GASCOYNE RESOURCES LIMITED

ASX ANNOUNCEMENT

7 December 2020

High Grade Drilling Results within 1.5km of Dalgaranga Gold Processing Facility

Highlights:

- Drilling part of a resource extension program in progress at Dalgaranga aimed at extending the current seven year mine life from priority mining lease targets within 1.5km of the processing plant
- Significant high-grade intersections returned include:

  Sly Fox

  - **11m @ 15.7 g/t Au from 142m**
  - **21m @ 3.0 g/t Au from 144m, including 15m @ 3.9 g/t Au**

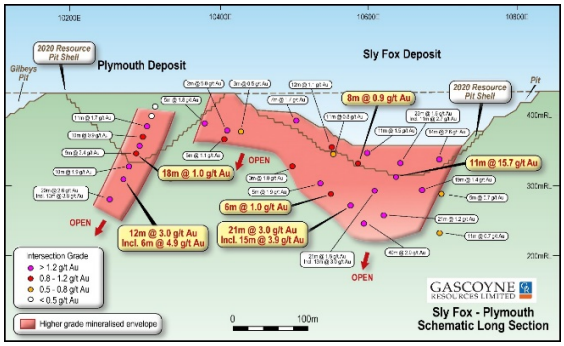
  Plymouth

  - **12m @ 3.0 g/t Au from 141m, including 6m @ 4.9 g/t Au**
  - **18m @ 1.0 g/t Au from 111m**
- Results are outside of current resources and mine plan. Resources to be updated with these outstanding results in H1 2021
- RC drilling continues at Gilbey's South with follow up holes now planned at Sly Fox and Plymouth
- Aircore drilling underway testing regional targets at Tanqueray and Lindville (within 10km of processing plant)

Gascoyne Resources Managing Director and CEO, Mr Richard Hay, commented:

"The results from both Sly Fox and Plymouth have returned high-grade intercepts over minable widths within the mineralised envelopes. These results have clear potential to significantly increase the existing Mineral Resources in both deposits.

The location of Sly Fox and Plymouth within 1.5km of the processing plant means they are ideally placed as potential sources of higher-grade feed to defer processing of lower grade ore from Gilbey's. We will continue to investigate this scenario and whether we can lift future annual gold production and lower unit costs at Dalgaranga."



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Gascoyne Resources Limited ("**Gascoyne**" or "**Company**") (ASX:GCY) is pleased to provide an update on resource extension activities at the Dalgaranga Gold Project ("**Dalgaranga**") in Western Australia.

These are the first assay results received from the c. 4,000m RC drilling program at Dalgaranga which commenced last month. RC drilling is ongoing in the southern end of the main Gilbey's pit which is following up previous high-grade results beneath the current Life of Mine Plan pit design. At the conclusion of this drilling, the RC rig will return to Sly Fox and Plymouth for follow-up drill programs.

Updated Mineral Resource models for Sly Fox and Plymouth are expected to be completed in the first half of 2021 following the conclusion of further drilling. Mine planning will then be completed to underpin Ore Reserves and likely inclusion in future Life of Mine planning.

An aircore rig has commenced testing regional targets within 10km of the plant. Initial targets are the Tanqueray and Lindville trends (Figure 4), plus the Tanqueray EM anomaly. Results are anticipated in the March quarter 2021.

