

NEAR-MINE EXPLORATION DELIVERS BREAKTHROUGH WITH DISCOVERY IMMEDIATELY NORTH OF GILBEY'S PIT

Drilling highlights potential extension to main ore source at Dalgaranga with strong, shallow mineralisation intersected to +200m depth and over a +300m strike length

Highlights:

- New and developing area of extensive mineralisation discovered immediately north of the main Gilbey's Open Pit at the Dalgaranga Gold Project.
- 17 of 21 shallow Reverse Circulation (RC) drill-holes have intersected mineralisation from 1m below surface across zones up to 18m wide and down to 53m below surface within a structural corridor directly along-strike from the Gilbey's Pit.
- The closest current RC intercept is only 140m north of the current mining front at the Gilbey's Pit with consistent mineralised intercepts achieved from multiple stacked zones over a 300m north-south corridor. Some of the better intercepts include:
 - o 10m @ 1.8g/t from 12m, including 4m @ 3.2g/t from 14m (DGRC0718)
 - 3m @ 3.4g/t from 35m and 4m @ 1.6g/t from 42m and 2m @ 2.5g/t from 51m (DGRC0719)
 - 5m @ 3.6g/t from 13m (DGRC0720)
 - o 8m @ 1.6g/t from 26m, including 1m @ 6.7g/t from 32m (DGRC0721)
 - o 3m @ 4.6g/t from 41m, including 1m @ 11.6g/t from 43m (DGRC0722)
 - o 6m @ 3.1g/t from 25m, including 2m @ 6.6g/t from 27m (DGRC0723)
 - 18m @ 1.2g/t from 2m, 4m @ 1.3g/t from 25m and, 3m @ 1.8g/t from 46m and, 16m @ 1.2g/t from 61m including 7m @ 2.4g/t from 66m (DGRC0738)
 - o 8m @ 3.9g/t Au from 24m, including 4m @ 6.1 g/t Au (Historical AC Hole DGAC0384)
- A deeper stratigraphic diamond hole completed beneath the newly-defined Gilbey's North target has successfully intercepted the projected down-dip extension of the mineralisation 140m along strike from 159-180m down-hole (close to true width and assays awaited).
- The hole has confirmed that the stratigraphy and mineralisation style is identical to that seen in the main Gilbey's Pit to the south.
- A high-capability Topdrill RC drill-rig is now on-site at Dalgaranga undertaking a 5,000m RC program specifically targeting a potential link between the Gilbey's Mineral Resource and the emerging Gilbey's North prospect.
- Drilling is currently underway less than 50m from the Gilbey's Open Pit high wall.



Gascoyne Resources Managing Director and CEO, Mr Simon Lawson commented: "This is an exciting early breakthrough for our team which strongly vindicates our two-pronged approach of optimising our operations by targeting higher-grade ore sources while in parallel aggressively working to unlock what we believe to be the significant untapped potential in the near-mine environment.

"Intersecting strong gold mineralisation from just 140m north of the operating Gilbey's open pit is a really exciting development, particularly as the new Gilbey's North zone appears to have considerable depth and strike extent. Encouragingly, a diamond hole which we were able to drill quickly by tasking the existing rig on site to test the area down-dip of the new discovery has also come up trumps, intersecting similar mineralisation some 140m to the north.

"We now have an RC rig on site completing a 5,000m program to in-fill and extend the mineralisation, and we are really looking forward to seeing what it can deliver. Our objective will be to advance this new discovery as quickly as possible to resource status so we can get the engineers working on potential mine plans to bring it into our production schedule. This shows that our strategy is working.

"We have also been able to post a record month of gold production from Dalgaranga in January, with 7,900 ounces of reconciled production for the month. That is a great result, which shows that the improving production trend seen in the December Quarter is continuing.

"In light of the significant exploration success we are enjoying in the near-mine environment and the rapidly rising cost environment in the WA resource sector, we have also made the decision to slow down feasibility and evaluation work on development of the Melville deposit at Yalgoo. While this remains firmly part of our development plans for Dalgaranga, it clearly makes sense to prioritise ore in close proximity to the mill for the time being given the extremely elevated rates for haulage, mining and construction."

Gascoyne Resources Limited ("**Gascoyne**" or "**Company**") (ASX: GCY) is pleased to advise that it has discovered a significant zone of gold mineralisation immediately north of the Gilbey's open pit, the main ore source at its 100%-owned **Dalgaranga Gold Project** in Western Australia.

