights ranged from 2-4kg</li> <li>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</li> <li>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.</li> <li>The independent laboratory pulverises the entire sample for analysis as described below.</li> <li>Industry prepared independent standards are inserted approximately 1 in 20 samples.</li> <li>The independent laboratory then take the samples which are dried, split, crushed and pulverized prior to analysis as described below.</li> <li>Sample sizes are considered appropriate for the material sampled.</li> <li>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.</li> </ul>
<b>Drilling techniques</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li><i>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.).</i></li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>NQ2 diamond drill holes comprised NQ2 core of a diameter of 51mm.</li> <li>Reverse Circulation(RC) holes were drilled with a 5 1/2-inch bit and face sampling hammer.</li> <li>Aircore holes were drilled with an 83mm diameter blade bit.</li> </ul>

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
<b>Drill sample recovery</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Method of recording and assessing core and chip sample recoveries and results assessed.</li> <li>• Measures taken to maximise sample recovery and ensure representative nature of the samples.</li> <li>• 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.</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• 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.</li> <li>• RC and aircore samples were visually assessed for recovery.</li> <li>• 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.</li> <li>• No sample bias is observed.</li> </ul>
<b>Logging</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• 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.</li> <li>• Whether logging is qualitative or quantitative in nature. Core (or costean, channel, etc.) photography.</li> <li>• The total length and percentage of the relevant intersections logged.</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• 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</li> <li>• RC and diamond sample results are appropriate for use in a resource estimation, except where sample recovery is poor.</li> <li>• The aircore results provide a good indication of mineralisation but are not used in resource estimation.</li> </ul>
<b>Sub-sampling techniques and sample preparation</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• If core, whether cut or sawn and whether quarter, half or all core taken.</li> <li>• If non-core, whether riffled, tube sampled, rotary split, etc. and whether sampled wet or dry.</li> <li>• For all sample types, the nature, quality and appropriateness of the sample preparation technique.</li> <li>• Quality control procedures adopted for all sub-sampling stages to maximise representivity of samples.</li> <li>• 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.</li> <li>• Whether sample sizes are appropriate to the grain size of the material being sampled.</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Core samples were collected with a diamond drill rig drilling HQ or 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. Holes were sampled over mineralised intervals to geological boundaries on a nominal 1m basis.</li> <li>• 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.</li> <li>• 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.</li> <li>• Industry prepared independent standards are inserted approximately 1 in 20 samples.</li> <li>• Each sample was dried, split, crushed and pulverised.</li> <li>• Sample sizes are considered appropriate for the material sampled.</li> <li>• The samples are considered representative and appropriate for this type of drilling</li> <li>• Core and RC samples are appropriate for use in a resource estimate.</li> <li>• Aircore samples are generally of good quality and appropriate for delineation of geochemical trends but are not generally used in resource estimates.</li> </ul>

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
<b>Quality of assay data and laboratory tests</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>The nature, quality and appropriateness of the assaying and laboratory procedures used and whether the technique is considered partial or total.</li> <li>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.</li> <li>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.</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>The samples were submitted to a commercial independent laboratory in Perth, Australia.</li> <li>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</li> <li>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</li> <li>The techniques are considered quantitative in nature.</li> <li>As discussed previously certified reference standards were inserted by the Company and the laboratory also carries out internal standards in individual batches</li> <li>The standards and duplicates were considered satisfactory</li> </ul>
<b>Verification of sampling and assaying</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>The verification of significant intersections by either independent or alternative company personnel.</li> <li>The use of twinned holes.</li> <li>Documentation of primary data, data entry procedures, data verification, data storage (physical and electronic) protocols.</li> <li>Discuss any adjustment to assay data.</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Sample results have been merged by the company's database consultants.</li> <li>Results have been uploaded into the company database, checked and verified.</li> <li>No adjustments have been made to the assay data.</li> <li>Results are reported on a length weighted basis.</li> </ul>
<b>Location of data points</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>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.</li> <li>Specification of the grid system used.</li> <li>Quality and adequacy of topographic control.</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Diamond and RC drill hole collar locations are located by DGPS to an accuracy of +/- 10cm.</li> <li>Aircore hole collar locations are located by DGPS to an accuracy of +/-10cm., or by handheld GPS to an accuracy of 3m.</li> <li>Locations are given in GDA94 zone 50 projection</li> <li>Diagrams and location table are provided in the report</li> <li>Topographic control is by detailed airphoto and Differential GPS data.</li> </ul>
<b>Data spacing and distribution</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Data spacing for reporting of Exploration Results.</li> <li>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.</li> <li>Whether sample compositing has been applied.</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Drill spacing varies from 80m x 40m to 320m x 80m.</li> <li>All holes have been geologically logged and provide a strong basis for geological control and continuity of mineralisation.</li> <li>Data spacing and distribution of RC drilling is not yet sufficient to provide support for the results to be used in a resource estimate.</li> <li>Sample compositing has not been applied except in reporting of drill intercepts, as described in this Table</li> </ul>
<b>Orientation of data in relation to geological structure</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Whether the orientation of sampling achieves unbiased sampling of possible structures and the extent to which this is known, considering the deposit type.</li> <li>If the relationship between the drilling orientation</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>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.</li> </ul>