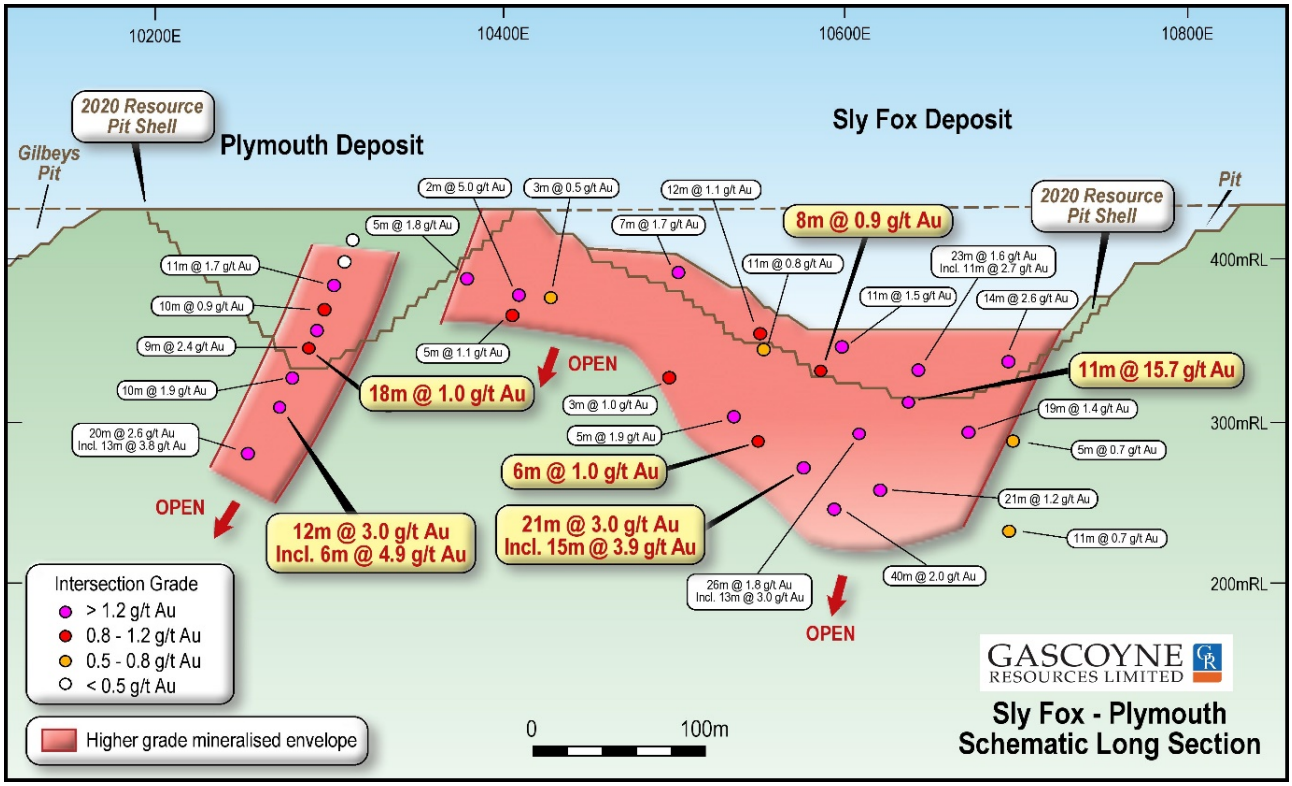

Figure 1: *Schematic Long Section of Sly Fox Open Pit and Plymouth Highlighting New Drill Results*

Sly Fox

Results from four RC drill holes have been received from Sly Fox. This drilling targeted high-grade zones below the base of the open pit and infilling around the excellent results reported to the ASX on 19 October 2020.

The drilling returned wide high grade gold intersections in two holes, of **11m @ 15.7 g/t Au from 142m** in DGRC0599 and **21m @ 3.0 g/t Au from 144m** in DGRC0598, including **15m @ 3.9 g/t Au from 144m**.

These results continue to confirm a SW orientated steeply plunging high grade shoot that remains open at depth and along strike (Figures 1 and 3). Mineralisation at Sly Fox is related to silica, pyrite and quartz altered biotite schists. Previous mining at Sly Fox has demonstrated that the orebody is continuous, predictable and reliable.

The recent drill results bode well for potential additions to Mineral Resources and Ore Reserves below and to the west of the existing Sly Fox pit. Follow-up drilling is planned in both areas.

Plymouth

At Plymouth, two resource RC holes were drilled up dip from the intercept 20m @ 2.6 g/t Au reported to the ASX on 19 October 2020.

Excellent results have been received from both holes including **12m @ 3.0g/t Au from 129m** in DGRC0604 **including 6m @ 4.9 g/t Au from 134m** and **18m @ 1.0 g/t Au from 93m** in DGRC0603 (see Figures 1, 3 and 4). Drill hole DGRC0604 is considered significant as it represents the highest grade intersection achieved at Plymouth and sits below the current Mineral Resource pit shell design. Mineralisation at Plymouth is related to quartz veins within silica, pyrite, biotite altered schists.

See Table 1 for the list of significant intersections and Table 2 for drill hole details. Figures 1 to 6 show location plans and cross sections.

This announcement has been authorised for release by the Board of Gascoyne Resources Limited.

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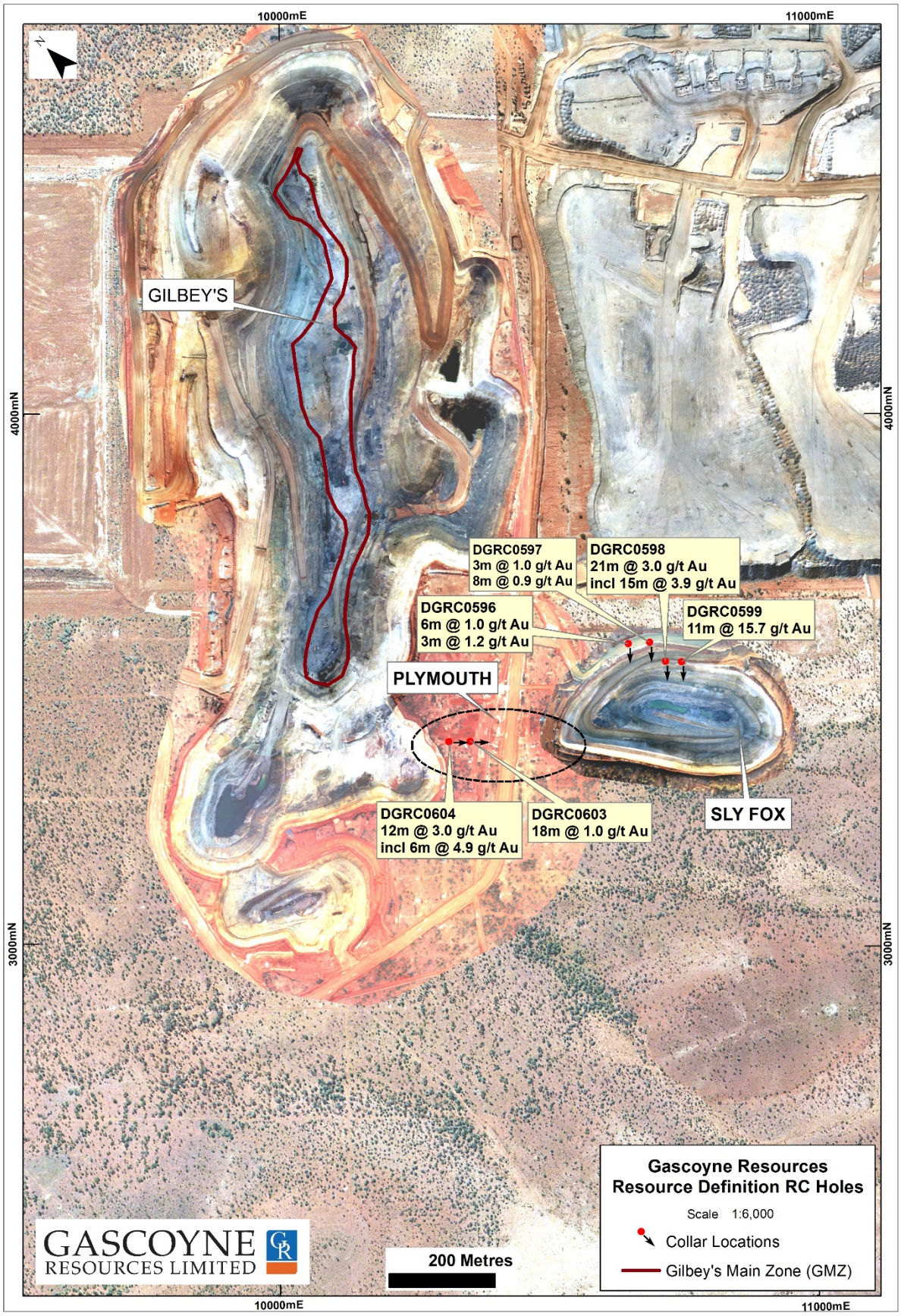