The new zone, known as Gilbey's North, has been outlined in shallow RC drilling immediately north of the Gilbey's pit (see Figure 2). The mineralisation commences from shallow depths (just 1m) and has so far been defined over a strike length of great than 300m, to a depth of almost 200m and over down-hole widths of up to 18-20m.



Figure 1: RC drilling currently in progress just 50m north of the Gilbey's Pit



Gilbey's North – Significant New Near-Mine Discovery

The Gilbey's North target is located <1km from the Dalgaranga plant.

The on-site geology team, under the guidance of former Geology Manager and now Chief Geologist Graham Gadsby, prioritised drilling in this area to follow up an historic air-core intercept of 8m @ 3.9g/t from 25m including 4m @ 6.1g/t (DGAC0384 – see Figure 2).

The historic intercept was previously thought to be of transported origin, however its position 250m alongstrike from the expanding Gilbey's Pit and its shallow stratigraphic position meant that there was inherently very little risk involved in following this intercept up as part of the Company's rejuvenated nearmine exploration program (see ASX announcement, 20 December 2021).

Accordingly, a small program of shallow RC holes was designed and executed with an outstanding outcome, as outlined in this announcement.

The drilling has returned highly encouraging intercepts, all located outside the current Mineral Resource:

- 7m @ 1.0g/t from 33m, including 1m @ 2.9g/t from 38m (DGRC0716)
- 9m @ 1.2g/t from 33m, including 1m @ 6.4g/t from 37m (DGRC0717)
- 10m @ 1.8g/t from 12m, including 4m @ 3.2g/t from 14m (DGRC0718)
- 3m @ 3.4g/t from 35m and 4m @ 1.6g/t from 42m and 2m @ 2.5g/t from 51m (DGRC0719)
- 5m @ 3.6g/t from 13m (DGRC0720)
- 8m @ 1.6g/t from 26m, including 1m @ 6.7g/t from 32m (DGRC0721)
- 3m @ 4.6g/t from 41m, including 1m @ 11.6g/t from 43m (DGRC0722)
- 6m @ 3.1g/t from 25m, including 2m @ 6.6g/t from 27m (DGRC0723)
- 5m @ 1.0g/t from 25m (DGRC0724)
- 4m @ 3.2g/t from 12m, including 1m @ 7.4g/t from 13m (DGRC0731)
- 3m @ 2.5g/t from 3m, including 1m @ 6g/t from 5m (DGRC0737)
- 18m @ 1.2g/t from 2m, 4m @ 1.3g/t from 25m and, 3m @ 1.8g/t from 46m and, 16m @ 1.2g/t from 61m including 7m @ 2.4g/t from 66m (DGRC0738)
- 3m @ 1.4g/t from 1m, and 5m @ 1.5g/t from 59m including 1m @ 6.1g/t (DGRC0739)
- 8m @ 3.9g/t Au from 24m, including 4m @ 6.1 g/t Au (Historical AC Hole DGAC0384)

The presence of a diamond drill rig onsite also gave the geology team the option of confirming the geology, structure and mineralisation style at depth with a cored hole. Initial logging of the Gilbey's North prospect diamond hole has confirmed that the mineralisation appears to extend down-dip to a depth of at least 150m below surface and that the stratigraphy and mineralisation is identical to an ore type termed "G-Fin" seen in the north end of the Gilbey's Open Pit.

The "G-Fin" material typically yields higher gold grades and is more sulphide-rich than the other ore types in the Gilbey's Main Pit. Previous processing of the G-Fin material has performed well through the Dalgaranga Mill and follow-up drilling is currently underway to confirm the potential connection of the lodes in the main pit with the Gilbey's North prospect.

A 5,000m RC drill program has been approved to test the extents of the Gilbey's North prospect as well as to follow up a number of other historic drill intersections within 1km of the Dalgaranga Mill.

A further 5,000m of RC drilling is planned to further test the orientation and extents of the emerging highgrade Hendricks prospect located only 3km from the mill, in-fill drilling of the shallow Archie Rose prospect in preparation for a maiden JORC resource, situated 7km from the mill, as well as follow-up testing of a number of historic drill intercepts within a 10km radius of the Dalgaranga Mill.



Additional drill metres are also planned for the Company's Yalgoo Gold Project in 2022 to establish further resource ounces, however drilling will be prioritised based on the continuing near-mine/near-mill exploration success and potentially more favourable economics of the much closer Dalgaranga targets.