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
	<i>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"> <li>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.</li> </ul>
<b>Sample security</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li><i>The measures taken to ensure sample security.</i></li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Samples were collected by company personnel and delivered direct to the laboratory via a transport contractor.</li> </ul>
<b>Audits or reviews</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li><i>The results of any audits or reviews of sampling techniques and data.</i></li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>No audits have been completed. Review of QAQC data has been carried out by database consultants and company geologists.</li> </ul>

## Section 2 Reporting of Exploration Results

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

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
<b>Mineral tenement and land tenure status</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li><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></li> <li><i>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.</i></li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Drilling occurs on various tenements held by De Grey Mining Ltd or its 100% owned subsidiaries.</li> <li>The Hemi Prospect is approximately 60km SSW of Port Hedland.</li> </ul>
<b>Exploration done by other parties</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li><i>Acknowledgment and appraisal of exploration by other parties.</i></li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>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.</li> </ul>
<b>Geology</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li><i>Deposit type, geological setting and style of mineralisation.</i></li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>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.</li> </ul>
<b>Drill hole Information</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li><i>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:</i> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li><i>easting and northing of the drill hole collar</i></li> <li><i>elevation or RL (Reduced Level – elevation above sea level in metres) of the drill hole collar</i></li> <li><i>dip and azimuth of the hole</i></li> <li><i>down hole length and interception depth</i></li> <li><i>hole length.</i></li> </ul> </li> <li><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</i></li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Drill hole location and directional information provide in the report.</li> </ul>



Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
	<i>explain why this is the case.</i>	
<b>Data aggregation methods</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li><i>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.</i></li> <li><i>Where aggregate intercepts incorporate short lengths of high grade results and longer lengths of low grade results, the procedure used for such aggregation should be stated and some typical examples of such aggregations should be shown in detail.</i></li> <li><i>The assumptions used for any reporting of metal equivalent values should be clearly stated.</i></li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Results are reported to a minimum cutoff grade of 0.5g/t gold with an internal dilution of 4m maximum.</li> <li>Higher grade intervals included in the above intercepts are reported at a 3g/t Au lower cut with an internal dilution of 2m maximum.</li> <li>Intercepts are length weighted averaged.</li> <li>No maximum cuts have been made.</li> </ul>
<b>Relationship between mineralisation widths and intercept lengths</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li><i>These relationships are particularly important in the reporting of Exploration Results.</i></li> <li><i>If the geometry of the mineralisation with respect to the drill hole angle is known, its nature should be reported.</i></li> <li><i>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').</i></li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>The drill holes are interpreted to be approximately perpendicular to the strike of mineralisation.</li> <li>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.</li> </ul>
<b>Diagrams</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li><i>Appropriate maps and sections (with scales) and tabulations of intercepts should be included for any significant discovery being reported These should include, but not be limited to a plan view of drill hole collar locations and appropriate sectional views.</i></li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Plans and sections are provided in the report.</li> </ul>
<b>Balanced reporting</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li><i>Where comprehensive reporting of all Exploration Results is not practicable, representative reporting of both low and high grades and/or widths should be practiced to avoid misleading reporting of Exploration Results.</i></li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>All drill collar locations are shown in figures and all significant results are provided in this report.</li> <li>The report is considered balanced and provided in context.</li> </ul>
<b>Other substantive exploration data</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li><i>Other exploration data, if meaningful and material, should be reported including (but not limited to): geological observations; geophysical survey results; geochemical survey results; bulk samples – size and method of treatment; metallurgical test results; bulk density, groundwater, geotechnical and rock characteristics; potential deleterious or contaminating substances.</i></li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Drilling is currently widely spaced and further details will be reported in future releases when data is available.</li> </ul>
<b>Further work</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li><i>The nature and scale of planned further work (e.g. tests for lateral extensions or depth extensions or large-scale step-out drilling).</i></li> <li><i>Diagrams clearly highlighting the areas of possible extensions, including the main geological interpretations and future drilling areas, provided this information is not commercially sensitive.</i></li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Follow up aircore drilling will be undertaken to test for strike extensions to mineralisation.</li> <li>Programs of follow up RC and diamond drilling aimed at extending resources at depth and laterally are underway.</li> </ul>