Figure 2: *Plan View of Sly Fox Open Pit and Plymouth area showing RC Drill Collar Locations and drill results.*

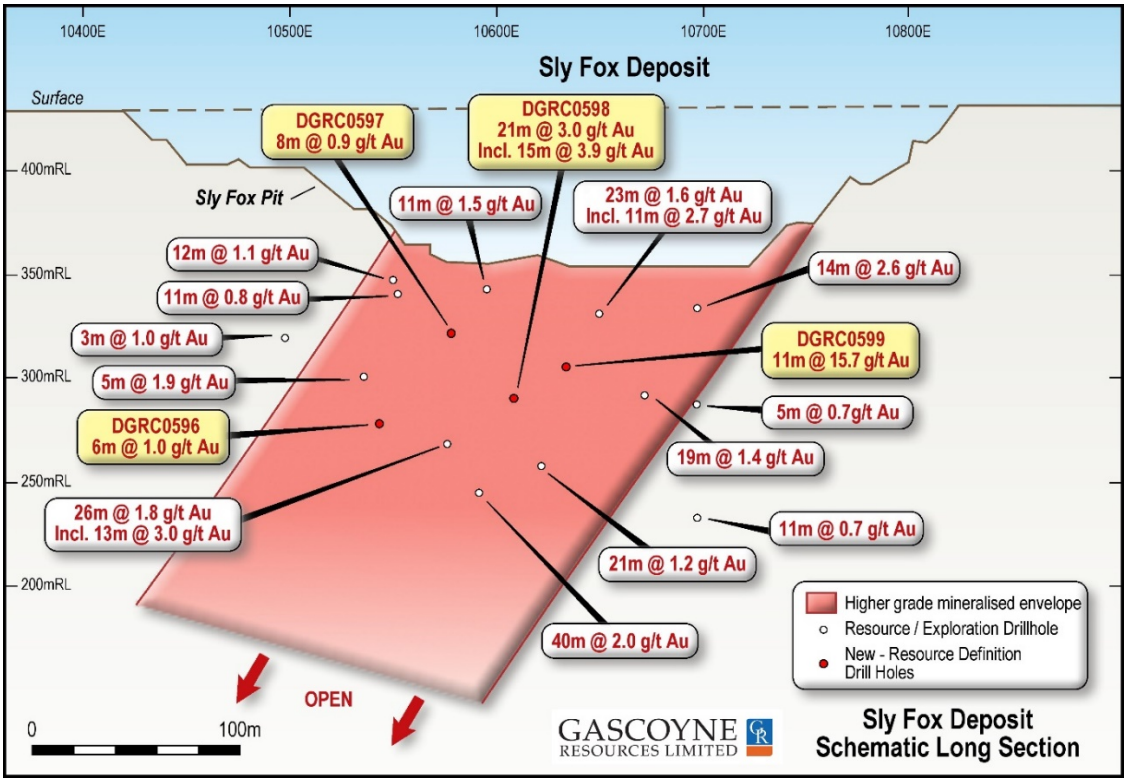

Figure 3: *Schematic Long section of the Sly Fox Deposit highlighting the intersections in this announcement*