Figure 2: Gilbey's North gold prospect recent RC drilling locations.



Figure 3: Gilbey's North gold prospect cross-section 4920mN.





Figure 4: Gilbey's North gold prospect plan showing location of drill-holes.





Figure 5: Diamond drilling completed just 150m north of the operating Gilbey's Open Pit.

Melville Implementation Update

As noted in the December 2021 Quarterly Activities Report released on 28 January 2022, the Company has been progressing regulatory permitting and study activities in support of scoping and feasibility studies on the Melville gold deposit at Yalgoo. One of the key focus areas of these activities has been on the road haulage solution in terms of initial road development/upgrade costs and ongoing haulage cost and capacity rates.

The skills shortage and escalating cost environment within Western Australia are creating significant challenges and uncertainties for schedules and costs across the mining industry. Current cost estimates for a number of potential haulage solution options are currently exceeding the upper end of expectations that were held by the Company only six months ago.

In light of the very promising near pit exploration results contained in this announcement, in the short term the Company is prioritising its activity (and expenditure) on what it views as lower risk ore sources, namely the Gilbey's North prospect and potential extension of the Gilbey's pit as well as a number of other potentially lower-cost options within 10km of the plant.

Evaluation and development activity on the Melville deposit will continue over the coming months. Cost and schedule estimates will continue to be refined as the cost environment and availability of resources stabilise within Western Australia over the course of this year.



Drillhole Tables

Hole Id	From (m)	To (m)	Interval (m)	Au g/t	Comments
DGRC0716	1	2	1	1.0	
	33	40	7	1.0	
DGRC0717	27	29	2	0.7	
	33	42	9	1.2	
DGRC0718	12	22	10	1.8	
Incl.	14	18	4	3.2	
DGRC0719	35	38	3	3.4	
	42	46	4	1.6	
	51	53	2	2.5	
DGRC0720	13	18	5	3.6	
	26	32	6	0.6	
DGRC0721	26	34	8	1.6	
DGRC0722	41	44	3	4.6	
Incl.	43	44	1	11.6	
DGRC0723	25	31	6	3.1	
	35	37	2	0.9	
	52	54	2	1.7	Ended in mineralisation
DGRC0724	25	30	5	1.0	
DGRC0725	8	11	3	0.6	
DGRC0726	5	10	5	0.4	
DGRC0727	28	29	1	0.5	
DGCR0728				NSR	
DGRC0729				NSR	
DGRC0730				NSR	
DGRC0731	7	8	1	1.0	
	12	16	4	3.2	
DGRC0736	25	30	5	0.9	
DGCR0737	3	6	3	2.5	
DGRC0738	2	20	18	1.2	
Incl.	12	17	5	2.0	
	25	29	4	1.3	
	46	49	3	1.8	
	61	77	16	1.2	
Incl.	66	73	7	2.4	
DGRC0739	1	4	3	1.4	
	52	53	1	1.4	
	59	64	5	1.5	
DGRC0740	1	3	2	0.8	

Table 1: Significant Intercept Table – Gilbey's North Prospect (>0.5g/t Au)



Hole Id	Depth	MGA Easting	MGA Northing	RL (m)	Azimuth	Dip
DGRC0716	54	526736	6920380	427	135	-60
DGRC0717	54	526745	6920389	427	135	-60
DGRC0718	42	526761	6920373	427	135	-60
DGRC0719	54	526774	6920419	427	135	-60
DGRC0720	42	526791	6920402	427	135	-60
DGRC0721	42	526713	6920360	427	135	-60
DGRC0722	54	526659	6920331	427	135	-60
DGRC0723	54	526787	6920428	427	135	-60
DGRC0724	48	526697	6920343	427	135	-60
DGRC0725	42	526804	6920409	427	135	-60
DGRC0726	54	526808	6920441	427	135	-60
DGRC0727	42	526824	6920423	427	135	-60
DGRC0728	54	526827	6920454	427	135	-60
DGRC0729	42	526840	6920434	427	135	-60
DGRC0730	30	526731	6920342	427	135	-60
DGRC0731	36	526750	6920366	427	135	-50
DGRC0736	42	526753	6920381	427	135	-60
DGRC0737	30	526768	6920365	427	135	-60
DGRC0738	90	526755	6920435	426	135	-60
DGRC0739	96	526728	6920408	426	135	-60
DGRC0740	49	526718	6920397	427	135	-60

Table 2: Collar Table - Gilbey's North Prospect





Figure 6: Location of Gascoyne Projects



Authorisation

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

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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 financial year 2021, Dalgaranga produced in excess of 77,000 ounces of gold. The acquisition of Firefly Resources Limited which held the Yalgoo project approximately 70km southwest of Dalgaranga completed on 10 November 2021. The Melville deposit at Yalgoo has the potential to be mined and hauled 110km by road and integrated into the Dalgaranga production plan.