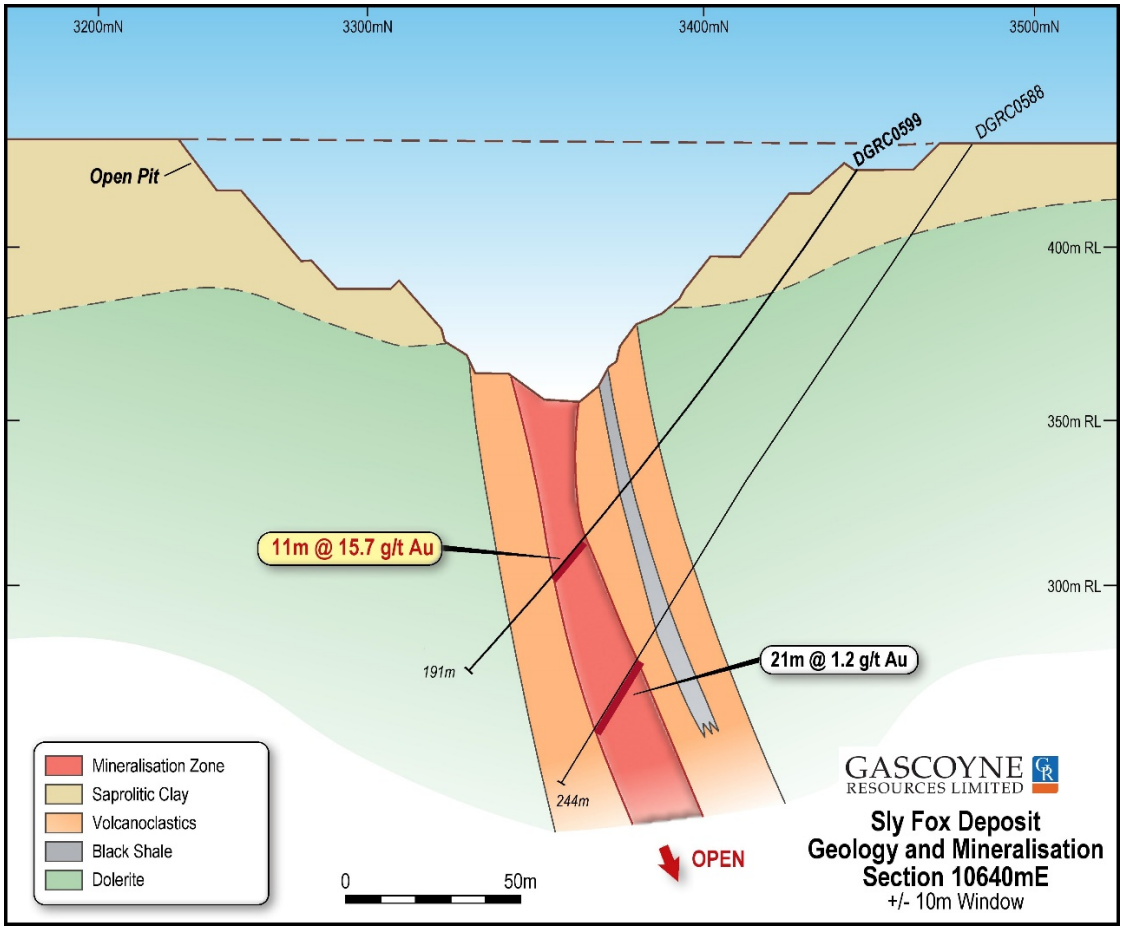

Figure 4: *Sly Fox Cross Section showing latest very high-grade intersection on Section 10640E*

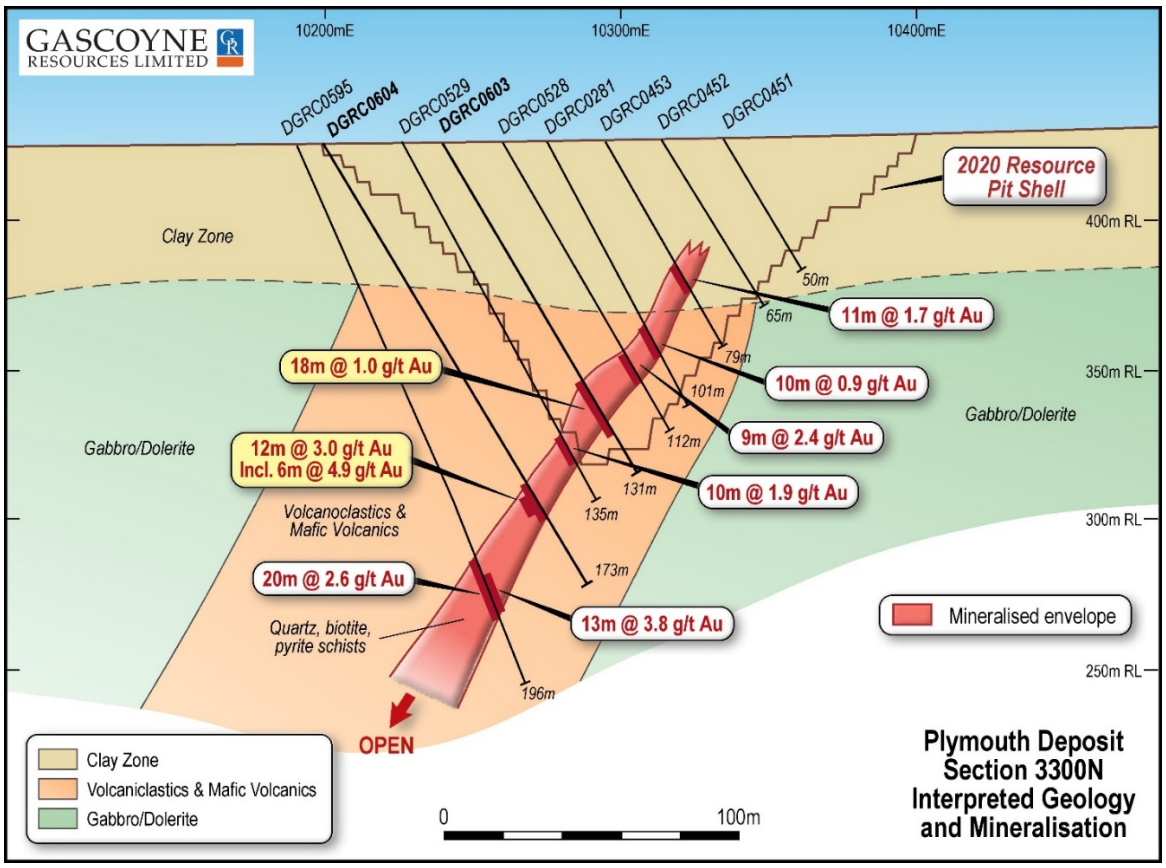

Figure 5: *Plymouth Cross Section showing new intersections*

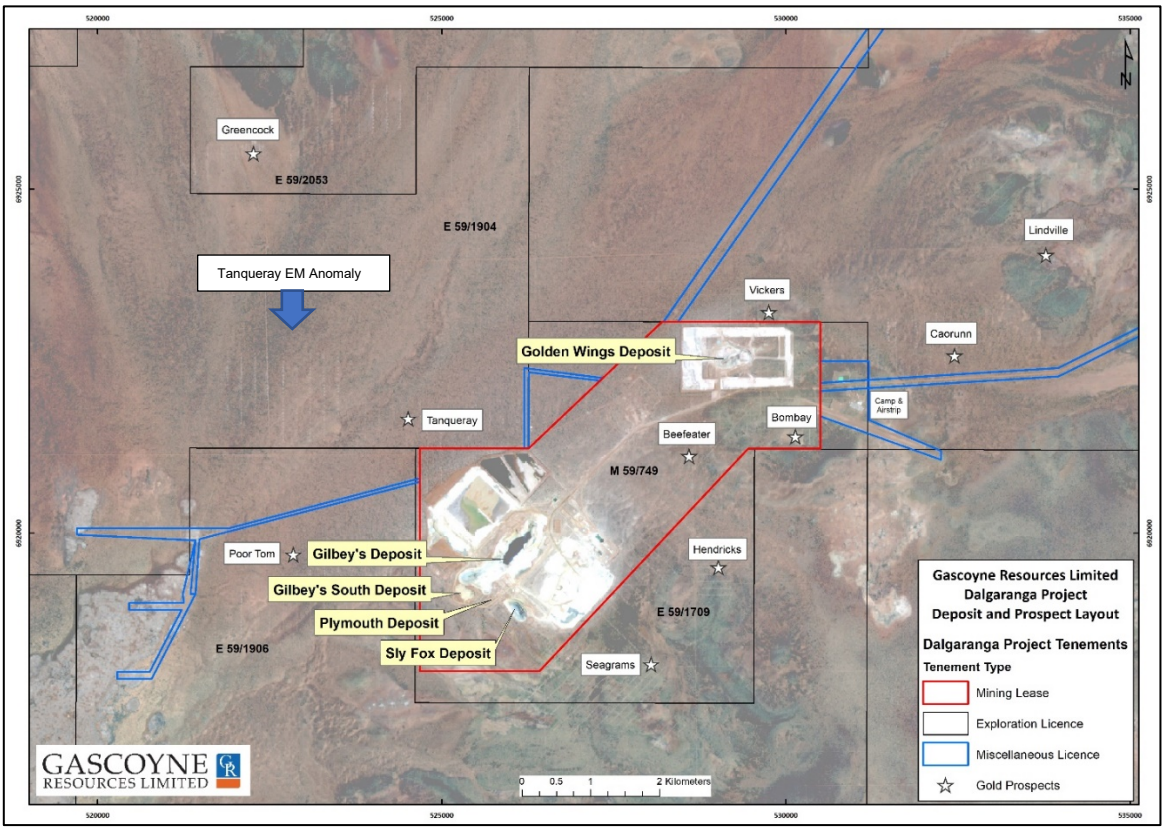

Figure 6: *Dalgaranga Project – Deposit Location map*

Table 1: *Significant RC drilling Intersections from Sly Fox and Plymouth*

Hole Id	From (m)	To (m)	Interval (m)	Au g/t	Estimated True Width (ETW)	Location
DGRC0596	**145**	**148**	**3**	**1.2**	**3**	**Sly Fox**
	185	**191**	**6**	**1.0**	**6**	
DGRC0597	**139**	**142**	**3**	**1.0**	**3**	**Sly Fox**
	158	166	8	0.9	**8**	
DGRC0598	**144**	**165**	**21**	**3.0**	**16**	**Sly Fox**
Incl.	**144**	**159**	**15**	**3.9**	**12**	
DGRC0599	**142**	**153**	**11**	**15.7**	**10**	**Sly Fox**
Incl.	**145**	**146**	**1**	**139.9**	**0.8**	
DGRC0603	**93**	**111**	**18**	**1.0**	**18**	**Plymouth**
DGRC0604	**129**	**141**	**12**	**3.0**	**12**	**Plymouth**
Incl.	**134**	**140**	**6**	**4.9**	**6**	

Table 2: *Significant RC drilling Intersections from Sly Fox and Plymouth*

Hole ID	Depth (m)	GDA East	GDA North	RL	Dip	Azimuth
DGRC0596	250	526121.032	6919047.984	430.9	-55	222
DGRC0597	193	526151.458	6919022.845	430.9	-48	223
DGRC0598	180	526149.315	6918974.617	420.9	-58	223
DGRC0599	191	526170.469	6918953.625	424.4	-55	225
DGRC0603	131	525782.696	6919128.054	426	-60	135
DGRC0604	173	525754.094	6919155.922	426	-60	135

BACKGROUND ON GASCOYNE RESOURCES

Gascoyne was reinstated on the ASX in October 2020 and is focused on production, development and exploration of a number of gold projects in Western Australia underpinned by positive cash flow generated from the Dalgaranga Operation. In 2019/20, Dalgaranga produced in excess of 73,000 ounces of gold with targeted production over the next 4 years of between 70,000 and 80,000 ounces of gold per annum.

DALGARANGA:

The Dalgaranga Gold Project ("**DGP**") is located approximately 65km by road North-West of Mt Magnet in the Murchison gold mining region of Western Australia and covers the majority of the Dalgaranga greenstone belt.

An updated Mineral Resource estimate was estimated for the DGP being 29.62Mt @ 0.84 g/t Au for 801.3koz of contained gold (see ASX Announcement 10 June 2020). Refer to Table 3.

An updated Ore Reserve was estimated for the DGP being 16.3Mt at 0.8 g/t Au for 426.3koz of contained gold (see ASX Announcement 30 July 2020). Refer to Table 4.

Significant exploration potential remains at the Dalgaranga Gold Project within the Company's surrounding extensive tenement holdings.

Table 3: Dalgaranga Gold Project
30 April 2020 Summary Mineral Resource Statement

Classification	Mt	Au g/t	Au koz
Measured	1.65	0.75	39.7
Indicated	21.22	0.86	588.6
Measured + Indicated	22.87	0.85	628.3
Inferred	6.76	0.80	173.1
TOTAL	**29.62**	**0.84**	**801.3**

Note: Discrepancies in totals are a result of rounding.