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 was estimated for the DGP being 24.99 Mt @ 0.81 g/t Au for 648.9k oz of contained gold (see ASX Announcement 31 May 2021). Refer to table below.

An updated Ore Reserve was estimated for the DGP being 13.53 Mt @ 0.8 g/t Au for 339.0k oz of contained gold (see ASX Announcement 31 May 2021). Refer to table below.

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

Classification	Mt	Au g/t	Au koz
Measured	1.38	0.69	30.6
Indicated	20.04	0.83	533.1
Measured + Indicated	21.43	0.82	563.8
Inferred	3.56	0.74	85.1
TOTAL	24.99	0.81	648.9

Dalgaranga Gold Project Summary Mineral Resource Statement as at 31 March 2021

Note: Discrepancies in totals are a result of rounding.

Dalgaranga Gold Project Summary Ore Reserve Statement as at 31 March 2021

Classification	Oxidation state	COG (g/t Au)	Mt	Au g/t	Au Koz
	Oxide	0.30	0.002	1.1	0.1
	Transition	0.30	0.62	0.7	13.5
Proved	Fresh	0.30	0.45	0.8	10.0
Floved	Stockpiles	0.30	1.84	0.4	24.4
	Gold In circuit				1.7
	SUBTOTAL		2.91	0.5	49.8
	Oxide	0.30	0.36	0.9	9.0
Probable	Transition	0.30	0.36	0.9	9.2
FIUDADIe	Fresh	0.30	9.90	0.9	271.0
	SUBTOTAL		10.62	0.8	289.2
Total			13.53	0.8	339.0

Note: Discrepancies in totals are a result of rounding.



GLENBURGH:

The Glenburgh Project in the Gascoyne region of Western Australia has an Indicated and Inferred resource of 16.3Mt @ 1.0 g/t Au for 510.1koz oz gold (See ASX announcement dated 18 December 2020 and titled "Glenburgh Resource Update") from several deposits within a 13km long shear zone (see table below). The project is an exciting advanced exploration project and will be fully evaluated over the coming months to determine its potential development to production.

Classification	Mt	Au g/t	Au koz
Indicated	13.5	1.0	430.7
Inferred	2.8	0.9	79.4
TOTAL	16.3	1.0	510.1

Glenburgh Gold Project – MRE Total Summary for All Deposits, as at 15 December 2020

MT EGERTON:

The Mt Egerton project includes the high-grade Hibernian deposit and the Gaffney's Find prospect, located on granted mining leases. The Hibernian deposit an Indicated and Inferred resource of 0.28Mt @ 3.1 g/t Au for 27koz oz gold (See ASX Announcement 31 May 2021). 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.

Hibernian Deposit – MRE Total, above 0.7 g/t Au, as at 31 May 2021

Category	Tonnes (Mt)	Grade (g/t)	Metal (koz)
Indicated	0.23	3.4	25
Inferred	0.04	1.5	2
TOTAL	0.28	3.1	27

YALGOO:

The Yalgoo project includes the Melville and Applecross deposits which have a combined Indicated and Inferred resource of 5.2Mt @ 1.45 g/t Au for 243,613 oz of gold (see ASX Announcement 6 December 2021)

Yalgoo	o Gold Project – MRE To	tal, above 0.	7 g/t Au, as a	at 6 Decembe	r 2021

Classification	Mt	Au g/t	Au koz
Indicated	3.4	1.5	160.4
Inferred	1.9	1.4	83.2
TOTAL	5.2	1.5	243.6

Note: Discrepancies in totals are a result of rounding



Competent Persons Statement

The information in this announcement that relates to Exploration Results and Mineral Resources at the Dalgaranga Gold Project is based on, and fairly represents information and supporting documentation reviewed, collated, and compiled by Mr Simon Lawson, a full-time employee and the Managing Director of Gascoyne Resources Limited. Mr Lawson is a professional geoscientist and Member of The Australian Institute of Mining and Metallurgy and has sufficient experience relevant to the style of mineralisation and type of deposit under consideration, and to the activity which has been undertaken, to qualify as a Competent Person as defined in the 2012 Edition of the Joint Ore Reserves Committee (JORC) Australasian Code for Reporting of Exploration Results, Mineral Resources, and Ore Reserves. Mr Lawson consents to the inclusion in this announcement of the matters based on this information in the form and context in which it appears.