Table 4: Dalgaranga Gold Project
30 April 2020 Summary Ore Reserve Statement

Classification	Oxidation state	COG (g/t Au)	Mt	Au g/t	Au Koz
Proved	Oxide	0.30			
	Transition	0.30	0.9	0.7	19.9
	Fresh	0.30	0.5	0.7	11.3
	Stockpiles	0.30	1.1	0.4	12.9
	Gold In circuit				1.7
	SUBTOTAL		**2.4**	**0.6**	**45.8**
Probable	Oxide	0.30	0.1	1.0	2.5
	Transition	0.30	0.8	0.8	19.8
	Fresh	0.30	13.1	0.9	358.3
	SUBTOTAL		**13.9**	**0.9**	**380.6**
Total			16.3	0.8	426.3

Note: Discrepancies in totals are a result of rounding.

GLENBURGH:

The Glenburgh Project in the Gascoyne region of Western Australia. The project is an exciting advanced exploration project. Additional drilling has occurred since 2014 at the Glenburgh Project and will be fully re-evaluated over the coming months. If Mineral Resource estimates and potential development indicators are favourable Glenburgh may then be progressed to a pre-feasibility study.

MT EGERTON:

The Mt Egerton project includes the high-grade Hibernian deposit and the high-grade Gaffney's Find prospect, located on granted mining leases. Previous drilling includes high grade intercepts, 14m @ 71.7 g/t gold, 34m @ 14.8 g/t gold, 8m @ 11.4 g/t gold, 2m @ 147.0 g/t gold, and 5m @ 96.7 g/t gold associated with quartz veining in shallow south-west plunging shoots. The Hibernian deposit has only been drill tested to 70m below surface and there is strong potential to expand the deposit with drill testing deeper extensions to known shoots and targeting new shoot positions. Extensions to mineralised trends and new regional targets will be tested with air core during drilling campaigns.

Competent Persons Statement

Information in this announcement relating to drilling results and interpretations at the Dalgaranga Gold Project are based on, and fairly represents data compiled by Gascoyne's Chief Geologist Mr Julian Goldsworthy who is a member of The Australasian Institute of Mining and Metallurgy. Mr Goldsworthy has sufficient experience which is relevant to the style of mineralisation and type of deposit under consideration and to the activity which they are undertaking to qualify as Competent Persons under the 2012 Edition of the Australasian Code for reporting of Exploration Results, Mineral Resources and Ore Reserves. Mr Goldsworthy consents to the inclusion of the data in the form and context in which it appears.

The Ore Reserve estimates for the Gilbey's, Gilbey's South, Sly Fox and Golden Wings gold deposits at the Dalgaranga Gold Project referred to in this announcement are extracted from the ASX announcement dated 30 July 2020 and titled "Dalgaranga Gold Mine – Updated Life of Mine Production Target and Updated Ore Reserve"). The company confirms that it is not aware of any new information or data that materially affects the information included in the original market announcement and that all material assumptions and technical parameters underpinning the estimate in the original market announcement continue to apply and have not materially changed. The company confirms that the form and context in which the Competent Person's findings are presented have not materially modified from the original market announcement.

The Mineral Resource estimates for the Gilbey's, Gilbey's South, Sly Fox and Golden Wings referred to in this announcement are extracted from the ASX announcement dated 10 June 2020 and titled "Dalgaranga Gold Mine – Updated Mineral Resource"). The company confirms that it is not aware of any new information or data that materially affects the information included in the original market announcement and that all material assumptions and technical parameters underpinning the estimate in the original market announcement continue to apply and have not materially changed. The company confirms that the form and context in which the Competent Person's findings are presented have not materially modified from the original market announcement.

The Mt Egerton drill intersections referred to in this announcement were prepared and first disclosed under the JORC Code 2004 (see ASX announcement dated 29 May 2013 and titled "High grade Egerton Gold Project Secured Under Option"). They have not been updated since to comply with the JORC Code 2012 and the Company confirms that it is not aware of any new information or data that materially affects the information included in the original announcement.

Information in this announcement relating to the Mt Egerton Gold Project is based on, and fairly represents, data compiled by Gascoyne's Chief Geologist Mr Julian Goldsworthy who is a member of The Australasian Institute of Mining and Metallurgy. Mr Goldsworthy has sufficient experience which is relevant to the style of mineralisation and type of deposit under consideration and to the activity which he is undertaking to qualify as Competent Persons under the 2004 Edition of the Australasian Code for reporting of Exploration Results, Mineral Resources and Ore Reserves. Mr Goldsworthy consents to the

inclusion in this announcement of the data relating to the Mt Egerton Gold Project in the form and context in which it appears.

Forward-looking statements

This announcement contains forward-looking statements which may be identified by words such as "believes", "estimates", "expects', "intends", "may", "will", "would", "could", or "should" and other similar words that involve risks and uncertainties. These statements are based on an assessment of present economic and operating conditions, and on a number of assumptions regarding future events and actions that, as at the date of this announcement, are expected to take place.

Such forward-looking statements are not guarantees of future performance and involve known and unknown risks, uncertainties, assumptions and other important factors, many of which are beyond the control of the Company, the Directors and management of the Company. These and other factors could cause actual results to differ materially from those expressed in any forward-looking statements.

The Company cannot and does not give assurances that the results, performance or achievements expressed or implied in the forward-looking statements contained in this announcement will actually occur and investors are cautioned not to place undue reliance on these forward-looking statements.

JORC Code, 2012 Edition – Table 1
Section 1 Sampling Techniques and Data

Dalgaranga project

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

Criteria	Commentary
Sampling techniques	• The deposits and prospects have been drilled using Rotary Air Blast (RAB), Air Core (AC), Reverse Circulation (RC) and Diamond drilling over numerous campaigns by several companies and currently by Gascoyne Resources Ltd. The majority of holes are on a 25m grid either infilling or extending known prospects. The exploration areas have wider spaced drilling. The majority of drill holes have a dip of -60°but the azimuth varies. For this announcement it was RC drilling
	• Sample procedures followed by historic operators are assumed to be in line with industry standards at the time. Current QAQC protocols include the analysis of field duplicates and the insertion of appropriate commercial standards and blank samples. Based on statistical analysis of these results, there is no evidence to suggest the samples are not representative.
	• RC drilling was used to obtain 1m samples which were split by a cone splitter at the rig to produce a 3 – 5 kg sample. In some cases, a 4m composite sample of approximately 3 – 5 kg was also collected from the top portion of the holes considered unlikely to host significant mineralisation. The samples were shipped to the laboratory for analysis via 50g Fire Assay. Where anomalous results were detected, the single metre samples were collected for subsequent analysis, also via 50g Fire Assay. A 4m composite sample of approximately 3 – 5 kg was collected for all AC drilling. This was shipped to the laboratory for analysis via a 25g Aqua Regia digest with reading via a mass spectrometer. Where anomalous results were detected, single metre samples will be collected for subsequent analysis via a 25g Fire Assay. Where diamond drilling was undertaken or as diamond tails extending RC holes ½ core was sampling while for HQ holes ¼ core was sampled and the Fire Assayed using 50g charge fire assay with an AAS finish. • In relation to this announcement all RC samples were sent to MinAnalytical Laboratory Pty Ltd for analysis, by Photon Assay.
Drilling techniques	• RC drilling used a nominal 5 ½ inch diameter face sampling hammer. AC drilling used a conventional 3 ½ inch face sampling blade to refusal or a 4 ½ inch face sampling hammer to a nominal depth. The diamond drilling was undertaken as diamond tails to RC holes. Core sizes range from NQ, HQ or PQ (to allow metallurgical samples to be collected). In relation to this announcement RC face sampling hammer was used.
Drill sample recovery	• RC and AC sample recovery is visually assessed and recorded where significantly reduced. Very little sample loss has been noted. • The diamond drilling recovery has been excellent with very little no core loss identified.
	• RC samples were visually checked for recovery, moisture and contamination. A cyclone and cone splitter were used to provide a uniform sample and these were routinely cleaned. AC samples were visually checked for recovery moisture and contamination. A cyclone was used and routinely cleaned. 4m composites were speared to obtain the most representative sample possible. • Diamond drilling was undertaken and the core measured and orientated to determine recovery, which was generally 100%.
	• Sample recoveries are generally high. No significant sample loss has been recorded with a corresponding increase in Au present. Field duplicates produce consistent results. No sample bias is anticipated, and no preferential loss/gain of grade material has been noted. • The diamond core has been consistently sampled with the left hand side of the NQ hole sampled, while for the HQ, the left hand side of the left hand half was sampled.

Criteria	Commentary
Logging	• Detailed logging exists for most historic holes in the data base. Current RC and AC chips are geologically logged at 1 metre intervals and to geological boundaries respectively. RC chip trays and end of hole chips from AC drilling have been stored for future reference. • Diamond drill holes have all been geologically, structurally and geotechnically logged.
	• RC and AC chip logging recorded the lithology, oxidation state, colour, alteration and veining. • The Diamond core photographed tray by tray wet and dry.
	• All current drill holes are logged in full.
Sub-sampling techniques and sample preparation	• Diamond drilling completed by Gascoyne Resources on the tenement has been ½ core (for NQ) or ½ or ¼ core (for HQ) sampled. Previous companies have conducted diamond drilling, it is unclear whether ½ core or ¼ core was taken by previous operators.
	• RC chips were cone split at the rig. AC samples were collected as 4m composites (unless otherwise noted) using a spear of the drill spoil. Samples were generally dry. 1m AC resamples are riffle split or speared.
	• RC and AC samples are dried. If the sample weight is greater than 3kg, the sample is riffle split. • Samples are pulverised to a grind size where 85% of the sample passes 75 micron.
	• Field QAQC procedures included the insertion of 4% certified reference 'standards' and 2% field duplicates and 2% 'blanks' for RC and AC drilling. • Diamond drilling has 4% certified standards included.
	• Field duplicates were collected during RC and AC drilling. Further sampling (lab umpire assays) will be conducted if it is considered necessary. • The diamond core has been consistently sampled with the left hand side of the NQ hole sampled, while for the HQ, the left hand side of the left hand half was sampled.
	• A sample size of between 3 and 5 kg was collected. This size is considered appropriate and representative of the material being sampled given the width and continuity of the intersections, and the grain size of the material being collected.
Quality of assay data and laboratory tests	• In relation to this announcement all RC samples were sent to MinAnalytical Laboratory Pty Ltd for analysis, by Photon Assay. A 500g sample is assayed for gold by Photon Assay (method code PAAU2) along with quality control samples including certified reference materials, blanks and sample duplicates. For Fire Assay the sample is crushed and pulverised then assayed for gold using a 50g charge lead collection Fire Assay with AAS finish. For Photon Assay, the sample is crushed to nominal 85% passing 2mm, linear split and a nominal 500g sub sample taken (method code PAP3502R). The 500g sample is assayed for gold by Photon Assay (method code PAAU2) along with quality control samples including certified reference materials, blanks and sample duplicates.For this announcement samples from drill holes DGRC0596 – DGRC604 were Photon Assayed
	• No downhole geophysical tools etc. have been used at Dalgaranga.
	• Field QAQC procedures include the insertion of both field duplicates and certified reference 'standards' and 'blank' samples. Assay results have been satisfactory and demonstrate an acceptable level of accuracy and precision. Laboratory QAQC involves the use of internal certified reference standards, blanks, splits and replicates. Analysis of these results also demonstrates an acceptable level of precision and accuracy.
	• At least 3 company personnel verify all intersections.
	• No twinned holes have been drilled to date by Gascoyne Resources.