The Ore Reserve estimates for the Gilbey's, Gilbey's South, Plymouth and Sly Fox gold deposits at the Dalgaranga Gold Project referred to in this announcement are extracted from the ASX announcement dated 31 May 2021 and titled "2021 Resource and Ore Reserve Statements. 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 Mineral Resource estimates for the Gilbey's, Gilbey's South, Plymouth and Sly Fox referred to in this announcement are extracted from the ASX announcement dated 31 May 2021 and titled "2021 Mineral Resource and Ore Reserve Statements". 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 Mineral Resource estimates for the Melville and Applecross deposits referred to in this announcement are extracted from the ASX announcement dated 6 December 2021 and titled "24% Increase in Resource Ounces at Yalgoo Gold Project". 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 Mineral Resources estimates for the Glenburgh Project referred to in this announcement are extracted from the ASX announcement dated 18 December 2020 and titled "Group Mineral Resources Grow to Over 1.3M oz". 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 Mineral Resources estimates for the Hibernian deposit at Mt Egerton referred to in this release are extracted from the ASX announcement dated 31 May 2021 and titled "2021 Mineral Resource and Ore Reserve Statements". 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.

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 or Photon assay. Where anomalous results were detected, the single metre samples were collected for subsequent analysis, also via 50g Fire Assay or Photon 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 or Photon 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, it was RC drilling 5 ½ inch diameter face sampling hammer.
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 to no core loss identified. There was no sample loss related to the drilling in this announcement
	 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.



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	• Diamond drilling completed by Gascoyne Resources on the Dalgaranga tenements 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. In relation to this announcement ½ core was sampled
sample preparation	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.
	 Field duplicates were collected during RC 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	 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 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 the RC drill holes were Fire Assayed by Nagrom Laboratory.
	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.
Verification of	At least 3 company personnel verify all intersections.
sampling and	No twinned holes have been drilled to date by Gascoyne Resources.
ussuyiiig	• Field data is collected using Log Chief on tablet computers. The data is sent to the Gascoyne Database Manager for validation and compilation into a SQL database



Criteria	Commentary
	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 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 RC holes have been surveyed by company Surveyor using DGPS and Gyro surveys were undertaken down hole by drilling contractors for the RC drill holes in this announcement. The RC drillholes referred to in this announcement were surveyed by DGPS. The Aircore holes were surveyed by hand held GPS. For this announcement the collars were surveyed using 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 approximately 25-50m spaced sections.
	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 often collected for subsequent analyses. In relation to this announcement 1m samples were collected and analysed.
Orientation of data in relation	• 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.
to geological structure	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. Currently Beattie Haulage and Toll 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 Beattie Haulage.
Audits or reviews	Data is validated by the Gascoyne Database Manager whilst loading into database. Any errors within the data are returned to relevant Gascoyne 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	 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, and E59/1906 which Gascoyne Resources has an 80% interest. The Archie Rose prospect lies on E59/2053 and is 100% owned by Gascoyne Resources. The Tanqueray prospect lies on E59/1709 and E59/1904 where Gascoyne Resources has an 80% interest. The Hendricks prospect lies on E59/1709 which Gascoyne Resources has an 80% interest an 80% interest. The Hendricks prospect lies on E59/1709 which Gascoyne Resources has an 80% interest.
514145	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. Previous 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 and Gilbey's North prospect 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 Gilbey's and Sly Fox within the hinge zone of anticlinal structure – mineralisation at Plymouth is related to quartz veins and silica, pyrite, biotite altered schists. At Hendricks and Vickers gold mineralisation occurs in quartz-pyrite veined and altered zones hosted in basalts. 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. At Tanqueray – gold mineralisation occurs in an East – West trending zone over 500m with mineralisation associated with quartz, sericite, and pyrite altered schists.
Drill hole Information	• The recent RC drilling is 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 sections.
Data	• 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 to the RC and diamond results and 0.2 g/t Cut off to the Aircore results.
methods	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.