Criteria	Commentary
Verification of sampling and assaying	• Field data is collected using Geobank Mobile - Micromine software on tablet computers. The data is sent to the GCY Database Manager for validation and compilation into a SQL database server.
	• No adjustments have been made to assay data apart from values below the detection limit which are assigned a value of negative the detection limit
Location of data points	• At this stage most drill collars have been surveyed by hand held GPS to an accuracy of about 3m. The RC and diamond drill holes have been be picked up by DGPS. A down hole survey was taken at least every 30m in RC holes by electronic multishot tool by the drilling contractors. Gyro surveys have been undertaken on selected holes to validate the multi shot surveys. In the case of this announcement all holes have been surveyed by company Surveyor using DGPS and Gyro surveys were undertaken down hole by drilling contractors for all drill holes in this announcement. The drillholes referred to in this announcement were surveyed by DGPS
	• The grid system is MGA_GDA94 Zone 50
Data spacing and distribution	• Initial exploration by Gascoyne Resources is targeting discrete areas that may host mineralisation. Consequently, current drilling is not grid based, however when viewed with historic data, the drill holes generally lie on existing grid lines and within 25m – 100m of an existing hole. In the case of this announcement the drillholes lie on 25m to 75m spaced sections on the local Gilbey's grid.
	• The mineralised domains have sufficient continuity in both geology and grade to be considered appropriate for the Mineral Resource and Ore Reserve estimation procedures and classification applied under the 2012 JORC Code.
	• In some cases 4m composite samples were collected from the upper parts of RC drill holes where it was considered unlikely for significant gold mineralisation to occur. Where anomalous results were detected, the single metre cone split samples were collected for subsequent analysis. 4m composite samples were collected during AC drilling and where anomalous results were detected single metre riffle split or speared samples were collected for subsequent analyses.
Orientation of data in relation to geological structure	• Drilling sections are orientated perpendicular to the strike of the mineralised host rocks at Dalgaranga. This varies between prospects and consequently the azimuth of the drill holes also varies to reflect this. The drilling is angled at between -50 and -60° which is close to perpendicular to the dip of the stratigraphy.
	• No orientation based sampling bias has been identified in the data at this point.
Sample security	• Chain of custody is managed by Gascoyne Resources. Drill Samples are dispatched weekly from the Dalgaranga Gold Project site. Coastal Midwest Transport delivers the samples directly to the assay laboratory in Perth. In some cases company personnel have delivered the samples directly to the lab. Diamond drill core is transported directly to Perth for cutting and dispatch to the assay lab for analysis. These samples were delivered to the Laboratory by Coastal Midwest Transport
Audits or reviews	• Data is validated by the GCY Database Manager whilst loading into database. Any errors within the data are returned to relevant GCY geologist for validation.

Section 2 Reporting of Exploration Results: Dalgaranga Project

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

Criteria	Commentary
Mineral tenement and land tenure status	• Dalgaranga project is situated on Mining Lease Number M59/749. The tenement is 100% owned by Gascoyne Resources Limited. Other project Tenements include E59/1709, E59/1904, 1906 which Gascoyne Resources has an 80% interest. The Greencock prospect lies on E59/2053 and is 100% owned by Gascoyne Resources • The tenements are in good standing and no known impediments exist.
Exploration done by other parties	• The tenement areas have been previously explored by numerous companies including BHP, Newcrest and Equigold. Mining was carried out by Equigold in a JV with Western Reefs NL from 1996 – 2000.
Geology	• Regionally, the Dalgaranga project lies in the Archean aged Dalgaranga Greenstone Belt in the Murchison Province of Western Australia. At the Gilbey's deposit, most gold mineralisation is associated with shears situated within biotite-sericite-carbonate pyrite altered schists with quartz-carbonate veining within a porphyry-shale-mafic (dolerite, gabbro, basalt) rock package (Gilbey's Main Porphyry Zone). The Gilbey's Main Porphyry Zone trends north – south and dips moderately-to-steeply to the west on local grid while Sly Fox deposit trends east – west and dips steeply to the north. These two trends define the orientation of the limbs of an anticlinal structure, with a highly disrupted area being evident in the hinge zone. • At the Sly Fox deposit gold mineralisation occurs in quartz veined and silica, pyrite, biotite altered schists. • The Plymouth deposit lies between Gilbeys and Sly Fox within the hinge zone of anticlinal structure – mineralisation at Plymouth is related to quartz veins and silica, pyrite, biotite altered schists. • A number of historic gold and base metal prospects occur, in particular the Greencock gold prospect which contains a number of significant gold intersections over an open ended strike length of 300m associated with ENE/WSW structural trend observable in aeromagnetic data. Gold mineralisation at Greencock is associated with sheared gabbro.
Drill hole Information	• The recent RC drill holes are being reported in this announcement. See body of the text for sample results, collar coordinates and survey (azimuth, RL and dip) information in tables, maps and cross sections.
Data aggregation methods	• All reported assays have been length weighted if appropriate. No top cuts have been applied. A nominal 0.5ppm Au lower cut off has been applied. • High grade Au intervals lying within broader zones of Au mineralisation are reported as included intervals. • No metal equivalent values have been used.

Criteria	Commentary
Relationship between mineralisation widths and intercept lengths	• The mineralised zones at Dalgaranga vary in strike between prospects, but all are relatively steeply dipping. Drill hole orientation reflects the change in strike of the rocks and consequently the downhole intersections quoted are believed to approximate true width unless otherwise stated in the announcement. For this announcement an estimate of true width of the gold intersections is stated in the table of results.
Diagrams	• Refer to figures within body of text.
Balanced reporting	• Results from all holes where assays have been received are included in this announcement.
Other substantive exploration data	• Any further related details will be reported in future releases when data is available.
Further work	• Exploration will continue at Dalgaranga with drilling conducted to extend the current resources, mine life and follow up of significant exploration results will continue including exploration drilling of new areas on the project.
	• Refer to figures in body of text.